

2014
Nebraska
Higher Education
Progress Report

Approved by the Commission March 13, 2014





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Table of Contents

Key Takeaways	I
Executive Summary	S1
Introduction	1
Section 1: Increasing Postsecondary Enrollment	3
Nebraska Total Fall Headcount Enrollment	3
Nebraska Total Fall Headcount Enrollment by Sector	4
Nebraska Public Colleges and Universities: Fall Enrollment by Institution	5
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	8
The For-Profit/Career School Sector	11
Nebraska Fall Headcount Enrollment Summary by Sector	12
12-Month Unduplicated Headcounts at Nebraska’s Public Institutions	13
Nebraska First-Time Freshmen Enrollments	17
Number of Degrees Conferred at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions	21
Strategic Objectives to Increase Postsecondary Enrollment	23
1.1.a High School Graduation Rates	25
Past and Present Trends in the Total Number of Nebraska High School Graduates	25
The Proportion of Graduates from Public and Nonpublic Nebraska High Schools	26
Projected Trends in the Total Number of Nebraska High School Graduates	27
Projected and Recent Changes in Nebraska High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity	28
Nebraska High School Graduation Rates	30
Public High School Graduation Rates by Gender	33
Public High School Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity	34
Dropouts from Nebraska Public High Schools	35
District-Level Analysis of Graduation Rates	39
1.1.b Preparation for College	41
Nebraska Participation Rates for the ACT Assessment and the SAT Reasoning Test	41
Nebraska SAT Reasoning Test Scores	42
Nebraska ACT Assessment Scores	43
ACT College Readiness Benchmark Scores	45

Percentages of Nebraska ACT-Tested Students Ready for College-Level Coursework.....	45
Changes in the Number of Students Who Took the ACT Assessment.....	46
ACT Composite Scores and College Readiness Percentages by Race/Ethnicity	46
The Importance of the ACT-Recommended High School Curriculum.....	49
Nebraska ACT Composite Scores of Students Who Take the ACT-Recommended Core and Students Who Take Less than the Core Curriculum.....	49
The Percentage of Nebraska ACT-Tested Students Who Take the Core or More.....	51
1.1.c College Continuation Rates	55
Introduction: Two Measures of Nebraska’s College Continuation Rates	55
Nebraska Statewide College Continuation Rates Based on IPEDS Data.....	57
In-State and Out-of-State College Continuation Rates.....	60
Percentages of Students Who Continue Their Education at Public and Private Institutions	61
College Continuation Rates for Male and Female Low-Income and Non-Low-Income Nebraska Public High School Graduates Based on National Student Clearinghouse Data	63
Nebraska Statewide Public High School College Continuation Rates Compared to U.S. Rates by Gender.....	67
U.S. College Continuation Rates by Race/Ethnicity	69
1.2 Nebraska High School Graduates Who Go to College in Nebraska.....	71
Changes in the Number of Nebraska-Resident First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Degree-Granting Institutions by Length of Time Since High School Graduation	72
In-State and Out-of-State Enrollments of Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen Who Graduated from High School within 12 Months of College Enrollment	73
In-State and Out-of-State Enrollments of Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen Who Graduated from High School More than 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment.....	75
1.3 Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen Who Enroll at Nebraska Colleges and Net Migration	77
Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen Who Attend Nebraska Colleges and Universities.....	79
Net Migration of Nebraska and Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen.....	80

1.4	Enrollment of First-Time Freshmen by Race/Ethnicity	83
	Changes in the Numbers of First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska Institutions.....	83
	Racial/Ethnic Representation in Nebraska's Postsecondary Education System Fall 2012	85
	A Comparison of the Representation of Racial/Ethnic Groups in Fall 2003 and Fall 2012	86
	The Types of Institutions Most Frequently Attended by Each Racial/Ethnic Group	86
	Representation of Racial/Ethnic Groups by Sector	88
1.5	Financial Aid	91
	Number of Students Not Served by Nebraska's State Grant Program	91
	Other Evidence of Unmet Need for Financial Aid	94
	The Nebraska State Grant Program and Other Sources of Title IV Financial Aid	96
	Funding of Awarded State Grants.....	96
	Nebraska State Grants as a Percentage of All Title IV Financial Aid.....	98
	Nebraska State Grants as a Percentage of Title IV Financial Aid Awarded at Nebraska Public Institutions	100
	Need-Based Financial Aid (Excluding Loans) Awarded at Nebraska's Public Institutions	103
	Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Program	106
	Research on the College Continuation Rates of ACE Scholarship Recipients	108
	The ACE Plus Scholarship Program	116
	Section 2: Increasing College Retention and Graduation Rates	121
2.1	Freshmen Retention Rates (Based on IPEDS Data)	123
	Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates by Sector and Institution.....	123
	Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates by Sector and Institution.....	125
	Nebraska Freshmen Retention Rates Compared to Those of Other States	126
2.2	College Graduation and Transfer Rates (Based on IPEDS Data)	141
	The Overall College Graduation Rate for Nebraska	141
	College Graduation Rates by Sector and by Institution	142
	College Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity	145
	College Graduation Rates by Sector and by Race/Ethnicity.....	146
	College Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity and by Sector.....	149
	Nebraska Graduation Rates Compared to the Graduation Rates of Other States.....	152

Transfer Rates for Nebraska Community Colleges	155
2.3 Graduation and Persistence Rates (Based on Clearinghouse Data)	157
Introduction to the National Student Clearinghouse Study	157
Reported Student Outcomes	158
Nebraska Completion and Persistence Rates Compared to National Rates	159
Nebraska Student Outcomes Compared by Enrollment Status	162
Nebraska Student Outcomes Compared by Age Group.....	166
Conclusion.....	166
Section 3: Reversing the Net Out-Migration of College-Educated Nebraskans	169
Previous and New Estimates of Adult Migration.....	169
Migration Estimates for 22- to 64-Year Olds	
Based on the American Community Survey.....	171
Additional Information Related to Migration.....	175
Appendices	177
Appendix 1: Nebraska College Enrollments.....	179
Appendix 2: Actual and Projected Numbers of Nebraska High School Graduates	193
Appendix 3: Nebraska High School Graduation Rates	197
Appendix 4: Nebraska Scores on ACT and SAT Student Assessments	213
Appendix 5: Nebraska College Continuation Rates	219
Appendix 6: Nebraska and Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen Migration Data.....	233
Appendix 7: Nebraska First-Time Freshmen Enrollments by Race/Ethnicity.....	259
Appendix 8: Financial Aid Programs.....	287
Appendix 9: IPEDS Freshmen Retention Rates	311
Appendix 10: IPEDS College Graduation Rates	329
Appendix 11: IPEDS College Transfer Rates	359
Appendix 12: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center Study	
Six-Year Student Success Outcomes and College Completion Rates	
for Nebraska and the United States	363
Appendix 13: Estimated Nebraska Net Migration of 22- to 64-Year Olds.....	367

Key Takeaways

from the
2014 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report
 Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education

State Priority 1: Increase Enrollments

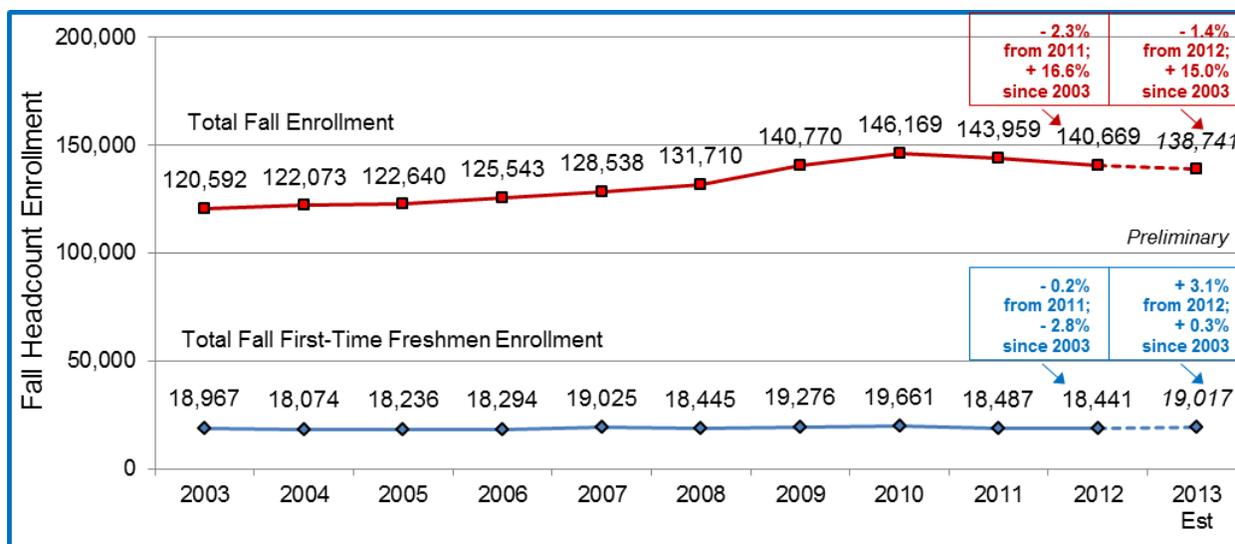
1) Following seven years of steady increases, **total fall enrollment** at Nebraska postsecondary institutions has dropped for each of the past three years. This decline has been driven in large part by the community colleges and for-profit career schools, which decreased 14.6% and 31.2%, respectively, between fall 2010 and fall 2013. Conversely, all other sectors experienced modest increases in fall enrollment between fall 2010 and fall 2013.



1a) **Full-time freshmen enrollments** — the continuing “life blood” of institutions — dropped in 2011 and 2012 but increased in 2013. This is at a time when high school graduation rates are increasing slightly each year, placing Nebraska at second in the nation with its 2011–2012 public high school graduation rate of 88%.



Fall Total Headcount Enrollment and First-Time Freshmen Enrollment: Fall 2003 – Fall 2013



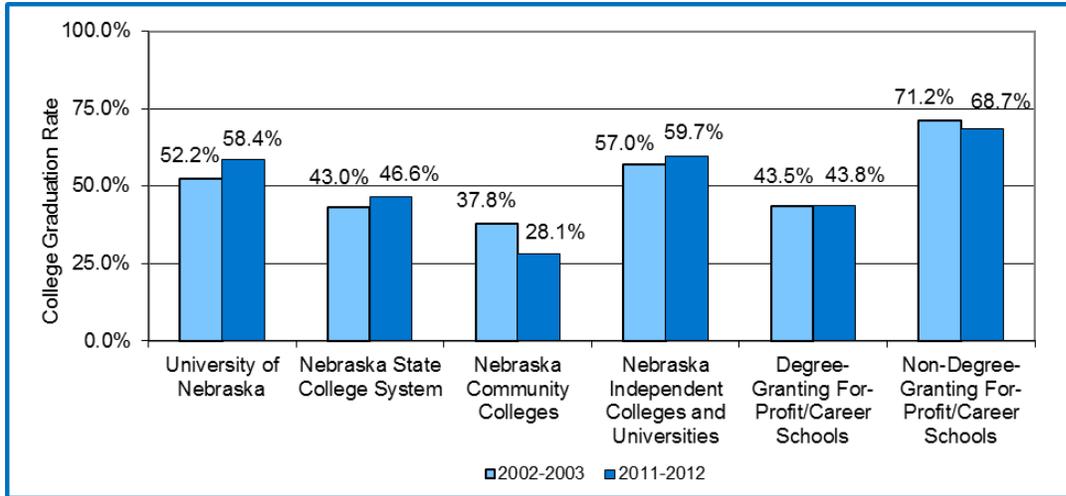
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State Priority 2: Increase Postsecondary Graduation Rates

- 2) While the statewide graduation rate for Nebraska institutions increased from 2002–2003 to 2011–2012, it decreased between 2010–2011 and 2011–2012.



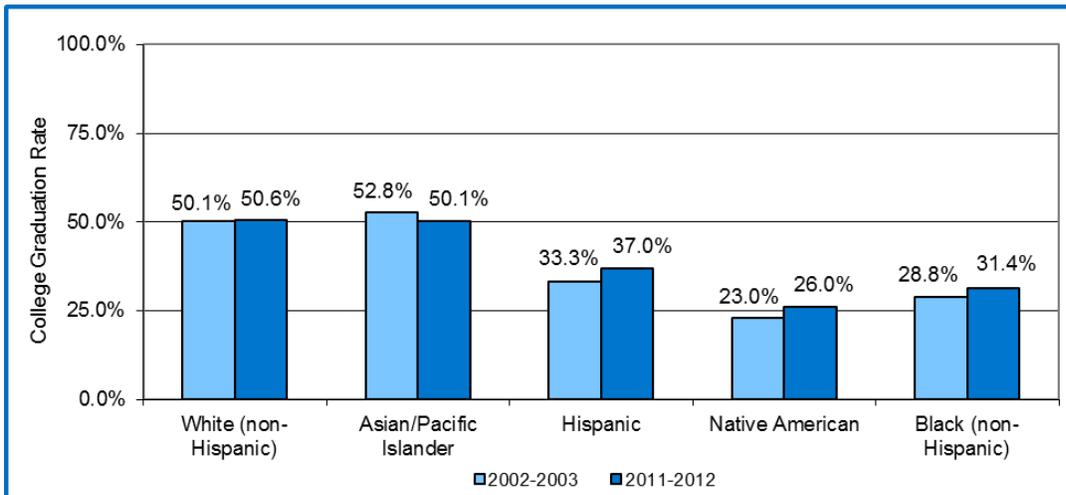
**Graduation Rates for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
2011–2012 Compared to 2002–2003**



- 2a) Minority graduation rates continue to lag behind whites and Asian/Pacific Islanders.



**Graduation Rates for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Race/Ethnicity
2011–2012 Compared to 2002–2003**



Continued on next page



State Priority 3: Reduce, eliminate, and then reverse the net out-migration of Nebraskans with high levels of educational attainment

- 3) The most recent data indicates that there was a net out migration of working age adults with less than a high school diploma, a shift from the patterns in previous years. However, the available data are inadequate to precisely determine the magnitude of this negative net migration in 2012. Additionally, due to changes in U.S. Census data collection, it is impossible to determine with certainty whether Nebraska is gaining or losing more working-age adults with associate, bachelor's, or graduate degrees than it has in the past.



Other Key Points

- The state's **need-based financial aid program** is serving the right students—those who most need help. Even with an increase of 73.8% in funding from 2003–2004 to 2012–2013, we can only support 28.2% of the students who qualify for aid. But they need *more* aid.



- The **Access College Early (ACE) scholarship program** is remarkably successful. It enables low-income students to take college courses while still in high school. These students graduate from high school and go on to college at significantly higher rates than other low-income students *and* at higher rates than non-low-income students. In fact, the college continuation rate for ACE scholarship recipients who graduated from Nebraska public high schools was 82.2% in 2011–2012, a rate considerably higher than rates for non-low-income graduates (77.2%) and other low-income graduates who did not receive ACE scholarships (52.6%). Additionally, about 80% of ACE students who go on to college and receive ACE Plus scholarships earned a 3.0 or higher grade-point average during their first year of college.



Executive Summary

This report provides the Nebraska Legislature with comparative statistics to monitor and evaluate progress toward achieving **three key priorities** for Nebraska's postsecondary education system:

- **Increase the number of students who enter postsecondary education in Nebraska.**
- **Increase the percentage of students who persist and successfully complete a degree.**
- **Reduce, eliminate, and then reverse the net out-migration of Nebraskans with high levels of educational attainment.**

These priorities were developed by the 2003 LR 174 Higher Education Task Force and are incorporated in subdivision (3) of Neb. Rev. Stat. § 85-1428 (2008).

This summary highlights the comparative analysis used to measure and evaluate performance with respect to each priority. Throughout this analysis, the latest available statistics are compared to the quantitative baselines established in 2004 for the LR 174 Higher Education Task Force. The complete report and its appendices, which are online at www.ccpe.state.ne.us, provide a detailed and fully documented analysis.

Overall Progress and Challenges Facing the State

- The research findings in the *2014 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report* reflect modest annual changes in the state's postsecondary education system.
- **While the changes measured each year have been relatively small, progress through 2010 was generally in the right direction with respect to the first and second priorities recommended in 2003. However, for the past three years, enrollments have declined.**
- Estimates of net-migration—priority three—do not provide sufficient evidence to conclude whether Nebraska is gaining or losing more working-age adults with bachelor's and graduate degrees.
- Even though progress toward most of the state's higher-education goals is generally in the right direction, it is not aggressive enough to meet the state's long-term needs and goals.
 - Interestingly, while the number of graduates remained relatively flat from 2011–2012 to 2012–2013, the number of dropouts decreased 27.3% during the same period. However, many students continue to drop out of high school before they earn diplomas, lessening their likelihood of financial and other successes and, for the purposes of this report, reducing the pool of students who could go to college.
 - The college-going rate of Nebraska public and private high school students is among the top 10 nationally (as of fall 2010), but it has not increased significantly for graduates of Nebraska's public high schools over the past five years, and actually decreased four percentage points from fall 2010 to fall 2012.
 - Freshmen retention rates and college graduation rates have risen only slightly since 2004.
 - College graduation rates are significantly lower for Hispanics, blacks, and Native Americans than for white and Asian undergraduate students.
 - Nebraska has increased the amount of state funds allocated for need-based financial aid, but state funding has not kept pace with the number of students who are eligible for state grants. The Nebraska Opportunity Grant program has aided thousands of students, but more state-funded, need-based aid is needed to enable more of the state's low-income and moderately low-income students to go to college and earn degrees.

Priority 1

Increase the number of students who enter postsecondary education in Nebraska

Decreasing enrollments are the most significant trends evidenced in this report on higher education in Nebraska. Since 2010, Nebraska's total fall enrollment has decreased an estimated 5.1% to 138,741. Despite the fact that first-time freshmen (FTF) enrollment increased to 19,017, a 3.1% increase from fall 2012, it has declined 3.3% since 2010.

Total fall enrollments

Nebraska's total postsecondary headcount enrollment increased steadily from 120,592 in fall 2003 to a high of 146,169 in fall 2010.

Between fall 2003 and fall 2010, total enrollment increased across all sectors of Nebraska's postsecondary education system. As shown in the first chart on the next page, the highest increases in total fall enrollment between 2003 and 2010 were at the community colleges and within the sector of independent colleges and universities, where Bellevue University

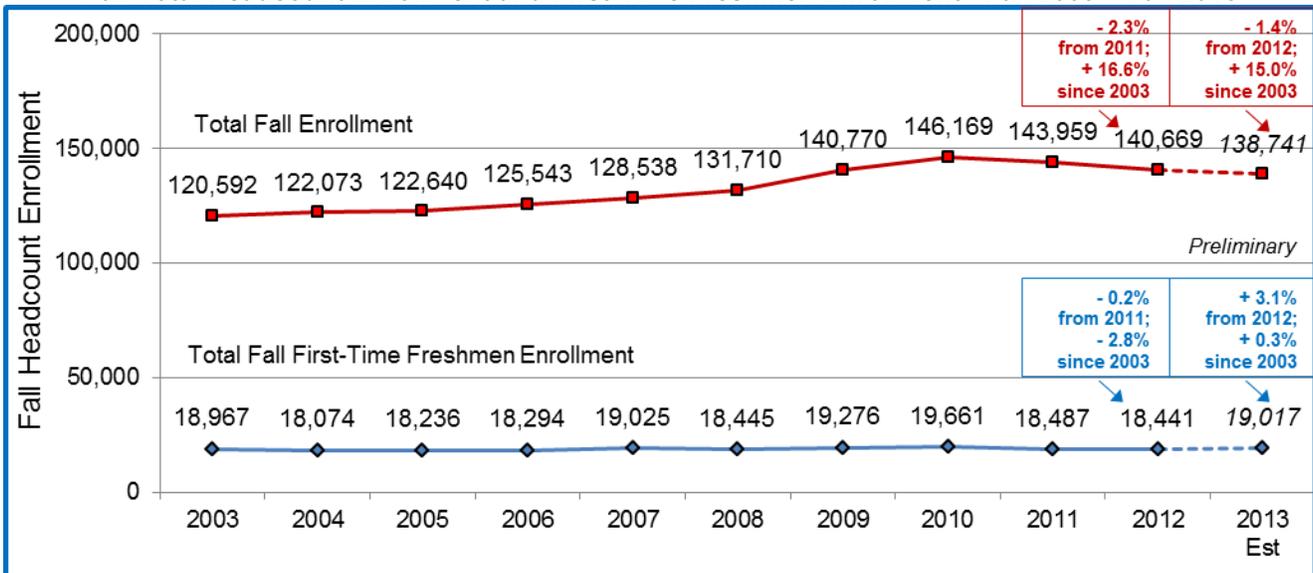
accounted for more than half of the sector's growth.

In fall 2013, estimated statewide enrollment was 138,741, up 15.0% from fall 2003 but 5.1% lower than in fall 2010.

Between 2010 and 2013, enrollments increased slightly at the University of Nebraska, the Nebraska State College System and the independent (not-for-profit) colleges and universities. Consequently, the downturn in statewide enrollment is due primarily to the 14.6% decrease in enrollment at Nebraska's community colleges and to minor-to-major decreases at almost all of the schools in the for-profit sector.

Interestingly, the only institutions in Nebraska that increased fall enrollment by more than 20% between 2010 and 2013—Bryan College of Health Sciences, Clarkson College, and Nebraska Methodist College—offer programs solely for the health care industry.

Fall Total Headcount Enrollment and First-Time Freshmen Enrollment: Fall 2003 – Fall 2013



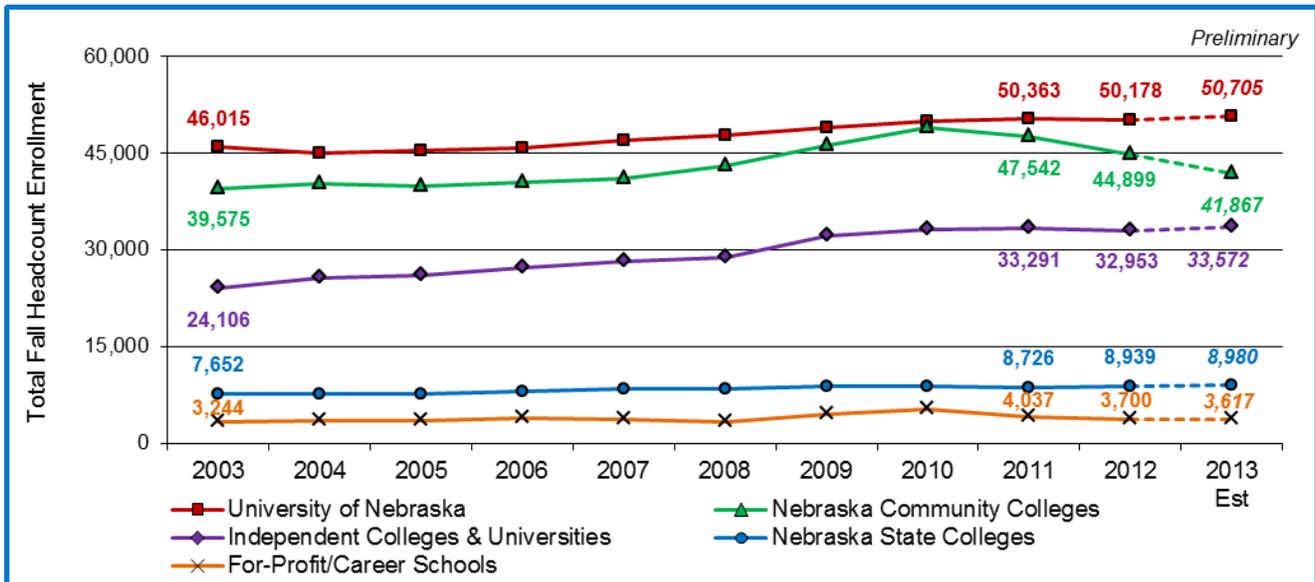
Note. Totals for fall 2013 are preliminary estimates. Statewide official enrollments for 2013 will not be available from IPEDS until May 2014. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), (2004–2013).

Freshmen fall enrollments

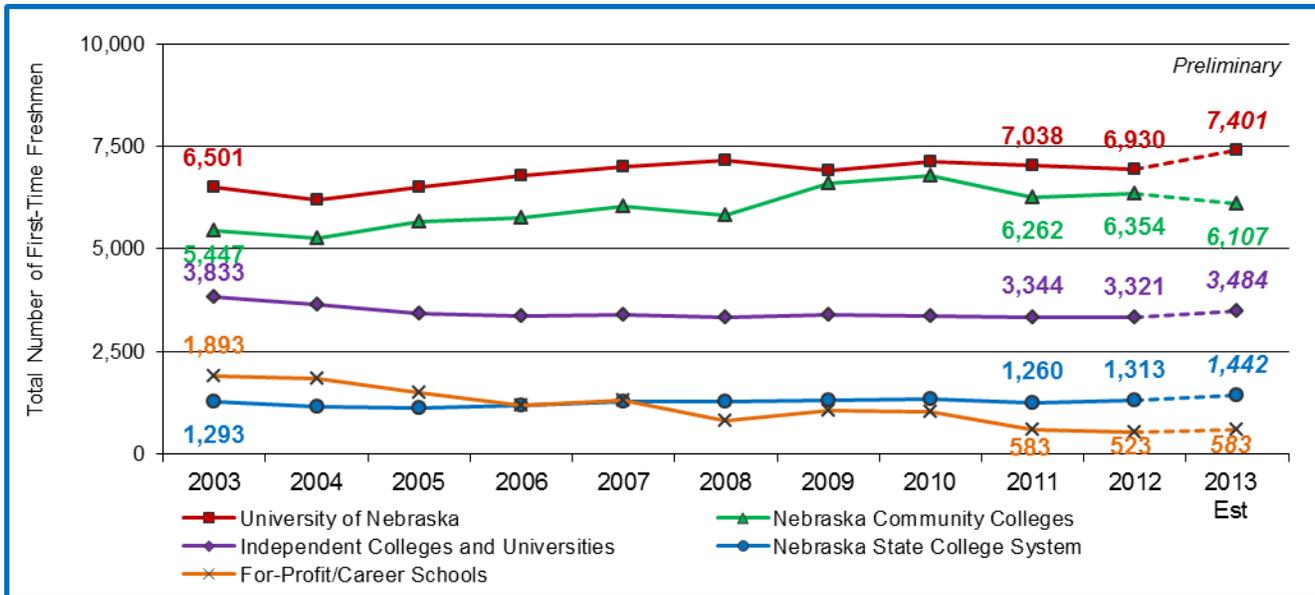
Total enrollment of first-time freshmen at the state's postsecondary institutions increased 3.7%, from 18,967 in fall 2003 to 19,661 in fall 2010. However, since 2010, FTF enrollments are estimated to have decreased 3.3% to 19,017 in fall 2013. The net result is a 0.3% increase since fall 2003, which is the baseline for this report.

Since fall 2010, first-time freshmen enrollment decreased 10.2% at the community colleges and 43.8% at the for-profit sector. However, due in large part to increases made within the last year, FTF enrollment increased 3.9% at the University of Nebraska, 8.7% at the Nebraska State College System, and 3.2% at the independent colleges and universities, from fall 2010 to fall 2013.

Fall Total Headcount Enrollment by Sector: Fall 2003 – Fall 2013



First-Time Freshmen Enrollment by Sector: Fall 2003 – Fall 2013



Note. Totals for fall 2013 are preliminary estimates. Statewide official enrollments for 2013 will not be available from IPEDS until May 2014. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), (2004–2013).

Nebraska high schools—Nebraska’s primary source of college students

The number of students who graduate from Nebraska high schools is important information because more than 83% of the first-time freshmen at Nebraska’s colleges and universities are graduates of Nebraska high schools.¹

Since 2002–2003, the number of students graduating annually from Nebraska high schools has increased 3.0%, and the number of graduates 10 years from now is projected to be 3.1% higher than the number who graduated in 2012–2013.

In 2012–2013, 22,641 students graduated from Nebraska high schools—669 more than in 2002–2003. Based on the latest projections,

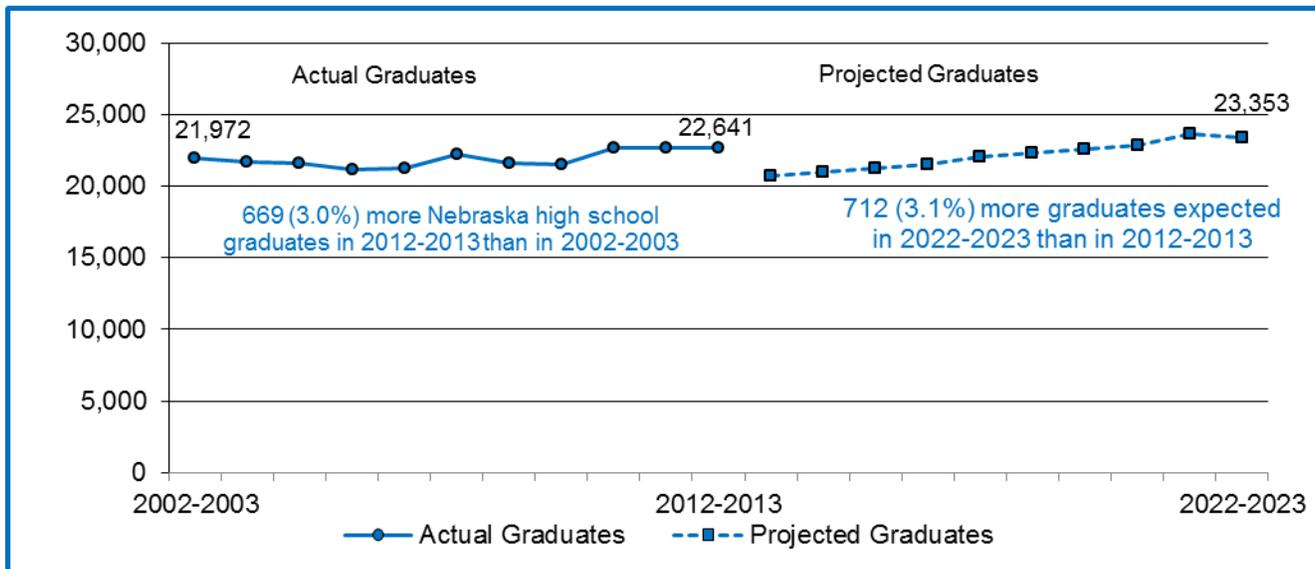
Nebraska high schools will graduate about 712 more students in 2022–2023 than in 2012–2013.

Shifting high school demographics

The demographic profile of Nebraska’s high school graduates is forecast to continue to change over the next decade.

Even though Hispanic students graduate from high school at a lower *rate* than white non-Hispanics and Asians, they are projected to account for 18.0% of Nebraska’s public high school graduates by 2022–2023, compared to 13.4% in 2012–2013. Additionally, other minorities are projected to account for 11.3% of Nebraska’s public high school graduates by 2022–2023, compared to 9.4% in 2012–2013.

Actual and Projected Number of Nebraska High School Graduates 2002–2003 through 2022–2023

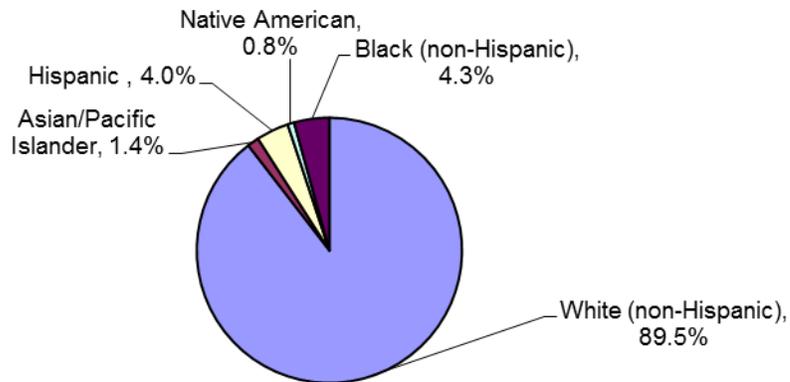


Note. Counts of actual graduates include graduates of public schools, nonpublic (private) schools, educational service units, and state-operated schools. Actual and projected graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. An estimate of 100 graduates from state-operated schools has been added to WICHE’s estimate of public and nonpublic high school graduates each year from 2013–2014 through 2022–2023. See [Table A2.1 in Appendix 2](#) for supporting data. Data sources: Actual numbers of graduates, Nebraska Department of Education, (2007–2014). Projected number of graduates: *Knocking at the College Door, Projections of High School Graduates*, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE), December 2012, page 103.

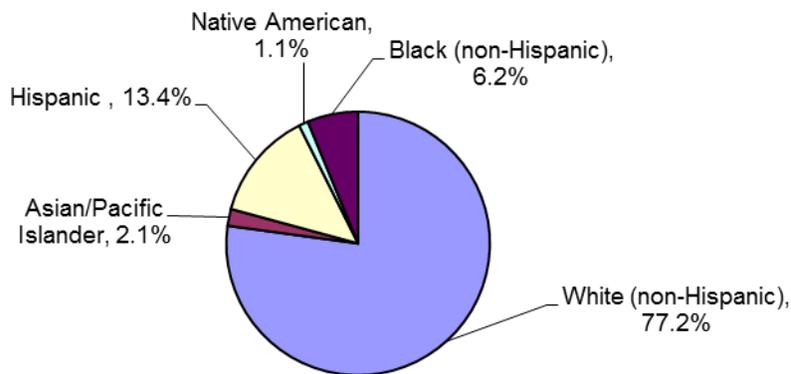
¹This conclusion refers to the first-time freshmen who enroll in college within one year of graduating from high school. These students account for about 83% of all first-time freshmen. The remaining 17% enroll more than a year after high school graduation, and where they graduate from high school is not reported.

Actual and Projected Percentages of Nebraska Public High School Graduates

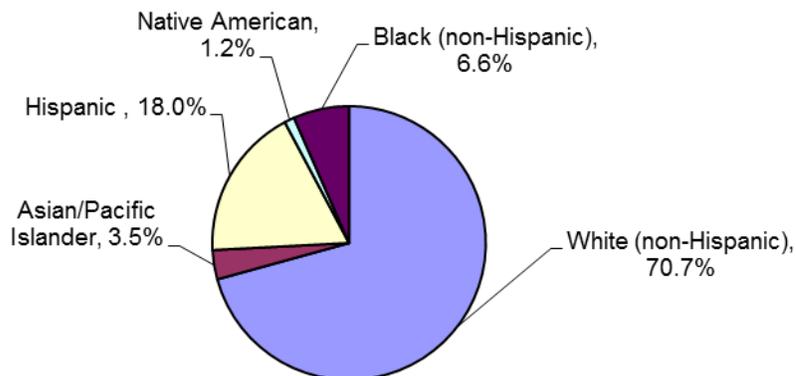
Actual Percentages of Graduates: 2002–2003 Baseline



Actual Percentages of Graduates: 2012–2013



Projected Percentages of Graduates: 2022–2023



Note. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. Actual counts and projections do not include graduates of educational service units or state-operated schools. See [Table A2.3](#) and [Table A2.4](#) in [Appendix 2](#) for supporting data. Data sources: 2002–2003 and 2012–2013 data obtained from the Nebraska Department of Education, December 2007 and January 2014, respectively. Projection data obtained from *Knocking at the College Door*, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, December 2012.

High school graduation rates

The graduation rates at Nebraska's public high schools improved for all of the major racial and ethnic groups between 2002–2003 and 2009–2010.

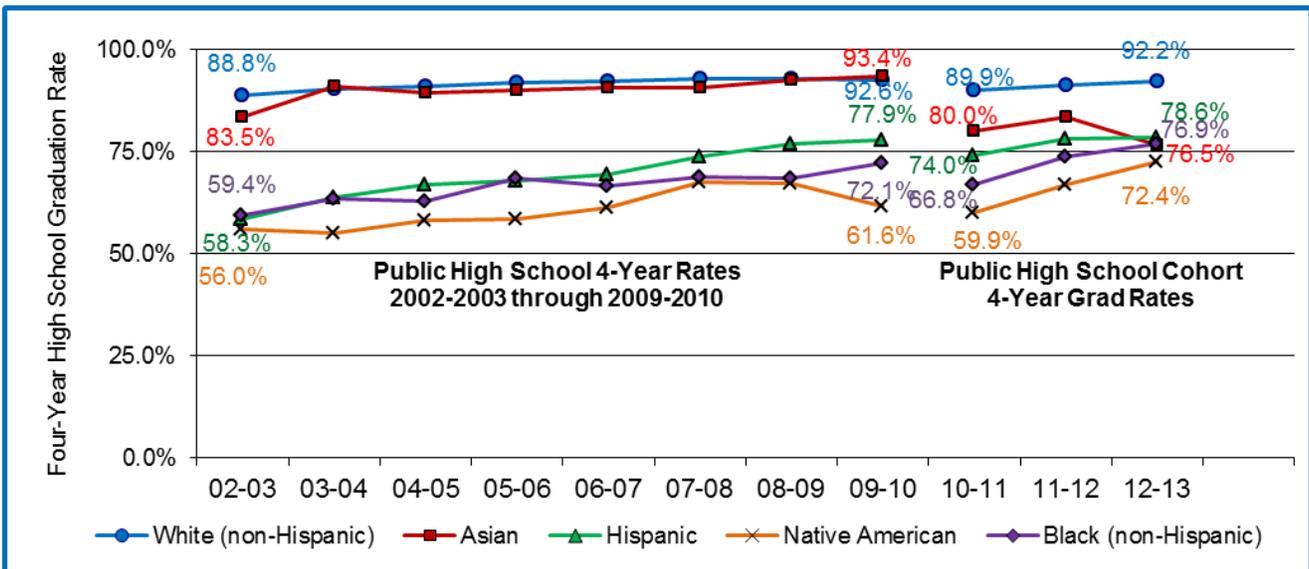
In 2010–2011, the cohort four-year graduation rate replaced the methodology used previously to calculate graduation rates and established a new baseline for future comparisons. Based on this new methodology, Nebraska's public high school graduation rate was 88.5% in 2012–2013, up from 85.8% two years earlier in 2010–2011. In fact, in 2011–2012 (the latest year for which national data is available), Nebraska's cohort four-year graduation rate was the second highest in the nation.

Using the new methodology, males continue to graduate at lower rates than females. In 2010–2011, the graduation rate for females was 88.5%, compared to 83.1% for males. By 2012–2013, the graduation rate for males increased to 86.2%, compared to 90.8% for their female classmates.

The cohort four-year graduation rates for all racial groups, except Asians, increased from 2010–2011 to 2012–2013. The largest percentage point increase during this time was evidenced among Native Americans, increasing from 59.9% to 72.4%. Meanwhile, the cohort four-year graduation rate for blacks increased from 66.8% to 76.9%, Hispanics increased from 74.0% to 78.6%, and whites increased from 89.9% to 92.2%.

Interestingly, while the number of graduates remained relatively flat, decreasing 0.26% from 2011–2012 (20,379 vs 20,326 in 2012–2013), the number of dropouts decreased 27.3% from 2011–2012 to 2012–2013 (1,885 vs 1,371). Nevertheless, Hispanics, Native Americans, and black non-Hispanics continue to account for disproportionately high percentages of the dropouts from the 7th through 12th grades in Nebraska's public high schools. Consequently, Nebraska needs to continue to strengthen efforts to reduce and eliminate these disparities.

**Nebraska Public High School Graduation Rates
by Race/Ethnicity
2002–2003 through 2012–2013**



Note. See [Table A3.1](#) and [Table A3.3](#) in [Appendix 3](#) for supporting data. Asian includes Pacific Islanders in the rates for 2002–2003 through 2009–2010. Cohort graduation rates are not shown for Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders or students of two or more races, which are now additional categories. See [Table A3.3](#) in [Appendix 3](#) for these rates. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, 2007–2014.

Preparation for college

The average ACT® composite score for Nebraska high school students was 21.5 in 2013—down slightly from 21.7, which was Nebraska’s average composite score in 2004 (the baseline for this report). However, Nebraska’s 2013 ACT composite score is higher than the 2013 national average of 20.9.

There are two known reasons for the recent decline in the average ACT composite score. First, starting in 2013, extended time test takers are now included in national and state composite scores. Second, the Nebraska ACT Pilot Project requires all 11th graders in eight selected Nebraska public school districts to take the ACT during a school day in the spring of 2012, 2013, and 2014. The net effect of this project on ACT scores is unknown.

Data from ACT, Inc. for the class of 2013 suggest that only 28% of Nebraska’s ACT-tested high school graduates are sufficiently prepared to succeed in all four common areas of entry-level college coursework: algebra, biology, English, and social science. Furthermore, compared to

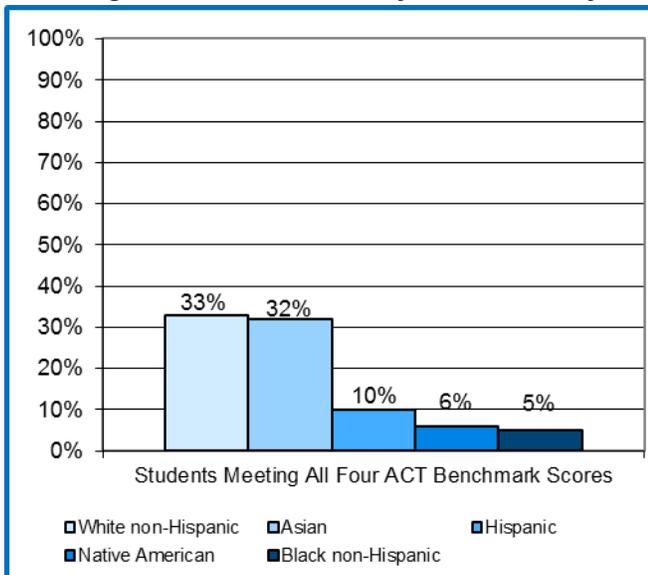
their white non-Hispanic and Asian classmates, even lower percentages of the state’s Hispanic, Native American and black non-Hispanic high school graduates are adequately prepared for entry-level college coursework.

College continuation rates: using IPEDS data

The most common approach to estimating college continuation rates uses data collected every two years through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). The advantage of this approach is that, every other year, Nebraska’s college-going rate can be compared directly to the rates of other states.

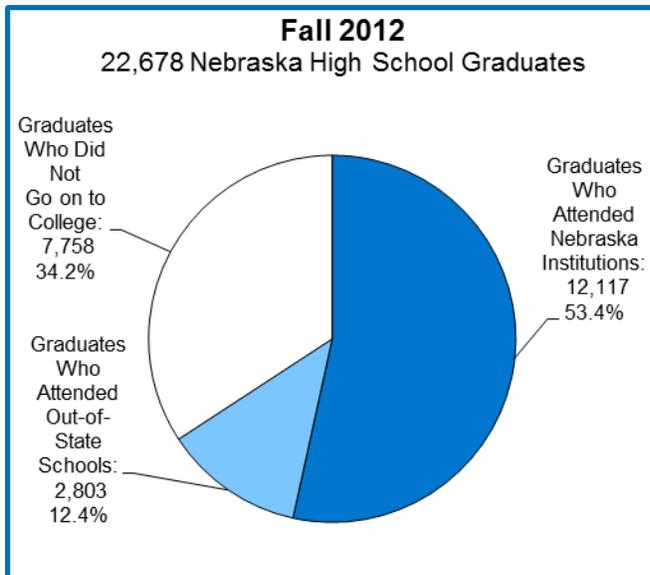
The latest available IPEDS data are for the high school graduation class of 2011–2012 who continued to college in fall 2012. Of the 22,678 students who graduated from high school in 2011–2012, over 34% did not go on to college in fall 2012, while 53% went to college in Nebraska and 12% went out of state to further their education.

Percentages of 2013 ACT-Tested Nebraska High School Students Who Met or Exceeded ACT College Readiness Scores by Race/Ethnicity



Note. A benchmark score is the minimum score needed on an ACT subject-matter test to indicate that the student has a 50% chance of earning a B or higher or about a 75% chance of earning a C or higher in corresponding entry-level, credit-bearing college courses. Data source: ACT High School Profile Report for Nebraska, 2013.

Percentages of 2011–2012 Nebraska High School Graduates by Whether and Where They Went to College in Fall 2012



Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. See [Table A5.3 in Appendix 5](#) for supporting data. Date sources: Nebraska Department of Education, December 2012, and the National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.

Based on IPEDS data, a total of 65.8% of Nebraska's high school graduates in the class of 2011–2012 enrolled in college in fall 2012, an increase of 2.3 percentage points from the 63.5% continuation rate in 2002.

Of the Nebraska high school students who continued on to college in both fall 2002 and fall 2012, about 81.7% enrolled at colleges in Nebraska.

Excluding non-degree-granting schools, the college-going rate for Nebraska high school graduates was 69.5% in fall 2010—the 7th highest among the 50 states. Nebraska's ranking in fall 2010 is a considerable improvement from fall 2008, when the state's college-going rate of 65.5% was the 18th highest in the country.

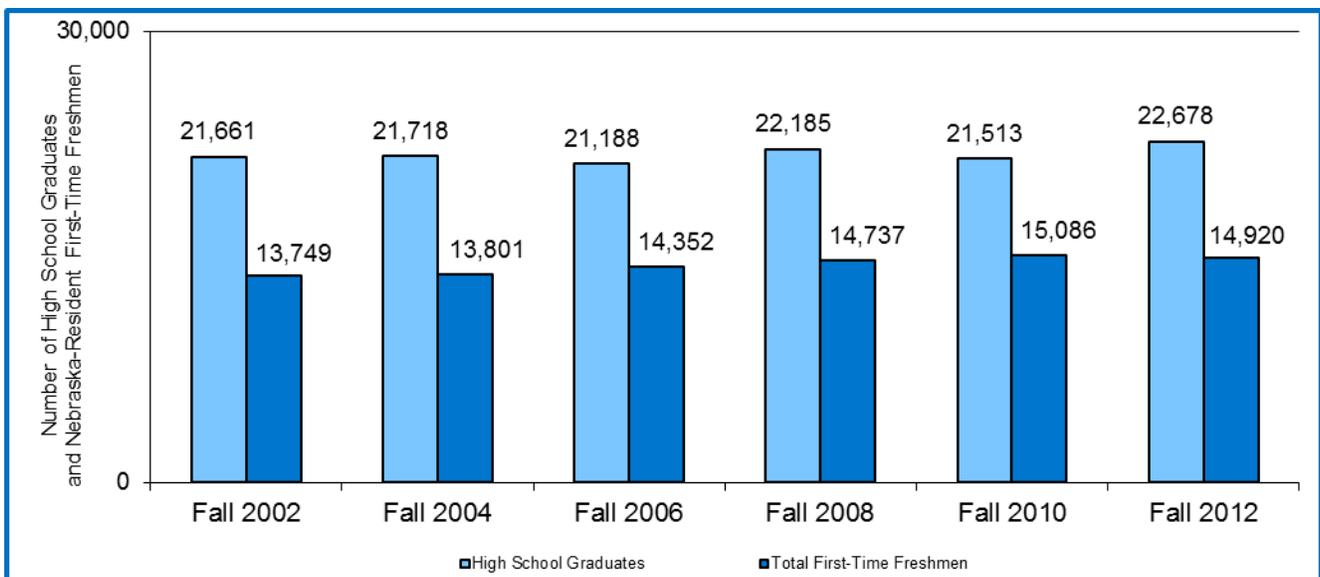
Enrollment of out-of-state and foreign students

In addition to attracting a high percentage of the state's college-going high school graduates, Nebraska colleges enrolled 3,609 out-of-state and foreign first-time freshmen in fall 2012. Additionally, at degree-granting institutions, the state imported 184 more first-time freshmen than it exported.

An alternative approach to estimating college continuation rates

An alternative approach to calculating Nebraska's college-going rate is to annually use data obtained from the National Student Clearinghouse in cooperation with the Nebraska Department of Education. An advantage of this approach is that college-going rates can be calculated every year and compared by student income level.

**Nebraska College Continuation Rates Based on IPEDS Data
(Latest Available Analysis)**



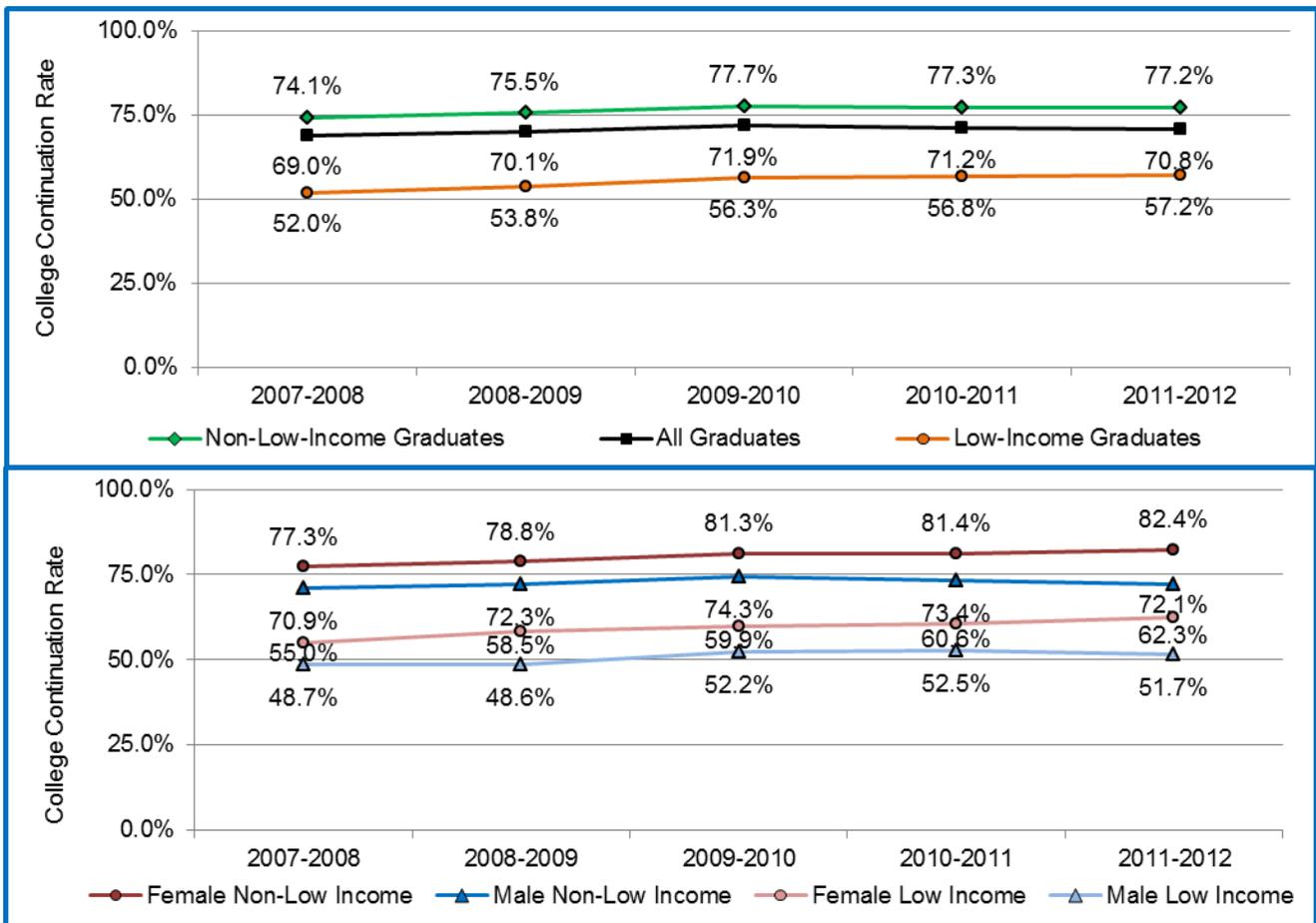
Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. See Table A5.2 in Appendix 5 for supporting data and a technical note. Data sources: Nebraska Department of Education, January 2007, January 2009, January 2011, and December 2012, and the National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 surveys.

Public high school college continuation rates based on National Student Clearinghouse data

Using data files from the Nebraska Department of Education matched with college enrollment files from the National Student Clearinghouse, the Commission has conducted research to estimate the college-going rates of Nebraska's public high school graduates in 2007–2008, through 2011–2012.¹

As the charts below illustrate, the college continuation rates for low-income graduates of Nebraska's public high schools are significantly lower than the comparable rate for graduates from non-low income households, regardless of gender.² However, female public high school graduates have consistently higher college-going rates than their male classmates, and the lowest college-going rates are for male public high school graduates from low-income households.

College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates Based on National Student Clearinghouse Data



Data source: Nebraska ACE Scholarship Program records maintained by Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education and enrollment records from the Nebraska Department of Education and the National Student Clearinghouse, April 7, 2009, April 20, 2010, April 28, 2011, April 24, 2012, and August 2, 2013.

¹College continuation rates based on NSC data files are not comparable to statewide rates based on IPEDS data for two reasons. First, available NDE data files do not include graduates of Nebraska's private (non-public) high schools. Second, NSC data files include students who first enrolled in college in the winter or spring, as well as those who started college in the fall or the preceding summer. As a result, the college-going rates based on NDE and NSC data files will be higher than those calculated using IPEDS data, even though they do not include graduates of the state's private high schools.

²Low-income students are defined as students who are approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches. Non-low-income students are students who are not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches. This group may include some low-income students who do not sign up for free or reduced-price school lunches.

Trends in first-time freshmen enrollments

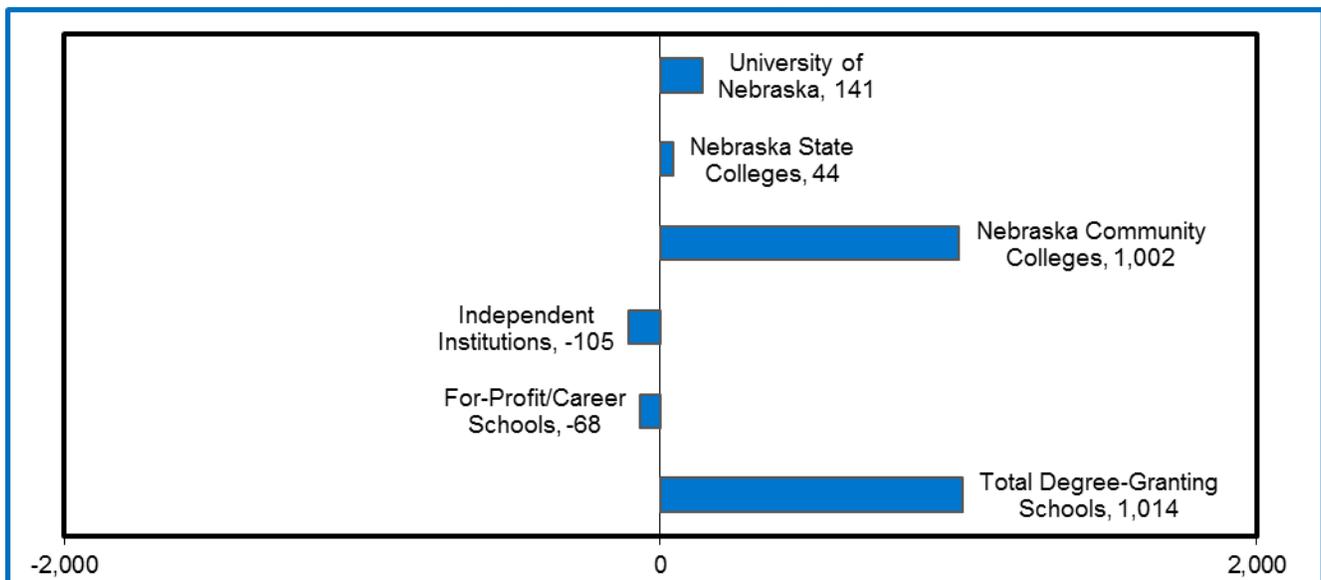
Using IPEDS data collected every two years, the Commission monitors the enrollment of first-time freshmen who are residents of Nebraska, classified by whether they start college within 12 months of high school graduation or wait to enroll in college more than 12 months after they graduate from high school.

The Commission's latest analysis revealed that the number of first-time freshmen who enrolled at Nebraska's community colleges *within a year*

of high school graduation increased by 1,002 students, or 34.3%, between fall 2002 and fall 2012.

The Commission's analysis also revealed that the number of first-time freshmen who started college *more than a year after high school graduation* decreased between fall 2002 and fall 2012 within all sectors, except Nebraska state colleges and the community colleges.

Changes in the Numbers of Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska Degree-Granting Institutions within 12 Months of High School Graduation Fall 2012 Compared to Fall 2002 (Latest Available Analysis)



Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. See [Table A6.2](#) in [Appendix 6](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2002 and fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.

First-time freshmen enrollments by race/ethnicity

Based on IPEDS data collected annually, higher numbers of Asians/Pacific Islanders, Hispanics, Native Americans and black non-Hispanics were enrolled at Nebraska institutions in fall 2012 than in fall 2003. Over the same period, there was a predictable decrease in the number of white first-time freshmen, given the decrease in the number of white non-Hispanics graduated from Nebraska's high schools in 2011–2012 than in 2002–2003.

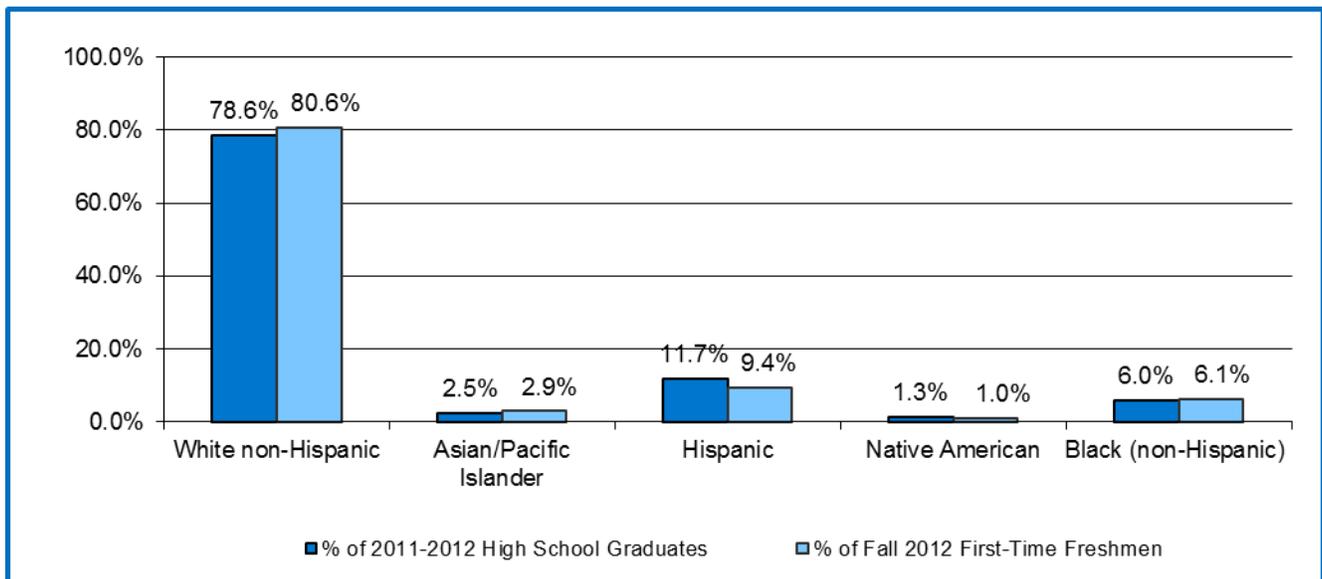
Disproportionately lower percentages of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, and Native Americans graduate from Nebraska high schools as a result of the fact that their graduation rates are significantly lower than the graduation rates for whites and Asians/Pacific Islanders. However,

as shown in the chart below, *minority students who graduate from high school generally tend to be represented among first-time college freshmen in Nebraska to about the same relative degree as their white or Asian classmates.*

There were 1,287 more minority students attending Nebraska colleges as first-time freshmen in fall 2012 than in fall 2003, an increase of 64.2%. In comparison, there were 2,107 fewer white non-Hispanic first-time freshmen in fall 2012 than in fall 2003, a decrease of 13.3%.

In fact, enrollment of white non-Hispanics *decreased* 9.4% between fall 2010 and fall 2012, while there was an 8.9% *increase* between fall 2010 and fall 2012 in the number of minority students who were first-time freshmen.

Percentages of 2011-2012 Nebraska High School Graduates and First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska Colleges and Universities in Fall 2012 by Race/Ethnicity



Note. Percentages of high school graduates include graduates of public and nonpublic schools, educational service units, and state-operated schools. Percentages of first-time freshmen include part-time students, but not foreign students or students of unknown race/ethnicity. See the last subsection of [Table A7.2](#) in [Appendix 7](#) for supporting data. Data sources: Nebraska Department of Education, December 2012, and the National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2012 IPEDS survey.

The importance of state-funded financial aid

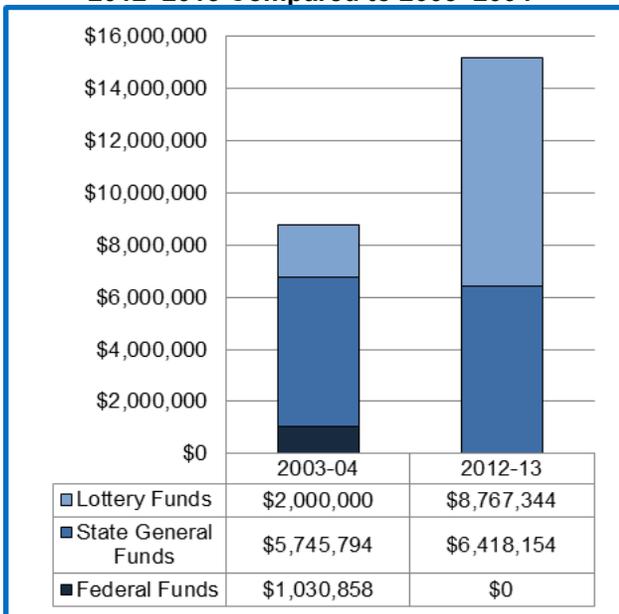
Since 2003, Nebraska has made progress toward the goal of improving access to higher education by increasing the amount of state funds allocated for need-based financial aid. However, additional financial aid is needed to enable more of Nebraska's low-income and moderately low-income students to go to college, state enrolled and complete degrees.

Nebraska currently provides need-based financial aid to college students through the Nebraska Opportunity Grant Program, originally authorized as the Nebraska State Grant Program by the Nebraska Scholarship Act, which was passed by the Legislature in 2003.

Including state lottery and federal funds, total dollars available for the state grant program increased from \$8,776,652 in 2003–2004 to \$15,185,498 in 2012–2013.

As a result of increased funding, the number of low-income students served by the state grant program increased 17.3%, from 13,031 in 2003–2004 to 15,757 in 2012–2013, and the average award increased from \$670 to \$964.

Available Funding for Nebraska's State Grant Program 2012–2013 Compared to 2003–2004



The success of the ACE Scholarship Program

The state-funded Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Program, which was initiated in 2007–2008, enables eligible low-income students to take college courses while they are still enrolled in high school.

Using additional state and federal funds, the amount awarded in ACE scholarships increased from \$114,856 in 2007–2008 to \$813,760 in 2012–2013. Of the \$925,000 available for ACE scholarships in 2013–2014, \$488,559 has been awarded as of January 6, 2014.

In 2007–2008, 294 Nebraska high school students took 1,698 credit hours of college coursework as a result of their ACE scholarships. With increased funding, 1,705 low-income Nebraska high school students were able to take 11,877 credit hours of college coursework in 2012–2013.

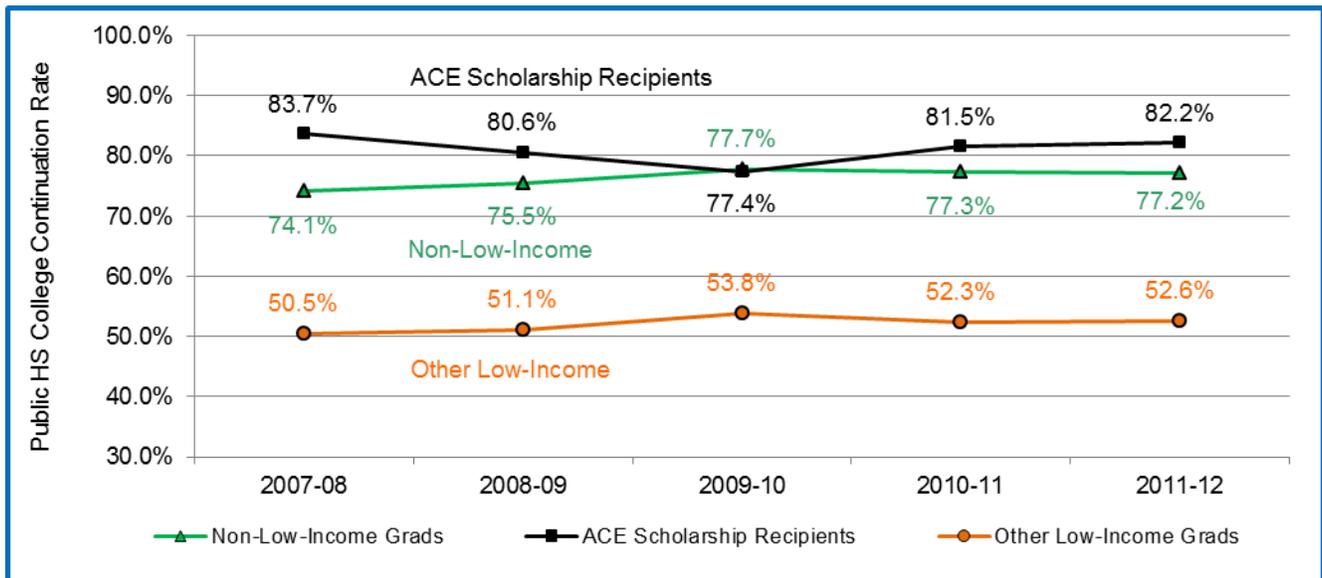
Research on the college continuation rates of ACE Scholarship recipients

The number of students who received ACE scholarships when they were seniors at Nebraska public high schools increased from 215 in 2007–2008 to 966 in 2011–2012.

As illustrated in the chart on the following page, the college continuation rates of ACE scholarship recipients are significantly higher than the college-going rates of other low-income public high school graduates.

Over the past five years, the college-going rates of ACE scholarship recipients also have been higher than, or about equal to, the college-going rates of non-low-income graduates of the state's public high schools. In effect, the ACE scholarship program has enabled low-income public high school graduates to continue on to college at the same or higher rates as their non-low-income classmates.

College Continuation Rates for ACE Scholarship Recipients Compared to the College Continuation Rates of Other Public High School Graduates



Note. Low-income students are defined as students who are approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches. Non-low-income students are students who are not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches. This group may include some low-income students who do not sign up for free or reduced-price school lunches. Data source: Nebraska ACE Scholarship Program records maintained by Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education and enrollment records from the Nebraska Department of Education and the National Student Clearinghouse, April 7, 2009, April 20, 2010, April 28, 2011, April 24, 2012, and August 2, 2013.

The ACE Plus Scholarship

The ACE Plus Scholarship Program was initiated in 2011–2012 to provide assistance to first- and second-year college students who were ACE scholarship recipients prior to graduating from high school. Initially funded with \$223,000 of a federal College Access Challenge Grant, ACE Plus scholarships were awarded to 317 eligible students in 2011–2012.

With \$260,500 in funding, 351 eligible students were awarded ACE Plus scholarships 2013–2014 to help them with their college expenses during their first or second year of college. Of the 351 students who received ACE Plus scholarships for their second year of college, 80% had 3.0 or higher grade-point averages (GPAs) after their first year of college, and about 49% had first-year GPAs of 3.5 or higher.

Priority 2

Increase the percentage of students who enroll and successfully complete a degree

Success is measured not only by the number of freshmen who enroll in college, but by those who stay in college beyond their freshmen year and earn degrees or other awards.

Based on IPEDS data that are collected annually, freshmen retention rates and graduation rates are not improving across all sectors of higher education in Nebraska. Analyses of IPEDS data also show that there are continuing racial/ethnic disparities in graduation rates.¹

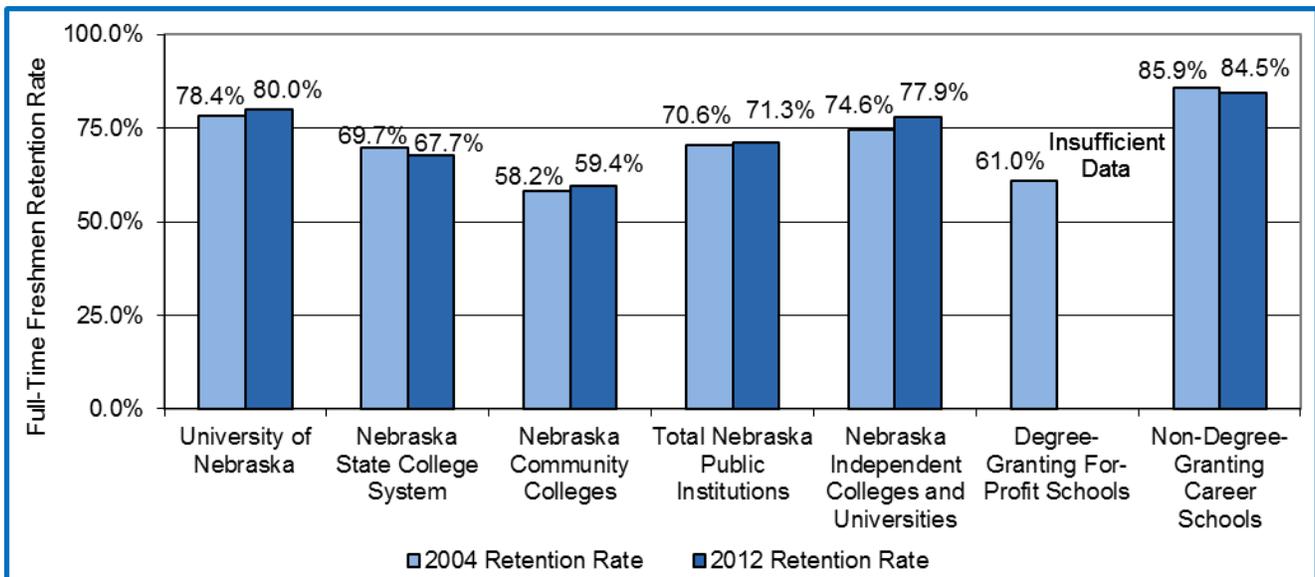
A recent analysis of records at the National Student Clearinghouse provides previously unavailable evidence that notable percentages

of students who start college at Nebraska's public and independent institutions transfer to other schools where they persist in their studies and earn degrees or certificates. This study also reveals that students who attend college part time are far less likely to complete their degree or certificate programs than students who attend college full time.

Freshmen retention rates

As shown in the chart below, full-time freshmen retention rates for the Nebraska State College System and the non-degree-granting career schools were lower in fall 2012 than they were in

**Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates of Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
Fall 2012 Compared to Fall 2004 Baseline**



Note. See [Table A9.1](#) in [Appendix 9](#) for supporting data and detailed footnotes. Data source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), fall 2004 and 2012 surveys.

¹The freshmen retention rate is the number of freshmen who are enrolled at the same college one year later. The IPEDS definition of a college graduation rate is the percentage of full-time, first-time freshmen who complete their degree programs at the same college within 150% of the time specified for the programs. For example, the specified time frame for four-year programs is six years, while the time frame for two-year programs is three years.

fall 2004. For the remaining sectors, full-time retention rates were higher in fall 2012 than they were in fall 2004 or data are not sufficient to compute a sector retention rate for fall 2012.

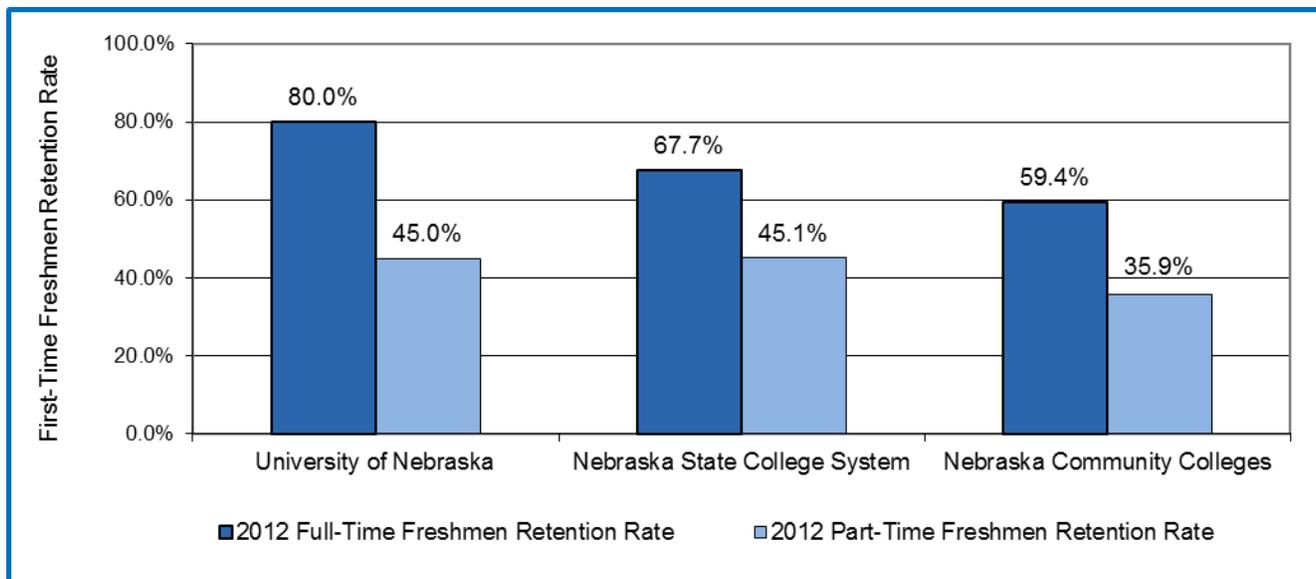
Retention rates for full-time students in fall 2012 varied between the public sectors, ranging from 59.4% at the community colleges to 84.5% at the non-degree-granting career schools.

The University of Nebraska and the independent colleges and universities also had relatively high fall 2012 retention rates of 80.0% and 77.9%, respectively.

Full-time and part-time retention rates compared

A statewide retention rate for part-time, first-time freshmen cannot be calculated due to insufficient data from some institutions. However, the freshmen retention rates for full-time and part-time students at the state's public institutions can be compared as shown in the chart below. This comparison clearly indicates that students who start college full time are much more likely than part-time students to continue going to college beyond their freshmen year. Conversely, freshmen who attend college only part time are less likely to continue their studies and, therefore, are less likely to earn degrees.

Fall 2012 Full-Time and Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates for Students in Nebraska's Public Colleges and Universities



Note. See [Table A9.1](#) and [Table A9.2](#) in [Appendix 9](#) for supporting data and detailed footnotes. Data source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), fall 2004 and 2012 surveys.

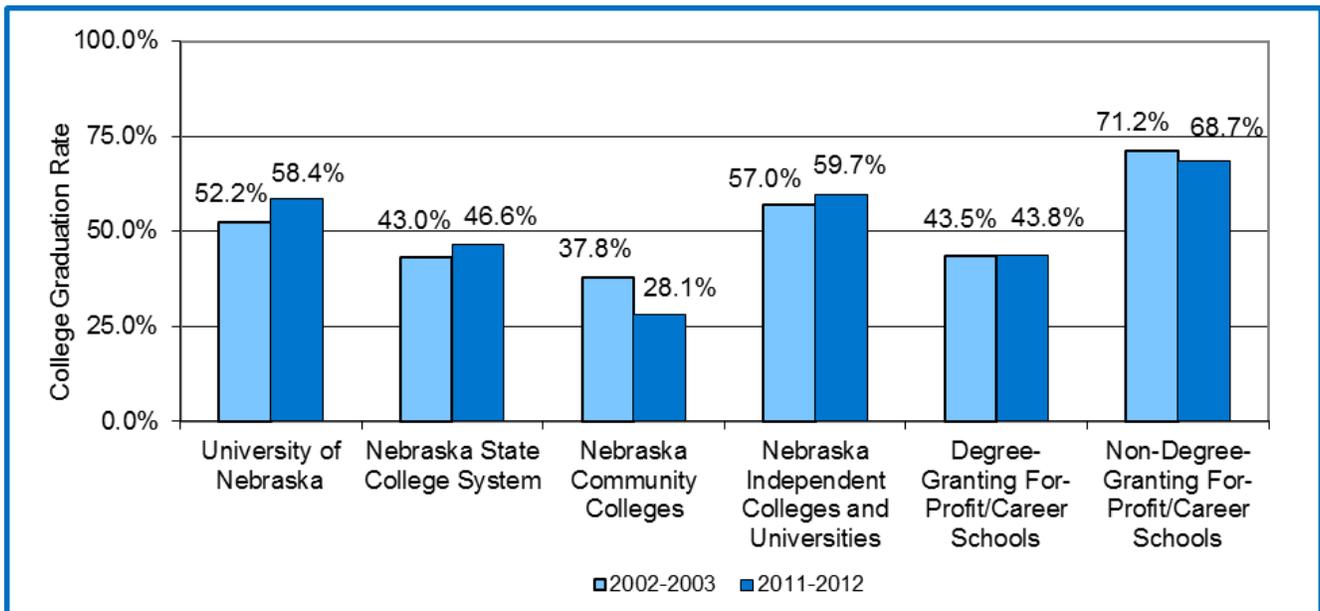
College graduation rates based on IPEDS data

Graduation rates based on IPEDS data can be calculated only for full-time students who graduate from the same college where they started as first-time freshmen.¹ Because transfer students are not counted among the graduates of any reporting institution, IPEDS graduation rates underestimate the percentage of full-time, first-time freshmen who complete degree, certificate or diploma programs. In addition, IPEDS graduation rates cannot be calculated for any students who initially attend college part time.

Based on IPEDS data, the statewide graduation rate for Nebraska institutions increased from 48.4% in 2002–2003 to 48.5% in 2011–2012, the latest year for which data are available. Interestingly, this was a decline from 2010–2011 when the statewide graduation rate was 50.1%.

In 2011–2012, the highest graduation rate among the six sectors of higher education in Nebraska was 68.7%, which was the rate for the non-degree-granting, for-profit schools. The next highest rates were 59.7% for the independent institutions and 58.4% for the University of Nebraska.

**Graduation Rates for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
2011–2012 Compared to 2002–2003**



Note. See [Table A10.3](#), [Table A10.4.a](#), and [Table A10j](#) in [Appendix 10](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2003 and fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.

¹The college graduation rate is the percentage of full-time, first-time freshmen who complete their degree programs at the same college within 150% of the time specified for the programs. For example, the specified time frame for four-year programs is six years, while the time frame for two-year programs is three years.

Racial/ethnic disparities in graduation rates

Minorities—who account for most of Nebraska’s projected population growth—currently graduate from the state’s high schools at lower rates than do white non-Hispanics.

Minority students who graduate from high school generally tend to be represented among first-time college freshmen at Nebraska institutions to about the same degree as they are represented among Nebraska’s high school graduating classes. However, black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, and Native Americans continue to have significantly lower college *graduation rates* than whites and Asian/Pacific Islanders who complete degree programs at Nebraska colleges and universities.

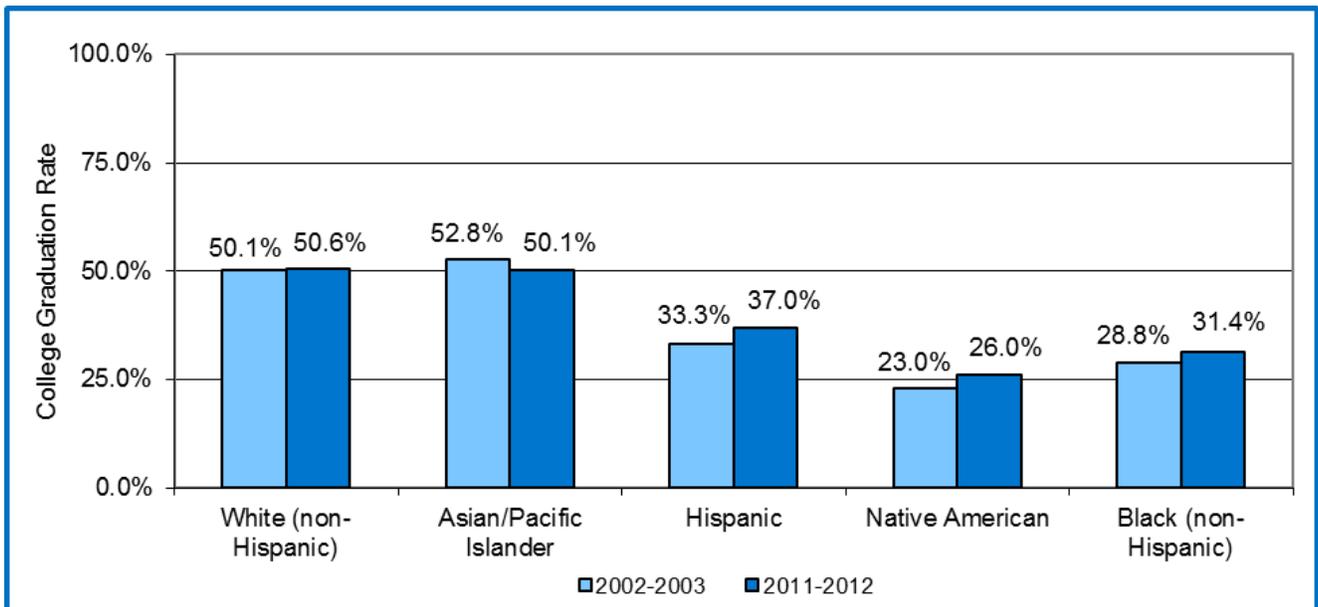
Between 2002–2003 and 2011–2012, graduation rates for all five racial/ethnic groups increased at the University of Nebraska.

Conversely, graduation rates at the state’s community colleges decreased or remained about the same for all five racial/ethnic groups, possibly due, at least in part, to the increasing number of students who have enrolled in academic transfer programs and transfer before they graduate from the community colleges.

Within the Nebraska State College System, graduation rates for white non-Hispanics, Native Americans and black non-Hispanics were higher in 2011–2012 than in 2002–2003. During this same time, graduation rates decreased for Asians/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics.

In comparison, there were no consistent increases or decreases between 2002–2003 and 2011–2012 in completion rates within the independent (non-profit) sector or the for-profit sectors.

**Graduation Rates for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Race/Ethnicity
2011–2012 Compared to 2002–2003**



Note. See [Table A10.5.a in Appendix 10](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2003 and fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.

Graduation and persistence rates based on National Student Clearinghouse data

The National Student Clearinghouse Research Center recently conducted a study of six-year student outcomes based on a national cohort of degree-seeking, first-time freshmen who started college in fall 2006, analyzed by state as well as for the United States as a whole. This report is available at www.studentclearinghouse.org/ signature.

For this research, students were classified by the state of the institution where they first started college and by type of institution. Based on Clearinghouse enrollment and completion records, comparable six-year completion and persistence rates were calculated for the students who started college at (a) two-year public colleges, (b) four-year public colleges and universities, and (c) four-year private nonprofit institutions.¹

In addition, completion and persistence rates were calculated for exclusively full-time students, exclusively part-time students, mixed enrollment students with combinations of full- and part-time enrollment, students who started college when they were 24 years of age or younger, and students who were over the age of 24 when they first enrolled in college.

The completion and persistence rates that the Clearinghouse calculated for Nebraska were sometimes higher and sometimes lower than the comparable national rates, depending on the type of institution and the student enrollment or age group that was analyzed.

More importantly, the findings of the study confirm that college completion and persistence rates vary significantly by student enrollment status and age group, as well as by the type of institution where students first enroll.

The findings of the Clearinghouse study are evidence that students who enroll initially at four-year institutions—public or private nonprofit—are more likely to earn degrees or certificates, or at least persist in their studies, than students who start college at two-year institutions, regardless of whether they enroll full or part time.

However, students who can attend college full time—exclusively or at least sometime during the course of their studies—are much more likely to earn degrees or certificates and less likely to drop out of college than students who go to college only part time.

The findings of the Clearinghouse study also are evidence that students who start college when they are age 24 or younger are more likely to persist in their studies and complete degree or certificate programs than students who don't start college until they are over the age of 24. This is not surprising since non-traditional students often have family and work responsibilities that may be equally or more important than finishing college.

The completion rates calculated by the Clearinghouse also confirm that a notable percentage of freshmen start college at one institution and then transfer to another where they complete a program of study. Specifically, 14% to 17% of the degree-seeking, first-time students at Nebraska's public and private nonprofit institutions in fall 2006 graduated from two-year or four-year schools to which they had transferred.

Another finding of interest is that about 13% of the students who initially enrolled at Nebraska's two-year public colleges in fall 2006 graduated from four-year institutions over the course of the next six years.

¹Completion rates and graduation rates are synonymous terms. In general, a completion or graduation rate is the percentage of students in a specified cohort who earn degrees, certificates, or diplomas within a specified period of time. A persistence rate is the percentage of the students in a cohort who have not earned degrees or other academic awards but who are still enrolled in college at the end of a specified period of time.

Priority 3

Reduce, eliminate, and then reverse the net out-migration of Nebraskans with high levels of educational attainment

Data from the 2000 U.S. Census revealed that Nebraska experienced a net out-migration of college-educated adults at all levels of education beyond high school between 1995 and 2000. During the same period, Nebraska attracted a significant net in-migration of adults with less than a high school education.

Beginning in 2005, the U.S. Census Bureau started collecting data annually through the American Community Survey (ACS) to estimate net migration by education level for each state. Since the resulting annual ACS estimates for Nebraska are based on very small samples of the people who move in or out of the state, these estimates vary dramatically from one year to the next.

Combining the latest three years of ACS data increases sample sizes and reduces the margins of error associated with the corresponding estimates of average annual net migration. Still, these estimates do not provide policy makers with a clear, complete picture of the migration patterns of adults who are moving to or from Nebraska.

Based on ACS data collected from 2005 to 2011, Nebraska seems to attract more working-age adults with less than a high school diploma than have left the state. However, ACS data are inadequate to determine the exact magnitude of this important migration trend.

Between 2007 and 2011, Nebraska also may have experienced a net in-migration of working-age adults with high school diplomas, or some college but no degrees, or Associate's or Bachelor's degrees, but the evidence is inconclusive, and the migration estimates are unstable from year to year.

Data from the most recent ACS in 2012 indicates that there was a net out migration of working-age adults with less than a high school diploma, a shift from the patterns in previous years. While it can be concluded that Nebraska exported more 22- to 64-year-olds with low levels of education than it imported in 2012, the available data are inadequate to precisely determine the magnitude of this negative net migration in 2012.

Furthermore, there is no solid evidence that Nebraska is gaining or losing more working-age adults with associate degrees, bachelor's degrees, or graduate or professional degrees than it has in the past.

Although data currently available from the U.S. Census Bureau do not reveal a clear picture of Nebraska migration patterns, there is still reason to be concerned about the possible effects of migration on the size and quality of the state's labor force. Consequently, the Commission will continue to monitor the available estimates of net migration by education level in an effort to determine if a clear, overall picture of Nebraska's net migration pattern eventually emerges from the analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Conclusion

The findings evidenced in this report indicate that more work needs to be done in order for Nebraskans to enroll in college and successfully complete degrees.

At the High School Level:

- Increase the percentage of students who stay in school and earn diplomas. Nebraska's public high school graduation rate is one of the best in the nation (88.5%), but disparities continue to be seen. While 90.8% of females graduate, only 86.2% of males earn diplomas. Disparities are even more pronounced between racial/ethnic groups with only 72.4% (Native American) to 78.6% (Hispanic) of minorities earning diplomas.
- Increase the percentage of students who are prepared academically for college and who take dual enrollment courses. According to ACT, only 28% Nebraska's ACT-tested high school graduates are sufficiently prepared to succeed in college.
- Increase the percentage of high school graduates who go on to college, encouraging as many as possible to enroll full-time and not delay enrollment. About 70.8% of Nebraska public high school graduates go on to college, but National Student Clearinghouse research shows that those who attend school full-time are much more likely to earn degrees than those who attend part-time.
- For males, minorities, and low-income students especially, more effort needs to be exerted to increase:
 - The percent who are prepared for college academically
 - The number who take dual enrollment courses
 - High school graduation rates
 - College-going rates

At the Postsecondary Level:

- Increase awareness of the range of higher education opportunities, especially at the community colleges.
- Reach out to adults with college credit but no earned certificates or degrees.
- Increase efforts to improve retention and persistence rates. Retention rates vary by sector, ranging from 59.4% at the community colleges to 84.5% at the non-degree-granting career schools.
- Increase efforts to improve graduation rates for all students across all sectors of higher education in Nebraska, especially at the community colleges and for minority students at all institutions. Statewide, the graduation rate for Nebraska's institutions was 48.5%, but only 28.1% at the community colleges. While graduation rates are increasing for minority students, they continue to lag behind their white non-Hispanic and Asian classmates.

At the State Government Level:

- Continue to support and increase funding for the Nebraska Opportunity Grant program and the ACE program.
- Develop and build support for clear completion and targets for Nebraska's public-funded colleges and universities.
- Initiate incentives for the state's public-funded colleges and universities to improve graduation rates and increase the number of degrees and certificates awarded.

**Institutions Reporting to the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)
During the Period from 2003 to 2013**

University of Nebraska (5)

Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture
University of Nebraska at Kearney
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
University of Nebraska Medical Center
University of Nebraska at Omaha

Nebraska State College System (3)

Chadron State College
Peru State College
Wayne State College

Nebraska Community Colleges (6)

Central Community College
Metropolitan Community College
Mid-Plains Community College
Northeast Community College
Southeast Community College
Western Nebraska Community College

Independent College & Universities (19)

Bellevue University
Bryan College of Health Sciences
Clarkson College
College of Saint Mary
Concordia University-Seward
Creighton University
Dana College (closed in 2010)
Doane College-Crete
Doane College-Lincoln
Grace University
Hastings College
Little Priest Tribal College
Midland University
Nebraska Indian Community College
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health
Nebraska Wesleyan University
Summit Christian College
Union College
York College

Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools (12)

Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha
Kaplan University-Lincoln Campus
Kaplan University-Omaha Campus
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School
of Radiologic Technology
Myotherapy Institute
National American University-Bellevue
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare
of Herzing University
The Creative Center
Universal College of Healing Arts
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus
Vatterott College-Spring Valley

**Non-Degree Granting For-Profit/Career
Schools (7)**

Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics
College of Hair Design
Fullen School of Hair Design
Joseph's College
La'James International College
Regional West Medical Center School
of Radiologic Technology
Xenon International Academy-Omaha

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2014 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report

Introduction

The *2014 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report* is the tenth annual report designed to provide the Nebraska Legislature with comparative statistics to monitor and evaluate progress toward achieving three major goals for Nebraska's postsecondary education system. Developed by the LR 174 Higher Education Task Force in 2003, these key priorities are incorporated in subdivision (3) of LB 962, now Neb. Rev. Stat. § 85-1428 (2008), which states: The Legislature finds that:

- (1) Expansion and diversification of Nebraska's economy are necessary in order to sustain essential public services sponsored or aided by the state;
- (2) Increasing the number of Nebraskans with high levels of educational attainment is essential to support economic expansion and diversification;
- (3) In order to increase the number of Nebraskans with high levels of educational attainment, the state's postsecondary education system shall include, but not be limited to, the following key priorities that were identified by the LR 174 Task Force of 2003:
 - (a) Increasing the number of students who enter postsecondary education in Nebraska;
 - (b) Increasing the percentage of students who enroll, persist, and successfully complete a degree; and
 - (c) Reducing, eliminating, and then reversing the net out-migration of Nebraskans with high levels of educational attainment; and
- (4) Unprecedented collaboration and cooperation between and among educational institutions and sectors will be necessary to develop community, regional, and statewide strategies to achieve progress toward these priorities and to assist the state in serving Nebraska students and allowing them to reach their academic caliber.¹

The *2014 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report* provides legislators and other state policy makers with a detailed comparative analysis to monitor progress toward the three key priorities listed above. Throughout this report, the most recently available statistics are compared to the quantitative baselines established in the *2004 Baseline Report for the LR 174 Higher Education Task Force* or the *2005 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report for the LR Legislative Evaluation Task Force*. These comparisons evidence the extent to which Nebraska's postsecondary education system is making progress toward achieving the key priorities and corresponding strategic objectives recommended by the LR 174 Task Force.

¹ Neb. Rev. Stat. § 85-1429 requires the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education to provide, on or before March 15 of each year, a report that evaluates progress toward the achievement of the priorities listed in § 85-1428. The statute requires the Education Committee of the Legislature to review the report at a public hearing and report its findings to the Legislature.

Nebraska's postsecondary education system consists of five sectors of higher education—the University of Nebraska; the Nebraska State College System; Nebraska's community colleges; the independent (non-profit) colleges and universities; and the for-profit/career schools. This report covers all five sectors and also includes important information about Nebraska high schools, which are a primary source of students for Nebraska's postsecondary institutions.

Prior to this report, Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education produced the *2004 Baseline Report for the LR 174 Higher Education Task Force*, the *2005 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report for the LR 75 Legislative Evaluation Task Force* and the *Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report* in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013.² Copies of all previous progress reports are available on the Coordinating Commission's Website: www.ccpe.state.ne.us. However, due to data corrections and additions to the Commission's database that have been made since the 2013 report was published, **the 2014 Progress Report supersedes all previous editions.**

The *2014 Progress Report* provides an update of every section of the 2013 report—from an analysis of the pool of Nebraska high school graduates preparing for college to the migration of educated Nebraskans to and from the state—provided that updated information is available to report.

In updating this report, the Coordinating Commission always uses the latest data available for analysis. However, for several of the analyses for this report, the Commission has to rely primarily on data collected through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), which is maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) in the U.S. Department of Education. Data obtained from the NCES are usually not available for six to nine months after they have been collected through IPEDS, and some data are collected only every other year. Consequently, the latest data available for analysis may not be the most current data.

A noteworthy addition to the 2013 edition of the Progress Report was a summary of the findings of research completed by the National Student Clearinghouse Research Center. This research was the first study of six-year graduation rates and rates of continuing enrollment (persistence) for a national cohort of first-time freshmen *analyzed by state* as well as for the United States as a whole. While updated metrics have not been released since the previous edition of this progress report, a summary of the 2013 Clearinghouse study is included in the *2014 Progress Report* because it provides important information about the graduation and persistence rates of degree-seeking students who started college at postsecondary institutions in Nebraska.

² The first two reports were submitted in December 2004 and December 2005, respectively. Since the deadline for submission of the third report—the first required by LB 962—was set for March 15, rather than December of the preceding year, it is labeled as the 2007 report, and there is no report labeled for 2006.

Section 1 Increasing Postsecondary Enrollment

Priority 1. Increasing the number of students who enter postsecondary education in Nebraska.

The first priority recommended by the 2003 LR 174 Task Force is to increase the number of students who enter postsecondary education in Nebraska. To generally monitor progress toward achieving this goal, this section compares the latest available total student unduplicated headcounts and enrollments of first-time freshmen to fall 2003 baselines within the context of ten-year trends.

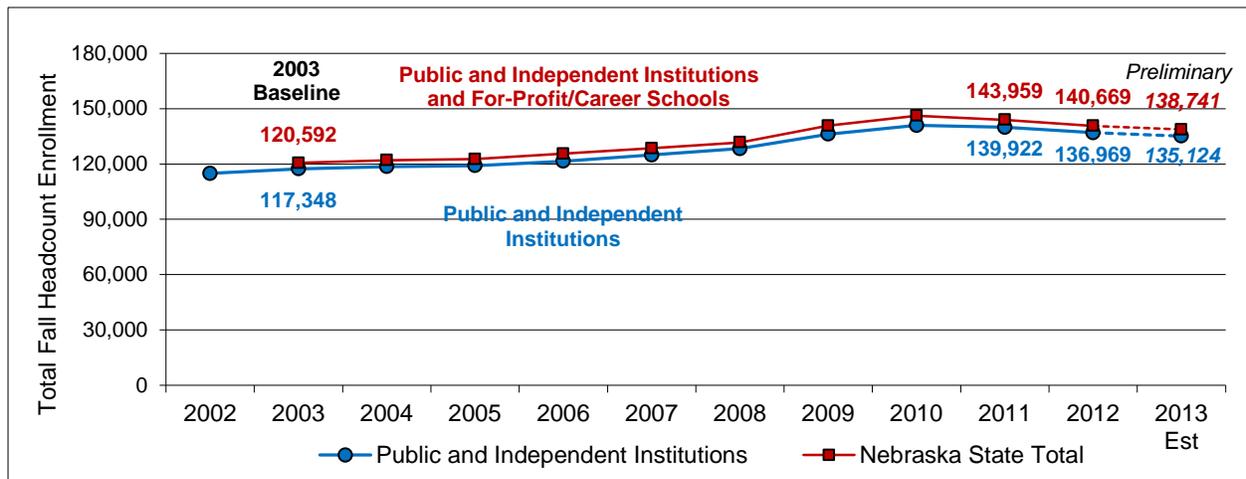
The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) in the U.S. Department of Education is the official source of the enrollment data summarized for fall 2002 through fall 2012. Enrollments for fall 2013 are preliminary, based on estimates that institutions reported to the NCES through the fall 2013 IPEDS Institutional Characteristics Survey and actual counts reported directly to the Coordinating Commission. Total enrollments for the sector consisting of for-profit schools are not reported for the years prior to 2003 due to insufficient, incomparable or unverified data for some schools in the sector.

Nebraska Total Fall Headcount Enrollment

- Total headcount—the count of all students taking courses for credit—at Nebraska’s public, independent and for-profit postsecondary institutions increased steadily from 120,592 in fall 2003, which is the baseline for this report, to 146,169 in fall 2010. However, total enrollment decreased 3.8% between fall 2010 and fall 2012, and based on reported estimates, decreased another 1.4% between fall 2012 and fall 2013. As a result, total headcount enrollment increased from 120,592 in fall 2003 to 138,741 in fall 2013, for a net ten-year increase of 15.0%, or 1.4% per year, as shown in [Figure 1.1](#).

Figure 1.1

**Total Fall Headcount Enrollment at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
Fall 2002–Fall 2013**



Note. The for-profit/career school sector includes three non-profit career schools of radiologic technology. Totals for fall 2013 are preliminary estimates. Statewide official enrollments for 2013 will not be available from IPEDS until May 2014. See [Table A1.1](#) and [Table A1.2](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data sources: For 2002–2012 data, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS); data for fall 2013 for the University of Nebraska are from the system office while data for all other sectors are from IPEDS.

Nebraska Total Fall Headcount Enrollment by Sector

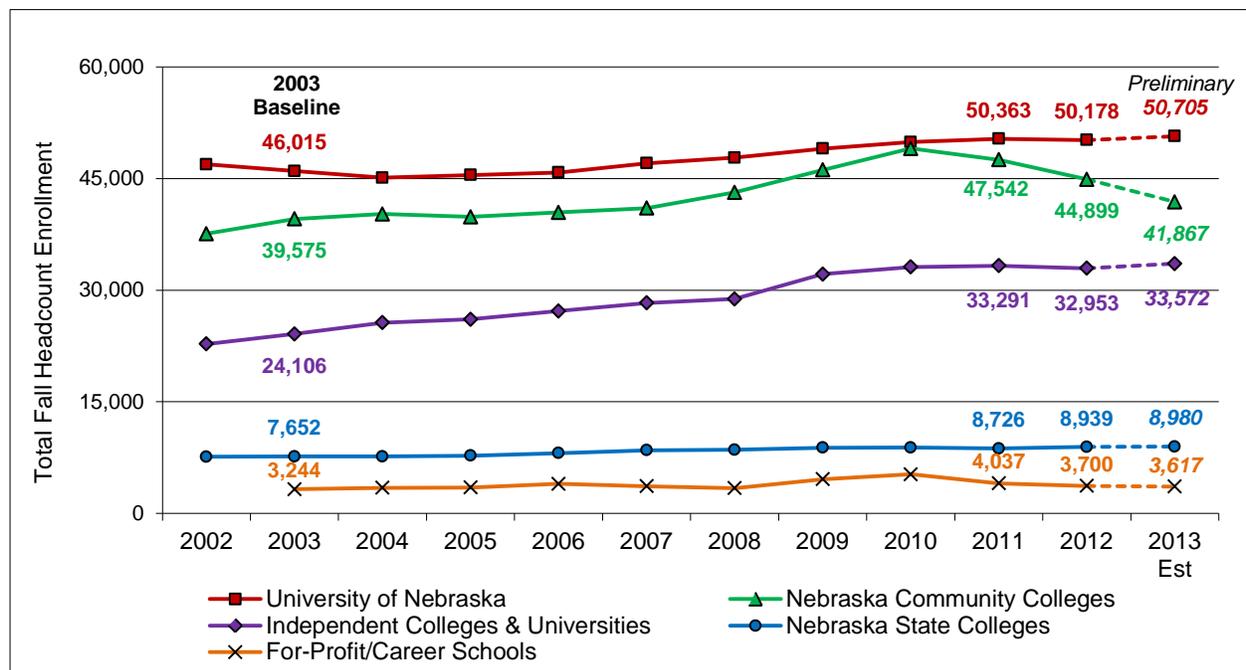
- The University of Nebraska continues to lead the state's higher education system in terms of fall headcount enrollment. As shown in [Figure 1.2](#), Nebraska's state colleges, community colleges, independent (not-for-profit) institutions and for-profit/career schools have also contributed positively to the state's increased enrollment since 2003. However, based on fall 2012 enrollments and preliminary data for fall 2013, noticeable decreases in enrollment occurred within the community college and for-profit sectors between 2010 and 2013.
- By sector, Nebraska's postsecondary enrollment has increased or decreased as follows:

Sector	1-Year Change 2011 to 2012	Est. 1-Year Change 2012 to 2013	9-Year Change 2003 to 2012	Est. 10-year Change 2003 to 2013
University of Nebraska	-0.4%	1.1%	9.0%	10.2%
Nebraska State College System	2.4%	0.5%	16.8%	17.4%
Nebraska Community Colleges	-5.6%	-6.8%	13.5%	5.8%
Independent Colleges & Universities	-1.0%	1.9%	36.7%	39.3%
For-Profit/Career Schools	-8.3%	-2.2%	14.1%	11.5%

- See [Table A1.1](#) and [Table A1.2](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data.

Figure 1.2

Fall Headcount Enrollment at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector Fall 2002–Fall 2013



Note. The for-profit/career school sector includes three non-profit career schools of radiologic technology. Totals for fall 2013 are preliminary estimates. Statewide official enrollments for 2013 will not be available from IPEDS until May 2014. See [Table A1.2](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data sources: For 2002–2012 data, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS); data for fall 2013 for the University of Nebraska are from the system office while data for all other sectors are from IPEDS.

Nebraska Public Colleges and Universities: Fall Enrollment by Institution

Within all sectors, changes in enrollment vary from one institution to another. The charts in this section show the ten-year enrollment trends of the institutions in each public sector from 2002 through 2012, plus the estimated enrollment for 2013. Within this context, fall 2003 baseline enrollments are shown in comparison to the estimated total headcount enrollments for fall 2013. Please see [Table A1.2](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data.

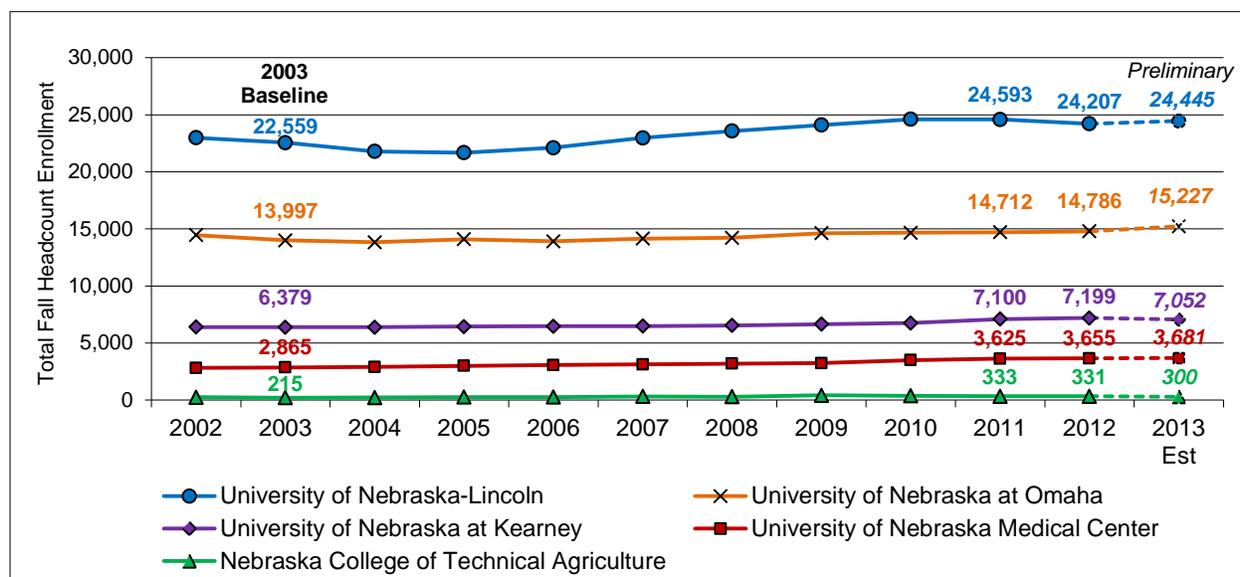
University of Nebraska

- From fall 2003 to fall 2013, fall enrollment increased an estimated 1.0% per year at the University of Nebraska. All institutions experienced modest increases during this ten-year period, with the largest increase seen at the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture (3.4% annual growth rate).
- Following are the most recent one-year changes in enrollment, as well as the total increases in enrollment between fall 2003 and fall 2013, at the institutions constituting the University of Nebraska:

Institution	1-Year Change 2011 to 2012	Est. 1-Year Change 2012 to 2013	Est. 10-year Change 2003 to 2013
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	-0.6%	-9.4%	39.5%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1.4%	-2.0%	10.6%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	-1.6%	1.0%	8.4%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	0.8%	0.7%	28.5%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	0.5%	3.0%	8.8%

Figure 1.3

Fall Headcount Enrollment at the University of Nebraska by Institution
Fall 2002–Fall 2013



Note. Totals for fall 2013 are preliminary estimates. Statewide official enrollments for 2013 will not be available from IPEDS until May 2014. See [Table A1.2](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data sources: For 2002–2012 data, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS); for fall 2013, enrollments were reported directly to the Coordinating Commission by the University of Nebraska Central Administration and were the same as those reported on the fall 2013 IPEDS institutional characteristics survey.

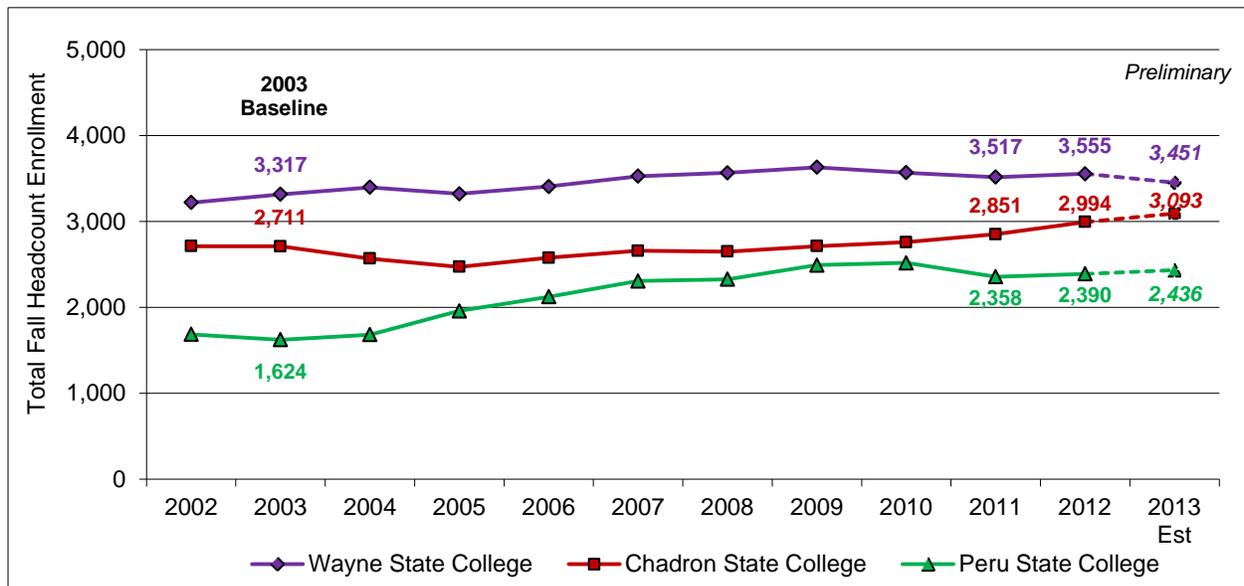
Nebraska State College System

- From fall 2003 to fall 2013, fall enrollment increased an estimated 1.6% per year within the Nebraska State College System. All institutions experienced increases during this 10- year period, ranging from 0.4% per year at Wayne State College to 4.1% per year at Peru State College.
- Chadron State College showed a modest annual growth rate of 1.3% from fall 2003 to fall 2013. However, Chadron State College has had relatively steady increases in total fall enrollment since fall 2005, and its total fall enrollment has increased a total of 14.1% from fall 2003 to fall 2013.
- Primarily as a result of the expansion of online courses and graduate enrollment, total headcount enrollment at Peru State College (PSC) increased an estimated 50.0% from fall 2003 to fall 2013.
- Meanwhile, total fall enrollment at Wayne State College increased an estimated 4.0% from fall 2003 to fall 2013.
- Following are the most recent one-year changes in enrollment, as well as the total increases in enrollment between fall 2003 and fall 2013, at the institutions constituting the Nebraska State College System:

<u>Institution</u>	1-Year Change 2011 to 2012	Est. 1-Year Change 2012 to 2013	Est. 10-year Change 2003 to 2013
Chadron State College	5.0%	3.3%	14.1%
Peru State College	1.4%	1.9%	50.0%
Wayne State College	1.1%	-2.9%	4.0%

Figure 1.4

**Fall Headcount Enrollment at Nebraska State College System by Institution
Fall 2002–Fall 2013**



Note. Totals for fall 2013 are preliminary estimates. Statewide official enrollments for 2013 will not be available from IPEDS until May 2014. See [Table A1.2](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) (2003–2013).

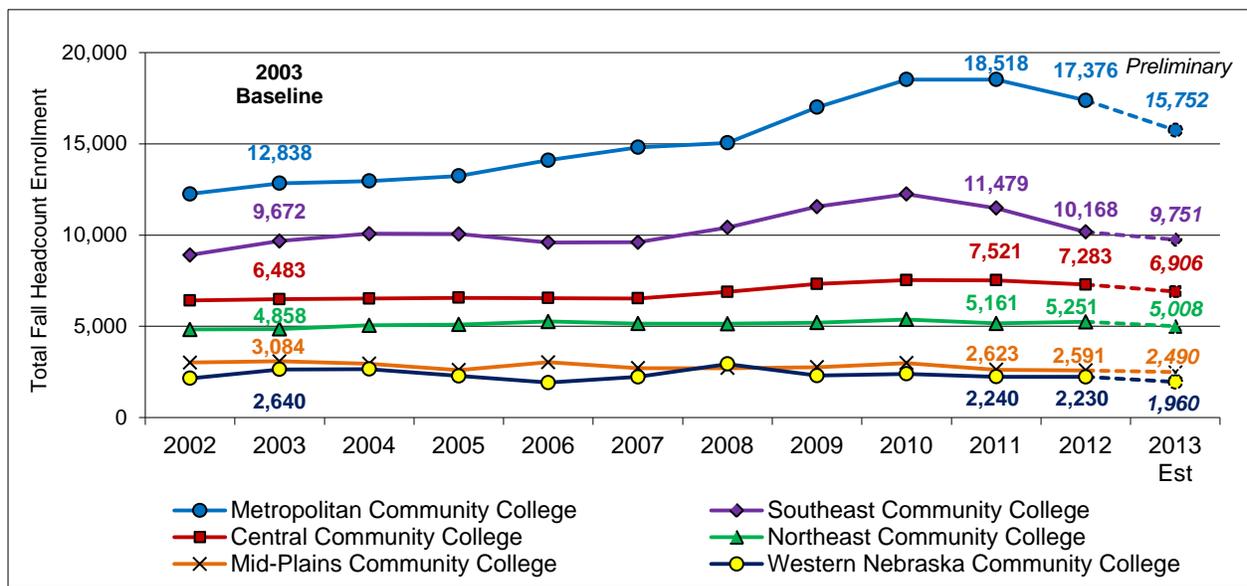
Nebraska Community Colleges

- From fall 2003 to fall 2013, total fall enrollment increased an estimated 0.6% per year for the community colleges. Both Western Nebraska Community College and Mid-Plains Community College experienced annual decreases during this time (-2.9% per year and -2.1% per year, respectively), while the other four community colleges experienced slight increases.
- Notably, total community college enrollment *increased* 23.9% between fall 2003 and fall 2010 (3.1% per year), but *decreased* 14.6% between fall 2010 and fall 2013 (-5.1% per year), resulting in a total increase of 5.8% from fall 2003 to fall 2013.
- Northeast was the *only* community college to report an increase in fall enrollment from fall 2011 to fall 2012. For fall 2012 to fall 2013, *all* community colleges reported decreases, ranging from -3.9% at Mid-Plains to -12.1% at Western Nebraska.
- Following are the most recent one-year changes in enrollment, as well as the total increases in enrollment between fall 2003 and fall 2013, at Nebraska's six community colleges:

<u>Institution</u>	<u>1-Year Change 2011 to 2012</u>	<u>Est. 1-Year Change 2012 to 2013</u>	<u>Est. 10-year Change 2003 to 2013</u>
Central Community College	-3.2%	-5.2%	6.5%
Metropolitan Community College	-6.2%	-9.3%	22.7%
Mid-Plains Community College	-1.2%	-3.9%	-19.3%
Northeast Community College	1.7%	-4.6%	3.1%
Southeast Community College	-11.4%	-4.1%	0.8%
Western Nebraska Community College	-0.4%	-12.1%	-25.8%

Figure 1.5

Fall Headcount Enrollment at Nebraska Community Colleges by Institution
Fall 2002–Fall 2013



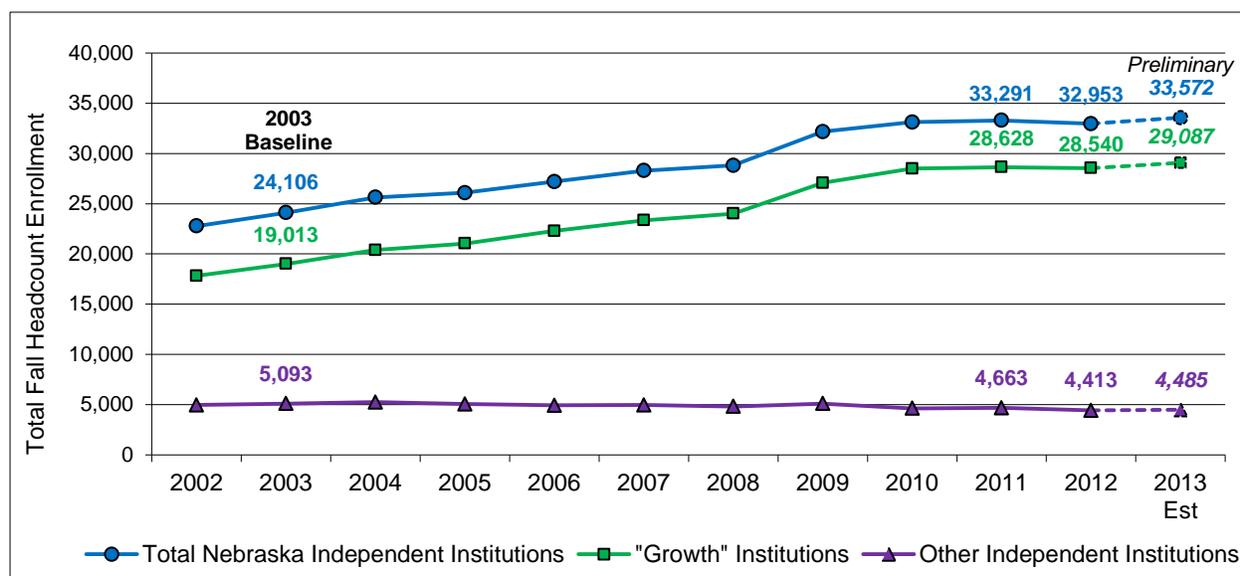
Note. Totals for fall 2013 are preliminary estimates. Statewide official enrollments for 2013 will not be available from IPEDS until May 2014. See Table A1.2 in Appendix 1 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) (2003–2013).

Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities

- From fall 2003 to fall 2013, total fall enrollment increased an estimated 3.4% per year at Nebraska's independent colleges and universities, resulting in a total estimated increase of 39.3% during this ten-year period.
- As shown in [Figure 1.6](#), fall enrollment decreased 1.0% from fall 2011 to fall 2012, but increased an estimated 1.9% from fall 2012 to fall 2013.
- As illustrated in [Figure 1.6](#), the following institutions accounted for nearly all of the sector's growth between fall 2003 and fall 2013: Bellevue University, Bryan College of Health Sciences, Clarkson College, Concordia University-Seward, Creighton University, Doane College³, Midland University, Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing and Allied Health, and Nebraska Wesleyan University.
- The combined enrollment of these "growth" institutions increased an estimated 53.0% between 2003 and 2013, a 4.3% annual growth rate. Meanwhile, the total enrollment of the remaining schools decreased an estimated 11.9% (-1.3% per year) over the same period.⁴
- As of fall 2013, the growth institutions enrolled 86.6% of the students who attended Nebraska's independent colleges and universities, up from 78.9% ten years earlier.

Figure 1.6

Fall Headcount Enrollment at Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities Fall 2002–Fall 2013



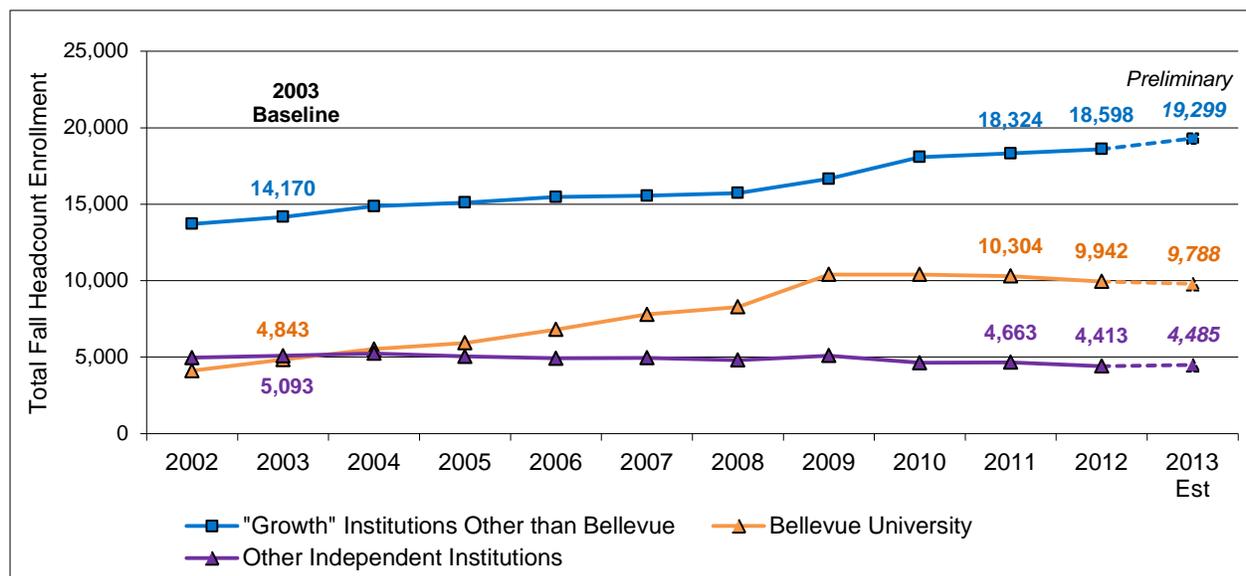
Note. Totals for fall 2013 are preliminary estimates. Statewide official enrollments for 2013 will not be available from IPEDS until May 2014. See [Table A1.2](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) (2003–2013).

³ Beginning in 2006, Doane College-Lincoln became a reporting institution, separate from Doane College. For the purposes of this report, the two campuses are considered to be a single institution.

⁴ Aforementioned institutions are categorized by the Commission as "growth" institutions because these institutions had higher ten-year increases in total fall headcount enrollment and higher ten-year growth rates between 2003 and 2013 than other institutions in the independent sector. See [Table A1.2](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data.

- As shown in [Figure 1.7](#), Bellevue University's fall 2013 estimated headcount enrollment was 9,788 full- and part-time students, or more than one-half of the combined enrollment of the other eight growth institutions.
- [Figure 1.7](#) also shows that, until fall 2010, Bellevue University's upward sloping enrollment trend generally paralleled the rising enrollment of the other growth institutions in the independent sector. However, Bellevue's enrollment leveled off in fall 2010 and has since decreased an estimated 5.9% from fall 2010 to fall 2013.
- While fall enrollment for the other institutions in the independent sector has decreased 11.9% from fall 2003 to fall 2013, estimated fall enrollment for these institutions increased 1.6% from fall 2012 to fall 2013.

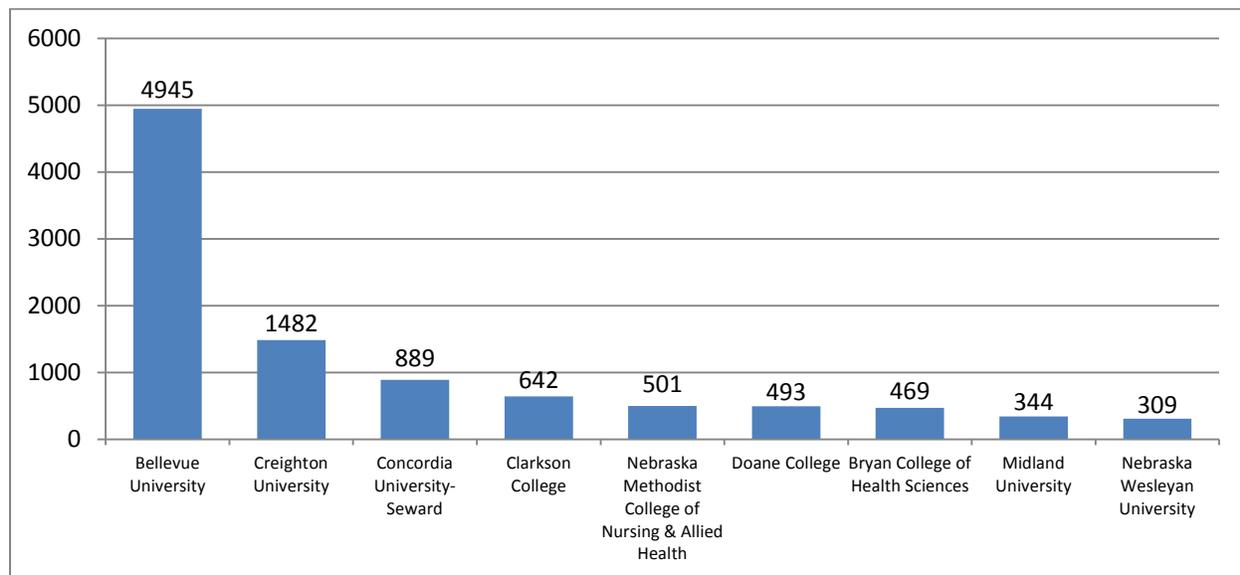
Figure 1.7
Fall Headcount Enrollment of Bellevue University
Compared to Other Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities
Fall 2002–Fall 2013



Note. Totals for fall 2013 are preliminary estimates. Statewide official enrollments for 2013 will not be available from IPEDS until May 2014. See [Table A1.2](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) (2003–2013).

- As shown in [Figure 1.8](#), Bellevue University alone accounted for 4,945 or 52.2% of the estimated net increase of 9,466 students in the independent sector between fall 2003 and fall 2013. Even after Bellevue's enrollment leveled off in 2010 and then decreased, the institution still accounted for 29.2% of the sector's estimated total enrollment of 33,572 in fall 2013.
- Creighton University's fall enrollment increased by 1,482 students over the ten-year period between 2003 and 2013, accounting for 15.7% of the sector's growth.

Figure 1.8
The Highest Ten-Year Increases in Fall Headcount Enrollment
at Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities
Fall 2003–Fall 2013



Note. Totals for fall 2013 are preliminary estimates. Statewide official enrollments for 2013 will not be available from IPEDS until May 2014. See [Table A1.2](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) (2003–2013).

- Aside from Bellevue, the three independent schools with the highest ten-year growth rates between fall 2003 and fall 2013 offer programs solely for the health care industry:
 - Bryan College of Health Sciences increased 193.8%
 - Clarkson College increased 107.7%
 - Nebraska Methodist College increased 119.0%
- All but two of the remaining eight schools within the independent sector estimated their enrollment for fall 2013 to be about the same as their fall 2003 enrollment.
- The exceptions were Grace University and Summit Christian College. Between fall 2003 and fall 2013, enrollment at Grace University decreased 19.6% while fall enrollment at Summit Christian College decreased 39.6%.

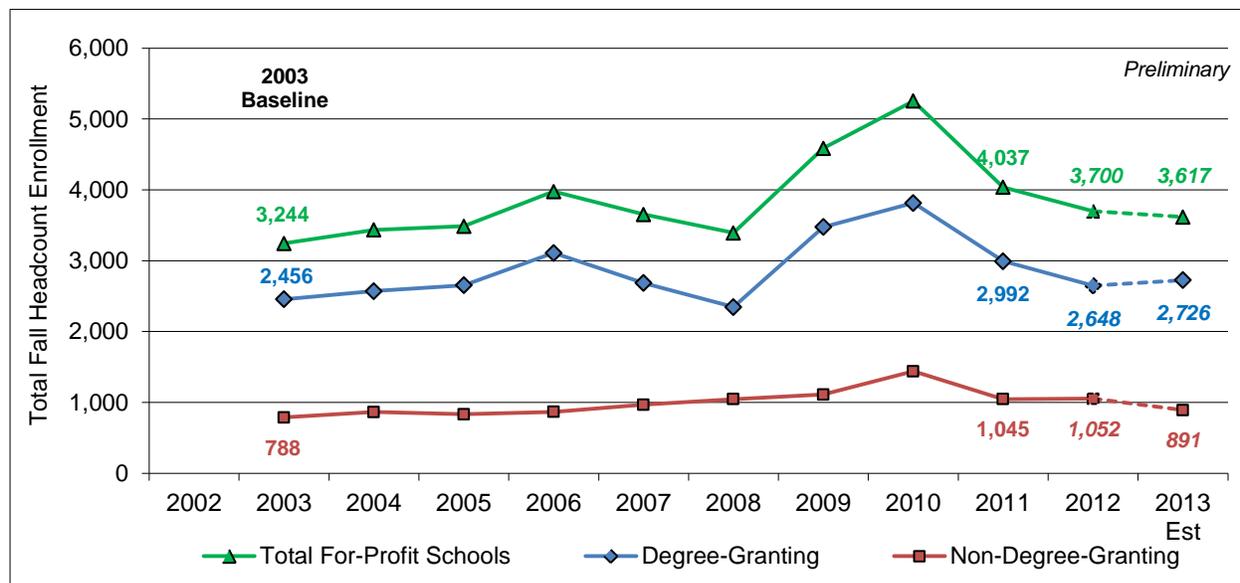
The For-Profit/Career School Sector

All of the institutions in the “for-profit/career school sector” are operated for profit *except* for three schools of radiologic technology, which are operated by not-for-profit hospitals or medical centers. This category previously has been referred to as “private career schools.” While this sector still includes a variety of career schools, some of the institutions in this category have broadened their missions to include the offering of bachelor’s or more advanced degrees.

- The degree-granting schools within the for-profit sector include a variety of institutions. As illustrated in [Figure 1.9](#), total headcount enrollment at the degree-granting schools has fluctuated between fall 2003 and fall 2013. Between fall 2003 and fall 2013, enrollment increased an estimated 11.0%, or 1.0% per year, for the schools currently classified as degree-granting.
- As also shown in [Figure 1.9](#), enrollment increased 82.6% between fall 2003 and fall 2010 at the non-degree-granting schools, which consist of six for-profit schools of hair design and one of the state’s three not-for-profit schools of radiologic technology. Based on available data, enrollment decreased 38.1% between fall 2010 and 2013, resulting in a ten-year increase in enrollment of 13.1% between fall 2003 and fall 2013, or 1.2% per year.
- See [Table A1.2](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for a list of the schools in the for-profit sector and their total headcount enrollments from fall 2003 to fall 2013.

