
2018 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report



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Presented at the March 8, 2018, Commission Meeting

Background

- Coordinating Commission is required by statute to provide an annual report evaluating progress made toward achieving **three key priorities**:
 1. Increase the number of students who enter postsecondary education in Nebraska (Section 1)
 2. Increase the percentage of students who persist and successfully complete a degree (Section 2)
 3. Reduce, eliminate, and then reverse the net out-migration of Nebraskans with high levels of educational attainment (Section 3)
- *Progress Report* is provided to the Governor, Legislature, the state's higher education institutions, the media, and other interested parties

Important Technical Notes

- Adjustments are occasionally made to improve data accuracy
 - e.g., Data sources may revise previous estimates
 - Therefore, it is generally advisable to reference the most current edition of this report
- Due to rounding...
 - Percentages may not sum to 100.0%
 - Totals may not equal the sum of their parts
- Throughout this presentation, you'll see a graphic like this in the lower left side of the screen. For more information about data presented on a particular slide, please refer to the corresponding page number in the *2018 Progress Report*.



What's New for 2018

- No longer reporting:
 - New data for Fullen School of Hair Design and Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology
 - Stopped reporting to IPEDS with fall 2016 data
 - High school graduation rates prior to 2011
 - Methodology changed in 2011 and is not comparable to previous years
 - High school dropout data
 - Data was not available for download from NDE website
 - We already report four, five, and six year graduation rates
 - College continuation rate data based on the Current Population Survey
 - Not comparable to our other two measures of college continuation
 - Some of the ACE Scholarship data
 - Moved to Ritchie's Year-End ACE Report
 - For-profit/career school sector by degree-granting and non-degree-granting
 - Some institutions have changed their degree-granting status over the reporting period

What's New for 2018

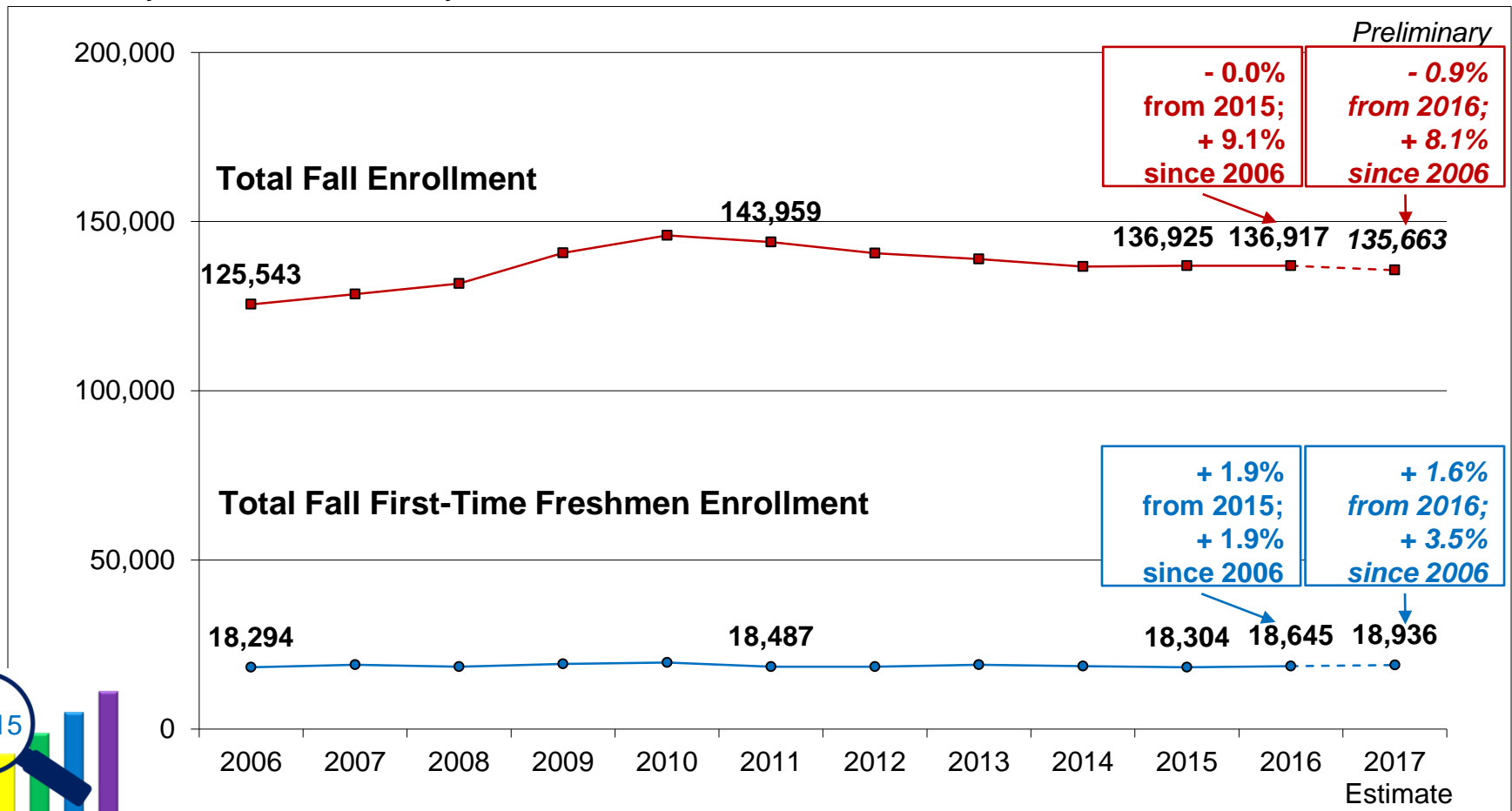
- Additions:
 - Itemized list of changes institutions have made over the years (page 138)
 - Name changes, closings, openings, degree-granting status
 - Replaced overall college graduation rate with the overall graduation rates for public two-year institutions and public four-year institutions
 - Added graduation rate data for Pell Grant recipients and Subsidized Stafford Loan recipients

PRIORITY 1

INCREASE POSTSECONDARY ENROLLMENT

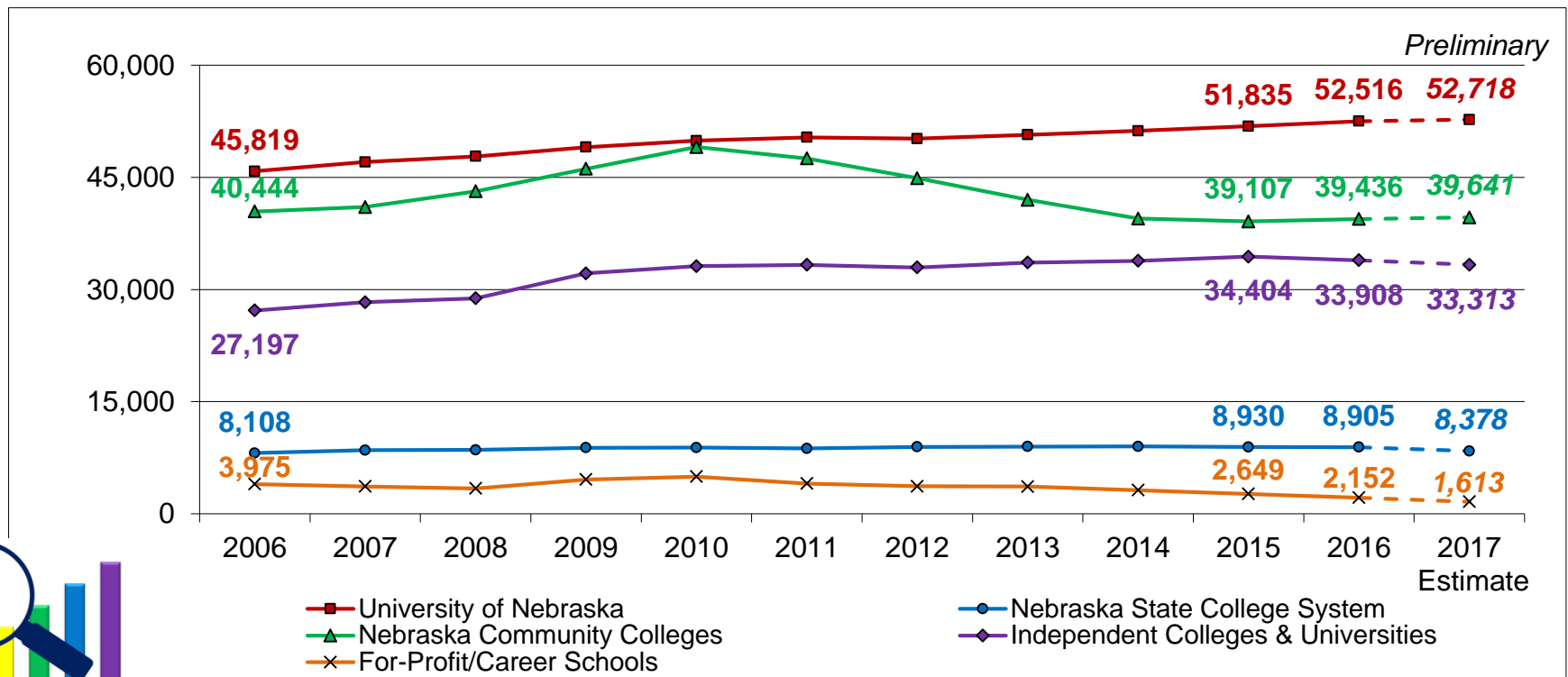
Fall Enrollment at Nebraska's Postsecondary Institutions

- **Total fall enrollment** decreased an estimated **0.9%** over the last year for a total 11-year increase of **8.1%**
- In addition, **fall first-time freshmen enrollment** increased an estimated **1.6%** over the last year for a total 11-year increase of **3.5%**



Total Fall Enrollment by Sector

SECTOR	1-Year Change 2015 to 2016	Est. 1-Year Change 2016 to 2017	10-Year Change 2006 to 2016	Est. 11-Year Change 2006 to 2017
■ University of Nebraska	1.3%	0.4%	14.6%	15.1%
● Neb. State College System	-0.3%	-5.9%	9.8%	3.3%
▲ Neb. Community Colleges	0.8%	0.5%	-2.5%	-2.0%
◆ Independent Institutions	-1.4%	-1.8%	24.7%	22.5%
✕ For-Profit/Career Schools	-18.8%	-25.0%	-45.9%	-59.4%



High School Graduation Rates

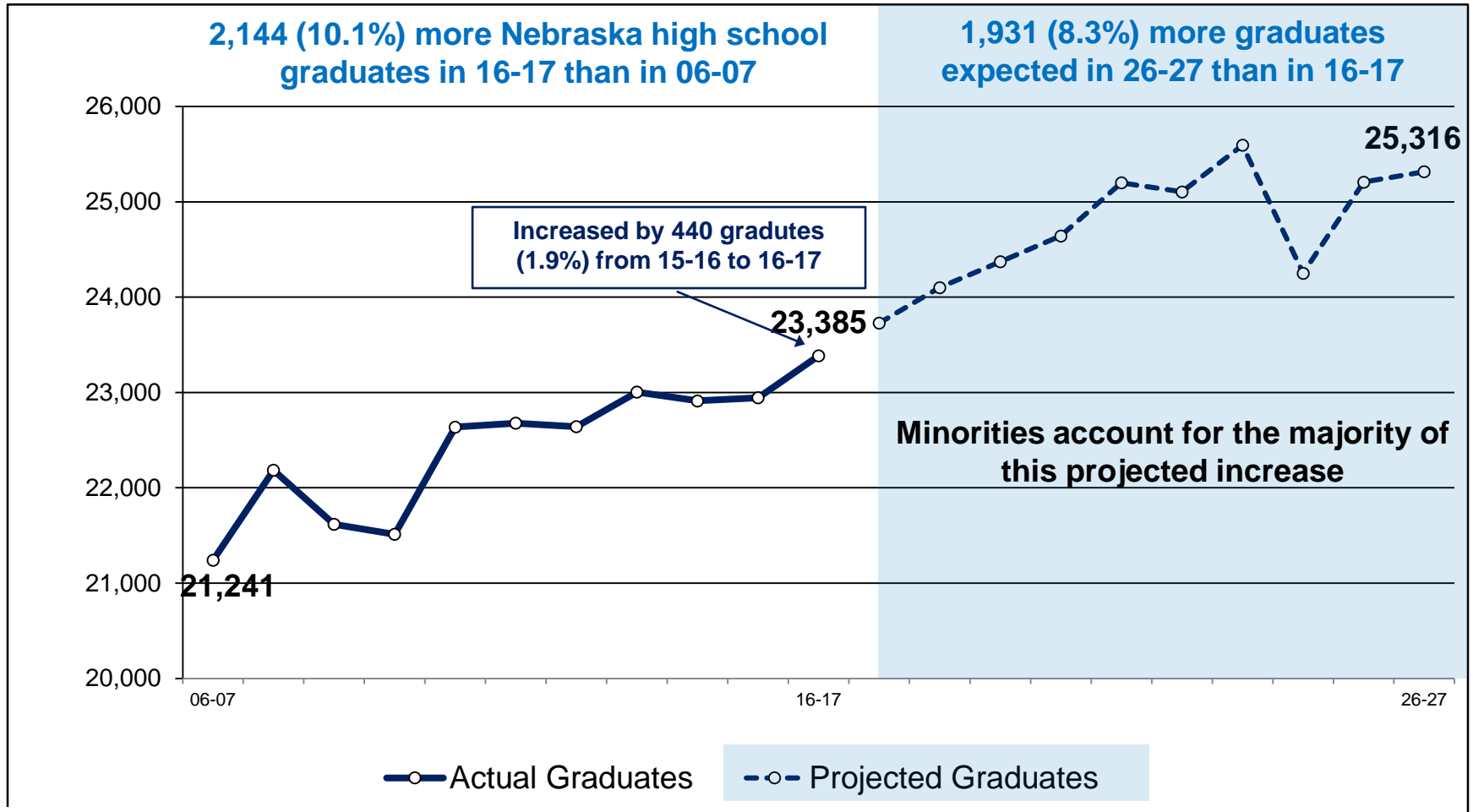
Section 1.1.a

Increase high school graduation rates, and in the process, increase the pool of high school students who could potentially attend college.



