

2012-2013 Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska

**Nebraska's Coordinating Commission
for Postsecondary Education**

Section A: Enrollment

Fall Enrollment Data for 2002 through 2012

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**Reporting information from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)
Surveys of Nebraska Public Colleges and Universities,
Independent Colleges and Universities, and For-Profit/Career Schools**

**Ten-Year Trends based on the 2002-2003 through 2012-2013 Federal IPEDS Completion Surveys
of Nebraska Public Colleges and Universities,
Independent Colleges and Universities, and For-Profit/Career Schools**

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List of 53 Reporting Institutions

University of Nebraska (5)	Independent Colleges & Universities (Continued)
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	Midland University (formerly Midland Lutheran College)
University of Nebraska at Kearney	Nebraska Christian College
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	Nebraska Indian Community College
University of Nebraska Medical Center	Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health
University of Nebraska at Omaha	Nebraska Wesleyan University
	Summit Christian College
Nebraska State College System (3)	Union College
Chadron State College	York College
Peru State College	
Wayne State College	Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools (12)
	Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology
Nebraska Community Colleges (6)	ITT Technical Institute-Omaha
Central Community College	Kaplan University-Lincoln Campus
Metropolitan Community College	Kaplan University-Omaha Campus
Mid-Plains Community College	Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology
Northeast Community College	Myotherapy Institute
Southeast Community College	National American University-Bellevue
Western Nebraska Community College	Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University
	The Creative Center
Independent Colleges & Universities (20)	Universal College of Healing Arts
Bellevue University	University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus
Bryan College of Health Sciences	Vatterott College-Spring Valley Campus
Clarkson College	
College of Saint Mary	Non-Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools (7)
Concordia University	Capitol School of Hairstyling
Creighton University	College of Hair Design
Dana College (Closed fall 2010)	Fullen School of Hair Design
Doane College	Josephs College (formerly Josephs College of Beauty-Lincoln)
Doane College-Lincoln	La'James International College
Grace University	Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology
Hastings College	Xenon International School of Hair Design II Inc
Little Priest Tribal College	

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Section A Enrollment

Executive Summary of Data

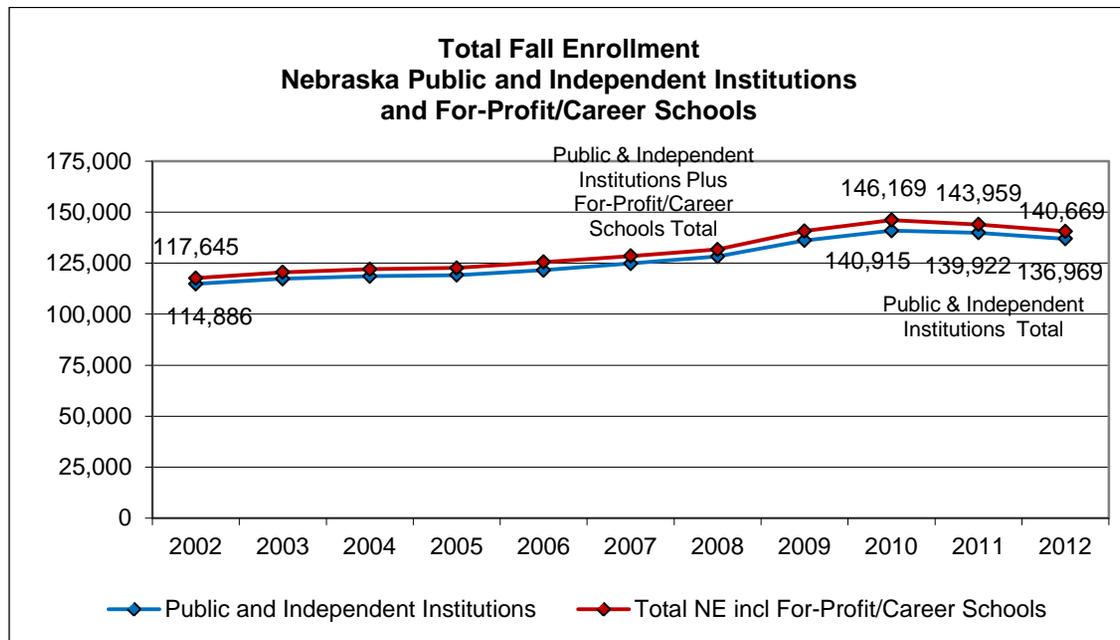
Section A of the *Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska* summarizes data from the federal Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) surveys of Nebraska's public and independent (not-for-profit) colleges and universities and for-profit/career schools. In this section, 10-year trends in fall enrollments are analyzed by (1) sector and full/part-time classification, (2) student level and full/part-time classification, (3) gender, (4) race/ethnicity, (5) race/ethnicity and gender, and (6) age. Fall enrollments are compared to 12-month enrollments in the next to the last sub-section of this report. Trends in first-time freshmen fall enrollments are presented in the last sub-section.

Executive Summary of Data

Enrollment Fall 2002 - Fall 2012

Total Fall Enrollment¹

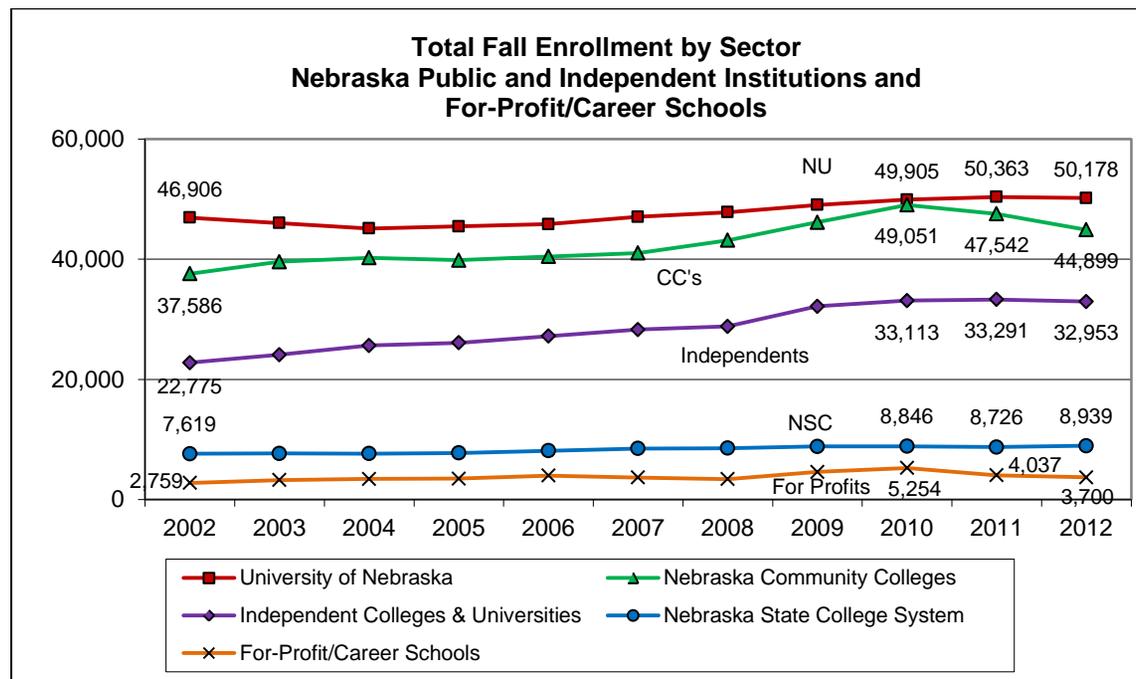
- Total fall enrollment at Nebraska’s public and independent colleges and universities steadily increased from 114,886 in fall 2002 to 140,915 in fall 2010, but enrollment decreased 2.8%, or 3,946 students, to 136,969 in fall 2012, resulting in a net 10-year increase of 19.2%.
- Including the for-profit/career schools, statewide fall enrollment increased from 117,645 in 2002 to 146,169 in fall 2010, and then decreased 3.8%, or 5,500 students, to 140,669 in fall 2012, resulting in a 19.6% net 10-year increase statewide.



¹Reported enrollments do not include students who were enrolled in the physician assistant military and distance education programs at the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC). Since 1998-1999, UNMC has conferred 500 to 600 bachelor’s and master’s degrees each year to graduates of the physician assistant military and distance education programs. These programs serve all branches of the military and most graduates are not residents of Nebraska.

Total Fall Enrollment by Sector

- After decreasing between fall 2002 and fall 2004, enrollment at the University of Nebraska (■) increased steadily between fall 2004 and fall 2011, but decreased 0.4%, or 185 students, in fall 2012 resulting in a net 10-year increase of 7.0%, or 3,272 students.
- Total enrollment at Nebraska's community colleges (▲) increased 30.5%, or 11,465 students, between fall 2002 and fall 2010. However, fall enrollment decreased 8.5%, or 4,152 students, between 2010 and 2012, resulting in a 19.5% net 10-year increase. Full-time enrollment increased from 39.9% of total enrollment in fall 2002 to 41.6% of total enrollment in fall 2012, down from 43.5% in fall 2011.
- Independent colleges and universities (◆) steadily increased fall enrollments 44.7%, or 10,178 students, over the 10-year period between fall 2002 and fall 2012, even though total enrollment decreased 1.0% between fall 2011 and fall 2012. Between fall 2010 and fall 2012, 872 fewer undergraduates enrolled at independent institutions, but graduate enrollment increased by 712 students. Over the 10-year period from fall 2002 to fall 2012, graduate enrollment increased from 20% of total enrollment to 31% within the independent sector.



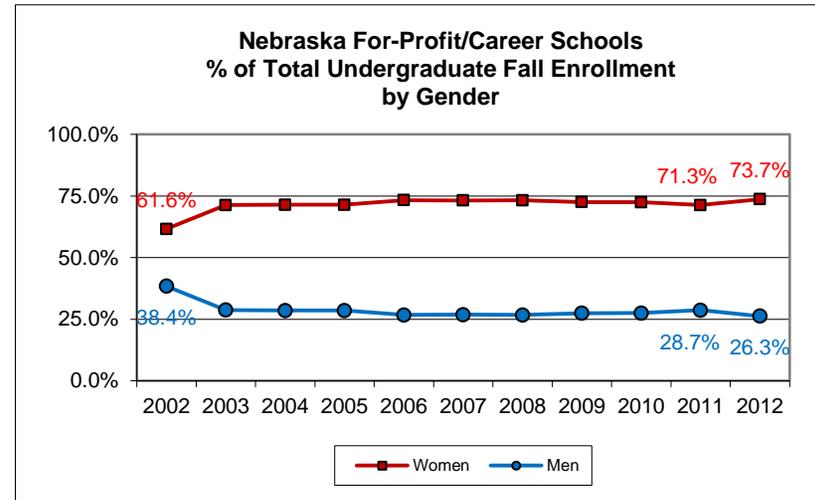
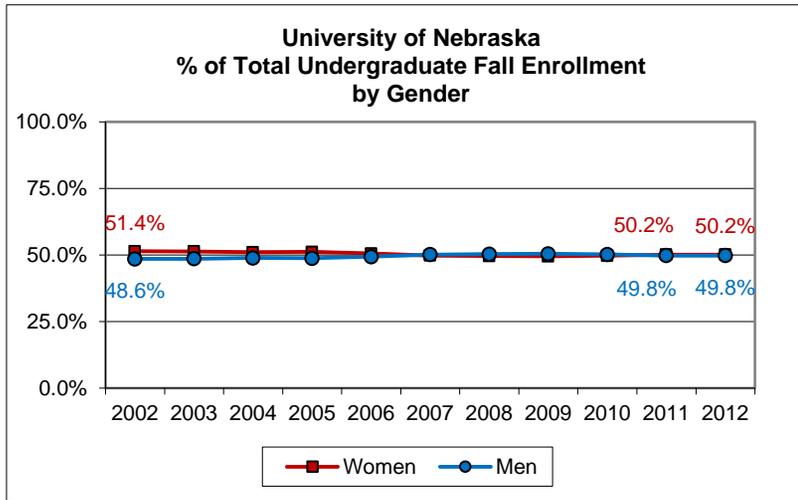
- The Nebraska State College System (●) experienced a net 10-year increase of 17.3%, or 1,320 students, between fall 2002 and fall 2012, with the total headcount increasing 2.4%, or 213 students, from fall 2011 to fall 2012.
- Over the eight-year period from fall 2002 to fall 2010, total enrollment at the for-profit/career schools (x) increased 90.5%, but decreased 29.6% (1,554 students) between fall 2010 and fall 2012, resulting in a net 10-year increase of 34.1% (941 students).

Total Fall Enrollment by Student Level¹

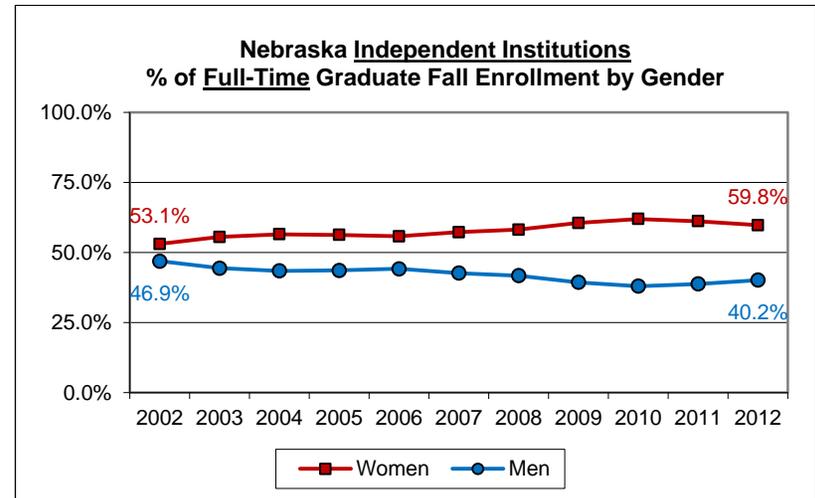
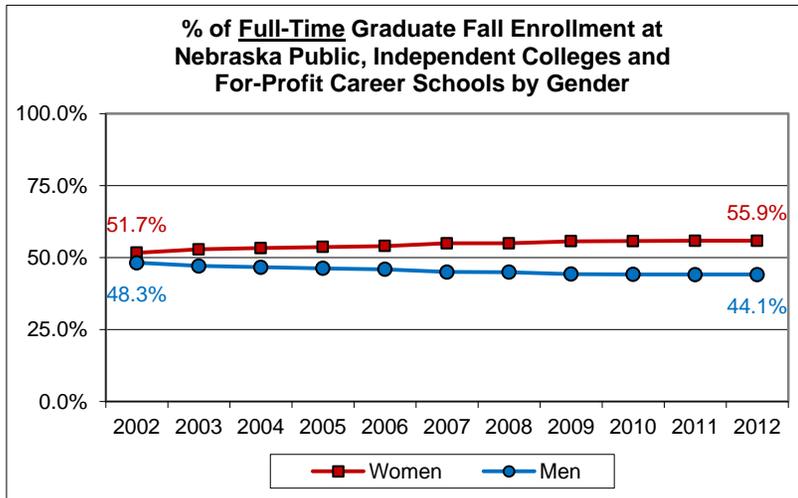
- Over the eight years between fall 2002 and fall 2010, statewide undergraduate enrollment increased 21.8% to 122,907, while graduate enrollment increased 39.0% to 23,262. Between fall 2010 and fall 2012, graduate enrollment increased 3.6%, or 595 students, to 23,857. However, undergraduate enrollment decreased 5.0%, or 6,095 students, to 116,812. Further analysis reveals that the following three schools accounted for almost 70% of this two-year decline in undergraduate enrollment: Southeast Community College (2,074), Metropolitan Community (1,147), and Bellevue University (979). Four other schools accounted for an additional 25% of the loss in undergraduate enrollment: Kaplan University-Omaha, Mid-Plains Community College, Vatterott College, and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. In contrast, a dozen schools reported increases in undergraduate enrollment between fall 2011 and fall 2012, ranging from one student at Summit Christian College to 486 students at the University of Nebraska at Kearney.
- From fall 2002 to fall 2012, enrollment of undergraduates going to school part time increased only slightly from 32.5% of total undergraduate enrollment in fall 2002 to 33.1% in fall 2012, while full-time enrollment decreased from 67.5% to 66.9%. In comparison, enrollment of graduate students going to school full time increased from 50.4% of total graduate enrollment in fall 2002 to 51.7% in fall 2012.
- As a result of recent increases in graduate enrollments, graduate students accounted for 17.0% of total enrollment at the University of Nebraska, the Nebraska State College System, the independent sector, and the for-profit/career school sector in fall 2012, compared to 14.2% in fall 2002.

Fall Enrollment by Gender

- The gender gap between men and women was almost the same in fall 2012 as in fall 2002. In 2012, women accounted for 55.6% of the state's total postsecondary enrollment, compared to 55.4% in 2002.
- As shown in the first chart on the next page, the smallest gender gap among undergraduates in fall 2012 was at the University of Nebraska, where 50.2% of the students were women.
- As shown in the second chart on the next page, the largest gender gap in fall 2012 was at the for-profit/career schools, where 73.7% of the students were women. Beginning in 2003, the increased difference between the percentage fall enrollments of men and women at for-profit/career schools is due primarily to increased enrollments of women at degree-granting schools such as Kaplan University, Vatterott College, and ITT Technical Institute.



- At the graduate level, women enrolled full time started to outnumber men in 2000. Since 2002, the gender gap has widened, due primarily to increased full-time enrollment of women in graduate programs at the independent institutions in Nebraska that offer opportunities for graduate study.



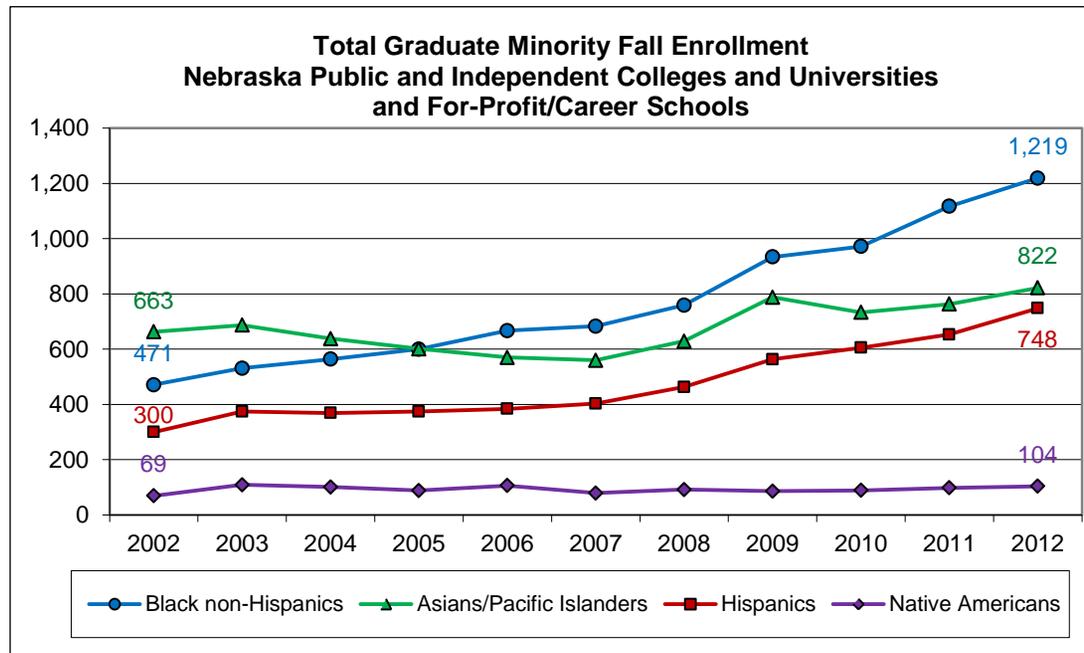
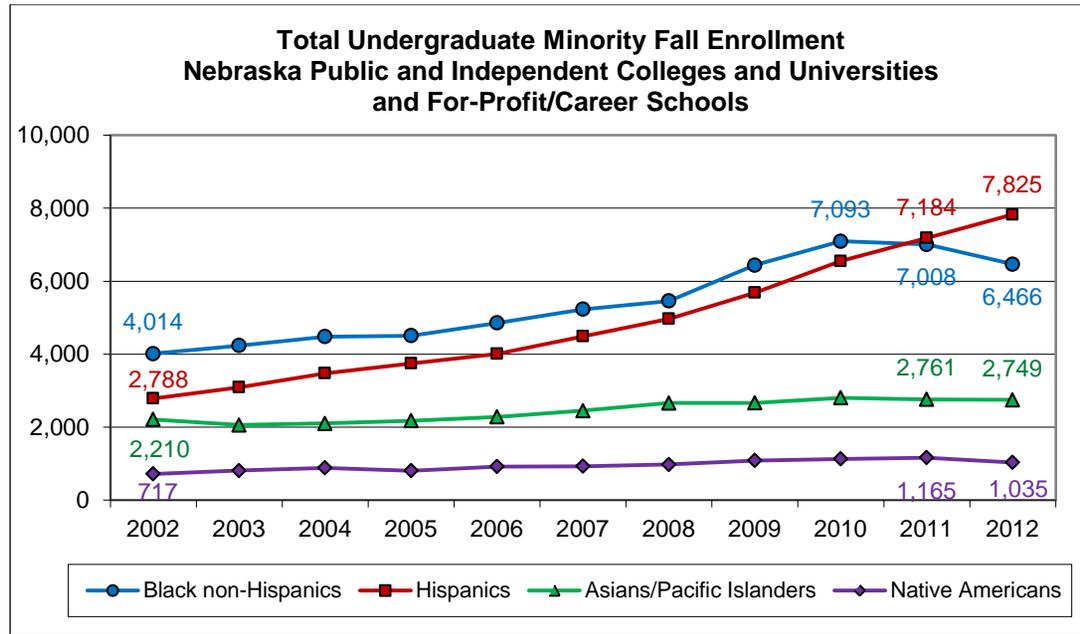
For CCPE staff reference: Charts above are located in WB 4_TotHdct_Gender_Level.xlsx. Undergraduates: WS 2 FT-PT Undrgd-Gndr A.3.8-14. Graduates: WS 3 FT-PT Grad-Gndr A.3.16-20.

Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity

- Students of unknown race/ethnicity increased from 3.0% of total headcount in fall 2002 to 6.2% in fall 2012. The remaining findings in this section focus on students of known race/ethnicity, who accounted for 93.8% of total headcount in fall 2012.
- Minorities—consisting of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans—accounted for 15.9% of total postsecondary enrollment in fall 2012, up from 9.8% in fall 2002. Foreign students made up 3.1% of fall enrollment in fall 2002 and 3.3% in 2012. White non-Hispanics accounted for 80.8% in fall 2012, down from 87.6% in fall 2002.
- From 2002 to 2012, enrollment of minorities increased in total and at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. As shown in the chart below, growth rates varied by race/ethnicity and by level over the 10-year period.

Race/Ethnicity	Undergraduate Enrollment Change 2002-2012		Graduate Enrollment Change 2002-2012	
	Percentage Increase	Increase in the Number of Students	Percentage Increase	Increase in the Number of Students
Black non-Hispanic	61.1%	2,452	158.8%	748
Hispanic	180.7%	5,037	149.3%	448
Asian/Pacific Islander	24.4%	539	24.0%	159
Native American	44.4%	318	50.7%	35

- The two charts on the following page summarize minority enrollment growth at the undergraduate and graduate levels.



Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

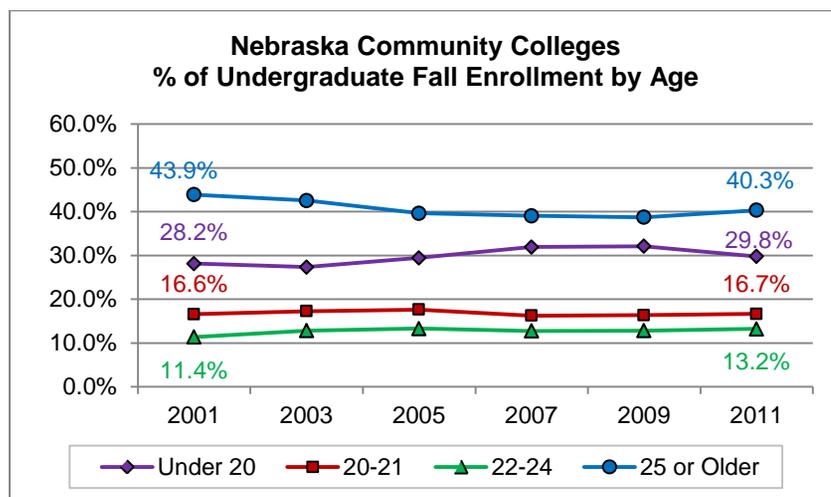
- For fall 2011, the total enrollment gender distribution by race/ethnicity was as follows:

Race/Ethnicity	Women	Men
Native American	59.7%	40.3%
Hispanic	57.1%	42.9%
White non-Hispanic	56.2%	43.8%
Black non-Hispanic	55.5%	44.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	52.8%	47.2%

Unlike the other student categories, male foreign students (non-resident aliens) outnumber female foreign students in Nebraska. In fall 2012, men accounted for 58.6% of total fall enrollment of foreign students at Nebraska postsecondary institutions, while women accounted for 41.4%.

Fall Enrollment by Age (The latest available data are for fall 2011.)

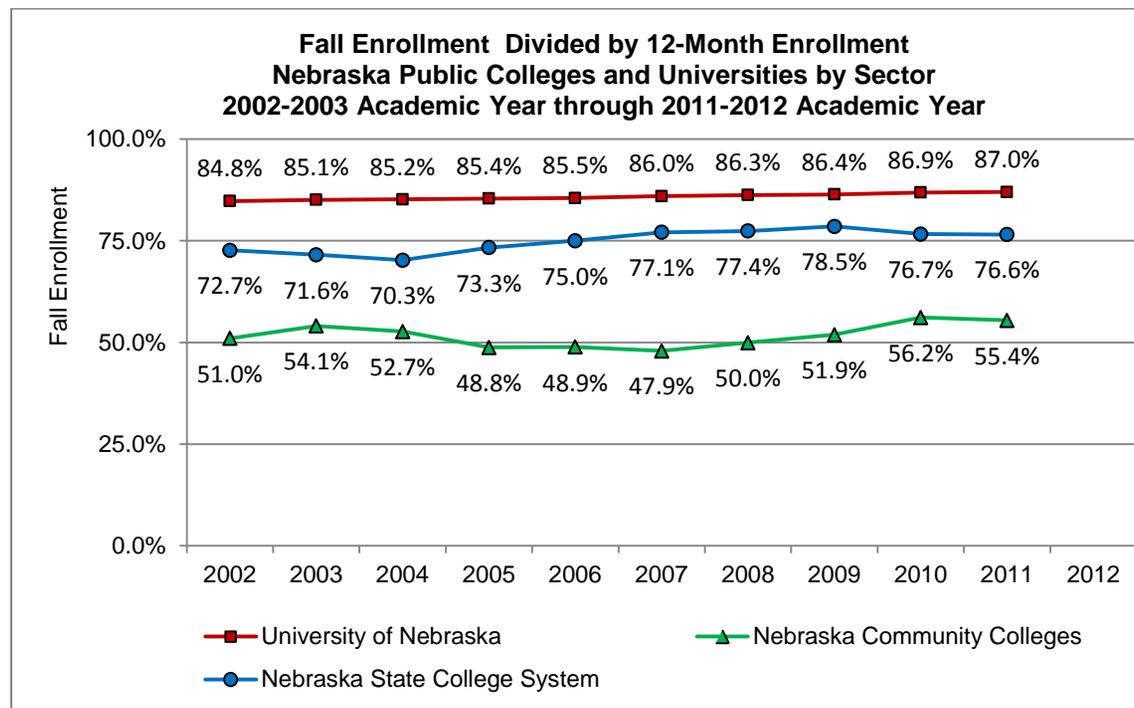
- In fall 2011, students age 24 and younger made up 61.9% of all students enrolled at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions. Students age 25 to 29 made up 14.5% and students over 30 accounted for 23.6% of the student body.
- In 2011, the University of Nebraska enrolled the highest percentage of undergraduates under the age of 25 (86.9% of total University of Nebraska undergraduate enrollment), while the for-profit/career schools enrolled the highest percentage of students 25 or older (57.1% of total sector undergraduate enrollment).
- Consistent with national trends, the percentage of students at Nebraska's community colleges who were 25 years of age or older decreased from 43.9% in fall 2001 to 40.3% in 2011. On the other hand, students under 20 and students 22-24 increased as percentages of community college enrollment over the 10-year period.



Note: Enrollment by age data are collected every 2 years.

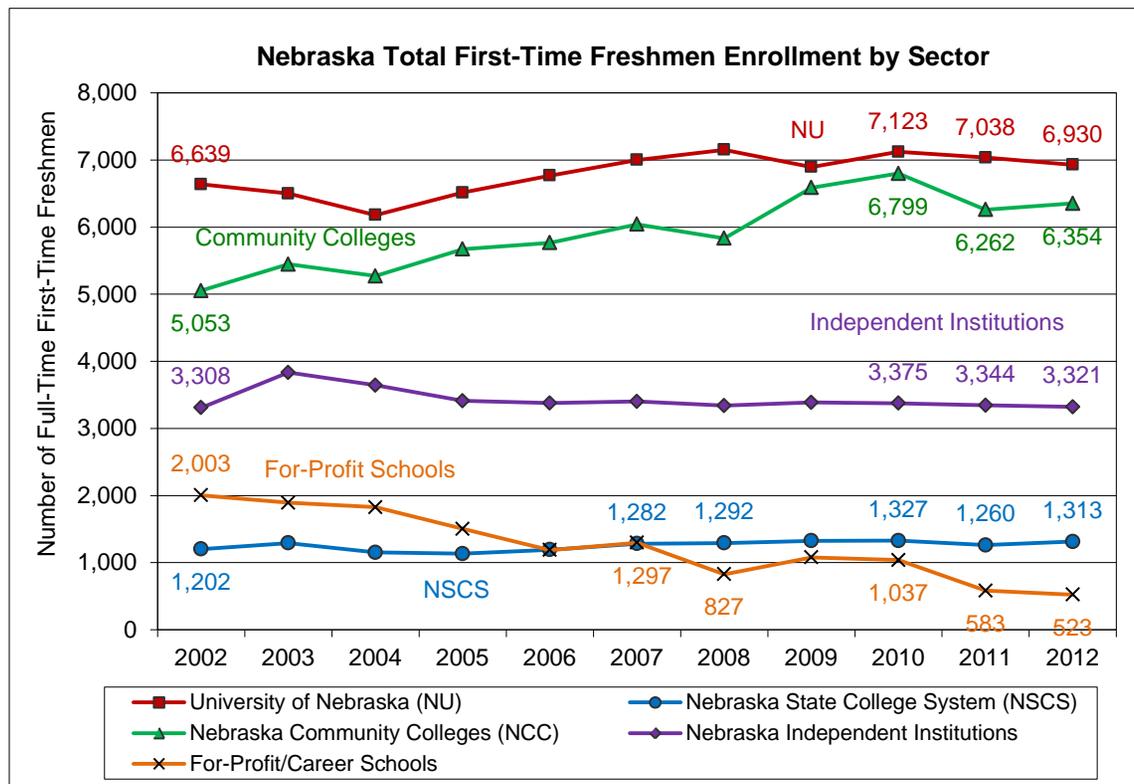
Fall Enrollment Compared to 12-Month Enrollment

- Fall enrollment provides a “snapshot” of the total number of students who were enrolled at an institution on October 15 or the institution’s official fall reporting date. In comparison, 12-month enrollment is the total, unduplicated headcount of students who were enrolled at an institution at any time during the academic year.
- In general, fall enrollment and 12-month enrollment follow a similar trend at most of Nebraska’s public institutions. However, the amount of 12-month enrollment that is captured by fall enrollment varies by sector and institution. For example, since 2002, fall enrollment figures have captured 85% to 87% of the 12-month enrollment reported by the University of Nebraska. On the other hand, fall enrollment has captured only 49% to 56% of the students who attend Nebraska’s community colleges at some time during the academic year.



Fall Enrollment of First-Time Freshmen

- The chart below shows that the 10-year trends in the enrollment of first-time freshmen vary significantly by sector.
 - By far, the most significant increases in the number of first-time freshmen occurred at the University of Nebraska between fall 2004 and fall 2008, and at Nebraska's community colleges between fall 2004 and fall 2010.
 - In comparison, the for-profit/career schools reported a significant decrease in the enrollment of first-time freshmen between fall 2002 and fall 2012.
- The following chart also shows that all five sectors enrolled fewer first-time freshmen in fall 2011 than in fall 2010, and only the community colleges and state colleges enrolled more first-time freshmen in fall 2012 than they did in fall 2011. Between fall 2010 and fall 2012, the decreases in first-time freshmen at the University of Nebraska (193), the Nebraska State College System (14), and the independent institutions (54) were significantly smaller than the decreases at the community colleges (445) and the for-profit/career schools (514).



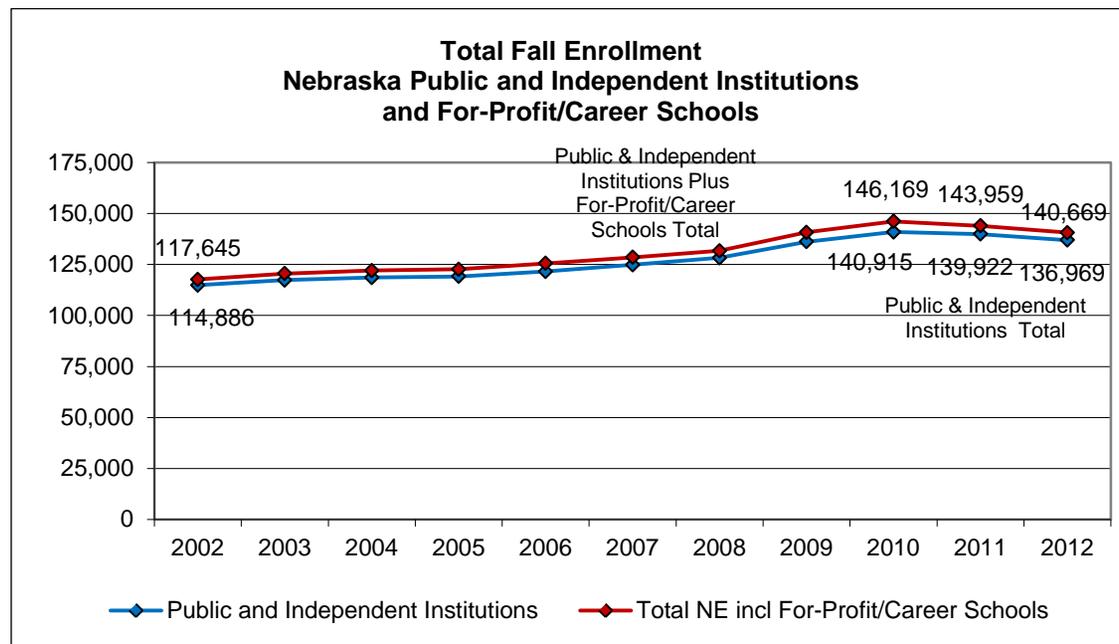
Section A.1 Total Fall Enrollment and Total Fall Enrollment by Sector

Notes

- (1) **Ten-year trends are shown for Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities and for-profit/career schools using data from fall 2002 through fall 2012. A few for-profit/career schools are not included in this analysis because they are not required to report any school statistics to the federal Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics in the U.S. Department of Education.**
- (2) **Reported enrollments do not include students who were enrolled in the physician assistant military and distance education programs at the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC). Since 1998-1999, UNMC has conferred 500 to 600 bachelor's and master's degrees each year to graduates of the physician assistant military and distance education programs. These programs serve all branches of the military and most graduates are not residents of Nebraska.**

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT

- Total fall enrollment at Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities steadily increased over the eight-year period between fall 2002 and fall 2010, but decreased 2.8%, or 3,946 students, from fall 2010 to fall 2012.
 - Total fall enrollment increased from 114,886 in fall 2002 to 140,915 in 2010, or a total of 22.7% over the eight-year period.
 - Over the 10-year period between fall 2002 and fall 2012, total fall enrollment grew by 19.2%, from 114,886 to 136,969.
- Including for-profit/career schools, statewide fall enrollment increased 19.6% from 117,645 in fall 2002 to 140,669 in fall 2012.¹
- However, between fall 2010 and fall 2012, statewide enrollment decreased 3.8%, or 5,500 students, from 146,169 to 140,669.



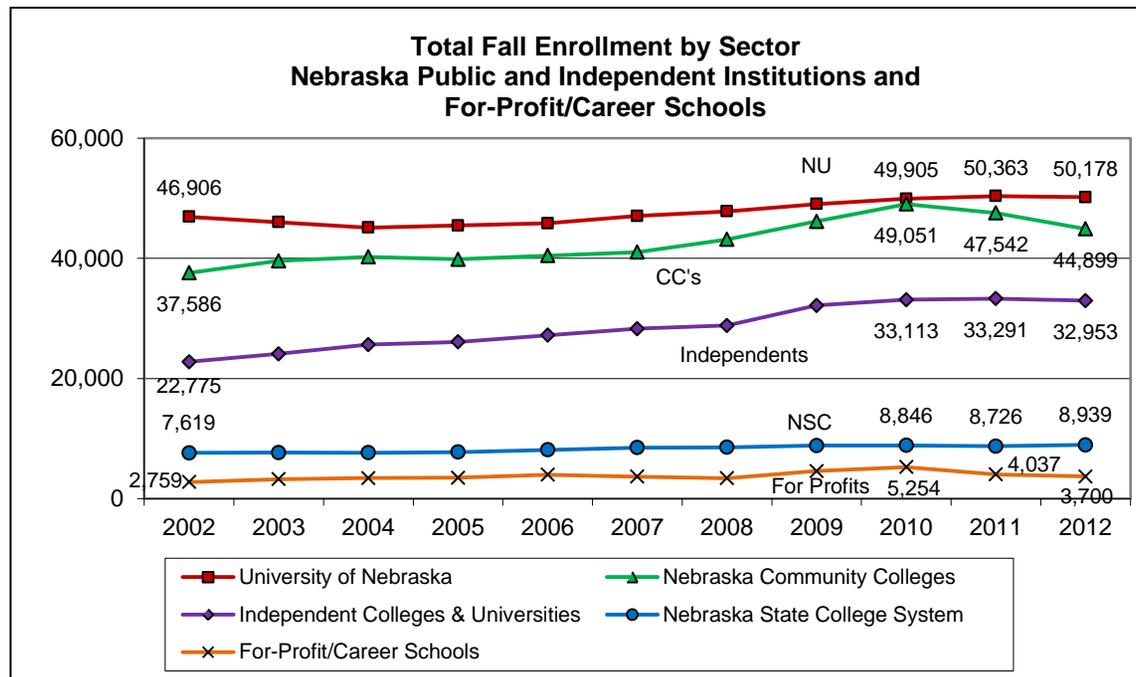
¹All institutions in the for-profit/career schools sector are operated for profit except for three schools of radiologic technology, which are operated by not-for profit hospitals or medical centers. See the list of reporting schools in the for-profit/career school sector, which is at the beginning of this report.

Ten-year trend headcount data by sector and institution, part-time/full-time classification and level are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Sector-Level-FT-PT** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR

- The sectors constituting Nebraska's higher education system experienced the following percentage changes in total fall enrollment over the latest 10-year period:

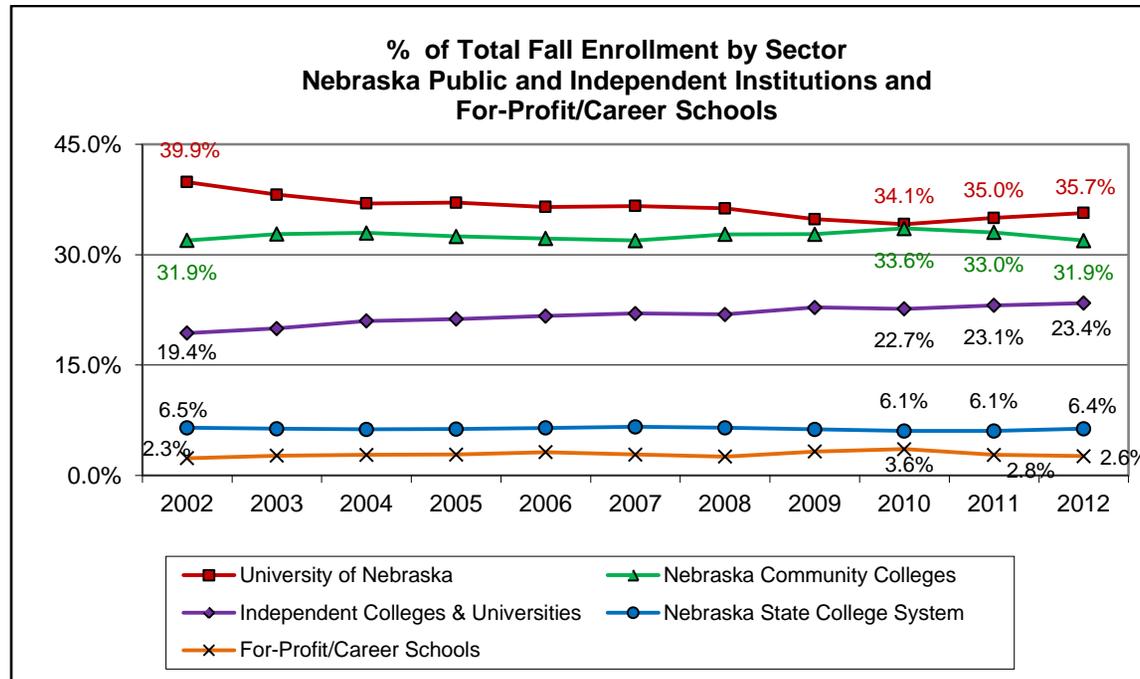
	<u>10-Year</u> <u>2002-2012</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Students</u>	<u>1-Year</u> <u>2010-2011</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Students</u>	<u>1-Year</u> <u>2011-2012</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Students</u>
University of Nebraska	7.0%	3,272	0.9%	458	- 0.4%	- 185
Nebraska State College System	17.3%	1,320	- 1.4%	-120	2.4%	213
Nebraska Community Colleges	19.5%	7,313	- 3.1%	-1,509	- 5.6%	- 2,643
Nebraska Independent Colleges & Universities	44.7%	10,178	0.5%	178	- 1.0%	- 338
For-Profit/Career Schools in Nebraska	34.1%	<u>941</u>	- 23.2%	<u>-1,217</u>	- 8.3%	<u>- 337</u>
Total		23,024		-2,210		- 3,290



Ten-year trend headcount data by sector and institution, part-time/full-time classification and level are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Sector-Level-FT-PT** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

SECTOR FALL ENROLLMENT as a Percentage of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT

- As a result of the enrollment changes that occurred between fall 2002 and fall 2012, the enrollments of Nebraska's community colleges, independent institutions, and for-profit/career schools accounted for the same or slightly higher percentages of total headcount enrollment in 2012 than in 2002. During this period, the Nebraska State College System and the University of Nebraska enrolled smaller percentages in 2012 than in 2002.



Ten-year trend headcount data by sector and institution, part-time/full-time classification and level are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Sector-Level-FT-PT** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Section A.2

Fall Enrollment by Student Level¹

(Undergraduate and Graduate)

and by Full-Time/Part-Time Classification

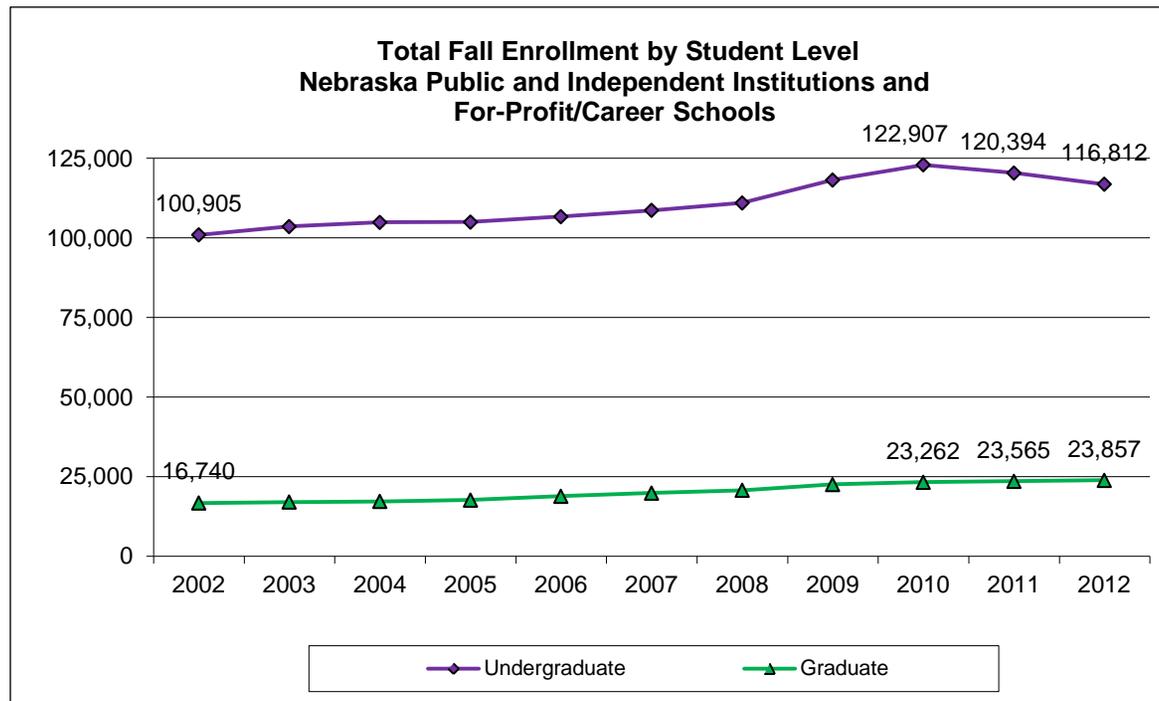
Notes

- (1) **Ten-year trends** are shown for Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities and for-profit/career schools using data from fall 2002 through fall 2012. A few for-profit/career schools are not included in this analysis because they are not required to report any school statistics to the federal Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics in the U.S. Department of Education.
- (2) Reported enrollments **do not include** students who were enrolled in the physician assistant military and distance education programs at the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC). Since 1998-1999, UNMC has conferred 500 to 600 bachelor's and master's degrees each year to graduates of the physician assistant military and distance education programs. These programs serve all branches of the military and most graduates are not residents of Nebraska.

¹Beginning in fall 2008, students are classified into two categories: undergraduate and graduate. Students in programs previously classified as "first professional" are now counted in the graduate student category for all years of data reported.

NEBRASKA TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by STUDENT LEVEL

- Total undergraduate enrollment at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, including for-profit/career schools, rose to 122,907 in fall 2010, an eight-year increase of 21.8% from fall 2002.
- Undergraduate enrollment decreased 2.0% between fall 2010 and fall 2011 to 120,394 and decreased 3.0% between fall 2011 and fall 2012 to 116,812. In total, undergraduate enrollment increased 15.8% between fall 2002 and fall 2012.
- In fall 2012, a total of 23,857 students were enrolled in graduate-level programs, an increase of 42.5% from fall 2002 and a 1.2% increase from fall 2011.¹

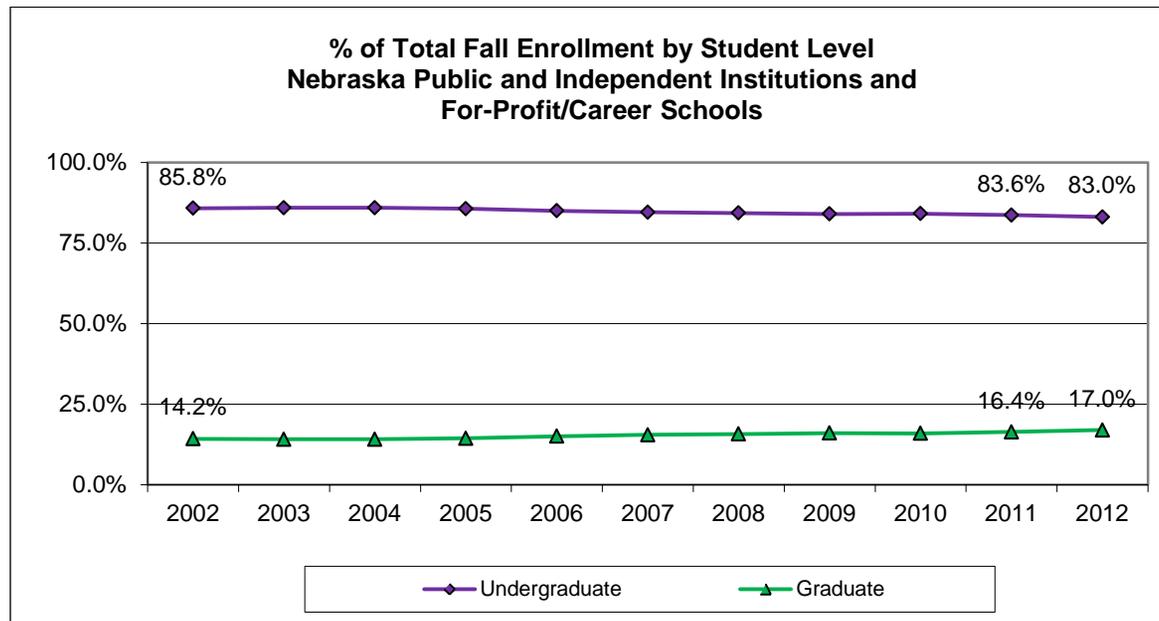


¹Beginning in fall 2008, students are classified into two categories: undergraduate and graduate. Students in programs previously classified as “first professional” are now counted in the graduate student category for all years of data reported.

Ten-year trend headcount data by sector and institution, part-time/full-time classification and level are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Sector-Level-FT-PT** the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentage of NEBRASKA TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by STUDENT LEVEL

- Between fall 2002 and fall 2012, total undergraduate enrollment at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, including for-profit/career schools, decreased slightly as a percentage of total headcount enrollment, accounting for 83.0% of enrollment in 2012.
- During the same 10-year period, the percentage of students who were enrolled at the graduate level increased to 17.0%.¹



¹Beginning in fall 2008, students are classified into two categories: undergraduate and graduate. Students in programs previously classified as “first professional” are now counted in the graduate student category for all years of data reported.