Figure 1.9

Total Fall Headcount Enrollment within the Nebraska For-Profit/Career School Sector Fall 2003–Fall 2013



Note. Totals for fall 2013 are preliminary estimates. Statewide official enrollments for 2013 will not be available from IPEDS until May 2014. See [Table A1.2](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) (2003–2013).

Nebraska Fall Headcount Enrollment Summary by Sector

- Including the enrollments at for-profit schools, Nebraska's total postsecondary headcount enrollment increased steadily from 120,592 in fall 2003 to 146,169 in fall 2010, but decreased to 138,741 in fall 2013, based on preliminary counts.
- As shown in [Table 1.1](#), the net effect of the changes in enrollment that occurred between the fall 2003 baseline and fall 2013 is that the enrollments at the independent colleges and universities accounted for a higher percentages of Nebraska's total postsecondary enrollment in 2013 than they did in 2003. At the same time, the combined enrollment of the public institutions accounted for a lower percentage of the state's total enrollment.

Table 1.1 Nebraska Total Fall Headcount Enrollment by Sector: 2003 and 2013				
Enrollment Sector	Fall 2003		<i>Estimated Fall 2013</i>	
	Enrollment	% of Enrollment	<i>Enrollment</i>	<i>% of Enrollment</i>
University of Nebraska	46,015	38.2%	<i>50,705</i>	<i>36.5%</i>
Nebraska State Colleges	7,652	6.3%	<i>8,980</i>	<i>6.5%</i>
Nebraska Community Colleges	39,575	32.8%	<i>41,867</i>	<i>30.2%</i>
Total Public Colleges and Universities	93,242	77.3%	<i>101,552</i>	<i>73.2%</i>
Independent Colleges and Universities	24,106	20.0%	<i>33,572</i>	<i>24.2%</i>
For-Profit Schools	3,244	2.7%	<i>3,617</i>	<i>2.6%</i>
Total Nebraska Postsecondary Headcount Enrollment	120,592	100.0%	<i>138,741</i>	<i>100.0%</i>
<p><i>Note.</i> The for-profit/career school sector includes three non-profit career schools of radiologic technology. Totals for fall 2013 are preliminary estimates. Statewide official enrollments for 2013 will not be available from IPEDS until May 2014. See Table A1.1 in Appendix 1 for supporting data. Data sources: For 2003 data, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS); data for fall 2013 for the University of Nebraska are from the system office while data for all other sectors are from IPEDS.</p>				

12-Month Unduplicated Headcounts at Nebraska's Public Institutions Compared to Fall Headcount Enrollment

Fall headcount enrollment is the best available indicator of enrollment trends across all of the sectors of postsecondary education in Nebraska. However, fall enrollment totals provide only a snapshot of the number of students at an institution on a specific date during the fall of the academic year. As a result, fall enrollment totals do not include students who enrolled later in the fall or who were enrolled in college only during the spring or summer of the academic year.

Although fall enrollment is currently the most reliable measure to track higher education enrollment trends across all of the sectors of higher education, Nebraska's postsecondary institutions also report 12-month unduplicated headcounts to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). Also referred to as 12-month enrollment, a 12-month unduplicated headcount is the total number of students who were enrolled at an institution at any time during the academic year. For this measure, each student is counted only once per academic year. If a student was enrolled in the fall and spring semester, for example, the student is counted only once for the entire year. The advantage of this count is that it captures students who were enrolled any time during the year. In this way, 12-month enrollment captures the total number of students an institution serves during the course of an academic year.

For some institutions, fall enrollment is about the same or only slightly lower than the school's 12-month unduplicated headcount. However, for other institutions, fall enrollment is considerably lower than the total number of students the school serves over the course of an academic year. This is particularly true for Nebraska's community colleges, where the number of students enrolled in the fall is about half of the number of students served over the course of an academic year.

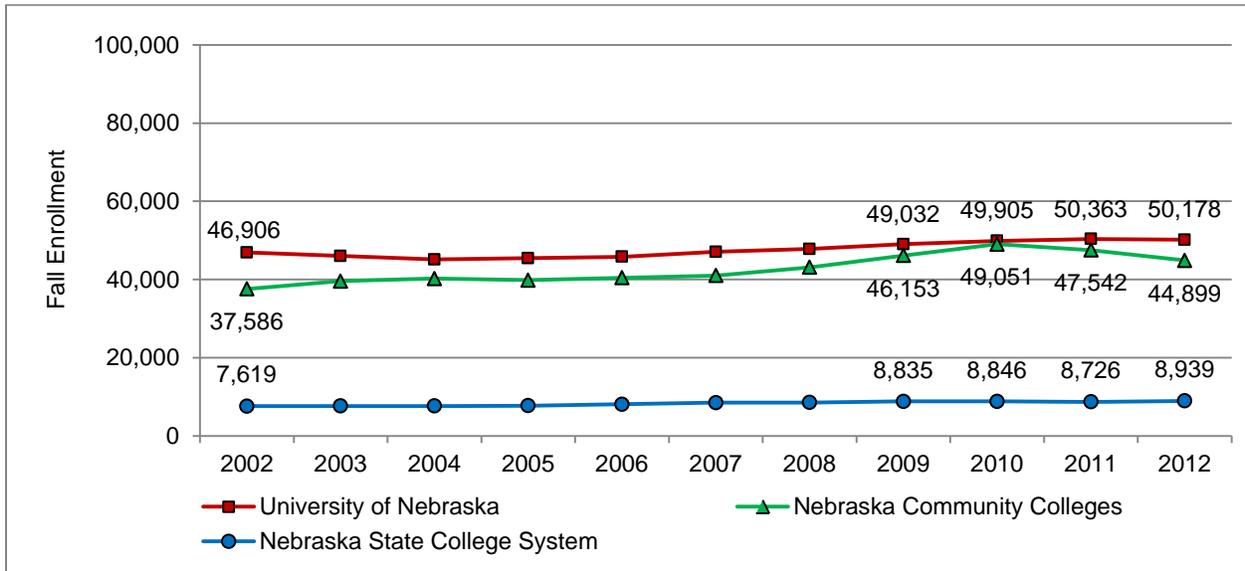
The following analysis compares fall and 12-month unduplicated headcounts for Nebraska's three public sectors of higher education: the University of Nebraska, the Nebraska State College System, and Nebraska's six community colleges.⁵ For comparisons of the fall and 12-month enrollments of each of the institutions within these sectors, see Section A.7 of the *2012–2013 Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska*, which is available on the Commission's website, www.ccpe.state.ne.us.

Figure 1.10 shows the total fall enrollments for the three public sectors from fall 2002 through fall 2012, the latest period for which official data are available from the NCES. Figure 1.11 shows the comparable 12-month enrollments reported to the NCES for the 2002–2003 academic year through the 2011–2012 academic year. Official 12-month enrollment data for the 2012–2013 academic year, which are comparable to fall 2012 enrollments, are not yet available from the NCES. For this reason, direct comparisons of fall and 12-month enrollments in this discussion are limited to 2002–2003 through 2011–2012.

The fall and 12-month enrollments shown in Figure 1.10 and Figure 1.11 are both valid measures for determining whether sector enrollments are generally increasing, decreasing or staying about the same. However, the two headcounts provide different information about sector enrollments.

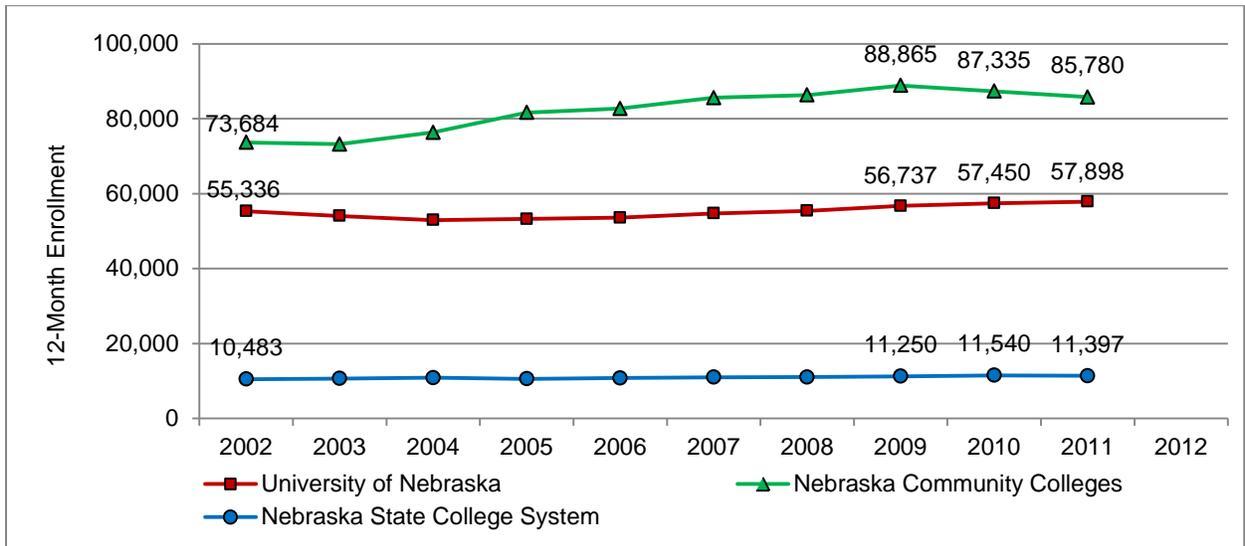
⁵ This analysis is limited to the sectors with reported 12-month unduplicated headcounts that have been verified by the Coordinating Commission's research staff. The 12-month unduplicated headcounts reported by Nebraska's independent (not-for-profit) and for-profit institutions will be included in future analyses when they have been checked for consistency and verified with the institutions.

Figure 1.10
Fall Headcount Enrollment
at Nebraska Public Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
Fall 2002–Fall 2012



Note. See Table A1.1 in Appendix 1 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) (2003–2013).

Figure 1.11
12-Month Unduplicated Headcount
at Nebraska Public Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
2002–2003 Academic Year through 2011–2012 Academic Year



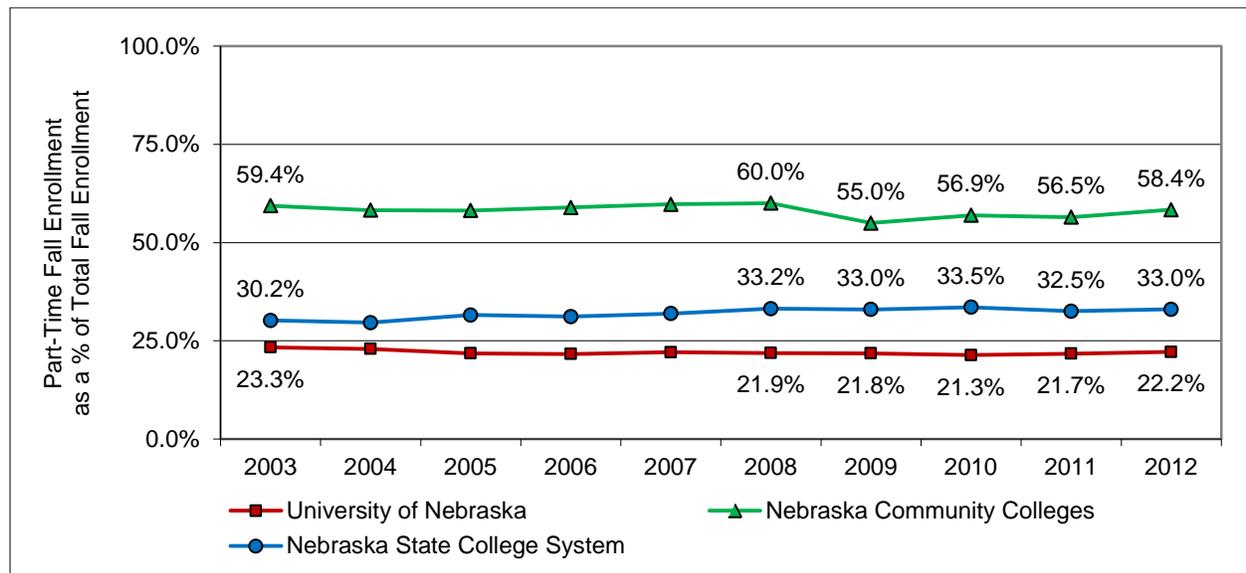
Note. See Table A1.3 in Appendix 1 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) (2003–2013).

Based on the fall enrollments charted in [Figure 1.10](#), the University of Nebraska enrolls a higher number of students than Nebraska’s six community colleges. In fall 2011, for example, the University of Nebraska enrolled 50,363 students compared to an enrollment of 47,542 students at the community colleges.

The 12-month enrollments summarized in [Figure 1.11](#), on the other hand, show that Nebraska’s community colleges serve a greater number of students than the University of Nebraska over the course of an academic year. In 2011–2012, the community colleges served a total of 85,780 students over the course of the academic year, while the University of Nebraska served 57,898 students. This is not surprising, given the differences in the institutional missions and programs offered by these two sectors.

The higher 12-month headcount of the community colleges reflects the fact that these colleges serve many students who take courses only one semester or quarter of the academic year. Furthermore, the community colleges enroll more part-time students than the university or state colleges. As shown in [Figure 1.12](#), part-time students accounted for 58.4% of total fall enrollment at the community colleges in fall 2012. In comparison, part-time students accounted for 22.2% of the university’s fall 2012 enrollment and for 33.0% of the fall enrollment at the state colleges.⁶

Figure 1.12
Part-Time Fall Enrollment as a Percentage of Total Fall Headcount Enrollment
at Nebraska Public Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
Fall 2003–Fall 2012



Note. For supporting data, see the Excel workbook titled, Section A: Enrollment, for the *2012–2013 Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska* on the Commission’s website at: www.ccpe.state.ne.us. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) (2004–2013).

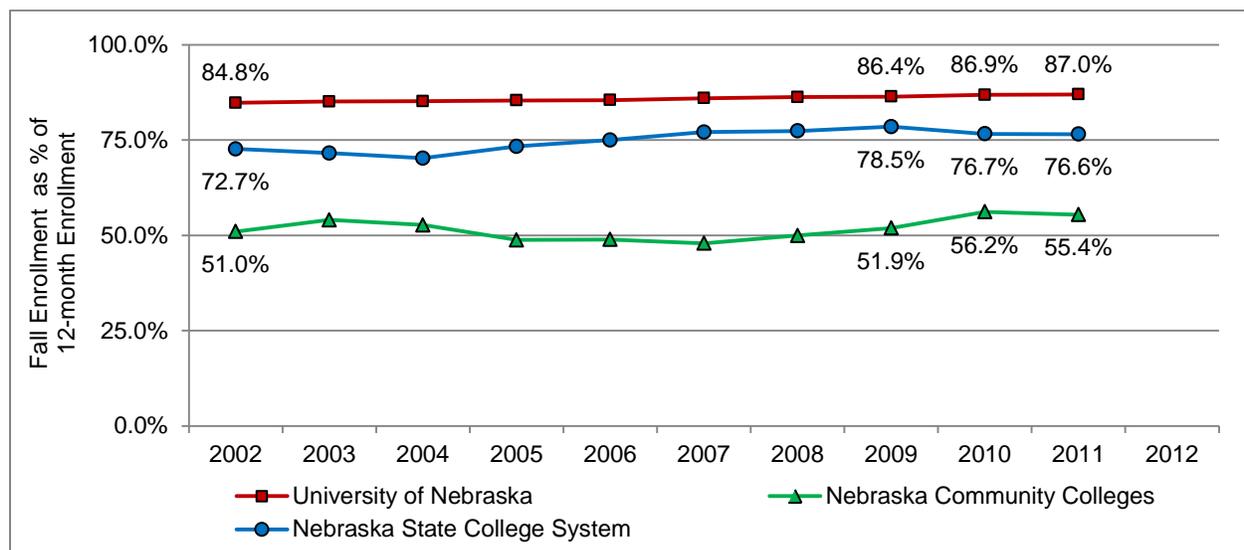
⁶ The NCES does not ask institutions to report 12-month unduplicated headcounts by full-time/part-time enrollment status. Consequently, the numbers and percentages of students who attend any institution on a part-time basis are available only for fall headcount enrollments.

Figure 1.13 shows fall enrollment as a percentage of 12-month enrollment as a means of directly comparing these two headcounts. As shown in this chart, fall enrollment in fall 2011 accounted for 87.0% and 76.6% of 12-month enrollment during the 2011–2012 academic year at the University of Nebraska and the Nebraska State College System, respectively. In contrast, fall enrollments account for 55.4% of the students served annually by the state’s six community colleges.

The Commission will continue to use fall unduplicated headcounts as the primary measure of the number of students enrolled at colleges and universities in Nebraska. However, fall headcount enrollments should be interpreted with the understanding that there are many more students who are served by Nebraska’s postsecondary education system over the course of any given academic year, and this is especially true in the case of the state’s community colleges.

Figure 1.13

Fall Headcount Enrollment as a Percentage of 12-Month Unduplicated Headcount at Nebraska Public Postsecondary Institutions by Sector 2002–2003 Academic Year through 2011–2012 Academic Year



Note. See Table A1.1 and Table A1.3 in Appendix 1 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) (2003–2013).

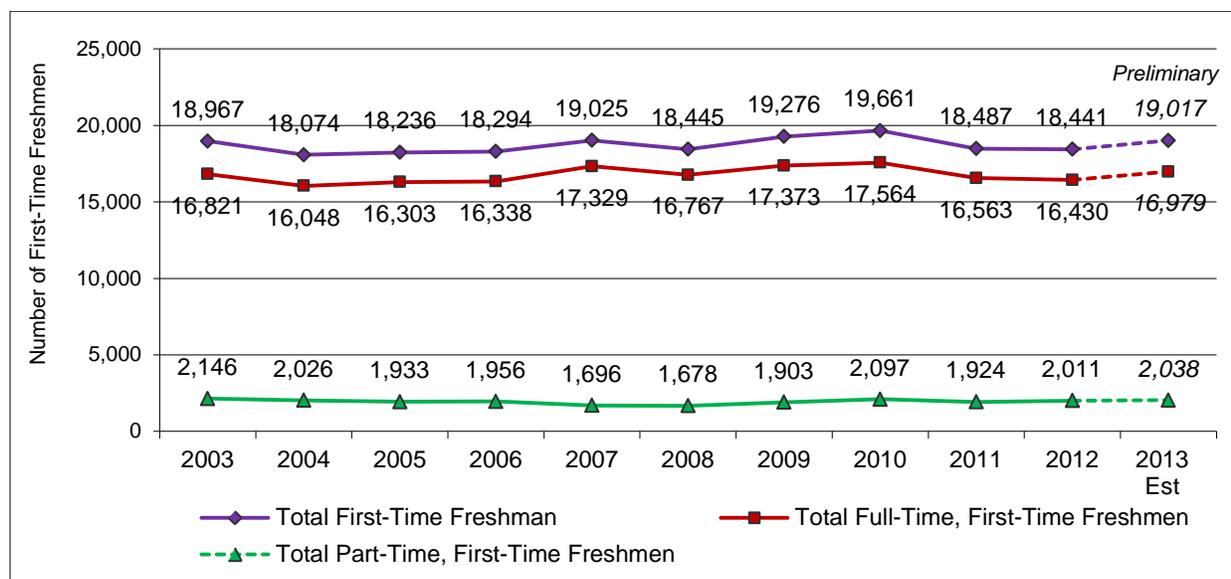
Nebraska First-Time Freshmen Enrollments

First-time freshmen enrollments are indicators of the general direction undergraduate enrollments are headed as well as general measures of the numbers of high school graduates who go on to college in Nebraska. Consequently, this section compares 2003 baseline enrollments of first-time freshmen to freshmen enrollments in fall 2012 and fall 2013. First-time freshmen enrollments for fall 2013 are preliminary. Official enrollments for fall 2013 will be available in May 2014 and reported in the *2015 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report*.

Nebraska Total Enrollment of Full- and Part-Time, First-Time Freshmen

- As shown in [Figure 1.14](#), full-time freshmen accounted for 89.3% of the first-time freshmen attending postsecondary institutions in Nebraska in fall 2013, up slightly from 88.7% in fall 2003.
- Total enrollment of first-time freshmen at all of Nebraska’s colleges and universities, including for-profit/career schools, increased 3.7% between fall 2003 and fall 2010, but decreased 8.2% between fall 2010 and fall 2012. Preliminary estimates indicate there was a 3.1% increase between fall 2012 and fall 2013, resulting in an estimated increase of 0.3% from fall 2003 to fall 2013.
- *Full-time*, first-time freshmen enrollment has generally paralleled total first-time freshmen enrollment since fall 2003, peaking in fall 2010, decreasing 8.3% between fall 2010 and fall 2012, and increasing 3.3% between fall 2012 and fall 2013. As a result, there were 0.9% more first-time freshmen in fall 2013 than in fall 2003.
- Meanwhile, *part-time*, first-time freshmen enrollment decreased 5.0% over the ten-year period, despite an estimated increase of 5.9% between fall 2011 and fall 2013.

Figure 1.14
Nebraska Total First-Time Freshmen Enrollment by Full- and Part-Time Student Status
Fall 2003–Fall 2013



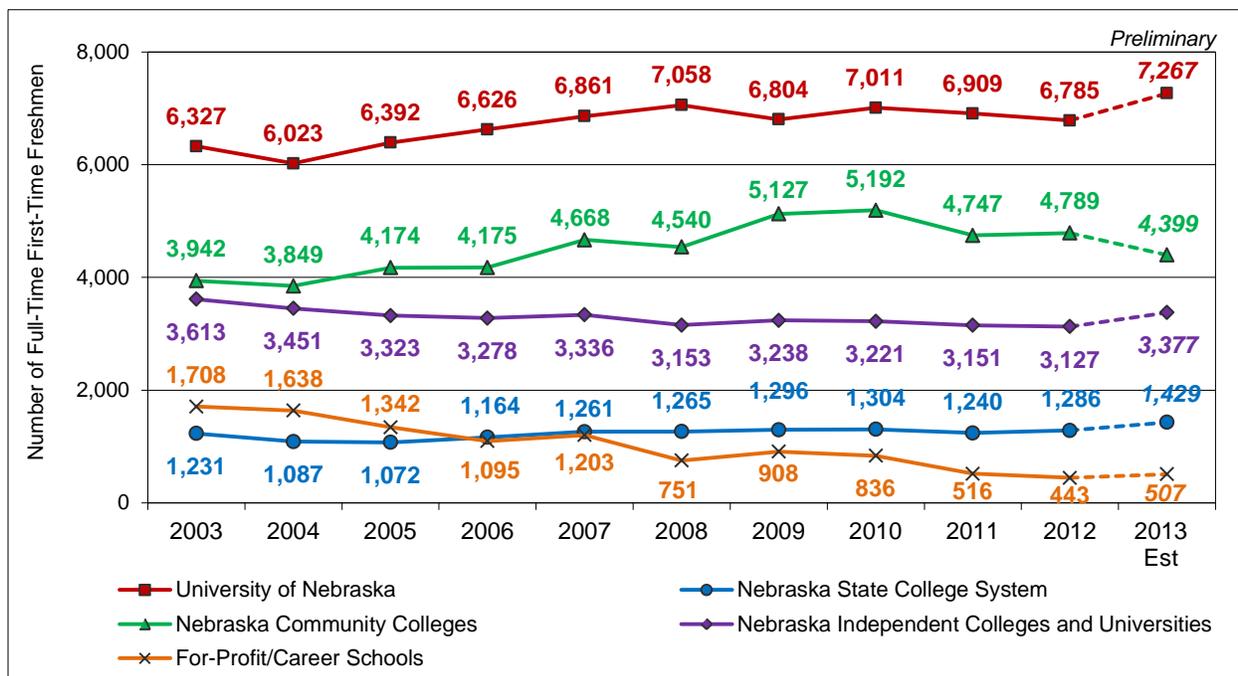
Note. Includes degree-granting and non-degree-granting for-profit schools and three not-for-profit career schools of radiologic technology in addition to the enrollments at all public and independent colleges and universities. Totals for fall 2013 are preliminary estimates. See [Table A1.4](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) (2004–2013).

Nebraska Enrollment of Full- and Part-Time, First-Time Freshmen by Sector

- As illustrated in [Figure 1.15](#), estimated full-time, first-time freshmen enrollment at the University of Nebraska increased 7.1% between fall 2012 and fall 2013, resulting in a 14.9% ten-year increase since fall 2003.
- Full-time, first-time freshman enrollment at Nebraska’s state colleges increased an estimated 11.1% between fall 2012 and fall 2013, resulting in a 16.1% ten-year increase since fall 2003.
- While Nebraska’s independent colleges and universities also saw an increase in estimated full-time, first-time freshmen enrollment between 2012 and 2013 (8.0%), enrollment has decreased 6.5% from fall 2003 to fall 2013.
- Similarly, the for-profit/career schools reported an estimated increase of 14.4% in full-time, first-time freshmen enrollment between 2012 and 2013; however, from 2003 to 2013, this sector has reported a ten-year decrease of 70.3%.
- The community college sector was the only sector to report an estimated decrease in full-time, first-time freshman between 2012 and 2013. In spite of this 8.1% decrease, the community colleges reported a ten-year increase of 11.6% from 2003 to 2013.

Figure 1.15

Nebraska Total Full-Time, First-Time Freshmen Enrollment by Sector
Fall 2003–Fall 2013

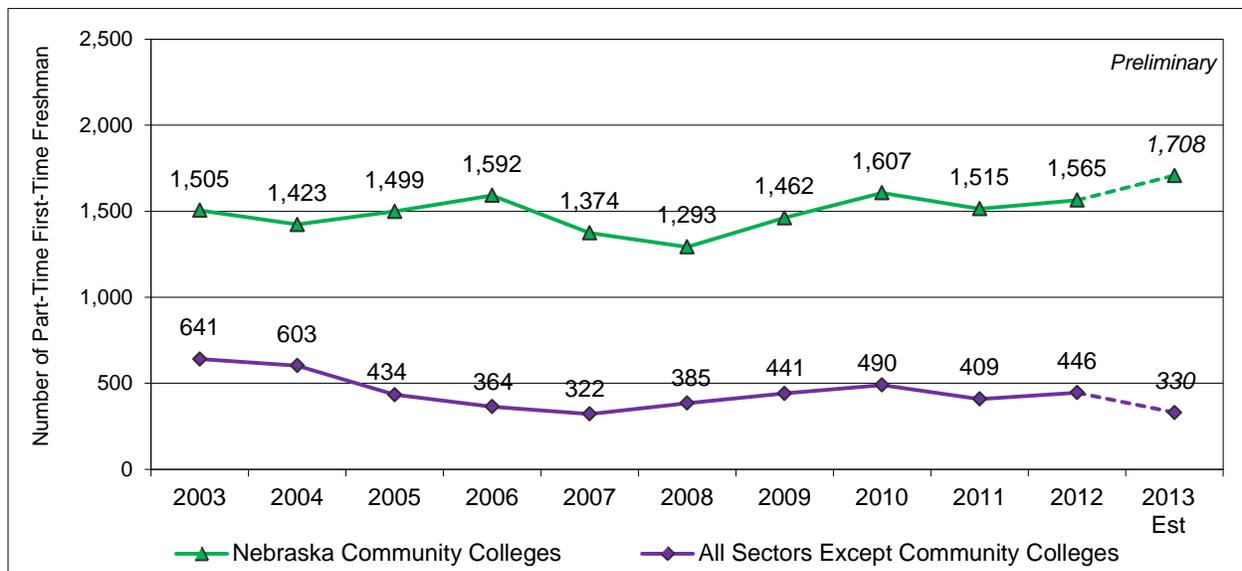


Note. Includes degree-granting and non-degree-granting for-profit schools and three not-for-profit career schools of radiologic technology in addition to the enrollments at all public and independent colleges and universities. Totals for fall 2013 are preliminary estimates. See [Table A1.4](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) (2004–2013).

- As shown in [Figure 1.16](#), Nebraska's community colleges account for the majority of first-time freshmen who attend school part-time (70.1% of the state total in fall 2003 and 83.8% in 2013).
- Enrollment of part-time, first-time freshmen at Nebraska's community colleges increased an estimated 9.1% from fall 2012 to fall 2013, resulting in a ten-year increase of 13.5% from 2003 to 2013.
- The number of part-time, first-time freshmen enrolled at other types of institutions decreased an estimated 26.0% from 2012 to 2013, resulting in a ten-year decrease of 48.5%.

Figure 1.16

**Nebraska Total Part-Time, First-Time Freshmen Enrollment by Sector
Fall 2003–Fall 2013**



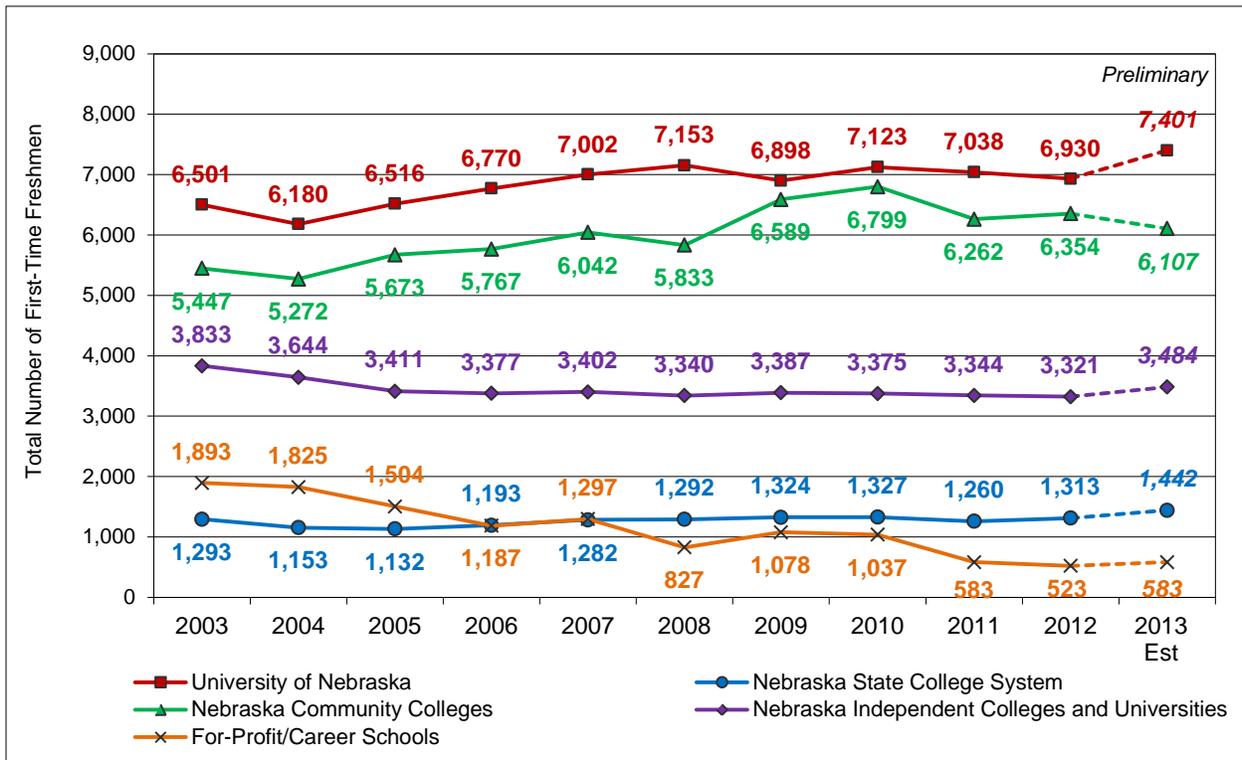
Note. Includes degree-granting and non-degree-granting for-profit schools and three not-for-profit career schools of radiologic technology in addition to the enrollments at all public and independent colleges and universities. Totals for fall 2013 are preliminary estimates. See [Table A1.4](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) (2004–2013).

Nebraska Total Enrollment of First-Time Freshmen by Sector

- When full-time and part-time enrollments of first-time freshmen are combined as shown in [Table 1.17](#), the University of Nebraska has enrolled more first-time freshmen than any other sector since fall 2003.
- With an estimated increase of 6.8% between fall 2012 and fall 2013, fall enrollment of first-time freshmen at the University of Nebraska has increased 13.8% between fall 2003 and fall 2013.
- Similarly, the state colleges experienced an estimated increase of 9.8% for fall enrollment of first-time freshman between 2012 and 2013, resulting in a ten-year increase of 11.5% from 2003 to 2013.

- Nebraska’s community colleges reported an estimated 3.9% decrease in total first-time freshman fall enrollment from 2012 to 2013. However, this sector still reported an increase of 12.1% between 2003 and 2013.
- The remaining two sectors reported estimated increases in total first-time freshmen between fall 2012 and fall 2013, despite reporting lower first-time freshmen enrollment in fall 2013 than in fall 2003. Over this ten-year period, total first-time freshmen enrollments decreased 9.1% at Nebraska’s independent colleges and universities, and 69.2% at the state’s for-profit/career schools.

Figure 1.17
Nebraska Total First-Time Freshmen Enrollment by Sector
2003–2013



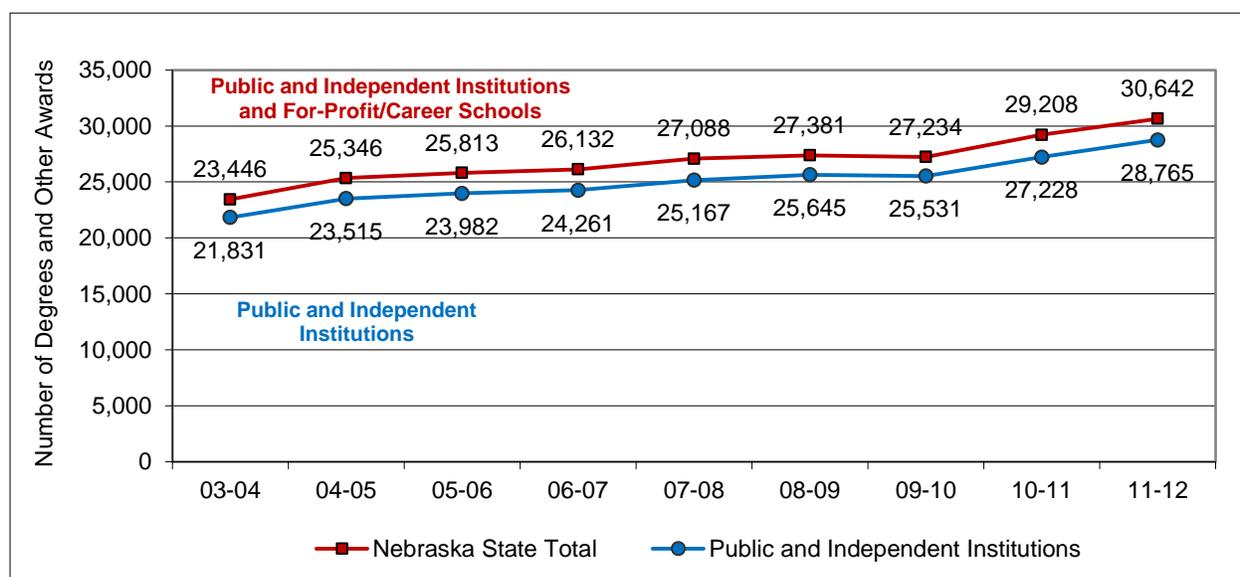
Note. Includes degree-granting and non-degree-granting for-profit schools and three not-for-profit career schools of radiologic technology in addition to the enrollments at all public and independent colleges and universities. Totals for fall 2013 are preliminary estimates. See [Table A1.4](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) (2004–2013).

Number of Degrees Conferred at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions

Although not specified as a state priority by the 2003 LR 174 Higher Education Task Force, increasing the number of degrees is a logical outcome of increasing enrollment and increasing the percentage of students who complete degree programs.

- As shown in [Figure 1.18](#), the total number of degrees and awards conferred by Nebraska institutions increased 30.7% from 23,446 in 2003–2004 to 30,642 in 2011–2012, the latest year for which data are available. Excluding the for-profit/career schools, the number of conferred degrees and awards increased 31.8%, from 21,831 in 2003–2004 to 28,765 in 2011–2012.

Figure 1.18
Total Number of Degrees and Other Awards Conferred
by Nebraska Public and Independent Institutions and For-Profit/Career Schools
2003–2004 through 2011–2012



Note. For supporting data, see the Excel workbook titled, Section B: Degrees and Other Awards, for the 2012–2013 *Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska* on the Commission’s website at: www.ccpe.state.ne.us. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 2005–2013.

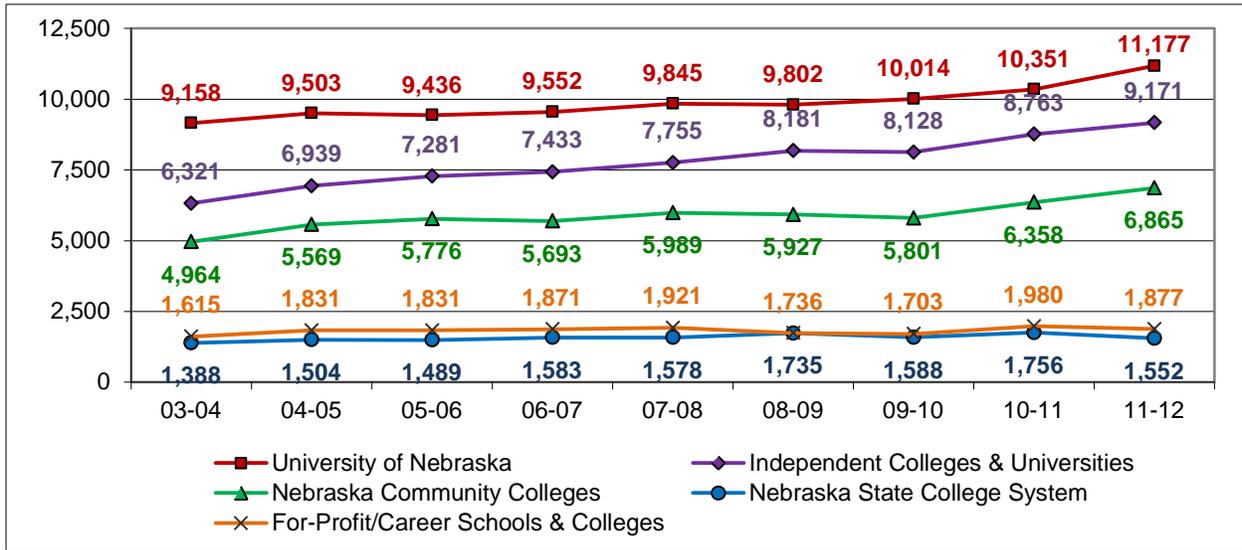
- [Figure 1.19](#) summarizes the number of degrees and other awards conferred by sector. As shown in this chart, all five sectors awarded more degrees and other awards in 2011–2012 than in 2003–2004:

University of Nebraska	up 22.0%
Independent Colleges & Universities	up 45.1%
Nebraska Community College	up 38.3%
For-Profit/Career Schools	up 16.2%
Nebraska State College System	up 11.8%

- [Table 1.2](#) shows, by degree level, the number of degrees conferred by all Nebraska colleges and universities, including the degree-granting and non-degree-granting for-profit schools. Based on these data, from 2003–2004 to 2011–2012, the highest growth was 53.1% at the master’s level. The number of research doctorates and professional practice doctorates increased 16.5%, while the number of associate or other less-than-four-year degrees increased 28.2% and the number of bachelor’s degrees increased 26.5% between 2003–2004 and 2011–2012.

Figure 1.19

**Total Number of Degrees and Other Awards Conferred by Sector
2003–2004 through 2011–2012**



Note. For supporting data, see the Excel workbook titled, Section B: Degrees and Other Awards, for the 2012–2013 *Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska* on the Commission’s website at: www.ccpe.state.ne.us. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 2005–2013.

**Table 1.2
Total Number of Degrees Conferred by Degree Level
Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
2003–2004 through 2011–2012**

Degree Level	03–04	04–05	05–06	06–07	07–08	08–09	09–10	10–11	11–12
Associate Degrees and Other Less than Four Year Degrees	7,029	7,886	8,126	8,037	8,287	8,014	7,837	8,613	9,010
Bachelor’s Degrees and Post-Baccalaureate Certificates	11,503	12,091	12,355	12,640	12,775	13,017	13,091	14,061	14,548
Master’s Degrees and Post-Master’s Certificates	3,719	4,013	4,040	4,135	4,696	4,979	4,907	5,163	5,692
Doctor’s Degrees ¹ (Research/Scholarship and Professional Practice)	1,195	1,356	1,292	1,320	1,330	1,371	1,392	1,371	1,392
Total Degrees Conferred	23,446	25,346	25,813	26,132	27,088	27,381	27,227	29,208	30,642

Note. Includes the University of Nebraska, the Nebraska State College System, Nebraska community colleges, independent colleges and universities, degree-granting for-profit schools, non-degree-granting for-profit schools, and schools of radiologic technology operated by non-profit medical organizations. For supporting data, see the Excel workbook titled, Section B: Degrees and Other Awards, for the 2012–2013 *Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska* on the Commission’s website at: www.ccpe.state.ne.us. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS surveys (2005–2013).

¹In Nebraska, professional practice doctor’s degrees are conferred in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, law, audiology, occupational therapy, physical therapy, and nursing administration.

Strategic Objectives to Increase Postsecondary Enrollment Recommended by the 2003 LR 174 Task Force

Given the first priority **to increase the number of students who enter postsecondary education in Nebraska**, the 2003 LR 174 Task Force recommended a series of strategic objectives to increase college enrollments. For the purposes of establishing baseline statistical indicators and monitoring progress toward achieving these objectives, they are stated as follows:

- 1.1 Increase the proportion of PK-12 students who graduate from high school, enroll in postsecondary education and are adequately prepared to proceed through postsecondary degree completion.**
- 1.2 Increase the proportion of Nebraska high school graduates who pursue their postsecondary education in Nebraska.**
- 1.3 Increase the number of non-Nebraska high school graduates who pursue postsecondary education in Nebraska.**
- 1.4 Increase the number and proportion of Nebraska postsecondary students who have been underrepresented in the state's higher education system.**
- 1.5 Increase need-based financial aid in order to improve access to higher education for Nebraskans with limited financial means.**

Following this outline, the remainder of this section focuses on the extent to which each of these measurable objectives is being achieved. Throughout this analysis, the latest available data are compared to the baseline statistics that were established and reported in the *2004 Baseline Report for the LR 174 Higher Education Task Force* or the *2005 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report for the LR 75 Legislative Evaluation Task Force*.

1.1.a Numbers of High School Graduates and High School Graduation Rates

Increase the proportion of students who graduate from Nebraska high schools.

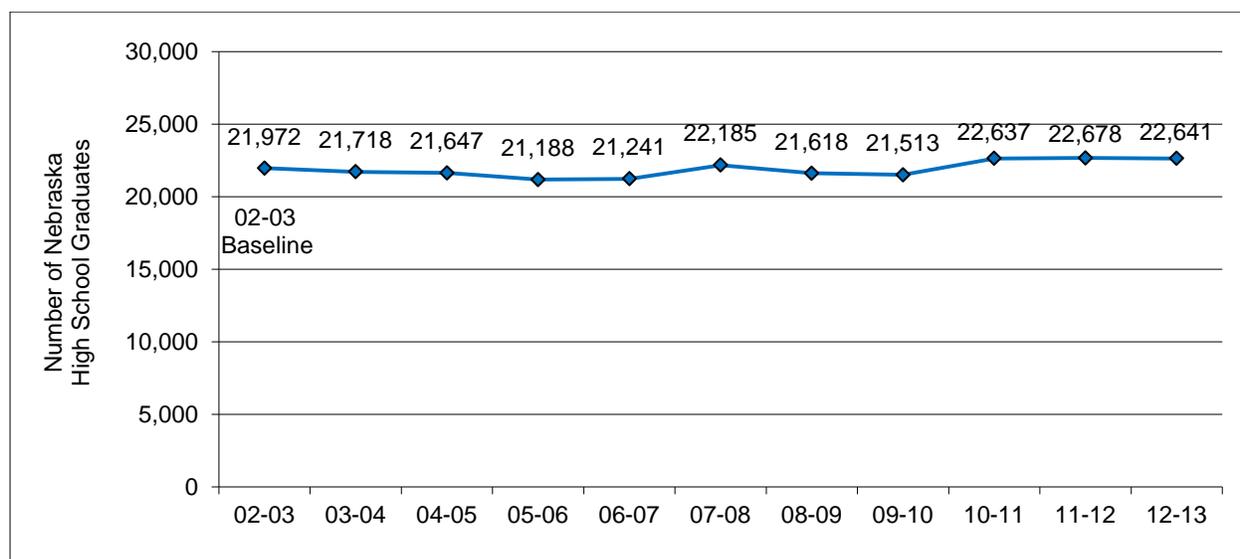
One strategic approach to increasing the number of students who enter postsecondary education in Nebraska is to increase the proportion of students who graduate from the state's high schools. In other words, increase Nebraska's high school graduation rate and, in the process, increase the pool of high school students who could potentially attend college.

Past and Present Trends in the Total Number of Nebraska High School Graduates

- As shown in [Figure 1.1.a.1](#), 21,972 students graduated from Nebraska high schools in 2002–2003, the latest year for which official data were available from the Nebraska Department of Education for the *2004 Baseline Report* for the LR 174 Higher Education Task Force.
- The number of students who graduated from Nebraska high schools increased 4.4% from 2006–2007 to 2007–2008, and there was a one-year increase of 5.2% in 2010–2011. Otherwise, however, the number of graduates has increased or decreased only slightly between 2002–2003 and 2012–2013.
- As a result, only 669, or 3.0% more, students graduated from Nebraska high schools in 2012–2013 than in 2002–2003.

Figure 1.1.a.1

**Total Number of Nebraska High School Graduates
2002–2003 through 2012–2013**



Note. Counts include graduates of public schools, nonpublic (private) schools, educational service units, and state-operated schools. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. See [Table A2.1](#) in [Appendix 2](#) for supporting data. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, December 2007 for 2002–2003 through 2005–2006 data, January 2009 for 2006–2007 data, February 2010 for 2007–2008 data, February 2011 for 2008–2009 data and 2009–2010 data, February 2012 for 2010–2011 data, December 2012 for 2011–2012 data, and January 2014 for 2012–2013 data.

The Proportion of Graduates from Public and Nonpublic Nebraska High Schools

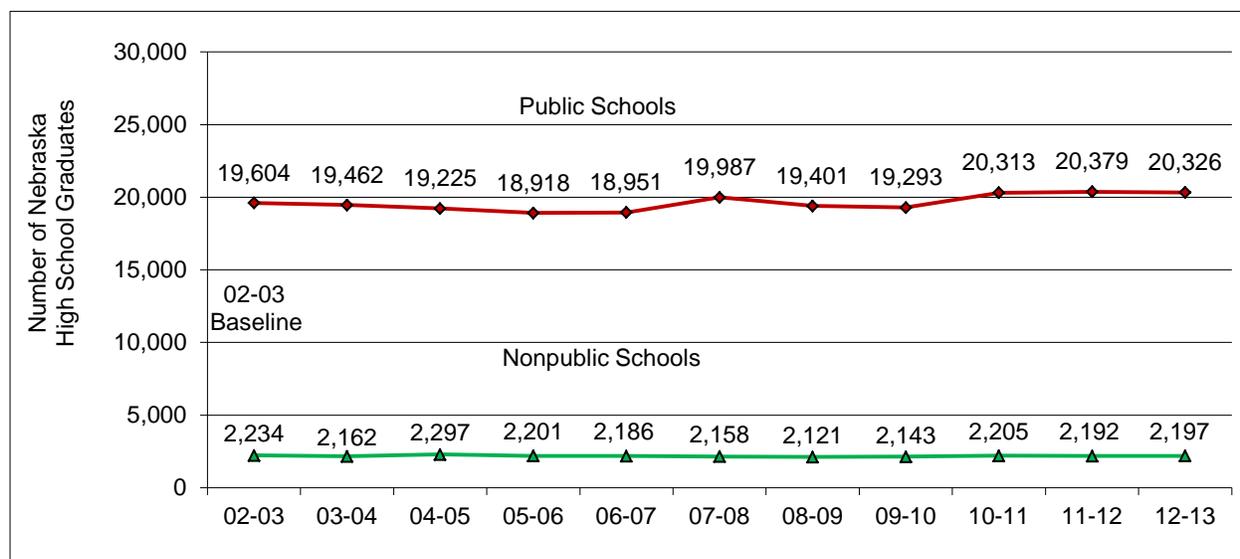
- As shown in [Table 1.1.a.1](#), since 2002–2003, about 90% of Nebraska’s high school graduates have received their diplomas from public schools while the remaining 10% have graduated from nonpublic (private) schools.

Type of School	Baseline 2002–2003		2011–2012		2012–2013	
	No. of Graduates	% of Graduates	No. of Graduates	% of Graduates	No. of Graduates	% of Graduates
Public	19,604	89.8%	20,379	90.3%	20,326	90.2%
Nonpublic	2,234	10.2%	2,192	9.7%	2,197	9.8%
Subtotal	21,838	100.0%	22,571	100.0%	22,523	100.0%
ESU & SO	134		107		118	
State Total	21,972		22,678		22,641	

Note. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. ESU = Educational Service Units; SO = State-Operated Schools. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, December 2007 for 2002–2003 data, December 2012 for 2011–2012 data, and January 2014 for 2012–2013 data.

- As illustrated in [Figure 1.1.a.2](#), between 2002–2003 and 2012–2013, the number of *public* high school graduates increased 3.7% to 20,326, while the number graduating from *nonpublic* (private) high schools decreased 1.7% to 2,197.

**Figure 1.1.a.2
Numbers of Nebraska Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates
2002–2003 through 2012–2013**



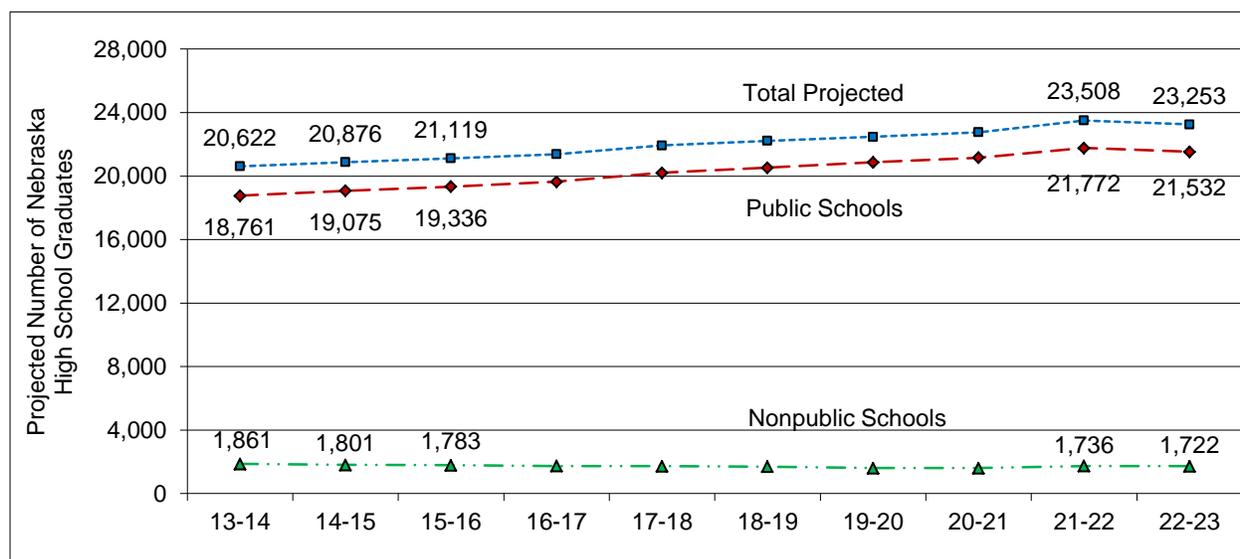
Note. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, December 2007 for 2002–2003 through 2005–2006 data, January 2009 for 2006–2007 data, February 2010 for 2007–2008 data, February 2011 for 2008–2009 data and 2009–2010 data, February 2012 for 2010–2011 data, December 2012 for 2011–2012 data, and January 2014 for 2012–2013 data.

Projected Trends in the Total Number of Nebraska High School Graduates

- Based on projections by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (Figure 1.1.a.3):⁷
 - 730 more students are forecast to graduate from Nebraska public and nonpublic high schools in 2022–2023 than graduated during the 2012–2013 school year, a projected increase of 3.2%.
 - Public schools are projected to account for 91% to 93% of Nebraska’s high school graduates through the 2022–2023 school year.
 - The numbers of graduates from Nebraska’s public high schools are projected to increase 1.7% between 2013–2014 and 2014–2015 and then increase 12.9% from 2014–2015 to 2022–2023.
 - The numbers of graduates from the state’s nonpublic (private) high schools are projected to decrease 3.2% from 2013–2014 to 2014–2015 and decrease another 4.4% from 2014–2015 to 2022–2023.

Figure 1.1.a.3

Projected Numbers of Graduates from Nebraska Public and Nonpublic High Schools 2013–2014 through 2022–2023



Note. Projections do not include graduates of educational service units or state-operated schools. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. See [Table A2.2](#) in [Appendix 2](#) for supporting data. Data source: *Knocking at the College Door*, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, December 2012, page 103.

⁷ *Knocking at the College Door, Projections of High School Graduates by State and Race/Ethnicity*, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE), December 2012. See [Table A2.2](#) in [Appendix 2](#) for supporting data. Based on 2008 WICHE projections, the actual total number of public high school graduates between 2005–2006 and 2011–2012 was 2.2% lower than WICHE projected. For 2012–2013, the actual number of public school graduates was 6.0% higher than WICHE predicted in their 2012 report.

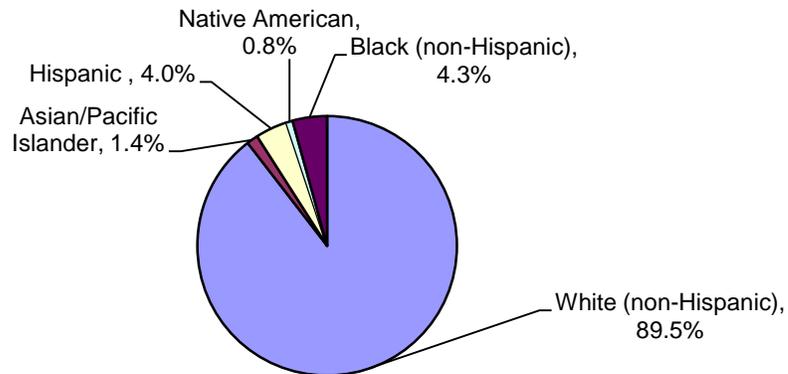
Projected and Recent Changes in Nebraska Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity

- As illustrated in [Figure 1.1.a.4](#), minority students, especially Hispanics, are projected to account for much higher percentages of the state's public high school graduates in 2022–2023 than they did in 2002–2003. This is projected to be the case, despite the fact that Hispanic students tend to graduate from high school at lower rates than white and Asian students.
- As illustrated in [Figure 1.1.a.4](#), actual changes in the racial/ethnic distribution of Nebraska's public high school graduates over the past ten years have been in the direction of the projected trend.
 - The number of white non-Hispanic graduates decreased 13.0% from 2002–2003 to 2012–2013 (from 17,541 to 15,268 graduates). White non-Hispanics accounted for 77.2% of Nebraska's public high school graduates in 2012–2013, down from 89.5% in 2002–2003.
 - In comparison, the total number of minority students who graduated from Nebraska's public high schools more than doubled, from 2,063 in 2002–2003 to 4,522 in 2012–2013. As a result, minorities accounted for 22.8% of the total number of graduates in 2012–2013, up from 10.5% in 2002–2003.
- Between 2002–2003 and 2012–2013, the number of public high school graduates in each of the major racial/ethnic groups increased as follows:
 - Asian/Pacific Islanders increased 46.2% (from 279 to 408 graduates)
 - Hispanics increased 242.0% (from 776 to 2,654 graduates)
 - Native Americans increased 35.9% (from 167 to 227 graduates)
 - Black non-Hispanics increased 46.6% (from 841 to 1,233)
- Since 2010–2011, graduates also have been classified in the category of “two or more races.” In 2010–2011, there were 451 public high school graduates in this category. By 2012–2013, the number had increased to 536.
- See [Table A2.4](#) in [Appendix 2](#) for supporting data.

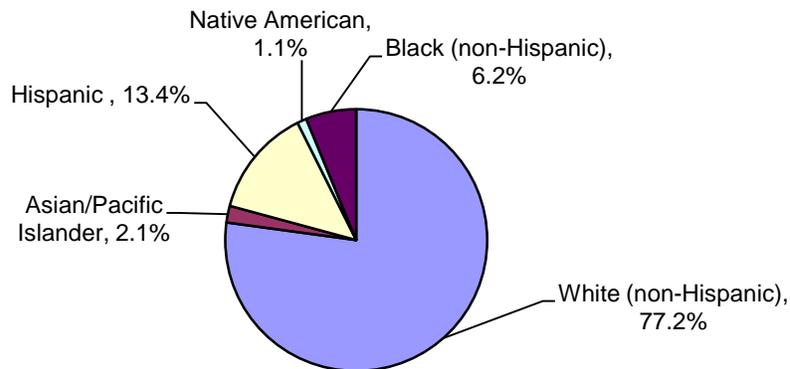
Figure 1.1.a.4

By Race/Ethnicity: Actual and Projected Percentages of Nebraska Public High School Graduates

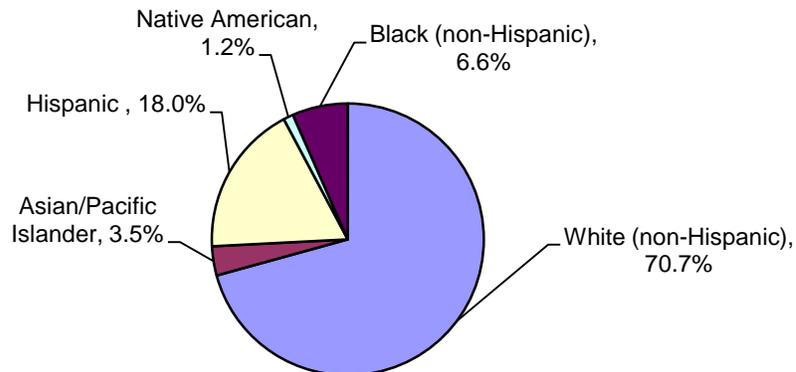
Actual Percentages of Graduates: 2002–2003 Baseline



Actual Percentages of Graduates: 2012–2013



Projected Percentages of Graduates: 2022–2023



Note. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. Actual counts and projections do not include graduates of educational service units or state-operated schools. See [Table A2.3](#) and [Table A2.4](#) in [Appendix 2](#) for supporting data. Data sources: 2002–2003 and 2012–2013 data obtained from the Nebraska Department of Education, December 2007 and January 2014, respectively. Projection data obtained from *Knocking at the College Door*, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, December 2012.

Nebraska High School Graduation Rates

The Coordinating Commission monitors Nebraska high school graduation rates to determine if the proportion of Nebraska's high school students who graduate from high school is increasing, thereby potentially increasing the pool of students who are prepared to go on to college.

Prior to the 2010–2011 school year, the Nebraska Department of Education used what has been called the **four-year high school graduation rate** to measure the proportion of high school students who receive regular diplomas.

- Nebraska's **state four-year graduation rate** was based on data that include the graduates of educational service units, state-operated schools and nonpublic (private) schools as well as the graduates of the state's public schools.
 - In comparison, the **public four-year graduation rate** was also a statewide rate, but it was limited to data from Nebraska's public high schools.
 - See [Explanatory Note A3.1](#) in [Appendix 3](#) for information on how four-year graduation rates were calculated.
- As shown in [Figure 1.1.a.5](#), Nebraska's **state** four-year graduation rate increased from 85.8% in 2002–2003, to 90.0% in 2009–2010, or 4.2 percentage points over the eight-year period.
 - The four-year graduation rate for the **public** high schools rose 4.5 percentage points, from 84.7% in 2002–2003 to 89.2% in 2009–2010, narrowing the gap between the public four-year graduation rate and the state rate, which included both public and nonpublic schools.⁸

Beginning with the 2010–2011 school year, the Nebraska Department of Education is using the **cohort four-year graduation rate** to measure the proportion of Nebraska's *public* high school students who earn regular diplomas.

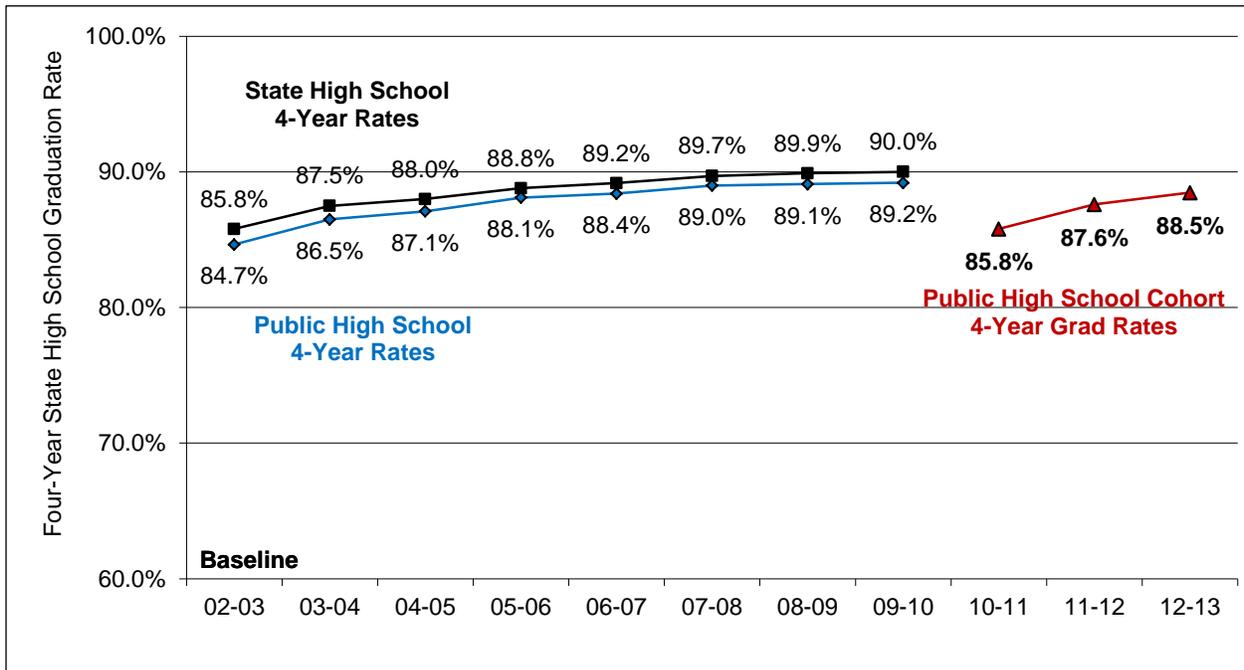
- Currently, data are not available to calculate a cohort four-year graduation rate for the nonpublic (private) high schools in Nebraska. Consequently, a statewide cohort four-year graduation rate for all public and nonpublic schools in Nebraska is not available.
 - See [Explanatory Note A3.2](#) in [Appendix 3](#) for more information on how the cohort four-year graduation rates are calculated.
- Because the cohort four-year graduation rate is calculated using an entirely different methodology, it is **not comparable** to the four-year graduation rates for previous school years, which are shown in [Figure 1.1.a.5](#). Consequently, **the 2011 cohort four-year graduation rate established a new baseline for future comparisons.**⁹
 - As shown in [Figure 1.1.a.5](#), the **cohort four-year graduation rate for Nebraska's public schools was 85.8% in 2011 (2010–2011) and 88.5% in 2013 (2012–2013)**, or 2.7 percentage points higher than the cohort rate for 2011.

⁸ The four-year graduation rate for nonpublic (private) high schools was 99.4% for 2002–2003 and 99.7% for 2009–2010. See [Table A3.1](#) in [Appendix 3](#) for supporting data.

⁹ With the adoption of the cohort four-year graduation rate, the Nebraska Department of Education is no longer using its previous methodology for calculating graduation rates.

Figure 1.1.a.5

**Nebraska State and Public High School Four-Year Graduation Rates
2002–2003 through 2009–2010 and the Nebraska Public High School
Cohort Four-Year Graduation Rates for 2010–2011 through 2012–2013**



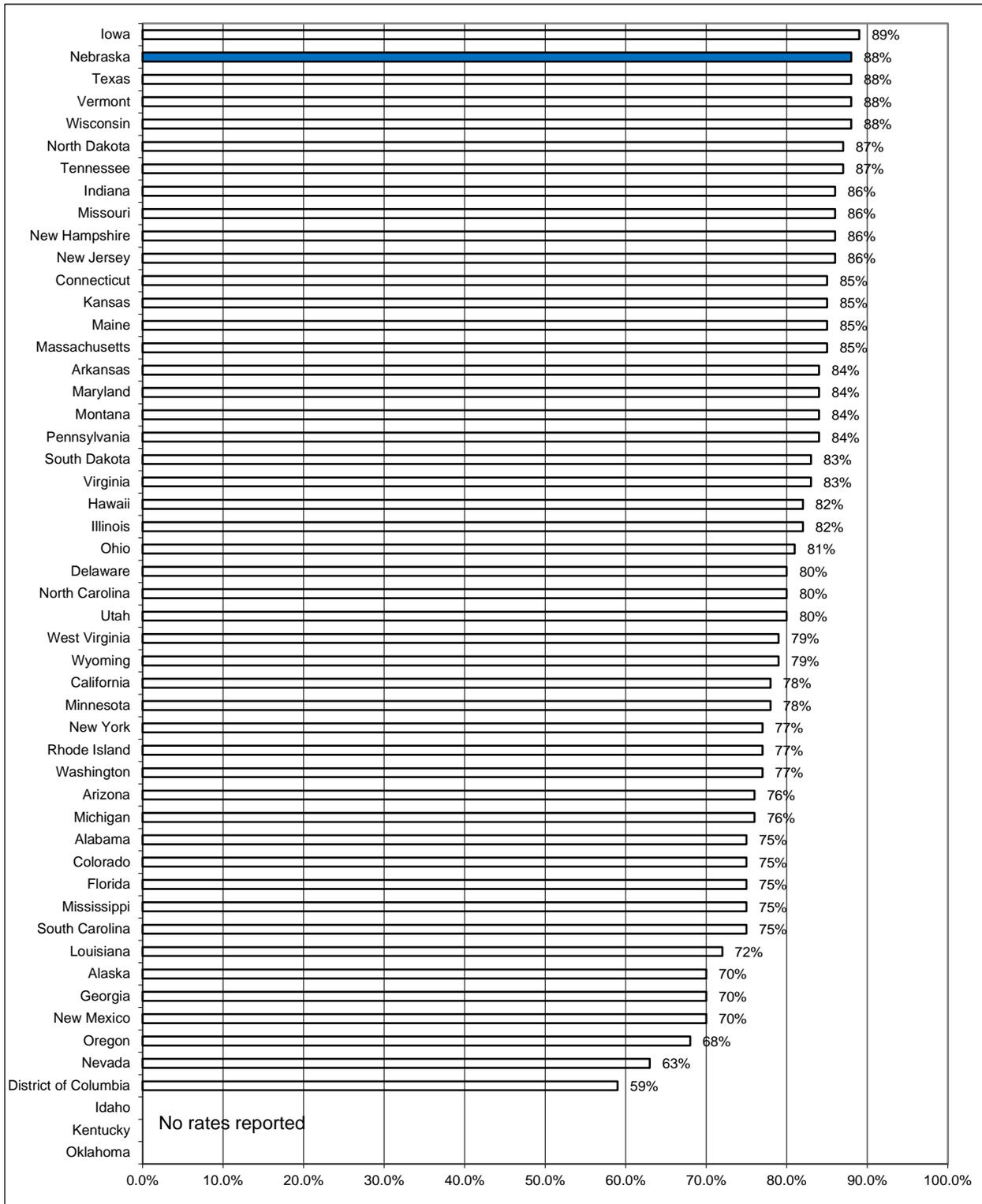
Note. See Table A3.1 and Table A3.3 in Appendix 3 for supporting data. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, December 2007 for 2002–2003 through 2005–2006 data, January 2009 for 2006–2007 data, February 2010 for 2007–2008 data, February 2011 for 2008–2009 and 2009–2010 data, February 2012 for 2010–2011 data, December 2012 for 2011–2012 data, and January 2014 for 2012–2013 data.

Public High School Cohort Four-Year Graduation Rates by State

Figure 1.1.a.6 shows the state-to-state comparisons of the cohort four-year graduation rates calculated for the 2011–2012 school year.

- As shown in Figure 1.1.a.6, Nebraska’s 2011–2012 cohort four-year graduation rate tied with the rates of three other states—Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin—for the second highest among the rates reported by 47 states and the District of Columbia. Iowa was the only state that reported a higher public high school graduation rate than Nebraska.

Figure 1.1.a.6
By State: 2011–2012 Public High School
Four-Year Regulatory Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate



Data source: U.S. Department of Education, *Consolidated State Performance Report 2011–2012*, November 27, 2013.

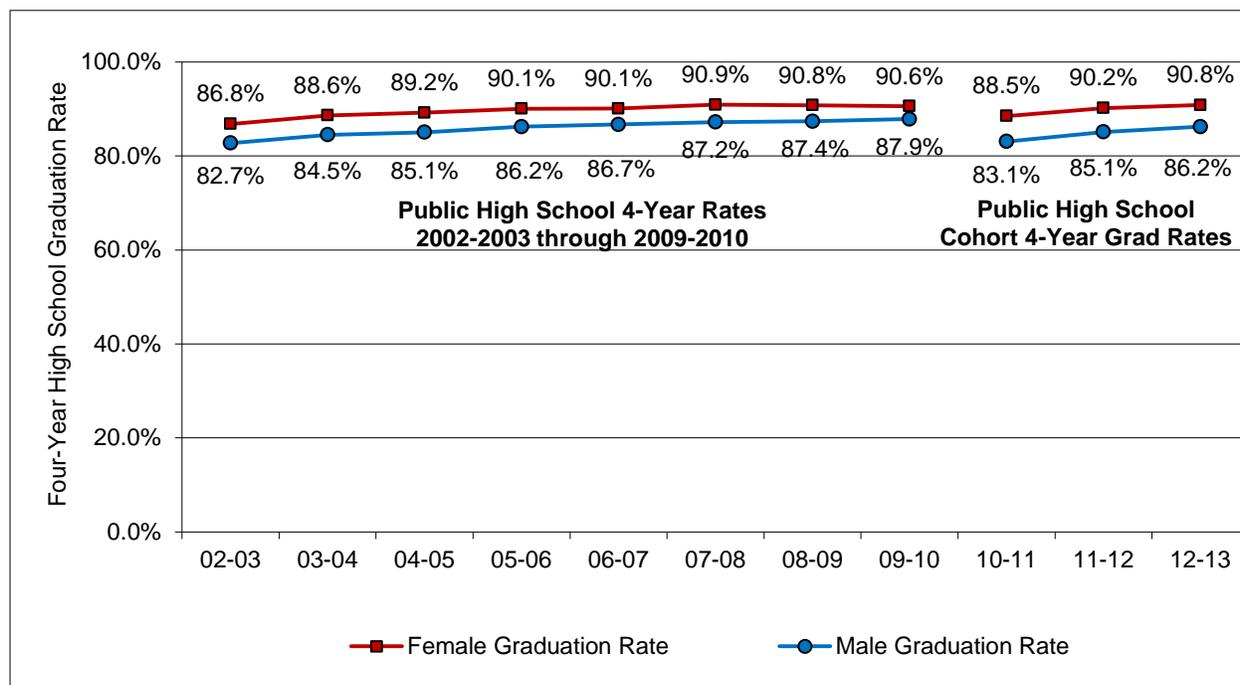
Nebraska Public High School Graduation Rates by Gender

An analysis of the high school graduation rate data obtained from the Nebraska Department of Education reveals that females continue to have higher graduation rates than males who attend Nebraska’s public high schools, regardless of the methodology used to calculate them.

- As evidenced in [Figure 1.1.a.7](#), the four-year graduation rates for females were higher than the rates for males from 2002–2003 to 2009–2010. Both rates gradually increased over the eight-year period, while the gap between males and females decreased from 4.1 percentage points in 2002–2003 to 2.7 percentage points in 2009–2010.
- As explained previously, cohort four-year graduation rates (first reported in 2010–2011) are not comparable to the rates reported for previous school years. Consequently, the **88.5% graduation rate for females** and the **83.1% graduation for males in 2010–2011 established new baselines** for future comparisons.
- **The cohort graduation rate for females in 2012–2013 was 90.8%**, 2.3 percentage points higher than the rate for 2010–2011. **The cohort graduation rate for males in 2012–2013 was 86.2%**, 3.1 percentage points higher than the rate for 2010–2011. While the gap between male and female cohort graduation rates is still present, it has decreased from 5.4 percentage points in 2010–2011 to 4.6 percentage points in 2012–2013.

Figure 1.1.a.7

By Gender: Nebraska State and Public High School Four-Year Graduation Rates 2002–2003 through 2009–2010 and the Nebraska Public High School Cohort Four-Year Graduation Rate for 2010–2011 through 2012–2013



Note. See [Table A3.2](#) and [Table A3.3](#) in [Appendix 3](#) for supporting data. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, December 2007 for 2002–2003 through 2005–2006 data, January 2009 for data for 2006–2007, February 2010 for 2007–2008 data, February 2011 for 2008–2009 and 2009–2010 data, February 2012 for 2010–2011 data, December 2012 for 2011–2012 data, and January 2014 for 2012–2013 data.

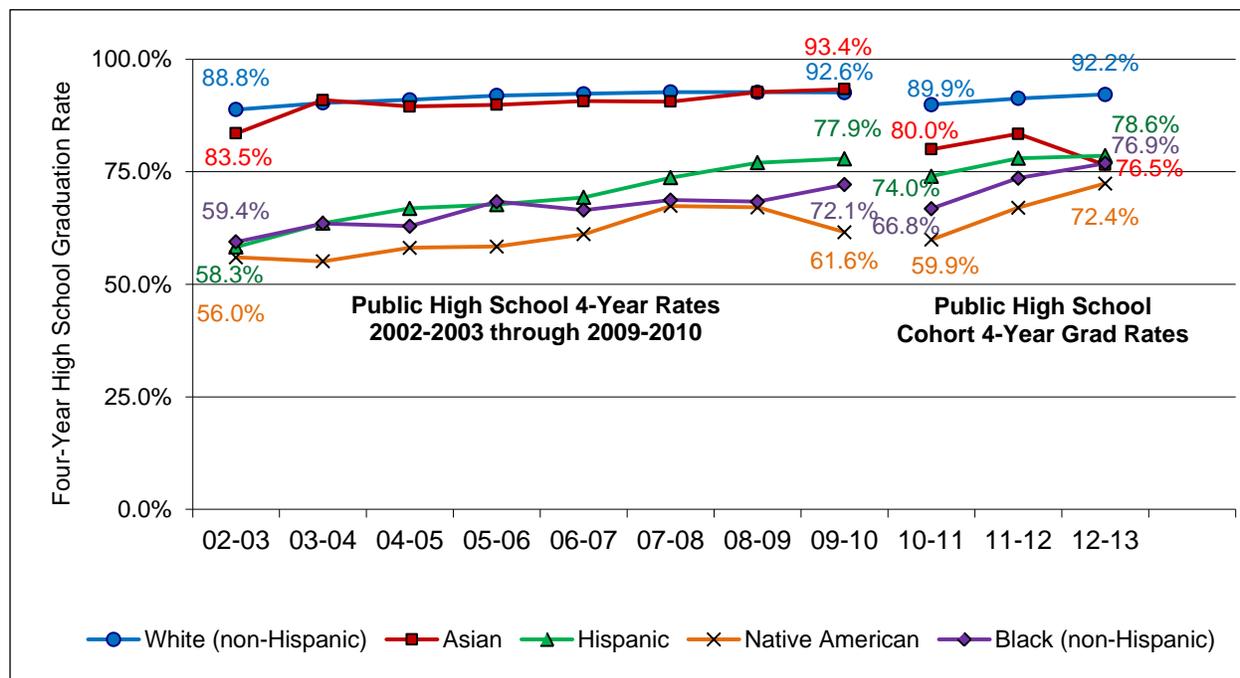
Nebraska Public High School Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity

As illustrated in [Figure 1.1.a.8](#), high school graduation rates vary considerably by race/ethnicity, regardless of the methodology used to calculate them.

- The four-year high school graduation rates for each of the five reported racial/ethnic groups increased between 2002-2003 and 2009–2010. The largest percentage point increase in graduation rates during this time was evidenced among Hispanics, increasing from 58.3% to 77.9%.
- Four-year graduation rates for Hispanics, blacks and Native Americans were considerably lower than the four-year graduation rates for whites and Asians/Pacific Islanders from 2002–2003 to 2009–2010.
- Since they are not comparable to the rates previously calculated by the Nebraska Department of Education, **the cohort four-year graduation rate for each racial/ethnic group in 2010–2011 established a new baseline** for future comparisons.
- The cohort four-year graduation rates for all racial groups, except Asians, increased from 2010–2011 to 2012–2013. The largest percentage point increase during this time was evidenced among Native Americans, increasing from 59.9% to 72.4%.

Figure 1.1.a.8

By Race/Ethnicity: Nebraska State and Public High School Four-Year Graduation Rates 2002–2003 through 2009–2010 and the Nebraska Public High School Cohort Four-Year Graduation Rate for 2010–2011 through 2012–2013



Note. See [Table A3.1](#) and [Table A3.3](#) in [Appendix 3](#) for supporting data. Asian includes Pacific Islanders in the rates for 2002–2003 through 2009–2010. Cohort graduation rates are not shown for Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders or students of two or more races, which are now additional categories. See [Table A3.3](#) in [Appendix 3](#) for these rates. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, December 2007 for 2002–2003 through 2005–2006 data, January 2009 for 2006–2007 data, February 2010 for 2007–2008 data, February 2011 for 2008–2009 and 2009–2010 data, February 2012 for 2010–2011 data, December 2012 for 2011–2012 data, and January 2014 for 2012–2013 data.

Dropouts from Nebraska Public High Schools

Previous editions of this progress report have shown that the net effect of the lower graduation rates for black non-Hispanics, Hispanics and Native Americans is that these minorities account for disproportionately high percentages of the students who drop out of public high schools in Nebraska, compared to their representation among the graduates of these schools. This is an important finding because minorities—Hispanics in particular—are projected to account for higher percentages of Nebraska’s high school students in the future.¹⁰

It is essential to examine students who drop out of Nebraska’s public schools because these are students who have dropped out of the “pipeline” of students who potentially can go on to college and earn degrees or other awards.

In its *State of the School* report, the Nebraska Department of Education publishes only the cohort four-year graduation rate and the corresponding number of students in the cohort who earned regular diplomas within four years, including the summer following their fourth year of high school. A **cohort four-year dropout rate** *cannot* be calculated simply by subtracting the cohort four-year graduation rate from 100 percent. Additionally, the number of students in a cohort who drop out of school *cannot* be calculated by subtracting the number of regular diploma recipients from the total number of students in the cohort. Such calculations are invalid because the number of students in a cohort who did not receive regular diplomas includes students who are still in school, received other certificates, awards and diplomas, such as the GED, as well as students who dropped out of school.

Although cohort four-year dropout rates by gender or race/ethnicity are not available for analysis, the Nebraska Department of Education (NDE) provides the Commission with the **total number of students in the 7th through 12th grades who dropped out of school** during the school year. In addition, the NDE provides this information by race/ethnicity and by gender.

Table 1.1.a.2 and Figure 1.1.a.9 compare the Nebraska students who graduated from public high schools in 2012–2013 to the students in the 7th to 12th grades who dropped out in 2012–2013.

- Interestingly, while the number of graduates remained relatively flat, decreasing 0.26% from 2011–2012 (20,379 vs 20,326 in 2012–2013), the number of dropouts decreased 27.3% from 2011–2012 to 2012–2013 (1,885 vs 1,371).
- As evidenced in Table 1.1.a.2 and illustrated in Figure 1.1.a.9, white non-Hispanics accounted for 618, or 45.1%, of the students in the 7th to 12th grades who dropped out in 2012–2013.
- However, compared to their white classmates, Hispanics, Native Americans and blacks accounted for disproportionately higher percentages of the students who dropped out of school relative to the percentages who graduated in 2012–2013.

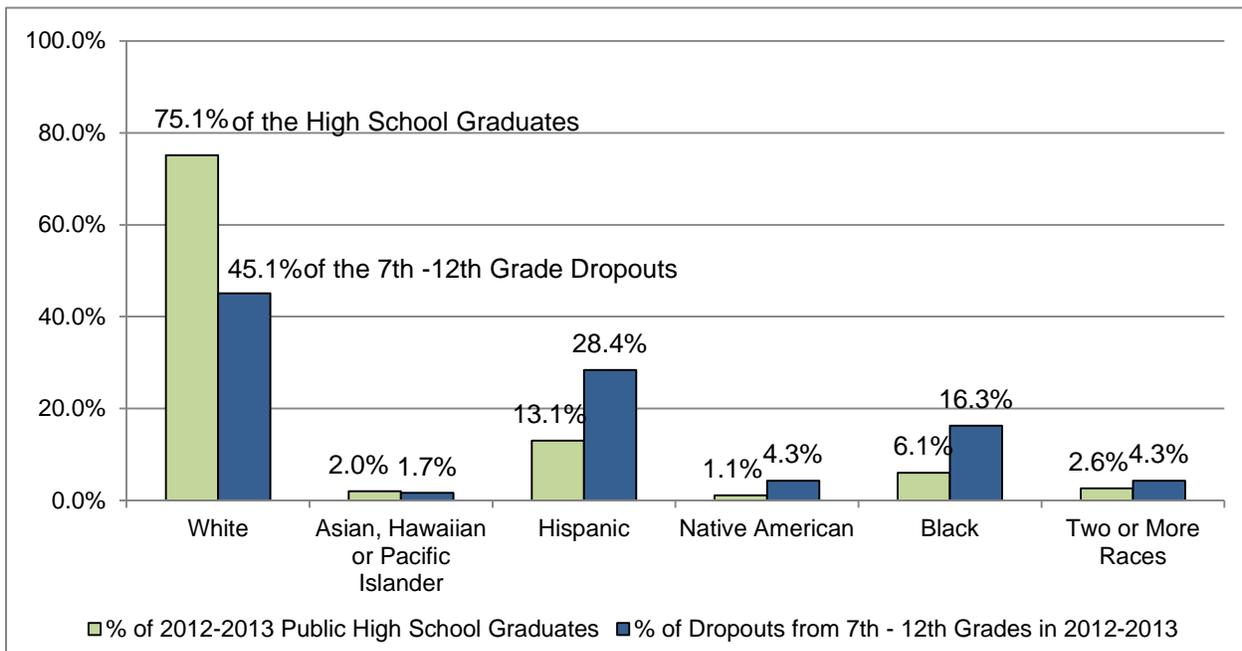
¹⁰For the details of this analysis, see the 2011 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report, which is available on the Commission’s website: www.ccpe.state.ne.us.

Table 1.1.a.2
Distributions of Public High School Graduates and Dropouts
from the 7th through 12th Grades by Race/Ethnicity
2012–2013

Race/Ethnicity	No. of Graduates	% of Graduates	No. of Dropouts 7 th – 12 th Grades	% of Dropouts
White	15,268	75.1%	618	45.1%
Asian, Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	408	2.0%	23	1.7%
Hispanic	2,654	13.1%	389	28.4%
American Indian/Alaska Native	227	1.1%	59	4.3%
Black or African American	1,233	6.1%	223	16.3%
Two or More Races	536	2.6%	59	4.3%
Public Total	20,326		1,371	

Note. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, January 2014.

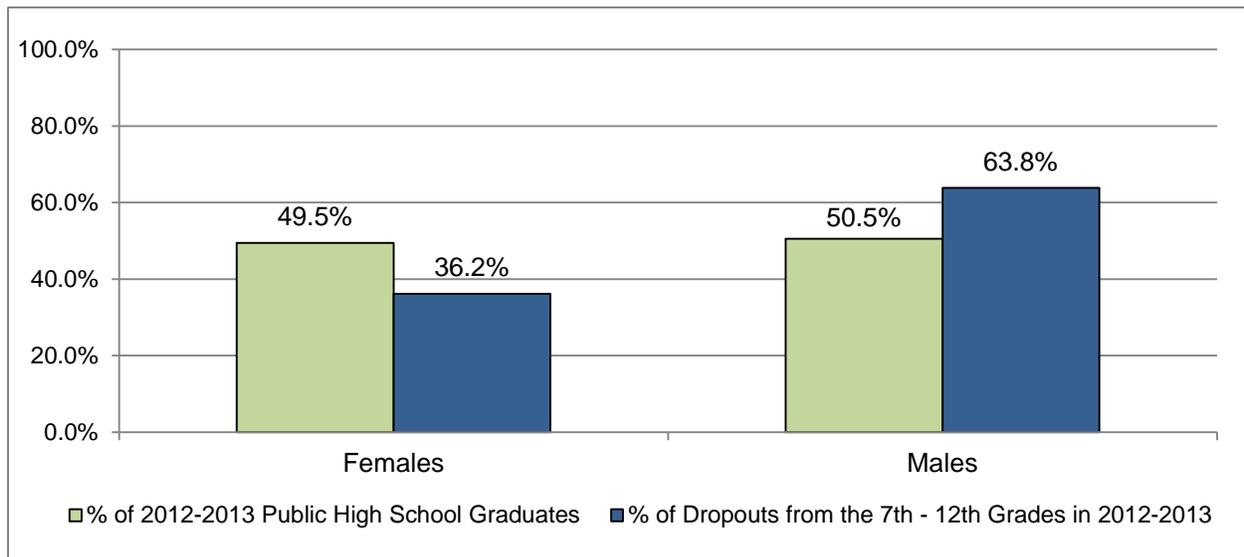
Figure 1.1.a.9
Percentages of Public High School Graduates and Dropouts
from the 7th through 12th Grades by Race/Ethnicity
2012–2013



Note. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. See [Table A3.4](#) in [Appendix 3](#) for supporting data. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, January 2014.

- Based on the same type of analysis by gender, as evidenced in [Figure 1.1.a.10](#), males accounted for half of the students who graduated from Nebraska’s public schools in 2012– 2013, but 63.8% of the students in the 7th to 12th grades who dropped out of school.

Figure 1.1.a.10
Percentages of Public High School Graduates and Dropouts
from the 7th through 12th Grades by Gender
2012–2013



Note. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. See [Table A3.4](#) in [Appendix 3](#) for supporting data. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, January 2014.

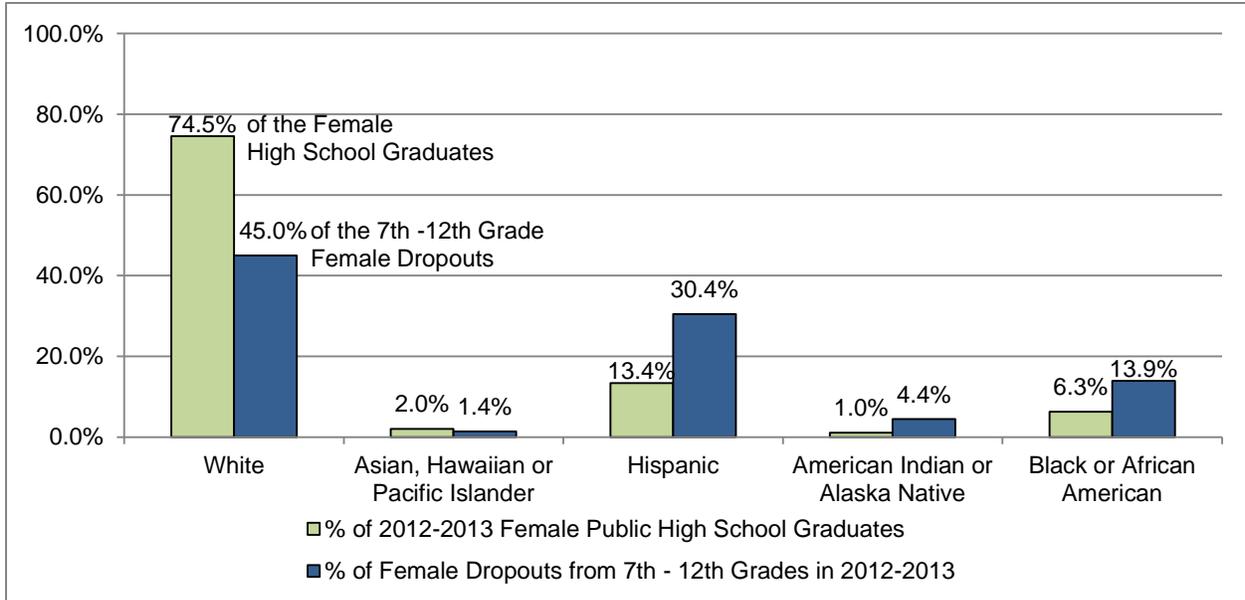
- [Figure 1.1.a.11](#) shows that disproportionately higher percentages of male and female students who are Hispanic, Native American, or black non-Hispanic dropped out of school in 2012–2013, relative to their representation among the students who received regular diplomas in 2012–2013.
- [Figure 1.1.a.11](#) also shows that the greatest of these disparities are evidenced for male and female Hispanics. However, the disparities for black males and females are also relatively high.

The findings reported in the preceding tables and charts clearly indicate that greater effort needs to be exerted to reduce the number of students who are dropping out of Nebraska’s public schools each year, regardless of their gender or race/ethnicity. At the same time, an even greater effort should be exerted to encourage minority students to stay in school and continue on to college or some form of postsecondary training.

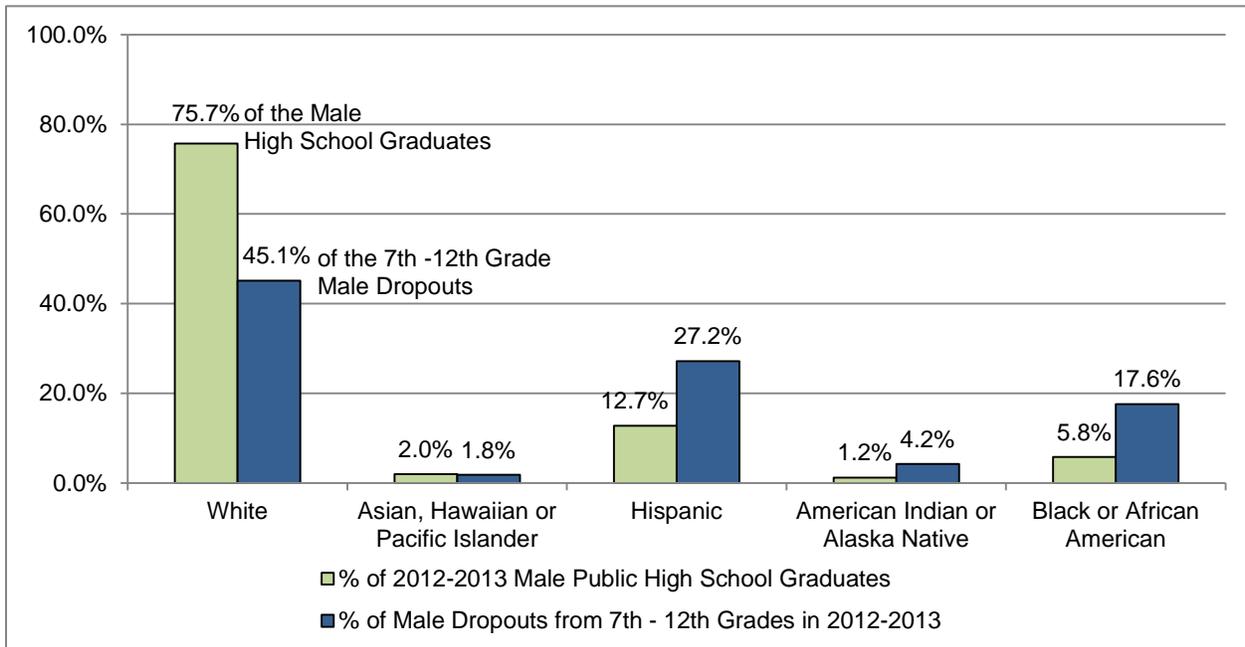
Figure 1.1.a.11

Percentages of Public High School Graduates and Dropouts from the 7th through 12th Grades by Gender and Race/Ethnicity 2012–2013

Part A: Females by Race/Ethnicity



Part B: Males by Race/Ethnicity



Note. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. See [Table A3.4](#) in [Appendix 3](#) for supporting data. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, January 2014.

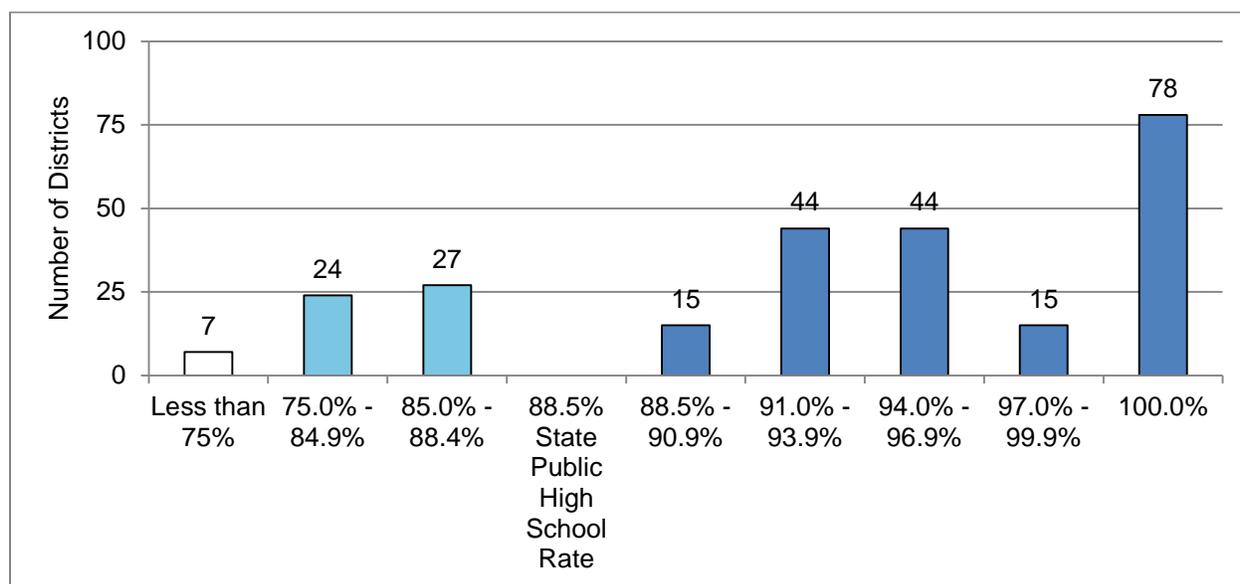
District-Level Analysis of Graduation Rates

The Nebraska Department of Education provided the Commission with the distribution of the cohort four-year graduation rates for Nebraska's 254 school districts in 2012–2013, as shown in [Figure 1.1.a.12](#) and [Table 1.1.a.3](#).

- As shown in [Table 1.1.a.3](#), 78 (30.7%) of Nebraska's public school districts had cohort four-year graduation rates of 100%, and 196 districts (77.2%) had graduation rates higher than the statewide rate of 88.5% in 2012–2013.
- 58 (22.8%) of the districts had graduation rates that were lower than the statewide rate of 88.5% for public schools in 2012–2013, and seven districts had rates of less than 75.0%.
- The two districts with the highest numbers of cohort graduates were Omaha Public Schools with a graduation rate of 77.8% and Lincoln Public Schools with a graduation rate of 83.7%.
- Millard Public Schools reported the third highest number of cohort graduates with a district graduation rate of 93.9%.

Figure 1.1.a.12

Distribution of the Cohort Four-Year High School Graduation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Districts 2012–2013



Note. The statewide public cohort four-year high school graduation rate for 2012–2013 was 88.5%. State-operated schools are included for the calculation of the statewide public rate. See [Table 1.1.a.3](#) for supporting data. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, January 2014.

Table 1.1.a.3
Distribution of the Cohort Four-Year High School Graduation Rates
for Nebraska Public High School Districts
2012–2013

Cohort Four-Year High School Graduation Rate	No. of School Districts	% of School Districts	Cumulative % of School Districts
100.00%	78	30.7%	30.7%
97.00% - 99.99%	15	5.9%	36.6%
94.00% - 96.99%	44	17.3%	53.9%
91.00% - 93.99%	44	17.3%	71.3%
88.50% - 90.99%	15	5.9%	77.2%
85.00% - 88.49%	27	10.6%	87.8%
75.00% - 84.99%	24	9.4%	97.2%
Less than 75.00%	7	2.8%	100.0%
All Public Districts	254		

Note. Public high schools do not include educational service units or state-operated schools. The statewide public cohort four-year high school graduation rate for 2012–2013 was 88.5%. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, January 2014.

1.1.b Preparation for College

Increase the proportion of Nebraska high school graduates who are adequately prepared to enroll in postsecondary education and proceed through degree completion.

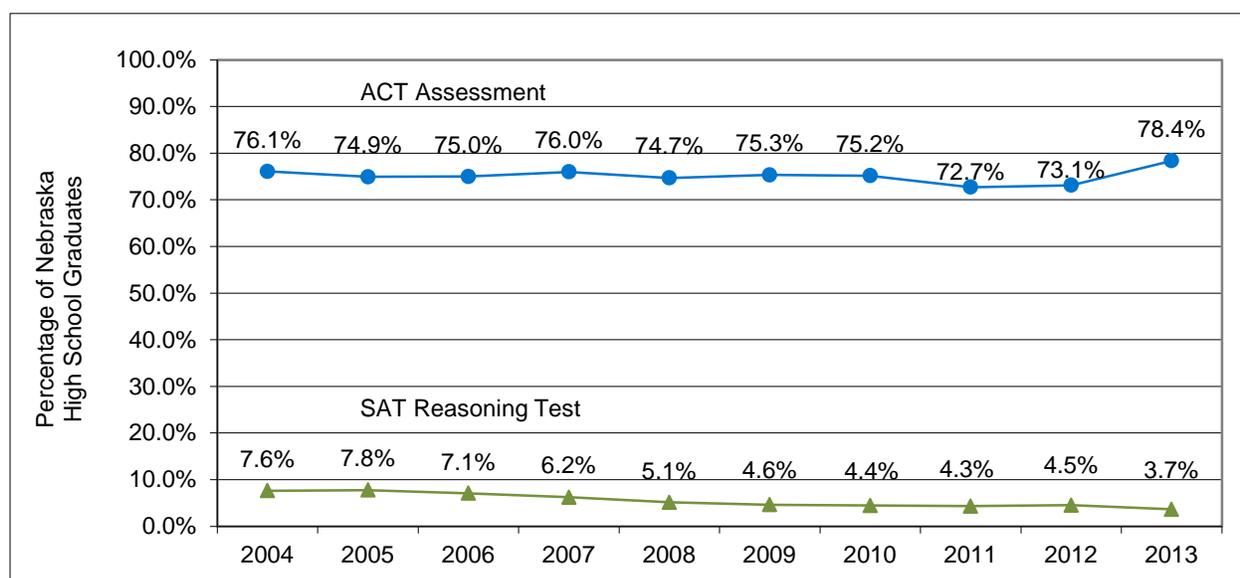
The results of the ACT Assessment and the SAT Reasoning Test™ are summarized in this section as indicators of the extent to which Nebraska high school graduates are prepared academically to enter and proceed through postsecondary education. Of particular interest are (1) the estimated percentages of Nebraska high school graduates who are prepared for college-level coursework and (2) the higher average ACT scores achieved by students who take the “core” high school courses recommended to prepare them for college.

Nebraska Participation Rates for the ACT Assessment and the SAT Reasoning Test

- The ACT Assessment is the predominant college entrance exam available to measure the extent to which Nebraska students are prepared for academic coursework beyond high school. As shown in [Figure 1.1.b.1](#), 78.4% of the Nebraska high school students in the graduating class of 2013 took the ACT Assessment (up from 73.1% in 2012). In comparison, 3.7% of the students took the SAT Reasoning Test in 2013.
- The recent increase in participation rates for the ACT Assessment is at least partially due to the Nebraska ACT Pilot Project. Funded by the Nebraska Legislature, this project requires all 11th graders in eight selected Nebraska public school districts to take the ACT during a school day in the spring of 2012, 2013, and 2014.
- The participation rate for the ACT was 2.3 percentage points higher in 2013 than in 2004 while the rate for the SAT was 3.9 percentage points lower in 2013 than in 2004.

Figure 1.1.b.1

Percentages of Nebraska High School Graduates Who Took the ACT Assessment and/or the SAT Reasoning Test 2004–2013



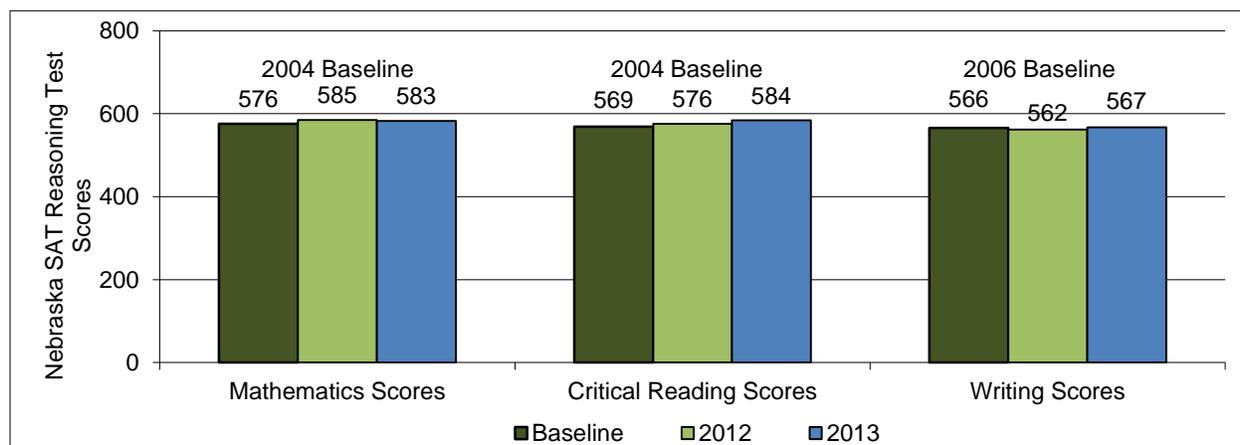
Note. See [Table A4.1](#) in [Appendix 4](#) for supporting data. Data sources: ACT, Inc., College Examination Board and the Nebraska Department of Education.

Nebraska SAT Reasoning Test Scores

The three components of the SAT Reasoning Test measure achievement in mathematics, critical reading and writing.

- As shown in [Figure 1.1.b.2](#), the average mathematics scores of Nebraska high school students were two points lower in 2013 than in 2012 but were up seven points since 2004. Average critical reading scores were eight points higher in 2013 than in 2012, up a total of 15 points since 2004, while average writing scores increased five points from 2012 to 2013, up a total of one point since this test component was introduced in 2006.

Figure 1.1.b.2
Nebraska Average SAT Reasoning Test Scores
2012 and 2013 Scores Compared to 2004 or 2006 Baseline



Data Source: College Examination Board, State Reports 2004, 2012 and 2013.

- As shown in [Table 1.1.b.1](#), the average math, critical reading, and writing scores of Nebraska high school students who took the SAT continued to be well above the national averages in 2013. However, it is important to note that only a relatively small number of students (827) in Nebraska took the SAT in 2013.

Table 1.1.b.1
National and Nebraska Average SAT Reasoning Test Scores
2004–2013

Year	Mathematics Scores		Critical Reading Scores		Writing Scores	
	National Average	Nebraska Average	National Average	Nebraska Average	National Average	Nebraska Average
2004	518	576	508	569	Not applicable	
2005	520	579	508	574	Not applicable	
2006	518	583	503	576	497	566
2007	514	583	501	577	493	561
2008	514	584	500	579	493	566
2009	514	592	499	585	492	570
2010	515	592	500	583	491	568
2011	514	591	497	585	489	569
2012	514	585	496	576	488	562
2013	514	583	496	584	488	567

Note. The College Board's 2011 annual report showed the national and state averages for 2007 through 2010 changed for all three components. This version of the progress report has been updated to reflect these changes. Data source: College Examination Board, State Reports, 2004–2013.

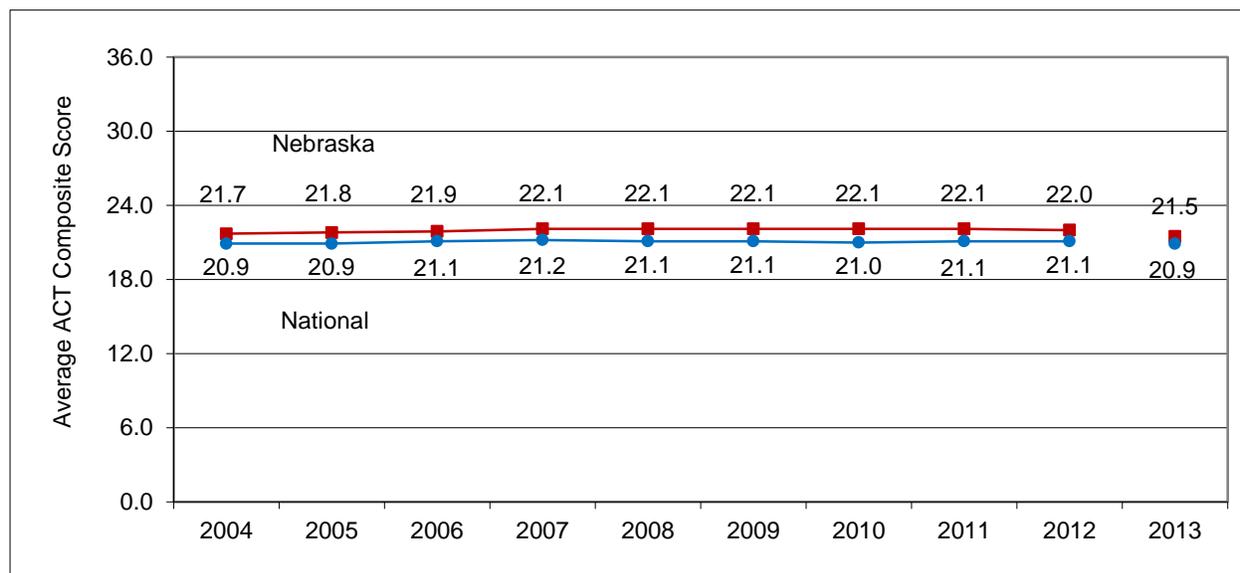
Nebraska ACT Assessment Scores

The ACT Assessment consists of four curriculum-based achievement tests in English, reading, mathematics and science. A student's scores for each of these tests are reported on a 36-point scale. A composite score is reported on a 36-point scale to reflect the student's overall performance on the series of four tests.

- As shown in [Figure 1.1.b.3](#), the average ACT composite score for Nebraska high school students in the graduating class of 2013 was 21.5, down 0.2 points from 21.7 in 2004, which is the baseline for this report, and down 0.5 points from 2012. Nebraska's 2013 average ACT composite score was 0.6 points higher than the national average of 20.9.
- There are two known reasons for the recent decline in the average ACT composite score.
 - First, starting in 2013, extended time test takers are now included in national and state composite scores. The average ACT composite score for extended time test takers in 2013 was 16.9. Without extended time students, Nebraska's average composite score would increase 0.1 points to 21.6.¹¹
 - Second, the Nebraska ACT Pilot Project requires all 11th graders in eight selected Nebraska public school districts to take the ACT during a school day in the spring of 2012, 2013, and 2014. The net effect of this project on ACT scores is unknown as the Commission does not know which students would have taken the ACT Assessment had it not been required.

Figure 1.1.b.3

Comparison of Nebraska and National Average ACT Composite Scores for the High School Graduating Classes of 2004–2013

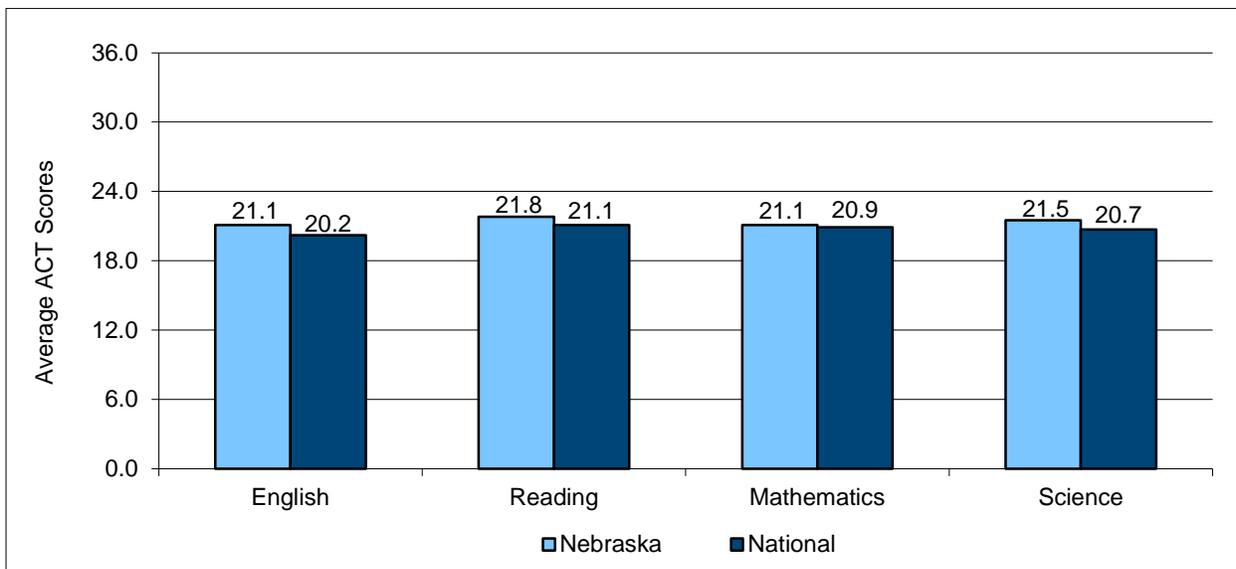


Note. Beginning with the graduating class of 2013, scores for extended time test takers are now included in reported ACT composite scores. Data source: ACT High School Profile Reports for Nebraska, 2004–2013.

¹¹ Students with disabilities are provided reasonable accommodations appropriate to the student's disability. Approved students have up to five total hours (50% more time) to complete all four multiple-choice tests.

- Based on information from ACT, Inc., Nebraska had the third highest average composite score among the five states where an estimated 75% to 84% of the 2013 high school graduates took the ACT Assessment. However, direct state-to-state comparisons are generally not advisable.¹²
- Figure 1.1.b.4 shows that Nebraska students in the 2013 graduating class scored above the national average on each of the subject-area tests that constitute the ACT Assessment.
- However, since 2012, the national and Nebraska average ACT scores decreased in all four subject-areas.

Figure 1.1.b.4
Comparison of National and Nebraska Average ACT Scores
in Reading, Science, Mathematics and English
for the Graduating Class of 2013



Data source: ACT High School Profile Report for Nebraska, 2013.

¹² The ACT Assessment is administered in all 50 states, and it is the predominant college entrance exam taken in about half of the states. Nationally, 1,799,243 (an estimated 54%) of the students in the high school graduating class of 2013 took the ACT Assessment. Each year, average ACT scores are reported for every state, but state-to-state comparisons are not advisable for several reasons. Currently, Colorado, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, and Wyoming are the only states where the ACT Assessment is administered to 95% or more of the students who will graduate from high school. In all other states, the students who take the ACT are self-selected and, as a result, do not necessarily represent the total student populations of their states. Furthermore, the percentages of students who take the ACT vary greatly from one state to another, as do other factors that affect student achievement, such as the quality of school systems and the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of students and their families. For these reasons, specific state-to-state comparisons are not included in this report.

ACT College Readiness Benchmark Scores

Based on research conducted by ACT, Inc., students are prepared to succeed in entry-level college courses if their scores on the ACT Assessment meet or exceed ACT College Readiness Benchmark Scores. A *benchmark score is the minimum score needed on an ACT subject-matter test to indicate that a student has a 50% chance of earning a B or higher or about a 75% chance of earning a C or higher in related entry-level, credit-bearing college courses.* Corresponding to the subject-matter tests that constitute the ACT Assessment, these courses include English composition, social sciences, college algebra, and biology. For each college course or subject area, the 2013 ACT subject-area test and College Readiness Benchmark Score are:

<u>College Course or Area</u>	<u>ACT Subject-Area Test</u>	<u>College Readiness Benchmark Score¹³</u>
English Composition	English	18
Social Science	Reading	22
College Algebra	Mathematics	22
Biology	Science	23

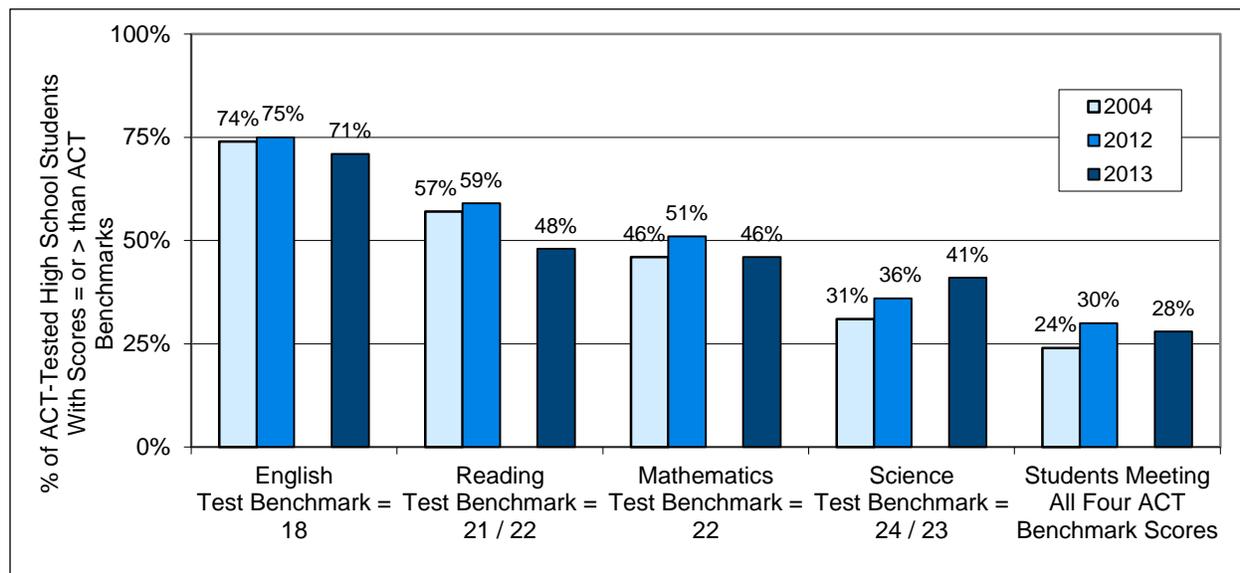
Percentages of Nebraska ACT-Tested Students Ready for College-Level Coursework

- Based on the data summarized in Figure 1.1.b.5, 71% of the ACT-tested Nebraska high school graduates in 2013 met or exceeded the College Readiness Benchmark Score of 18 on the ACT English test, indicating that there is a relatively high probability that these students will earn at least a C in college-level English composition courses.
- In comparison, 48% met or exceeded the College Readiness Benchmark Score of 22 on the reading test; 46% met or exceeded the mathematics benchmark score of 22 for college algebra; and only 41% met or exceeded the science benchmark score of 23 for biology.
- Between 2004 and 2013, the percentages of Nebraska students who met or exceeded ACT College Readiness Benchmarks on the English and reading tests decreased three and nine percentage points, respectively, while the percent that met or exceeded the mathematics benchmark stayed the same at 46%. The only increase seen from 2004 to 2013 was for the science benchmark, which increased 10 percentage points.
- Similarly, between 2012 and 2013, the percentages of Nebraska students who met or exceeded ACT College Readiness Benchmarks for English, reading and mathematics decreased between four and 11 percentage points. The only increase seen from 2012 to 2013 was for the science benchmark, which increased five percentage points.
- **Only 28% of Nebraska's high school graduates in the class of 2013 met or exceeded the ACT College Readiness Benchmarks in all four subject areas included in the ACT Assessment.** This percentage is four points higher than in 2004, but it is still relatively low and is two percentage points lower than it was in 2012.

¹³ Beginning in 2013, the reading benchmark score increased from 21 to 22 and the science benchmark score decreased from 24 to 23.

Figure 1.1.b.5

Percentages of ACT-Tested Students Meeting ACT College Readiness Benchmarks That Indicate Sufficient Preparation for College-Level Courses. Nebraska High School Graduating Classes: 2012 & 2013 Compared to 2004 Baseline



Note. A benchmark score is the minimum score needed on an ACT subject-matter test to indicate that the student has a 50% chance of earning a B or higher or about a 75% chance of earning a C or higher in corresponding entry-level, credit-bearing college courses. Beginning in 2013, the reading benchmark score changed from 21 to 22 while the science benchmark score changed from 24 to 23. Beginning with the graduating class of 2013, scores for extended time test takers are now included in reported ACT composite scores. See [Table A4.2](#) in [Appendix 4](#) for supporting data. Data source: ACT High School Profile Report for Nebraska, 2004, 2012 and 2013.

Changes in the Number of Students Who Took the ACT Assessment

- The largest change in the number of students who took the ACT Assessment in 2013 was the increase in the number of Hispanics: 1,831 in the class of 2013, up from 1,353 in the class of 2011, an increase of 478 students (32.0%) in only two years.
- Also reflecting Nebraska’s changing demographics, only 94 more white non-Hispanics took the ACT Assessment in 2013 than in 2011, an increase of 0.7%.
- See [Table A4.4](#) in [Appendix 4](#) for the number of students in each racial/ethnic group who took the ACT Assessment in 2004 and from 2009 through 2013.

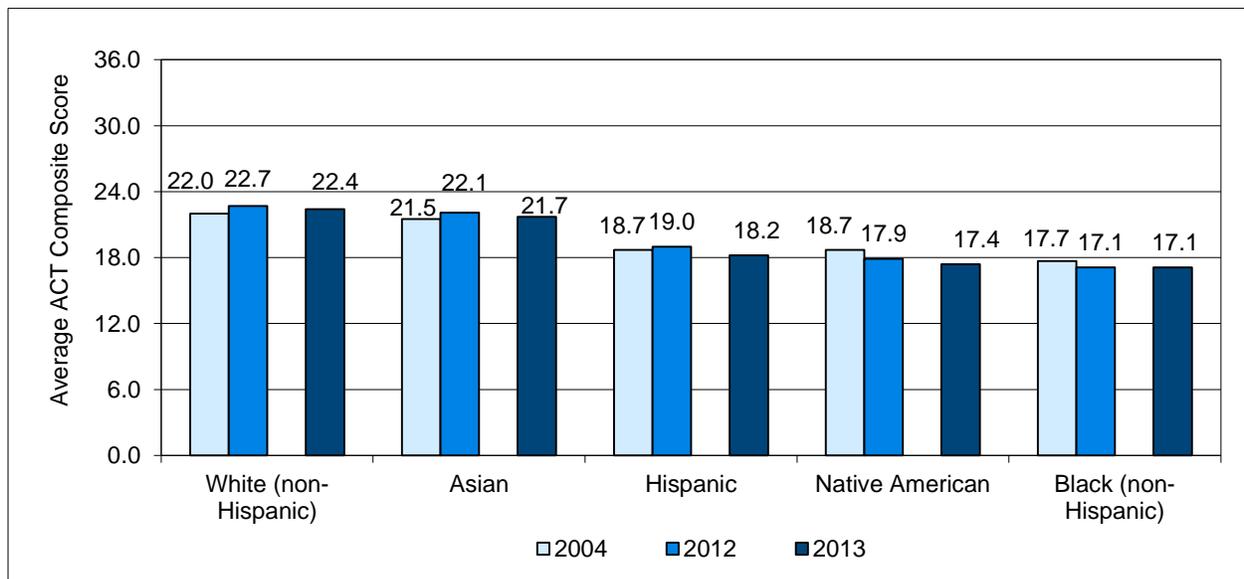
ACT Composite Scores and College Readiness Percentages by Race/Ethnicity

- [Figure 1.1.b.6](#) shows that average ACT composite scores and the percentages of students who meet or exceed ACT College Readiness Benchmark Scores vary by race/ethnicity.
- The average composite scores for Asians, Hispanics, Native Americans and black non-Hispanics who graduated from Nebraska high schools in 2004, 2012, and 2013 were lower than the average composite scores of their white non-Hispanic classmates.

- The average composite scores of white non-Hispanics and Asians increased 0.4 and 0.2 points, respectively, between 2004 and 2013. Meanwhile, the average scores of Hispanics, Native Americans and black non-Hispanics decreased 0.5, 1.3, and 0.6 points, respectively.
- Average composite scores for all racial/ethnic groups either decreased for all groups except for black non-Hispanics, whose average composite score remained the same between 2012 and 2013.
- However, it is unknown how much of the decline is attributable to the inclusion of extended time test takers and students who took the ACT Assessment only because they were required to do so through the Nebraska ACT Pilot Project, and how much of the decline is attributable to other variables.

Figure 1.1.b.6

**Nebraska Average ACT Composite Scores by Race/Ethnicity
2012 and 2013 Compared to 2004 Baseline**



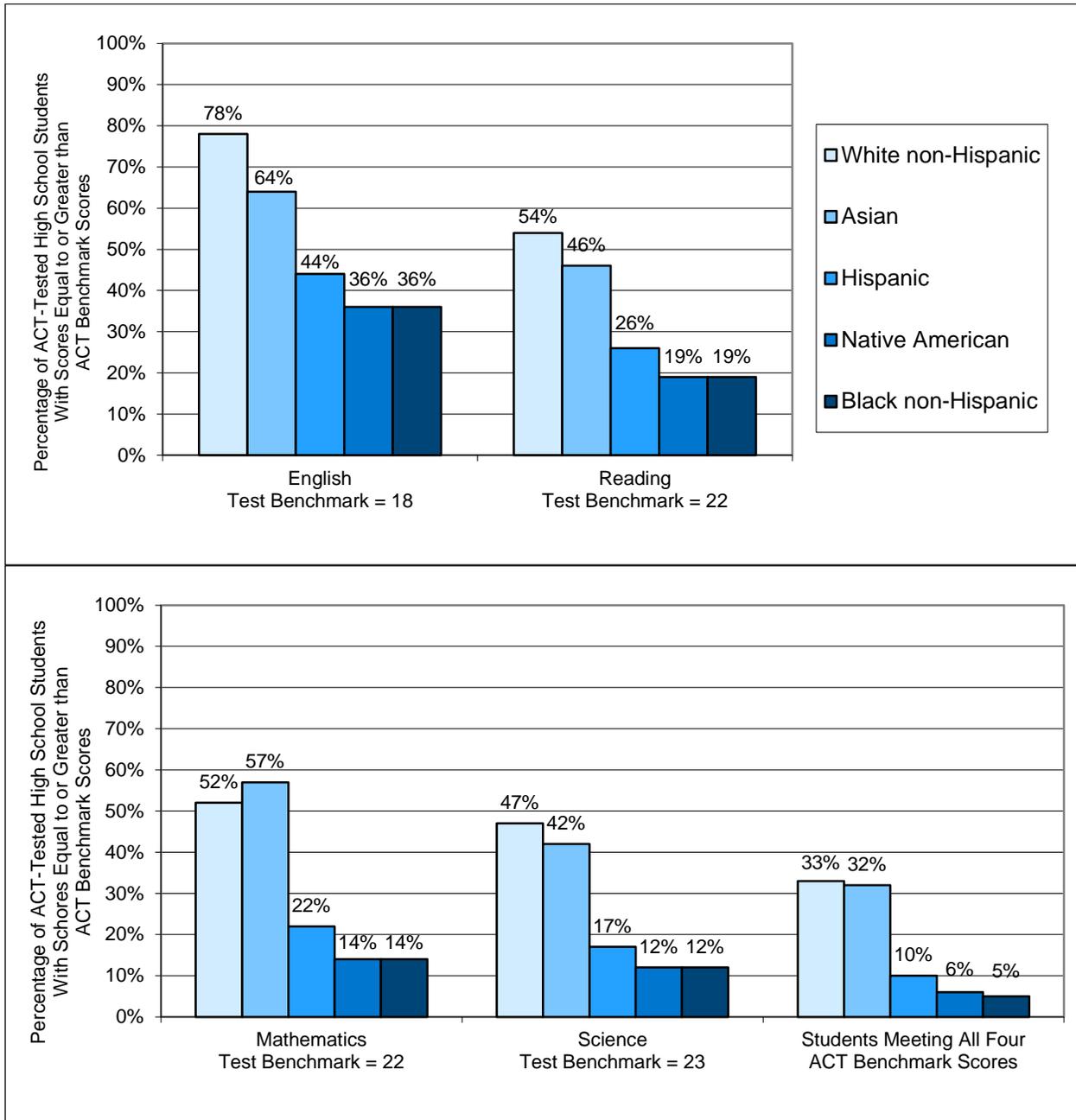
Note. Beginning with the graduating class of 2013, scores for extended time test takers are now included in reported ACT composite scores. Prior to 2011, the Asian category included Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders. In both 2012 and 2013, 19 Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders took the ACT Assessment with an average composite score of 18.1 and 19.5, respectively. These students are not included in the calculation of the average composite score for Asians in 2012 or 2013. Data source: ACT High School Profile Report for Nebraska, 2004, 2012, and 2013.

- Based on the data for the graduating class of 2013 summarized in [Figure 1.1.b.7](#), lower percentages of Hispanics, Native Americans and black non-Hispanics are sufficiently prepared for college-level coursework, compared to their white non-Hispanic or Asian classmates.
- For example, only 22% of the ACT-tested Hispanics in the class of 2013 met or exceeded the ACT College Readiness Benchmark Score in mathematics, compared to 52% of the white students and 57% of the Asian students. More dramatically, only 14% of the ACT tested Native Americans and of the black non-Hispanics met or exceeded the benchmark score in mathematics. The same pattern is evidenced for the other three ACT subject-matter tests as well as the percentage of students who met all four ACT benchmark scores.

- In fact, 33% of white non-Hispanics and 32% of Asians met or exceeded the benchmarks for all four subject-matter tests in 2013, while only 10% of Hispanics, 6% of Native Americans and 5% of blacks met or exceeded the benchmarks for all four subject-matter tests.

Figure 1.1.b.7

Percentages of ACT-Tested High School Students in the Graduating Class of 2013 Who Met or Exceeded ACT College Readiness Benchmark Scores That Indicate Sufficient Preparation for College-Level Courses by Race/Ethnicity



Note. A benchmark score is the minimum score needed on an ACT subject-matter test to indicate that the student has a 50% chance of earning a B or higher or about a 75% chance of earning a C or higher in corresponding entry-level, credit-bearing college courses. Data source: ACT High School Profile Report for Nebraska, 2013.

The Importance of the ACT-Recommended High School Core Curriculum

ACT, Inc. defines the core, college-preparatory high school curriculum (i.e. the core) as consisting of four years of English and three or more years each of social studies, science, and mathematics (beginning with Algebra I). Specifically, the core is defined as consisting of the following courses:

- **4 years of English:** English 9, English 10, English 11, and English 12
- **3 years of Math:** Selected from Algebra I, Algebra II, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Calculus
- **3 years of Social Sciences:** Selected from American History, World History, American Government, Economics, Geography, and Psychology
- **3 years of Natural Sciences:** Selected from General/Physical/Earth Science, Biology, Chemistry, and Physics

When students register to take the ACT Assessment, they are asked to report the courses they have taken or plan to take before they graduate from high school. Based on the combinations of courses that students report they have taken or plan to take, ACT, Inc. conducts research to determine how taking the core—or more than the core—is related to scores on the ACT Assessment and academic achievement in college.

- The research conducted by ACT, Inc. has repeatedly confirmed that students who complete the high school core generally score higher on the ACT Assessment and are more likely to progress successfully through postsecondary education programs than students who do not complete the recommended core courses.
- Furthermore, research conducted by ACT, Inc. indicates that students who take rigorous courses beyond the recommended minimum number of core courses are even more likely to be ready for college than students who take the minimum core. This research indicates that students whose coursework beyond the core includes advanced courses in mathematics, such as trigonometry or calculus, as well as courses in biology, chemistry and physics, are the likeliest of all high school students to be ready for college-level coursework.¹⁴

Consequently, it is important to monitor the average ACT composite scores of students who report that they completed the core—or more than the core—compared to the scores of students who report taking less than the minimum core courses.