Total Number of Nebraska High School Graduates

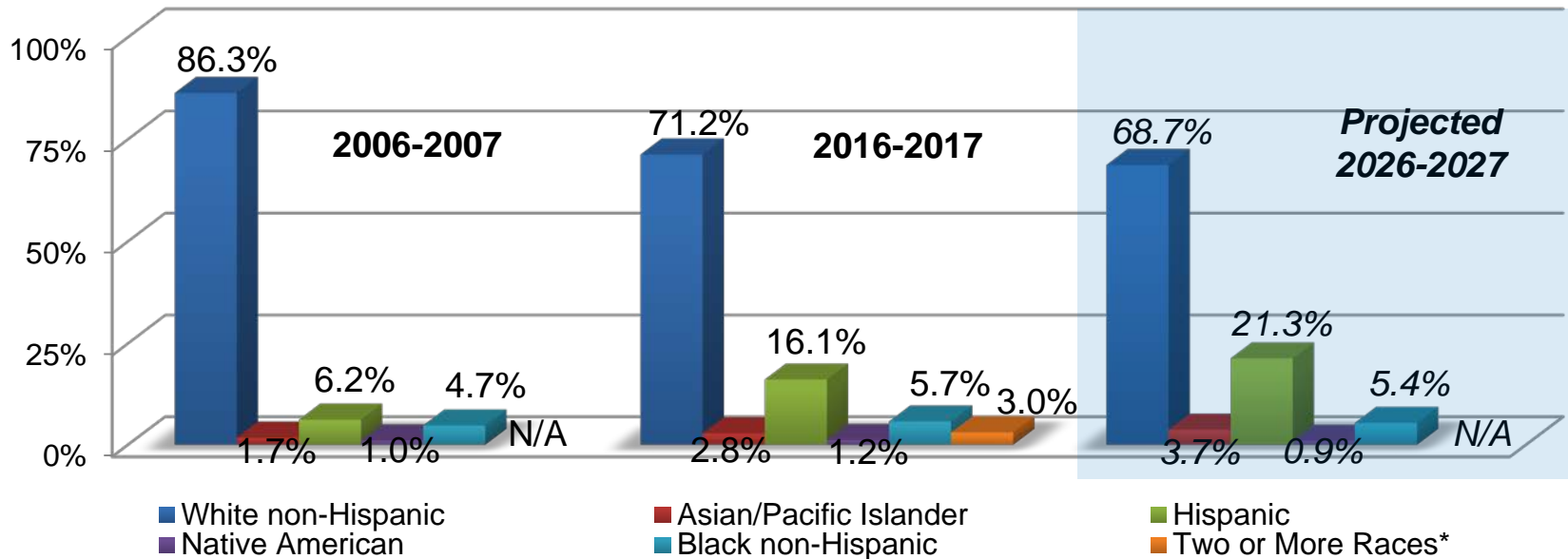
Actual (06-07 through 16-17) and Projected (17-18 through 26-27)



Note. Projections include students from educational service units and state-operated schools (estimated 100 per year). The latest projections released by WICHE are from December 2016.



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



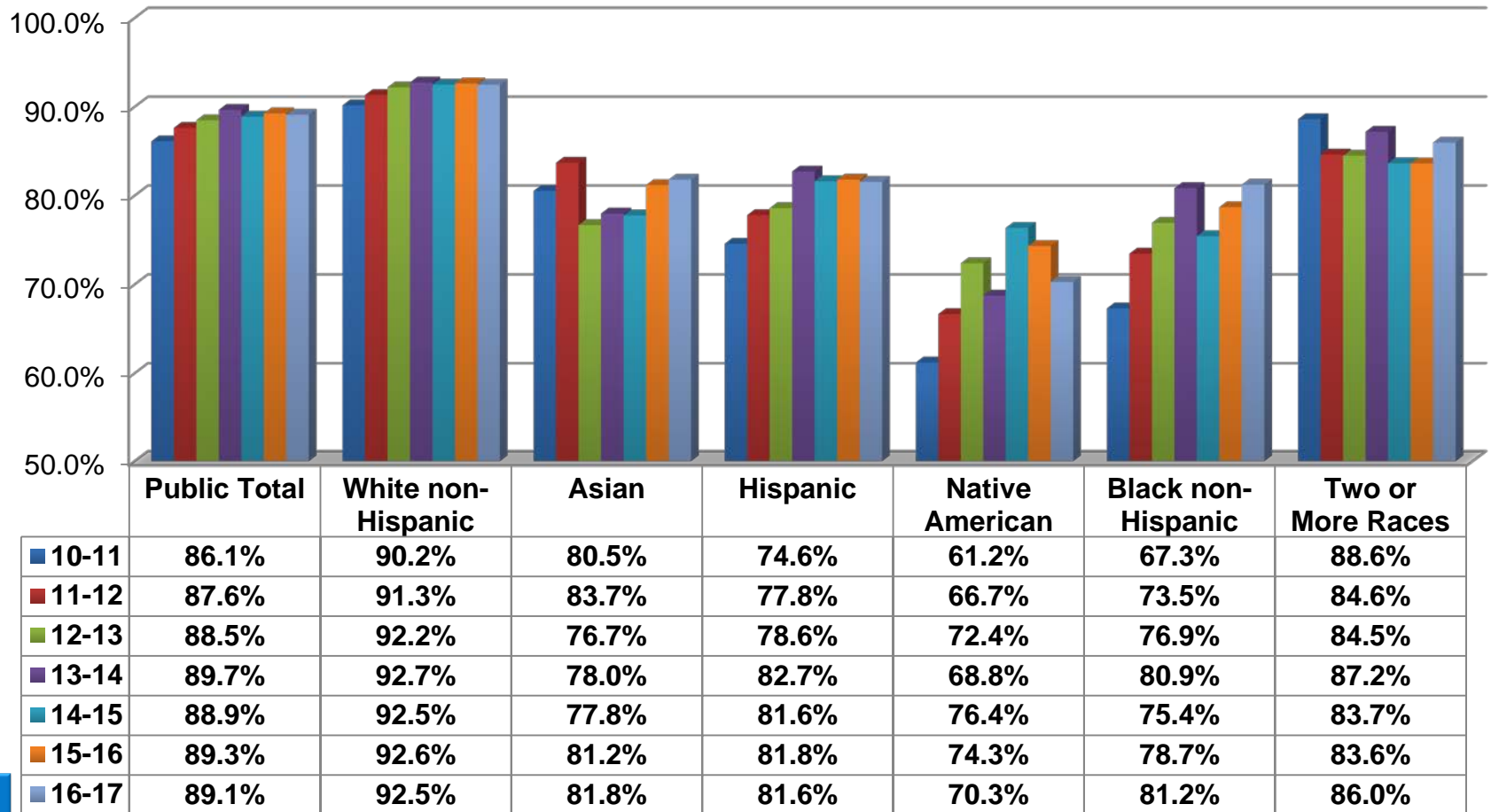
	2006-2007	2016-2017	Projected 2026-2027	10-Year Change 06-07 to 16-17	Projected 10-Year Change 16-17 to 26-27
White (non-Hispanic)	16,354	14,770	15,874	-9.7%	7.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	330	573	858	73.6%	49.7%
Hispanic	1,172	3,334	4,925	184.5%	47.7%
Native American	196	240	216	22.4%	-10.0%
Black (non-Hispanic)	899	1,187	1,245	32.0%	4.9%
Two or More Races*	*	626	*	*	*
Total*	18,951	20,730	23,118	9.4%	11.5%

* "Two or more races" was not a racial/ethnic category in NDE records until 2010-11. For projections, multiracial graduates were proportionally distributed to the four race categories (Asian/Pacific Islander, black non-Hispanic, Native American, and white non-Hispanic).



Nebraska Public High School Cohort 4-Year Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity

- In 2016, Nebraska was ranked **4th highest** in the nation
- *(National data for 2017 is not yet available for state-to-state comparisons)*

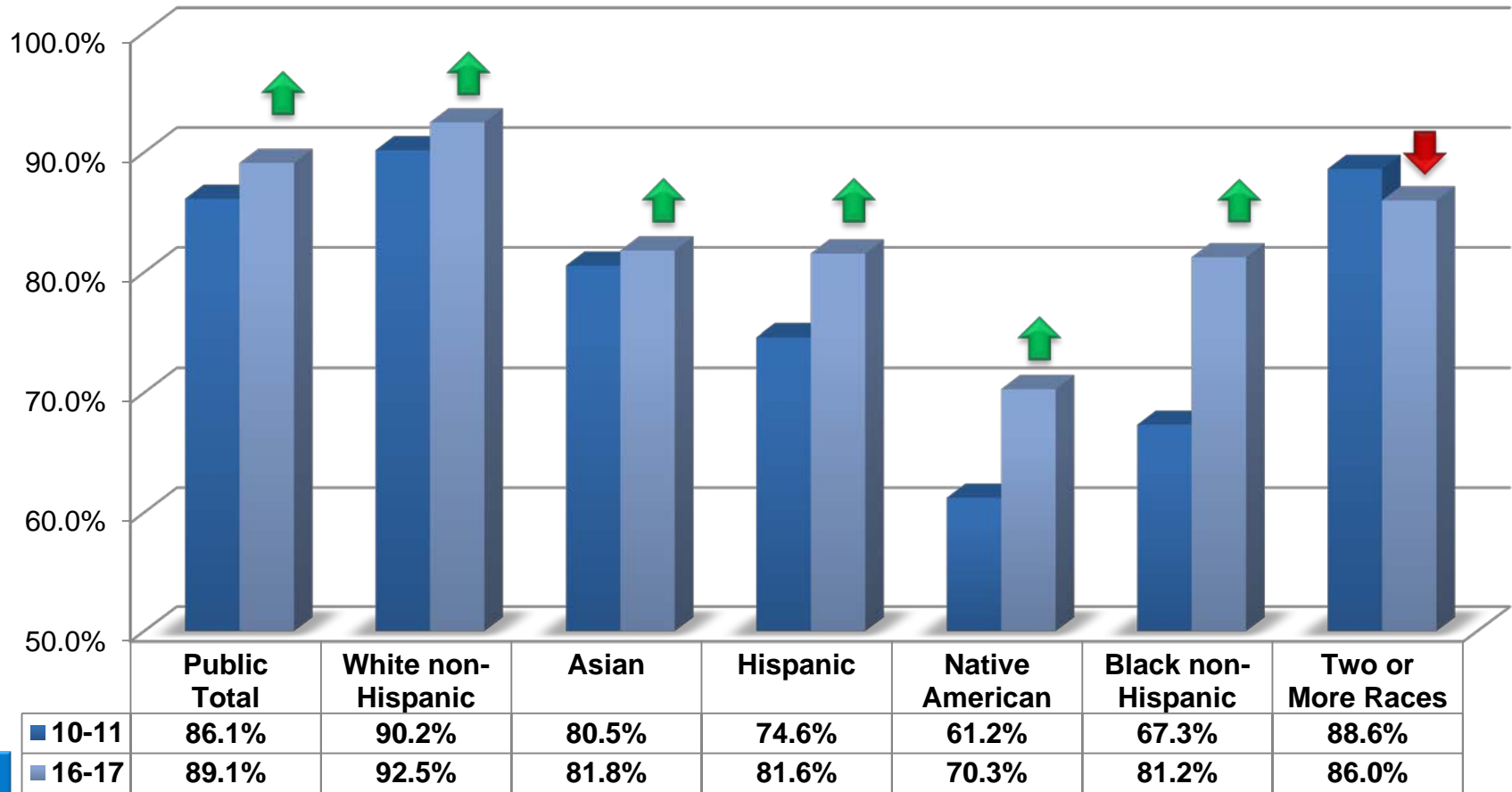


Note. Due to methodological changes by NDE, the 2010-2011 cohort four-year graduation rate established a new baseline for comparisons.



Nebraska Public High School Cohort 4-Year Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity

- In 2016, Nebraska was ranked **4th highest** in the nation
- *(National data for 2017 is not yet available for state-to-state comparisons)*



Note. Due to methodological changes by NDE, the 2010-2011 cohort four-year graduation rate established a new baseline for comparisons.



Preparation for College

Section 1.1.b

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



SAT Reasoning Test and ACT Assessment

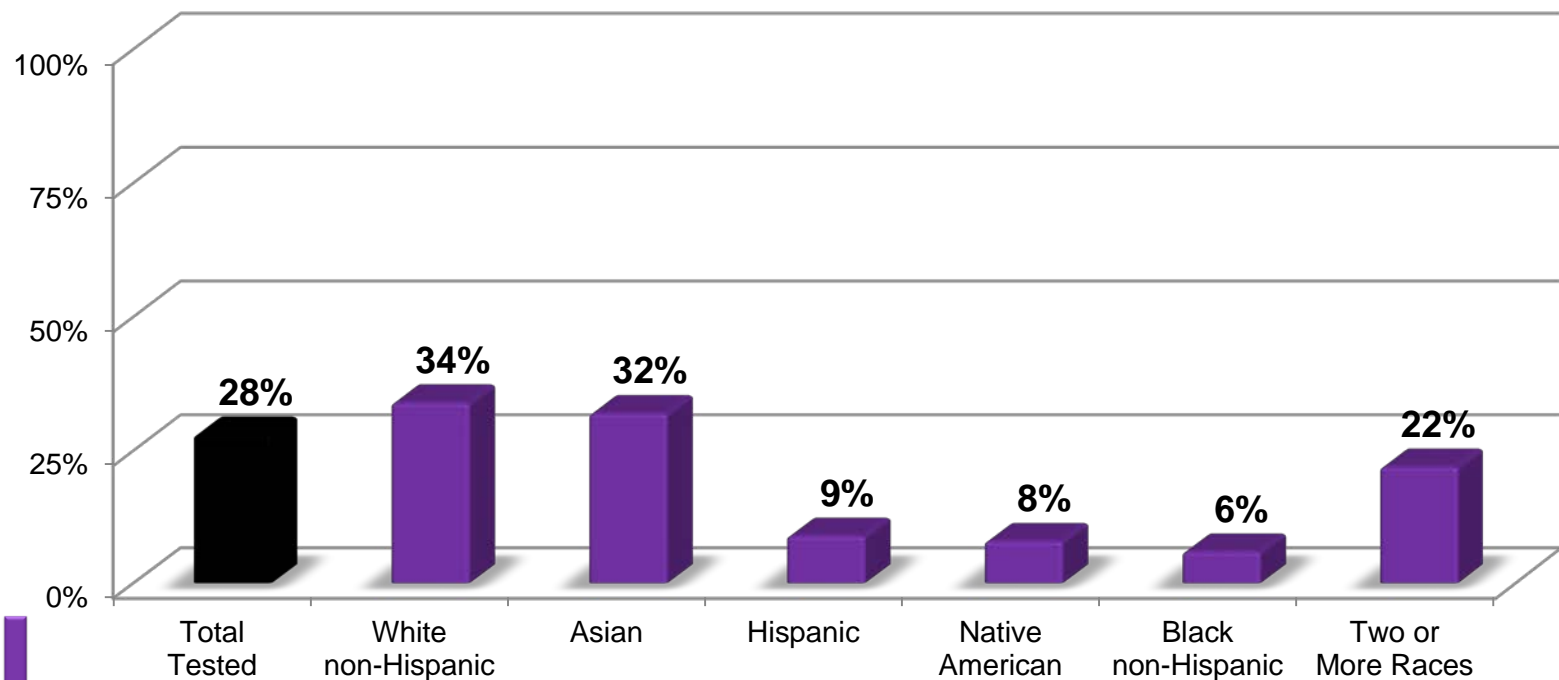
- In Nebraska, ACT is the predominant college entrance exam used to measure the extent to which Nebraska students are prepared for college
 - In 2017, 81.2% of high school graduates took the ACT Assessment (up from 76.0% in 2007)
 - In comparison, only 2.9% of high school graduates took the SAT Reasoning Test (down from 6.2% in 2007)
- Therefore, this section focuses on the ACT Assessment
 - ACT Composite Scores:
 - 2007: Nebraska = 22.1 National = 21.2
 - 2017: Nebraska = 21.4 National = 21.0



Percent of ACT-Tested Students Who Meet or Exceed ACT Benchmark Scores in All Four Areas

Nebraska High School Graduating Class of 2017

- **Only 28% are sufficiently prepared** to earn B's or C's in entry-level college courses in English, algebra, biology, and social science (ranked 6th out of 25 states where at least 70% of graduates were tested)
 - In comparison, 27% were sufficiently prepared in 2007
- Hispanics, Native Americans, and black non-Hispanics are less prepared for these courses than their white non-Hispanic, Asian, or multiracial classmates



Note. Does not show Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islanders because of small cell counts.