Ten-year trend headcount data by sector and institution, part-time/full-time classification and level are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Sector-Level-FT-PT** the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT and PERCENTAGE of FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by STUDENT LEVEL

- The numbers and percentages of students enrolled at the undergraduate and graduate levels vary by sector.¹
- The charts on the following three pages show changes in total enrollment between fall 2011 and fall 2012 in the context of a 10-year trend for each of the public, independent, and for-profit sectors in Nebraska.

Based on a review of these trends:

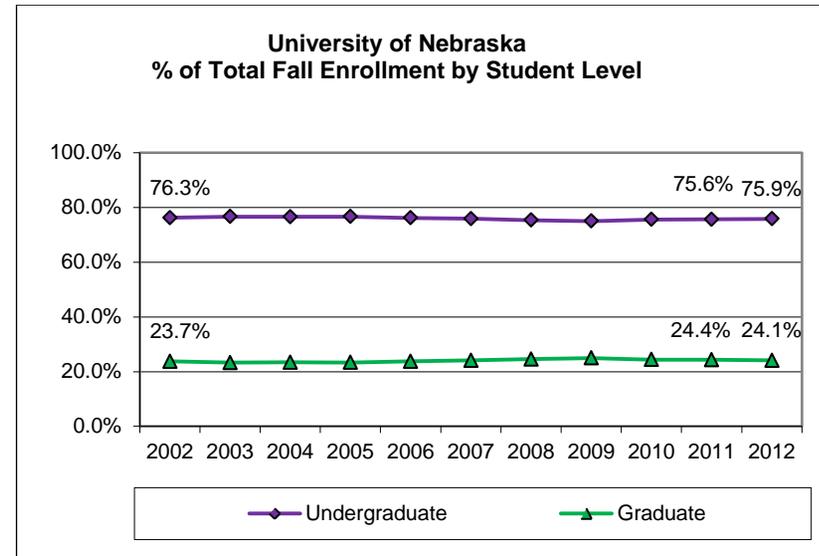
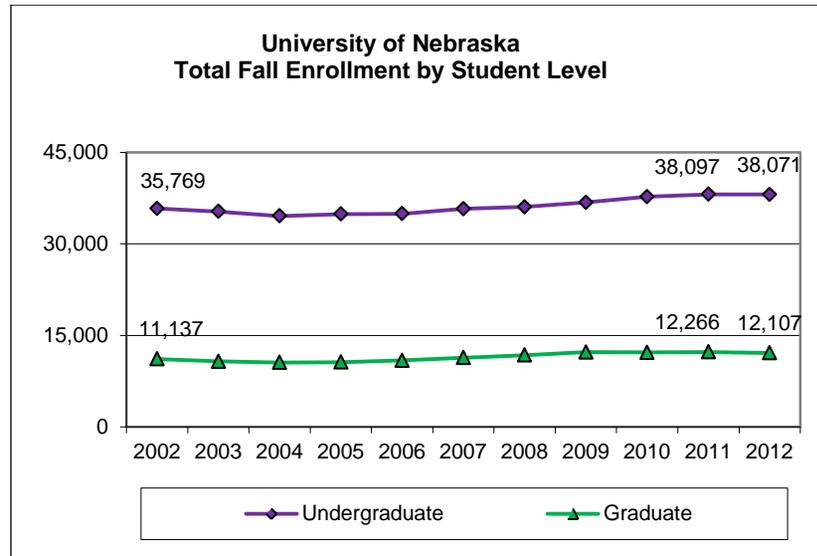
- Between fall 2010 and fall 2011, total undergraduate enrollment increased within the Nebraska State College System, but decreased across the remaining four sectors: the University of Nebraska, Nebraska's community colleges, the independent institutions, and the for-profit/career schools.
- Between fall 2011 and fall 2012, total undergraduate enrollment increased 148 students at the Nebraska State College System and decreased only 26 students at the University of Nebraska. However, total undergraduate enrollment decreased 2,643 students at the state's community colleges, 696 students at the independent institutions, and 365 students at the for-profit/career schools.
- Total graduate enrollment decreased between fall 2011 and fall 2012 at the University of Nebraska, but increased at the state colleges, the independent institutions, and within the for-profit sector.
- With the introduction of a University of Phoenix facility to the Omaha area, 2006 was the first year that graduate programs were offered within Nebraska's for-profit/career school sector. Since 2006, the number of graduate students in the for-profit sector has increased from 29 to 79 students, accounting for about 2% of the sector's enrollment in 2012.
- As of fall 2012, graduate students accounted for about 24% of the enrollment at the institutions within the University of Nebraska, 16% within the Nebraska State College System, and 31% within the independent sector. Within all three of these sectors, graduate students accounted for higher percentages of total enrollment in fall 2012 than 10 years earlier, in fall 2002.

¹Beginning in fall 2008, students are classified into two categories: undergraduate and graduate. Students in programs previously classified as "first professional" are now counted in the graduate student category for all years of data reported.

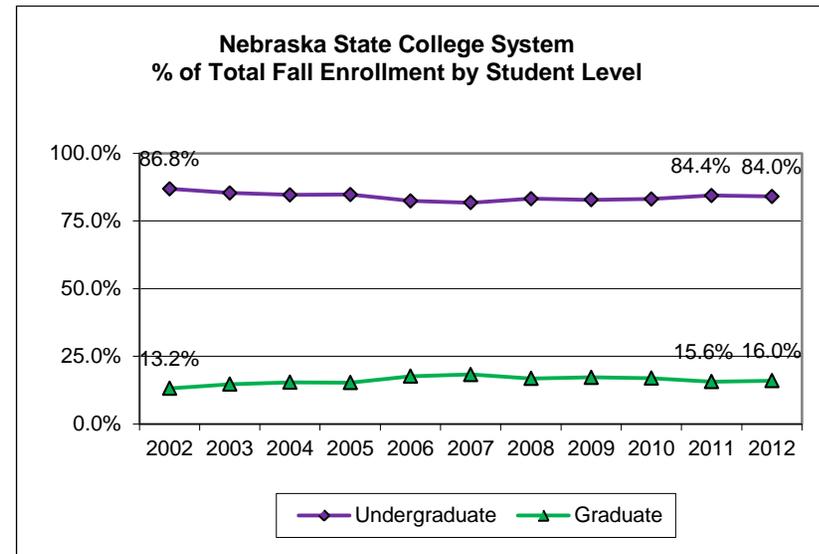
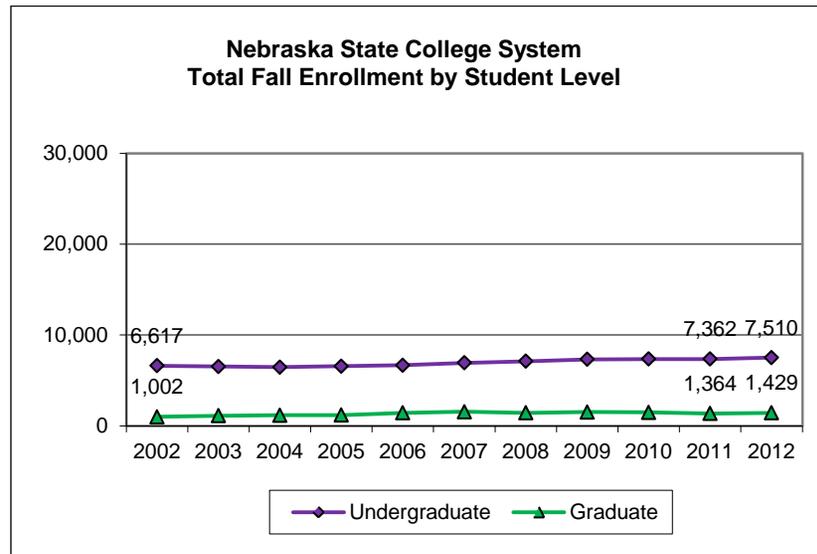
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TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by STUDENT LEVEL

University of Nebraska

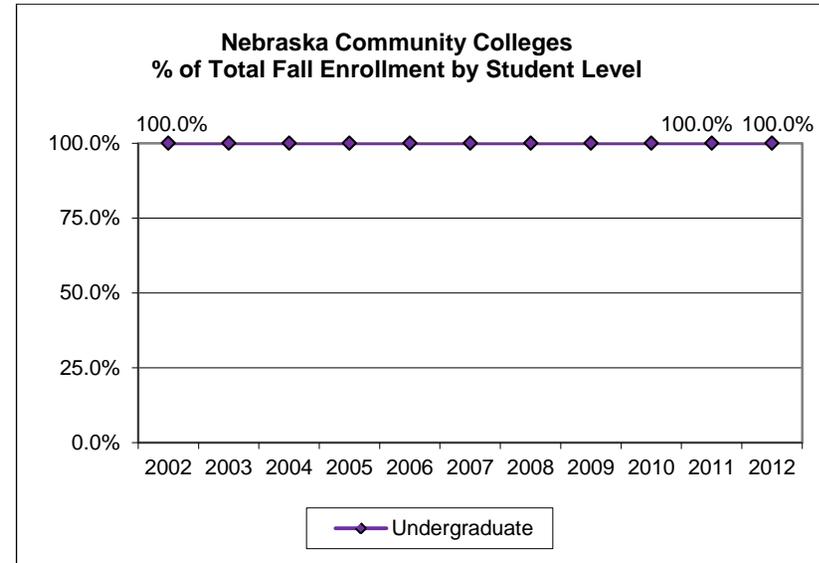
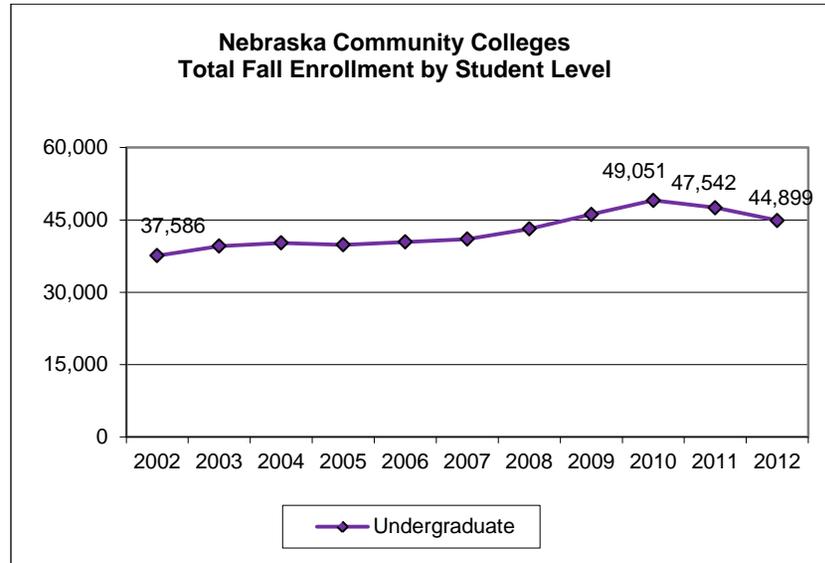


Nebraska State College System

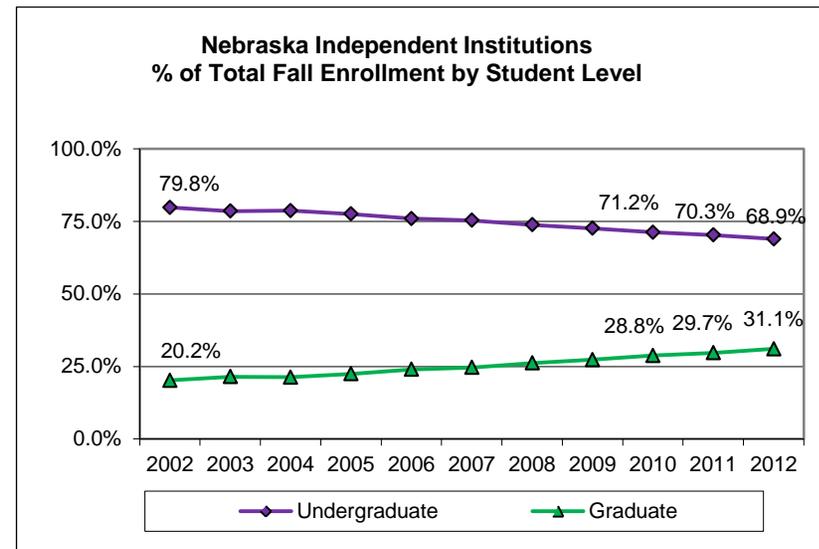
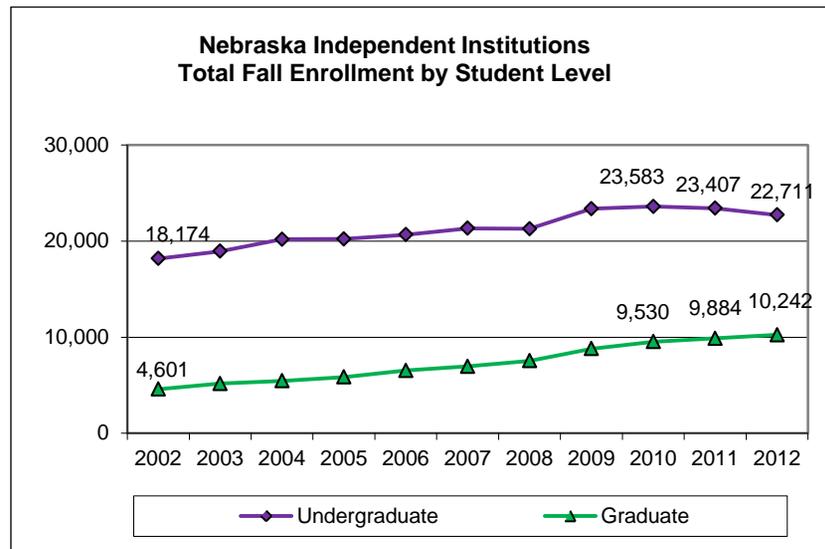


TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by STUDENT LEVEL

Nebraska Community Colleges

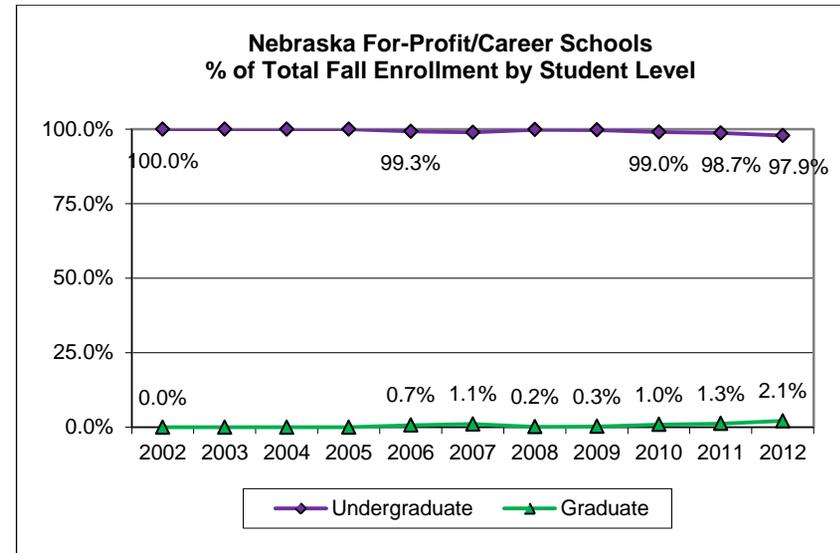
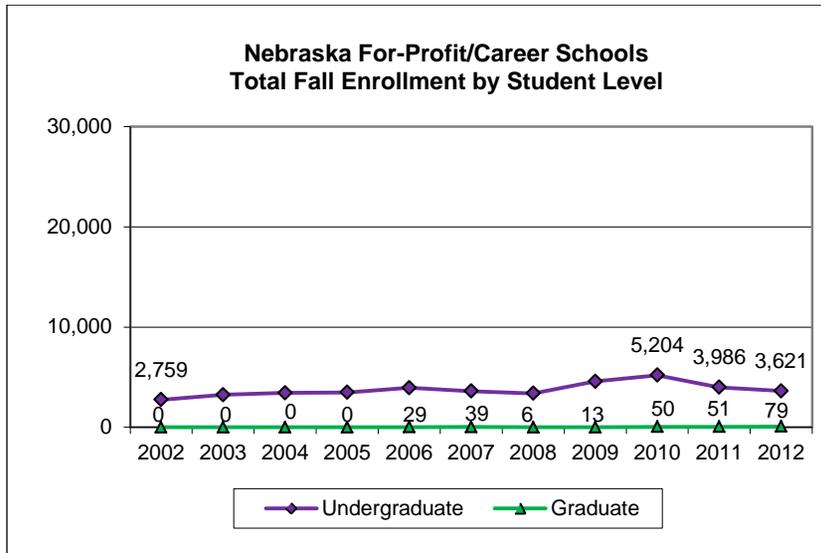


Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities



TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by STUDENT LEVEL

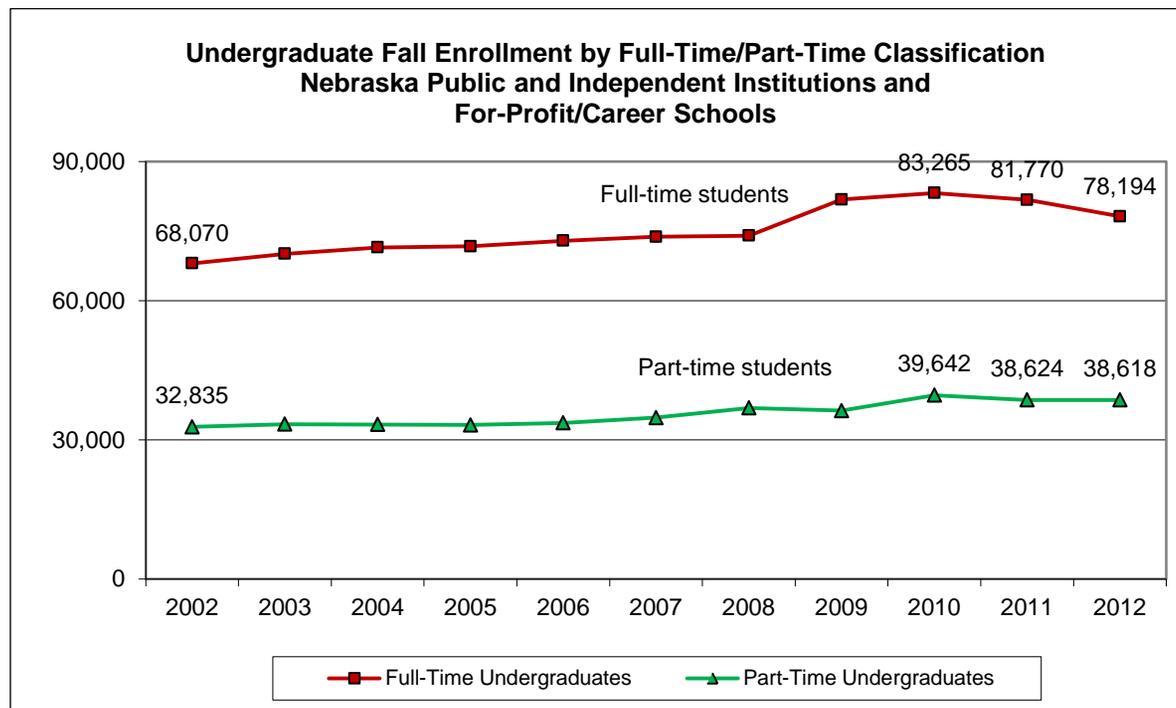
For-Profit/Career Schools in Nebraska



Ten-year trend headcount data by sector and institution, part-time/full-time classification and level are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Sector-Level-FT-PT** the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION

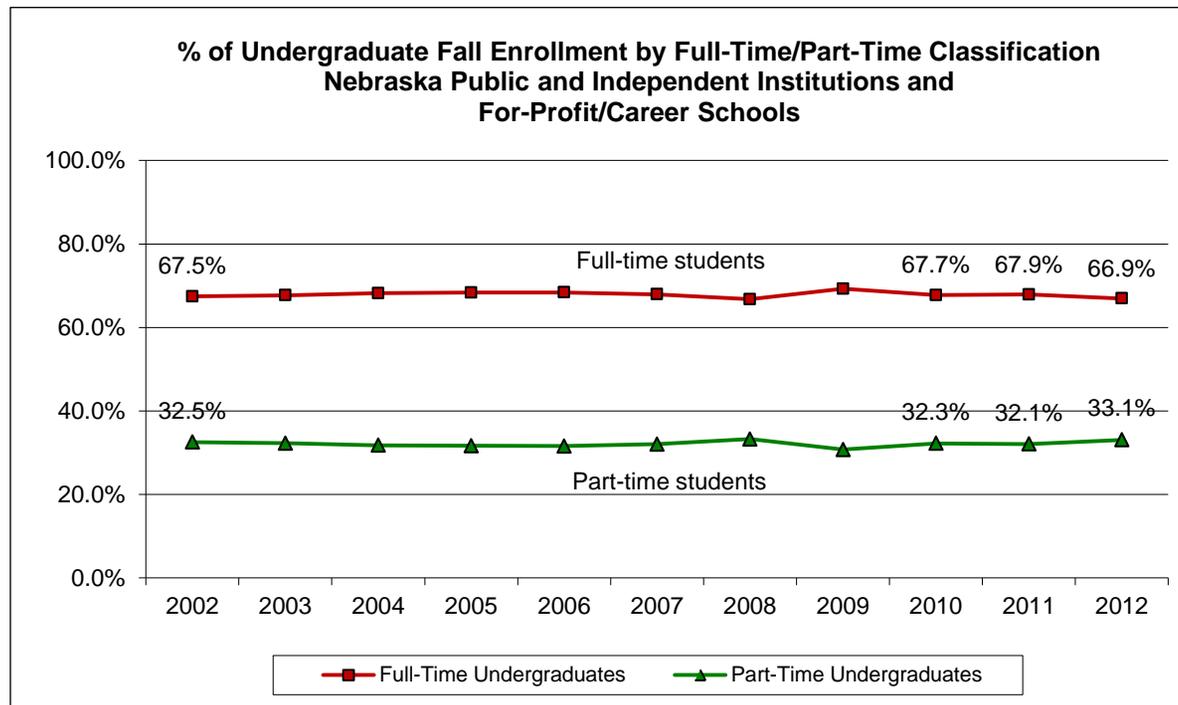
- Total full-time undergraduate fall enrollment increased from 68,070 in fall 2002 to 83,265 in fall 2010, but decreased 6.1% (5,071 students) from fall 2010 to 78,194 in fall 2012, resulting in a net 10-year increase of 14.9% from fall 2002 to fall 2012.
- Part-time undergraduate fall enrollment increased from 32,835 in fall 2002 to 39,642 in fall 2010, but decreased 2.6 % (1,024 students) from fall 2010 to 38,618 in fall 2012, resulting in a net 10-year increase of 17.6% from fall 2002 to fall 2012.
- Between 2010 and fall 2011, full-time enrollment decreased 1.8%, or 1,495 students, and part-time enrollment decreased 2.6%, or 1,018 students. One year later, between fall 2011 and fall 2012, full-time enrollment decreased 4.4%, or 3,576 students, and part-time enrollment decreased only six students.



Ten-year trend headcount data by sector and institution, part-time/full-time classification and level are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Sector-Level-FT-PT** the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

**Percentage of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT
by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION**

- The percentage of undergraduates attending college full time was 66.9% in fall 2012, compared to 67.5% in fall 2002.
- The percentage of undergraduates going to college part time was 33.1% in fall 2012, compared to 32.5% in fall 2002.



Ten-year trend headcount data by sector and institution, part-time/full-time classification and level are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Sector-Level-FT-PT** the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION

- As shown on the [charts on the following pages](#), trends in full-time and part-time undergraduate fall enrollment vary by sector.
 - The [University of Nebraska](#) enrolled 8.7% more full-time undergraduates in fall 2012 than in fall 2002, but the university experienced a 5.9% decrease in part-time undergraduate enrollment over the 10-year period. As a result, full-time students accounted for 86.2% of the university's undergraduates in fall 2012, compared to 84.4% 10 years earlier.
 - The number of full-time undergraduates enrolled within the [Nebraska State College System](#) increased 9.7% between fall 2002 and fall 2012. Since part-time undergraduate enrollment increased 27.2%, part-time undergraduates accounted for 24.3% of total undergraduate enrollment in fall 2012, compared to 21.7% in fall 2002.
 - Between 2002 and 2012, the six [Nebraska community colleges](#) consistently enrolled more part-time students than full-time students. However, part-time students accounted for a slightly lower percentage of enrollment in fall 2012 than they did in fall 2002. In fall 2012, part-time students accounted for 58.4% of total enrollment, down from 60.1% in 2002.

Between fall 2010 and fall 2012, part-time enrollment decreased by 1,726 students, or 6.2%, to 26,208, and full-time enrollment decreased 2,426 students, or 11.5%, to 18,691.

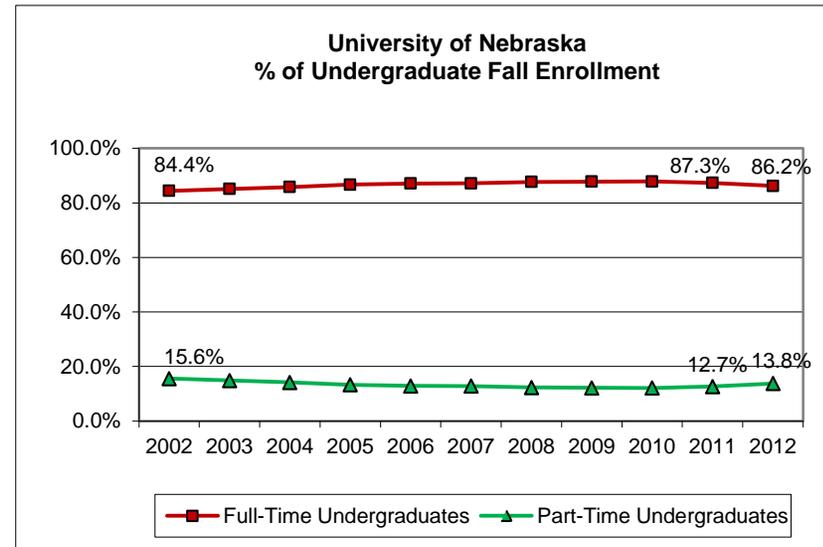
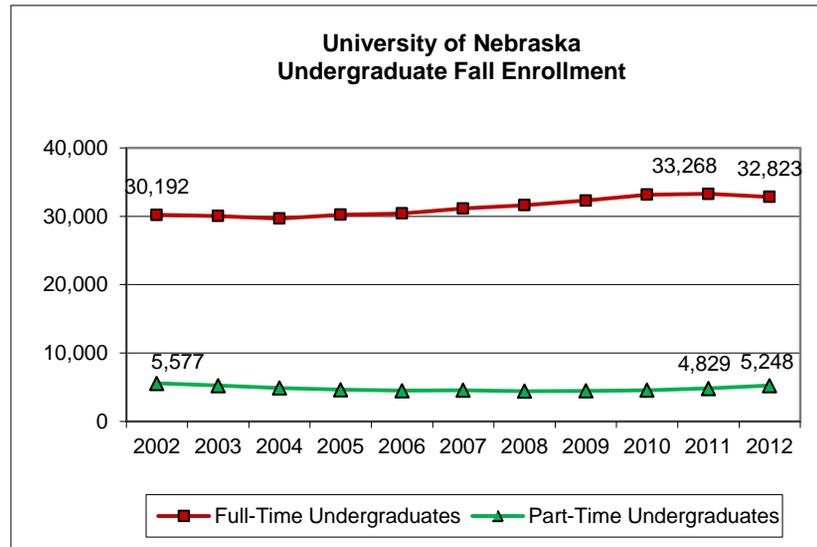
Looking at the 10-year period between fall 2002 and fall 2012 as a whole, full-time enrollment at the community colleges increased 24.6%, from 15,002 to 18,691. Over the same 10-year period, part-time enrollment increased 16.0%, from 22,584 to 26,208.

- Over the 10-year period between fall 2002 and fall 2012, full-time undergraduate enrollment at [Nebraska's independent college and universities](#) increased from 15,147 in 2002 to a high of 19,291 in 2009, but then decreased to 18,128 in fall 2012, resulting in a net 10-year increase of 19.7%. Part-time undergraduate enrollment increased 51.4%, from 3,027 in fall 2002 to 4,583 in fall 2012.
- [For-profit/career schools in Nebraska](#) generally enrolled increasing numbers of full-time and part-time undergraduates between fall 2002 and fall 2010, but enrollments of full-time and part-time students both decreased in fall 2011, and full-time enrollment continued to decrease in fall 2012, while part-time enrollment increased by a few students. Full-time undergraduate enrollment increased from 2,549 in 2002 to a high of 4,214 in 2010, and then decreased to 2,870 in fall 2012, resulting in a net 10-year increase of 12.6%. The number of part-time students increased from 210 in fall 2002 to a high of 990 in 2010, and then decreased to 751 in 2012. Part-time students constituted 20.7% of the enrollment at for-profit/career schools in fall 2012, up from 7.6% in fall 2002.

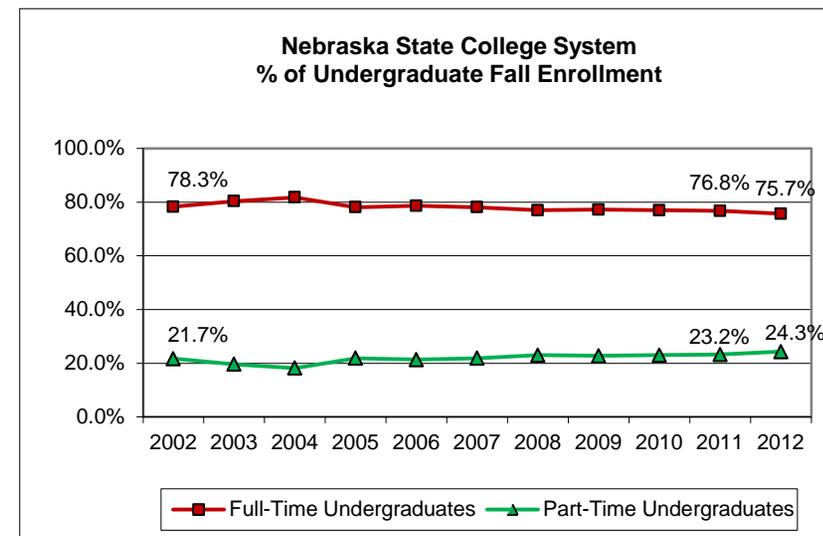
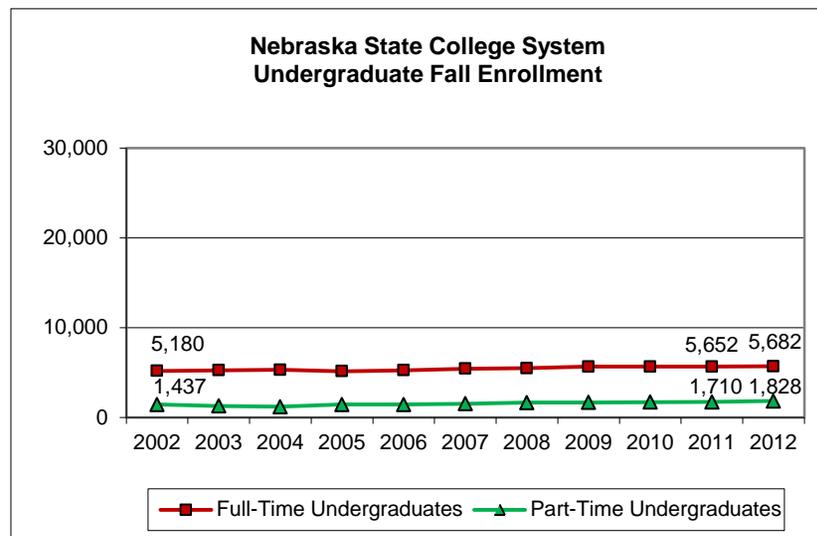
Ten-year trend headcount data by sector and institution, part-time/full-time classification and level are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Sector-Level-FT-PT** the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION

University of Nebraska

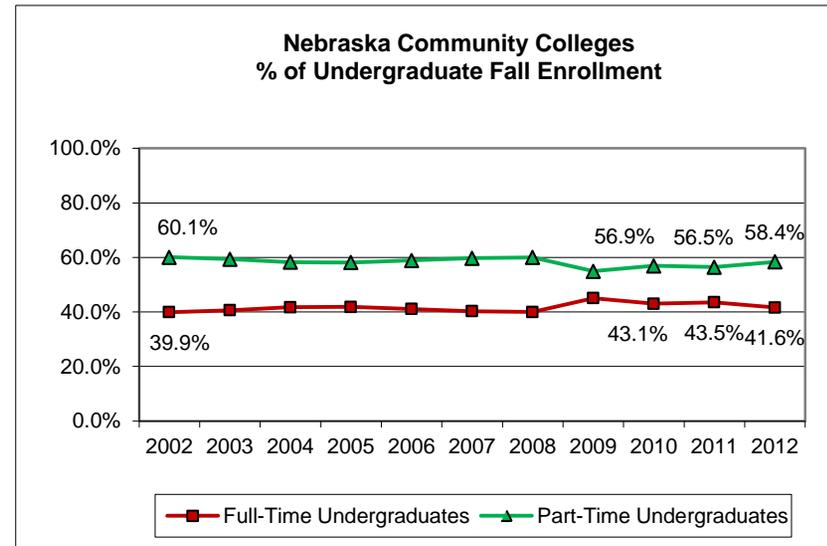
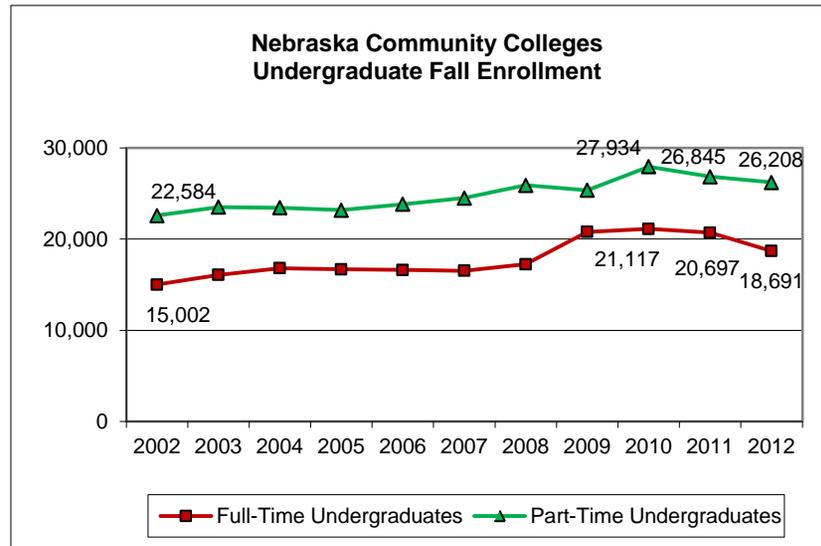


Nebraska State College System

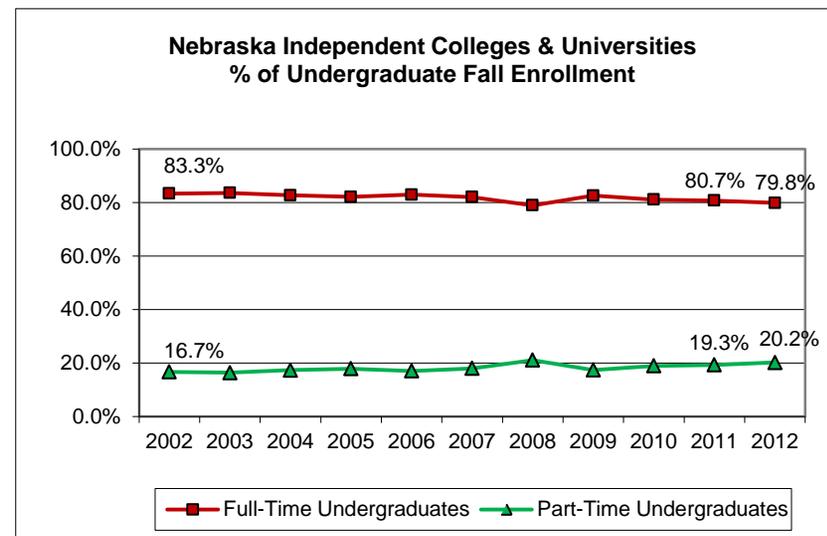
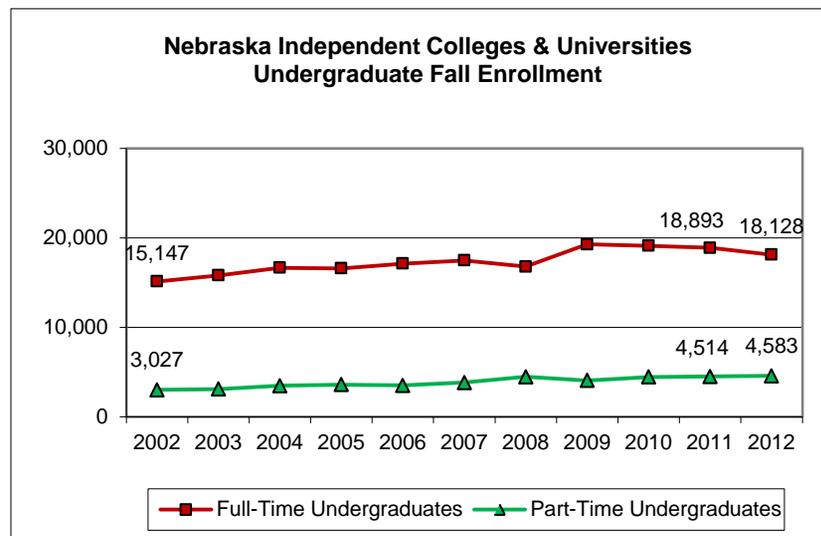


UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION

Nebraska Community Colleges

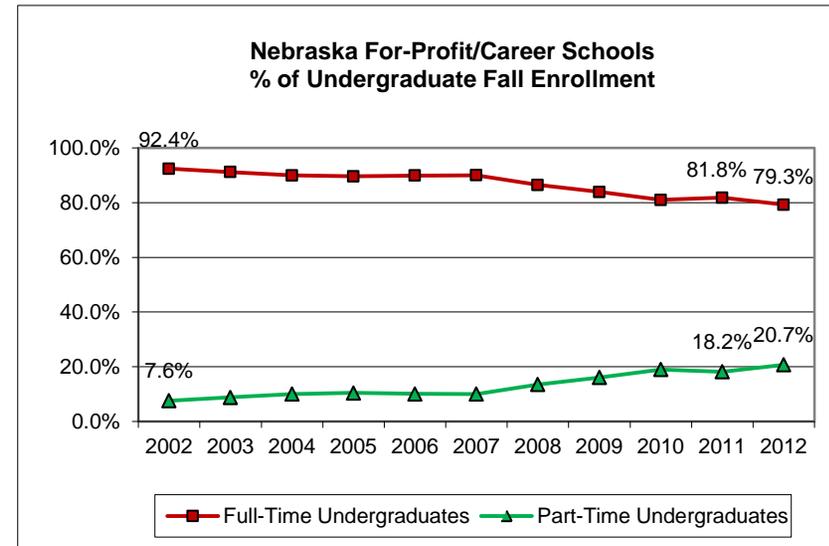
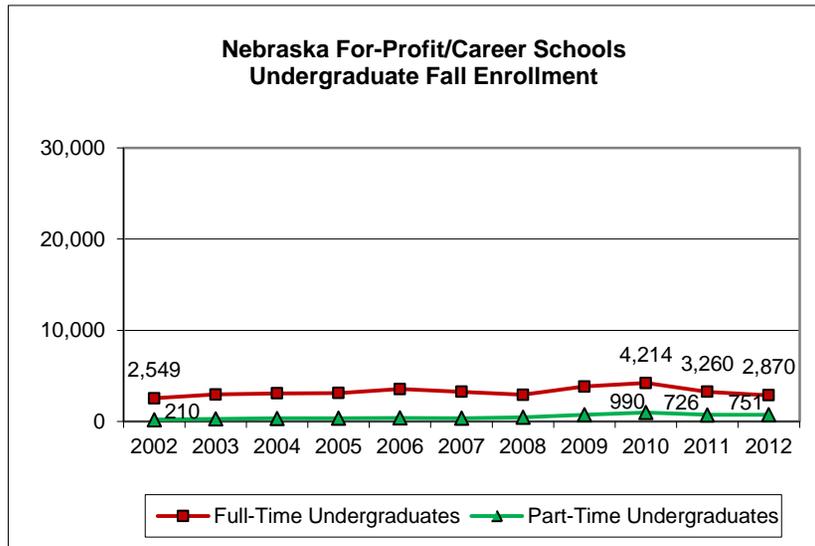


Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities



UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION

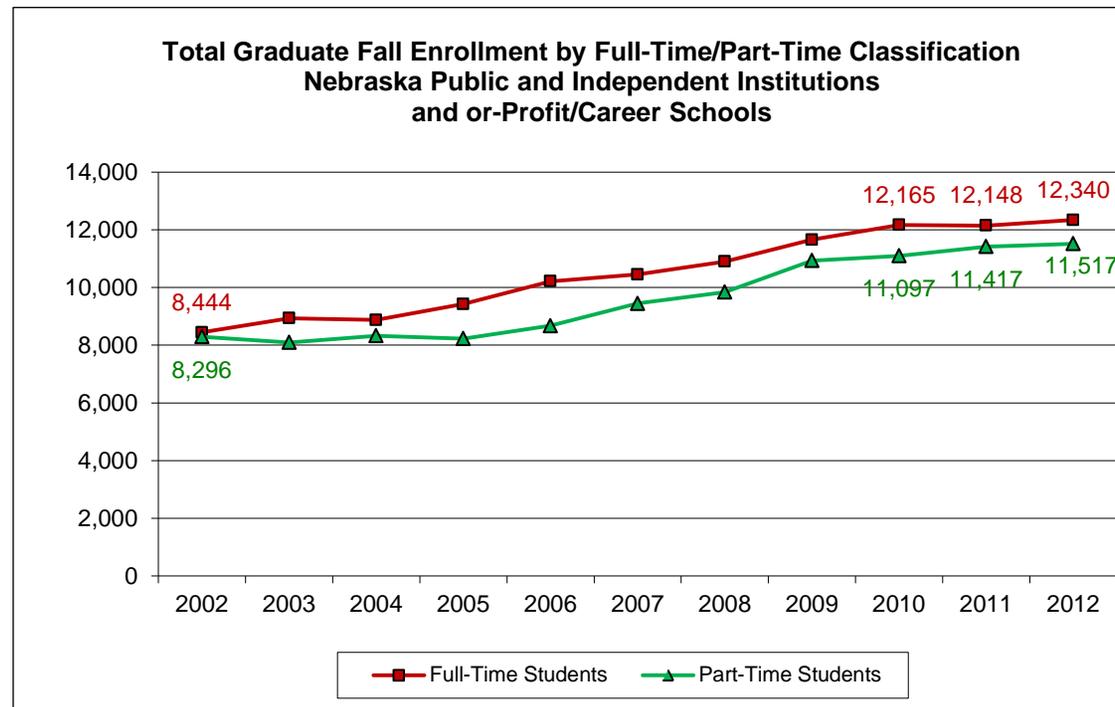
For-Profit/Career Schools in Nebraska



Ten-year trend headcount data by sector and institution, part-time/full-time classification and level are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Sector-Level-FT-PT** the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION

- Between fall 2002 and fall 2012, total enrollment of students at the graduate level increased 42.5%, from 16,740 in 2002 to 23,857 in 2012.¹ During this period, fall enrollment of full-time graduate students increased 46.1% to 12,340, whereas part-time graduate student enrollment increased 38.8% to 11,517.²
- Between fall 2011 and fall 2012, enrollment of full-time graduate students increased 1.6% (192 students), while enrollment of part-time graduate students increased 2.9% (100 students).



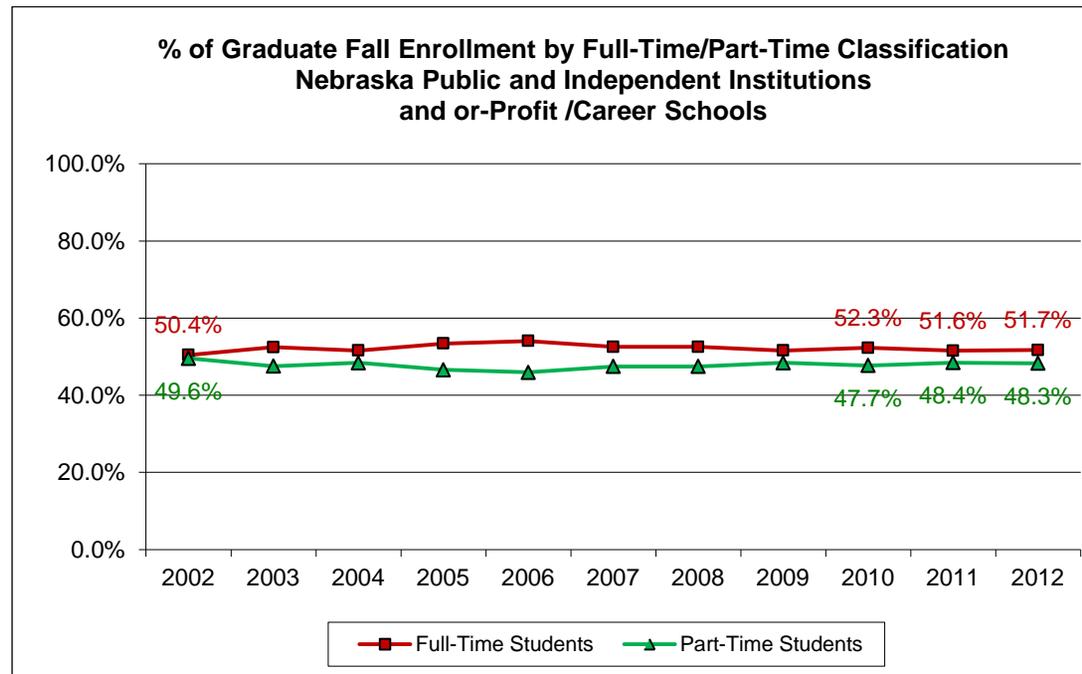
¹Beginning in fall 2008, students are classified into two categories: undergraduate and graduate. Students in programs previously classified as “first professional” are now counted in the graduate student category for all years of data reported.

²With the introduction of a University of Phoenix facility to the Omaha area, 2006 was the first year that graduate programs were offered within Nebraska’s for-profit/career sector.

Ten-year trend headcount data by sector and institution, part-time/full-time classification and level are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Sector-Level-FT-PT** the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentage of GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION

- Full-time and part-time students accounted for about equal shares of total graduate enrollment in fall 2002. Beginning in fall 2003, full-time students began to account for a slightly higher share of total graduate enrollment. In fall 2012, full-time students accounted for 51.7% of all students enrolled in graduate programs, up slightly from 50.4% in fall 2002.

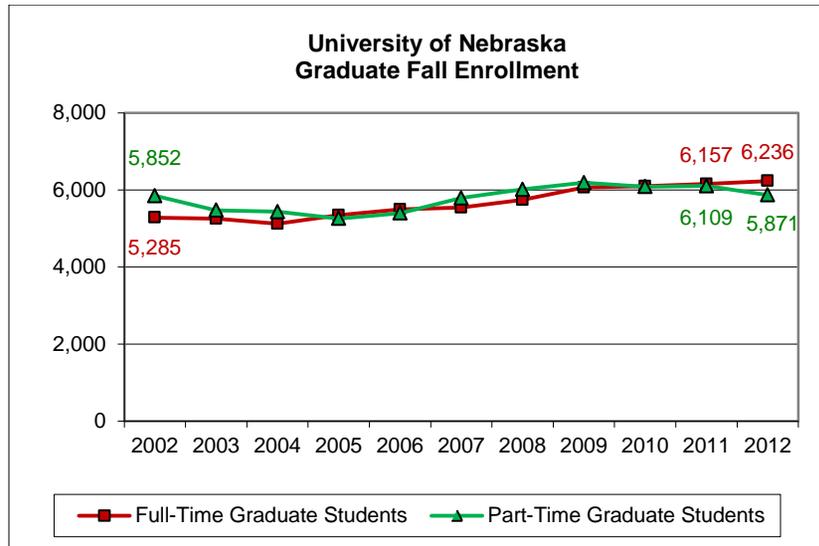


- As evidenced by the charts on the [following page](#), enrollments of part-time and full-time graduate students generally increased from fall 2002 to fall 2012 at the University Nebraska and the Nebraska State College System, even with a decrease in the enrollment of part-time graduate students at the University of Nebraska between 2011 and 2012. Over the 10-year period, enrollments of part-time students generally equaled or slightly exceeded full-time enrollments at the University of Nebraska until 2012, when full-time enrollment was 365 students higher than part-time enrollment. In comparison, part-time graduate enrollment at the state colleges exceeded full-time enrollment by about 800 to 1,000 students between 2002 and 2012. Full-time graduate enrollment within the independent sector was significantly higher than part-time enrollment from fall 2002 through fall 2012. This pattern is evidenced primarily because, historically, about 50% of the total number of graduate students in the independent sector are enrolled in programs such as medicine and law at Creighton University, which are attended full time.