Nebraska ACT Composite Scores of Students Who Take the ACT-Recommended Core and Students Who Take Less than the Core Curriculum

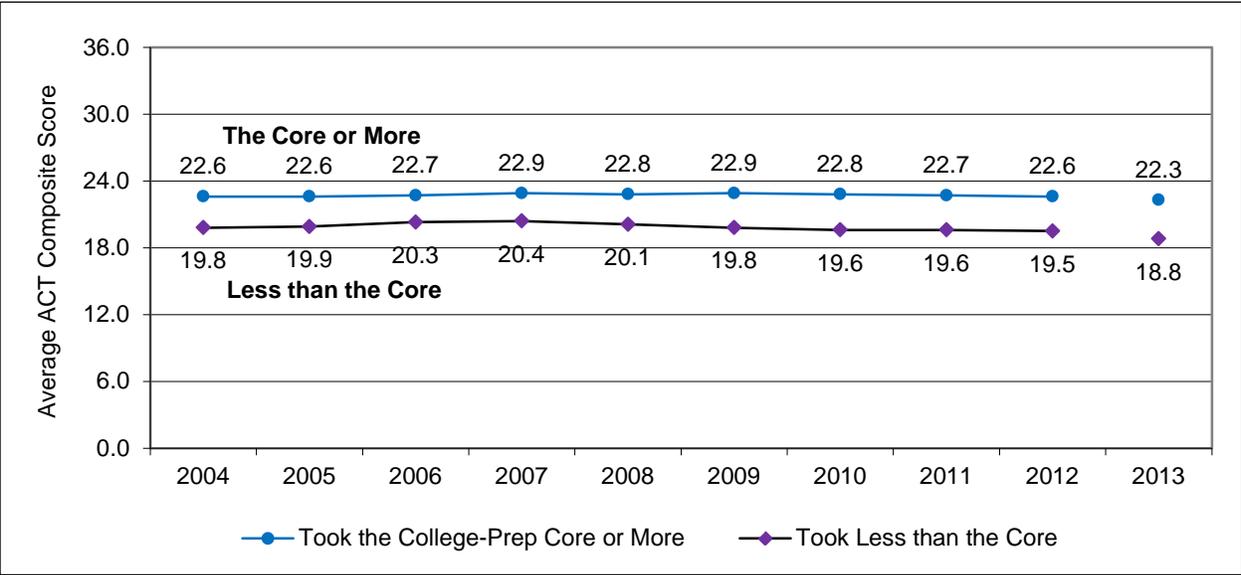
- As shown in [Figure 1.1.b.8](#), Nebraska students who have taken or plan to take the core college preparatory courses—or more than the core—in high school have consistently scored higher on the ACT than the students who have completed or plan to complete less than the minimum core.
- Of the ACT-tested students in the class of 2013, those who took the core or more had an average composite score of 22.3 compared to an average score of 18.8 for the students who reported that they took courses that did not meet the minimum core requirements.

¹⁴ Executive Summary, *Crisis at the Core: Preparing All Students for College and Work*, ACT, Inc., 2004, page 3, available at www.act.org/research/policymakers/pdf/crisis_exec_summary.pdf.

- The average ACT composite score for the students who took the core or more was 0.3 points lower in 2013 than it was in 2004 while the average score for students who took less than the core was 1.0 point lower in 2013 than it was in 2004.
- The average ACT composite score of Nebraska students who have taken less than the core decreased from 19.5 in 2012 to 18.8 in 2013. Similarly, the average score for those who took the core or more decreased from 22.6 in 2012 to 22.3 in 2013. These trends may be related to an increasing percentage of ACT-tested students reporting that they have taken or plan to take the core.
- Regardless of score variations, the data summarized in [Figure 1.1.b.8](#) provides strong evidence that taking the college-preparatory curriculum continues to have a positive effect on ACT composite scores and improves a student’s chances for achieving academic success in college-level courses.

Note: By the 2014–2015 school year, Nebraska school districts will have to adopt and implement graduation requirements that include meeting standards similar to those represented by the core, college-preparatory high school curriculum advocated by ACT, Inc. Prior to adoption of the new state-wide standards, Nebraska high school graduation requirements were set by each school district individually and may or may not have included “the core” as defined by ACT, Inc.

Figure 1.1.b.8
Nebraska Average ACT Composite Scores of Students Who Took
the College-Preparatory Core and Students Who Took Less than the Core
2004–2013

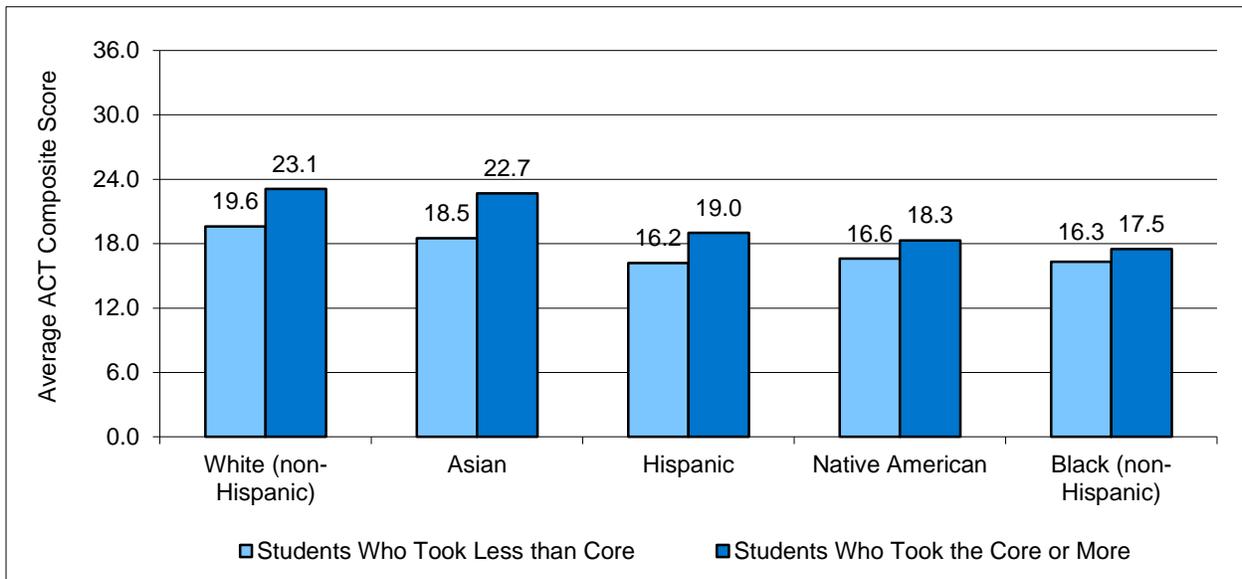


Note. ACT, Inc. defines the core college-preparatory high school curriculum (or what is simply called “the core”) as consisting of four years of English and three or more years each of social studies, science, and mathematics (beginning with Algebra I). Beginning with the graduating class of 2013, scores for extended time test takers are now included in reported ACT composite scores. Data source: ACT High School Profile Reports for Nebraska, 2004–2013.

- **Taking “the core or more” helps students of every race/ethnicity.** Within each of the five racial/ethnic groups, the average ACT composite score was higher for the students in the graduating class of 2013 who took the college-preparatory core than the average score for students who took less than the core, as illustrated in [Figure 1.1.b.9](#).

Figure 1.1.b.9

2013 Nebraska ACT Composite Scores for Students Who Took the College-Preparatory Core or More and Students Who Took Less than the Core by Race/Ethnicity



Note. Numbers of students tested: White (non-Hispanic) 13,251, Asian 411, Hispanic 1,831, Native American 120, black (non-Hispanic) 783, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders 19, two or more races 588, and no information on race/ethnicity 742. In this chart, Asian does not include the 19 Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders who were tested. Data source: ACT High School Profile Report for Nebraska, 2013.

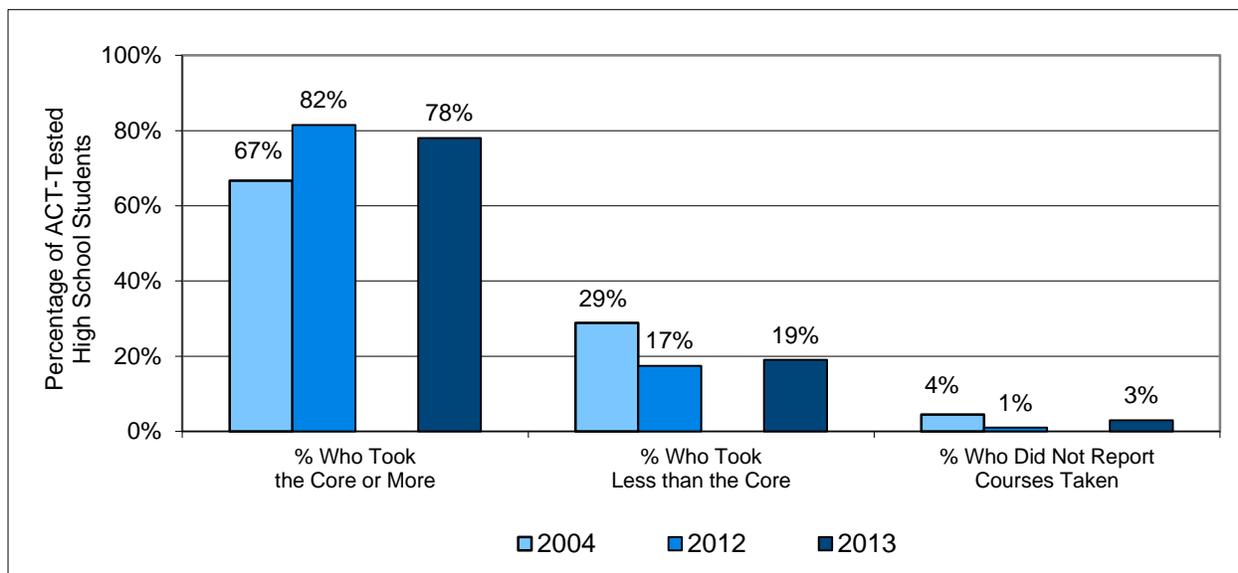
The Percentage of Nebraska ACT-Tested Students Who Take the Core or More

As mentioned earlier in this section, the students themselves report the courses they have taken and plan to take before they graduate from high school when they register for the ACT Assessment. Self-reporting may make the data less accurate and/or less reliable. However, the percentage of ACT-tested students who reported the courses they took or planned to take in high school was 96% in 2004, 99% in 2012, and 97% in 2013.

- A direct comparison of 2004, 2012, and 2013 percentages indicates that the percentage of high school students who take the core or more noticeably increased over the past nine years. As shown in [Figure 1.1.b.10](#), while the percentage of students who reported that they took the core or more was 11 percentage points higher in 2013 than in 2004, it was also four percentage points lower than in 2012.

Figure 1.1.b.10

Percentages of Nebraska's ACT-Tested Students Who Took the College-Preparatory Core or More and Students Who Took Less than the Core 2012 and 2013 Compared to 2004 Baseline



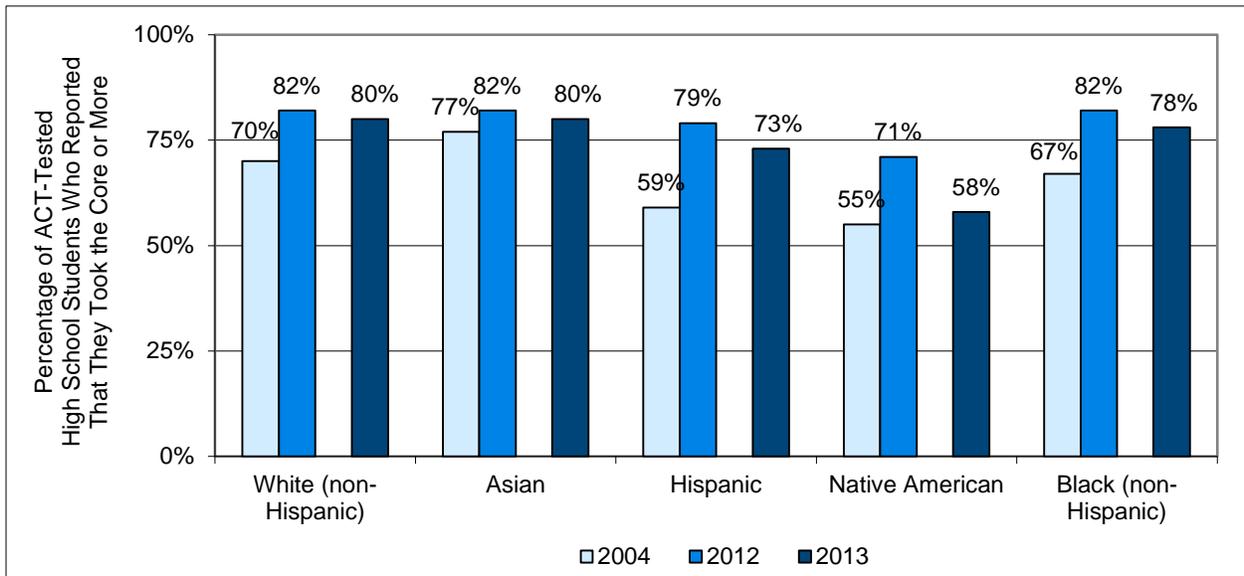
Note. Beginning with the graduating class of 2013, scores for extended time test takers are now included in reported ACT composite scores. See Table A4.3 in Appendix 4 for supporting data. Data source: ACT High School Profile Report for Nebraska, 2004, 2012, and 2013.

- [Figure 1.1.b.11](#) shows that, since 2004, there has been a general increase in the percentage of the ACT-tested students in each of the five major racial/ethnic groups who have reported taking the core or more in high school.
- Lower percentages of all racial/ethnic groups in the 2013 graduating class took the core or more compared to the 2012 graduating class.
- As shown in [Figure 1.1.b.12](#), lower percentages of Hispanic, Native American, and black non-Hispanic high school graduates in Nebraska have been taking the ACT Assessment than their white non-Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander classmates.¹⁵
- However, between 2012 and 2013, ACT participation rates for all racial/ethnic groups increased between three percentage points for black non-Hispanics and 14 percentage points for Native Americans. These increases are likely due in part to the Nebraska ACT Pilot Project.

¹⁵ Beginning in 2011, the Asian category includes Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders.

Figure 1.1.b.11

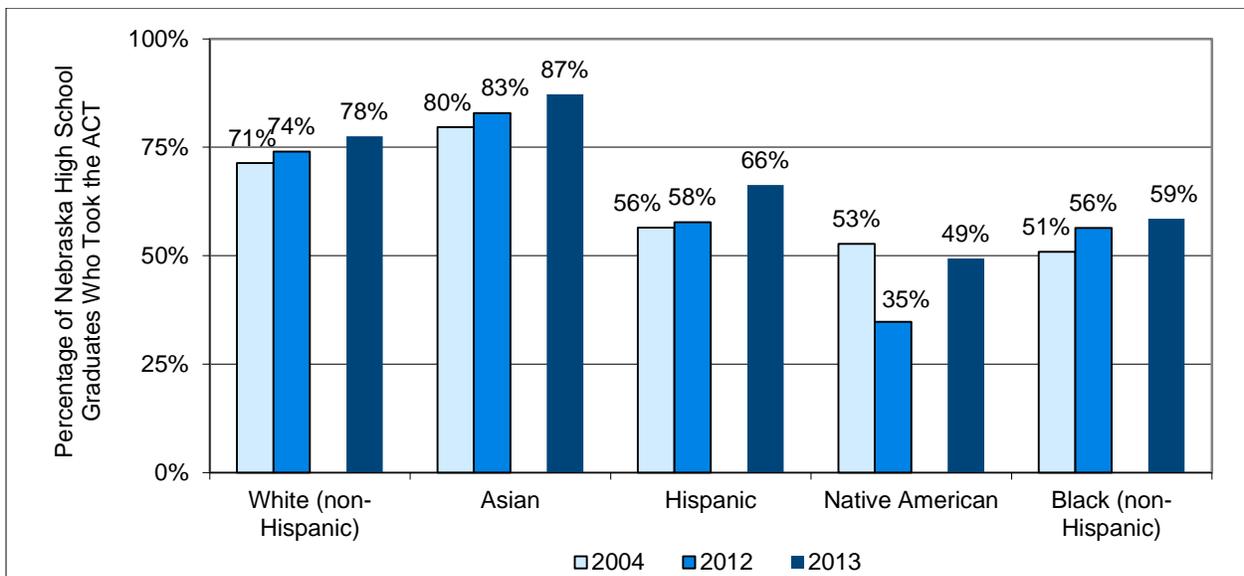
Percentage of Nebraska ACT-Tested Students Who Reported That They Took the College-Preparatory Core or More by Race/Ethnicity 2012 and 2013 Compared to 2004 Baseline



Note. Beginning with the graduating class of 2013, scores for extended time test takers are now included in reported ACT composite scores. Asian graduates include Asians as well as Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders. See [Table A4.4 in Appendix 4](#) for the number of ACT-tested students in each racial/ethnic group. Data source: ACT High School Profile Report for Nebraska, 2004, 2012, and 2013.

Figure 1.1.b.12

Percentage of Nebraska High School Graduates Who Took the ACT Assessment by Race/Ethnicity 2012 and 2013 Compared to 2004 Baseline



Note. Beginning with the graduating class of 2013, scores for extended time test takers are now included in reported ACT composite scores. Asian graduates include Asians as well as Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders. See [Table A4.4 in Appendix 4](#) for supporting data. Data sources: Nebraska Department of Education and ACT High School Profile Report for Nebraska for 2004, 2012, and 2013.

1.1.c College Continuation Rates

Increase the proportion of Nebraska high school graduates who enroll in postsecondary education.

One strategic approach to increasing the total number of students who enroll at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions is to increase the state's college continuation rate, or the percentage of Nebraska high school graduates who go to college. Increasing the state's college continuation rate is also one of the primary goals of Nebraska's P-16 Initiative. (Since a college-going rate is the same as a college continuation rate, the two terms are used interchangeably in this report.)

Introduction: Two Measures of Nebraska's College Continuation Rates

Beginning with the *2010 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report*, this section has provided estimates of the state's college continuation rate based on two different approaches to data collection and analysis. The first approach relies on data collected every two years through the Integrated Postsecondary Data System (IPEDS) maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) in the U.S. Department of Education. The second approach is an annual study that is based on data obtained from the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) in cooperation with the Nebraska Department of Education.

College Continuation Rates Based on IPEDS Data

The Coordinating Commission estimates Nebraska's college continuation rates using IPEDS data that are collected every two years in the fall. The Nebraska Department of Education provides the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska public and private high schools during the school year preceding IPEDS data collection. Given the number of high school graduates, the Commission uses IPEDS data to estimate how many of these Nebraskans continued on to college at degree-granting and non-degree-granting institutions throughout the United States.

Using available data from IPEDS, college continuation rates are estimated only for first-time freshmen who go to college within 12 months of high school graduation. Students also go to college for the first time more than a year after they finish high school. However, college continuation rates do not account for these students because the NCES does not require institutions to report when each of the students in this category graduated from high school.

College continuation rates based on IPEDS data also are limited to first-time freshmen who start college in the fall term or preceding summer of the academic year following their graduation from high school. First-time freshmen who wait to start college later in the academic year are not included.

Another limitation of the college continuation rates based on IPEDS data is that they cannot be calculated for any subgroups based on gender, race/ethnicity, household income, or any other demographic or socioeconomic variable. Using IPEDS data, a college continuation rate can be estimated only for the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska high schools during a given school year.

An important advantage of using IPEDS data is that the National Center for Education Statistics has consistently collected these data for a number of years, allowing the Commission to calculate and publish statewide college continuation rates for degree- and non-degree-granting institutions for an extended period of time. In addition, IPEDS data are currently the

only source that research organizations can use to calculate a national college continuation rate and make state-to-state comparisons of college-going rates.

The latest available IPEDS data were reported by institutions for first-time freshmen who started college in fall 2012, providing a basis for estimating the college continuation rate for students who graduated from Nebraska high schools during the 2011–2012 school year. In this report, the estimated college continuation rate for fall 2012 is compared to estimates for previous years, including fall 2002, which is the baseline for this report.

College Continuation Rates Based on National Clearinghouse Data

An approach to estimating college continuation rates that overcomes major limitations of using IPEDS data is to use data available from the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC). The NSC is a not-for-profit organization that serves as a central repository of postsecondary student enrollment, degree, and diploma data voluntarily submitted by more than 3,300 colleges and universities. These institutions enroll about 93% of the college students in the United States.

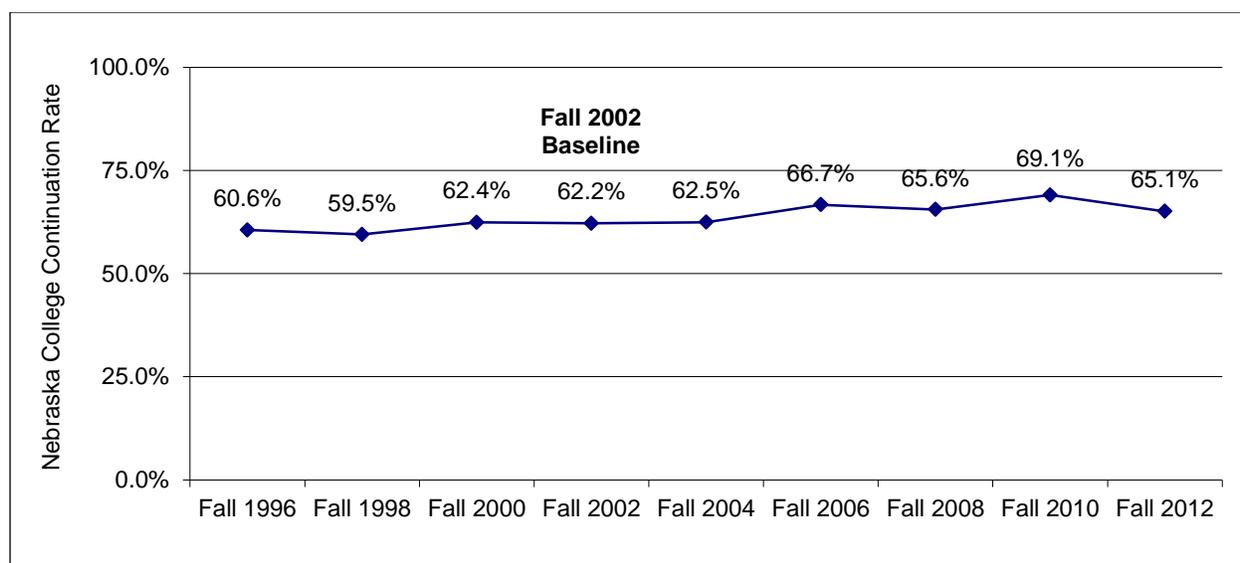
Since the beginning of 2009, the Coordinating Commission has worked in cooperation with the Nebraska Department of Education to obtain and analyze data from the NSC to estimate the college continuation rates for male and female low-income and non-low-income students who have graduated from Nebraska's public high schools. Currently, students who have graduated from Nebraska's nonpublic or private high schools are not included in the analysis. However, this research has the important advantage of providing estimates and comparisons of college continuation rates by gender and student income status. Another advantage is that this research is conducted in the spring of the year following high school graduation. As a result, students who do not start college in the summer or fall immediately following high school graduation but who instead wait to begin college until the winter or spring are included in the count of the state's public high school graduates who continued on to college.

The Coordinating Commission has estimated college continuation rates for the students who graduated from Nebraska's public high schools during the 2007–2008 through 2011–2012 school years, using data obtained from the National Student Clearinghouse. The findings of this research are summarized at the end of this section as an important supplement to the Commission's estimate of Nebraska's state-wide college continuation rate for fall 2012 that is based on IPEDS data.

Nebraska Statewide College Continuation Rates Based on IPEDS Data

- Using IPEDS data, the college continuation rate is the number of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who enrolled in college within 12 months of high school graduation, divided by the number of students who graduated from Nebraska high schools during the previous school year.
- As evidenced in [Figure 1.1.c.1](#), the estimated college continuation rate for Nebraska high school graduates who attended degree-granting institutions anywhere in the United States rose from 62.2% in fall 2002, which is the baseline for this report, to 65.1% in fall 2012. While this estimate corresponds to an increase of 2.9 percentage points since baseline, it is also a decrease of 4.0 percentage points since fall 2010.
- The fall 2012 college continuation rate resulted in a 9.5% increase in the number of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who attended degree-granting institutions within 12 months of graduating from high school, while there was a 4.7% increase in the number of Nebraska high school graduates between 2002 and 2012. (See [Table A5.1](#) in [Appendix 5](#) for supporting data.)

Figure 1.1.c.1
College Continuation Rate for Nebraska High School Graduates
Who Attended Degree-Granting Institutions in the United States
within 12 Months of High School Graduation
Fall 1996 – Fall 2012

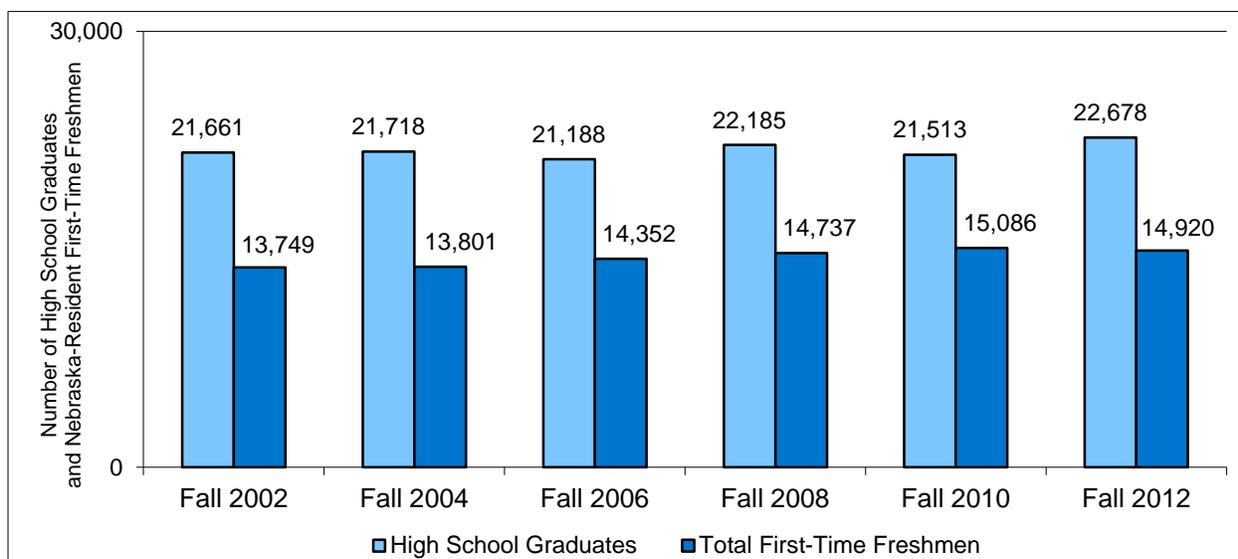


Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. See [Table A5.1](#) in [Appendix 5](#) for supporting data and a technical note. Data sources: Nebraska Department of Education and National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), surveys for fall 1996–2012.

- Adding the number of high school graduates who attended non-degree-granting institutions slightly increases the estimated college continuation rate for Nebraska.
- As illustrated in [Figure 1.1.c.2](#), the college continuation rate for Nebraska students who graduated in the high school class of 2012 and attended degree-granting and non-degree granting colleges in fall 2012 was 65.8%, an increase of 2.3 percentage points from the 63.5% continuation rate in 2002.

Figure 1.1.c.2

**College Continuation Rate for Nebraska High School Graduates
Who Attended Degree-Granting and Non-Degree-Granting Institutions
in the United States within 12 Months of High School Graduation
Fall 2002 – Fall 2012**

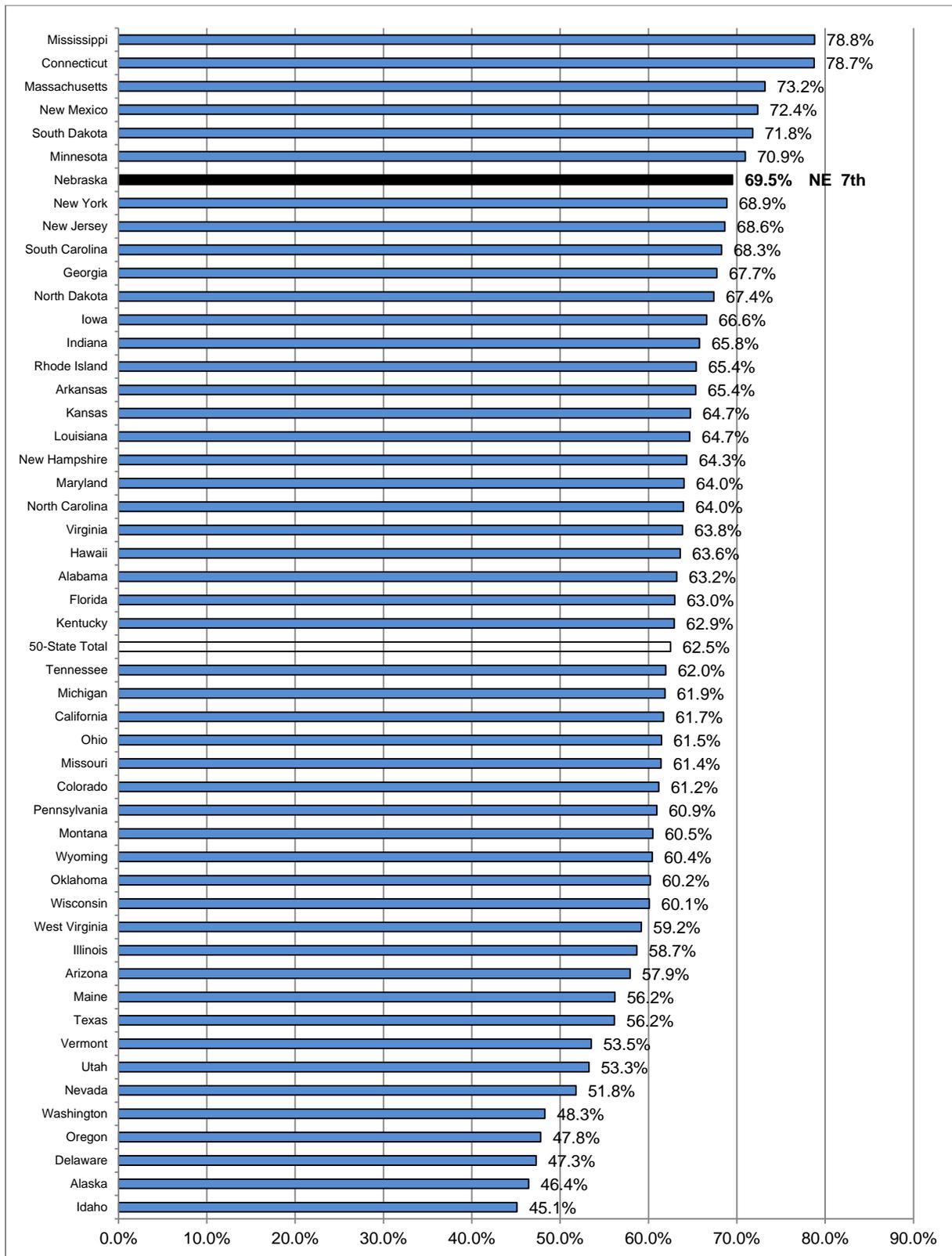


Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. See Table A5.2 in Appendix 5 for supporting data and a technical note. Data sources: Nebraska Department of Education, January 2007, January 2009, January 2011, and December 2012, and the National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 surveys.

- The most recent national study of college continuation rates is limited to students who attended degree-granting institutions as first-time freshmen in fall 2010 after graduating from high school during the 2009–2010 school year. (The national report of college continuation rates in fall 2012 will not be available until at least summer 2014.)
- As shown in Figure 1.1.c.3, Nebraska’s fall 2010 estimated college continuation rate of 69.5% was the 7th highest in the 50-state comparison and 7.0 percentage points above the 50-state average.¹⁶
- Nebraska having the 7th-highest college-going rate in fall 2010 was a noticeable improvement from fall 2008, when Nebraska’s college continuation rate was 65.5% and 18th-highest among the 50 states.

¹⁶ Data source: Postsecondary Education OPPORTUNITY, www.postsecondary.org, College Continuation Rate Comparisons by State included in the 2010 Chance for College spreadsheet, updated January 22, 2013. The 69.5% estimated college continuation rate for Nebraska in the 50-state study is 0.4% higher than the rate of 69.1% that the Coordinating Commission estimated for fall 2010, as shown in Figure 1.1.c.1. This difference is due to the fact the number of Nebraska nonpublic (private) high school graduates was estimated to be 2,004 for the 50-state study, whereas the Commission used the actual number of nonpublic high school graduates the Nebraska Department of Education reported to the Commission, which was 2,143. In both cases, the number of public high school graduates was 19,370.

Figure 1.1.c.3
Fall 2010 College Continuation Rate by State



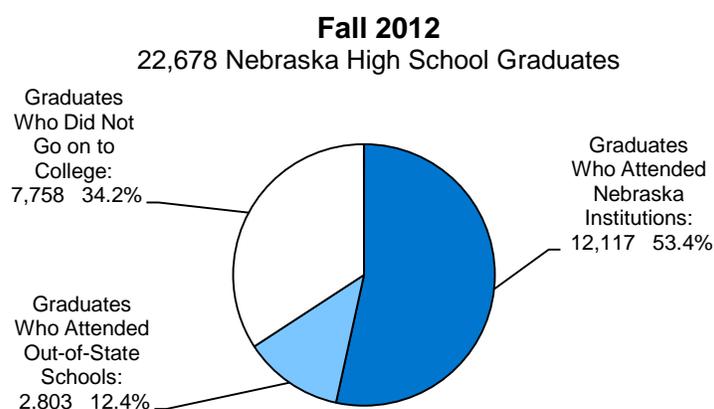
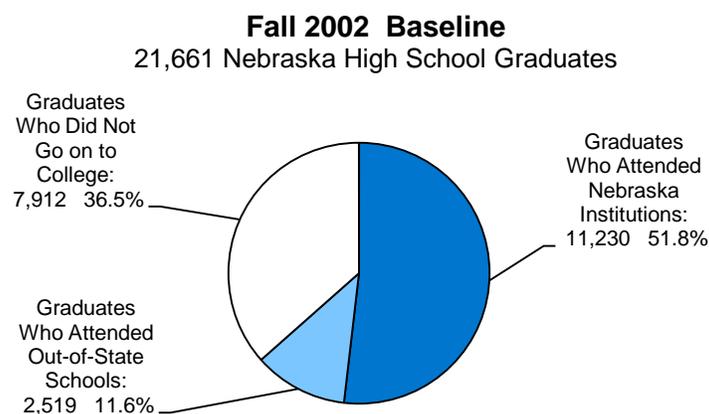
Data source: 2010 Chance for College by Age 19 Spreadsheet, updated January 22, 2013, Postsecondary Education OPPORTUNITY: www.postsecondary.org.

In-State and Out-of-State College Continuation Rates

- The statewide college continuation rate for Nebraska high school graduates can be partitioned into two rates:
 - In-state college continuation rate: the percentage of Nebraska high school graduates who attend postsecondary institutions in Nebraska within 12 months of high school graduation.
 - Out-of-state college continuation rate: the percentage of Nebraska high school graduates who continue on to college at out-of-state institutions within 12 months of graduating from high school.
- As illustrated in Figure 1.1.c.4, the Commission estimates Nebraska's in-state college continuation rate was 53.4% for the state's 2011–2012 high school graduates who attended degree-granting or non-degree-granting colleges. While this is an increase of 1.6 percentage points from 51.8% in fall 2002, it is a decrease of 5.3 percentage points since fall 2010.
- Meanwhile, the out-of-state college continuation rate for both degree-granting and non-degree-granting schools increased slightly, from 11.6% of the high school graduating class of 2001–2002 to 12.4% of Nebraska high graduates in 2011–2012.
- The net effect of these increases is that the estimated percentage of Nebraska high school graduates who did not go on to college within 12 months decreased from 36.5% of the high school class of 2001–2002 to 34.2% of the graduates in 2011–2012.
- As evidenced in Table A5.3 in Appendix 5, the Commission estimates that the in-state college continuation rate for degree-granting institutions was 52.8% for Nebraska high school graduates in 2011–2012, up from 50.6% of the 2001–2002 high school graduates who attended degree-granting institutions in Nebraska.
- In comparison, the out-of-state college continuation rate increased from 11.6% for the graduating class of 2001–2002 to 12.3% for 2011–2012 Nebraska high school graduates who attended degree-granting institutions in other states.

Figure 1.1.c.4

In-State and Out-of-State College Continuation Rates for Nebraska High School Graduates Who Attended Degree-Granting and Non-Degree-Granting Institutions and the Percentage Who Did Not Go on to College within 12 Months of High School Graduation Fall 2012 Compared to Fall 2002



Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. Percentages do not always add to 100.0% due to rounding. See [Table A5.3](#) in [Appendix 5](#) for supporting data. Date sources: Nebraska Department of Education, January 2007 for 2001–2002 high school graduates and December 2012 for 2011–2012 graduates, and the National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2002 and fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.

Percentages of Students Who Continue Their Education at Public and Private Institutions

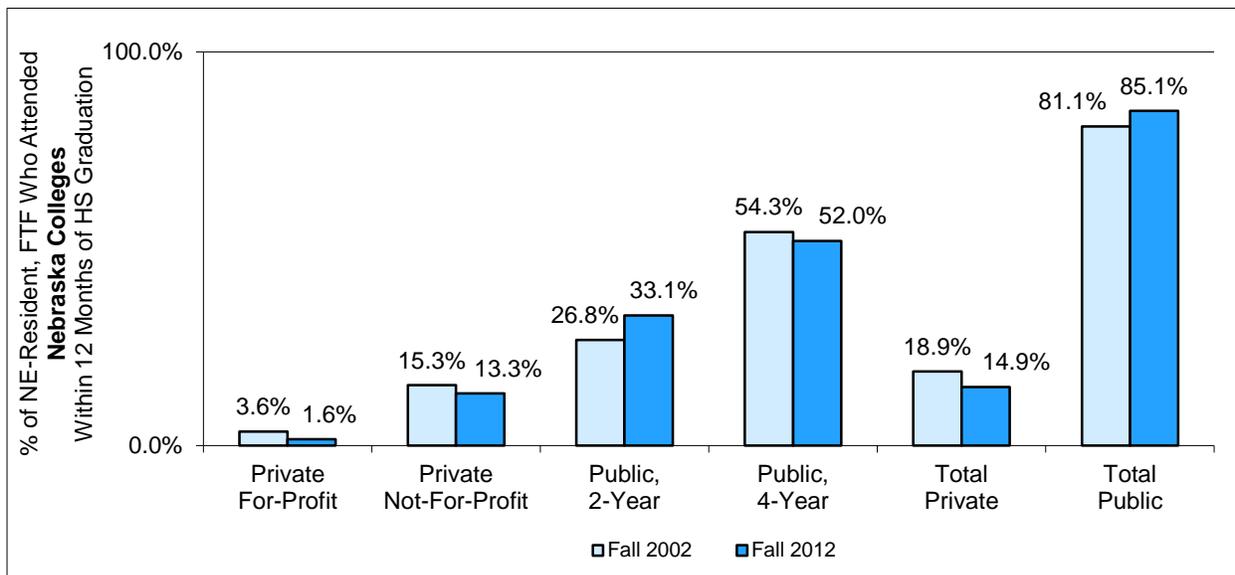
- Of related interest are the types of postsecondary institutions attended by recent graduates of Nebraska's high schools. As shown in [Part A](#) and [Part B](#) of [Figure 1.1.c.5](#), the pattern of attendance of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who go to college in Nebraska within a year of graduating from high school is different from the pattern of Nebraskans who go out of state to school their freshman year.
- [Part A](#) of [Figure 1.1.c.5](#) shows that 85.1% of the fall 2012 first-time freshmen who stayed in state attended Nebraska's public colleges or universities, compared to 14.9% who went to Nebraska's private, for-profit or non-profit institutions.
- In contrast, [Part B](#) of [Figure 1.1.c.5](#) reveals that 58.9% of the fall 2012 first-time freshmen who went out of state attended public institutions, while 41.1% went to private institutions.

- [Figure 1.1.c.5](#) also shows that a higher percentage of Nebraska-resident first-time freshmen attended Nebraska’s public, two-year community colleges in fall 2012 (33.1%) than in fall 2002 (26.8%). This trend also is evident among the first-time freshmen from Nebraska who attended out-of-state institutions within 12 months of high school graduation.

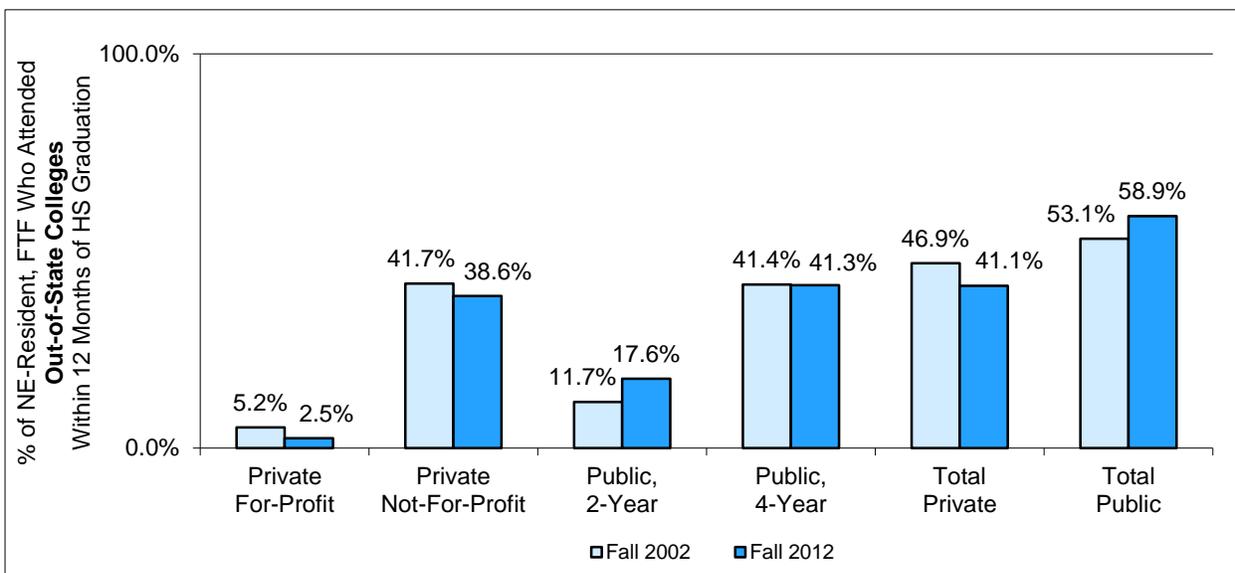
Figure 1.1.c.5

Percentages of First-Time Freshmen with Nebraska Residency Who Attended Nebraska and Out-of-State, Degree-Granting and Non-Degree-Granting Institutions Within 12 Months of High School Graduation Fall 2012 Compared to Fall 2002

Part A: Nebraska-Resident Freshmen Who Attended Nebraska Institutions



Part B: Nebraska-Resident Freshmen Who Attended Out-of-State Institutions



Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. FTF = first-time freshmen. See [Table A5.4](#) in [Appendix 5](#) for supporting data. Date source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2002 and fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.

College Continuation Rates for Male and Female Low-Income and Non-Low-Income Nebraska Public High School Graduates Based on National Student Clearinghouse Data

As mentioned in the introduction to this section, the Coordinating Commission worked with the Nebraska Department of Education (NDE) to estimate the college continuation rates for students who graduated from Nebraska public high schools during the 2007–2008 through 2011–2012 school years. These estimates included only “on time” graduates—students who graduated from high school in four years or less. Students who graduated from Nebraska’s nonpublic (private) high schools or who required longer than four years to graduate were not included in this research.

For the class of 2007–2008, college continuation rates were estimated using the records for all 2007–2008 public high school graduates maintained by the NDE and college enrollment records obtained from the National Student Clearinghouse on April 7, 2009. For the classes of 2008–2009 through 2011–2012, college continuation rates were estimated using NDE records for all public high schools and college enrollment records obtained from the Clearinghouse. The enrollment records received from the Clearinghouse included Nebraska high school graduates who started college in the spring term of the academic year, as well as the students who continued on to college during the summer or fall following high school graduation.

The Commission’s analysis of the college enrollment records received from the Clearinghouse indicated that these records did not include a few hundred students who continued on to college from Nebraska high schools each year. These students were not included because they attended private, not-for-profit colleges or for-profit colleges and career schools that do not submit enrollment records to the Clearinghouse. As a result, the college continuation rates reported in this section are underestimated to at least some degree.

Using student records from the NDE and enrollment data from the Clearinghouse, the Coordinating Commission estimated the college continuation rate for all public high school students who earned regular diplomas between 2007–2008 and 2011–2012.¹⁷ In addition, the Commission asked the NDE to determine the number of male and female low-income students in these graduating classes and to determine how many of these students continued on to college by the following April, based on enrollment records obtained from the Clearinghouse. Using the counts provided by NDE, the Commission estimated the college continuation rates for male and female low-income and non-low-income students who graduated from public schools between 2007–2008 and 2011–2012.¹⁸

Low-income students are defined as students who are approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches. Non-low-income students are students who are not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches.¹⁹

¹⁷ For the graduating classes of 2007–2008 through 2011–2012 the Commission has also estimated the college continuation rates for each of the public high schools in Nebraska that award regular high school diplomas. A report or downloadable Excel workbook for each of these analyses is available in the “Data Collection, Reports and Presentations” section of the Commission’s website, www.ccpe.state.ne.us.

¹⁸ The numbers of non-low-income graduates in each class were determined by subtracting the numbers of male and female low-income graduates from the total numbers of graduates provided by the NDE.

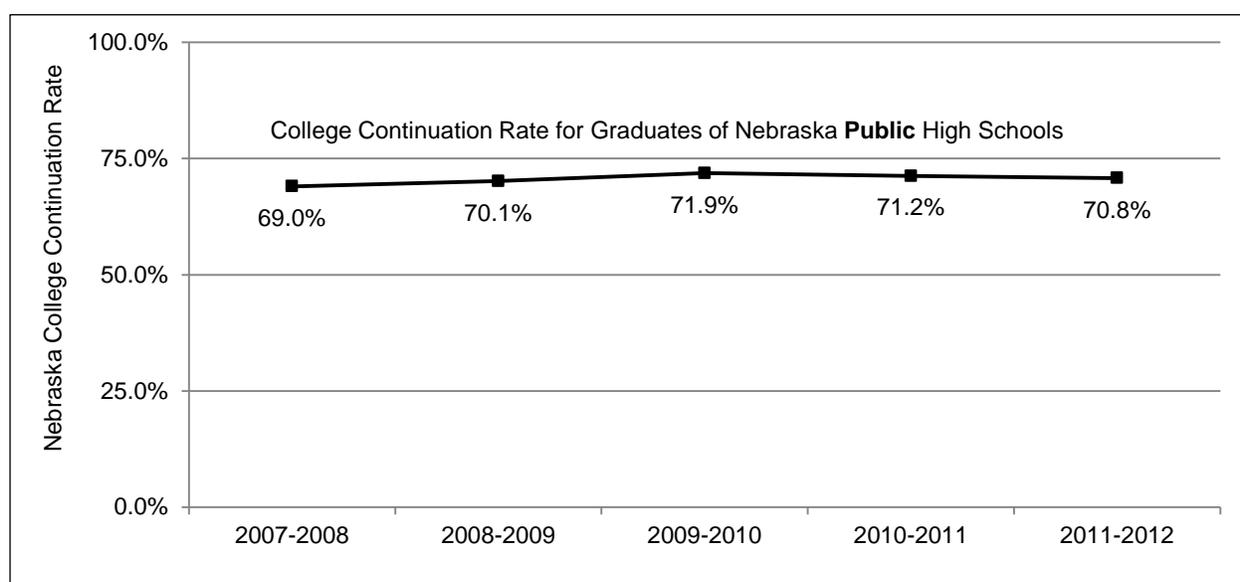
¹⁹ The non-low-income students in this study included at least some students who lived in low-income households but who did not apply for free or reduced-price school lunches. Since participation in the free or reduced-price school lunch program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the Nebraska Department of Education, low-income students in the non-low-income category could not be identified and excluded for the purposes of analysis.

Statewide Public High School College Continuation Rate

- As shown in [Figure 1.1.c.6](#), the estimated statewide public high school college continuation rate was 70.8% for the graduating class of 2011–2012, up from 69.0% for the students who graduated in 2007–2008, but down slightly from 71.2% for the class of 2010–2011.
- The statewide rates reported in [Figure 1.1.c.6](#) are based on Clearinghouse data and are higher than the Nebraska statewide college continuation rates based on IPEDS data. This is primarily because students who enrolled in the spring, but not in the fall or preceding summer, are included in National Student Clearinghouse enrollment records.

Figure 1.1.c.6

College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates 2007–2008 through 2011–2012



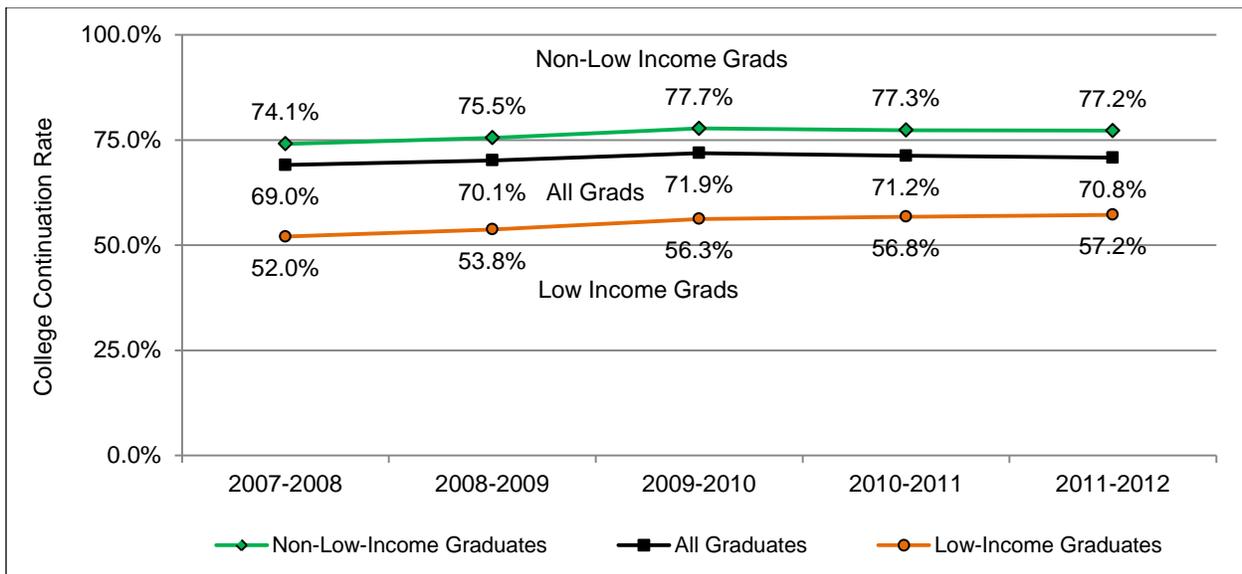
Note. See [Table A5.5.a](#), [Table A5.6.a](#), [Table A5.7.a](#), [Table A5.8.a](#), and [Table A5.9.a](#) in [Appendix 5](#) for supporting data. Data sources: Nebraska Department of Education and the National Student Clearinghouse enrollment records, April 7, 2009; April 20, 2010, April 28, 2011, April 24, 2012, and August 2, 2013.

College Continuation Rates for Public High School Graduates by Income Status

- Students from low-income households accounted for 31.9% of the Nebraska public high school graduates in 2011–2012, up from 22.9% in 2007–2008.
- As shown in [Figure 1.1.c.7](#), the college-going rate for low-income graduates was considerably lower than the continuation rate for non-low-income graduates for the classes of 2007–2008 through 2011–2012.
- The college-going rate for the low-income students increased 5.2 percentage points, from 52.0% in 2007–2008 to 57.2% in 2011–2012. In comparison, the college continuation rate for the students from non-low-income households increased 3.1 percentage points, from 74.1% in 2007–2008 to 77.2% in 2011–2012.

Figure 1.1.c.7

**College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates
2007–2008 through 2011–2012 by Student Income Status**



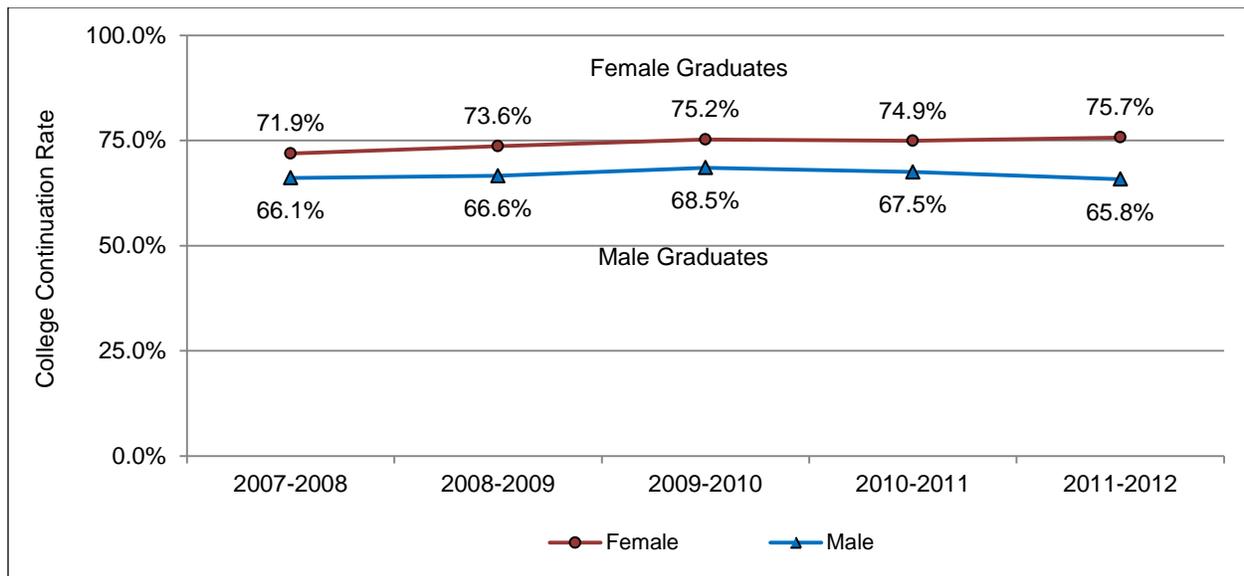
Note. See Table A5.5.a, Table A5.6.a, Table A5.7.a, Table A5.8.a, and Table A5.9.a in Appendix 5 for supporting data. Data sources: Nebraska Department of Education and the National Student Clearinghouse enrollment records, April 7, 2009, April 20, 2010, April 28, 2011, April 24, 2012, April 9, 2013, and August 2, 2013.

Gender Differences Between Statewide Public High School College Continuation Rates

- Female and male students each accounted for about half of the graduates of Nebraska’s public high schools from 2007–2008 through 2011–2012.
- However, as shown in Figure 1.1.c.8, the college continuation rate for female students in each of these graduating classes was considerably higher than the college continuation rate for their male classmates.
- While the college-going rate for females *increased* from 71.9% in 2007–2008 to 75.7% in 2011–2012, the college-going rate for males *decreased* from 66.1% in 2007–2008 to 65.8% in 2011–2012.
- Over the five-year period, the difference between the college-going rates of male and female graduates increased from 5.8 percentage points in 2007–2008 to 9.9 percentage points in 2011–2012.

Figure 1.1.c.8

**College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates
2007–2008 through 2011–2012 by Gender**



Note. See Table A5.5.a, Table A5.6.a, Table A5.7.a, Table A5.8.a, and Table A5.9.a in Appendix 5 for supporting data. Data sources: Nebraska Department of Education and the National Student Clearinghouse enrollment records, April 7, 2009, April 20, 2010, April 28, 2011, April 24, 2012, April 9, 2013, and August 2, 2013.

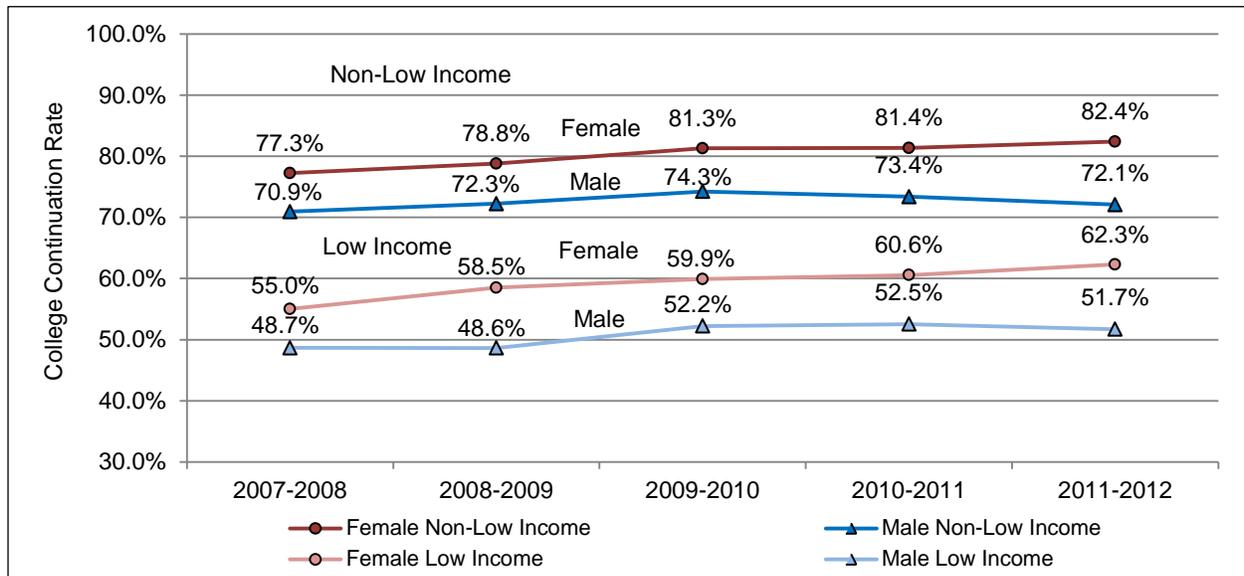
College Continuation Rates for Public High School Graduates by Gender and Income Status

- Females accounted for 51.8% to 52.9% of the low-income graduates and for 49.2% to 49.9% of the non-low-income graduates from Nebraska public high schools from 2007–2008 through 2011–2012.
- As shown in [Figure 1.1.c.9](#), the college continuation rate for female graduates was higher than the rate for male graduates among both the low-income and non-low-income students who graduated between 2007–2008 and 2011–2012.
 - Among low-income graduates in 2007–2008, 55.0% of females continued on to college, compared to 48.7% of males. Among low-income graduates in 2011–2012, 62.3% of females continued on to college, compared to 51.7% of males.
 - Among non-low-income graduates in 2007–2008, 77.3% of female went to college, compared to 70.9% of males. Four years later, 82.4% of females continued on to college, compared to 72.1% of males.
- As a result of their higher college continuation rates, from 2007–2008 through 2011–2012, female graduates accounted for 55.7% to 57.0% of the low-income graduates and 51.5% to 52.6% of the non-low-income public high school graduates who continued on to college.
- Directly comparing the students in the two income categories in [Figure 1.1.c.9](#) clearly shows the college continuation rate for low-income students was considerably lower than the comparable rate for graduates from non-low-income households, regardless of gender.

- However, the lowest college continuation rates revealed by this research were for male high school graduates from low-income households.
- See [Table A5.5.a](#), [Table A5.5.b](#), [Table A5.6.a](#), [Table A5.6.b](#), [Table A5.7.a](#), [Table A5.7.b](#), [Table A5.8.a](#), [Table A5.8.b](#), [Table A5.9.a](#), and [Table A5.9.b](#) in [Appendix 5](#) for supporting data.

Figure 1.1.c.9

**College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates
2007–2008 through 2011–2012 by Student Income Status and Gender**



Note. See [Table A5.5.a](#), [Table A5.6.a](#), [Table A5.7.a](#), [Table A5.8.a](#), and [Table A5.9.a](#) in [Appendix 5](#) for supporting data. Data sources: Nebraska Department of Education and the National Student Clearinghouse enrollment records, April 7, 2009, April 20, 2010, April 28, 2011, April 24, 2012, April 9, 2013, and August 2, 2013.

Nebraska Statewide Public High School College Continuation Rates Compared to U.S. Rates by Gender

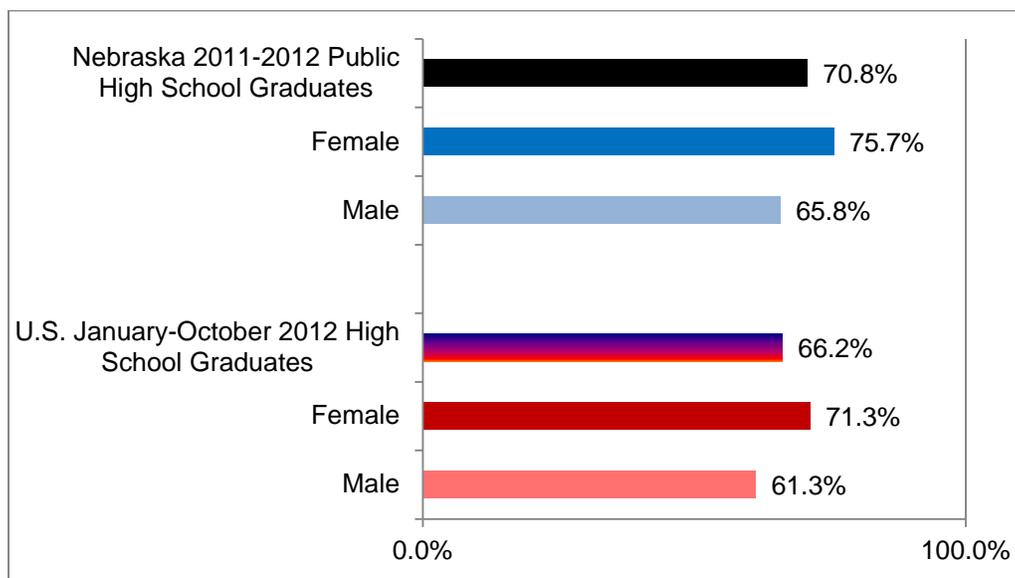
[Figure 1.1.c.10](#) shows Nebraska’s college continuation rates for male and female graduates of the state’s public high schools in 2011–2012 compared to estimates of the college continuation rates for male and female students who graduated from all high schools in the United States in 2012.

The national estimates shown in [Figure 1.1.c.10](#) are based on data obtained from a supplement to the October 2012 Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is a monthly survey of about 60,000 households that provides information about the labor force, employment, and unemployment in the United States. Each October, a supplement to the CPS gathers more detailed information about school or college enrollment.

The U.S. Census Bureau conducts the October CPS supplement for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in the U.S. Department of Labor. The annual BLS report on college enrollment and work activity of high school graduates is the only available source for estimated national college continuation rates by gender and race/ethnicity. The latest BLS report, released in April 2013, provides estimates of the college continuation rates of students who graduated from high school during the period from January through October 2012.

- [Figure 1.1.c.10](#) shows the estimated overall college-going rate of 70.8% for Nebraska public high school students compared to the estimated rate of 66.2% for the United States.
- The estimated college continuation rate for females was 75.7% for Nebraska high school graduates, compared to an estimated national rate of 71.3% for female graduates.
- For males, the estimated college-going rate was 65.8% for Nebraska and 61.3% nationally.
- The national estimates shown in [Figure 1.1.c.10](#) did not include 2012 high school graduates who started college after the Current Population Survey (CPS) was conducted in October 2012. Also, since these estimates are based on data collected through the CPS, these statistics are subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors. As a result, the nation's college-going rates for male and female high school graduates in the class of 2012 may actually be higher or lower than those reported in [Figure 1.1.c.10](#).

Figure 1.1.c.10
College Continuation Rates
for 2011–2012 Nebraska Public High School Graduates by Gender
Compared to National Estimated Rates for 2012 High School Graduates



Data sources: For Nebraska data, Nebraska Department of Education, April 9, 2013, and the National Student Clearinghouse, August 2, 2013. For national data, October 2012 Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau and reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, in "College Enrollment and Work Activity of 2012 High School Graduates," April 17, 2013.

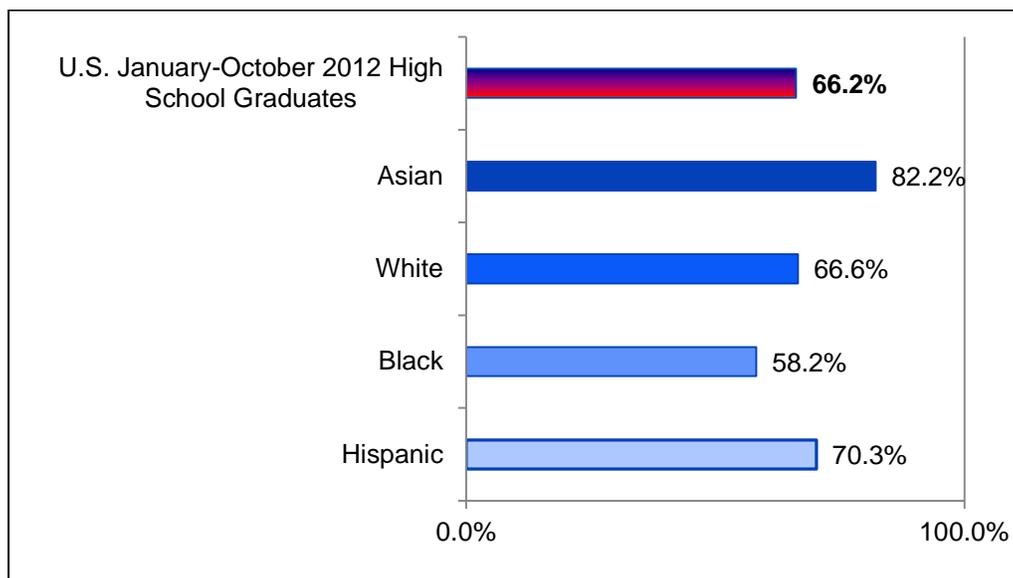
As explained earlier in this section, the Nebraska rates shown in [Figure 1.1.c.10](#) are based on data obtained from the Nebraska Department of Education and the National Student Clearinghouse. Since graduates of the state's nonpublic (private) high schools were excluded from the study and Clearinghouse files did not include enrollment records for some of Nebraska's public high school graduates, the rates presented in [Figure 1.1.c.10](#) are at least slightly underestimated. Given that the Nebraska statistics are underestimated to some degree and the reported national rates are only good estimates, a reasonable conclusion is that Nebraska's college-going rates for male and female high school graduates are probably at least slightly higher than comparable national rates.

U.S. College Continuation Rates by Race/Ethnicity

No study has been conducted to estimate Nebraska's college-going rates by race/ethnicity, and there is no available set of national data for making state-to-state comparisons by race/ethnicity or gender. However, the annual report on college enrollment and work activity published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) provides estimates of the national college-going rates for four racial/ethnic groups: white, Asian, black, and Hispanic. As mentioned previously, the BLS bases these estimates on data collected through the October supplement of the Current Population Survey (CPS), which is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 1.1.c.11 shows the estimated national college continuation rates of students who graduated from high school during the period from January through October 2012 by their race/ethnicity. The highest estimated rate was 82.2% for Asian high school graduates, down from 86.7% in 2011. Notably, the college-going rate of 70.3% for Hispanics was an increase of 3.7 percentage points from the BLS 2011 estimate, while the college-going rates for blacks decreased substantially from 67.5% in 2011 to 58.2% in 2012. Meanwhile, the college-going rate for whites decreased slightly from 67.7% in 2011 to 66.6% in 2012.

Figure 1.1.c.11
Estimated National College Continuation Rates
for 2012 High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity



Data sources: October 2012 Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau and reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, in "College Enrollment and Work Activity of 2012 High School Graduates," April 17, 2013.

1.2 Nebraska High School Graduates Who Go to College in Nebraska

Increase the proportion of Nebraska high school graduates who pursue their postsecondary education in Nebraska.

The analysis of college continuation rates, summarized in the previous section of this report, revealed that the estimated proportion of Nebraska high school graduates who attended degree-granting institutions in Nebraska within a year of high school graduation increased from 50.6% in fall 2002 to 52.8% in fall 2012. Over the same period, the percentage who attended out-of-state institutions increased from 11.6% to 12.3% for a total college continuation rate of 65.1% in fall 2012. (See [Table A5.1](#) and [Table A5.3](#) in [Appendix 5](#) for supporting data.)

While monitoring and increasing Nebraska's college continuation rates is important, another approach to increasing college enrollment in Nebraska that was recommended by the 2003 LR 174 Higher Education Task Force is to increase the proportion of Nebraska high school graduates who pursue their postsecondary education in their home state, rather than going out of state to college.

The data required to monitor the proportion of Nebraska high school graduates who go to colleges and universities in Nebraska or other states are collected every two years through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) maintained by the National Center of Education Statistics in the U.S. Department of Education. This section compares the latest available IPEDS data, which are for fall 2012, to 2002 baseline statistics.

The best available estimate of the proportion of Nebraska high school graduates who pursue their postsecondary education in Nebraska is the number of students with Nebraska residency who enroll at Nebraska degree-granting institutions as first-time freshmen within a year of graduating from high school, compared directly to the number who go out of state to college. Consequently, this section provides a detailed analysis of the numbers and percentages of Nebraska high school graduates who attended Nebraska and out-of-state, degree-granting institutions as first-time freshmen within 12 months of graduating from high school between fall 2002 and fall 2012.²⁰

Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who start college at Nebraska or out-of-state degree-granting institutions *more* than 12 months after they graduated from high school are also of interest. However, since there is no way of knowing exactly when they received their diplomas from Nebraska or out-of-state high schools, these students are considered separately in the analysis reported in this section.

Data reported by non-degree-granting schools are excluded from the following analysis because the residency data reported by the non-degree-granting institutions in Nebraska were not as complete or consistent as the data reported by the degree-granting institutions in 2002, which is the baseline for this analysis. See [Explanatory Note A6.1](#) in [Appendix 6](#) for more information on the collection and limitations of the data analyzed in this section.

²⁰ For the purposes of IPEDS reporting, first-time freshmen are defined to be degree-seeking students. Students who are taking courses for credit but who are not seeking degrees are not included in first-time freshmen cohorts.

Changes in the Number of Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Degree-Granting Institutions by Length of Time Since High School Graduation

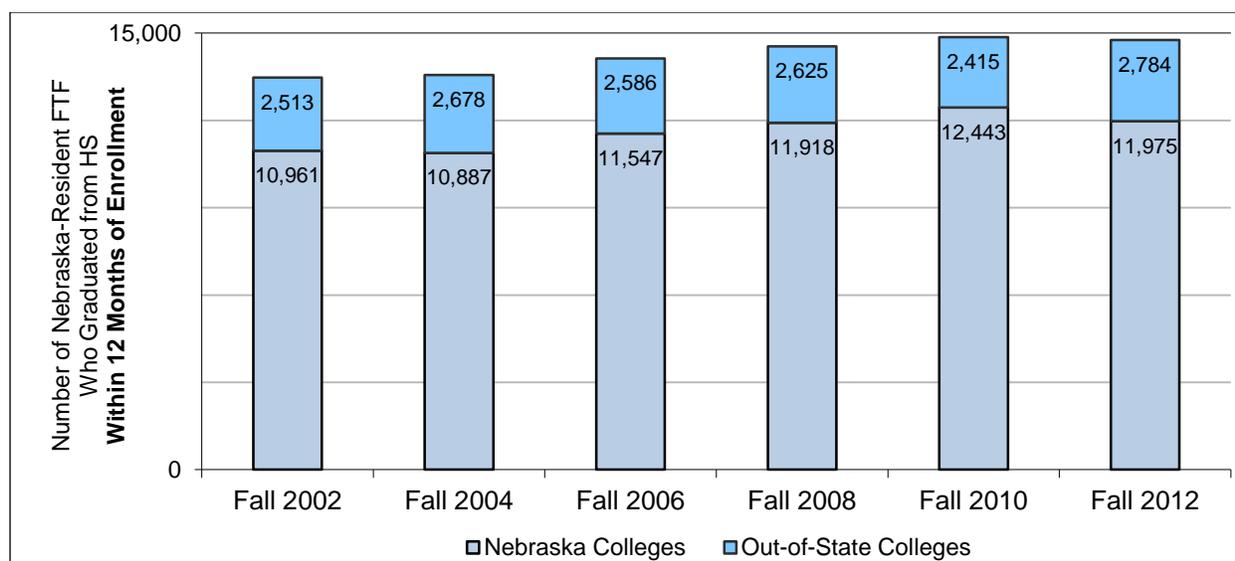
- Between fall 2002 and fall 2012, 1,285 more Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen attended degree-granting institutions within one year of high school graduation. During the same period, 1,257 fewer Nebraska-resident first-time freshmen enrolled in college more than a year after they graduated from high school, as shown in Table 1.2.1. As a result, the net total enrollment of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen at degree-granting institutions increased 28 students, an increase of 0.2% since fall 2002.

Table 1.2.1 Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at <u>Degree-Granting</u> Postsecondary Institutions Classified by Length of Time Since High School Graduation Fall 2004 through Fall 2012 Compared to Fall 2002									
Length of Time Since High School Graduation	Nebraska-Resident First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska and Out-of-State Postsecondary Institutions						Change Since Fall 2002		
	Fall 2002		Fall 2004		Fall 2006				
	n	%	n	%	n	%			
Graduated During the 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment	13,474	76.3%	13,565	78.9%	14,133	79.6%			
Graduated More than 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment	4,191	23.7%	3,626	21.1%	3,617	20.4%			
Total	17,665	100.0%	17,191	100.0%	17,750	100.0%			
Length of Time Since High School Graduation	Fall 2008		Fall 2010		Fall 2012		Change Since Fall 2002		
	n	%	n	%	n	%			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Graduated During the 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment	14,543	81.3%	14,858	79.5%	14,759	83.4%	1,285	9.5%	
Graduated More than 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment	3,353	18.7%	3,838	20.5%	2,934	16.6%	- 1,257	- 30.0%	
Total	17,896	100.0%	18,696	100.0%	17,693	100.0%	28	0.2%	
<i>Note.</i> Includes full-time and part-time students. FTF = first-time freshmen. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 IPEDS surveys.									

In-State and Out-of-State Enrollments of Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen Who Graduated from High School Within 12 Months of College Enrollment

- The net increase between 2002 and 2012 of 1,285 students who continued on to college within 12 months of high school graduation, shown in [Table 1.2.1](#), is attributable to an increase of 271 Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who enrolled at *out-of-state* degree-granting schools within 12 months of high school graduation and an increase of 1,014 students who pursued their postsecondary education at degree-granting institutions in *Nebraska*. (See [Table A6.1](#) in [Appendix 6](#) for supporting data.)
- As illustrated in [Figure 1.2.1](#), in fall 2002, 81.3% of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen started college in Nebraska. This is similar to fall 2012 when 81.1% who attended schools in Nebraska; however, it is a decrease from fall of 2010 when 83.7% pursued their postsecondary education in Nebraska.
- Overall, the percent of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who choose to begin college in Nebraska has remained relatively stable since fall 2002, ranging from 80.3% in fall 2004 to 83.7% in fall 2010. (See [Table A6.1](#) in [Appendix 6](#) for supporting data.)

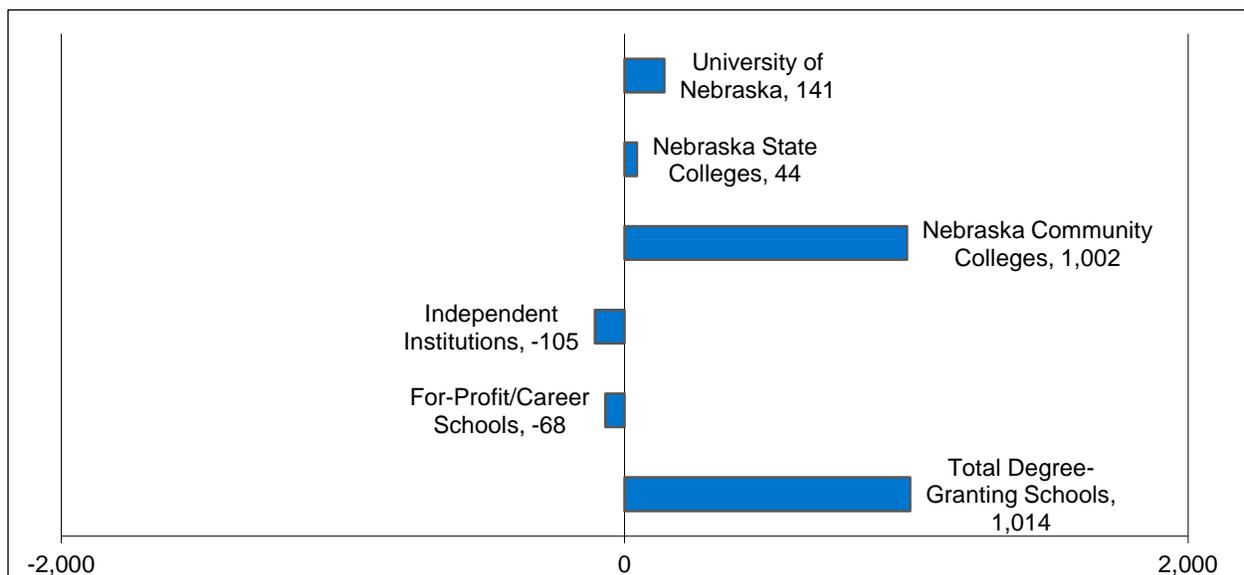
Figure 1.2.1
Number of Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska and Out-of-State Degree-Granting Institutions Within 12 Months of Graduation from High School
Fall 2002–Fall 2012



Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. FTF = first-time freshmen. HS = high school. See [Table A6.1](#) in [Appendix 6](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 IPEDS surveys.

- As illustrated in [Figure 1.2.2](#), from fall 2002 to fall 2012, three of the five higher education sectors reported increases in the number of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who enrolled in college less than a year after high school graduation.
 - The University of Nebraska and the Nebraska State College System both reported modest total gains of 2.7% and 5.0%, corresponding to annual growth rates of 0.3% and 0.5%, respectively.
 - During this same ten-year period, Nebraska community colleges reported a total increase of 34.3%, equating to an annual growth rate of 3.0%.
 - Meanwhile, Nebraska’s independent institutions and for-profit degree-granting schools reported decreases of 6.1% and 55.7%, corresponding to annual growth rates of -0.6% and -7.8%, respectively.
- Overall, the number of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who enrolled at Nebraska degree-granting institutions within 12 months of high school graduation increased 9.3%, from 10,961 in fall 2002 to 11,975 in fall 2012 (0.9% annual growth rate). This increase of 1,014 students is almost entirely attributable to increased enrollments at Nebraska’s community colleges.
- See [Table A6.2](#) in [Appendix 2](#) for supporting data.

Figure 1.2.2
Changes in the Number of Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen
Enrolled at Nebraska Degree-Granting Institutions
Within 12 Months of Graduation from High School
Fall 2012 Compared to Fall 2002

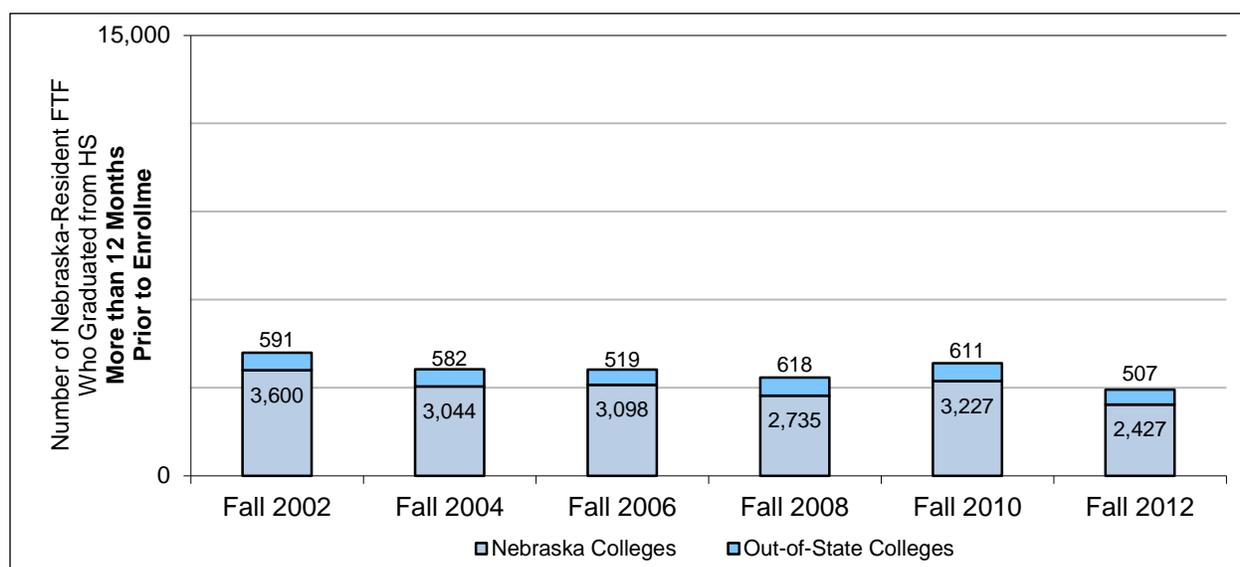


Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. See [Table A6.2](#) in [Appendix 6](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2002 and fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.

In-State and Out-of-State Enrollments of Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen Who Graduated from High School More than 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment

- Between fall 2002 and fall 2012, there was a decrease in the number of first-time freshmen with Nebraska residency who started their postsecondary studies at degree-granting institutions in Nebraska more than a year after they graduated from high school.
- As illustrated in Figure 1.2.3, 1,173 fewer of these freshmen attended Nebraska colleges in fall 2012 than in fall 2002, a total decrease of 32.6% (-3.9% annually).
- Likewise, between 2002 and 2012, 84 fewer first-time freshmen from Nebraska went to out-of-state colleges more than a year after graduating from high school, a 14.2% decrease (-1.5% annually). (See Table A6.3 in Appendix 6 for supporting data.)
- As shown in Figure 1.2.3, the net effect of these changes in enrollment was that a lower percentage of the students who graduated from high school more than a year before college enrollment attended Nebraska postsecondary institutions in fall 2012 than in fall 2002, while a higher percentage chose to go out of state. Specifically, 82.7% attended Nebraska colleges in 2012, compared to 85.9% in 2002. In 2012, 17.3% went to out-of-state schools, compared to 14.1% in 2002.
- Total enrollment of first-time freshmen at out-of-state and in-state schools decreased 30.0% (1,257 students) from 4,191 in fall 2002 to 2,934 in fall 2012.
- Between fall 2002 and fall 2012, enrollment of first-time freshmen decreased 3.5% annually. Much of this decline was seen between fall 2010 and fall 2012 when enrollment decreased 23.6% (904 students). (See Table A6.3 in Appendix 6 for supporting data.)

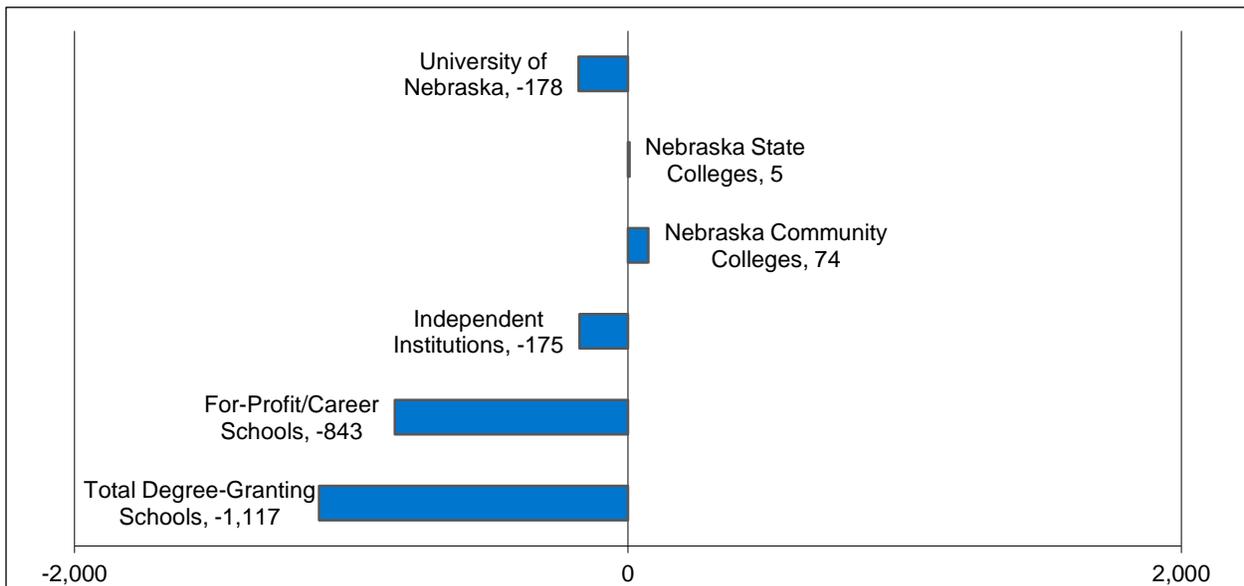
Figure 1.2.3
Number of Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska and Out-of-State Degree-Granting Institutions More than 12 Months After Graduation from High School
Fall 2002–Fall 2012



Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. FTF = first-time freshmen. HS = high school. See Table A6.3 in Appendix 6 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 IPEDS surveys.

- As illustrated in [Figure 1.2.4](#), from fall 2002 to fall 2012, three of the sectors of higher education in Nebraska reported decreases in the number of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who enrolled in college more than a year after high school graduation.
 - The University of Nebraska and Nebraska's independent institutions and for-profit degree-granting schools reported decreases of 56.7%, 55.4% and 77.9%, corresponding to annual growth rates of -8.0%, -7.8% and -14.0%.
 - Meanwhile, Nebraska's State Colleges reported an increase of five students since fall 2002, equating to 9.3% total growth (0.9% annually), and Nebraska's community colleges reported an increase of 74 students since fall 2002, corresponding to a 4.0% overall increase (0.4% annually).
- Overall, the number of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who enrolled at Nebraska degree-granting institutions more than a year after high school graduation decreased 31.0%, from 3,600 in fall 2002 to 2,483 in fall 2012 (-3.6% annual growth rate). This decrease of 1,117 students is almost entirely attributable to reduced enrollments at Nebraska's for-profit degree-granting institutions.
- See [Table A6.4](#) in [Appendix 6](#) for supporting data and a summary of enrollment changes by sector.

Figure 1.2.4
Changes in the Numbers of Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen
Enrolled at Nebraska Degree-Granting Institutions
More than 12 Months After Graduation from High School
Fall 2012 Compared to Fall 2002



Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. See [Table A6.4](#) in [Appendix 6](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2002 and fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.

1.3 Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen Who Enroll at Nebraska Colleges and Net Migration

Increase the number of non-Nebraska high school graduates who pursue postsecondary education in Nebraska.

The 2003 LR 174 Higher Education Task Force recommended that Nebraska’s colleges and universities should more actively recruit high school graduates from outside the state to increase college enrollments in Nebraska. The data required to monitor the total number of out-of-state and foreign students who enroll as first-time freshmen at Nebraska’s postsecondary institutions are collected every two years through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics.

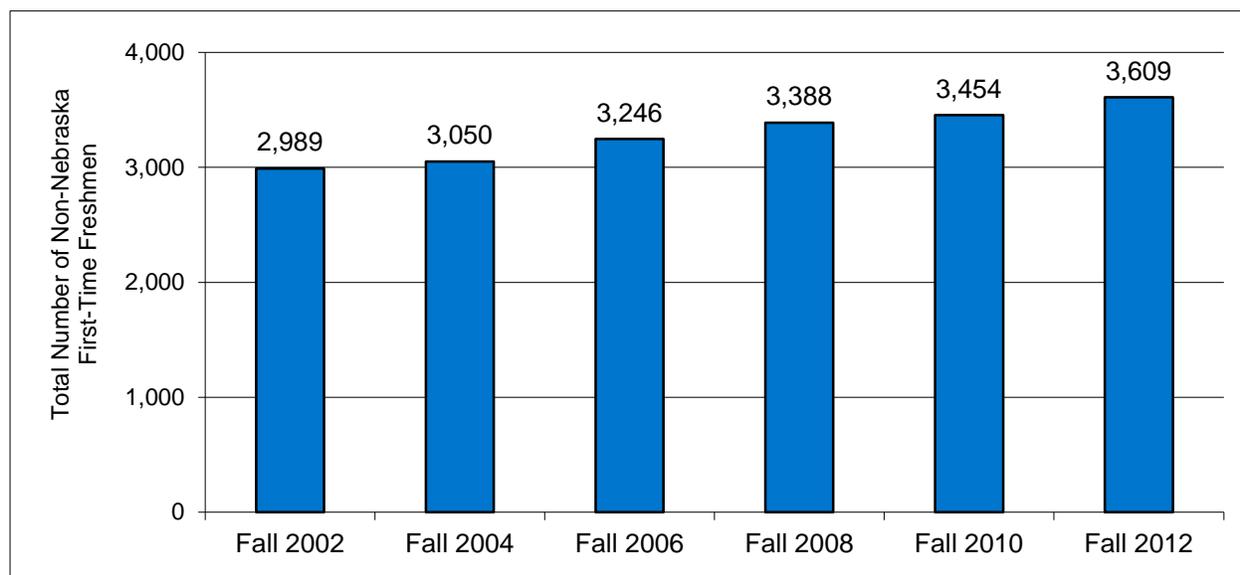
In this section, the latest available data, which are for fall 2012, are compared to the data for fall 2002, fall 2004, fall 2006, fall 2008, and fall 2010. Emphasis is primarily on the comparison of the findings for fall 2012 to those for fall 2002, which is the baseline for this analysis.

Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen Who Attend Nebraska Colleges and Universities

- As shown in [Figure 1.3.1](#), Nebraska’s degree-granting and non-degree-granting colleges attracted 620, or 20.7%, more non-Nebraska, first-time freshmen in fall 2012 than in fall 2002 (1.9% annual growth rate).

Figure 1.3.1

Total Number of Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska Degree-Granting and Non-Degree-Granting Institutions Fall 2002–Fall 2012



Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. See [Table A6.5](#) in [Appendix 6](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 IPEDS surveys.

- Non-Nebraska students include out-of-state and foreign students. The University of Nebraska-Lincoln enrolled 863 (23.9%) of the non-Nebraska, first-time freshmen in fall 2012, up from 624 (20.9%) in fall 2002. Creighton University enrolled 729 (20.2%) of the non-Nebraska, first-time freshmen in fall 2012, up from 15.9% in fall 2002. In comparison, only five or six other schools enrolled more than 100 non-Nebraska, first-time freshmen, and two-thirds of Nebraska's colleges and universities enrolled fewer than 50 non-Nebraskan, first-time freshmen in fall 2002 or fall 2012.
- Creighton University attracted 254 more non-Nebraska, first-time freshmen in fall 2012 than it enrolled in fall 2002, while the University of Nebraska-Lincoln attracted an additional 239 non-Nebraska, first-time freshmen during this same time period. Consequently, these two institutions accounted for 493, or 79.5%, of the additional 620 non-Nebraska, first-time freshmen enrolled at Nebraska's degree-granting and non-degree-granting schools.

(See Table A6.9 in Appendix 6 for supporting data on total non-Nebraska, first-time freshmen by institution.)

- In fall 2002, 1.7% of all non-Nebraska, first-time freshmen attended non-degree-granting colleges. In comparison, in 2012, only 0.4% of all non-Nebraska, first-time freshmen attended non-degree granting schools within the state, while 99.6% attended degree-granting schools. (See Table A6.5 in Appendix 6 for supporting data.)
- Non-Nebraska first-time freshmen who attended non-degree granting schools are excluded from the remainder of this analysis because the residency data reported by the non-degree granting institutions in Nebraska were not as complete or consistent as the data reported by the degree-granting institutions in 2002, which is the baseline for comparisons.
- Between 2002 and 2012, degree-granting institutions in Nebraska attracted a noticeably higher number of non-Nebraskans who went to college within a year of high school graduation. The state also attracted a slightly higher number of out-of-state and foreign students who started college more than a year after they graduated from high school. Both of these trends are evidenced in Table 1.3.1.
- As shown in Table 1.3.1, the net enrollment of out-of-state and foreign students at Nebraska degree-granting institutions increased by 655 students, or 22.3%, between 2002 and 2012. 510 (77.9%) of these students graduated from high school during the 12 months prior to their college enrollment. The remaining 145 students started college more than a year after high school graduation.
- In fall 2002, Nebraska degree-granting institutions attracted 2,458 non-Nebraska, first-time freshmen who graduated from high school within 12 months of college enrollment, compared to 2,968 non-Nebraskans in 2012, a 20.7% increase, as evidenced in Table 1.3.1.
- In 2012, Nebraska degree-granting colleges and universities attracted 625 non-Nebraskans who started college more than 12 months after high school graduation, a 30.2% increase since 2002. Interestingly, this equates to a 25.0% increase since fall 2010.

**Table 1.3.1
Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen
Enrolled at Nebraska Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions
Classified by Length of Time Since High School Graduation
Fall 2004 through Fall 2012 Compared to Fall 2002**

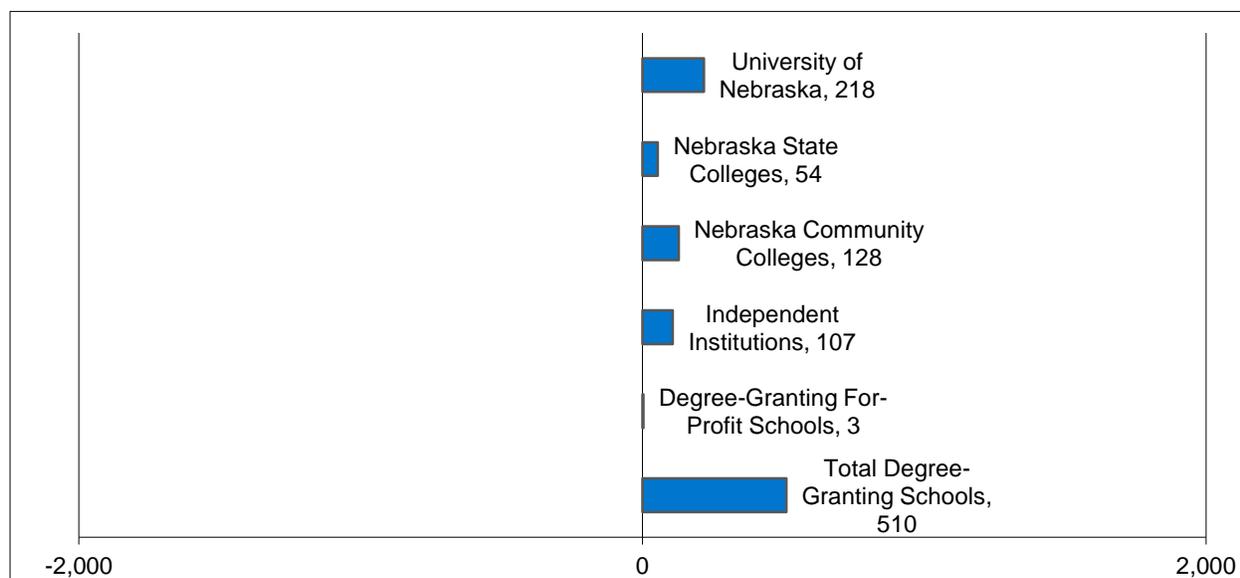
Length of Time Since High School Graduation	Number and Percentage of Non-Nebraska First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska Degree-Granting Institutions						Change Since Fall 2002	
	Fall 2002		Fall 2004		Fall 2006			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Graduated During the 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment	2,458	83.7%	2,424	80.8%	2,783	86.5%		
Graduated More than 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment	480	16.3%	576	19.2%	435	13.5%		
Total	2,938	100.0%	3,000	100.0%	3,218	100.0%		
Length of Time Since High School Graduation	Fall 2008		Fall 2010		Fall 2012		n	%
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Graduated During the 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment	2,961	87.9%	2,942	85.5%	2,968	82.6%	510	20.7%
Graduated More than 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment	407	12.1%	500	14.5%	625	17.4%	145	30.2%
Total	3,368	100.0%	3,442	100.0%	3,593	100.0%	655	22.3%

Note. Counts of non-Nebraska students include foreign students, but they do not include students with unknown states of residence or students for whom no residence information was reported to the NCES but who are counted by the NCES as a balance/correction factor so that the residence totals equal enrollment totals. Students with unknown states of residence are excluded because there is no way of knowing how many of these students are from Nebraska or from other states or countries, and there also is no way of determining when any of these students graduated from high school. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 IPEDS surveys.

- As shown in [Figure 1.3.2](#), 42.7% of the net increase of 510 students who started college within 12 months of high school graduation is attributable to the increased number of non-Nebraskans who attended the University of Nebraska.
- The Nebraska State College System, Nebraska's community colleges, and Nebraska's independent institutions also experienced gains in the number of non-Nebraskans that they attracted, but the for-profit colleges attracted only a few more out-of-state students in 2012 than in 2002. (See [Table A6.6](#) in [Appendix 6](#) for the supporting data.)
- See [Table A6.7](#) in [Appendix 6](#) for information on the enrollment of non-Nebraskans first-time freshmen who enrolled at Nebraska colleges more than a year after high school graduation.
- [Table A6.8a](#) through [Table A6.8e](#) in [Appendix 6](#) provide detailed listings *by institution* of the numbers of first-time freshmen with Nebraska, out-of-state, and foreign residencies who were enrolled at degree-granting colleges and universities *within 12 months of high school graduation* from fall 2002 through fall 2012.

Figure 1.3.2

**Changes in the Numbers of Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen
Enrolled at Nebraska Degree-Granting Institutions
Within 12 Months of Graduation from High School
Fall 2012 Compared to Fall 2002**



Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. See [Table A6.6](#) in [Appendix 6](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2002 and fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.

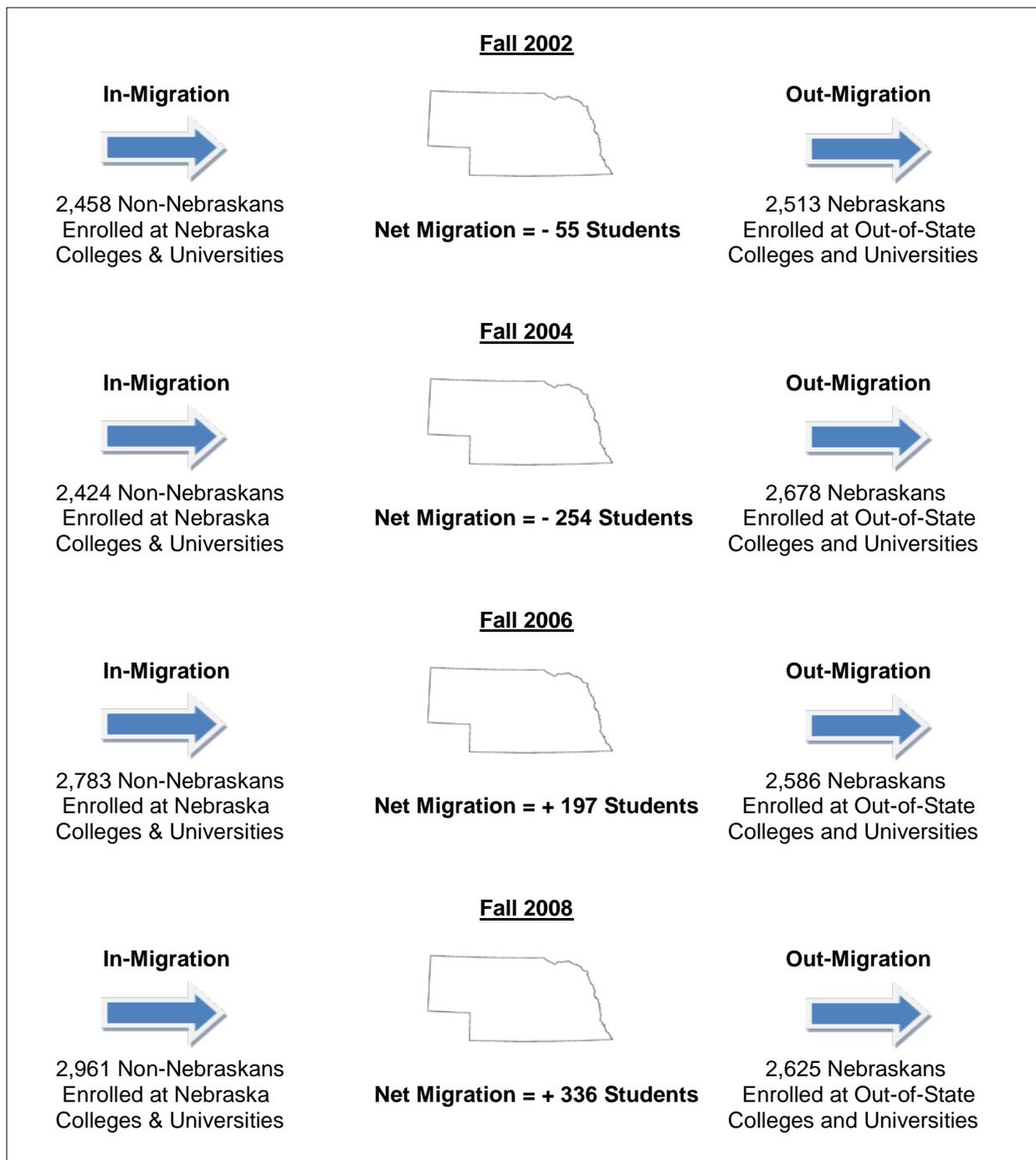
Net Migration of Nebraska and Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen

Data summarized in the preceding sections can be used to calculate the net migration of first-time freshmen who attended degree-granting colleges and universities within one year of high school graduation, as illustrated in [Figure 1.3.3](#).²¹

²¹ The net migration numbers reported in this section are the best possible estimates, given the data available from the National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). However, the estimated net migration of Nebraska-resident students and non-Nebraskans for fall 2002, fall 2004, and fall 2006 may be slightly underestimated or overestimated due to the fact that eight degree-granting institutions in Nebraska did not report their numbers of first-time freshmen who graduated from high school within 12 months of college enrollment by state or country of residency for all three survey years. Bellevue University, Concordia University, and The Creative Center did not submit this information to the NCES in 2002, but they submitted residency information in 2004. Conversely, in 2004, Nebraska Indian Community College, Nebraska Methodist College, Union College, and Vatterott College (Deerfield Campus) did not submit residency information about their freshmen who had enrolled within 12 months of high school graduation, even though they had submitted this type of information in 2002. Vatterott College also did not submit residency data in 2006. In 2006, Clarkson College did not provide residency data to the NCES, but the college did submit data in 2002 and 2004. In September 2011, Concordia University's lack of information for 2002 was discovered to be a reporting error that could be corrected through perturbing the data. (See [Explanatory Note A6.1](#) in [Appendix 6](#) for further information about the data adjustments that were made.) There are probably similar reporting errors in other states where Nebraska first-time freshmen attended colleges in fall 2002, 2004 or 2006, but there is no way of knowing how Nebraska's net migration numbers should be adjusted to compensate for such errors.

Figure 1.3.3

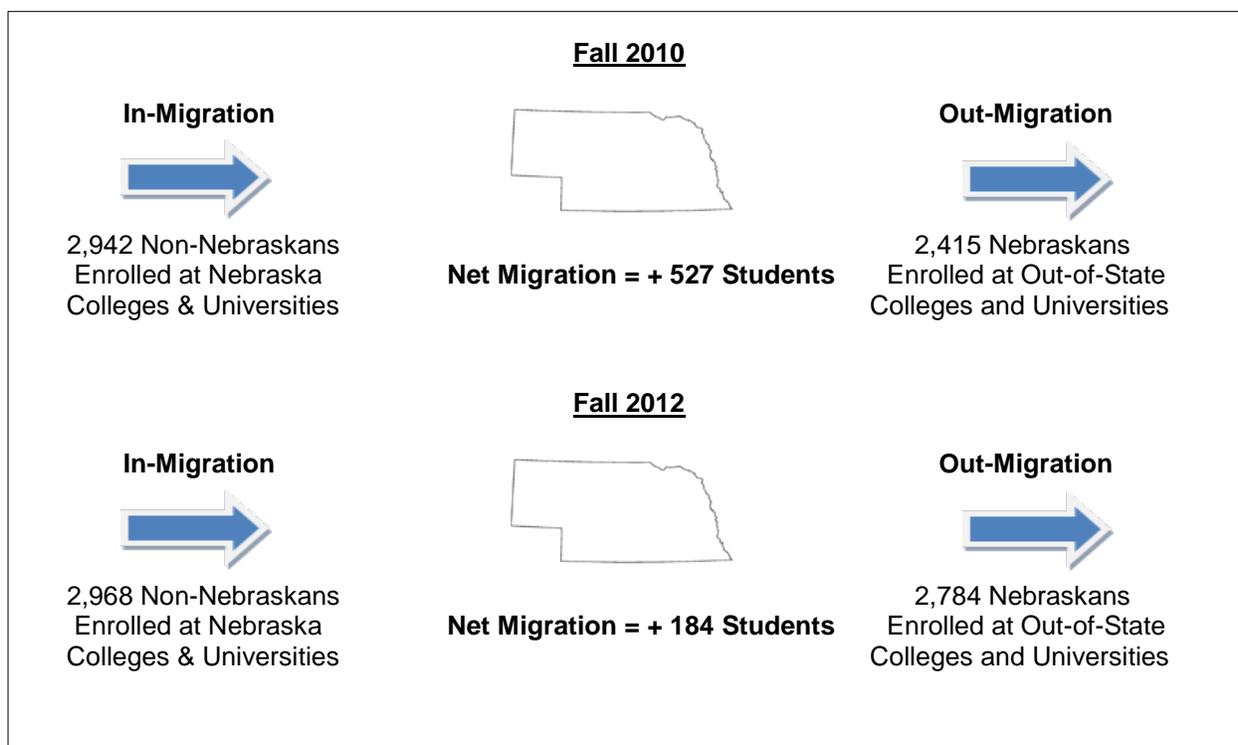
**Net Migration of First-Time Freshmen Who Attended Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions in Nebraska Within 12 Months of High School Graduation
Fall 2002–Fall 2012**



Continued on next page.

Figure 1.3.3 Continued

**Net Migration of First-Time Freshmen Who Attended Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions in Nebraska Within 12 Months of High School Graduation
Fall 2002–Fall 2012**



Note. Counts include full-time and part-time students. Counts of non-Nebraskans include foreign students. Counts do not include students with reported unknown states of residence and students for whom no residence information was reported. See [Table A6.10](#) in [Appendix 6](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 IPEDS surveys.

- In fall 2002 and fall 2004, more first-time freshmen who attended degree-granting schools within a year of graduating from high school *left Nebraska* to go to college than *came to Nebraska* to begin their postsecondary education.
- While the difference in net migration between fall 2002 and fall 2004 was only 199 students, this change was in the opposite direction of what is desirable for the state.
- However, in fall 2006, fall 2008, fall 2010, and fall 2012, more first-time freshmen *came to Nebraska* to attend degree-granting colleges within 12 months of high school graduation than *left Nebraska* to go to school out of state.

1.4 Enrollment of First-Time Freshmen by Race/Ethnicity

Increase the number and proportion of Nebraska postsecondary students who have been underrepresented in the state's higher education system.

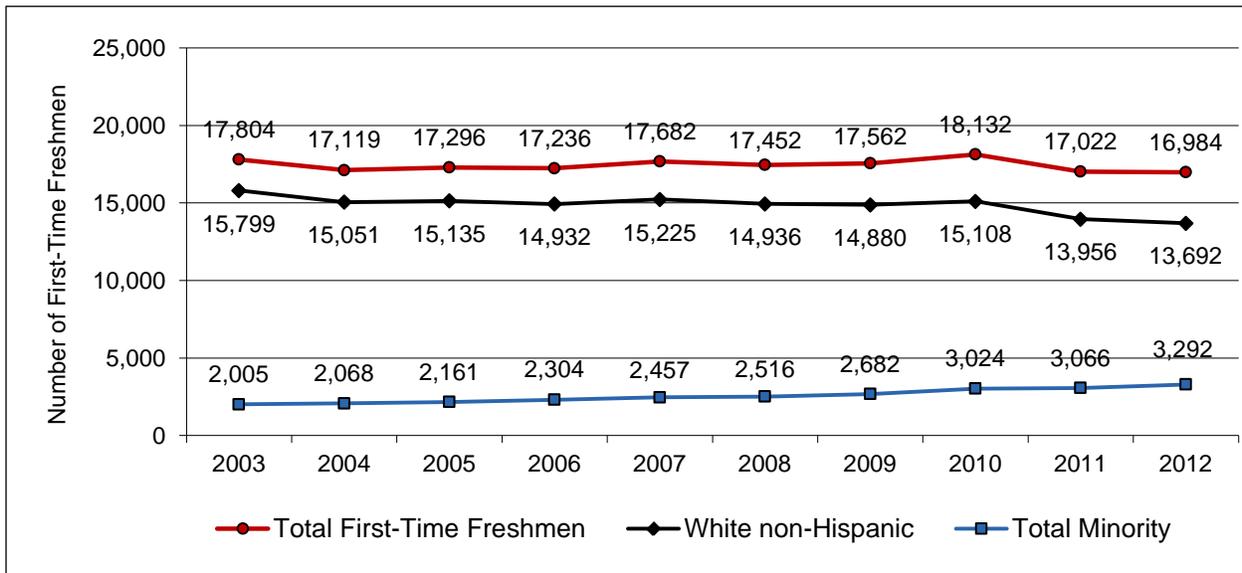
Increasing the number and percentage of students who have been underrepresented in Nebraska's higher education system is another recommended approach to increasing the state's postsecondary enrollment. To determine the extent to which this strategic objective is being achieved, the following analysis focuses on (1) the changes that have occurred since 2003 in the numbers of white non-Hispanics and minority students who have been enrolled as *first-time freshmen* at Nebraska colleges and (2) the extent to which each racial/ethnic group was represented in the state's postsecondary education system in fall 2012, the latest period for which data are available. (Estimated enrollments for fall 2013 are not available by race/ethnicity; therefore, estimates for fall 2013 will be reported in the *2015 Progress Report*.)

See [Explanatory Note A7.1](#) in [Appendix 7](#) for information about data adjustments that have been made to correct reporting errors in 2006 through 2008 and 2010.

Changes in the Numbers of First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska Institutions

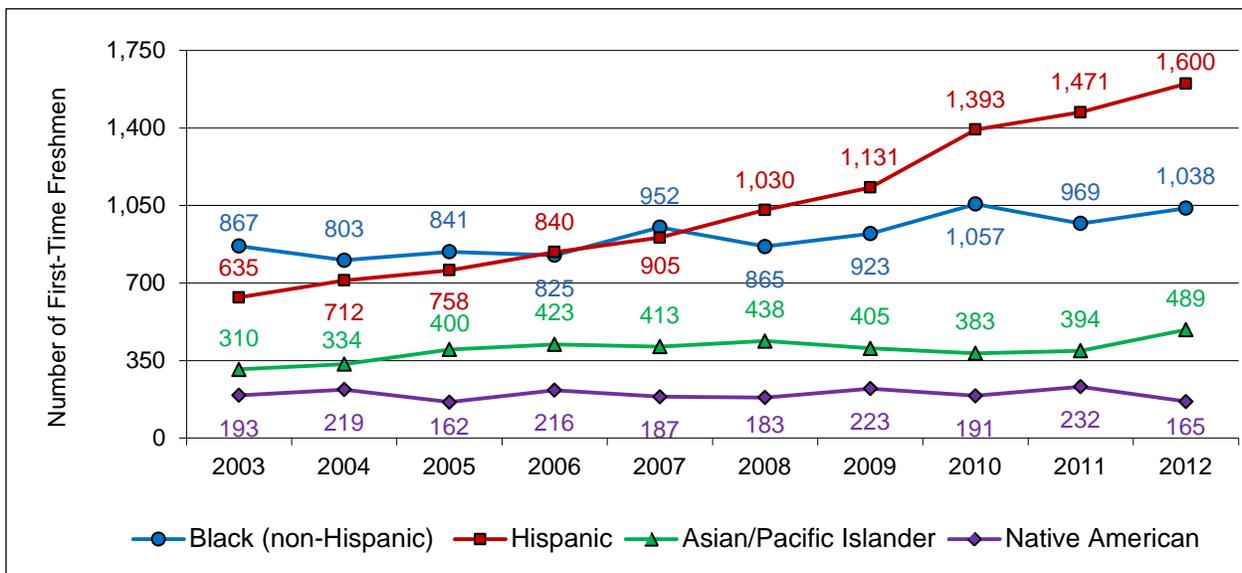
- As shown in [Figure 1.4.1](#), 16,984 first-time freshmen of known race/ethnicity were enrolled at Nebraska's degree-granting and non-degree-granting institutions in fall 2012, a 4.6% decrease from the 17,804 first-time freshmen of known race/ethnicity in fall 2003.
- First-time freshmen enrollment decreased about 4% between fall 2003 and fall 2004, was relatively stable between fall 2004 and fall 2010, and then decreased 6.1% between fall 2010 and fall 2011. Between fall 2011 and fall 2012, first-time freshmen enrollment decreased slightly (0.2%).
- Enrollment of white non-Hispanics *decreased* 9.4% between fall 2010 and fall 2012, while there was an 8.9% *increase* between fall 2010 and fall 2012 in the number of minority students who were first-time freshmen.
- Between fall 2003 and fall 2012, there was a 13.3% decrease in white non-Hispanic first-time freshmen, while minority enrollments of first-time freshmen increased 64.2%. As a result, minority students accounted for a higher percentage of total first-time freshmen enrollment in fall 2012 than in fall 2003.
- In fall 2003, white non-Hispanics accounted for 88.7% of the first-time freshmen, while minorities accounted for 11.3%. Of the first-time freshmen enrolled in fall 2012, 80.6% were white non-Hispanics, while 19.4% were minorities, an increase of 8.1 percentage points.
- As shown in [Figure 1.4.2](#), higher numbers of Hispanics, black non-Hispanics, and Asians/Pacific Islanders were enrolled in college in fall 2012 than in fall 2003. However, the number of Native-American first-time freshman decreased from 193 in fall 2003 to 165 in fall 2012. In fact, from fall 2011 to fall 2012, the number of Native-American first-time freshman decreased 28.9%.
- The net effect of these changes is there were **1,287 more minority students** attending Nebraska colleges as first-time freshmen in fall 2012 than in fall 2003, an increase of 64.2%. In comparison, there were **2,107 fewer white non-Hispanic** first-time freshmen in fall 2012 than in fall 2003, a decrease of 13.3%.

Figure 1.4.1
Numbers of White Non-Hispanic and Minority First-Time Freshmen
at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
Fall 2003 to Fall 2012



Note. Includes part-time students, but not foreign students or students of unknown race/ethnicity. Includes degree-granting and non-degree-granting institutions. See [Table A7.1 in Appendix 7](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, 2003 through 2012 IPEDS enrollment surveys.

Figure 1.4.2
Numbers of Minority Students Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen
at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
Fall 2003 to Fall 2012



Note. Includes part-time students, but not foreign students or students of unknown race/ethnicity. Includes degree-granting and non-degree-granting institutions. See [Table A7.1 in Appendix 7](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, 2003 through 2012 IPEDS enrollment surveys.

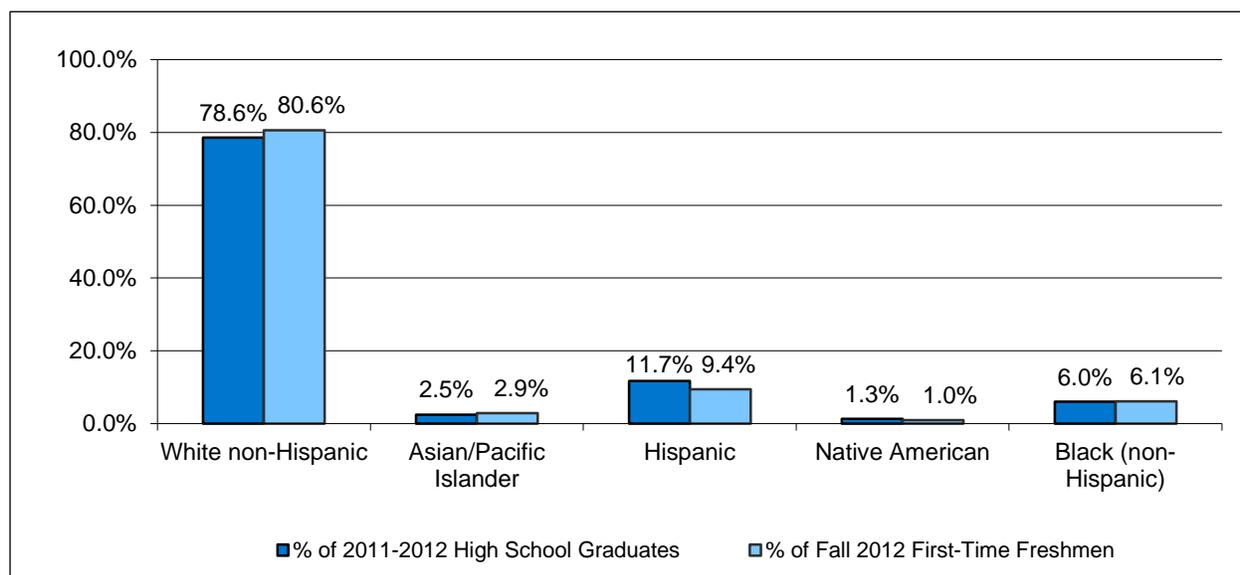
Racial/Ethnic Representation in Nebraska’s Postsecondary Education System Fall 2012

The following analysis examines the extent to which students in each racial/ethnic group have been represented in Nebraska’s postsecondary education system. In this analysis students in a racial/ethnic category are considered to be underrepresented if they accounted for a smaller percentage of the first-time college freshmen at Nebraska institutions than they did of the students who graduated from Nebraska high schools the preceding year. Conversely, students are considered to be overrepresented if they accounted for a larger percentage of first-time college freshmen than they did of the students who graduated from high school the year before.

- As evidenced in Section 1.1.a of this report, disproportionately lower percentages of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics and Native Americans graduate from Nebraska high schools as a result of the fact that their graduation rates are significantly lower than the high school graduation rates for white non-Hispanics and Asians/Pacific Islanders.
- However, as illustrated in [Figure 1.4.3](#), minority students who graduate from high school generally tend to be represented among first-time college freshmen in Nebraska to about the same degree as white non-Hispanics, except for Hispanics and Native Americans who were slightly underrepresented among first-time freshmen in fall 2012.
- If the relationship revealed in [Figure 1.4.3](#) continues in the future, increasing the high school graduation rates of minority students should result in proportional increases in their college continuation rates and their representation of first-time freshmen.

Figure 1.4.3

Percentages of 2011–2012 Nebraska High School Graduates and First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska Degree-Granting and Non-Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions in Fall 2012 by Race/Ethnicity



Note. Percentages of high school graduates include graduates of public and nonpublic schools, educational service units, and state-operated schools. Percentages of first-time freshmen include part-time students, but not foreign students or students of unknown race/ethnicity. See the last subsection of [Table A7.2](#) in [Appendix 7](#) for supporting data. Data sources: Nebraska Department of Education, December 2012, and the National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2012 IPEDS survey.

A Comparison of the Representation of Racial/Ethnic Groups in Fall 2003 and Fall 2012

Determining if there was any change between fall 2003 and fall 2012 in the pattern of racial/ethnic representation in Nebraska's postsecondary education system is complicated by the fact that fewer white non-Hispanics and more minority students graduated from Nebraska high schools in 2011–2012 than in 2002–2003. However, as shown in [Table A7.2](#) in [Appendix 7](#), comparing the percentage distributions of high school graduates in 2002–2003 and 2011–2012 to the percentage distributions of first-time freshmen in fall 2003 and fall 2012 reveals that compared to the first-time freshmen who started college in 2003:

1. White non-Hispanics were underrepresented in fall 2003 but overrepresented in fall 2012.
2. Asians/Pacific Islanders were overrepresented among first-time freshmen in fall 2003 and fall 2012.
3. Hispanics were more underrepresented in the fall 2012 freshmen class than in 2003.
4. Native Americans were overrepresented in fall 2003 but underrepresented in fall 2012.
5. Black non-Hispanics were less overrepresented in fall 2012 than in fall 2003.

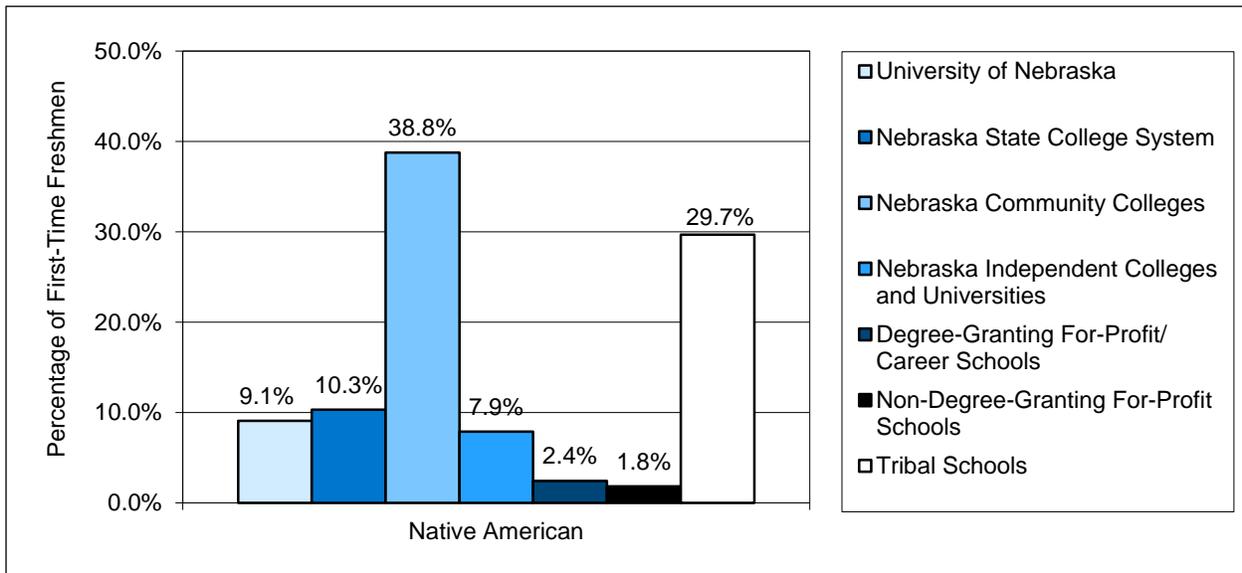
The Types of Institutions Most Frequently Attended by Each Racial/Ethnic Group

Another approach to analyzing the representation of white non-Hispanics and minorities is to examine the percentage of students in each racial/ethnic group who attend each of the major types of institutions within Nebraska's postsecondary education system. For the purposes of statewide analysis, two Native American tribal colleges—Little Priest Tribal College and Nebraska Indian Community College—are included among the independent colleges and universities since they are not state or locally supported. However, in the following analysis, the tribal colleges are considered separately from other independent institutions so that student enrollment patterns of Native Americans can be interpreted more clearly.

- As shown in [Figure 1.4.4](#) and [Table A7.3](#) in [Appendix 7](#), 49 (29.7%) of the 165 [Native Americans](#) who were first-time freshmen in fall 2012 attended Little Priest Tribal College or Nebraska Indian Community College, while 13 (7.9%) chose to enroll at other independent colleges and universities.
- 38.8% (64) of the Native American, first-time freshmen attended the state's community colleges, 10.3% (17) went to Nebraska's state colleges, and 9.1% (15) enrolled at the University of Nebraska in fall 2012. About 4.2% (7) attended schools in the degree-granting or non-degree-granting, for-profit sectors.
- [Figure 1.4.5](#) shows the percentages of the first-time freshmen in each of the five major racial/ethnic groups who attended the major types of institutions within Nebraska's postsecondary education system in fall 2012, excluding the two native tribal colleges in the analysis of Native American enrollments.
- As evidenced in [Figure 1.4.5](#), [white non-Hispanics](#) most frequently enrolled as first-time freshmen at the schools constituting the University of Nebraska and the state's community colleges in fall 2012. In comparison, about half as many white non-Hispanics chose to enroll at independent institutions, and noticeably fewer attended state colleges or for-profit/career schools.

Figure 1.4.4

**Nebraska Enrollment of Native American, First-Time Freshmen
at Nebraska Degree-Granting and Non-Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions
Fall 2012**

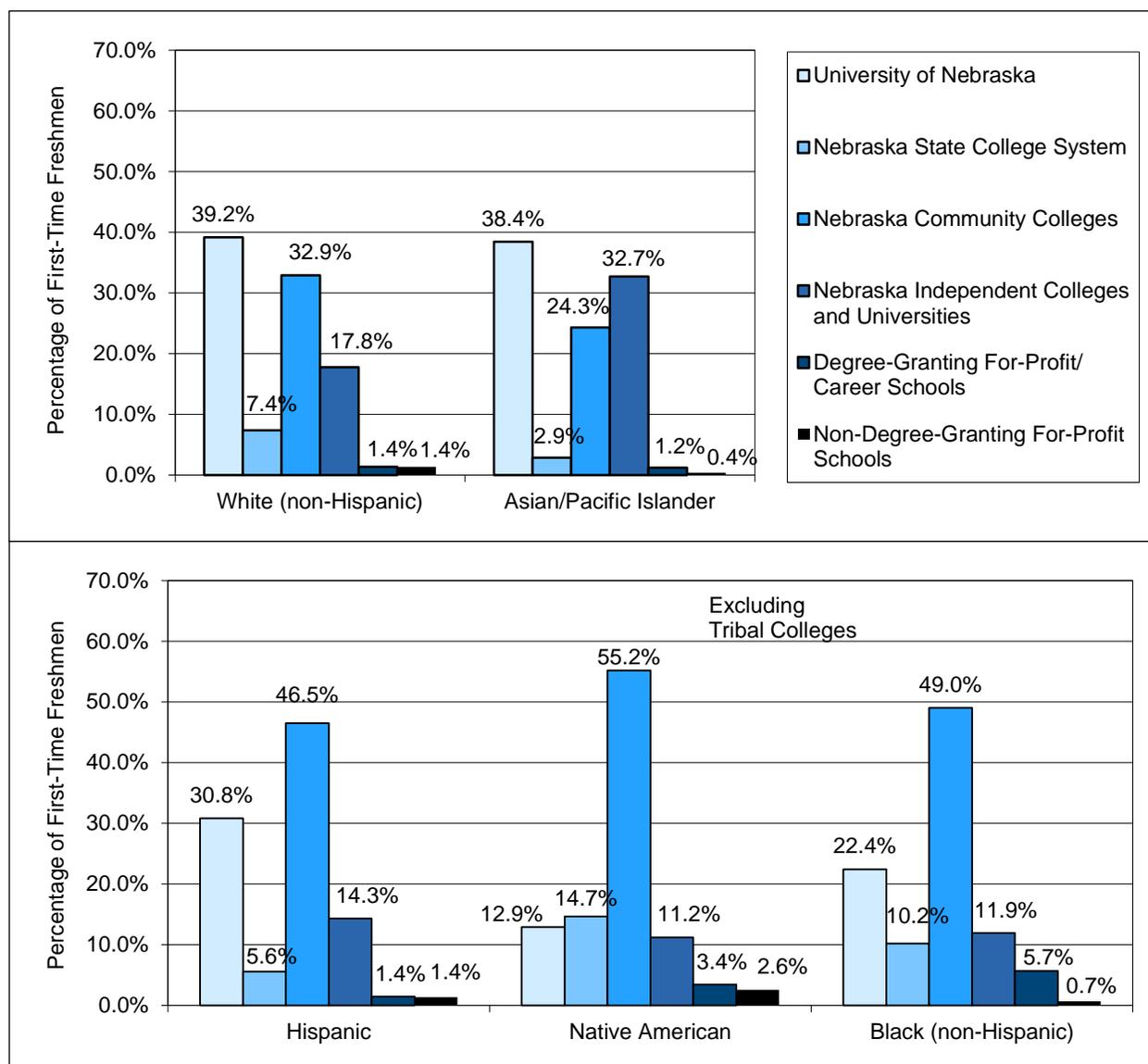


Note. Includes part-time students, but not foreign students or students of unknown race/ethnicity. See [Table A7.3](#) in [Appendix 7](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2012 IPEDS survey.