College Continuation Rates

Section 1.1.c

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



Two Measures of Nebraska's College Continuation Rates

1. IPEDS

- Collected every two years
- Public and non-public high school graduates
- First-time freshmen (FTF) who go to college in the fall following graduation from high school
 - FTF enrolled in the fall term who attended college for the first time in the prior summer term are also included
- Cannot be calculated for any subgroups (gender, race, etc.)
- Can be used for state-to-state comparisons

2. National Student Clearinghouse

- Since 2007-2008, calculated every year
- Nebraska's public high school graduates
- FTF who continue onto college in the summer, fall, winter, or spring term
- Comparisons by race/ethnicity, gender, and student income status can be calculated



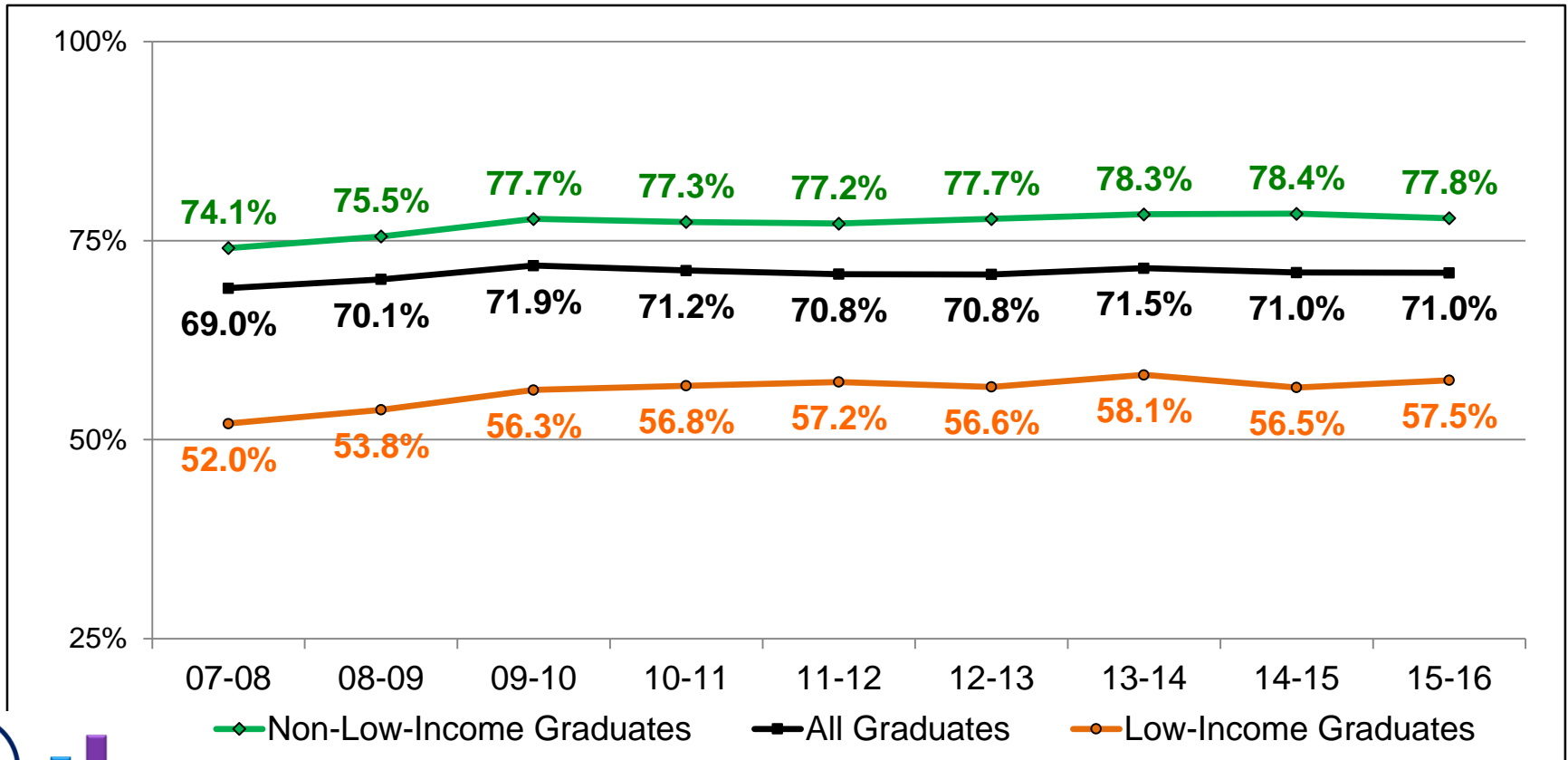
College Continuation Rates

- IPEDS
 - Fall 2006 = 67.7%
 - Fall 2016 = 64.7%
 - Ranked 26th highest nationally in fall 2014 (62.6%, estimated)
 - Latest data for national comparisons
- National Student Clearinghouse
 - Graduating class of 2007-2008 = 69.0%
 - Graduating class of 2015-2016 = 71.0%
 - While Nebraska's overall college-going rate has improved since baseline, rates are not consistent across all groups of students...



College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates by Student Income Status

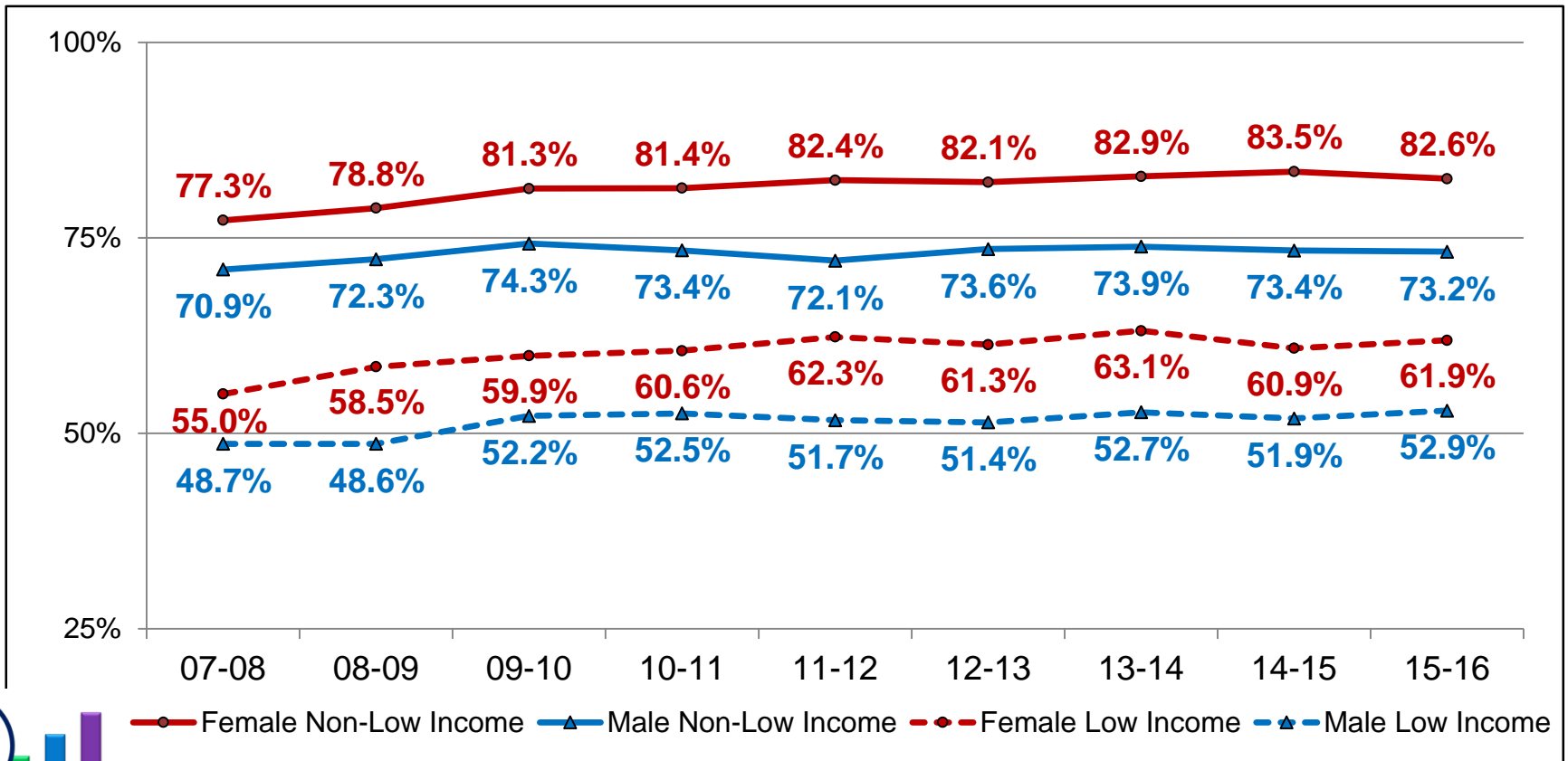
- While college continuation rates have risen for low-income and non-low-income graduates, non-low-income graduates have consistently continued on to college at higher rates than low-income graduates:



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

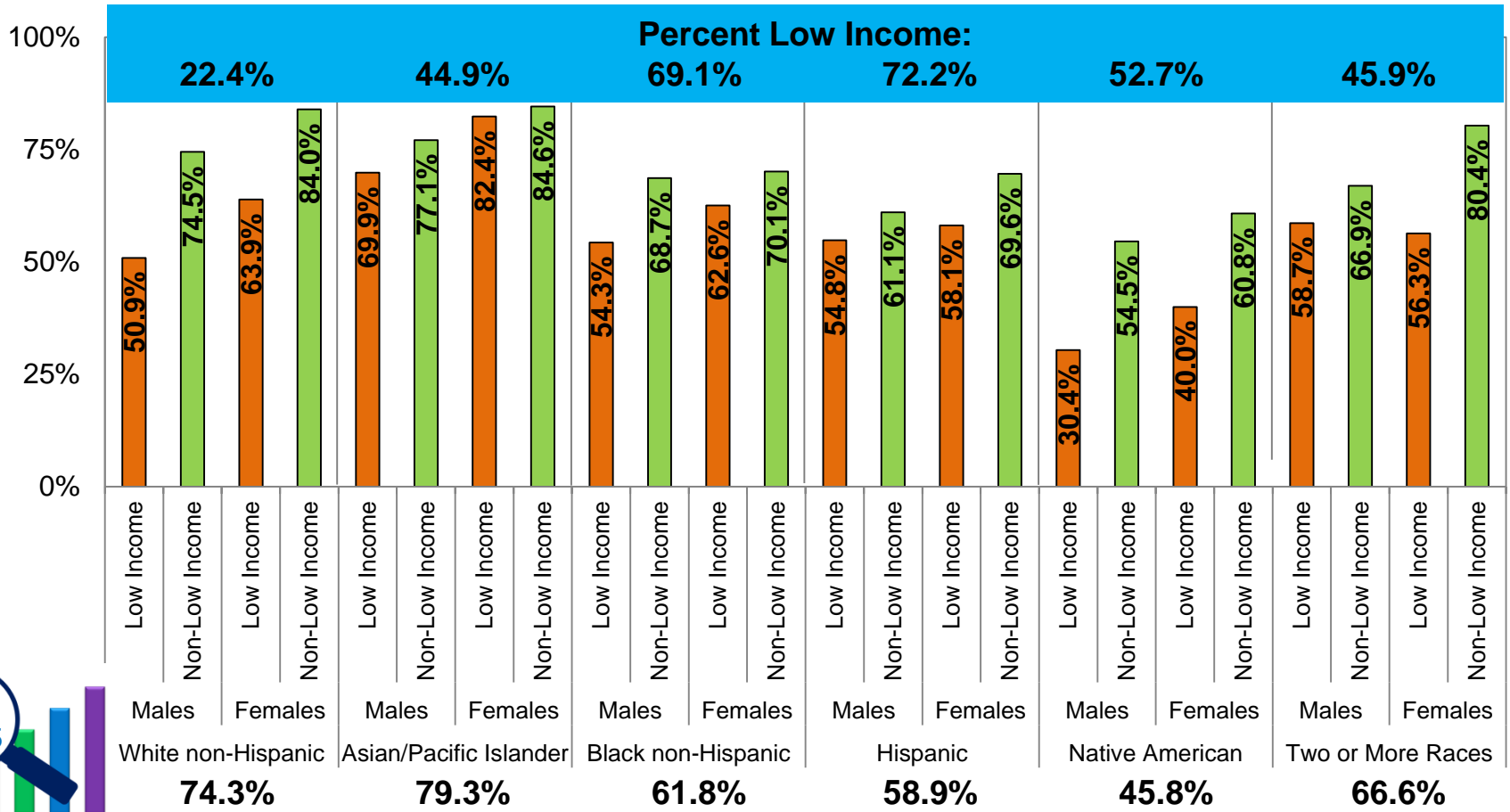
- **Female** college continuation rate:
 - 07-08 = **71.9%**
 - 15-16 = **75.5%**

- **Male** college continuation rate:
 - 07-08 = **66.1%**
 - 15-16 = **66.5%**



College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Student Income Status 2015-16

- By race/ethnicity, rates ranged from 45.8% for Native Americans to 79.3% for Asian/Pacific Islanders
- The lowest college continuation rate among the 24 subgroups was for low-income, Native American, male graduates; the highest was for non-low-income, Asian/Pacific Islander, female graduates



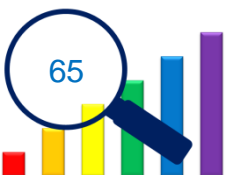
Nebraska High School Graduates Who Go to School in Nebraska