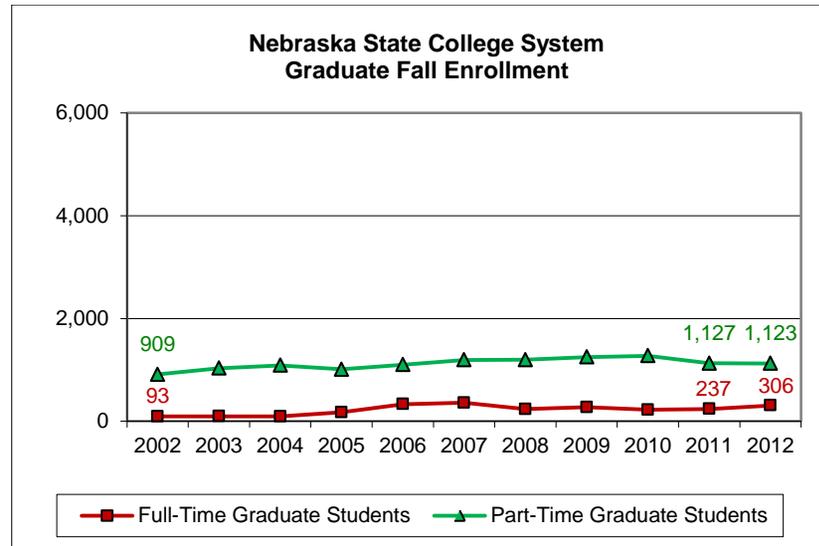
Ten-year trend headcount data by sector and institution, part-time/full-time classification and level are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Sector-Level-FT-PT** the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION

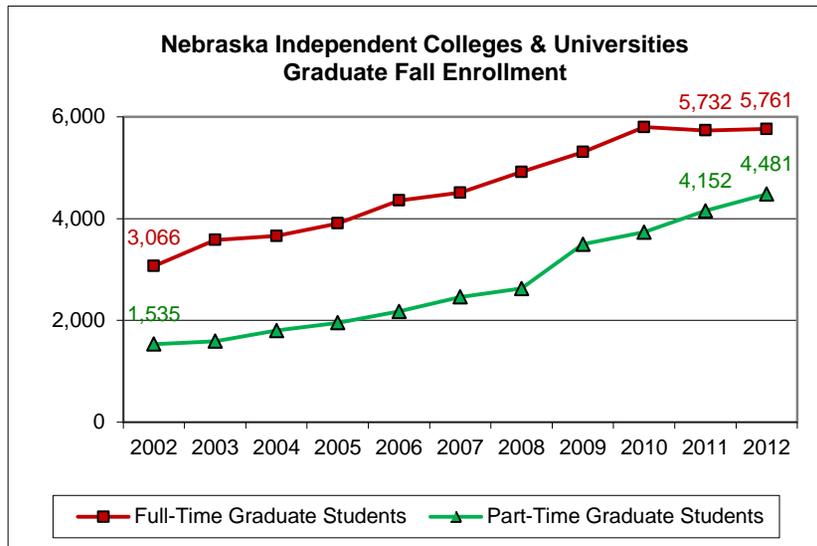
University of Nebraska



Nebraska State College System



Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities

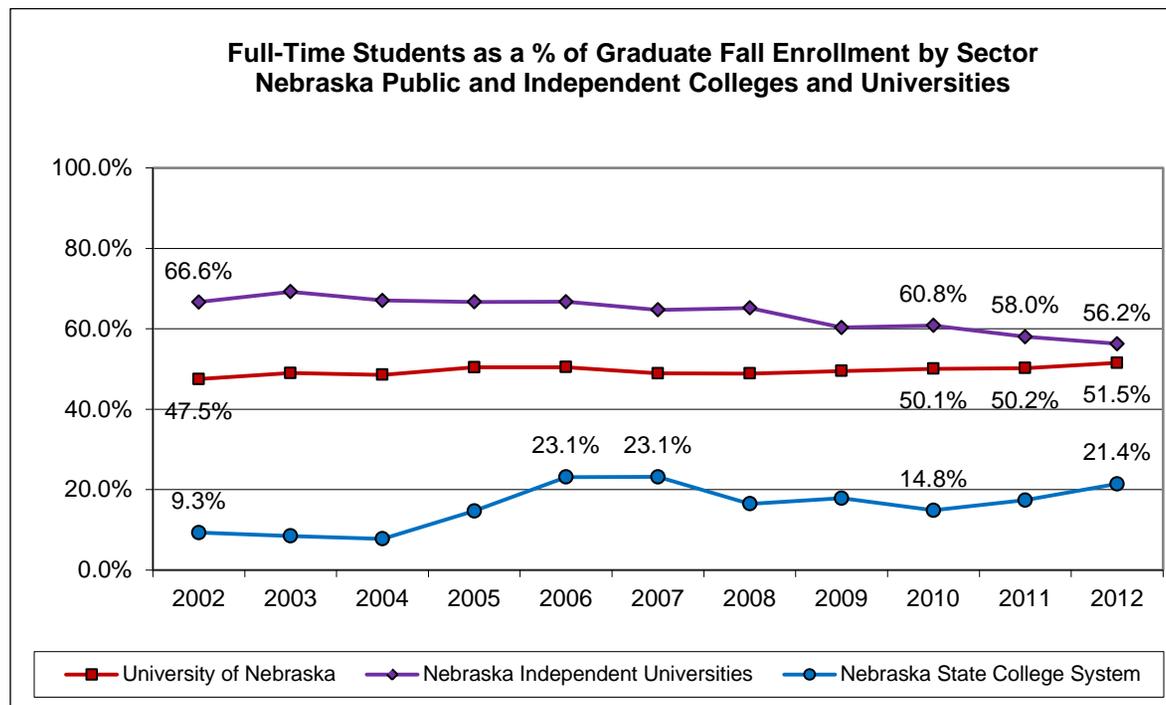


Changes in Graduate Fall Enrollments

	<u>10-Year 2002-2012</u>	<u>1-Year 2011-2012</u>
University of Nebraska		
Full-Time Enrollment	18.0%	1.3%
Part-Time Enrollment	0.3%	- 3.9%
State College System		
Full-Time Enrollment	229.0%	29.1%
Part-Time Enrollment	23.5%	- 0.4%
Independent Institutions		
Full-Time Enrollment	87.9%	- 0.5%
Part-Time Enrollment	191.9%	7.9%

FULL-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR

- Within the independent sector, full-time students made up 56.2% of total graduate enrollment in fall 2012, compared to 66.6% in fall 2002.
- Within the University of Nebraska, full-time students accounted for 51.5% of total graduate enrollment in fall 2012, up from 47.5% in fall 2002.
- Within the Nebraska State College System, full-time students accounted for about 7% to 9% of total graduate enrollment between fall 2002 and fall 2004. In fall 2006 and 2007, full-time enrollment increased to 23.1% but decreased to 14.8% in fall 2010. In fall 2012, full-time students increased again to 21.4% of total graduate enrollment at the state colleges.



Ten-year trend headcount data by sector and institution, part-time/full-time classification and level are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Sector-Level-FT-PT** the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

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Section A.3

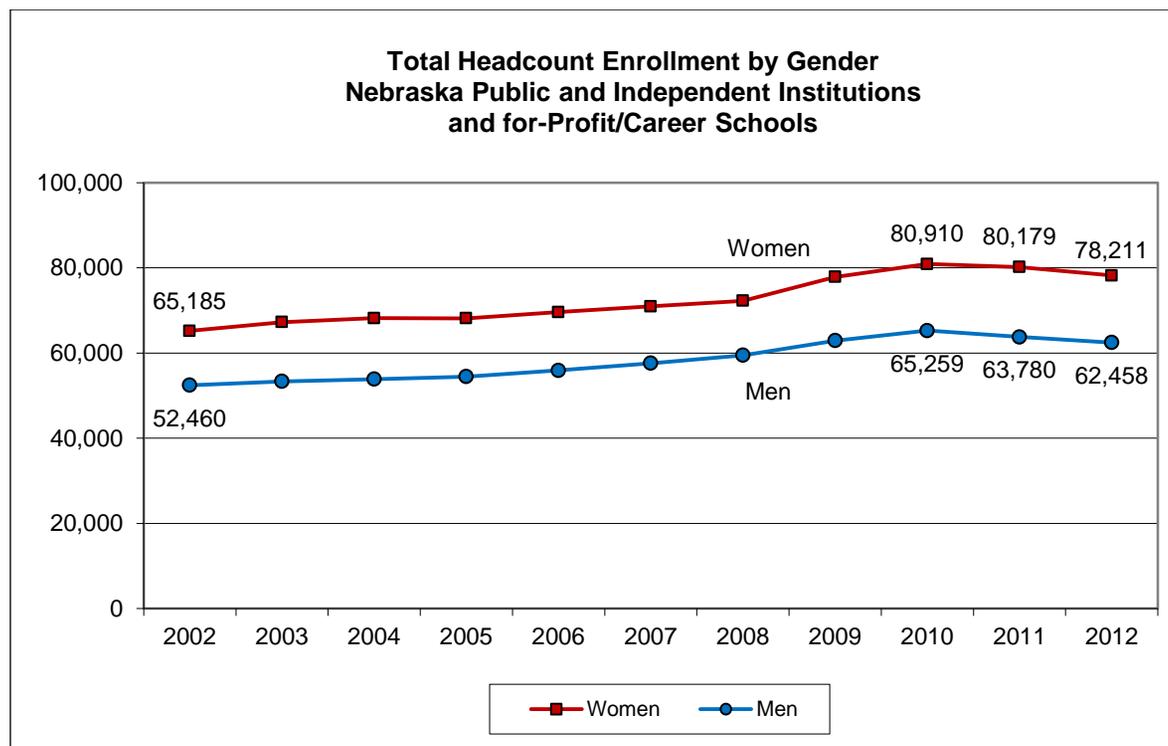
Total Fall Enrollment by Gender

Notes

- (1) **Ten-year trends are shown for Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities and for-profit/career schools using data from fall 2002 through fall 2012. A few for-profit/career schools are not included in this analysis because they are not required to report any school statistics to the federal Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics in the U.S. Department of Education.**
- (2) **Reported enrollments do not include students who were enrolled in the physician assistant military and distance education programs at the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC). Since 1998-1999, UNMC has conferred 500 to 600 bachelor's and master's degrees each year to graduates of the physician assistant military and distance education programs. These programs serve all branches of the military and most graduates are not residents of Nebraska.**

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER

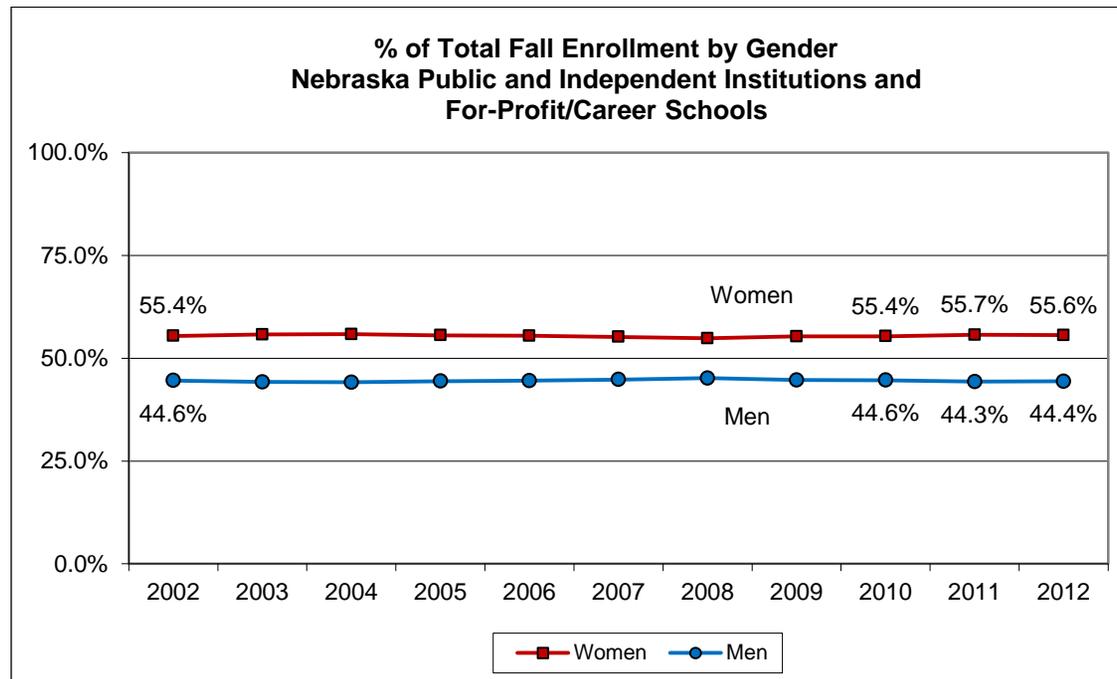
- Total enrollment of women at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, including for-profit/career schools, increased from 65,185 in fall 2002 to 80,910 in fall 2010, but decreased 3.3% to 78,211 in fall 2012, resulting in a net 10-year increase of 20.0%.
- Total enrollment of men increased from 52,460 in fall 2002 to 65,259 in fall 2010, but decreased 4.3% to 62,458 in fall 2012 for a 10-year net increase of 19.1%.



Ten-year trend headcount data by sector and institution, gender, part-time/full-time classification, and level are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

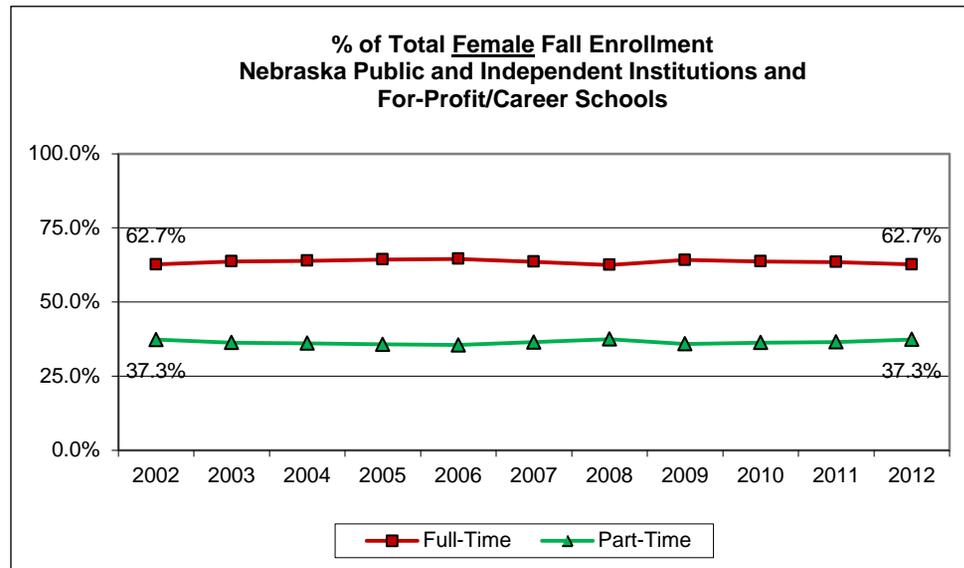
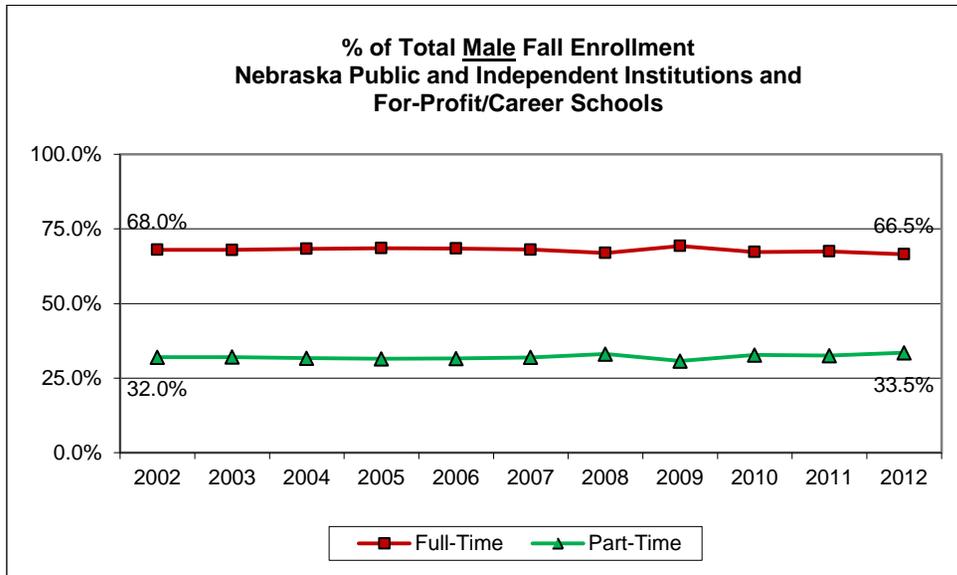
Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER

- Women accounted for almost the same percentage of total headcount enrollment at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions in fall 2012 as they did in fall 2002.
- The gender gap fluctuated only slightly between fall 2002 and fall 2012. In fall 2002, women accounted for 55.4% of total headcount enrollment, while men accounted for 44.6% of the students enrolled at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions. In fall 2012, women accounted for 55.6% of total headcount, or only two-tenths of a percent from the percentage in fall 2002.



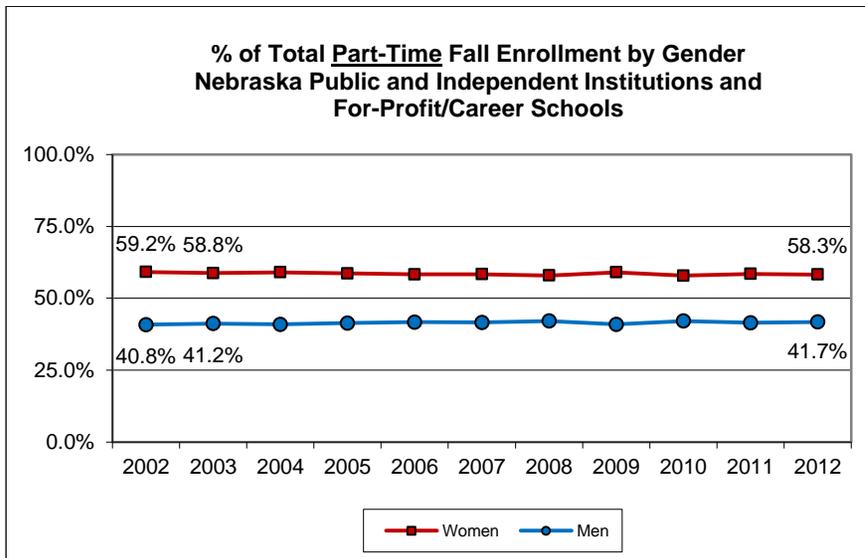
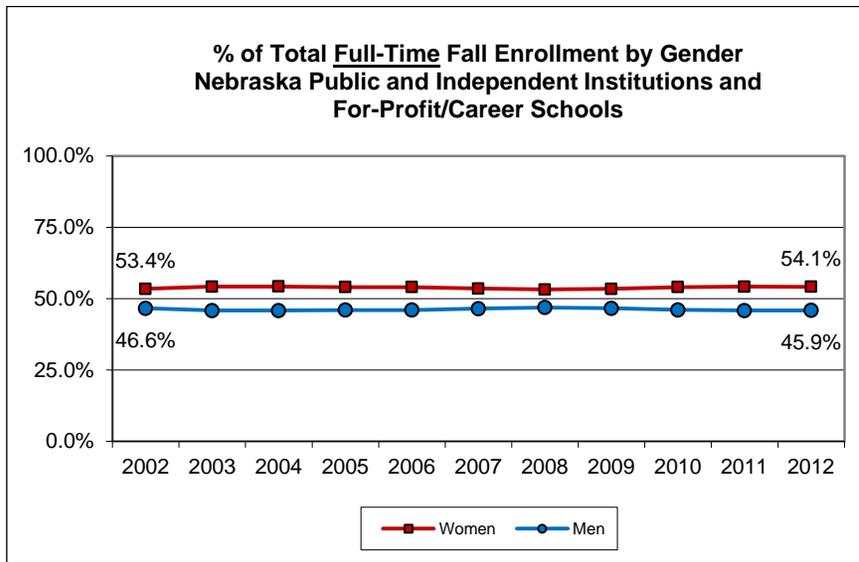
Ten-year trend headcount data by sector and institution, gender, part-time/full-time classification, and level are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentages of MALE and FEMALE FALL ENROLLMENTS
by FULL-TIME/PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION



- Compared to women, higher percentages of men enrolled full time between fall 2002 and fall 2012.
- In fall 2012, 66.5% of the men were enrolled full time, compared to 62.7% of the women.
- Conversely, 33.5% of the men were part-time students in fall 2012, while 37.3% of the women were enrolled part time.
- In fall 2002, there was a 5.3% difference between the percentage of men who were enrolled full time (68.0%) and the percentage of women who were full-time students (62.7%).
- By fall 2012, the difference between the percentage of men who were full-time students (66.5%) and the percentage of women who were enrolled full time (62.7%) had decreased slightly to 3.8%, indicating that the gap between men and women had narrowed to a small extent over the 10-year interval.

Percentages of FULL-TIME/PART-TIME FALL ENROLLMENTS by GENDER



- Including students enrolled at for-profit/career schools, women consistently accounted for higher percentages of the full-time and part-time students at Nebraska institutions than men over the 10-year period from fall 2002 to fall 2012.
- However, higher percentages of men than of women have attended college in Nebraska full time. (See the charts on page A.3.4.) As a result, the gender gap has been smaller for total full-time enrollment than it has been for total part-time enrollment.
- Further analysis of fall enrollment data shows that patterns of male and female enrollment vary noticeably by student level and by sector. Consequently, Sections A.3.1, A.3.2 and A.3.3 chart the fall enrollment trends of male and female students at the undergraduate and graduate levels.
- See Section A.5 for an analysis of total fall enrollment by gender and race/ethnicity.

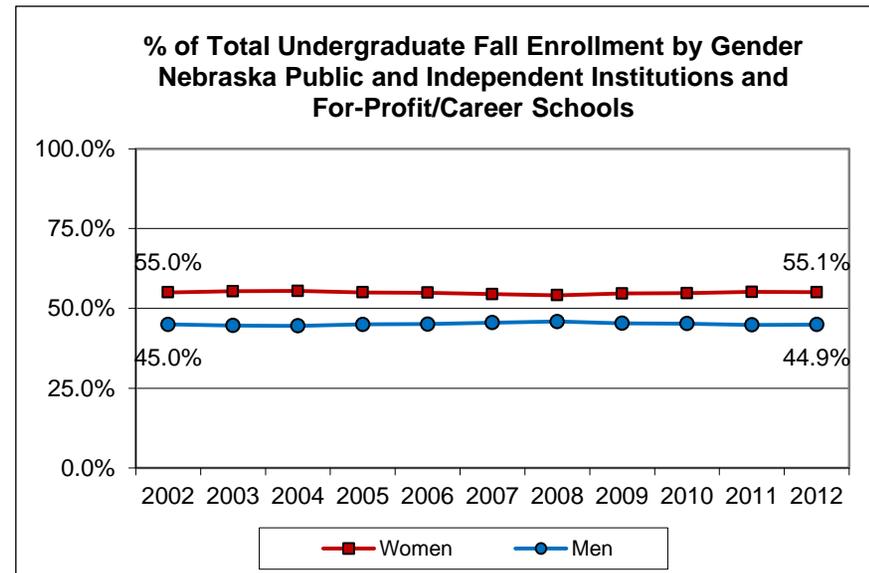
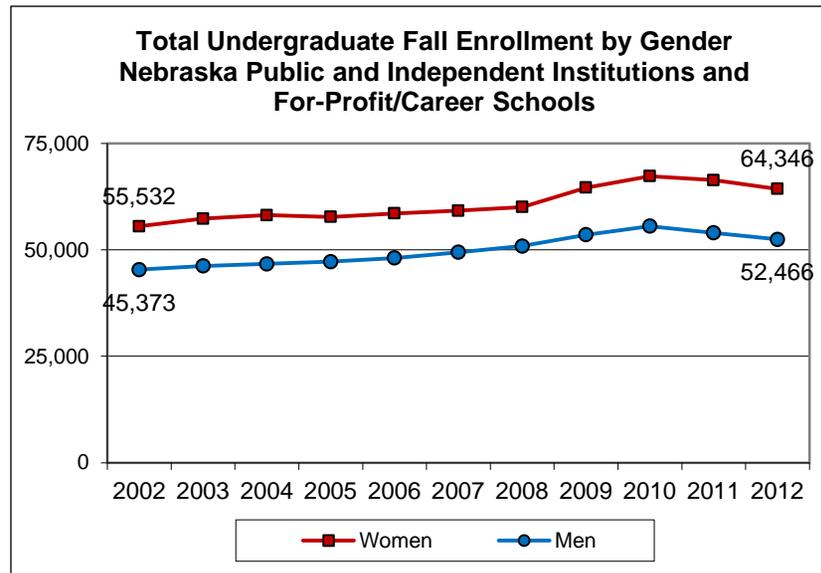
Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

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Section A.3.1
Undergraduate Fall Enrollment
by Gender

TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER

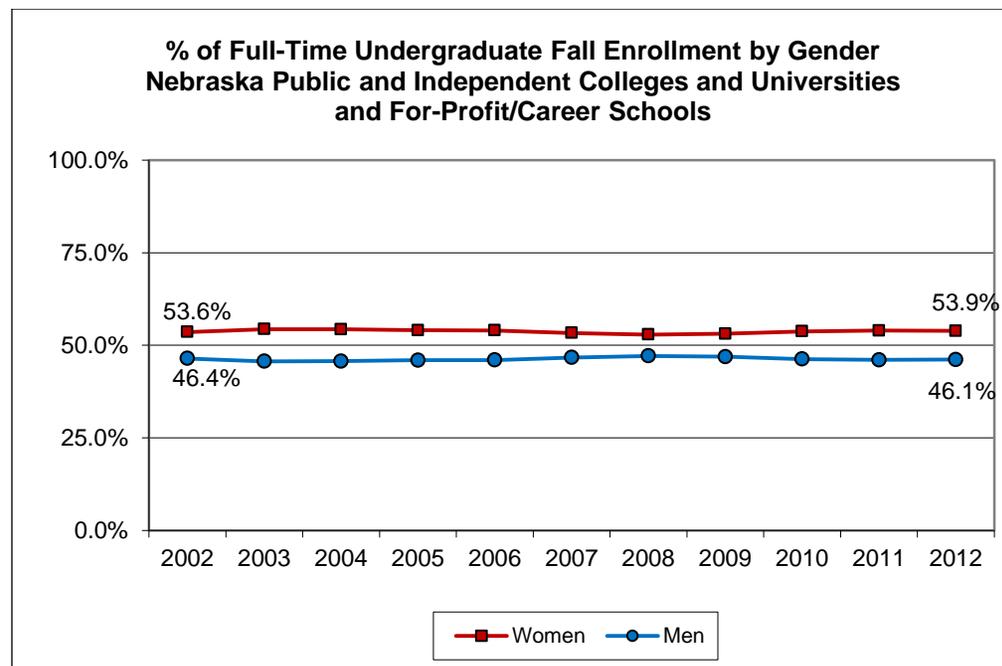
- Over the 10-year period between fall 2002 and fall 2012, total undergraduate enrollment of women at Nebraska's public and independent institutions and for-profit/career schools increased 15.9%, from 55,532 in 2002 to 64,346 in 2012.
- During the same period, total enrollment of men at the undergraduate level increased 15.6%, from 45,373 in 2002 to 52,466 in 2012.
- Throughout the 10-year period, women accounted for about 55% of all undergraduates, while men accounted for 45% of total undergraduate enrollment.



Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

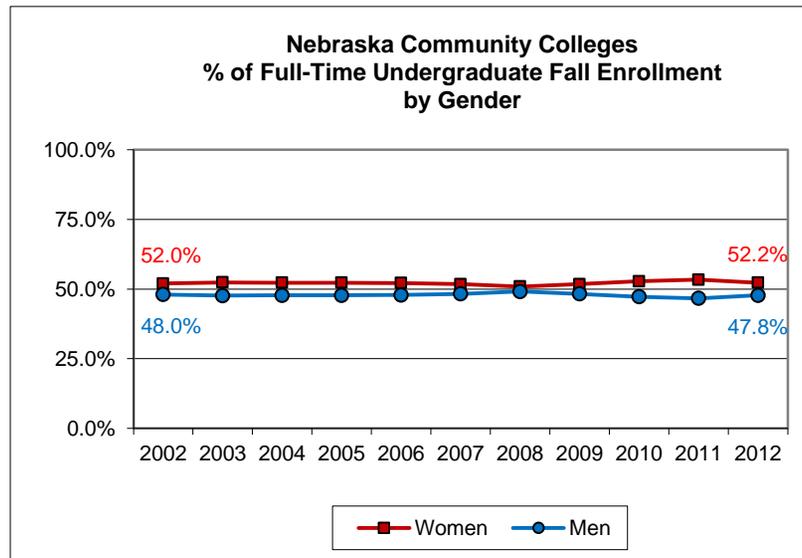
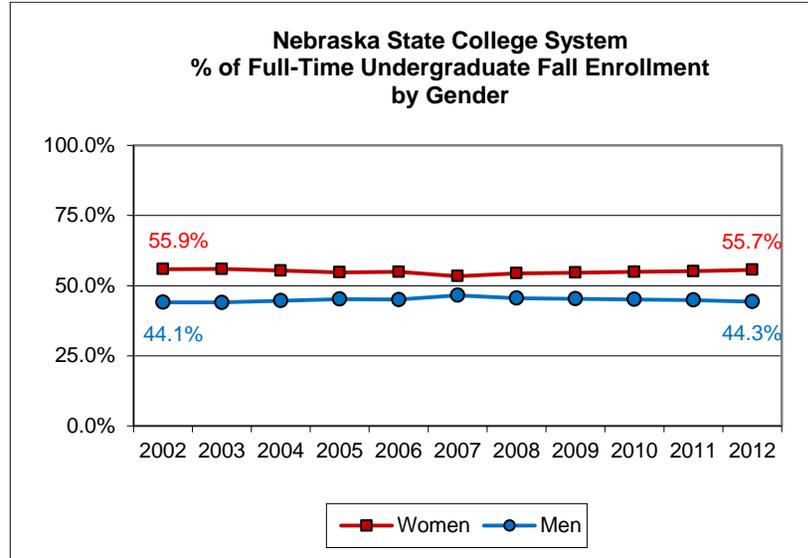
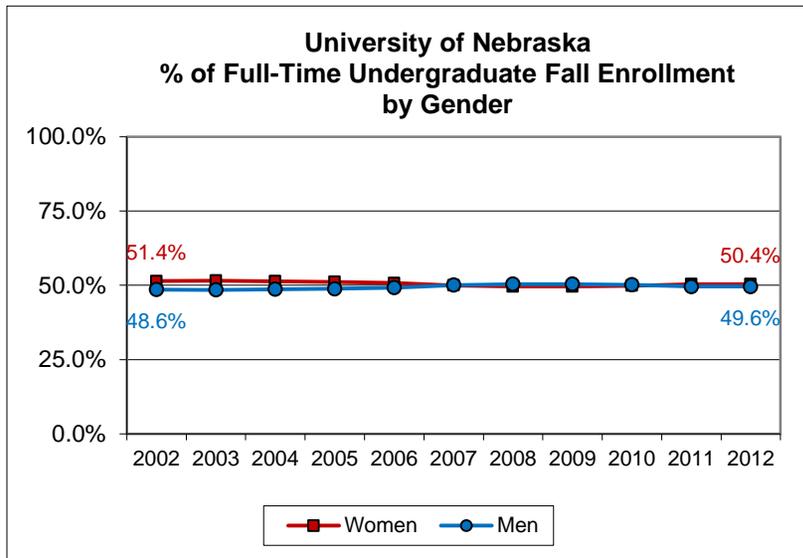
Percentages of FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER

- Compared to men, women consistently accounted for a higher percentage of full-time undergraduate enrollments at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions between fall 2002 and fall 2012. But, as shown on the charts on the following pages, percentage enrollments of men and women have varied by sector.
- Between fall 2002 and fall 2012, the smallest gender gap was at the University of Nebraska, where women and men each accounted for about 50% of full-time undergraduate enrollment in fall 2012. The next smallest gender gap was at Nebraska's community colleges, where women made up 52.2% of the full-time students enrolled in fall 2012.
- The gender gaps among full-time students at the Nebraska state colleges and the state's independent institutions were wider than at the University of Nebraska and Nebraska community colleges but not as wide as at the for-profit/career schools located within the state.

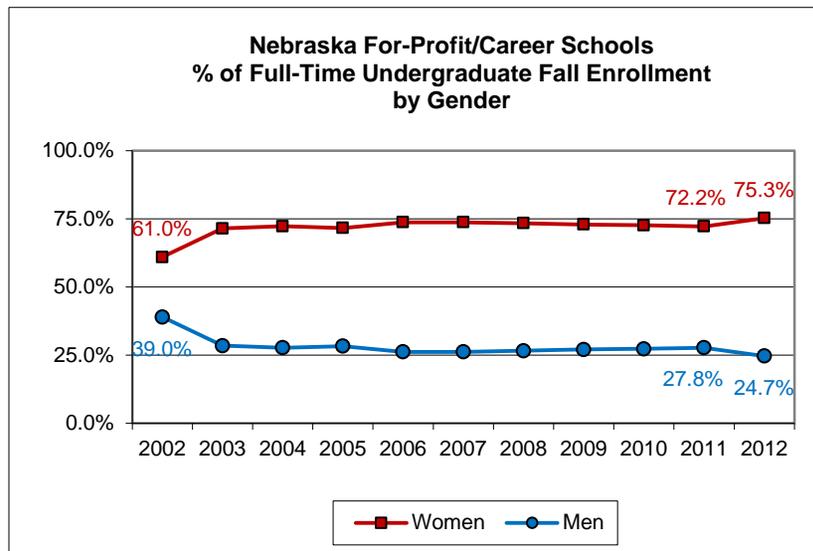
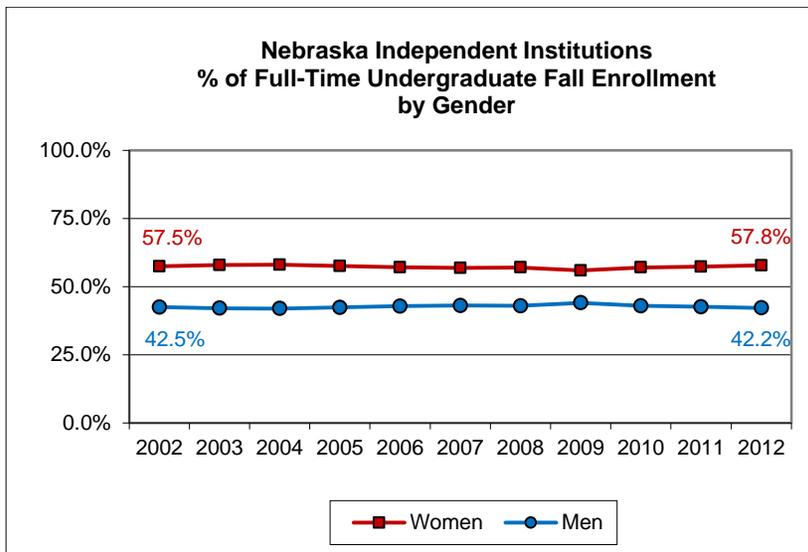


Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentages of FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by GENDER



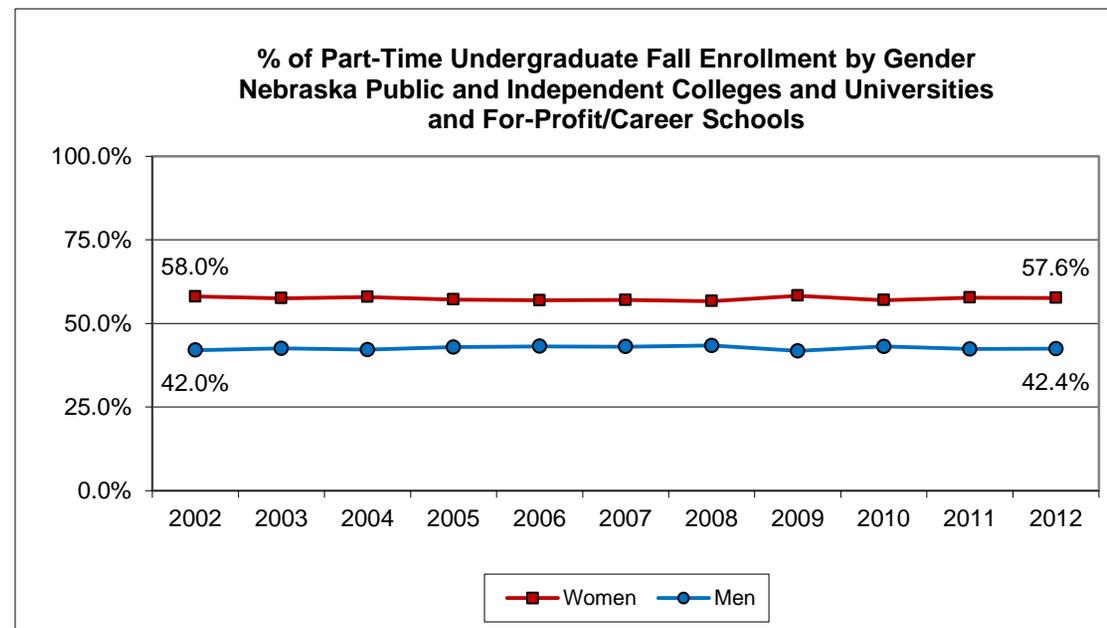
Percentages of FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by GENDER



- In fall 2012, by far the largest gender gap was at Nebraska for-profit/career schools. Women accounted for 75.3% of full-time undergraduate enrollment, while men accounted for only 24.7%. These totals compare to 61.0% and 39.0% in 2002, respectively.
- The gender gap at Nebraska's for-profit/career schools widened significantly between 2002 and 2003, and remained relatively stable until fall 2012, when the gap widened from 44.4% (72.2% minus 27.8%) to 50.6% (75.3% minus 24.7%). The overall widening of the gender gap since 2002 was due primarily to increased enrollments of women at degree-granting for-profit/career schools such as Vatterott, Kaplan University, and ITT Tech.
- Women first outnumbered men at the degree-granting for-profit/career schools in 2002.
- The gender gap at the for-profit/career schools that are currently classified as non-degree granting has not changed significantly over the past ten years. In fall 2012, women made up 93.7% of full-time undergraduate enrollment at the non-degree-granting for-profit/career schools, down only 0.1% from 93.8% in fall 2001.

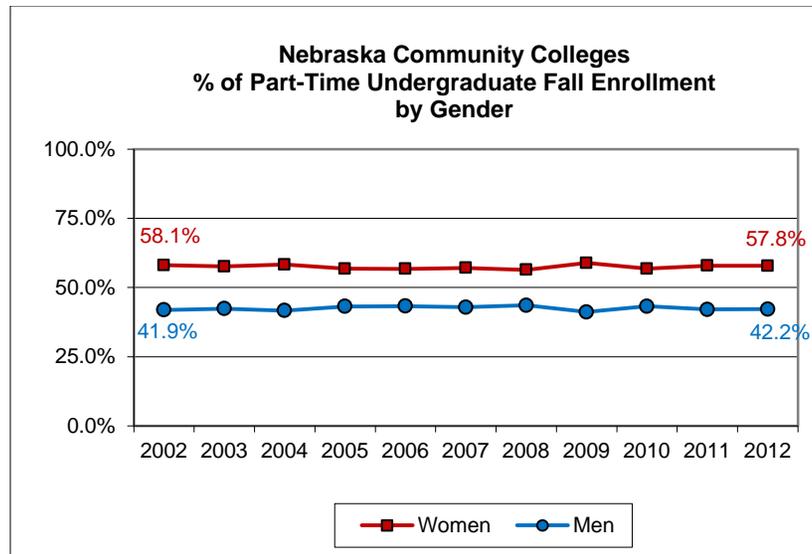
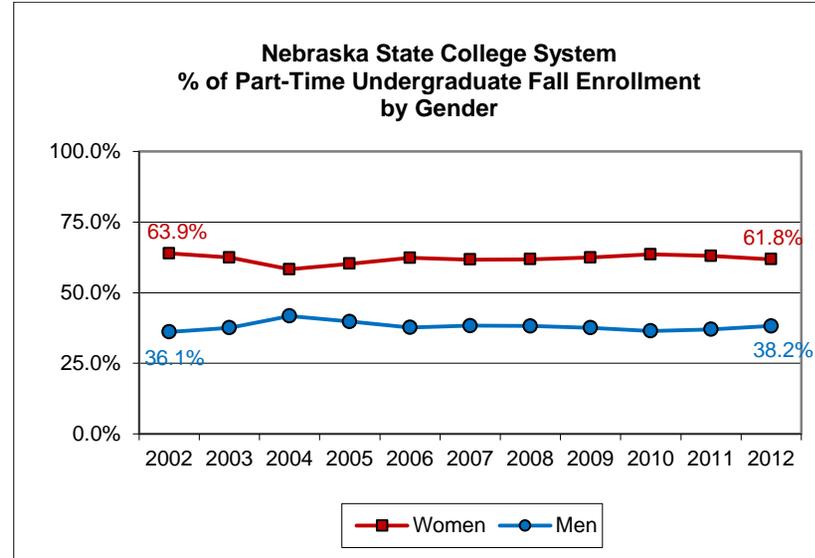
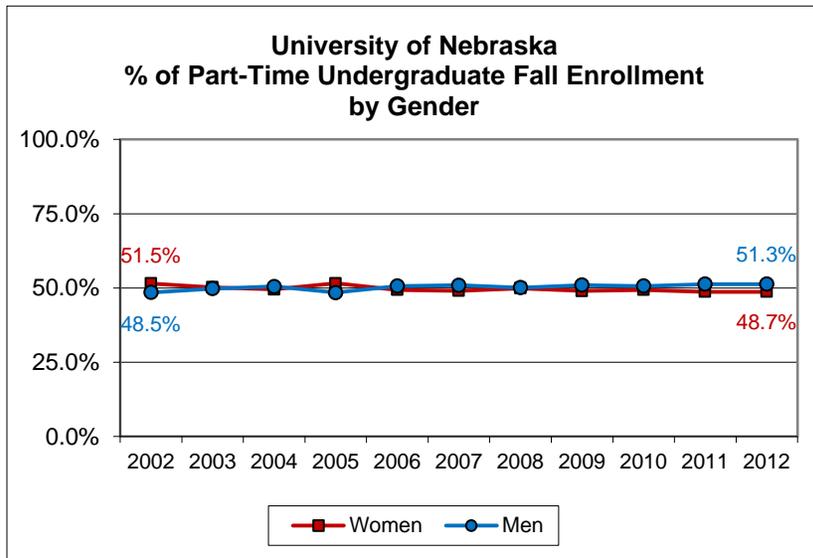
Percentages of PART-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER

- Among all undergraduates at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, the gender gap was noticeably wider among part-time students than among full-time students over the 10-year period between 2002 and 2012.
- In fall 2012, women accounted for 57.6% of the undergraduates attending college part time, while men accounted for 42.4%. In comparison, women accounted for 53.9% of full-time undergraduate enrollment, while men accounted for 46.1%. (See page A.3.9 for the chart showing the percentage of full-time undergraduate fall enrollment.)
- As shown on the charts on the following page, the smallest gender gap among part-time students was at the University of Nebraska. In fall 2012, 48.7% of the part-time students were women and 51.3% were men. The widest gap was within the for-profit/career schools. As of fall 2012, 67.6% of the part-time undergraduates in the for-profit/career schools were women, while only 32.4% were men.

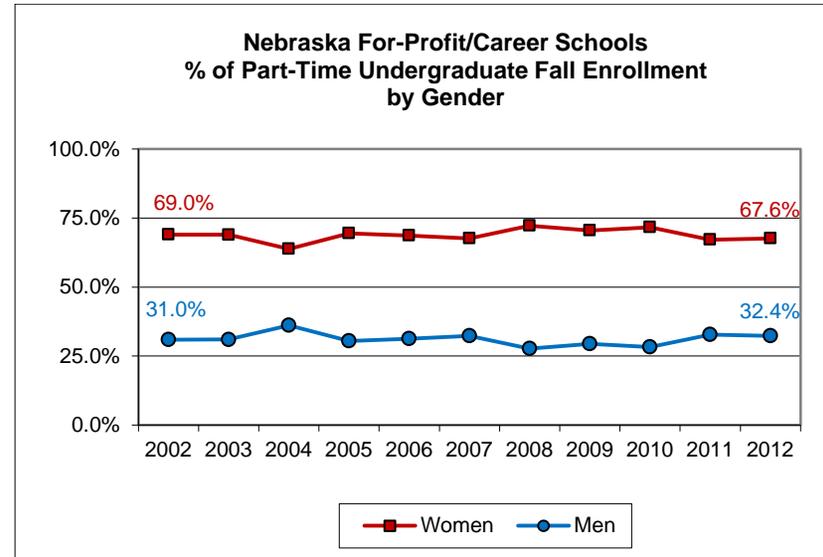
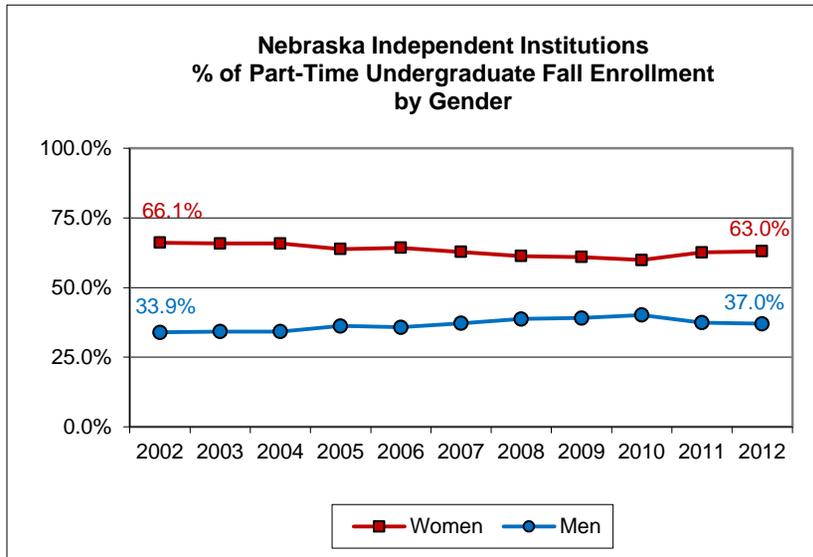


Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentages of PART-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by GENDER



Percentages of PART-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by GENDER



Section A.3.2

Graduate Fall Enrollment by Gender

Beginning in fall 2008, students are classified into two categories: undergraduate and graduate. Students in programs previously classified as “first professional” are now counted in the graduate student category for all years of data reported.

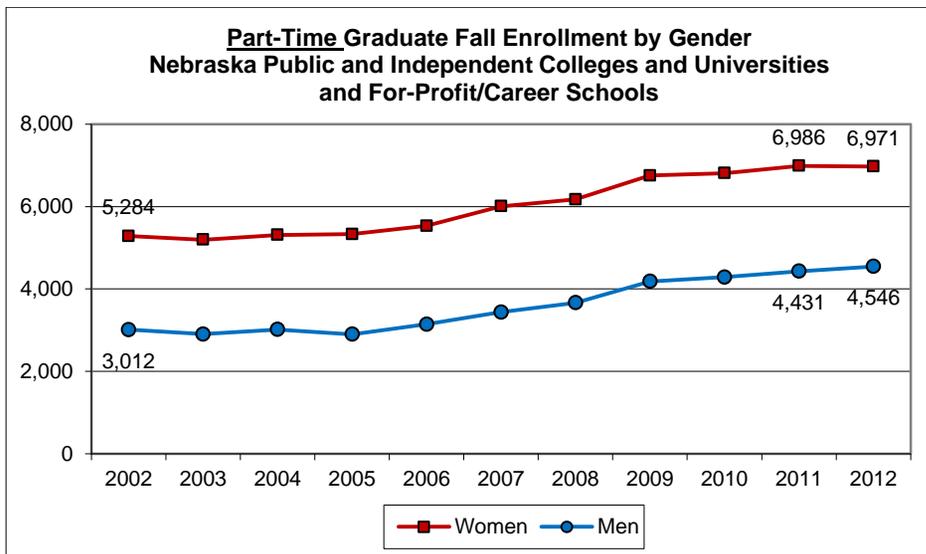
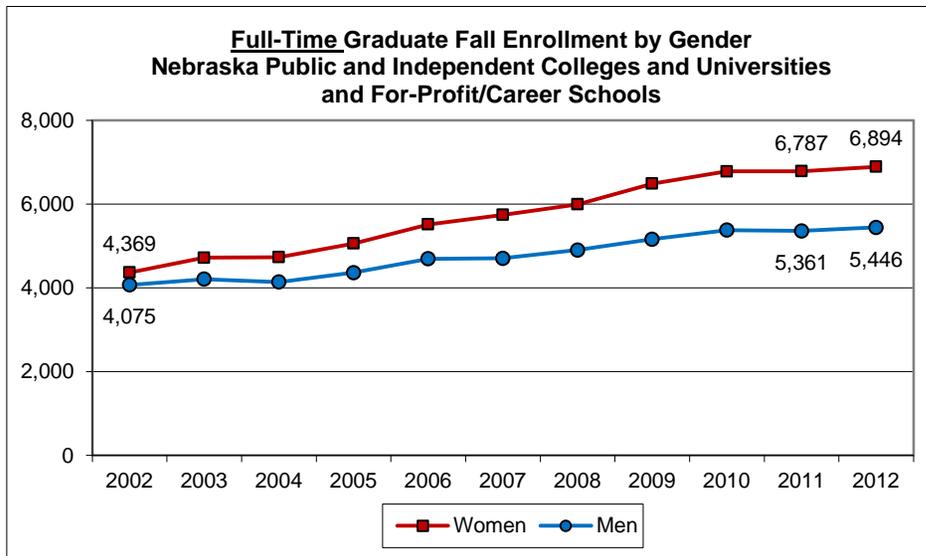
Notes Regarding Graduate Enrollments in the For-Profit/Career School Sector:

With the introduction of a University of Phoenix facility to the Omaha area, 2006 was the first year that graduate programs were offered within the for-profit/career school sector. In fall 2006, 29 full-time graduate students were enrolled at the Omaha facility of the University of Phoenix. Since 2006, full-time graduate enrollments at the Omaha facility of the University of Phoenix were as follows: fall 2007 - 39, fall 2008 - 6, fall 2009 - 13, fall 2010 - 28, fall 2011 - 17, fall 2012 - 20.