- Compared to the other minority racial/ethnic groups, higher percentages of Asians/Pacific Islanders enrolled at the independent institutions, while a lower percentage attended the state's community colleges and only small percentages chose to enroll at the state colleges or for-profit/career schools. Asians/Pacific Islanders most frequently enrolled as first-time freshmen at the University of Nebraska.
- Hispanics most frequently enrolled as first-time freshman at Nebraska's community colleges. About three out of ten first-time freshman Hispanics enrolled at the University of Nebraska, while about two out of ten chose to enroll in one of the other four sectors.
- If the tribal colleges are excluded from the independent sector, as shown in [Figure 1.4.5](#), the first-time freshmen enrollment pattern for Native Americans in fall 2012 is dominated by the high percentage of these students who enroll at the state's community colleges. In comparison, far lower percentages go to the schools constituting the University of Nebraska, the state college, independent institutions or for-profit/career schools.
- Like Hispanics and Native Americans, black first-time freshmen were most likely to enroll at the state's community colleges in fall 2012. About two out of ten first-time freshman black non-Hispanics enrolled at the University of Nebraska, while about three out of ten chose to enroll in one of the other four sectors.

Figure 1.4.5

**Nebraska First-Time Freshmen Sector Enrollments by Race Ethnicity
Fall 2012**



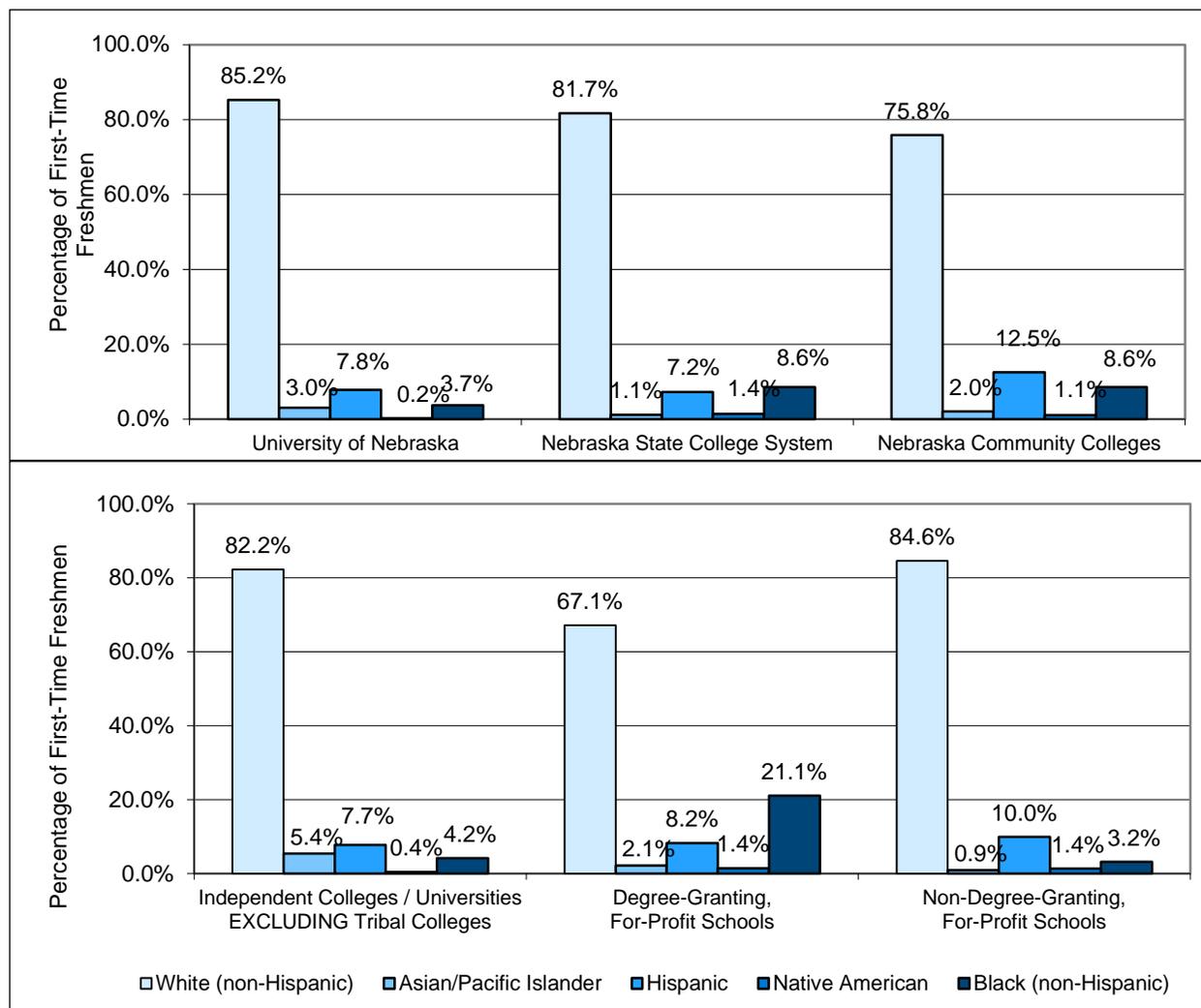
Note. Includes part-time students, but not foreign students or students of unknown race/ethnicity. The two native tribal colleges, Little Priest Tribal College and Nebraska Indian Community College, are excluded from the analysis of Native American enrollments. See [Table A7.3](#) in [Appendix 7](#) for fall 2003 through 2012 data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2012 IPEDS survey.

Representation of Racial/Ethnic Groups by Sector

Since different percentages of white non-Hispanics and minority students enrolled as first-time freshmen at each of the major types of postsecondary institutions in fall 2012, their representation varied across the six sectors of higher education, as shown in [Figure 1.4.6](#). Native Americans accounted for 84% of the combined first-time freshmen enrollment of Little Priest Tribal College and Nebraska Indian Community College in fall 2006, 77% of enrollment in fall 2007, and between 94% and 100% in fall 2008 through fall 2012. Consequently, these two schools are excluded from the sector of independent colleges in the following analysis so sectors can be more clearly compared. See [Table A7.4](#) in [Appendix 7](#) for supporting data.

Figure 1.4.6

**Nebraska First-Time Freshmen Racial/Ethnic Enrollments by Sector
Fall 2012**



Note. Includes part-time students, but not foreign students or students of unknown race/ethnicity. The two native tribal colleges, Little Priest Tribal College and Nebraska Indian Community College, are excluded from the analysis of the independent sector for this chart. See [Table A7.4](#) and [Table A7.5](#) in [Appendix 7](#) for supporting data and comparable data for fall 2003 through fall 2012. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2012 IPEDS survey

- In the fall of 2012, white non-Hispanics accounted for the highest percentages of first-time freshmen enrolled within every sector. White non-Hispanics accounted for 85.2% of first-time freshman at the University of Nebraska but only 67.1% at degree-granting for-profit schools.
- Asians/Pacific Islanders accounted for 5.4% of first-time freshman at the independent colleges/universities (excluding tribal colleges) but only 0.9% at non-degree-granting for-profit schools. Hispanics accounted for 12.5% of first-time freshman at the community colleges and 7.2% at the state colleges. Native Americans accounted for 1.4% of first-time freshman at the state colleges and at the degree-granting and non-degree-granting for-profit sectors. Only 0.2% of first-time freshman at the University of Nebraska were Native American in fall 2012. Black non-Hispanics accounted for 21.1% of first-time freshman at the degree-granting for-profit schools but only 3.2% at the non-degree-granting for-profit schools.

1.5 Financial Aid

Increase need-based financial aid in order to improve access to higher education for Nebraskans with limited financial means.

The 2003 LR 174 Higher Education Task Force recommended increasing need-based financial aid as a means of improving access to higher education for Nebraskans with limited financial resources. Since 2003, Nebraska has increased the amount of state funds allocated for need-based financial aid, thereby making progress toward the goal of improving access to higher education within the state.

Today, financial aid is even more important than it was 11 years ago as increasing college costs and recessionary pressures make it more difficult for many Nebraskans to be educated beyond high school. While there are several sources of need-based financial aid available to students, the amount available has not kept up with increasing costs and the corresponding need for more financial aid. This can be illustrated in several ways.

Number of Students Not Served by Nebraska's State Grant Program

First, Nebraska allocates state general and lottery funds to a financial aid program now called the Nebraska Opportunity Grant program (NOG). This program was previously called the Nebraska State Grant program (NSG), with the name change becoming effective for the 2010–2011 academic year. In the following discussion, for the sake of simplicity, the grants awarded through the NSG and NOG programs are referred to as Nebraska state grants.

Nebraska state grants are awarded to students who are residents of Nebraska, have not earned a bachelor's, graduate or professional degree, have high financial need, and who are attending eligible Nebraska colleges and universities. As the following discussion illustrates, Nebraska has significantly increased the amount of funding available for state grants to college students. However, the amount of available funding for financial aid continues to be insufficient to meet the needs of an increasing number of students who are eligible to receive state assistance. As a result, fewer than half of the students who are eligible for state-funded financial aid receive state grants.

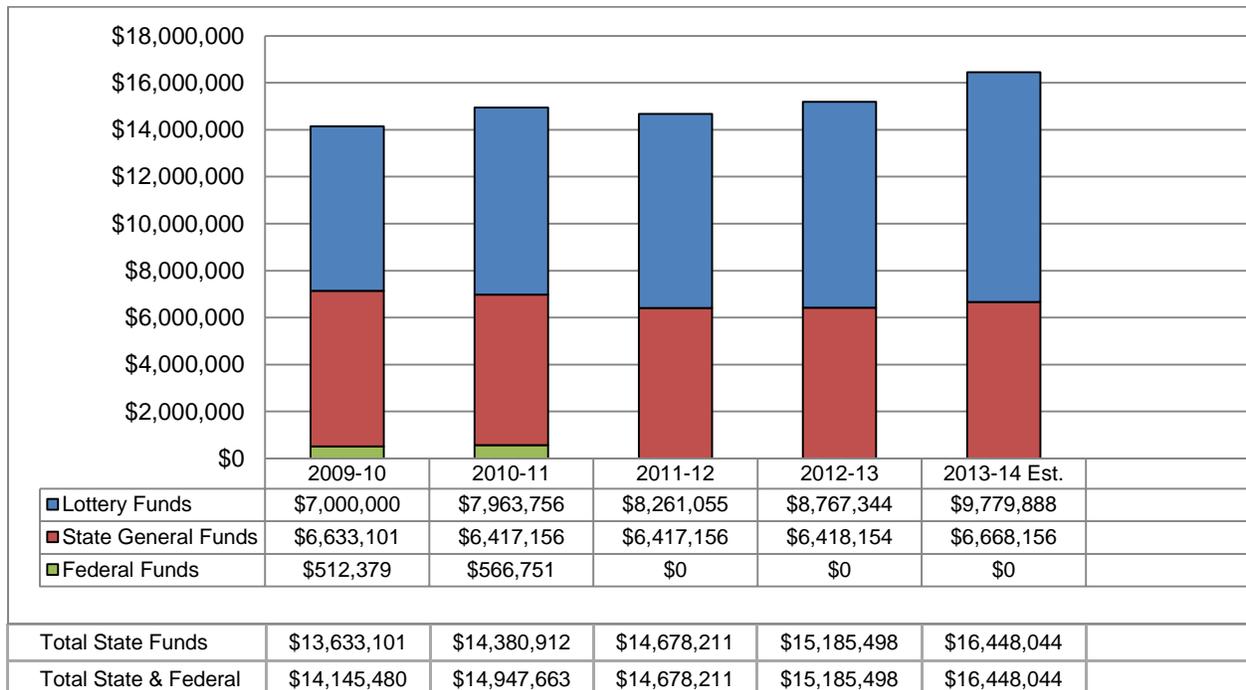
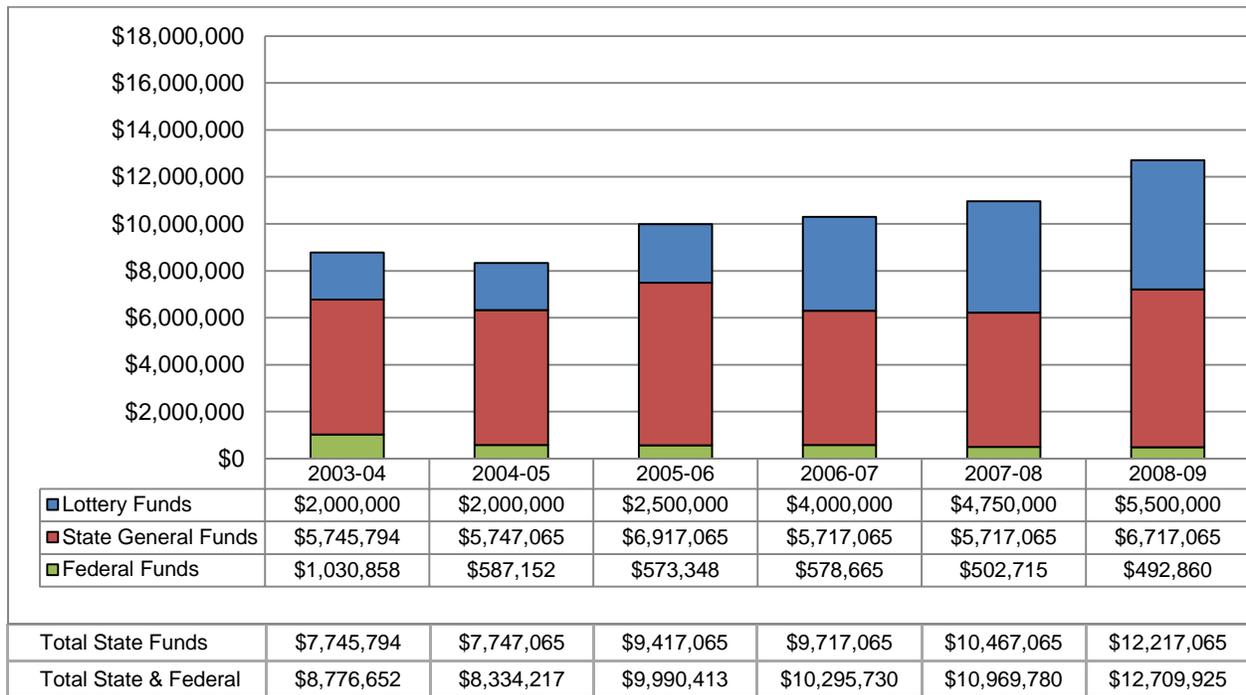
Figure 1.5.1 illustrates how the amount of available funding for state grants has significantly increased since 2003–2004. For the 2003–2004 academic year, the state allocated \$7,745,794 for grant aid to students attending public and private institutions in Nebraska. For 2012–2013, the state allocated \$15,185,498 to assist needy students in attending higher education institutions in Nebraska, an increase of 96.0%. For the 2013–2014 academic year, the amount of available state funding for grant aid was increased to \$16,448,044, or 8.3% above the amount allocated for 2012–2013. As a result, available state funding for state grants awarded in 2013–2014 is 112.3% higher than the state appropriated for student financial aid in 2003–2004.

Increasing the allocation of lottery funds from \$2,000,000 in 2003–2004 to \$9,779,888 in 2013–2014 accounted for 89.4% of the total increase in state appropriations for the state grant program. Increasing appropriations from the state's general fund from \$5,745,794 in 2003–2004 to \$6,668,156 in 2013–2014 accounted for only 10.6% of the increased appropriations.

Over the same period, federal funding decreased from \$1,030,858 in 2003–2004 to \$566,751 in 2010–2011 and to \$0 in 2011–2012, 2012–2013, and 2013–2014. Consequently, total funding for 2013–2014 is \$1,500,381, or 10.0%, higher than for 2010–2011.

Figure 1.5.1

**Sources and Amounts of Available Funding
for the Nebraska Opportunity Grant Program
2003–2004 through 2013–2014**



Note. The Nebraska State Grant program was in effect from 2003–2004 through 2009–2010. In 2010–2011, the program was renamed the Nebraska Opportunity Grant. Data source: 2012 Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report, Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, September 18, 2012, supplemented with CCPE records, January 2014.

The total amount of available state and federal funds actually awarded through state grants increased 73.8%, from \$8,735,163 in 2003–2004 to \$15,185,498 in 2012–2013.

Between 2003–2004 and 2010–2011, as shown in [Figure 1.5.2](#), the number of students who received state grants increased 19.4%, from 13,031 to 15,556, and the average awarded grant increased 43.4%, from \$670 to \$961. Between 2010–2011 and 2012–2013, the number of students who received state grants increased 1.3% to 15,757, while the average grant increased 0.3% to \$964.²²

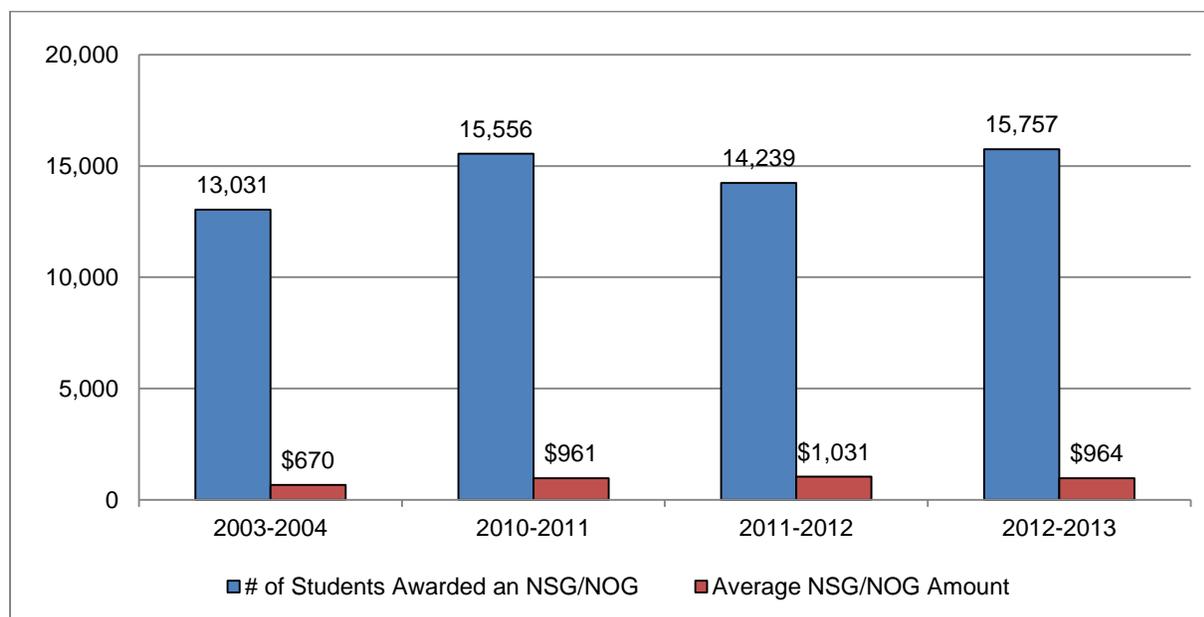
Unfortunately, as shown in [Figure 1.5.3](#), many students who are eligible for state grants do not receive them. In 2012–2013, for example, 15,757 students received state grants. However, based upon expenditure reports submitted to the Commission by each institution, it is estimated that an additional 40,174 students qualified for state grants but did not receive them due to insufficient available funding.

Furthermore, the percentage of eligible students who receive state grants is decreasing. In 2003–2004, 46% of the students who were eligible for state grants received them. In 2012–2013, only 28% of the eligible students received state grants. This decrease is due to state funding not keeping pace with the increases in the numbers of eligible students.

See [Table A8.1](#) and [Table A8.2](#) in [Appendix 8](#) for supporting data and for additional information about the numbers and amounts of Nebraska state grants awarded by sector.

Figure 1.5.2

Number of Students Who Received Nebraska State Grants (NSGs) or Nebraska Opportunity Grants (NOGs) and the Average Grant Awarded 2010–2011 through 2012–2013 Compared to 2003–2004 Baseline

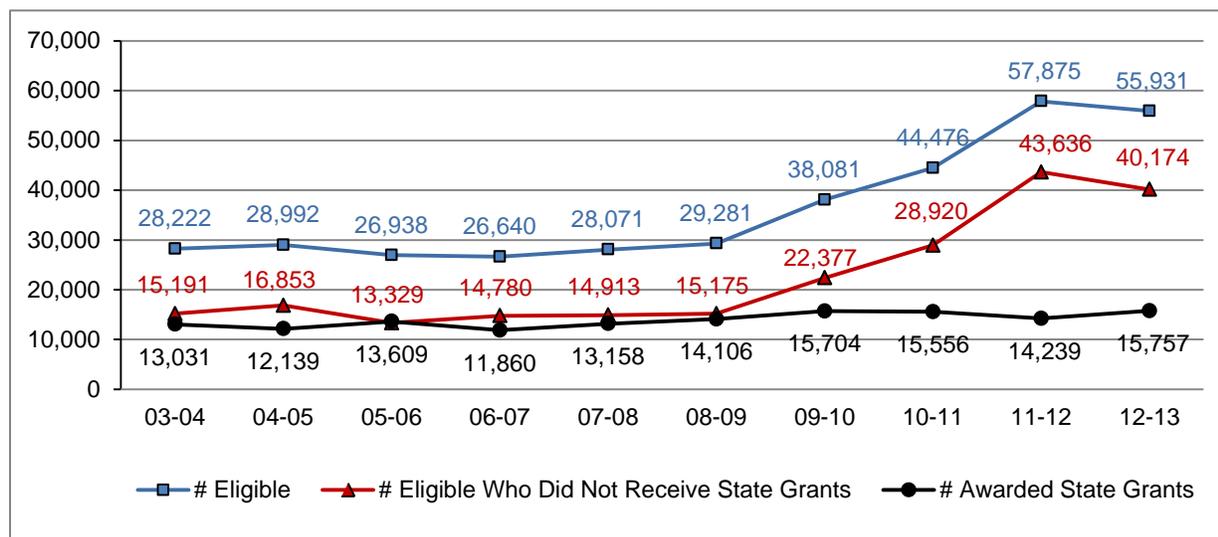


Note. The Nebraska State Grant program was in effect from 2003–2004 through 2009–2010. In 2010–2011, the program was renamed the Nebraska Opportunity Grant. Data source: Nebraska Opportunity Grant Expenditure Reports, September 2004 and October 2013.

²² The maximum award a student could receive has been 25% or 50% of the tuition and mandatory fees charged by UNL to a full-time, Nebraska-resident undergraduate student, depending on the year. In 2003–2004, the maximum award was at the 25% level, or \$1,032. For 2012–2013 and 2013–2014, the maximum award was at the 50% level, or \$3,781 and \$3,948, respectively.

Figure 1.5.3

Number of Students Eligible to Receive Nebraska Opportunity Grants Compared to the Number of Students Awarded a Nebraska Opportunity Grant 2003–2004 through 2012–2013



Note. The Nebraska State Grant program was in effect from 2003–2004 through 2009–2010. In 2010–2011, the program was renamed the Nebraska Opportunity Grant. Data source: Nebraska Opportunity Grant Expenditure Report and Unmet Need Report, October 2013.

Other Evidence of Unmet Need for Financial Aid

Although state funding of financial aid has increased significantly since 2003–2004, there is a substantial amount of unmet financial need in Nebraska, including the need not met by state grants. The Commission estimates the annual unmet financial need of all Nebraskans who are eligible for Pell Grants by subtracting the total amount of financial aid, excluding work-study or PLUS, from the total cost of attending Nebraska colleges and universities for all Pell-Grant-eligible students.²³ Using this formula, which includes subsidized and unsubsidized loans as financial aid, the Commission estimates the unmet need of Nebraskans was probably more than \$150 million in 2009–2010, \$243 million in 2010–2011, \$217 million in 2011–2012 and \$220 million in 2012–2013, as a result of the significant increase in the number of Nebraskans eligible for financial aid.²⁴

An indicator of the increased difficulty in meeting the financial needs of students is that students and their families are covering an increasing percentage of the costs of education for all sectors of Nebraska’s public postsecondary institutions. For details, see pages 11–15 of the Commission’s *2012 Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report*.

Finally, students are borrowing at higher and higher levels. As illustrated in Figure 1.5.4, the amount students borrowed to attend Nebraska’s public postsecondary institutions rose 58.8% from \$208,953,401 in 2003–2004 to \$331,867,861 in 2012–2013.²⁵ The number of loan recipients increased 23.3% from 56,182 in 2003–2004 to 69,275 in 2012–2013, while the number of originated loans increased 31.0%, from 59,698 to 78,221, in 2012–2013.

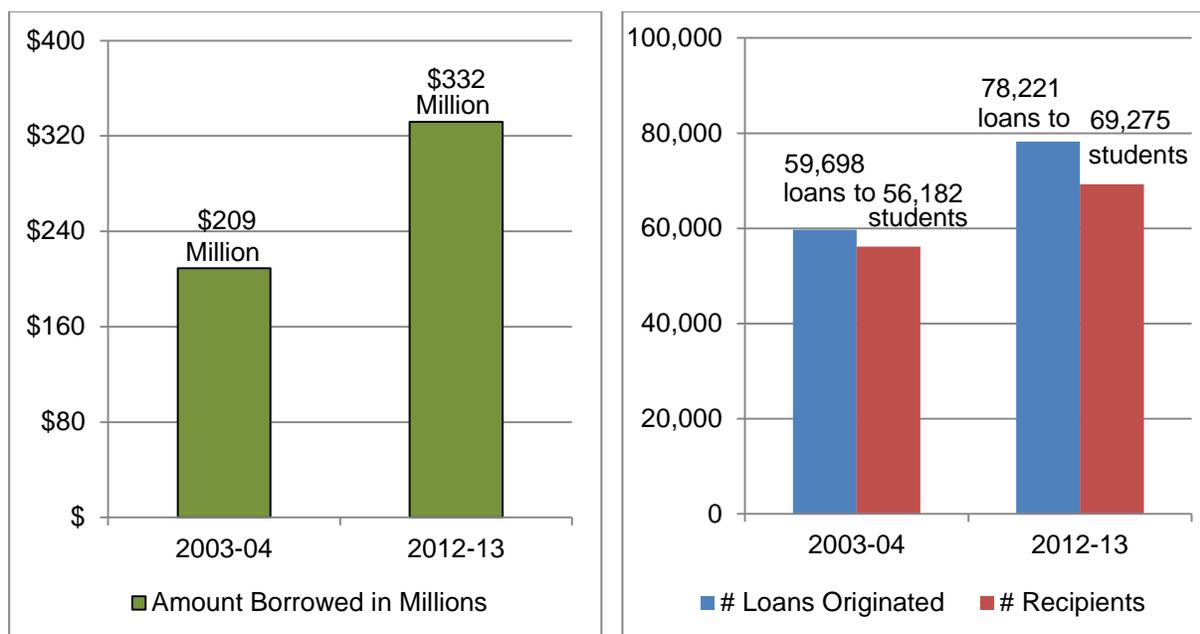
²³ Cost of attendance includes tuition and mandatory fees, room and board, and books and supplies.

²⁴ For details regarding 2009–2010 and 2010–2011 estimates, see the Commission’s *2012 Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report*, available at: www.ccpe.state.ne.us. Details regarding 2011–2012 and 2012–2013 will be presenting in the forthcoming *2014 Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report*.

²⁵ Originated loans, including fees.

Figure 1.5.4

**Level of Student Borrowing to Attend Nebraska's Public Colleges and Universities
2012–2013 Compared to 2003–2004**



Data sources: U.S. Department of Education Office of Postsecondary Education, January 2014; Nebraska DAS Supplements and Nebraska CCPE, October 2013.

Need-Based Financial Aid

As mentioned previously, the State of Nebraska provides need-based financial aid to college students through the Nebraska Opportunity Grant program, originally authorized as the Nebraska State Grant program by the Nebraska Scholarship Act, which was passed by the Legislature in 2003. In addition, the state provides financial aid through a system of tuition waivers at the Nebraska state colleges and the institutions constituting the University of Nebraska. However, tuition waivers may or may not be need-based, depending on how each institution decides to allocate tuition waivers.

The State of Nebraska also funds the Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Program. Initiated in fall 2007, ACE scholarships are awarded to eligible low-income Nebraska high school students who take college courses for credit from qualified postsecondary institutions while the students are still in high school.

In fall 2011, the ACE Plus program was initiated. This program is fully funded by a federal College Access Challenge Grant (CACG) and designed to provide financial aid to Nebraska college students who received ACE scholarships while they were in high school.

Since Nebraska's state grant program has been the primary source of state-funded, need-based financial aid for Nebraska residents who are attending postsecondary institutions within the state, the analysis in this section focuses primarily on the changes in the funding of Nebraska's state grant program that occurred between 2003–2004, which is this report's baseline year, and 2012–2013. In the analysis of the Nebraska's state grant program, other sources of need-based aid also are discussed to present a complete picture of the amount of financial aid available to Nebraskans. The last part of this section focuses on the growth of the Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Program, the college continuation rates of ACE scholarship recipients, and the funding and profiles of ACE Plus scholarship recipients.

The Nebraska State Grant Program and Other Sources of Title IV Financial Aid

The Nebraska state grant program was one of several programs based on or administered under the guidelines of Title IV of the U.S. Higher Education Act between 2003 and 2012. These programs provide financial aid to students attending postsecondary institutions in Nebraska and include the following federal programs (see [Explanatory Note A8.1](#) in [Appendix 8](#) for definitions of all of the financial aid programs listed below)²⁶:

- Academic Competitiveness Grant (ACG)
- Federal Pell Grant
- Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG)
- Federal Work-Study (FWS)
- National Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent (SMART) Grant
- Perkins Loans
- PLUS Loans
- PLUS Loans for Graduate and Professional Degree Students (Grad PLUS)
- Subsidized (Sub) and Unsubsidized (Unsub) Stafford Loans
- Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education Grant (TEACH)

Federal Pell Grants are awarded to undergraduates who have not yet earned bachelor's degrees and who demonstrate high financial need. Nebraska state grants are awarded to Nebraska-resident students who demonstrate high financial need and attend eligible Nebraska postsecondary institutions.

Funding of Awarded State Grants

- The majority of the funding for Nebraska's state grants has come from the state through the Nebraska Lottery and the state's general fund. From 2003–2004 through 2010–2011, the remaining funding came from the federal government through its regular and special Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership (S/LEAP) authorizations. In 2011–2012, the Nebraska state grant program became entirely dependent on state funding.
- As shown in [Table 1.5.1](#), \$7,704,305 in general state funds accounted for 88.2% of the \$8,735,163 awarded through Nebraska state grants in 2003–2004.
- Between 2003–2004 and 2010–2011, state funding increased \$6,676,607, or 86.7%. This amount more than offset the 45.0% decrease of \$464,107 in federal funding so that by 2010–2011, state funding accounted for 96.2% of the \$14,947,663 awarded in state grants. Since the 2011–2012 academic year, state funding has accounted for 100% of the awarded state grants, since federal dollars are no longer contributed to the program. (See [Figure 1.5.1](#) for the breakdown of lottery funds, the state general fund, and federal funds.)
- In total, the amount of state and federal funding awarded through the state grant program increased 73.8%, from \$8,735,163 in 2003–2004 to \$15,185,498 in 2012–2013.

²⁶ The Academic Competitiveness Grant and National Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent (SMART) Grant were eliminated after the 2010–2011 academic year.

Table 1.5.1
Amounts of Nebraska and Federal Funding
Awarded through the Nebraska State Grant Program
2003–2004 through 2012–2013

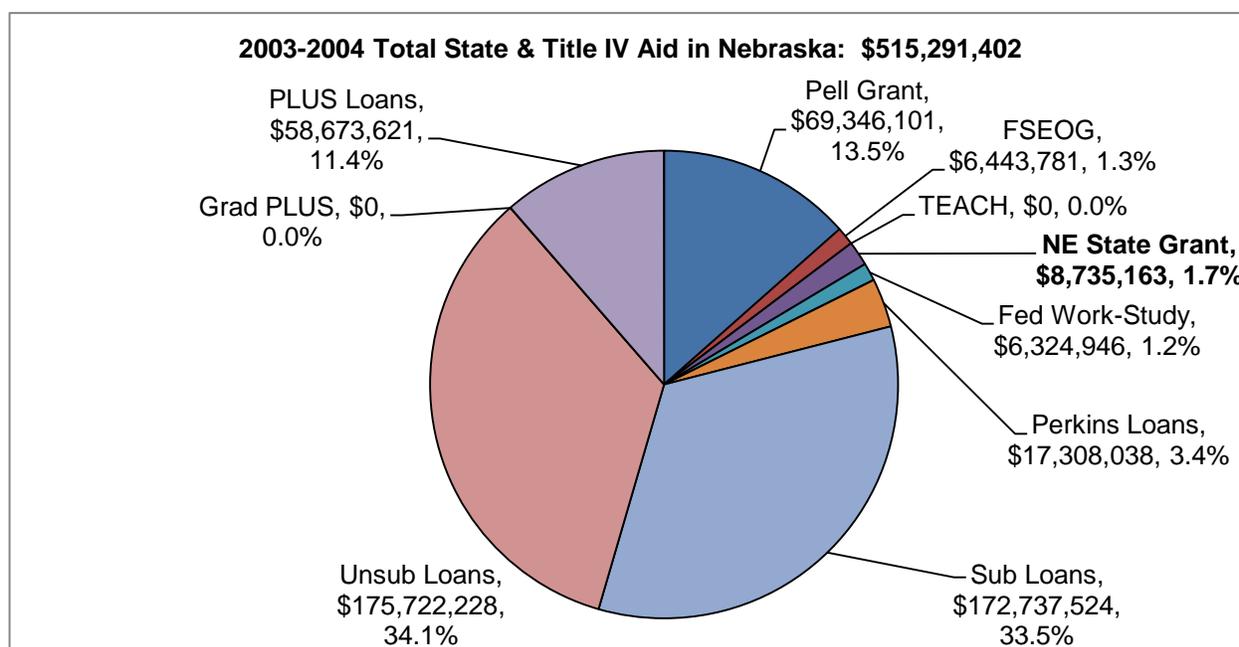
Academic Year	State Funding	% of Total	Federal Funding ¹	% of Total	Total Funding
Nebraska State Grant (NSG)					
2003–2004	\$7,704,305	88.2%	\$1,030,858	11.8%	\$8,735,163
2004–2005	\$7,749,542	93.0%	\$587,152	7.0%	\$8,336,694
2005–2006	\$9,344,247	94.2%	\$573,348	5.8%	\$9,917,595
2006–2007	\$9,809,558	94.4%	\$578,665	5.6%	\$10,388,223
2007–2008	\$11,919,109	96.0%	\$502,715	4.0%	\$12,421,824
2008–2009	\$12,118,524	96.1%	\$492,860	3.9%	\$12,611,384
2009–2010	\$13,580,674	96.4%	\$512,379	3.6%	\$14,093,053
Nebraska Opportunity Grant (NOG)					
2010–2011	\$14,380,912	96.2%	\$566,751	3.8%	\$14,947,663
2011–2012	\$14,678,211	100.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$14,678,211
2012–2013	\$15,185,498	100.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$15,185,498
\$ Change Since 2003–2004	\$7,481,193		-\$1,030,858		\$6,450,335
% Change Since 2003–2004	97.1%		-100.0%		73.8%
<p><i>Note.</i> The Nebraska State Grant program was in effect from 2003–2004 through 2009–2010. In 2010–2011, the program was renamed the Nebraska Opportunity Grant. Data sources: U.S. Department of Education Office of Postsecondary Education and Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, October 2005–2013.</p> <p>¹Many states were unable to participate in the federal funding program in the 2003–2004 academic year. Therefore, those that were able to participate, like Nebraska, received extra funding. In the 2004–2005 academic year, many of the states that could not participate in the previous year were able to return to the program, which reduced the amount of funding to the other participating states.</p>					

Nebraska State Grants as a Percentage of All Title IV Financial Aid

- Between 2003–2004 and 2011–2012, Nebraska’s state grants represented only a small percentage of the total Title IV financial aid awarded through all of the eligible postsecondary institutions in Nebraska.
- As shown in [Figure 1.5.5](#), Nebraska’s state grants were equivalent to 1.7% of the \$515,291,402 in Title IV financial aid that was awarded to students attending Nebraska postsecondary institutions in 2003–2004, *including* loans that must be repaid.²⁷ *Excluding* loans, Nebraska state grants were equivalent to 9.6% of the \$90,849,991 in Title IV financial aid awarded to Nebraska college students in 2003–2004.
- As mentioned previously, the State of Nebraska funded \$7,704,305 (88.2%) of the \$8,735,163 awarded in state grants, while the remaining \$1,030,858 was federally funded. As a result, the *state-funded* portion of the Nebraska Grant State program was equivalent to 8.5% of the Title IV financial aid awarded in 2003–2004, *excluding loans*.

Figure 1.5.5

Total Title IV Federal and State Financial Aid Awarded at All Eligible Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions 2003–2004 Baseline Year

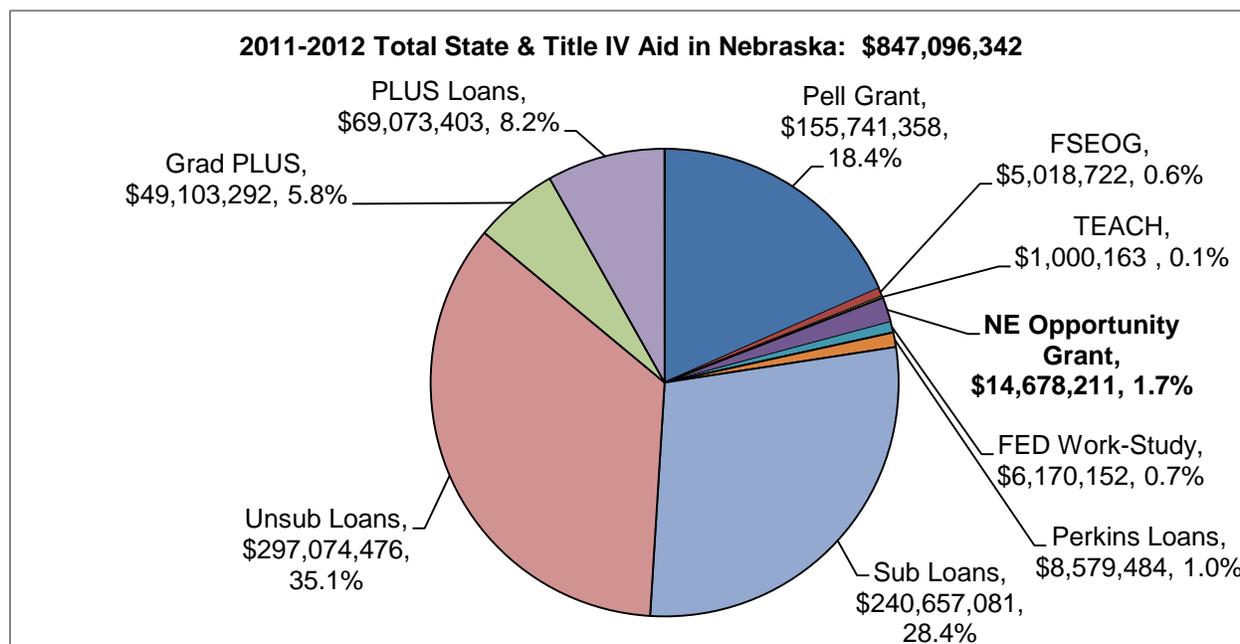


Note. FSEOG = Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant; Sub = subsidized loans; TEACH = Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education Grants; Unsub Loans = unsubsidized loans. Grad PLUS loans and TEACH grants were not available in 2003–2004. The Nebraska State Grant program was in effect from 2003–2004 through 2009–2010. In 2010–2011, the program was renamed the Nebraska Opportunity Grant. See [Explanatory Note A8.1](#) in [Appendix 8](#) for information about each of the programs included in this analysis. Data sources: U.S. Department of Education Office of Postsecondary Education, Nebraska DAS Supplements, and Nebraska CCPE, October 2005.

²⁷ The interest on a Perkins Loan or a subsidized loan is paid by the federal government while the student borrower is in college. Therefore, this interest is comparable to a grant in the sense that it does not have to be repaid. For the sake of clarification, the amounts reported in this section are for the actual amounts borrowed, *not including interest*.

- Figure 1.5.6 shows Nebraska State Grants as a percentage of the total amount of financial aid awarded to students attending Nebraska colleges and universities in 2011–2012, the latest year for which federal data for all Nebraska institutions are available. (Comparable amounts for 2012–2013 will be reported in this section of the *2015 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report*.)
- As shown in Figure 1.5.6, Nebraska Opportunity Grants totaled \$14,678,211 and were equivalent to 1.7% of the \$847,096,342 in Title IV financial aid was awarded in 2011–2012, *including loans*.
- *Excluding loans*, the Nebraska Opportunity Grant was equivalent to 8.0% of the \$182,608,606 in Title IV financial aid awarded to Nebraska college students in 2011–2012.
- Of the \$14,678,211 awarded in state grants in 2011–2012, 100% was state-funded.
- The state-funded portion of the Nebraska Opportunity Grant program was equivalent to 8.0% of the Title IV financial aid awarded in 2011–2012, compared to 8.5% in 2003–2004, *excluding loans*.

Figure 1.5.6
Total Title IV Federal and State Financial Aid
Awarded at All Eligible Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
2011–2012

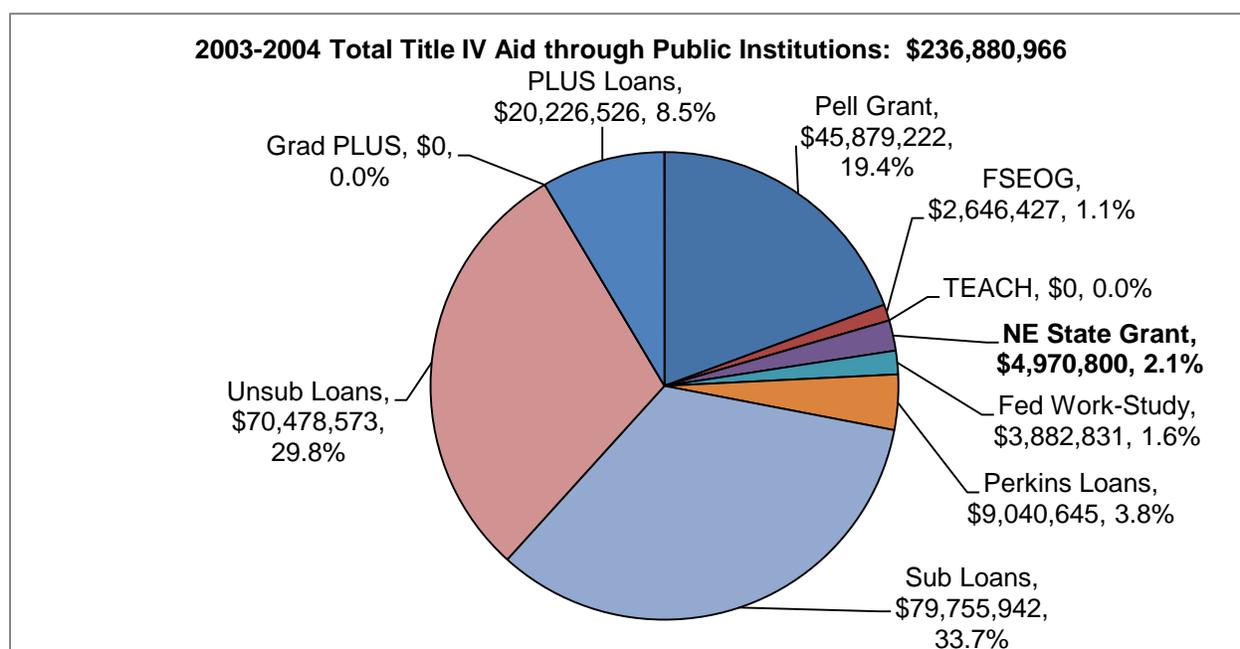


Note. FSEOG = Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant; Sub = subsidized loans; TEACH = Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education Grants; Unsub Loans = unsubsidized loans. See Explanatory Note A8.1 in Appendix 8 for information about each of the programs included in this analysis. The Nebraska State Grant program was in effect from 2003–2004 through 2009–2010. In 2010–2011, the program was renamed the Nebraska Opportunity Grant. Data sources: U.S. Department of Education Office of Postsecondary Education, January, 2014; Nebraska DAS Supplements and Nebraska CCPE, October, 2013.

Nebraska State Grants as a Percentage of Title IV Financial Aid Awarded at Nebraska Public Institutions

- Of the \$515,291,402 in financial aid that was awarded to students at all of Nebraska's eligible postsecondary institutions in 2003–2004, \$236,880,966 (46.0%) was awarded to students attending the state's *public* institutions, consisting of the University of Nebraska, the Nebraska State College System, and the Nebraska community colleges.
- As shown in [Figure 1.5.7](#), Nebraska State Grants accounted for 2.1% of the \$236,880,966 in financial aid awarded by Nebraska's public institutions in 2003–2004. *Excluding loans*, state grants were equivalent to for 8.7% of the \$57,379,280 in Title IV financial aid awarded by public institutions in 2003–2004.
- The State of Nebraska provided \$4,386,690 (88.2%) of the \$4,970,800 for state grants that were awarded at public institutions, compared to \$584,110 (11.8%) provided by the federal government. Consequently, the *state-funded* portion of the state grant program was equivalent to 7.6% of the total Title IV financial aid awarded by Nebraska *public* institutions in 2003–2004, *excluding loans*.

Figure 1.5.7
Total State and Title IV Federal Financial Aid
Awarded at Nebraska Public Postsecondary Institutions
2003–2004



Note. FSEOG = Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant; Sub = subsidized loans; TEACH = Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education Grants; Unsub Loans = unsubsidized loans. Grad PLUS loans and TEACH grants were not available in 2003–2004. The Nebraska State Grant program was in effect from 2003–2004 through 2009–2010. In 2010–2011, the program was renamed the Nebraska Opportunity Grant. See [Explanatory Note A8.1](#) in [Appendix 8](#) for information about each of the programs included in this analysis. Data sources: U.S. Department of Education Office of Postsecondary Education, Nebraska DAS Supplements, and Nebraska CCPE, October 2005.

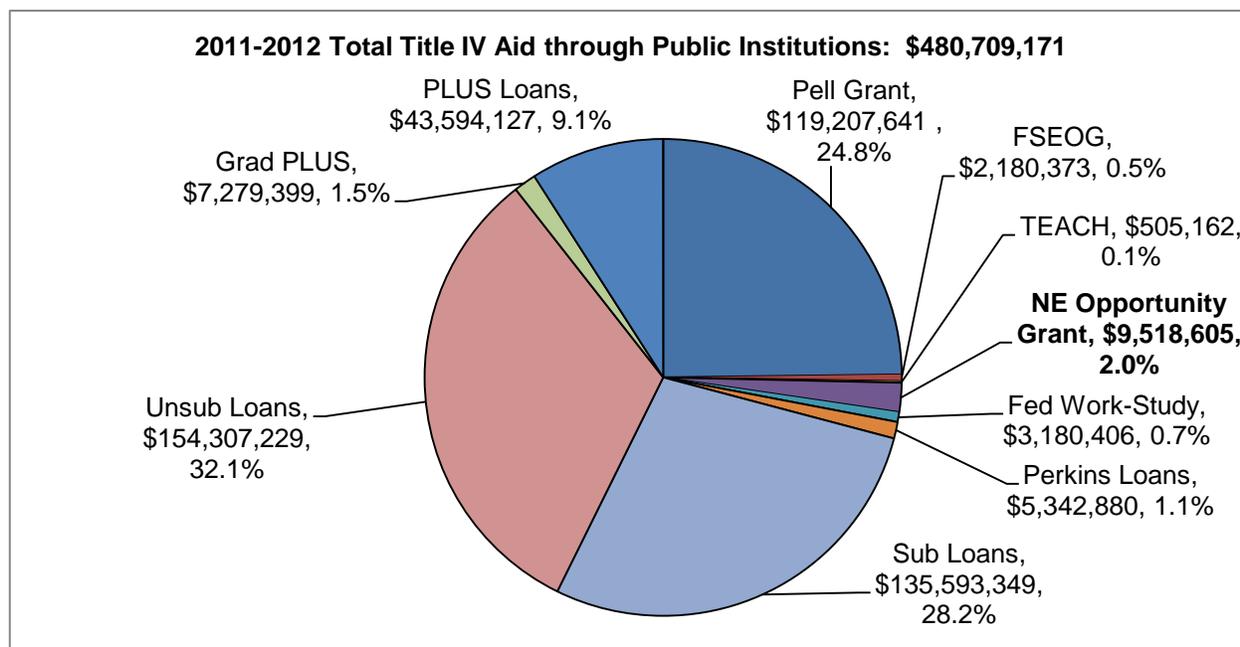
- Figure 1.5.8 of the *2013 Progress Report* (page 107) contained incorrect data for the amount of financial aid awarded at Nebraska public postsecondary institutions for the following types of Title IV aid in 2011–2012: FSEOG (Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants), ACG (Academic Competitiveness Grants), and Pell Grants. Therefore, a corrected version of the 2011–2012 graph is included as [Figure 1.5.8.a](#).

As shown in [Figure 1.5.6.a](#), Pell Grants accounted for 24.8% of the total Title IV financial aid in 2011–2012 while 0.5% of the aid was from FSEOG. The ACG was discontinued after the 2010–2011 academic year; therefore, none of the financial aid provided in 2011–2012 was through ACG.

- A total of \$480,709,171 Title IV financial aid was awarded to students at Nebraska’s *public* postsecondary institutions in 2011–2012, an increase of \$243,828,205 (102.9%) from the 2003–2004 baseline amount of \$236,880,966.
- Nebraska Opportunity Grants accounted for \$9,518,605 or 2.0% of the \$480,709,171 awarded to students at *public* institutions in 2011–2012, *including loans*. This percentage is slightly lower than it was in 2003–2004, when state grants accounted for 2.1% of the total state and Title IV financial aid awarded.
- *Excluding loans*, a total of \$134,592,187 in Title IV financial aid was awarded to students attending *public* institutions in 2011–2012, an increase of 134.6% from the \$57,379,280 awarded in 2003–2004.

Figure 1.5.8.a

**Total State and Title IV Federal Financial Aid
Awarded at Nebraska Public Postsecondary Institutions
2011–2012**

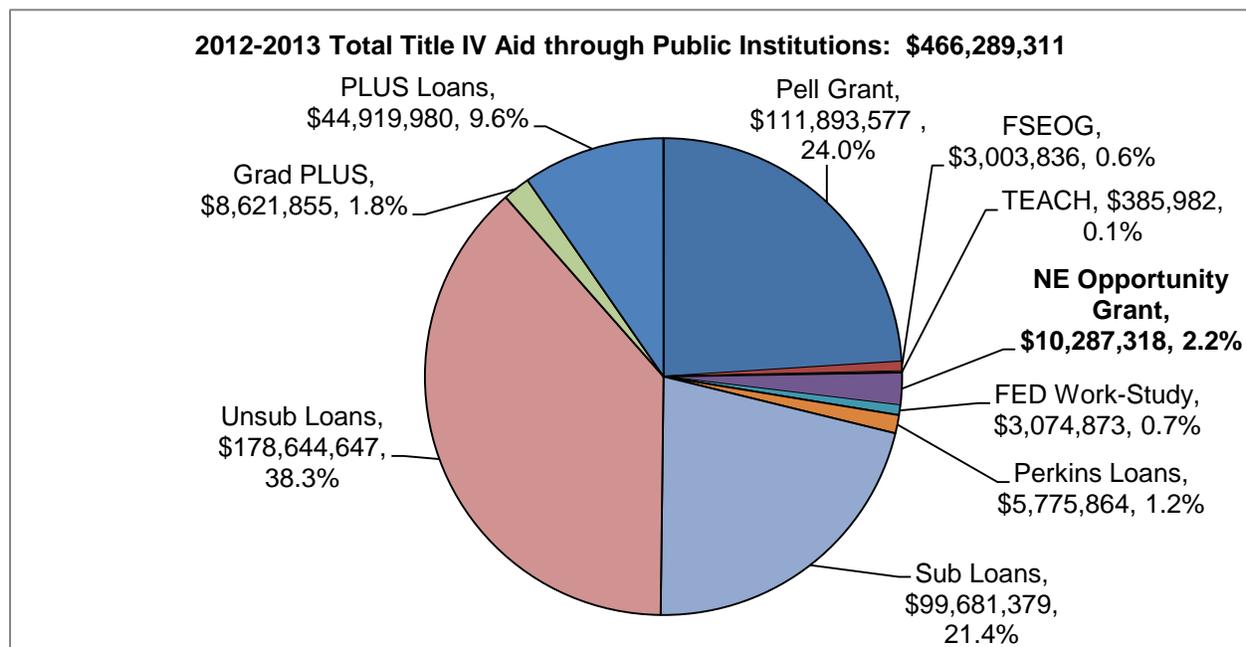


Note. FSEOG = Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant; Sub = subsidized loans; TEACH = Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education Grants; Unsub Loans = unsubsidized loans. See [Explanatory Note A8.1](#) in [Appendix 8](#) for information about each of the programs included in this analysis. The Nebraska State Grant program was in effect from 2003–2004 through 2009–2010. In 2010–2011, the program was renamed the Nebraska Opportunity Grant. Data sources: U.S. Department of Education Office of Postsecondary Education, January, 2013; Nebraska DAS Supplements and Nebraska CCPE, October, 2012.

- The amounts of federal funding for all types of Title IV financial aid that were awarded to students at all of Nebraska’s eligible postsecondary institutions in 2012–2013 are not yet available. However, the amount of aid awarded through each Title IV program to students attending the state’s *public* institutions in 2012–2013 is available to compare to the amount awarded in 2003–2004.
- As shown in [Figure 1.5.8.b](#), a total of \$466,289,311 Title IV financial aid was awarded to students at Nebraska’s public postsecondary institutions in 2012–2013. While this equates to an increase of \$229,408,345 (96.8%) from the 2003–2004 baseline amount of \$236,880,966, it is a decrease of \$14,419,860 (3.0%) from the previous year.
- Nebraska Opportunity Grants accounted for \$10,287,318 or 2.2% of the \$466,289,311 awarded to students at public institutions in 2012–2013, *including loans*. This percentage is slightly higher than it was in 2003–2004, when state grants accounted for 2.1% of the total state and Title IV financial aid awarded.
- A total of \$99,681,379 was awarded as subsidized loans to students attending public institutions in 2012–2013, a decrease of 26.5% since 2011–2012. Unsubsidized loans increased 15.8% to \$178,644,647 during this same period.
- *Excluding loans*, a total of \$128,645,586 in Title IV financial aid was awarded to students attending public institutions in 2012–2013, an increase of 124.2% from the \$57,379,280 awarded in 2003–2004.

Figure 1.5.8.b

**Total State and Title IV Federal Financial Aid
Awarded at Nebraska Public Postsecondary Institutions
2012–2013**



Note. FSEOG = Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant; Sub = subsidized loans; TEACH = Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education Grants; Unsub Loans = unsubsidized loans. See [Explanatory Note A8.1](#) in [Appendix 8](#) for information about each of the programs included in this analysis. The Nebraska State Grant program was in effect from 2003–2004 through 2009–2010. In 2010–2011, the program was renamed the Nebraska Opportunity Grant. Data sources: U.S. Department of Education Office of Postsecondary Education, January, 2014; Nebraska DAS Supplements and Nebraska CCPE, October, 2013.

Need-Based Financial Aid (Excluding Loans) Awarded at Nebraska's Public Institutions

Title IV Aid (Excluding Loans):

- As shown in Table 1.5.2, of the \$128,645,586 awarded through grants or the work-study program in 2012–2013, 8.0% was awarded through the Nebraska Opportunity Grant program, compared to 8.7% in 2003–2004.
- State funds accounted for 100% of the \$10,287,318 awarded in state grants to students enrolled at public institutions in 2012–2013. Since 2011–2012, no federal funds have been available for funding the state grant program.
- Total federal funding of grants and work study increased by 123.3%, or by \$65,365,678 from \$52,992,590 in 2003–2004 to \$118,358,268 in 2012–2013.
- Between 2003–2004 and 2012–2013, state funding of state grants increased \$5,900,628, or by 134.5%, from \$4,386,690 to \$10,287,318. The state funded portion of the Nebraska state grant program increased from being equivalent to 7.6% of the total Title IV financial aid, excluding loans, awarded through Nebraska public institutions in 2003–2004 to equaling 8.0% in 2012–2013.

Other Need-Based Aid (Excluding Loans):

Although Title IV-related programs are the primary source of need-based financial aid, other institution-based programs are available to assist students. Programs available through the state's public institutions are funded by the institutions and private sources. In addition, state funding is provided through need-based tuition waivers offered by the Nebraska state colleges and the institutions constituting the University of Nebraska.

- The total amount of need-based financial aid, not including Title IV aid, provided to students by Nebraska's public institutions increased 156.3% from \$12,513,302 in 2003–2004 to \$32,071,460 in 2012–2013.
- Between 2003–2004 and 2012–2013, the amount of other need-based aid provided by Nebraska's six community colleges increased 102.9%, while the amount of other need-based aid provided by the University of Nebraska increased 174.5% and the amount of other need-based aid awarded by the Nebraska State College System increased 38.0%.

Total Need-Based Aid (Excluding Loans):

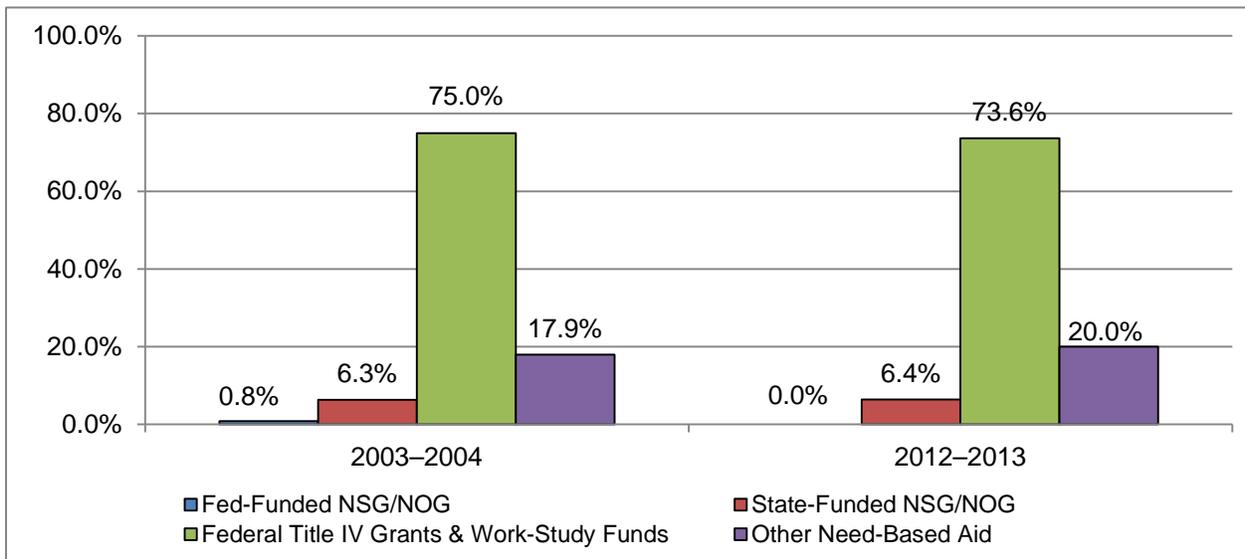
- The total amount of need-based financial aid provided to students attending Nebraska's public institutions, including Title IV programs and other need-based aid, but excluding loans, increased 129.9% from \$69,892,582 in 2003–2004 to \$160,717,046 in 2012–2013.
- As illustrated in Figure 1.5.9, the state-funded portion of the Nebraska's state grant program accounted for 6.3% of all of the need-based aid awarded by Nebraska public institutions in 2003–2004, excluding loans, compared to 6.4% in 2012–2013.

**Table 1.5.2
Total Need-Based Financial Aid (Excluding Loans)
Awarded at Nebraska Public Postsecondary Institutions
2012–2013 Compared to 2003–2004 Baseline**

Type of Need-Based Financial Aid	2003–2004		2012–2013		% Change
	\$ Awarded	% of Total	\$ Awarded	% of Total	
Title IV Aid (Excluding Loans)					
Nebraska State Grant (NSG / NOG)					
State-Funded	\$4,386,690	6.3%	\$10,287,318	6.4%	134.5%
Federal-Funded	\$584,110	0.8%	\$0	0.0%	-100.0%
Total NE State Grant	\$4,970,800	7.1%	\$10,287,318	6.4%	107.0%
Federal Title IV					
Pell Grant	\$45,879,222	65.6%	\$111,893,577	69.6%	143.9%
FSEOG	\$2,646,427	3.8%	\$3,003,836	1.9%	13.5%
TEACH	NA	NA	\$385,982	0.2%	NA
Federal Work Study	\$3,882,831	5.6%	\$3,074,873	1.9%	-20.8%
Total Federal Title IV	\$52,408,480	75.0%	\$118,358,268	73.6%	125.8%
Total Title IV Aid (Excluding Loans)	\$57,379,280	82.1%	\$128,645,586	80.0%	124.2%
Other Need-Based Aid (Excluding Loans)					
University of Nebraska	\$9,843,307	14.1%	\$27,022,081	16.8%	174.5%
NE State College System	\$567,739	0.8%	\$783,414	0.5%	38.0%
NE Community Colleges	\$2,102,256	3.0%	\$4,265,965	2.9%	102.9%
Total Other Need-Based Aid (Excluding Loans)	\$12,513,302	17.9%	\$32,071,460	20.0%	156.3%
Total Need-Based Aid (Excluding Loans)	\$69,892,582		\$160,717,046		129.9%

Note. FSEOG = Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant; NOG = Nebraska Opportunity Grant; NSG = Nebraska State Grant; TEACH = Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education Grants. TEACH Grants were first awarded in 2008–2009. The Nebraska State Grant program was in effect from 2003–2004 through 2009–2010. In 2010–2011, the program was renamed the Nebraska Opportunity Grant. Data sources: U.S. Department of Education Office of Postsecondary Education, January 2014, Nebraska DAS Supplements and Nebraska CCPE, October 2005 and October 2013.

Figure 1.5.9
Total Need-Based Financial Aid (Excluding Loans)
Awarded by Public Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
2012–2013 Compared to 2003–2004 Baseline



Note. NOG = Nebraska Opportunity Grant; NSG = Nebraska State Grant. The Nebraska State Grant program was in effect from 2003–2004 through 2009–2010. In 2010–2011, the program was renamed the Nebraska Opportunity Grant. Data sources: U.S. Department of Education Office of Postsecondary Education, January 2014; Nebraska DAS Supplements and Nebraska CCPE, October 2005 and October 2013.

Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Program

The State of Nebraska funds the Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Program, which was started in fall 2007. ACE scholarships are awarded to eligible low-income Nebraska high school students who take courses for credit from postsecondary institutions while the students are in high school. These courses are typically dual enrollment courses, which are offered for both high school and college credit, but some are college courses offered only for college credit.

For the first year of the program in 2007–2008, eligible students were allowed to apply for scholarships for as many courses as they wanted to take. In 2008–2009 and 2009–2010, scholarships were limited to funding only one course per term per eligible student, so that a student could receive scholarships for a maximum of two or three courses during the school year, depending on whether courses were taken on a semester or quarter basis. Beginning in 2010–2011 and continuing through 2013–2014, eligible students again have been allowed to apply for scholarships for as many courses as they wanted to take.

Figure 1.5.10 illustrates the growth of the ACE Scholarship Program. Using state and federal funds, the program has grown steadily since its inception. Awarded scholarships increased from \$114,856 in 2007–2008 to \$813,760 in 2012–2013. To date, almost \$500,000 has been awarded in scholarships for courses taken during the 2013–2014 school year. Likewise, the number of scholarships, the number of students receiving scholarships, and the number of college credit hours funded through ACE scholarships have increased significantly since the beginning of the program.

In 2007–2008, 363 ACE scholarships totaling \$114,856 were awarded to 294 Nebraska high school students from 110 high schools. These students registered for 1,698 credit hours at 11 Nebraska colleges and universities.

For the 2008–2009 academic year, the Commission received a federal grant of \$330,000, of which \$100,000 was allocated to the ACE program. With this additional federal funding, 825 ACE scholarships totaling \$216,754 were awarded to 643 students from 135 Nebraska high schools. These students registered for 3,050 credit hours at 13 Nebraska colleges and universities while they were enrolled in high school.

The \$100,000 federal grant was available again for the 2009–2010 academic year, allowing the Commission to award 1,302 scholarships totaling \$339,624. These scholarships were awarded to 1,020 students from 191 high schools who registered for 4,558 credit hours at a dozen Nebraska colleges and universities.

Significant increases in state and federal funding for the ACE scholarship program in 2010–2011 enabled the Commission to award \$723,923 through 2,273 ACE scholarships to 1,554 students attending 220 Nebraska high schools. These students registered for 10,396 credit hours at 12 Nebraska colleges and universities.

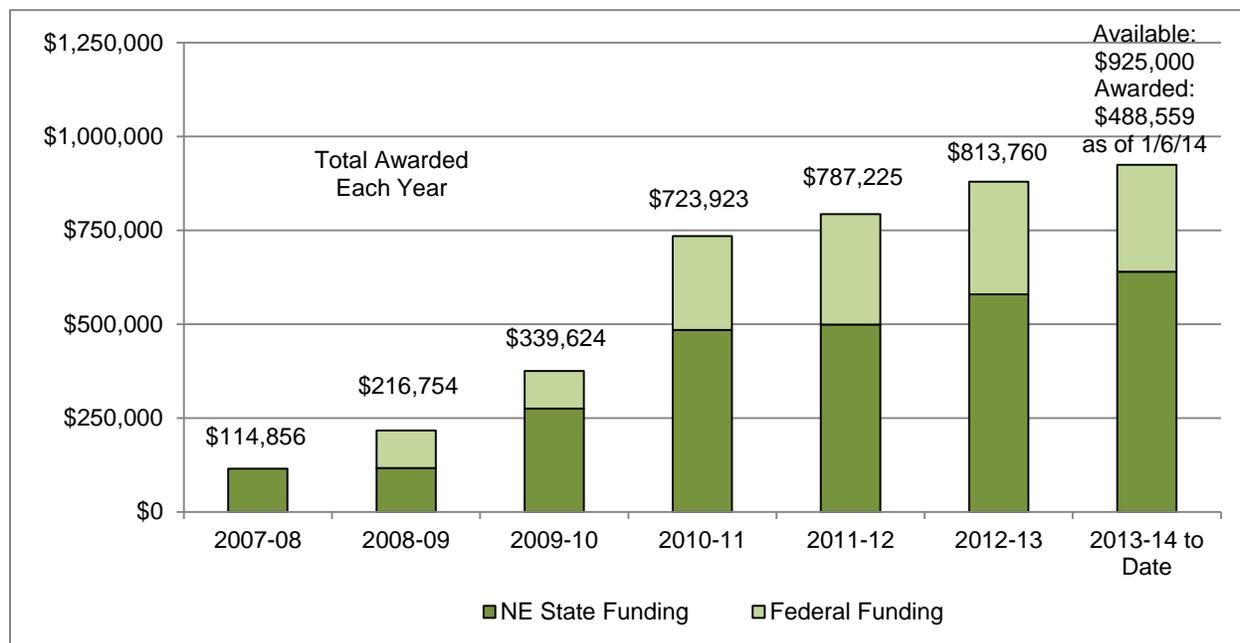
An additional \$50,000 in funding in 2011–2012 enabled the Commission to award \$787,225 through 2,314 ACE scholarships to 1,706 students attending 216 Nebraska high schools. These students registered for 10,889 credit hours at 15 Nebraska colleges and universities.

Funding for the 2012–2013 academic year continued to grow, with a total of \$813,760 awarded through 3,445 ACE scholarships to 1,705 students attending 210 Nebraska high schools. These students registered for 11,877 credit hours at 15 Nebraska colleges and universities.

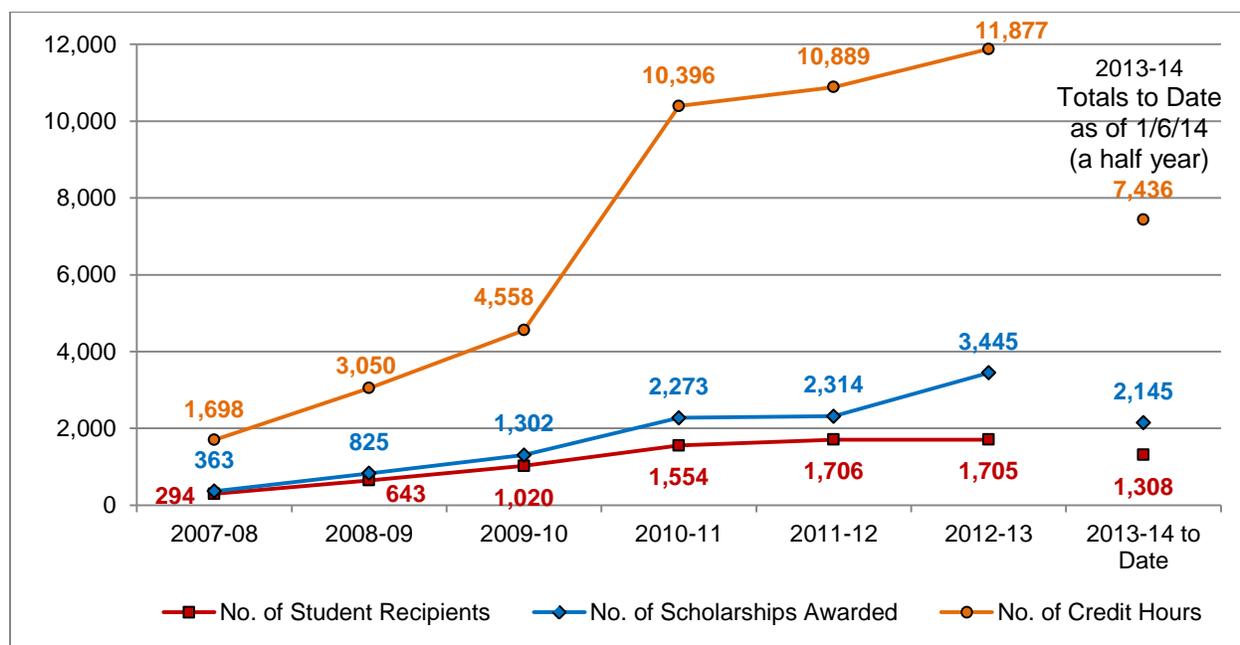
Figure 1.5.10

**Growth of the Nebraska Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Program
2007–2008 through 2013–2014 to Date**

Part A: Sources and Amount of Funding



Part B: Numbers of Student Recipients, ACE Scholarships, and Credit Hours



Note. See Table A8.3 in Appendix 8 for supporting data. Data source: Records maintained by Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, August 2011 for 2007–2008 through 2010–2011, January 2013 for 2011–2012, and January 2014 for 2012–2013 and 2013–2014.

Research on the College Continuation Rates of ACE Scholarship Recipients

In 2009, the Coordinating Commission started conducting research to determine how many of the high school seniors who receive ACE scholarships continue on to college compared to other low-income and non-low-income graduates of Nebraska's public high schools. Following is a summary of the methodology and findings of this research to date.

Using student records and summary reports from the Nebraska Department of Education (NDE) and enrollment records from the National Student Clearinghouse, the Coordinating Commission estimated the college continuation rates for male and female low-income and non-low-income students who graduated from Nebraska's public high schools during the five school years from 2007–2008 through 2011–2012. Students who attended nonpublic (private) high schools were not included in this analysis because the NDE did not have records for all of the nonpublic high school students in the state.

For the purposes of this research, low-income students are defined as students who are approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches. Non-low-income students are students who are not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches.²⁸ For additional information about the methodology of this research project, refer to Section 1.1.c of this report, which is titled, "College Continuation Rates."

As a separate but related project, the Commission used its records of ACE scholarship recipients and college enrollment records from the Clearinghouse to calculate the college continuation rates of the male and female scholarship recipients who were seniors in high school during the school years from 2007–2008 through 2011–2012. These students included students from public and nonpublic (private) high schools.²⁹

As the next step in this research, the Commission compared the college continuation rates for the seniors who received ACE scholarships while attending *public* high schools to the college continuation rates for other low-income and non-low-income graduates of Nebraska's public high schools. Students who attended nonpublic (private) high schools were not included in this phase of the research because the NDE does not have sufficient records for the Commission to compute college continuation rates for nonpublic high school students by income status.

In this study, a college continuation rate is defined as the percentage of high school graduates who were enrolled in college within one year of their high school graduation. For example, for the high school seniors who received ACE scholarships during 2011–2012, the college continuation rate is the percentage of these students who were enrolled in college any time between June 1, 2012 and May 31, 2013.

The remainder of this section summarizes the results of the Commission's research on the college continuation rates of the high school seniors who received ACE scholarships from 2007–2008 through 2011–2012. Throughout this summary, the terms college continuation rate and college-going rate are used interchangeably.

²⁸ The non-low-income students in this study included at least some students who lived in low-income households but who did not apply for free or reduced-price school lunches. Since participation in the free or reduced-price school lunch program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the Nebraska Department of Education, low-income students in the non-low-income category could not be identified and excluded for the purposes of analysis.

²⁹ In 2009–2010, 2010–2011, and 2011–2012, the number of seniors who received ACE scholarships also included one student per school year who was home-schooled.

Profile of Nebraska High School Seniors Who Received ACE Scholarships

Since 2007–2008, the number of ACE scholarships awarded to high school seniors has steadily increased. However, as total funding for the ACE scholarship program has increased, more scholarships have been awarded to students during their freshmen, sophomore, or junior year of high school. As a result, the percentage of ACE recipients who received scholarships during their senior year decreased from 74.8% in 2007–2008 to 58.4% in 2009–2010. Since 2009–2010, the percentage of ACE scholarships awarded to seniors has remained relatively stable, with 59.9% in 2010–2011 and 60.1% in 2011–2012.

- Figure 1.5.11 shows the number of seniors at Nebraska’s public and nonpublic (private) high schools who were ACE scholarship recipients from 2007–2008 through 2011–2012.
- The number of seniors who received ACE scholarships while attending *public* high schools increased from 215 in 2007–2008 to 966 in 2011–2012. The number of seniors who received ACE scholarships while attending nonpublic (private) high schools increased from only five students in 2007–2008 to 43 in 2011–2012.
- Seniors who received ACE scholarships while attending *nonpublic* high schools accounted for 4.3% of the seniors who received ACE scholarships in 2011–2012, up from 2.3% in 2007–2008.
- As evidenced in Appendix 8 (Part 1 of Tables A8.4.a, A8.4.b, A8.4.c, A8.4.d, and A8.4.e), among high school seniors who received ACE scholarships between 2007–2008 and 2011–2012, significantly more females received scholarships than their male classmates. Females accounted for 65.9% of the senior scholarship recipients in 2007–2008 and 64.6% in 2011–2012.

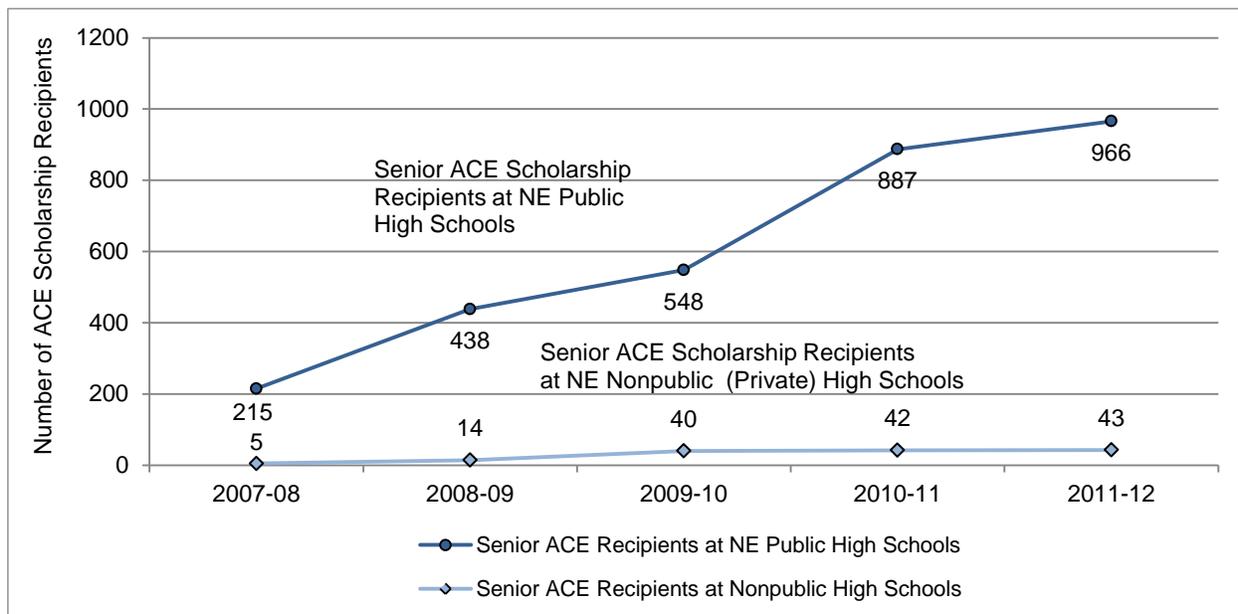
College Continuation Rates for Nebraska ACE Scholarship Recipients

- From the first year of the program in 2007–2008 to the third year in 2009–2010, the college continuation rates of ACE scholarship recipients decreased as the number of awarded ACE scholarships increased. As shown in Figure 1.5.12, the college continuation rates for *all seniors* who received ACE scholarships decreased from 84.1% for students who graduated in 2007–2008 to 78.6% for those who finished high school in 2009–2010.
- However, the college-going rate for ACE scholarship recipients increased to 81.5% among the 2010–2011 graduates, and 82.8% among the 2011–2012 graduates. This compares to 70.8% for Nebraska’s overall college-going rate for 2011–2012.

See Part 1 of Tables A8.4.a, A8.4.b, A8.4.c, A8.4.d, and A8.4.e in Appendix 8 for supporting data.

Figure 1.5.11

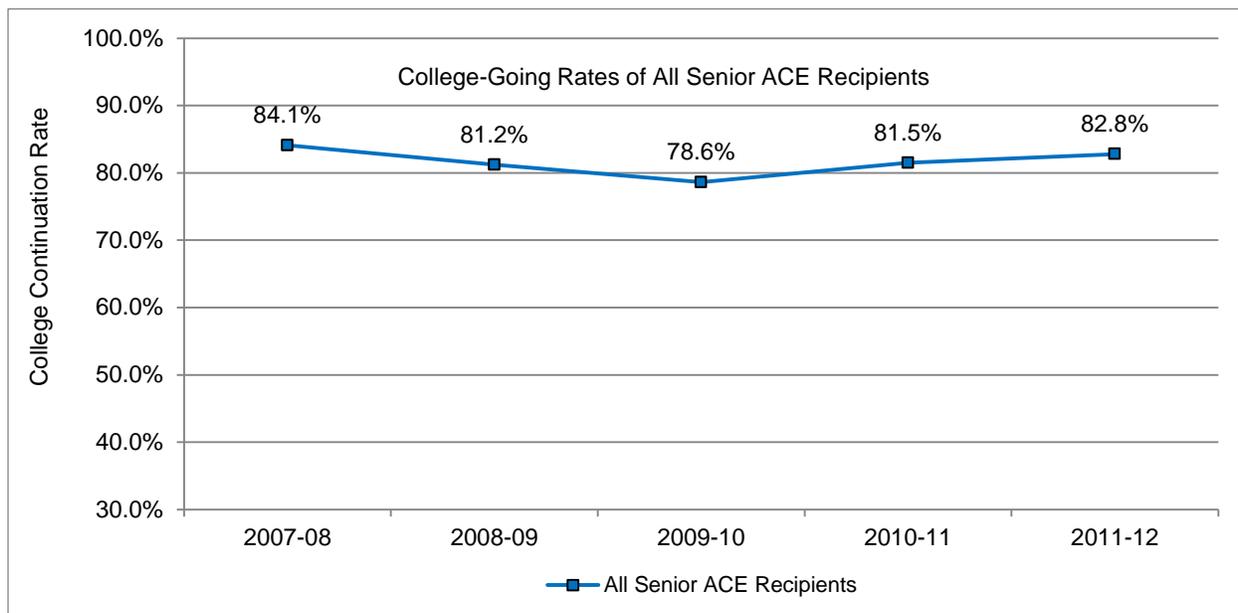
Number of High School Seniors Who Received Access College Early (ACE) Scholarships by Type of School Attended: 2007–2008 through 2011–2012



Note. In 2009–2010, 2010–2011, and 2011–2012, there was one *additional* senior who was home-schooled and received an ACE scholarship. Data source: Nebraska ACE Scholarship Program records, Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education.

Figure 1.5.12

College Continuation Rates for High School Seniors Who Received Access College Early (ACE) Scholarships 2007–2008 through 2011–2012



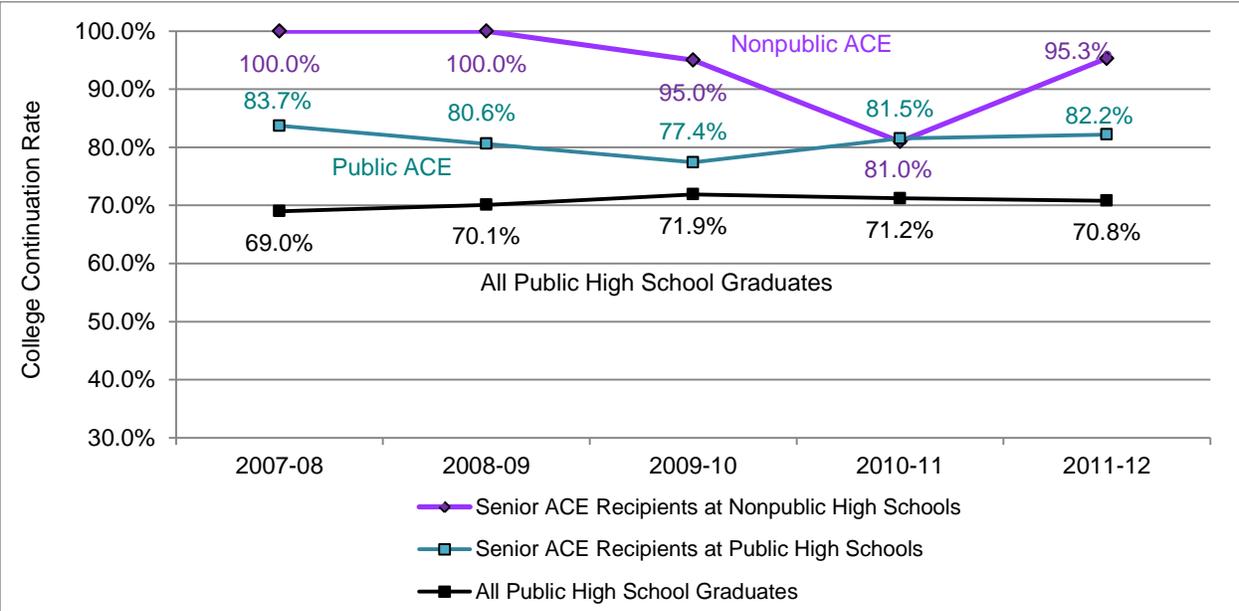
Note. Home-schooled ACE scholarship recipients are not included in the calculation of the rates shown in this chart. Data source: Nebraska ACE Scholarship Program records maintained by Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education and enrollment records from the National Student Clearinghouse, July 21, 2009 (for enrollments as of May 31, 2009), April 20, 2010, March 25, 2011, March 26, 2012, and August 2, 2013.

College Continuation Rates by School Type

- As shown in [Figure 1.5.13](#), the college-going rate for ACE scholarship recipients at *nonpublic* (private) high schools decreased from 100.0% of the graduates in 2007–2008 and 2008–2009 to 81.0% of those in the class of 2010–2011. Interestingly, the college-going rate for this cohort increased to 95.3% for the class of 2011–2012. While the college-going rate for ACE scholarship recipients at nonpublic high schools appears to have dramatically decreased in 2010–2011, it is important to remember this cohort has historically consisted of only five to 43 students per year. As a result, the decrease of the college-going rate from 95.0% for the 2009–2010 graduates to 81.0% for the graduates in 2010–2011 represents a decrease of only six students who continued on to college.
- Also illustrated in [Figure 1.5.13](#), the college-going rate for ACE scholarship recipients at Nebraska’s *public* high schools decreased from 83.7% among the seniors who received scholarships in 2007–2008 to 77.4% for the class of 2009–2010. However, the college-going rate increased to 81.5% for 2010–2011 recipients and 82.2% for 2011–2012 recipients.
- [Figure 1.5.13](#) also shows that college continuation rates of the *public* high school recipients of ACE scholarships have consistently been significantly higher than the statewide college continuation rates for all graduates of Nebraska’s public high schools.

See [Part 1](#) of [Tables A8.4.a](#), [A8.4.b](#), [A8.4.c](#), [A8.4.d](#), and [A8.4.e](#) in [Appendix 8](#) for supporting data.

Figure 1.5.13
College Continuation Rates for High School Seniors
Who Received Access College Early (ACE) Scholarships
by Type of School Attended: 2007–2008 through 2011–2012



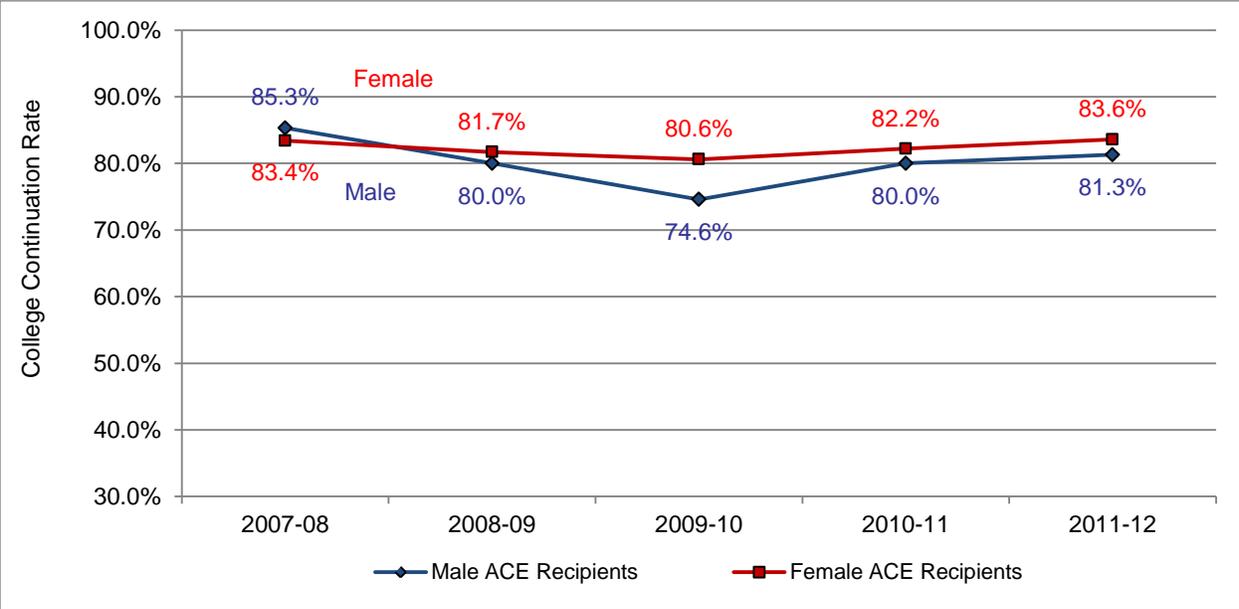
Note. The rates for home-schooled ACE scholarship recipients are not included in this comparison. Data source: Nebraska ACE Scholarship Program records maintained by Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education and enrollment records from the Nebraska Department of Education and the National Student Clearinghouse, April 7, 2009, April 20, 2010, April 28, 2011, April 24, 2012, and August 2, 2013.

College Continuation Rates by Gender

- For a number of years, the college-going rates of male high school graduates have been lower than the rates of their female classmates. However, as shown in Figure 1.5.14, the college continuation rate for male ACE scholarship recipients in 2007–2008 was 85.3%, compared to a slightly lower rate of 83.4% for the female recipients that year.
- The college-going rates for males and females in the class of 2008–2009 were lower than the previous year, decreasing to 81.7% of the female ACE scholarship recipients, and to 80.0% of the males, going to college.
- Among the 2009–2010 ACE scholarship recipients, 80.6% of the females continued on to college, compared to 74.6% of the males, thereby widening the gap between the males and females from 1.7 percentage points for the class of 2008–2009 to 6.0 percentage points for the ACE scholarship recipients who graduated from high school in 2009–2010.
- Among the seniors who received ACE scholarships in 2010–2011, the gap between the college-going rate of males and females narrowed to 2.2 percentage points as a result of the rate for females increasing to 82.2% and the rate for males increasing to 80.0%.
- Among the 2011–2012 seniors who received ACE scholarships, college-going rates increased slightly for both males (81.3%) and females (83.6%).

See Part 2 of Tables A8.4.a, A8.4.b, A8.4.c, A8.4.d, and A8.4.e in Appendix 8 for supporting data.

Figure 1.5.14
College Continuation Rates for High School Seniors
Who Received Access College Early (ACE) Scholarships
by Gender: 2007–2008 through 2011–2012



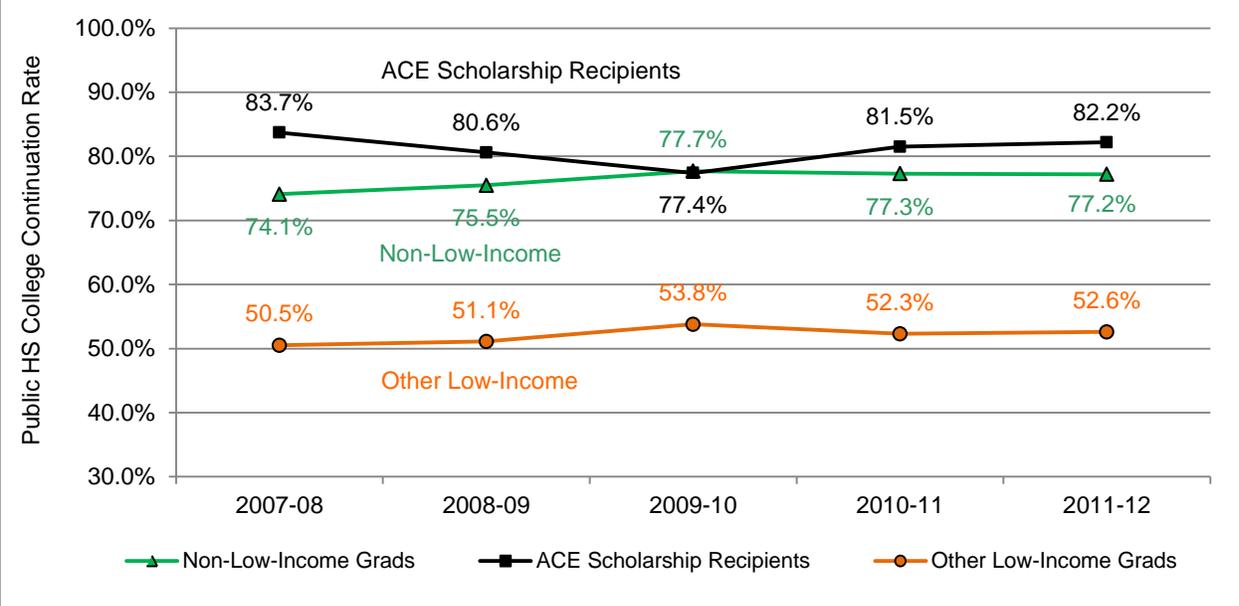
Note. Home-schooled ACE scholarship recipients are included in the calculation of the rates shown in this chart. Data source: Nebraska ACE Scholarship Program records maintained by Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education and enrollment records from the National Student Clearinghouse, July 21, 2009 (for enrollments as of May 31, 2009), April 20, 2010, March 25, 2011, March 26, 2012, and August 2, 2013.

College Continuation Rates by Household Income

- As shown in [Figure 1.5.15](#), college continuation rates of the ACE scholarship recipients have been higher than, or about equal to, the college-going rates for non-low-income graduates of the state’s public high schools. In effect, these scholarships have enabled low-income public high school graduates to continue on to college at rates that are higher than, or at least equal to, the college-going rates for their non-low-income classmates.³⁰
- College continuation rates for ACE scholarship recipients were significantly higher than the college-going rates for other low-income students who graduated from Nebraska’s public high schools between 2007–2008 and 2011–2012.
- Specifically, 82.2% of the 2011–2012 public high school seniors who received ACE scholarships continued on to college, compared to 77.2% of their classmates from non-low-income households and 52.6% of the other low-income public high school students who graduated the same year.

See [Part 3](#) of [Tables A8.4.a](#), [A8.4.b](#), [A8.4.c](#), [A8.4.d](#), and [A8.4.e](#) in [Appendix 8](#) for supporting data.

Figure 1.5.15
College Continuation Rates for Public High School Seniors Who Received Access Early (ACE) Scholarships and Other Graduates of Nebraska Public High Schools by Student Income Status: 2007–2008 through 2011–2012



Data source: Nebraska ACE Scholarship Program records maintained by Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education and enrollment records from the Nebraska Department of Education and the National Student Clearinghouse, April 7, 2009, April 20, 2010, April 28, 2011, April 24, 2012, and August 2, 2013.

³⁰ To calculate the college continuation rates for other low-income graduates, the recipients of ACE scholarships were assumed to be included among the male and female low-income graduates reported by the Nebraska Department of Education to the Coordinating Commission. The numbers of other low income graduates were determined by subtracting the numbers of male and female ACE scholarship recipients from the total numbers of male and female low income graduates reported by the Nebraska Department of Education.

College Continuation Rates by Gender and Household Income

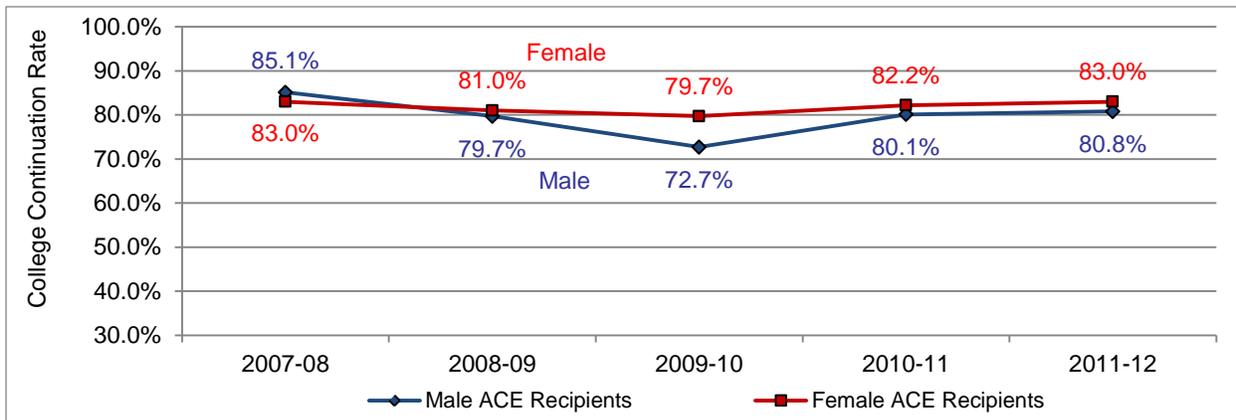
- Females accounted for about seven out of ten public high school seniors who received ACE scholarships between 2007–2008 and 2011–2012.
- In comparison, females accounted for about half of the low-income and non-low-income students who graduated from Nebraska’s public high schools between 2007–2008 and 2011–2012.
- Even though males accounted for about half of all the students who graduated from Nebraska’s high schools between 2007–2008 and 2011–2012, fewer males than females continued on to college after high school graduation.
- The three charts constituting [Figure 1.5.16](#) directly compare the college continuation rates of the male and female students within each of the three sub-groups of seniors who graduated from Nebraska’s public high schools between 2007–2008 and 2011–2012.
- As shown in [Part A](#) of [Figure 1.5.16](#), the college continuation rates for the male recipients of ACE scholarships were similar to the college-going rates for females who received scholarships in 2007–2008, 2008–2009, 2010–2011, and 2011–2012.
- As evidenced in [Part B](#) of [Figure 1.5.16](#), the college-going rate for other low-income females in the class of 2007–2008 was 53.3%, or 10.3 percentage points higher than the 43.0% college-going rate for other low-income males. For the class of 2011–2012, the gap between males and females from other low-income households was 9.5 percentage points, with 57.4% of the females going on to college, compared to 47.9% of the males.
- As shown in [Part C](#) of [Figure 1.5.16](#), the college-going rates for female graduates from non-low-income households were 6.4 to 10.3 percentage points higher than the college continuation rates for non-low-income males for the classes of 2007–2008 through 2011–2012. Of the non-low-income graduates from the class of 2011–2012, 82.4% of the females continued to college, compared to 72.1% of the males.
- College-going rates for both male and female ACE scholarship recipients from 2007–2008 to 2011–2012 were significantly higher than the comparable college-going rates for male and female graduates from other low-income households.
- Male and female ACE scholarship recipients have had higher college-going rates than their male and female classmates from non-low-income households, with the exception of the ACE scholarship recipients in 2009–2010. In the case of the 2009–2010 graduates, the college continuation rates for male and female recipients of ACE scholarships were 1.6 percentage points lower than the comparable college-going rates for male and female graduates from non-low-income households.
- *There is strong evidence that the ACE scholarship program has enabled male and female low-income students to continue on to college at rates that are higher than, or close to, the college-going rates of their non-low-income classmates.* However, the consistent gap between the college-going rates of male and female graduates, regardless of scholarship availability or household income, suggests other factors need to be identified and addressed to increase the college-going rates of the young men who graduate from Nebraska’s public high schools.

See [Parts 2 and 3](#) of [Tables A8.4.a](#), [A8.4.b](#), [A8.4.c](#), [A8.4.d](#), and [A8.4.e](#) in [Appendix 8](#) for supporting data.

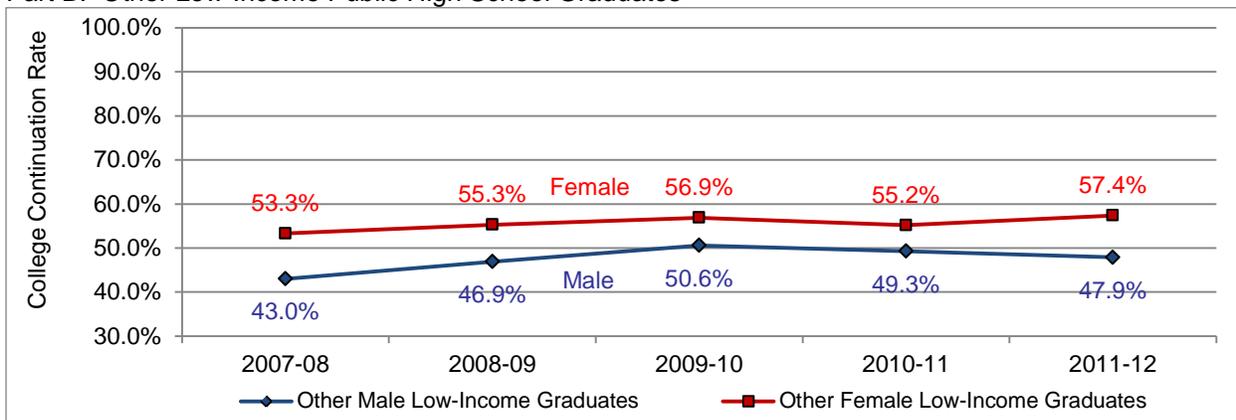
Figure 1.5.16

College Continuation Rates for Public High School Seniors Who Received Access College Early (ACE) Scholarships and Other Graduates of Nebraska Public High Schools by Student Income Status and Gender: 2007–2008 through 2011–2012

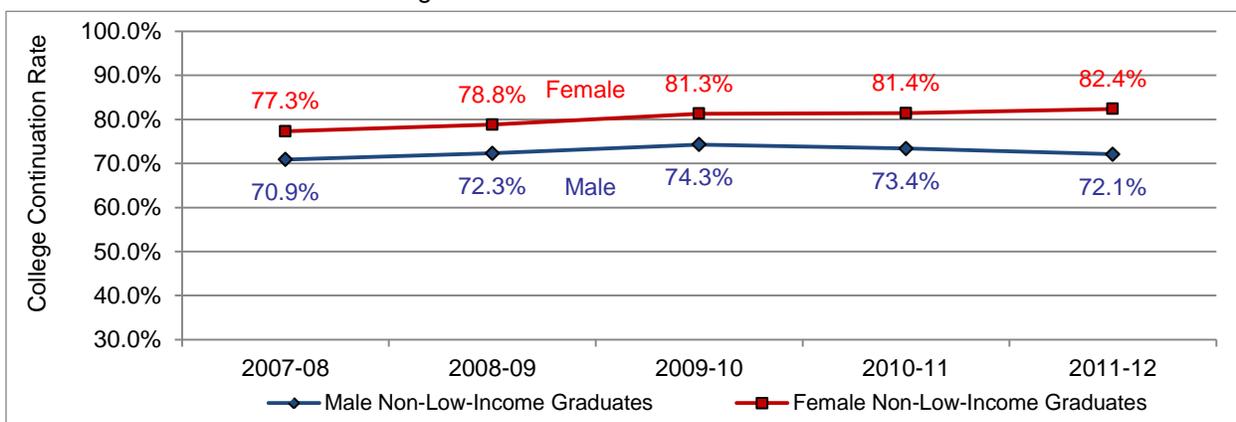
Part A: Low-Income Recipients of ACE Scholarships at Public High Schools



Part B: Other Low-Income Public High School Graduates



Part C: Non-Low-Income Public High School Graduates



Data source: Nebraska ACE Scholarship Program records maintained by Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education and enrollment records from the Nebraska Department of Education and the National Student Clearinghouse, April 7, 2009, April 20, 2010, April 28, 2011, April 24, 2012, and August 2, 2013.

The ACE Plus Scholarship Program

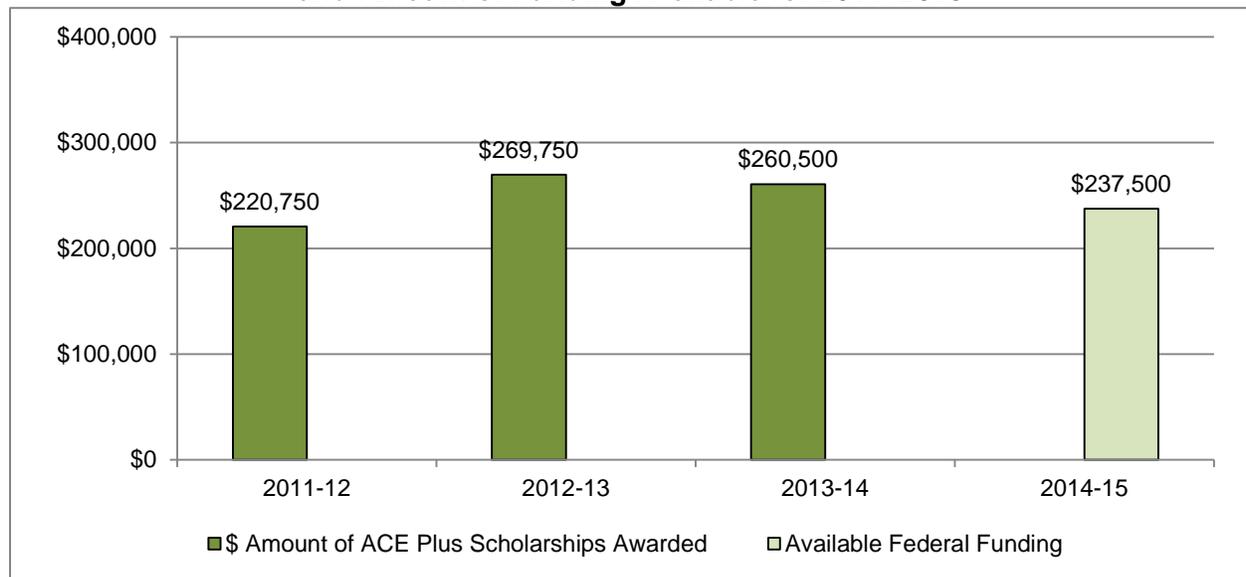
The ACE Plus scholarship program was initiated by the Commission in 2011–2012 to provide assistance to first- and second-year college students who were Access College Early (ACE) scholarship recipients prior to graduating from high school. A student does not have to receive an ACE Plus scholarship for their first year of college in order to qualify for a scholarship for their second year in college. However, to qualify for an ACE Plus scholarship, a student must have taken at least one college course while in high school that was funded by the ACE scholarship program and be enrolled full time in college for a full academic year. In addition, they must have earned at least a 2.0 GPA in ACE courses while in high school and maintain at least a 2.0 GPA during their first year of college in order to qualify for a second-year scholarship.

ACE Plus Funding

- The ACE Plus scholarship was initially funded with \$223,000 of a federal College Access Challenge Grant (CACG). Of the \$223,000, a total of \$220,750 was awarded in scholarships for the 2011–2012 academic year.
- For 2013–2014, \$260,500 in federal CACG funding was awarded for ACE Plus scholarships. As shown in [Figure 1.5.17](#), the ACE Plus budget for 2014–2015 is \$237,500, again funded through CACG.
- The first awards of ACE Plus scholarships were made in July and August 2011 for the 2011–2012 academic year. Awards for first-year college students were for \$500, while second-year students received awards of \$1,250. For 2012–2013 and 2013–2014, awards for first-year college students were \$500, but the scholarship for second-year students was reduced to \$1,000 so that ACE Plus scholarships could be awarded to more students.

Figure 1.5.17

Amount Awarded for ACE Plus Scholarships for 2011–2012 through 2013–2014 and Amount of Funding Available for 2014–2015

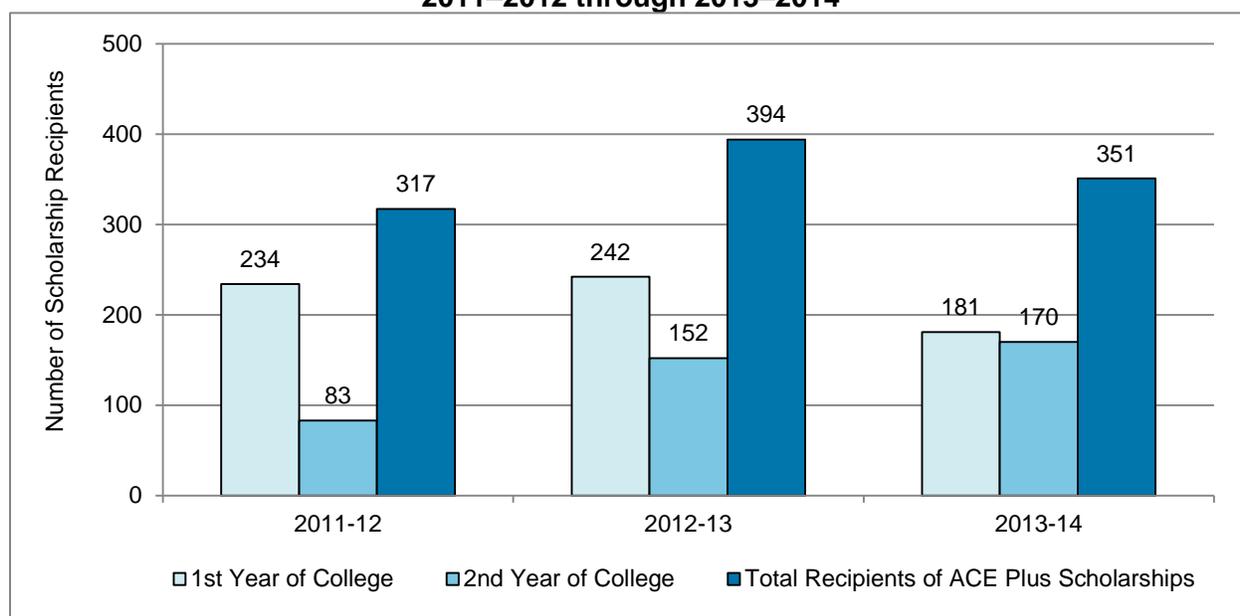


Data source: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, November 2013.

ACE Plus by Year in College

- As shown in [Figure 1.5.18](#), a total of 317 ACE Plus scholarships were awarded for the 2011–2012 academic year. Of the 317 scholarships awarded, 234 (73.8%) went to first-year students and 83 (26.2%) were awarded to second-year students.
- Of the 351 scholarships awarded for 2013–2014, 181 (51.6%) were awarded to first-year students, while second-year students received 170 (48.4%) of ACE Plus scholarships.

Figure 1.5.18
Recipients of ACE Plus Scholarships by Year in College
2011–2012 through 2013–2014



Data source: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, November 2013.

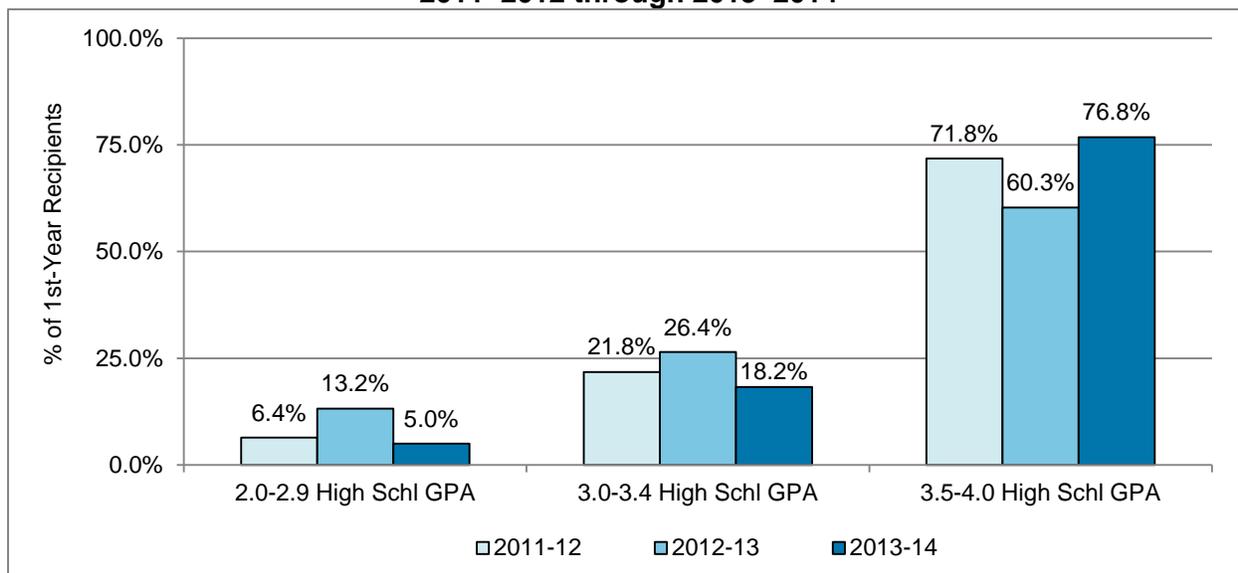
ACE Plus by Student GPA

- The academic success of the students who received ACE Plus scholarships is illustrated in [Figure 1.5.19](#) and [Figure 1.5.20](#).
- As shown in [Figure 1.5.19](#), of the students who received ACE Plus scholarships for their first year of college, more than 85% reported at the time of their ACE Plus application they had a high school grade-point average (GPA) of 3.0 or higher, and at least 60% reported a GPA between 3.5 and 4.0.³¹
- As shown in [Figure 1.5.20](#), of the students who received ACE Plus scholarships for their second year of college, 80% or more finished their first year in college with a GPA of 3.0 or higher. Roughly 50% or more earned first year GPAs in the range of 3.5 to 4.0.

³¹ High school GPA was self-reported by the student at the time of his/her ACE Plus application. High school GPAs greater than 4.0 were rounded to 4.0.

Figure 1.5.19

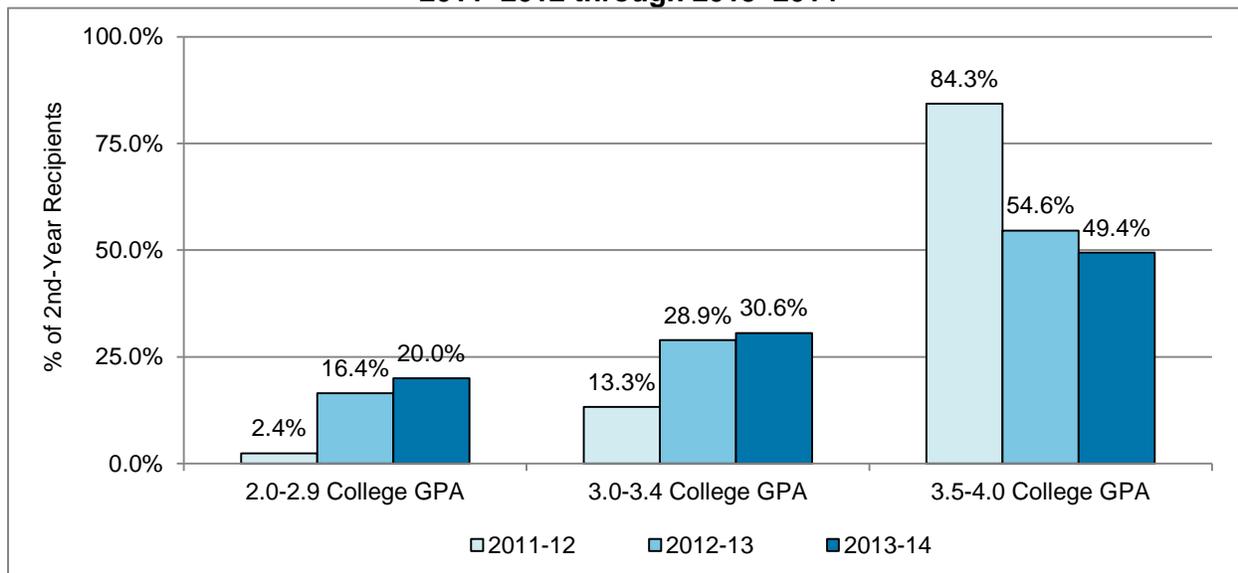
**High School Grade-Point Average (GPA) of Students Who Received ACE Plus Scholarships for Their First Year of College
2011–2012 through 2013–2014**



Note. High school GPA was self-reported by the student at the time of his/her ACE Plus application. High school GPAs greater than 4.0 were rounded to 4.0. See Table A8.5 in Appendix 8 for supporting data. Data source: Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, November 2013.

Figure 1.5.20

**Freshman Year (College) Grade-Point Average (GPA) of Students Who Received ACE Plus Scholarships for Their Second Year of College
2011–2012 through 2013–2014**



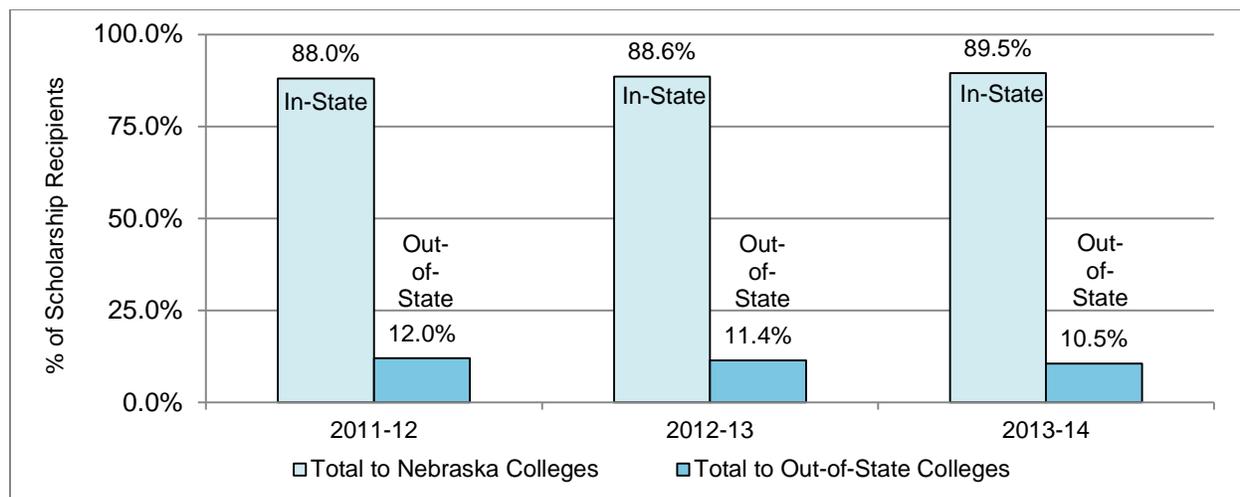
Note. See Table A8.5 in Appendix 8 for supporting data. Data source: Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, November 2013.

ACE Plus by In-State and Out-of-State and by Sector within Nebraska

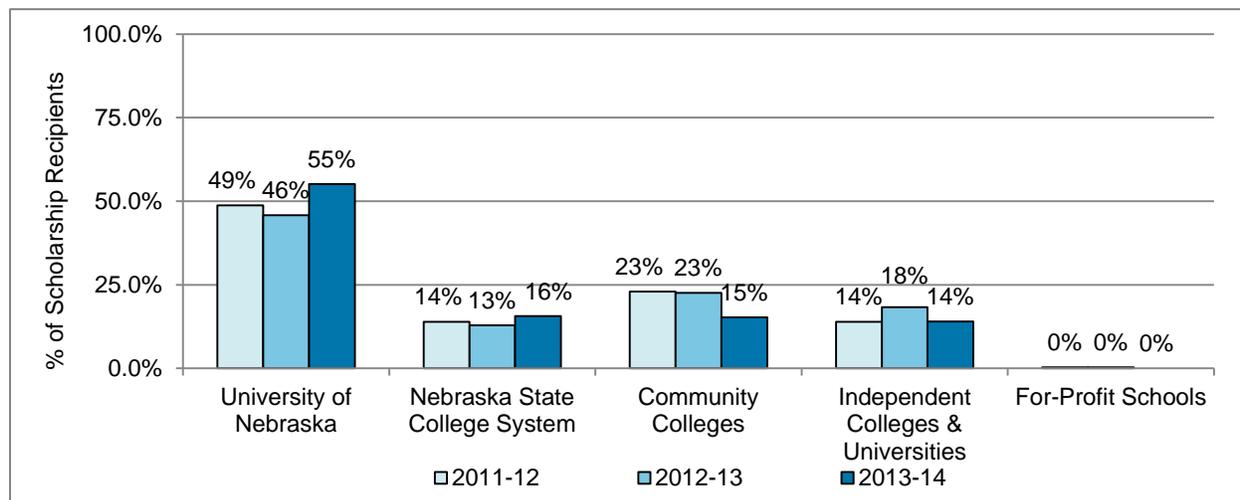
- As shown in [Figure 1.5.21](#), 89.5% of the ACE Plus scholarship recipients went to college in Nebraska in 2013–2014, while 10.5% attended out-of-state schools. (The federal funds that support this program cannot be restricted to students attending in-state institutions.)
- In 2013–2014, of the 314 ACE Plus recipients who attended Nebraska colleges, 55% attended institutions constituting the University of Nebraska, 16% enrolled at Nebraska’s state colleges, 15% attended Nebraska’s community colleges, 14% went to independent (not-for-profit) schools and less than 1% attended for-profit/career schools.

Figure 1.5.21
ACE Plus Scholarship Recipients Who Attended
Nebraska and Out-of-State Institutions
2011–2012 through 2013–2014

Part A: Percentages Who Attended In-State and Out-of-State Colleges



Part B: Percentages Who Attended Nebraska Colleges by Sector



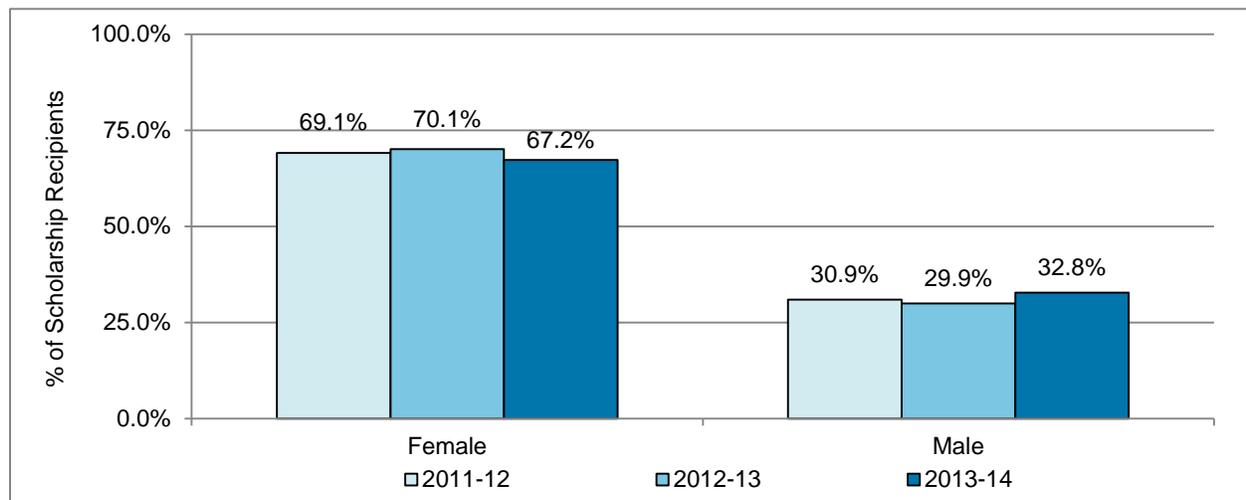
Note. See [Table A8.5](#) in [Appendix 8](#) for supporting data. Data source: Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, November 2013.

ACE Plus by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

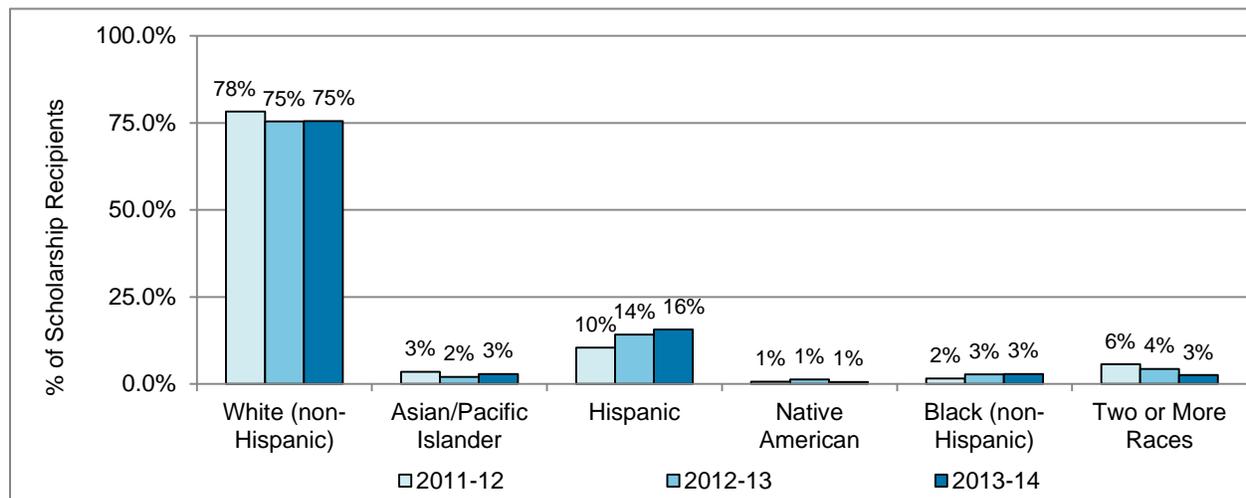
- As shown in [Figure 1.5.22](#), 67.2% of the 2013–2014 ACE Plus scholarships were awarded to females.
- As previously mentioned in Section 1.4 of this report and illustrated in [Figure 1.4.3](#), 82.0% of the first-time freshmen enrolled at Nebraska postsecondary institutions were white non-Hispanics, while the remaining 18% of first-time freshmen were minority students. In comparison, as shown in [Figure 1.5.22](#), 75% of the ACE Plus scholarships were awarded to white non-Hispanics in 2013–2014, while the remaining 25% of the ACE Plus scholarships were awarded to minorities or students of two or more races.

Figure 1.5.22
ACE Plus Scholarship Recipients by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
2011–2012 through 2013–2014

Part A: By Gender



Part B: By Race/Ethnicity



Note. See [Table A8.5](#) in [Appendix 8](#) for supporting data. Data source: Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, November 2013.

Section 2

Increasing College Retention and Graduation Rates

Priority 2. Increasing the percentage of students who enroll and successfully complete a degree.

The second priority recommended by the 2003 LR 174 Task Force is to increase the percentage of students who enroll and successfully persist through degree completion. To achieve this goal, the LR 174 Task Force concluded that Nebraska's postsecondary education system must (1) decrease the percentage of students who fail to persist beyond their first year(s) of enrollment, (2) increase the percentage of students who complete associate degrees within three years and baccalaureate degrees within six years, and (3) expand upon and strengthen existing associate degree to baccalaureate degree transfer programs.

To monitor the extent to which the first and second strategic objectives are being achieved, this section focuses primarily on freshmen retention rates and college graduation rates that are based on data collected through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) in the U.S. Department of Education. Beginning with the 2013 edition of this report, the Coordinating Commission also analyzes the transfer rates based on IPEDS data for Nebraska's six community colleges.

The NCES is the best available source of data for monitoring the retention and graduation rates of institutions on an annual basis and over time, either by institution or by sector. However, the retention and graduation rates that are reported to the NCES or calculated using data collected through IPEDS are for first-time freshmen who continue their studies at the same institution where they started college. This type of student represents a decreasing percentage of postsecondary students. Consequently, a statewide analysis of retention and graduation rates based on NCES-IPEDS data does not provide any information about the persistence or graduation rates of a significant number of Nebraska college students who transfer to other institutions to continue their studies, including students who start college in the academic transfer programs offered by Nebraska's community colleges and then transfer to four-year schools to earn bachelor's degrees.

Freshmen retention rates based on IPEDS data are reported for full-time and part-time students. Graduation and transfer rates that are available through IPEDS are based on the same cohort of full-time, first-time freshmen. No information about the graduation rates or transfers of part-time students can be obtained using IPEDS data.

A transfer rate is the percentage of students in a school's full-time, first-time freshmen cohort who transfer to other institutions. However, IPEDS data are not available to determine if transfer students persist in their studies and graduate from the institutions to which they transfer.

Another limitation of the currently available transfer data is that not all institutions are required to report the number of full-time, first-time freshmen who transfer to other schools. As a result, it is impossible to compute a statewide transfer rate that is comparable to Nebraska's statewide graduation rate.

Beginning with the 2010–2011 academic year, all six of Nebraska's community colleges have reported the number of students in their full-time, first-time freshmen cohorts who

transferred to other schools. Resulting transfer rates for these schools are reported at the end of Section 2.2 on college graduation and transfer rates based on IPEDS data.

To overcome the limitations of the data available from the NCES and directly address the third strategic objective recommended by the 2003 LR 174 Task Force, the University of Nebraska, the Nebraska State College System, Nebraska's community colleges, and Commission staff conducted an extensive research project in 2006 using data obtained through the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC). Based on the 2006 NSC Research Project, about 11% of full-time freshmen and 14% of part-time freshmen at Nebraska's public institutions transferred to other schools. At least 10% of full-time freshmen who enrolled in bachelor's degree programs at the University of Nebraska or state colleges earned bachelor's degrees after transferring to other institutions. The study also found that about 19% of students initially enrolled in academic transfer programs completed a bachelor's degree within six years, while about 16% completed the academic transfer program but did not transfer to a four-year institution. About 4.4% of students in academic transfer programs earned degrees/certificates at other institutions.

A full report of the 2006 NSC Research Project is in Section 2 of the *2007 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report*, which is available on the Coordinating Commission's website: www.ccpe.state.ne.us. Until this type of research is replicated in Nebraska, this progress report will continue to provide policy-makers with an annual analysis of retention, graduation and transfer rates based on NCES-IPEDS data.

In addition to reporting the latest available retention, graduation, and transfer rates based on NCES-IPEDS data, this section of the progress report includes information about graduation and persistence rates obtained from a 2013 report of research conducted by the National Student Clearinghouse Research Center. Using Clearinghouse data, six-year student outcomes based on a national cohort of degree-seeking, first-time freshmen were analyzed by state as well as for the United States as a whole. As a result, it provides additional information about the graduation and persistence rates of students who have started college at two-year colleges, four-year public institutions, and four-year private nonprofit institutions in Nebraska.

The recent study conducted by the National Student Clearinghouse Research Center is not without limitations. However, this study encompasses part-time students as well as full-time students, and it includes students who transferred to other institutions before completing their programs of study. Including these students overcomes important limitations of the analyses that are based only on NCES-IPEDS data. In overcoming these limitations, the research conducted by the Clearinghouse provides previously unavailable information about graduation and persistence rates. Consequently, this information, presented in Section 2.3, should be of interest to public policy makers and administrators of postsecondary institutions in Nebraska.