Section 1.2

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



- Of Nebraska's high school graduates who go on to college, over 80% already go to college in Nebraska
 - Fall 2006 = 81.8%
 - Fall 2016 = 81.6%
- Consequently, it is difficult to increase Nebraska college enrollments only by increasing the percentage of Nebraska high school graduates who go to college in the state



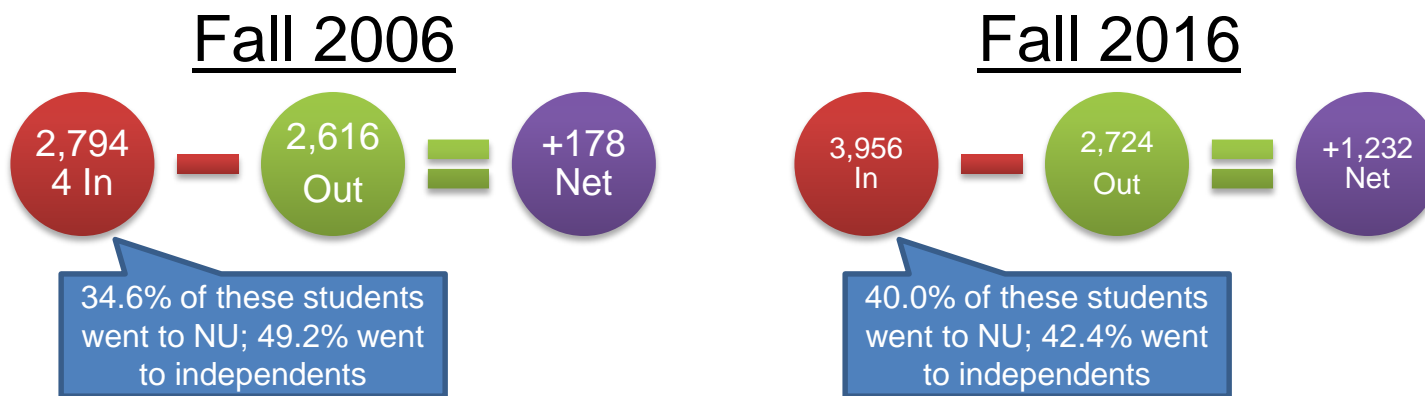
Non-Nebraska FTF Who Enroll at Nebraska Colleges and Net Migration

Section 1.3

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



- Out-of-state and non-resident alien first-time freshmen enrolled at Nebraska's colleges increased by 36.4% between fall 2006 and fall 2016:
 - Fall 2006 = 3,246
 - Fall 2016 = 4,428
 - Notably, this was an increase of 373 students (9.2%) since fall 2014
- Looking at FTF who attended postsecondary institutions *within 12 months of high school graduation*:



Enrollment of First-Time Freshmen by Race/Ethnicity

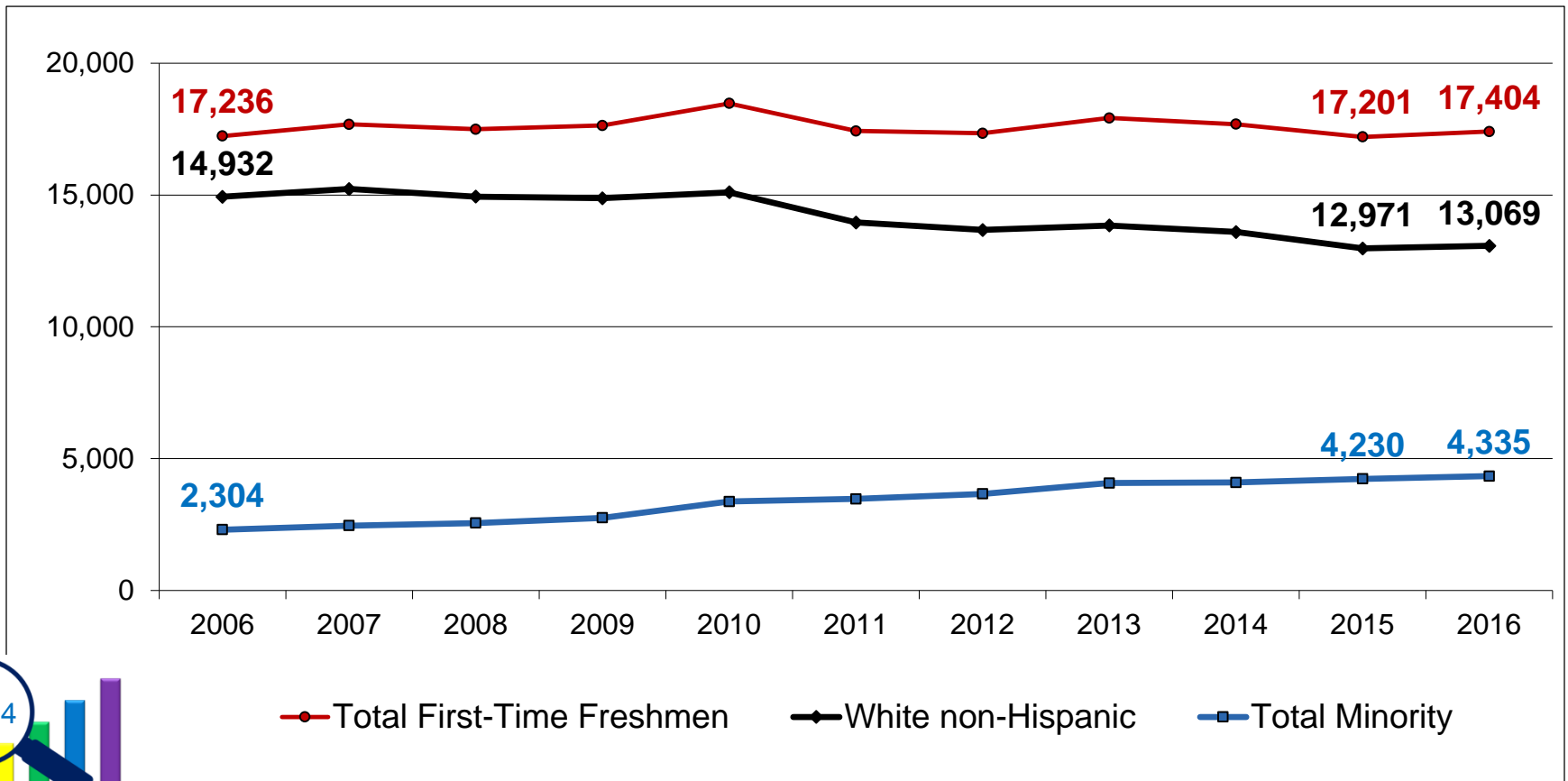
Section 1.4

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



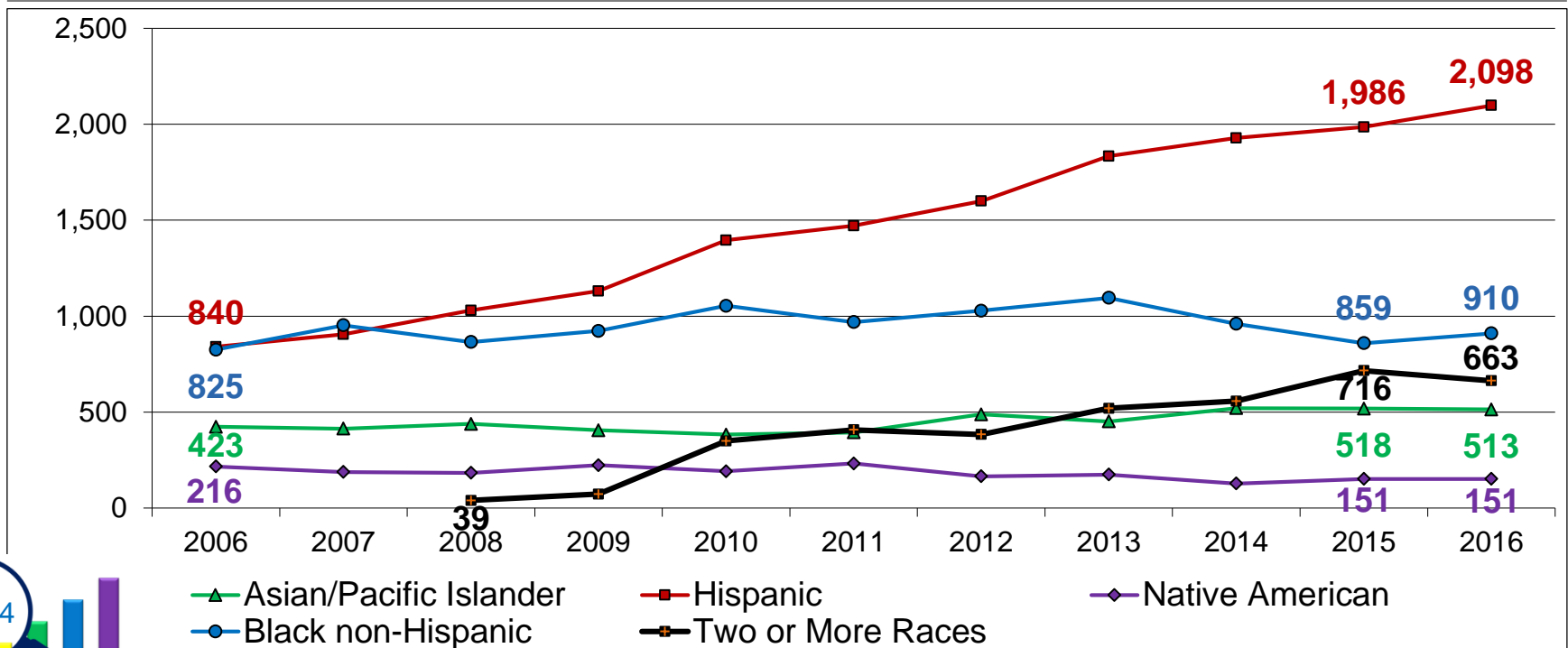
White Non-Hispanic and Minority First-Time Freshmen

	1-YEAR CHANGE	10-YEAR CHANGE
● Nebraska State Total (Known Race)	1.2%	1.0%
◆ White (non-Hispanic)	0.8%	-12.5%
■ Total Minority	2.5%	88.2%



Minority First-Time Freshmen

	1-YEAR CHANGE	10-YEAR CHANGE
▲ Asian/Pacific Islander	-1.0%	21.3%
● Black (non-Hispanic)	5.9%	10.3%
■ Hispanic	5.6%	149.8%
◆ Native American	0.0%	-30.1%
⊕ Two or More Races	-7.4%	N/A



Note. The race/ethnicity category "two or more races" was an optional reporting category for enrollments reported for fall 2008 and fall 2009. Adoption of the category was mandatory beginning with data reported for fall 2010.



Financial Aid

Section 1.5

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



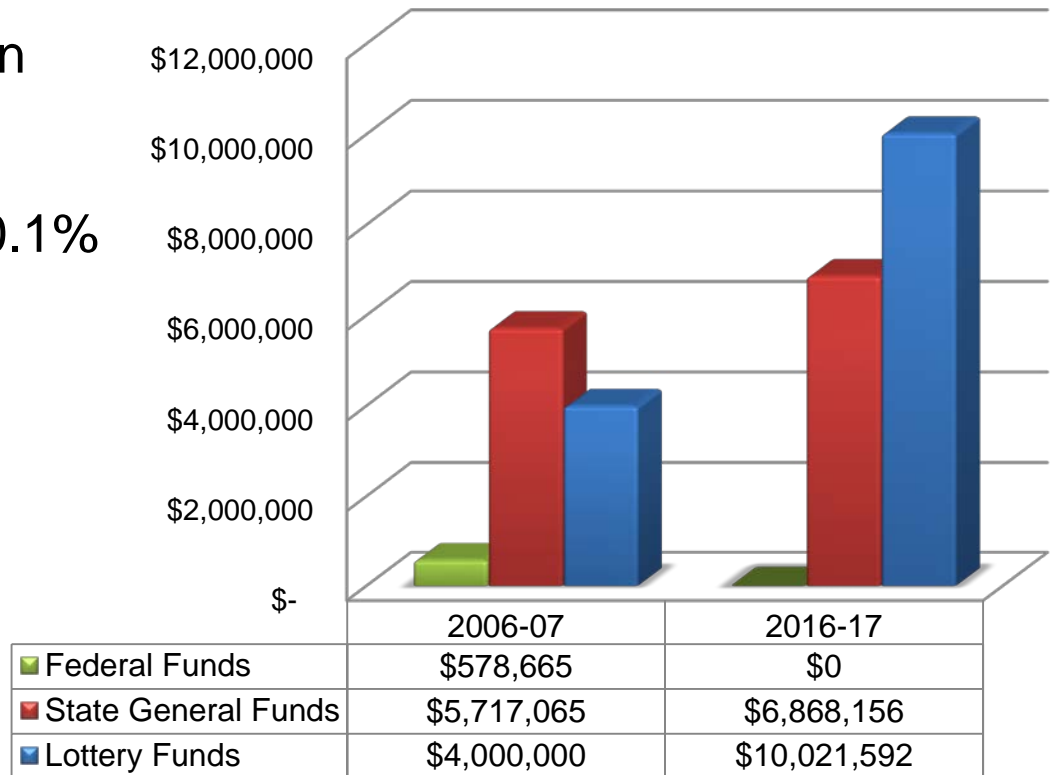
- To improve access to higher education, Nebraska has increased the amount of state funding for:
 - The Nebraska Opportunity Grant (NOG)
 - Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship

NOG Funding

Change in Funding:

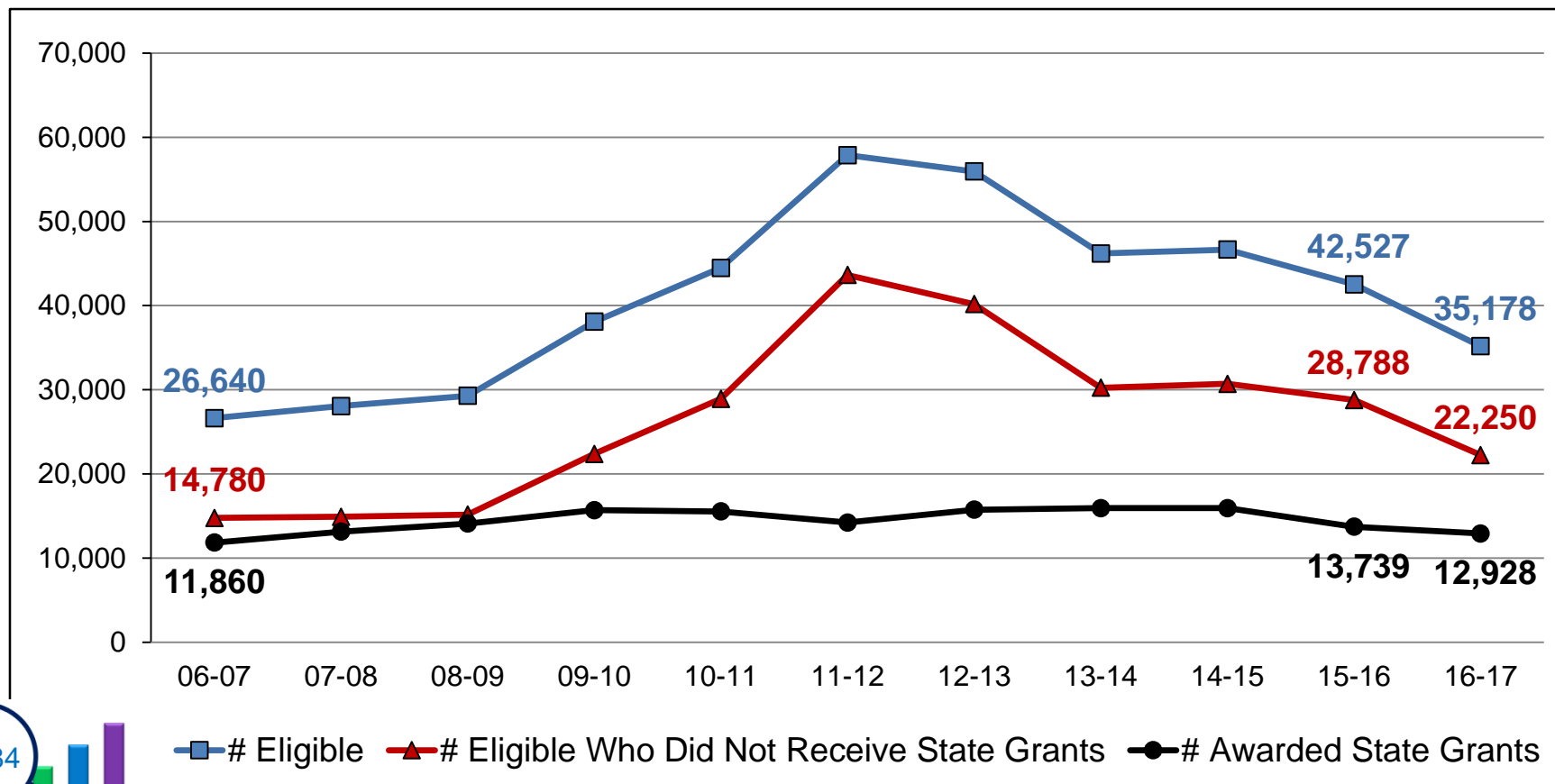
- Federal funding ceased in 2011-12
- State General Funds: 20.1%
- Lottery Funds: 150.5%
- **Total Funds: 64.0%**

Total Funds: \$10.3M Increased to \$16.9M



Number of Students Eligible to Receive NOGs Compared to the Number of Students Awarded NOGs

- In 2006-07 , **44.5%** of eligible students received a state grant
- By 2016-17, only **36.8%** of eligible students received a state grant



Note. Part of the increase beginning in 2010-11 in the number of students eligible to receive Nebraska Opportunity Grants is likely due to the expansion of Pell Grant eligibility.



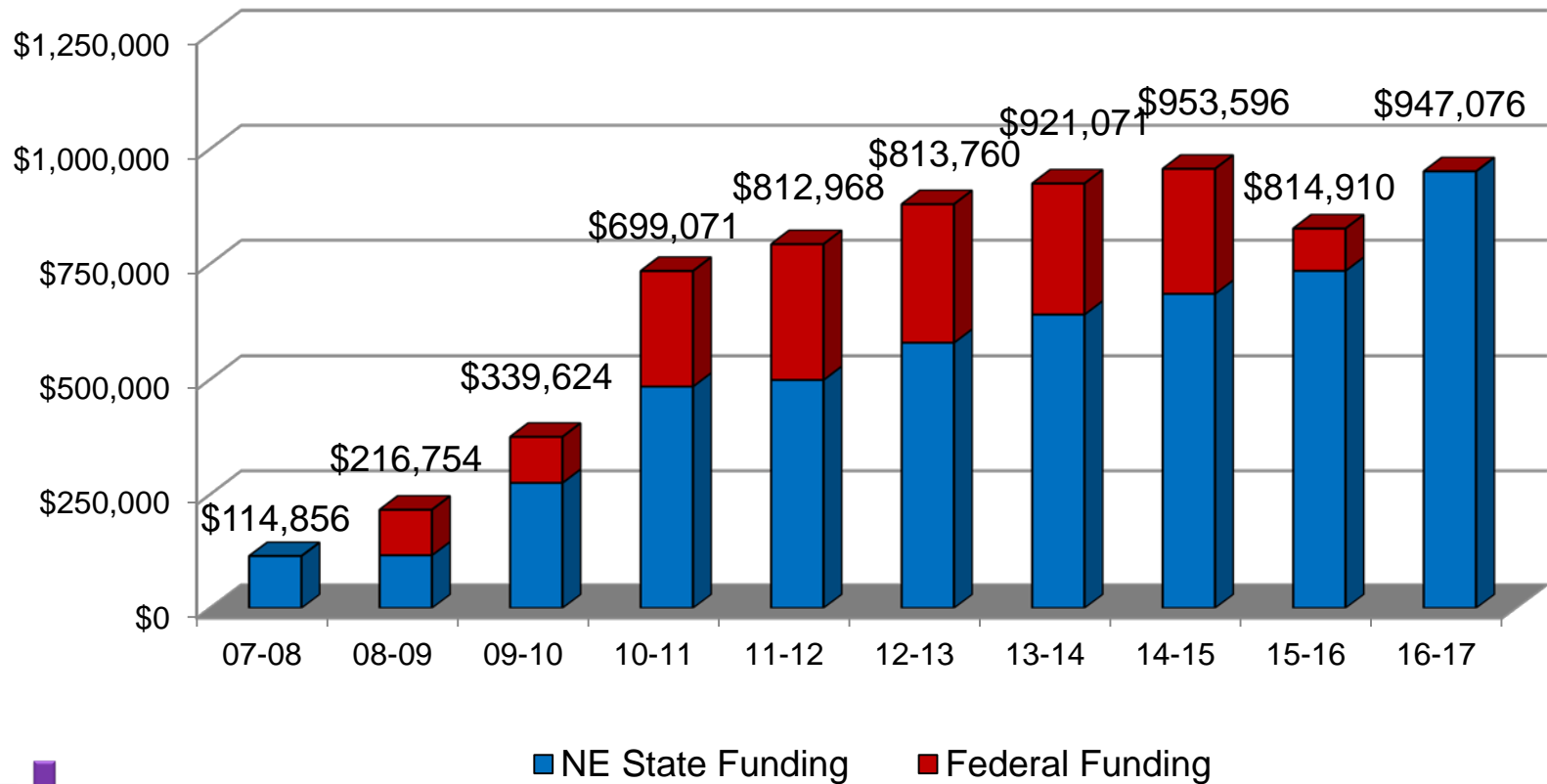
ACE Scholarships

- Another approach to expanding access to higher education is through the Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Program, initiated in 2007-2008
 - ACE Scholarships are awarded to eligible low-income Nebraska high school students who take college courses for credit while the students are in high school



Growth of ACE Scholarship Program in Dollars Awarded

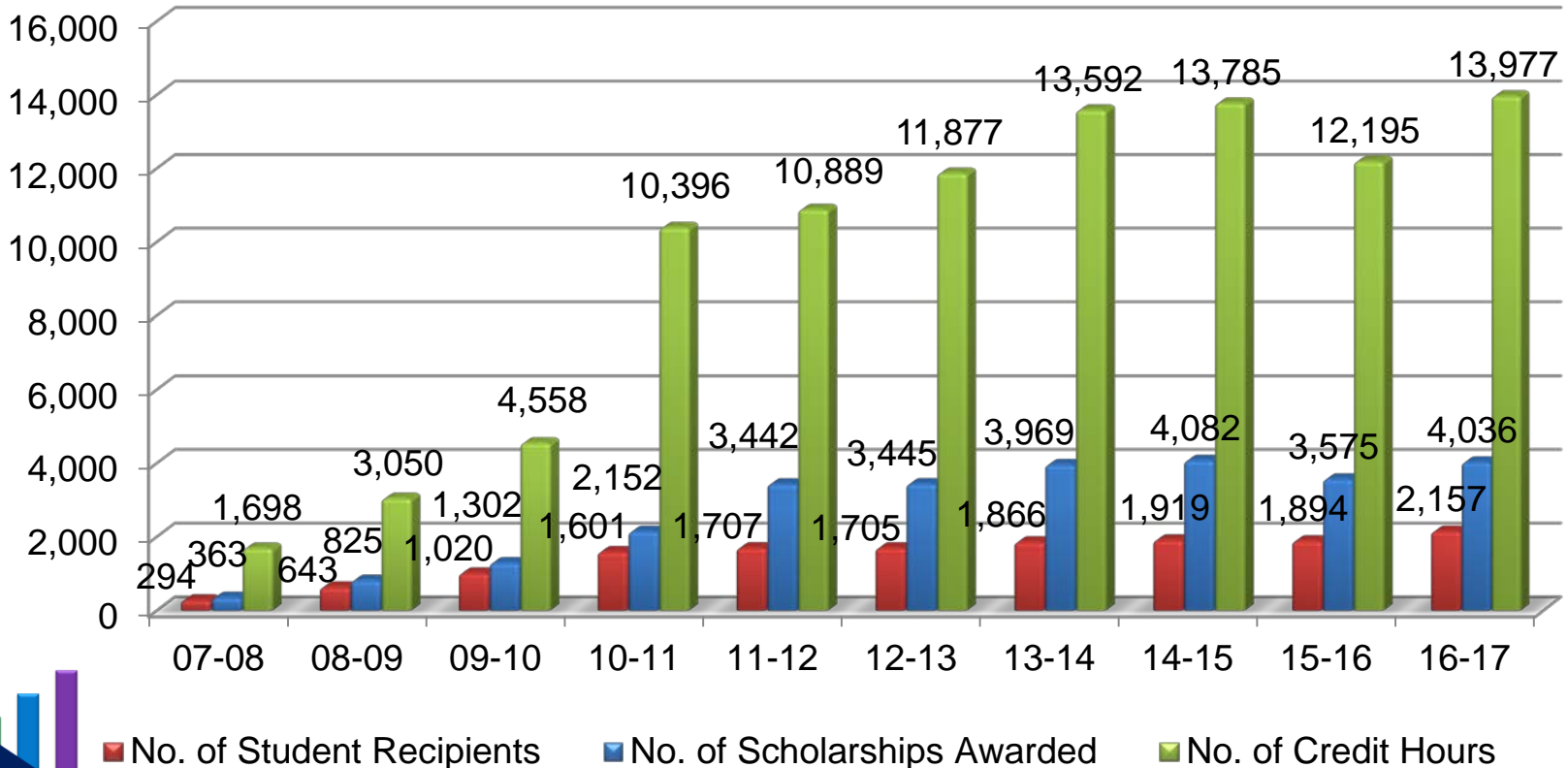
- Dollars awarded increased **724.6%** between 2007-08 and 2016-17



■ NE State Funding ■ Federal Funding

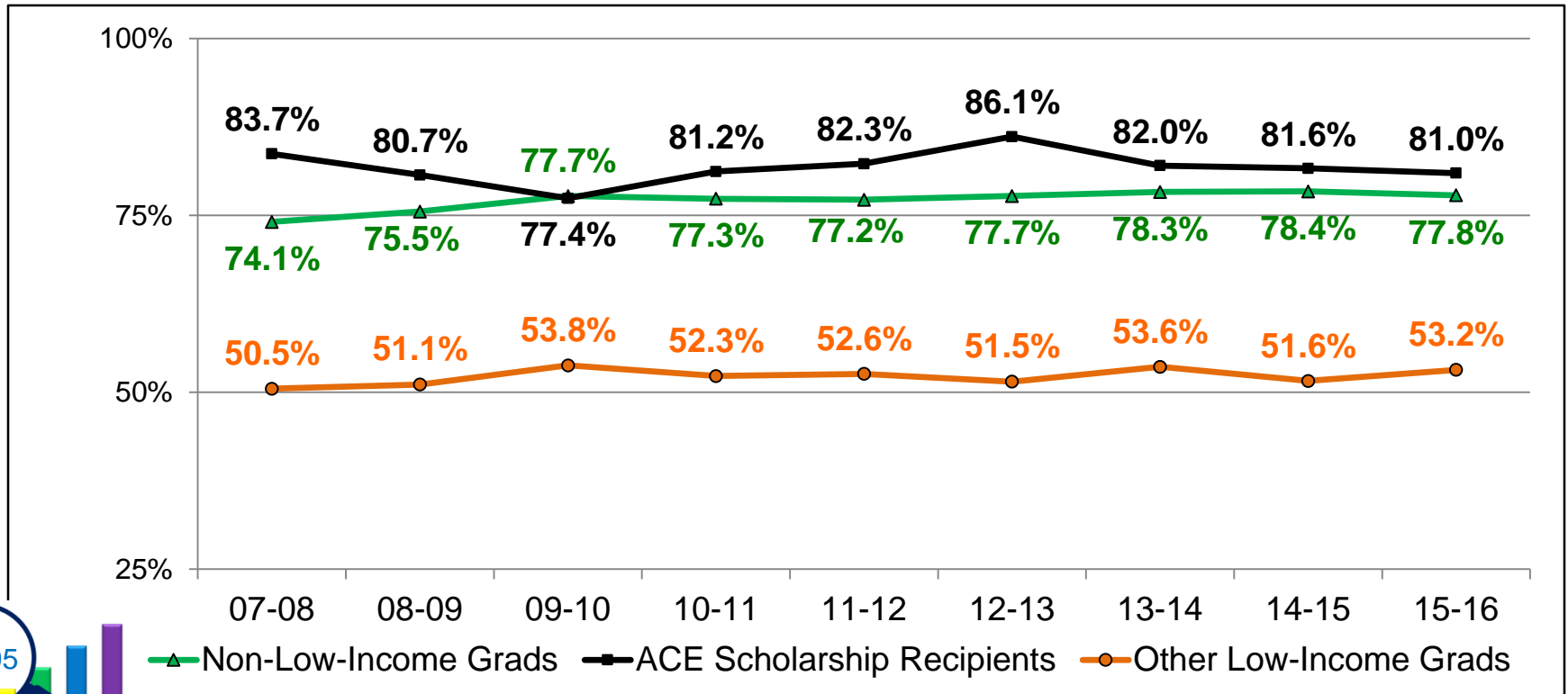
Growth of ACE Scholarship Program in Student Recipients, ACE Scholarships, and Credit Hours

- Number of students has increased **633.7%**
- Number of scholarships has increased **1011.8%**
- Number of credit hours has increased **723.4%**