Beginning in fall 2010, the Lincoln and Omaha campuses of Kaplan University reported full-time graduate enrollments of 7 and 12 students, respectively. In addition, Kaplan’s Omaha campus reported enrollment of three part-time graduate students in fall 2010. In fall 2012, Kaplan’s Lincoln and Omaha campuses enrolled three and 14 full-time graduate students, and 15 and 27 part-time graduate students, respectively.

Graduate enrollments at the University of Phoenix and Kaplan University are included in the state totals reported in this section.

FULL-TIME & PART-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENTS BY GENDER



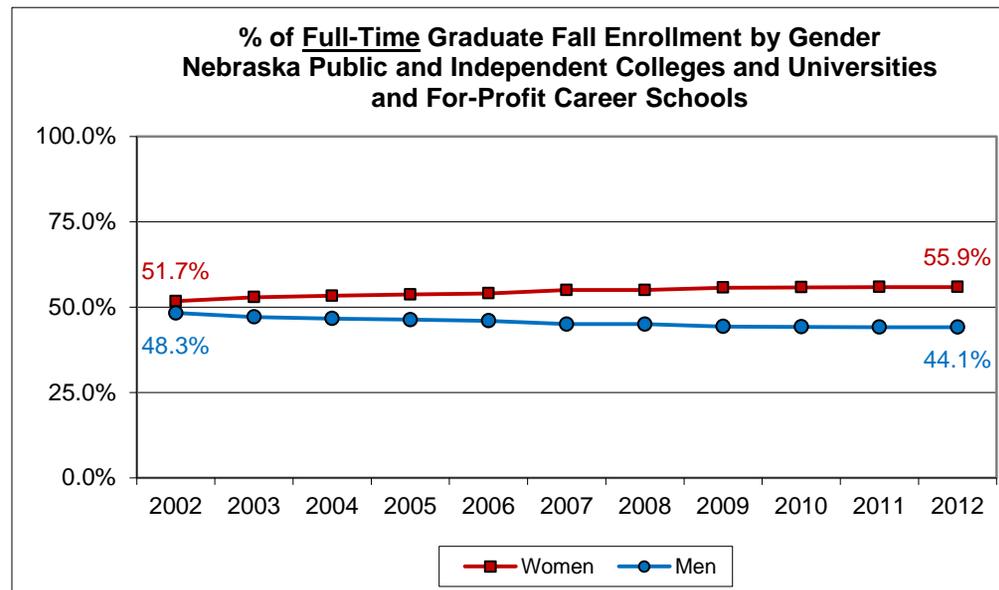
- In Nebraska, the number of women enrolled in graduate programs full time exceeded the number of men for the first time in 2000.
- At Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, total full-time graduate enrollment of women increased 57.8% between fall 2002 and fall 2012. The enrollment of men increased 33.6%.
- Total part-time graduate enrollment of women increased 31.9% between fall 2002 and fall 2012. The enrollment of men increased 50.9% over the 10-year period.

Over the 10-year period, more than one-and one-half times as many women as men were enrolled in graduate programs part time. There was also a more consistent and wider gap between the numbers of men and women who were enrolled in graduate programs on a part-time basis than there was between the enrollment of men and women who pursued their graduate studies full time.

Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

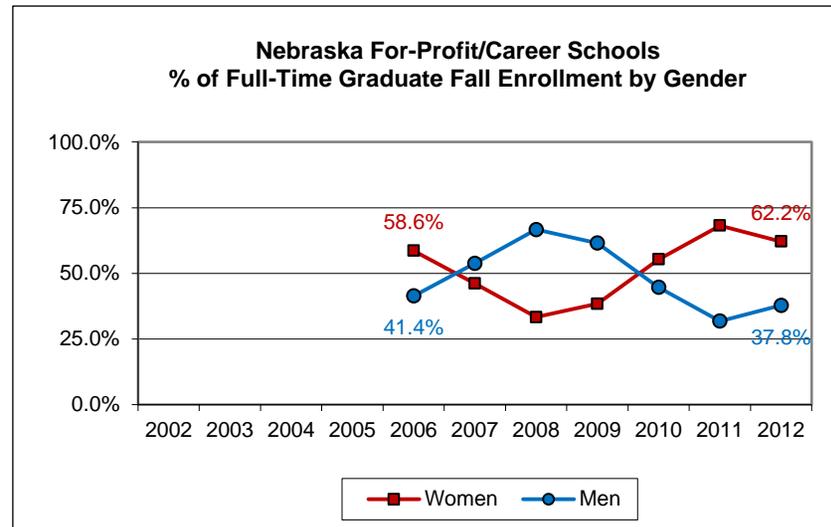
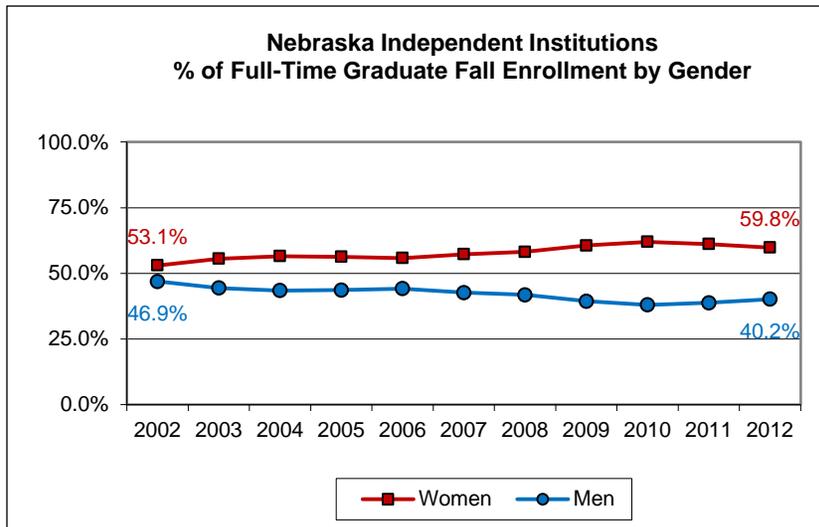
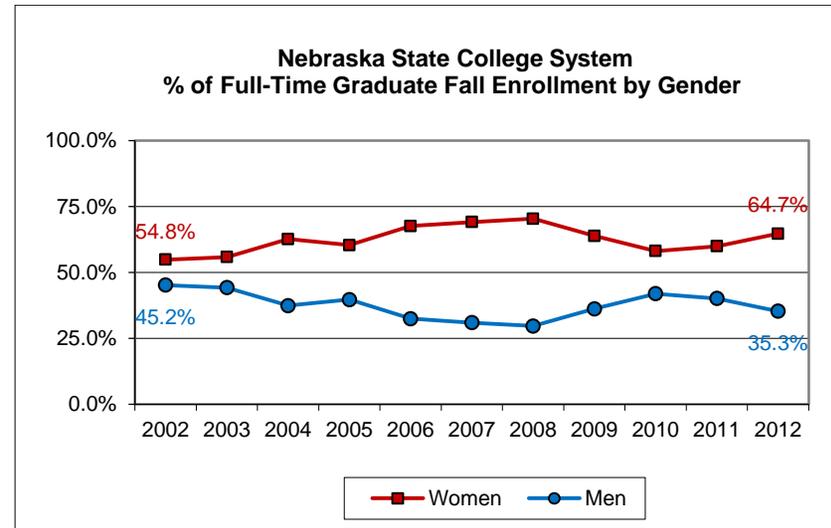
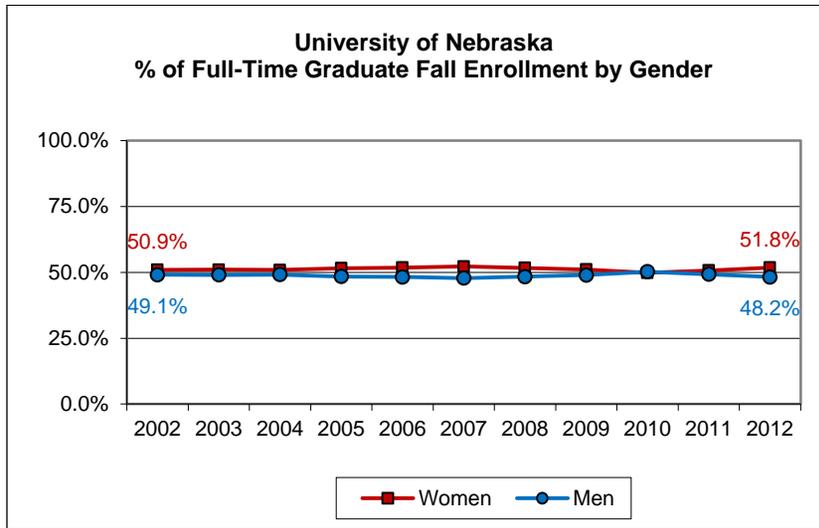
Percentages of FULL-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER

- Since 2002, women have accounted for more than half of the full-time graduate students at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions.
- By fall 2012, women accounted for 55.9% of the full-time graduate students, while men accounted for 44.1%.
- However, as shown on the [charts on the following page](#), the full-time enrollment of women, relative to men, varies across the four sectors that offer graduate programs in Nebraska.
- Since 2002, the gender gap has remained relatively consistent at the [University of Nebraska](#), where men and women each account for about 50% of full-time graduate enrollment. In comparison, the gender gap generally widened at the [independent institutions](#) so that, by fall 2012, women accounted for 60% of the full-time graduate students at the independent colleges and universities. The gender gap at the [Nebraska state colleges](#) has fluctuated up and down over the past ten years. In fall 2012, women accounted for 65% of full-time graduate enrollment, compared to 55% in fall 2002. Within the for-profit/career school sector, there has been no consistent pattern of enrollment by gender, due to the relatively small numbers of graduate students in this sector (see page A.3.15).



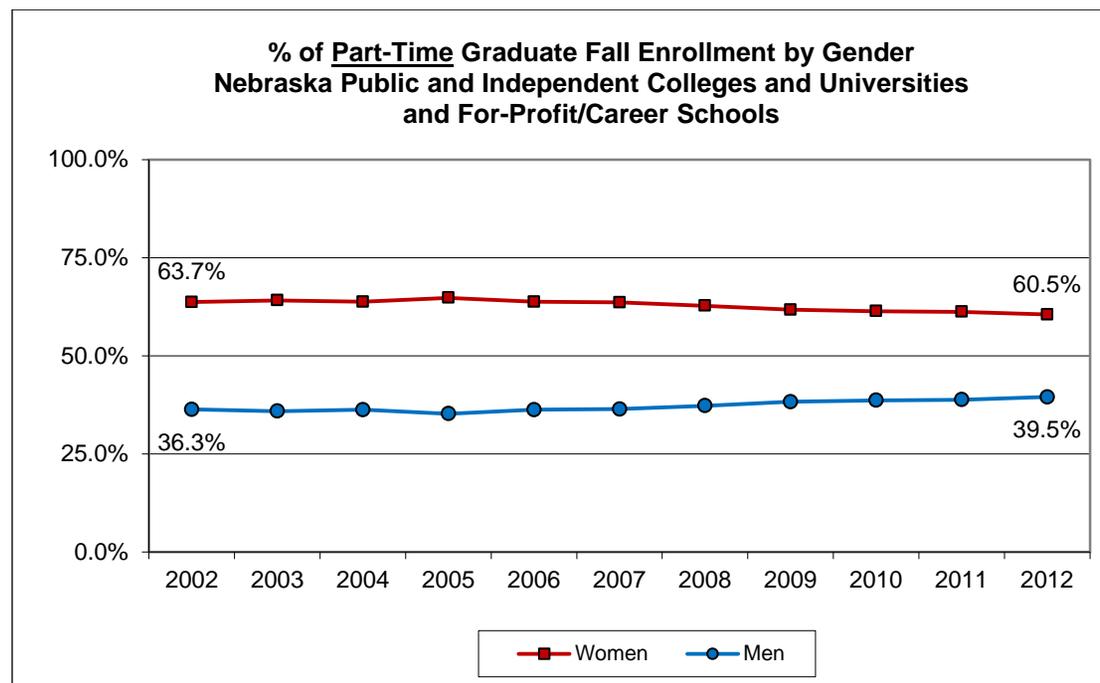
Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentages of FULL-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by GENDER



Percentages of PART-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER

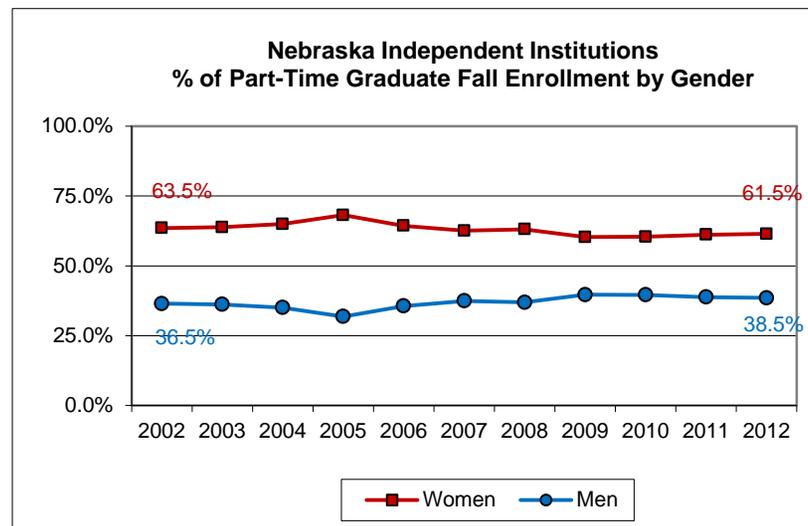
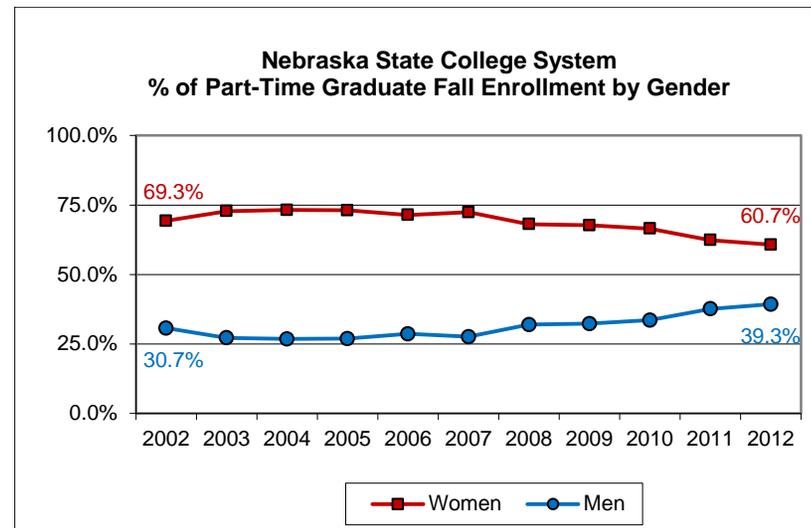
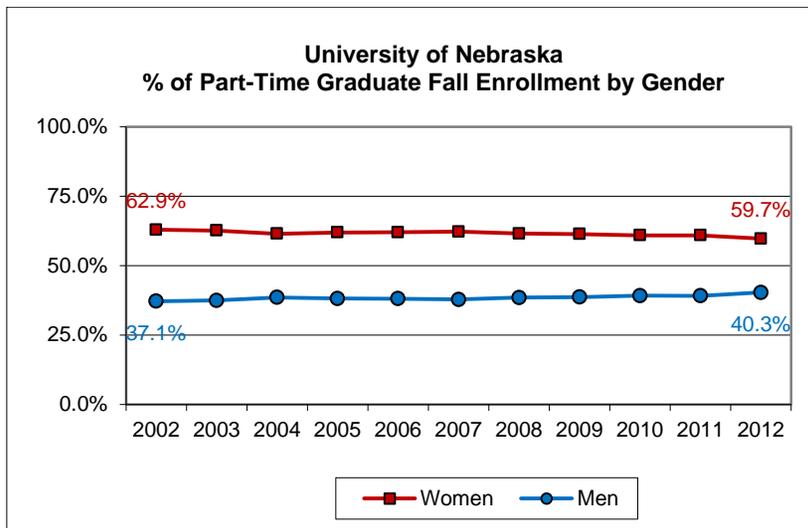
- Among part-time graduate students at Nebraska public and independent institutions, the gender gap remained relatively consistent between fall 2002 and fall 2008, with women accounting for 63% to 65% of part-time graduate enrollment. Since 2008, the gap has narrowed slightly. In fall 2012, women accounted for 60.5% of part-time graduate enrollment.
- As shown on the [charts on the following page](#), the gender gap among part-time students at the [University of Nebraska](#) narrowed only slightly between fall 2002 and fall 2012, while the gender gap narrowed more significantly at the [Nebraska state colleges](#). Within the [independent sector](#), the gender gap widened and then narrowed, so that it was only four percentage points smaller in fall 2012 than it was in fall 2002.¹



¹Graduate programs were first offered within the for-profit/career school sector in fall 2006. Between fall 2006 and fall 2009, there were no part-time graduate students within the for-profit/career sector. In fall 2010, there were only three part-time graduate students, but in fall 2011, a total of 29 part-time graduate students were enrolled within the for-profit sector. In fall 2012, part-time enrollment in the for-profit sector increased to 42 graduate students.

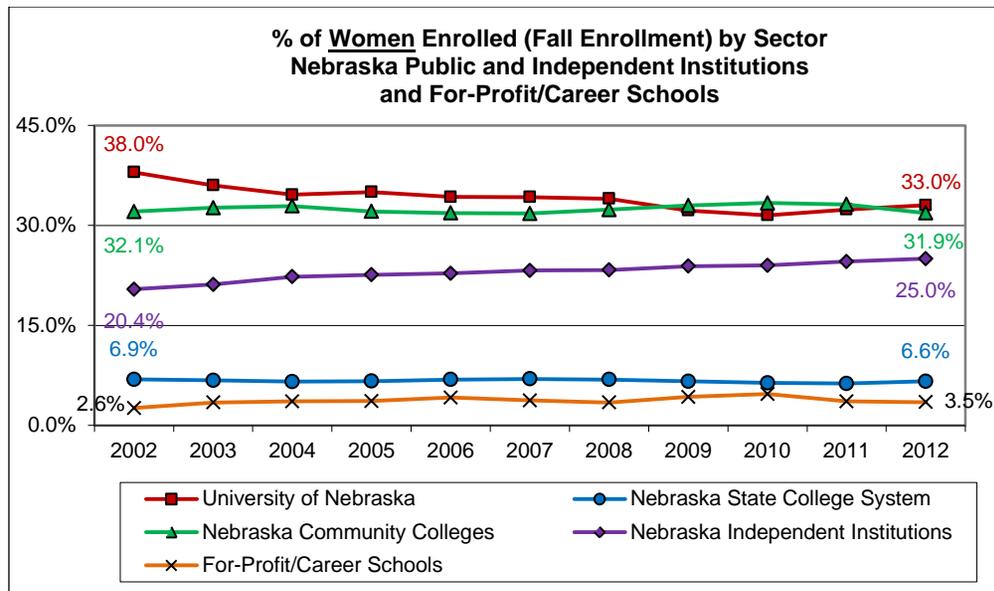
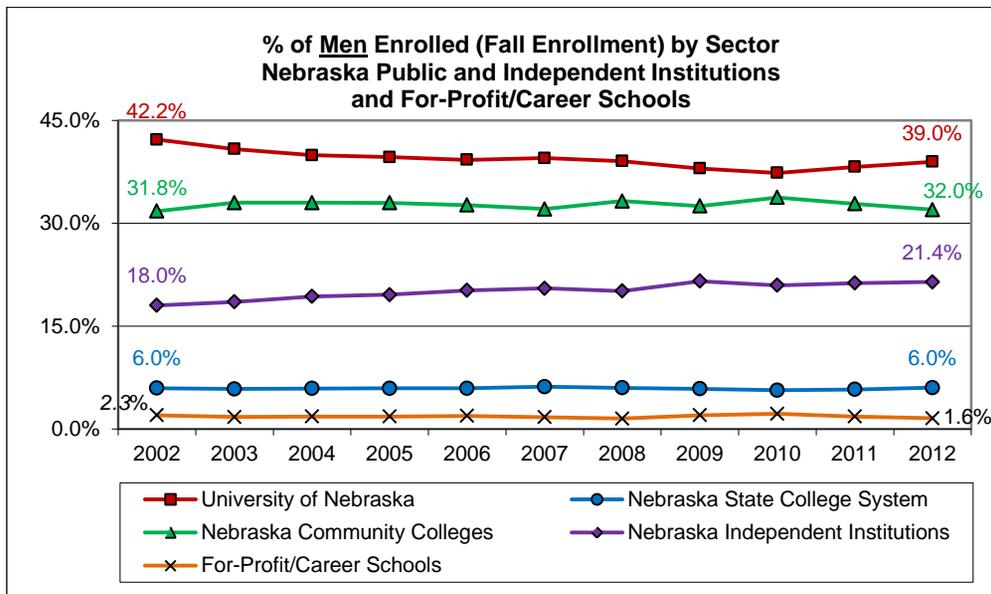
Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentages of PART-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER



Section A.3.4
Fall Gender Enrollment by Sector

FALL GENDER ENROLLMENT by SECTOR



- Compared to women, a higher percentage of the men who attended college were enrolled at the University of Nebraska in fall 2012. Lower or about equal percentages of the men attending college were enrolled at community colleges, independent institutions, state colleges, and for-profit/career schools in Nebraska.
- Among the men enrolled at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, the highest percentage attended the University of Nebraska. Lower enrollment percentages were evidenced at the community colleges, independent institutions, state colleges, and for-profit/career schools. Between 2002 and 2012, a decreasing percentage of men enrolled at the University of Nebraska, while the percentage attending independent institutions increased.
- Women followed the same general pattern of enrollment as men between fall 2002 and fall 2012, except about equal percentages of women attended the state's community colleges and the University of Nebraska since 2004. Lower percentages of women enrolled at the independent institutions, state colleges, and for-profit/career schools. Between 2002 and 2012, a decreasing percentage of women attended the University of Nebraska, while an increasing percentage studied at the independent institutions.

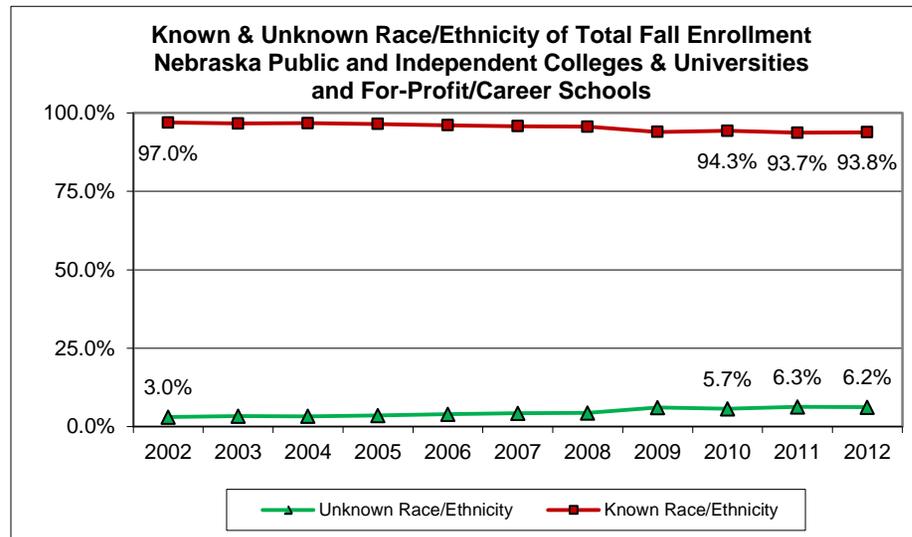
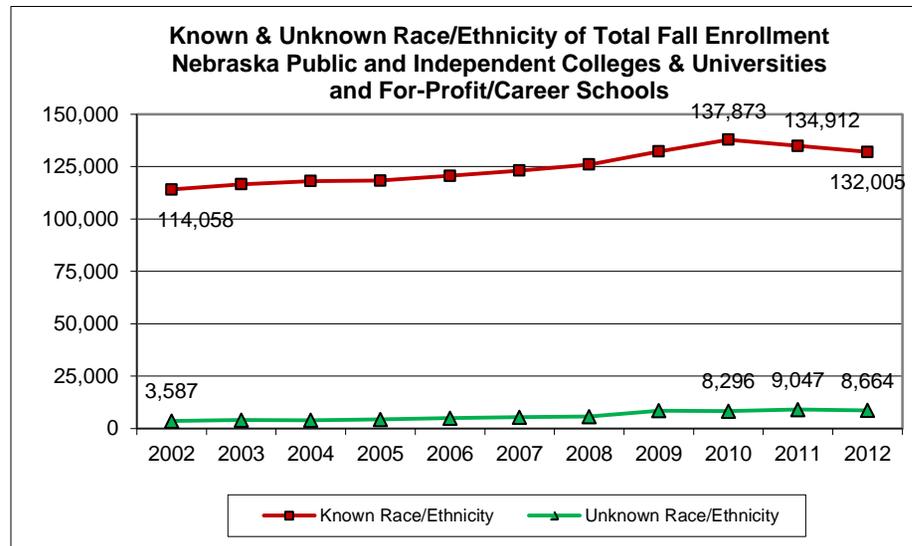
Section A.4

Total Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity¹

Notes

- (1) Ten-year trends are shown for Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities and for-profit/career schools using data from fall 2002 through fall 2012. A few for-profit/career schools are not included in this analysis because they are not required to report any school statistics to the federal Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics in the U.S. Department of Education.
- (2) Reported enrollments do not include students who were enrolled in the physician assistant military and distance education programs at the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC). Since 1998-1999, UNMC has conferred 500 to 600 bachelor's and master's degrees each year to graduates of the physician assistant military and distance education programs. These programs serve all branches of the military and most graduates are not residents of Nebraska.
- (3) The glossary for IPEDS defines race/ethnicity as the "categories developed in 1997 by the federal Office of Management and Budget that are used to describe groups to which individuals belong, identify with, or belong in the eyes of the community. The categories do not denote scientific definitions of anthropological origins." *Webster's New World Dictionary* (1991) defines race as any of the different populations of human beings distinguished by physical traits, blood types, genetic code patterns, or other inherited traits. The same source defines ethnicity as designating or of a population subgroup having a common cultural heritage, as distinguished by customs, characteristics, language, common history, etc. See page A4.4 for definitions of the racial/ethnic groups used in this publication.

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by KNOWN and UNKNOWN RACE/ETHNICITY

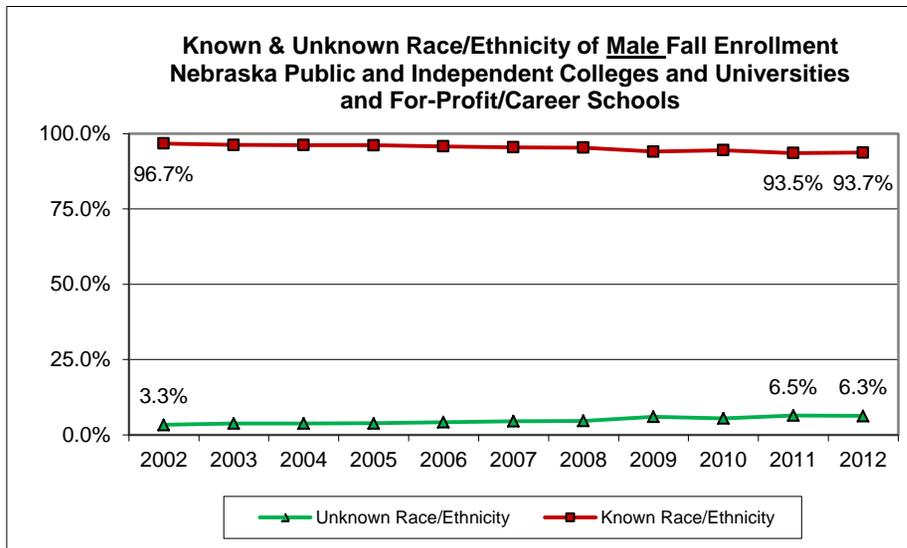


- The number of students of known race/ethnicity increased from 114,058 in fall 2002 to 137,873 in fall 2010, but decreased to 132,005 in fall 2012.
- As a percentage of total headcount, students of known race/ethnicity decreased from 97.0% of total headcount in 2002 to 93.8% in 2012.
- Over the 10-year period between 2002 and 2012, an increasing percentage of students were of unknown race/ethnicity. Specifically, the percentage of students of unknown race/ethnicity increased from 3.0% in fall 2002 to 6.2% in fall 2012.¹

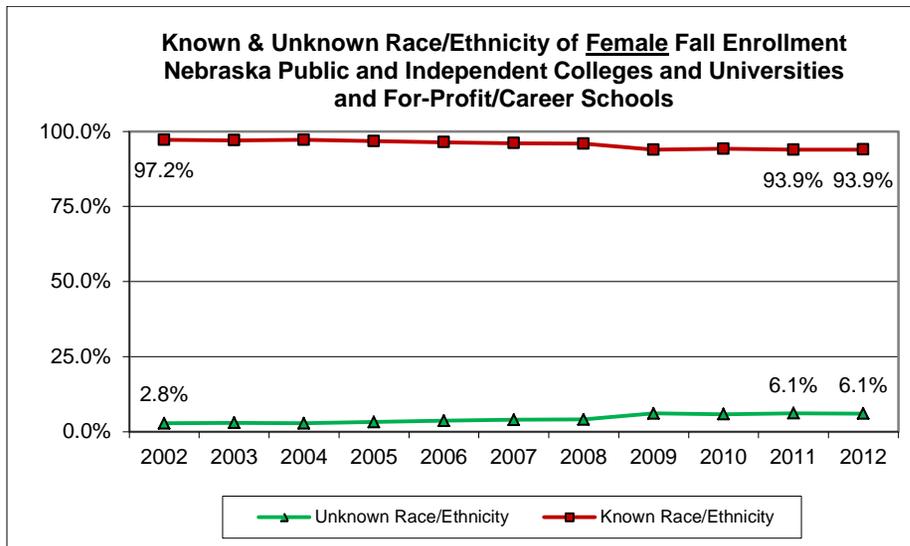
¹Students in the unknown race/ethnicity category include students in the “two or more races” category as well as students who do not report their race/ethnicity. Students in the “two or more races” category accounted for 1.3% of total enrollment in fall 2012. *CCPE staff reference: WB A.4_Enrollment_by_Race, worksheet of RQD.*

Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race-Eth & Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

MALE & FEMALE TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by KNOWN and UNKNOWN RACE/ETHNICITY



- In fall 2002, students of unknown race/ethnicity accounted for 3.3% of the total enrollments of men and 2.8% of the total enrollments of women at Nebraska’s public, independent, and for-profit colleges and universities.
- In fall 2012, 6.3% of the men and 6.1% of the women were of unknown race/ethnicity.



Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race-Eth & Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Note: The remaining analyses in this section focus on the enrollment of students of known race/ethnicity as defined below. Students of unknown race/ethnicity are excluded from all calculations under the basic, but not necessarily correct, assumption that these students are proportionately distributed among the total number of students enrolled by race/ethnicity, by level (undergraduate and graduate), full-time and part-time classification, and by gender.

Beginning with the collection of data during the 2008-2009 academic year, IPEDS started the transition to the full adoption of new categories of race/ethnicity. Consequently, beginning with the 2008-2009 edition of the *Factual Look*, the Coordinating Commission adapted its statistical analyses to the new IPEDS categories of race/ethnicity as explained below.

The Commission continues to use the same five category names that it used prior to 2008-2009. The corresponding IPEDS category names and definitions are presented below. The only substantive difference between the old and new classification system is that the new system separates Asians and Pacific Islanders (including Native Hawaiians) into two categories. For reporting purposes, the Coordinating Commission recombines these two categories.

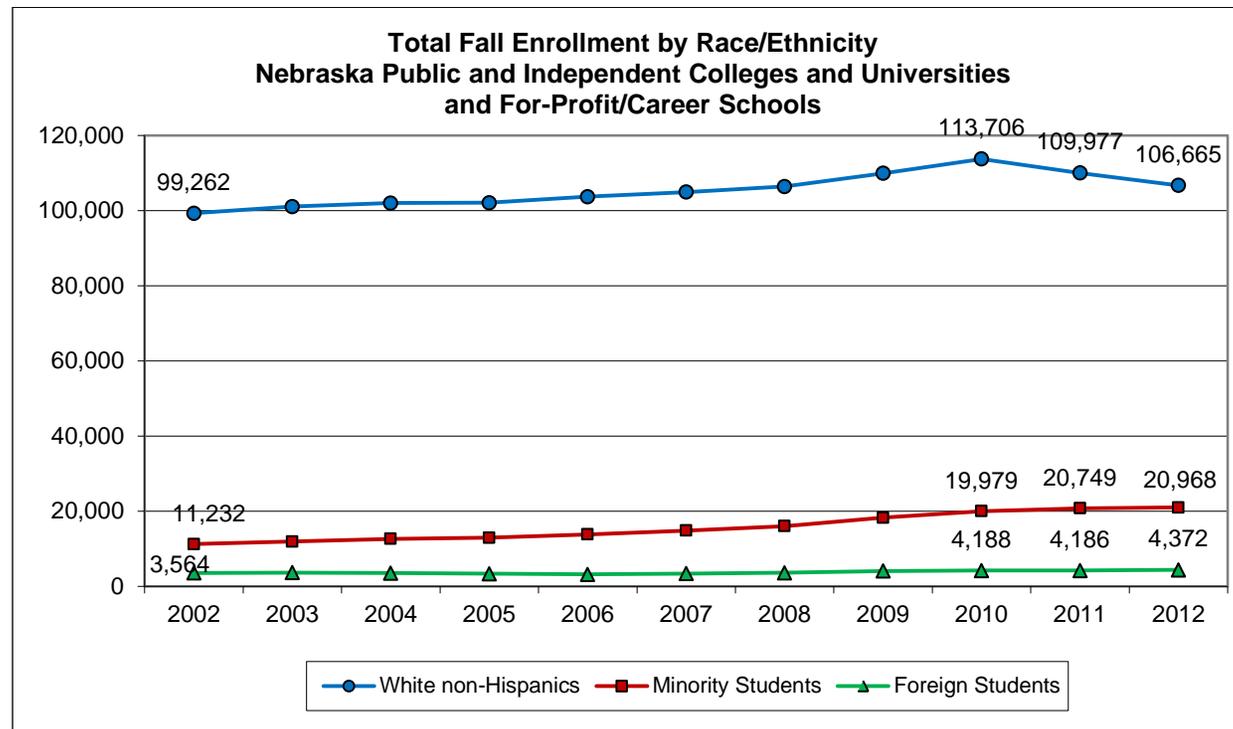
Category Name Used in Commission Reports	IPEDS Category Name	IPEDS Definition of Racial/Ethnic Group ¹
White non-Hispanic	White	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.
Asian/Pacific Islander	Asian	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian Subcontinent, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.
Hispanic	Hispanic or Latino	A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.
Native American	American Indian or Alaska Native	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community attachment.
Black non-Hispanic	Black or African American	A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

¹Source: Glossary, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education, April 8, 2009

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- Between fall 2002 and fall 2010, total enrollment of white non-Hispanics at Nebraska public and independent colleges and universities and for-profit/career schools increased 14.6%, from 99,262 to 113,706. However, between fall 2010 and fall 2012, enrollment decreased 7,041 students, resulting in a net 10-year increase of 7.5% from fall 2002 to fall 2012.
- The enrollment of foreign students (non-resident aliens) increased 4.4% between fall 2011 and fall 2012 and increased 22.7%, from 3,564 in fall 2002 to 4,372 in fall 2012.
- In comparison, enrollments of minority students – consisting of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans – increased 86.7%, or almost doubled, from 11,232 to 20,968.



Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race & Ethnicity** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

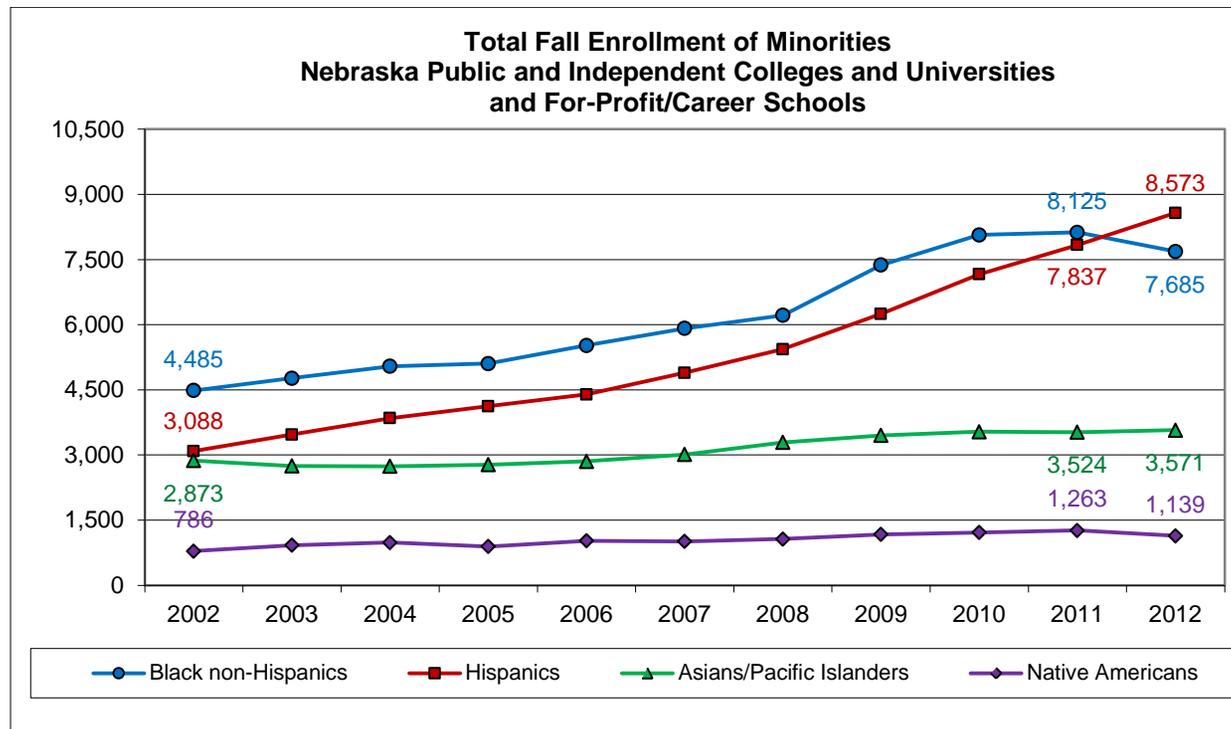
TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT OF MINORITIES

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- Over the 10-year period between fall 2002 and fall 2012, total minority enrollments at Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities and for-profit/career schools increased as follows:

Black non-Hispanics	71.3%
Hispanics	177.6%
Asians/Pacific Islanders	24.3%
Native Americans	44.9%

- However, between fall 2011 and fall 2012, the only significant increase was among Hispanics. The enrollment of black non-Hispanics and Native Americans decreased, and the enrollment of Asians/Pacific Islanders increased only slightly.

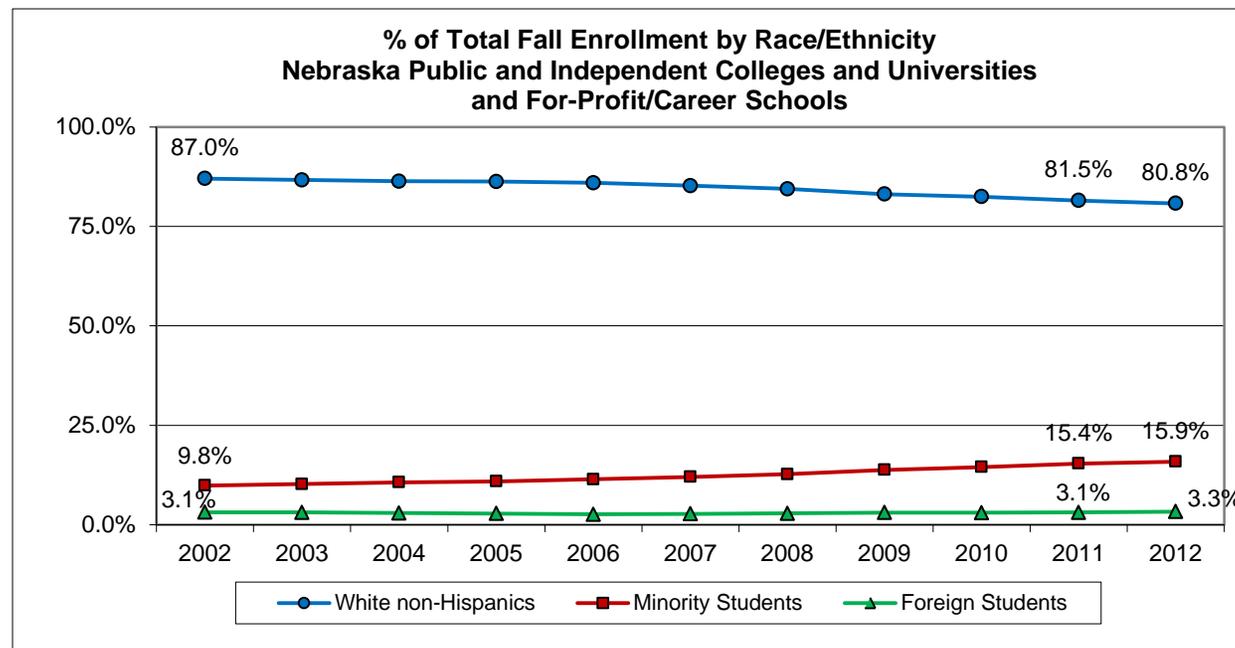


Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race & Ethnicity** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

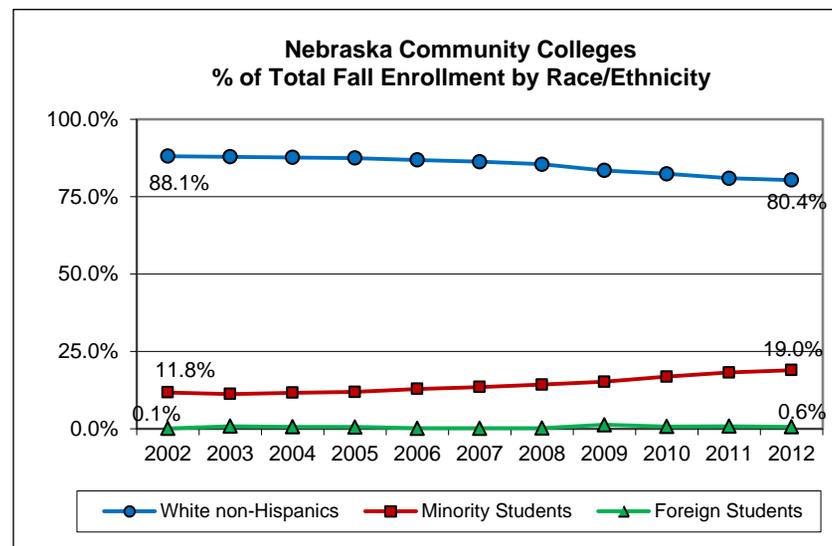
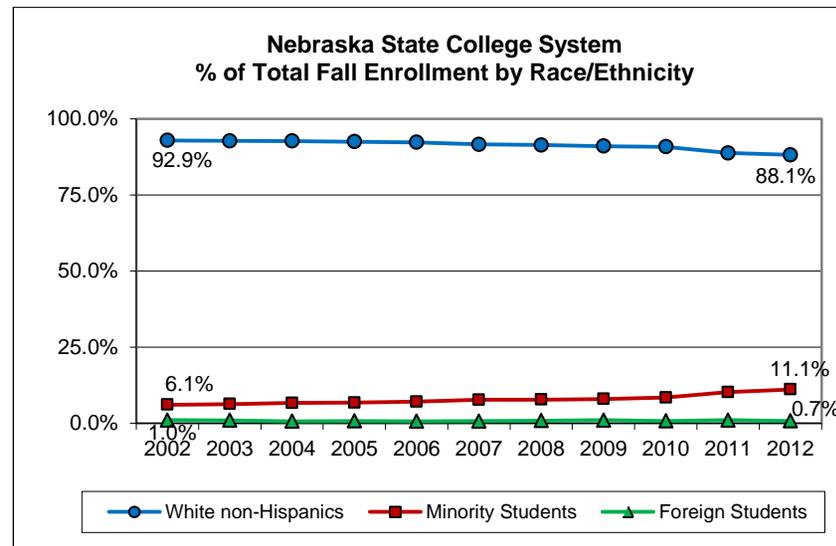
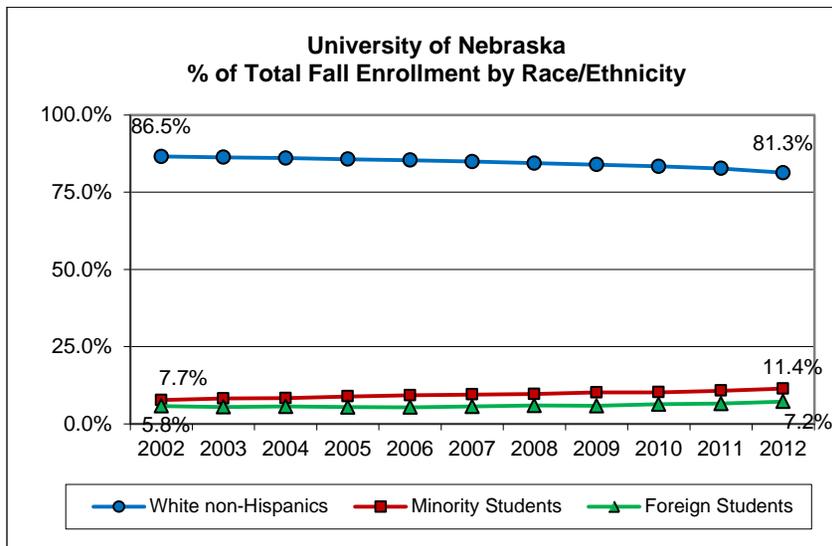
- As percentages of total enrollment at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, the enrollment of white non-Hispanics decreased between fall 2002 and fall 2012, while minority enrollment increased and foreign-student enrollment was relatively stable.
- As shown on the [charts on the following two pages](#), minority enrollment increased across all five sectors of higher education as the enrollment of white non-Hispanics decreased within each sector. However, changes in foreign student enrollments were not as consistent across all sectors.
- At the University of Nebraska, foreign students accounted for slightly higher percentages of total enrollment in fall 2012 than in fall 2002. Within the sector consisting of independent colleges and universities, foreign students accounted for a lower percentage of total enrollment in fall 2012 than in fall 2002. Within the state colleges, community colleges, and the for-profit/career school sector, they accounted for very small percentages of total enrollment in fall 2002 and fall 2012.