2.1 Freshmen Retention Rates (Based on IPEDS Data)

Decrease the percentage of students who fail to persist beyond their first year(s) of enrollment.

The following analysis of freshmen retention rates is based on data reported by Nebraska institutions to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), beginning in fall 2004. The NCES generally defines a retention rate as the percentage of the first-time freshmen who enrolled at an institution during the fall semester (or quarter) or the preceding summer of a given academic year and were enrolled at the same institution during the fall semester (or quarter) one year later. Separate retention rates are reported by institutions for their full-time and part-time students.

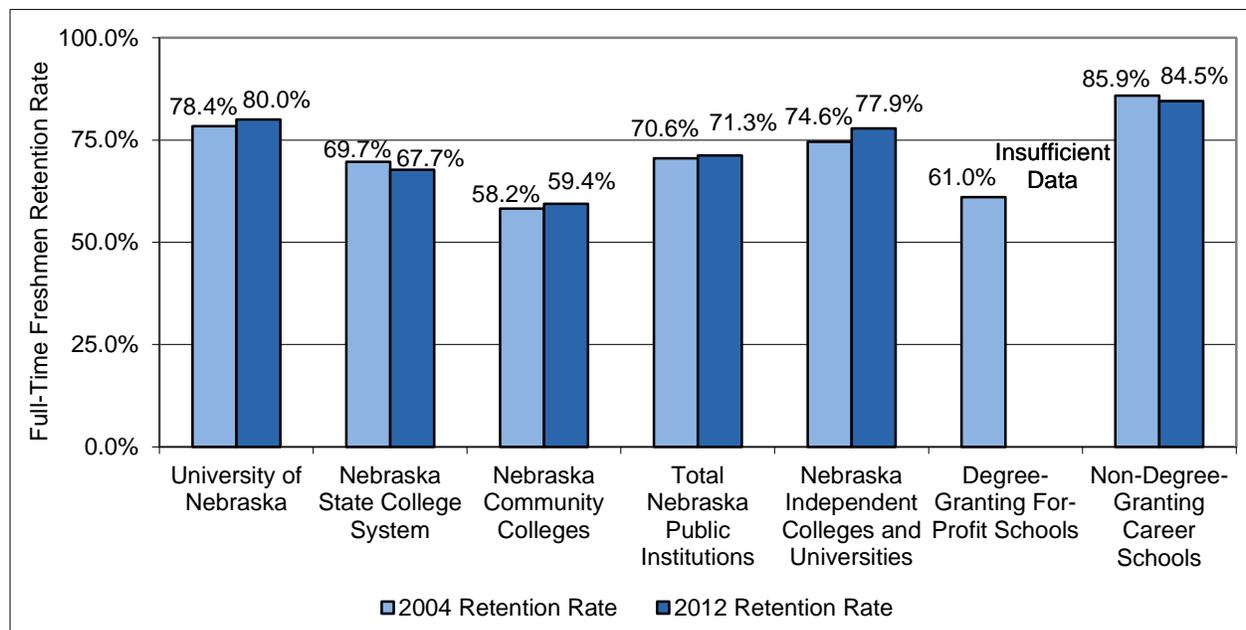
The latest available data to compare to fall 2004 freshmen retention rates are for fall 2012. Retention rates for fall 2013 will not be available until mid-2014 and will be reported in the *2015 Progress Report*. Note that necessary data adjustments for Southeast Community College resulted in community college sector and statewide retention rates for fall 2004 that are different than those published prior to the *2012 Progress Report*.

Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates by Sector and Institution

Figure 2.1.1 shows that full-time freshmen retention rates for the Nebraska State College System and the non-degree-granting career schools were lower in fall 2012 than they were in fall 2004. For the remaining sectors, full-time retention rates were higher in fall 2012 than they were in fall 2004 or data are not sufficient to compute a sector retention rate for fall 2012.

Figure 2.1.1

**Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates
of Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
Fall 2012 Compared to Fall 2004 Baseline**



Note. See Table A9.1 in [Appendix 9](#) for supporting data and detailed footnotes. Data source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), fall 2004 and 2012 surveys.

- The full-time retention rate at the sector level for the University of Nebraska increased 1.6 percentage points, from 78.4% in fall 2004 to 80.0% in fall 2012.
- Between fall 2004 and fall 2012, the overall full-time freshmen retention rate for the Nebraska State College System decreased 2.0 percentage points, from 69.7% in 2004 to 67.7% in 2012.
- Meanwhile, Nebraska's community colleges increased their full-time freshmen retention rate 1.2 percentage points, from 58.2% in 2004 to 59.4% in 2012.
- The overall full-time freshmen retention rate for Nebraska's independent (not-for-profit) colleges and universities increased 3.3 percentage points, from 74.6% to 77.9%, between fall 2004 and fall 2012.
- The overall full-time retention rate for the degree-granting, for-profit schools was 61.0% in fall 2004. Data are insufficient to calculate an equivalent rate for fall 2012 because only three of the 12 schools currently in this sector reported full-time retention rates for fall 2012 that are comparable to the rates reported for fall 2004. These schools and their retention rates for fall 2012 are as follows: Myotherapy Institute (86%), Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University (54%), and Vatterott College-Spring Valley (41%).

Four of the remaining schools in the degree-granting, for-profit category are now four-year institutions that are required to report only retention rates for bachelor's degree-seeking students, even though most, if not all, of their first-time freshmen enroll in programs that are two years or less in length. As a result, the retention rates for students not seeking bachelor's degrees are unavailable for the Kaplan University campuses in Lincoln and Omaha and for ITT Technical Institute in Omaha. However, The Creative Center has reported directly to the Commission that in fall 2011, the school enrolled 44 full-time, first-time freshmen seeking associate degrees and 33 (75%) returned to school in fall 2012.

The remaining five schools in the sector do not enroll first-time freshmen or were not operating in 2004. (See the footnotes for [Table A9.1](#) in [Appendix 9](#) for more details.)

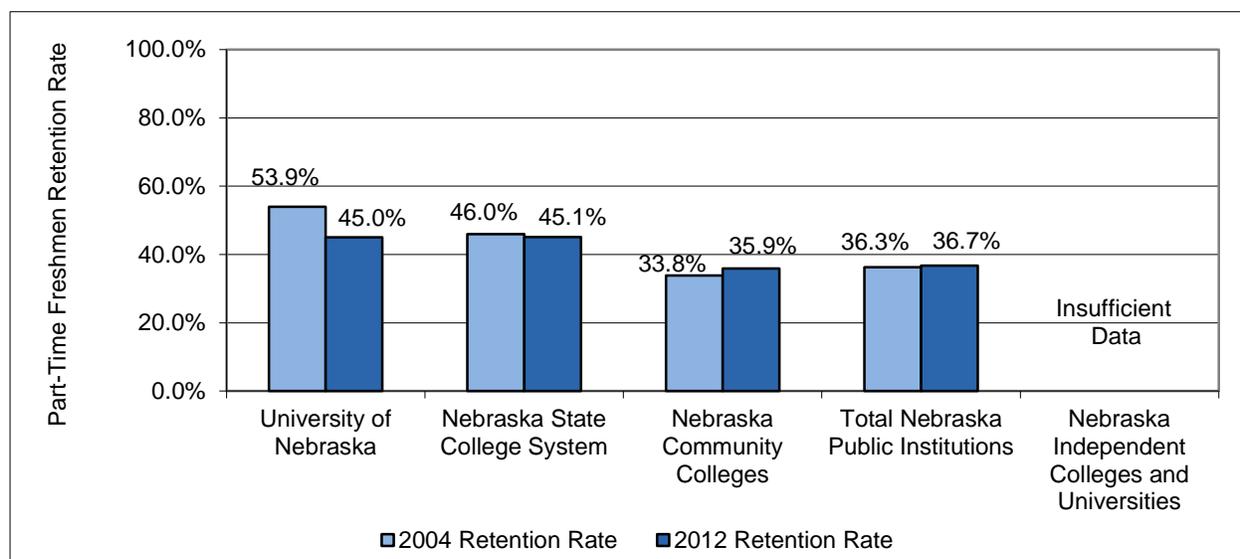
- Sector retention rates decreased for the non-degree-granting career schools that are operated for-profit and focus on hair and skin care training. The retention rate for these institutions decreased 1.4 percentage points, from 85.9% in fall 2004 to 84.5% in fall 2012. This decrease is due primarily to lower full-time retention rates reported by the College of Hair Design, La'James International College, and Xenon International Academy-Omaha. However, the 84.5% retention rate for fall 2012 was not only a significant improvement over fall 2011 (78.5%); it was also the highest sector level full-time retention rate for fall 2012.
- The net effect of these changes in sector rates was that the estimated overall full-time retention rate for the three public sectors increased 0.7 percentage points, from 70.6% in fall 2004 to 71.3% in fall 2012, while the rate for all institutions in Nebraska, excluding the degree-granting, for-profit schools, also increased 0.7 percentage points, from 72.1% in fall 2004 to 72.8% in fall 2012.
- See [Table A9.1](#) in [Appendix 9](#) for data related to the calculated sector and state retention rates for full-time freshmen. See [Table A9.4](#) in [Appendix 9](#) for the full-time retention rates by institution and sector for fall 2004 and fall 2012.

Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates by Sector and Institution

- The University of Nebraska enrolled 174 part-time, first-time freshmen in fall 2003 and 129 in fall 2011. As shown in [Figure 2.1.2](#), the retention rate for freshmen enrolled part-time at the University of Nebraska decreased 8.9 percentage points, from 53.9% for the students returning in fall 2004 to 45.0% for the students returning in fall 2012.³²
- The Nebraska State College System enrolled 62 part-time, first-time freshmen in fall 2003, and 20 in fall 2011. The system’s retention rate decreased from 46.0% in fall 2004 to 45.1% in fall 2012.
- Nebraska’s six community colleges enrolled 1,505 part-time, first-time freshmen in fall 2003 and 1,515 in fall 2011, or 77.7% of the state total (up from 70.1% of the state total in fall 2003). The community colleges’ part-time freshmen retention rate increased from 33.8% in fall 2004 to 35.9% in fall 2012, (down from 47.9% in fall 2010 and 38.1% in fall 2011).
- Due to insufficient data from institutions in the independent and for-profit sectors, an overall part-time retention rate for the state cannot be computed for these sectors. However, it can be estimated that the overall part-time retention rate for the three public sectors—the University of Nebraska, the Nebraska State College System and Nebraska’s community colleges—increased 0.4 percentage points, from 36.3% in fall 2004 to 36.7% in fall 2012.

Figure 2.1.2

**Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates
of Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
Fall 2012 Compared to Fall 2004 Baseline**



Note. See [Table A9.2](#) in [Appendix 9](#) for supporting data and detailed footnotes. Data source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), fall 2004 and 2012 surveys.

³² The Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture (NCTA) reported two part-time, first-time freshmen in fall 2003, but did not report a retention rate for these students in fall 2004. NCTA reported one part-time, first-time freshman student in fall 2011, but did not report a retention rate for this student in fall 2012. Therefore, for purposes of the sector rate calculation, NCTA’s retention rate was assumed to be 0% for 2004 and 2012. Excluding NCTA from the calculation of a total part-time freshmen retention rate for the University of Nebraska results in a retention rate of 54.6% for fall 2004 and 45.3% for fall 2012.

- Retention rates for part-time students in all sectors are much lower than those for full-time students.
- See [Table A9.2](#) in [Appendix 9](#) for data related to the calculated sector rates for part-time freshmen and [Table A9.5](#) in [Appendix 9](#) for part-time retention rates by institution.

Nebraska Freshmen Retention Rates Compared to Those of Other States

The charts in this section show the fall 2010, fall 2011, and fall 2012 overall freshmen retention rates for full-time and part-time freshmen enrolled at Nebraska's [public four-year colleges and universities](#) and Nebraska's [six community colleges](#), compared to the retention rates for other states and the nation. Retention rates for the previous three years are included in the *2014 Progress Report* because some Title IV institutions were inadvertently excluded from both the *2012 Progress Report* and *2013 Progress Report*.

Retention rates reported in [Appendix 9](#) may differ slightly from those reported in [Figure 2.1.3.a](#) through [Figure 2.1.6.c](#). [Appendix 9](#) retention rates are estimates, computed by multiplying the retention rate reported by each institution times the number of first-time freshmen who were enrolled the previous fall. Retention rates shown in [Figure 2.1.3.a](#) through [Figure 2.1.6.c](#) are computed by dividing the reported number of retained students by the adjusted fall cohort for first-time freshmen who were enrolled the previous fall. Please see the [Technical Note](#) in [Table A9.3](#) for further information.

Retention Rates for Public Four-Year Institutions

[Figure 2.1.3.a](#), [Figure 2.1.3.b](#), and [Figure 2.1.3.c](#) reveal that retention rates for full-time freshmen enrolled at Nebraska's public four-year institutions were below the corresponding national averages. The gap between Nebraska's retention rates and national rates was even more pronounced for part-time freshmen enrolled at Nebraska's public four-year institutions (see [Figure 2.1.4.a](#), [Figure 2.1.4.b](#), and [Figure 2.1.4.c](#)).

- As shown in [Figure 2.1.3.c](#), the overall full-time retention rate for Nebraska's public four-year institutions—the University of Nebraska at Kearney, the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, the University of Nebraska at Omaha, and the three institutions in the Nebraska State College System—was 78.2% in fall 2012, compared to a 79.1% retention rate for the nation.
- Since 2005, when national comparisons became available, Nebraska's full-time retention rate for public four-year institutions has decreased 1.2 percentage points.

In 2005, Nebraska had a rate of 79.4%, the [17th highest](#) in the country and 1.7 percentage points higher than the national average of 77.7%.

In 2010, Nebraska's retention rate was 78.9%, the [22nd highest](#) in the country and 0.5 percentage points lower than the national average of 79.4%.

In 2011, Nebraska's retention rate fell to 77.5%, the [25th highest](#) in the country and 1.8 percentage points lower than the national average of 79.3%.

In 2012, Nebraska's retention rate increased to 78.2%, the [23rd highest](#) in the country and 0.9 percentage points lower than the national average of 79.1%

- As shown in [Figure 2.1.4.c](#), the overall part-time retention rate for Nebraska's public four-year institutions was 45.3% in fall 2012, compared to the national average of 49.8%.
- In comparison, previous part-time retention rates for Nebraska's four-year schools were noticeably higher, relative to those of other states.

In 2005, Nebraska's retention rate was 51.9%, the 11th highest in the country and 3.3 percentage points higher than the national rate of 48.6%

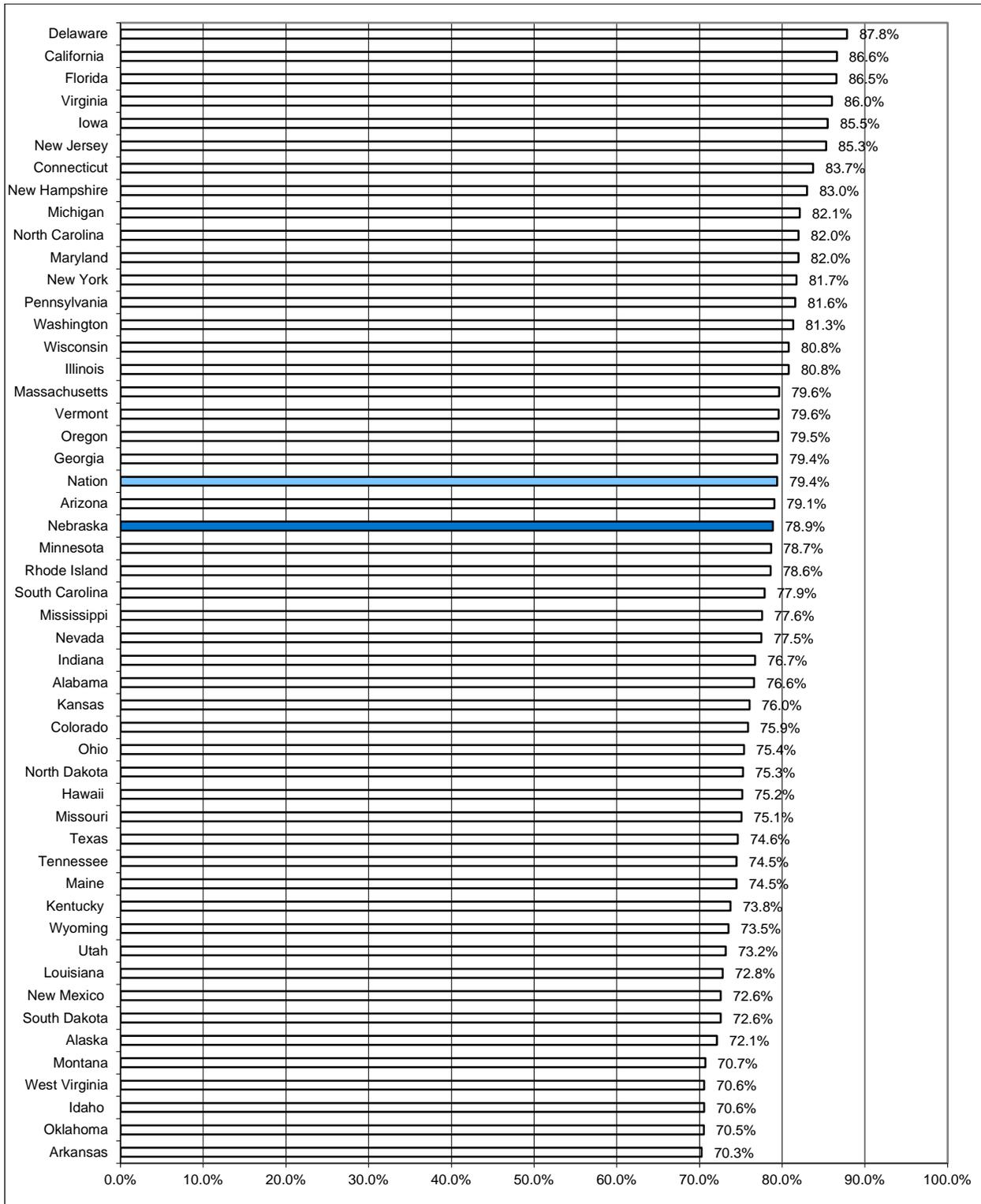
In 2010, Nebraska's retention rate was 47.9%, the 27th highest in the country and 2.1 percentage points lower than the national rate of 50.0%.

By 2011, Nebraska fell to 34th highest in the country with a retention rate of 44.4%, 7.0 percentage points lower than the national rate of 51.4%.

Nebraska remained at 34th highest in the country for 2012 with a retention rate of 45.3%, 4.5 percentage points lower than the national rate of 49.8%.

Figure 2.1.3.a

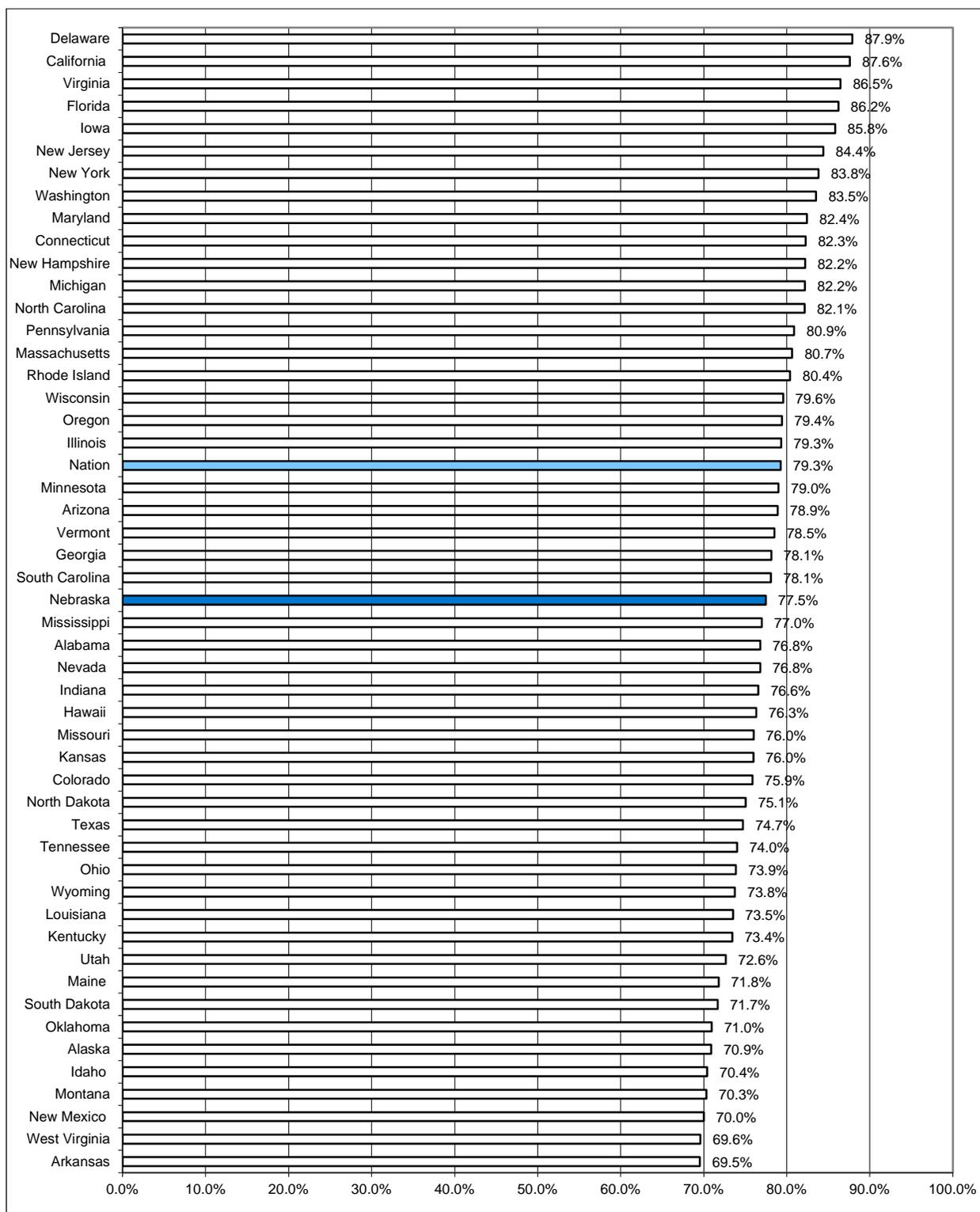
2010 Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates for Four-Year Public Institutions by State



Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2010 survey. Commission analysis of data downloaded using the IPEDS cutting tool, December 5, 2011 (before imputation).

Figure 2.1.3.b

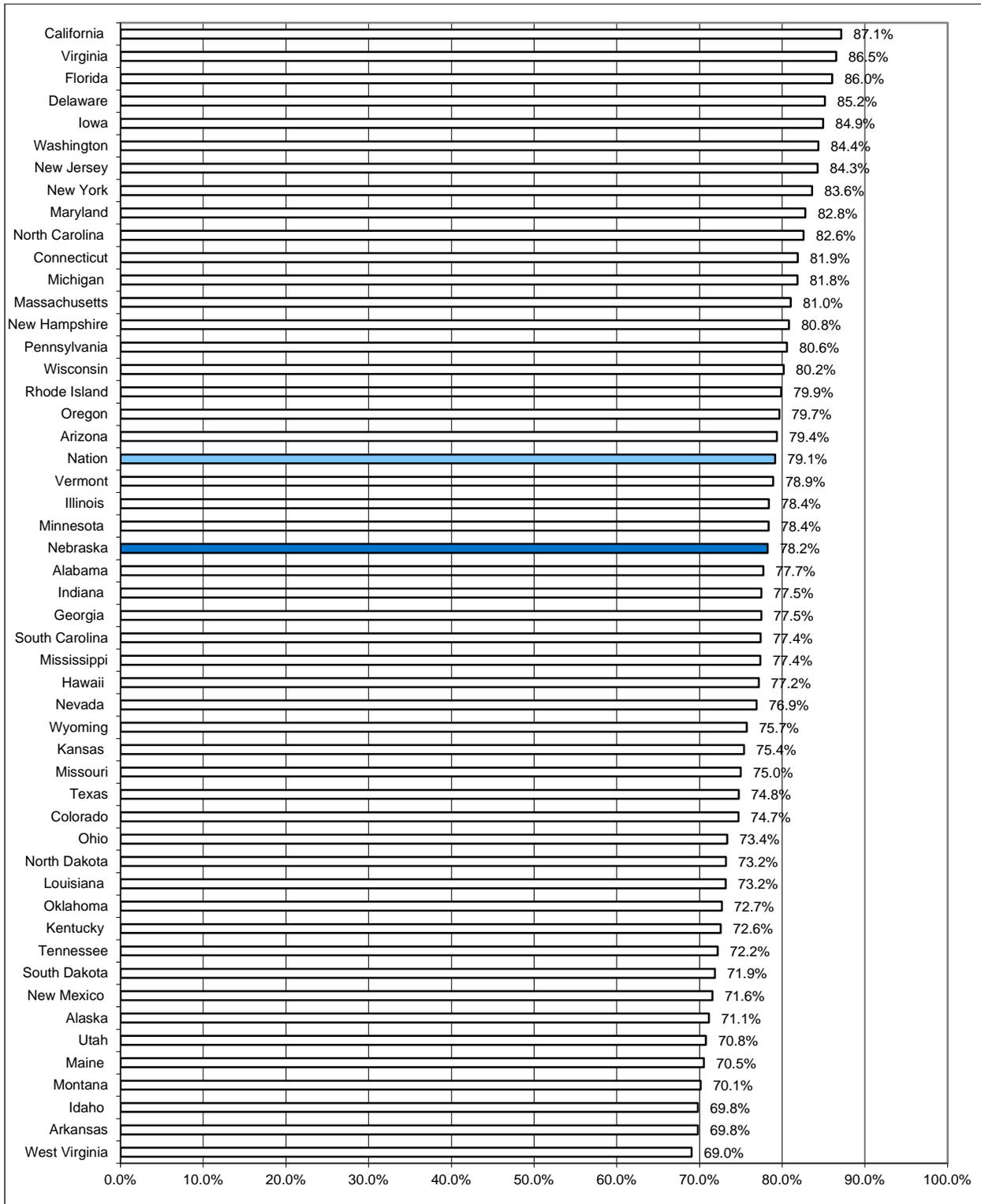
2011 Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates for Four-Year Public Institutions by State



Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2011 survey. Commission analysis of data downloaded using the IPEDS cutting tool, January 11, 2013 (before imputation).

Figure 2.1.3.c

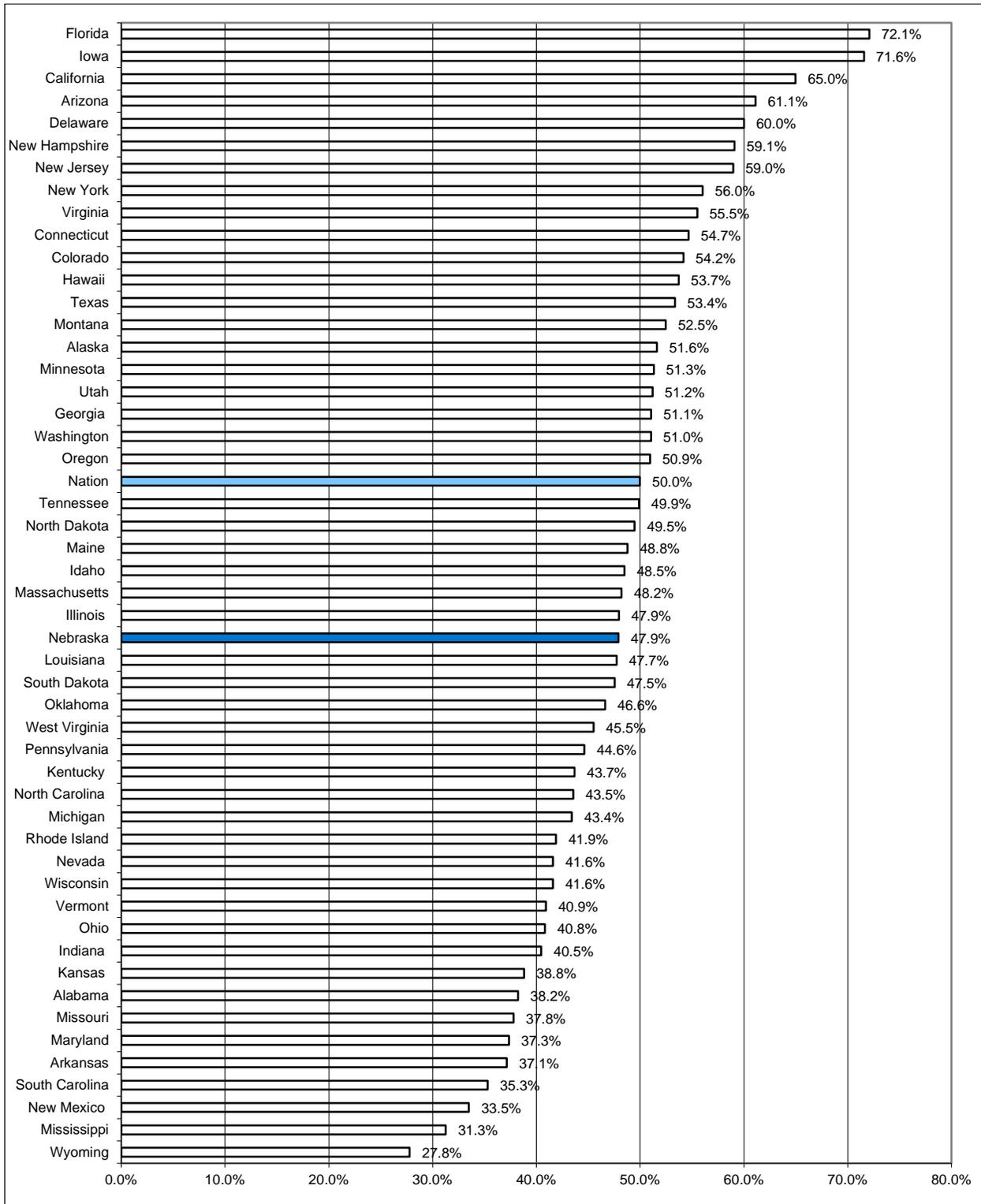
2012 Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates for Four-Year Public Institutions by State



Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012 survey. Commission analysis of data downloaded using the IPEDS cutting tool, January 2, 2014 (before imputation).

Figure 2.1.4.a

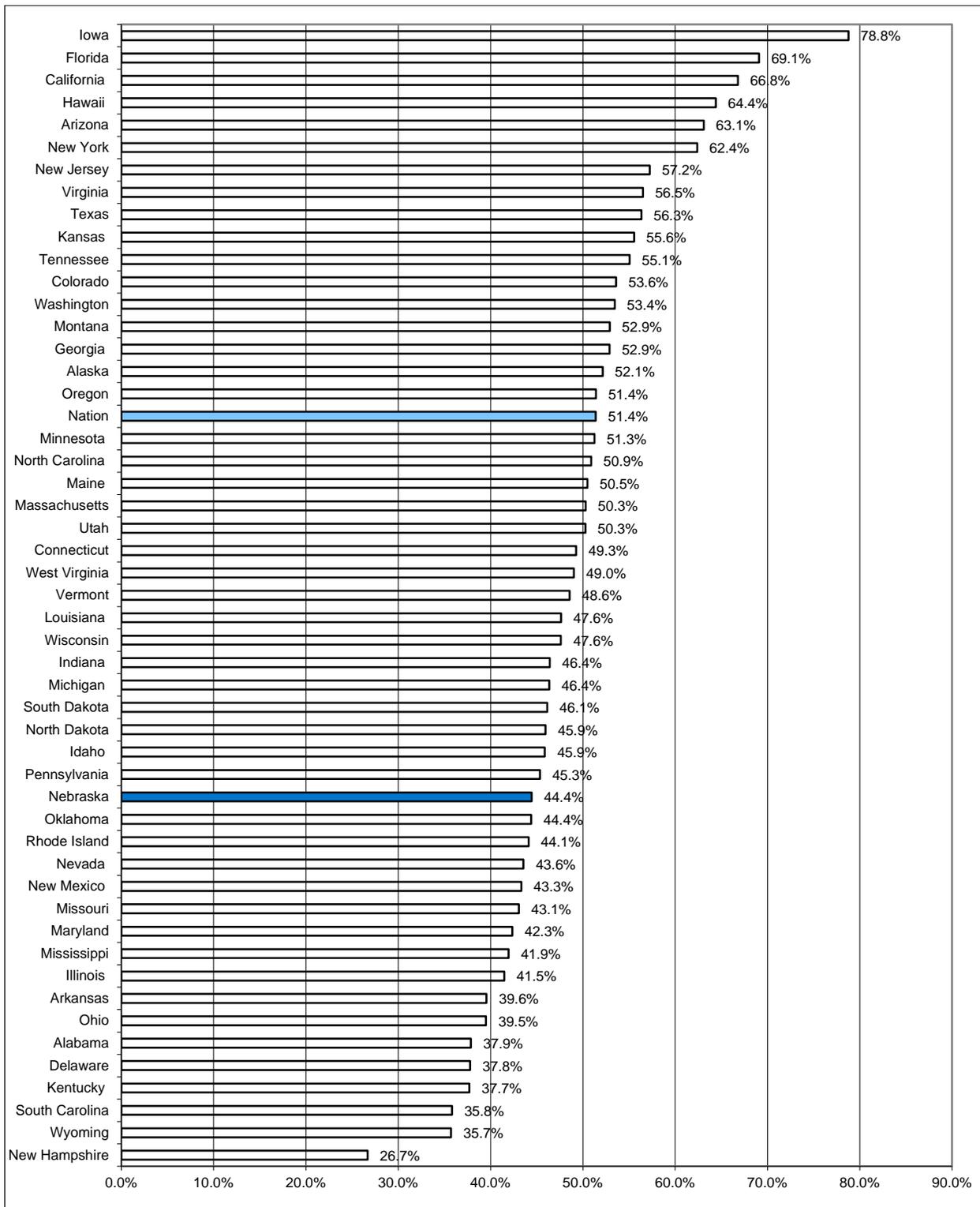
2010 Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates for Four-Year Public Institutions by State



Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2010 survey. Commission analysis of data downloaded using the IPEDS cutting tool, December 5, 2011 (before imputation).

Figure 2.1.4.b

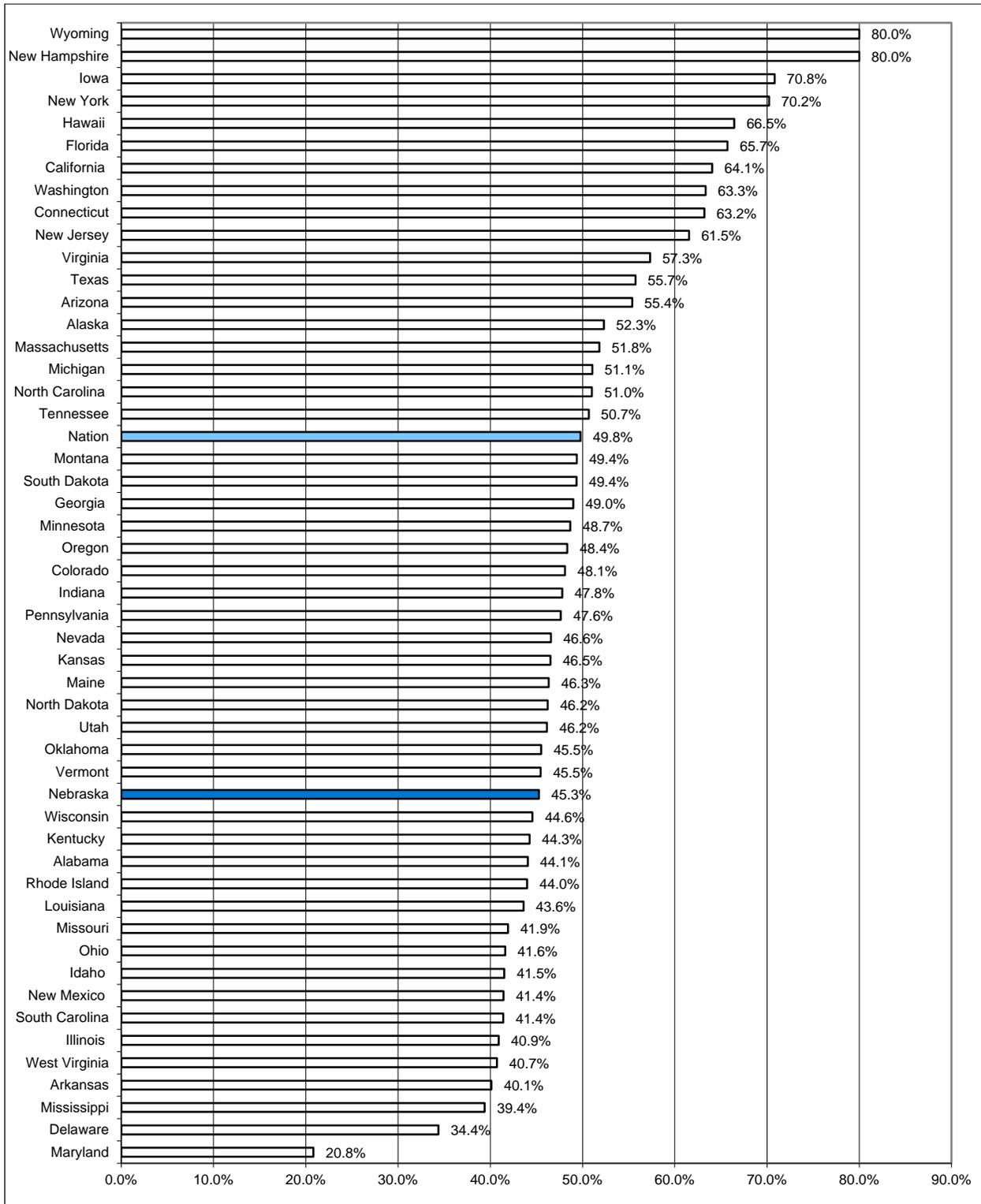
2011 Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates for Four-Year Public Institutions by State



Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2011 survey. Commission analysis of data downloaded using the IPEDS cutting tool, January 11, 2013 (before imputation).

Figure 2.1.4.c

2012 Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates for Four-Year Public Institutions by State



Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012 survey. Commission analysis of data downloaded using the IPEDS cutting tool, January 2, 2014 (before imputation).

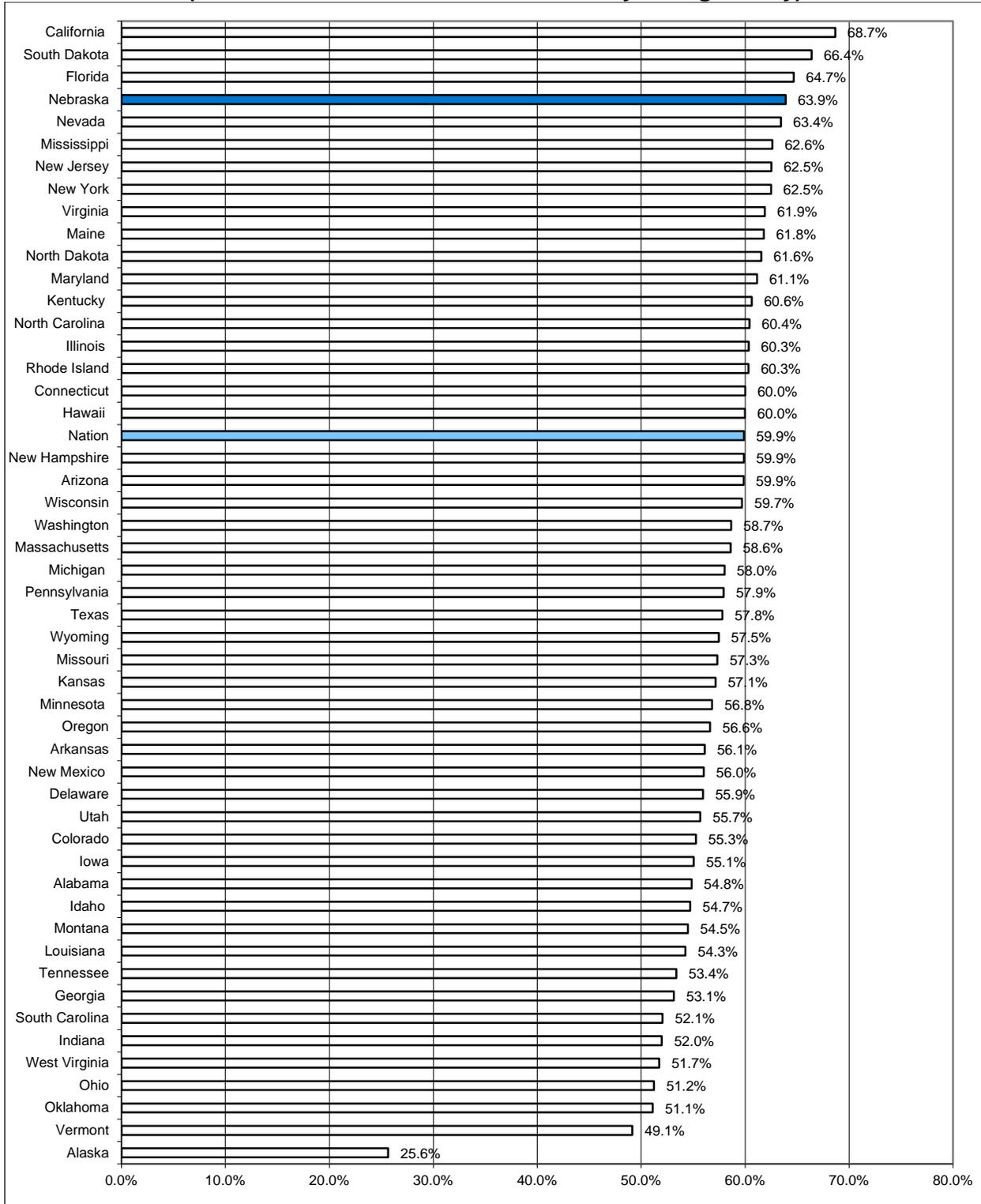
Retention Rates for Public Two-Year Institutions

Figure 2.1.5.a, through Figure 2.1.6.c compare the overall full-time and part-time freshmen retention rates for Nebraska's six community colleges to the state and national rates for all two-year public colleges. These colleges include public-supported tribal colleges and technical colleges, as well as community colleges. Consequently, retention data for the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture at Curtis (NCTA-Curtis) and the Nebraska Indian Community College (NICC), which is federally supported, are included in the computation of the national full-time and part-time retention rates for all two-year public colleges. Data for the NCTA-Curtis and the NICC are not included in the calculation of the full-time retention rate for Nebraska's six community colleges shown in Figure 2.1.5.a through Figure 2.1.6.a.

- As shown in Figure 2.1.5.a, the overall full-time retention rate for Nebraska's community colleges in fall 2012 was 59.2%, or 1.0 percentage point higher than the national rate for all two-year public colleges of 58.2%. As a result, Nebraska's ranking was the 14th highest among the 50 states. Including the NCTA-Curtis (which had a full-time retention rate of 64.7%) and the NICC (which had a full-time retention rate of 26.1%), the retention rate for Nebraska's eight public, two-year institutions was 59.1%, lowering Nebraska's rank to 16th.
- An analysis of previous full-time retention rates reveals that the rate for Nebraska's six community colleges was significantly lower in fall 2011 (55.4%, the 33rd highest in the country) than in fall 2010 (63.9%, the 4th highest in the country).
- Figure 2.1.6.a shows that the overall part-time retention rate for Nebraska's community colleges in fall 2012 was 36.1%, compared to a national average of 41.8%, resulting in Nebraska's rate being the 42nd highest in the country. Including NCTA-Curtis and NICC slightly decreases Nebraska's retention rate to 35.8% but does not change Nebraska's ranking.
- Nebraska's part-time retention rate for the state's community colleges was lower in fall 2012 than in fall 2011 when the rate was 38.7%, the 35th highest in the country—compared to a national average of 41.7%. This was a sharp decline from fall 2010 when the retention rate was 47.9%, the 5th highest in the country—compared to a 41.4% retention rate for all two-year public colleges in the country.
- This decline is even more evident when taking into account fall 2009 and fall 2010, when the overall part-time retention rate for Nebraska's community colleges was the 7th highest in the nation (50.0% in 2009, compared to a 38.8% national rate, and 47.9% in 2010, compared to a 41.7% national rate).

Figure 2.1.5.a

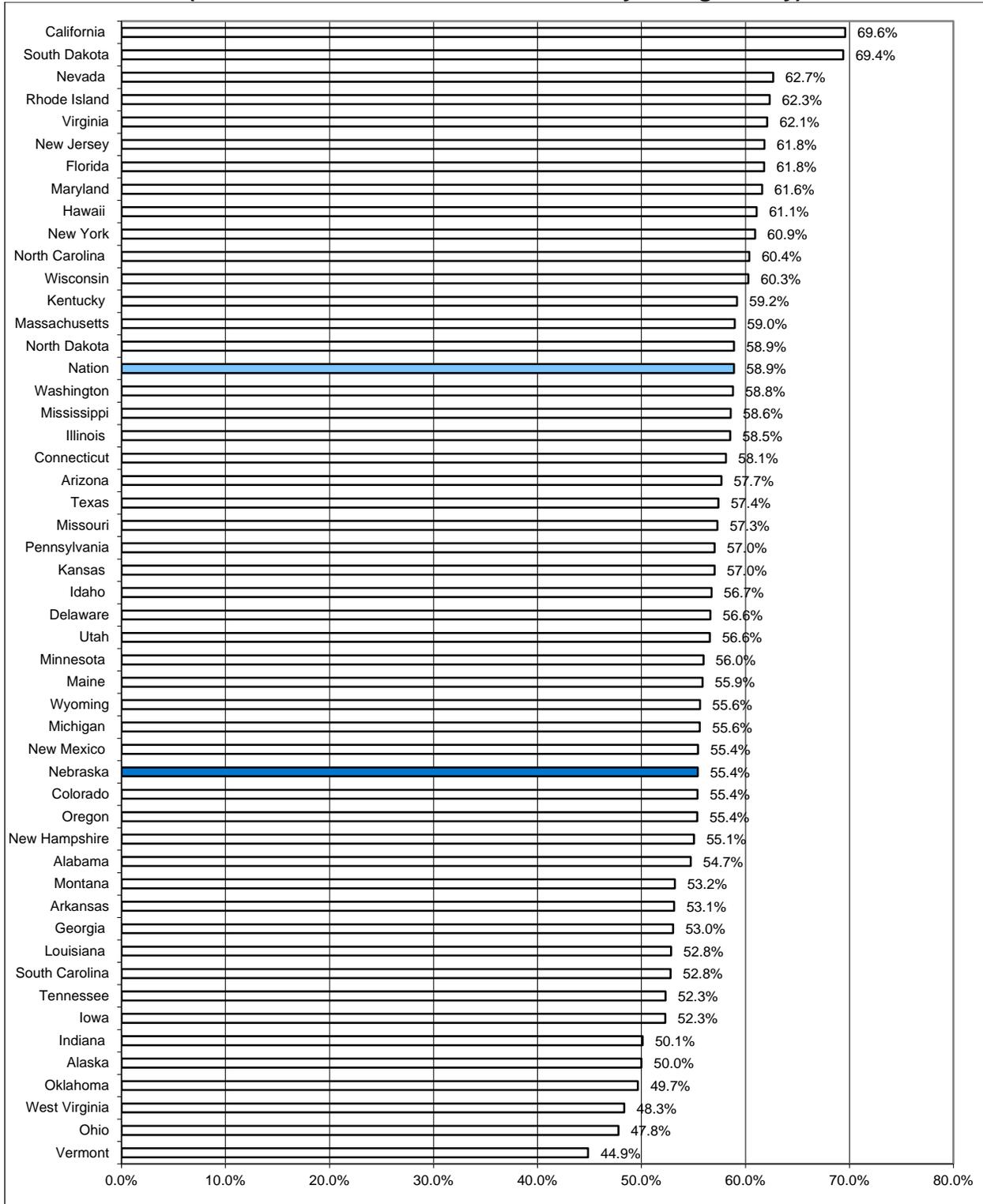
**2010 Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates for Two-Year Public Institutions by State
(Nebraska Rate for Nebraska Community Colleges Only)**



Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2010 survey. Commission analysis of data downloaded using the IPEDS cutting tool, December 5, 2011 (before imputation).

Figure 2.1.5.b

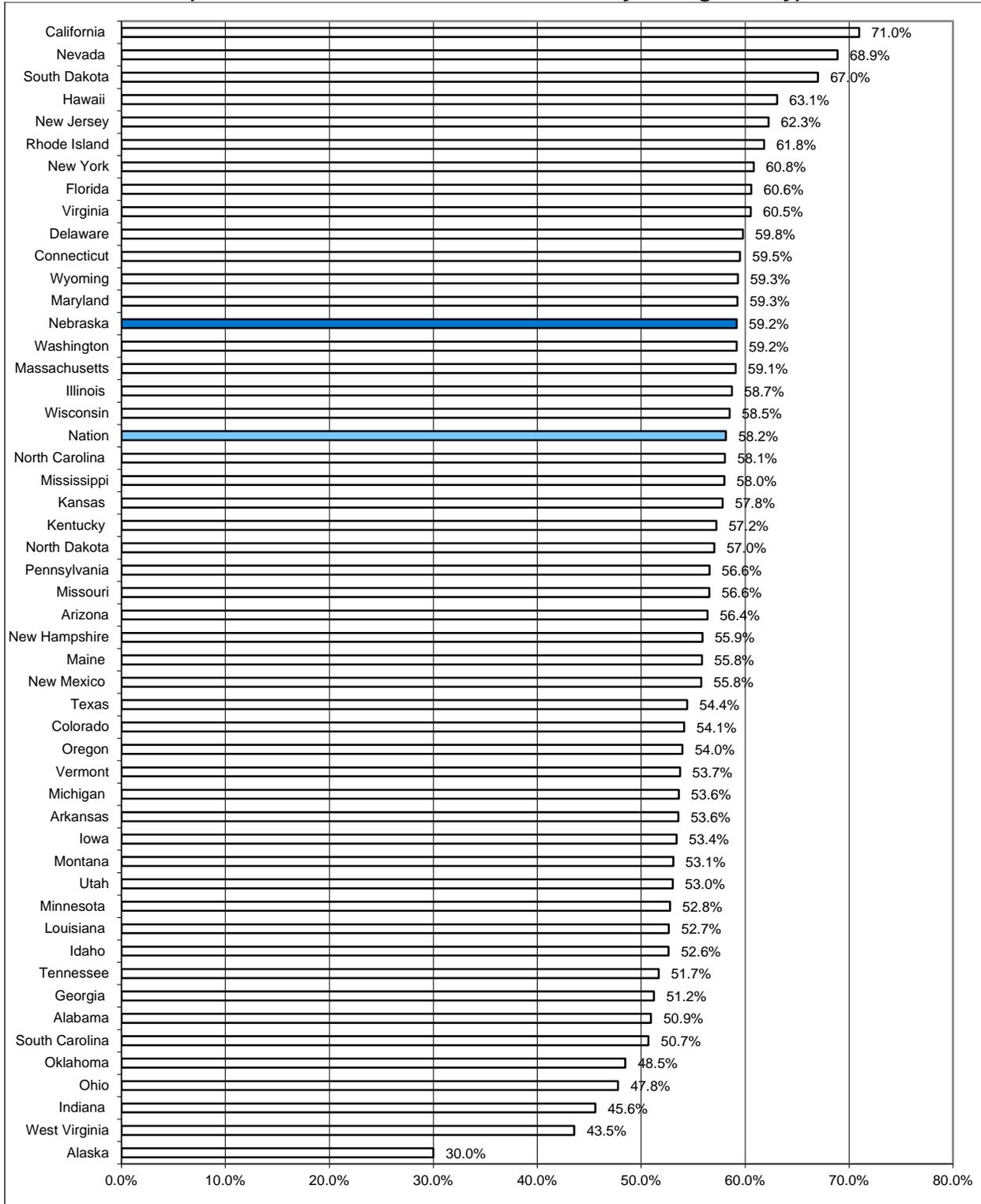
**2011 Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates for Two-Year Public Institutions by State
(Nebraska Rate for Nebraska Community Colleges Only)**



Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2011 survey. Commission analysis of data downloaded using the IPEDS cutting tool, January 11, 2013 (before imputation).

Figure 2.1.5.c

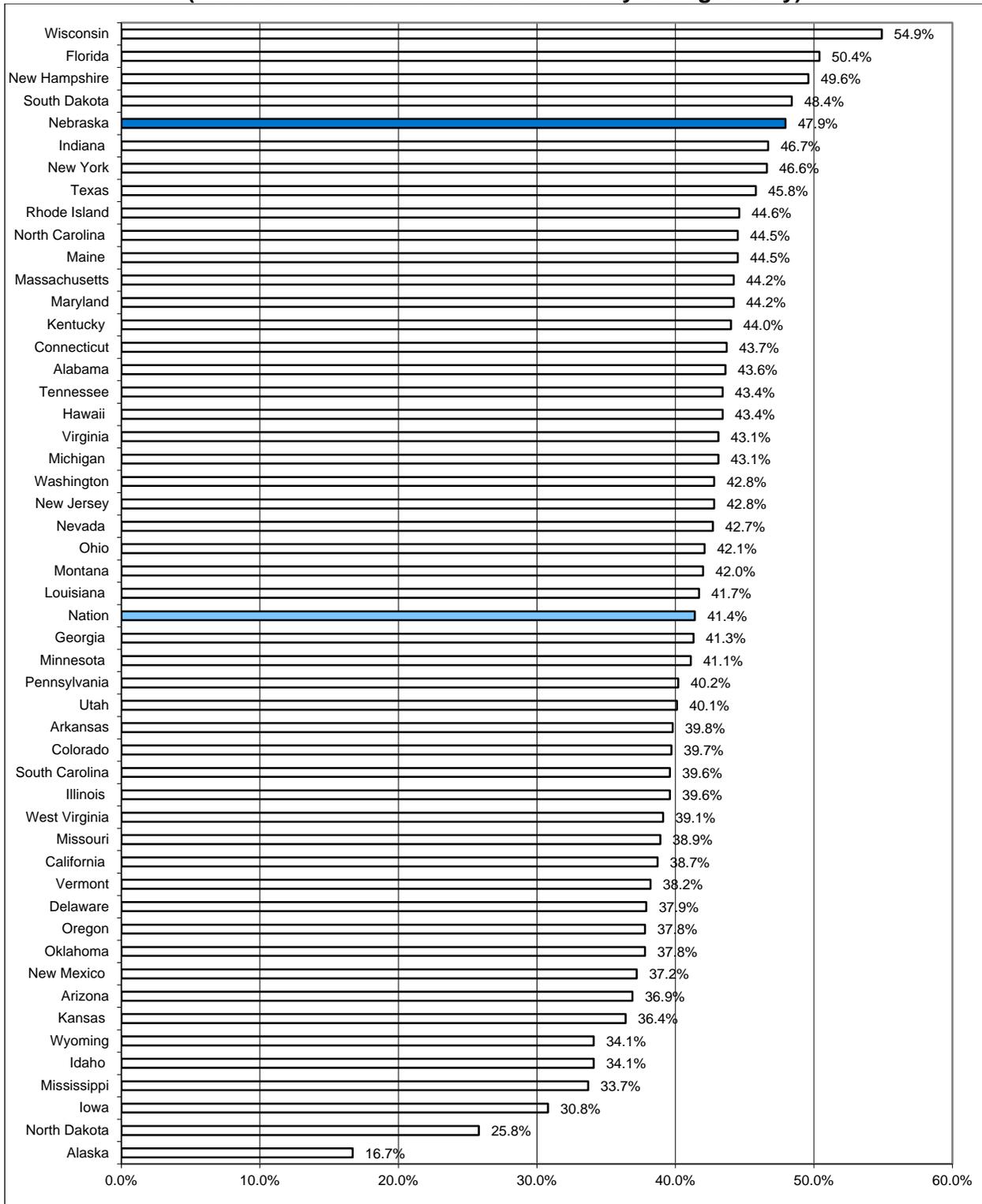
**2012 Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates for Two-Year Public Institutions by State
(Nebraska Rate for Nebraska Community Colleges Only)**



Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012 survey. Commission analysis of data downloaded using the IPEDS cutting tool, January 2, 2014 (before imputation).

Figure 2.1.6.a

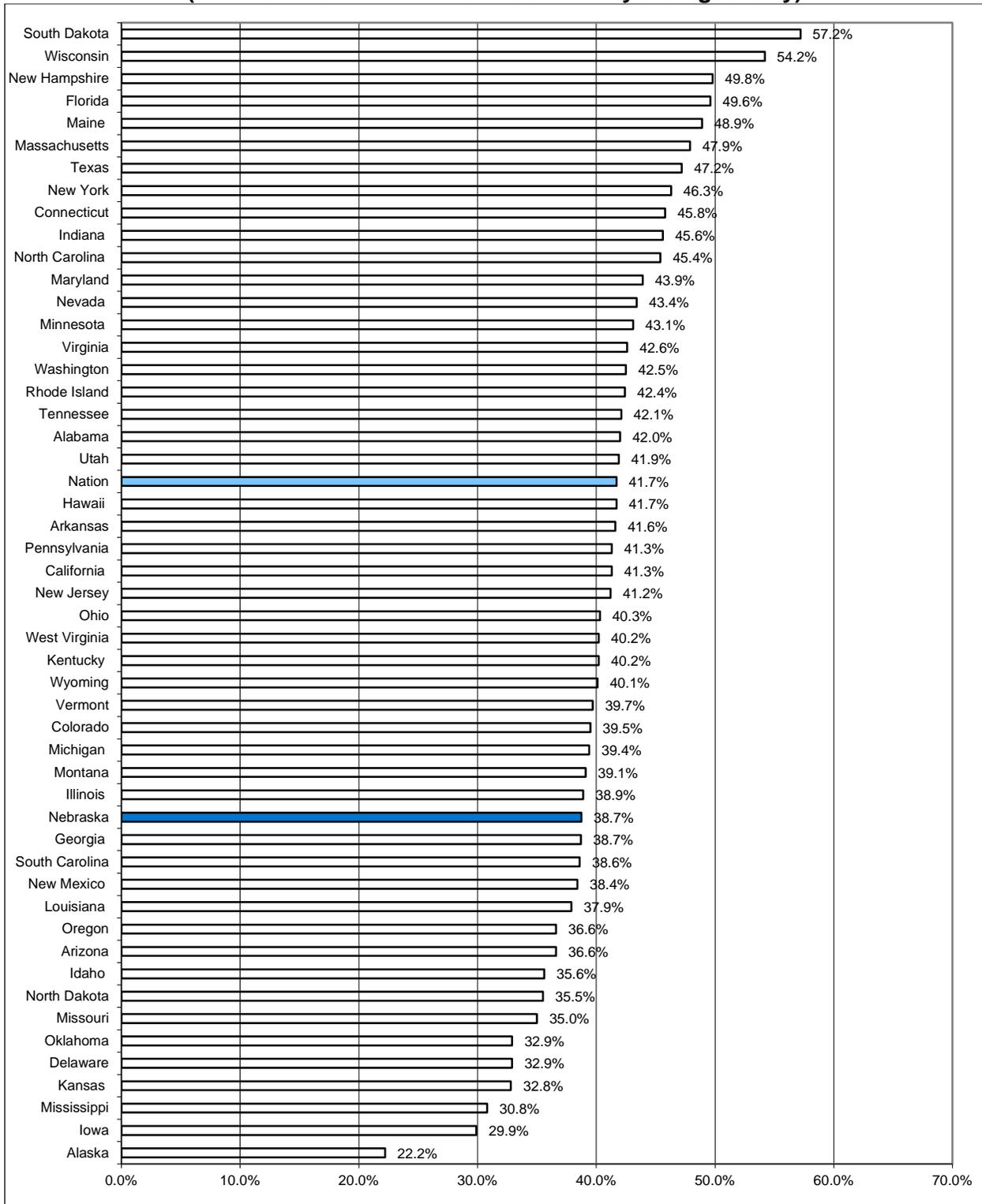
**2010 Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates for Two-Year Public Institutions by State
(Nebraska Rate for Nebraska Community Colleges Only)**



Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2010 survey. Commission analysis of data downloaded using the IPEDS cutting tool, December 5, 2011 (before imputation).

Figure 2.1.6.b

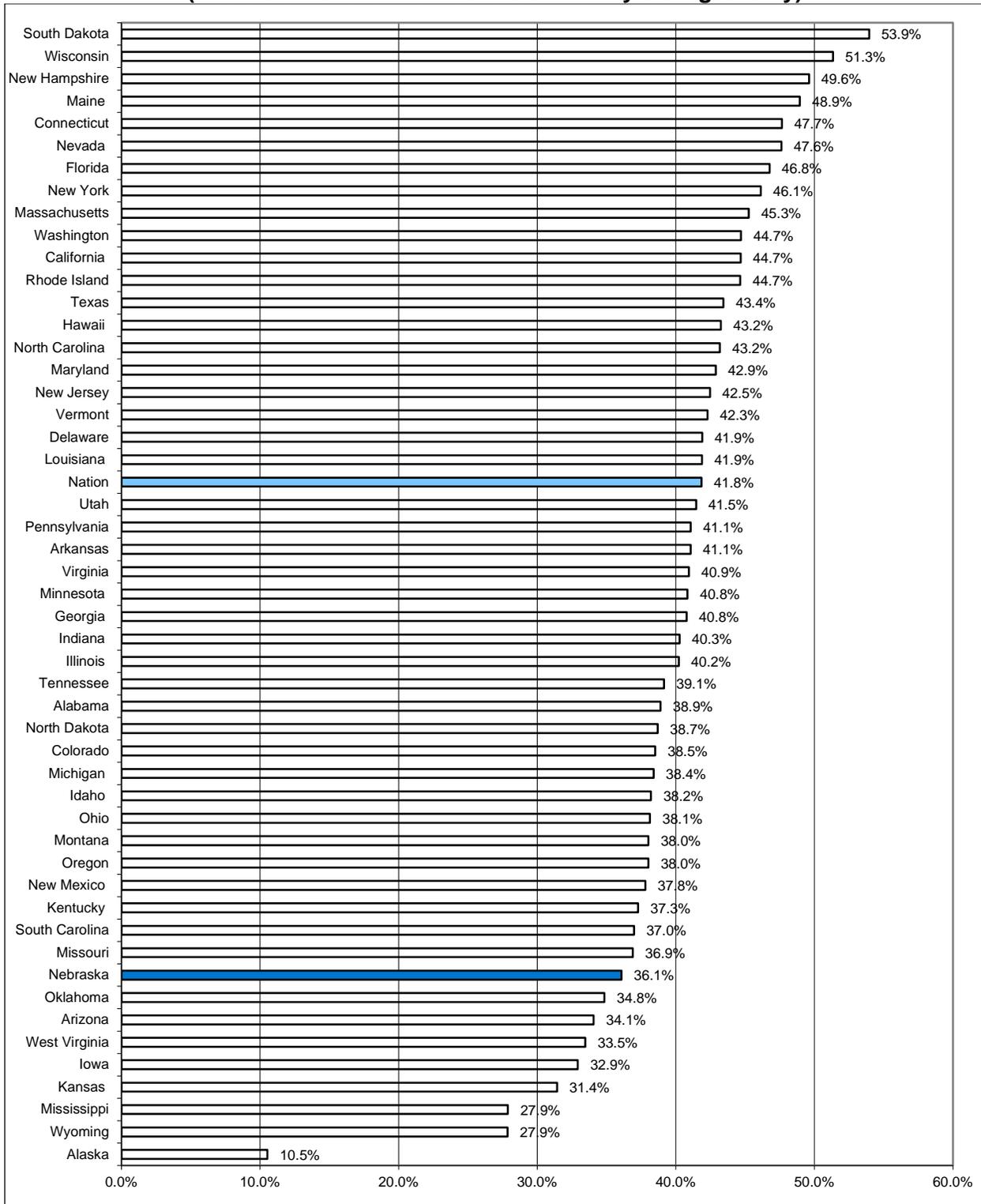
**2011 Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates for Two-Year Public Institutions by State
(Nebraska Rate for Nebraska Community Colleges Only)**



Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2011 survey. Commission analysis of data downloaded using the IPEDS cutting tool, January 11, 2013 (before imputation).

Figure 2.1.6.c

**2012 Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates for Two-Year Public Institutions by State
(Nebraska Rate for Nebraska Community Colleges Only)**



Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012 survey. Commission analysis of data downloaded using the IPEDS cutting tool, January 2, 2014 (before imputation).

2.2 College Graduation and Transfer Rates (Based on IPEDS Data)

Increase the percentage of students who complete associate degrees within three years and baccalaureate degrees within six years

The college graduation rates reported in this section are based on data collected by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). The latest available data are for undergraduates who completed degree programs during the 2011–2012 academic year. Completion data for students who finished their degree programs in 2012–2013 will not be available for analysis until mid-2014. Consequently, the following analysis focuses on how 2011–2012 graduation rates for Nebraska institutions compare to 2002–2003 baseline rates. **Throughout this analysis, the terms “completion rate” and “graduation rate” are used interchangeably.**

Based on the same cohorts as graduation rates, the 2011–2012 transfer rates for Nebraska’s six community colleges are presented at the end of this section. Presenting these rates provides an important supplement to the graduation rates reported for these institutions.

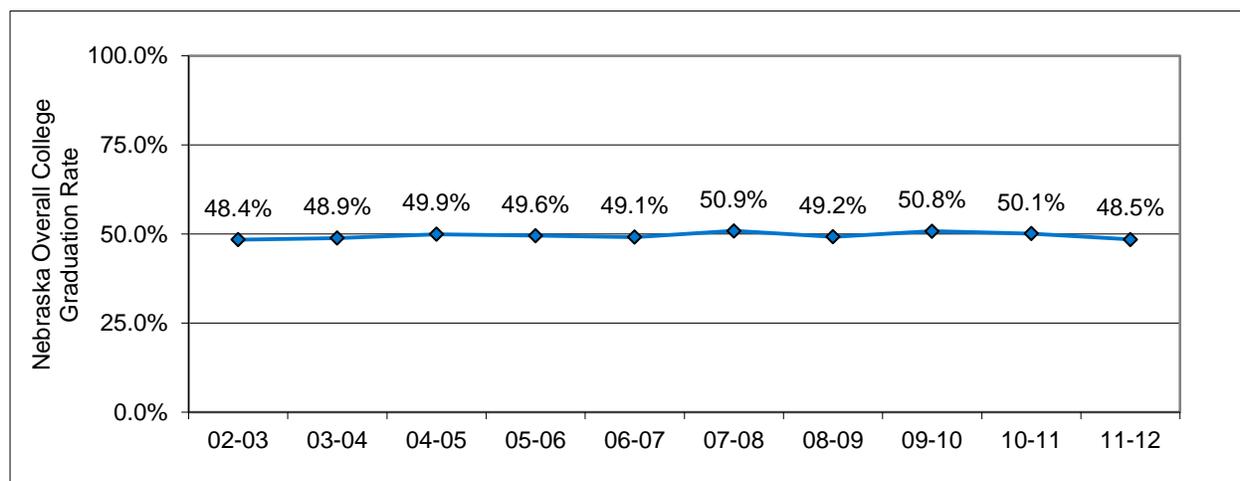
Generally, baccalaureate graduation and transfer rates are based on a six-year time frame, while rates for associate degrees are based on three years. In all cases, rates are calculated only for students who enrolled in degree programs as full-time, first-time freshmen. See Explanatory Note A10.1 in Appendix 10 and Explanatory Note A11.1 in Appendix 11 for further information on IPEDS-defined time frames and how completion and transfer rates are calculated using IPEDS data.

The Overall College Graduation Rate for Nebraska

- As shown in [Figure 2.2.1](#) the statewide graduation rate for Nebraska’s postsecondary institutions increased from 48.4% in 2002–2003 to 48.5% in 2011–2012, down from 50.1% in 2010–2011 and up only 0.1 percentage point over the ten-year period.³³

Figure 2.2.1

Overall College Graduation Rate for Nebraska 2002–2003 through 2011–2012



Note. See [Table A10.1 in Appendix 10](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2003 through fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.

³³ Data for Nebraska institutions in the degree-granting and non-degree-granting for-profit sectors are included in the calculation of the state graduation rates presented in this report.

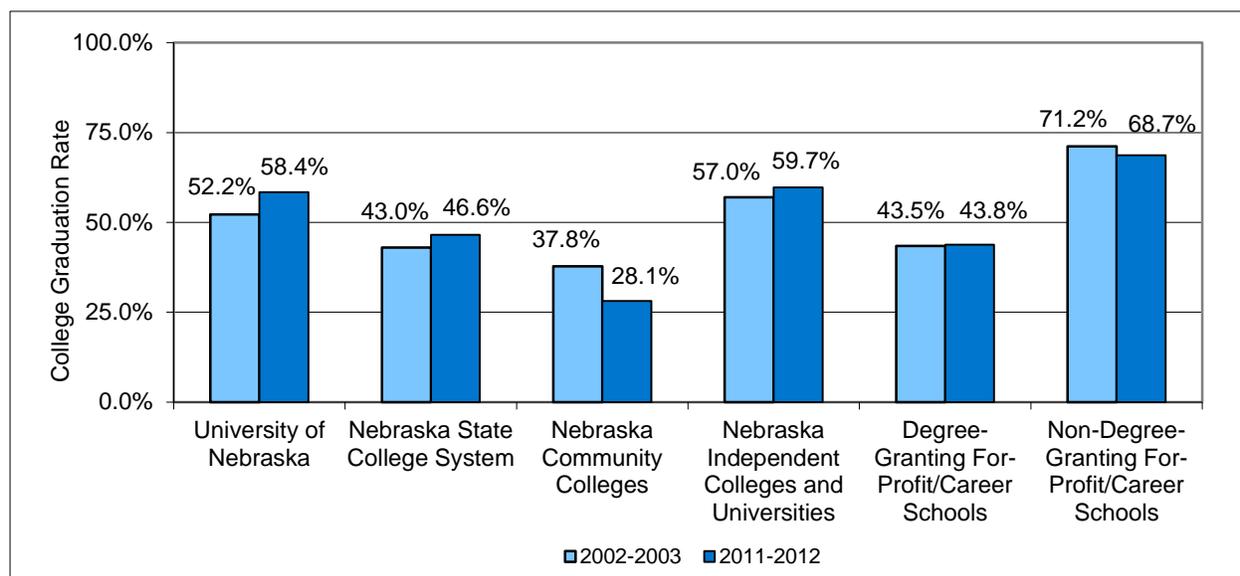
The two-year decline in Nebraska's overall graduation rate, from 50.8% in 2009–2010 to 48.5% in 2011–2012, can be attributed primarily to a convergence of two emerging trends involving the state's community colleges. These two trends are the sector's declining graduation rate and its increased share of the state's total full-time, first-time freshmen cohort on which the overall rate is based. Between 2009–2010 and 2011–2012, the community colleges' graduation rate dropped from 30.4% to 28.1%. During the same three-year period, the community colleges' total full-time, first-time freshmen cohort increased from 24.4% of Nebraska's total cohort to 29.2%, while each of the other sector's shares decreased. Thus, as the weight of community colleges has increased in terms of Nebraska's overall full-time, first-time freshmen cohort, this sector's recent decline in graduation rates has been a major factor in reducing the state's overall completion rate from 50.8% in 2009–2010 to 48.5% in 2011–2012, or by 2.3 percentage points. *Excluding community colleges*, the state's graduation rate for 2011–2012 would be 56.9% compared to 57.4% for 2009–2010, a two-year decrease of only 0.5 percentage point.

College Graduation Rates by Sector and by Institution

- The state's overall college graduation rate increased only 0.1 percentage point between 2002–2003 and 2011–2012, but completion rates by sector varied noticeably, as shown in Figure 2.2.2. (See Table A10.2 in Appendix 10 for supporting data.)
- The non-degree-granting, for-profit schools have had the highest overall completion rate among the state's six sectors of postsecondary education since 2002–2003, followed by Nebraska's independent (not-for-profit) colleges and universities and the University of Nebraska.
- The overall graduation rate for the eight reporting non-degree-granting, for-profit schools decreased from 71.2% in 2002–2003 to 68.7% in 2011–2012, primarily as a result of Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics, La'James International College, and Xenon International Academy-Omaha reporting lower percentages of completers in 2011–2012.
- The sector graduation rate for the degree-granting, for-profit/career schools increased 0.3 percentage point, from 43.5% in 2002–2003 to 43.8% in 2011–2012.
 - Within the sector, the lowest graduation rate of the nine reporting schools in 2011–2012 was 4.2% at the University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus, which had only one graduate from a cohort of 24 full-time, first-time freshmen.
 - All other institutions had graduation rates of at least 34%, and the highest were 100% at the Universal College of Healing Arts (13 graduates) and 87% at Myotherapy Institute (20 graduates).
- The overall graduation rate for the University of Nebraska system increased from 52.2% in 2002–2003 to 58.4% in 2011–2012.
 - This gain of 6.2 percentage points is attributable to increasing the completion rates at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln to 64.6%, the University of Nebraska at Kearney to 55.9%, and the University of Nebraska at Omaha to 46.1%.
 - The graduation rate at the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture (NCTA) was 48.3% in 2011–2012, down 14.3 percentage points from 2002–2003.

Figure 2.2.2

**Graduation Rates for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
2011–2012 Compared to 2002–2003 Baseline**



Note. See Table A10.3, Table A10.4.a, and Table A10j in Appendix 10 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2003 and fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.

- For the three institutions within the Nebraska State College System, graduation rates have tended to fluctuate over the past decade.
 - Between 2002–2003 and 2007–2008, for example, the graduation rate at Chadron State College increased from 46.9% to 49.3% but decreased to 41.8% in 2011–2012. Chadron’s highest graduation rate was in 2007–2008 (49.3%), while its lowest graduation rate was in 2008–2009 (38.2%).
 - The graduation rate at Peru State College has been more volatile, increasing from 31.4% in 2002–2003 to 44.5% in 2004–2005 only to decrease to 23.1% in 2006–2007. Peru’s rate has since increased to 34.8% in 2011–2012. Peru’s highest graduation rate was in 2004–2005, while its lowest graduation rate was in 2006–2007.
 - The graduation rate at Wayne State College has shown a relatively consistent upward trend, increasing from 45.6% in 2002–2003 to 53.3% in 2011–2012. Wayne State College’s highest graduation rate was in 2011–2012, while its lowest graduation rate was in 2004–2005 (42.4%).
- The overall graduation rate for Nebraska’s Community Colleges decreased from 37.8% in 2002–2003 to 28.1% in 2011–2012.
 - Between 2002–2003 and 2011–2012, the graduation rates at Mid-Plains Community College and Western Nebraska Community College increased 3.3 percentage points to 36.2% and 1.0 percentage point to 22.9%, respectively.
 - As has been the case in the past, however, graduation rates at Nebraska’s four other community colleges continue to lag behind their respective 2002–2003 numbers, impeding the sector’s overall graduation rate. Thus, although Central Community College improved 3.8 percentage points to 37.2% between 2010–2011 and 2011–2012

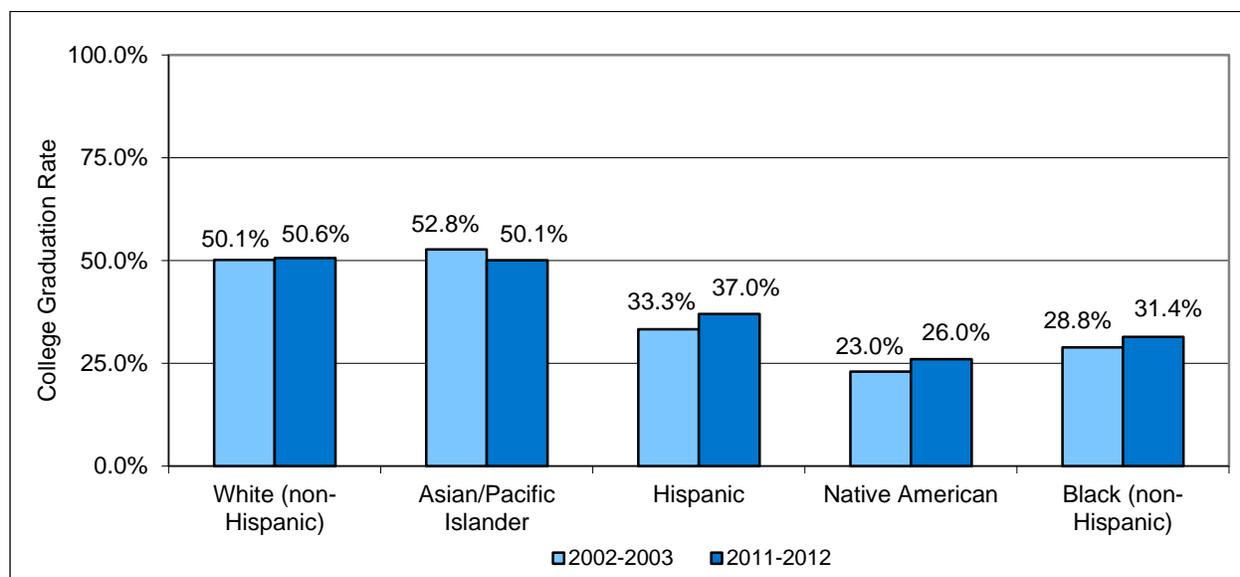
and Northeast Community College increased 1.5 percentage points to 47.2%, their rates for 2011–2012 remain below their 2002–2003 baselines. In 2011–2012, the other two community colleges both saw drops in their graduation rates from 2010–2011, with Southeast Community College falling to 22.5% and Metropolitan Community College dropping to the lowest rate among community colleges at 12.1%.

- For the past two consecutive years, the overall graduation rate for the independent sector fell 1.2 percentage points, from 62.1% in 2009–2010 to 60.9% in 2010–2011 and to 59.7% in 2011–2012. However, despite this recent trend, the sector's 2011–2012 graduation rate was 2.7 percentage points above the rate in 2002–2003.
 - Within this sector, Little Priest Tribal College had a 2011–2012 graduation rate of 0.0%, the same rate as in 2010–2011. While Nebraska Indian Community College remained the second lowest among independents, its rate rose from 11.8% in 2010–2011 to 17.9% in 2011–2012.
 - The highest graduation rates in the independent sector in 2011–2012 were reported by Creighton University (74.5%), Nebraska Wesleyan University (65.4%), Doane College-Crete (64.0%), Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing and Allied Health (63.6%) and Concordia University (62.6%).
 - The remaining ten institutions in the independent sector had graduation rate ranging from 25.0% (Summit Christian College) to 55.3% (Hastings College).
 - Despite having one of the highest graduation rates among independents in 2010–2011 (70.0%), Summit Christian College's rate fell to 25.0% in 2011–2012. Such a fluctuation in the school's graduation rate may be due, at least in part, to the relatively low number of students in the school's freshmen cohort and the relatively low number of graduates from this group of students. For example, seven students graduated in 2010–2011 from a cohort of 10 full-time, first-time freshmen, while only one of four students graduated in 2011–2012.
- Within all of the sectors, some schools showed significant decreases in their completion rates, while others reported noticeable improvements in their completion rates. Statewide, 19 of the postsecondary institutions with undergraduate programs reported lower completion rates in 2011–2012 than in 2002–2003, while 22 schools reported completion rates that were the same or higher. Calculations and comparisons of completion rates based on first-time freshmen cohorts are not applicable to the remaining 12 institutions because the schools have closed or they did not have first-time freshmen cohorts on which to base completion rates in 2002–2003 and/or 2011–2012. Consequently, the sector completion rates shown in Figure 2.2.2 should not be interpreted as an indicant of the performance of any particular school.
- See Table A10.3 for the 2002–2003 and 2011–2012 completion rates by institution and by sector.
- See Table A10.4.a through Table A10.4.j in Appendix 10 for the data used to calculate the completion rates for the six sectors and each of the state's postsecondary institutions from 2002–2003 through 2011–2012.

College Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity

- An analysis of IPEDS data reveals that completion rates at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions varied and changed by race/ethnicity between 2002–2003 and 2011–2012.
- As shown in [Figure 2.2.3](#), the completion rates for white non-Hispanics and Asians/Pacific Islanders in 2002–2003 and 2011–2012 were significantly higher than the completion rates for Hispanics, Native Americans and black non-Hispanics.
- Completion rates for four of the five racial/ethnic groups were higher in 2011–2012 than they were in 2002–2003. Down 2.7 percentage points to 50.1%, the only ethnicity with a drop in its graduation rate was Asian/Pacific Islanders.
- However, graduation rates for four of the five racial/ethnic groups were lower in 2011–2012 than they were in 2010–2011. Up 0.7 percentage point to 37.0%, the only ethnicity with an increase in its graduation rate was Hispanics.
- Comparing the graduation rates in 2002–2003 to those in 2011–2012, the greatest increases were for Hispanics (3.7 percentage points) and Native Americans (3.0 percentage points). Asian/Pacific Islanders were the only racial/ethnic group to experience a decline between 2002–2003 and 2011–2012 (2.7 percentage points).
- Completion rates for each racial ethnic group fluctuate, at least slightly, from year to year.
- See [Table A10.5.a](#) and [Table A10.5.b](#) in [Appendix 10](#) for supporting data.

Figure 2.2.3
Graduation Rates for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
by Race/Ethnicity
2011–2012 Compared to 2002–2003 Baseline

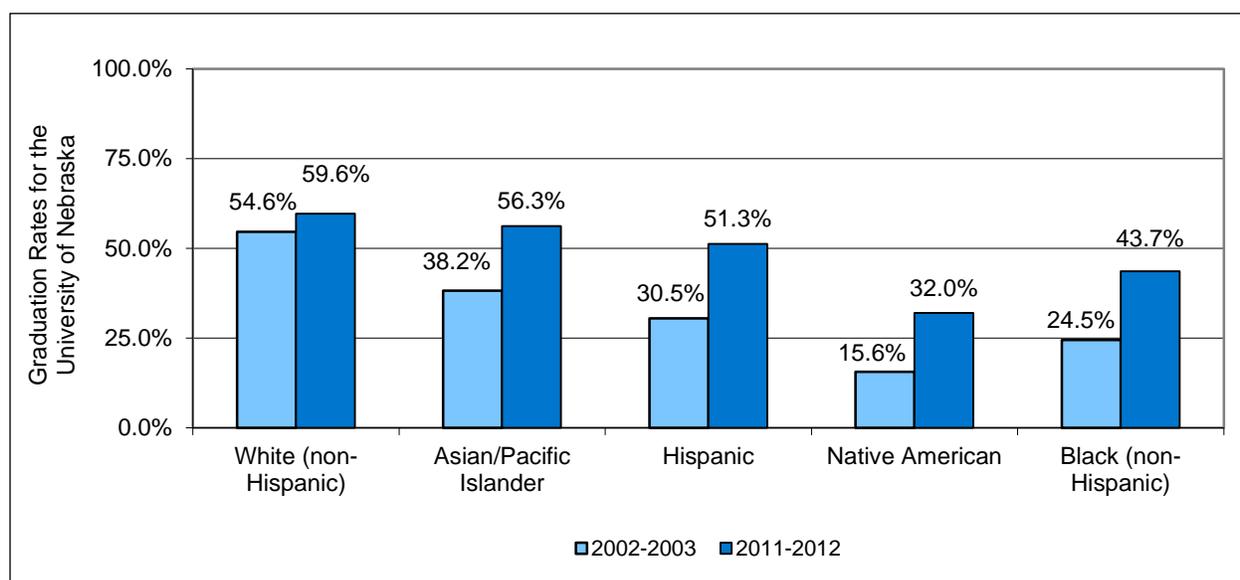


Note. See [Table A10.5.a](#) in [Appendix 10](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2003 and fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.

College Graduation Rates by Sector and by Race/Ethnicity

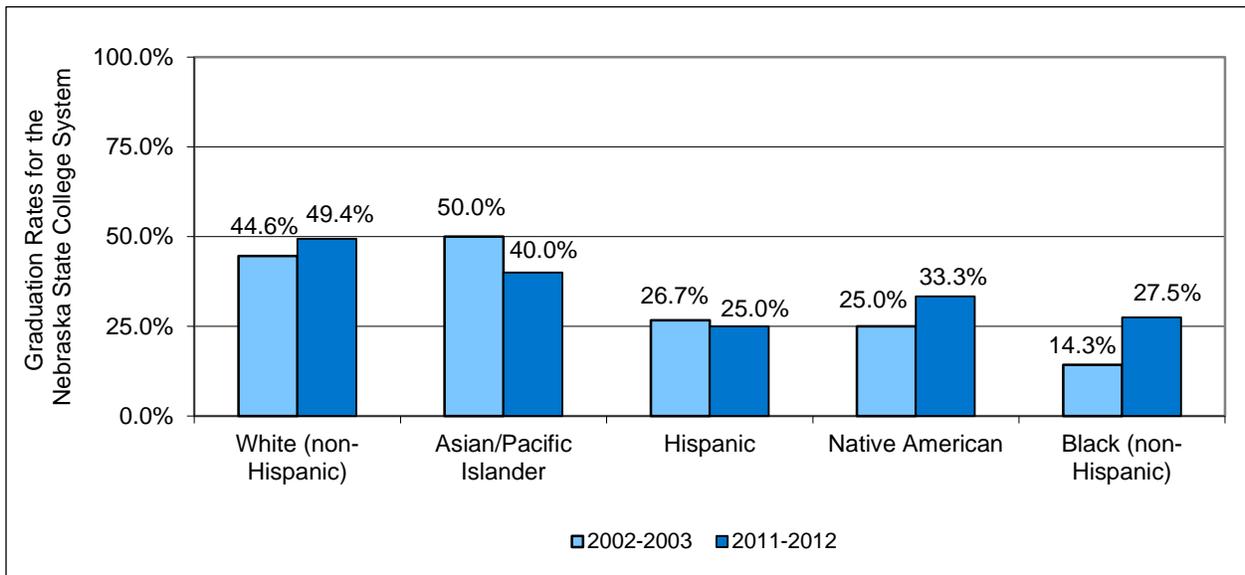
- The following charts show how graduation rates for the five major racial/ethnic groups varied and changed between 2002–2003 and 2011–2012 within each of the six sectors of higher education in Nebraska.
- As shown in [Figure 2.2.4](#), graduation rates for all five racial/ethnic groups increased at the University of Nebraska between 2002–2003 and 2011–2012.
- Within the Nebraska State College System, graduation rates increased for three of the five racial/ethnic groups between 2002–2003 and 2011–2012. As shown in [Figure 2.2.5](#), graduation rates decreased for two of the remaining racial/ethnic groups. That all five graduation rates did not increase or remain about the same is probably due, at least in part, to the fact that only a small number of minority students graduated from the state colleges in 2002–2003 and 2011–2012.
- As shown in [Figure 2.2.6](#), graduation rates at Nebraska’s community colleges decreased or remained the same for all five racial/ethnic groups between 2002–2003 and 2011–2012.
- There was no consistent pattern of change between 2002–2003 and 2011–2012 within the independent sector (see [Figure 2.2.7](#)) or the sectors consisting of degree-granting (see [Figure 2.2.8](#)) or non-degree-granting for-profit career schools (see [Figure 2.2.9](#)). Within each of these three sectors, rates did not increase or decrease across more than three of the five racial/ethnic groups, and increases and decreases were not consistent across the three sectors.
- See [Table 10.6](#) in [Appendix 10](#) for supporting data.

Figure 2.2.4
Graduation Rates for the University of Nebraska
by Race/Ethnicity
2011–2012 Compared to 2002–2003 Baseline



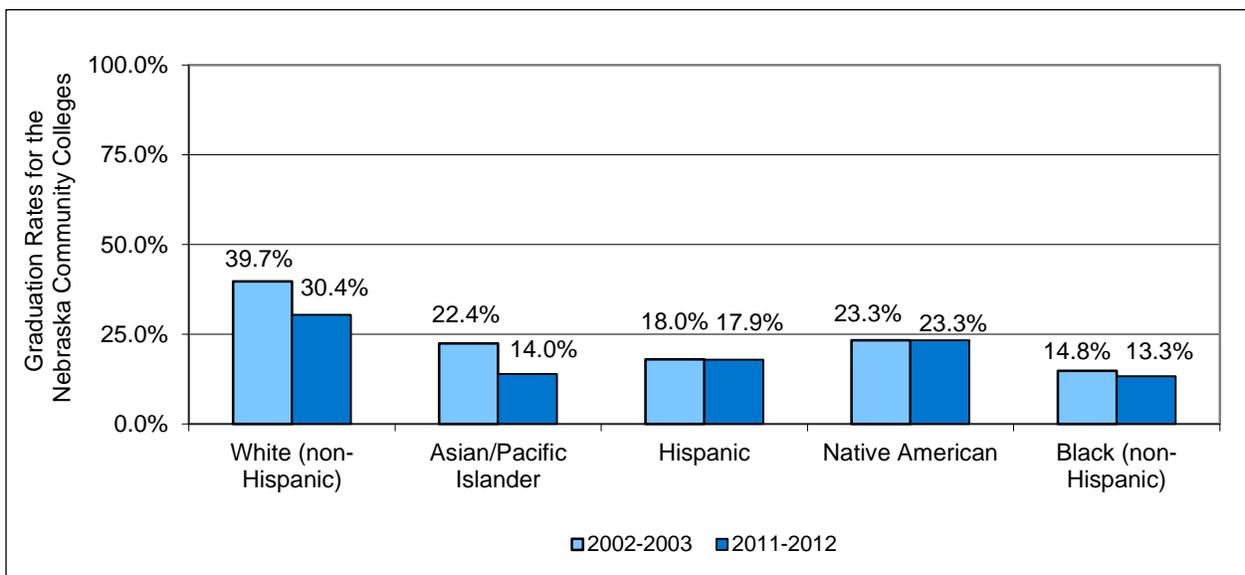
Note. See [Table A10.6](#) in [Appendix 10](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2003 and fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.

Figure 2.2.5
Graduation Rates for the Nebraska State College System
by Race/Ethnicity
2011–2012 Compared to 2002–2003 Baseline



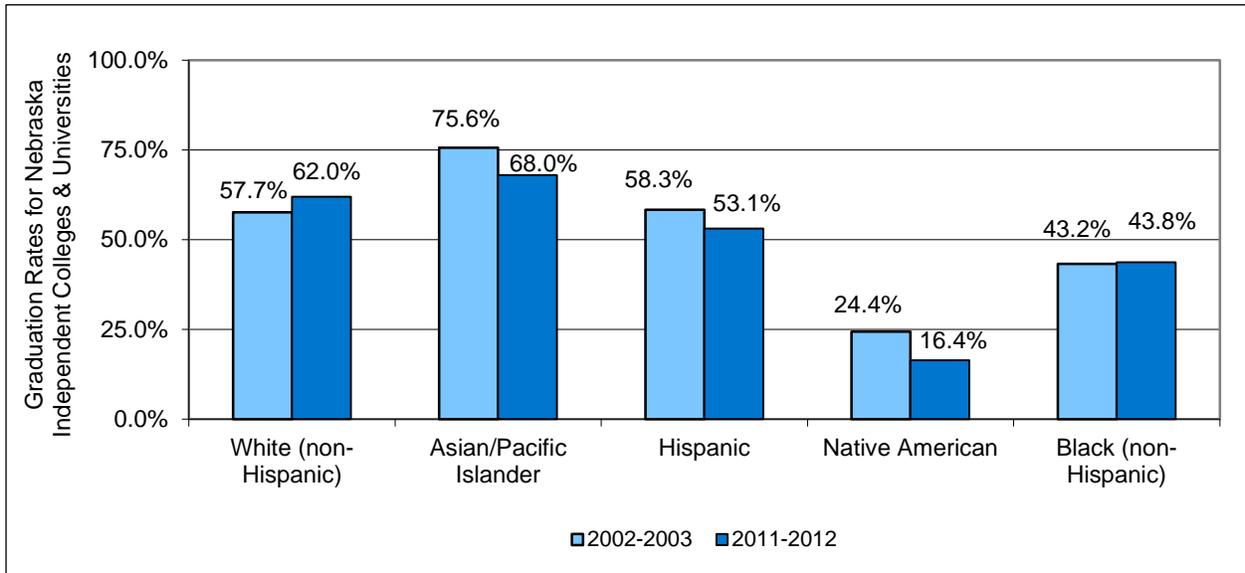
Note. See [Table A10.6](#) in [Appendix 10](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2003 and fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.

Figure 2.2.6
Graduation Rates for the Nebraska Community Colleges
by Race/Ethnicity
2011–2012 Compared to 2002–2003 Baseline



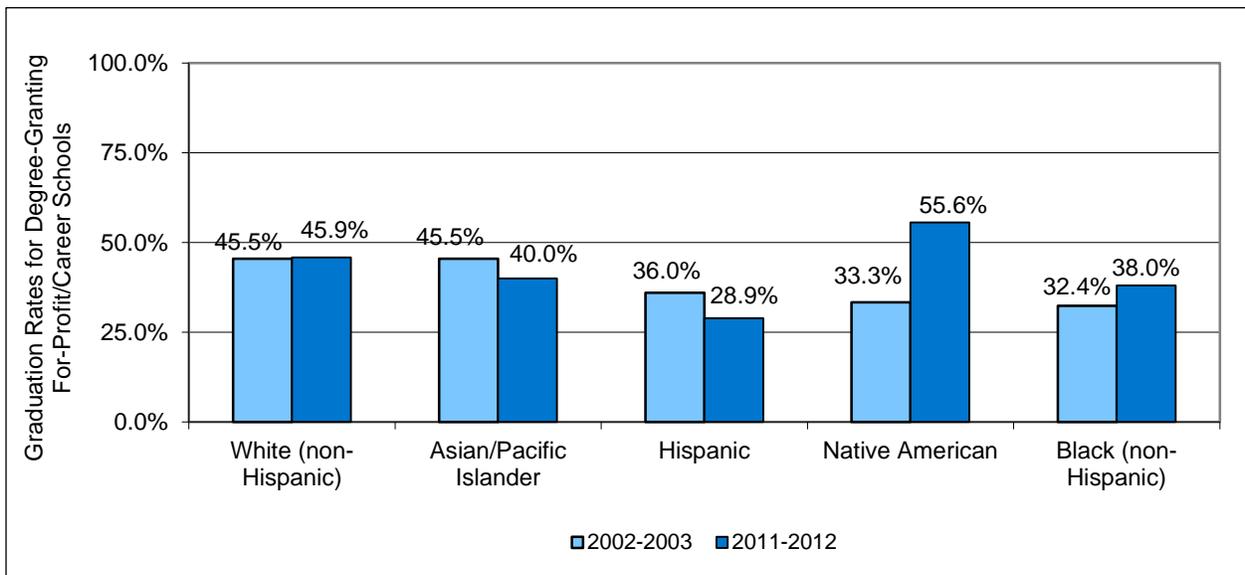
Note. See [Table A10.6](#) in [Appendix 10](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2003 and fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.

Figure 2.2.7
Graduation Rates for Independent Colleges and Universities
in Nebraska by Race/Ethnicity
2011–2012 Compared to 2002–2003 Baseline



Note. See [Table A10.6 in Appendix 10](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2003 and fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.

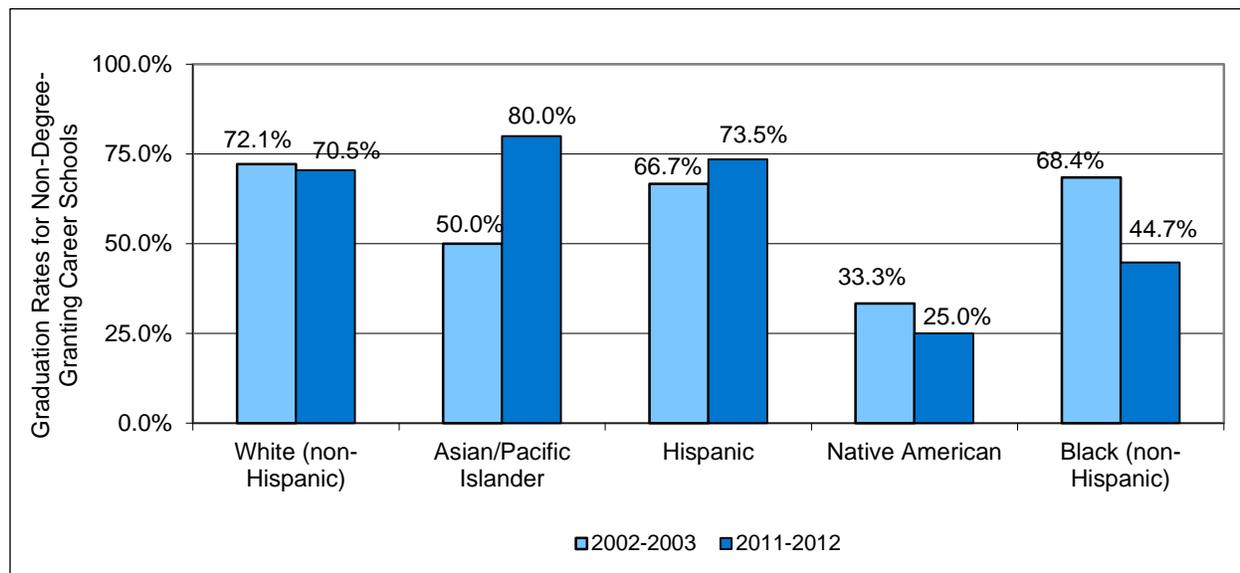
Figure 2.2.8
Graduation Rates for the Degree-Granting, For-Profit/Career Schools
in Nebraska by Race/Ethnicity
2011–2012 Compared to 2002–2003 Baseline



Note. See [Table A10.6 in Appendix 10](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2003 and fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.

Figure 2.2.9

**Graduation Rates for the Non-Degree-Granting, For-Profit/Career Schools
in Nebraska by Race/Ethnicity
2011–2012 Compared to 2002–2003 Baseline**



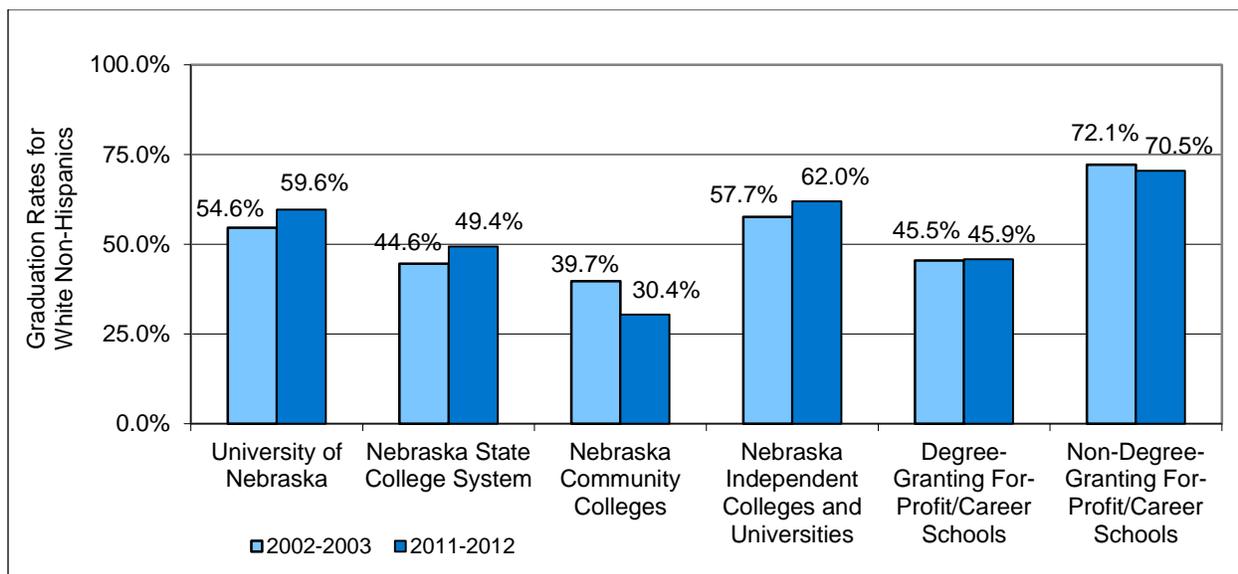
Note. See [Table A10.6](#) in [Appendix 10](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2003 and fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.

College Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity and by Sector

- The following charts show how sector graduation rates varied and changed between 2002–2003 and 2011–2012 for each racial/ethnic group. Some of the variation for minority groups may be due, at least in part, to the fact that within some sectors, there are very few minority students who graduated in 2002–2003 and 2011–2012. Please see [Table A10.6](#) in [Appendix 10](#) for supporting data.
- As shown in [Figure 2.2.10](#) and following last year's trend, graduation rates for white non-Hispanics increased within four of the six sectors of postsecondary education between 2002–2003 and 2011–2012 but rates decreased at Nebraska's community colleges and the non-degree-granting, for-profit schools.
- As illustrated in [Figure 2.2.11](#) and [Figure 2.2.12](#), the graduation rates for both Asian/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics was higher in 2011–2012 than 2002–2003 at the University of Nebraska and the non-degree-granting for-profit schools, but the rates remained about the same or decreased within the other four sectors.
- Between 2002–2003 and 2011–2012, graduation rates for Native Americans decreased at the independent colleges and universities and at the non-degree-granting schools. Their graduation rates remained the same at the community colleges while increasing within the other three sectors.
- For black non-Hispanics, graduation rates increased within four of the sectors, and decreased at the community colleges and non-degree-granting schools, as shown in [Figure 2.2.14](#).

Figure 2.2.10

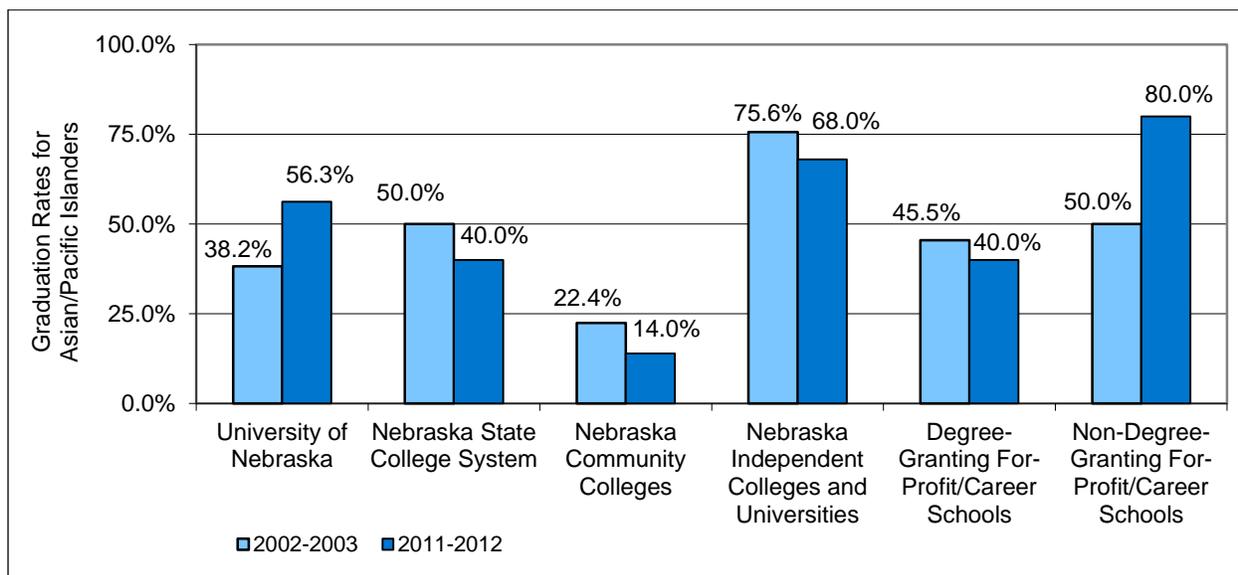
**Graduation Rates for White Non-Hispanics by Sector
2011–2012 Compared to 2002–2003 Baseline**



Note. See Table A10.6 in Appendix 10 for supporting data. Data sources: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2003 and fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.

Figure 2.2.11

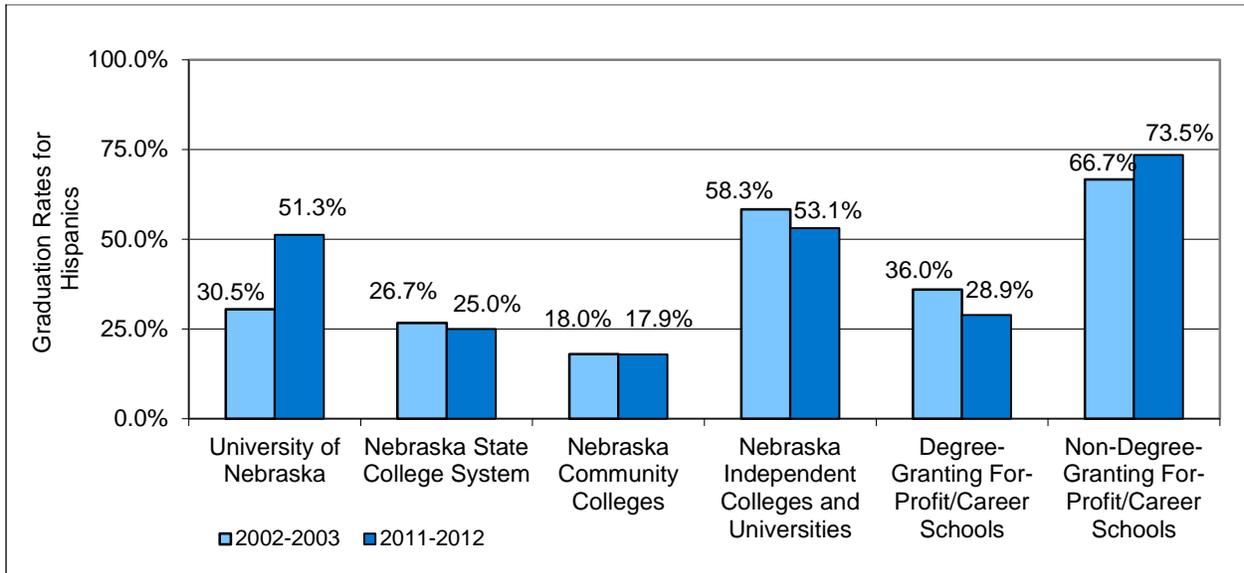
**Graduation Rates for Asians/Pacific Islanders by Sector
2011–2012 Compared to 2002–2003 Baseline**



Note. See Table A10.6 in Appendix 10 for supporting data. Data sources: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2003 and fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.

Figure 2.2.12

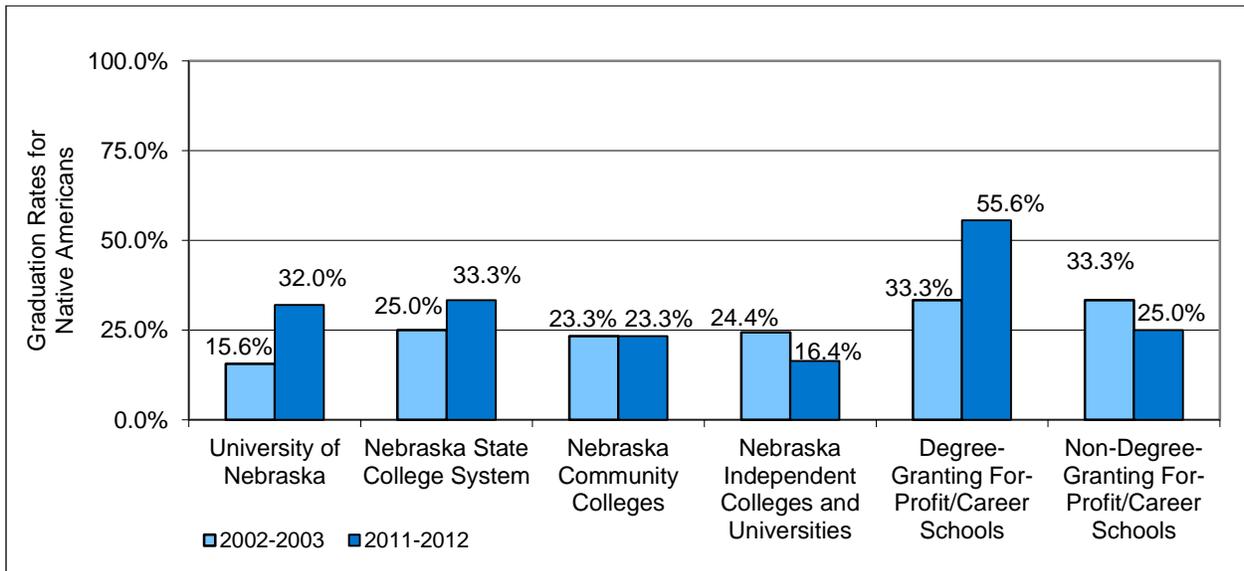
**Graduation Rates for Hispanics by Sector
2011–2012 Compared to 2002–2003 Baseline**



Note. See Table A10.6 in Appendix 10 for supporting data. Data sources: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2003 and fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.

Figure 2.2.13

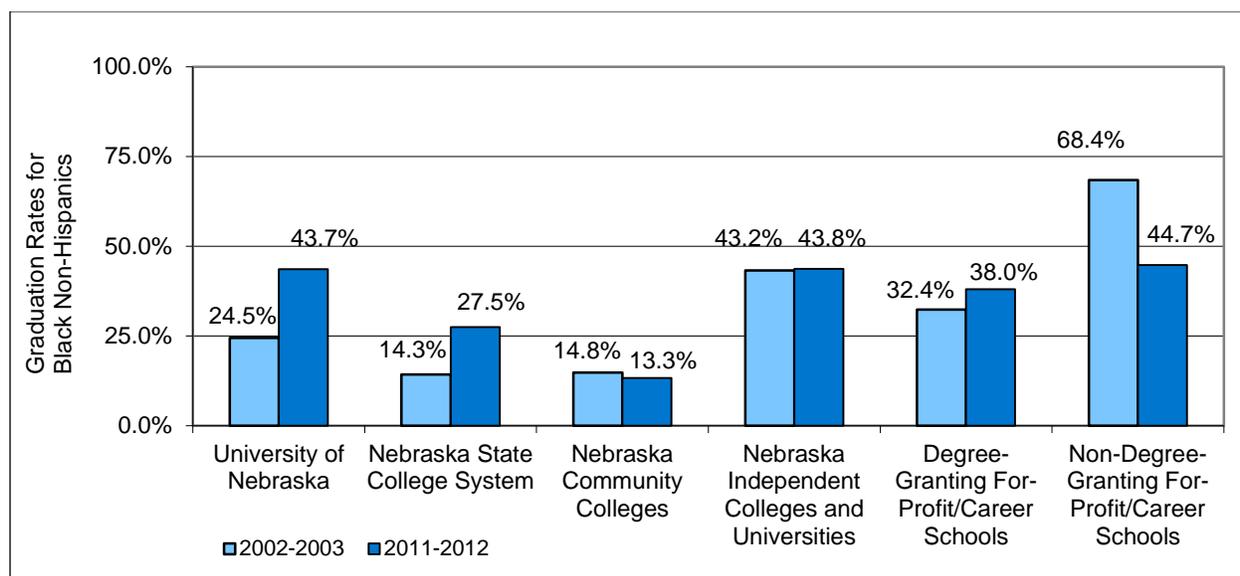
**Graduation Rates for Native Americans by Sector
2011–2012 Compared to 2002–2003 Baseline**



Note. See Table A10.6 in Appendix 10 for supporting data. Data sources: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2003 and fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.

Figure 2.2.14

**Graduation Rates for Black Non-Hispanics by Sector
2011–2012 Compared to 2002–2003 Baseline**



Note. See [Table A10.6](#) in [Appendix 10](#) for supporting data. Data sources: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2003 and fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.

Nebraska Graduation Rates Compared to the Graduation Rates of Other States

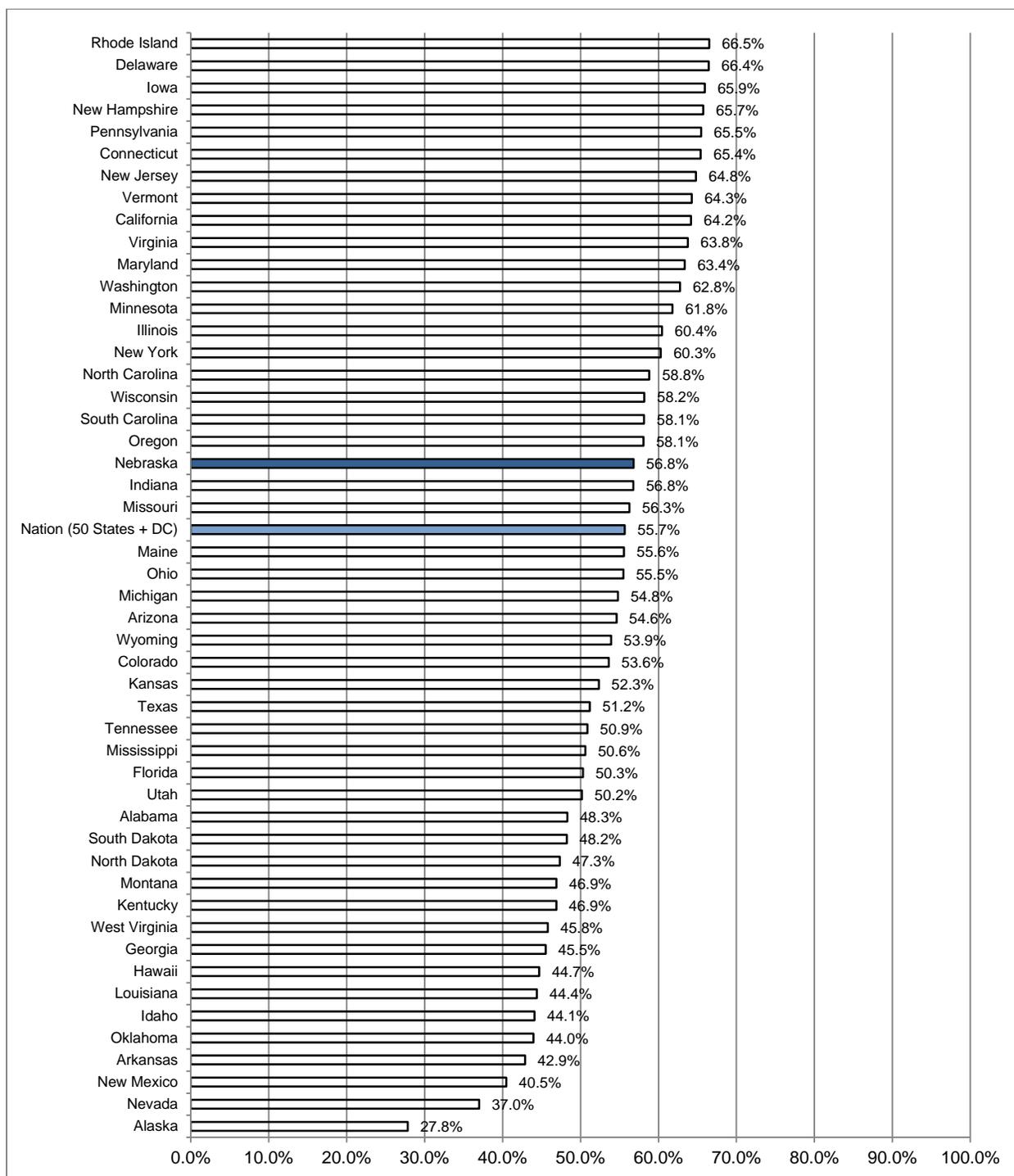
The latest available state-to-state comparisons of college graduation rates are for students who completed their academic degree programs during the 2011–2012 academic year. A graduation rate based on IPEDS data is the percentage of full-time, first-time, degree-seeking undergraduates who completed their academic programs within 150 percent of normal time to completion. For example, the graduation rate for students seeking a four-year bachelor’s degree is based on a six-year time frame. The graduation rate for students seeking a two-year associate degree is based on a three-year time frame.

[Figure 2.1.15](#) and [Figure 2.1.16](#) show how the graduation rates of Nebraska’s four-year and two-year institutions compare to the rates calculated for other states and the United States as a whole. These rates are calculated for all of the degree-granting institutions within each state, including public, private (not-for-profit), and for-profit schools. These rates also are for all awards conferred. For example, the graduation rate for Nebraska’s two-year schools encompasses awards of diplomas and certificates as well as two-year associate degrees.

- As shown in [Figure 2.2.15](#), the graduation rate for Nebraska’s four-year institutions was 56.8% for 2011–2012, or 21st highest among the 50 states, and 1.1 percentage points above the graduation rate for all four-year institutions in the United States, which was 55.7%. In comparison, Nebraska’s 2010–2011 graduation rate was 57.3%, 1.2 percentage points higher than the national rate of 56.1%, resulting in the state ranking 19th in the nation.
- As illustrated in [Figure 2.2.16](#), the graduation rate for Nebraska’s two-year institutions was 30.2% for 2011–2012, or 21st highest among the 50 states, and 0.8 percentage points lower than the graduation rate of 31.0% for all two-year institutions in the United States. In comparison, Nebraska’s 2010–2011 graduation rate was 31.6%, 0.3 percentage points higher than the national rate of 31.3%, resulting in the state ranking 19th in the nation.

Figure 2.2.15

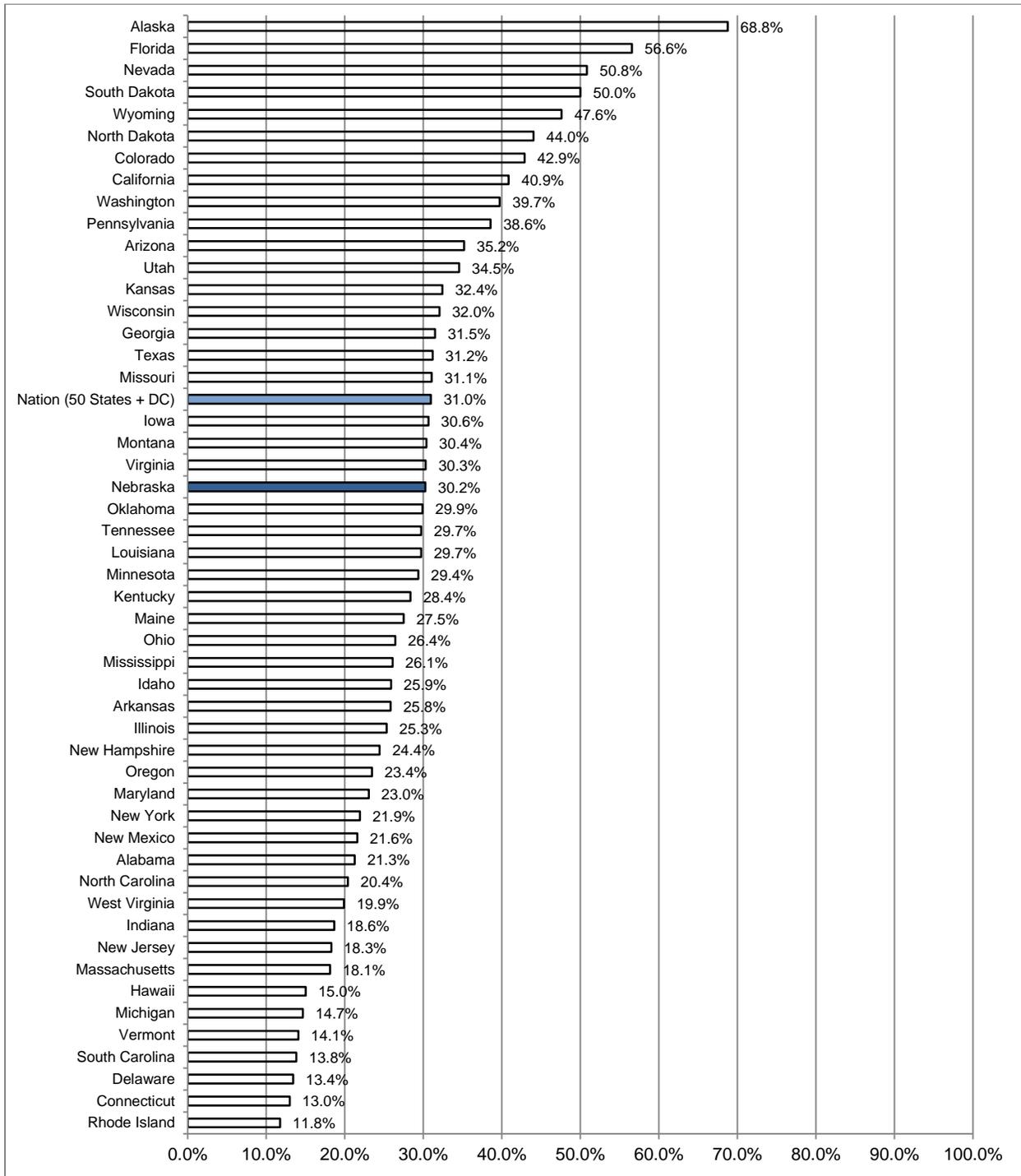
2011–2012 Graduation Rates for Four-Year Institutions by State



Note. Nebraska's four-year institutions are the University of Nebraska at Kearney, the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, and the University of Nebraska at Omaha; Chadron State College, Peru State College, and Wayne State College; Bellevue University, Clarkson College, College of Saint Mary, Concordia University-Seward, Creighton University, Doane College-Crete, Grace University, Hastings College, Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health, Midland University, Nebraska Christian College, Nebraska Wesleyan University, Union College, and York College; Kaplan University-Lincoln, Kaplan University-Omaha, ITT Technical Institute-Omaha, The Creative Center, and University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS survey for 2011–2012. Graduation rates obtained from the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS), March 2014.

Figure 2.2.16

2011–2012 Graduation Rates for Two-Year Institutions by State



Note. For the purposes of calculating the state rate, Nebraska's two-year institutions consist of the state's six community colleges, Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture, Little Priest Tribal College, Nebraska Indian Community College, Vatterott College-Spring, Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University, Myotherapy Institute, and Universal College of Healing Arts. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS survey for 2011–2012. Graduation rates obtained from the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS), March 2014.

Transfer Rates for Nebraska Community Colleges

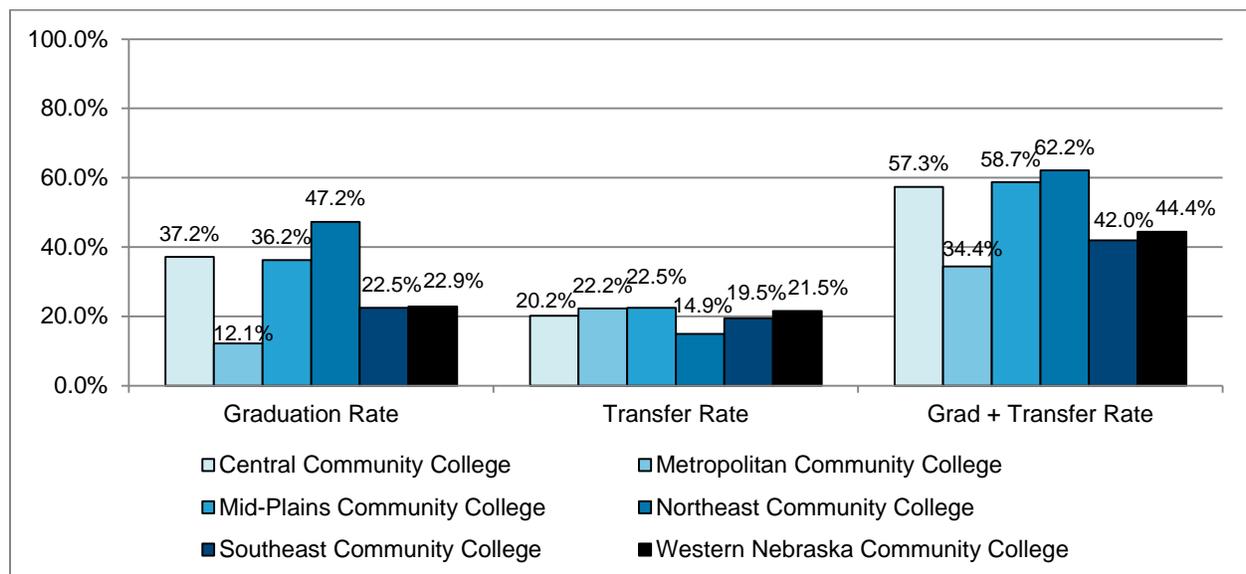
All six of Nebraska’s community colleges reported transfer rates for the 2011–2012 academic year. A college’s graduation and transfer rates are based on the same full-time, first-time freshmen cohort. Consequently, a college’s graduation and transfer rates can be added together to determine the total percentage of the full-time, first-time freshmen who either completed their programs or transferred to other schools within 150% of the time specified for normal program completion. For two-year associate degrees, this specific period is usually three years. For one-year certificate programs, 150% of normal completion time is 18 months. (For more information about computed college transfer rates based on IPEDS data, see [Explanatory Note A11.1](#) in [Appendix 11](#).)

[Figure 2.2.16](#) compares the 2011–2012 graduation, transfer, and total graduation and transfer rates for the six community colleges: Central Community College, Metropolitan Community College, Mid-Plains Community College, Northeast Community College, Southeast Community College, and Western Nebraska Community College.

- As shown in [Figure 2.2.17](#), the 2011–2012 graduation rates for the colleges ranged from 12.1% at Metropolitan Community College to 47.2% at Northeast Community College.
- The schools’ transfer rates ranged from 14.9% at Northeast Community College to 22.5% at Mid-Plains Community College.
- Combined graduation and transfer rates ranged from 34.4% at Metropolitan Community College to 62.2% at Northeast Community College.

Figure 2.2.17

2011–2012 Graduation and Transfers Rates for Nebraska Community Colleges by Type of Rate

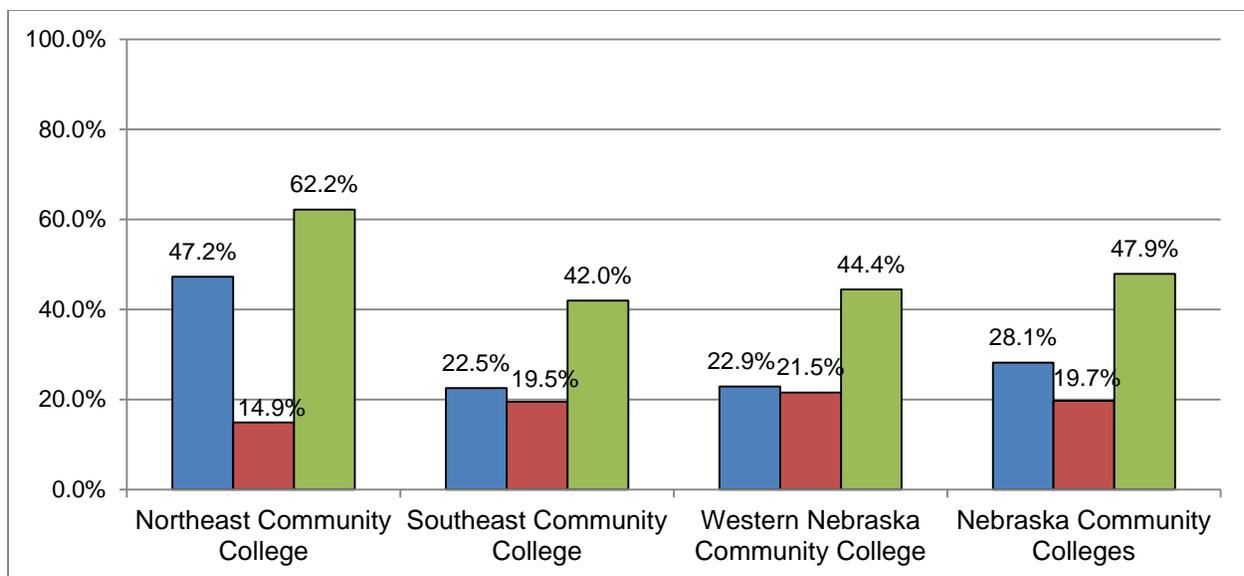
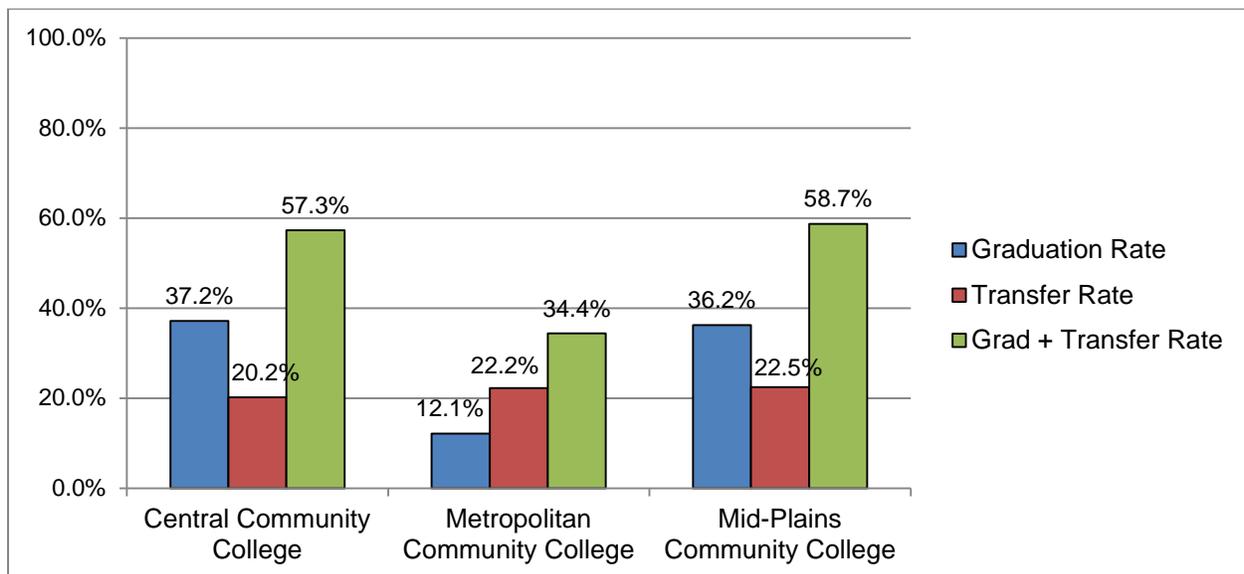


Note. See [Table A10.4.j](#) in [Appendix 10](#) and [Table A11.1](#) and [Table A11.2](#) in [Appendix 11](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2012 IPEDS graduation rate survey.