College Continuation Rates for Public High School Seniors Who Received ACE Scholarships and Other Graduates of Nebraska Public High Schools by Income Status

- College continuation rates of ACE scholarship recipients have been:
 - Higher than, or about equal to, the rates for non-low-income graduates of the state's public high schools; and
 - Significantly higher than the college-going rates for other low-income students who graduated from Nebraska's public high schools



PRIORITY 2

**INCREASE THE PERCENT OF STUDENTS
WHO ENROLL AND SUCCESSFULLY
COMPLETE A DEGREE**

Freshmen Retention Rates

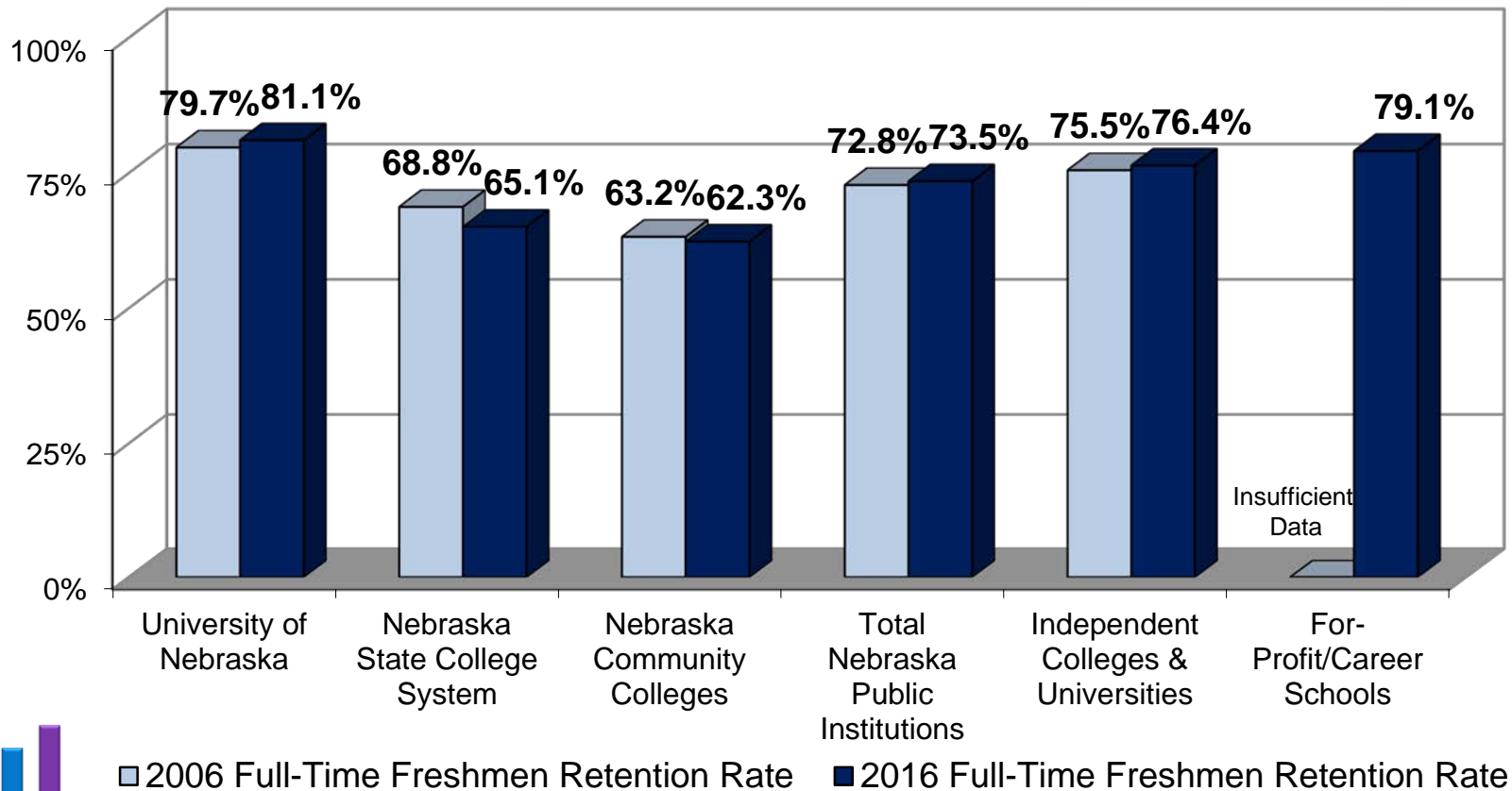
Section 2.1

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



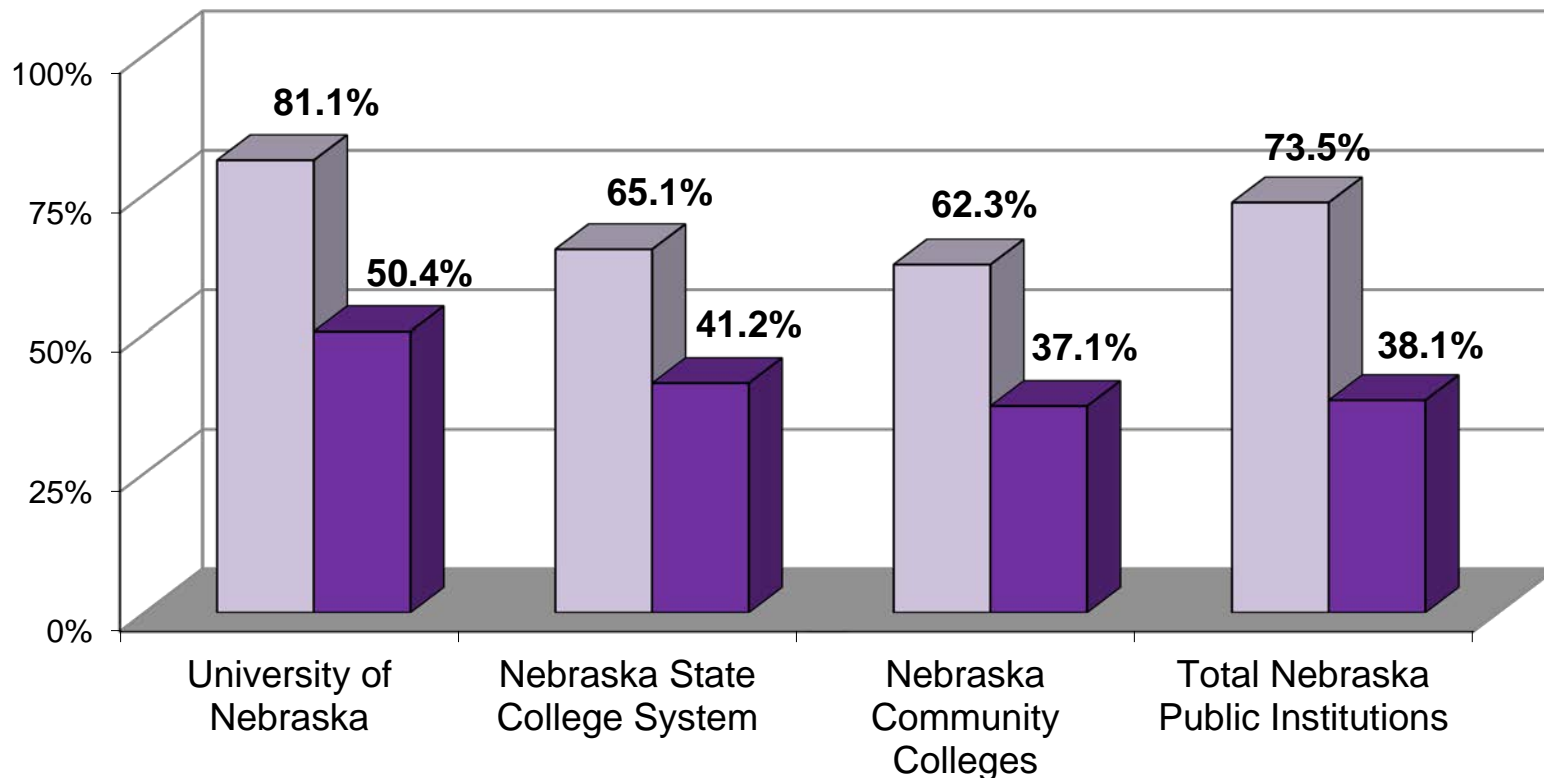
IPEDS Full-Time, First-Time Freshmen Retention Rates

- Overall retention rate in fall 2006 (excluding for-profit/career schools) = **73.4%**
- Overall retention rate in fall 2016 (excluding for-profit/career schools) = **74.2%**
- As shown below, retention rates have not improved significantly or consistently:



IPEDS Full-Time and Part-Time First-Time Freshmen Retention Rates

- Students who start college full time are much more likely than part-time students to continue going to college beyond their freshmen year:



□ 2016 Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rate

■ 2016 Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rate

College Graduation and Transfer Rates

Section 2.2

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



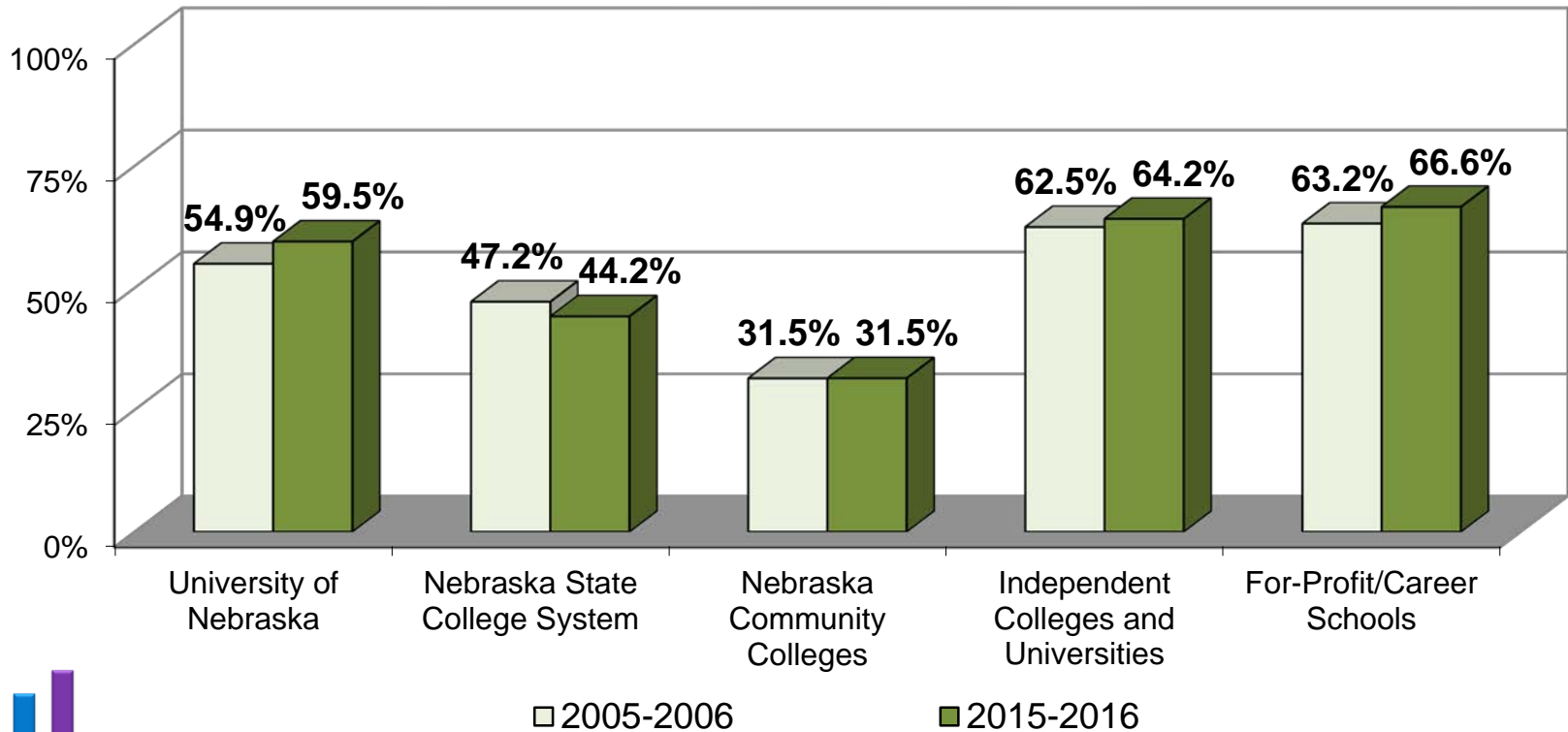
IPEDS Graduation Rates

Public 2-Year Graduation Rates:

- 2005-06 = **31.7%**
- 2015-16 = **31.7%**

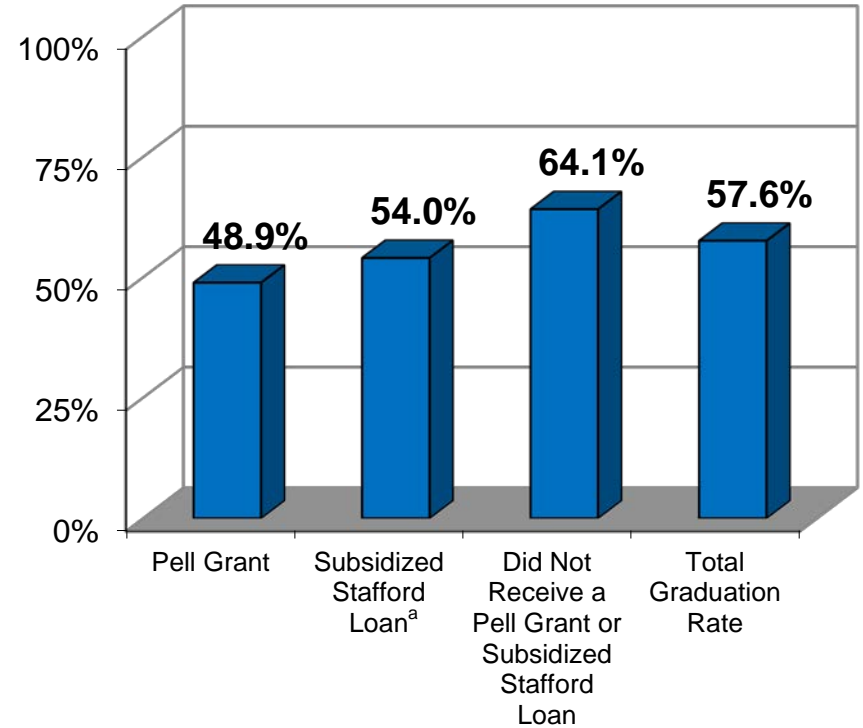
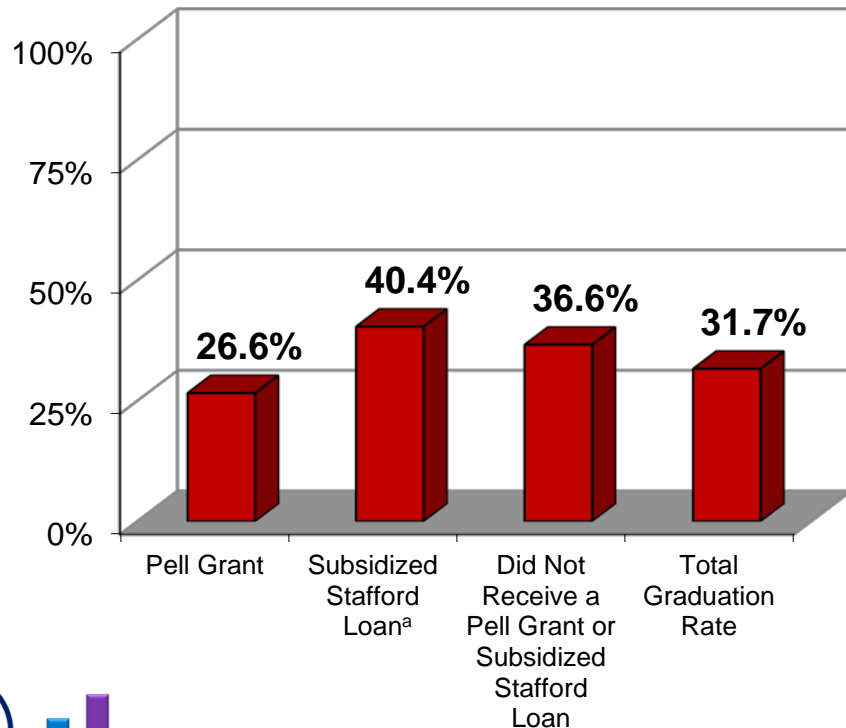
Public 4-Year Graduation Rates:

- 2005-06 = **53.7%**
- 2015-16 = **57.2%**



2015-2016 IPEDS Graduation Rates by Financial Aid Received

- **NEW this year!**
- Federal Pell Grant recipients and Subsidized Stafford Loan recipients have demonstrated financial need and serve as a proxy for low-income students



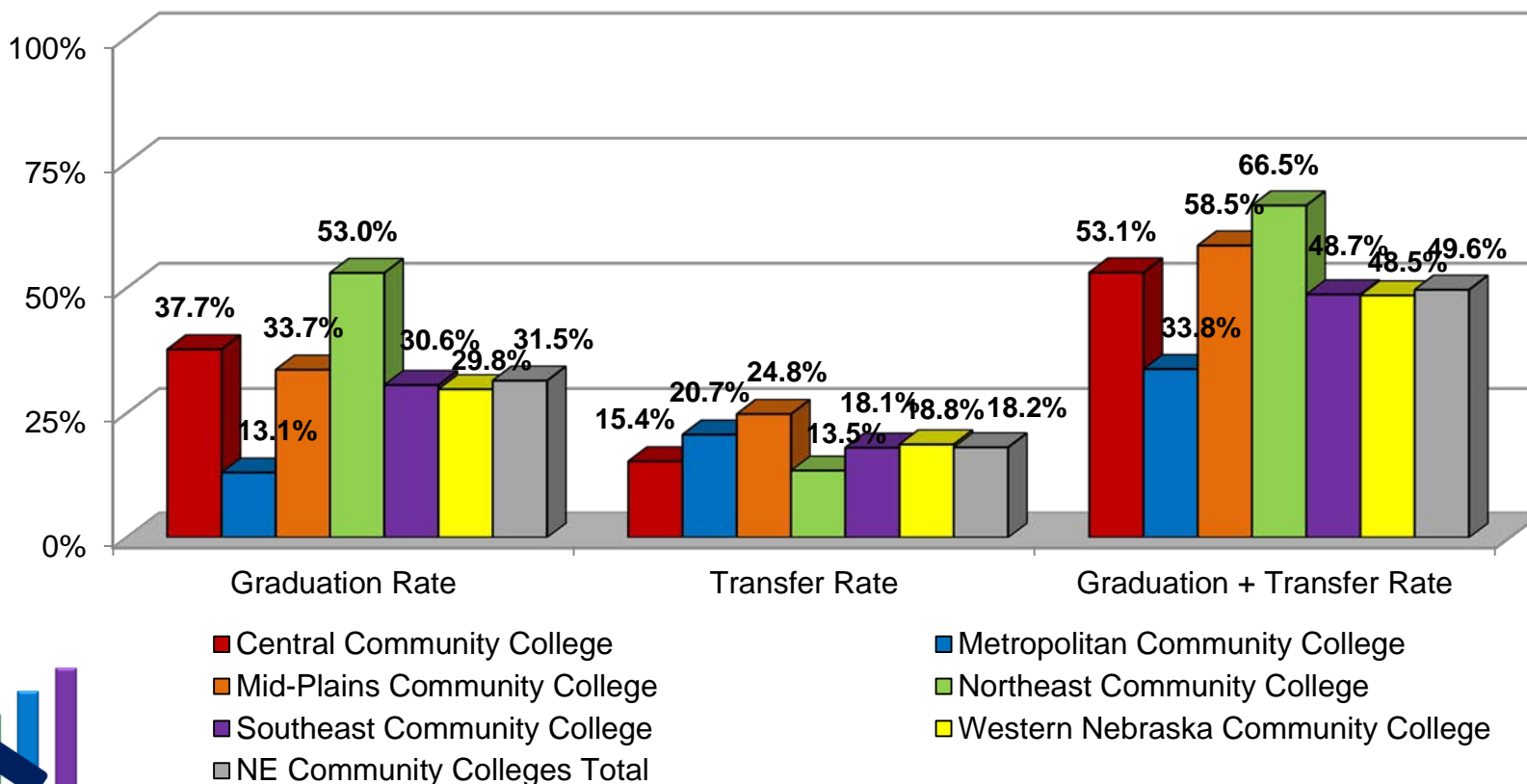
■ Total Two-Year Public Institutions

■ Total Four-Year Public Institutions

^a Only includes recipients that did not receive a Pell Grant.

2015-2016 Transfer Rates for Nebraska Community Colleges

- The overall transfer rate for the community colleges was **18.2%**
- Transfer rates ranged from **13.5%** at Northeast to **24.8%** at Mid-Plains
- The rates produced by combining each institution's graduation rates and transfer rates ranged from **33.8%** at Metro to **66.5%** at Northeast



Graduation and Persistence Rates

Section 2.3

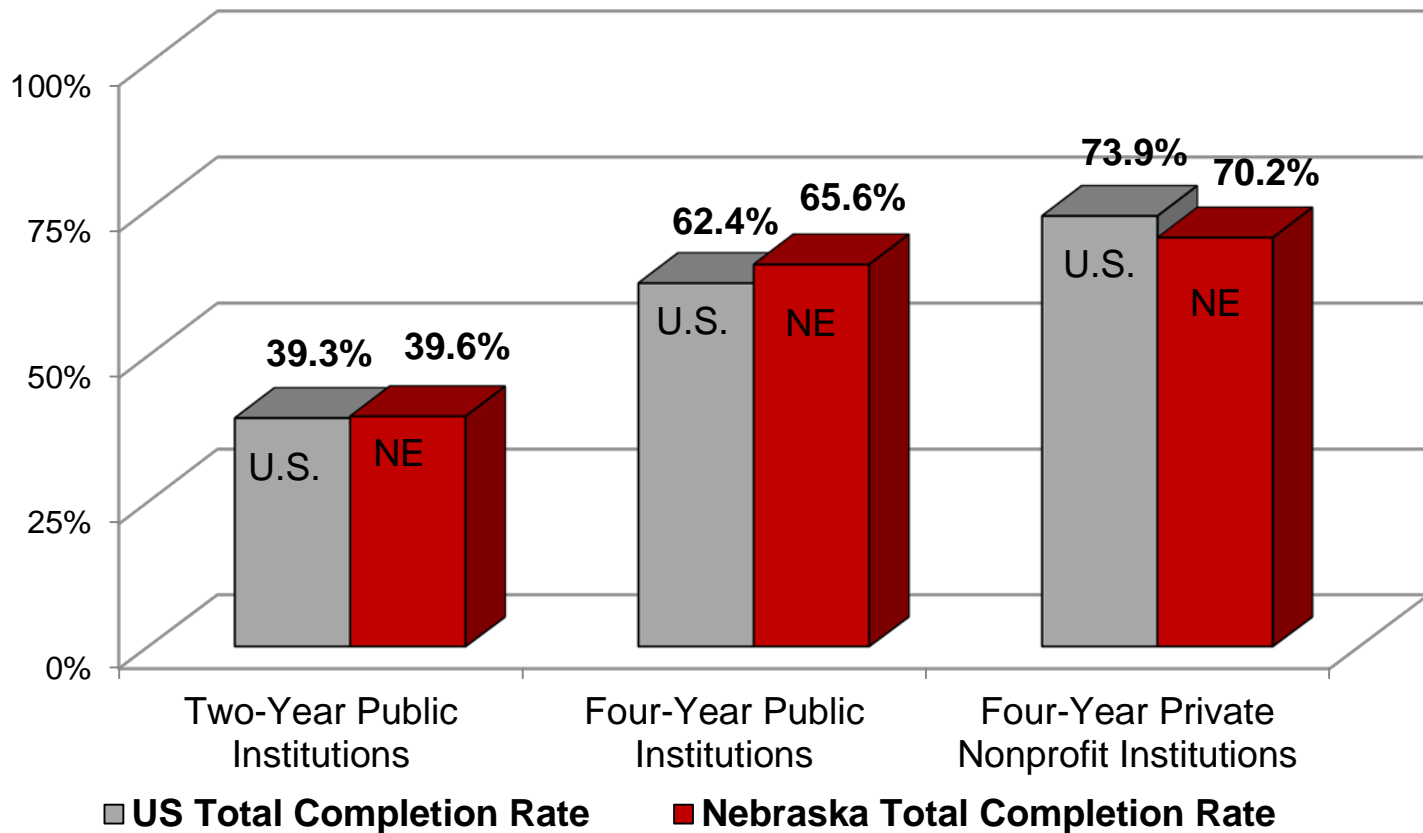
Research by the National Student Clearinghouse Research Center (*Completing College: A State-Level View of Student Attainment Rates*) provides important information about the completion and persistence rates of students who start college at Nebraska's public and independent institutions.



- Historically, IPEDS graduation rates are only for **first-time, full-time** students who graduate from the **same campus** where they began as first-time, full-time students
- In comparison, the NSC graduation rates are for **all first-time students**, regardless of full-time status, and they **include students who graduate from campuses other than the campus of initial enrollment**

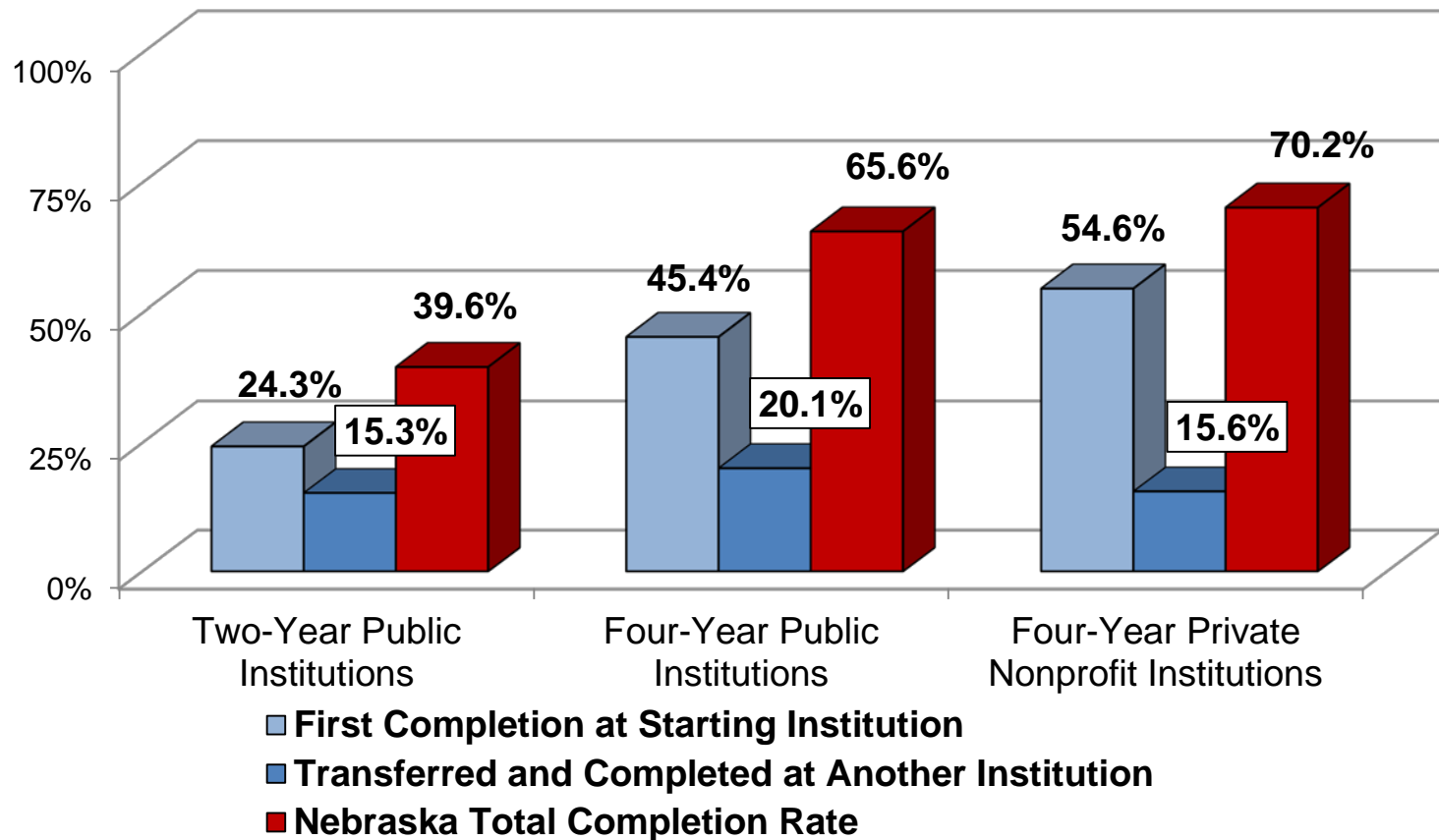


Six-Year Total Completion Rates for Nebraska and the United States for First-Time Degree-Seeking Freshmen Fall 2010 Cohort



Six-Year Completion Rates for Nebraska for First-Time Degree-Seeking Freshmen

Fall 2010 Cohort



Completing College: A State-Level View of Student Attainment Rates Fall 2010 Summary