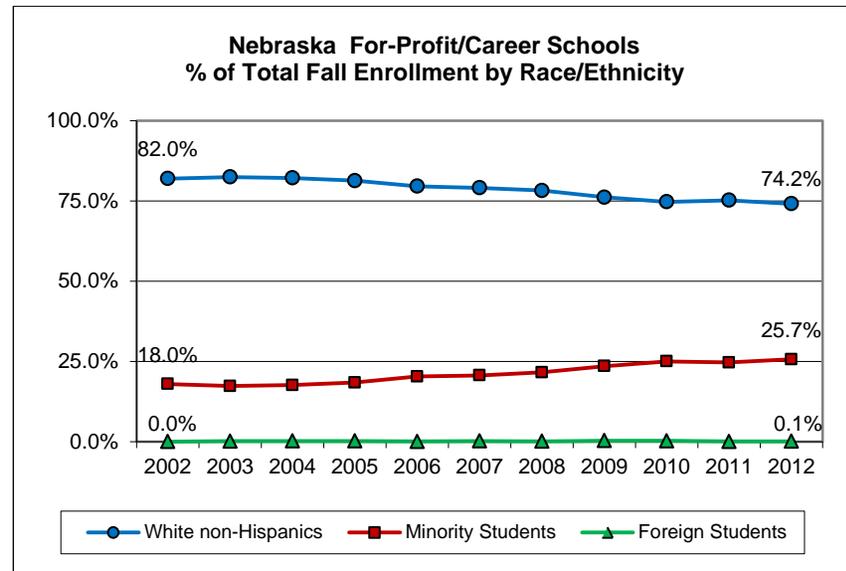
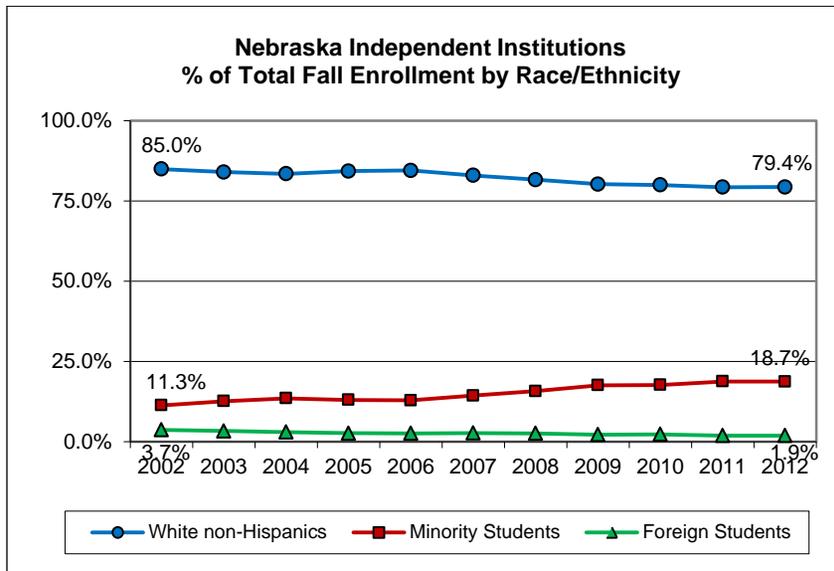
Minority students consist of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race & Ethnicity** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY and by SECTOR
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



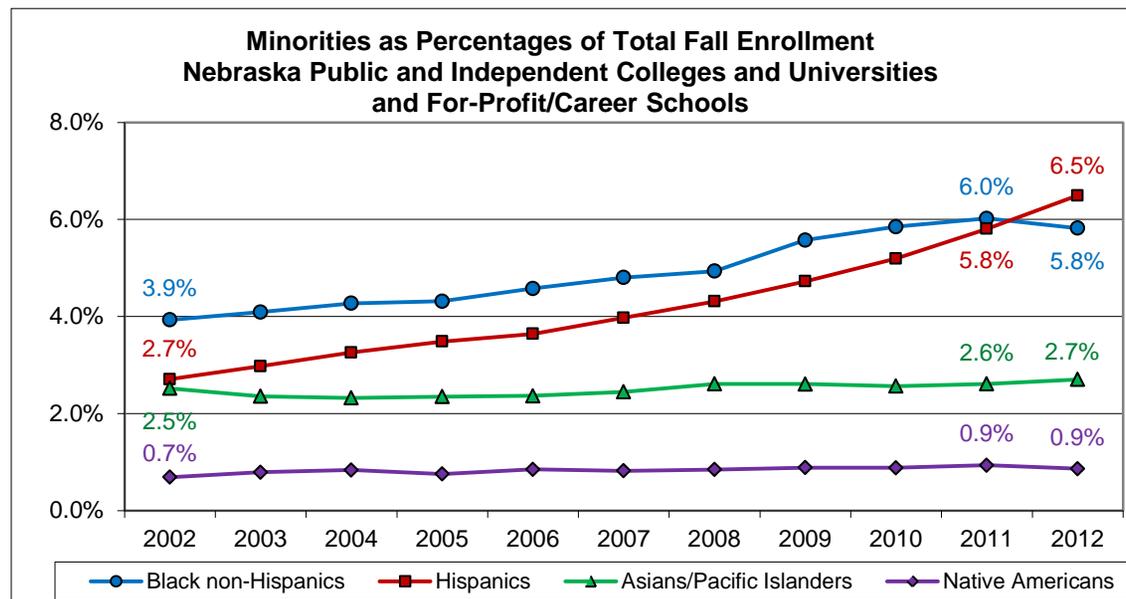
Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY and by SECTOR
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



MINORITIES as Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT

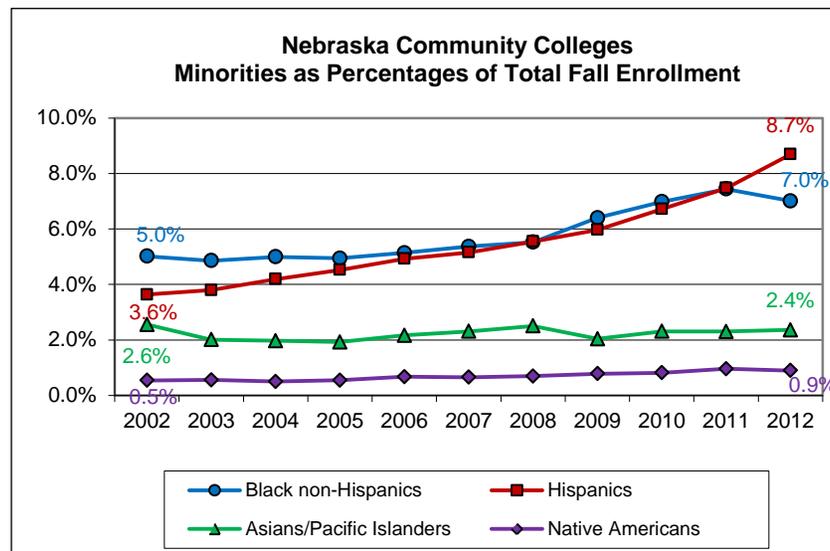
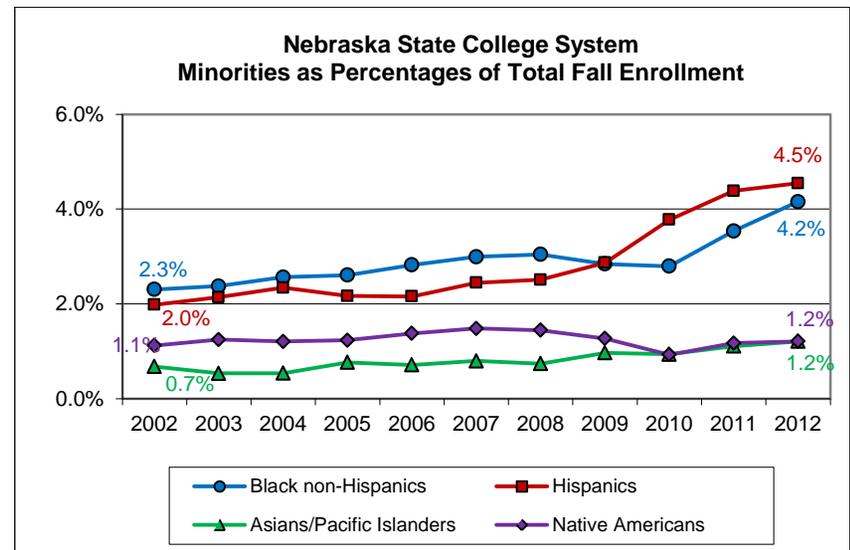
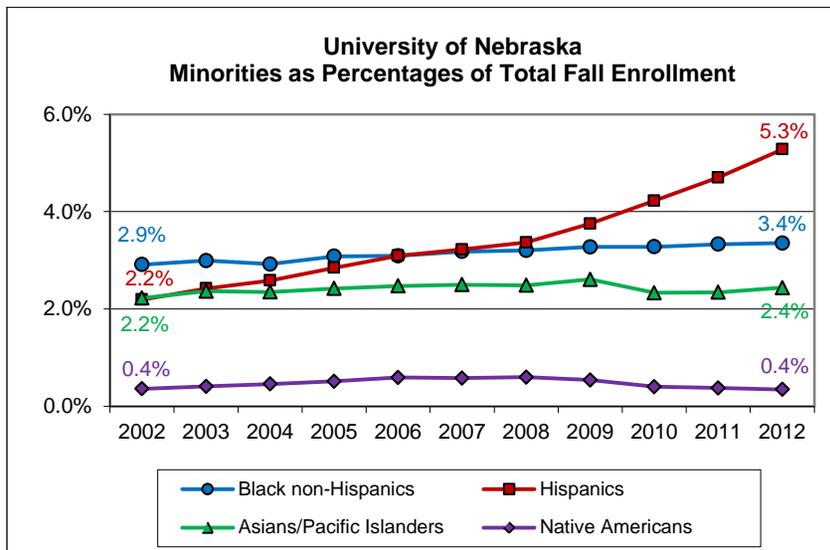
(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- As percentages of total enrollment at Nebraska's public, independent, and for-profit institutions, the enrollment of black non-Hispanics and Hispanics increased by 1.9 and 3.8 percentage points, respectively, over the 10-year period from fall 2002 to fall 2012. However, black non-Hispanic enrollment was 0.2% lower in 2012 than in 2011. In comparison, the enrollments of Asians/Pacific Islanders and Native Americans were only slightly higher in fall 2012 than they were in fall 2002.
- As shown on the charts on the following two pages, the percentage enrollments of minorities have varied by sector. In fall 2012, black non-Hispanics accounted for higher percentages of the enrollment at Nebraska's community colleges, independent colleges and universities, and for-profit/career schools than at the University of Nebraska and the Nebraska state colleges. The community colleges and for-profit/career schools also enrolled noticeably higher percentages of Hispanics in fall 2012 than the other three sectors.
- Compared to the other four sectors, the independent colleges and universities, including the two native tribal colleges in Nebraska, enrolled the highest percentages of Asian/Pacific Islanders and Native Americans over the 10-year period between 2002 and 2012.

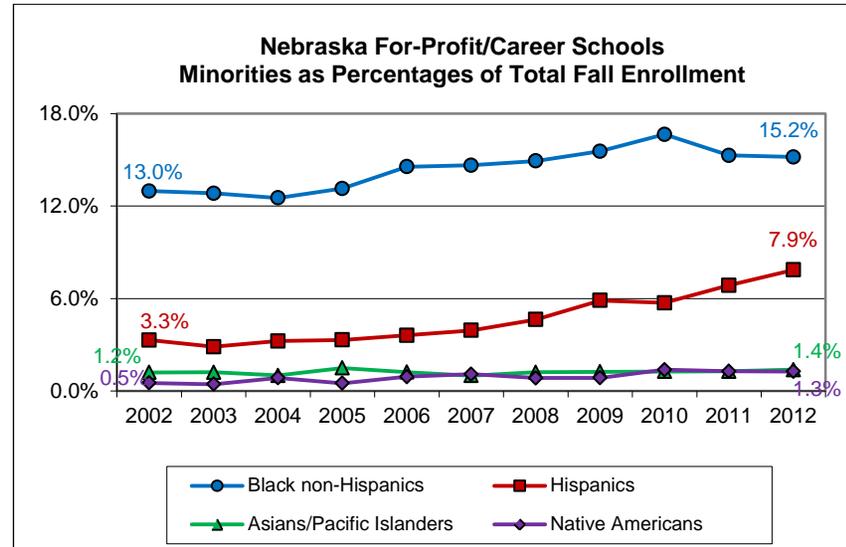
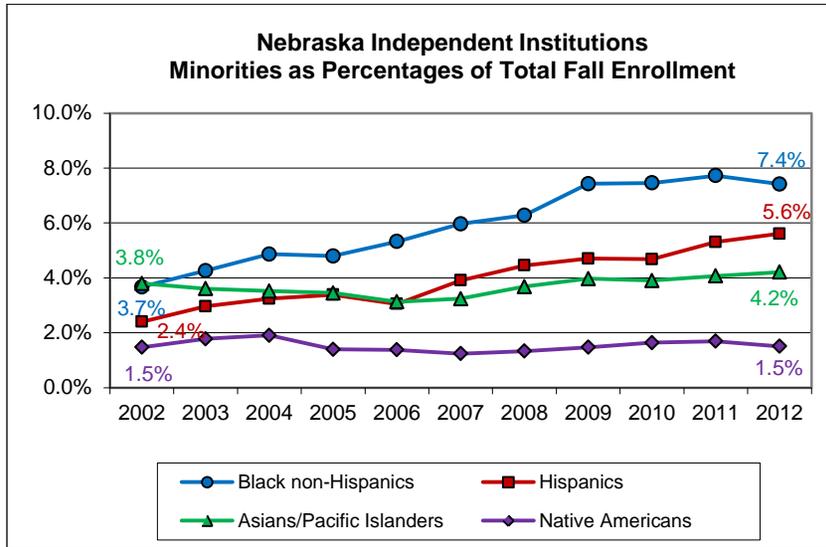


Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race & Ethnicity** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

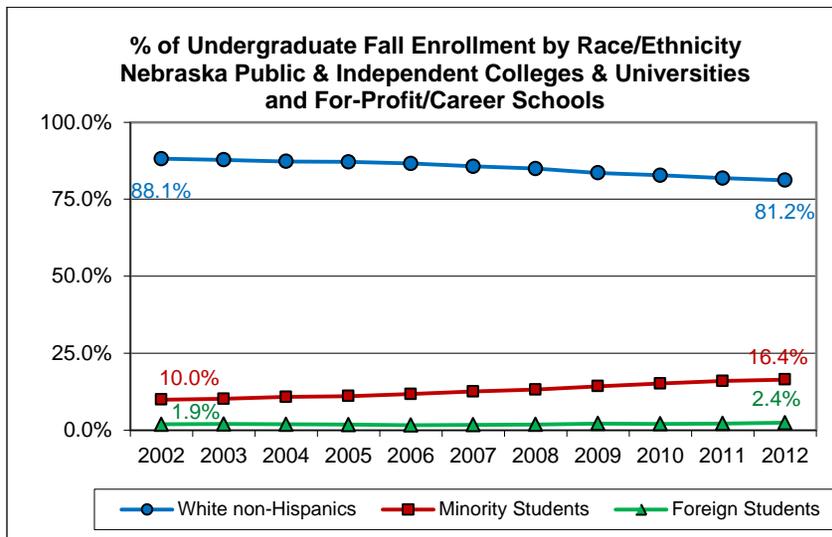
MINORITIES as Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



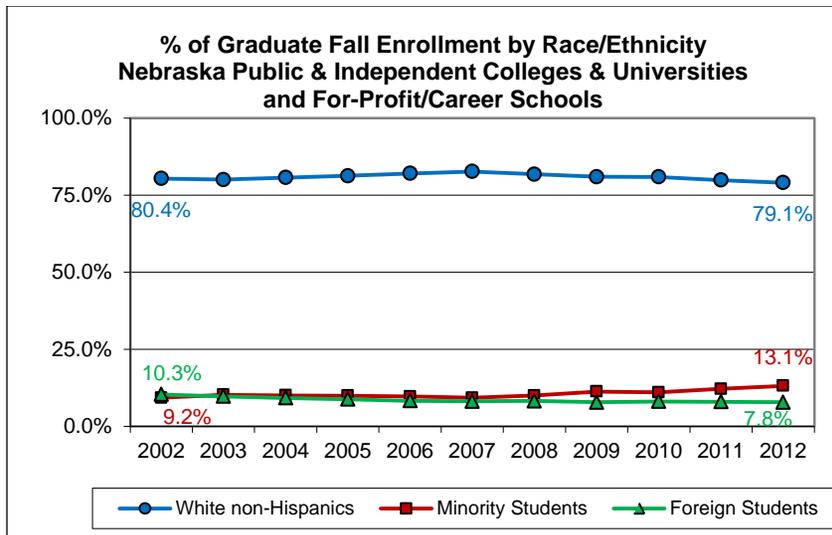
MINORITIES as Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by LEVEL and by RACE/ETHNICITY
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



- Between fall 2002 and fall 2012, racial/ethnic enrollments at Nebraska’s postsecondary institutions varied by student level.
- Over the 10-year period, white non-Hispanics and minority students accounted for higher percentages of undergraduate enrollment than of graduate enrollment.
- Foreign students, on the other hand, accounted for higher percentages of enrollment at the graduate level than at the undergraduate level.



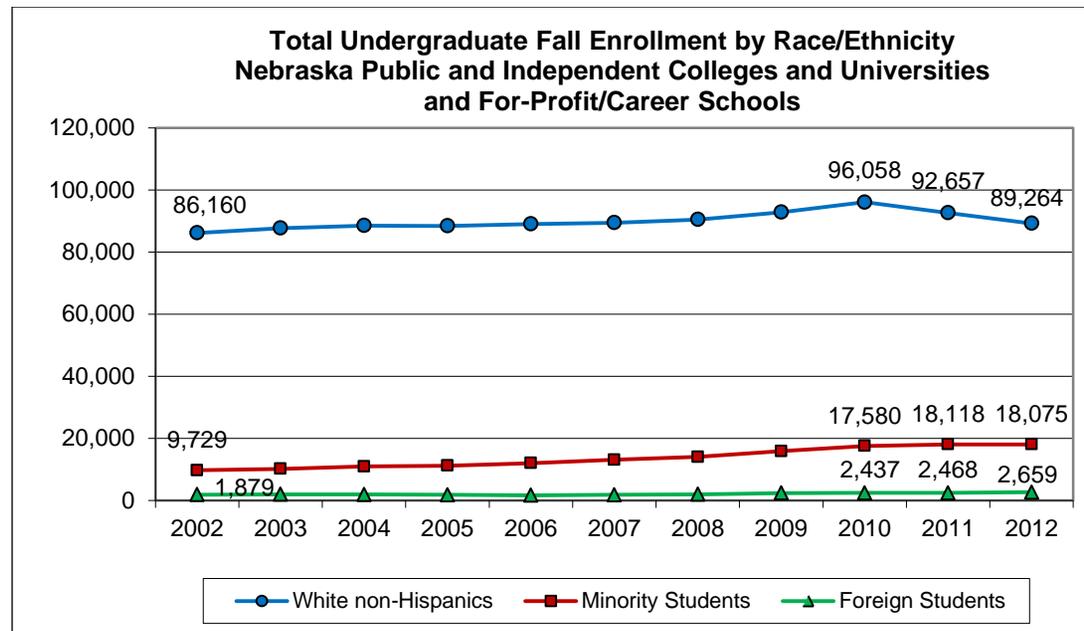
Ten-year sector and institution headcount data by race/ethnicity, by level, and by full-time and part-time classification are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race & Ethnicity** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Section A.4.1
Undergraduate Fall Enrollment
by Race/Ethnicity

TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- Between fall 2002 and fall 2010, total undergraduate enrollment of white non-Hispanics at Nebraska's public, independent and for-profit higher education institutions increased 11.5%, from 86,160 to 96,058. Between fall 2010 and fall 2012, enrollment decreased 7.1% (6,794 students) to 89,264, resulting in a net 10-year increase of 3.6% for fall 2002 through fall 2012.
- Over the 10-year period, the enrollment of foreign students (non-resident aliens) in undergraduate programs increased 41.5%, from 1,879 to 2,659.
- In comparison, undergraduate enrollments of minority students – consisting of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans – increased 85.8%, from 9,729 to 18,075, even though the enrollment of minority students decreased 0.2% (43 students) between fall 2011 and fall 2012.

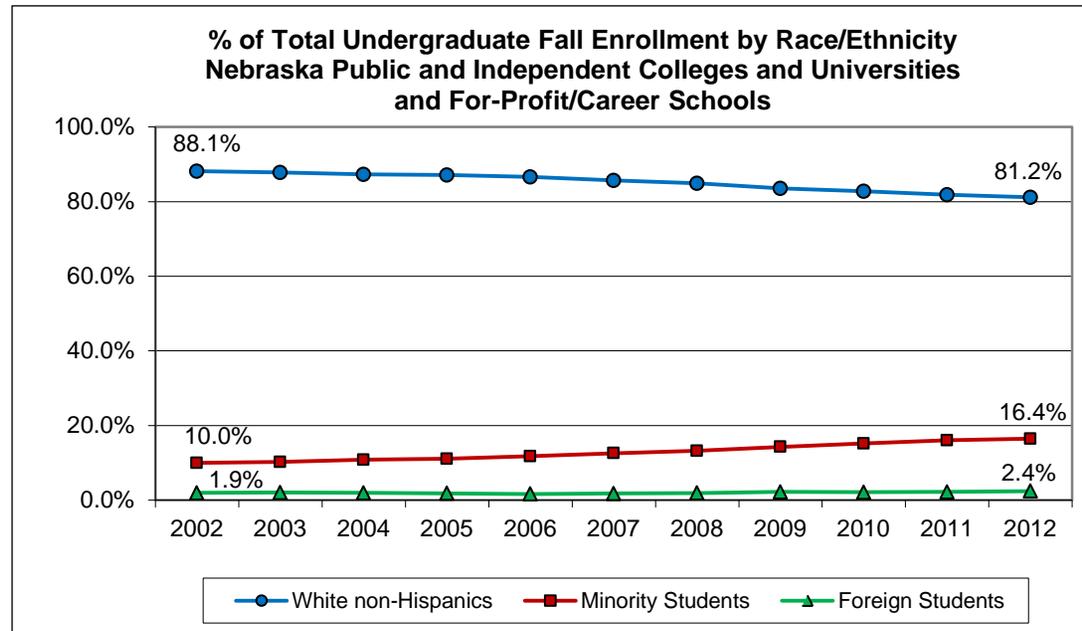


Ten-year sector and institution headcount data by race/ethnicity, by level, and by full-time and part-time classification are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race & Ethnicity** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentage of TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- As percentages of total undergraduate enrollment at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, white non-Hispanic enrollment decreased between fall 2002 and fall 2012, while minority enrollment increased 6.4 percentage points and foreign-student enrollment increased one half of a percentage point.



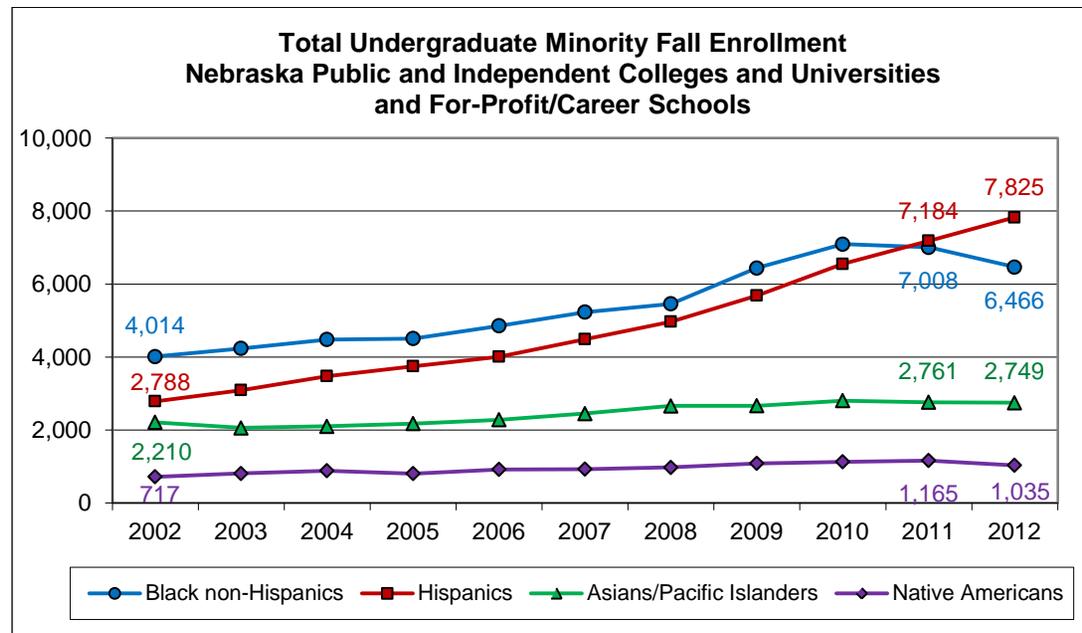
TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE MINORITY FALL ENROLLMENT

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- Over the 10-year period between fall 2002 and fall 2012, undergraduate minority enrollments at Nebraska's public, independent, and for-profit institutions increased as follows:

Black non-Hispanics	61.1%
Hispanics	180.7%
Asians/Pacific Islanders	24.4%
Native Americans	44.4%

- However, between fall 2011 and fall 2012, the only significant increase was among Hispanics, and the enrollment of black non-Hispanics noticeably decreased.

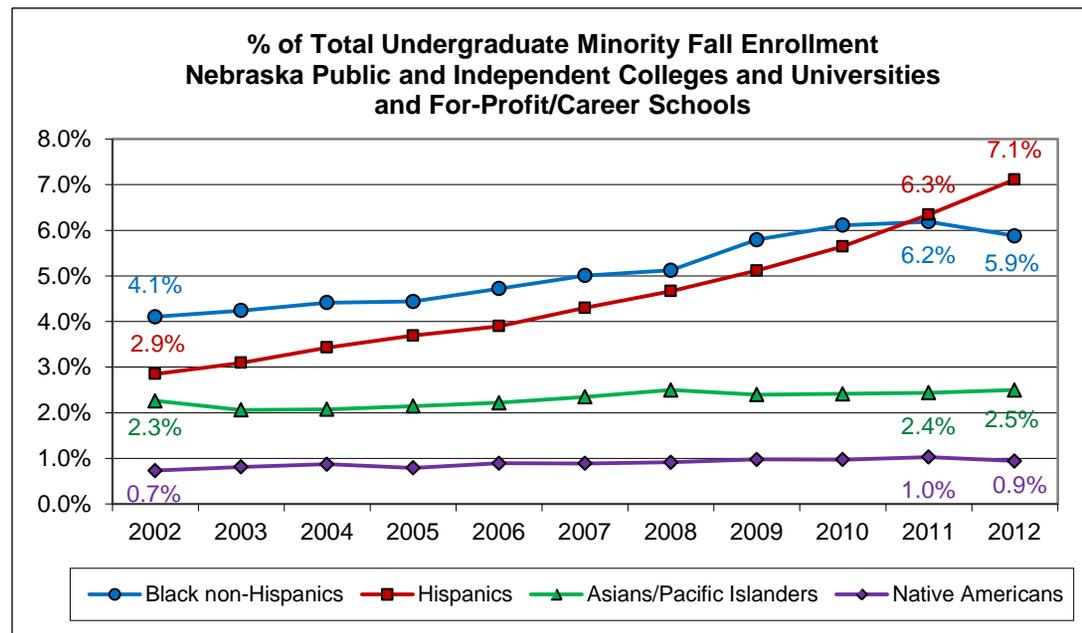


Ten-year sector and institution headcount data by race/ethnicity, by level, and by full-time and part-time classification are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race & Ethnicity** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentage of TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE MINORITY FALL ENROLLMENT

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

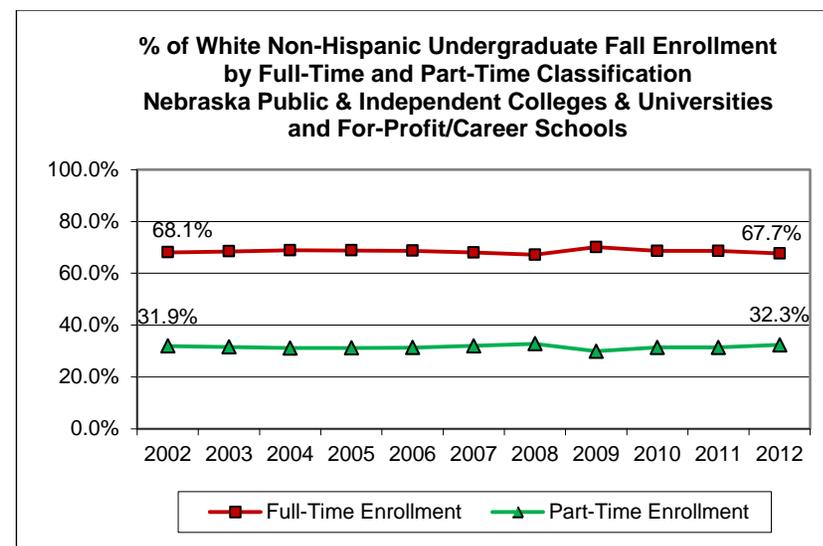
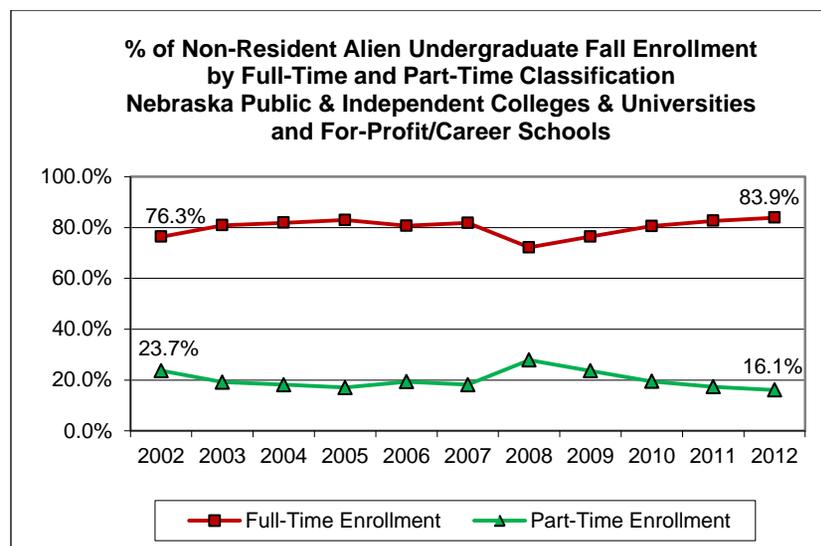
- As percentages of total undergraduate enrollment at Nebraska's public, independent, and for-profit institutions, the enrollment of black non-Hispanics increased by 2.1 percentage points between fall 2002 and fall 2011, but decreased 0.3 of a percentage point from fall 2011 to fall 2012.
- As a percentage of total undergraduate enrollment, the enrollment of Hispanics increased 4.2 percentage points over the 10-year period from fall 2002 to fall 2012. In comparison, the enrollments of Asians/Pacific Islanders and Native Americans were only slightly higher in fall 2012 than they were in fall 2002.



UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY and FULL-TIME/PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

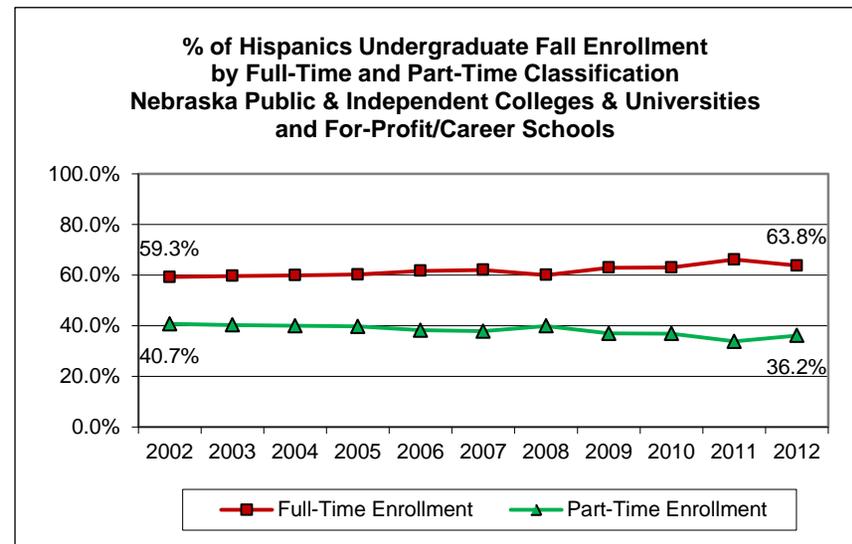
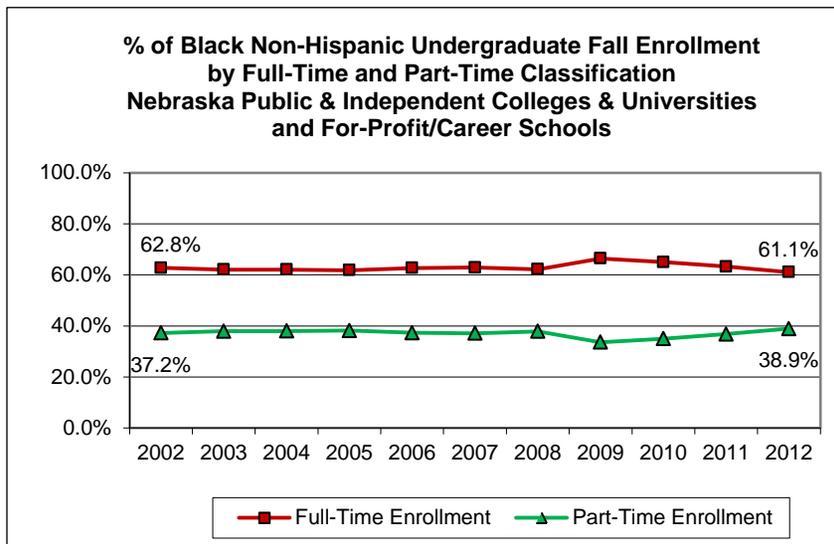
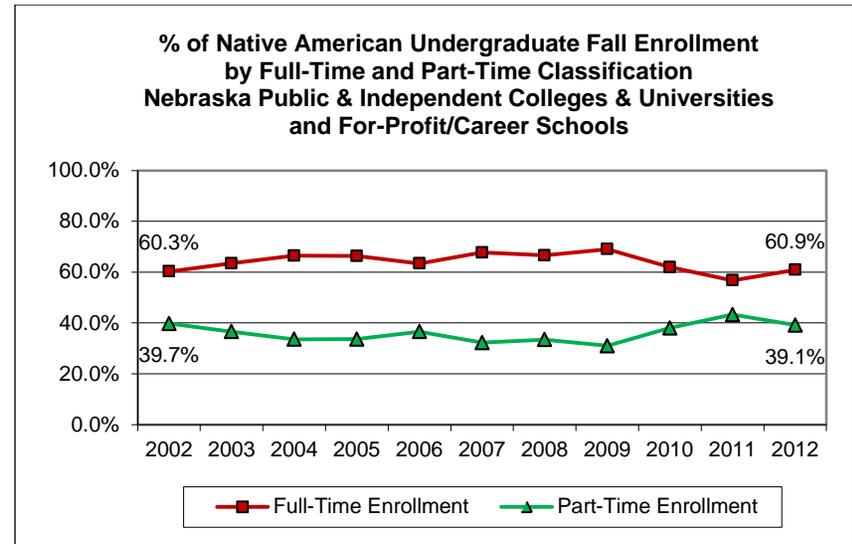
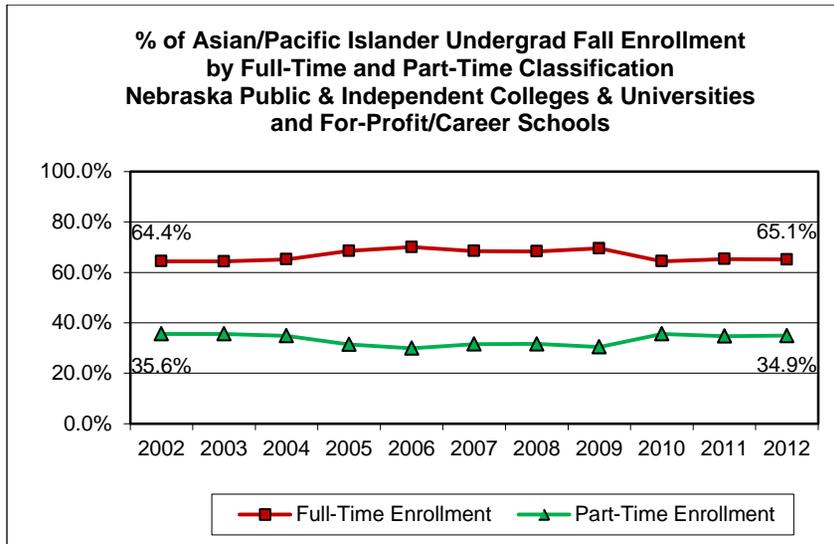
- As shown on the [charts on this and the following page](#), the percentages of undergraduates enrolled full time or part time varied by race/ethnicity over the 10-year period between fall 2002 and fall 2012.
- Since 2002, the highest percentage of students enrolled full time were foreign students (non-resident aliens). The percentage of foreign students who were enrolled full time noticeably decreased between fall 2007 and fall 2008. However, by fall 2012, almost 84% of the foreign students in undergraduate programs were enrolled full time, up from 76% in 2002.
- As of fall 2012, 68% of the white non-Hispanics were full-time students, while 61% to 65% of the Asians/Pacific Islanders, black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, and Native Americans were full-time students.
- The percentages of white non-Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans going to college full time were about the same in fall 2012 as they were in fall 2002. Over the 10-year period, the percentages of foreign students and Hispanics enrolled full time increased 7.6 and 4.5 percentage points, respectively. During the same period, the percentage of black non-Hispanics going to college full time decreased 1.7 percentage points.



Ten-year sector and institution headcount data by race/ethnicity, by level, and by full-time and part-time classification are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race & Ethnicity** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY
and FULL-TIME/PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION

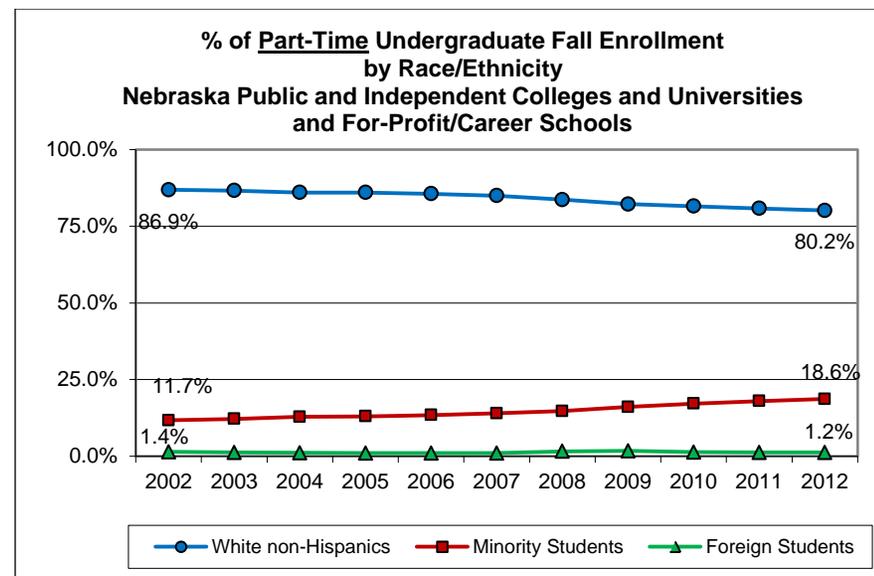
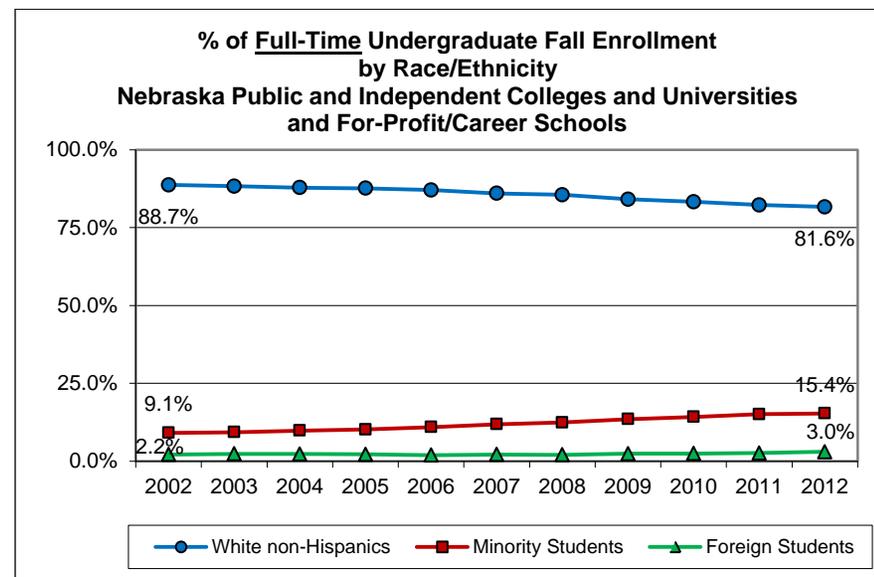
(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



FULL-TIME and PART-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENTS by RACE/ETHNICITY (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- The differences among the racial/ethnic groups are evidenced in the direct comparison of the distributions of full-time and part-time undergraduates shown on this page.
- In fall 2012, white non-Hispanics and foreign students accounted for higher percentages of full-time undergraduates than of part-time students. Conversely, minorities accounted for a higher percentage of part-time undergraduates.¹
- In both distributions, white non-Hispanics accounted for lower percentages of full-time and part-time undergraduates in fall 2012 than 10 years earlier, while minority students¹ accounted for higher percentages.

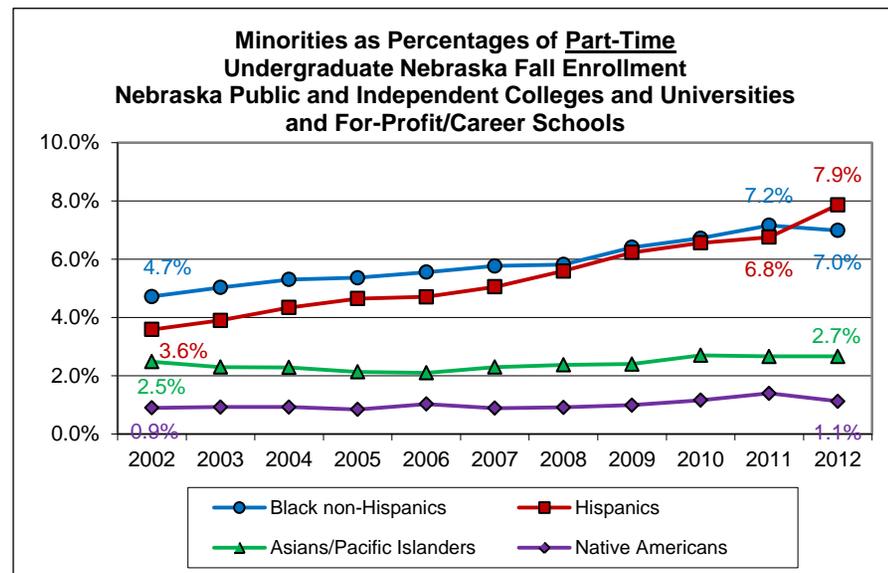
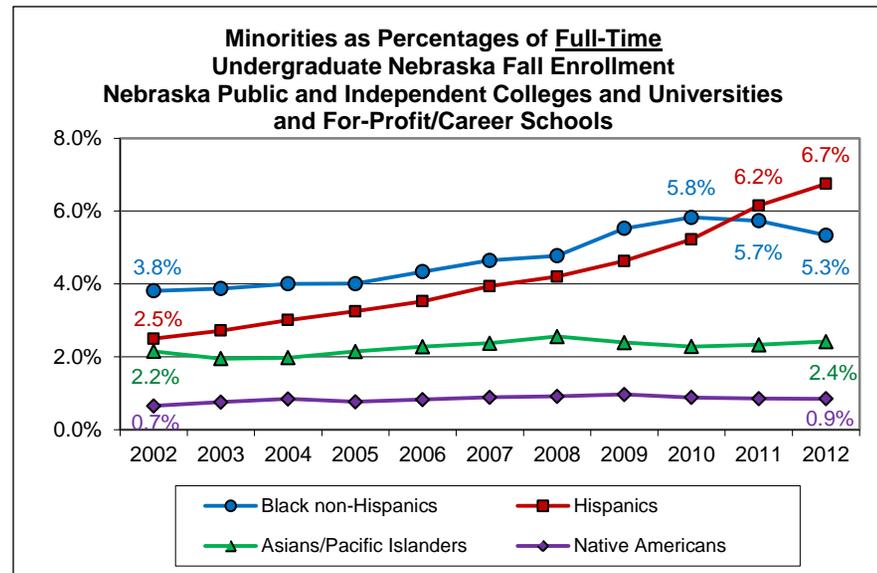
¹Minority students consist of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.



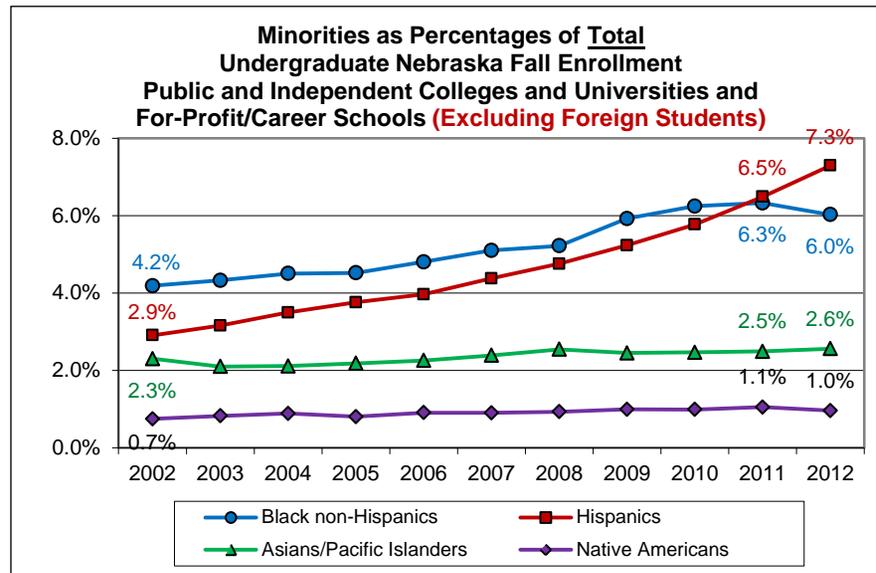
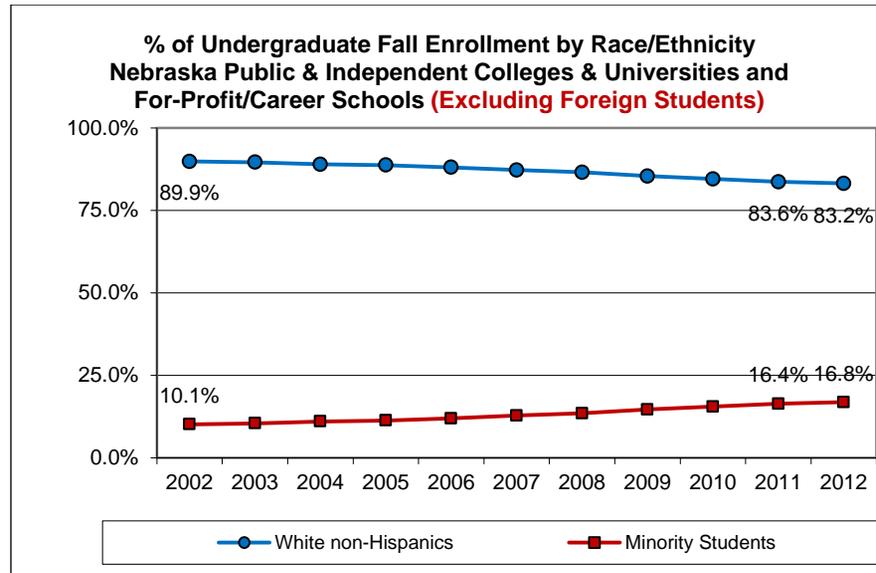
MINORITIES as Percentages of FULL-TIME and PART-TIME FALL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- A more detailed analysis of undergraduate enrollments of minority students reveals that the highest rates of growth between fall 2002 and fall 2012 were evidenced for Hispanics attending college full and part time.
- Black non-Hispanics also accounted for increasing percentages of the full- and part-time undergraduates enrolled during the eight years between 2002 and 2010. However, in fall 2012, black non-Hispanics accounted for (1) a lower percentage of the full-time undergraduates than they did in fall 2010 and (2) a lower percentage of the part-time students compared to the percentage in fall 2011.
- Asians/Pacific Islanders accounted for slightly higher percentages of the full-time students and part-time students in 2012 than in 2002.
- Compared to 10 years earlier, Native Americans accounted for slightly higher percentages of the state's full-time and part-time undergraduates in fall 2012.



TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENTS by RACE/ETHNICITY
Excluding Foreign Students and Compared to Nebraska Population of 18-24 Year Olds
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



The charts on this page show total undergraduate fall enrollment by race/ethnicity, excluding foreign students, so that the resulting percentages can be compared to Nebraska's population of 18-24 year olds:

Race/Ethnicity	% of 2010 Nebraska Population 18-24 Years Old ¹	% of Fall 2012 Nebraska Total Undergraduate Enrollment ²
White non-Hispanic	79.3%	83.2%
Black non-Hispanic	5.5%	6.0%
Hispanic	11.7%	7.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.5%	2.6%
Native American	1.0%	1.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Based on this comparison, White non-Hispanics were over-represented and Hispanics were under-represented among undergraduates attending Nebraska colleges and universities in 2012.

¹Based on the 2010 U.S. Census, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, PCT 12 series. Following is the number of 18-24 year olds in each racial/ethnic group:

	Estimated Number	% of Total
White non-Hispanic	141,891	79.3%
Black non-Hispanic	9,855	5.5%
Hispanic	20,907	11.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,485	2.5%
Native American	1,840	1.0%
Total	178,978	100.0%
Other race/ethnicity or two or more races	3,549	
	182,527	

²Includes undergraduates from out of state. Due to the limitations of IPEDS, out-of-state students cannot be subtracted from the total. Consequently, the number of undergraduates who are residents of Nebraska cannot be compared directly to the estimate of Nebraska's population of 18-24 year olds.

Section A.4.2

Graduate Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity

Beginning in fall 2008, students are classified into two categories: undergraduate and graduate. Students in programs previously classified as “first professional” are now counted in the graduate student category for all years of data reported.

Notes Regarding Graduate Enrollments in the For-Profit/Career School Sector:

With the introduction of a University of Phoenix facility to the Omaha area, 2006 was the first year that graduate programs were offered within the for-profit/career school sector. In fall 2006, 29 full-time graduate students were enrolled at the Omaha facility of the University of Phoenix. Since 2006, full-time graduate enrollments at the Omaha facility of the University of Phoenix were as follows: fall 2007 - 39, fall 2008 - 6, fall 2009 - 13, fall 2010 - 28, fall 2011 - 17, fall 2012 - 20.

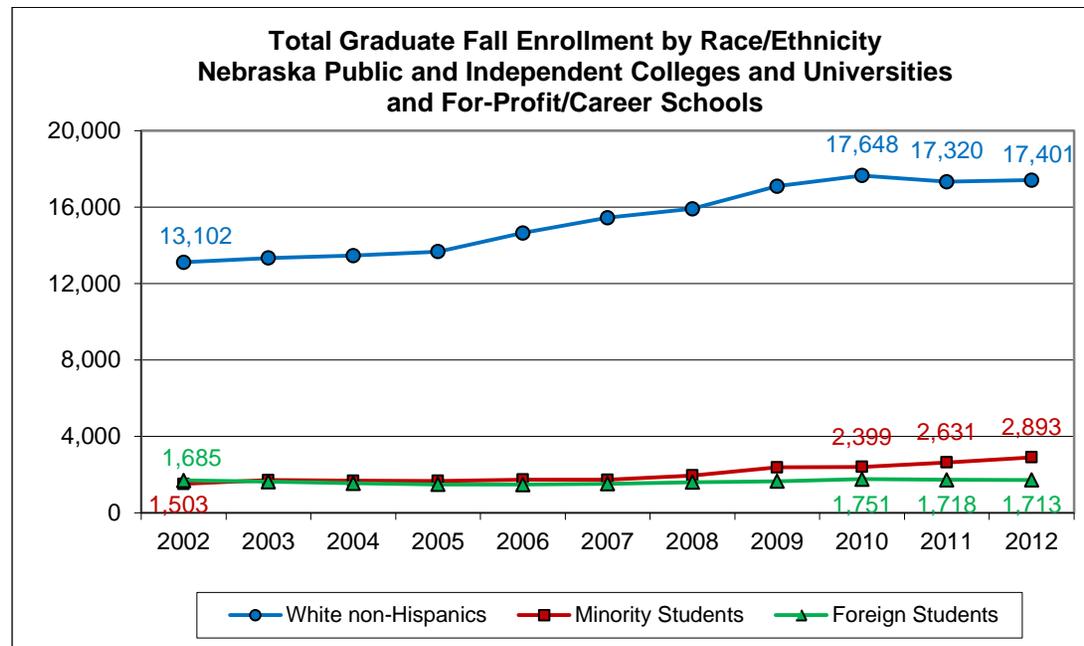
Beginning in fall 2010, the Lincoln and Omaha campuses of Kaplan University reported full-time graduate enrollments of 7 and 12 students, respectively. In addition, Kaplan’s Omaha campus reported enrollment of three part-time graduate students in fall 2010. In fall 2012, Kaplan’s Lincoln and Omaha campuses enrolled three and 14 full-time graduate students, and 15 and 27 part-time graduate students, respectively.