- [Figure 2.2.18](#) shows the 2011–2012 graduation, transfer, and combined graduation and transfer rates for each of the six colleges and for the community college sector as a whole.
- The overall transfer rate for the six community colleges decreased 1.5 percentage points from 2010–2011 (21.2%) to 2011–2012 (19.7%). Similarly, the overall graduation rate for these institutions fell 0.9 percentage points from 2010–2011 (29.0%) to 2011–2012 (28.1%). As a result, the combined graduation and transfer rate decreased 2.3 percentage points, from 50.2% in 2010–2011 to 47.9% in 2011–2012.

Figure 2.2.18

2011–2012 Graduation and Transfers Rates for Nebraska Community Colleges by College and for the Sector



Note. See [Table A10.4.j](#) in [Appendix 10](#), and [Table A11.1](#) and [Table A11.2](#) in [Appendix 11](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2012 IPEDS graduation rate survey.

2.3 Graduation and Persistence Rates (Based on Clearinghouse Data)

A recent study by the National Student Clearinghouse Research Center provides important information about the completion and persistence rates of students who start college at Nebraska's public and independent institutions.³⁴

This section of the *Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report* summarizes the findings of a recent study of the six-year completion and persistence rates of degree-seeking, first-time freshmen who started college in Nebraska in fall 2006. This study was conducted by the National Student Clearinghouse Research Center and published in the report *Completing College: A State-Level View of Student Attainment Rates*. First available in February 2013, this report presents the findings of the first study of six-year student outcomes based on a national cohort analyzed by state as well as for the United States as a whole. This report also is important because it presents comparable six-year completion and persistence rates for students who started college at (a) two-year public colleges, (b) four-year public colleges and universities, and (c) four-year private nonprofit institutions.³⁵

Introduction to the National Student Clearinghouse Study

The completion and persistence rates reported in this section are based on the enrollment and completion records maintained by the National Student Clearinghouse since 2002. An analysis of these records resulted in a national cohort of almost 1.9 million college students who could be classified as degree-seeking, first-time freshmen in fall 2006. The enrollment and completion records of these students were then analyzed through the six-year period ending May 31, 2012.

For this study, each student was classified by the state of the institution where the student first entered college, not by the student's residential home state. First-time enrollment status was established by confirming that a student (1) did not show any postsecondary enrollment record in the four years prior to summer 2006, and (2) did not receive a degree or certificate from any postsecondary institution prior to fall 2006, according to Clearinghouse data. (Fall 2006 enrollment was defined as enrollment during any term beginning August 15 through October 31, inclusive.) Consequently, data for 2002 through 2006 had to be available in the Clearinghouse database for an institution's students to be included in this study. In addition, records for the six-year period from fall 2006 through May 31, 2012 were required.

The percentage of Nebraska's two-year and four-year institutions with Clearinghouse records dating back to 2002 varied by type of institution. The historical data coverage rate, based on student enrollments, for Nebraska's four-year public institutions was 100.0%, and Nebraska's four-year private nonprofit institutions coverage rate was 94.1%. Nebraska's two-year public colleges included four of the state's six community colleges and no other two-year public institutions, resulting in a historical data coverage rate of 82.1%. The Nebraska institutions included in the study are listed at the beginning of Appendix 12 of this report.

The Nebraska cohort included 13,824 degree-seeking first-time freshmen—4,785 started college at two-year institutions, 6,275 started college at four-year public institutions, and 2,764 started at four-year private nonpublic institutions.

³⁴ Completion rates and graduation rates are synonymous terms. A completion or graduation rate is the percentage of students in a specified cohort who earn degrees, certificates, or diplomas within a specified period of time. A persistence rate is the percentage of the students in a cohort who have not earned degrees or other academic awards but who are still enrolled in college at the end of a specified period of time.

³⁵ Students who began at multistate four-year nonprofit institutions were not included in this study.

Degree-seeking status was defined differently for students at two-year and four-year schools. For students who started at four-year institutions, Clearinghouse records had to show that they were enrolled at least half time for at least one term. For students who started at two-year institutions, they had to either be enrolled for at least one term full time before August 15, 2007, or be enrolled at least half time for at least two terms during the 18 months following fall 2006.³⁶ For the four-year institutions, the number of students classified as degree-seeking was almost always smaller than the total number of first-time students enrolled, and for the two-year schools, it was significantly lower in most states.

The degree-seeking students in this study were classified as exclusively full-time students, exclusively part-time students, or mixed enrollment students. Mixed enrollment students were those who enrolled at least one term full-time and at least one term part-time over the course of their enrollment, rather than being enrolled exclusively full-time or part-time. The study does not identify students whose enrollment patterns may have been largely, but not exclusively, full-time or part-time.

Students were also divided into two groups based on age. One group consisted of students who started college for the first time when they were 24 years of age or younger. The other group consisted of students who were over the age of 24 when they first entered college.

Reported Student Outcomes

The six-year student outcomes calculated and compared in the National Student Clearinghouse study are as follows:

Total completion rate: The percentage of the cohort who received diplomas or certificates from any institutions in the United States by the end of the defined six-year period.

Starting institution completion rate: The percentage of the cohort who received degrees or certificates from the same institutions where they enrolled as first-time freshmen.

Other institutions completion rates: The percentage of the cohort who received degrees or certificates from institutions anywhere in the United States to which they had transferred. This rate is reported separately for the two-year and four-year schools where the students did not initially enroll as first-time freshmen.

Note: For two-year public institutions, the percentage of students who completed degrees at four-year institutions after they completed programs at two-year colleges was also calculated. This percentage added to the rate of first-time completions at four-year institutions equals the reported total four-year graduation rate for students who initially enrolled as first-time freshmen at two-year public institutions.

Persistence rate: The percentage of students in a cohort who did not earn a degree or other academic award but who were still enrolled in college as of May 31, 2012, the end of the six-year period.

Percentage of students not enrolled: The percentage of the cohort who had not completed degrees or certificate programs and were not enrolled at any institution as of May 31, 2012, based on National Student Clearinghouse records.

³⁶ Degree-seeking status definitions reported by the National Student Clearinghouse directly to Commission staff on February 14, 2013.

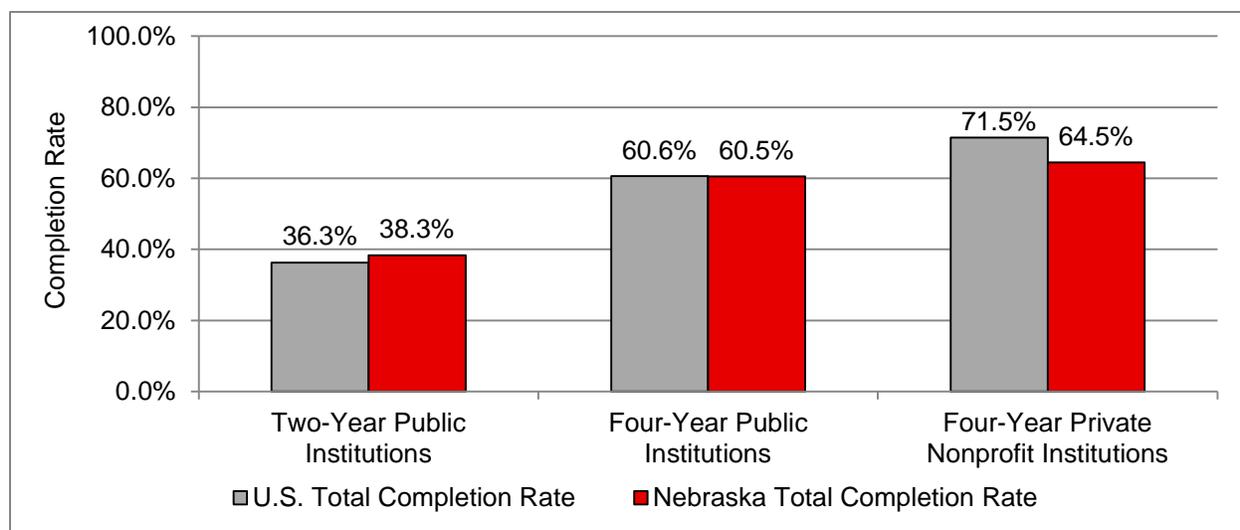
Nebraska Completion and Persistence Rates Compared to National Rates

Figure 2.3.1 shows how the total completion rates for Nebraska institutions compared to the national rates for two-year public institutions, four-year public institutions, and four-year private nonprofit institutions.

- Degree-seeking, first-time freshmen at Nebraska's two-year institutions had a 38.3% total completion rate, which was slightly higher than the 36.3% national rate for two-year public institutions.
- For Nebraska's four-year public institutions, the total completion rate was 60.5%, essentially the same as the national rate of 60.6%.
- While Nebraska's four-year private nonprofit institutions had a higher total completion rate of 64.5% compared to other Nebraska institutions, this rate was lower than the national rate of 71.5% for similar institutions.

Figure 2.3.1

Six-Year Total Completion Rates for Nebraska and the United States for First-Time Degree-Seeking Freshman (Fall 2006)



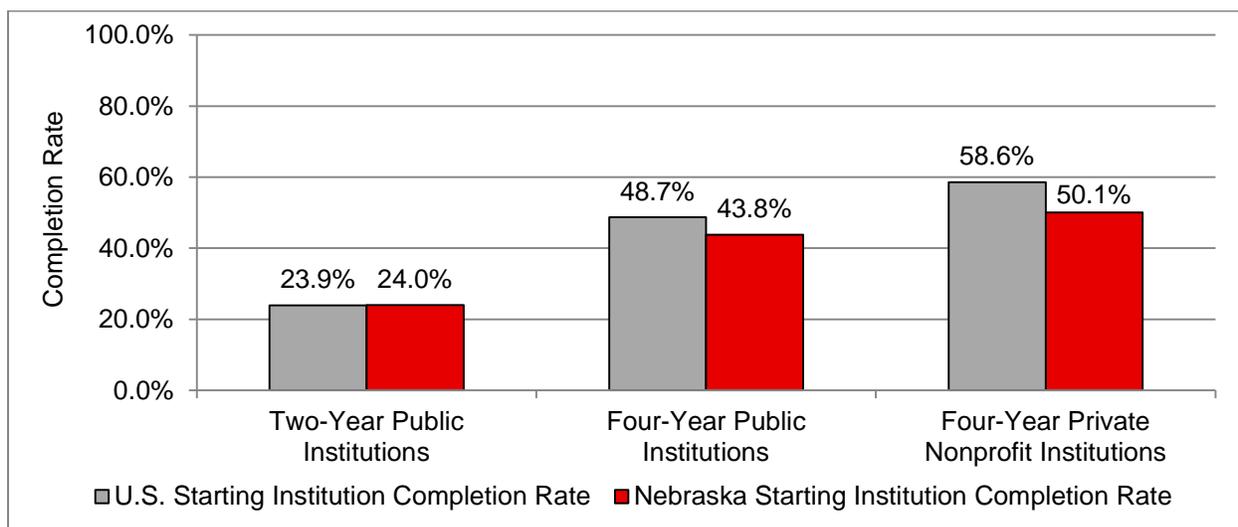
Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, *Completing College: A State-Level View of Student Attainment Rates*, February 2013.

Figure 2.3.2 compares the U.S. and Nebraska completion rates for students who received degrees or certificates from the same institutions where they initially enrolled as first-time freshmen.

- Completion rates for Nebraska's four-year public and private nonprofit institutions were both lower than the comparable national rates.
- The completion rate for Nebraska's two-year institutions was significantly lower than the rates for the four-year institutions, but the 24.0% completion rate for the two-year institutions can be considered equal to the 23.9% national rate for public two-year institutions.

Figure 2.3.2

Six-Year Starting Institution Completion Rates for Nebraska and the United States for First-Time Degree-Seeking Freshman (Fall 2006)



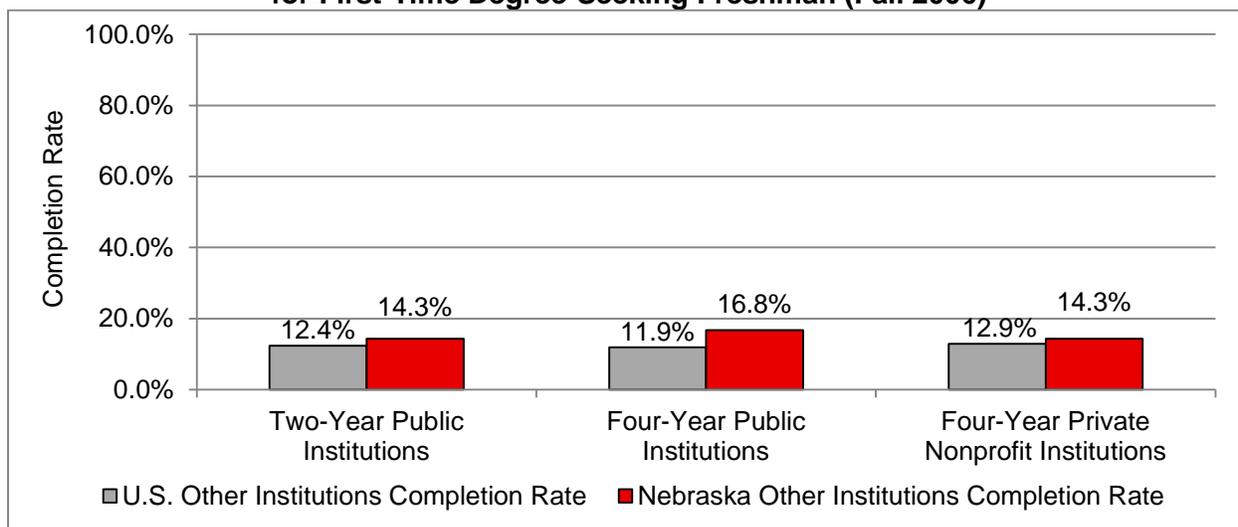
Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, *Completing College: A State-Level View of Student Attainment Rates*, February 2013.

As shown in [Figure 2.3.3](#) the Clearinghouse study confirms that a notable percentage of freshmen start college at one institution and then transfer to another school where they complete a program of study.

- 14% to 17% of the first-time students at Nebraska’s public and private nonprofit institutions in fall 2006 graduated from two-year or four-year schools to which they had transferred.
- In all sectors, Nebraska’s percentages were higher than the comparable national rates.

Figure 2.3.3

Six-Year “Other Institutions” Completion Rates for Nebraska and the United States for First-Time Degree-Seeking Freshman (Fall 2006)

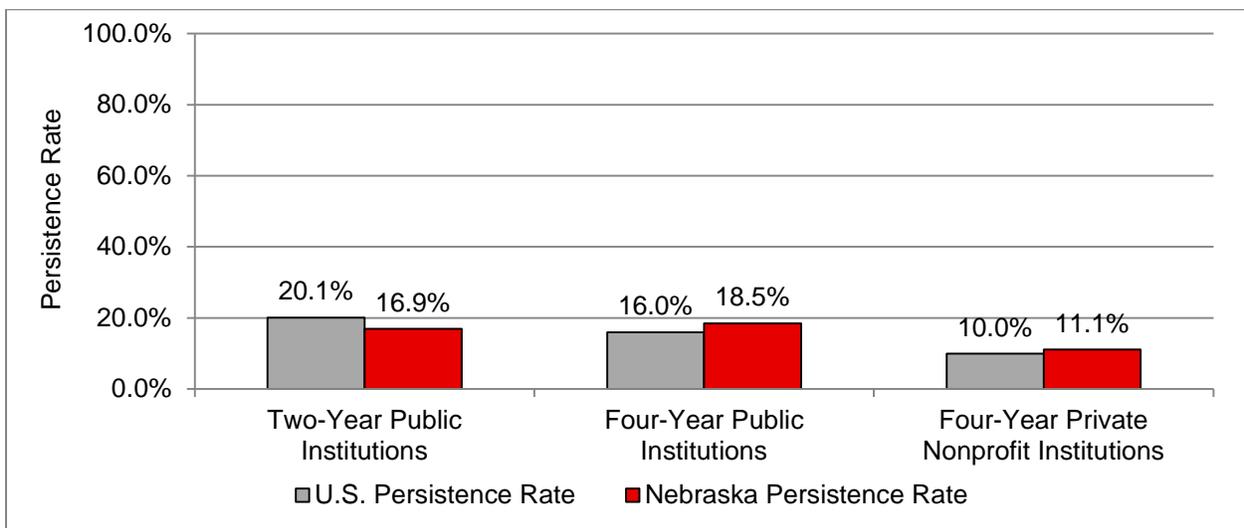


Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, *Completing College: A State-Level View of Student Attainment Rates*, February 2013.

- As shown in [Figure 2.3.4](#), 17% to 19% of the students who started college at Nebraska’s two-year and four-year public institutions were still enrolled at these or other institutions as of May 31, 2012.
- The lower persistence rate of 11.1% for Nebraska’s four-year private nonprofit schools is a reflection of the fact that these institutions had a total completion rate that was higher than the total completion rates for the state’s two-year and four-year public institutions.
- For all three sectors, Nebraska’s persistence rates were generally in line with the reported national rates.

Figure 2.3.4

Six-Year Persistence Rates for Nebraska and the United States for First-Time Degree-Seeking Freshman (Fall 2006)



Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, *Completing College: A State-Level View of Student Attainment Rates*, February 2013.

All of the six-year student outcomes for the United States as a whole and for Nebraska’s public and private nonprofit institutions are presented in [Table A12.1](#) in [Appendix 12](#) of this report. When the national and Nebraska percentages in [Table A12.1](#) are compared, Nebraska’s percentage rates were not consistently higher or lower than the national percentages. Instead, Nebraska’s outcomes were higher, lower, or about the same as the comparable national rates, depending on the type of institution and the specific student enrollment or age group that was analyzed.

Nebraska Student Outcomes Compared by Enrollment Status

The findings of the National Student Clearinghouse study confirm that the completion rates of full-time students are significantly higher than for students who attend college only part-time. This study also reveals that the completion rates for students with combinations of full-time and part-time enrollment are higher than those for exclusively part-time students but lower than the rates for students who consistently go to college full time. In addition, this study confirms that part-time students are less likely to persist in their studies and more likely to drop out of college than exclusively full-time students.

Student Outcomes Compared Within Each Sector

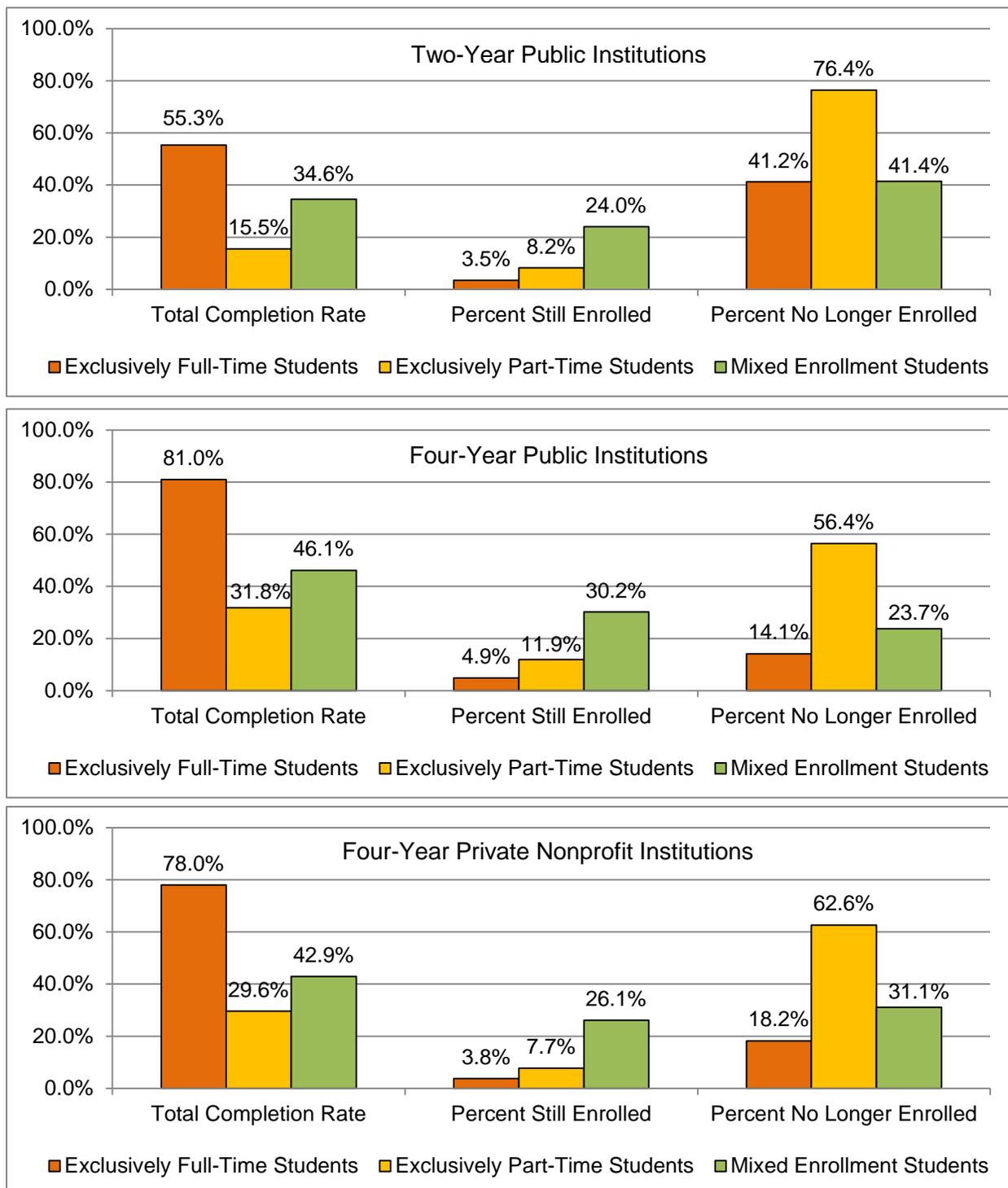
- Figure 2.3.5 shows that exclusively part-time students had total completion rates that were significantly lower than the completion rates for exclusively full-time students or mixed enrollment students, regardless of whether they started college at two-year public, four-year public, or four-year private nonprofit institutions in Nebraska.
- The six-year persistence rate, or the percentage of students still enrolled, were highest for the mixed enrollment students and lowest for the exclusively full-time students, regardless of the type of institution where they enrolled as first-time freshmen. However, the percentage of students who were no longer enrolled six years after they started college was significantly higher for exclusively part-time students than for exclusively full-time students or mixed enrollment students.
- 76.4% of the exclusively part-time students who started college at Nebraska's two-year public institutions (community colleges) had not earned degrees or certificates and were no longer in college at the end of six years. Of the exclusively part-time students at Nebraska's four-year public institutions, 56.4% were no longer in college, and for the four-year private nonprofit institutions, 62.6% of the exclusively part-time students had dropped out of college before earning degrees or certificates.
- The percentages of exclusively full-time students and mixed enrollment students who left college before degree completion were much lower than the percentages of exclusively part-time students. However, 41.2% of the exclusively full-time students who started at Nebraska's two-year public colleges had not earned academic awards and were no longer in college. This percentage dropped to 14.1% for the four-year public institutions and to 18.2% for the four-year private nonprofit schools.

Student Outcomes Compared Across Sectors

- Figure 2.3.6 shows the same percentages that are presented in the series of charts in Figure 2.3.5. However, the charts in Figure 2.3.6 directly compare the student outcomes for the three types of institutions included in this study within each of the three student enrollment groups. Using this type of comparison, Figure 2.3.6 shows that the completion, persistence, and dropout rates of the students who initially enrolled at Nebraska's four-year public and private nonprofit institutions were quite similar. However, these outcomes were noticeably different than the outcomes of students who started college at Nebraska's two-year public institutions.
- In general, the comparisons in Figure 2.3.6 are evidence that students who enroll initially at four-year institutions—public or private nonprofit—are more likely to earn degrees or certificates, or at least persist in their studies, than students who start college at two-year institutions, regardless of whether they enroll full-time or part-time.

Figure 2.3.5

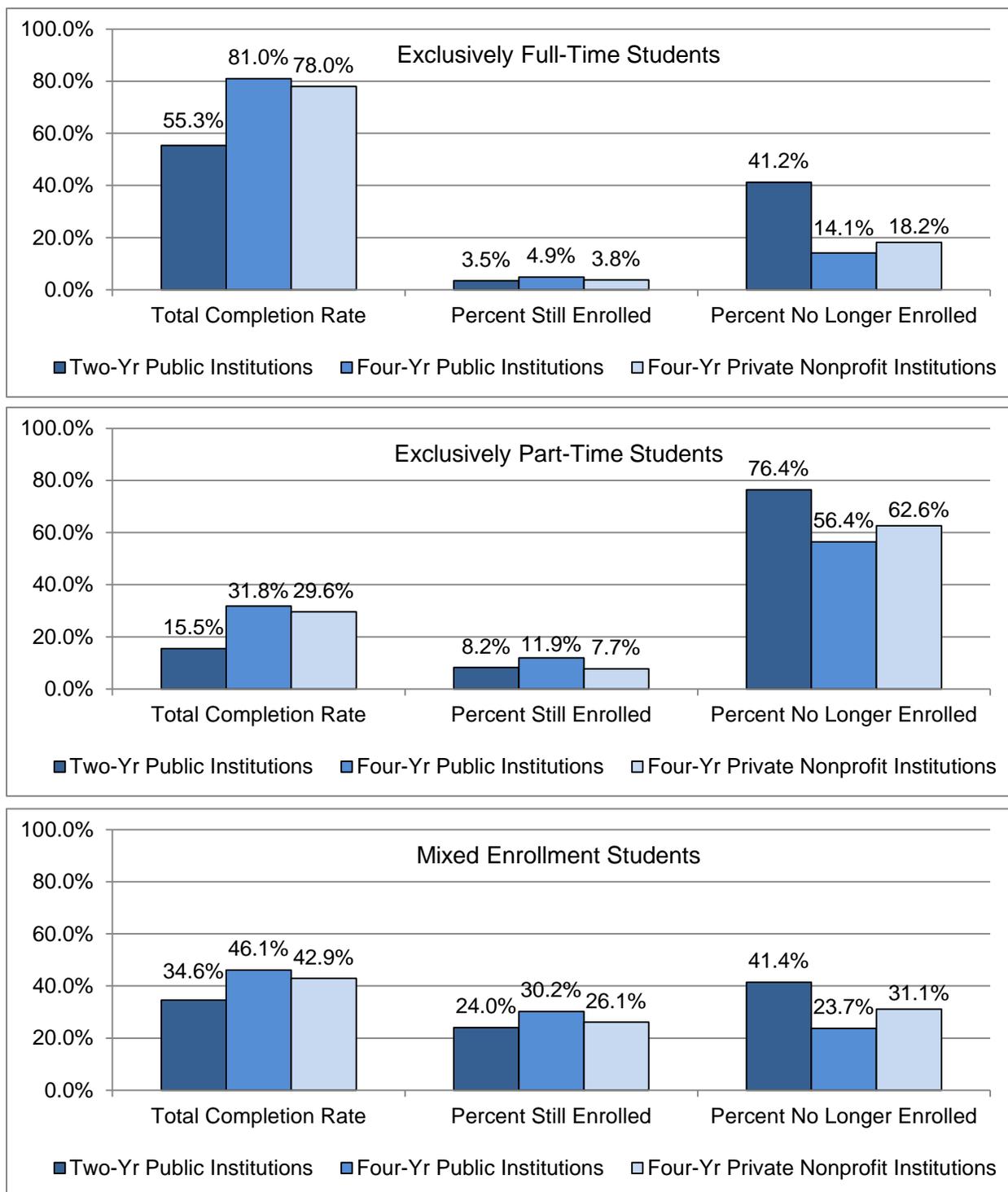
Nebraska Six-Year Student Outcomes by Sector and Student Enrollment Status for First-Time Degree-Seeking Freshman (Fall 2006)



Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, *Completing College: A State-Level View of Student Attainment Rates*, February 2013.

Figure 2.3.6

Nebraska Six-Year Student Outcomes by Student Enrollment Status and Sector for First-Time Degree-Seeking Freshman (Fall 2006)



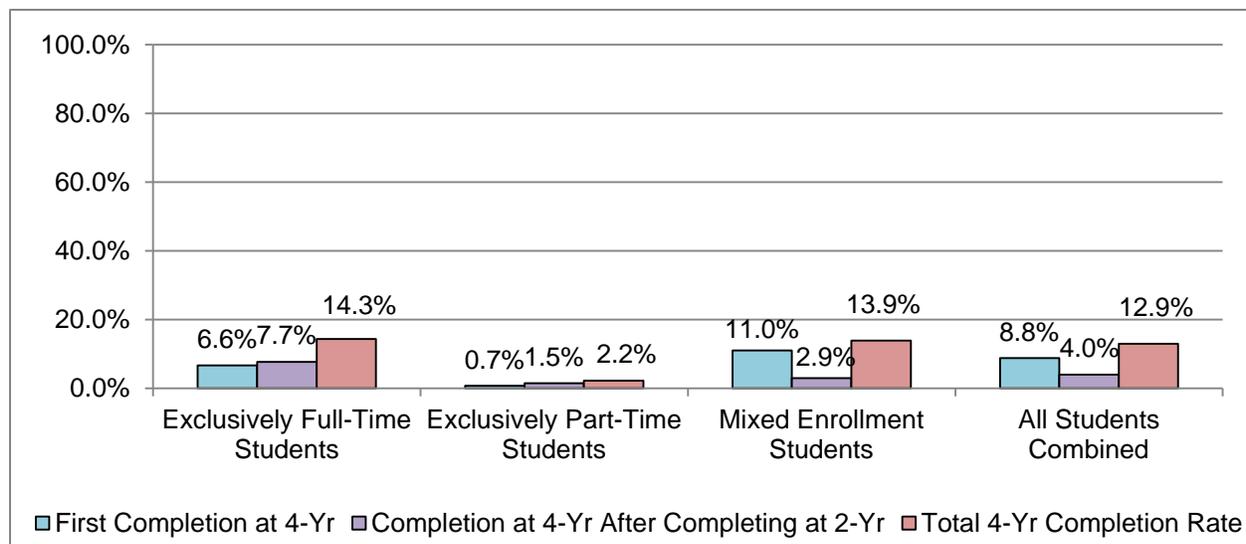
Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, *Completing College: A State-Level View of Student Attainment Rates*, February 2013.

Four-Year Completion Rates for Two-Year Public Institutions

- Another finding of the National Student Clearinghouse study that is of interest is the percentage of students who started college at two-year institutions but earned degrees at four-year institutions. As evidenced in [Figure 2.3.7](#), about 13% of the students who initially enrolled at Nebraska’s two-year public colleges in fall 2006 had earned degrees from four-year institutions over the course of the next six years. For about 9% of the cohort, these degrees were their first completions. For 4% of the cohort, their four-year degrees were earned after they had already completed a degree or certificate program at the two-year college where they initially enrolled or at another two-year school.
- Exclusively full-time students and mixed enrollment students had higher total four-year graduation rates than students who attended college only part-time. Interestingly, exclusively full-time students were more likely than mixed enrollment students to have earned four-year degrees after they had already earned degrees or certificates at two-year schools, even though the total four-year completion rates for these two groups of students were almost the same.

Figure 2.3.7

Nebraska Completion Rates for Four-Year Degrees Earned by Students Who Initially Enrolled at Two-Year Public Institutions for First-Time Degree-Seeking Freshman (Fall 2006)



Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, *Completing College: A State-Level View of Student Attainment Rates*, February 2013.

Nebraska Student Outcomes Compared by Age Group

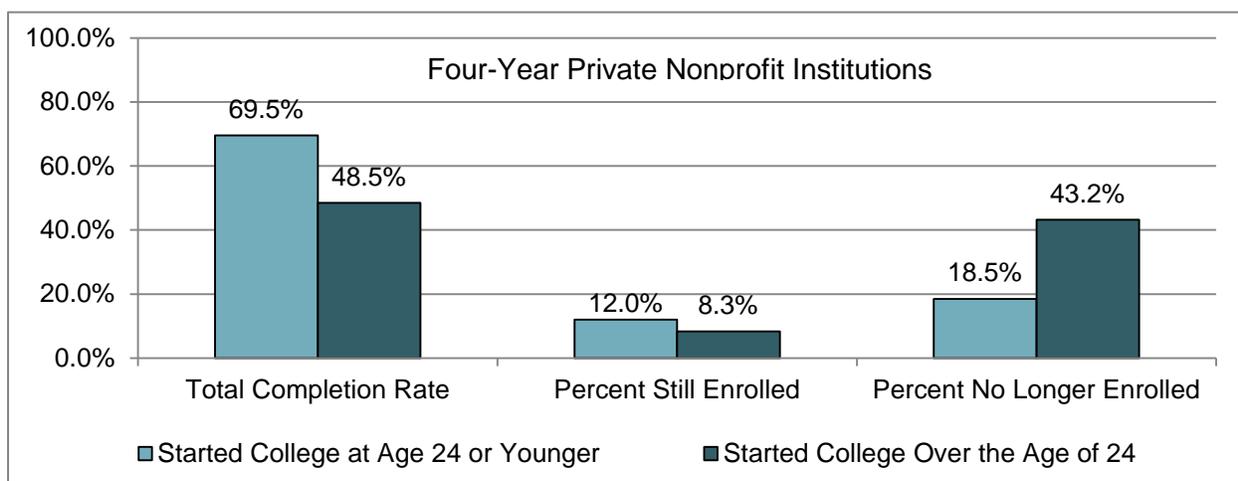
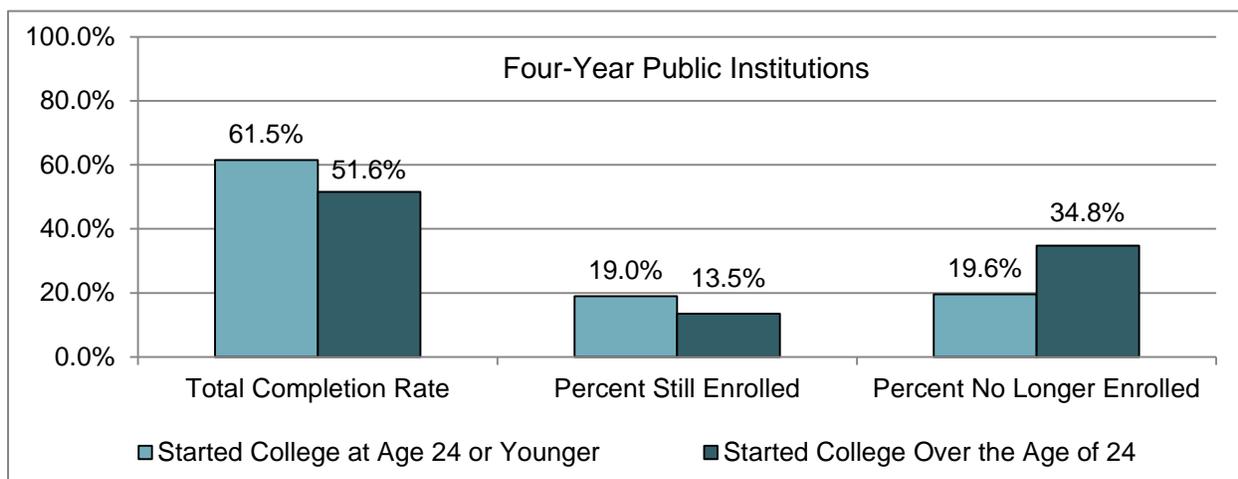
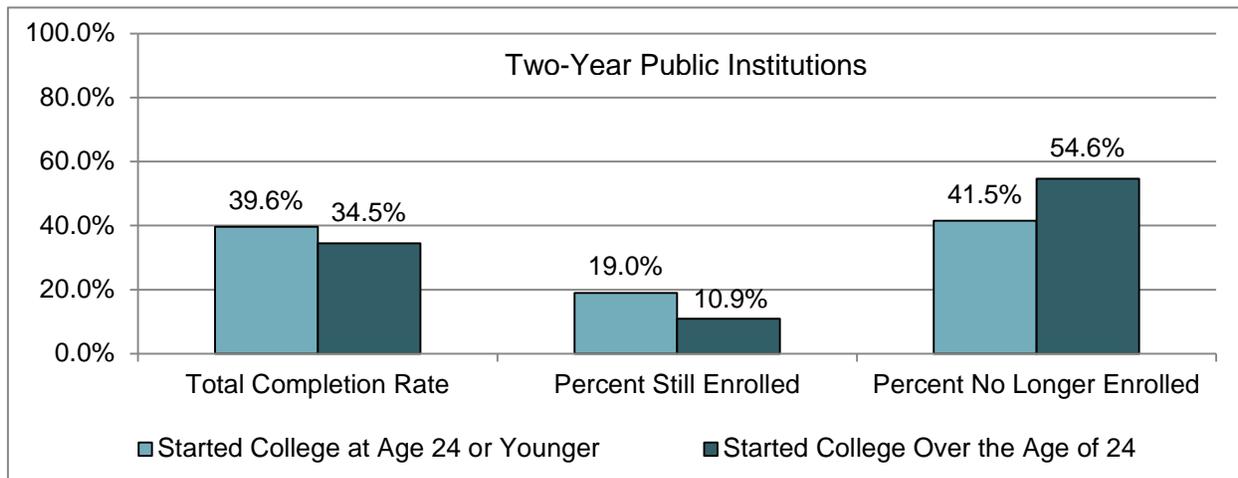
- As shown in [Figure 2.3.8](#), students who start college when they are age 24 or younger are more likely to persist in their studies and complete degree or certificate programs than students who don't start college until they are over the age of 24, regardless of whether they initially enrolled at two-year public, four-year public, or four-year private nonprofit institutions.
- The highest total completion rate for the students 24 years of age or younger was 69.5% at the four-year private nonprofit schools, while the highest total completion rate for students 24 or older was 51.6% at the four-year public institutions.
- [Figure 2.3.8](#) also shows that 19.0% of the younger students in the cohorts of Nebraska's public two-year and four-year institutions were still enrolled six years after they started college. Understandably, the persistence rate for the younger students who started college at the four-year private nonprofits was only 12.0%, reflecting the fact that a higher percentage of the students in this cohort had already earned degrees.
- For students 24 or younger who initially enrolled at Nebraska's four-year public institutions, 19.6% were no longer enrolled in college six years later. A similar trend was seen for the four-year private nonprofit institutions (18.5%). This rate increased to 41.5% for the students who started college at Nebraska's two-year public institutions.
- For students in the over-age-24 category who initially enrolled at Nebraska's two-year public institutions, 54.6% were no longer enrolled six years later. The comparable rates for four-year public and four-year private nonprofit institutions were lower at 34.8% and 43.2%, respectively. However, all of these rates were significantly higher than the rates for the students in the 24-or-younger age group.
- Another finding of the study was that students in the 24-or-younger age group who started college at Nebraska's two-year public institutions were twice as likely as students in the over-24 age group to have earned four-year degrees. Of the students in the younger age group, 14.7% had earned degrees at four-year schools, compared to 7.5% of the students in the older age group. (See [Table A12.1](#) in [Appendix 12](#) for supporting data.)

Conclusion

The recent study conducted by the National Student Clearing Research Center clearly shows that students who start college earlier and attend full time are much more likely to earn degrees and certificates. This study is not without limitations. However, it provides reasonable estimates of the six-year completion and persistence rates for Nebraska's two-year public colleges, four-year public institutions, and four-year private nonprofit colleges and universities, compared to national rates. Consequently, it is hoped that this study will be replicated in the future to provide policy makers with ongoing, state-level information based on a national cohort.

Figure 2.3.8

Nebraska Six-Year Student Outcomes by Sector and Age Group for First-Time Degree-Seeking Freshman (Fall 2006)



Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, *Completing College: A State-Level View of Student Attainment Rates*, February 2013.

Section 3

Reversing the Net Out-Migration of College-Educated Nebraskans

Priority 3. Reducing, eliminating, and then reversing the net out-migration of Nebraskans with high levels of educational attainment.

The third priority recommended by the 2003 LR 174 Task Force is to reduce, eliminate and then reverse the net out-migration of Nebraskans with high levels of educational attainment. This priority was advised because data from the 2000 U.S. Census showed that Nebraska lost more college-educated adults than the state attracted between 1995 and 2000. Furthermore, during the same period, Nebraska attracted a significant net in-migration of adults with less than a high school education.

Based on the most recent data collected by the U.S. Census Bureau, it is impossible to draw firm conclusions about the overall migration patterns of the adults who moved to or from Nebraska since 2000 and particularly about those with higher levels of education. Consequently, this section reviews currently available migration estimates and explains why these estimates do not clearly indicate whether Nebraska is gaining or losing more college-educated adults than it has in the past.

Previous and New Estimates of Adult Migration

An analysis of data collected through the 2000 U.S. Census revealed that, between 1995 and 2000, Nebraska experienced a net out-migration of college graduates that was more than offset by a net in-migration of adults with less than a high school education. The results of this analysis were reported in the *2004 Baseline Report for the LR 174 Higher Education Task Force* and repeated in the *2005 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report for the LR 75 Legislative Evaluation Task Force* to underscore the importance of developing more employment opportunities for individuals who are educated at Nebraska's colleges and universities. (Table A13.1 in Appendix 13 provides a summary of the 2000 migration data.)

The migration analysis presented in the *2004 Baseline Report* was based on the U.S. Census Bureau's estimates of the numbers of *adults aged 22 to 64* who left and entered the state during the five-year period preceding the 2000 census. These estimates and the resulting estimates of net migration were based on responses to questions asked on the 2000 Census long-form, completed by a one-in-six sample of U.S. households.

Migration estimates based on 2000 census data were included in the *2004 Baseline Report* with the intention that they would later be compared to data collected through the 2010 decennial census. However, the U.S. Census Bureau no longer collects migration data comparable to the data collected in 2000. Instead, the Census Bureau replaced the long-form of the decennial census with the annual American Community Survey (ACS).

The decennial long-form asked each respondent whether household members had lived in their current home five years ago, and, if not, to report the location of their previous residence. In comparison, the ACS form asks if members of a household lived in a different residence one year ago.

Unlike the decennial census, which counts the U.S. population as of April 1st of the census year, the ACS is conducted monthly over the course of the survey year. As a result, the

migrations reported by survey respondents actually can occur within a time frame that ranges from almost a year before the first wave of the survey is conducted in January to shortly before the last wave of the survey is conducted in December. Consequently, the ACS migration data for any given survey year represents a possible migration period that is almost two years long. Furthermore, the second year of this two-year period is almost the same as the first migration year represented in the next survey. Since the ACS migration data are based on overlapping time frames that are each almost two years long, rather than a clearly defined five-year period, ACS migration data are not directly comparable to the decennial census data collected in 2000.

Compared to the decennial census, the major advantage of the ACS is that it provides new estimates of interstate migration every year, rather than only once every ten years. For the purposes of this report, the major disadvantage of the annual ACS is that it provides estimates of the numbers of 22- to 64-year-olds who migrated to and from Nebraska based on small samples of individuals who entered or left the state. As a result, the migration estimates for 22- to 64-year-olds developed from ACS data can vary dramatically from one year to another, not because any significant changes in migration patterns have occurred, but because estimates based on small samples commonly fluctuate as a result of sampling error. In contrast, the migration data collected through the long-form of the decennial census in 2000 were from large samples of respondents, thus resulting in estimates with small margins of error.

First conducted in 2005, the annual nationwide ACS obtains detailed data from a sample of more than three million households, representing up to 2.5% of all households. Using the total ACS sample, the U.S. Census Bureau develops and publishes estimates of the number of adults 25 years of age or older that move into or out of each state. However, the only way to obtain migration estimates for 22- to 64-year-olds is to develop them based on a smaller sample of ACS data that is available for public use.

The ACS data files that are available for public use include the survey responses obtained from an annual sample of about 1% of Nebraska's households. However, only a small fraction of the individuals surveyed report that they lived in Nebraska for less than a year, and even smaller samples of respondents from other states say that they moved out of Nebraska within one year of the survey. When these groups of respondents are classified by level of education, sample sizes are further reduced, thereby decreasing the reliability of the migration estimates by education level.

Even though migration estimates based on ACS data can be expected to vary quite dramatically from one year to another, they are the *only* available statistics for monitoring Nebraska migration patterns since the 2000 U.S. Census. Consequently, the Coordinating Commission has reported the estimates for 22- to 64-year-olds by education level since ACS data first became available for public use.

This section of the 2014 report summarizes the migration estimates based on 2012 ACS data collected from samples of 22- to 64-year olds who migrated to and from the state in 2011 or 2012, and compares these estimates to those based on data from previous surveys. In addition, average annual net migration estimates for 22- to 64-year-olds are presented, based on three years of ACS data collected in 2010, 2011, and 2012.

Migration Estimates for 22- to 64-Year Olds Based on the American Community Survey

Figure 3.1 summarizes the net-migration estimates for Nebraska by education level, based on the results of the ACS conducted annually from 2005 to 2012.³⁷ As shown in this chart, the estimates of net migration based on one year of ACS data vary significantly from one year to another.

When the estimates based on the eight years of ACS data are compared, as shown in Figure 3.1, an overall migration pattern is not clearly revealed. Based on these estimates, it is impossible to draw conclusions about the migration trends of Nebraska.

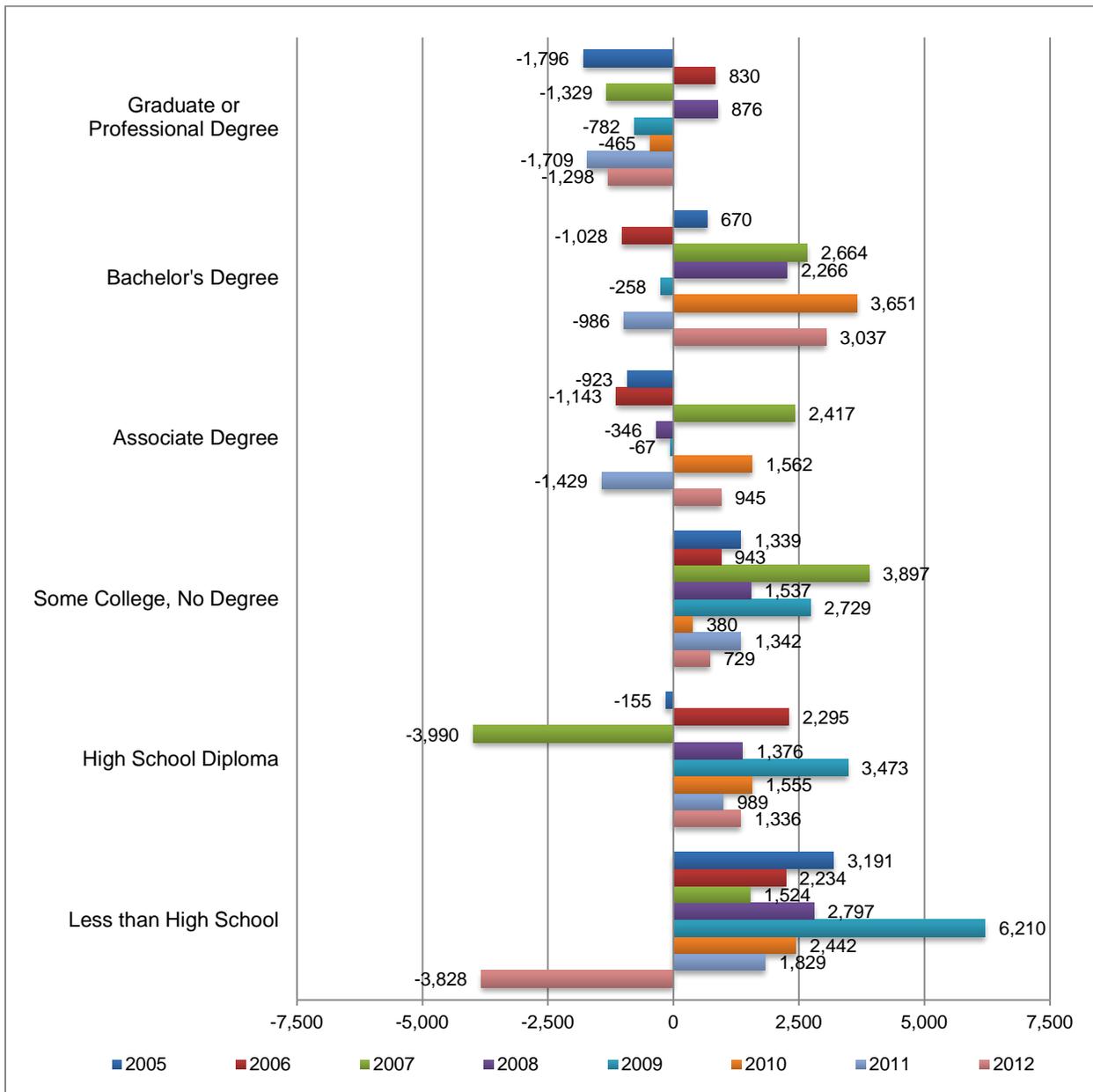
The primary reason for the inconsistent net-migration estimates shown in Figure 3.1 is that they are based on very small samples. For example, based on the 2012 ACS data available for public use, 1,298 more individuals with graduate or professional degrees moved out of Nebraska than moved into the state. This estimate is based on survey responses from 31 individuals who moved to Nebraska and 42 respondents who moved from Nebraska to other states, or a total of 73 individuals who were surveyed in 2012.

When the margin of error exceeds the absolute value of the point estimate, no conclusions should be drawn about the estimate. Since the estimated negative net migration of 1,298 individuals with graduate or professional degrees has a 90% margin of error of +/- 2,156, no conclusions can be drawn. In fact, for the 2012 ACS, every level of education, except for *less than high school*, has a margin of error larger than the estimate itself. The estimated negative net migration of 3,828 for those with less than a high school education has a 90% margin of error of +/- 1,919. In other words, if one were to draw indefinite samples of the population, the point estimate for those with less than a high school education would fall between -1,909 and -5,747 90% of the time. Obviously, such a conclusion provides no help in determining whether the goal of Priority 3 is being achieved.

³⁷ Net migration is the difference between the estimated numbers of individuals who moved to or from Nebraska. If net migration is positive, the number of people who moved to the state is higher than the number who left Nebraska. If net-migration is negative, the number of people who left the state exceeded the number who moved to Nebraska.

Figure 3.1

Estimated Nebraska Net-Migration of 22- to 64-Year-Olds by Education, Based on the 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 American Community Surveys Conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau

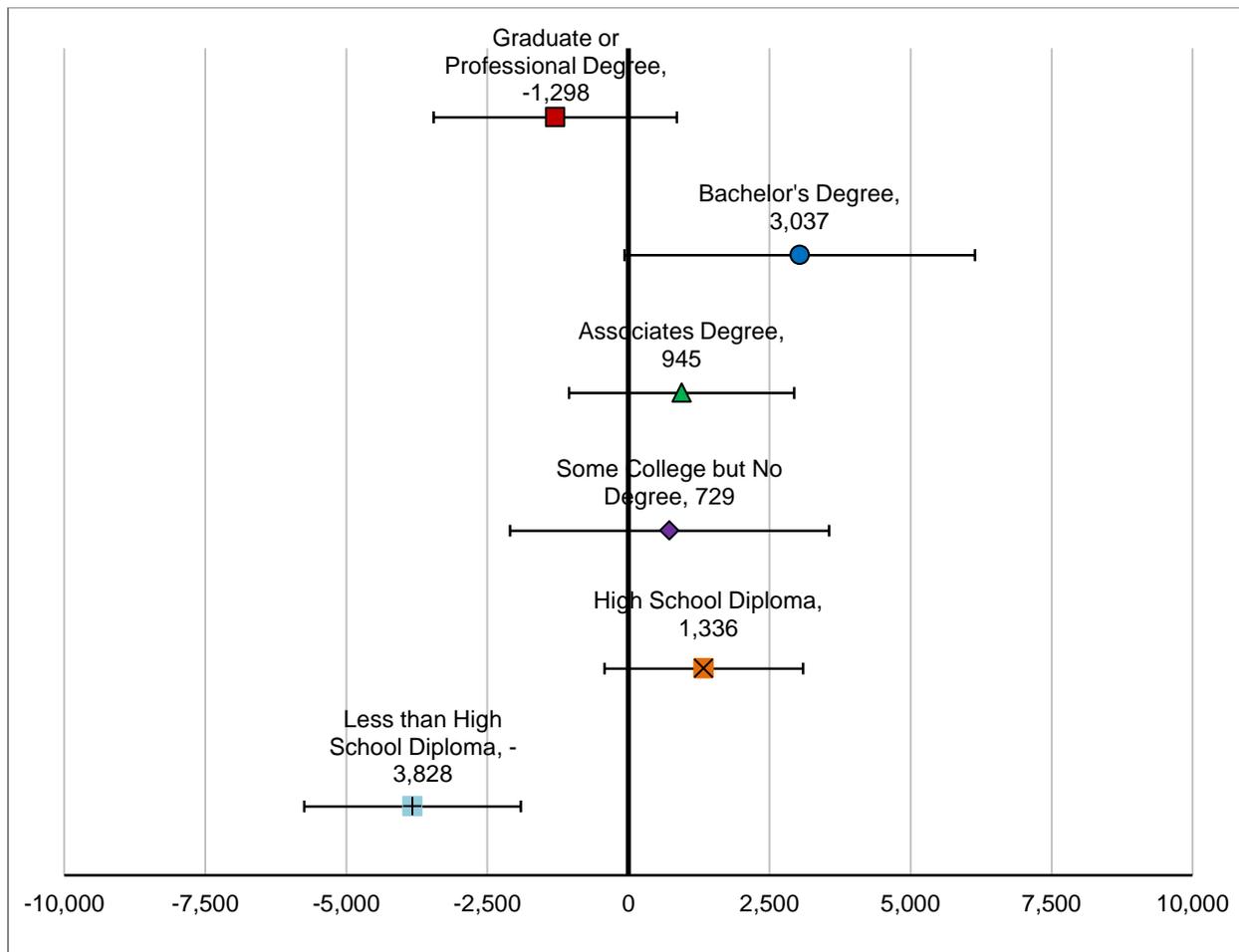


Note. See Table A13.2 in Appendix 13 for supporting data. Data source: Estimates based on the 2005 through 2012 American Community Surveys, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, obtained from the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS).

Figure 3.2 visually illustrates the margins of error for the net-migration estimates that are based on 2012 ACS data. Similar ranges of variability have been calculated for all of the other estimates for 2005 through 2011, as summarized in Figure 3.1. Given that these ranges are relatively wide and the corresponding net-migration estimates at each education level vary from one year to the next, it is difficult to draw even tentative conclusions about the general migration pattern of working-age adults who moved to or from Nebraska between 2005 and 2012.

Figure 3.2

Estimated Nebraska Net-Migration of 22- to 64-Year-Olds by Education, Based on 2012 American Community Survey Data



Note. See Table A13.2 in Appendix 13 for the margins of error and the number of cases on which each estimate is based. This chart shows each net-migration estimate as the mid-point of the range of values based on the margin of error at the 90% confidence level. Data source: Estimates based on the 2012 American Community Survey, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, obtained from the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS).

As previously stated, no conclusion can be drawn about a net migration estimate when the margin of error exceeds the estimate at the stated confidence level, and especially when the margin of error is large, relative to the estimate. Conversely, a conclusion can be drawn about the direction of net migration at a given education level if the margin of error is less than the absolute value of the estimated migration.

In the case of individuals with less than a high school education, it can be concluded that Nebraska exported more 22- to 64-year-olds with low levels of education than it imported in 2012. However, the available data are inadequate to precisely determine the magnitude of this negative net migration in 2012.

The annual estimates of net migration shown in Figure 3.1 vary quite dramatically from one year to the next. Most importantly, they do not provide evidence that Nebraska has consistently gained or lost high school or college graduates as a result of migration.

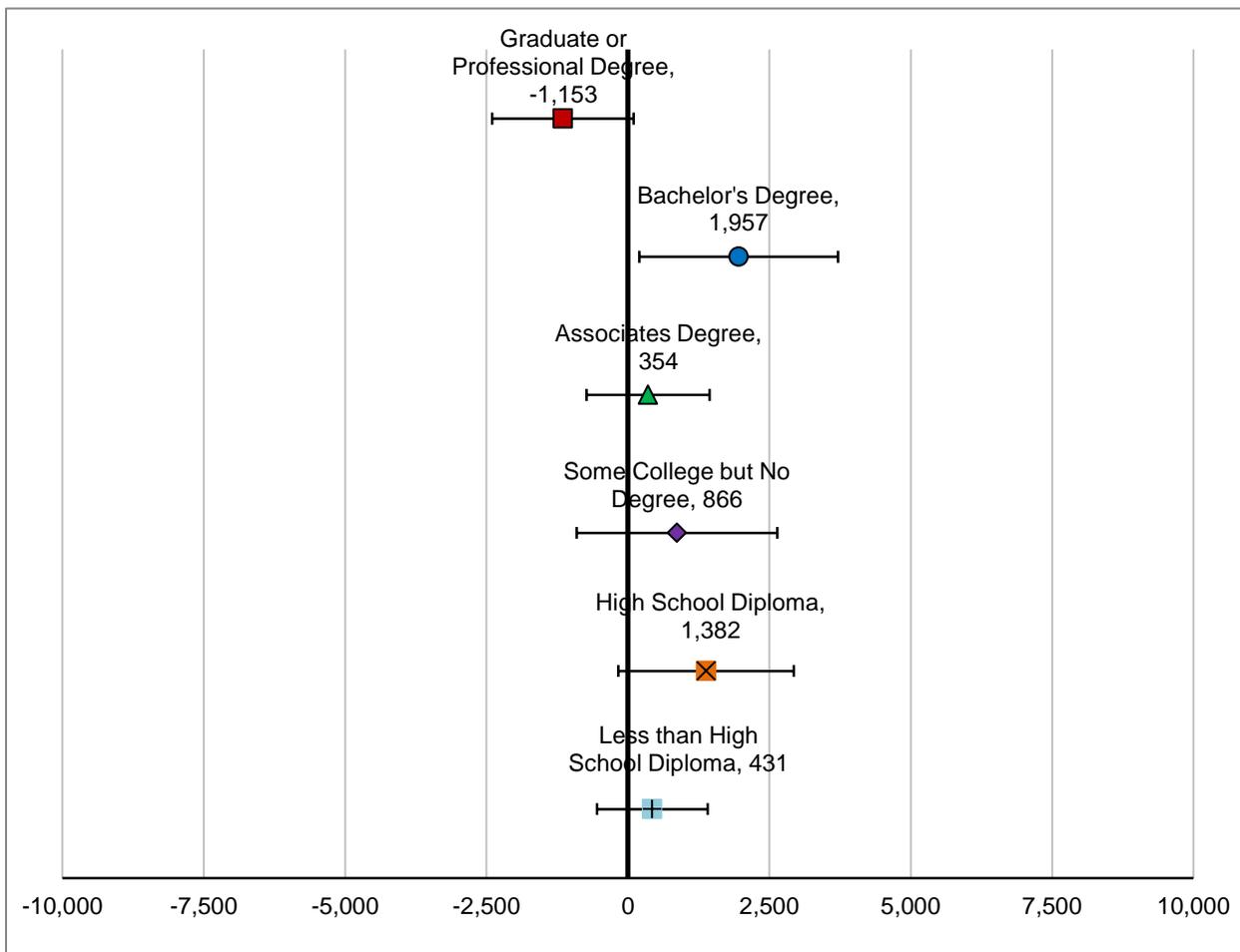
Only limited conclusions can be drawn from one-year net migration estimates, due to the small samples on which the estimates are based each year and the relatively high margin of error associated with each estimate. Theoretically, by calculating annual net migration estimates based on the combined data collected through three or more consecutive surveys, as shown in [Figure 3.3](#), these limitations may be reduced.

The annual net migration estimates by education level shown in [Figure 3.3](#) are based on ACS data collected in 2010, 2011, and 2012. The margins of error associated with these annual estimates are still relatively high, ranging from +/- 1,760 for the high school graduate estimate to +/- 3,106 for the estimate for individuals with bachelor's degrees.

Unfortunately, even with larger samples collected over three years, the margins of error are higher than the estimated net migration for all levels of education. Based on the estimates shown in [Figure 3.3](#), it is not possible to draw any conclusion about the annual net migration of individuals to or from Nebraska.

Figure 3.3

Estimated Nebraska Annual Net-Migration of 22- to 64-Year-Olds by Education, 3-Year Estimates Based on 2010, 2011, and 2012 American Community Survey Data

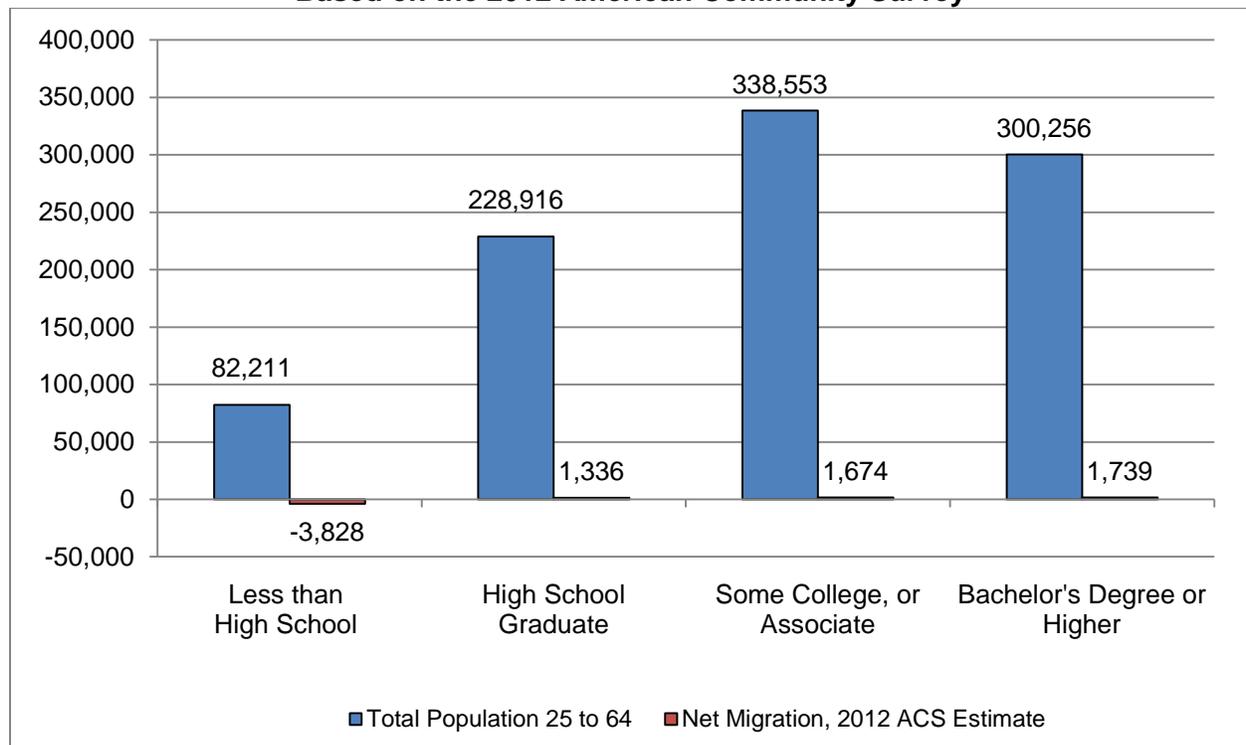


Note. This chart shows each net-migration estimate as the mid-point of the range of values based on the margin of error at the 90% confidence level. See [Table A13.3](#) in [Appendix 13](#) for the margins of error and the number of cases on which each estimate is based. Data source: Estimates based on the 2010, 2011, and 2012 American Community Surveys, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, obtained from the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS).

Additional Information Related to Migration

Although currently available estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau do not reveal a clear picture of overall Nebraska migration patterns, there is still reason to be concerned about the net-migration of working-age adults. As illustrated in [Figure 3.4](#) below, the latest available net-migration estimate at each education level is small, relative to the corresponding total estimated working-age population of the state. Nevertheless, repeated positive or negative net migration will have a corresponding positive or negative effect on the size and quality of the state's labor force over the long run. Consequently, the Coordinating Commission will continue to monitor annual and three-year estimates of the numbers of working-age adults who migrate to and from Nebraska to determine if a clearer, more solidly evidenced picture of Nebraska's net migration pattern emerges from the analysis of ACS data.

Figure 3.4
Estimated Total Nebraska Population of 25-to-64-Year Olds Compared to the
Estimated Nebraska Net-Migration of 22-to-64-Year Olds by Education,
Based on the 2012 American Community Survey



Data source: 2012 American Community Survey (ACS), conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Appendices

Technical Note A0.1

Adjustments are occasionally made to improve data accuracy. Therefore, it is generally advisable to reference the most recent edition of this report.

Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100.0% for data summarized in this report. Additionally, due to rounding, totals may not equal the sum of their parts.

Appendix 1

Nebraska College Enrollments

Table A1.1 Nebraska Total Fall Headcount Enrollment by Sector Fall 2002 through Fall 2013						
Year	University of Nebraska	Nebraska State College System	Nebraska Community Colleges	Independent Colleges & Universities	For-Profit/Career Schools ¹	Nebraska State Total
2002	46,906	7,619	37,586	22,775		
2003	46,015	7,652	39,575	24,106	3,244	120,592
2004	45,122	7,650	40,233	25,632	3,436	122,073
2005	45,470	7,753	39,851	26,079	3,487	122,640
2006	45,819	8,108	40,444	27,197	3,975	125,543
2007	47,062	8,494	41,035	28,294	3,653	128,538
2008	47,812	8,543	43,146	28,817	3,392	131,710
2009	49,032	8,835	46,153	32,163	4,587	140,770
2010	49,905	8,846	49,051	33,113	5,254	146,169
2011	50,363	8,726	47,542	33,291	4,037	143,959
2012	50,178	8,939	44,899	32,953	3,700	140,669
<i>2013 Estimated</i>	<i>50,705</i>	<i>8,980</i>	<i>41,867</i>	<i>33,572</i>	<i>3,617</i>	<i>138,741</i>
<p><i>Note.</i> Statewide official enrollments for 2013 will not be available from IPEDS until May 2014. Data sources: For 2002–2012 data, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), with minor data adjustments as needed for improved data accuracy. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2013 are based on the latest available information from the University of Nebraska Central Administration for University of Nebraska data (December, 2013), and from fall 2013 IPEDS for other sector data.</p> <p>¹All of the schools in the for-profit/career school categories are operated for profit except for the three schools of radiologic technology, which are operated by not-for-profit hospitals or medical centers.</p>						

**Table A1.2
Nebraska Total Headcount Enrollment by Sector and by Institution
Fall 2002 through Fall 2013**

Total Headcount Enrollment	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Nebraska Public Institutions	92,111	93,242	93,005	93,074	94,371	96,591
University of Nebraska	46,906	46,015	45,122	45,470	45,819	47,062
NCTA-Curtis	253	215	220	262	272	327
University of Nebraska at Kearney	6,395	6,379	6,382	6,445	6,468	6,478
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	22,988	22,559	21,792	21,675	22,106	22,973
University of Nebraska Medical Center	2,819	2,865	2,904	2,995	3,067	3,128
University of Nebraska at Omaha	14,451	13,997	13,824	14,093	13,906	14,156
Nebraska State College System	7,619	7,652	7,650	7,753	8,108	8,494
Chadron State College	2,712	2,711	2,569	2,472	2,577	2,660
Peru State College	1,687	1,624	1,683	1,959	2,124	2,307
Wayne State College	3,220	3,317	3,398	3,322	3,407	3,527
Nebraska Community Colleges	37,586	39,575	40,233	39,851	40,444	41,035
Central Community College	6,417	6,483	6,524	6,564	6,543	6,531
Metropolitan Community College	12,253	12,838	12,961	13,237	14,098	14,804
Mid-Plains Community College	3,020	3,084	2,957	2,607	3,030	2,715
Northeast Community College	4,832	4,858	5,053	5,101	5,261	5,149
Southeast Community College	8,912	9,672	10,079	10,059	9,594	9,603
Western Nebraska Community College	2,152	2,640	2,659	2,283	1,918	2,233
Nebraska Independent Institutions	22,775	24,106	25,632	26,079	27,197	28,294
Bellevue University	4,107	4,843	5,524	5,929	6,808	7,792
Bryan College of Health Sciences	204	242	305	369	381	397
Clarkson College	507	596	666	711	789	788
College of Saint Mary	852	910	994	955	960	973
Concordia University-Seward	1,425	1,317	1,315	1,330	1,251	1,279
Creighton University	6,327	6,537	6,722	6,791	6,981	6,992
Dana College	580	582	639	673	602	634
Doane College-Crete	2,263	2,273	2,429	2,394	922	921
Doane College-Lincoln	0	0	0	0	1,560	1,649
Grace University	558	598	540	440	410	431
Hastings College	1,078	1,113	1,153	1,189	1,137	1,138
Little Priest Tribal College	146	130	154	109	95	120
Midland University	953	944	947	926	932	827
Nebraska Christian College	167	159	155	143	159	101
Nebraska Indian Community College	118	190	190	107	115	89
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing and Allied Health	343	421	529	565	587	592
Nebraska Wesleyan University	1,688	1,840	1,953	2,016	2,068	2,107
Summit Christian College	46	48	38	52	43	51
Union College	951	902	936	930	956	1,009
York College	462	461	443	450	441	404
Nebraska Public and Independent Colleges and Universities	114,886	117,348	118,637	119,153	121,568	124,885

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Table A1.2 Continued						
Total Headcount Enrollment	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	<i>Est. 2013</i>
Nebraska Public Institutions	99,501	104,020	107,802	106,631	104,016	101,552
University of Nebraska	47,812	49,032	49,905	50,363	50,178	50,705
NCTA-Curtis	289	425	383	333	331	300
University of Nebraska at Kearney	6,543	6,650	6,753	7,100	7,199	7,052
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	23,573	24,100	24,610	24,593	24,207	24,445
University of Nebraska Medical Center	3,194	3,237	3,494	3,625	3,655	3,681
University of Nebraska at Omaha	14,213	14,620	14,665	14,712	14,786	15,227
Nebraska State College System	8,543	8,835	8,846	8,726	8,939	8,980
Chadron State College	2,649	2,712	2,759	2,851	2,994	3,093
Peru State College	2,328	2,492	2,518	2,358	2,390	2,436
Wayne State College	3,566	3,631	3,569	3,517	3,555	3,451
Nebraska Community Colleges	43,146	46,153	49,051	47,542	44,899	41,867
Central Community College	6,885	7,320	7,527	7,521	7,283	6,906
Metropolitan Community College	15,055	17,003	18,523	18,518	17,376	15,752
Mid-Plains Community College	2,708	2,765	2,987	2,623	2,591	2,490
Northeast Community College	5,140	5,205	5,377	5,161	5,251	5,008
Southeast Community College	10,419	11,556	12,242	11,479	10,168	9,751
Western Nebraska Community College	2,939	2,304	2,395	2,240	2,230	1,960
Nebraska Independent Institutions	28,817	32,163	33,113	33,291	32,953	33,572
Bellevue University	8,278	10,407	10,407	10,304	9,942	9,788
Bryan College of Health Sciences	493	500	528	636	714	711
Clarkson College	820	934	980	1,114	1,204	1,238
College of Saint Mary	953	1,120	1,070	1,063	1,037	970
Concordia University-Seward	1,344	1,717	2,146	2,196	2,091	2,206
Creighton University	7,051	7,385	7,662	7,730	7,736	8,019
Dana College	546	596	-	-	-	-
Doane College-Crete	894	964	1,045	1,068	1,149	1,113
Doane College-Lincoln	1,651	1,674	1,698	1,633	1,635	1,653
Grace University	433	490	481	459	439	481
Hastings College	1,153	1,154	1,193	1,240	1,112	1,144
Little Priest Tribal College	116	141	148	172	144	144
Midland University	803	716	1,117	1,030	1,126	1,288
Nebraska Christian College	164	123	141	131	139	150
Nebraska Indian Community College	92	129	177	163	150	197
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing and Allied Health	589	672	765	847	878	922
Nebraska Wesleyan University	2,086	2,093	2,138	2,070	2,065	2,149
Summit Christian College	41	35	38	39	39	29
Union College	914	883	901	886	881	911
York College	396	430	478	510	472	459
Nebraska Public and Independent Colleges and Universities	128,318	136,183	140,915	139,922	136,969	135,124

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Table A1.2 Continued

Total Headcount Enrollment	1-Year Change 04–05	1-Year Change 05–06	1-Year Change 06–07	1-Year Change 07–08	1-Year Change 08–09	1-Year Change 09–10
Nebraska Public Institutions	0.1%	1.4%	2.4%	3.0%	4.5%	3.6%
University of Nebraska	0.8%	0.8%	2.7%	1.6%	2.6%	1.8%
NCTA-Curtis	19.1%	3.8%	20.2%	-11.6%	47.1%	-9.9%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	1.0%	1.6%	1.5%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	-0.5%	2.0%	3.9%	2.6%	2.2%	2.1%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	3.1%	2.4%	2.0%	2.1%	1.3%	7.9%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1.9%	-1.3%	1.8%	0.4%	2.9%	0.3%
Nebraska State College System	1.3%	4.6%	4.8%	0.6%	3.4%	0.1%
Chadron State College	-3.8%	4.2%	3.2%	-0.4%	2.4%	1.7%
Peru State College	16.4%	8.4%	8.6%	0.9%	7.0%	1.0%
Wayne State College	-2.2%	2.6%	3.5%	1.1%	1.8%	-1.7%
Nebraska Community Colleges	-0.9%	1.5%	1.5%	5.1%	7.0%	6.3%
Central Community College	0.6%	-0.3%	-0.2%	5.4%	6.3%	2.8%
Metropolitan Community College	2.1%	6.5%	5.0%	1.7%	12.9%	8.9%
Mid-Plains Community College	-11.8%	16.2%	-10.4%	-0.3%	2.1%	8.0%
Northeast Community College	0.9%	3.1%	-2.1%	-0.2%	1.3%	3.3%
Southeast Community College	-0.2%	-4.6%	0.1%	8.5%	10.9%	5.9%
Western Nebraska Community College	-14.1%	-16.0%	16.4%	31.6%	-21.6%	3.9%
Nebraska Independent Institutions	1.7%	4.3%	4.0%	1.8%	11.6%	3.0%
Bellevue University	7.3%	14.8%	14.5%	6.2%	25.7%	0.0%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	21.0%	3.3%	4.2%	24.2%	1.4%	5.6%
Clarkson College	6.8%	11.0%	-0.1%	4.1%	13.9%	4.9%
College of Saint Mary	-3.9%	0.5%	1.4%	-2.1%	17.5%	-4.5%
Concordia University-Seward	1.1%	-5.9%	2.2%	5.1%	27.8%	25.0%
Creighton University	1.0%	2.8%	0.2%	0.8%	4.7%	3.8%
Dana College	5.3%	-10.5%	5.3%	-13.9%	9.2%	-
Doane College-Crete	-1.4%	3.7%	3.5%	-1.0%	3.7%	4.0%
Doane College-Lincoln						
Grace University	-18.5%	-6.8%	5.1%	0.5%	13.2%	-1.8%
Hastings College	3.1%	-4.4%	0.1%	1.3%	0.1%	3.4%
Little Priest Tribal College	-29.2%	-12.8%	26.3%	-3.3%	21.6%	5.0%
Midland University	-2.2%	0.6%	-11.3%	-2.9%	-10.8%	56.0%
Nebraska Christian College	-7.7%	11.2%	-36.5%	62.4%	-25.0%	14.6%
Nebraska Indian Community College	-43.7%	7.5%	-22.6%	3.4%	40.2%	37.2%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing and Allied Health	6.8%	3.9%	0.9%	-0.5%	14.1%	13.8%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	3.2%	2.6%	1.9%	-1.0%	0.3%	2.2%
Summit Christian College	36.8%	-17.3%	18.6%	-19.6%	-14.6%	8.6%
Union College	-0.6%	2.8%	5.5%	-9.4%	-3.4%	2.0%
York College	1.6%	-2.0%	-8.4%	-2.0%	8.6%	11.2%
Nebraska Public and Independent Colleges and Universities	0.4%	2.0%	2.7%	2.7%	6.1%	3.5%

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Table A1.2 Continued

Total Headcount Enrollment	1-Year Change 10–11	1-Year Change 11–12	<i>Estimated 1-Year Chg 12–13</i>	9-Year Change 03–12	<i>Estimated 10-Year Chg 03–13</i>
Nebraska Public Institutions	-1.1%	-2.5%	-2.4%	11.6%	8.9%
University of Nebraska	0.9%	-0.4%	1.1%	9.0%	10.2%
NCTA-Curtis	-13.1%	-0.6%	-9.4%	54.0%	39.5%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	5.1%	1.4%	-2.0%	12.9%	10.6%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	-0.1%	-1.6%	1.0%	7.3%	8.4%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	3.7%	0.8%	0.7%	27.6%	28.5%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	0.3%	0.5%	3.0%	5.6%	8.8%
Nebraska State College System	-1.4%	2.4%	0.5%	16.8%	17.4%
Chadron State College	3.3%	5.0%	3.3%	10.4%	14.1%
Peru State College	-6.4%	1.4%	1.9%	47.2%	50.0%
Wayne State College	-1.5%	1.1%	-2.9%	7.2%	4.0%
Nebraska Community Colleges	-3.1%	-5.6%	-6.8%	13.5%	5.8%
Central Community College	-0.1%	-3.2%	-5.2%	12.3%	6.5%
Metropolitan Community College	0.0%	-6.2%	-9.3%	35.3%	22.7%
Mid-Plains Community College	-12.2%	-1.2%	-3.9%	-16.0%	-19.3%
Northeast Community College	-4.0%	1.7%	-4.6%	8.1%	3.1%
Southeast Community College	-6.2%	-11.4%	-4.1%	5.1%	0.8%
Western Nebraska Community College	-6.5%	-0.4%	-12.1%	-15.5%	-25.8%
Nebraska Independent Institutions	0.5%	-1.0%	1.9%	36.7%	39.3%
Bellevue University	-1.0%	-3.5%	-1.5%	105.3%	102.1%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	20.5%	12.3%	-0.4%	195.0%	193.8%
Clarkson College	13.7%	8.1%	2.8%	102.0%	107.7%
College of Saint Mary	-0.7%	-2.4%	-6.5%	14.0%	6.6%
Concordia University-Seward	2.3%	-4.8%	5.5%	58.8%	67.5%
Creighton University	0.9%	0.1%	3.7%	18.3%	22.7%
Dana College	-	-	-	-	-
Doane College-Crete	-1.5%	3.1%	-0.6%	22.5%	21.7%
Doane College-Lincoln					
Grace University	-4.6%	-4.4%	9.6%	-26.6%	-19.6%
Hastings College	3.9%	-10.3%	2.9%	-0.1%	2.8%
Little Priest Tribal College	16.2%	-16.3%	0.0%	10.8%	10.8%
Midland University	-7.8%	9.3%	14.4%	19.3%	36.4%
Nebraska Christian College	-7.1%	6.1%	7.9%	-12.6%	-5.7%
Nebraska Indian Community College	-7.9%	-8.0%	31.3%	-21.1%	3.7%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing and Allied Health	10.7%	3.7%	5.0%	108.6%	119.0%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	-3.2%	-0.2%	4.1%	12.2%	16.8%
Summit Christian College	2.6%	0.0%	-25.6%	-18.8%	-39.6%
Union College	-1.7%	-0.6%	3.4%	-2.3%	1.0%
York College	6.7%	-7.5%	-2.8%	2.4%	-0.4%
Nebraska Public and Independent Colleges and Universities	-0.7%	-2.1%	-1.3%	16.7%	15.1%

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Table A1.2 Continued						
Total Headcount Enrollment	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
For-Profit Institutions	-	3,244	3436	3487	3975	3653
Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	-	2,456	2,571	2,654	3,109	2,685
Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology	-	26	27	27	26	23
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	-	405	449	488	441	490
Kaplan University-Lincoln Campus	-	461	578	709	826	522
Kaplan University-Omaha Campus	-	656	649	641	788	631
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	-	13	17	21	20	19
Myotherapy Institute	-	55	69	52	43	35
National American University-Bellevue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	-	94	95	165	88	122
The Creative Center	-	129	93	81	101	107
Universal College of Healing Arts	-	-	-	48	96	100
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	-	-	-	-	115	127
Vatterott College	-	617	594	422	565	509
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	-					
Non-Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	-	788	865	833	866	968
Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	-	86	93	83	89	98
College of Hair Design	-	125	172	172	136	203
Fullen School of Hair Design	-	27	25	11	12	23
Joseph's College ¹	-	329	340	325	317	302
La'James International College	-	96	89	79	90	88
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	-	10	11	13	12	11
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	-	115	135	150	210	243
Nebraska State Total	-	120,592	122,073	122,640	125,543	128,538

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Table A1.2 Continued

Total Headcount Enrollment	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	<i>Est. 2013</i>
For-Profit Institutions	3,392	4,587	5,254	4,037	3,700	3,617
Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	2,346	3,475	3,815	2,992	2,648	2,726
Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology	22	22	22	19	17	22
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	532	617	732	735	597	587
Kaplan University-Lincoln Campus	429	644	690	469	462	511
Kaplan University-Omaha Campus	660	1071	1,059	721	615	819
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	20	19	20	-	-	-
Myotherapy Institute	29	26	45	38	29	25
National American University-Bellevue	-	-	-	-	168	227
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	145	104	236	179	148	120
The Creative Center	118	127	114	119	109	84
Universal College of Healing Arts	55	61	55	46	27	29
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	60	36	76	79	71	37
Vatterott College	276	748	766	587	405	265
Vatterott College-Spring Valley						
Non-Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	1,046	1,112	1,439	1,045	1,052	891
Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	90	121	104	131	148	94
College of Hair Design	230	252	374	299	278	203
Fullen School of Hair Design	34	40	40	43	32	35
Joseph's College ¹	365	353	579	264	308	283
La'James International College	49	51	47	40	39	29
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	10	9	10	8	9	8
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	268	286	285	260	238	239
Nebraska State Total	131,710	140,770	146,169	143,959	140,669	138,741

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Table A1.2 Continued						
Total Headcount Enrollment	1-Year Change 04–05	1-Year Change 05–06	1-Year Change 06–07	1-Year Change 07–08	1-Year Change 08–09	1-Year Change 09–10
For-Profit Institutions	1.5%	14.0%	-8.1%	-7.1%	35.2%	14.5%
Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	3.2%	17.1%	-13.6%	-12.6%	48.1%	9.8%
Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology	0.0%	-3.7%	-11.5%	-4.3%	0.0%	0.0%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	8.7%	-9.6%	11.1%	8.6%	16.0%	18.6%
Kaplan University-Lincoln Campus	22.7%	16.5%	-36.8%	-17.8%	50.1%	7.1%
Kaplan University-Omaha Campus	-1.2%	22.9%	-19.9%	4.6%	62.3%	-1.1%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	23.5%	-4.8%	-5.0%	5.3%	-5.0%	5.3%
Myotherapy Institute	-24.6%	-17.3%	-18.6%	-17.1%	-10.3%	73.1%
National American University-Bellevue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	73.7%	-46.7%	38.6%	18.9%	-28.3%	126.9%
The Creative Center	-12.9%	24.7%	5.9%	10.3%	7.6%	-10.2%
Universal College of Healing Arts	-	100.0%	4.2%	-45.0%	10.9%	-9.8%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	-	-	10.4%	-52.8%	-40.0%	111.1%
Vatterott College	-29.0%	33.9%	-9.9%	-45.8%	171.0%	2.4%
Vatterott College-Spring Valley						
Non-Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	-3.7%	4.0%	11.8%	8.1%	6.3%	29.4%
Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	-10.8%	7.2%	10.1%	-8.2%	34.4%	-14.0%
College of Hair Design	0.0%	-20.9%	49.3%	13.3%	9.6%	48.4%
Fullen School of Hair Design	-56.0%	9.1%	91.7%	47.8%	17.6%	0.0%
Joseph's College ¹	-4.4%	-2.5%	-4.7%	20.9%	-3.3%	64.0%
La'James International College	-11.2%	13.9%	-2.2%	-44.3%	4.1%	-7.8%
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	18.2%	-7.7%	-8.3%	-9.1%	-10.0%	11.1%
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	11.1%	40.0%	15.7%	10.3%	6.7%	-0.3%
Nebraska State Total	0.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	6.9%	3.8%

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Table A1.2 Continued

Total Headcount Enrollment	1-Year Change 10–11	1-Year Change 11–12	Est 1-Year Change 12–13	9-Year Change 03–12	Estimated 10-Year Chg 03–13
For-Profit Institutions	-23.2%	-8.3%	-2.2%	14.1%	11.5%
Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	-21.6%	-11.5%	2.9%	7.8%	11.0%
Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology	-13.6%	-10.5%	29.4%	-34.6%	-15.4%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	0.4%	-18.8%	-1.7%	47.4%	44.9%
Kaplan University-Lincoln Campus	-32.0%	-1.5%	10.6%	0.2%	10.8%
Kaplan University-Omaha Campus	-31.9%	-14.7%	33.2%	-6.3%	24.8%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	-	-	-	-	-
Myotherapy Institute	-15.6%	-23.7%	-13.8%	-47.3%	-54.5%
National American University-Bellevue	-	-	35.1%	-	-
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	-24.2%	-17.3%	-18.9%	57.4%	27.7%
The Creative Center	4.4%	-8.4%	-22.9%	-15.5%	-34.9%
Universal College of Healing Arts	-16.4%	-41.3%	7.4%	-	-
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	3.9%	-10.1%	-47.9%	-	-
Vatterott College	-23.4%	-31.0%	-34.6%	-34.4%	-57.1%
Vatterott College-Spring Valley					
Non-Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	-27.4%	0.7%	-15.3%	33.5%	13.1%
Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	26.0%	13.0%	-36.5%	72.1%	9.3%
College of Hair Design	-20.1%	-7.0%	-27.0%	122.4%	62.4%
Fullen School of Hair Design	7.5%	-25.6%	9.4%	18.5%	29.6%
Joseph's College ¹	-54.4%	16.7%	-8.1%	-6.4%	-14.0%
La'James International College	-14.9%	-2.5%	-25.6%	-59.4%	-69.8%
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	-20.0%	12.5%	-11.1%	-10.0%	-20.0%
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	-8.8%	-8.5%	0.4%	107.0%	107.8%
Nebraska State Total	-1.5%	-2.3%	-1.4%	16.6%	15.0%
<p><i>Note.</i> All institutions in the for-profit category are operated for profit <i>except</i> for the three schools of radiologic technology, which are operated by not-for-profit hospitals or medical centers. Sector totals and yearly percentage increases/decreases for degree-granting and non-degree-granting for-profit/career schools may be different from those published in prior editions of the <i>Progress Report</i> due to schools changing from the non-degree- to the degree-granting category. The following institutional changes and additions have taken place since 2001:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology became classified as a degree-granting school in fall 2007. • BryanLGH College of Health Sciences is now Bryan College of Health Sciences. • Capitol School of Hairstyling is now Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics. • Concordia University is now Concordia University-Seward. • Dana College was closed in August 2010. • Doane College is now Doane College-Crete, and Doane College-Lincoln first conferred degrees in 2005–2006. For the purpose of calculating changes in enrollment, the headcounts at the two campuses are totaled. • Hamilton College became Kaplan University as of October 30, 2007. • Josephs College of Beauty-Lincoln is now Joseph's College. • Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology became classified as a degree-granting school beginning fall 2010. Beginning in 2011, Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology reports enrollment through the University of Nebraska at Kearney. 					
Continued on the next page.					

Table A1.2 Continued

- Midland Lutheran College became Midland University in 2011–2012.
- Myotherapy Institute conferred degrees and awards for the first time in 2003–2004.
- National American University-Bellevue began reporting fall enrollment in 2012.
- Omaha School of Massage Therapy was renamed Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University and became classified as a degree-granting school beginning fall 2009.
- Universal College of Healing Arts first conferred degrees in 2005–2006.
- University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus first conferred degrees in 2006–2007.
- Xenon International School of Hair Design II Inc is now Xenon International Academy-Omaha.

Data sources: For 2002 through 2011 data, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), with minor data adjustments as needed for improved data accuracy. For 2012 through 2013 data, University of Nebraska Central Administration (for the University of Nebraska), and IPEDS for all other institutions (2012 and 2013).

¹The reported enrollment of 579 in fall 2010 at Joseph's College of Beauty is incorrect due to problems with the college's data system. Corrected data will be reported in the *2015 Progress Report*.

Table A1.3
Nebraska 12-Month Unduplicated Headcount Enrollment by Public Sector
2001–2002 Academic Year through 2011–2012 Academic Year

Year	University of Nebraska	Nebraska State College System	Nebraska Community Colleges
2001–2002	55,542	10,954	71,044
2002–2003	55,336	10,483	73,684
2003–2004	54,075	10,691	73,188
2004–2005	52,970	10,889	76,344
2005–2006	53,240	10,573	81,666
2006–2007	53,591	10,807	82,708
2007–2008	54,725	11,020	85,610
2008–2009	55,418	11,039	86,335
2009–2010	56,737	11,250	88,865
2010–2011	57,450	11,540	87,335
2011–2012	57,898	11,397	85,780

Data source: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) (2002–2013).

**Table A1.4
Nebraska First-Time Freshmen Enrollment by Sector: Fall 2002–Fall 2013**

Part A: Full-Time, First-Time Freshmen						
Number of Students	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
University of Nebraska	6,413	6,327	6,023	6,392	6,626	6,861
Nebraska State College System	1,131	1,231	1,087	1,072	1,164	1,261
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,750	3,942	3,849	4,174	4,175	4,668
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	3,174	3,613	3,451	3,323	3,278	3,336
For-Profit/Career Schools ¹	1,836	1,708	1,638	1,342	1,095	1,203
Nebraska Total	16,304	16,821	16,048	16,303	16,338	17,329
% of Total Freshmen Enrolled	89.6%	88.7%	88.8%	89.4%	89.3%	91.1%
Number of Students	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 Est
University of Nebraska	7,058	6,804	7,011	6,909	6,785	7,267
Nebraska State College System	1,265	1,296	1,304	1,240	1,286	1,429
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,540	5,127	5,192	4,747	4,789	4,399
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	3,153	3,238	3,221	3,151	3,127	3,377
For-Profit/Career Schools ¹	751	908	836	516	443	507
Nebraska Total	16,767	17,373	17,564	16,563	16,430	16,979
% of Total Freshmen Enrolled	90.9%	90.1%	89.3%	89.6%	89.1%	89.3%
Percentage Changes	1-Year Change 09–10	1-Year Change 10–11	1-Year Change 11–12	9-Year Change 03–12	1-Year Change 12–13 Est	10-Year Change 03–13 Est
University of Nebraska	3.0%	-1.5%	-1.8%	7.2%	7.1%	14.9%
Nebraska State College System	0.6%	-4.9%	3.7%	4.5%	11.1%	16.1%
Nebraska Community Colleges	1.3%	-8.6%	0.9%	21.5%	-8.1%	11.6%
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	-0.5%	-2.2%	-0.8%	-13.5%	8.0%	-6.5%
For-Profit/Career Schools ¹	-7.9%	-38.3%	-14.1%	-74.1%	14.4%	-70.3%
Nebraska Total	1.1%	-5.7%	-0.8%	-2.3%	3.3%	0.9%

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Table A1.4 Continued

Part B: Part-Time, First-Time Freshmen						
Number of Students	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
University of Nebraska	226	174	157	124	144	141
Nebraska State College System	71	62	66	60	29	21
Nebraska Community Colleges	1,303	1,505	1,423	1,499	1,592	1,374
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	134	220	193	88	99	66
For-Profit/Career Schools ¹	167	185	187	162	92	94
Nebraska Total	1,901	2,146	2,026	1,933	1,956	1,696
% of Total Freshmen Enrolled	10.4%	11.3%	11.2%	10.6%	10.7%	8.9%
Number of Students	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 Est
University of Nebraska	95	94	112	129	145	134
Nebraska State College System	27	28	23	20	27	13
Nebraska Community Colleges	1,293	1,462	1,607	1,515	1,565	1,708
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	187	149	154	193	194	107
For-Profit/Career Schools ¹	76	170	201	67	80	76
Nebraska Total	1,678	1,903	2,097	1,924	2,011	2,038
% of Total Freshmen Enrolled	9.1%	9.9%	10.7%	10.4%	10.9%	10.7%
Percentage Changes	1-Year Change 09–10	1-Year Change 10–11	1-Year Change 11–12	9-Year Change 03–12	1-Year Change 12–13 Est	10-Year Change 03–13 Est
University of Nebraska	19.1%	15.2%	12.4%	-16.7%	-7.6%	-23.0%
Nebraska State College System	-17.9%	-13.0%	35.0%	-56.5%	-51.9%	-79.0%
Nebraska Community Colleges	9.9%	-5.7%	3.3%	4.0%	9.1%	13.5%
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	3.4%	25.3%	0.5%	-11.8%	-44.8%	-51.4%
For-Profit/Career Schools ¹	18.2%	-66.7%	19.4%	-56.8%	-5.0%	-58.9%
Nebraska Total	10.2%	-8.2%	4.5%	-6.3%	1.3%	-5.0%

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Table A1.4 Continued

Part C: Total First-Time Freshmen						
Number of Students	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
University of Nebraska	6,639	6,501	6,180	6,516	6,770	7,002
Nebraska State College System	1,202	1,293	1,153	1,132	1,193	1,282
Nebraska Community Colleges	5,053	5,447	5,272	5,673	5,767	6,042
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	3,308	3,833	3,644	3,411	3,377	3,402
For-Profit/Career Schools ¹	2,003	1,893	1,825	1,504	1,187	1,297
Nebraska Total	18,205	18,967	18,074	18,236	18,294	19,025
Number of Students	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 Est
University of Nebraska	7,153	6,898	7,123	7,038	6,930	7,401
Nebraska State College System	1,292	1,324	1,327	1,260	1,313	1,442
Nebraska Community Colleges	5,833	6,589	6,799	6,262	6,354	6,107
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	3,340	3,387	3,375	3,344	3,321	3,484
For-Profit/Career Schools ¹	827	1,078	1,037	583	523	583
Nebraska Total	18,445	19,276	19,661	18,487	18,441	19,017
Percentage Changes	1-Year Change 09–10	1-Year Change 10–11	1-Year Change 11–12	9-Year Change 03–12	1-Year Change 12–13 Est	10-Year Change 03–13 Est
University of Nebraska	3.3%	-1.2%	-1.5%	6.6%	6.8%	13.8%
Nebraska State College System	0.2%	-5.0%	4.2%	1.5%	9.8%	11.5%
Nebraska Community Colleges	3.2%	-7.9%	1.5%	16.7%	-3.9%	12.1%
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	-0.4%	-0.9%	-0.7%	-13.4%	4.9%	-9.1%
For-Profit/Career Schools ¹	-3.8%	-43.8%	-10.3%	-72.4%	11.5%	-69.2%
Nebraska Total	2.0%	-6.0%	-0.2%	-2.8%	3.1%	0.3%
Data source: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 2003–2013.						
¹ For-profit/career schools include two schools of radiologic technology in the degree-granting category and one school of radiologic technology in the non-degree-granting category that are operated by non-profit hospitals or medical centers.						

Appendix 2

Actual and Projected Numbers of Nebraska High School Graduates

Table A2.1 Numbers of Nebraska High School Graduates 1992–1993 through 2012–2013					
School Year	Type of School/Agency			Total Number of Graduates	One-Year % Change
	Public Schools	Nonpublic Schools	ESU & SO		
92–93	17,452	1,712	117	19,281	
93–94	16,896	1,659	176	18,731	-2.9%
94–95	17,685	1,802	256	19,743	5.4%
95–96	17,742	1,772	296	19,810	0.3%
96–97	18,359	1,933	242	20,534	3.7%
97–98	19,407	1,991	265	21,663	5.5%
98–99	19,917	2,087	257	22,261	2.8%
99–00	19,629	2,011	78	21,718	-2.4%
00–01	19,106	2,113	81	21,300	-1.9%
01–02	19,375	2,147	139	21,661	1.7%
02–03	19,604	2,234	134	21,972	1.4%
03–04	19,462	2,162	94	21,718	-1.2%
04–05	19,225	2,297	125	21,647	-0.3%
05–06	18,918	2,201	69	21,188	-2.1%
06–07	18,951	2,186	104	21,241	0.3%
07–08	19,987	2,158	40	22,185	4.4%
08–09	19,401	2,121	96	21,618	-2.6%
09–10	19,293	2,143	77	21,513	-0.5%
10–11	20,313	2,205	119	22,637	5.2%
11–12	20,379	2,192	107	22,678	0.2%
12–13	20,326	2,197	118	22,641	-0.2%

Note. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. ESU = Educational service units; SO = State-operated schools. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, December 2007 for 1992–1993 through 2005–2006 data, January 2009 for 2006–2007 data, February 2010 for 2007–2008 data, February 2011 for 2008–2009 and 2009–2010 data, February 2012 for 2010–2011 data, December 2012 for 2011–2012 data, and January 2014 for 2012–2013 data.

**Table A2.2
Actual and Projected Numbers of Nebraska High School Graduates
2002–2003 through 2027–2028**

Academic Year	Public by Race/Ethnicity						Public Total	Non Public Total	Total
	White (non-Hispanic)	Asian/Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	Black (non-Hispanic)	Race/Ethnicity Total			
Actual									
02–03	17,541	279	776	167	841	19,604	19,604	2,234	21,838
03–04	17,211	309	890	168	884	19,462	19,462	2,162	21,624
04–05	16,825	324	1,076	179	821	19,225	19,225	2,297	21,522
05–06	16,389	337	1,119	181	892	18,918	18,918	2,201	21,119
06–07	16,354	330	1,172	196	899	18,951	18,951	2,186	21,137
07–08	16,930	355	1,430	225	1,047	19,987	19,987	2,158	22,145
08–09	16,203	328	1,609	222	1,039	19,401	19,401	2,121	21,522
09–10	15,878	351	1,801	186	1,077	19,293	19,293	2,143	21,436
10–11	15,779	380	2,351	237	1,074	19,821	20,313	2,205	22,518
11–12	15,399	451	2,516	265	1,223	19,854	20,379	2,192	22,571
12–13	15,268	408	2,654	227	1,233	19,790	20,326	2,197	22,523
Projected									
12–13	14,814	422	2,230	197	1,046	18,709	19,210	1,994	21,204
13–14	14,368	456	2,248	184	920	18,176	18,761	1,861	20,622
14–15	14,381	495	2,477	199	968	18,520	19,075	1,801	20,876
15–16	14,527	493	2,562	175	999	18,757	19,336	1,783	21,119
16–17	14,573	551	2,712	202	997	19,035	19,644	1,737	21,381
17–18	14,795	537	2,966	223	1,071	19,593	20,209	1,724	21,933
18–19	14,822	640	3,088	225	1,098	19,873	20,524	1,691	22,216
19–20	15,008	619	3,319	218	1,064	20,227	20,871	1,604	22,475
20–21	15,144	700	3,366	225	1,102	20,538	21,156	1,607	22,763
21–22	15,400	733	3,612	233	1,146	21,123	21,772	1,736	23,508
22–23	14,830	726	3,783	248	1,384	20,971	21,532	1,722	23,253
23–24	15,022	698	3,897	275	1,558	21,451	22,003	1,743	23,747
24–25	15,070	733	3,912	284	1,631	21,629	22,157	1,741	23,898
25--26	15,009	745	4,089	257	1,580	21,680	22,200	1,746	23,946
26–27	14,887	830	4,089	269	1,587	21,662	22,181	1,754	23,935
27–28	14,447	808	3,804	231	1,561	20,850	21,335	1,688	23,023
<p><i>Note.</i> Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. The actual and projected public totals do not include graduates from education service units or state-operated schools. Beginning in 2010–2011, the actual race/ethnicity total does not equal the public total because students in the “two or more races” category are not included in the race/ethnicity total. They are, however, included in the public total. The projected race/ethnicity total does not equal the projected total number of public school graduates, due to differences in the way historical data may have been reported by the state and because graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections. The sum of the projected public and nonpublic graduates may not equal the total graduates, and the sum of the projected races may not equal the</p>									
Continued on the next page.									

Table A2.2 (Continued)

race/ethnicity total. While the reason for these slight discrepancies in WICHE's projections is unknown, it is likely due to rounding of point estimates. Data sources: For actual numbers of graduates: Nebraska Department of Education, December 2007 for 2002–2003 through 2005–2006 data, January 2009 for 2006–2007 data, February 2010 for 2007–2008 data, February 2011 for 2008–2009 and 2009–2010 data, February 2012 for 2010–2011 data, December 2012 for 2011–2012 data, and January 2014 for 2012–2013 data. For projected numbers of graduates: *Knocking at the College Door*, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE), December 2012. Data downloaded from: www.wiche.edu/pub/16556.

Table A2.3
Projected Changes in the Numbers and Percentages of Public High School Graduates
by Race/Ethnicity: 2002–2003 Compared to 2022–2023

Race/Ethnicity	2002–2003		2022–2023		Projected % Change from 2002–2003 to 2022–2023
	No. of Graduates	% of Graduates	Projected No. of Graduates	% of Projected Graduates	
White (non-Hispanic)	17,541	89.5%	14,830	70.7%	-15.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	279	1.4%	726	3.5%	160.2%
Hispanic	776	4.0%	3,783	18.0%	387.5%
Native American	167	0.8%	248	1.2%	48.5%
Black (non-Hispanic)	841	4.3%	1,384	6.6%	64.6%
Total for Public High Schools	19,604		20,971		7.0%

Note. Graduates and the projected number of graduates do not include graduates of educational service units or state-operated schools. Data source: For actual numbers of graduates obtained: Nebraska Department of Education, August 2005. For projected numbers of graduates: *Knocking at the College Door*, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE), December 2012. Data downloaded from: www.wiche.edu/pub/16556.

Table A2.4
Actual Changes in the Numbers and Percentages of Public High School Graduates
by Race/Ethnicity: 2012–2013 Compared to 2002–2003 Baseline

Race/Ethnicity	2002–2003		2012–2013		% Change in No. of Graduates	Change in % Pts.
	No. of Graduates	% of Graduates	No. of Graduates	% of Graduates		
White (non-Hispanic)	17,541	89.5%	15,268	77.2%	-13.0%	-12.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	279	1.4%	408 ¹	2.1%	46.2%	0.7%
Hispanic	776	4.0%	2,654	13.4%	242.0%	9.4%
Native American	167	0.8%	227	1.1%	35.9%	0.3%
Black (non-Hispanic)	841	4.3%	1,233	6.2%	46.6%	1.9%
Total for Public High Schools	19,604		19,790		0.9%	
Two or More Races			536			
Total for Public High Schools Including Two or More Races			20,326			

Note. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. Numbers do not include graduates of educational service units or state-operated schools. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, December 2007 and January 2014.

¹388 Asian graduates and 20 Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander graduates.

Appendix 3

Nebraska High School Graduation Rates

Explanatory Note A3.1 The Four-Year High School Graduation Rate and Dropout Rate

Prior to the 2010–2011 school year, the Nebraska Department of Education calculated and reported four-year high school graduation rates, using a method of calculating the percentage of students who graduate from high school developed by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). The 2009–2010 school year was the last year for which four-year graduation rates were reported for Nebraska high schools.

The **four-year high school graduation rate** was based on the number of students in 9th grade compared to the number of students in the same class who completed high school four years later and received regular diplomas. For the purposes of computing four-year graduation rates, graduates did not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. Specifically, four-year high school graduation rates were calculated using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Number of high school diploma recipients at the end of Grade 12}}{\text{Grade 9 dropouts (Year 1) + Grade 10 dropouts (Year 2) +} \\ \text{Grade 11 dropouts (Year 3) + Grade 12 dropouts (Year 4) +} \\ \text{Number of high school diplomas recipients at the end of Grade 12}}$$

The Nebraska Department of Education computed a statewide, four-year high school graduation rate for the state's public schools and also computed a four-year high school graduation rate for each public school district in the state. A statewide, four-year high school graduation rate was also calculated for nonpublic schools, but four-year graduation rates were not available for nonpublic schools on an individual basis.

A **four-year high school dropout rate** could be calculated simply by subtracting the four-year graduation rate from 100.0%. This dropout rate also could be calculated by dividing the total number of dropouts from Grade 9 through Grade 12 by the number of high school diploma recipients at the end of Grade 12 plus the total number of dropouts.

In calculating the four-year high school graduation rate, a “dropout” was defined as an individual who was enrolled sometime during the current school year but who was not enrolled at the beginning of the next school year and had not graduated from high school or completed a state- or district-approved education program. A dropout was not an individual who had passed away or who had transferred to another public school, a private school, a home school or another district-approved education program. Dropouts also did not include students who were temporarily absent due to suspension, expulsion or illness.

Explanatory Note A3.2 The Cohort Four-Year High School Graduation Rate

Beginning in the 2010–2011 school year, the Nebraska Department of Education (NDE) started using the **cohort four-year graduation rate** or, more simply, the **cohort graduation rate**, to measure the proportion of Nebraska’s public high school students who receive regular diplomas. The cohort graduation rate is not currently calculated for nonpublic schools in Nebraska.

The cohort four-year graduation rate is calculated by dividing the number of students in a graduation cohort who graduate with a regular high school diploma in four years or less, including the summer following the fourth school year, by the number of students in the graduation cohort.

A student belongs to a graduation cohort based on school enrollment status. The demographic subgroups for a graduation cohort are determined by data submitted by the school district and reported at the student’s final status.

A cohort represents the group of students sharing an expected graduation year. The expected graduation year is determined by adding four years to the school year when the student reaches 9th grade for the first time and remains unchanged.

For example, the 2013 graduation cohort is the group of students who entered 9th grade for the first time at the beginning of or during the 2009–2010 school year. The expected graduation year for this cohort was the 2012–2013 school year.

A graduation cohort is adjusted by adding any students transferring into the cohort and by subtracting any students who transfer out, emigrate to another country, or die during the four-year cohort period.

Only students who earn and receive regular diplomas are counted as completers in calculating the cohort graduation rate. Students who receive certificates of achievement or attendance, alternative awards, or General Education Diplomas (GED) remain in the cohort, but they are not counted as completers for the purposes of calculating the cohort graduate rate. Instead, they remain only in the denominator. The cohort graduation rate is computed using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{High school diploma recipients (Year X)}}{\text{1st time 9th graders (Year X - 4) + Students who transfer in - (Students who transfer out, emigrate to another country, or die)}}$$

A **cohort four-year dropout rate** cannot be calculated simply by subtracting the cohort four-year graduation rate from 100.0%, or by subtracting the number of regular diploma recipients from the total number of students in the cohort. Such calculations are invalid because the number of students who did not receive regular diplomas includes students who are still in school or received other certificates, awards and diplomas, such as the GED, as well as students who dropped out of school or their status is unknown.

Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, 2010–2011 State of the Schools Report, Definitions, <http://reportcard.education.ne.gov>.

**Table A3.1
Four-Year Graduation Rates for Nebraska High Schools by Race/Ethnicity
2002–2003 through 2009–2010**

Race/Ethnicity	No. of Graduates	No. of Dropouts 9 th – 12 th Grades	Total Graduates & Dropouts	Four-Year High School Graduation Rate	Four-Year High School Dropout Rate
2002–2003					
Public High Schools					
White (non-Hispanic)	17,541	2,214	19,755	88.8%	11.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	279	55	334	83.5%	16.5%
Hispanic	776	555	1,331	58.3%	41.7%
Native American	167	131	298	56.0%	44.0%
Black (non-Hispanic)	841	576	1,417	59.4%	40.6%
Public Total	19,604	3,531	23,135	84.7%	15.3%
Nonpublic (Private) High Schools					
White (non-Hispanic)	2,064	11	2,075	99.5%	0.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	55	0	55	100.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	*	*	*	98.1%	1.9%
Native American	7	0	7	100.0%	0.0%
Black (non-Hispanic)	*	*	*	96.6%	3.4%
Nonpublic Total	2,234	14	2,248	99.4%	0.6%
ESU and State-Operated					
White (non-Hispanic)	99	53	152	65.1%	34.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0		
Hispanic	9	12	21	42.9%	57.1%
Native American	*	*	*	30.0%	70.0%
Black (non-Hispanic)	23	18	41	56.1%	43.9%
ESU & SO Total	134	90	224	59.8%	40.2%
State Total					
White (non-Hispanic)	19,704	2,278	21,982	89.6%	10.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	334	55	389	85.9%	14.1%
Hispanic	836	568	1,404	59.5%	40.5%
Native American	177	138	315	56.2%	43.8%
Black (non-Hispanic)	921	596	1,517	60.7%	39.3%
State Total	21,972	3,635	25,607	85.8%	14.2%
Continued on the next page.					

Table A3.1 (Continued)

Race/Ethnicity	No. of Graduates	No. of Dropouts 9 th – 12 th Grades	Total Graduates & Dropouts	Four-Year High School Graduation Rate	Four-Year High School Dropout Rate
2003–2004					
Public High Schools					
White (non-Hispanic)	17,211	1,848	19,059	90.3%	9.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	309	31	340	90.9%	9.1%
Hispanic	890	510	1,400	63.6%	36.4%
Native American	168	137	305	55.1%	44.9%
Black (non-Hispanic)	884	509	1,393	63.5%	36.5%
Public Total	19,462	3,035	22,497	86.5%	13.5%
Nonpublic (Private) High Schools					
White (non-Hispanic)	2,008	8	2,016	99.6%	0.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	39	0	39	100.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	64	0	64	100.0%	0.0%
Native American	12	0	12	100.0%	0.0%
Black (non-Hispanic)	39	0	39	100.0%	0.0%
Nonpublic Total	2,162	8	2,170	99.6%	0.4%
ESU and State-Operated					
White (non-Hispanic)	71	44	115	61.7%	38.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	100.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	6	9	15	40.0%	60.0%
Native American	*	*	*	50.0%	50.0%
Black (non-Hispanic)	14	10	24	58.3%	41.7%
ESU & SO Total	94	65	159	59.1%	40.9%
State Total					
White (non-Hispanic)	19,290	1,900	21,190	91.0%	9.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	349	31	380	91.8%	8.2%
Hispanic	960	519	1,479	64.9%	35.1%
Native American	182	139	321	56.7%	43.3%
Black (non-Hispanic)	937	519	1,456	64.4%	35.6%
State Total	21,718	3,108	24,826	87.5%	12.5%
Continued on the next page.					

Table A3.1 (Continued)

Race/Ethnicity	No. of Graduates	No. of Dropouts 9 th – 12 th Grades	Total Graduates & Dropouts	Four-Year High School Graduation Rate	Four-Year High School Dropout Rate
2004–2005					
Public High Schools					
White (non-Hispanic)	16,825	1,668	18,493	91.0%	9.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	324	38	362	89.5%	10.5%
Hispanic	1,076	533	1,609	66.9%	33.1%
Native American	179	129	308	58.1%	41.9%
Black (non-Hispanic)	821	484	1,305	62.9%	37.1%
Public Total	19,225	2,852	22,077	87.1%	12.9%
Nonpublic (Private) High Schools					
White (non-Hispanic)	2,123	40	2,163	98.2%	1.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	97.7%	2.3%
Hispanic	*	*	*	98.5%	1.5%
Native American	17	0	17	100.0%	0.0%
Black (non-Hispanic)	*	*	*	98.0%	2.0%
Nonpublic Total	2,297	43	2,340	98.2%	1.8%
ESU and State-Operated					
White (non-Hispanic)	89	32	121	73.6%	26.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0		
Hispanic	8	10	18	44.4%	55.6%
Native American	*	*	*	77.8%	22.2%
Black (non-Hispanic)	*	*	*	87.5%	12.5%
ESU & SO Total	125	47	172	72.7%	27.3%
State Total					
White (non-Hispanic)	19,037	1,740	20,777	91.6%	8.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	367	39	406	90.4%	9.6%
Hispanic	1,148	544	1,692	67.8%	32.2%
Native American	203	131	334	60.8%	39.2%
Black (non-Hispanic)	892	488	1,380	64.6%	35.4%
State Total	21,647	2,942	24,589	88.0%	12.0%
Continued on the next page.					

Table A3.1 (Continued)

Race/Ethnicity	No. of Graduates	No. of Dropouts 9 th – 12 th Grades	Total Graduates & Dropouts	Four-Year High School Graduation Rate	Four-Year High School Dropout Rate
2005–2006					
Public High Schools					
White (non-Hispanic)	16,389	1,438	17,827	91.9%	8.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	337	38	375	89.9%	10.1%
Hispanic	1,119	533	1,652	67.7%	32.3%
Native American	181	129	310	58.4%	41.6%
Black (non-Hispanic)	892	413	1,305	68.4%	31.6%
Public Total	18,918	2,551	21,469	88.1%	11.9%
Nonpublic (Private) High Schools					
White (non-Hispanic)	2,008	73	2,081	96.5%	3.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	97.8%	2.2%
Hispanic	*	*	*	98.3%	1.7%
Native American	19	0	19	100.0%	0.0%
Black (non-Hispanic)	*	*	*	97.2%	2.8%
Nonpublic Total	2,201	77	2,278	96.6%	3.4%
ESU and State-Operated					
White (non-Hispanic)	51	36	87	58.6%	41.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0		
Hispanic	*	*	*	61.5%	38.5%
Native American	*	*	*	40.0%	60.0%
Black (non-Hispanic)	8	9	17	47.1%	52.9%
ESU & SO Total	69	53	122	56.6%	43.4%
State Total					
White (non-Hispanic)	18,448	1,548	19,996	92.3%	7.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	382	39	421	90.7%	9.3%
Hispanic	1,186	539	1,725	68.8%	31.2%
Native American	202	132	334	60.5%	39.5%
Black (non-Hispanic)	970	424	1,394	69.6%	30.4%
State Total	21,188	2,682	23,870	88.8%	11.2%
Continued on the next page.					

Table A3.1 (Continued)

Race/Ethnicity	No. of Graduates	No. of Dropouts 9 th – 12 th Grades	Total Graduates & Dropouts	Four-Year High School Graduation Rate	Four-Year High School Dropout Rate
2006–2007					
Public High Schools					
White (non-Hispanic)	16,354	1,357	17,711	92.3%	7.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	330	34	364	90.7%	9.3%
Hispanic	1,172	519	1,691	69.3%	30.7%
Native American	196	125	321	61.1%	38.9%
Black (non-Hispanic)	899	453	1,352	66.5%	33.5%
Public Total	18,951	2,488	21,439	88.4%	11.6%
Nonpublic (Private) High Schools					
White (non-Hispanic)	1,971	56	2,027	97.2%	2.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	61	0	61	100.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	88	0	88	100.0%	0.0%
Native American	7	0	7	100.0%	0.0%
Black (non-Hispanic)	59	0	59	100.0%	0.0%
Nonpublic Total	2,186	56	2,242	97.5%	2.5%
ESU and State-Operated					
White (non-Hispanic)	74	23	97	76.3%	23.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	100.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	10	6	16	62.5%	37.5%
Native American	*	*	*	75.0%	25.0%
Black (non-Hispanic)	*	*	*	75.0%	25.0%
ESU & SO Total	104	35	139	74.8%	25.2%
State Total					
White (non-Hispanic)	18,399	1,436	19,835	92.8%	7.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	393	34	427	92.0%	8.0%
Hispanic	1,270	525	1,795	70.8%	29.2%
Native American	206	126	332	62.0%	38.0%
Black (non-Hispanic)	973	458	1,431	68.0%	32.0%
State Total	21,241	2,579	23,820	89.2%	10.8%
Continued on the next page.					

Table A3.1 (Continued)

Race/Ethnicity	No. of Graduates	No. of Dropouts 9 th – 12 th Grades	Total Graduates & Dropouts	Four-Year High School Graduation Rate	Four-Year High School Dropout Rate
2007–2008					
Public High Schools					
White (non-Hispanic)	16,930	1,329	18,259	92.7%	7.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	355	37	392	90.6%	9.4%
Hispanic	1,430	510	1,940	73.7%	26.3%
Native American	225	109	334	67.4%	32.6%
Black (non-Hispanic)	1,047	476	1,523	68.7%	31.3%
Public Total	19,987	2,461	22,448	89.0%	11.0%
Nonpublic (Private) High Schools					
White (non-Hispanic)	1,950	58	2,008	97.1%	2.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	47	0	47	100.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	74	0	74	100.0%	0.0%
Native American	17	0	17	100.0%	0.0%
Black (non-Hispanic)	70	0	70	100.0%	0.0%
Nonpublic Total	2,158	58	2,216	97.4%	2.6%
ESU and State-Operated					
White (non-Hispanic)	30	15	45	66.7%	33.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0		
Hispanic	*	*	*	80.0%	20.0%
Native American	*	*	*	100.0%	0.0%
Black (non-Hispanic)	*	*	*	75.0%	25.0%
ESU & SO Total	40	17	57	70.2%	29.8%
State Total					
White (non-Hispanic)	18,910	1,402	20,312	93.1%	6.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	402	37	439	91.6%	8.4%
Hispanic	1,508	511	2,019	74.7%	25.3%
Native American	245	109	354	69.2%	30.8%
Black (non-Hispanic)	1,120	477	1,597	70.1%	29.9%
State Total	22,185	2,536	24,721	89.7%	10.3%
Continued on the next page.					

Table A3.1 (Continued)

Race/Ethnicity	No. of Graduates	No. of Dropouts 9 th – 12 th Grades	Total Graduates & Dropouts	Four-Year High School Graduation Rate	Four-Year High School Dropout Rate
2008–2009					
Public High Schools					
White (non-Hispanic)	16,203	1,283	17,486	92.7%	7.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	328	26	354	92.7%	7.3%
Hispanic	1,609	480	2,089	77.0%	23.0%
Native American	222	109	331	67.1%	32.9%
Black (non-Hispanic)	1,039	481	1,520	68.4%	31.6%
Public Total	19,401	2,379	21,780	89.1%	10.9%
Nonpublic (Private) High Schools					
White (non-Hispanic)	1,902	19	1,921	99.0%	1.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	65	0	65	100.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	*	*	*	NR	NR
Native American	*	*	*	NR	NR
Black (non-Hispanic)	*	*	*	NR	NR
Nonpublic Total	2,121	23	2,144	98.9%	1.1%
ESU and State-Operated					
White (non-Hispanic)	67	22	89	75.3%	24.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0		
Hispanic	*	*	*	NR	NR
Native American	*	*	*	NR	NR
Black (non-Hispanic)	16	15	31	51.6%	48.4%
ESU & SO Total	96	39	135	71.1%	28.9%
State Total					
White (non-Hispanic)	18,172	1,324	19,496	93.2%	6.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	393	26	419	93.8%	6.2%
Hispanic	1,689	484	2,173	77.7%	22.3%
Native American	238	110	348	68.4%	31.6%
Black (non-Hispanic)	1,126	497	1,623	69.4%	30.6%
State Total	21,618	2,441	24,059	89.9%	10.1%
Continued on the next page.					

Table A3.1 (Continued)

Race/Ethnicity	No. of Graduates	No. of Dropouts 9 th – 12 th Grades	Total Graduates & Dropouts	Four-Year High School Graduation Rate	Four-Year High School Dropout Rate
2009–2010					
Public High Schools					
White (non-Hispanic)	15,878	1,267	17,145	92.6%	7.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	351	25	376	93.4%	6.6%
Hispanic	1,801	511	2,312	77.9%	22.1%
Native American	186	116	302	61.6%	38.4%
Black (non-Hispanic)	1,077	416	1,493	72.1%	27.9%
Public Total	19,293	2,335	21,628	89.2%	10.8%
Nonpublic (Private) High Schools					
White (non-Hispanic)	*	*	*	99.8%	0.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	57	0	57	100.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	*	*	*	96.4%	3.6%
Native American	16	0	16	100.0%	0.0%
Black (non-Hispanic)	116	0	116	100.0%	0.0%
Nonpublic Total	2,143	6	2,149	99.7%	0.3%
ESU and State-Operated					
White (non-Hispanic)	43	28	71	60.6%	39.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	100.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	*	*	*	78.6%	21.4%
Native American	*	*	*	55.6%	44.4%
Black (non-Hispanic)	16	6	22	72.7%	27.3%
ESU & SO Total	77	41	118	65.3%	34.7%
State Total					
White (non-Hispanic)	17,795	1,298	19,093	93.2%	6.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	410	25	435	94.3%	5.7%
Hispanic	1,892	517	2,409	78.5%	21.5%
Native American	207	120	327	63.3%	36.7%
Black (non-Hispanic)	1,209	422	1,631	74.1%	25.9%
State Total	21,513	2,382	23,895	90.0%	10.0%
<p><i>Note.</i> Cell counts are masked (*) if one or more input variables (number of graduates and number of dropouts) are less than or equal to five. See Explanatory Note A3.1 for information on how graduation and dropout rates are calculated. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, January 2009 for 2002–2003 through 2006–2007 data, February 2010 for 2007–2008 data, and February 2011 for 2008–2009 and 2009–2010 data.</p>					

**Table A3.2
Four-Year Graduation Rates for Nebraska Public High Schools by Gender
2002–2003 through 2009–2010**

Gender	No. of Graduates	No. of Dropouts 9 th – 12 th Grades	Total Graduates & Dropouts	Four-Year High School Graduation Rate	Four-Year High School Dropout Rate
2002–2003					
Male	9,710	2,027	11,737	82.7%	17.3%
Female	9,894	1,504	11,398	86.8%	13.2%
Public Total	19,604	3,531	23,135	84.7%	15.3%
2003–2004					
Male	9,793	1,795	11,588	84.5%	15.5%
Female	9,669	1,240	10,909	88.6%	11.4%
Public Total	19,462	3,035	22,497	86.5%	13.5%
2004–2005					
Male	9,634	1,693	11,327	85.1%	14.9%
Female	9,591	1,159	10,750	89.2%	10.8%
Public Total	19,225	2,852	22,077	87.1%	12.9%
2005–2006					
Male	9,388	1,498	10,886	86.2%	13.8%
Female	9,530	1,053	10,583	90.1%	9.9%
Public Total	18,918	2,551	21,469	88.1%	11.9%
2006–2007					
Male	9,464	1,446	10,910	86.7%	13.3%
Female	9,487	1,042	10,529	90.1%	9.9%
Public Total	18,951	2,488	21,439	88.4%	11.6%
2007–2008					
Male	9,937	1,454	11,391	87.2%	12.8%
Female	10,050	1,007	11,057	90.9%	9.1%
Public Total	19,987	2,461	22,448	89.0%	11.0%
2008–2009					
Male	9,625	1,388	11,013	87.4%	12.6%
Female	9,776	991	10,767	90.8%	9.2%
Public Total	19,401	2,379	21,780	89.1%	10.9%
2009–2010					
Male	9,627	1,331	10,958	87.9%	12.1%
Female	9,666	1,004	10,670	90.6%	9.4%
Public Total	19,293	2,335	21,628	89.2%	10.8%

Note. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. High schools do not include educational service units or state-operated schools. See [Explanatory Note A3.1](#) for information on how graduation and dropout rates are calculated. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, January 2009 for 2002–2003 through 2006–2007 data, February 2010 for 2007–2008 data, and February 2011 for 2008–2009 and 2009–2010 data.

**Table A3.3
Cohort Four-Year Graduation Rates for Nebraska Public High Schools
By Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Other Student Groups
2010–2011 through 2012–2013**

Student Group	Cohort Four-Year Graduation Rate	Number of Cohort Graduates
2010–2011		
Gender		
Male	83.1%	9,557
Female	88.5%	9,746
Total Cohort Graduates	85.8%	19,303
Race/Ethnicity		
White	89.9%	15,239
Asian	80.0%	327
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	90.0%	27
Hispanic	74.0%	2111
American Indian or Alaska Native	59.9%	211
Black or African American	66.8%	937
Two or More Races	88.6%	451
Total Cohort Graduates	85.8%	19,303
Other Groups		
Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch	77.6%	5,716
Special Education Students	69.5%	1,826
English Language Learners	52.2%	270
2011–2012		
Gender		
Male	85.1%	9,616
Female	90.2%	9,717
Total Cohort Graduates	87.6%	19,333
Race/Ethnicity		
White	91.3%	14,859
Asian	83.5%	375
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	82.4%	28
Hispanic	78.0%	2,280
American Indian or Alaska Native	67.0%	233
Black or African American	73.6%	1,068
Two or More Races	84.6%	490
Total Cohort Graduates	87.6%	19,333
Other Groups		
Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch	79.5%	6,159
Special Education Students	72.1%	1,937
English Language Learners	64.1%	567

Continued on the next page.

Table A3.3 (Continued)		
Student Group	Cohort Four-Year Graduation Rate	Number of Cohort Graduates
2012–2013		
Gender		
Male	86.2%	9,713
Female	90.8%	9,678
Total Cohort Graduates	88.5%	19,391
Race/Ethnicity		
White	92.2%	14,773
Asian	76.5%	365
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0%	18
Hispanic	78.6%	2,436
American Indian or Alaska Native	72.4%	194
Black or African American	76.9%	1,098
Two or More Races	84.5%	507
Total Cohort Graduates	88.5%	19,391
Other Groups		
Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch	80.9%	6,390
Special Education Students	71.5%	1,820
English Language Learners	59.7%	468
<p><i>Note.</i> Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. Date sources: Nebraska Department of Education, 2010–2011 State of the Schools Report, State-Level Statistics, http://reportcard.education.ne.gov. February 3, 2012, and Nebraska Department of Education, December 2012 and January 2014.</p>		

**Table A3.4
Number of Graduates and 7th- to 12th-Grade Dropouts
from Nebraska Public High Schools By Gender and Race/Ethnicity
2010–2011 through 2012–2013**

Student Group	Number of Graduates	% of Grads	Number of 7th - 12th Grade Dropouts	% of Dropouts
2010–2011				
Gender				
Male	10,146	49.9%	1,094	61.0%
Female	10,167	50.1%	699	39.0%
Public Total	20,313		1,794	
Males by Race/Ethnicity				
White	7,950	78.4%	556	50.8%
Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	188	1.8%	18	1.7%
Hispanic	1,155	11.4%	268	24.5%
American Indian or Alaska Native	113	1.1%	45	4.1%
Black or African American	511	5.0%	177	16.2%
Two or More Races	229	2.3%	30	2.7%
Male Public Total	10,146		1,094	
Females by Race/Ethnicity				
White	7,829	77.0%	348	49.8%
Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	192	1.9%	9	1.3%
Hispanic	1,196	11.8%	198	28.3%
American Indian or Alaska Native	124	1.2%	35	5.0%
Black or African American	563	5.5%	100	14.3%
Two or More Races	263	2.6%	9	1.3%
Female Public Total	10,167		699	
Continued on the next page.				

Table A3.4 (Continued)

Student Group	Number of Graduates	% of Grads	Number of 7th - 12th Grade Dropouts	% of Dropouts
2011–2012				
Gender				
Male	10,275	50.4%	1,081	57.3%
Female	10,104	49.6%	804	42.7%
Public Total	20,379		1,885	
Males by Race/Ethnicity				
White	7,810	76.0%	540	50.0%
Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	237	2.3%	22	2.0%
Hispanic	1,236	12.0%	263	24.3%
American Indian or Alaska Native	140	1.4%	48	4.4%
Black or African American	620	6.0%	175	16.2%
Two or More Races	232	2.3%	33	3.1%
Male Public Total	10,275		1,081	
Females by Race/Ethnicity				
White	7,589	75.1%	387	48.1%
Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	214	2.1%	15	1.9%
Hispanic	1,280	12.7%	189	23.5%
American Indian or Alaska Native	125	1.2%	39	4.9%
Black or African American	603	6.0%	138	17.2%
Two or More Races	293	2.9%	36	4.5%
Female Public Total	10,104		804	
Continued on the next page.				