- Students are most likely to earn degrees or certificates if they:
 - Attend college full time
 - Start college at a four-year institution
 - Start college before they are 20 years old
- Students who enroll part-time are:
 - Less likely to persist in their studies
 - Less likely to earn degrees or certificates
 - More likely to drop out of college
- Importantly, for the Nebraska community colleges
 - By May 31, 2016, 39.6% of students had completed degrees
 - 24.3% earned degrees at their starting institution
 - 4.4% at a different two-year school in U.S.
 - 10.9% at a four-year school in U.S.
 - And 12.8% were still enrolled (at any institution)



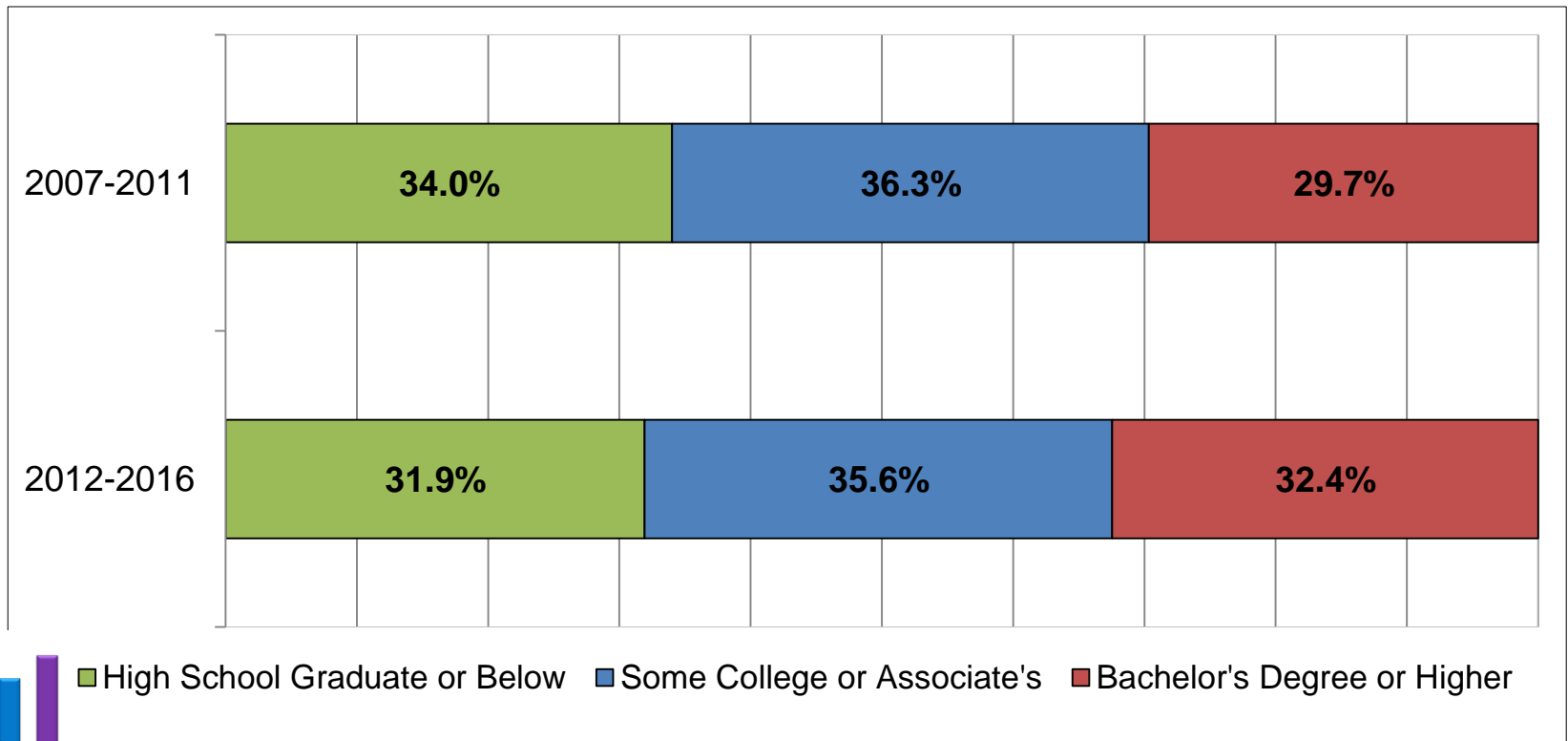
PRIORITY 3

**REDUCE, ELIMINATE, AND THEN REVERSE THE
NET OUT-MIGRATION OF NEBRASKANS WITH
HIGH LEVELS OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT**

- Data for this section comes from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey's (ACS) 5-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files
 - Since data comes from a sample, and not a census, caution should be exercised when interpreting data (especially migration estimates)
 - While the data is not perfect, it is the best measure we currently have for studying the migration of Nebraskans with high levels of educational attainment

Educational Attainment for 22- to 64-Year-Olds

- Estimated population of 22- to 64-year olds increased 2.3% between 2007-2011 and 2012-2016
- **By education level, the estimated population:**
 - **High school graduates or below: Decreased 2.1 percentage points**
 - **Some college or associate's: Decreased 0.7 percentage point**
 - **Bachelor's degree or higher: Increased 2.7 percentage points**



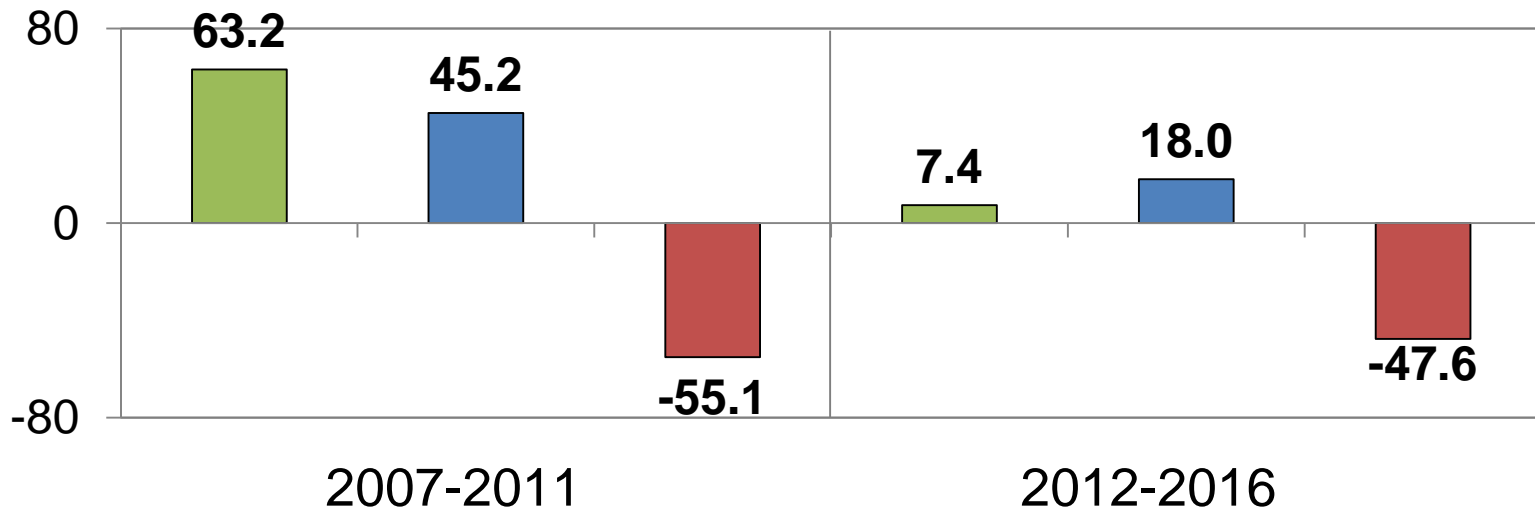
Migration Estimates Compared to Educational Attainment for 22- to 64-Year-Olds

2007-2011

- For every 10,000 people in Nebraska age 22 to 64, with a bachelor's degree or higher, there was an average annual **net out-migration of 55.1** people with a bachelor's or higher
 - Estimated annual net out-migration of 1,644 people, or 8,220 over the five-year period, with a bachelor's or higher

2012-2016

- For every 10,000 people in Nebraska age 22 to 64, with a bachelor's degree or higher, there was an average annual **net out-migration of 47.6** people with a bachelor's or higher
 - Estimated annual net out-migration of 1,590 people, or 7,950 over the five-year period, with a bachelor's or higher



■ HS Grad or Below ■ Some College/Associate's ■ Bachelor's +

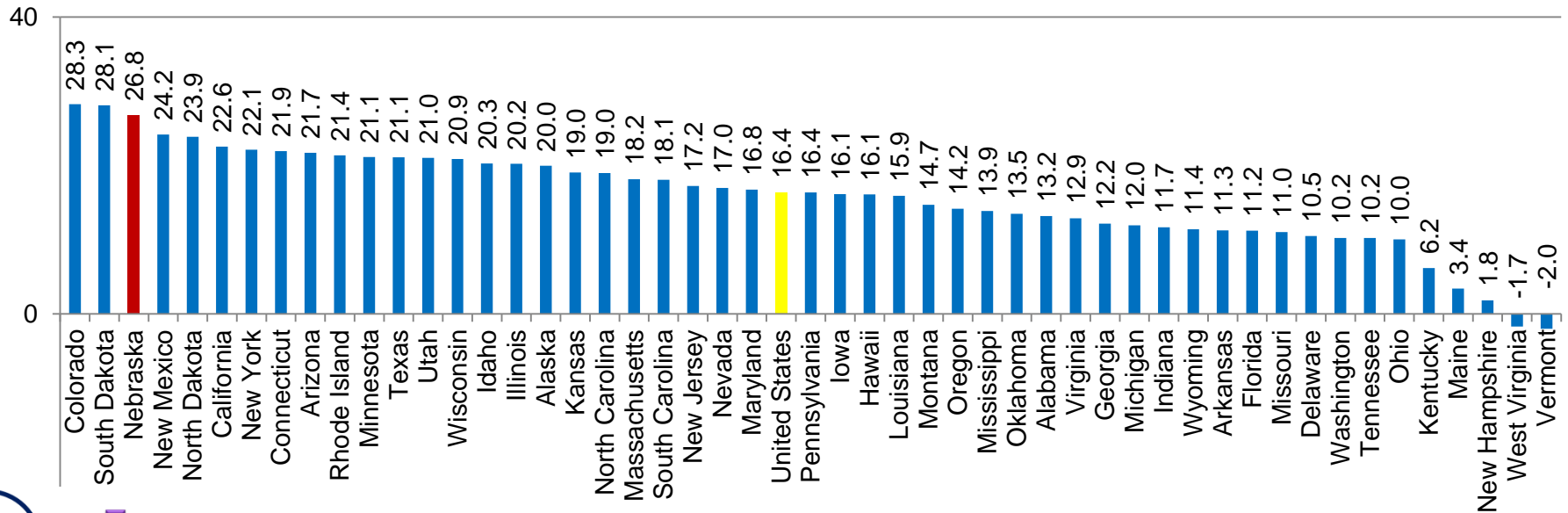
Estimated Difference in College Attainment Between Whites and Minorities Ages 25 to 44 by State

Based on the 2012-2016 American Community Survey

- A consequence of the disparities in high school graduation rates, college continuation rates, and college graduation rates is that Nebraska's gap in educational attainment between whites and minorities is the **third largest (worst) in the nation**

Percentage of 25- to 44-year olds who have completed an associate's degree or higher:

- Nebraska: **54.4%** white non-Hispanics versus **27.5%** of minorities
- Nationally: **48.8%** white non-Hispanics versus **32.4%** of minorities



CONCLUSION

Nebraska Key Takeaways

- **2016-2017 PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE:** **89.1%**
- **2015-2016 COLLEGE CONTINUATION RATES**
PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATING CLASS: **71.0%**
ACE SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS: **81.0%**
- **6-YEAR COMPLETION RATE, FALL 2010 COHORT:** **39.6% (PUBLIC 2-YR)**
65.6% (PUBLIC 4-YR)
- **AVERAGE ANNUAL NET MIGRATION FOR EVERY 10,000 WORKING-AGE NEBRASKA'S WITH A BACHELOR'S +:** **-47.6**
- **BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER 22 TO 64 YEARS:** **32.4%**
- **ATTAINMENT GAP BETWEEN WHITES AND MINORITIES:** **26.8**



- Given the findings of the *2018 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report*, more work needs to be done in order for Nebraskans to enroll in college and complete degrees.
- So, what do we need to do?

- At the high school level:
 - Increase the percentage of students who stay in school and earn diplomas
 - Increase the percentage of students who are prepared academically for college
 - Increase the number of students who take dual and concurrent enrollment courses
 - For males, minorities, and low-income students especially, exert more effort to increase:
 - The percentage who are prepared for college academically
 - The number who take dual enrollment courses
 - High school graduation rates, and
 - College-going rates
 - Increase opportunities for students to connect to career pathways of interest that lead to employment and additional education



- At the postsecondary level:
 - 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
 - Increase counseling to improve students' awareness of the range of higher education opportunities, their associated pathways, and possible employment outcomes
 - Increase efforts to improve retention and persistence rates
 - Support and expand efforts (ex., Transfer Nebraska and 2+2 agreements) to improve students' knowledge of how credits will transfer
 - Increase efforts to improve graduation rates for all students, especially at the community colleges and for minority students
 - Reach out to adults with college credit but no earned certificates or degrees with degree completion initiatives
 - Reach out to adults who have not attained a high school diploma to enroll them in adult education programs that result in GED and prepare them for the workforce/postsecondary
 - Partner with other colleges and universities and state departments to use longitudinal data to study employment patterns of recent graduates and develop strategies to reduce brain-drain



- At the state government level:
 - Adequately fund public colleges and universities to maintain affordable tuition and fees, provide adequate student support services and timely course offerings, and ensure that a full range of programs connected to Nebraska’s statewide and regional economic needs is available
 - Continue to support and increase funding for the Nebraska Opportunity Grant Program and the ACE program
 - Evaluate programs that are aimed at adults without degrees (ex., Tennessee Reconnect and Indiana Adult Student Grants)
 - Evaluate programs that pay tuition and fees for community college students in technical fields (ex., Minnesota’s Two-Year Occupational Grant Program and South Dakota’s Dakota Builds scholarship)
 - Annually measure progress toward the *Comprehensive Statewide Plan for Postsecondary Education*’s goal that Nebraska be among the top ten states in educational attainment
 - Initiate incentives for the state’s public-funded colleges and universities to:
 - Improve graduation rates, and
 - Increase the number of degrees and certificates awarded
 - Encourage the growth of high-wage, high-skill jobs that keep Nebraska graduates in Nebraska and inspire students to pursue postsecondary credentials



Questions?

For further information, please contact:

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The full report is available online at ccpe.nebraska.gov