Graduate enrollments at the University of Phoenix and Kaplan University are included in the state totals reported in this section.

TOTAL GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- Between fall 2002 and fall 2010, total graduate enrollment of white non-Hispanics at Nebraska higher education institutions increased 34.7%, from 13,102 to 17,648. Enrollment decreased 1.4% (247 students) between fall 2010 and fall 2012, resulting in a net 10-year increase of 32.8% for fall 2002 through fall 2012.
- Between fall 2002 and fall 2012, the enrollment of foreign students (non-resident aliens) in graduate programs increased 1.7%, from 1,685 to 1,713, including a small decrease of 38 foreign students between fall 2010 and fall 2012.
- Graduate enrollments of minority students – consisting of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans – increased 92.5%, from 1,503 to 2,893.



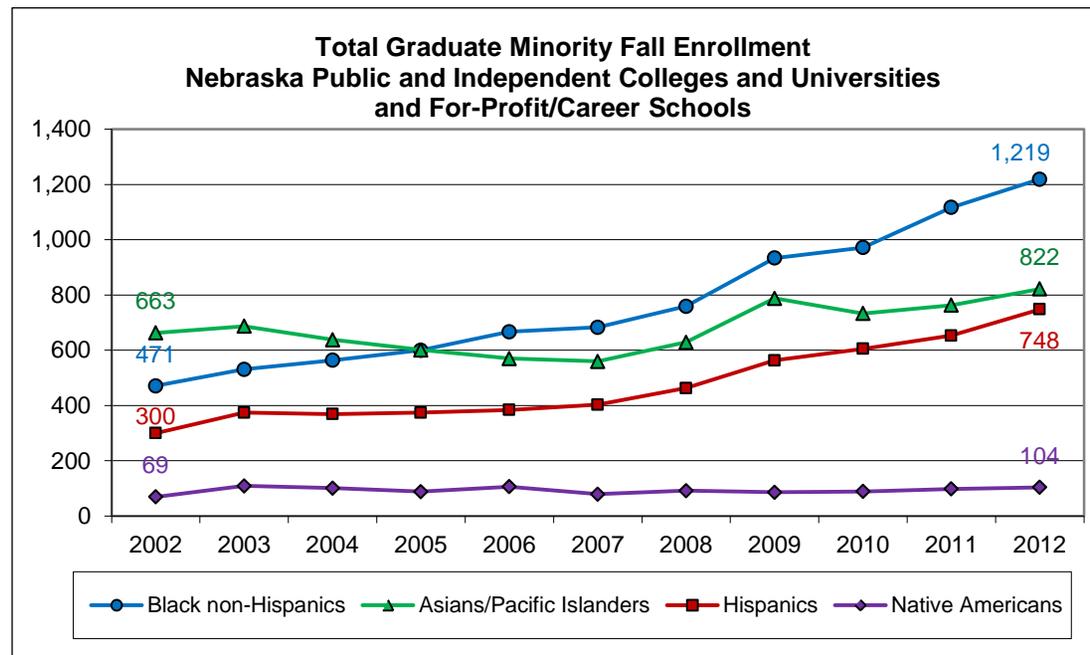
Ten-year sector and institution headcount data by race/ethnicity, by level, and by full-time and part-time classification are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race & Ethnicity** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

TOTAL GRADUATE MINORITY FALL ENROLLMENT

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- Between fall 2002 and fall 2012, total graduate minority enrollments at Nebraska's public, independent, and for-profit institutions increased as follows:

	10-years <u>2002-2012</u>
Black non-Hispanics	158.8%
Hispanics	149.3%
Asians/Pacific Islanders	24.0%
Native Americans	50.7%

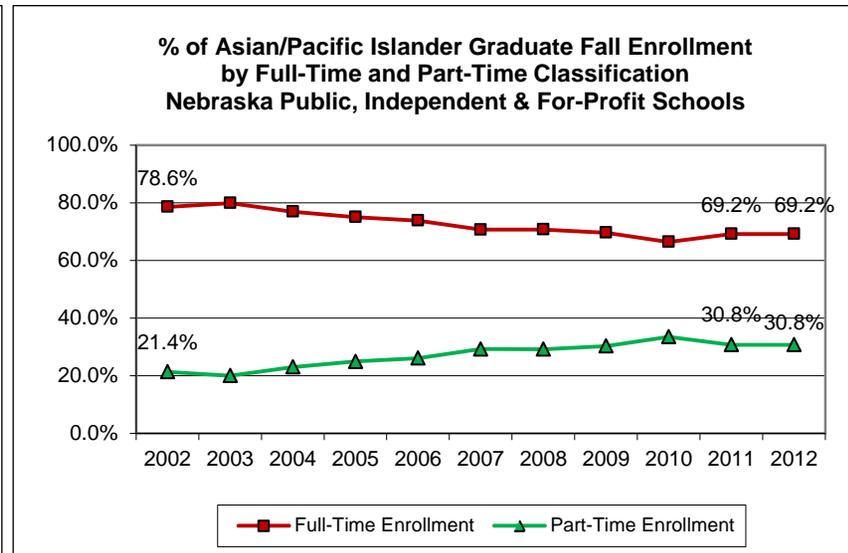
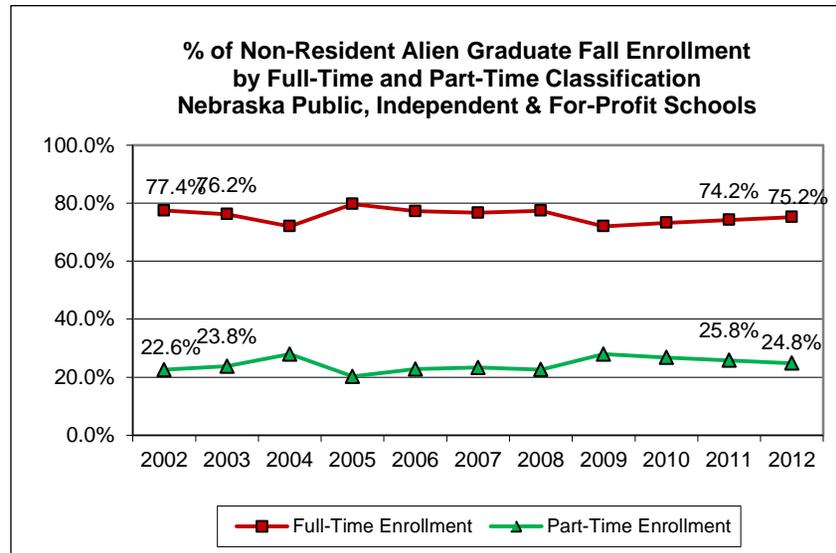


Ten-year sector and institution headcount data by race/ethnicity, by level, and by full-time and part-time classification are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race & Ethnicity** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY and FULL-TIME/PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION

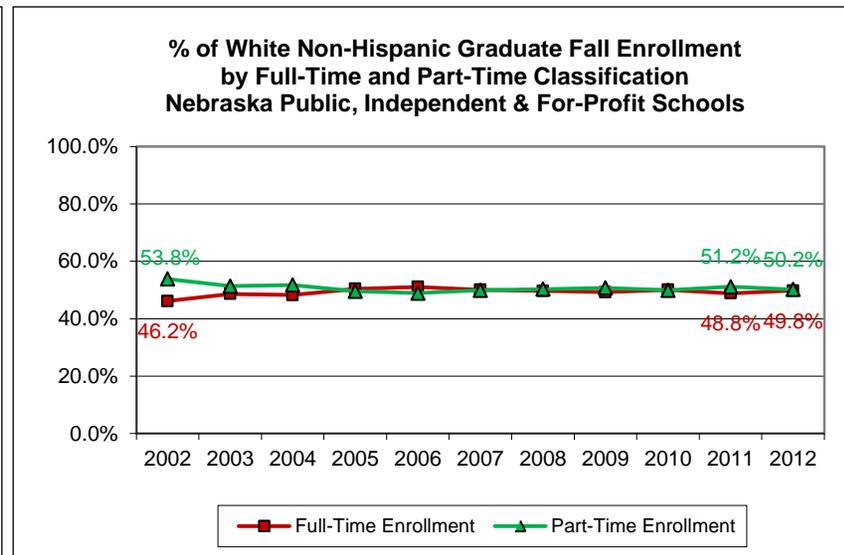
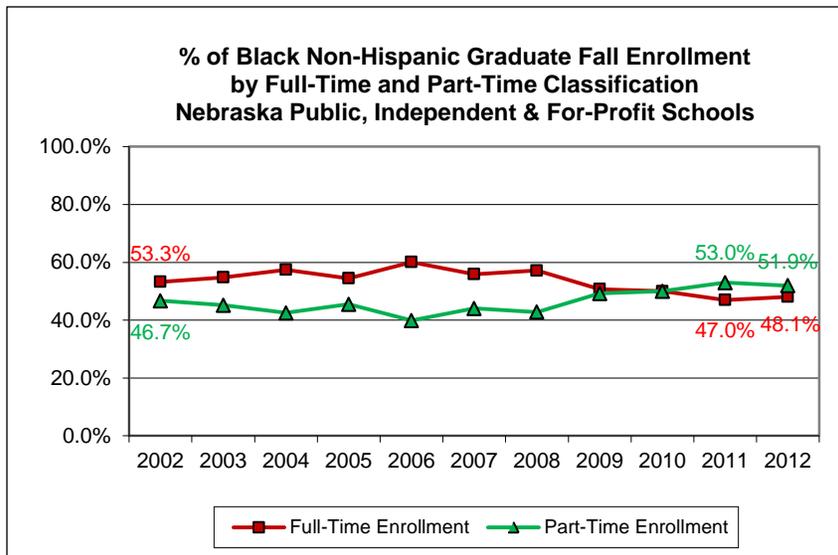
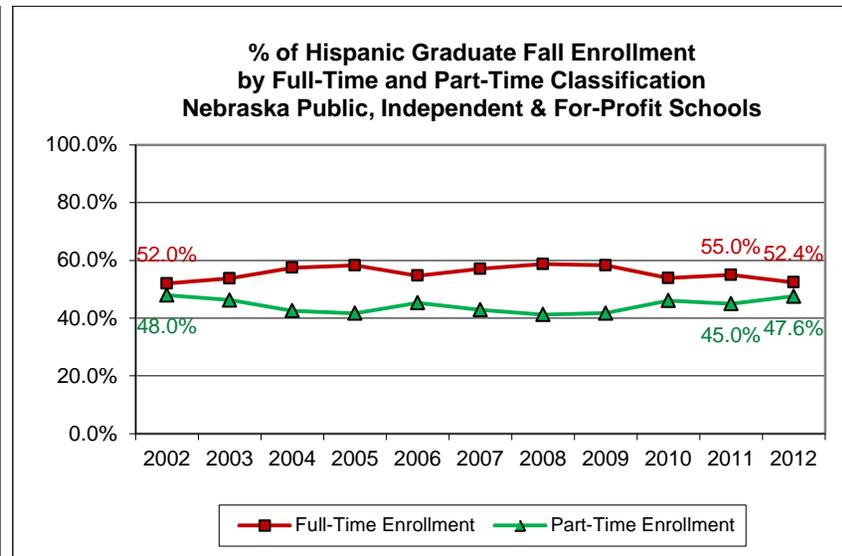
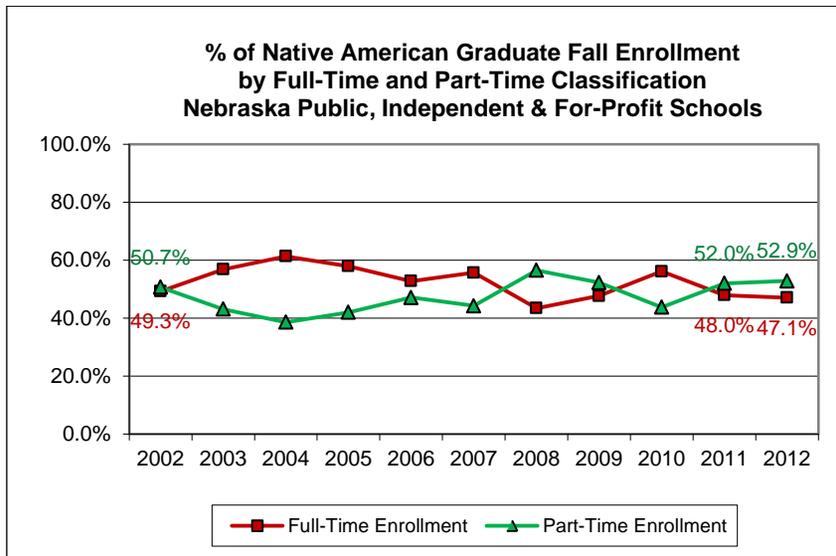
(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- As shown on the charts on this and the following page, higher percentages of foreign students (non-resident aliens) and Asians/Pacific Islanders were full-time graduate students in fall 2012, compared to Native Americans, Hispanics, black non-Hispanics, and white non-Hispanics.
- In fall 2012, 75% of the foreign students and 69% of the Asians/Pacific Islanders in graduate school were enrolled full time. In comparison, 47% to 52% of the students in the other racial/ethnic groups were enrolled as full-time graduate students.
- In fall 2012, lower percentages of foreign students, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and black non-Hispanics were full-time graduate students than in fall 2002.
- The percentage of Native American graduate students enrolled full time also was lower in 2012 than in 2002, but there was considerable variability in the percentage over the 10-year period, probably due to the relatively small numbers of students.
- The percentage of white non-Hispanic graduate students enrolled full time increased from 46% to 50% between 2002 and 2012.
- The percentages of Hispanics enrolled full time were about the same in 2002 and 2012, with some fluctuation over the 10 years.



Ten-year sector and institution headcount data by race/ethnicity, by level, and by full-time and part-time classification are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race & Ethnicity** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

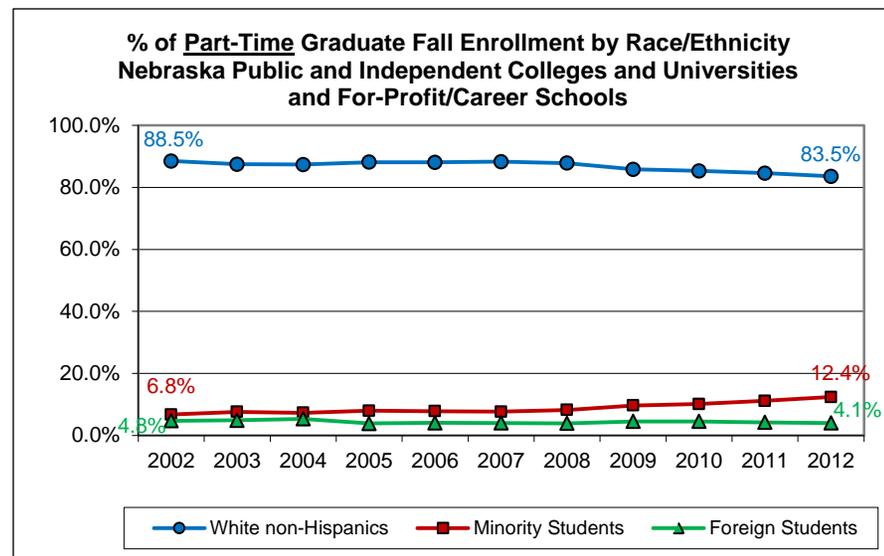
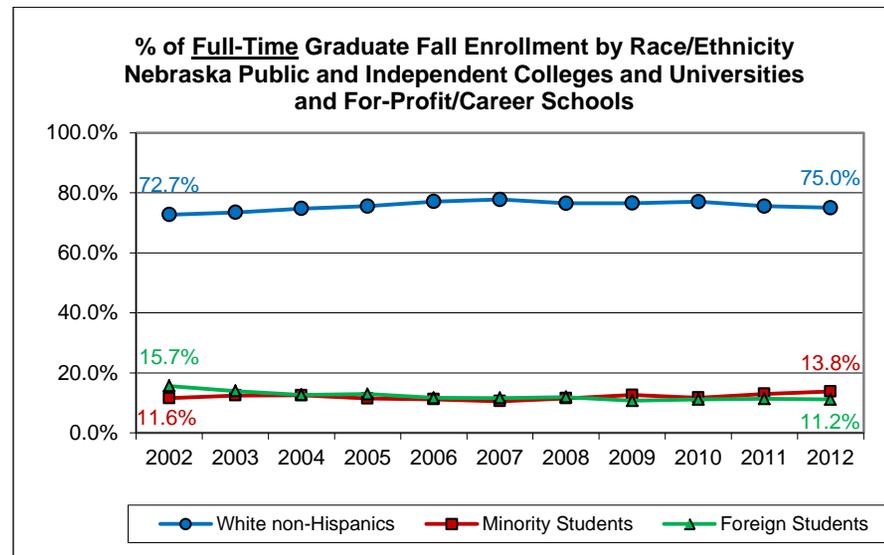
GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY and FULL-TIME/PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



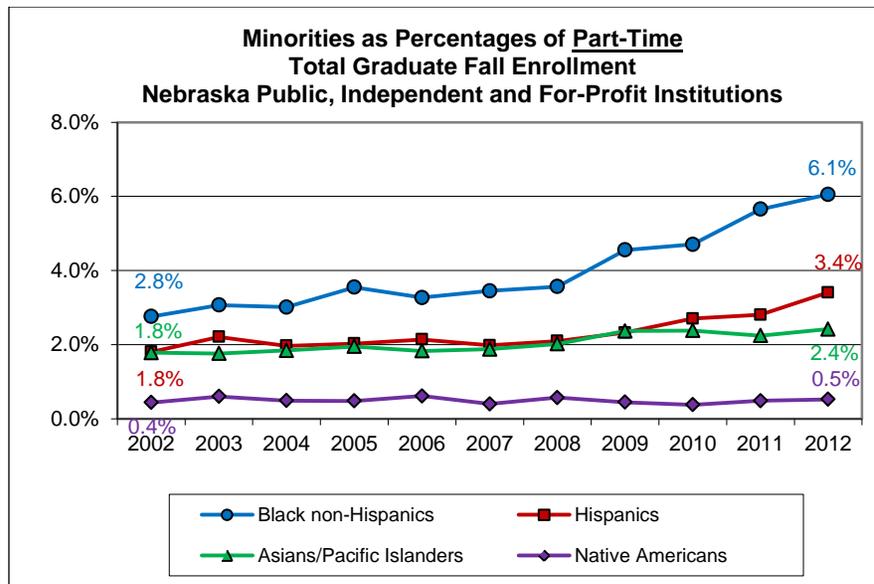
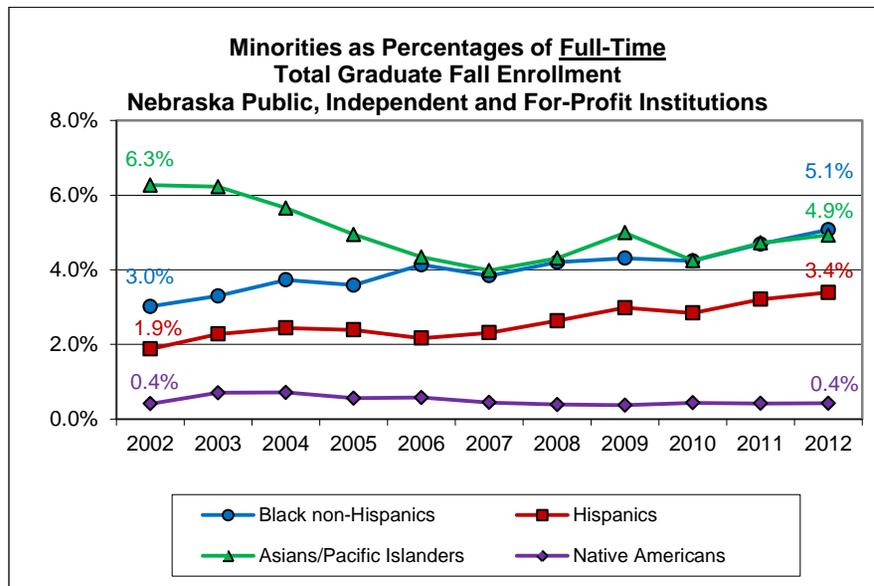
FULL-TIME and PART-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENTS by RACE/ETHNICITY (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- In fall 2012, white non-Hispanics accounted for a slightly higher percentage of full-time graduate enrollment than they did in fall 2002, but they accounted for a lower percentage of part-time graduate enrollments.
- Over the 10-year period, white non-Hispanics accounted for higher percentages of the part-time graduate students than of the full-time students. In 2012, white non-Hispanics accounted for 83.5% of the part-time graduate students, while they represented 75.0% of the full-time students.
- Conversely, foreign students accounted for higher percentages of the full-time students than of the part-time students. In 2012, foreign students accounted for 11.2% of the full-time graduate students, while they accounted for only 4.1% of part-time enrollment.
- Enrollments of minority students¹ accounted for higher percentages of graduate enrollments in fall 2012 than in fall 2002. In fall 2012, minority students accounted for 13.8% of the full-time graduate students, compared to 11.6% in 2002, and for 12.4% of the part-time graduate students, up from 6.8% in 2002.

¹Minority students consist of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.



MINORITIES as Percentages of FULL-TIME and PART-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



- Asians/Pacific Islanders accounted for a slightly higher percentage of part-time graduate students in fall 2012 than in fall 2002, but a lower percentage of full-time graduate enrollment. Between fall 2003 and fall 2007, there was a significant decrease in the percentage of full-time graduate students who were Asians/Pacific Islanders, due exclusively to a decrease in the full-time enrollments of Asian/Pacific Islanders at the University of Nebraska Medical Center. The percentage rose in 2008 and 2009, fell in 2010, and increased again to 4.9% in fall 2012, down from 6.3% in fall 2002.
- Black non-Hispanics accounted for increasing percentages of full-time and part-time graduate enrollments between fall 2002 and fall 2012. In fall 2012, they accounted for 5.1% of full-time graduate enrollment and 6.1% of the part-time graduate students.
- There also was an increase in the percentage of full-time graduate students classified as Hispanic. However, in fall 2012, they accounted for only 3.4% of full-time and part-time graduate enrollments.
- In comparison, the percentage enrollments of Native Americans enrolled part time or full time were the same or only slightly higher in fall 2012 than they were in fall 2002.

Section A.5

Total Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity¹ and by Gender

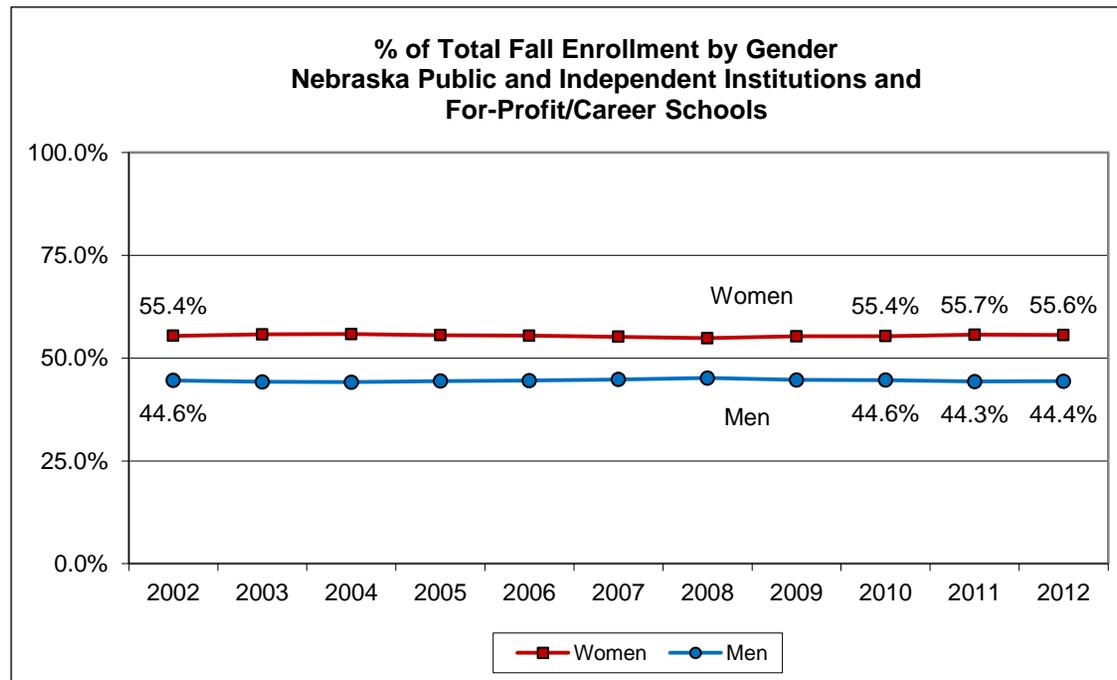
Notes

- (1) **Ten-year trends are shown for Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities and for-profit/career schools using data from fall 2002 through fall 2012. A few for-profit/career schools are not included in this analysis because they are not required to report any school statistics to the federal Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics in the U.S. Department of Education.**
- (2) **Reported enrollments do not include students who were enrolled in the physician assistant military and distance education programs at the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC). Since 1998-1999, UNMC has conferred 500 to 600 bachelor's and master's degrees each year to graduates of the physician assistant military and distance education programs. These programs serve all branches of the military and most graduates are not residents of Nebraska.**

¹See page **A4.4** for definitions of racial/ethnic groups.

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER

- Over the 10 years between fall 2002 and fall 2012, women consistently outnumbered men enrolled at Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities and for-profit/career schools.
- As shown on the chart below, women accounted for about 55% of total fall enrollment between 2002 and 2012 while men accounted for about 45%.
- During this period, women generally outnumbered men in every racial/ethnic category except foreign students (non-resident aliens).

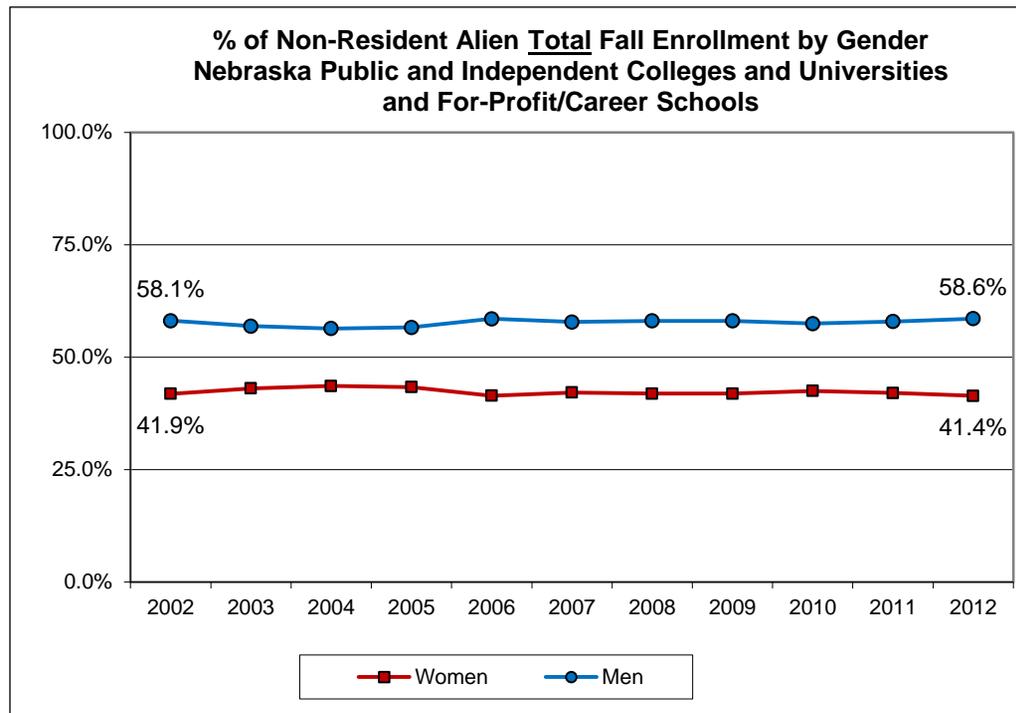


Trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

TOTAL FOREIGN STUDENT (Non-Resident Alien) FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity as explained in Section A.4)

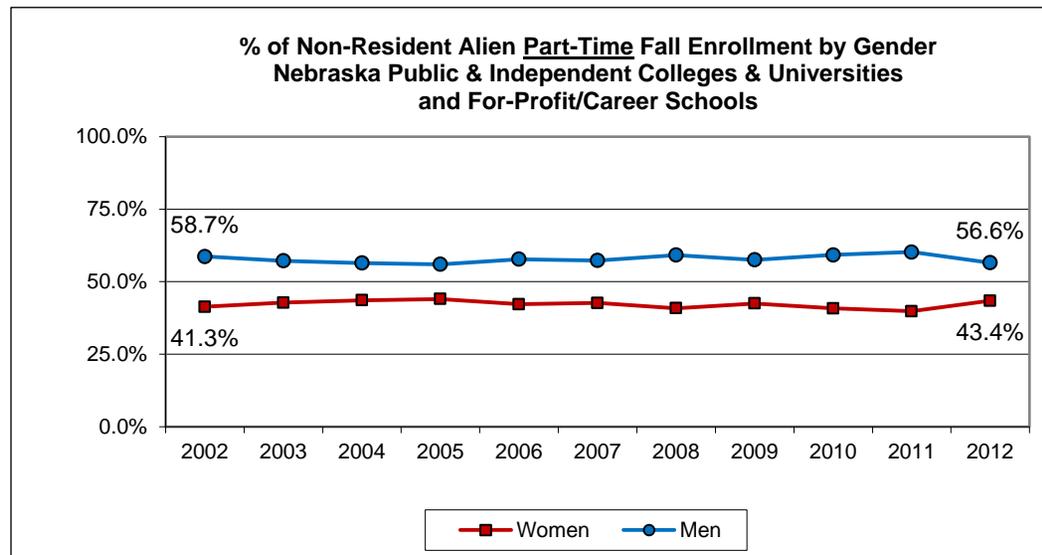
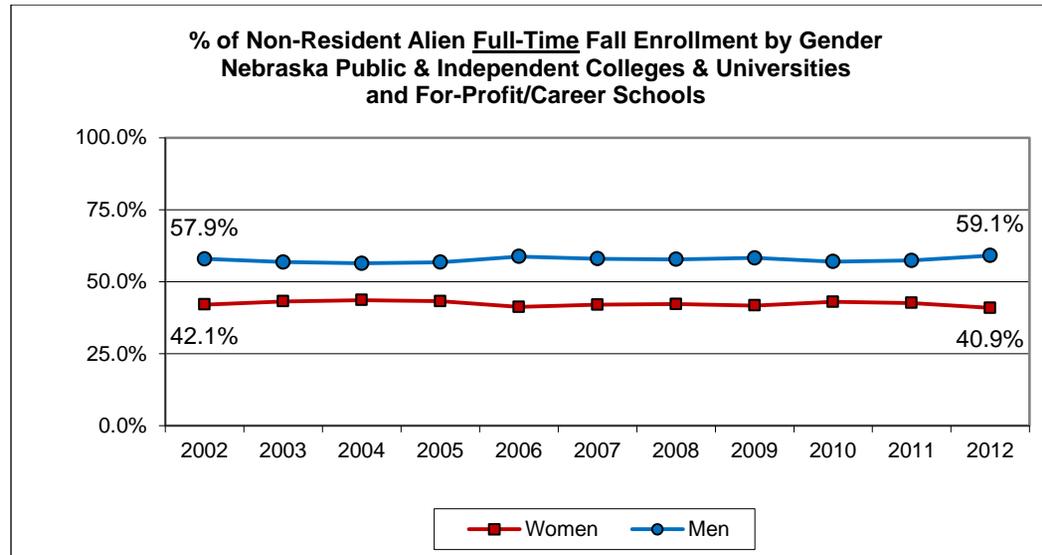
- Between fall 2002 and fall 2012, men accounted for about the same percentage of the foreign students at Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities and for-profit/career schools. As shown below, men continued to outnumber women among foreign students throughout the 10-year period.
- As shown in the charts on the next page, the gender gap between male and female fall enrollment was slightly wider among the full-time than among the part-time foreign students in fall 2012. However, the gender gap among the full-time foreign students was slightly narrower than the gap among the part-time students in fall 2011, as well as in fall 2002.



Institution and sector trend data are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race-Eth & Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

**FOREIGN STUDENT (Non-Resident Alien) FULL-TIME
and PART-TIME FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER**

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity as explained in Section A.4)



TOTAL WHITE NON-HISPANIC AND MINORITY FALL ENROLLMENTS by GENDER

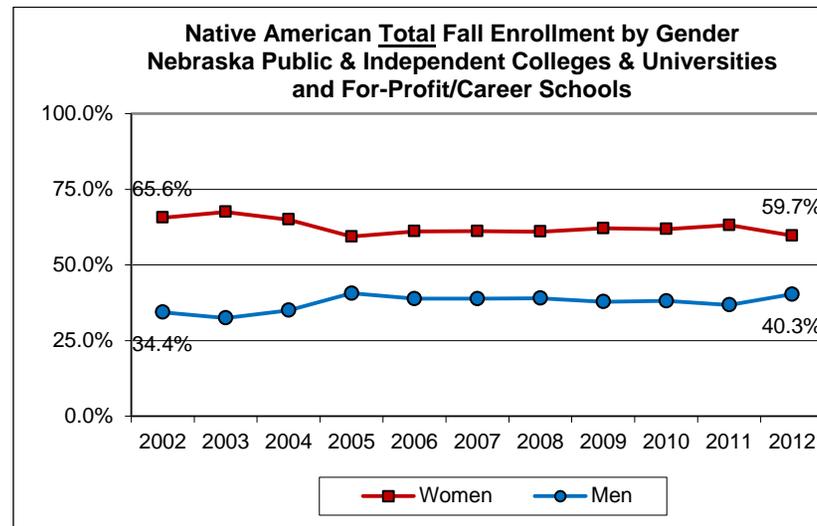
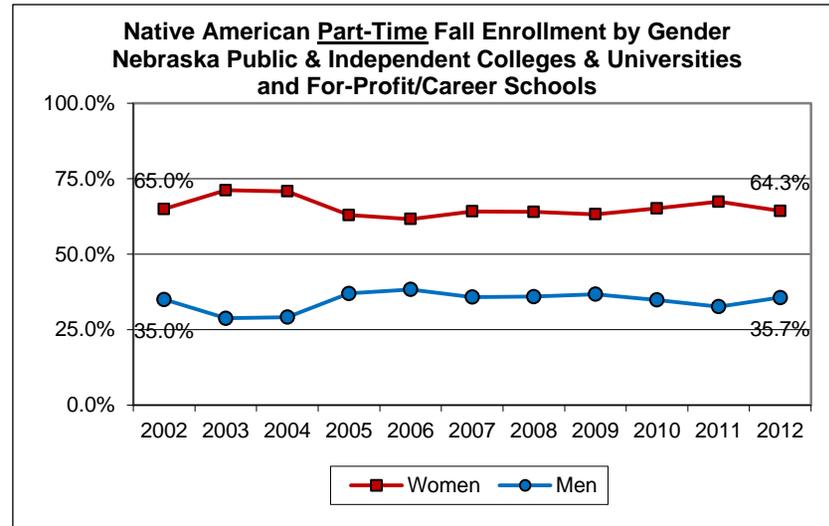
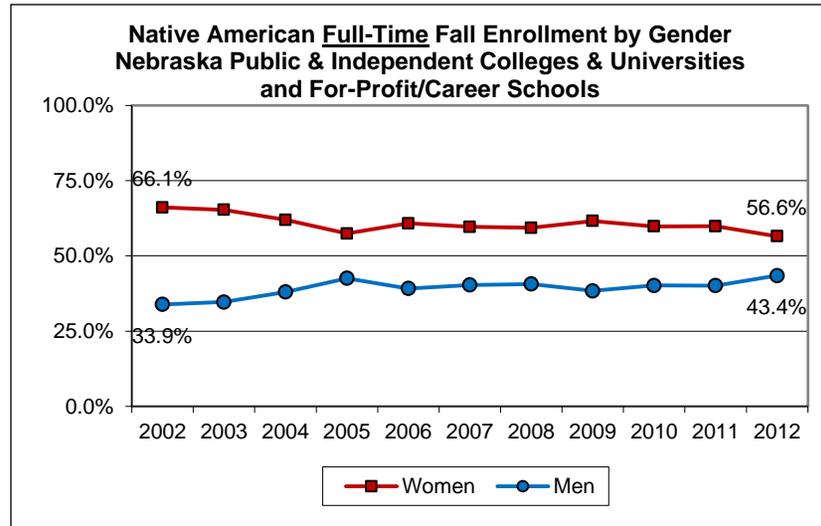
(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity as explained in Section A.4)

- Women outnumbered men among white non-Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, and Native Americans enrolled at Nebraska public, independent, and for-profit institutions between fall 2002 and fall 2012.
- As shown on the charts on the following pages, the widest gender gap in total enrollment between fall 2002 and fall 2012 was among Native Americans. The percentage enrollments of male and female Native Americans narrowed between 2002 and 2005, but at the end of the 10-year period, women accounted for 60% of total Native American enrollment, while men accounted for 40%. In comparison, women accounted for 53% to 57% of each of the total enrollments of the other four major racial/ethnic groups examined in this analysis.
- The widest gender gaps among full-time and part-time students were also among Native Americans.
 - In 2012, women accounted for 57% of the full-time fall enrollment of Native Americans, while men accounted for 43%.
 - Among part-time students, women accounted for 64% of Native American fall enrollment in 2012, while men accounted for 36%.
- Among the full-time students in fall 2012, women accounted for 56% of the Hispanics, 55% of the white non-Hispanics, and 53% of the Asians/Pacific Islanders and black non-Hispanics.
- Women accounted for 52% of the part-time enrollment of Asians/Pacific Islanders, but women accounted for 59% of the part-time enrollment of Hispanics, black non-Hispanics, and white non-Hispanics.
- The difference between male and female fall enrollments has been wider among part-time students than among full-time students across all of the racial/ethnic groups, except among Asians/Pacific Islanders. For example, in 2012, women accounted for 55% of full-time enrollment of white non-Hispanics, while men accounted for 45%, which is a 10% gender gap. At the same time, women accounted for 59% of part-time white non-Hispanic enrollment, while men made up 41%, which is a larger gap of 18%.

Institution and sector trend data are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race-Eth & Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

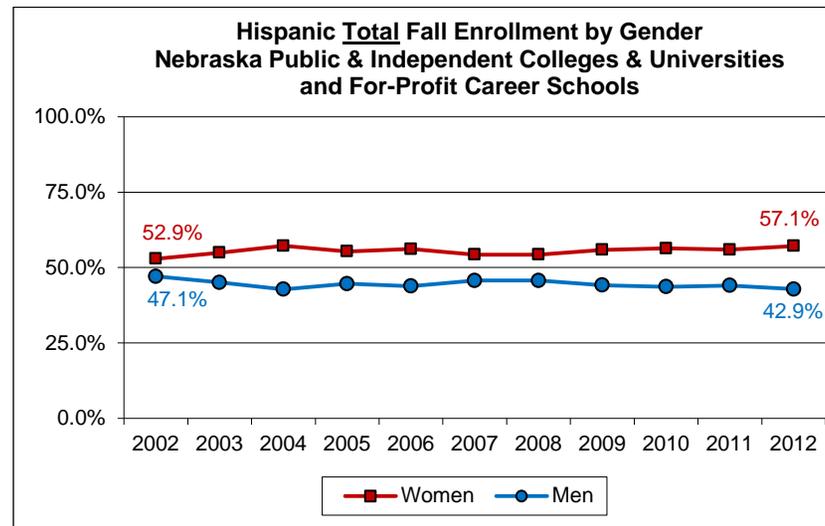
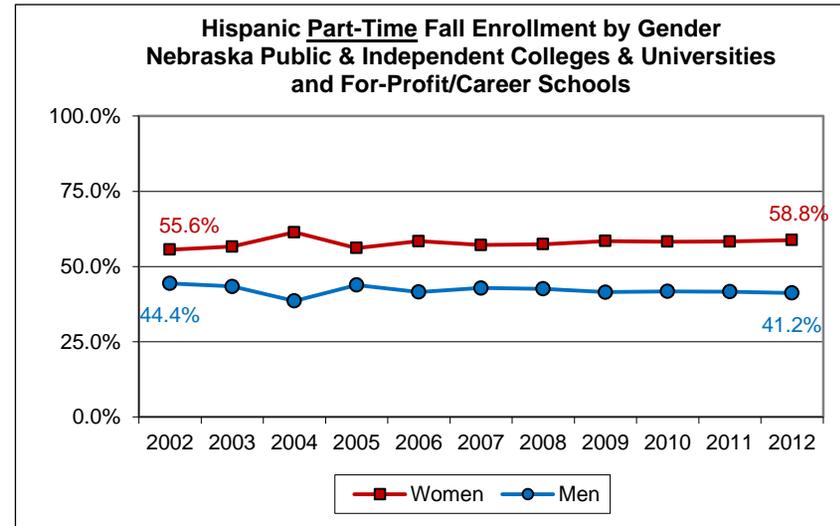
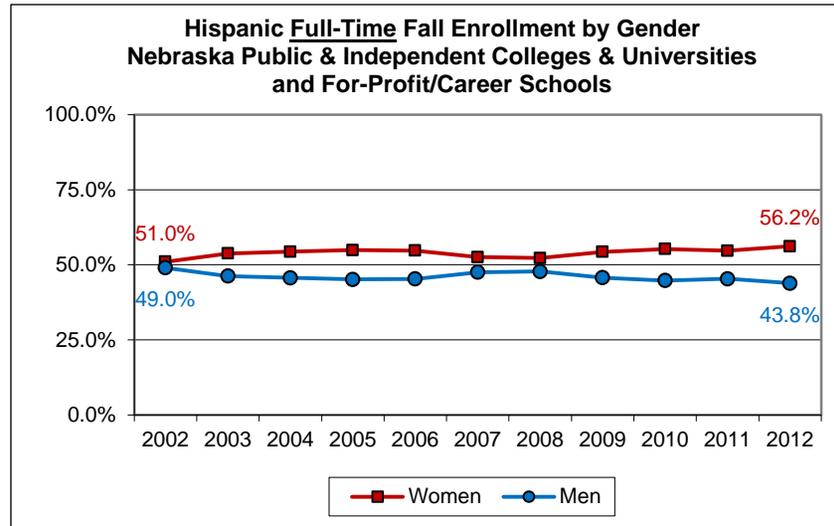
NATIVE AMERICAN FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity as explained in Section A.4)



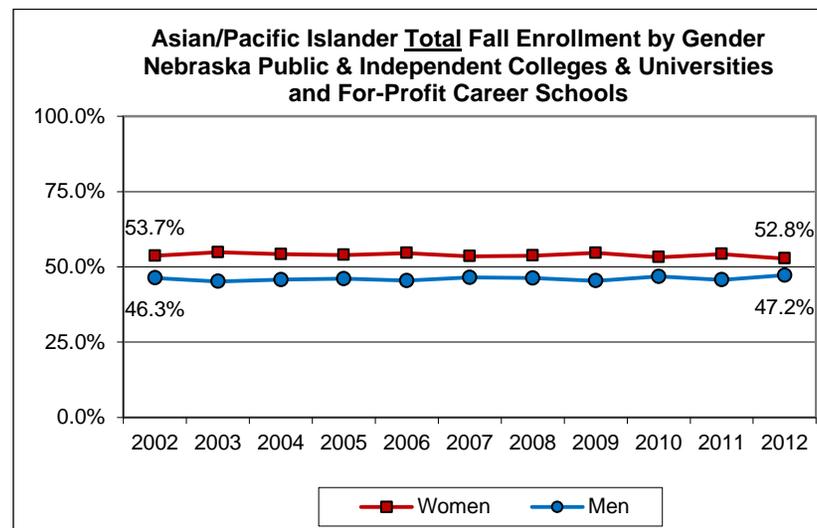
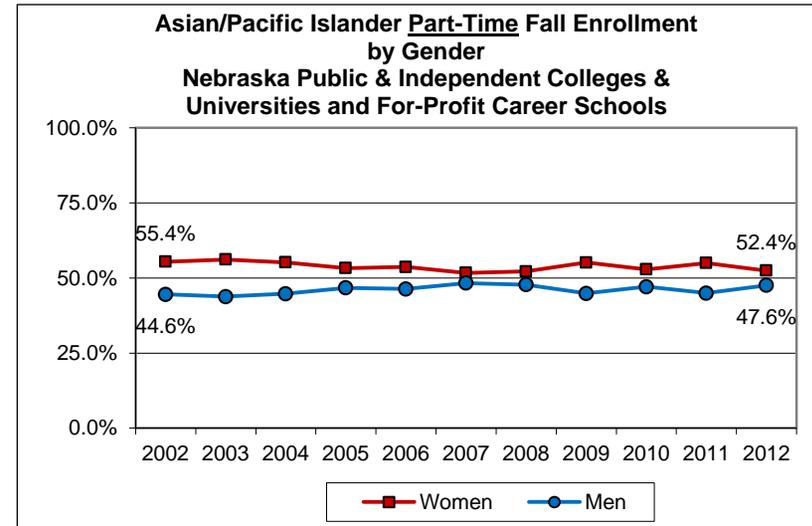
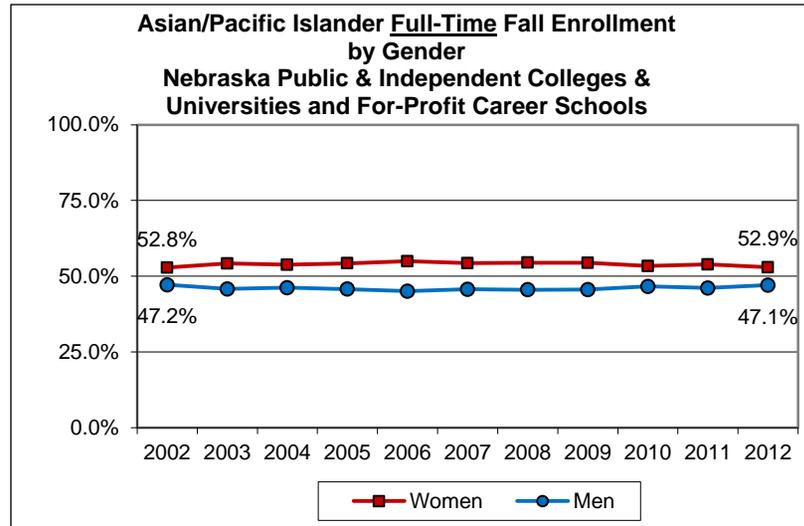
HISPANIC FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity as explained in Section A.4)



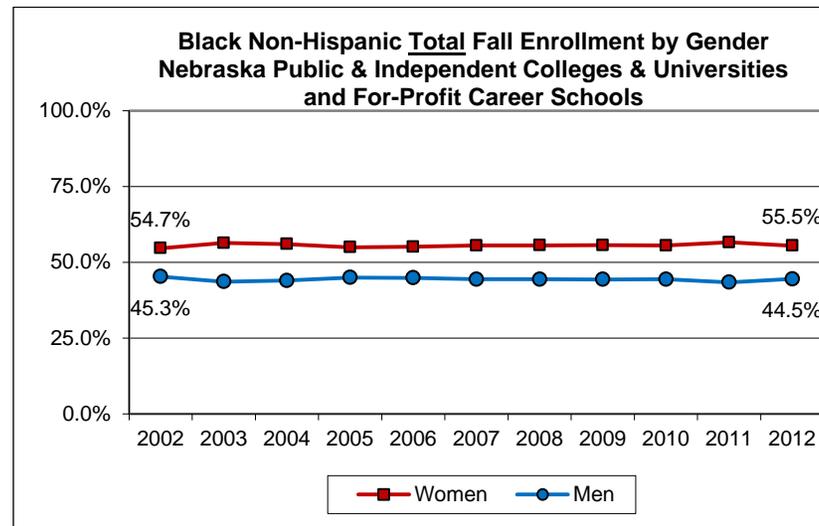
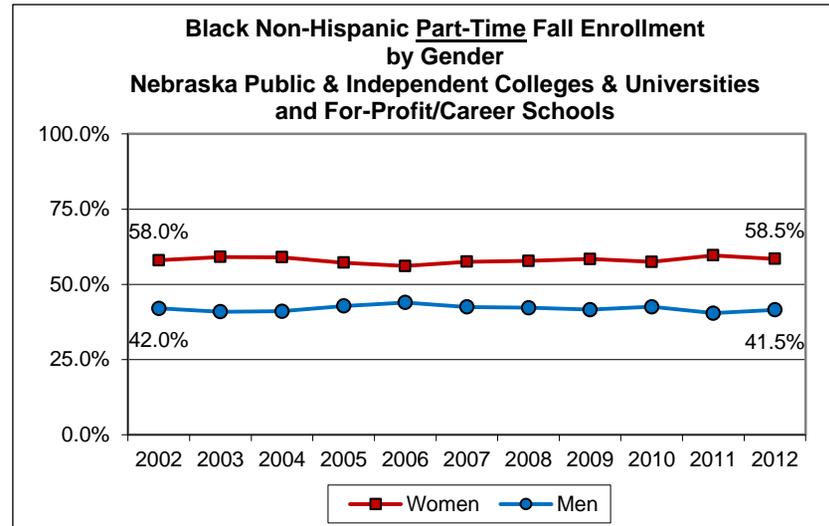
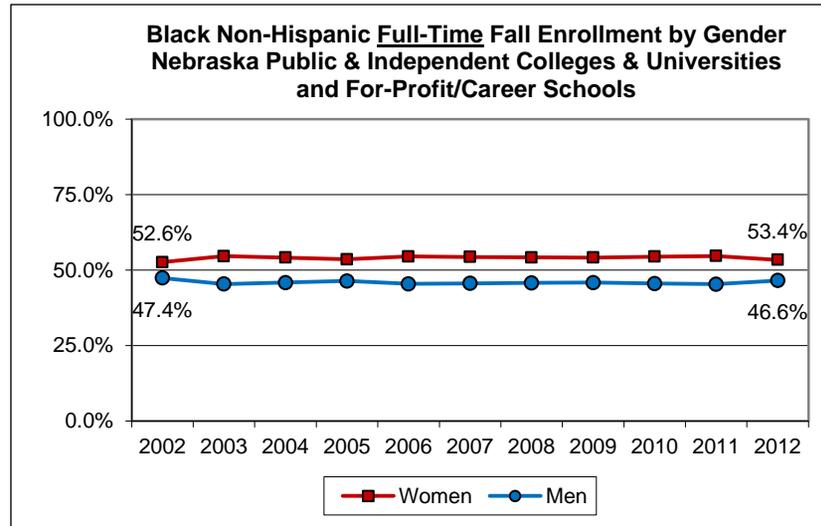
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity as explained in Section A.4)