Table A3.4 (Continued)

Student Group	Number of Graduates	% of Grads	Number of 7th - 12th Grade Dropouts	% of Dropouts
2012–2013				
Gender				
Male	10,273	50.5%	875	63.8%
Female	10,053	49.5%	796	36.2%
Public Total	20,326		1,371	
Males by Race/Ethnicity				
White	7,777	75.7%	395	45.1%
Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	203	2.0%	16	1.8%
Hispanic	1,309	12.7%	238	27.2%
American Indian or Alaska Native	122	1.2%	37	4.2%
Black or African American	599	5.8%	154	17.6%
Two or More Races	263	2.6%	35	4.0%
Male Public Total	10,273		875	
Females by Race/Ethnicity				
White	7,491	74.5%	223	45.0%
Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	205	2.0%	7	1.4%
Hispanic	1,345	13.4%	151	30.4%
American Indian or Alaska Native	105	1.0%	22	4.4%
Black or African American	634	6.3%	69	13.9%
Two or More Races	273	2.7%	24	4.8%
Female Public Total	10,053		796	
<p><i>Note.</i> Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, February 2012, December 2012, and January 2014.</p>				

Appendix 4

Nebraska Scores on ACT and SAT Student Assessments

Table A4.1					
Percentages of Nebraska 2000–2013 High School Graduates Who Took the ACT Assessment and/or SAT I: Reasoning Test					
Year	No. of High School Graduates	ACT Assessment		SAT I: Reasoning Test	
		No. of Graduates Tested	% of Graduates Tested	No. of Graduates Tested	% of Graduates Tested
2000	21,718	16,811	77.4%	1,935	8.9%
2001	21,300	16,677	78.3%	1,887	8.9%
2002	21,661	16,509	76.2%	1,796	8.3%
2003	21,972	16,646	75.8%	1,782	8.1%
2004	21,718	16,523	76.1%	1,656	7.6%
2005	21,647	16,220	74.9%	1,684	7.8%
2006	21,188	15,892	75.0%	1,498	7.1%
2007	21,241	16,137	76.0%	1,325	6.2%
2008	22,185	16,573	74.7%	1,139	5.1%
2009	22,618	16,286	75.3%	1,002	4.6%
2010	21,513	16,172	75.2%	957	4.4%
2011	22,637	16,461	72.7%	980	4.3%
2012	22,678	16,581	73.1%	1,027	4.5%
2013	22,641	17,745	78.4%	827	3.7%
<p><i>Note.</i> Numbers are state totals and include graduates from public and nonpublic schools, state-operated schools, and educational service units. Number of graduates tested includes students who were tested any time before graduating from high school. Data sources: For number of high school graduates, Nebraska Department of Education, October 2005 and December 2007 for 2000 through 2006 data, January 2009 for 2007 data, January 2010 for 2008 data, January 2011 for 2009 and 2010 data, February 2012 for 2011 data, December 2012 for 2012 data, and January 2014 for 2013 data; for ACT data, ACT High School Profile Reports for Nebraska, 2003–2013; for SAT data, College Examination Board, State Reports, 2003–2013.</p>					

Table A4.2
Percentages of ACT-Tested Students Meeting ACT College Readiness Benchmarks
Nebraska and National High School Graduating Classes: 2002–2013

Year of High School Graduation	No. of Students Tested		<i>% of ACT-Tested Students Meeting College Readiness Benchmarks</i>			
			English		Reading	
	Nebraska	National	Nebraska	National	Nebraska	National
2002	16,509	1,116,082	74%	67%	59%	53%
2003	16,646	1,175,059	75%	67%	57%	52%
2004	16,523	1,171,460	74%	68%	57%	52%
2005	16,220	1,186,251	75%	68%	56%	51%
2006	15,892	1,206,455	76%	69%	59%	53%
2007	16,137	1,300,599	77%	69%	58%	53%
2008	16,573	1,421,941	77%	68%	60%	53%
2009	16,286	1,480,469	76%	67%	61%	53%
2010	16,172	1,568,835	76%	66%	60%	52%
2011	16,461	1,623,112	76%	66%	60%	52%
2012	16,581	1,666,017	75%	67%	59%	52%
2013	17,745	1,799,243	71%	64%	48%	44%

Year of High School Graduation	<i>% of ACT-Tested Students Meeting College Readiness Benchmarks</i>					
	Mathematics		Science		Meeting All Four ACT Benchmark Scores	
	Nebraska	National	Nebraska	National	Nebraska	National
2002	48%	39%	31%	26%	25%	20%
2003	47%	40%	31%	26%	25%	20%
2004	46%	40%	31%	26%	24%	21%
2005	48%	41%	32%	26%	26%	21%
2006	48%	42%	33%	27%	26%	21%
2007	49%	43%	34%	28%	27%	23%
2008	49%	43%	35%	28%	27%	22%
2009	49%	42%	36%	28%	29%	23%
2010	50%	43%	35%	29%	29%	24%
2011	50%	45%	36%	30%	29%	25%
2012	51%	46%	36%	31%	30%	25%
2013	46%	44%	41%	36%	28%	26%

Note. English benchmark = 18 (2002–2013). Reading benchmark = 21 (2002–2012) and 22 (2013).
 Mathematics benchmark = 22 (2002–2013). Science benchmark = 24 (2002–2012) and 23 (2013).
 Data source: ACT High School Profile Reports for Nebraska, 2003–2013.

Table A4.3
Numbers and Percentages of ACT-Tested Students
by High School Curriculum Completed or Planned to Complete Before Graduation
2002–2013

Year of High School Graduation	The Core or More		Less Than the Core		Did Not Report Courses Taken		Total No. of Students
	No. of Students	% of Total	No. of Students	% of Total	No. of Students	% of Total	
2002	10,863	66%	5,064	31%	582	3%	16,509
2003	11,087	67%	4,860	29%	699	4%	16,646
2004	11,022	67%	4,766	29%	735	4%	16,523
2005	10,913	67%	4,397	27%	910	6%	16,220
2006	10,133	64%	4,517	28%	1,242	8%	15,892
2007	9,539	59%	4,458	28%	2,140	13%	16,137
2008	11,934	72%	3,944	24%	695	4%	16,573
2009	12,701	78%	3,346	21%	239	1%	16,286
2010	12,870	80%	3,053	19%	249	2%	16,172
2011	13,168	80%	3,120	19%	173	1%	16,461
2012	13,515	82%	2,896	17%	170	1%	16,581
2013	13,851	78%	3,372	19%	522	3%	17,745

Note. ACT, Inc. defines the core, college-preparatory high school curriculum (or what is simply called “the core”) as consisting of four years of English and three or more years each of social studies, science, and mathematics (beginning with Algebra I). Data is self-reported by the student. Data source: ACT High School Profile Reports for Nebraska, 2003–2013.

**Table A4.4
Numbers and Percentages of Nebraska High School Graduates
Who Took the ACT Assessment by Race/Ethnicity
2009 through 2013 Compared to 2004 Baseline**

Race/Ethnicity	Number of Nebraska High School Graduates	Number Who Took the ACT Assessment	ACT-Tested as a Percentage of the Number of High School Graduates
Class of 2004			
White (non-Hispanic)	19,290	13,761	71%
Asian/Pacific Islander	349	278	80%
Hispanic	960	542	56%
Native American	182	96	53%
Black (non-Hispanic)	937	477	51%
Subtotal	21,718	15,154	
No info on race/ethnicity		1,369	
Total	21,718	16,523	76%
Class of 2009			
White (non-Hispanic)	18,172	13,579	75%
Asian/Pacific Islander	393	281	72%
Hispanic	1,689	852	50%
Native American	238	117	49%
Black (non-Hispanic)	1,126	647	57%
Subtotal	21,618	15,476	
No info on race/ethnicity		810	
Total	21,618	16,286	75%
Class of 2010			
White (non-Hispanic)	17,795	13,375	75%
Asian/Pacific Islander	410	303	74%
Hispanic	1,892	920	49%
Native American	207	105	51%
Black (non-Hispanic)	1,209	674	56%
Subtotal	21,513	15,377	71%
No info on race/ethnicity		795	
Total	21,513	16,172	75%
Class of 2011			
White (non-Hispanic)	17,738	13,157	74%
Asian	434	343	79%
Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	43	13	30%
Hispanic	2,457	1,353	55%
Native American	244	97	40%
Black (non-Hispanic)	1,205	719	60%
Subtotal	22,121	15,682	71%
Two or more races	516	352	68%
No info on race/ethnicity		427	
Total	22,637	16,461	73%
Continued on the next page.			

Table A4.4 Continued			
Race/Ethnicity	Number of Nebraska High School Graduates	Number Who Took the ACT Assessment	ACT-Tested as a Percentage of the Number of High School Graduates
Class of 2012			
White (non-Hispanic)	17,390	12,870	74%
Asian	508	432	85%
Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	36	19	53%
Hispanic	2,591	1,495	58%
Native American	279	97	35%
Black (non-Hispanic)	1,324	747	56%
Subtotal	22,128	15,660	71%
Two or more races	550	513	93%
No info on race/ethnicity		427	
Total	22,678	16,600	73%
Class of 2013			
White (non-Hispanic)	17,092	13,251	78%
Asian	467	411	88%
Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	26	19	73%
Hispanic	2,761	1,831	66%
Native American	243	120	49%
Black (non-Hispanic)	1,338	783	59%
Subtotal	21,927	16,415	75%
Two or more races	714	588	82%
No info on race/ethnicity		742	
Total	22,641	17,745	78%
Data sources: For number of high school graduates, Nebraska Department of Education, August 2005 for 2004 data, January 2011 for 2009 and 2010 data, February 2012 for 2011 data, February 2013 for 2012 data, and January 2014 for 2013 data; for ACT data, ACT High School Profile Reports for Nebraska, 2004 and 2009 through 2013.			

Appendix 5

Nebraska College Continuation Rates

Table A5.1 College Continuation Rates for Nebraska High School Graduates Who Attended <u>Degree-Granting Institutions</u> in the United States within 12 Months of High School Graduation Fall 1996 – Fall 2012				
Year of High School Graduation	No. of High School Graduates	IPEDS Survey	No. of FTF Who Graduated from HS During Past 12 Months	Continuation Rate
1995–1996	19,810	Fall 1996	11,998	60.6%
1997–1998	21,663	Fall 1998	12,892	59.5%
1999–2000	21,718	Fall 2000	13,558	62.4%
2001–2002	21,661	Fall 2002	13,474	62.2%
2003–2004	21,718	Fall 2004	13,565	62.5%
2005–2006	21,188	Fall 2006	14,133	66.7%
2007–2008	22,185	Fall 2008	14,543	65.6%
2009–2010	21,513	Fall 2010	14,858	69.1%
2011–2012	22,678	Fall 2012	14,759	65.1%
Change Since: 2001–2002 (HS) & Fall 2002 (FTF)	+ 4.7% (HS)		+ 9.5% (FTF)	
<p><i>Note.</i> High school graduates include graduates of educational service units and state-operated systems as well as public and nonpublic high school graduates. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. Nebraskans who have delayed going to college for more than a year after they graduated from high school are not included in the calculation of Nebraska's college continuation rate because there is no way of determining from IPEDS data when they received their high school diplomas. FTF = first-time freshmen. HS = high school. Continuation rate = the number of first-time freshmen who graduated from high school within the past 12 months and enrolled at degree-granting institutions divided by the total number of high school graduates. Includes both full-time and part-time students. Data sources: For high school data, Nebraska Department of Education, January 2007 for 1995–1996 through 2005–2006, January 2009 for 2007–2008, February 2011 for 2009–2010, and December 2012 for 2011–2012 data; for first-time freshman data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall survey data for 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012. Data for students attending college out of state were obtained directly from the IPEDS database cutting tool. Data for students attending college in Nebraska were obtained from the CCPE IPEDS survey download.</p>				

Table A5.2
College Continuation Rates for Nebraska High School Graduates
Who Attended Degree-Granting and Non-Degree-Granting Institutions
in the United States within 12 Months of High School Graduation
Fall 2004 through Fall 2012 Compared to 2002 Baseline

Year of HS Graduation	No. of High School Graduates	IPEDS Survey	No. of FTF with Nebraska Residency Who Graduated from HS During the Past 12 Months and Attended...			College Continuation Rate
			Degree-Granting Institutions	Non-Degree-Granting Institutions	Total FTF	
2001–2002	21,661	Fall 2002	13,474	275	13,749	63.5%
2003–2004	21,718	Fall 2004	13,565	236	13,801	63.5%
2005–2006	21,188	Fall 2006	14,133	219	14,352	67.7%
2007–2008	22,185	Fall 2008	14,543	194	14,737	66.4%
2009–2010	21,513	Fall 2010	14,858	228	15,086	70.1%
2011–2012	22,678	Fall 2012	14,759	161	14,920	65.8%

Note. High school graduates include graduates of educational service units and state-operated systems as well as public and nonpublic high school graduates. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. Nebraskans who have delayed going to college for more than a year after they graduated from high school are not included in the calculation of Nebraska's college continuation rate because there is no way of determining from IPEDS data when they received their high school diplomas. FTF = first-time freshmen. HS = high school. Continuation rate = the number of first-time freshmen who graduated from high school within the past 12 months and enrolled at degree-granting or non-degree granting institutions divided by the total number of high school graduates. Includes both full-time and part-time students. Data sources: For high school data, Nebraska Department of Education, January 2007 for 2001–2002 through 2005–2006, January 2009 for 2007–2008, February 2011 for 2009–2010, and December 2012 for 2011–2012 data; for first-time freshman data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall survey data for 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012. Data for students attending college out of state were obtained directly from the IPEDS database cutting tool. Data for students attending college in Nebraska were obtained from the CCPE IPEDS survey download.

Table A5.3
In-State and Out-of State College Continuation Rates for Nebraska High School Graduates Who Attended Degree-Granting and Non-Degree-Granting Institutions in the United States and the Estimated Number and Percentage of Nebraska High School Graduates Who Did Not Go to College within 12 Months of High School Graduation Fall 2004 through Fall 2012 Compared to 2002 Baseline

Year of HS Graduation	No. of HS Graduates	Fall IPEDS Survey	No. of FTF with Nebraska Residency Who Graduated from HS During the Past 12 Months				Estimated No. and % of HS Grads Who Did Not Go to College	
			No. Who Attended Nebraska Institutions	In-State College Continuation Rate	No. Who Attended Out-of-State Institutions	Out-of-State College Continuation Rate	n	%
Degree-Granting Institutions Only								
2001–02	21,661	2002	10,961	50.6%	2,513	11.6%		
2003–04	21,718	2004	10,887	50.1%	2,678	12.3%		
2005–06	21,188	2006	11,547	54.5%	2,586	12.2%		
2007–08	22,185	2008	11,918	53.7%	2,625	11.8%		
2009–10	21,513	2010	12,443	57.8%	2,415	11.2%		
2011–12	22,678	2012	11,975	52.8%	2,784	12.3%		
Degree-Granting and Non-Degree-Granting Institutions								
2001–02	21,661	2002	11,230	51.8%	2,519	11.6%	7,912	36.5%
2003–04	21,718	2004	11,098	51.1%	2,703	12.4%	7,917	36.5%
2005–06	21,188	2006	11,736	55.4%	2,616	12.3%	6,836	32.3%
2007–08	22,185	2008	12,096	54.5%	2,641	11.9%	7,448	33.6%
2009–10	21,513	2010	12,637	58.7%	2,449	11.4%	6,427	29.9%
2011–12	22,678	2012	12,117	53.4%	2,803	12.4%	7,758	34.2%

Note. High school graduates include graduates of educational service units and state-operated systems as well as public and nonpublic high school graduates. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. Nebraskans who have delayed going to college for more than a year after they graduated from high school are not included in the calculation of Nebraska's college continuation rate because there is no way of determining from IPEDS data when they received their high school diplomas. FTF = first-time freshmen. HS = high school. Continuation rate = the number of first-time freshmen who graduated from high school within the past 12 months and enrolled at degree-granting or non-degree-granting institutions divided by the total number of high school graduates. Includes both full-time and part-time students. Data sources: For high school data, Nebraska Department of Education, January 2007 for 2001–2002 through 2005–2006, January 2009 for 2007–2008, February 2011 for 2009–2010, and December 2012 for 2011–2012 data; for first-time freshman data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall survey data for 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012. Data for students attending college out of state were obtained directly from the IPEDS database cutting tool. Data for students attending college in Nebraska were obtained from the CCPE IPEDS survey download.

Table A5.4
Percentages of First-Time Freshmen with Nebraska Residency
Who Attended Nebraska and Out-of-State, Degree-Granting
and Non-Degree-Granting Colleges, Universities and For-Profit/Career
Schools within 12 Months of High School Graduation by Type of Institution
Fall 2012 Compared to the Fall 2002 Baseline

Type of Postsecondary Institution Attended	No. and % of FTF with Nebraska Residency Who Attended Nebraska Institutions			
	Fall 2002		Fall 2012	
	n	%	n	%
Private For-Profit	399	3.6%	196	1.6%
Private Not-For-Profit	1,720	15.3%	1,610	13.3%
Subtotal	2,119	18.9%	1,806	14.9%
Public, 2-Year	3,014	26.8%	4,008	33.1%
Public, 4-Year	6,097	54.3%	6,303	52.0%
Subtotal	9,111	81.1%	10,311	85.1%
Total to Nebraska Institutions	11,230	100.0%	12,117	100.0%
Type of Postsecondary Institution Attended	No. and % of FTF with Nebraska Residency Who Attended Out-of-State Institutions			
	Fall 2002		Fall 2012	
	n	%	n	%
Private For-Profit	131	5.2%	71	2.5%
Private Not-For-Profit	1,050	41.7%	1,082	38.6%
Subtotal	1,181	46.9%	1,153	41.1%
Public, 2-Year	294	11.7%	492	17.6%
Public, 4-Year	1,044	41.4%	1,158	41.3%
Subtotal	1,338	53.1%	1,650	58.9%
Total to Out-of-State Institutions	2,519	100.0%	2,803	100.0%
Total All States	13,749		14,920	

Note. FTF = first-time freshmen. Includes both full-time and part-time students. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall survey data for 2002 and 2012. Data for students attending college out of state were obtained directly from the IPEDS database cutting tool. Data for students attending college in Nebraska were obtained from the CCPE IPEDS survey download.

Table A5.5.a
College Continuation Rates
for 2007–2008 Nebraska Public High School Graduates
by Gender and Student Income Status

Student Income Status	No. of 2007–2008 Public High School Graduates	No. of Graduates Who Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
Low Income	2,156	1,049	48.7%
Non-Low Income	7,803	5,536	70.9%
Total	9,959	6,585	66.1%
Females			
Low Income	2,423	1,333	55.0%
Non-Low Income	7,654	5,913	77.3%
Total	10,077	7,246	71.9%
Total			
Low Income	4,579 (22.9%)	2,382	52.0%
Non-Low Income	15,457 (77.1%)	11,449	74.1%
Total	20,036 (100.0%)	13,831	69.0%
<p><i>Note.</i> Low-income students = students approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches. Non-low-income students = students not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches. The non-low-income students include at least some students who live in low-income households, but who do not apply for free or reduced-price school lunches. Since participation in the free or reduced-price school lunch program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the Nebraska Department of Education, low-income students in the non-low-income category cannot be identified or excluded for the purposes of analysis. College continuation rate = the number of students enrolled in college on or before April 7, 2009 after graduating from Nebraska public high schools during the 2007–2008 school year, divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska public high schools in 2007–2008. Data sources: For high school graduates, Nebraska Department of Education, April 7, 2009; for number of graduates who enrolled in college, National Student Clearinghouse, April 7, 2009.</p>			

**Table A5.5.b
Percentage Distributions
of 2007–2008 Nebraska Public High School Graduates
and the Graduates Who Enrolled in College
by Gender and Student Income Status**

Gender	Low-Income Public High School Graduates		Low-Income Public High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	2,156	47.1%	1,049	44.0%
Female	2,423	52.9%	1,333	56.0%
Total	4,579	100.0%	2,382	100.0%
Gender	Non-Low-Income Public High School Graduates		Non-Low-Income Public High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	7,803	50.5%	5,536	48.4%
Female	7,654	49.5%	5,913	51.6%
Total	15,457	100.0%	11,449	100.0%
Gender	Total Number of 2007–2008 Public High School Graduates		2007–2008 Public High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	9,959	49.7%	6,585	47.6%
Female	10,077	50.3%	7,246	52.4%
Total	20,036	100.0%	13,831	100.0%
<p><i>Note.</i> Low-income students = students approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches. Non-low-income students = students not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches. The non-low-income students include at least some students who live in low-income households, but who do not apply for free or reduced-price school lunches. Since participation in the free or reduced-price school lunch program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the Nebraska Department of Education, low-income students in the non-low-income category cannot be identified or excluded for the purposes of analysis. Data sources: Nebraska Department of Education and National Student Clearinghouse, April 7, 2009.</p>				

Table A5.6.a
College Continuation Rates
for 2008–2009 Nebraska Public High School Graduates
by Gender and Student Income Status

Student Income Status	No. of 2008–2009 Public High School Graduates	No. of Graduates Who Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
Low Income	2,323	1,130	48.6%
Non-Low Income	7,354	5,314	72.3%
Total	9,677	6,444	66.6%
Females			
Low Income	2,497	1,461	58.5%
Non-Low Income	7,320	5,769	78.8%
Total	9,817	7,230	73.6%
Total			
Low Income	4,820 (24.7%)	2,591	53.8%
Non-Low Income	14,674 (75.3%)	11,083	75.5%
Total	19,494 (100.0%)	13,674	70.1%
<p><i>Note.</i> Low-income students = students approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches. Non-low-income students = students not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches. The non-low-income students include at least some students who live in low-income households, but who do not apply for free or reduced-price school lunches. Since participation in the free or reduced-price school lunch program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the Nebraska Department of Education, low-income students in the non-low-income category cannot be identified or excluded for the purposes of analysis. College continuation rate = the number of students enrolled in college on or before April 20, 2010 after graduating from Nebraska public high schools during the 2008–2009 school year, divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska public high schools in 2008–2009. Data sources: For high school graduates, Nebraska Department of Education, April 20, 2010; for number of graduates who enrolled in college, National Student Clearinghouse, April 20, 2010.</p>			

**Table A5.6.b
Percentage Distributions
of 2008–2009 Nebraska Public High School Graduates
and the Graduates Who Enrolled in College
by Gender and Student Income Status**

Gender	Low-Income Public High School Graduates		Low-Income Public High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	2,323	48.2%	1,130	43.6%
Female	2,497	51.8%	1,461	56.4%
Total	4,820	100.0%	2,591	100.0%
Gender	Non-Low-Income Public High School Graduates		Non-Low-Income Public High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	7,354	50.1%	5,314	47.9%
Female	7,320	49.9%	5,769	52.1%
Total	14,674	100.0%	11,083	100.0%
Gender	Total Number of 2008–2009 Public High School Graduates		2008–2009 Public High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	9,677	49.6%	6,444	47.1%
Female	9,817	50.4%	7,230	52.9%
Total	19,494	100.0%	13,674	100.0%
<p><i>Note.</i> Low-income students = students approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches. Non-low-income students = students not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches. The non-low-income students include at least some students who live in low-income households, but who do not apply for free or reduced-price school lunches. Since participation in the free or reduced-price school lunch program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the Nebraska Department of Education, low-income students in the non-low-income category cannot be identified or excluded for the purposes of analysis. Data sources: Nebraska Department of Education and National Student Clearinghouse, April 20, 2010.</p>				

Table A5.7.a
College Continuation Rates
for 2009–2010 Nebraska Public High School Graduates
by Gender and Student Income Status

Student Income Status	No. of 2009–2010 Public High School Graduates	No. of Graduates Who Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
Low Income	2,529	1,321	52.2%
Non-Low Income	7,165	5,321	74.3%
Total	9,694	6,642	68.5%
Females			
Low Income	2,767	1,658	59.9%
Non-Low Income	6,947	5,648	81.3%
Total	9,714	7,306	75.2%
Total			
Low Income	5,296 (27.3%)	2,979	56.3%
Non-Low Income	14,112 (72.7%)	10,969	77.7%
Total	19,408 (100.0%)	13,948	71.9%
<p><i>Note.</i> Low-income students = students approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches. Non-low-income students = students not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches. The non-low-income students include at least some students who live in low-income households, but who do not apply for free or reduced-price school lunches. Since participation in the free or reduced-price school lunch program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the Nebraska Department of Education, low-income students in the non-low-income category cannot be identified or excluded for the purposes of analysis. College continuation rate = the number of students enrolled in college on or before April 28, 2011 after graduating from Nebraska public high schools during the 2009–2010 school year, divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska public high schools in 2009–2010. Data sources: For high school graduates, Nebraska Department of Education, April 28, 2011; for number of graduates who enrolled in college, National Student Clearinghouse, April 28, 2011.</p>			

**Table A5.7.b
Percentage Distributions
of 2009–2010 Nebraska Public High School Graduates
and the Graduates Who Enrolled in College
by Gender and Student Income Status**

Gender	Low-Income Public High School Graduates		Low-Income Public High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	2,529	47.8%	1,321	44.3%
Female	2,767	52.2%	1,658	55.7%
Total	5,296	100.0%	2,979	100.0%
Gender	Non-Low-Income Public High School Graduates		Non-Low-Income Public High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	7,165	50.8%	5,321	48.5%
Female	6,947	49.2%	5,648	51.5%
Total	14,112	100.0%	10,969	100.0%
Gender	Total Number of 2009–2010 Public High School Graduates		2009–2010 Public High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	9,694	49.9%	6,642	47.6%
Female	9,714	50.1%	7,306	52.4%
Total	19,408	100.0%	13,948	100.0%
<p><i>Note.</i> Low-income students = students approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches. Non-low-income students = students not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches. The non-low-income students include at least some students who live in low-income households, but who do not apply for free or reduced-price school lunches. Since participation in the free or reduced-price school lunch program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the Nebraska Department of Education, low-income students in the non-low-income category cannot be identified or excluded for the purposes of analysis. Data sources: Nebraska Department of Education and National Student Clearinghouse, April 28, 2011.</p>				

**Table A5.8.a
College Continuation Rates
for 2010–2011 Nebraska Public High School Graduates
by Gender and Student Income Status**

Student Income Status	No. of 2010–2011 Public High School Graduates	No. of Graduates Who Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
Low Income	2,708	1,423	52.5%
Non-Low Income	6,872	5,044	73.4%
Total	9,580	6,467	67.5%
Females			
Low Income	3,032	1,836	60.6%
Non-Low Income	6,747	5,489	81.4%
Total	9,779	7,325	74.9%
Total			
Low Income	5,740 (29.7%)	3,259	56.8%
Non-Low Income	13,619 (70.3%)	10,533	77.3%
Total	19,359 (100.0%)	13,792	71.2%
<p><i>Note.</i> Low-income students = students approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches. Non-low-income students = students not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches. The non-low-income students include at least some students who live in low-income households, but who do not apply for free or reduced-price school lunches. Since participation in the free or reduced-price school lunch program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the Nebraska Department of Education, low-income students in the non-low-income category cannot be identified or excluded for the purposes of analysis. College continuation rate = the number of students enrolled in college on or before April 24, 2012 after graduating from Nebraska public high schools during the 2010–2011 school year, divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska public high schools in 2010–2011. Data sources: For high school graduates, Nebraska Department of Education, April 24, 2012; for number of graduates who enrolled in college, National Student Clearinghouse, April 24, 2012.</p>			

**Table A5.8.b
Percentage Distributions
of 2010–2011 Nebraska Public High School Graduates
and the Graduates Who Enrolled in College
by Gender and Student Income Status**

Gender	Low-Income Public High School Graduates		Low-Income Public High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	2,708	47.2%	1,423	43.7%
Female	3,032	52.8%	1,836	56.3%
Total	5,740	100.0%	3,259	100.0%
Gender	Non-Low-Income Public High School Graduates		Non-Low-Income Public High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	6,872	50.5%	5,044	47.9%
Female	6,747	49.5%	5,489	52.1%
Total	13,619	100.0%	10,533	100.0%
Gender	Total Number of 2010–2011 Public High School Graduates		2010–2011 Public High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	9,580	49.5%	6,467	46.9%
Female	9,779	50.5%	7,325	53.1%
Total	19,359	100.0%	13,792	100.0%
<p><i>Note.</i> Low-income students = students approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches. Non-low-income students = students not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches. The non-low-income students include at least some students who live in low-income households, but who do not apply for free or reduced-price school lunches. Since participation in the free or reduced-price school lunch program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the Nebraska Department of Education, low-income students in the non-low-income category cannot be identified or excluded for the purposes of analysis. Data sources: Nebraska Department of Education and National Student Clearinghouse, April 24, 2012.</p>				

**Table A5.9.a
College Continuation Rates
for 2011–2012 Nebraska Public High School Graduates
by Gender and Student Income Status**

Student Income Status	No. of 2011–2012 Public High School Graduates	No. of Graduates Who Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
Low Income	2,947	1,523	51.7%
Non-Low Income	6,687	4,820	72.1%
Total	9,634	6,343	65.8%
Females			
Low Income	3,240	2,019	62.3%
Non-Low Income	6,501	5,355	82.4%
Total	9,741	7,374	75.7%
Total			
Low Income	6,187 (31.9%)	3,542	57.2%
Non-Low Income	13,188 (68.1%)	10,175	77.2%
Total	19,375 (100.0%)	13,717	70.8%
<p><i>Note.</i> Low-income students = students approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches. Non-low-income students = students not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches. The non-low-income students include at least some students who live in low-income households, but who do not apply for free or reduced-price school lunches. Since participation in the free or reduced-price school lunch program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the Nebraska Department of Education, low-income students in the non-low-income category cannot be identified or excluded for the purposes of analysis. College continuation rate = the number of students enrolled in college on or before April 9, 2013 after graduating from Nebraska public high schools during the 2011–2012 school year, divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska public high schools in 2011–2012. Data sources: For high school graduates, Nebraska Department of Education, April 9, 2013; for number of graduates who enrolled in college, National Student Clearinghouse, August 2, 2013.</p>			

**Table A5.8.b
Percentage Distributions
of 2011–2012 Nebraska Public High School Graduates
and the Graduates Who Enrolled in College
by Gender and Student Income Status**

Gender	Low-Income Public High School Graduates		Low-Income Public High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	2,947	47.6%	1,523	43.0%
Female	3,240	52.4%	2,019	57.0%
Total	6,187	100.0%	3,542	100.0%
Gender	Non-Low-Income Public High School Graduates		Non-Low-Income Public High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	6,687	50.7%	4,820	47.4%
Female	6,501	49.3%	5,355	52.6%
Total	13,188	100.0%	10,175	100.0%
Gender	Total Number of 2011–2012 Public High School Graduates		2011–2012 Public High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	9,634	49.7%	6,343	46.2%
Female	9,741	50.3%	7,374	53.8%
Total	19,375	100.0%	13,717	100.0%
<p><i>Note.</i> Low-income students = students approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches. Non-low-income students = students not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches. The non-low-income students include at least some students who live in low-income households, but who do not apply for free or reduced-price school lunches. Since participation in the free or reduced-price school lunch program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the Nebraska Department of Education, low-income students in the non-low-income category cannot be identified or excluded for the purposes of analysis. Data sources: Nebraska Department of Education, April 9, 2013, and National Student Clearinghouse, August 2, 2013.</p>				

Appendix 6

Nebraska and Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen Migration Data

Explanatory Note A6.1 Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen Migration Data Collection and Limitations

The data used to estimate the number and percentage of Nebraska high school graduates who go to college in Nebraska or out of state are collected every two years by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). Referred to as “migration” or “residency” data, these data are collected through the fall IPEDS surveys that are conducted in even-numbered years. Consequently, the latest available data are for fall 2002, fall 2004, fall 2006, fall 2008, fall 2010, and fall 2012 representing the 2002–2003 through 2011–2012 academic years. These data include full-time and part-time students. Data for fall includes students who start college during the summer, but does not include students who start college in the winter or spring.

Beginning with the *2009 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report*, the numbers of first-time freshmen from Nebraska, other states, and foreign countries who attend Nebraska institutions (in-state data) are obtained by the Commission through survey downloads from IPEDS (referred to as CCPE survey downloads). The numbers of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who attend out-of-state institutions (out-of-state data) are obtained using the IPEDS database cutting tool.

The in-state data for fall 2002 and fall 2004 were originally obtained through the IPEDS cutting tool, rather than CCPE survey downloads from IPEDS. For the update reported in the *2009 Progress Report*, these data were obtained from CCPE survey downloads. Due to unexplained differences between the data that were retrieved from the cutting tool and downloads, some of the statistics reported for fall 2002 and fall 2004 were slightly higher or lower than the comparable statistics reported in editions of the *Progress Report* that were published prior to 2009.

For the 2010 and 2011 editions of the *Progress Report*, the statistics reported for fall 2002, 2004, and 2006 in the *2009 Progress Report* were updated with the results of the fall 2008 IPEDS survey. For this update, the numbers of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who attended out-of-state institutions in fall 2008 were obtained using the IPEDS database cutting tool. The numbers of first-time freshmen from Nebraska, other states, and foreign countries who attended Nebraska institutions in fall 2008 were obtained from the CCPE survey download from IPEDS.

The numbers of first-time freshmen from Nebraska who attended Nebraska institutions that were obtained from the CCPE IPEDS survey download for fall 2008 were compared to the data collected through the fall 2008 Nebraska county migration survey of Nebraska institutions, which was conducted by the Commission. Since some institutions completed the county survey after they completed the IPEDS fall 2008 survey, the results of the two surveys were not exactly the same. As of December 8, 2009, 47 more freshmen who had graduated from high school less than one year before enrolling at a Nebraska institution were reported on the CCPE IPEDS survey download than on the Commission’s county survey. Conversely, 54 fewer freshmen who attended Nebraska colleges more than 12 months after high school graduation were reported on the CCPE IPEDS survey download than on the county survey. As a result, the net difference between the two surveys was only seven students.

Continued on the next page.

Explanatory Note A6.1 Continued

For fall 2010 and fall 2012 data, the numbers of Nebraska-resident FTF who attended out-of-state institutions were obtained using the IPEDS database cutting tool. The numbers of FTF from Nebraska, other states, and foreign countries who attended Nebraska institutions were obtained from the CCPE survey download from IPEDS.

Based on the IPEDS data summarized below, about 98% of all Nebraska-resident FTF attended degree-granting institutions in fall 2008, fall 2010, and fall 2012, while about 2% attended non-degree-granting schools.

All Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen by Type of Institution Attended Fall 2002 through Fall 2012						
Type of Institution Attended	Number and Percentage of All Nebraska-Resident First-Time Freshmen					
	Fall 2002		Fall 2004		Fall 2006	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Degree-Granting	17,793	96.6%	17,191	95.9%	17,750	97.3%
Non-Degree-Granting	627	3.4%	736	4.1%	484	2.7%
Total	18,420	100.0%	17,927	100.0%	18,234	100.0%
Type of Institution Attended	Fall 2008		Fall 2010		Fall 2012	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Degree-Granting	17,896	98.1%	18,696	98.0%	17,693	98.7%
Non-Degree-Granting	351	1.9%	387	2.0%	232	1.3%
Total	18,247	100.0%	19,083	100.0%	17,925	100.0%
<p><i>Note.</i> Includes full-time and part-time students. Institutions are classified as degree-granting, based on their classification at the time of each fall survey. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 IPEDS surveys.</p>						

The residency data reported by the non-degree-granting institutions in Nebraska 2002 and 2004 were not as complete or consistent as the data reported by the degree-granting institutions. In order to maintain comparability with the 2002 baseline data, Nebraska-resident FTF who attended non-degree-granting schools are excluded from further analysis of the enrollment trends of Nebraska-resident freshmen presented in this section of the *Progress Report*.

The data collected from degree-granting, independent institutions and for-profit schools in fall 2002, 2004 and 2006 are limited by the fact that a few schools did not report the numbers and residence status of their first-time freshmen who graduated from high school within 12 months of college enrollment. See [Table A6.8.a](#), [Table A6.8.b](#) and [Table A6.8.c](#) for the institutions that did not provide this information.

Explanatory Note A6.2
Changes in the Migration Data
for Southeast Community College and Concordia University

In preparing the 2010 update of the first-time freshmen (FTF) migration data for the *2012 Progress Report*, significant errors were discovered in the FTF enrollments reported by Southeast Community College (SCC) for fall 2001 through fall 2006, including the FTF migration data reported for fall 2002, fall 2004, and fall 2006. These errors were due to new students transferring to Southeast being counted inadvertently as FTF, rather than as transfer students. As a result, the reported total college enrollments at Southeast were correct, and the counts of FTF who enrolled at Southeast within a year of high school graduation also can be assumed to be correct. However, the reported counts of first-time freshmen who enrolled at SCC more than a year after high school graduation were too high. This practice was corrected when Southeast adopted a new student data system in 2007.

With the permission of Southeast Community College, Commission staff adjusted the college's FTF data for 2001 through 2006 in the Commission's database, including the college's FTF migration data for fall 2002, fall 2004, and fall 2006. The FTF numbers that Southeast reported were adjusted using ratios based on the data the college reported between 2007 and 2010, under the assumption that there have been no major changes in the enrollment patterns at Southeast since 2001 that are not reflected in the data reported by the institution for 2007 through 2010. While the resulting adjusted data may not be perfectly accurate, they are reasonable estimates for the purposes of state-wide analysis.

The net result of the SCC data adjustments is that there were major reductions in the numbers of Nebraska-resident FTF who started college at Southeast more than 12 months after college graduation: 2,142 fewer in fall 2002, 1,502 fewer in fall 2004, and 572 fewer in fall 2006. There also were fewer FTF from out-of-state who started college at Southeast more than a year after graduating from high school: 92 fewer in fall 2002, 40 fewer in fall 2004, and 15 fewer in fall 2006. These changes in the reported data affected only the tables in this appendix that summarize the data for FTF who enrolled in college more than 12 months after high school graduation.

The adjusted total number of first-time freshmen reported in this section--that is, the number who started college within a year of high school graduation added to the number who enrolled more than a year after graduating from high school--is typically lower than the total number of FTF at an institution because students of unknown residency are not included in the analysis of migration data for this report. In the case of SCC's migration data, the numbers of students with unknown residency were adjusted for 2002 and 2004 (three adjusted to zero for 2002, 127 adjusted to 30 for 2004). (For 2006, the count of one student with unknown residency was not changed.) Given the data adjustments, three students were excluded from the SCC total for 2002, and 97 students were excluded from the count for 2004, for the analysis in this section.

In preparing the 2010 migration data update for this report, an error also was discovered in the FTF data submitted by Concordia University in fall 2002. In this case, the institution reported the total number of FTF correctly, but incorrectly reported that none of these freshmen enrolled at Concordia within a year of graduating from high school. Consequently, with the permission of the registrar at Concordia, Commission staff adjusted the institution's FTF migration data for 2002, based on the average percentages of FTF from Nebraska and other states who enrolled at Concordia within 12 months of high school graduation in fall 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010. The net results of these data corrections were as follows: (a) 128 more Nebraska-resident FTF and 177 more FTF from out of state who enrolled at Concordia within 12 months of high school graduation and (b) 128 fewer Nebraska-resident FTF and 177 fewer FTF from out of state who enrolled at Concordia more than 12 months after high school. These changes in the reported data affected Tables A6.1 through A6.8.a in this appendix, except for Table A6.5.

Table A6.1
Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen
Enrolled at Nebraska and Out-of-State Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions
Within 12 Months of High School Graduation
Fall 2004 through Fall 2012 Compared to Fall 2002 Baseline

Where Students Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen	Fall 2002		Fall 2004		Fall 2006		Change Since Fall 2012	
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Nebraska Schools	10,961	81.3%	10,887	80.3%	11,547	81.7%		
Out-of-State Schools	2,513	18.7%	2,678	19.7%	2,586	18.3%		
Total	13,474	100.0%	13,565	100.0%	14,133	100.0%		
Change since the previous IPEDS survey			91	0.7%	568	4.2%		
Where Students Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen	Fall 2008		Fall 2010		Fall 2012		Change Since Fall 2012	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Nebraska Schools	11,918	82.0%	12,443	83.7%	11,975	81.1%	1,014	9.3%
Out-of-State Schools	2,625	18.0%	2,415	16.3%	2,784	18.9%	271	10.8%
Total	14,543	100.0%	14,858	100.0%	14,759	100.0%	1,285	9.5%
Change Since the Previous IPEDS Survey	410	2.9%	315	2.2%	-99	-0.7%		

Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. Institutions are classified as degree-granting, based on their classification at the time of each fall survey. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 IPEDS surveys.

Table A6.2
Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen
Enrolled at Nebraska Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions
Within 12 Months of High School Graduation
Fall 2004 through Fall 2012 Compared to Fall 2002 Baseline

Where Students Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen	Fall 2002		Fall 2004		Fall 2006		Change Since Fall 2012	
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
University of Nebraska	5,313	48.5%	4,988	45.8%	5,452	47.2%		
Nebraska State College System	880	8.0%	818	7.5%	892	7.7%		
Nebraska Community Colleges	2,918	26.6%	3,084	28.3%	3,326	28.8%		
Public Total	9,111	83.1%	8,890	81.7%	9,670	83.7%		
Independent Colleges and Universities	1,728	15.8%	1,847	17.0%	1,779	15.4%		
For-Profit Schools	122	1.1%	150	1.4%	98	0.8%		
Nebraska Total	10,961	100.0%	10,887	100.0%	11,547	100.0%		
Where Students Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen	Fall 2008		Fall 2010		Fall 2012		n	%
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
University of Nebraska	5,651	47.4%	5,690	45.7%	5,454	45.5%	141	2.7%
Nebraska State College System	942	7.9%	965	7.8%	924	7.7%	44	5.0%
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,431	28.8%	3,989	32.1%	3,920	32.7%	1,002	34.3%
Public Total	10,024	84.1%	10,644	85.5%	10,298	86.0%	1,187	13.0%
Independent Colleges and Universities	1,727	14.5%	1,709	13.7%	1,623	13.6%	-105	-6.1%
For-Profit Schools	167	1.4%	90	0.7%	54	0.5%	-68	-55.7%
Nebraska Total	11,918	100.0%	12,443	100.0%	11,975	100.0%	1,014	9.3%
<p><i>Note.</i> Includes full-time and part-time students. Institutions are classified as degree-granting, based on their classification at the time of each fall survey. Percentages may not always add to 100.0% due to rounding. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 IPEDS surveys.</p>								

Table A6.3
Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen
Enrolled at Nebraska and Out-of-State, Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions
More than 12 Months After High School Graduation
Fall 2004 through Fall 2012 Compared to Fall 2002 Baseline

Where Students Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen	Fall 2002		Fall 2004		Fall 2006		Change Since Fall 2012	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Nebraska Schools	3,600	85.9%	3,044	83.9%	3,098	85.7%		
Out-of-State Schools	591	14.1%	582	16.1%	519	14.3%		
Total	4,191	100.0%	3,626	100.0%	3,617	100.0%		
Change Since the Previous IPEDS Survey			-565	-13.5%	-9	-0.2%		
Where Students Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen	Fall 2008		Fall 2010		Fall 2012		n	%
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Nebraska Schools	2,735	81.6%	3,227	84.1%	2,427	82.7%	-1,173	-32.6%
Out-of-State Schools	618	18.4%	611	15.9%	507	17.3%	-84	-14.2%
Total	3,353	100.0%	3,838	100.0%	2,934	100.0%	-1,257	-30.0%
Change Since the Previous IPEDS Survey	-264	-7.3%	485	14.5%	-904	-23.6%		

Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. Institutions are classified as degree-granting, based on their classification at the time of each fall survey. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 IPEDS surveys.

Table A6.4
Nebraska-Resident First-Time Freshmen,
Enrolled at Nebraska Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions
More than 12 Months After High School Graduation
Fall 2004 through Fall 2012 Compared to Fall 2002 Baseline

Where Students Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen	Fall 2002		Fall 2004		Fall 2006		Change Since Fall 2012	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
University of Nebraska	314	8.7%	158	5.2%	233	7.5%		
Nebraska State College System	54	1.5%	63	2.1%	44	1.4%		
Nebraska Community Colleges	1,834	50.9%	1,860	61.1%	2,074	66.9%		
Public Total	2,202	61.2%	2,081	68.4%	2,351	75.9%		
Independent Colleges and Universities	316	8.8%	252	8.3%	232	7.5%		
For-Profit Schools	1,082	30.1%	711	23.4%	515	16.6%		
Nebraska Total	3,600	100.0%	3,044	100.0%	3,098	100.0%		
Where Students Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen	Fall 2008		Fall 2010		Fall 2012		n	%
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
University of Nebraska	292	10.2%	238	7.4%	136	5.5%	-178	-56.7%
Nebraska State College System	50	1.7%	47	1.5%	59	2.4%	5	9.3%
Nebraska Community Colleges	2,010	70.3%	2,304	71.4%	1,908	76.8%	74	4.0%
Public Total	2,352	82.2%	2,589	80.2%	2,103	84.7%	-99	-4.5%
Independent Colleges and Universities	99	3.5%	116	3.6%	141	5.7%	-175	-55.4%
For-Profit Schools	284	14.3%	522	16.2%	239	9.6%	-843	-77.9%
Nebraska Total	2,735	100.0%	3,227	100.0%	2,483	100.0%	-1,117	-31.0%

Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. Institutions are classified as degree-granting, based on their classification at the time of each fall survey. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 IPEDS surveys.

Table A6.5
Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen
Enrolled at Nebraska Colleges and Universities
Classified by Type of Institution Attended
Fall 2004 through Fall 2012 Compared to Fall 2002 Baseline

Type of Postsecondary Institution in Nebraska	Fall 2002		Fall 2004		Fall 2006		Change Since Fall 2012	
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Degree-Granting	2,938	98.3%	3,000	98.4%	3,218	99.1%		
Non-Degree-Granting	51	1.7%	50	1.6%	28	0.9%		
Total	2,989	100.0%	3,050	100.0%	3,246	100.0%		
Change Since the Previous IPEDS Survey			61	2.0%	196	6.4%		
Type of Postsecondary Institution in Nebraska	Fall 2008		Fall 2010		Fall 2012		Change Since Fall 2012	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Degree-Granting	3,368	99.4%	3,442	99.7%	3,593	99.6%	655	22.3%
Non-Degree-Granting	20	0.6%	12	0.3%	16	0.4%	-35	-68.6%
Total	3,388	100.0%	3,454	100.0%	3,609	100.0%	620	20.7%
Change Since the Previous IPEDS Survey	142	4.4%	66	1.9%	155	4.5%		

Note. Includes full-time and part-time students as well as foreign students. Does not include students with reported unknown states of residence and students for whom no residence information was reported. Institutions are classified as degree-granting, based on their classification at the time of each fall survey. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 IPEDS surveys.

Table A6.6
Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen
Enrolled at Nebraska Degree-Granting, Postsecondary Institutions
Within 12 Months of High School Graduation
Fall 2004 through Fall 2012 Compared to Fall 2002 Baseline

Where Students Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen	Fall 2002		Fall 2004		Fall 2006		Change Since Fall 2012	
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
University of Nebraska	854	34.7%	805	33.2%	966	34.7%		
Nebraska State College System	240	9.8%	253	10.4%	227	8.2%		
Nebraska Community Colleges	143	5.8%	142	5.9%	200	7.2%		
Public Total	1,237	50.3%	1,200	49.5%	1,393	50.1%		
Independent Colleges and Universities	1,209	49.2%	1,196	49.3%	1,374	49.4%		
For-Profit Schools	12	0.5%	28	1.2%	16	0.6%		
Nebraska Total	2,458	100.0%	2,424	100.0%	2,783	100.0%		
Where Students Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen	Fall 2008		Fall 2010		Fall 2012		n	%
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
University of Nebraska	1,079	36.5%	1,006	34.2%	1,072	36.1%	218	25.5%
Nebraska State College System	259	8.7%	277	9.4%	294	9.9%	54	22.5%
Nebraska Community Colleges	192	6.5%	185	6.3%	271	9.1%	128	89.5%
Public Total	1,530	51.7%	1,468	49.9%	1,637	55.2%	400	32.3%
Independent Colleges and Universities	1,412	47.7%	1,452	49.4%	1,316	44.3%	107	8.9%
For-Profit Schools	19	0.6%	22	0.7%	15	0.5%	3	25.0%
Nebraska Total	2,961	100.0%	2,942	100.0%	2,968	100.0%	510	20.7%

Note. Includes full-time and part-time students as well as foreign students. Does not include students with reported unknown states of residence and students for whom no residence information was reported. Institutions are classified as degree-granting, based on their classification at the time of each fall survey. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 IPEDS surveys.

Table A6.7
Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen
Enrolled at Nebraska Degree-Granting, Postsecondary Institutions
More than 12 Months after High School Graduation
Fall 2004 through Fall 2012 Compared to Fall 2002 Baseline

Where Students Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen	Fall 2002		Fall 2004		Fall 2006		Change Since Fall 2012	
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
University of Nebraska	104	21.7%	68	11.8%	116	26.7%		
Nebraska State College System	25	5.2%	16	2.8%	23	5.3%		
Nebraska Community Colleges	128	26.7%	143	24.8%	137	31.5%		
Public Total	257	53.5%	227	39.4%	276	63.4%		
Independent Colleges and Universities	98	20.4%	265	46.0%	102	23.4%		
For-Profit Schools	125	26.0%	84	14.6%	57	13.1%		
Nebraska Total	480	100.0%	576	100.0%	435	100.0%		
Where Students Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen	Fall 2008		Fall 2010		Fall 2012		n	%
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
University of Nebraska	105	25.8%	122	24.4%	199	31.8%	95	91.3%
Nebraska State College System	33	8.1%	38	7.6%	32	5.1%	7	28.0%
Nebraska Community Colleges	167	41.0%	234	46.8%	200	32.0%	72	56.3%
Public Total	305	74.9%	394	78.8%	431	69.0%	174	67.7%
Independent Colleges and Universities	69	17.0%	80	16.0%	180	28.8%	82	83.7%
For-Profit Schools	33	8.1%	26	5.2%	14	2.2%	-111	-88.8%
Nebraska Total	407	100.0%	500	100.0%	625	100.0%	145	30.2%

Note. Institutions are classified as degree-granting, based on their classification at the time of each fall survey. Includes full-time and part-time students as well as foreign students. Does not include students with reported unknown states of residence and students for whom no residence information was reported. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 IPEDS surveys.

**Table A6.8.a
Nebraska and Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions Within 12 Months of High School Graduation: Fall 2002**

Sector or Institutions	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	
Nebraska Public Institutions	9,111	88.0%	1,119	10.8%	118	1.1%	10,348
University of Nebraska	5,313	86.2%	744	12.1%	110	1.8%	6,167
NCTA-Curtis	96	90.6%	10	9.4%			106
University of Nebraska at Kearney	884	86.8%	87	8.5%	47	4.6%	1,018
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	2,934	83.1%	534	15.1%	62	1.8%	3,530
University of Nebraska Medical Center	Not applicable						
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,399	92.5%	113	7.5%	1	0.1%	1,513
Nebraska State College System	880	78.6%	238	21.3%	2	0.2%	1,120
Chadron State College	266	69.6%	116	30.4%			382
Peru State College	129	84.3%	24	15.7%			153
Wayne State College	485	82.9%	98	16.8%	2	0.3%	585
Nebraska Community Colleges	2,918	95.3%	137	4.5%	6	0.2%	3,061
Central Community College	298	98.0%	6	2.0%			304
Metropolitan Community College	613	96.7%	21	3.3%			634
Mid-Plains Community College	211	92.5%	15	6.6%	2	0.9%	228
Northeast Community College	578	93.7%	35	5.7%	4	0.6%	617
Southeast Community College	987	97.0%	31	3.0%			1,018
Western Nebraska Community College	231	88.8%	29	11.2%			260
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	1,728	58.9%	1,164	39.6%	45	1.5%	2,937
Bellevue University	No information						
BryanLGH College of Health Sciences	Not applicable						
Clarkson College	28	80.0%	7	20.0%			35
College of St. Mary	62	80.5%	14	18.2%	1	1.3%	77
Concordia University (Corrected)	128		177				305
Creighton University	325	40.7%	463	58.0%	10	1.3%	798
Dana College	62	47.0%	70	53.0%			132
Doane College	227	81.7%	51	18.3%			278
Grace University	42	50.0%	42	50.0%			84
Hastings College	207	75.3%	65	23.6%	3	1.1%	275
Little Priest Tribal College	7	100.0%					7
Midland Lutheran College	209	81.3%	47	18.3%	1	0.4%	257
Nebraska Christian College	28	46.7%	29	48.3%	3	5.0%	60
Nebraska Indian Community College	1	100.0%					1
Nebraska Methodist College	26	83.9%	5	16.1%			31
Nebraska Wesleyan University	319	94.9%	17	5.1%			336
Platte Valley Bible College	2	28.6%	5	71.4%			7
Union College	23	13.4%	125	72.7%	24	14.0%	172
York College	32	39.0%	47	57.3%	3	3.7%	82

Continued on the next page.

Table A6.8.a Fall 2002 Continued

Sector or Institutions	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	
For-Profit Degree-Granting Schools	122	91.0%	12	9.0%	0	0.0%	134
Hamilton College-Lincoln Campus	51	100.0%					51
Hamilton College-Omaha Campus	37	92.5%	3	7.5%			40
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	15	78.9%	4	21.1%			19
Myotherapy Institute	No information						
The Creative Center	No information						
Vatterott College	13	72.2%	5	27.8%		0.0%	18
Vatterott College (Spring Valley Campus)	6	100.0%					6
Total Degree-Granting Institutions	10,961	81.7%	2,295	17.1%	163	1.2%	13,419
Non-Degree-Granting Institutions	269	91.8%	24	8.2%	0	0.0%	293
Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology	Not applicable						
Capitol School of Hairstyling	72	90.0%	8	10.0%			80
College of Hair Design	24	100.0%		0.0%			24
Fullen School of Hair Design	No information						
Josephs College of Beauty-Lincoln	82	97.6%	2	2.4%			84
La'James International College	No information						
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	Not applicable						
Omaha School of Massage Therapy	26	100.0%					26
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	Not applicable						
Xenon International School of Hair Design II Inc	65	82.3%	14	17.7%			79
Nebraska Total	11,330	82.0%	2,319	16.8%	163	1.2%	13,812
<p><i>Note.</i> Institutions are classified as degree-granting, based on their classification at the time of the fall 2002 survey. Counts include full-time and part-time students. Counts do not include students with reported unknown states of residence and students for whom no residence information was reported. This table was corrected in September 2011 for errors discovered in the 2002 data reported by Concordia University. Correcting these errors resulting in adding 128 Nebraska students and 177 out-of-state students to the independent sector total, the total for all degree-granting institutions, and the Nebraska state total. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2002 IPEDS survey.</p>							

**Table A6.8.b
Nebraska and Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions Within 12 Months of High School Graduation: Fall 2004**

Sector or Institutions	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	
Nebraska Public Institutions	8,890	88.1%	1,093	10.8%	107	1.1%	10,090
University of Nebraska	4,988	86.1%	702	12.1%	103	1.8%	5,793
NCTA-Curtis	77	77.8%	22	22.2%			99
University of Nebraska at Kearney	951	88.1%	68	6.3%	61	5.6%	1,080
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	2,511	81.4%	534	17.3%	40	1.3%	3,085
University of Nebraska Medical Center	Not applicable						
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,449	94.8%	78	5.1%	2	0.1%	1,529
Nebraska State College System	818	76.4%	253	23.6%	0	0.0%	1,071
Chadron State College	231	63.8%	131	36.2%			362
Peru State College	139	79.9%	35	20.1%			174
Wayne State College	448	83.7%	87	16.3%			535
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,084	95.6%	138	4.3%	4	0.1%	3,226
Central Community College	362	98.9%	4	1.1%			366
Metropolitan Community College	668	98.1%	13	1.9%			681
Mid-Plains Community College	162	83.1%	33	16.9%			195
Northeast Community College	578	94.3%	35	5.7%			613
Southeast Community College	1,084	96.0%	45	4.0%			1,129
Western Nebraska Community College	230	95.0%	8	3.3%	4	1.7%	242
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	1,847	60.7%	1,186	39.0%	10	0.3%	3,043
Bellevue University	39	84.8%	7	15.2%			46
BryanLGH College of Health Sciences	3	100.0%					3
Clarkson College	25	67.6%	12	32.4%			37
College of St. Mary	59	83.1%	12	16.9%			71
Concordia University	87	37.0%	148	63.0%			235
Creighton University	365	37.9%	596	61.8%	3	0.3%	964
Dana College	120	59.1%	83	40.9%			203
Doane College	242	79.3%	62	20.3%	1	0.3%	305
Grace University	18	29.0%	44	71.0%			62
Hastings College	221	77.3%	65	22.7%			286
Little Priest Tribal College	14	87.5%	2	12.5%			16
Midland Lutheran College	200	80.0%	47	18.8%	3	1.2%	250
Nebraska Christian College	21	56.8%	16	43.2%			37
Nebraska Indian Community College	No information						
Nebraska Methodist College	No information						
Nebraska Wesleyan University	397	94.1%	25	5.9%			422
Platte Valley Bible College	2	25.0%	6	75.0%			8
Union College	No information						
York College	34	34.7%	61	62.2%	3	3.1%	98

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Table A6.8.b Fall 2004 Continued

Sector or Institutions	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	
For-Profit Degree-Granting Schools	150	84.3%	28	15.7%	0	0.0%	178
Hamilton College-Lincoln Campus	54	100.0%					54
Hamilton College-Omaha Campus	27	90.0%	3	10.0%			30
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	27	71.1%	11	28.9%			38
Myotherapy Institute	10	100.0%					10
The Creative Center	24	64.9%	13	35.1%			37
Vatterott College	Reported with Spring Valley						
Vatterott College (Spring Valley Campus)	8	88.9%	1	11.1%			9
Total Degree-Granting Institutions	10,887	81.8%	2,307	17.3%	117	0.9%	13,311
Non-Degree-Granting Institutions	211	94.6%	12	5.4%	0	0.0%	223
Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology	Not applicable						
Capitol School of Hairstyling	0						0
College of Hair Design	23	92.0%	2	8.0%			25
Fullen School of Hair Design	8	100.0%	0	0.0%			8
Josephs College of Beauty-Lincoln	64	98.5%	1	1.5%			65
La'James International College	No information						
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	Not applicable						
Omaha School of Massage Therapy	26	100.0%					26
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	Not applicable						
Xenon International School of Hair Design II Inc	116	92.8%	9	7.2%			125
Nebraska Total	11,098	82.0%	2,319	17.1%	117	0.9%	13,534
<i>Note.</i> Institutions are classified as degree-granting, based on their classification at the time of the fall 2004 survey. Counts include full-time and part-time students. Counts do not include students with reported unknown states of residence and students for whom no residence information was reported. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2004 IPEDS survey.							

**Table A6.8.c
Nebraska and Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions Within 12 Months of High School Graduation: Fall 2006**

Sector or Institutions	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	
Nebraska Public Institutions	9,670	87.4%	1,299	11.7%	94	0.8%	11,063
University of Nebraska	5,452	84.9%	879	13.7%	87	1.4%	6,418
NCTA-Curtis	91	79.8%	23	20.2%			114
University of Nebraska at Kearney	804	88.3%	57	6.3%	50	5.5%	911
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,038	80.5%	705	18.7%	33	0.9%	3,776
University of Nebraska Medical Center	Not applicable						
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,519	93.9%	94	5.8%	4	0.2%	1,617
Nebraska State College System	892	79.7%	227	20.3%	0	0.0%	1,119
Chadron State College	217	66.6%	109	33.4%			326
Peru State College	168	85.3%	29	14.7%			197
Wayne State College	507	85.1%	89	14.9%			596
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,326	94.3%	193	5.5%	7	0.2%	3,526
Central Community College	694	99.1%	6	0.9%			700
Metropolitan Community College	751	97.2%	22	2.8%			773
Mid-Plains Community College	149	75.6%	47	23.9%	1	0.5%	197
Northeast Community College	550	96.2%	22	3.8%			572
Southeast Community College	927	95.2%	47	4.8%			974
Western Nebraska Community College	255	82.3%	49	15.8%	6	1.9%	310
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	1,779	56.4%	1,359	43.1%	15	0.5%	3,153
Bellevue University	69	90.8%	7	9.2%			76
BryanLGH College of Health Sciences	4	100.0%					4
Clarkson College	No information						
College of St. Mary	56	74.7%	19	25.3%			75
Concordia University	113	39.4%	174	60.6%			287
Creighton University	357	37.0%	602	62.4%	5	0.5%	964
Dana College	78	56.1%	61	43.9%			139
Doane College	195	79.6%	50	20.4%			245
Doane College-Lincoln	5	100.0%					5
Grace University	48	75.0%	16	25.0%			64
Hastings College	172	65.9%	87	33.3%	2	0.8%	261
Little Priest Tribal College	11	91.7%	1	8.3%			12
Midland Lutheran College	210	78.7%	57	21.3%			267
Nebraska Christian College	19	45.2%	23	54.8%			42
Nebraska Indian Community College	9	100.0%					9
Nebraska Methodist College	20	90.9%	2	9.1%			22
Nebraska Wesleyan University	369	89.6%	40	9.7%	3	0.7%	412
Summit Christian College ¹	1	50.0%	1	50.0%			2
Union College	23	12.6%	156	85.2%	4	2.2%	183
York College	20	23.8%	63	75.0%	1	1.2%	84

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Table A6.8.c Fall 2006 Continued

Sector or Institutions	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	
For-Profit Degree-Granting Schools	98	86.0%	16	14.0%	0	0.0%	114
Hamilton College-Lincoln Campus	53	96.4%	2	3.6%			55
Hamilton College-Omaha Campus	10	100.0%					10
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	13	76.5%	4	23.5%			17
Myotherapy Institute	7	100.0%					7
The Creative Center	12	54.5%	10	45.5%			22
Universal College of Healing Arts	3	100.0%					3
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus							
Vatterott College	No information						
Vatterott College (Spring Valley Campus)							
Total Degree-Granting Institutions	11,547	80.6%	2,674	18.7%	109	0.8%	14,330
Non-Degree-Granting Institutions	189	94.5%	11	5.5%	0	0.0%	200
Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology	Not applicable						
Capitol School of Hairstyling	13	100.0%					13
College of Hair Design	24	96.0%	1	4.0%			25
Fullen School of Hair Design	1	100.0%					1
Josephs College of Beauty-Lincoln	76	95.0%	4	5.0%			80
La'James International College	42	95.5%	2	4.5%			44
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	Not applicable						
Omaha School of Massage Therapy	11	73.3%	4	26.7%			15
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	Not applicable						
Xenon International School of Hair Design II Inc	22	100.0%					22
Nebraska Total	11,736	80.8%	2,685	18.5%	109	0.8%	14,530
<p><i>Note.</i> Institutions are classified as degree-granting, based on their classification at the time of the fall 2006 survey. Counts include full-time and part-time students. Counts do not include students with reported unknown states of residence and students for whom no residence information was reported. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2006 IPEDS survey.</p> <p>¹Platte Valley Bible College became known as Summit Christian College as of fall 2005.</p>							

**Table A6.8.d
Nebraska and Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions Within 12 Months of High School Graduation: Fall 2008**

Sector or Institutions	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	
Nebraska Public Institutions	10,024	86.8%	1,451	12.6%	79	0.7%	11,554
University of Nebraska	5,651	84.0%	1,014	15.1%	65	1.0%	6,730
NCTA-Curtis	65	78.3%	18	21.7%			83
University of Nebraska at Kearney	881	90.2%	85	8.7%	11	1.1%	977
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,124	79.6%	754	19.2%	45	1.1%	3,923
University of Nebraska Medical Center	Not applicable						
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,581	90.5%	157	9.0%	9	0.5%	1,747
Nebraska State College System	942	78.4%	257	21.4%	2	0.2%	1,201
Chadron State College	249	68.2%	114	31.2%	2	0.5%	365
Peru State College	177	84.3%	33	15.7%			210
Wayne State College	516	82.4%	110	17.6%			626
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,431	94.7%	180	5.0%	12	0.3%	3,623
Central Community College	707	99.2%	6	0.8%			713
Metropolitan Community College	672	97.1%	20	2.9%			692
Mid-Plains Community College	173	77.9%	43	19.4%	6	2.7%	222
Northeast Community College	546	94.8%	30	5.2%			576
Southeast Community College	1,072	98.7%	14	1.3%			1,086
Western Nebraska Community College	261	78.1%	67	20.1%	6	1.8%	334
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	1,727	55.0%	1,386	44.2%	26	0.8%	3,139
Bellevue University	102	88.7%	13	11.3%			115
BryanLGH College of Health Sciences	24	96.0%	1	4.0%			25
Clarkson College	13	92.9%	1	7.1%			14
College of St. Mary	52	86.7%	8	13.3%			60
Concordia University	106	39.8%	160	60.2%			266
Creighton University	309	31.7%	650	66.6%	17	1.7%	976
Dana College	77	57.0%	58	43.0%			135
Doane College	203	83.9%	39	16.1%			242
Doane College-Lincoln	4	100.0%					4
Grace University	55	57.3%	41	42.7%			96
Hastings College	211	66.8%	104	32.9%	1	0.3%	316
Little Priest Tribal College	15	93.8%	1	6.3%			16
Midland Lutheran College	93	66.0%	46	32.6%	2	1.4%	141
Nebraska Christian College	23	60.5%	15	39.5%			38
Nebraska Indian Community College	3	100.0%					3
Nebraska Methodist College	40	90.9%	4	9.1%			44
Nebraska Wesleyan University	339	89.2%	41	10.8%			380
Summit Christian College	4	40.0%	6	60.0%			10
Union College	18	11.9%	127	84.1%	6	4.0%	151
York College	36	33.6%	71	66.4%			107

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Table A6.8.d Fall 2008 Continued

Sector or Institutions	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	
For-Profit Degree-Granting Schools	167	89.8%	19	10.2%	0	0.0%	186
Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology	Not applicable						
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	38	100.0%					38
Kaplan University-Lincoln Campus	17	94.4%	1	5.6%			18
Kaplan University -Omaha Campus	46	93.9%	3	6.1%			49
Myotherapy Institute	27	100.0%					27
The Creative Center	28	65.1%	15	34.9%			43
Universal College of Healing Arts	3	100.0%					3
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus							
Vatterott College (Spring Valley Campus)	8	100.0%					8
Total Degree-Granting Institutions	11,918	80.1%	2,856	19.2%	105	0.7%	14,879
Non-Degree-Granting Institutions	178	93.7%	12	6.3%	0	0.0%	190
Capitol School of Hairstyling	25	89.3%	3	10.7%			28
College of Hair Design	35	97.2%	1	2.8%			36
Fullen School of Hair Design	9	90.0%	1	10.0%			10
Josephs College of Beauty-Lincoln	44	100.0%					44
La'James International College	8	100.0%					8
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	Not applicable						
Omaha School of Massage Therapy	22	91.7%	2	8.3%			24
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	Not applicable						
Xenon International School of Hair Design II Inc	35	87.5%	5	12.5%			40
Nebraska Total	12,096	80.3%	2,868	19.0%	105	0.7%	15,069
<i>Note.</i> Institutions are classified as degree-granting, based on their classification at the time of the fall 2008 survey. Counts include full-time and part-time students. Counts do not include students with reported unknown states of residence and students for whom no residence information was reported. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2008 IPEDS survey.							

**Table A6.8.e
Nebraska and Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions Within 12 Months of High School Graduation: Fall 2010**

Sector or Institutions	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	
Nebraska Public Institutions	10,644	87.9%	1,386	11.4%	82	0.7%	12,112
University of Nebraska	5,690	85.0%	933	13.9%	73	1.1%	6,696
NCTA-Curtis	83	80.6%	20	19.4%			103
University of Nebraska at Kearney	879	89.3%	93	9.5%	12	1.2%	984
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,189	80.6%	705	17.8%	61	1.5%	3,955
University of Nebraska Medical Center	Not applicable						
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,539	93.0%	115	7.0%			1,654
Nebraska State College System	965	77.7%	275	22.1%	2	0.2%	1,242
Chadron State College	213	61.2%	135	38.8%			348
Peru State College	178	74.2%	62	25.8%			240
Wayne State College	574	87.8%	78	11.9%	2	0.3%	654
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,989	95.6%	178	4.3%	7	0.2%	4,174
Central Community College	800	99.4%	5	0.6%			805
Metropolitan Community College	976	97.0%	30	3.0%			1,006
Mid-Plains Community College	194	78.5%	50	20.2%	3	1.2%	247
Northeast Community College	676	97.1%	19	2.7%	1	0.1%	696
Southeast Community College	1,082	98.2%	19	1.7%	1	0.1%	1,102
Western Nebraska Community College	261	82.1%	55	17.3%	2	0.6%	318
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	1,709	54.1%	1,432	45.3%	20	0.6%	3,161
Bellevue University	47	85.5%	8	14.5%			55
BryanLGH College of Health Sciences	33	97.1%	1	2.9%			34
Clarkson College	7	100.0%					7
College of St. Mary	64	76.2%	20	23.8%			84
Concordia University	129	48.0%	139	51.7%	1	0.4%	269
Creighton University	272	27.0%	718	71.4%	16	1.6%	1,006
Dana College	Closed fall 2009						
Doane College	268	83.8%	52	16.3%			320
Doane College-Lincoln							
Grace University	28	54.9%	23	45.1%			51
Hastings College	214	68.6%	97	31.1%	1	0.3%	312
Little Priest Tribal College	12	100.0%					12
Midland University	145	64.7%	78	34.8%	1	0.4%	224
Nebraska Christian College	26	53.1%	23	46.9%			49
Nebraska Indian Community College	12	100.0%					12
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	32	91.4%	2	5.7%	1	2.9%	35
Nebraska Wesleyan University	367	85.5%	62	14.5%			429
Summit Christian College	1	25.0%	3	75.0%			4
Union College	13	9.4%	126	90.6%			139
York College	39	32.8%	80	67.2%			119

Continued on the next page.

Table A6.8.e Fall 2010 Continued

Sector or Institutions	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	
For-Profit Degree-Granting Schools	90	80.4%	22	19.6%	0	0.0%	112
Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology	Not applicable						
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	22	100.0%					22
Kaplan University-Lincoln Campus	6	100.0%					6
Kaplan University -Omaha Campus	10	90.9%	1	9.1%			11
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	Not applicable						
Myotherapy Institute	6	100.0%					6
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	20	83.3%	4	16.7%			24
The Creative Center	17	51.5%	16	48.5%			33
Universal College of Healing Arts	3	100.0%					3
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus							
Vatterott College (Spring Valley Campus)	6	85.7%	1	14.3%			7
Total Degree-Granting Institutions	12,443	80.9%	2,840	18.5%	102	0.7%	15,385
Non-Degree-Granting Institutions	194	98.0%	4	2.0%	0	0.0%	198
Capitol School of Hairstyling	80	100.0%					80
College of Hair Design	44	95.7%	2	4.3%			46
Fullen School of Hair Design	8	100.0%					8
Josephs College of Beauty-Lincoln	28	93.3%	2	6.7%			30
La'James International College	11	100.0%					11
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	Not applicable						
Xenon International School of Hair Design II Inc	23	100.0%					23
Nebraska Total	12,637	81.1%	2,844	18.2%	102	0.7%	15,583
<i>Note.</i> Institutions are classified as degree-granting, based on their classification at the time of the fall 2010 survey. Counts include full-time and part-time students. Counts do not include students with reported unknown states of residence and students for whom no residence information was reported. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2010 IPEDS survey.							

**Table A6.8.f
Nebraska and Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions Within 12 Months of High School Graduation: Fall 2012**

Sector or Institutions	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	
Nebraska Public Institutions	10,298	86.3%	1,520	12.7%	117	1.0%	11,935
University of Nebraska	5,454	83.6%	979	15.0%	93	1.4%	6,526
NCTA-Curtis	75	81.5%	17	18.5%			92
University of Nebraska at Kearney	893	90.3%	82	8.3%	14	1.4%	989
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	2,975	78.7%	738	19.5%	66	1.7%	3,779
University of Nebraska Medical Center	Not applicable						
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,511	90.7%	142	8.5%	13	0.8%	1,666
Nebraska State College System	924	75.9%	292	24.0%	2	0.2%	1,218
Chadron State College	218	59.4%	149	40.6%			367
Peru State College	120	70.2%	50	29.2%	1	0.6%	171
Wayne State College	586	86.2%	93	13.7%	1	0.1%	680
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,920	93.5%	249	5.9%	22	0.5%	4,191
Central Community College	713	98.5%	11	1.5%			724
Metropolitan Community College	989	97.6%	24	2.4%			1,013
Mid-Plains Community College	263	82.2%	56	17.5%	1	0.3%	320
Northeast Community College	660	95.4%	31	4.5%	1	0.1%	692
Southeast Community College	1,023	93.5%	68	6.2%	3	0.3%	1,094
Western Nebraska Community College	272	78.2%	59	17.0%	17	4.9%	348
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	1,623	55.2%	1,278	43.5%	38	1.3%	2,939
Bellevue University	35	74.5%	12	25.5%			47
Bryan College of Health Sciences	40	97.6%	1	2.4%			41
Clarkson College	37	86.0%	6	14.0%			43
College of Saint Mary	68	76.4%	21	23.6%			89
Concordia University-Seward	138	47.3%	150	51.4%	4	1.4%	292
Creighton University	210	22.4%	712	75.8%	17	1.8%	939
Dana College	Closed						
Doane College-Crete	280	86.7%	42	13.0%	1	0.3%	323
Doane College-Lincoln							
Grace University	38	55.9%	30	44.1%			68
Hastings College	140	59.8%	91	38.9%	3	1.3%	234
Little Priest Tribal College	3	100.0%					3
Midland University	238	78.0%	67	22.0%			305
Nebraska Christian College	13	44.8%	16	55.2%			29
Nebraska Indian Community College	13	81.3%	3	18.8%			16
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	27	93.1%	2	6.9%			29
Nebraska Wesleyan University	304	86.1%	46	13.0%	3	0.8%	353
Summit Christian College	6	46.2%	7	53.8%			13
Union College	1	3.1%	21	65.6%	10	31.3%	32
York College	32	38.6%	51	61.4%			83

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Table A6.8.f Fall 2012 Continued

Sector or Institutions	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	
For-Profit Degree-Granting Schools	54	78.3%	15	100.0%	0		69
Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology	Not applicable						
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	16	100.0%					16
Kaplan University-Lincoln Campus	1	100.0%					1
Kaplan University-Omaha Campus	4	80.0%	1	20.0%			5
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	Not applicable						
Myotherapy Institute	3	100.0%					3
National American University-Bellevue	4	100.0%					4
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	6	75.0%	2	25.0%			8
The Creative Center	15	55.6%	12	44.4%			27
Universal College of Healing Arts	1	100.0%					1
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus							
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	4	100.0%					4
Total Degree-Granting Institutions	11,975	80.1%	2,813	18.8%	155	1.0%	14,943
Non-Degree-Granting Institutions	142	91.6%	13	8.4%	0		155
Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	44	88.0%	6	12.0%			50
College of Hair Design	33	91.7%	3	8.3%			36
Fullen School of Hair Design	7	87.5%	1	12.5%			8
Joseph's College	30	93.8%	2	6.3%			32
La'James International College	6	100.0%					6
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	Not applicable						
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	22	95.7%	1	4.3%			23
Nebraska Total	12,117	80.3%	2,826	18.7%	155	1.0%	15,098
<i>Note.</i> Institutions are classified as degree-granting, based on their classification at the time of the fall 2012 survey. Counts include full-time and part-time students. Counts do not include students with reported unknown states of residence and students for whom no residence information was reported. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2012 IPEDS survey.							

Table A6.9
Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska Institutions
Fall 2012 Compared to Fall 2002

(Institutions ranked according to the increase or decrease in the number of non-Nebraskans)

Nebraska Institution	Fall 2002		Fall 2012		Increase or Decrease
	No. of Students	% of Non-NE FTF	No. of Students	% of Non-NE FTF	No. of Students
Creighton University	475	15.9%	729	20.2%	254
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	624	20.9%	863	23.9%	239
Bellevue University	16	0.5%	84	2.3%	68
Mid-Plains Community College	34	1.1%	97	2.7%	63
Southeast Community College	42	1.4%	95	2.6%	53
University of Nebraska at Omaha	141	4.7%	191	5.3%	50
Chadron State College	126	4.2%	164	4.5%	38
Midland University	48	1.6%	85	2.4%	37
Nebraska Wesleyan University	17	0.6%	49	1.4%	32
Metropolitan Community College	68	2.3%	97	2.7%	29
Peru State College	37	1.2%	65	1.8%	28
Hastings College	68	2.3%	95	2.6%	27
Northeast Community College	45	1.5%	69	1.9%	24
Western Nebraska Community College	75	2.5%	98	2.7%	23
University of Nebraska at Kearney	181	6.1%	199	5.5%	18
Central Community College	7	0.2%	15	0.4%	8
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	12	0.4%	18	0.5%	6
College of Saint Mary	18	0.6%	21	0.6%	3
College of Hair Design	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	3
National American University-Bellevue	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	2
Bryan College of Health Sciences	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	1
Little Priest Tribal College	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	1
Myotherapy Institute	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	1
Fullen School of Hair Design	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	1
Doane College-Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Kaplan University-Lincoln Campus	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Universal College of Healing Arts	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	-1
Capitol School of Hairstyling	8	0.3%	7	0.2%	-1
Summit Christian College	10	0.3%	8	0.2%	-2
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	5	0.2%	2	0.1%	-3
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	10	0.3%	7	0.2%	-3
Joseph's College	6	0.2%	3	0.1%	-3
Nebraska Indian Community College	7	0.2%	3	0.1%	-4
Wayne State College	102	3.4%	97	2.7%	-5

Continued on the next page.

Table A6.9 Continued

Nebraska Institution	Fall 2002		Fall 2012		Increase or Decrease
	No. of Students	% of Non-NE FTF	No. of Students	% of Non-NE FTF	No. of Students
Doane College-Crete	51	1.7%	45	1.2%	-6
Nebraska Christian College	32	1.1%	23	0.6%	-9
La'James International College	10	0.3%	1	0.0%	-9
Grace University	44	1.5%	30	0.8%	-14
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	14	0.5%	0	0.0%	-14
The Creative Center	29	1.0%	14	0.4%	-15
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	16	0.5%	1	0.0%	-15
Clarkson College	25	0.8%	6	0.2%	-19
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	22	0.7%	1	0.0%	-21
Vatterott College	26	0.9%	0	0.0%	-26
Concordia University-Seward	185	6.2%	157	4.4%	-28
York College	82	2.7%	51	1.4%	-31
Kaplan University-Omaha Campus	46	1.5%	4	0.1%	-42
Union College	149	5.0%	106	2.9%	-43
Dana College	75	2.5%	0	0.0%	-75
Nebraska Total	2989	100.0%	3609	100.0%	620

Note. Institutions include degree-granting and non-degree-granting schools. Counts include out-of-state and foreign students and full-time and part-time students. Counts do not include students with reported unknown states of residence and students for whom no residence information was reported. FTF = first-time freshmen. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2002 and 2012 IPEDS surveys.

Table A6.10
Net Migration of First-Time Freshmen Who Attended Degree-Granting, Postsecondary Institutions Within 12 Months of High School Graduation
Fall 2004, Fall 2006, Fall 2008, Fall 2010, and Fall 2012 Compared to Fall 2002 Baseline

Student Residency and Where They Attended College	Fall 2002	Fall 2004	Fall 2006	Fall 2008	Fall 2010	Fall 2012	Change Since Fall 2002	% Change Since Fall 2002
In-Migration Non-Nebraska Students Enrolled at Nebraska Colleges and Universities	2,458	2,424	2,783	2,961	2,942	2,968	+ 510	20.7%
Out-Migration Resident Nebraska Students Enrolled at Out-of-State Colleges and Universities	2,513	2,678	2,586	2,625	2,415	2,784	+ 271	10.8%
Net Migration	- 55	- 254	+ 197	+ 336	+ 527	+ 184		

Note. Counts include full-time and part-time students. Counts include foreign students. Counts do not include students with reported unknown states of residence and students for whom no residence information was reported. Institutions are classified as degree-granting, based on their classification at the time of each fall survey. See [Table A6.6](#) for in-migration numbers and [Table A6.1](#) for out-migration numbers. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 IPEDS surveys.

Appendix 7

Nebraska First-Time Freshmen Enrollments by Race/Ethnicity

Technical Note A7.1

All data summarized in this appendix are downloaded from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

Explanatory Note A7.1

Data Adjustments in Total First-Time Freshmen Enrollments and First-Time Freshmen Enrollments by Race/Ethnicity

From fall 2001 to 2006 Southeast Community College submitted incorrect counts of first-time freshmen (FTF). These errors were due to new students transferring to Southeast Community College being counted inadvertently as FTF, rather than as transfer students. As a result, the reported total college enrollments at Southeast were correct, but the counts of FTF—in total and by race/ethnicity—were too high. This practice was corrected when Southeast adopted a new student data system in 2007. However, there were other problems with the new data system at Southeast. The system counted correctly the total number of first-time freshmen, but the numbers of full-time and part-time, first-time freshmen were counted and reported incorrectly to IPEDS for 2007, 2008, and 2010.

The errors in the Southeast Community College data for 2001 through 2006 were identified in mid-2011, when Commission staff were in the process of updating and analyzing the enrollments of first-time freshmen for the *2012 Progress Report*. In September 2011, with the permission and assistance of Southeast Community College, Commission staff adjusted the college's FTF data for 2001 through 2006 in the Commission's database.

The FTF numbers that Southeast reported were adjusted using ratios based on the total FTF enrollments and total college enrollments reported for 2007 through 2010. These ratios were used under the assumption that there have been no major changes in the overall enrollment patterns at Southeast since 2001 that are not reflected in the data that were originally reported by the institution for 2007 through 2010. These resulting adjustments to the *total numbers of first-time freshmen*, including those of unknown race/ethnicity, were as follows:

Year	Original Total	Adjusted Total	Net Adjustment
2001	3,064	1,191	-1,873
2002	3,520	1,283	-2,237
2003	3,984	1,498	-2,486
2004	3,277	1,638	-1,639
2005	2,815	1,558	-1,257
2006	2,268	1,681	-587

These reduced enrollments affected not only total FTF enrollment for 2001 through 2006, but also the counts of FTF in each of the racial/ethnic categories reported in this section for 2001 through 2006.

Continued on the next page.

Explanatory Note A7.1 Continued

Southeast's counts of full-time and part-time FTF in 2007, 2008, and 2010 were questioned in 2011, but errors in these counts were not confirmed until the counts for 2011 were downloaded in 2012. On August 3, 2012, with the permission of Southeast, Commission staff adjusted the full-time and part-time FTF counts for 2007, 2008, and 2010 using the ratio of full-time FTF students to total FTF in 2009, which Southeast confirmed was correct. Data were adjusted for each gender and race/ethnicity category as well as for the total number of full-time and part-time FTF. While the resulting adjusted data, as summarized in the following table, may not be perfectly accurate, they are reasonable estimates for the purposes of statewide analysis.

Year		Full-Time	Part-Time	Total
2007	Original	931	969	1900
	Adjusted	1584	316	1900
	Difference	653	-653	0
2008	Original	1298	580	1878
	Adjusted	1562	316	1878
	Difference	264	-264	0
2010	Original	1168	696	1864
	Adjusted	1523	341	1864
	Difference	355	-355	0

Any other differences in FTF enrollments between this and previous editions of the *Progress Report* are adjustments that have been made to improve data accuracy, based on information received directly from the reporting institutions or through IPEDS downloads.

**Table A7.1
Changes in the Number of First-Time Freshmen at Nebraska Degree-Granting
and Non-Degree-Granting, Postsecondary Institutions by Race/Ethnicity
Fall 2012 Compared to Fall 2003**

Race/Ethnicity	Number of First-Time Freshmen						
	Fall 2003	Fall 2004	Fall 2005	Fall 2006	Fall 2007		
White (non-Hispanic)	15,799	15,051	15,135	14,932	15,225		
Asian/Pacific Islander	310	334	400	423	413		
Hispanic	635	712	758	840	905		
Native American	193	219	162	216	187		
Black (non-Hispanic)	867	803	841	825	952		
Total Minority	2,005	2,068	2,161	2,304	2,457		
Total Students	17,804	17,119	17,296	17,236	17,682		
% Change from Previous Year		-3.8%	1.0%	-0.3%	2.6%		

Race/Ethnicity	Number of First-Time Freshmen					Change from Fall 2003 to Fall 2012	
	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	Fall 2012	No. of Students	% Change
White (non-Hispanic)	14,936	14,880	15,108	13,956	13,692	-2107	-13.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	438	405	383	394	489	179	57.7%
Hispanic	1,030	1,131	1,393	1,471	1,600	965	152.0%
Native American	183	223	191	232	165	-28	-14.5%
Black (non-Hispanic)	865	923	1,057	969	1,038	171	19.7%
Total Minority	2,516	2,682	3,024	3,066	3,292	1287	64.2%
Total Students	17,452	17,562	18,132	17,022	16,984	-820	-4.6%
% Change from Previous Year	- 1.3%	0.6%	3.2%	-6.1%	-0.2%		

Note. Counts include part-time students. Counts do not include non-resident aliens (foreign students) and students of unknown race/ethnicity. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, 2003 through 2012 IPEDS enrollment surveys.

**Table A7.2
Comparison of the Percentage Distributions of Nebraska High School Graduates
and First-Time Freshmen at Nebraska Degree-Granting and
Non-Degree-Granting, Postsecondary Institutions by Race/Ethnicity
2002–2003/Fall 2003 through 2011–2012/Fall 2012**

Race/Ethnicity	2002–2003 Nebraska High School Graduates		Fall 2003 First-Time Freshmen		% Difference High School Grads vs FTF
	Number	%	Number	%	
White (non-Hispanic)	19,704	89.7%	15,799	88.7%	-1.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	334	1.5%	310	1.7%	0.2%
Hispanic	836	3.8%	635	3.6%	-0.2%
Native American	177	0.8%	193	1.1%	0.3%
Black (non-Hispanic)	921	4.2%	867	4.9%	0.7%
Total Students	21,972	100.0%	17,804	100.0%	
Race/Ethnicity	2003–2004 Nebraska High School Graduates		Fall 2004 First-Time Freshmen		% Difference High School Grads vs FTF
	Number	%	Number	%	
White (non-Hispanic)	19,290	88.8%	15,051	87.9%	-0.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	349	1.6%	334	2.0%	0.3%
Hispanic	960	4.4%	712	4.2%	-0.3%
Native American	182	0.8%	219	1.3%	0.4%
Black (non-Hispanic)	937	4.3%	803	4.7%	0.4%
Total Students	21,718	100.0%	17,119	100.0%	
Race/Ethnicity	2004–2005 Nebraska High School Graduates		Fall 2005 First-Time Freshmen		% Difference High School Grads vs FTF
	Number	%	Number	%	
White (non-Hispanic)	19,037	87.9%	15,135	87.5%	-0.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	367	1.7%	400	2.3%	0.6%
Hispanic	1,148	5.3%	758	4.4%	-0.9%
Native American	203	0.9%	162	0.9%	0.0%
Black (non-Hispanic)	892	4.1%	841	4.9%	0.7%
Total Students	21,647	100.0%	17,296	100.0%	
Race/Ethnicity	2005–2006 Nebraska High School Graduates		Fall 2006 First-Time Freshmen		% Difference High School Grads vs FTF
	Number	%	Number	%	
White (non-Hispanic)	18,448	87.1%	14,932	86.6%	-0.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	382	1.8%	423	2.5%	0.7%
Hispanic	1186	5.6%	840	4.9%	-0.7%
Native American	202	1.0%	216	1.3%	0.3%
Black (non-Hispanic)	970	4.6%	825	4.8%	0.2%
Total Students	21,188	100.0%	17,236	100.0%	
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Table A7.2 Continued

Race/Ethnicity	2006–2007 Nebraska High School Graduates		Fall 2007 First-Time Freshmen		% Difference High School Grads vs FTF
	Number	%	Number	%	
White (non-Hispanic)	18,399	86.6%	15,225	86.1%	-0.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	393	1.9%	413	2.3%	0.4%
Hispanic	1,270	6.0%	905	5.1%	-0.9%
Native American	206	1.0%	187	1.1%	0.1%
Black (non-Hispanic)	973	4.6%	952	5.4%	0.8%
Total Students	21,241	100.0%	7,682	100.0%	
Race/Ethnicity	2007–2008 Nebraska High School Graduates		Fall 2008 First-Time Freshmen		% Difference High School Grads vs FTF
	Number	%	Number	%	
White (non-Hispanic)	18,910	85.2%	14,936	85.6%	0.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	402	1.8%	438	2.5%	0.7%
Hispanic	1,508	6.8%	1,030	5.9%	-0.9%
Native American	245	1.1%	183	1.0%	-0.1%
Black (non-Hispanic)	1,120	5.0%	865	5.0%	0.0%
Total Students	22,185	100.0%	17,452	100.0%	
Race/Ethnicity	2008–2009 Nebraska High School Graduates		Fall 2009 First-Time Freshmen		% Difference High School Grads vs FTF
	Number	%	Number	%	
White (non-Hispanic)	18,172	84.1%	14,880	84.7%	0.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	393	1.8%	405	2.3%	0.5%
Hispanic	1,689	7.8%	1,131	6.4%	-1.4%
Native American	238	1.1%	223	1.3%	0.2%
Black (non-Hispanic)	1,126	5.2%	923	5.3%	0.1%
Total Students	21,618	100.0%	17,562	100.0%	
Race/Ethnicity	2009–2010 Nebraska High School Graduates		Fall 2010 First-Time Freshmen		% Difference High School Grads vs FTF
	Number	%	Number	%	
White (non-Hispanic)	17,795	82.7%	15,108	83.3%	0.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	410	1.9%	383	2.1%	0.2%
Hispanic	1892	8.8%	1,393	7.7%	-1.1%
Native American	207	1.0%	191	1.1%	0.1%
Black (non-Hispanic)	1209	5.6%	1,057	5.8%	0.2%
Total Students	21,513	100.0%	18,132	100.0%	

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Table A7.2 Continued

Race/Ethnicity	2010–2011 Nebraska High School Graduates		Fall 2011 First-Time Freshmen		% Difference High School Grads vs FTF
	Number	%	Number	%	
White (non-Hispanic)	17,738	80.2%	13,956	82.0%	1.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	477	2.2%	394	2.3%	0.1%
Hispanic	2457	11.1%	1,471	8.6%	-2.5%
Native American	244	1.1%	232	1.4%	0.3%
Black (non-Hispanic)	1205	5.4%	969	5.7%	0.2%
Total Known Race	22,121	100.0%	17,022	100.0%	
Two or More Races	516				
Total Students	22,637				
Race/Ethnicity	2011–2012 Nebraska High School Graduates		Fall 2012 First-Time Freshmen		% Difference High School Grads vs FTF
	Number	%	Number	%	
White (non-Hispanic)	17,390	78.6%	13,692	80.6%	2.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	544	2.5%	489	2.9%	0.4%
Hispanic	2,591	11.7%	1,600	9.4%	-2.3%
Native American	279	1.3%	165	1.0%	-0.3%
Black (non-Hispanic)	1,324	6.0%	1,038	6.1%	0.1%
Total Known Race	22,128	100.0%	16,984	100.0%	
Two or More Races	550				
Total Students	22,678				
<p><i>Note.</i> Numbers of high school graduates include graduates of nonpublic schools, public schools, educational service units, and state-operated schools. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. Numbers of first-time freshmen include part-time students. Counts do not include non-resident aliens (foreign students) and students of unknown race/ethnicity. Data sources: Official numbers of high school graduates obtained from the Nebraska Department of Education. Numbers of first-time freshmen are based on data obtained through the National Center for Education Statistics, 2003 through 2012 IPEDS enrollment surveys.</p>					

**Table A7.3
Nebraska First-Time Freshmen Sector Enrollments by Race/Ethnicity
Fall 2003 through Fall 2012**

Fall 2003						
Sector of Higher Education	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students
	White (Non-Hispanic)		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic	
University of Nebraska	5,594	35.4%	116	37.4%	166	26.1%
Nebraska State College System	1,150	7.3%	3	1.0%	31	4.9%
Community Colleges	4,402	27.9%	76	24.5%	204	32.1%
Independent Colleges and Universities	3,137	19.9%	89	28.7%	170	26.8%
Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	977	6.2%	23	7.4%	50	7.9%
Non-Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	539	3.4%	3	1.0%	14	2.2%
Total	15,799		310		635	
Sector	Native American		Black (Non-Hispanic)		Total	
University of Nebraska	33	17.1%	160	18.5%	6,069	34.1%
Nebraska State College System	18	9.3%	42	4.8%	1,244	7.0%
Community Colleges	41	21.2%	276	31.8%	4,999	28.1%
Independent Colleges and Universities	94	48.7%	136	15.7%	3,626	20.4%
Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	4	2.1%	223	25.7%	1,277	7.2%
Non-Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	3	1.6%	30	3.5%	589	3.3%
Total	193		867		17,804	
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Table A7.3 Continued**Fall 2004**

Sector of Higher Education	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students
	White (Non-Hispanic)		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic	
University of Nebraska	5,300	35.2%	125	37.4%	199	27.9%
Nebraska State College System	999	6.6%	4	1.2%	24	3.4%
Community Colleges	4,349	28.9%	69	20.7%	279	39.2%
Independent Colleges and Universities	2,949	19.6%	114	34.1%	149	20.9%
Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	843	5.6%	18	5.4%	37	5.2%
Non-Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	611	4.1%	4	1.2%	24	3.4%
Total	15,051		334		712	
Sector	Native American		Black (Non-Hispanic)		Total	
University of Nebraska	33	15.1%	159	19.8%	5,816	34.0%
Nebraska State College System	18	8.2%	41	5.1%	1,086	6.3%
Community Colleges	34	15.5%	255	31.8%	4,986	29.1%
Independent Colleges and Universities	117	53.4%	109	13.6%	3,438	20.1%
Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	8	3.7%	204	25.4%	1,110	6.5%
Non-Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	9	4.1%	35	4.4%	683	4.0%
Total	219		803		17,119	
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Table A7.3 Continued**Fall 2005**

Sector of Higher Education	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students
	White (Non-Hispanic)		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic	
University of Nebraska	5,485	36.2%	155	38.8%	245	32.3%
Nebraska State College System	985	6.5%	13	3.3%	17	2.2%
Community Colleges	4,695	31.0%	93	23.3%	313	41.3%
Independent Colleges and Universities	2,800	18.5%	116	29.0%	124	16.4%
Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	828	5.5%	18	4.5%	44	5.8%
Non-Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	342	2.3%	5	1.3%	15	2.0%
Total	15,135		400		758	
Sector	Native American		Black (Non-Hispanic)		Total	
University of Nebraska	40	24.7%	197	23.4%	6,122	35.4%
Nebraska State College System	16	9.9%	39	4.6%	1,070	6.2%
Community Colleges	44	27.2%	268	31.9%	5,413	31.3%
Independent Colleges and Universities	54	33.3%	117	13.9%	3,211	18.6%
Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	5	3.1%	182	21.6%	1,077	6.2%
Non-Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	3	1.9%	38	4.5%	403	2.3%
Total	162		841		17,296	
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Table A7.3 Continued**Fall 2006**

Sector of Higher Education	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students
	White (Non-Hispanic)		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic	
University of Nebraska	5,651	37.8%	181	42.8%	285	33.9%
Nebraska State College System	984	6.6%	10	2.4%	33	3.9%
Community Colleges	4,664	31.2%	107	25.3%	364	43.3%
Independent Colleges and Universities	2,747	18.4%	113	26.7%	124	14.8%
Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	527	3.5%	6	1.4%	16	1.9%
Non-Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	359	2.4%	6	1.4%	18	2.1%
Total	14,932		423		840	
Sector	Native American		Black (Non-Hispanic)		Total	
University of Nebraska	49	22.7%	203	24.6%	6,369	37.0%
Nebraska State College System	20	9.3%	45	5.5%	1,092	6.3%
Community Colleges	65	30.1%	296	35.9%	5,496	31.9%
Independent Colleges and Universities	67	31.0%	97	11.8%	3,148	18.3%
Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	6	2.8%	133	16.1%	688	4.0%
Non-Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	9	4.2%	51	6.2%	443	2.6%
Total	216		825		17,236	
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Table A7.3 Continued

Fall 2007

Sector of Higher Education	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students
	White (Non-Hispanic)		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic	
University of Nebraska	5,628	37.0%	173	41.9%	282	31.2%
Nebraska State College System	1,051	6.9%	7	1.7%	39	4.3%
Community Colleges	4,947	32.5%	95	23.0%	377	41.7%
Independent Colleges and Universities	2,712	17.8%	130	31.5%	175	19.3%
Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	688	4.5%	5	1.2%	26	2.9%
Non-Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	199	1.3%	3	0.7%	6	0.7%
Total	15,225		413		905	

Sector	Native American¹		Black (Non-Hispanic)		Total	
University of Nebraska	35	18.7%	239	25.1%	6,357	36.0%
Nebraska State College System	24	12.8%	47	4.9%	1,168	6.6%
Community Colleges	59	31.6%	354	37.2%	5,832	33.0%
Independent Colleges and Universities	61	32.6%	111	11.7%	3,189	18.0%
Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	4	2.1%	188	19.7%	911	5.2%
Non-Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	4	2.1%	13	1.4%	225	1.3%
Total	187		952		17,682	

¹A total of 43 (23.0%) of the 187 Native Americans who were first-time freshmen in 2007 were enrolled at Little Priest Tribal College (LPTC) or Nebraska Indian Community College (NICC), and 18 (9.6%) were enrolled at other colleges and universities within the sector of independent colleges and universities. For the purpose of comparing the racial/ethnic groups, *excluding the tribal colleges* results in the following percentage distribution for Native Americans for 2007:

University of Nebraska	24.3%
Nebraska State College System	16.7%
Nebraska Community Colleges	41.0%
Independent Colleges and Universities	12.5%
Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	2.8%
Non-Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	2.8%

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Table A7.3 Continued

Fall 2008

Sector of Higher Education	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students
	White (Non-Hispanic)		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic	
University of Nebraska	6,003	40.2%	160	36.5%	325	31.6%
Nebraska State College System	1,089	7.3%	7	1.6%	34	3.3%
Community Colleges	4,641	31.1%	109	24.9%	427	41.5%
Independent Colleges and Universities	2,591	17.3%	158	36.1%	213	20.7%
Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	367	2.5%	3	0.7%	21	2.0%
Non-Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	245	1.6%	1	0.2%	10	1.0%
Total	14,936		438		1,030	

Sector	Native American²		Black (Non-Hispanic)		Total	
University of Nebraska	35	19.1%	220	25.4%	6,743	38.6%
Nebraska State College System	21	11.5%	46	5.3%	1,197	6.9%
Community Colleges	43	23.5%	335	38.7%	5,555	31.8%
Independent Colleges and Universities	78	42.6%	146	16.9%	3,186	18.3%
Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	3	1.6%	98	11.3%	492	2.8%
Non-Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	3	1.6%	20	2.3%	279	1.6%
Total	183		865		17,452	

²A total of 49 (26.8%) of the 183 Native Americans who were first-time freshmen in 2008 were enrolled at Little Priest Tribal College (LPTC) or Nebraska Indian Community College (NICC), and 29 (15.8%) were enrolled at other colleges and universities within the sector of independent colleges and universities. For the purpose of comparing the racial/ethnic groups, *excluding the tribal colleges* results in the following percentage distribution for Native Americans for 2008:

University of Nebraska (35)	26.1%
Nebraska State College System (21)	15.7%
Nebraska Community Colleges (43)	32.1%
Independent Colleges and Universities (29)	21.6%
Degree-Granting Private Career Schools (3)	2.2%
Non-Degree-Granting Private Career Schools (3)	2.2%

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Table A7.3 Continued

Fall 2009

Sector of Higher Education	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students
	White (Non-Hispanic)		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic	
University of Nebraska	5,754	38.6%	141	34.8%	355	31.5%
Nebraska State College System	912	6.1%	11	2.7%	42	3.7%
Community Colleges	4,912	33.0%	87	21.5%	509	45.0%
Independent Colleges and Universities	2,686	18.1%	153	37.8%	181	16.0%
Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	310	2.1%	8	2.0%	22	1.9%
Non-Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	306	2.1%	5	1.2%	22	1.9%
Total	14,880		405		1,131	

Sector	Native American³		Black (Non-Hispanic)		Total	
University of Nebraska	39	17.5%	255	27.6%	6,544	37.3%
Nebraska State College System	16	7.2%	36	3.9%	1,017	5.8%
Community Colleges	66	29.6%	384	41.6%	5,958	33.9%
Independent Colleges and Universities	95	42.6%	155	16.8%	3,270	18.6%
Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	5	2.2%	68	7.4%	413	2.4%
Non-Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	2	0.9%	25	2.7%	360	2.0%
Total	223		923		17,562	

³A total of 65 (29.1%) of the 223 Native Americans who were first-time freshmen in 2009 were enrolled at Little Priest Tribal College (LPTC) or Nebraska Indian Community College (NICC), and 30 (13.5%) were enrolled at other colleges and universities within the sector of independent colleges and universities. For the purpose of comparing the racial/ethnic groups, *excluding the tribal colleges* results in the following percentage distribution for Native Americans for 2009:

University of Nebraska (39)	24.7%
Nebraska State College System (16)	10.1%
Nebraska Community Colleges (66)	41.8%
Independent Colleges and Universities (30)	19.0%
Degree-Granting Private Career Schools (5)	3.2%
Non-Degree-Granting Private Career Schools (2)	1.2%

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Table A7.3 Continued

Fall 2010

Sector of Higher Education	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students
	White (Non-Hispanic)		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic	
University of Nebraska	5,910	39.1%	119	31.1%	432	31.0%
Nebraska State College System	1,073	7.1%	9	2.3%	68	4.9%
Community Colleges	4,786	31.7%	92	24.0%	629	45.2%
Independent Colleges and Universities	2,595	17.2%	149	38.8%	214	15.4%
Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	443	2.9%	8	2.3%	21	1.5%
Non-Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	301	2.0%	6	1.6%	29	2.1%
Total	15,108		383		1,393	

Sector	Native American⁴		Black (Non-Hispanic)		Total	
University of Nebraska	19	9.9%	233	22.0%	6,713	37.0%
Nebraska State College System	18	9.4%	53	5.0%	1,221	6.7%
Community Colleges	59	30.9%	491	46.5%	6,057	33.4%
Independent Colleges and Universities	84	44.0%	129	12.2%	3,171	17.5%
Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	10	5.2%	122	11.5%	604	3.3%
Non-Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	1	0.5%	29	2.7%	366	2.0%
Total	191		1,057		18,132	

⁴A total of 64 (33.5%) of the 191 Native Americans who were first-time freshmen in 2010 were enrolled at Little Priest Tribal College (LPTC) or Nebraska Indian Community College (NICC), and 20 (10.5%) were enrolled at other colleges and universities within the sector of independent colleges and universities. For the purpose of comparing the racial/ethnic groups, *excluding the tribal colleges* results in the following percentage distribution for Native Americans for 2010:

University of Nebraska (19)	15.0%
Nebraska State College System (18)	14.2%
Nebraska Community Colleges (59)	46.4%
Independent Colleges and Universities (20)	15.7%
Degree-Granting Private Career Schools (10)	7.9%
Non-Degree-Granting Private Career Schools (1)	0.8%

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Table A7.3 Continued

Fall 2011

Sector of Higher Education	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students
	White (Non-Hispanic)		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic	
University of Nebraska	5,477	39.2%	139	35.3%	505	34.3%
Nebraska State College System	1,007	7.2%	8	2.0%	68	4.6%
Community Colleges	4,491	32.2%	107	27.2%	659	44.8%
Independent Colleges and Universities	2,527	18.1%	133	33.8%	203	13.8%
Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	192	1.4%	3	0.8%	13	0.9%
Non-Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	262	1.9%	4	1.0%	23	1.6%
Total	13,956		394		1,471	

Sector	Native American⁵		Black (Non-Hispanic)		Total	
University of Nebraska	16	6.9%	229	23.6%	6,366	37.4%
Nebraska State College System	14	6.0%	74	7.6%	1,171	6.9%
Community Colleges	89	38.4%	454	46.9%	5,800	34.1%
Independent Colleges and Universities	106	45.7%	160	16.5%	3,129	18.4%
Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	5	2.2%	36	3.7%	249	1.5%
Non-Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	2	0.9%	16	1.7%	307	1.8%
Total	232		969		17,022	

⁵A total of 91 (39.2%) of the 232 Native Americans who were first-time freshmen in 2011 were enrolled at Little Priest Tribal College (LPTC) or Nebraska Indian Community College (NICC), and 15 (6.5%) were enrolled at other colleges and universities within the sector of independent colleges and universities. For the purpose of comparing the racial/ethnic groups, *excluding the tribal colleges* results in the following percentage distribution for Native Americans for 2011:

University of Nebraska (16)	11.4%
Nebraska State College System (14)	9.9%
Nebraska Community Colleges (89)	63.1%
Independent Colleges and Universities (15)	10.6%
Degree-Granting Private Career Schools (5)	3.6%
Non-Degree-Granting Private Career Schools (2)	1.4%

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Table A7.3 Continued

Fall 2012

Sector of Higher Education	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students
	White (Non-Hispanic)		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic	
University of Nebraska	5,366	39.2%	188	38.4%	493	30.8%
Nebraska State College System	1,011	7.4%	14	2.9%	89	5.6%
Community Colleges	4,507	32.9%	119	24.3%	744	46.5%
Independent Colleges and Universities	2,433	17.8%	160	32.7%	229	14.3%
Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	188	1.4%	6	1.2%	23	1.4%
Non-Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	187	1.4%	2	0.4%	22	1.4%
Total	13,692		489		1,600	

Sector	Native American⁶		Black (Non-Hispanic)		Total	
University of Nebraska	15	9.1%	233	22.4%	6,295	37.1%
Nebraska State College System	17	10.3%	106	10.2%	1,237	7.3%
Community Colleges	64	38.8%	509	49.0%	5,943	35.0%
Independent Colleges and Universities	62	37.6%	124	11.9%	3,008	17.7%
Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	4	2.4%	59	5.7%	280	1.6%
Non-Degree-Granting Private Career Schools	3	1.8%	7	0.7%	221	1.3%
Total	165		1,038		16,984	

Note. Counts include part-time students but do not include non-resident aliens (foreign students) and students of unknown race/ethnicity. Degree-granting and non-degree-granting for-profit/career schools include the schools classified in each of these categories as of fall 2012. Prior to 2009, some for-profit/career schools changed from non-degree-granting to degree-granting. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, 2003 through 2012 IPEDS enrollment surveys.

⁶A total of 49 (29.7%) of the 165 Native Americans who were first-time freshmen in 2012 were enrolled at Little Priest Tribal College (LPTC) or Nebraska Indian Community College (NICC), and 13 (7.9%) were enrolled at other colleges and universities within the sector of independent colleges and universities. For the purpose of comparing the racial/ethnic groups, *excluding the tribal colleges* results in the following percentage distribution for Native Americans for 2012:

University of Nebraska (15)	12.9%
Nebraska State College System (17)	14.7%
Nebraska Community Colleges (64)	55.2%
Independent Colleges and Universities (13)	11.2%
Degree-Granting Private Career Schools (4)	3.4%
Non-Degree-Granting Private Career Schools (3)	2.6%

**Table A7.4
Nebraska First-Time Freshmen Enrollment at Independent Colleges & Universities
by Race/Ethnicity: 2012**

Race/Ethnicity	Total Independent Colleges & Universities Sector		Tribal Colleges ¹		Independent Institutions Sector <u>Excluding</u> Tribal Colleges	
	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students
White (non-Hispanic)	2,433	80.9%	1	2.0%	2,432	82.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	160	5.3%	0	0.0%	160	5.4%
Hispanic	229	7.6%	0	0.0%	229	7.7%
Native American	62	2.1%	49	98.0%	13	0.4%
Black (non-Hispanic)	124	4.1%	0	0.0%	124	4.2%
Total Students	3,008		50		2,958	

Note. Counts include part-time students. Counts do not include non-resident aliens (foreign students) and students of unknown race/ethnicity. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2012 IPEDS enrollment survey.

¹Little Priest Tribal Colleges and Nebraska Indian Community College (NICC) are federally supported tribal colleges that are included in the independent sector for the purposes of statewide data analysis.

**Table A7.5
Nebraska First-Time Freshmen Racial/Ethnic Enrollments by Sector
Fall 2003 through Fall 2012**

Fall 2003								
Race/ Ethnicity	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students
	Public Institutions							
	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges		Total Public Institutions	
White (non-Hispanic)	5,594	92.2%	1,150	92.4%	4,402	88.1%	11,146	90.5%
Asian	116	1.9%	3	0.2%	76	1.5%	195	1.6%
Hispanic	166	2.7%	31	2.5%	204	4.1%	401	3.3%
Native American	33	0.5%	18	1.4%	41	0.8%	92	0.7%
Black (non-Hispanic)	160	2.6%	42	3.4%	276	5.5%	478	3.9%
Total	6,069	100.0%	1,244	100.0%	4,999	100.0%	12,312	100.0%
Race/ Ethnicity	Other Colleges and Universities						Nebraska Total	
	Independent Colleges and Universities		Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools		Non-Degree For-Profit/Career Schools			
White (non-Hispanic)	3,137	86.5%	977	76.5%	539	91.5%	15,799	88.7%
Asian	89	2.5%	23	1.8%	3	0.5%	310	1.7%
Hispanic	170	4.7%	50	3.9%	14	2.4%	635	3.6%
Native American	94	2.6%	4	0.3%	3	0.5%	193	1.1%
Black (non-Hispanic)	136	3.8%	223	17.5%	30	5.1%	867	4.9%
Total	3,626	100.0%	1,277	100.0%	589	100.0%	17,804	100.0%
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Table A7.5 Continued

Fall 2004

	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students
Race/ Ethnicity	Public Institutions							
	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges		Total Public Institutions	
	White (non-Hispanic)	5,300	91.1%	999	92.0%	4,349	87.2%	10,648
Asian	125	2.1%	4	0.4%	69	1.4%	198	1.7%
Hispanic	199	3.4%	24	2.2%	279	5.6%	502	4.2%
Native American	33	0.6%	18	1.7%	34	0.7%	85	0.7%
Black (non-Hispanic)	159	2.7%	41	3.8%	255	5.1%	455	3.8%
Total	5,816	100.0%	1,086	100.0%	4,986	100.0%	11,888	100.0%
Race/ Ethnicity	Other Colleges and Universities						Nebraska Total	
	Independent Colleges and Universities		Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools		Non-Degree For-Profit/Career Schools			
	White (non-Hispanic)	2,949	85.8%	843	75.9%	611	89.5%	15,051
Asian	114	3.3%	18	1.6%	4	0.6%	334	2.0%
Hispanic	149	4.3%	37	3.3%	24	3.5%	712	4.2%
Native American	117	3.4%	8	0.7%	9	1.3%	219	1.3%
Black (non-Hispanic)	109	3.2%	204	18.4%	35	5.1%	803	4.7%
Total	3,438	100.0%	1,110	100.0%	683	100.0%	17,119	100.0%
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Table A7.5 Continued

Fall 2005

Race/ Ethnicity	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students
	Public Institutions							
	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges		Total Public Institutions	
White (non-Hispanic)	5,485	89.6%	985	92.1%	4,695	86.7%	11,165	88.6%
Asian	155	2.5%	13	1.2%	93	1.7%	261	2.1%
Hispanic	245	4.0%	17	1.6%	313	5.8%	575	4.6%
Native American	40	0.7%	16	1.5%	44	0.8%	100	0.8%
Black (non-Hispanic)	197	3.2%	39	3.6%	268	5.0%	504	4.0%
Total	6,122	100.0%	1,070	100.0%	5,413	100.0%	12,605	100.0%
Race/ Ethnicity	Other Colleges and Universities						Nebraska Total	
	Independent Colleges and Universities		Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools		Non-Degree For-Profit/Career Schools			
	White (non-Hispanic)	2,800	87.2%	828	76.9%	342	84.9%	15,135
Asian	116	3.6%	18	1.7%	5	1.2%	400	2.3%
Hispanic	124	3.9%	44	4.1%	15	3.7%	758	4.4%
Native American	54	1.7%	5	0.5%	3	0.7%	162	0.9%
Black (non-Hispanic)	117	3.6%	182	16.9%	38	9.4%	841	4.9%
Total	3,211	100.0%	1,077	100.0%	403	100.0%	17,296	100.0%
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Table A7.5 Continued

Fall 2006

Race/ Ethnicity	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students
	Public Institutions							
	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges		Total Public Institutions	
White (non-Hispanic)	5,651	88.7%	984	90.1%	4,664	84.9%	11,299	87.2%
Asian	181	2.8%	10	0.9%	107	1.9%	298	2.3%
Hispanic	285	4.5%	33	3.0%	364	6.6%	682	5.3%
Native American	49	0.8%	20	1.8%	65	1.2%	134	1.0%
Black (non-Hispanic)	203	3.2%	45	4.1%	296	5.4%	544	4.2%
Total	6,369	100.0%	1,092	100.0%	5,496	100.0%	12,957	100.0%
Race/ Ethnicity	Other Colleges and Universities						Nebraska Total	
	Independent Colleges and Universities		Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools		Non-Degree For-Profit/Career Schools			
White (non-Hispanic)	2,747	87.3%	527	76.6%	359	81.0%	14,932	86.6%
Asian	113	3.6%	6	0.9%	6	1.4%	423	2.5%
Hispanic	124	3.9%	16	2.3%	18	4.1%	840	4.9%
Native American	67	2.1%	6	0.9%	9	2.0%	216	1.3%
Black (non-Hispanic)	97	3.1%	133	19.3%	51	11.5%	825	4.8%
Total	3,148	100.0%	688	100.0%	443	100.0%	17,236	100.0%
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Table A7.5 Continued

Fall 2007

Race/ Ethnicity	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students
	Public Institutions							
	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges		Total Public Institutions	
White (non-Hispanic)	5,628	88.5%	1,051	90.0%	4,947	84.8%	11,626	87.0%
Asian	173	2.7%	7	0.6%	95	1.6%	275	2.1%
Hispanic	282	4.4%	39	3.3%	377	6.5%	698	5.2%
Native American	35	0.6%	24	2.1%	59	1.0%	118	0.9%
Black (non-Hispanic)	239	3.8%	47	4.0%	354	6.1%	640	4.8%
Total	6,357	100.0%	1,168	100.0%	5,832	100.0%	13,357	100.0%
Race/ Ethnicity	Other Colleges and Universities						Nebraska Total	
	Independent Colleges and Universities		Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools		Non-Degree For-Profit/Career Schools			
White (non-Hispanic)	2,712	85.0%	688	75.5%	199	88.4%	15,225	86.1%
Asian	130	4.2%	5	0.5%	3	1.3%	413	2.3%
Hispanic	175	5.5%	26	2.9%	6	2.7%	905	5.1%
Native American	61	1.9%	4	0.4%	4	1.8%	187	1.1%
Black (non-Hispanic)	111	3.5%	188	20.6%	13	5.8%	952	5.4%
Total	3,189	100.0%	911	100.0%	225	100.0%	17,682	100.0%
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Table A7.5 Continued

Fall 2008

Race/ Ethnicity	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students
	Public Institutions							
	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges		Total Public Institutions	
White (non-Hispanic)	6,003	89.0%	1,089	91.0%	4,641	83.5%	11,733	86.9%
Asian	160	2.4%	7	0.6%	109	2.0%	276	2.0%
Hispanic	325	4.8%	34	2.8%	427	7.7%	786	5.8%
Native American	35	0.5%	21	1.8%	43	0.8%	99	0.7%
Black (non-Hispanic)	220	3.3%	46	3.8%	335	6.0%	601	4.5%
Total	6,743	100.0%	1,197	100.0%	5,555	100.0%	13,495	100.0%
Race/ Ethnicity	Other Colleges and Universities						Nebraska Total	
	Independent Colleges and Universities		Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools		Non-Degree For-Profit/Career Schools			
White (non-Hispanic)	2,591	81.3%	367	74.6%	245	87.8%	14,936	85.6%
Asian	158	5.0%	3	0.6%	1	0.4%	438	2.5%
Hispanic	213	6.7%	21	4.3%	10	3.6%	1,030	5.9%
Native American	78	2.4%	3	0.6%	3	1.1%	183	1.0%
Black (non-Hispanic)	146	4.6%	98	19.9%	20	7.2%	865	5.0%
Total	3,186	100.0%	492	100.0%	279	100.0%	17,452	100.0%
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Table A7.5 Continued

Fall 2009

Race/ Ethnicity	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students
	Public Institutions							
	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges		Total Public Institutions	
White (non-Hispanic)	5,754	87.9%	912	89.7%	4,912	82.4%	11,578	85.6%
Asian	141	2.2%	11	1.1%	87	1.5%	239	1.8%
Hispanic	355	5.4%	42	4.1%	509	8.5%	906	6.7%
Native American	39	0.6%	16	1.6%	66	1.1%	121	0.9%
Black (non-Hispanic)	255	3.9%	36	3.5%	384	6.4%	675	5.0%
Total	6,544	100.0%	1,017	100.0%	5,958	100.0%	13,519	100.0%
Race/ Ethnicity	Other Colleges and Universities						Nebraska Total	
	Independent Colleges and Universities		Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools		Non-Degree For-Profit/Career Schools			
White (non-Hispanic)	2,686	82.1%	310	75.1%	306	85.0%	14,880	84.7%
Asian	153	4.7%	8	1.9%	5	1.4%	405	2.3%
Hispanic	181	5.5%	22	5.3%	22	6.1%	1,131	6.4%
Native American	95	2.9%	5	1.2%	2	0.6%	223	1.3%
Black (non-Hispanic)	155	4.7%	68	16.5%	25	6.9%	923	5.3%
Total	3,270	100.0%	413	100.0%	360	100.0%	17,562	100.0%
Continued on the next page.								

Table A7.5 Continued

Fall 2010

Race/ Ethnicity	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students
	Public Institutions							
	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges		Total Public Institutions	
White (non-Hispanic)	5,910	88.0%	1,073	87.9%	4,786	79.0%	11,769	84.1%
Asian	119	1.8%	9	0.7%	92	1.5%	220	1.6%
Hispanic	432	6.4%	68	5.6%	629	10.4%	1,129	8.1%
Native American	19	0.3%	18	1.5%	59	1.0%	96	0.7%
Black (non-Hispanic)	233	3.5%	53	4.3%	491	8.1%	777	5.6%
Total	6,713	100.0%	1,221	100.0%	6,057	100.0%	13,991	100.0%
Race/ Ethnicity	Other Colleges and Universities						Nebraska Total	
	Independent Colleges and Universities		Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools		Non-Degree For-Profit/Career Schools			
White (non-Hispanic)	2,595	81.8%	443	73.3%	301	82.2%	15,108	83.3%
Asian	149	4.7%	8	1.3%	6	1.6%	383	2.1%
Hispanic	214	6.7%	21	3.5%	29	7.9%	1,393	7.7%
Native American	84	2.6%	10	1.7%	1	0.3%	191	1.1%
Black (non-Hispanic)	129	4.1%	122	20.2%	29	7.9%	1,057	5.8%
Total	3,171	100.0%	604	100.0%	366	100.0%	18,132	100.0%
Continued on the next page.								

Table A7.5 Continued

Fall 2011

Race/ Ethnicity	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students
	Public Institutions							
	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges		Total Public Institutions	
White (non-Hispanic)	5,477	86.0%	1,007	86.0%	4,491	77.4%	10,975	82.3%
Asian	139	2.2%	8	0.7%	107	1.8%	254	1.9%
Hispanic	505	7.9%	68	5.8%	659	11.4%	1,232	9.2%
Native American	16	0.3%	14	1.2%	89	1.5%	119	0.9%
Black (non-Hispanic)	229	3.6%	74	6.3%	454	7.8%	757	5.7%
Total	6,366	100.0%	1,171	100.0%	5,800	100.0%	13,337	100.0%
Race/ Ethnicity	Other Colleges and Universities						Nebraska Total	
	Independent Colleges and Universities		Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools		Non-Degree For-Profit/Career Schools			
White (non-Hispanic)	2,527	80.8%	192	77.1%	262	85.3%	13,956	82.0%
Asian	133	4.3%	3	1.2%	4	1.3%	394	2.3%
Hispanic	203	6.5%	13	5.2%	23	7.5%	1,471	8.6%
Native American	106	3.4%	5	2.0%	2	0.7%	232	1.4%
Black (non-Hispanic)	160	5.1%	36	14.5%	16	5.2%	969	5.7%
Total	3,129	100.0%	249	100.0%	307	100.0%	17,022	100.0%
Continued on the next page.								

Table A7.5 Continued

Fall 2012

Race/ Ethnicity	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students	No. of Students	% of Students
	Public Institutions							
	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges		Total Public Institutions	
White (non-Hispanic)	5,366	85.2%	1,011	81.7%	4,507	75.8%	10,884	80.8%
Asian	188	3.0%	14	1.1%	119	2.0%	321	2.4%
Hispanic	493	7.8%	89	7.2%	744	12.5%	1,326	9.8%
Native American	15	0.2%	17	1.4%	64	1.1%	96	0.7%
Black (non-Hispanic)	233	3.7%	106	8.6%	509	8.6%	848	6.3%
Total	6,295	100.0%	1,237	100.0%	5,943	100.0%	13,475	100.0%
Race/ Ethnicity	Other Colleges and Universities						Nebraska Total	
	Independent Colleges and Universities		Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools		Non-Degree For-Profit/Career Schools			
White (non-Hispanic)	2,433	80.9%	188	67.1%	187	84.6%	13,692	80.6%
Asian	160	5.3%	6	2.1%	2	0.9%	489	2.9%
Hispanic	229	7.6%	23	8.2%	22	10.0%	1,600	9.4%
Native American	62	2.1%	4	1.4%	3	1.4%	165	1.0%
Black (non-Hispanic)	124	4.1%	59	21.1%	7	3.2%	1,038	6.1%
Total	3,008	100.0%	280	100.0%	221	100.0%	16,984	100.0%

Note. Counts include part-time students. Counts do not include non-resident aliens (foreign students) and students of unknown race/ethnicity. The Asian student group includes students of Pacific Islander descent. The Independent Colleges and Universities sector includes Little Priest Tribal College and Nebraska Indian Community College. The degree-granting and non-degree-granting for-profit/career schools include the schools classified in each of these categories as of fall 2012. Prior to 2009, some for-profit/career schools changed from non-degree-granting to degree-granting. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, 2003 through 2012 IPEDS enrollment surveys.

Appendix 8

Financial Aid Programs

Explanatory Note A8.1 Definitions of Federal and State Title IV Financial Aid Programs

The following are definitions of the types of federal and Title IV financial aid programs available to Nebraska postsecondary students between 2003 and 2012:

- **Academic Competitiveness Grant (ACG):** Created under the Higher Education Reconciliation Act of 2005, ACGs were need-based but limited to students who had demonstrated academic achievement. To receive an ACG, a student must have been a college freshman or sophomore, a U.S. citizen, Pell Grant-eligible and have completed a program of rigorous high school course work as defined by their state and recognized by the U.S. Secretary of Education. ACGs provided additional funds of up to \$750 for first-year college students and up to an additional \$1,300 for second-year students who were enrolled full time and maintained a 3.0 GPA in college. Institutions began awarding these grants in the 2006–2007 academic year. This program was eliminated after the 2010–2011 academic year.
- **Federal Pell Grant:** Federal Pell Grants are awarded to undergraduates who have not earned a bachelor's degree and who demonstrate high financial need. Pell Grants do not have to be repaid. The award range for Pell Grants for the award year 2012–2013 was \$577 to \$5,550.
- **Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG):** Undergraduate students with exceptional need and who have not received a bachelor's degree are eligible to receive the FSEOG. FSEOG awards can range from \$100 to \$4,000 and do not have to be repaid, but awards are subject to the availability of funds at a student's institution.
- **Federal Work-Study (FWS):** The FWS provides on- and off-campus jobs for graduate and undergraduate students who demonstrate financial need. Work-study amounts awarded vary from institution to institution.
- **Nebraska Opportunity Grant (NOG):** State grants are awarded to Nebraska-resident students who demonstrate high financial need and who attend eligible Nebraska postsecondary institutions to assist with the students' educational expenses. Funding for the grant comes from the state through the Nebraska Lottery and the state's general fund. The Nebraska State Grant (NSG) program was in effect from 2003–2004 through 2009–2010. In 2010–2011, the program was renamed the Nebraska Opportunity Grant (NOG).
- **National Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent (SMART) Grant:** Created under the Higher Education Reconciliation Act of 2005, SMART grants were need-based but limited to students majoring in specified fields who maintained B averages in college. To receive a SMART grant, a student must have been a third- or fourth-year college student; a U.S. citizen; Pell Grant-eligible; enrolled full time; majored in a designated science, technology, mathematics, or critical language; and maintained a 3.0 GPA. Students who met these criteria would receive up to \$4,000 in additional financial aid. Institutions began awarding SMART grants in the 2006–2007 academic year. This program was eliminated after the 2010–2011 academic year.

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Explanatory Note A8.1 Continued

- **Perkins Loans:** Perkins Loans are fixed, low-interest (5%) loans available to graduate and undergraduate students with financial need. Undergraduate students may borrow up to \$4,000 per year, and graduate students may borrow up to \$6,000 per year, depending on the availability of funds at their institution.
- **PLUS Loans:** PLUS loans are available to the parents of dependent undergraduate students. These loans are not need-based. Parents may borrow up to the student's cost of attendance, less any other financial aid received.
- **PLUS Loans for Graduate and Professional Degree Students (Grad PLUS):** Graduate and professional degree students are eligible to borrow under the PLUS loan program up to their cost of attendance minus other estimated financial assistance. The terms and conditions applicable to PLUS also apply to GRAD PLUS. Applicants must apply for their annual loan maximum eligibility under the Federal Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loan Program before applying for a Graduate/Professional PLUS loan.
- **Subsidized (Sub) and Unsubsidized (Unsub) Loans:** Sub and Unsub Loans are available to undergraduate and graduate students. Students must demonstrate financial need in order to qualify for a Subsidized Loan, where the federal government pays the interest while the student is in school. Unsubsidized Loans are available to all students, but borrowers are responsible for the interest while in school. Limits for Sub and Unsub Loans range from a maximum of \$5,500 to \$20,500 depending on grade level and dependency status.
- **Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education (TEACH) Grant:** The TEACH grant program was established under the College Cost Reduction and Access Act (CCRAA) to benefit current and prospective teachers. Beginning in 2008–2009, students may be awarded up to \$4,000 per academic year. Undergraduate and post-baccalaureate students may receive up to a total of \$16,000, while graduate students may receive up to \$8,000. Eligible students must be currently completing or planning to complete coursework necessary to begin a career in teaching. There are, however, graduate degree alternatives for teachers or retirees with experience in a teacher shortage area. To be considered for a grant, a student must have a score above the 75th percentile on an admissions test, such as SAT, ACT or GRE and at least a 3.25 GPA. Students must sign an understanding of terms document to certify they understand the terms of the grant and the teaching service requirements. The student must teach full time for at least four years within eight years of completing the program at a Title I school as a highly qualified teacher and/or in a specified subject area (mathematics, science, foreign language, bilingual education, special education, reading or another "high need" field). If service is not met, the grant must be repaid as an unsubsidized direct Stafford Loan with interest from the date(s) of original disbursement.

Students must demonstrate financial need to be considered for all aid programs listed except for the TEACH, the Unsubsidized Loan, the PLUS, and the GRAD PLUS. Financial need is the difference between the student's costs to attend his or her respective institution and the ability of the family to contribute toward college costs. That ability is determined through completing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). For example, if the cost of attendance is \$8,000 and the student's contribution is \$1,000, the student demonstrates a need of \$7,000.

**Table A8.1
Nebraska Opportunity Grants (NOG) Awarded by Sector
2012–2013 Compared to 2003–2004 Baseline**

	2003–2004	2012–2013	% Change
Nebraska Public Institutions			
Number of NOG-Eligible Students ¹	21,373	44,873	110.0%
Number of Students Awarded a NOG	8,740	11,062	26.6%
Percent of Eligible Students Awarded a NOG	40.9%	24.7%	-39.7%
Total Amount Awarded	\$4,970,800	\$10,287,318	107.0%
Average Amount Award	\$569	\$930	63.5%
Independent Colleges & Universities			
Number of NOG-Eligible Students ¹	3,837	7,248	88.9%
Number of Students Awarded a NOG	2,674	3,037	13.6%
Percent of Eligible Students Awarded a NOG	69.7%	41.9%	-39.9%
Total Amount Awarded	\$2,559,826	\$3,016,105	17.8%
Average Amount Award	\$957	\$993	3.7%
Private Career Schools			
Number of NOG-Eligible Students ¹	3,012	3,810	26.5%
Number of Students Awarded a NOG	1,617	1,658	2.5%
Percent of Eligible Students Awarded a NOG	53.7%	43.5%	-18.9%
Total Amount Awarded	\$1,204,537	\$1,882,075	56.2%
Average Amount Award	\$745	\$1,135	52.4%
Total Nebraska State Grants Awarded			
Number of NOG-Eligible Students ¹	28,222	55,931	98.2%
Number of Students Awarded a NOG	13,031	15,757	20.9%
Percent of Eligible Students Awarded a NOG	46.2%	28.2%	-39.0%
Total Amount Awarded	\$8,735,163	\$15,185,498	73.8%
Average Amount Award	\$670	\$964	43.8%

Note. The Nebraska State Grant program was in effect from 2003–2004 through 2009–2010. In 2010–2011, the program was renamed the Nebraska Opportunity Grant. Data source: Nebraska Opportunity Grant Expenditure Reports, September 2004 and October 2013.