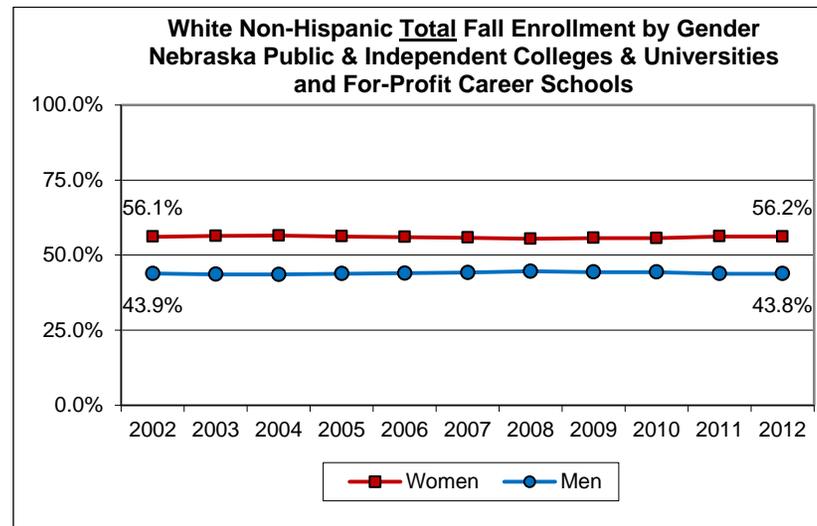
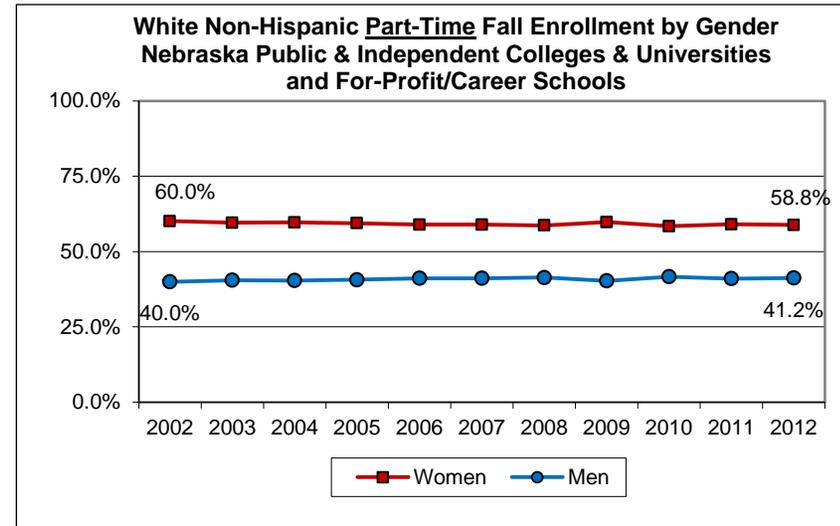
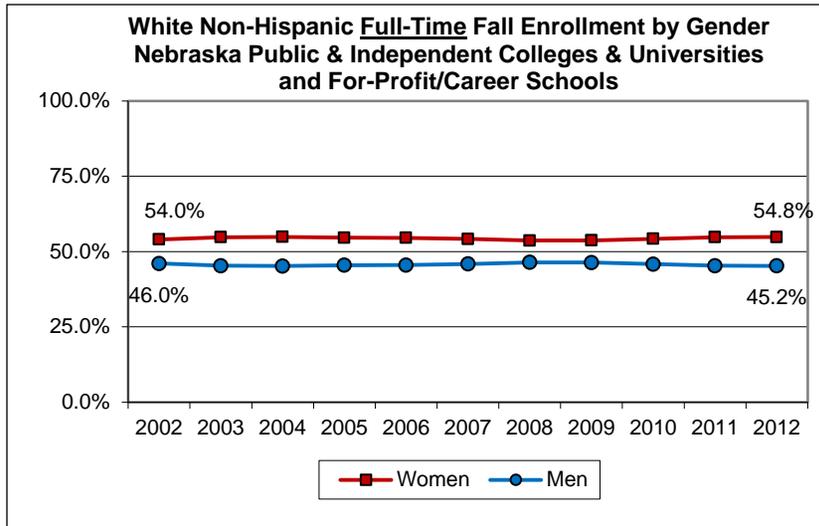
BLACK NON-HISPANIC FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity as explained in Section A.4)



WHITE NON-HISPANIC FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity as explained in Section A.4)



Section A.6

Total Fall Enrollment by Age

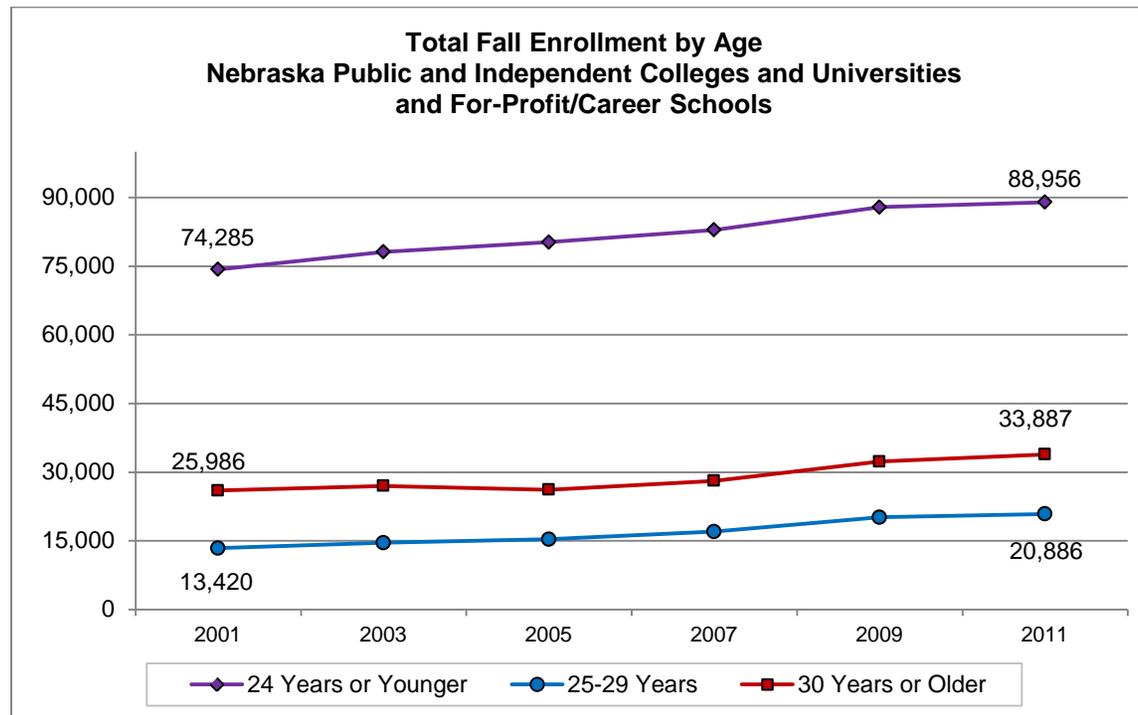
Notes

- (1) Age data are collected only in odd-numbered years. This report summarizes the data collected in fall 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, and 2011.
- (2) Ten-year trends are shown for Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities and for-profit/career schools using data from fall 2001 through fall 2011. All reporting institutions are included in the analysis, except for E Q School of Hair Design, for which data were reported only for fall 2001. At that time, 37 students were enrolled at E Q School of Hair Design. A few other for-profit/career schools are not included in this analysis because they are not required to report any school statistics to the federal Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics in the U.S. Department of Education.
- (3) Reported enrollments do not include students who were enrolled in the physician assistant military and distance education programs at the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC). Since 1998-1999, UNMC has conferred 500 to 600 bachelor's and master's degrees each year to graduates of the physician assistant military and distance education programs. These programs serve all branches of the military and most graduates are not residents of Nebraska.

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE

(Excluding students of unknown age)

- Between fall 2001 and fall 2011, total enrollment of students 24 years of age or younger increased 19.7%, from 74,285 to 88,956, at Nebraska's public, independent, and for-profit colleges and universities.
- In comparison, total enrollment of 25- to 29-year-olds increased 55.6%, from 13,420 in 2001 to 20,886 in 2011, and enrollment of students 30 years of age or older increased 30.4%, from 25,986 to 33,887.

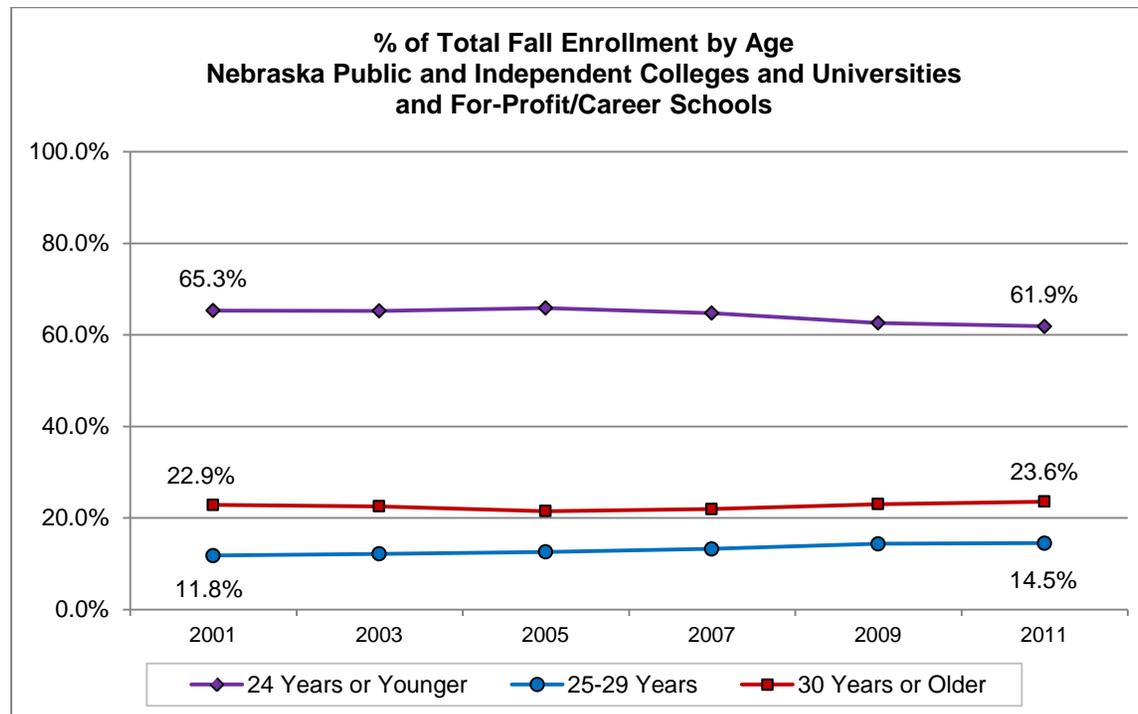


Age data are collected only in odd-numbered years. Trend data by age, by sector, and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Enrollment by Age** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE

(Excluding students of unknown age)

- Between fall 2001 and fall 2011, students 24 years of age or younger accounted for a lower percentage of the total number of students enrolled at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, while students 25 to 29 years of age accounted for a higher percentage of total fall enrollment. Students 30 years or older accounted for about the same percentage in 2011 as they did in 2001.
- In fall 2011, students 24 years of age or younger accounted for 61.0% of total enrollment, down from 65.3% in fall 2001.
- Students 30 or older accounted for 22.9% of total enrollment in fall 2001 and 23.6% in fall 2011.
- Students 25 to 29 years of age accounted for 14.5% of total enrollment in fall 2011, up from 11.8% in 2001.



Age data are collected only in odd-numbered years. Trend data by age, by sector, and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Enrollment by Age** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

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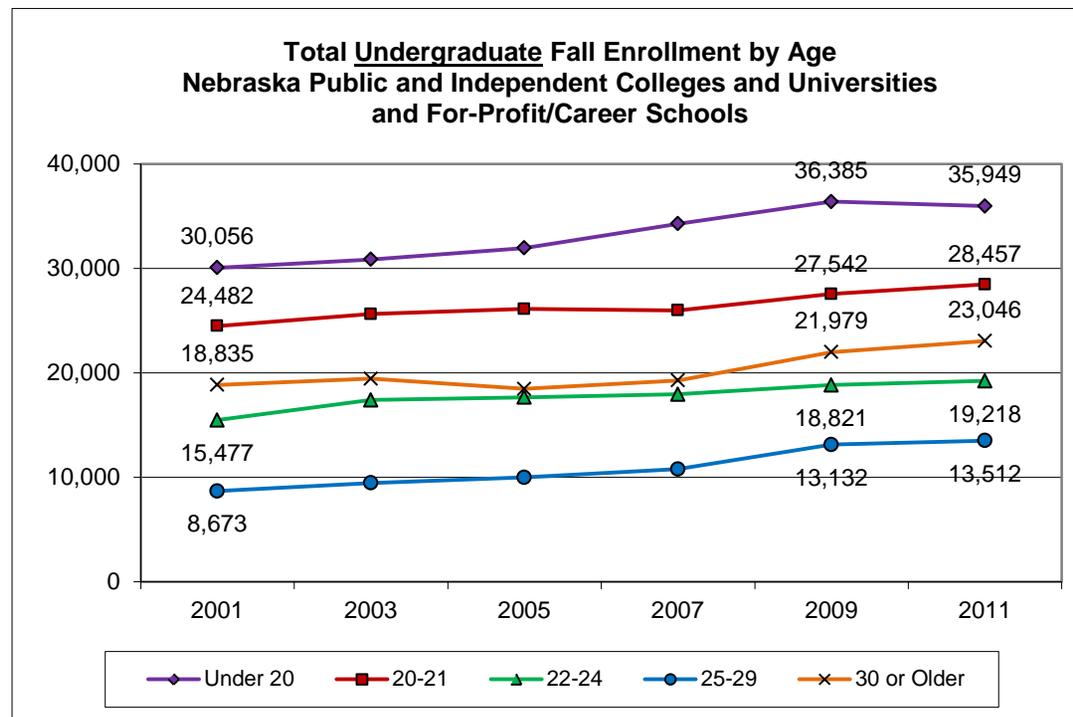
Section A.6.1
Undergraduate Fall Enrollment by Age

TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE

(Excluding students of unknown age)

- Over the 10-year period between fall 2001 and fall 2011, undergraduate enrollment of students of all ages increased at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions.
- Specifically, when analyzed by age group, undergraduate enrollments changed between fall 2001 and fall 2011 as follows:

Under 20 years	Increased by 19.6%	From 30,056 to 35,949 (down from 36,385 in 2010)
20-21 years	Increased by 16.2%	From 24,482 to 28,457
22-24 years	Increased by 24.2%	From 15,477 to 19,218
25-29 years	Increased by 55.8%	From 8,673 to 13,512
30 years or older	Increased by 22.4%	From 18,835 to 23,046



Age data are collected only in odd-numbered years. Undergraduate trend data by age, by sector, and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Enrollment by Age** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

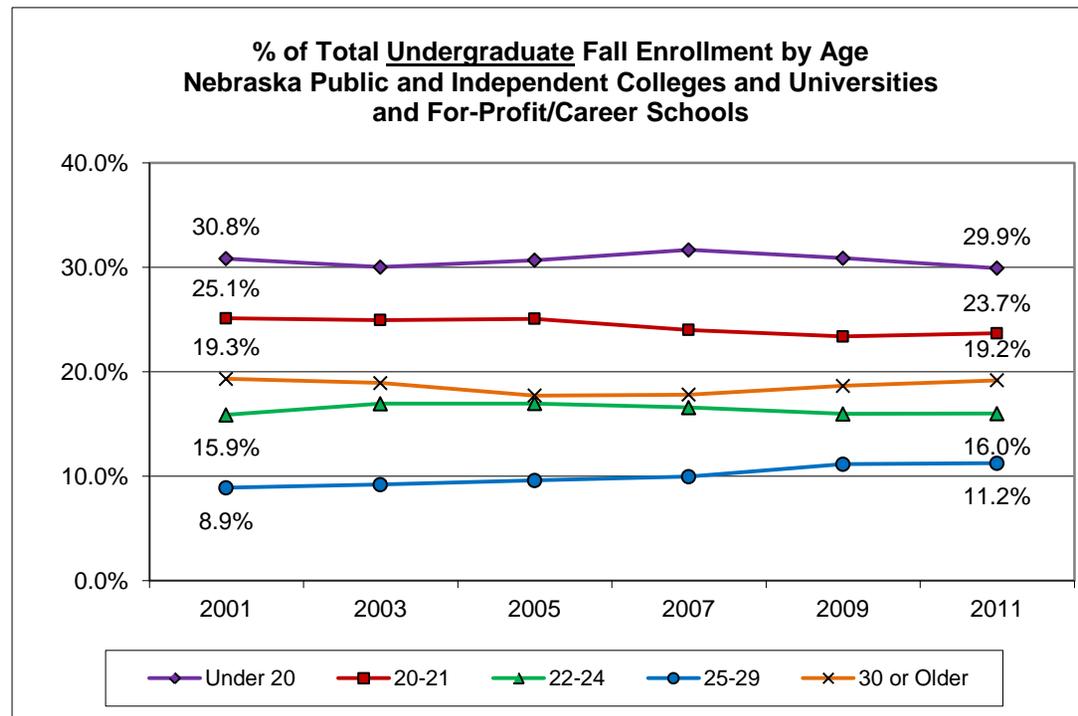
Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE

(Excluding students of unknown age)

- As percentages of total undergraduate fall enrollment, the number of students in each of the major age groups increased or decreased as follows between fall 2001 and fall 2011:

Under 20 years	Decreased from 30.8% to 29.9%
20-21 years	Decreased from 25.1% to 23.7%
22-24 years	<u>Increased</u> from 15.9% to 16.0%
25-29 years	<u>Increased</u> from 8.9% to 11.2%
30 years or older	Decreased from 19.3% to 19.2%

- When the above age groups are combined into two categories, the enrollment of students 24 years of age or younger decreased from 71.8% of total undergraduate enrollment in fall 2001 to 69.6% in fall 2011, whereas the enrollment of students 25 or older increased from 28.2% to 30.4%.



Age data are collected only in odd-numbered years. Undergraduate trend data by age, by sector, and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Enrollment by Age** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

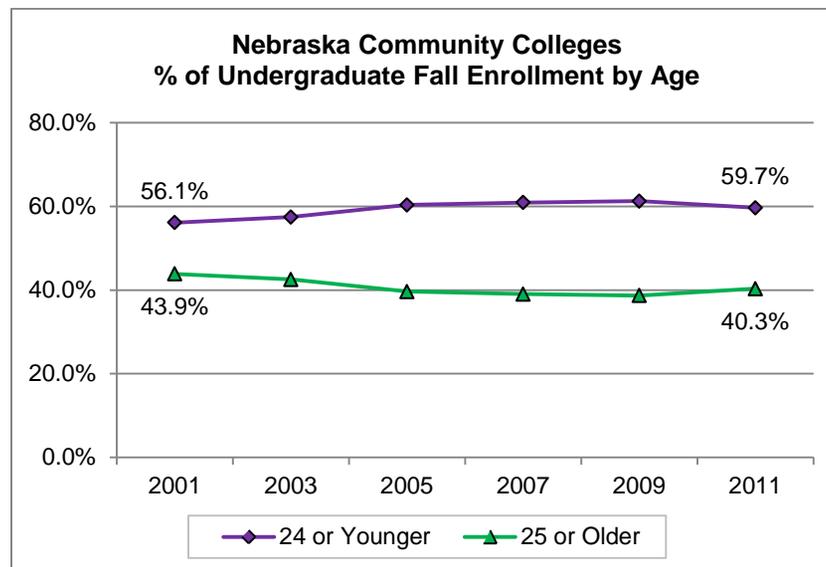
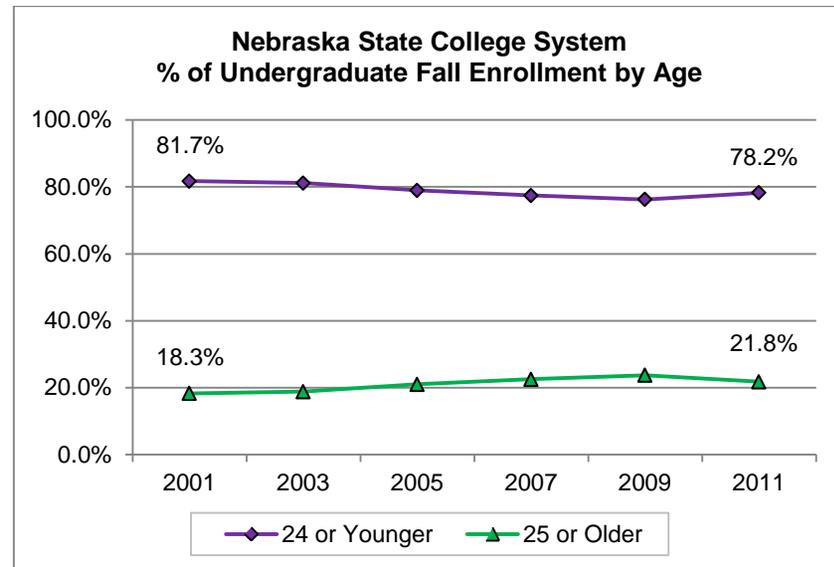
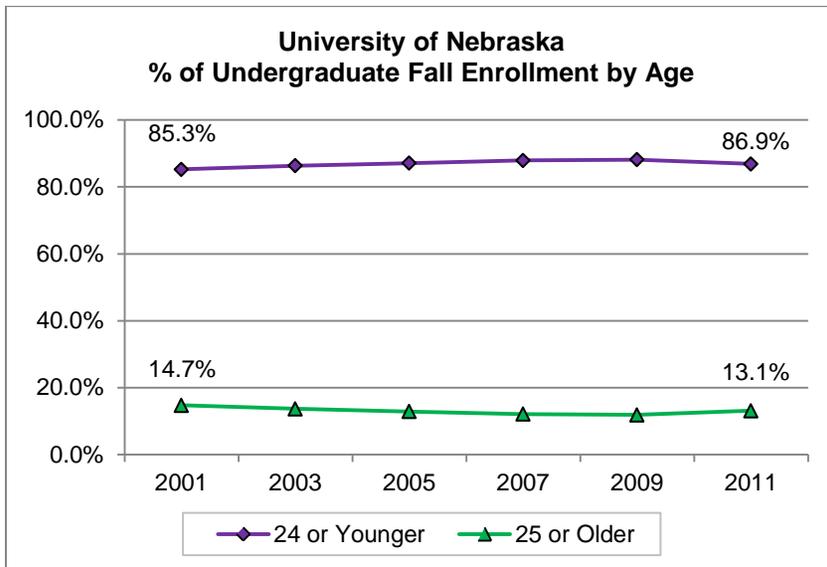
Percentages of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by AGE

(Excluding students of unknown age)

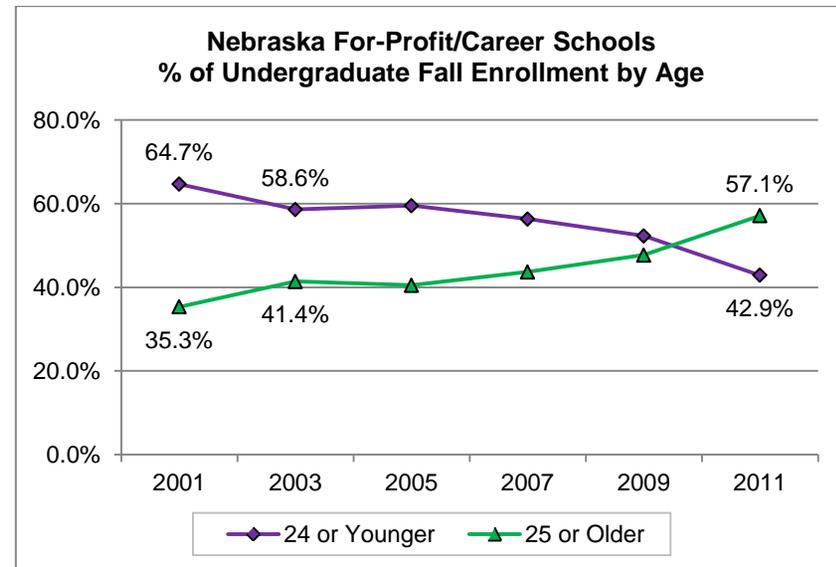
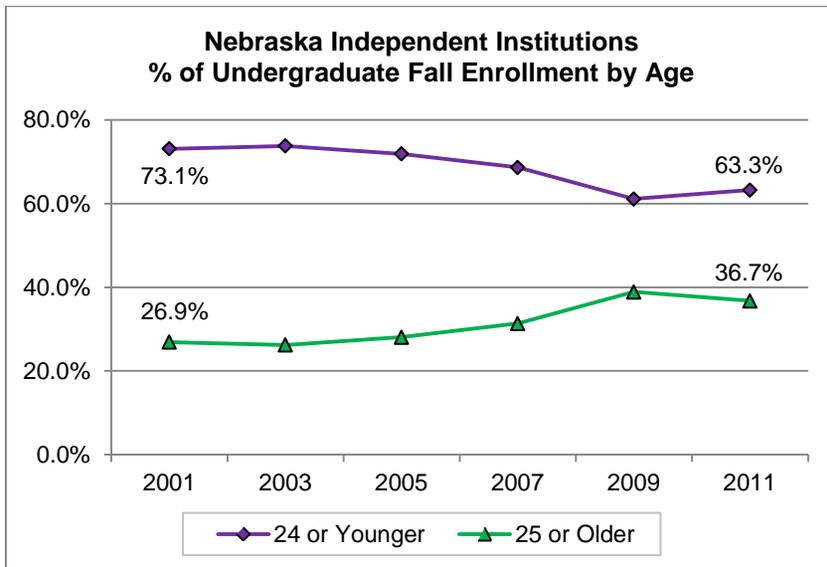
- As shown on the charts on the following pages, undergraduate enrollment by age varies across the five sectors of higher education in Nebraska.
- The percentage of students 24 years of age or younger enrolled at the University of Nebraska increased from 85.3% of total undergraduate enrollment in fall 2001 to 86.9% in fall 2011. Compared to the other four sectors of public, independent, and for-profit higher education, the University of Nebraska enrolled the highest percentage of students under the age of 25.
- Between fall 2001 and fall 2011, the greatest increase in the percentage enrollment of students 24 years of age or younger was at Nebraska's community colleges. In fall 2011, students 24 years of age or younger accounted for 59.7% of the students at community colleges, compared to 56.1% in fall 2001. Conversely, students 25 years of age or older accounted for 40.3% of the students at community colleges in fall 2011, compared to 43.9% 10 years earlier. This shift has been due primarily to the percentage increase of under-18-year-olds and the decrease in percentage of students 35 years of age or older enrolled at the community colleges. (See page A.6.16.)
- Compared to the enrollments at the University of Nebraska and the community colleges, the enrollments of students 24 years of age or younger have decreased within the Nebraska State College System, at the independent colleges and universities, and within the for-profit/career school sector. Students under 25 years of age accounted for 78.2% of the undergraduates within the Nebraska State College System in fall 2011, compared to 81.7% in fall 2001. Students under 25 represented 63.3% of the undergraduates at independent institutions in fall 2011, down from 73.1% in fall 2001. Within the for-profit/career school sector, students under 25 years of age decreased from 64.7% to 42.9% of undergraduate fall enrollment between 2001 and 2011.
- More detailed sector comparisons by age are shown on **pages A.6.11 and A.6.12**. These comparisons are based on four, rather than two, age categories: under 20 years, 20-21 years, 22-24 years, and 25 years or older. The charts on page A.6.11 and A.6.12 support the conclusions listed above and also show the specific changes that occurred within the distributions of students under 25 years of age.
- One of the most noticeable trends evidenced on pages A.6.11 and 12 is shown on the chart for Nebraska's for-profit/career schools. Within this sector, non-traditional students 25 or older have accounted for an increasing percentage of total undergraduate enrollment, increasing from 35.3% in fall 2001 to 57.1% in fall 2011. Similarly, within the independent sector, students 25 or older increased from 26.9% to 36.7% of undergraduate enrollment between fall 2001 and fall 2011, while enrollment of under-20-year-olds and students 20-21 decreased as percentages of enrollment.
- During the same 10-year period, the enrollment of students 25 years of age or older at Nebraska's community colleges decreased from 43.9% of enrollment in fall 2001 to 40.3% of enrollment in fall 2011.

Age data are collected only in odd-numbered years. Undergraduate trend data by age, by sector, and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Enrollment by Age** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

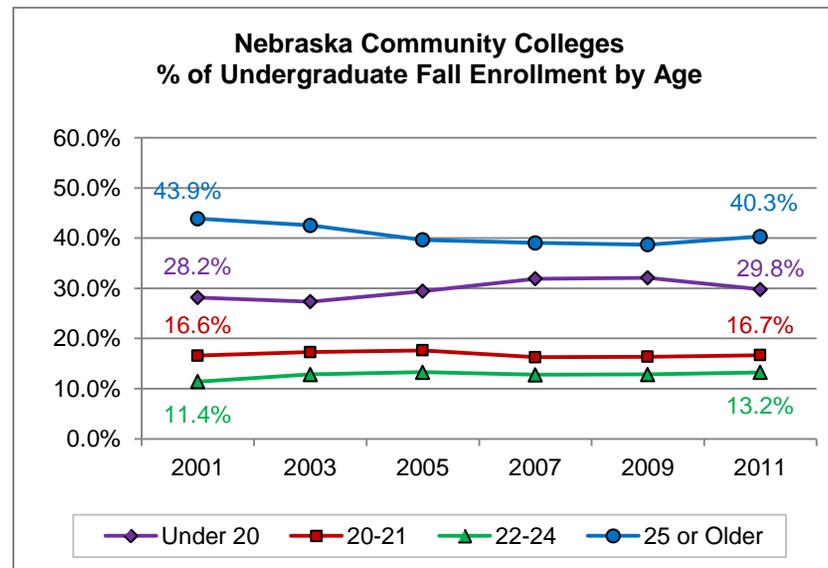
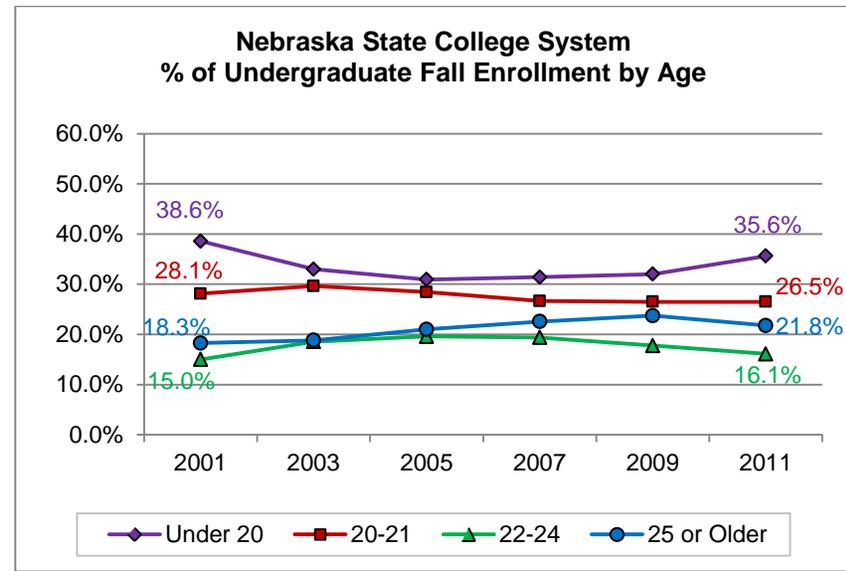
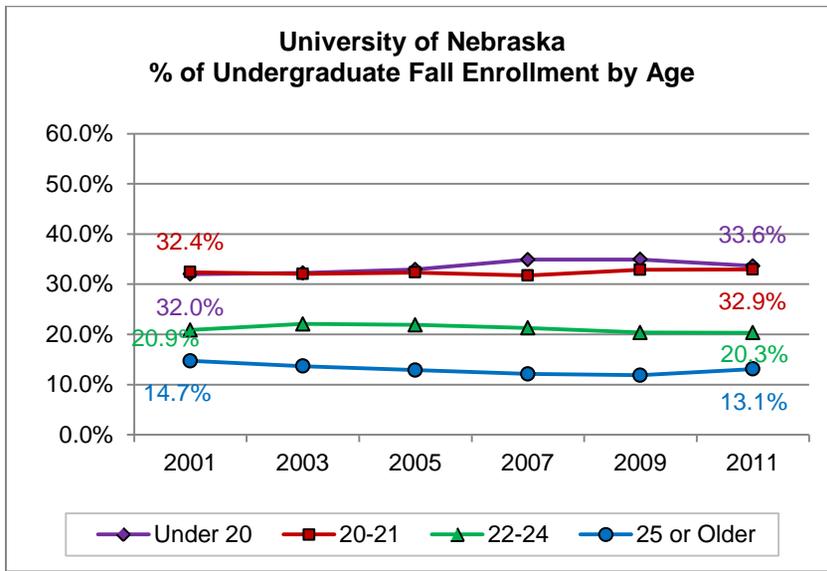
Percentages of TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE and by SECTOR
 (Excluding students of unknown age)



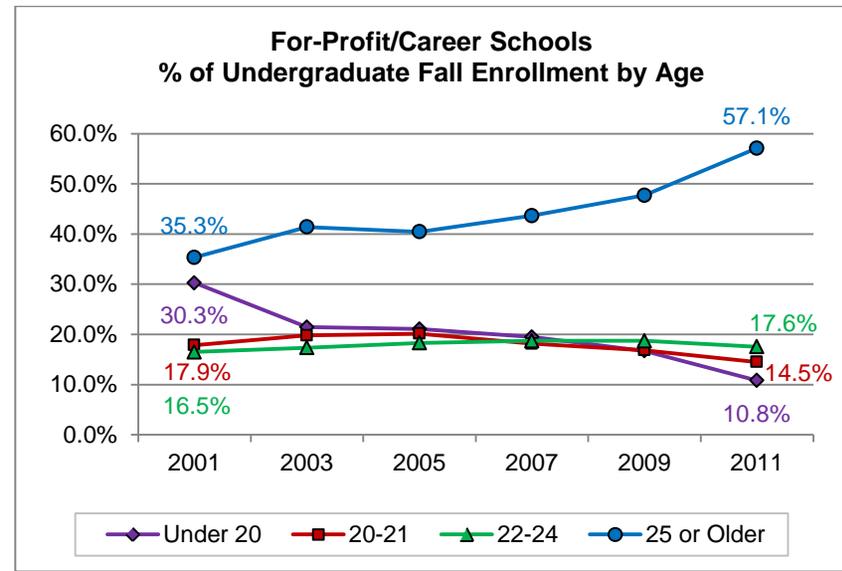
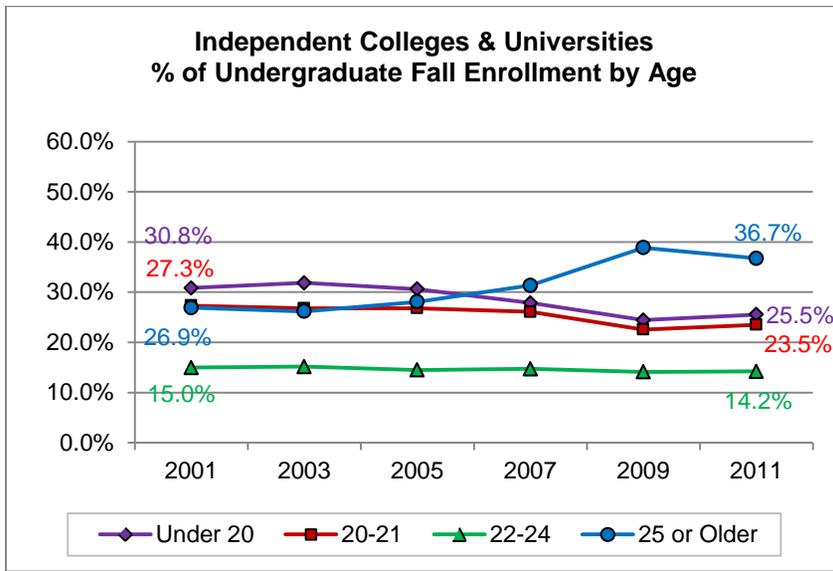
Percentages of TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE and by SECTOR
 (Excluding students of unknown age)



Percentages of TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE and by SECTOR
 (Excluding students of unknown age)



Percentages of TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE and by SECTOR
 (Excluding students of unknown age)



Age data are collected only in odd-numbered years. Undergraduate trend data by age, by sector, and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Enrollment by Age** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

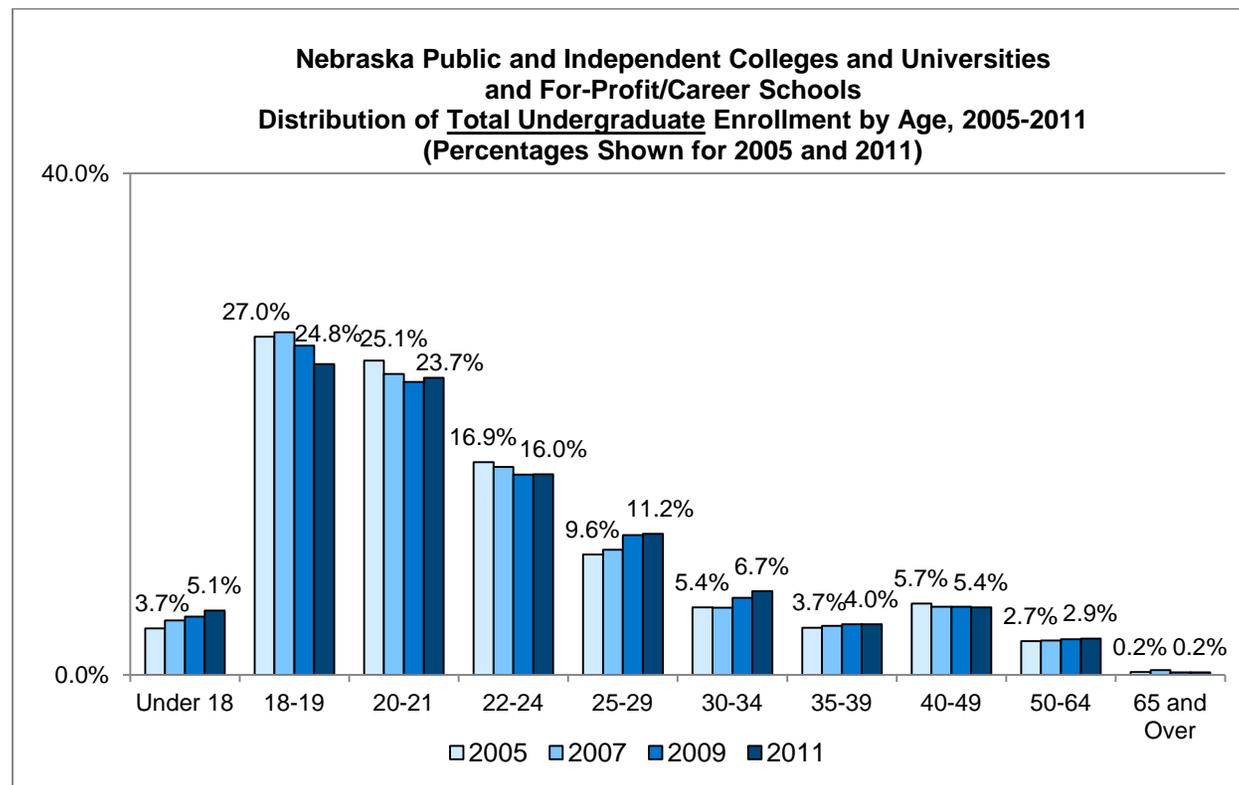
CHANGES IN AGE DISTRIBUTIONS: 2005 – 2011

(Excluding students of unknown age)

The following charts directly compare the undergraduate age distributions from 2003 through 2010 for the state and each of the five major sectors of higher education in Nebraska.

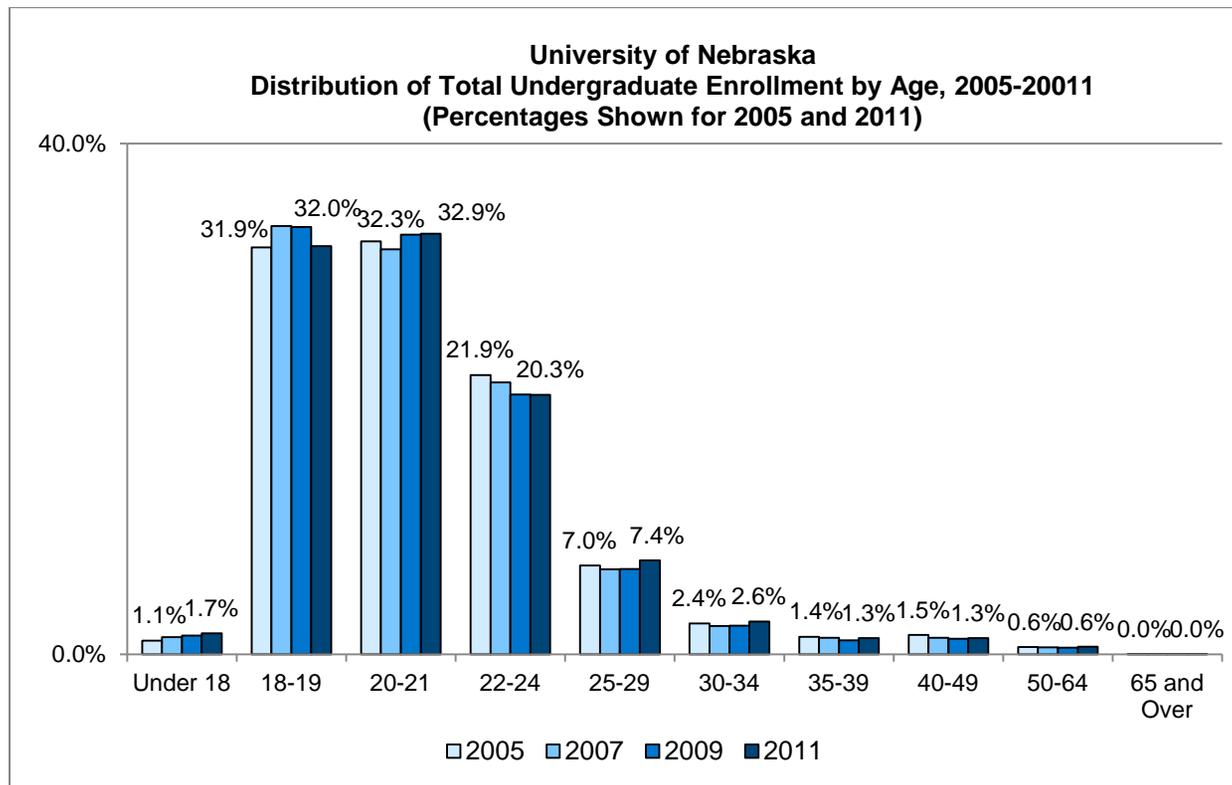
NEBRASKA STATE TOTAL – Percentages of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2005 – 2011

- Summary conclusion: Increasing percentages of students under 18, 25-39, and 50-64 years of age; decreasing percentages of students 18-24 and 40-49.



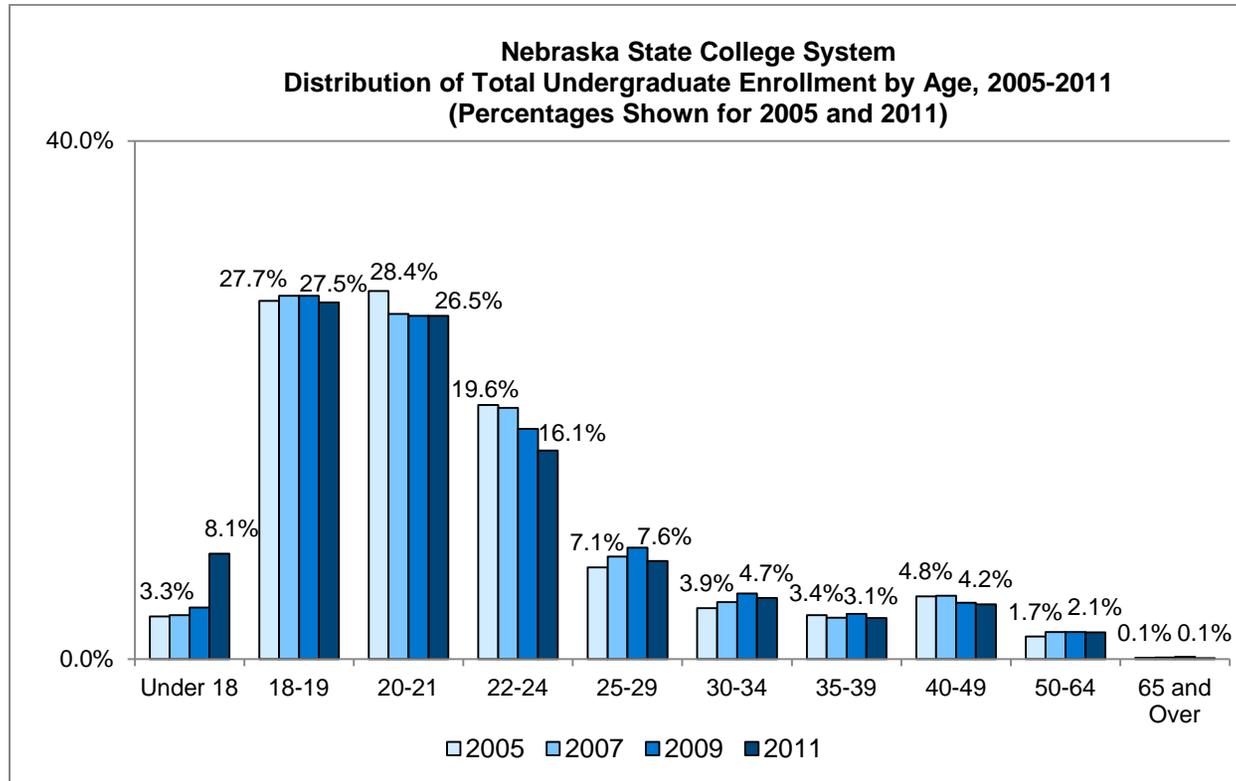
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA – Percentages of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2005 – 2011

- Summary conclusion: Increasing percentages of students under 22 and 25-34 years of age; decreasing percentages of students 22-24 and 35-49.



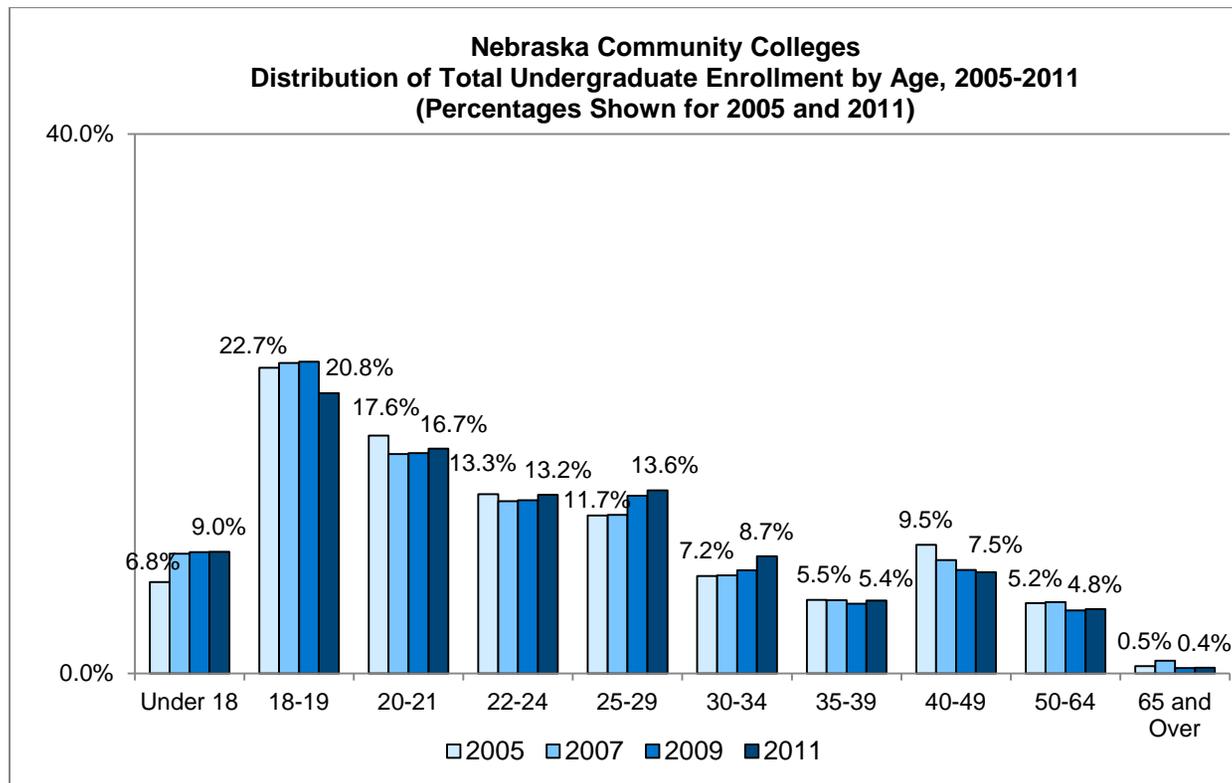
NEBRASKA STATE COLLEGE SYSTEM – Percentages of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2005 – 2011
 (Excluding students of unknown age)

- Summary conclusion: Increasing percentage of students under 18, 25-34, and 50-64; decreasing percentages of students 18-24 and 35-49 years of age.