¹To be eligible for a NOG, the student must be a Nebraska resident, attend a Nebraska postsecondary institution, and have a minimum EFC as determined by completing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). Students who would otherwise qualify for a NOG but do not complete the FAFSA are not included in the number of NOG-eligible students.

**Table A8.2
Nebraska Opportunity Grants (NOG) Awarded by Sector and Income of Recipient
2012–2013 Compared to 2003–2004 Baseline**

Income Level of NOG Recipients by Sector	2003–2004		2012–2013		% Change in # of Recipients
	# of Recipients	% of Recipients	# of Recipients	% of Recipients	
Nebraska Public Institutions					
\$0 to \$19,999	4,398	50.3%	5,069	45.8%	15.3%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	3,079	35.2%	3,240	29.3%	5.2%
\$40,000 or Higher	1,263	14.5%	2,753	24.9%	118.0%
Total	8,740		11,062		26.6%
Independent Colleges and Universities					
\$0 to \$19,999	946	35.4%	1,256	41.4%	32.8%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1,147	42.9%	862	28.4%	-24.8%
\$40,000 or Higher	581	21.7%	919	30.3%	58.2%
Total	2,674		3,037		13.6%
Private Career Schools					
\$0 to \$19,999	1,353	83.7%	1,039	62.7%	-23.2%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	202	12.5%	373	22.5%	84.7%
\$40,000 or Higher	62	3.8%	246	14.8%	296.8%
Total	1,617		1,658		2.5%
Total Nebraska State Grants Awarded					
\$0 to \$19,999	6,697	51.4%	7,364	46.7%	10.0%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	4,428	34.0%	4,475	28.4%	1.1%
\$40,000 or Higher	1,906	14.6%	3,918	24.9%	105.6%
Total	13,031		15,757		20.9%
<p><i>Note.</i> The Nebraska State Grant program was in effect from 2003–2004 through 2009–2010. In 2010–2011, the program was renamed the Nebraska Opportunity Grant. Data source: Nebraska Opportunity Grant Expenditure Reports, September 2004 and October 2013.</p>					

**Table A8.3
Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Program Funding and Awards
2007–2008 to 2013–2014 to Date**

Academic Year	NE State Funding	Federal Funding	Total Available Funding	\$ Amount of Scholarships Awarded
2007–2008	\$115,000	\$0	\$115,000	\$114,856
2008–2009	\$116,754	\$100,000	\$216,754	\$216,754
2009–2010	\$275,250	\$100,000	\$375,250	\$339,624
2010–2011	\$484,652	\$250,000	\$734,652	\$723,923
2011–2012	\$499,000	\$294,034	\$793,034	\$787,225
2012–2013	\$580,000	\$300,000	\$880,000	\$813,760
2013–2014 to Date	\$640,000	\$285,000	\$925,000	\$488,559

Academic Year	# of Student Recipients	# of Scholarships Awarded	Average Scholarship	Average Received per Student
2007–2008	294	363	\$316	\$391
2008–2009	643	825	\$263	\$337
2009–2010	1,020	1,302	\$261	\$333
2010–2011	1,554	2,273	\$318	\$466
2011–2012	1,706	2,314	\$340	\$461
2012–2013	1,705	3,445	\$236	\$477
2013–2014 to Date	1,308	2,145	\$228	\$374

Academic Year	# of Dual Enrollment Courses	# of Credit Hours	# of NE High Schools Represented	# of NE Colleges & Universities Where Students Took Courses
2007–2008	497	1,698	110	11
2008–2009	912	3,050	135	13
2009–2010	1,369	4,558	191	12
2010–2011	3,191	10,396	220	12
2011–2012	3,214	10,889	216	15
2012–2013	3,445	11,877	210	15
2013–2014 to Date	2,145	7,436	192	17

Data source: Records maintained by Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, August 2011 for 2007–2008 through 2010–2011, January 2013 for 2011–2012, and January 2014 for 2012–2013 and 2013–2014.

Table A8.4.a
College Continuation Rates of
2007–2008 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Recipients

Part 1: College Continuation Rates of ACE Scholarship Recipients by Gender and Type of High School Attended

Type of High School Attended	# of 2007–2008 High School Seniors Who Received ACE Scholarships	# of Senior Scholarship Recipients Who Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
Public	74	63	85.1%
Nonpublic (Private)	1	1	100.0%
Home-schooled	0	0	
Total	75	64	85.3%
Females			
Public	141	117	83.0%
Nonpublic (Private)	4	4	100.0%
Home-schooled	0	0	
Total	145	121	83.4%
Total			
Public	215	180	83.7%
Nonpublic (Private)	5	5	100.0%
Home-schooled	0	0	
Total	220	185	84.1%
<p><i>Note.</i> The college continuation rate is the number of high school seniors who received ACE scholarships in 2007–2008 and were enrolled in college on or before April 7, 2009, divided by the total number of high school seniors who received ACE scholarships in 2007–2008. National Student Clearinghouse records do not include students who enrolled in small private not-for-profit colleges or for-profit colleges and career schools that do not submit enrollment records to the Clearinghouse. Data sources: Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education records for high school seniors who received ACE scholarships, July 15, 2009; and the National Student Clearinghouse for the number of ACE recipients who enrolled in college, July 15, 2009.</p>			

Table A8.4.a Continued (2007–2008)

Part 2: Percentage Distributions of Public High School Recipients of ACE Scholarships and Other Public High School Graduates by Gender and Student Income Status

Gender	2007–2008 ACE Scholarship Recipients		ACE Scholarship Recipients Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	74	34.4%	63	35.0%
Female	141	65.6%	117	65.0%
Total	215		180	

Gender	Other Low-Income High School Graduates		Other Low-Income High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	2,082	47.7%	986	44.8%
Female	2,282	52.3%	1,216	55.2%
Total	4,364		2,202	

Gender	Non-Low-Income High School Graduates		Non-Low-Income High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	7,803	50.5%	5,536	48.4%
Female	7,654	49.5%	5,913	51.6%
Total	15,457		11,449	

Gender	Total Number of 2007–2008 High School Graduates		2007–2008 High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	9,959	49.7%	6,585	47.6%
Female	10,077	50.3%	7,246	52.4%
Total	20,036		13,831	

Note. Low-income students are students approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches. Non-low-income students are students not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches. The non-low-income students include students in low-income households that have not applied for free or reduced-price school lunches. Participation in the free or reduced-price school lunch program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the Nebraska Department of Education; therefore, low-income students in the non-low-income category cannot be identified and excluded for the purposes of analysis. The numbers of other low-income graduates are determined by subtracting the numbers of male and female ACE scholarship recipients from the total numbers of male and female low-income graduates reported by the Nebraska Department of Education. Data sources: Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education and National Student Clearinghouse records for ACE scholarship recipient records, July 15, 2009; and Nebraska Department of Education and National Student Clearinghouse enrollment records for all low-income and non-low-income Nebraska public high school graduates, April 7, 2009.

Table A8.4.a Continued (2007–2008)**Part 3: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Recipients of ACE Scholarships and Other Public High School Graduates by Gender and Student Income Status**

Student Category	# of 2007–2008 High School Graduates	# of Graduates Who Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	74	63	85.1%
Other Low Income Graduates	2,082	986	43.0%
Non-Low Income Graduates	7,803	5,536	70.9%
Total	9,959	6,585	66.1%
Females			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	141	117	83.0%
Other Low Income Graduates	2,282	1,216	53.3%
Non-Low Income Graduates	7,654	5,913	77.3%
Total	10,077	7,246	71.9%
Total			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	215	180	83.7%
Other Low Income Graduates	4,364	2,202	50.5%
Non-Low Income Graduates	15,457	11,449	74.1%
Total	20,036	13,831	69.0%

Note. The college continuation rate is the number of students enrolled in college on or before April 7, 2009 after graduating from Nebraska public high schools during the 2007–2008 school year, divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska public high schools in 2007–2008. Low-income students are students approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches. Non-low-income students are students not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches. The non-low-income students include students in low-income households that have not applied for free or reduced-price school lunches. Participation in the free or reduced-price school lunch program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the Nebraska Department of Education; therefore, low-income students in the non-low-income category cannot be identified and excluded for the purposes of analysis. The numbers of other low-income graduates are determined by subtracting the numbers of male and female ACE scholarship recipients from the total numbers of male and female low-income graduates reported by the Nebraska Department of Education. Data sources: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education and National Student Clearinghouse records for ACE scholarship recipient records, July 15, 2009; and Nebraska Department of Education and National Student Clearinghouse enrollment records for all low-income and non-low-income Nebraska public high school graduates, April 7, 2009.

Table A8.4.a Continued (2007–2008)

Technical Note Pertaining to Parts 1, 2 and 3 of Table A8.4.a

The numbers of college-going ACE scholarship recipients from public high schools, the numbers of other low-income public high school graduates, and the college continuation rates of these groups as shown in Parts 1, 2 and 3 of Table A8.4.a are based exclusively on college enrollment data obtained from the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC). As a result, they are different from the numbers of these students and their college-going rates that were published in the *2010 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report*. The reported values are different because the number of college-going ACE scholarship recipients reported in the 2010 report included six females and two males who were not listed in the college enrollment file obtained from the NSC. These students were contacted personally and found to be attending college, even though they were not included in the enrollment files obtained from the NSC. Adding these students to the college-going ACE scholarship recipients identified through the NSC improved the accuracy of the count of college-going students who had received ACE scholarships. However, the resulting, more accurate counts and college continuation rates of the male and female college-going ACE scholarship recipients are not directly comparable to counts and college continuation rates for subsequent years based strictly on NSC records. Since the Commission must rely only on NSC files for estimating college-going rates in subsequent years, the numbers of college-going students and the corresponding college continuation rates reported currently for 2007–2008 are based only on NSC data.

Table A8.4.b
College Continuation Rates of
2008–2009 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Recipients

Part 1: College Continuation Rates of ACE Scholarship Recipients by Gender and Type of High School Attended

Type of High School Attended	# of 2008–2009 High School Seniors Who Received ACE Scholarships	# of Senior Scholarship Recipients Who Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
Public	123	98	79.7%
Nonpublic (Private)	2	2	100.0%
Home-schooled	0	0	
Total	125	100	80.0%
Females			
Public	315	255	81.0%
Nonpublic (Private)	12	12	100.0%
Home-schooled	0	0	
Total	327	267	81.7%
Total			
Public	438	353	80.6%
Nonpublic (Private)	14	14	100.0%
Home-schooled	0	0	
Total	452	367	81.2%
<p><i>Note.</i> The college continuation rate is the number of high school seniors who received ACE scholarships in 2008–2009 and were enrolled in college on or before April 20, 2010, divided by the total number of high school seniors who received ACE scholarships in 2008–2009. National Student Clearinghouse records do not include students who enrolled in small private not-for-profit colleges or for-profit colleges and career schools that do not submit enrollment records to the Clearinghouse. Data sources: Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education records for high school seniors who received ACE scholarships, April 20, 2010; and the National Student Clearinghouse for the number of ACE recipients who enrolled in college, April 20, 2010.</p>			

Table A8.4.b Continued (2008–2009)

Part 2: Percentage Distributions of Public High School Recipients of ACE Scholarships and Other Public High School Graduates by Gender and Student Income Status

Gender	2008–2009 ACE Scholarship Recipients		ACE Scholarship Recipients Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	123	28.1%	98	27.8%
Female	315	71.9%	255	72.2%
Total	438		353	

Gender	Other Low-Income High School Graduates		Other Low-Income High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	2,200	50.2%	1,032	46.1%
Female	2,182	49.8%	1,206	53.9%
Total	4,382		2,238	

Gender	Non-Low-Income High School Graduates		Non-Low-Income High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	7,354	50.1%	5,314	47.9%
Female	7,320	49.9%	5,769	52.1%
Total	14,674		11,083	

Gender	Total Number of 2008–2009 High School Graduates		2008–2009 High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	9,677	49.6%	6,444	47.1%
Female	9,817	50.4%	7,230	52.9%
Total	19,494		13,674	

Note. Low-income students are students approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches. Non-low-income students are students not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches. The non-low-income students include students in low-income households that have not applied for free or reduced-price school lunches. Participation in the free or reduced-price school lunch program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the Nebraska Department of Education; therefore, low-income students in the non-low-income category cannot be identified and excluded for the purposes of analysis. The numbers of other low-income graduates are determined by subtracting the numbers of male and female ACE scholarship recipients from the total numbers of male and female low-income graduates reported by the Nebraska Department of Education. Data sources: Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education and National Student Clearinghouse records for ACE scholarship recipient records, April 20, 2010; and Nebraska Department of Education and National Student Clearinghouse enrollment records for all low-income and non-low-income Nebraska public high school graduates, April 20, 2010.

Table A8.4.b Continued (2008–2009)

Part 3: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Recipients of ACE Scholarships and Other Public High School Graduates by Gender and Student Income Status

Student Category	# of 2008–2009 High School Graduates	# of Graduates Who Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	123	98	79.7%
Other Low Income Graduates	2,200	1,032	46.9%
Non-Low Income Graduates	7,354	5,314	72.3%
Total	9,677	6,444	66.6%
Females			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	315	255	81.0%
Other Low Income Graduates	2,182	1,206	55.3%
Non-Low Income Graduates	7,320	5,769	78.8%
Total	9,817	7,230	73.6%
Total			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	438	353	80.6%
Other Low Income Graduates	4,382	2,238	51.1%
Non-Low Income Graduates	14,674	11,083	75.5%
Total	19,494	13,674	70.1%

Note. The college continuation rate is the number of students enrolled in college on or before April 20, 2010 after graduating from Nebraska public high schools during the 2008–2009 school year, divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska public high schools in 2008–2009. Low-income students are students approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches. Non-low-income students are students not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches. The non-low-income students include students in low-income households that have not applied for free or reduced-price school lunches. Participation in the free or reduced-price school lunch program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the Nebraska Department of Education; therefore, low-income students in the non-low-income category cannot be identified and excluded for the purposes of analysis. The numbers of other low-income graduates are determined by subtracting the numbers of male and female ACE scholarship recipients from the total numbers of male and female low-income graduates reported by the Nebraska Department of Education. Data sources: Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education and National Student Clearinghouse records for ACE scholarship recipient records, April 20, 2010, and Nebraska Department of Education; and National Student Clearinghouse enrollment records for all low-income and non-low-income Nebraska public high school graduates, April 20, 2010.

Table A8.4.c
College Continuation Rates of
2009–2010 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Recipients

Part 1: College Continuation Rates of ACE Scholarship Recipients by Gender and Type of High School Attended

Type of High School Attended	# of 2009–2010 High School Seniors Who Received ACE Scholarships	# of Senior Scholarship Recipients Who Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
Public	183	133	72.7%
Nonpublic (Private)	14	14	100.0%
Home-schooled	0	0	
Total	197	147	74.6%
Females			
Public	365	291	79.7%
Nonpublic (Private)	26	24	92.3%
Home-schooled	1	1	100.0%
Total	392	316	80.6%
Total			
Public	548	424	77.4%
Nonpublic (Private)	40	38	95.0%
Home-schooled	1	1	100.0%
Total	589	463	78.6%
<p><i>Note.</i> The college continuation rate is the number of high school seniors who received ACE scholarships in 2009–2010 and were enrolled in college on or before March 25, 2011, divided by the total number of high school seniors who received ACE scholarships in 2009–2010. National Student Clearinghouse records do not include students who enrolled in small private not-for-profit colleges or for-profit colleges and career schools that do not submit enrollment records to the Clearinghouse. Data sources: Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education records for high school seniors who received ACE scholarships, March 25, 2011; and the National Student Clearinghouse for the number of ACE recipients who enrolled in college, March 25, 2011.</p>			

Table A8.4.c Continued (2009–2010)

Part 2: Percentage Distributions of Public High School Recipients of ACE Scholarships and Other Public High School Graduates by Gender and Student Income Status

Gender	2009–2010 ACE Scholarship Recipients		ACE Scholarship Recipients Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	183	33.4%	133	31.4%
Female	365	66.6%	291	68.6%
Total	548		424	

Gender	Other Low-Income High School Graduates		Other Low-Income High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	2,346	49.4%	1,188	46.5%
Female	2,402	50.6%	1,367	53.5%
Total	4,748		2,555	

Gender	Non-Low-Income High School Graduates		Non-Low-Income High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	7,165	50.8%	5,321	48.5%
Female	6,947	49.2%	5,648	51.5%
Total	14,112		10,969	

Gender	Total Number of 2009–2010 High School Graduates		2009–2010 High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	9,694	49.9%	6,642	47.6%
Female	9,714	50.1%	7,306	52.4%
Total	19,408		13,948	

Note. Low-income students are students approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches. Non-low-income students are students not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches. The non-low-income students include students in low-income households that have not applied for free or reduced-price school lunches. Participation in the free or reduced-price school lunch program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the Nebraska Department of Education; therefore, low-income students in the non-low-income category cannot be identified and excluded for the purposes of analysis. The numbers of other low-income graduates are determined by subtracting the numbers of male and female ACE scholarship recipients from the total numbers of male and female low-income graduates reported by the Nebraska Department of Education. Data sources: Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education and National Student Clearinghouse records for ACE scholarship recipient records, March 25, 2011; and Nebraska Department of Education and National Student Clearinghouse enrollment records for all low-income and non-low-income Nebraska public high school graduates, March 25, 2011.

Table A8.4.c Continued (2009–2010)

Part 3: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Recipients of ACE Scholarships and Other Public High School Graduates by Gender and Student Income Status

Student Category	# of 2009–2010 High School Graduates	# of Graduates Who Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	183	133	72.7%
Other Low Income Graduates	2,346	1,188	50.6%
Non-Low Income Graduates	7,165	5,321	74.3%
Total	9,694	6,642	68.5%
Females			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	365	291	79.7%
Other Low Income Graduates	2,402	1,367	56.9%
Non-Low Income Graduates	6,947	5,648	81.3%
Total	9,714	7,306	75.2%
Total			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	548	424	77.4%
Other Low Income Graduates	4,748	2,555	53.8%
Non-Low Income Graduates	14,112	10,969	77.7%
Total	19,408	13,948	71.9%

Note. The college continuation rate is the number of students enrolled in college on or before March 25, 2011 after graduating from Nebraska public high schools during the 2009–2010 school year, divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska public high schools in 2009–2010. Low-income students are students approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches. Non-low-income students are students not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches. The non-low-income students include students in low-income households that have not applied for free or reduced-price school lunches. Participation in the free or reduced-price school lunch program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the Nebraska Department of Education; therefore, low-income students in the non-low-income category cannot be identified and excluded for the purposes of analysis. The numbers of other low-income graduates are determined by subtracting the numbers of male and female ACE scholarship recipients from the total numbers of male and female low-income graduates reported by the Nebraska Department of Education. Data sources: Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education and National Student Clearinghouse records for ACE scholarship recipient records, March 25, 2011; and Nebraska Department of Education and National Student Clearinghouse enrollment records for all low-income and non-low-income Nebraska public high school graduates, March 25, 2011.

**Table A8.4.d
College Continuation Rates of
2010–2011 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Recipients**

**Part 1: College Continuation Rates of ACE Scholarship Recipients by Gender
and Type of High School Attended**

Type of High School Attended	# of 2010–2011 High School Seniors Who Received ACE Scholarships	# of Senior Scholarship Recipients Who Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
Public	287	230	80.1%
Nonpublic (Private)	18	14	77.8%
Home-schooled	0	0	
Total	305	244	80.0%
Females			
Public	600	493	82.2%
Nonpublic (Private)	24	20	83.3%
Home-schooled	1	1	100.0%
Total	625	514	82.2%
Total			
Public	887	723	81.5%
Nonpublic (Private)	42	34	81.0%
Home-schooled	1	1	100.0%
Total	930	758	81.5%

Note. The college continuation rate is the number of high school seniors who received ACE scholarships in 2010–2011 and were enrolled in college on or before March 26, 2012, divided by the total number of high school seniors who received ACE scholarships in 2010–2011. National Student Clearinghouse records do not include students who enrolled in small private not-for-profit colleges or for-profit colleges and career schools that do not submit enrollment records to the Clearinghouse. Data sources: Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education records for high school seniors who received ACE scholarships, March 26, 2012; and the National Student Clearinghouse for the number of ACE recipients who enrolled in college, March 26, 2012.

Table A8.4.d Continued (2010–2011)

Part 2: Percentage Distributions of Public High School Recipients of ACE Scholarships and Other Public High School Graduates by Gender and Student Income Status

Gender	2010–2011 ACE Scholarship Recipients		ACE Scholarship Recipients Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	287	32.4%	230	31.8%
Female	600	67.6%	493	68.2%
Total	887		723	
Gender	Other Low-Income High School Graduates		Other Low-Income High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	2,421	49.9%	1,193	47.0%
Female	2,432	50.1%	1,343	53.0%
Total	4,853		2,536	
Gender	Non-Low-Income High School Graduates		Non-Low-Income High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	6,872	50.5%	5,044	47.9%
Female	6,747	49.5%	5,489	52.1%
Total	13,619		10,533	
Gender	Total Number of 2010–2011 High School Graduates		2010–2011 High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	9,580	49.5%	6,467	46.9%
Female	9,779	50.5%	7,325	53.1%
Total	19,359		13,792	

Note. Low-income students are students approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches. Non-low-income students are students not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches. The non-low-income students include students in low-income households that have not applied for free or reduced-price school lunches. Participation in the free or reduced-price school lunch program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the Nebraska Department of Education; therefore, low-income students in the non-low-income category cannot be identified and excluded for the purposes of analysis. The numbers of other low-income graduates are determined by subtracting the numbers of male and female ACE scholarship recipients from the total numbers of male and female low-income graduates reported by the Nebraska Department of Education. Data sources: Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education and National Student Clearinghouse records for ACE scholarship recipient records, March 26, 2012; and Nebraska Department of Education and National Student Clearinghouse enrollment records for all low-income and non-low-income Nebraska public high school graduates, April 24, 2012.

Table A8.4.d Continued (2010–2011)

Part 3: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Recipients of ACE Scholarships and Other Public High School Graduates by Gender and Student Income Status

Student Category	# of 2010–2011 High School Graduates	# of Graduates Who Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	287	230	80.1%
Other Low Income Graduates	2,421	1,193	49.3%
Non-Low Income Graduates	6,872	5,044	73.4%
Total	9,580	6,467	67.5%
Females			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	600	493	82.2%
Other Low Income Graduates	2,432	1,343	55.2%
Non-Low Income Graduates	6,747	5,489	81.4%
Total	9,779	7,325	74.9%
Total			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	887	723	81.5%
Other Low Income Graduates	4,853	2,536	52.3%
Non-Low Income Graduates	13,619	10,533	77.3%
Total	19,359	13,792	71.2%

Note. The college continuation rate is the number of students enrolled in college on or before March 26, 2012 after graduating from Nebraska public high schools during the 2010–2011 school year, divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska public high schools in 2010–2011. Low-income students are students approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches. Non-low-income students are students not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches. The non-low-income students include students in low-income households that have not applied for free or reduced-price school lunches. Participation in the free or reduced-price school lunch program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the Nebraska Department of Education; therefore, low-income students in the non-low-income category cannot be identified and excluded for the purposes of analysis. The numbers of other low-income graduates are determined by subtracting the numbers of male and female ACE scholarship recipients from the total numbers of male and female low-income graduates reported by the Nebraska Department of Education. Data sources: Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education and National Student Clearinghouse records for ACE scholarship recipient records, March 26, 2012; and Nebraska Department of Education and National Student Clearinghouse enrollment records for all low-income and non-low-income Nebraska public high school graduates, April 24, 2012.

**Table A8.4.e
College Continuation Rates of
2011–2012 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Recipients**

**Part 1: College Continuation Rates of ACE Scholarship Recipients by Gender
and Type of High School Attended**

Type of High School Attended	# of 2011–2012 High School Seniors Who Received ACE Scholarships	# of Senior Scholarship Recipients Who Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
Public	338	273	80.8%
Nonpublic (Private)	19	17	89.5%
Home-schooled	1	1	100.0%
Total	358	291	81.3%
Females			
Public	628	521	83.0%
Nonpublic (Private)	24	24	100.0%
Home-schooled	0	0	
Total	652	545	83.6%
Total			
Public	966	794	82.2%
Nonpublic (Private)	43	41	95.3%
Home-schooled	1	1	100.0%
Total	1,010	836	82.8%
<p><i>Note.</i> The college continuation rate is the number of high school seniors who received ACE scholarships in 2011–2012 and were enrolled in college on or before May 31, 2013, divided by the total number of high school seniors who received ACE scholarships in 2011–2012. National Student Clearinghouse records do not include students who enrolled in small private not-for-profit colleges or for-profit colleges and career schools that do not submit enrollment records to the Clearinghouse. Data sources: Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education records for high school seniors who received ACE scholarships, September 4, 2013; and the National Student Clearinghouse for the number of ACE recipients who enrolled in college, September 4, 2013.</p>			

Table A8.4.e Continued (2011–2012)

Part 2: Percentage Distributions of Public High School Recipients of ACE Scholarships and Other Public High School Graduates by Gender and Student Income Status

Gender	2011–2012 ACE Scholarship Recipients		ACE Scholarship Recipients Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	338	35.0%	273	34.4%
Female	628	65.0%	521	65.6%
Total	966		794	

Gender	Other Low-Income High School Graduates		Other Low-Income High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	2,609	50.0%	1,250	45.5%
Female	2,612	50.0%	1,498	54.5%
Total	5,221		2,748	

Gender	Non-Low-Income High School Graduates		Non-Low-Income High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	6,687	50.7%	4,820	47.4%
Female	6,501	49.3%	5,355	52.6%
Total	13,188		10,175	

Gender	Total Number of 2011–2012 High School Graduates		2011–2012 High School Graduates Who Continued to College	
	n	%	n	%
Male	9,634	49.7%	6,343	46.2%
Female	9,741	50.3%	7,374	53.8%
Total	19,375		13,717	

Note. Low-income students are students approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches. Non-low-income students are students not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches. The non-low-income students include students in low-income households that have not applied for free or reduced-price school lunches. Participation in the free or reduced-price school lunch program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the Nebraska Department of Education; therefore, low-income students in the non-low-income category cannot be identified and excluded for the purposes of analysis. The numbers of other low-income graduates are determined by subtracting the numbers of male and female ACE scholarship recipients from the total numbers of male and female low-income graduates reported by the Nebraska Department of Education. Data sources: Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education and National Student Clearinghouse records for ACE scholarship recipient records, September 4, 2013; and Nebraska Department of Education and National Student Clearinghouse enrollment records for all low-income and non-low-income Nebraska public high school graduates, August 2, 2013.

Table A8.4.e Continued (2011–2012)

Part 3: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Recipients of ACE Scholarships and Other Public High School Graduates by Gender and Student Income Status

Student Category	# of 2011–2012 High School Graduates	# of Graduates Who Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	338	273	80.8%
Other Low Income Graduates	2,609	1,250	47.9%
Non-Low Income Graduates	6,687	4,820	72.1%
Total	9,634	6,343	65.8%
Females			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	628	521	83.0%
Other Low Income Graduates	2,612	1,498	57.4%
Non-Low Income Graduates	6,501	5,355	82.4%
Total	9,741	7,374	75.7%
Total			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	966	794	82.2%
Other Low Income Graduates	5,221	2,748	52.6%
Non-Low Income Graduates	13,188	10,175	77.2%
Total	19,375	13,717	70.8%

Note. The college continuation rate is the number of students enrolled in college on or before May 31, 2013 after graduating from Nebraska public high schools during the 2011–2012 school year, divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska public high schools in 2011–2012. Low-income students are students approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches. Non-low-income students are students not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches. The non-low-income students include students in low-income households that have not applied for free or reduced-price school lunches. Participation in the free or reduced-price school lunch program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the Nebraska Department of Education; therefore, low-income students in the non-low-income category cannot be identified and excluded for the purposes of analysis. The numbers of other low-income graduates are determined by subtracting the numbers of male and female ACE scholarship recipients from the total numbers of male and female low-income graduates reported by the Nebraska Department of Education. Data sources: Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education and National Student Clearinghouse records for ACE scholarship recipient records, September 4, 2013; and Nebraska Department of Education and National Student Clearinghouse enrollment records for all low-income and non-low-income Nebraska public high school graduates, August 2, 2013.

**Table A8.5
ACE Plus Scholarship Recipients
2011–2012, 2012–2013, and 2013–2014**

	2011–2012		2012–2013		2013–2014	
Year in College						
	n	%	n	%	n	%
First Year in College	234	73.8%	242	61.4%	181	51.6%
Second Year in College	83	26.2%	152	38.6%	170	48.4%
Total	317		394		351	
Cumulative High School GPA¹ for ACE Plus Recipients Who Received ACE Plus Scholarships for Their First Year of College						
	n	%	n	%	n	%
2.0–2.9	15	6.4%	32	13.2%	9	5.0%
3.0–3.4	51	21.8%	64	26.4%	33	18.2%
3.5–4.0	168	71.8%	146	60.3%	139	76.8%
Total	234		242		181	
Freshman Year (College) GPA for ACE Plus Recipients Who Received ACE Plus Scholarships for Their Second Year of College						
	n	%	n	%	n	%
2.0–2.9	2	2.4%	25	16.4%	34	20.0%
3.0–3.4	11	13.3%	44	28.9%	52	30.6%
3.5–4.0	70	84.3%	83	54.6%	84	49.4%
Total	83		152		170	
College Attended						
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Nebraska Colleges	279	88.0%	349	88.6%	314	89.5%
Out-of-State Colleges	38	12.0%	45	11.4%	37	10.5%
Total	317		394		351	
Nebraska Colleges Attended by Sector						
	n	%	n	%	n	%
University of Nebraska	136	48.7%	160	45.8%	173	55.1%
Nebraska State Colleges	39	14.0%	45	12.9%	49	15.6%
Community Colleges	64	22.9%	79	22.6%	48	15.3%
Independent Colleges	39	14.0%	64	18.3%	44	14.0%
For-Profit Schools	1	0.4%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%
Total	279		349		314	
Continued on the next page.						

Table A8.5 Continued						
	2011–2012		2012–2013		2013–2014	
Gender						
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Female	219	69.1%	276	70.1%	236	67.2%
Male	98	30.9%	118	29.9%	115	32.8%
Total	317		394		351	
Race/Ethnicity						
	n	%	n	%	n	%
White (non-Hispanic)	248	78.2%	297	75.4%	265	75.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	11	3.5%	8	2.0%	10	2.8%
Hispanic	33	10.4%	56	14.2%	55	15.7%
Native American	2	0.6%	5	1.3%	2	0.6%
Black (non-Hispanic)	5	1.6%	11	2.8%	10	2.8%
Two or More Races	18	5.7%	17	4.3%	9	2.6%
Total	317		394		351	
White (non-Hispanic)	248	78.2%	297	75.4%	265	75.5%
Minority Total	69	21.8%	97	24.6%	86	24.5%
Total	317		394		351	
<p><i>Note.</i> Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Data source: Records of ACE Plus scholarship recipients maintained by Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, September 2011, November 2012, and November 2013.</p> <p>¹High school GPA is self-reported by the student at the time of his/her ACE Plus application. GPAs greater than 4.0 were rounded to 4.0.</p>						

Appendix 9

IPEDS Freshmen Retention Rates

Table A9.1 Nebraska Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates of Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector Fall 2012 Compared to Fall 2004 Baseline						
Sector of Nebraska Postsecondary Education	Fall 2004			Fall 2012		
	No. of Full-Time, First-Time Freshmen Fall 2003	Estimated No. of Students Retained Fall 2004 ¹	Full-Time Retention Rate Fall 2004 ²	No. of Full-Time, First-Time Freshmen Fall 2011	Estimated No. of Students Retained Fall 2012 ¹	Full-Time Retention Rate Fall 2012 ²
University of Nebraska ³	6,327	4,962	78.4%	6,909	5,529	80.0%
Nebraska State College System	1,231	858	69.7%	1,240	840	67.7%
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,942	2,295	58.2%	4,747	2,821	59.4%
Total All Public Institutions	11,500	8,114	70.6%	12,896	9,191	71.3%
Nebraska Independent Institutions	3,613	2,696	74.6%	3,151	2,454	77.9%
Degree-Granting For-Profit Schools ⁴	See below NE State Rate			Insufficient Data to Calculate a Sector Retention Rate		
Non-Degree-Granting For-Profit Schools ⁵	589	506	85.9%	290	245	84.5%
Nebraska State Retention Rate (excluding Degree-Granting For-Profit Schools)	15,702	11,316	72.1%	16,337	11,890	72.8%
Degree-Granting For-Profit Schools⁴	961	586	61.0%	Insufficient Data for a Comparison		
Nebraska State Retention Rate (including Degree-Granting For-Profit Schools)	16,663	11,902	71.4%	Insufficient Data for a Comparison		
Continued on the next page.						

Table A9.1 Continued

Note. Due to rounding, state totals may not exactly equal the sum of the sector totals shown in this table. Minor adjustments were made to the numbers of first-time freshmen in the independent and for-profit sectors for 2004 to improve data accuracy. In the process of preparing the *2012 Progress Report*, errors were discovered in the first-time freshmen enrollments reported by Southeast Community College, including the number of full-time, first-time freshmen enrolled in fall 2003. Consequently, the numbers originally reported have been replaced by estimates, based on other data available from Southeast. Data source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), (CCPE survey downloads) fall 2003–2004 and 2011–2012 surveys.

¹Prior to 2007, the NCES required schools to report only their retention rates, not the numbers of students retained. To maintain consistency for the latest year of data, the estimated number of students retained was calculated by multiplying the reported retention rate by the number of full-time, first-time freshmen reported one year earlier.

²The retention rate for fall of a given year is the percentage of first-time freshmen enrolled in the fall of the previous year that were enrolled at the same institution one year later.

³Excluding the University of Nebraska Medical Center, which does not enroll any first-time freshmen.

⁴For this summary, schools are placed in the degree-granting category if they were degree granting in fall 2012. All are operated for profit, except Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology and the Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology.

In fall 2003, the degree-granting for-profit sector enrolled a total of 1,119 full-time, first-time freshmen, but 158 of these students were enrolled at Kaplan University-Lincoln, which did not report a retention rate for fall 2004. Consequently, Kaplan University-Lincoln is excluded from the degree-granting, for-profit schools, reducing the number of full-time, first-time freshmen in this sector to 961 in fall 2003 (1,119 less 158). Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology also is excluded from the calculation of a sector retention rate because the school did not enroll full-time, first-time freshmen in fall 2003.

In fall 2011, the degree-granting for-profit sector reported 231 full-time, first-time freshmen. However, only three of the schools in this sector reported retention rates for fall 2012 that are comparable to the rates reported in fall 2004 (Myotherapy Institute, Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University, and Vatterott College-Spring Valley).

The available data for the remaining schools in the degree-granting for-profit category are not comparable between fall 2004 and 2012 for the following reasons. (1) Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology no longer enrolls freshmen. (2) ITT Technical Institute-Omaha, Kaplan University-Lincoln Campus, Kaplan University-Omaha Campus, and The Creative Center can no longer report traditional freshmen retention rates. Since they are now four-year schools, they can report retention rates only for bachelor-seeking students, even though all or most of their first-time freshmen register for associate-degree programs or programs of less than two years in length. (3) Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology does not enroll first-time freshmen. (4) National American University-Bellevue did not begin reporting full-time, first-time freshmen retention rates until fall 2012. (5) The Universal College of Healing Arts was not established until 2005. (6) The University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus was not established until 2006. (7) Beginning in 2007, Vatterott College has reported no students.

⁵For this summary, schools are placed in the non-degree-granting category if they were non-degree granting in fall 2012. This category includes seven for-profit schools of beauty and hair design, including the East Campus branch of the College of Hair Design. This sector also includes the non-profit Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology, which did not enroll full-time, first-time freshmen in fall 2003 or in fall 2011.

Table A9.2
Nebraska Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates
of Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
Fall 2012 Compared to Fall 2004 Baseline

Sector of Nebraska Postsecondary Education	Fall 2004		Fall 2012	
	No. of Part-Time, First-Time Freshmen Fall 2003	Part-Time Retention Rate Fall 2004 ¹	No. of Part-Time, First-Time Freshmen Fall 2011	Part-Time Retention Rate Fall 2012 ¹
University of Nebraska ²	174	53.9%	129	45.0%
Nebraska State College System	62	46.0%	20	45.1%
Nebraska Community Colleges	1,505	33.8%	1,515	35.9%
Total All Public Institutions	1,741	36.3%	1,664	36.7%
Nebraska Independent Institutions	220	Insufficient Data	193	Insufficient Data
Degree-Granting For-Profit Schools ³	177	Insufficient Data	69	Insufficient Data
Non-Degree-Granting For-Profit Schools ⁴	8	Insufficient Data	24	Insufficient Data
Nebraska State Retention Rate	2,146	Insufficient Data	1,950	Insufficient Data

Note. Minor adjustments have been made to the numbers of first-time freshmen in the independent and for-profit sectors for 2004 to improve data accuracy. In the process of preparing the 2012 *Progress Report*, errors were discovered in the first-time freshmen enrollments reported by Southeast Community College, including the number of part-time, first-time freshmen enrolled in fall 2003. Consequently, the numbers originally reported have been replaced by estimates, based on other data available from Southeast Community College. Data source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), (CCPE survey downloads) fall 2003–2004 and 2011–2012 surveys.

¹The retention rate for fall of a given year is the percentage of first-time freshmen enrolled in the fall of the previous year that were enrolled at the same institution one year later. The schools in the independent and for-profit sectors did not provide sufficient data to calculate part-time retention rates for these sectors or for the state.

²Excluding the University of Nebraska Medical Center, which does not enroll any first-time freshmen. The Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture (NCTA) did not report a 2004 retention rate for its two part-time students, so the rate is assumed to be zero for the purposes of the sector rate calculation. NCTA did not report a 2012 retention rate for its one part-time student, so the rate is assumed to be zero for the purposes of the sector rate calculation.

³For this summary, schools are placed in the degree-granting category if they were degree granting in fall 2012. These schools are as follows: Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology, ITT Technical Institute-Omaha, Lincoln and Omaha campuses of Kaplan University, Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology, Myotherapy Institute, National American University-Bellevue, Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University, The Creative Center, Universal College of Healing Arts, University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus, and Vatterott College-Spring Valley. All are operated for profit, except for the two schools of radiologic technology.

⁴For this summary, schools are placed in the non-degree-granting category if they were non-degree granting in fall 2012. This category includes seven for-profit schools of beauty and hair design, including the East Campus branch of the College of Hair Design. This sector also includes the non-profit Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology, which did not enroll part-time, first-time freshmen in fall 2003 or in fall 2011.

**Table A9.3
Nebraska Freshmen Retention Rates
for Public Four-Year and Two-Year Community Colleges
For Comparisons to National Rates**

Fall 2004 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2003	Retention Rate Fall 2004	Estimated No. of Students Retained ¹	Estimated Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,055	82%	865	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,641	79%	2,876	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,471	75%	1,103	
Chadron State College	459	73%	335	
Peru State College	174	60%	104	
Wayne State College	598	70%	419	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	7,398		5,703	77.1%
Central Community College				
Central Community College	374	60%	224	
Metropolitan Community College				
Metropolitan Community College	891	49%	437	
Mid-Plains Community College				
Mid-Plains Community College	472	43%	203	
Northeast Community College				
Northeast Community College	735	67%	492	
Southeast Community College				
Southeast Community College	1,129	68%	768	
Western Nebraska Community College				
Western Nebraska Community College	341	50%	171	
Total Public 2-Year Community Colleges	3,942		2,295	58.2%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	68	67%	46	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	38	42%	16	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	66	49%	32	
Chadron State College	44	42%	18	
Peru State College	6	67%	4	
Wayne State College	12	50%	6	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	234		122	52.1%
Central Community College				
Central Community College	119	34%	40	
Metropolitan Community College				
Metropolitan Community College	661	35%	231	
Mid-Plains Community College				
Mid-Plains Community College	83	27%	22	
Northeast Community College				
Northeast Community College	53	42%	22	
Southeast Community College				
Southeast Community College	369	42%	155	
Western Nebraska Community College				
Western Nebraska Community College	220	17%	37	
Total Public 2-Year Community Colleges	1,505		509	33.8%

Note. In the process of preparing the 2012 Progress Report, errors were discovered in the first-time freshmen enrollments reported by Southeast Community College, including the numbers of full-time and part-time, first-time freshmen enrolled in fall 2003. Consequently, the numbers originally reported have been replaced by estimates, based on other data available from Southeast, resulting in community college sector totals and retention rates that are lower than previously reported. Data source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), the fall 2003 survey for the first-time freshmen cohorts and the fall 2004 survey for the retention rates (CCPE survey downloads).

¹The total estimated number of students retained equals the number of first-time freshmen multiplied by the retention rate, rounded to the nearest whole number for this table.

Continued on the next page.

Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2005 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2004	Retention Rate Fall 2005	Estimated No. of Students Retained ¹	Estimated Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,098	84%	922	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,238	84%	2,720	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,583	75%	1,187	
Chadron State College	326	70%	228	
Peru State College	209	65%	136	
Wayne State College	552	67%	370	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	7,006		5,563	79.4%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Central Community College	385	58%	223	
Metropolitan Community College	805	47%	378	
Mid-Plains Community College	316	34%	108	
Northeast Community College	762	71%	541	
Southeast Community College	1,246	69%	860	
Western Nebraska Community College	335	52%	174	
Total Public 2-Year Community Colleges	3,849		2,284	59.3%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	65	77%	50	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	28	36%	10	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	60	48%	29	
Chadron State College	44	36%	16	
Peru State College	10	50%	5	
Wayne State College	12	33%	4	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	219		114	52.1%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Central Community College	115	42%	48	
Metropolitan Community College	606	34%	206	
Mid-Plains Community College	49	20%	10	
Northeast Community College	46	62%	29	
Southeast Community College	392	47%	184	
Western Nebraska Community College	215	16%	34	
Total Public 2-Year Community Colleges	1,423		511	35.9%
<p><i>Note.</i> In the process of preparing the 2012 Progress Report, errors were discovered in the first-time freshmen enrollments reported by Southeast Community College, including the numbers of full-time and part-time, first-time freshmen enrolled in fall 2004. Consequently, the numbers originally reported have been replaced by estimates, based on other data available from Southeast, resulting in community college sector totals and retention rates that are lower than previously reported. See page 185 of the 2007 Progress Report for information regarding prior data adjustments for Southeast and Northeast Community College. Data source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), the fall 2004 survey for the first-time freshmen cohorts and the fall 2005 survey for the retention rates (CCPE survey downloads).</p>				
<p>¹The total estimated number of students retained equals the number of first-time freshmen multiplied by the retention rate, rounded to the nearest whole number for this table.</p>				
Continued on the next page.				

Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2006 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2005	Retention Rate Fall 2006	Estimated No. of Students Retained ¹	Estimated Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,022	80%	818	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,538	84%	2,972	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,696	71%	1,204	
Chadron State College	289	72%	208	
Peru State College	196	60%	118	
Wayne State College	587	70%	411	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	7,328		5,730	78.2%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Central Community College	694	67%	465	
Metropolitan Community College	905	51%	462	
Mid-Plains Community College	298	58%	173	
Northeast Community College	788	71%	559	
Southeast Community College	1,183	72%	852	
Western Nebraska Community College	306	42%	129	
Total Public 2-Year Community Colleges	4,174		2,640	63.2%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	40	60%	24	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	22	59%	13	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	62	44%	27	
Chadron State College	37	50%	19	
Peru State College	17	59%	10	
Wayne State College	6	50%	3	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	184		96	52.2%
Central Community College	254	32%	81	
Metropolitan Community College	604	33%	199	
Mid-Plains Community College	47	31%	15	
Northeast Community College	48	62%	30	
Southeast Community College	375	61%	229	
Western Nebraska Community College	171	19%	32	
Total Public 2-Year Community Colleges	1,499		586	39.1%
<p><i>Note.</i> In September 2008, the NSCS changed the 2006 part-time retention rate for Peru State College from 100% to 59%. In the process of preparing the <i>2012 Progress Report</i>, errors were discovered in the first-time freshmen enrollments reported by Southeast Community College, including the numbers of full-time and part-time, first-time freshmen enrolled in fall 2005. Consequently, the numbers originally reported have been replaced by estimates, based on other data available from Southeast, resulting in community college sector totals and retention rates that are lower than previously reported. Data source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), the fall 2005 survey for the first-time freshmen cohorts and the fall 2006 survey for the retention rates (CCPE survey downloads).</p>				
<p>¹The total estimated number of students retained equals the number of first-time freshmen multiplied by the retention rate, rounded to the nearest whole number for this table.</p>				
Continued on the next page.				

Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2007 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2006	Retention Rate Fall 2007	Estimated No. of Students Retained ¹	Estimated Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	958	79%	757	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,831	83%	3,180	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,639	74%	1,213	
Chadron State College	354	66%	234	
Peru State College	204	50%	102	
Wayne State College	606	75%	455	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	7,592		5,940	78.2%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Central Community College	744	63%	469	
Metropolitan Community College	956	54%	516	
Mid-Plains Community College	243	59%	143	
Northeast Community College	716	70%	501	
Southeast Community College	1,154	64%	739	
Western Nebraska Community College	362	55%	199	
Total Public 2-Year Community Colleges	4,175		2,567	61.5%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	56	77%	43	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	18	44%	8	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	66	41%	27	
Chadron State College	12	33%	4	
Peru State College	12	33%	4	
Wayne State College	5	20%	1	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	169		87	51.5%
Central Community College	235	33%	78	
Metropolitan Community College	632	33%	209	
Mid-Plains Community College	28	39%	11	
Northeast Community College	75	65%	49	
Southeast Community College	527	47%	248	
Western Nebraska Community College	95	19%	18	
Total Public 2-Year Community Colleges	1,592		613	38.5%
<p><i>Note.</i> In the process of preparing the 2012 Progress Report, errors were discovered in the first-time freshmen enrollments reported by Southeast Community College, including the numbers of full-time and part-time, first-time freshmen enrolled in fall 2006. Consequently, the numbers originally reported have been replaced by estimates, based on other data available from Southeast, resulting in community college sector totals and retention rates that are lower than previously reported. (Also see the Technical Note at the end of Table A9.3.) Data source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), the fall 2006 survey for the first-time freshmen cohorts and the fall 2007 survey for the retention rates (CCPE survey downloads).</p>				
<p>¹The total estimated number of students retained equals the number of first-time freshmen multiplied by the retention rate, rounded to the nearest whole number for this table.</p>				
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Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2008 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2007	Retention Rate Fall 2008	Estimated No. of Students Retained ¹	Estimated Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	948	79%	749	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4215	84%	3,541	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1603	69%	1,106	
Chadron State College	409	64%	262	
Peru State College	198	64%	127	
Wayne State College	654	65%	425	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	8,027		6,209	77.4%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Central Community College	706	65%	459	
Metropolitan Community College	925	51%	472	
Mid-Plains Community College	289	52%	150	
Northeast Community College	781	68%	531	
Southeast Community College	1,584	74%	1,172	
Western Nebraska Community College	383	49%	188	
Total Public 2-Year Community Colleges	4,668		2,972	63.7%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	48	65%	31	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	20	55%	11	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	73	43%	31	
Chadron State College	6	17%	1	
Peru State College	8	100%	8	
Wayne State College	7	0%	0	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	162		83	51.2%
Central Community College	160	35%	56	
Metropolitan Community College	645	32%	206	
Mid-Plains Community College	74	34%	25	
Northeast Community College	60	33%	20	
Southeast Community College	316	70%	221	
Western Nebraska Community College	119	28%	33	
Total Public 2-Year Community Colleges	1,374		561	40.8%
<p><i>Note.</i> As a result of problems with the data reporting system at Southeast Community College (SCC), the numbers of full-time and part-time, first-time freshmen at SCC in fall 2007 were adjusted in August 2012. (Also see the Technical Note at the end of Table A9.3.) Data source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), the fall 2007 survey for the first-time freshmen cohorts and the fall 2008 survey for the retention rates (CCPE survey downloads).</p>				
<p>¹The total estimated number of students retained equals the number of first-time freshmen multiplied by the retention rate, rounded to the nearest whole number for this table.</p>				
Continued on the next page.				

Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2009 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2008	Retention Rate Fall 2009	Estimated No. of Students Retained ¹	Estimated Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,037	83%	861	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,166	84%	3,499	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,764	72%	1,270	
Chadron State College	403	66%	266	
Peru State College	209	63%	132	
Wayne State College	653	67%	438	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	8,232		6,465	78.5%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Central Community College	756	62%	469	
Metropolitan Community College	876	55%	482	
Mid-Plains Community College	255	55%	140	
Northeast Community College	730	68%	496	
Southeast Community College	1,562	75%	1,172	
Western Nebraska Community College	361	56%	202	
Total Public 2-Year Community Colleges	4,540		2,961	65.2%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	8	38%	3	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	34	53%	18	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	52	44%	23	
Chadron State College	12	25%	3	
Peru State College	8	100%	8	
Wayne State College	7	29%	2	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	121		57	47.1%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Central Community College	189	43%	81	
Metropolitan Community College	586	33%	193	
Mid-Plains Community College	47	40%	19	
Northeast Community College	61	46%	28	
Southeast Community College	316	73%	231	
Western Nebraska Community College	94	36%	34	
Total Public 2-Year Community Colleges	1,293		586	45.3%
<p><i>Note.</i> As a result of problems with the data reporting system at Southeast Community College (SCC), the numbers of full-time and part-time, first-time freshmen at SCC in fall 2008 were adjusted in August 2012. (Also see the Technical Note at the end of Table A9.3.) Data source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), the fall 2008 survey for the first-time freshmen cohorts and the fall 2009 survey for the retention rates (CCPE survey downloads).</p>				
<p>¹The total estimated number of students retained equals the number of first-time freshmen multiplied by the retention rate, rounded to the nearest whole number for this table.</p>				
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Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2010 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2009	Retention Rate Fall 2010	Estimated No. of Students Retained ¹	Estimated Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	969	82%	795	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,965	84%	3,331	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,753	73%	1,280	
Chadron State College	407	70%	285	
Peru State College	226	61%	138	
Wayne State College	663	68%	451	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	7,983		6,278	78.6%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Central Community College	890	63%	561	
Metropolitan Community College	984	53%	522	
Mid-Plains Community College	356	55%	196	
Northeast Community College	881	65%	573	
Southeast Community College	1,640	74%	1,214	
Western Nebraska Community College	376	56%	211	
Total Public 2-Year Community Colleges	5,127		3,277	63.9%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	14	50%	7	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	21	62%	13	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	59	49%	29	
Chadron State College	15	17%	3	
Peru State College	11	55%	6	
Wayne State College	2	NR	0	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	122		58	47.5%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Central Community College	235	43%	101	
Metropolitan Community College	679	44%	299	
Mid-Plains Community College	60	38%	23	
Northeast Community College	87	37%	32	
Southeast Community College	291	70%	204	
Western Nebraska Community College	110	38%	42	
Total Public 2-Year Community Colleges	1,462		701	47.9%
<p><i>Note.</i> The numbers of full-time and part-time, first-time freshmen at Southeast Community College (SCC) in fall 2009 did not have to be adjusted as a result of the problems with the data reporting system at SCC. NR = No Report: indicates the school did not report a retention rate or reported 0%, even though the school enrolled first-time freshmen the prior year. (Also see the Technical Note at the end of Table A9.3.) Data source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), the fall 2009 survey for the first-time freshmen cohorts and the fall 2010 survey for the retention rates (CCPE survey downloads).</p>				
<p>¹The total estimated number of students retained equals the number of first-time freshmen multiplied by the retention rate, rounded to the nearest whole number for this table.</p>				
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Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2011 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2010	Retention Rate Fall 2011	Estimated No. of Students Retained ¹	Estimated Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,124	77%	865	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,039	84%	3,393	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,720	73%	1,256	
Chadron State College	384	66%	253	
Peru State College	243	53%	129	
Wayne State College	677	68%	460	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	8,187		6,356	77.6%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Central Community College	853	59%	503	
Metropolitan Community College	1,148	43%	494	
Mid-Plains Community College	401	50%	201	
Northeast Community College	865	63%	545	
Southeast Community College	1,523	63%	959	
Western Nebraska Community College	402	51%	205	
Total Public 2-Year Community Colleges	5,192		2,907	56.0%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	8	25%	2	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	36	47%	17	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	68	53%	36	
Chadron State College	14	21%	3	
Peru State College	5	20%	1	
Wayne State College	4	25%	1	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	135		60	44.4%
Central Community College	206	39%	80	
Metropolitan Community College	799	39%	312	
Mid-Plains Community College	56	34%	19	
Northeast Community College	120	31%	37	
Southeast Community College	341	42%	143	
Western Nebraska Community College	85	25%	21	
Total Public 2-Year Community Colleges	1,607		613	38.1%
<p><i>Note.</i> As a result of problems with the data reporting system at Southeast Community College (SCC), the numbers of full-time and part-time, first-time freshmen at SCC in fall 2010 were adjusted in August 2012. (Also see the Technical Note at the end of Table A9.3.) Data source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), the fall 2010 survey for the first-time freshmen cohorts and the fall 2011 survey for the retention rates (CCPE survey downloads).</p>				
<p>¹The total estimated number of students retained equals the number of first-time freshmen multiplied by the retention rate, rounded to the nearest whole number for this table.</p>				
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Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2012 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2011	Retention Rate Fall 2012	Estimated No. of Students Retained ¹	Estimated Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,058	79%	836	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,056	84%	3,407	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,710	72%	1,231	
Chadron State College	392	66%	259	
Peru State College	172	63%	108	
Wayne State College	676	70%	473	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	8,064		6,314	78.3%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Central Community College	811	61%	495	
Metropolitan Community College	961	50%	481	
Mid-Plains Community College	442	55%	243	
Northeast Community College	785	67%	526	
Southeast Community College	1,368	64%	876	
Western Nebraska Community College	380	53%	201	
Total Public 2-Year Community Colleges	4,747		2,821	59.4%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	16	25%	4	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	37	59%	22	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	75	43%	32	
Chadron State College	12	42%	5	
Peru State College	2	100%	2	
Wayne State College	6	33%	2	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	148		67	45.3%
Central Community College	212	41%	87	
Metropolitan Community College	747	35%	261	
Mid-Plains Community College	92	23%	21	
Northeast Community College	109	30%	33	
Southeast Community College	275	43%	118	
Western Nebraska Community College	80	29%	23	
Total Public 2-Year Community Colleges	1,515		544	35.9%
<p><i>Note.</i> See the Technical Note at the end of Table A9.3. Data source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), the fall 2011 survey for the first-time freshmen cohorts and the fall 2012 survey for the retention rates (CCPE survey downloads).</p> <p>¹The total estimated number of students retained equals the number of first-time freshmen multiplied by the retention rate, rounded to the nearest whole number for this table.</p>				

Continued on the next page.

Table A9.3 Continued

Technical Note – Data for State-to-State Comparisons

The estimated retention rates for the six four-year institutions and the six community colleges that are reported in Table A9.3 are based on the retention rate reported by each school multiplied by the number of first-time freshmen who were enrolled the previous fall. The Commission staff continues to use this methodology so that the retention rates reported each year are directly comparable to the rates calculated for fall 2004, which is the baseline for this report.

Beginning with fall 2005 retention rates, the Coordinating Commission has obtained national IPEDS data for comparing the estimated retention rates for Nebraska's public four-year institutions and the state's six community colleges (as reported in Table A9.3) to the rates for other states. For fall 2005 through fall 2009 retention rates, the national data required for these state-to-state comparisons were obtained each year from the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS). Beginning with the fall 2010 rates, the Commission's database manager has obtained the required national data directly from IPEDS.

For the fall 2005 and fall 2006 rate calculations, NCHEMS used the same methodology that the Commission used to calculate the rates reported in Table A9.3. As stated previously, this methodology was based on multiplying the retention rate reported by each school by the number of first-time freshmen who were enrolled the previous fall.

Beginning with the fall 2007 national IPEDS data, the retention rate for an institution is determined by dividing the reported number of retained students by the adjusted fall cohort of first time freshmen. The same methodology is used to calculate the retention rates for the major institutional sectors, such as the four-year public colleges and universities, each state, and for the nation as a whole. Using this methodology, the sector rates based on the national data may be slightly different from those reported in Table A9.3.

**Table A9.4
Nebraska First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates by Institution
Fall 2012 Compared to Fall 2004 Baseline**

Sector and Institution	% of Fall 2003 Full-Time Freshmen Enrolled Fall 2004	% of Fall 2011 Full-Time Freshmen Enrolled Fall 2012	Percentage Point Change Since Fall 2004 Baseline Year
University of Nebraska			
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	73%	65%	-8
University of Nebraska at Kearney	82%	79%	-3
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	79%	84%	5
University of Nebraska at Omaha	75%	72%	-3
Nebraska State College System			
Chadron State College	73%	66%	-7
Peru State College	60%	63%	3
Wayne State College	70%	70%	0
Nebraska Community Colleges			
Central Community College	60%	61%	1
Metropolitan Community College	49%	50%	1
Mid-Plains Community College	43%	55%	12
Northeast Community College	67%	67%	0
Southeast Community College	68%	64%	-4
Western Nebraska Community College	50%	53%	3
Independent Colleges & Universities			
Bellevue University	62%	17%	-45
Bryan College of Health Sciences	NR	97%	
Clarkson College	90%	88%	-2
College of Saint Mary	69%	69%	0
Concordia University-Seward	77%	79%	2
Creighton University	88%	90%	2
Dana College	66%	NO	
Doane College-Crete	79%	76%	-3
Doane College-Lincoln	NO	NA	
Grace University	67%	79%	12
Hastings College	75%	72%	-3
Little Priest Tribal College	43%	60%	17
Midland University	67%	63%	-4
Nebraska Christian College	63%	57%	-6
Nebraska Indian Community College	NR	26%	
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	87%	79%	-8
Nebraska Wesleyan University	80%	75%	-5
Summit Christian College	71%	40%	-31
Union College	69%	72%	3
York College	66%	70%	4
Continued on the next page.			

Table A9.4 Continued

Sector and Institution	% of Fall 2003 Full-Time Freshmen Enrolled Fall 2004	% of Fall 2011 Full-Time Freshmen Enrolled Fall 2012	Percentage Point Change Since Fall 2004 Baseline Year
Degree-Granting Career Schools			
Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology	90%	NA	
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha ¹	68%	-	
Kaplan University-Lincoln Campus ¹	NR	-	
Kaplan University-Omaha Campus ¹	43%	-	
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	NA	NA	
Myotherapy Institute	90%	86%	-4
National American University-Bellevue	NO	20%	
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	95%	54%	-41
The Creative Center ¹	83%	-	
Universal College of Healing Arts	NO	100%	
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	NO	42%	
Vatterott College	69%	NO	
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	69%	41%	-28
Non-Degree-Granting Career Schools			
Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	77%	91%	14
College of Hair Design	96%	86%	-10
College of Hair Design-East Campus	NO	85%	
Fullen School of Hair Design	69%	78%	9
Joseph's College	77%	80%	3
La'James International College	100%	50%	-50
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	NA	NA	
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	100%	88%	-12
<p><i>Note.</i> NR = No Report: indicates the school did not report a retention rate or reported 0%, even though the school enrolled first-time freshmen the prior year. NA = Not Applicable: indicates the school did not enroll freshmen the prior year. NO = Not Open: indicates the school was not open during the reporting period. Data source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), fall 2004 and 2012 surveys.</p> <p>¹Due to a change in IPEDS reporting rules, ITT, Kaplan-Lincoln, Kaplan-Omaha, and The Creative Center can no longer report traditional freshmen retention rates. Since they are now four-year schools, they can report retention rates only for bachelor-seeking students, but all or most of their first-time freshmen register for associate-degree programs or programs of less than two years in length. However, The Creative Center reported directly to the Commission staff that the school had 44 first-time students in fall 2011 and that 33 (75%) re-enrolled in fall 2012.</p>			

Table A9.5
Nebraska First-Time, Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates by Institution
Fall 2012 Compared to Fall 2004 Baseline

Sector and Institution	% of Fall 2003 Part-Time Freshmen Enrolled Fall 2004	% of Fall 2011 Part-Time Freshmen Enrolled Fall 2012	Percentage Point Change Since Fall 2004 Baseline Year
University of Nebraska			
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	NR	NR	
University of Nebraska at Kearney	67%	25%	-42
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	42%	59%	17
University of Nebraska at Omaha	49%	43%	-6
Nebraska State College System			
Chadron State College	42%	42%	0
Peru State College	67%	100%	33
Wayne State College	50%	33%	-17
Nebraska Community Colleges			
Central Community College	34%	41%	7
Metropolitan Community College	35%	35%	0
Mid-Plains Community College	27%	23%	-4
Northeast Community College	42%	30%	-12
Southeast Community College	42%	43%	1
Western Nebraska Community College	17%	29%	12
Independent Colleges & Universities			
Bellevue University	42%	33%	-9
Bryan College of Health Sciences	NA	50%	
Clarkson College	80%	NR	
College of Saint Mary	NR	NA	
Concordia University-Seward	NR	NA	
Creighton University	NR	50%	
Dana College	NA	NO	
Doane College-Crete	NR	NA	
Doane College-Lincoln	NO	NA	
Grace University	57%	100%	43
Hastings College	NA	NA	
Little Priest Tribal College	NR	40%	
Midland University	NR	NA	
Nebraska Christian College	NA	NR	
Nebraska Indian Community College	NR	16%	
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	NA	NA	
Nebraska Wesleyan University	NA	NA	
Summit Christian College	100%	NA	
Union College ¹	1%	100%	99
York College	NR	NA	

Continued on the next page.

Table A9.5 Continued

Sector and Institution	% of Fall 2003 Part-Time Freshmen Enrolled Fall 2004	% of Fall 2011 Part-Time Freshmen Enrolled Fall 2012	Percentage Point Change Since Fall 2004 Baseline Year
Degree-Granting Career Schools			
Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology	NA	NA	
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha ²	50%	NR	
Kaplan University-Lincoln Campus ²	NA	NR	
Kaplan University-Omaha Campus ²	NR	100%	
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	NA	NA	
Myotherapy Institute	100%	NA	
National American University-Bellevue	NO	19%	
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	70%	100%	30
The Creative Center ²	NA	NA	
Universal College of Healing Arts	NO	NA	
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	NO	NA	
Vatterott College	NA	NO	
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	NA	NR	
Non-Degree-Granting Career Schools			
Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	16%	94%	78
College of Hair Design	NA	NA	
College of Hair Design-East Campus	NO	NA	
Fullen School of Hair Design	NA	NA	
Joseph's College	NA	NA	
La'James International College	NA	NA	
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	NA	NA	
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	NA	NA	
<p><i>Note.</i> NR = No Report: indicates the school did not report a retention rate or reported 0%, even though the school enrolled first-time freshmen the prior year. NA = Not Applicable: indicates the school did not enroll freshmen the prior year. NO = Not Open: indicates the school was not open during the reporting period. Data source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), fall 2004 and 2012 surveys.</p> <p>¹Commission staff suspects the 1% retention rate reported for fall 2003 part-time freshmen enrolled in fall 2004 is incorrect. However, this was the rate Union College reported to IPEDS.</p> <p>²Due to a change in IPEDS reporting rules, ITT, Kaplan-Lincoln, Kaplan-Omaha, and The Creative Center can no longer report traditional freshmen retention rates. Since they are now four-year schools, they can report retention rates only for bachelor-seeking students, but all or most of their first-time freshmen register for associate-degree programs or programs of less than two years in length.</p>			

Appendix 10

IPEDS College Graduation Rates

Explanatory Note A10.1 Information on Computed College Graduation Rates Based on Data Obtained through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)

Data collected through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) are available from the National Center for Education Statistics to calculate the percentage of undergraduates who complete their degree programs within 150% of specified time periods. Students in four-year programs are considered to be “completers” if they graduate within six years from the time of their first enrollment. For two-year programs, the time frame for completion is three years.

The graduation rate that is calculated for an institution using IPEDS data is typically based on a cohort of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates who enrolled at the institution during the fall semester (or quarter) or the preceding summer.¹ The rate is calculated by dividing the number of completers by the number of students in the cohort and multiplying the fraction by 100 to express it as a percentage. The resulting percentage may be referred to as a “completion rate” or “graduation rate.”

A cohort may be adjusted (reduced) only by removing (deleting) students who leave the institution for any of the following reasons: death or total and permanent disability; service in the armed forces; service with a foreign aid service of the federal government, such as the Peace Corps; or service on official church missions. Otherwise, students remain in a cohort group even if they become part-time students, transfer to other institutions, or drop out of the institution permanently or temporarily.

With or without cohort adjustments, graduation rates based on IPEDS data are estimates of the percentage of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking students who complete their academic programs at the same institution where they were enrolled as freshmen. These rates do not estimate the percentage of all students who complete their degree programs after transferring to other institutions, who started their degree programs in the winter or spring, or who initially enrolled at the institution as part-time students.

¹A full-year cohort, rather than a fall cohort, is used by schools offering primarily occupational or vocational programs and operating on a continuous basis. In Nebraska, several for-profit career schools operate on a continuous basis, qualifying them to use a full-year cohort. For all other institutions in Nebraska, a fall cohort is used in calculating graduation rates.

Table A10.1
Overall Graduation Rate for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
2002–2003 through 2011–2012

Year	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degree Programs	Graduation Rate
2002–2003	16,298	7,892	48.4%
2003–2004	16,282	7,954	48.9%
2004–2005	17,624	8,802	49.9%
2005–2006	18,093	8,967	49.6%
2006–2007	16,949	8,328	49.1%
2007–2008	16,777	8,537	50.9%
2008–2009	18,028	8,825	49.0%
2009–2010	16,438	8,401	51.1%
2010–2011	16,606	8,324	50.1%
2011–2012	17,628	8,546	48.5%

Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2003 through fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.

Explanatory Note A10.2
Computation and Comparison of College Graduation Rates by Sector

Table A10.2 and Table A10.3 compare the latest available graduation rates for the six sectors of postsecondary education to the sector rates in 2002–2003, which is the baseline for this report. The schools that comprise the public and independent (not-for-profit) sectors are the same each year. However, since 2007, the following three for-profit/career schools have changed from non-degree granting to degree-granting status: Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology, Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology, and Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University (formerly known as Omaha School of Massage Therapy).

For the comparisons shown in Table A10.2 and Table A10.3, the sector rates for the *degree-granting*, for-profit/career schools for 2002–2003 and 2011–2012 are computed *including* Alegent, Mary Lanning, and Herzing, so that these sector rates reflect the graduation rates of the same series of schools. For this comparison, the sector rates for the *non-degree-granting*, for-profit/career schools for 2002–2003 and 2011–2012 are computed *excluding* Alegent, Mary Lanning, and Herzing, even though these schools were non-degree granting as of fall 2003.

Table A10.4.a through Table A10.4.j summarize the graduation rate data by sector and by institution for each year since 2002–2003. In each of these tables, the for-profit/career schools are listed as degree granting or non-degree granting based on how they were classified at the time the graduation rate data for the year were collected.

**Table A10.2
Graduation Rates for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
2011–2012 Compared to 2002–2003 Baseline**

Sector	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degree Programs	Graduation Rate	
2002–2003				
University of Nebraska	5,500	2,872	52.2%	
Nebraska State College System	1,306	562	43.0%	
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,564	1,723	37.8%	
Total Public Institutions	11,370	5,157	45.4%	
Independent Colleges and Universities	3,283	1,870	57.0%	
Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools ¹	1,104	480	43.5%	
Non-Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools ¹	541	385	71.2%	
Total Reporting Institutions	16,298	7,892	48.4%	
2011–2012				Percentage Pt. Change in Grad Rate
University of Nebraska	6,518	3,808	58.4%	6.2
Nebraska State College System	1,164	542	46.6%	3.6
Nebraska Community Colleges	5,153	1,450	28.1%	-9.7
Total Public Institutions	12,835	5,800	45.2%	-0.2
Independent Colleges and Universities	3,131	1,869	59.7%	2.7
Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools ¹	1,062	465	43.8%	0.3
Non-Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools ¹	600	412	68.7%	-2.5
Total Reporting Institutions	17,628	8,546	48.5%	0.1

Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2003 and fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.

¹All of the career schools are operated for profit except for three schools of radiologic technology, which are operated by not-for-profit hospitals or medical centers. All three schools of radiologic technology were non-degree-granting schools until 2007.

Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology and Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology became classified as degree-granting schools beginning fall 2007 and fall 2010, respectively.

The for-profit Omaha School of Message Therapy was renamed Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University and became classified as a degree-granting school beginning fall 2009.

Technical Note A10.3

A graduation rate or a comparison of graduation rates is not applicable (NA) when a school had no first-time freshmen in a graduation cohort for one or both years compared.

All of the schools in the for-profit/career school categories are operated for profit except for the three schools of radiologic technology, which are operated by not-for-profit hospitals or medical centers.

Institutional changes and additions:

- Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology became classified as a degree-granting school beginning fall 2007.
- BryanLGH College of Health Sciences is now Bryan College of Health Sciences.
- Capitol School of Hairstyling is now Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics.
- Concordia University is now Concordia University-Seward.
- Dana College was closed in August 2010 and did not report to IPEDS thereafter.
- Doane College is now Doane College-Crete.
- Doane College-Lincoln first conferred degrees in 2005–2006.
- Fullen School of Hair Design conferred degrees and awards for the first time in 2003–2004.
- Hamilton College became Kaplan University as of October 30, 2007.
- Josephs College of Beauty-Lincoln is now Joseph's College.
- Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology became classified as a degree-granting school beginning fall 2010.
- Midland Lutheran College is now Midland University.
- Myotherapy Institute conferred degrees and awards for the first time in 2003–2004.
- Omaha School of Massage Therapy was renamed Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University and became classified as a degree-granting school beginning fall 2009.
- Universal College of Healing Arts first conferred degrees in 2005–2006.
- University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus first conferred degrees in 2006–2007.
- Xenon International School of Hair Design II Inc is now Xenon International Academy-Omaha.

**Table A10.3
Graduation Rates for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
by Sector and Institution: 2011–2012 Compared to 2002–2003 Baseline**

Institution	2002–2003 Grad Rate	2011–2012 Grad Rate	Percentage Pt Change in Grad Rate
University of Nebraska	52.2%	58.4%	6.2
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	62.6%	48.3%	-14.3
University of Nebraska at Kearney	46.7%	55.9%	9.3
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	59.5%	64.6%	5.2
University of Nebraska at Omaha	36.4%	46.1%	9.7
Nebraska State College System	43.0%	46.6%	3.5
Chadron State College	46.9%	41.8%	-5.1
Peru State College	31.4%	34.8%	3.4
Wayne State College	45.4%	53.3%	7.9
Nebraska Community Colleges	37.8%	28.1%	-9.6
Central Community College	38.6%	37.2%	-1.4
Metropolitan Community College	15.2%	12.1%	-3.0
Mid-Plains Community College	32.9%	36.2%	3.3
Northeast Community College	48.7%	47.2%	-1.5
Southeast Community College	44.2%	22.5%	-21.7
Western Nebraska Community College	21.9%	22.9%	1.0
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	57.0%	59.7%	2.7
Bellevue University	18.5%	31.1%	12.5
Bryan College of Health Sciences	0.0%	NA	NA
Clarkson College	47.2%	50.0%	2.8
College of Saint Mary	35.9%	35.9%	-0.1
Concordia University-Seward	58.1%	62.6%	4.5
Creighton University	71.1%	74.5%	3.5
Dana College	53.7%	NA	NA
Doane College-Crete	60.4%	64.0%	3.6
Doane College-Lincoln	NA	NA	NA
Grace University	41.2%	42.9%	1.6
Hastings College	64.2%	55.3%	-8.8
Little Priest Tribal College	6.3%	0.0%	-6.3
Midland University	46.1%	46.7%	0.6
Nebraska Christian College	34.5%	39.2%	4.7
Nebraska Indian Community College	35.3%	17.9%	-17.4
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	45.5%	63.6%	18.2
Nebraska Wesleyan University	63.8%	65.4%	1.5
Summit Christian College	59.1%	25.0%	-34.1
Union College	53.3%	49.7%	-3.6
York College	44.4%	31.0%	-13.4
Total Nebraska Public and Independent Colleges and Universities	48.0%	48.0%	0.0

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Table A10.3 Continued			
Institution	2002–2003 Grad Rate	2011–2012 Grad Rate	Percentage Pt Change in Grad Rate
Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	43.5%	43.8%	0.3
Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology	100.0%	NA	NA
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	43.1%	33.8%	-9.3
Kaplan University-Lincoln Campus	24.9%	35.0%	10.1
Kaplan University-Omaha Campus	37.0%	41.2%	4.2
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	NA	NA	NA
Myotherapy Institute	NA	87.0%	NA
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	82.1%	54.1%	-28.1
The Creative Center	61.2%	77.4%	16.2
Universal College of Healing Arts	NA	100.0%	NA
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	NA	4.2%	NA
Vatterott College	35.0%	NA	NA
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	72.0%	46.4%	-25.6
Non-Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	71.2%	68.7%	-2.5
Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	87.0%	80.7%	-6.3
College of Hair Design	61.8%	72.4%	10.6
College of Hair Design-East Campus	NA	NA	NA
Fullen School of Hair Design	NA	78.8%	NA
Joseph's College	57.1%	58.0%	0.9
La'James International College	89.4%	66.7%	-22.7
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	NA	NA	NA
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	84.1%	66.4%	-17.7
State Total	48.4%	48.5%	0.1
<i>Note.</i> The for-profit/career schools are listed as degree granting or non-degree granting based on their classification as of fall 2011. See Technical Note A10.3 for information on institutional name/sector changes and definitions. See Table A10.4.a and Table A10.4.j for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2003 and fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.			

**Table A10.4.a
Graduation Rates for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
by Sector and Institution: 2002–2003**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2002–2003 Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska	5,500	2,872	52.2%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	115	72	62.6%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,005	469	46.7%
University of Nebraska at Lincoln	3,195	1,900	59.5%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,185	431	36.4%
Nebraska State College System	1,306	562	43.0%
Chadron State College	341	160	46.9%
Peru State College	258	81	31.4%
Wayne State College	707	321	45.4%
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,564	1,723	37.8%
Central Community College	490	189	38.6%
Metropolitan Community College	619	94	15.2%
Mid Plains Community College	498	164	32.9%
Northeast Community College	759	370	48.7%
Southeast Community College	1,901	841	44.2%
Western Nebraska Community College	297	65	21.9%
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	3,283	1,870	57.0%
Bellevue University	108	20	18.5%
BryanLGH College of Health Sciences	1	0	0.0%
Clarkson College	89	42	47.2%
College of Saint Mary	128	46	35.9%
Concordia University	277	161	58.1%
Creighton University	798	567	71.1%
Dana College	147	79	53.7%
Doane College	260	157	60.4%
Doane College-Lincoln	0	0	NA
Grace University	97	40	41.2%
Hastings College	282	181	64.2%
Little Priest Tribal College	16	1	6.3%
Midland Lutheran College	254	117	46.1%
Nebraska Christian College	55	19	34.5%
Nebraska Indian Community College	17	6	35.3%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	22	10	45.5%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	437	279	63.8%
Summit Christian College	22	13	59.1%
Union College	120	64	53.3%
York College	153	68	44.4%
Total Nebraska Public and Independent Colleges and Universities	14,653	7,027	48.0%

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Table A10.4.a Continued (2002–2003)			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2002–2003 Graduation Rate
Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools			
2002–2003 Baseline Graduation Rate for Comparison to 2009–2010 and Later Rates¹	1,104	480	43.5%
Graduation rate for the schools classified as degree-granting in 2002–2003 and listed below	1,000	393	39.3%
Hamilton College-Lincoln Campus	325	81	24.9%
Hamilton College-Omaha Campus	235	87	37.0%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	58	25	43.1%
Myotherapy Institute	0	0	NA
The Creative Center	67	41	61.2%
Universal College of Healing Arts	0	0	NA
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	0	NA
Vatterott College	183	64	35.0%
Vatterott College-Spring Valley Campus	132	95	72.0%
Non-Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools			
2002–2003 Baseline Graduation Rate for Comparison to 2009–2010 and Later Rates²	541	385	71.2%
Graduation rate for the schools classified as non-degree-granting in 2002–2003 and listed below	645	472	73.2%
Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology	9	9	100.0%
Capitol School of Hairstyling	69	60	87.0%
College of Hair Design	76	47	61.8%
Fullen School of Hair Design	0	0	NA
Josephs College of Beauty-Lincoln	217	124	57.1%
La'James International College	66	59	89.4%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Omaha School of Massage Therapy	95	78	82.1%
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Xenon International School of Hair Design II Inc	113	95	84.1%
Total For-Profit/Career Schools	1,645	865	52.6%
State Total	16,298	7,892	48.4%
<i>Note.</i> See Technical Note A10.3 for information on institutional name/sector changes and definitions. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2003 IPEDS data collection.			
¹ Includes Alegent, Omaha School of Massage Therapy, and Mary Lanning, which became degree-granting in 2007, 2009 and 2010, respectively.			
² Excludes Alegent, Omaha School of Massage Therapy, and Mary Lanning, which became degree-granting in 2007, 2009 and 2010, respectively.			

**Table A10.4.b
Graduation Rates for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
by Sector and Institution: 2003–2004**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2003–2004 Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska	5,761	3,170	55.0%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	90	54	60.0%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,022	565	55.3%
University of Nebraska at Lincoln	3,353	2,064	61.6%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,296	487	37.6%
Nebraska State College System	1,231	560	45.5%
Chadron State College	318	149	46.9%
Peru State College	213	86	40.4%
Wayne State College	700	325	46.4%
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,825	1,584	32.8%
Central Community College	395	112	28.4%
Metropolitan Community College	691	88	12.7%
Mid Plains Community College	449	195	43.4%
Northeast Community College	742	396	53.4%
Southeast Community College	2,241	720	32.1%
Western Nebraska Community College	307	73	23.8%
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	3,268	1,949	59.6%
Bellevue University	89	24	27.0%
BryanLGH College of Health Sciences	1	0	0.0%
Clarkson College	26	11	42.3%
College of Saint Mary	116	54	46.6%
Concordia University	293	179	61.1%
Creighton University	794	561	70.7%
Dana College	127	58	45.7%
Doane College	266	169	63.5%
Doane College-Lincoln	0	0	NA
Grace University	85	48	56.5%
Hastings College	309	194	62.8%
Little Priest Tribal College	9	0	0.0%
Midland Lutheran College	275	113	41.1%
Nebraska Christian College	54	21	38.9%
Nebraska Indian Community College	39	39	100.0%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	23	13	56.5%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	429	270	62.9%
Summit Christian College	15	14	93.3%
Union College	183	103	56.3%
York College	135	78	57.8%
Total Nebraska Public and Independent Colleges and Universities	15,085	7,263	48.1%

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Table A10.4.b Continued (2003–2004)			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2003–2004 Graduation Rate
Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	561	267	47.6%
Hamilton College-Lincoln Campus	114	32	28.1%
Hamilton College-Omaha Campus	51	20	39.2%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	42	15	35.7%
Myotherapy Institute	36	36	100.0%
The Creative Center	75	62	82.7%
Universal College of Healing Arts	0	0	NA
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	0	NA
Vatterott College	51	40	78.4%
Vatterott College-Spring Valley Campus	192	62	32.3%
Non-Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	636	424	66.7%
Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology	6	6	100.0%
Capitol School of Hairstyling	75	33	44.0%
College of Hair Design	103	72	69.9%
Fullen School of Hair Design	12	12	100.0%
Josephs College of Beauty-Lincoln	226	131	58.0%
La'James International College	84	73	86.9%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Omaha School of Massage Therapy	0	0	NA
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	5	5	100.0%
Xenon International School of Hair Design II Inc	125	92	73.6%
Total For-Profit/Career Schools	1,197	691	57.7%
State Total	16,282	7,954	48.9%
<i>Note.</i> See Technical Note A10.3 for information on institutional name/sector changes and definitions. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2004 IPEDS data collection.			

**Table A10.4.c
Graduation Rates for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
by Sector and Institution: 2004–2005**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2004–2005 Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska	6,221	3,486	56.0%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	117	68	58.1%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,035	571	55.2%
University of Nebraska at Lincoln	3,592	2,279	63.4%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,477	568	38.5%
Nebraska State College System	1,241	548	44.2%
Chadron State College	392	184	46.9%
Peru State College	191	85	44.5%
Wayne State College	658	279	42.4%
Nebraska Community Colleges	5,165	1,749	33.9%
Central Community College	337	92	27.3%
Metropolitan Community College	791	75	9.5%
Mid Plains Community College	464	165	35.6%
Northeast Community College	714	382	53.5%
Southeast Community College	2,499	944	37.8%
Western Nebraska Community College	360	91	25.3%
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	3,260	1,937	59.4%
Bellevue University	95	27	28.4%
BryanLGH College of Health Sciences	0	0	NA
Clarkson College	87	63	72.4%
College of Saint Mary	105	49	46.7%
Concordia University	324	147	45.4%
Creighton University	822	614	74.7%
Dana College	142	72	50.7%
Doane College	278	191	68.7%
Doane College-Lincoln	0	0	NA
Grace University	99	46	46.5%
Hastings College	286	178	62.2%
Little Priest Tribal College	12	0	0.0%
Midland Lutheran College	269	107	39.8%
Nebraska Christian College	37	24	64.9%
Nebraska Indian Community College	11	0	0.0%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	22	16	72.7%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	358	248	69.3%
Summit Christian College	11	5	45.5%
Union College	166	92	55.4%
York College	136	58	42.6%
Total Nebraska Public and Independent Colleges and Universities	15,887	7,720	48.6%

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Table A10.4.c Continued (2004–2005)			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2004–2005 Graduation Rate
Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	808	407	50.4%
Hamilton College-Lincoln Campus	179	75	41.9%
Hamilton College-Omaha Campus	215	77	35.8%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	77	34	44.2%
Myotherapy Institute	35	35	100.0%
The Creative Center	57	51	89.5%
Universal College of Healing Arts	83	29	34.9%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	0	NA
Vatterott College	64	51	79.7%
Vatterott College-Spring Valley Campus	98	55	56.1%
Non-Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	929	675	72.7%
Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology	13	13	100.0%
Capitol School of Hairstyling	74	20	27.0%
College of Hair Design	69	55	79.7%
Fullen School of Hair Design	40	21	52.5%
Josephs College of Beauty-Lincoln	284	169	59.5%
La'James International College	97	86	88.7%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Omaha School of Massage Therapy	99	88	88.9%
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Xenon International School of Hair Design II Inc	253	223	88.1%
Total For-Profit/Career Schools	1,737	1,082	62.3%
State Total	17,624	8,802	49.9%
<i>Note.</i> See Technical Note A10.3 for information on institutional name/sector changes and definitions. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2005 IPEDS data collection.			

**Table A10.4.d
Graduation Rates for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
by Sector and Institution: 2005–2006**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2005–2006 Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska	6,174	3,392	54.9%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	63	32	50.8%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	996	516	51.8%
University of Nebraska at Lincoln	3,598	2,236	62.1%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,517	608	40.1%
Nebraska State College System	1,251	590	47.2%
Chadron State College	427	193	45.2%
Peru State College	201	73	36.3%
Wayne State College	623	324	52.0%
Nebraska Community Colleges	5,458	1,717	31.5%
Central Community College	371	118	31.8%
Metropolitan Community College	825	89	10.8%
Mid Plains Community College	419	173	41.3%
Northeast Community College	742	372	50.1%
Southeast Community College	2,763	888	32.1%
Western Nebraska Community College	338	77	22.8%
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	3,409	2,130	62.5%
Bellevue University	60	16	26.7%
BryanLGH College of Health Sciences	0	0	NA
Clarkson College	70	50	71.4%
College of Saint Mary	76	35	46.1%
Concordia University	329	208	63.2%
Creighton University	881	650	73.8%
Dana College	182	90	49.5%
Doane College	300	211	70.3%
Doane College-Lincoln	26	16	61.5%
Grace University ¹	119	57	47.9%
Hastings College	269	168	62.5%
Little Priest Tribal College	17	3	17.6%
Midland Lutheran College	270	165	61.1%
Nebraska Christian College	62	21	33.9%
Nebraska Indian Community College	44	5	11.4%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	12	7	58.3%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	423	296	70.0%
Summit Christian College	16	3	18.8%
Union College	137	72	52.6%
York College	116	57	49.1%
Total Nebraska Public and Independent Colleges and Universities	16,292	7,829	48.1%

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Table A10.4.d Continued (2005–2006)

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2005–2006 Graduation Rate
Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	1,013	561	55.4%
Hamilton College-Lincoln Campus	254	108	42.5%
Hamilton College-Omaha Campus	224	76	33.9%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	59	26	44.1%
Myotherapy Institute	43	43	100.0%
The Creative Center	67	61	91.0%
Universal College of Healing Arts	48	0	0.0%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	0	NA
Vatterott College	183	146	79.8%
Vatterott College-Spring Valley Campus	135	101	74.8%
Non-Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	788	577	73.2%
Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Capitol School of Hairstyling	40	40	100.0%
College of Hair Design	83	68	81.9%
Fullen School of Hair Design	41	28	68.3%
Josephs College of Beauty-Lincoln	299	181	60.5%
La'James International College	47	45	95.7%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Omaha School of Massage Therapy	142	124	87.3%
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Xenon International School of Hair Design II Inc	136	91	66.9%
Total For-Profit/Career Schools	1,801	1,138	63.2%
State Total	18,093	8,967	49.6%
<p><i>Note.</i> See Technical Note A10.3 for information on institutional name/sector changes and definitions. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2006 IPEDS data collection.</p> <p>¹Grace University originally reported 108 completers and later corrected this number to 57. The resulting graduation rate was 47.9%, rather than 90.8%, which was reported in the 2008 version of this report. The reduced number of completers at Grace University also reduced the sector and state totals as shown in this version of the table.</p>			

**Table A10.4.e
Graduation Rates for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
by Sector and Institution: 2006–2007**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2006–2007 Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska	6,210	3,508	56.5%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	104	47	45.2%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,038	599	57.7%
University of Nebraska at Lincoln	3,480	2,206	63.4%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,588	656	41.3%
Nebraska State College System	1,157	487	42.1%
Chadron State College	388	174	44.8%
Peru State College	186	43	23.1%
Wayne State College	583	270	46.3%
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,920	1,520	30.9%
Central Community College	391	127	32.5%
Metropolitan Community College	742	99	13.3%
Mid Plains Community College	328	115	35.1%
Northeast Community College	774	395	51.0%
Southeast Community College	2,350	704	30.0%
Western Nebraska Community College	335	80	23.9%
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	3,200	1,916	59.9%
Bellevue University	137	26	19.0%
BryanLGH College of Health Sciences	0	0	NA
Clarkson College	108	75	69.4%
College of Saint Mary	80	37	46.3%
Concordia University	265	153	57.7%
Creighton University	760	570	75.0%
Dana College	156	78	50.0%
Doane College	218	146	67.0%
Doane College-Lincoln	0	0	NA
Grace University	95	39	41.1%
Hastings College	252	157	62.3%
Little Priest Tribal College	26	2	7.7%
Midland Lutheran College	269	145	53.9%
Nebraska Christian College	73	34	46.6%
Nebraska Indian Community College	23	2	8.7%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	18	14	77.8%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	392	273	69.6%
Summit Christian College	18	6	33.3%
Union College	202	107	53.0%
York College	108	52	48.1%
Total Nebraska Public and Independent Colleges and Universities	15,487	7,431	48.0%

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Table A10.4.e Continued (2006–2007)			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2006–2007 Graduation Rate
Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	785	427	54.4%
Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	146	72	49.3%
Hamilton College-Lincoln Campus	222	96	43.2%
Hamilton College-Omaha Campus	165	86	52.1%
Myotherapy Institute	41	41	100.0%
The Creative Center	74	56	75.7%
Universal College of Healing Arts	40	32	80.0%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	0	NA
Vatterott College	0	0	NA
Vatterott College-Spring Valley Campus	97	44	45.4%
Non-Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	677	470	69.4%
Capitol School of Hairstyling	85	74	87.1%
College of Hair Design	86	50	58.1%
Fullen School of Hair Design	13	13	100.0%
Josephs College of Beauty-Lincoln	268	146	54.5%
La'James International College	93	76	81.7%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Omaha School of Massage Therapy	66	58	87.9%
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Xenon International School of Hair Design II Inc	66	53	80.3%
Total For-Profit/Career Schools	1,462	897	61.4%
State Total	16,949	8,328	49.1%
<i>Note.</i> See Technical Note A10.3 for information on institutional name/sector changes and definitions. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2007 IPEDS data collection.			

**Table A10.4.f
Graduation Rates for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
by Sector and Institution: 2007–2008**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2007–2008 Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska	6,374	3,659	57.4%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	136	73	53.7%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,022	600	58.7%
University of Nebraska at Lincoln	3,615	2,304	63.7%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,601	682	42.6%
Nebraska State College System	1,179	542	46.0%
Chadron State College	406	200	49.3%
Peru State College	171	56	32.7%
Wayne State College	602	286	47.5%
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,446	1,450	32.6%
Central Community College	690	223	32.3%
Metropolitan Community College	854	117	13.7%
Mid Plains Community College	237	117	49.4%
Northeast Community College	808	397	49.1%
Southeast Community College	1,551	525	33.8%
Western Nebraska Community College	306	71	23.2%
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	3,269	1,940	59.3%
Bellevue University	143	9	6.3%
BryanLGH College of Health Sciences	0	0	NA
Clarkson College	103	43	41.7%
College of Saint Mary	97	60	61.9%
Concordia University	319	199	62.4%
Creighton University	802	612	76.3%
Dana College	140	59	42.1%
Doane College	273	182	66.7%
Doane College-Lincoln	2	2	100.0%
Grace University	92	40	43.5%
Hastings College	276	177	64.1%
Little Priest Tribal College	6	0	0.0%
Midland Lutheran College	264	144	54.5%
Nebraska Christian College	59	21	35.6%
Nebraska Indian Community College	30	1	3.3%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	32	23	71.9%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	336	221	65.8%
Summit Christian College	11	3	27.3%
Union College	167	90	53.9%
York College	117	54	46.2%
Total Nebraska Public and Independent Colleges and Universities	15,268	7,591	49.7%

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Table A10.4.f Continued (2007–2008)			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2007–2008 Graduation Rate
Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	712	370	52.0%
Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	54	27	50.0%
Kaplan University-Lincoln Campus	197	66	33.5%
Kaplan University-Omaha Campus	132	61	47.0%
Myotherapy Institute	41	41	100.0%
The Creative Center	57	45	78.9%
Universal College of Healing Arts	30	27	90.0%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	0	NA
Vatterott College	0	0	NA
Vatterott College-Spring Valley Campus	201	102	50.7%
Non-Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	797	582	73.0%
Capitol School of Hairstyling	113	88	77.9%
College of Hair Design	79	53	67.1%
Fullen School of Hair Design	28	28	100.0%
Josephs College of Beauty-Lincoln	253	145	57.3%
La'James International College	89	69	77.5%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Omaha School of Massage Therapy	104	94	90.4%
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Xenon International School of Hair Design II Inc	131	105	80.2%
Total For-Profit/Career Schools	1,509	952	63.1%
State Total	16,777	8,543	50.9%
<i>Note.</i> See Technical Note A10.3 for information on institutional name/sector changes and definitions. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2008 IPEDS data collection.			

**Table A10.4.g
Graduation Rates for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
by Sector and Institution: 2008–2009**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2008–2009 Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska	6,233	3,607	57.9%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	117	55	47.0%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,012	599	59.2%
University of Nebraska at Lincoln	3,639	2,298	63.1%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,465	655	44.7%
Nebraska State College System	1,181	523	44.3%
Chadron State College	395	151	38.2%
Peru State College	188	72	38.3%
Wayne State College	598	300	50.2%
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,594	1,290	28.1%
Central Community College	743	218	29.3%
Metropolitan Community College	908	113	12.4%
Mid Plains Community College	243	105	43.2%
Northeast Community College	742	339	45.7%
Southeast Community College	1,596	431	27.0%
Western Nebraska Community College	362	84	23.2%
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	3,488	2,146	61.5%
Bellevue University ¹	223	90	40.4%
BryanLGH College of Health Sciences	56	44	78.6%
Clarkson College	21	13	61.9%
College of Saint Mary	78	35	44.9%
Concordia University	222	135	60.8%
Creighton University	933	697	74.7%
Dana College	164	81	49.4%
Doane College	288	184	63.9%
Doane College-Lincoln	0	0	NA
Grace University	103	56	54.4%
Hastings College	338	209	61.8%
Little Priest Tribal College	16	2	12.5%
Midland Lutheran College	235	113	48.1%
Nebraska Christian College	43	21	48.8%
Nebraska Indian Community College	13	0	0.0%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	42	35	83.3%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	417	276	66.2%
Summit Christian College	22	17	77.3%
Union College	162	88	54.3%
York College	112	50	44.6%
Total Nebraska Public and Independent Colleges and Universities	15,496	7,566	48.8%

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Table A10.4.g Continued (2008–2009)

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2008–2009 Graduation Rate
Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	1,662	735	44.2%
Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	97	39	40.2%
Kaplan University-Lincoln Campus	595	202	33.9%
Kaplan University-Omaha Campus	701	302	43.1%
Myotherapy Institute	32	32	100.0%
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	42	39	92.9%
The Creative Center	56	31	55.4%
Universal College of Healing Arts	48	42	87.5%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	0	NA
Vatterott College	0	0	NA
Vatterott College-Spring Valley Campus	91	48	52.7%
Non-Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	841	560	66.6%
Capitol School of Hairstyling	60	60	100.0%
College of Hair Design	78	66	84.6%
Fullen School of Hair Design	42	35	83.3%
Josephs College of Beauty-Lincoln	464	252	54.3%
La'James International College	73	50	68.5%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Xenon International School of Hair Design II Inc	124	97	78.2%
Total For-Profit/Career Schools	2,503	1,295	51.7%
State Total	17,999	8,861	49.2%
<p><i>Note.</i> See Technical Note A10.3 for information on institutional name/sector changes and definitions. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2009 IPEDS data collection.</p> <p>¹Bellevue University originally reported 252 students and 54 completers and later corrected these figures to 223 students and 90 completers. The resulting graduation rate was 40.4%, rather than 21.4%, which was reported in versions of this report prior to 2014. These changes in Bellevue University's figures also increased the sector and state totals as shown in this version of the table. The effects of this change on the graduation rates for the sector, state, and racial/ethnic groups are recorded in the following EXCEL workbook stored with the records for the 2011 <i>Progress Report</i>: Bellevue Revision_1_Grd_Rt_GrAYrInstAChrtGrdt2011.xlsx.</p>			

**Table A10.4.h
Graduation Rates for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
by Sector and Institution: 2009–2010**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2009–2010 Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska	5,969	3,444	57.7%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	95	48	50.5%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,061	611	57.6%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,236	2,078	64.2%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,577	707	44.8%
Nebraska State College System	1,141	512	44.9%
Chadron State College	372	170	45.7%
Peru State College	217	80	36.9%
Wayne State College	552	262	47.5%
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,018	1,223	30.4%
Central Community College	706	233	33.0%
Metropolitan Community College	976	110	11.3%
Mid-Plains Community College	245	79	32.2%
Northeast Community College	779	383	49.2%
Southeast Community College	931	351	37.7%
Western Nebraska Community College	381	67	17.6%
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	3,193	1,983	62.1%
Bellevue University	121	31	25.6%
BryanLGH College of Health Sciences	0	0	NA
Clarkson College	19	9	47.4%
College of Saint Mary	101	47	46.5%
Concordia University	278	166	59.7%
Creighton University	968	743	76.8%
Dana College	0	0	NA
Doane College	303	168	55.4%
Doane College-Lincoln	0	0	NA
Grace University	57	25	43.9%
Hastings College	289	187	64.7%
Little Priest Tribal College	21	1	4.8%
Midland Lutheran College	252	132	52.4%
Nebraska Christian College	41	29	70.7%
Nebraska Indian Community College	18	4	22.2%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	34	28	82.4%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	428	278	65.0%
Summit Christian College	9	5	55.6%
Union College	148	84	56.8%
York College	106	46	43.4%
Total Nebraska Public and Independent Colleges and Universities	14,321	7,162	50.0%

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Table A10.4.h Continued (2009–2010)

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2009–2010 Graduation Rate
Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	1,681	853	50.7%
Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	97	36	37.1%
Kaplan University-Lincoln Campus	426	123	28.9%
Kaplan University-Omaha Campus	561	252	44.9%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Myotherapy Institute	27	27	100.0%
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	42	32	76.2%
The Creative Center	51	33	64.7%
Universal College of Healing Arts	26	22	84.6%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	0	NA
Vatterott College	0	0	NA
Vatterott College-Spring Valley Campus	451	328	72.7%
Non-Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	332	283	85.2%
Capitol School of Hairstyling	98	85	86.7%
College of Hair Design	77	61	79.2%
Fullen School of Hair Design	12	9	75.0%
Josephs College of Beauty-Lincoln ¹	-	-	-
La'James International College	43	27	62.8%
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Xenon International School of Hair Design II Inc	102	101	99.0%
Total For-Profit/Career Schools	2,013	1,136	56.4%
State Total	16,334	8,298	50.8%
<p><i>Note.</i> See Technical Note A10.3 for information on institutional name/sector changes and definitions. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2010 IPEDS data collection.</p> <p>¹Josephs College of Beauty-Lincoln originally reported 104 students in the cohort, 103 of whom completed degrees (99.0% graduation rate). These numbers were reported in versions of this report prior to 2014 and are incorrect. Due to problems with the college's data system, which has been replaced, the correct rate is not known, but it probably is in the range of 55% to 60%. Since the correct numbers are unknown, Josephs' students are not included in these figures. These changes also affected the sector and state totals as shown in this version of the table.</p>			

**Table A10.4.i
Graduation Rates for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
by Sector and Institution: 2010–2011**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2010–2011 Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska	6,327	3,751	59.3%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	91	57	62.6%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,013	614	60.6%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,533	2,356	66.7%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,690	724	42.8%
Nebraska State College System	1,133	506	44.7%
Chadron State College	333	152	45.6%
Peru State College	213	55	25.8%
Wayne State College	587	299	50.9%
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,269	1,239	29.0%
Central Community College	755	252	33.4%
Metropolitan Community College	876	115	13.1%
Mid-Plains Community College	254	90	35.4%
Northeast Community College	725	331	45.7%
Southeast Community College	1,298	352	27.1%
Western Nebraska Community College	361	99	27.4%
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	3,092	1,884	60.9%
Bellevue University	54	20	37.0%
BryanLGH College of Health Sciences	0	0	NA
Clarkson College	17	10	58.8%
College of Saint Mary	79	32	40.5%
Concordia University-Seward	289	152	52.6%
Creighton University	970	750	77.3%
Dana College	0	0	NA
Doane College-Crete	256	162	63.3%
Doane College-Lincoln	0	0	NA
Grace University	56	18	32.1%
Hastings College	312	175	56.1%
Little Priest Tribal College	21	0	0.0%
Midland University	249	110	44.2%
Nebraska Christian College	41	22	53.7%
Nebraska Indian Community College	17	2	11.8%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	37	29	78.4%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	406	258	63.5%
Summit Christian College	10	7	70.0%
Union College	161	87	54.0%
York College	117	50	42.7%
Total Nebraska Public and Independent Colleges and Universities	14,821	7,380	49.8%

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Table A10.4.i Continued (2010–2011)			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2010–2011 Graduation Rate
Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	1,175	534	45.4%
Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	93	15	16.1%
Kaplan University-Lincoln Campus	246	90	36.6%
Kaplan University-Omaha Campus	309	158	51.1%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Myotherapy Institute	27	22	81.5%
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	38	26	68.4%
The Creative Center	29	26	89.7%
Universal College of Healing Arts	22	19	86.4%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	10	1	10.0%
Vatterott College	0	0	NA
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	401	177	44.1%
Non-Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	610	410	67.2%
Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	59	59	100.0%
College of Hair Design	50	38	76.0%
College of Hair Design-East Campus	0	0	NA
Fullen School of Hair Design	37	29	78.4%
Josephs College of Beauty-Lincoln	273	152	55.7%
La'James International College	41	25	61.0%
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	150	107	71.3%
Total For-Profit/Career Schools	1,785	944	52.9%
State Total	16,606	8,324	50.1%
<i>Note.</i> See Technical Note A10.3 for information on institutional name/sector changes and definitions. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2011 IPEDS data collection.			

Table A10.4.j
Graduation Rates for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
by Sector and Institution: 2011–2012

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2011–2012 Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska	6,518	3,808	58.4%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	116	56	48.3%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	937	524	55.9%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,828	2,474	64.6%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,637	754	46.1%
Nebraska State College System	1,164	542	46.6%
Chadron State College	354	148	41.8%
Peru State College	204	71	34.8%
Wayne State College	606	323	53.3%
Nebraska Community Colleges	5,153	1,450	28.1%
Central Community College	888	330	37.2%
Metropolitan Community College	1,021	124	12.1%
Mid-Plains Community College	356	129	36.2%
Northeast Community College	872	412	47.2%
Southeast Community College	1,640	369	22.5%
Western Nebraska Community College	376	86	22.9%
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities	3,131	1,869	59.7%
Bellevue University	103	32	31.1%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	0	0	NA
Clarkson College	22	11	50.0%
College of Saint Mary	92	33	35.9%
Concordia University-Seward	302	189	62.6%
Creighton University	965	719	74.5%
Dana College	0	0	NA
Doane College-Crete	247	158	64.0%
Doane College-Lincoln	0	0	NA
Grace University	63	27	42.9%
Hastings College	262	145	55.3%
Little Priest Tribal College	15	0	0.0%
Midland University	270	126	46.7%
Nebraska Christian College	51	20	39.2%
Nebraska Indian Community College	28	5	17.9%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	22	14	63.6%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	413	270	65.4%
Summit Christian College	4	1	25.0%
Union College	185	92	49.7%
York College	87	27	31.0%
Total Nebraska Public and Independent Colleges and Universities	15,966	7,669	48.0%

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Table A10.4.j Continued (2011–2012)

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2011–2012 Graduation Rate
Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	1,062	465	43.8%
Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	68	23	33.8%
Kaplan University-Lincoln Campus	220	77	35.0%
Kaplan University-Omaha Campus	245	101	41.2%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Myotherapy Institute	23	20	87.0%
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	37	20	54.1%
The Creative Center	31	24	77.4%
Universal College of Healing Arts	13	13	100.0%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	24	1	4.2%
Vatterott College	0	0	NA
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	401	186	46.4%
Non-Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	600	412	68.7%
Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	88	71	80.7%
College of Hair Design	156	113	72.4%
College of Hair Design-East Campus	0	0	NA
Fullen School of Hair Design	33	26	78.8%
Joseph's College	150	87	58.0%
La'James International College	45	30	66.7%
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	128	85	66.4%
Total For-Profit/Career Schools	1,662	877	52.8%
State Total	17,628	8,546	48.5%
<i>Note.</i> See Technical Note A10.3 for information on institutional name/sector changes and definitions. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2012 IPEDS data collection.			

**Table A10.5.a
Graduation Rates for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
by Race/Ethnicity
2011–2012 Compared to 2002–2003 Baseline**

Race/Ethnicity	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degree Programs	Graduation Rate	
2002–2003				
White (non-Hispanic)	14,369	7,206	50.1%	
Asian/Pacific Islander	290	153	52.8%	
Hispanic	360	120	33.3%	
Native American	135	31	23.0%	
Black (non-Hispanic)	565	163	28.8%	
Total Known Race/Ethnicity	15,719	7,673	48.8%	
2011–2012				Percentage Pt. Change in Grad Rate
White (non-Hispanic)	14,319	7,249	50.6%	0.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	397	199	50.1%	-2.6
Hispanic	875	324	37.0%	3.7
Native American	196	51	26.0%	3.1
Black (non-Hispanic)	869	273	31.4%	2.6
Total Known Race/Ethnicity	16,656	8,096	48.6%	-0.2
<p><i>Note.</i> Institutions include the degree-granting and non-degree-granting for-profit/career schools. Counts do not include foreign students and students of unknown race/ethnicity. As a result, the total graduation rate of 48.8% for 2002–2003 is higher than the statewide rate of 48.4%, which is based on the total number of cohorts and completers, including foreign students and students of unknown race/ethnicity. For 2011–2012, the total graduation rate of 48.6% is higher than the statewide rates of 48.5%, which is based on the total number of cohorts and completers, including foreign students and students of unknown race/ethnicity. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2003 and fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.</p>				

Table A10.5.b
Graduation Rates for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
by Race/Ethnicity
2002–2003 Baseline through 2011–2012

Year	White (non-Hispanic)	Asian/Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	Black (non-Hispanic)
2002–2003	50.1%	52.8%	33.3%	23.0%	28.8%
2003–2004	50.6%	49.2%	35.4%	37.3%	25.8%
2004–2005	51.6%	49.3%	32.6%	24.2%	30.3%
2005–2006	51.1%	49.2%	39.6%	21.6%	31.6%
2006–2007	50.8%	51.9%	32.5%	26.2%	32.4%
2007–2008	52.4%	56.4%	37.4%	25.2%	31.9%
2008–2009	51.2%	56.3%	33.5%	18.4%	32.8%
2009–2010	52.9%	53.4%	35.2%	23.5%	32.1%
2010–2011	52.5%	57.1%	36.3%	28.4%	32.8%
2011–2012	50.6%	50.1%	37.0%	26.0%	31.4%

Note. Institutions include the degree-granting and non-degree-granting for-profit/career schools. Counts do not include foreign students and students of unknown race/ethnicity. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2003 through fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.

**Table A10.6
Graduation Rates for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
by Sector and Race/Ethnicity
2011–2012 Compared to 2002–2003 Baseline**

Race/Ethnicity	2002–2003		2011–2012		Percentage Pt. Change in Grad Rate
	No. of Graduates	Grad Rate	No. of Graduates	Grad Rate	
University of Nebraska					
White (non-Hispanic)	2,631	54.6%	3,265	59.6%	5.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	34	38.2%	99	56.3%	18.1
Hispanic	32	30.5%	143	51.3%	20.8
Native American	5	15.6%	16	32.0%	16.4
Black (non-Hispanic)	36	24.5%	86	43.7%	19.2
Total Known Race/Ethnicity	2,738		3,609		
Nebraska State College System					
White (non-Hispanic)	525	44.6%	477	49.4%	4.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	50.0%	4	40.0%	-10.0
Hispanic	4	26.7%	8	25.0%	-1.7
Native American	5	25.0%	6	33.3%	8.3
Black (non-Hispanic)	4	14.3%	11	27.5%	13.2
Total Known Race/Ethnicity	543		506		
Community Colleges					
White (non-Hispanic)	1,625	39.7%	1,255	30.4%	-9.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	11	22.4%	12	14.0%	-8.4
Hispanic	23	18.0%	64	17.9%	-0.1
Native American	7	23.3%	14	23.3%	0.0
Black (non-Hispanic)	21	14.8%	39	13.3%	-1.5
Total Known Race/Ethnicity	1,687		1,384		
Independent Colleges & Universities					
White (non-Hispanic)	1,667	57.7%	1,593	62.0%	4.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	96	75.6%	68	68.0%	-7.6
Hispanic	42	58.3%	60	53.1%	-5.2
Native American	10	24.4%	9	16.4%	-8.0
Black (non-Hispanic)	32	43.2%	42	43.8%	0.6
Total Known Race/Ethnicity	1,847		1,772		
Continued on the next page.					

Table A10.6 Continued					
Race/Ethnicity	2002–2003		2011–2012		Percentage Pt. Change in Grad Rate
	No. of Graduates	Grad Rate	No. of Graduates	Grad Rate	
Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools					
White (non-Hispanic)	419	45.5%	327	45.9%	0.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	45.5%	4	40.0%	-5.5
Hispanic	9	36.0%	13	28.9%	-7.1
Native American	2	33.3%	5	55.6%	22.3
Black (non-Hispanic)	44	32.4%	78	38.0%	5.6
Total Known Race/Ethnicity	479		427		
Non-Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools					
White (non-Hispanic)	339	72.1%	332	70.5%	-1.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	50.0%	12	80.0%	30.0
Hispanic	10	66.7%	36	73.5%	6.8
Native American	2	33.3%	1	25.0%	-8.3
Black (non-Hispanic)	26	68.4%	17	44.7%	-23.7
Total Known Race/Ethnicity	379		398		
Total Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions					
White (non-Hispanic)	7,206	50.1%	7,249	50.6%	0.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	153	52.8%	199	50.1%	-2.7
Hispanic	120	33.3%	324	37.0%	3.7
Native American	31	23.0%	51	26.0%	3.0
Black (non-Hispanic)	163	28.8%	273	31.4%	2.6
Total Known Race/Ethnicity	7,673		8,096		
<p><i>Note.</i> Counts do not include foreign students and students of unknown race/ethnicity. The rates within the for-profit/career school sectors for 2002–2003 and 2011–2012 are calculated based on how the schools were classified as degree granting or non-degree granting as of fall 2012. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2003 and fall 2012 IPEDS surveys.</p>					

Appendix 11

IPEDS College Transfer Rates

Explanatory Note A11.1 Information on Computed College Transfer Rates Based on Data Obtained through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)

Data collected through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) are available from the National Center for Education Statistics to calculate transfer-out rates for reporting institutions. In this report, the terms transfer-out rate and transfer rate are used interchangeably.

A transfer-out student is a student who leaves the reporting institutions and enrolls at another institution. A transfer-out rate is the total number of students who are known to have transferred out of the reporting institution within 150% of the normal time to degree or other award completion divided by the number of students in the adjusted cohort.

The cohort for a transfer rate is the same cohort that is used to calculate the graduation or completion rate, namely the full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates who enrolled at the institution during the fall semester (or quarter) or the preceding summer.¹

This cohort may be adjusted (reduced) only by removing (deleting) students who leave the institution for any of the following reasons: death or total and permanent disability; service in the armed forces; service with a foreign aid service of the federal government, such as the Peace Corps; or service on official church missions. Otherwise, students remain in a cohort group even if they become part-time students, transfer to other institutions, or drop out of the institution permanently or temporarily.

Data are collected on the number of students that transfer to other institutions if the mission of the institution, "...includes providing substantial preparation for students to enroll in another eligible institution..." (IPEDS Graduation Rates Full Instructions, 2013). As a result of the qualification that transfer be part of an institution's mission, some schools are not required to report the number of students in their freshmen cohorts who transfer to other institutions. Therefore, it is permissible for some schools to not report transfers, even though it would be desirable for them to report this information.

¹A full-year cohort, rather than a fall cohort, is used by schools offering primarily occupational or vocational programs and operating on a continuous basis. In Nebraska, several for-profit career schools operate on a continuous basis, qualifying them to use a full-year cohort. For all other institutions in Nebraska, a fall cohort is used in calculating graduation and transfer rates.

**Table A11.1
Transfer Rates for Nebraska Community Colleges
by Sector and Institution**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Transferred to Other Institutions	Transfer Rate
2010–2011			
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,269	905	21.2%
Central Community College	755	134	17.7%
Metropolitan Community College	876	214	24.4%
Mid Plains Community College	254	69	27.2%
Northeast Community College	725	122	16.8%
Southeast Community College	1,298	301	23.2%
Western Nebraska Community College	361	65	18.0%
2011–2012			
Nebraska Community Colleges	5,153	1,016	19.7%
Central Community College	888	179	20.2%
Metropolitan Community College	1,021	227	22.2%
Mid Plains Community College	356	80	22.5%
Northeast Community College	872	130	14.9%
Southeast Community College	1,640	319	19.5%
Western Nebraska Community College	376	81	21.5%
Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2011 and fall 2012 IPEDS data collections.			

**Table A11.2
Graduation and Transfer Rates for Nebraska Community Colleges
by Sector and Institution**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Graduates + Transfers	Graduation + Transfer Rate
2010–2011			
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,269	2,144	50.2%
Central Community College	755	386	51.1%
Metropolitan Community College	876	329	37.6%
Mid Plains Community College	254	159	62.6%
Northeast Community College	725	453	62.5%
Southeast Community College	1,298	653	50.3%
Western Nebraska Community College	361	164	45.4%
2011–2012			
Nebraska Community Colleges	5,153	2,466	47.9%
Central Community College	888	509	57.3%
Metropolitan Community College	1,021	351	34.4%
Mid Plains Community College	356	209	58.7%
Northeast Community College	872	542	62.2%
Southeast Community College	1,640	688	42.0%
Western Nebraska Community College	376	167	44.4%
Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, fall 2011 and fall 2012 IPEDS data collections.			

Appendix 12

National Student Clearinghouse Research Center Study Six-Year Student Success Outcomes and College Completion Rates for Nebraska and the United States

List of Nebraska Institutions Included in the National Student Clearinghouse Research Center Study	
Institution Name	Institution Type
Central Community College (Columbus)	2-year public
Central Community College (Grand Island)	2-year public
Central Community College (Hastings)	2-year public
Metropolitan Community College Area	2-year public
Mid-Plains Community College	2-year public
Southeast Community College–Lincoln	2-year public
University of Nebraska at Kearney	
University of Nebraska–Lincoln	4-year public
University of Nebraska Medical Center	4-year public
University of Nebraska at Omaha	4-year public
Chadron State College	4-year public
Peru State College	4-year public
Wayne State College	4-year public
Bellevue University	4-year private nonprofit
Clarkson College	4-year private nonprofit
College of Saint Mary	4-year private nonprofit
Concordia University–Seward	4-year private nonprofit
Creighton University	4-year private nonprofit
Doane College–Crete	4-year private nonprofit
Grace University	4-year private nonprofit
Hastings College	4-year private nonprofit
Midland University	4-year private nonprofit
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	4-year private nonprofit
Nebraska Wesleyan University	4-year private nonprofit
Union College	4-year private nonprofit
<p><i>Note.</i> The three two-year public institutions listed at the Clearinghouse but not included in the study were Nebraska Indian Community College, Northeast Community College, and Western Nebraska Community College. Private nonprofit institutions not included in the study were Nebraska Christian College and York College. Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center staff, February 28, 2013.</p>	

Table A12.1
Six-Year Outcomes for Fall 2006 Degree-Seeking, First-Time Freshmen
by Type of Institution: Nebraska Compared to U.S. Overall

Comparison (# of Students)	Total Completion Rate	First Completion at Starting Institution	First Completion at a Different Institution (Anywhere in U.S.)		Subsequent Completion at Four-Year Institution	Total Four-Year Completion Rate	Still Enrolled at any Institution	Not Enrolled
			Two-Year	Four-Year				
Two-Year Public Institutions								
U.S. Overall	36.3%	23.9%	3.0%	9.4%	5.6%	15.0%	20.1%	43.6%
NE Overall (4,785)	38.3%	24.0%	5.5%	8.8%	4.0%	12.9%	16.9%	44.8%
Enrollment Status:								
<i>Exclusively Full-Time:</i>								
U.S. Overall	52.6%	38.2%	2.7%	11.7%	13.5%	25.2%	4.1%	43.3%
NE (1,289)	55.3%	38.6%	10.2%	6.6%	7.7%	14.3%	3.5%	41.2%
<i>Exclusively Part-Time:</i>								
U.S. Overall	18.4%	16.2%	1.5%	0.7%	1.3%	2.0%	12.2%	69.4%
NE (468)	15.5%	12.2%	2.6%	0.7%	1.5%	2.2%	8.2%	76.4%
<i>Mixed Enrollment Status:</i>								
U.S. Overall	33.2%	20.0%	3.4%	9.9%	3.5%	13.3%	26.8%	39.9%
NE (3,028)	34.6%	19.6%	4.0%	11.0%	2.9%	13.9%	24.0%	41.4%
Age Group:								
<i>Students Age 24 or Younger:</i>								
U.S. Overall	36.5%	22.4%	3.2%	10.9%	6.2%	17.1%	21.9%	41.7%
NE (3,577)	39.6%	23.2%	5.9%	10.4%	4.2%	14.7%	19.0%	41.5%
<i>Students Over Age 24:</i>								
U.S. Overall	35.8%	28.8%	2.5%	4.5%	3.4%	7.9%	14.6%	49.6%
NE (1,197)	34.5%	26.3%	4.2%	4.0%	3.5%	7.5%	10.9%	54.6%
Four-Year Public Institutions								
U.S. Overall	60.6%	48.7%	3.2%	8.7%			16.0%	23.4%
NE Overall (6,275)	60.5%	43.8%	3.7%	13.1%			18.5%	21.0%
Enrollment Status:								
<i>Exclusively Full-Time:</i>								
U.S. Overall	81.0%	71.0%	2.0%	8.0%			4.2%	14.9%
NE (2,707)	81.0%	66.7%	2.6%	11.7%			4.9%	14.1%
<i>Exclusively Part-Time:</i>								
U.S. Overall	19.0%	15.5%	2.0%	1.5%			11.2%	69.8%
NE (271)	31.8%	28.5%	2.2%	1.1%			11.9%	56.4%
<i>Mixed Enrollment Status:</i>								
U.S. Overall	46.8%	32.1%	4.5%	10.3%			27.6%	25.6%
NE (3,297)	46.1%	26.2%	4.8%	15.1%			30.2%	23.7%
Age Group:								
<i>Students Age 24 or Younger:</i>								
U.S. Overall	63.0%	50.2%	3.4%	9.4%			16.5%	20.5%
NE (5,701)	61.5%	43.7%	4.0%	13.8%			19.0%	19.6%
<i>Students Over Age 24:</i>								
U.S. Overall	44.5%	38.7%	1.7%	4.1%			13.8%	41.7%
NE (573)	51.6%	44.3%	1.4%	6.0%			13.5%	34.8%

Continued on the next page.

Table A12.1 Continued

Comparison (# of Students)	Total Completion Rate	First Completion at Starting Institution	First Completion at a Different Institution (Anywhere in U.S.)		Subsequent Completion at Four-Year Institution	Total Four-Year Completion Rate	Still Enrolled at any Institution	Not Enrolled
			Two-Year	Four-Year				
Four-Year Private Nonprofit Institutions								
U.S. Overall	71.5%	58.6%	2.4%	10.5%			10.0%	18.5%
NE Overall (2,764)	64.5%	50.1%	3.4%	10.9%			11.1%	24.4%
Enrollment Status:								
<i>Exclusively Full-Time:</i>								
U.S. Overall	85.2%	75.3%	1.3%	8.7%			2.8%	12.0%
NE (1,750)	78.0%	66.8%	2.3%	8.9%			3.8%	18.2%
<i>Exclusively Part-Time:</i>								
U.S. Overall	32.0%	26.5%	3.7%	1.9%			9.2%	58.8%
NE (132)	29.6%	20.5%	7.6%	1.5%			7.7%	62.6%
<i>Mixed Enrollment Status:</i>								
U.S. Overall	50.1%	30.0%	4.5%	15.6%			24.3%	25.7%
NE (882)	42.9%	21.5%	5.0%	16.3%			26.1%	31.1%
Age Group:								
<i>Students Age 24 or Younger:</i>								
U.S. Overall	74.6%	60.6%	2.4%	11.6%			9.9%	15.5%
NE (2,107)	69.5%	52.8%	3.3%	13.5%			12.0%	18.5%
<i>Students Over Age 24:</i>								
U.S. Overall	52.8%	46.3%	2.3%	4.2%			10.5%	36.7%
NE (652)	48.5%	41.8%	3.9%	2.9%			8.3%	43.2%

Note. The percentages reported in this table are based on the enrollment and completion records maintained by the National Student Clearinghouse since 2002. Due to rounding, totals may not sum to 100.0%. An analysis of these records resulted in a national cohort of almost 1.9 million college students who could be classified as degree-seeking, first-time freshmen in fall 2006. The enrollment and completion records of these students were then analyzed through the six-year period ending May 31, 2012. Each student was classified by the state of the institution where the student first entered college, not by the student's residential home state. The percentage of Nebraska institutions with Clearinghouse records for 2002 through 2012 varied by type of institution. The historical data coverage rate for Nebraska's four-year public institutions was 100.0%, Nebraska's four-year private nonprofit institutions was 94.1%, and Nebraska's two-year public colleges was 82.1%. First-time enrollment status was established by confirming that a student (1) did not show any postsecondary enrollment record in the four years prior to summer 2006, and (2) did not receive a degree or certificate from any postsecondary institution prior to fall 2006, according to Clearinghouse data. Fall 2006 enrollment was defined as enrollment during any term beginning August 15 through October 31, inclusive. Degree-seeking status was defined as: (1) for students who started at four-year institutions, enrolled at least half time for at least one term; (2) for students who started at two-year institutions, enrolled at least half time for at least two terms during the 18 months following fall 2006. Students were classified as exclusively full-time students, exclusively part-time students, or mixed enrollment students. Mixed enrollment students were enrolled at least one term full-time and at least one term part-time during all terms of enrollment, rather than exclusively full-time or part-time. The study does not identify students whose enrollment patterns may have been largely but not exclusively full-time or part-time. Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, *Completing College: A State-Level View of Student Attainment Rates*, published February 27, 2013 as a supplement to *Completing College: A National View of Student Attainment Rates*, available at <http://nscresearchcenter.org/signaturereport4/>.

Appendix 13

Estimated Nebraska Net Migration of 22- to 64-Year-Olds

Table A13.1			
Estimated Nebraska Net Migration of 22- to 64-Year-Olds			
1995–2000			
Part A: Migration of 22- to 29-Year-Olds			
Education Degree Level	No. Who Moved to Nebraska	No. Who Moved Out of Nebraska	Net Migration
Less than High School	7,337	3,094	4,243
High School	8,438	6,247	2,191
Some College	12,835	12,357	478
Associate Degree	2,767	3,420	- 653
Bachelor's Degree	10,799	13,968	- 3,169
Master's Degree	1,490	1,845	- 355
Professional Degree	463	1,248	- 785
Doctorate	163	301	- 138
Total Number of Adults	44,292	42,480	1,812
Part B: Migration of 30- to 64-Year-Olds			
Education Degree Level	No. Who Moved to Nebraska	No. Who Moved Out of Nebraska	Net Migration
Less than High School	11,453	6,708	4,745
High School	15,195	15,010	185
Some College	15,754	16,739	- 985
Associate Degree	6,438	6,254	184
Bachelor's Degree	15,973	16,321	- 348
Master's Degree	6,112	8,062	- 1,950
Professional Degree	2,284	2,872	- 588
Doctorate	1,735	1,913	- 178
Total Number of Adults	74,944	73,879	1,065
Data source: U.S. Census Bureau. Statistics available on www.higheredinfo.org .			

Table A13.2
Estimated Nebraska In-Migration and Out-Migration of 22- to 64-Year-Olds
One-Year Estimates
Based on the 2005–2012 American Community Survey

Level of Education	Estimated In-Migration	Estimated Out-Migration	Estimated Net-Migration	90% Margin of Error (+/-)	No. of Cases
2005					
Less than HS Diploma	4,140	949	3,191	1,289	43
High School Graduate	6,092	6,247	-155	2,747	99
Some College but No Degree	6,644	5,305	1,339	2,443	107
Associate's Degree	2,605	3,528	-923	1,676	55
Bachelor's Degree	8,623	7,953	670	3,004	138
Graduate or Professional Degree	1,828	3,624	-1,796	1,411	61
Total	29,932	27,606	2,326	5,386	503
2006					
Less than HS Diploma	6,479	4,245	2,234	2,736	67
High School Graduate	8,700	6,405	2,295	2,676	123
Some College but No Degree	9,502	8,559	943	3,010	139
Associate's Degree	2,163	3,306	-1,143	1,756	49
Bachelor's Degree	8,962	9,990	-1,028	3,976	147
Graduate or Professional Degree	4,326	3,496	830	1,842	69
Total	40,132	36,001	4,131	7,598	594
2007					
Less than HS Diploma	5,239	3,715	1,524	2,669	54
High School Graduate	6,060	10,050	-3,990	4,003	119
Some College but No Degree	9,586	5,689	3,897	3,182	127
Associate's Degree	4,169	1,752	2,417	2,343	38
Bachelor's Degree	9,576	6,912	2,664	3,174	144
Graduate or Professional Degree	2,547	3,876	-1,329	2,195	57
Total	37,177	31,994	5,183	7,045	539

Continued on next page.

Table A13.2 Continued

Level of Education	Estimated In-Migration	Estimated Out-Migration	Estimated Net-Migration	90% Margin of Error (+/-)	No. of Cases
2008					
Less than HS Diploma	4,731	1,934	2,797	2,576	35
High School Graduate	7,534	6,158	1,376	2,878	119
Some College but No Degree	8,167	6,630	1,537	3,116	114
Associate's Degree	1,983	2,329	-346	1,430	38
Bachelor's Degree	9,508	7,242	2,266	3,514	129
Graduate or Professional Degree	3,782	2,906	876	2,257	57
Total	35,705	27,199	8,506	6,429	492
2009					
Less than HS Diploma	7,426	1,216	6,210	2,761	47
High School Graduate	8,314	4,841	3,473	2,838	109
Some College but No Degree	9,636	6,907	2,729	3,089	127
Associate's Degree	2,185	2,252	-67	1,386	42
Bachelor's Degree	6,452	6,710	-258	2,505	126
Graduate or Professional Degree	3,798	4,580	-782	1,949	79
Total	37,811	26,506	11,305	6,586	530
2010					
Less than HS Diploma	4,360	1,918	2,442	1,928	51
High School Graduate	8,235	6,680	1,555	3,506	120
Some College but No Degree	6,834	6,454	380	2,883	96
Associate's Degree	4,843	3,281	1,562	1,947	61
Bachelor's Degree	9,222	5,571	3,651	2,609	120
Graduate or Professional Degree	3,441	3,906	-465	1,908	60
Total	36,935	27,810	9,125	7,107	508

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Table A13.2 Continued					
Level of Education	Estimated In-Migration	Estimated Out-Migration	Estimated Net-Migration	90% Margin of Error (+/-)	No. of Cases
2011					
Less than HS Diploma	3,659	1,830	1,829	1,698	49
High School Graduate	6,671	5,682	989	2,531	116
Some College but No Degree	8,295	6,953	1,342	3,005	128
Associate's Degree	1,643	3,072	-1,429	1,757	43
Bachelor's Degree	7,653	8,639	-986	3,028	133
Graduate or Professional Degree	3,982	5,691	-1,709	2,524	69
Total	31,903	31,867	36	6,685	538
2012					
Less than HS Diploma	1,046	4,874	-3,828	1,919	49
High School Graduate	5,046	3,710	1,336	1,760	104
Some College but No Degree	6,623	5,894	729	2,826	110
Associate's Degree	3,549	2,604	945	1,995	51
Bachelor's Degree	10,490	7,453	3,037	3,106	153
Graduate or Professional Degree	3,966	5,264	-1,298	2,156	73
Total	30,720	29,799	921	6,400	540
<p><i>Note.</i> No conclusion can be drawn about a given estimate when the margin of error exceeds the estimate itself at the stated confidence level. Data users should exercise caution when the margin of error is large relative to the estimate itself. Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey one-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files (2005–2012), obtained from the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS).</p>					

**Table A13.3
Estimated Nebraska In-Migration and Out-Migration of 22- to 64-Year-Olds
Three-Year Estimates
Based on the 2009–2012 American Community Survey**

Level of Education	Estimated In-Migration	Estimated Out-Migration	Estimated Net-Migration	90% Margin of Error (+/-)	No. of Cases
2009–2011					
Less than HS Diploma	3,659	1,830	1,829	1,262	147
High School Graduate	6,671	5,682	989	1,686	345
Some College but No Degree	8,295	6,953	1,342	1,837	351
Associate's Degree	1,643	3,072	-1,429	1,041	146
Bachelor's Degree	7,653	8,639	-986	1,702	379
Graduate or Professional Degree	3,982	5,691	-1,709	1,266	208
Total	31,903	31,867	36	4,180	1576
2010–2012					
Less than HS Diploma	3,130	2,699	431	1,919	149
High School Graduate	6,741	5,359	1,382	1,760	340
Some College but No Degree	7,246	6,380	866	2,826	334
Associate's Degree	3,380	3,026	354	1,995	155
Bachelor's Degree	9,173	7,216	1,957	3,106	406
Graduate or Professional Degree	3,792	4,945	-1,153	2,156	202
Total	33,462	29,625	3,837	6,400	1586
<p><i>Note.</i> No conclusion can be drawn about a given estimate when the margin of error exceeds the estimate itself at the stated confidence level. Data users should exercise caution when the margin of error is large relative to the estimate itself. Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey three-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files (2009–2012), obtained from the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS).</p>					

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