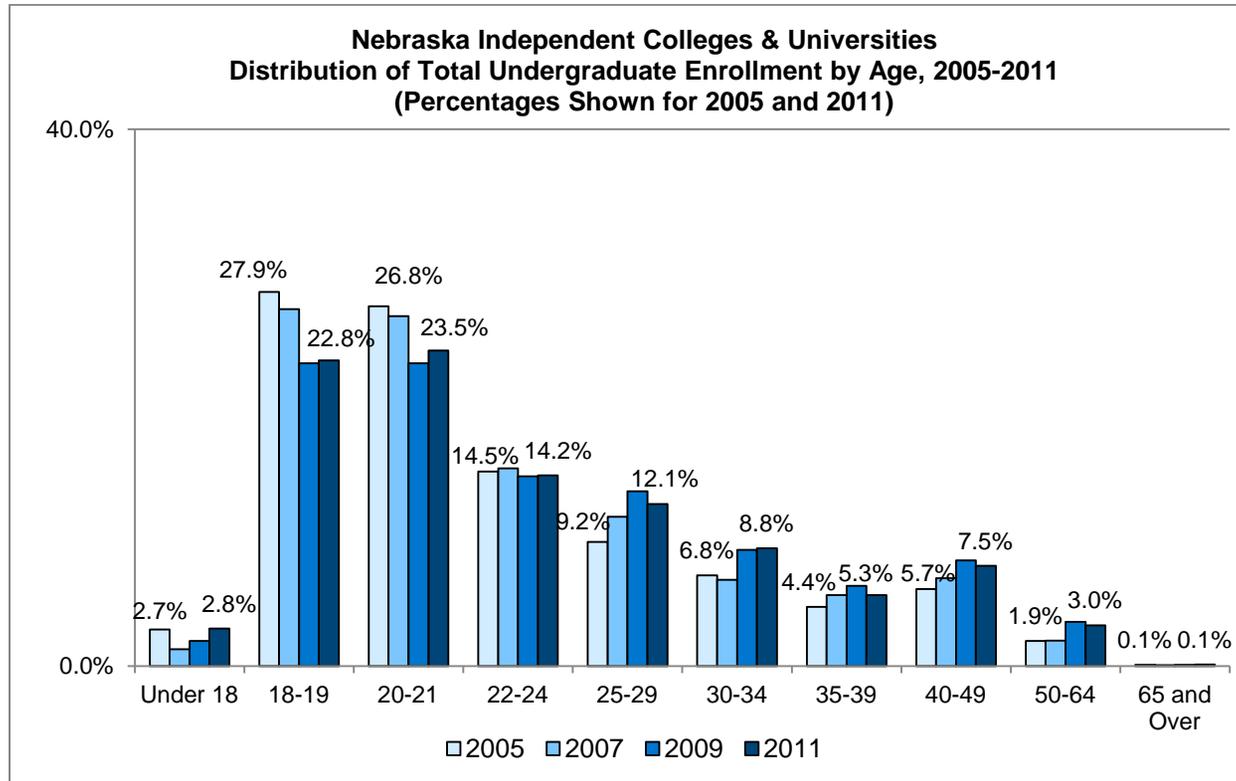
NEBRASKA COMMUNITY COLLEGES – Percentages of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2005 – 2011
 (Excluding students of unknown age)

- Summary conclusion: Increasing percentages of students under 18 and 25-34; a stable percentage of students 22-24; decreasing percentages of students 18-21 and 35 years of age or older.



NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS – Percentages of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2005 – 2011
 (Excluding students of unknown age)

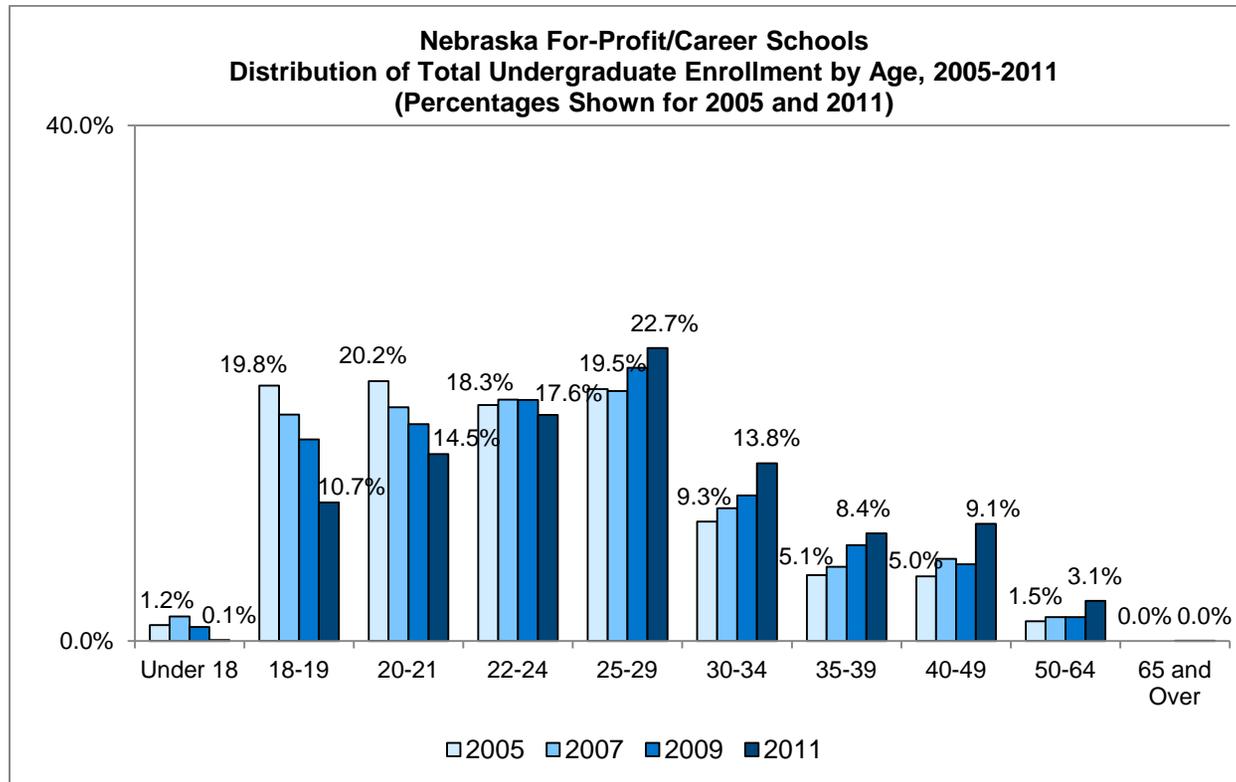
- Summary conclusion: A small, fluctuating percentage of students under 18; decreasing percentages of students 18-21; a relatively stable percentage of students 22-24; and increasing percentages of students 25-64 years of age.



NEBRASKA FOR-PROFIT/CAREER SCHOOLS – Percentages of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT
by AGE: 2005 – 2011

(Excluding students of unknown age)

- Summary conclusion: A small, fluctuating percentage of students under 18; decreasing percentages of students 18-24; increasing percentages of students 25-64 years of age or older.



Section A.7

Fall Enrollment Compared To 12-Month Enrollment

Note

Reported enrollments do not include students who were enrolled in the physician assistant military and distance education programs at the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC). Since 1998-1999, UNMC has conferred 500 to 600 bachelor's and master's degrees each year to graduates of the physician assistant military and distance education programs. These programs serve all branches of the military and most graduates are not residents of Nebraska.

Three Methods of Measuring Enrollment

There are three methods to measure student enrollment in Nebraska postsecondary institutions as defined by IPEDS. They are “Fall Enrollment,” “12-Month Unduplicated Headcount” and “FTE” (Full-Time Equivalent). This section of the Factual Look compares fall enrollment and 12-month enrollment for each of Nebraska’s public institutions and by sector.

FTE is not included in this section because the Coordinating Commission is still in the process of verifying the accuracy of the data on which FTE calculations are based. The Commission is also in the process of verifying the 12-month enrollment and FTE data reported by Nebraska’s independent institutions with the intention of including the independent sector in future editions of this section of the Factual Look.

Fall Enrollment

The fall enrollment data collected from each institution provide a “snapshot” of the number of students at the institution at a particular time.¹ The fall enrollment survey in IPEDS asks for enrollment numbers as of the institution’s “official fall reporting date” or October 15th. It is the institution’s choice which date will be used. These enrollment data are the most frequently reported for a variety of purposes by the news media, state agencies, and the institutions themselves. In general, they are a good indicator of enrollment trends at most institutions.

“Institutions report annually the number of [full-](#) and [part-time](#) students, by gender, race/ethnicity, and [level](#) (undergraduate, graduate, first-professional); the total number of [undergraduate entering students](#) (including first-time, transfers-in, part-time students, and non-degree students); and [retention rates](#).” (IPEDS Glossary, [Fall Enrollment](#))

12-Month Enrollment

Also referred to as “12-Month Unduplicated Headcount,” 12-month enrollment is the total number of students who were enrolled at an institution at any time during the academic year. Each student is counted only once per academic year. For example, if a student was enrolled in the fall and spring semester at Wayne State College, that student would be counted only once for the entire academic year. This count also captures a student who was enrolled only in the spring semester and not in the fall semester and, therefore, was counted only in the spring semester. In this way, 12-month enrollment is designed to capture the “total” number of students an institution serves throughout the academic year.

“Institutions report an unduplicated head count for the total number of students by gender, race/ethnicity, and level (undergraduate, graduate, first-professional) enrolled throughout the reporting period. Students included are those enrolled in any courses leading to a degree or other formal award, as well as those enrolled in courses that are part of a terminal vocational or occupational program. Institutions also report the total instructional activity for the same 12-month period for both undergraduate and graduate programs. Instructional activity data are reported in units of contact hours (sometimes referred to as clock hours) or credit hours.” (IPEDS Glossary, [12-Month Enrollment](#))

¹In previous Commission publications, fall enrollment has been referred to as fall headcount or fall headcount enrollment.

FTE (Full-Time Equivalent)

FTE is not a measurement of actual enrollment, but rather a calculation of enrollment, based on the total credit or contact hours reported by the institution. There has been debate over the years about how FTE enrollments should be calculated and how they should be used.

IPEDS collects the data necessary to calculate FTE along with the 12-Month Enrollment data.

“Institutions also report the total instructional activity for the same 12-month period for both undergraduate and graduate programs. Instructional activity data are reported in units of contact hours (sometimes referred to as clock hours) or credit hours.” (IPEDS Glossary, [12-Month Enrollment](#))

The IPEDS method of calculating FTE is as follows:

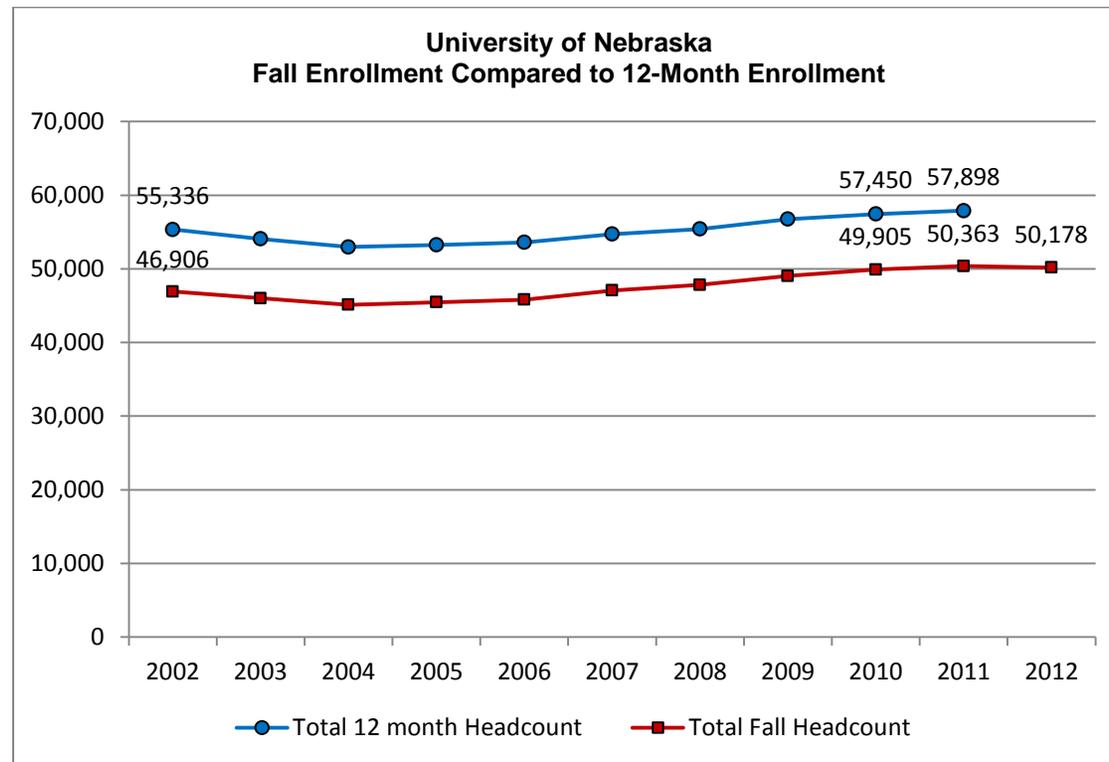
“The number of FTE students is calculated based on the [credit](#) and/or [contact hours](#) reported by the institution on the [IPEDS 12-month enrollment \(E12\)](#) component and the institution's [calendar system](#), as reported on the [Institutional Characteristics \(IC\)](#) component. The following table indicates the level of [instructional activity](#) used to convert the credit and/or contact hours reported to an indicator of full-time equivalents (FTE students):

Quarter calendar system
Enrollment level (One FTE over 12-month period)
Undergraduate 45 credit hours, 900 contact hours
Graduate 36 credit hours

Semester/trimester/4-1-4 plan/other calendar system
Enrollment level (one FTE over 12-month period)
Undergraduate 30 credit hours, 900 contact hours
Graduate 24 credit hours”

(IPEDS Glossary, ([Calculation of FTE Students \(using instructional activity\)](#)))

University of Nebraska

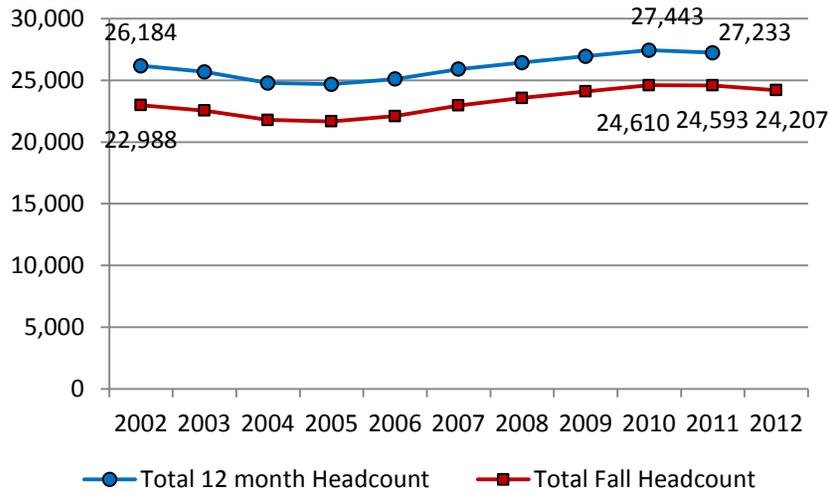


From 2002 to 2011, fall enrollment at the University of Nebraska increased 7.4%, while 12-month enrollment increased 4.6%.

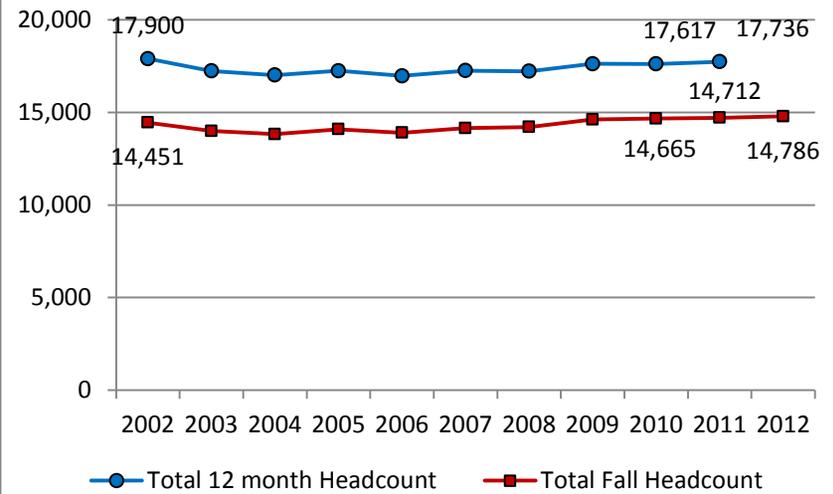
For 2011-2012, 12-month enrollment was 7,535, or 15.0% higher than fall 2011 enrollment.

Enrollment trend data by Fall Enrollment, 12-Month Headcount, and by FTE are available in the spreadsheet titled **Fall, 12-month & FTE Enrollment** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

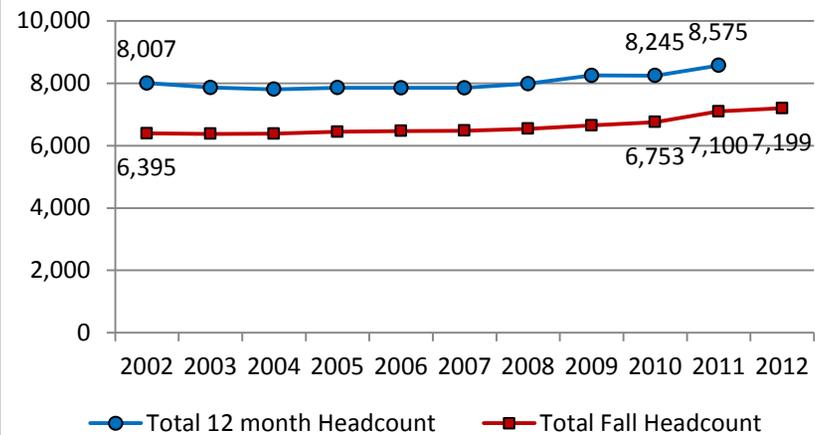
**University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Fall Enrollment Compared to 12-Month Enrollment**

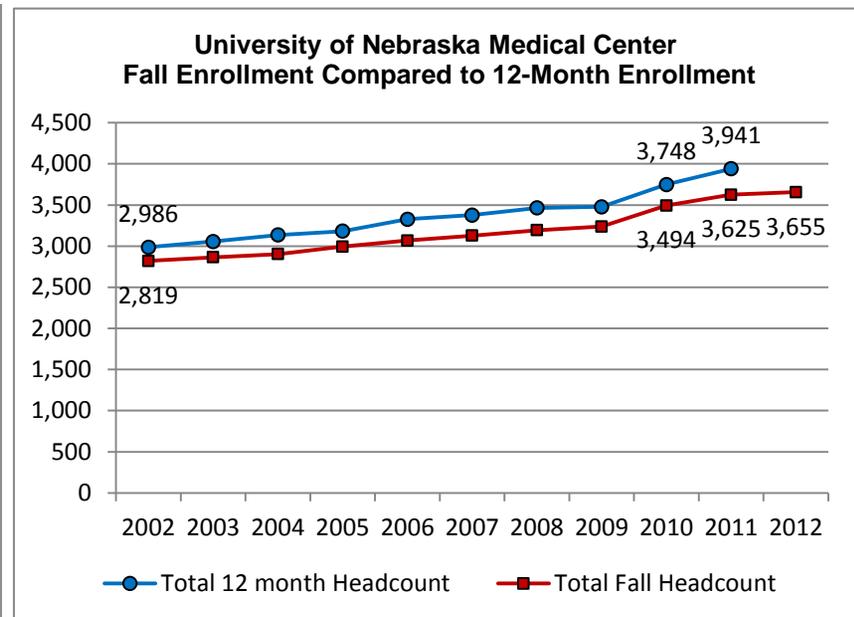
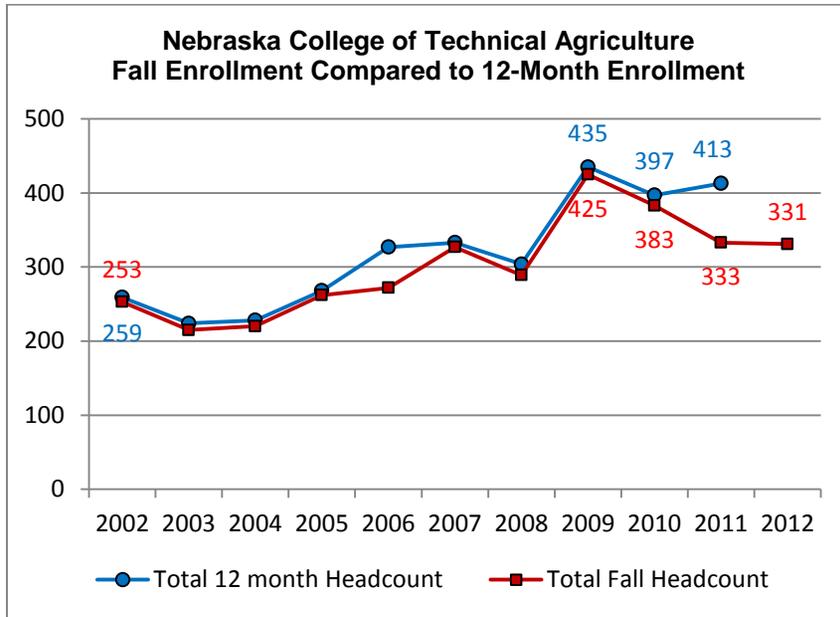


**University of Nebraska at Omaha
Fall Enrollment Compared to 12-Month Enrollment**



**University of Nebraska at Kearney
Fall Enrollment Compared to 12-Month Enrollment**



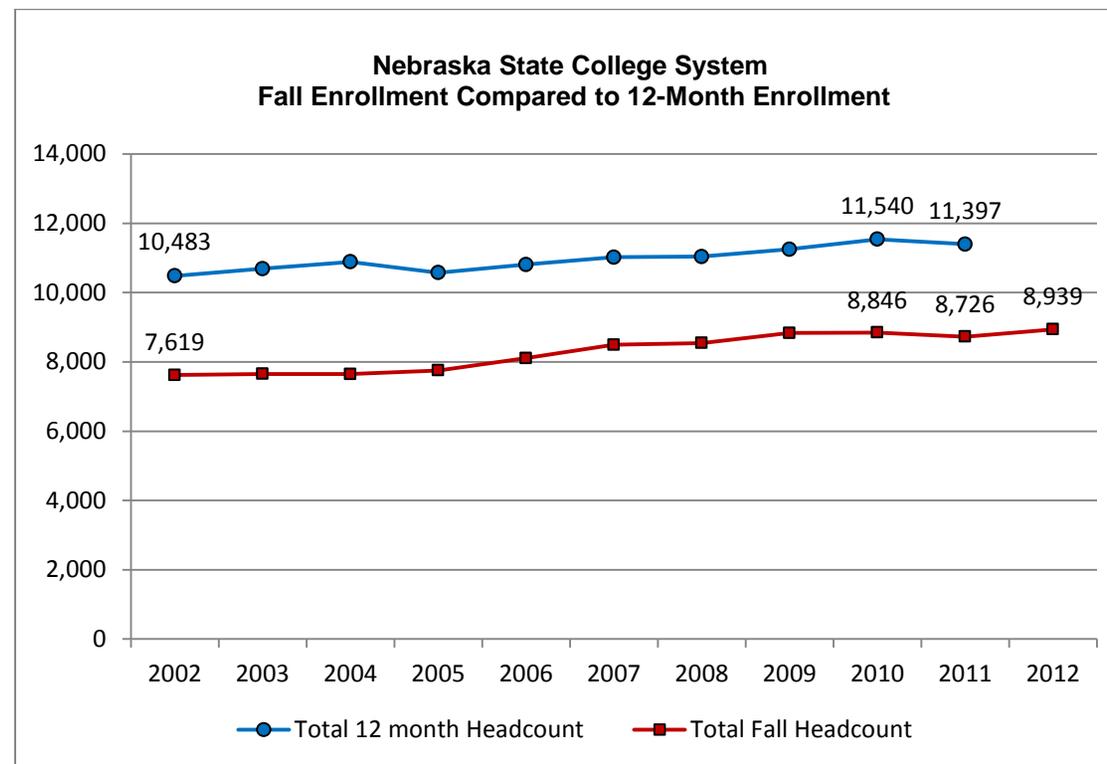


See note below.

University of Nebraska System Percent Change in Fall Enrollment and 12-Month Enrollment		
Institution	Fall Enrollment Fall 2002 to Fall 2011 % Change	12-Month Enrollment 2002-03 to 2011-12 % Change
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	31.6%	59.5%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	11.0%	7.1%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	7.0%	4.0%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	28.6%	32.0%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1.8%	-0.9%

Note: The significant increase in fall 2009 enrollment at the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture (NCTA) was due primarily to the concurrent enrollment of high school students in courses for credit at NCTA.

Nebraska State College System

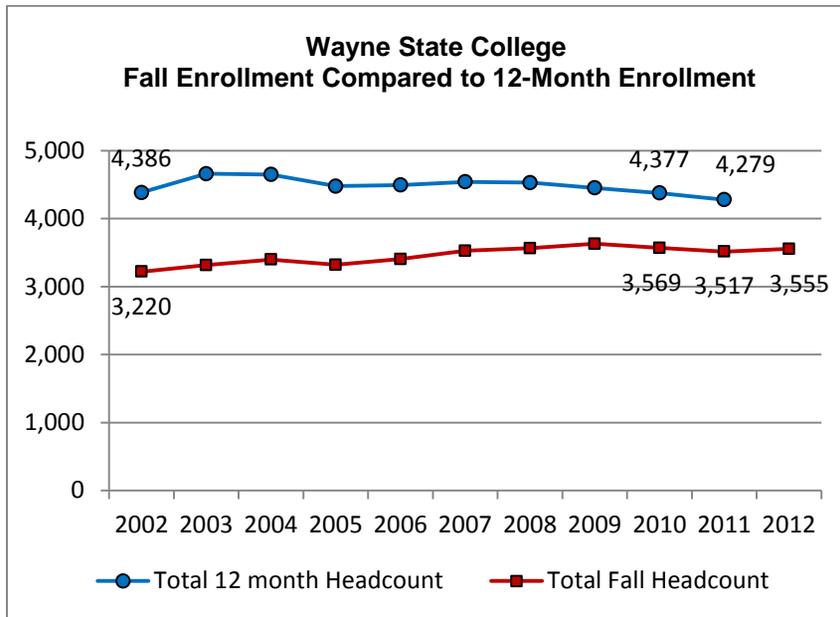
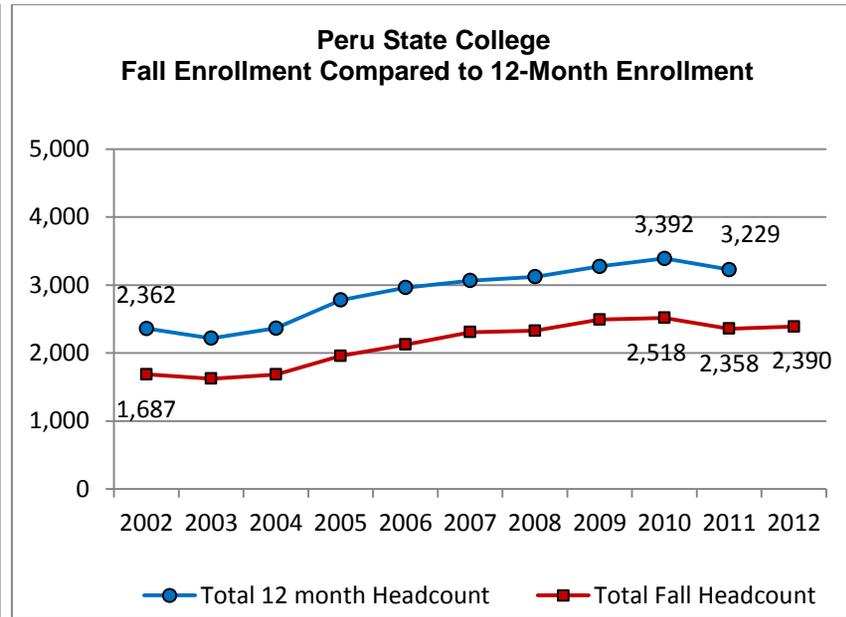
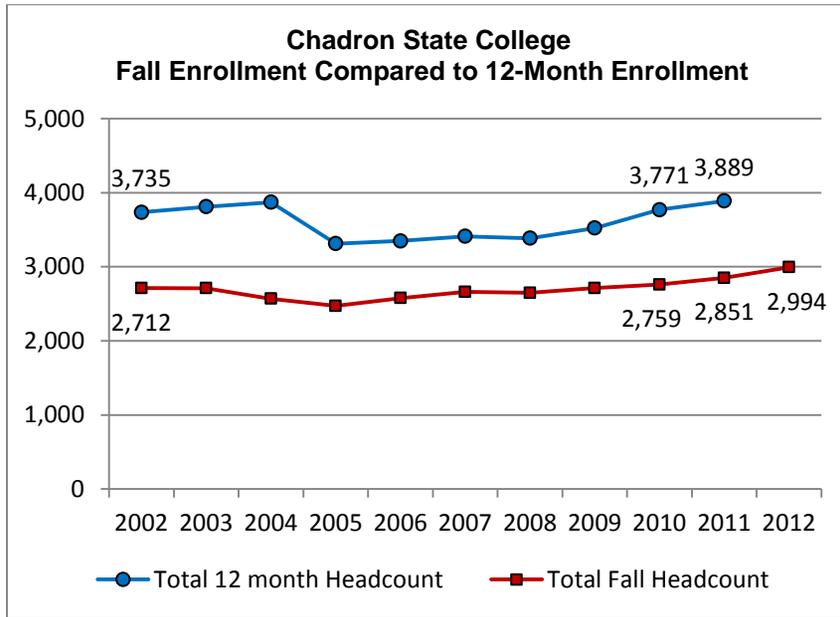


From 2002 to 2011, fall enrollment at state colleges increased 14.5% and 12-month enrollment increased 8.7%.

As shown on the charts on the next page, the drop in 12-month enrollment in 2005-2006 was due to a decrease in the 12-month enrollment reported by Chadron State College.

For the Nebraska State College System, 12-month enrollment in 2011-2012 was 2,671, or 30.6%, higher than fall 2011 enrollment.

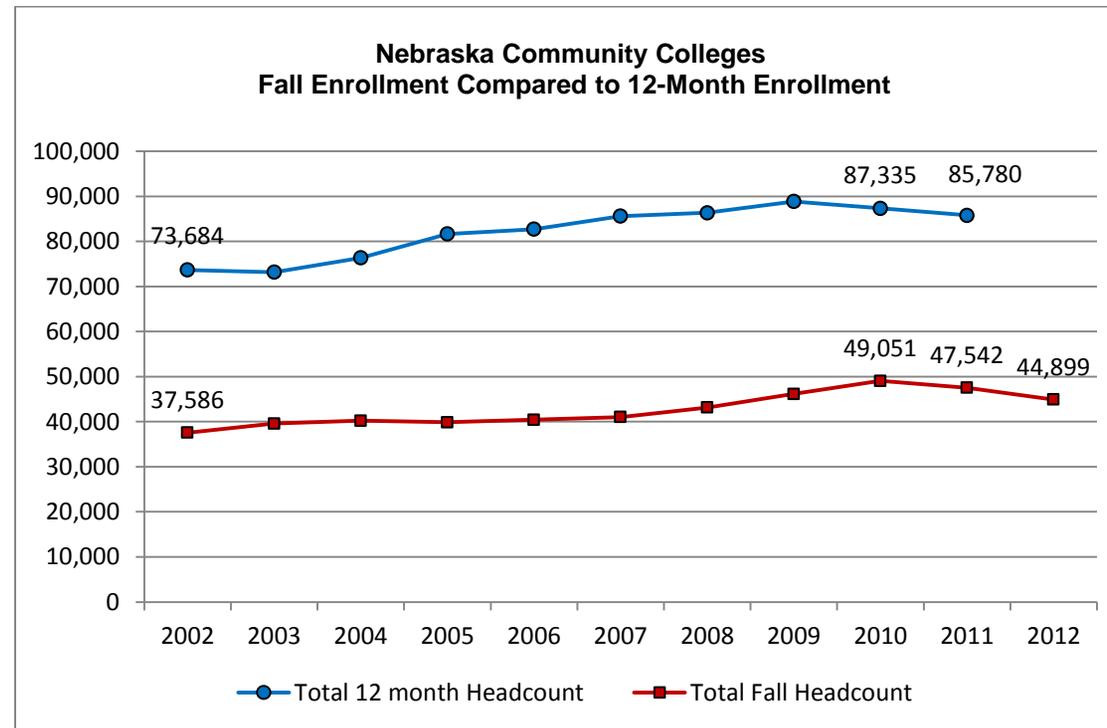
Enrollment trend data by Fall Enrollment, 12-Month Headcount, and by FTE are available in the spreadsheet titled **Fall, 12-month & FTE Enrollment** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.



Nebraska State College System Percent Change in Fall Enrollment and 12-Month Enrollment

Institution	Fall Enrollment Fall 02 to Fall 11 % Change	12-Month Enrollment 02-03 to 11-12 % Change
Chadron State College	5.1%	4.1%
Peru State College	39.8%	36.7%
Wayne State College	9.2%	-2.4%

Nebraska Community Colleges



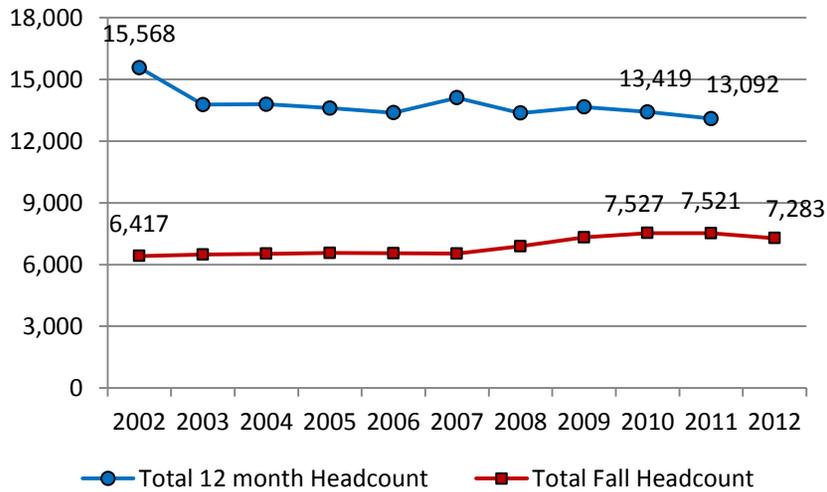
Fall enrollment and 12-month enrollment at the community colleges steadily increased from 2001 through 2009. In 2010-2011, fall enrollment increased, but 12-month enrollment decreased. In 2011-2012, fall and 12-month enrollment both decreased. Over the nine years between 2002-2003 and 2011-2012, 12-month enrollment increased 16.4% (12,096) and fall enrollment increased 26.5% (9,956).

The higher increase in 12-month enrollment, compared to the increase in fall enrollment (12,096 vs. 9,956), indicates that an increasing number of students were enrolled sometime during the academic year but not in the fall. At least part of this increase may be due to more students dropping in and out of a college or transferring back and forth from one institution to another, a pattern known as swirling.

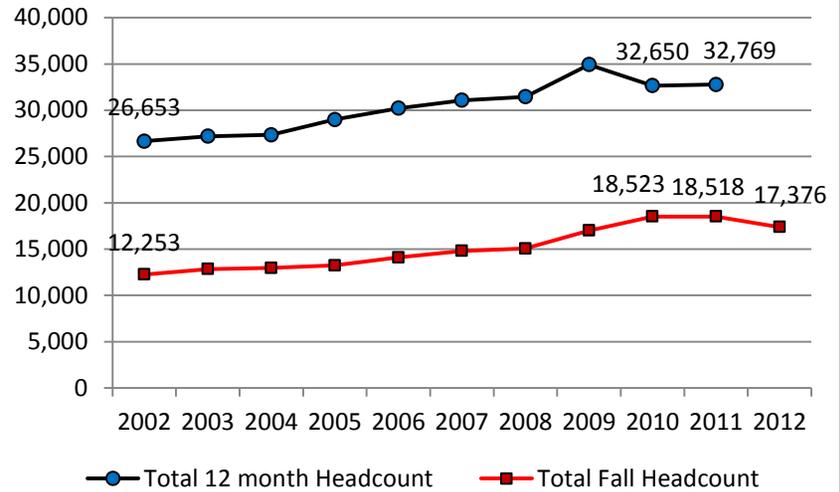
Based on the data for 2002-2003 through 2011-2012, fall enrollment has accounted historically for only about half of the total number of students measured by 12-month enrollment.

Enrollment trend data by Fall Enrollment, 12-Month Headcount, and by FTE are available in the spreadsheet titled **Fall, 12-month & FTE Enrollment** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

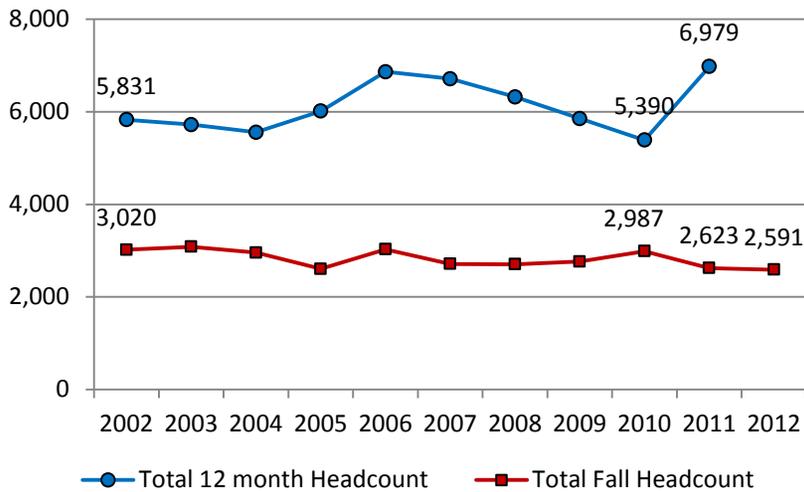
**Central Community College
Fall Enrollment Compared to 12-Month Enrollment**



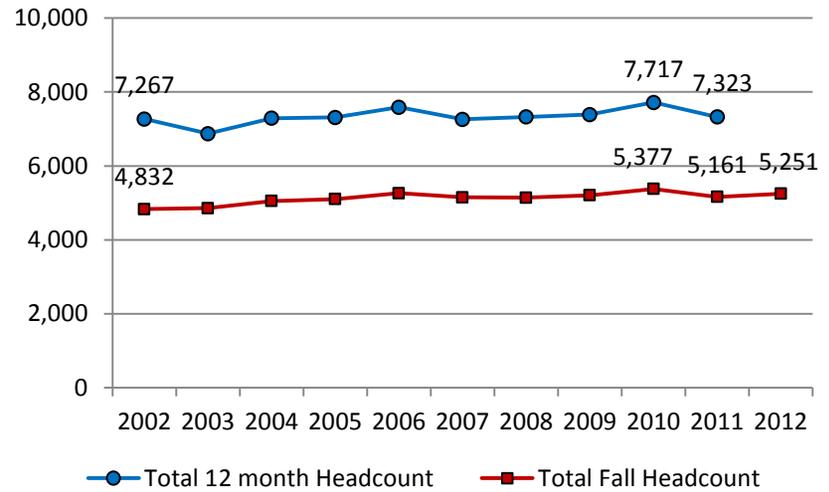
**Metropolitan Community College
Fall Enrollment Compared to 12-Month Enrollment**

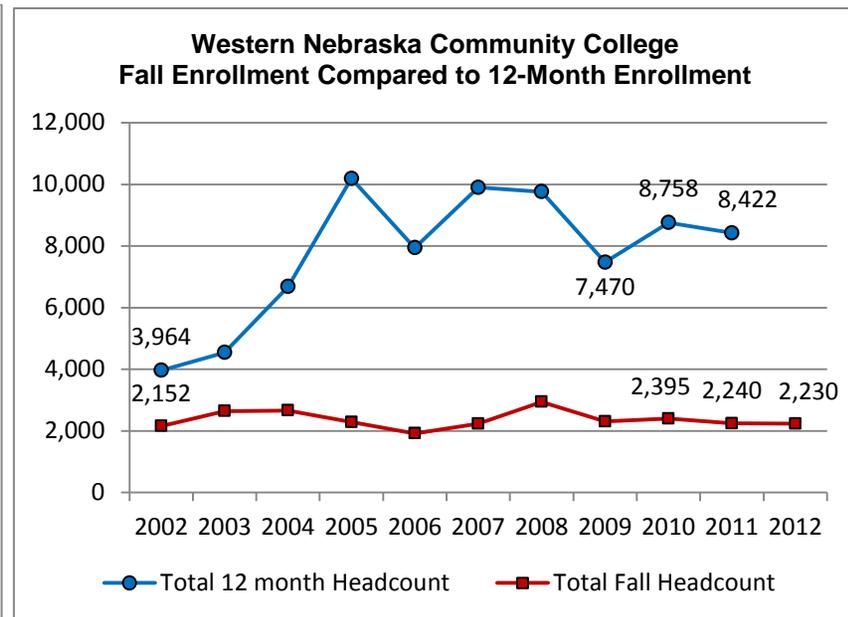
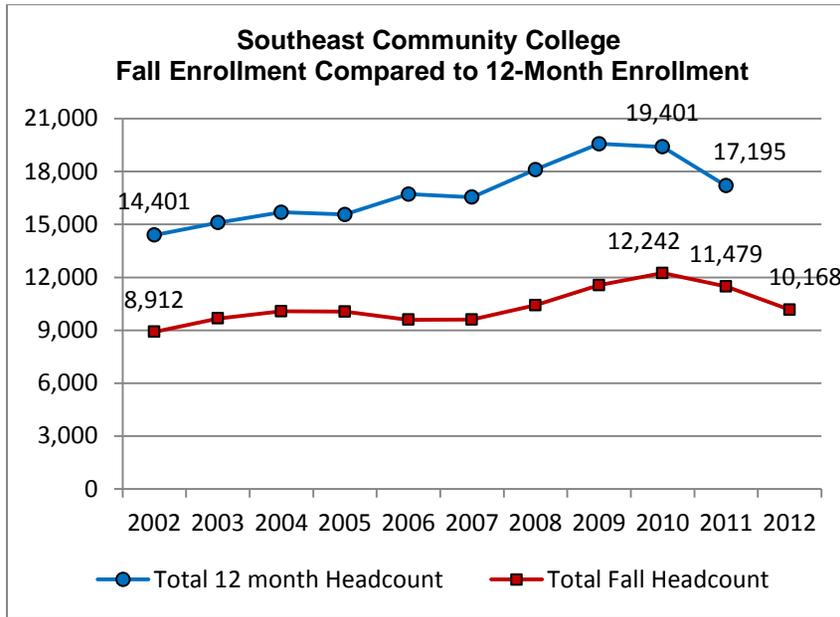


**Mid-Plains Community College
Fall Enrollment Compared to 12-Month Enrollment**



**Northeast Community College
Fall Enrollment Compared to 12-Month Enrollment**





See note below.

Nebraska Community Colleges Percent Change in Fall Enrollment and 12-Month Enrollment		
Institution	Fall Enrollment Fall 2002 to Fall 2011 % Change	12-Month Enrollment 2002-03 to 2011-12 % Change
Central Community College	17.2%	-15.9%
Metropolitan Community College	51.1%	22.9%
Mid Plains Community College	-13.1%	19.7%
Northeast Community College	6.8%	0.8%
Southeast Community College	28.8%	19.4%
Western Nebraska Community College	4.1%	112.5%

Note: The dramatic increase in the 12-month enrollment at Mid-Plains Community College in 2011-2012 was due to increased enrollment in industry training classes. The uneven 12-month enrollment trend at Western Nebraska Community College also has been due to the increased, fluctuating demand for industry training classes.

Fall Enrollment and 12-Month Enrollment Compared

In general, the previous charts show that fall enrollment and 12-month enrollment follow a similar trend for most of the public institutions, indicating that either fall enrollment or 12-month enrollment is a valid measure of enrollments for trend analyses. While the levels of enrollment vary by institution and by sector, trends in fall and 12-month enrollment generally have been parallel, with the exception of Chadron State College, Mid-Plains Community College, and Western Nebraska Community College.

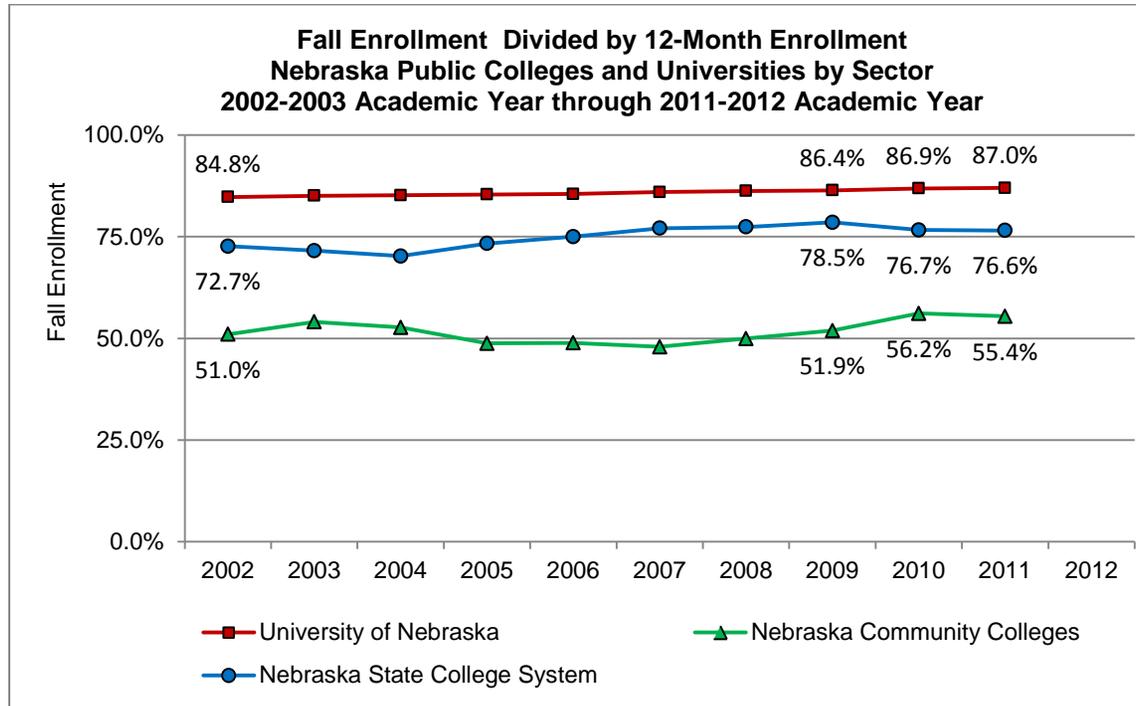
The Commission staff believes that fall enrollment data are generally more accurate and reliable than 12-month enrollment data due to the fact that they are more widely used. However, when fall enrollment is the reported measure, it should be noted that the amount of 12-month enrollment that is captured by fall enrollment varies by sector and institution. A technique for measuring the portion of enrollment captured by fall enrollment is discussed below.

Fall Enrollment Divided by 12-Month Enrollment

Dividing an institution's or sector's fall enrollment by its 12-month enrollment provides a direct comparison of the two measures that can be useful in several ways. First, when expressed as a percentage, this ratio gives an idea of the "accuracy" of fall enrollment as an indicant of the total instructional activity of a particular institution. It answers the question "What percentage of the total activity at the school is captured in the fall enrollment figures?" Second, directly comparing the general trends of several institutions or sectors can be useful in identifying possible errors in the data. Third, changes in the ratio may reflect a general student enrollment trend. If a trend is going down, for example, it may indicate that students in that sector or institution are doing a good bit of "swirling" (dropping in and out and transferring between institutions). If the trend is increasing, it may indicate that more students are staying continuously enrolled at the same institution.

The chart on the following page depicts fall enrollment divided by 12-month enrollment for each sector of Nebraska's public postsecondary institutions.

- Fall enrollment as a percentage of 12-month enrollment at the University of Nebraska slightly increased from 84.8% in 2002-2003 to 87.0% in 2011-2012.
- Within the Nebraska State College System, fall enrollment as a percentage of 12-month enrollment increased from 72.7% in 2002-2003 to 76.6% in 2011-2012.
- Fall enrollment at Nebraska's community colleges as a percentage of 12-month enrollment fluctuated around 51% between 2002-2003 and 2009-10. The ratio increased to 56% in 2010-2011 and was 55% in 2011-2012. These relatively low ratios could be an indication that more students "swirl" in and out of the community college since the community colleges often serve an older, non-traditional student population. In addition, the community colleges also provide a considerable amount of industry training to students who are not captured by fall enrollment figures.



Enrollment trend data by Fall Enrollment, 12-Month Headcount, and by FTE are available in the spreadsheet titled **Fall, 12-month & FTE Enrollment** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

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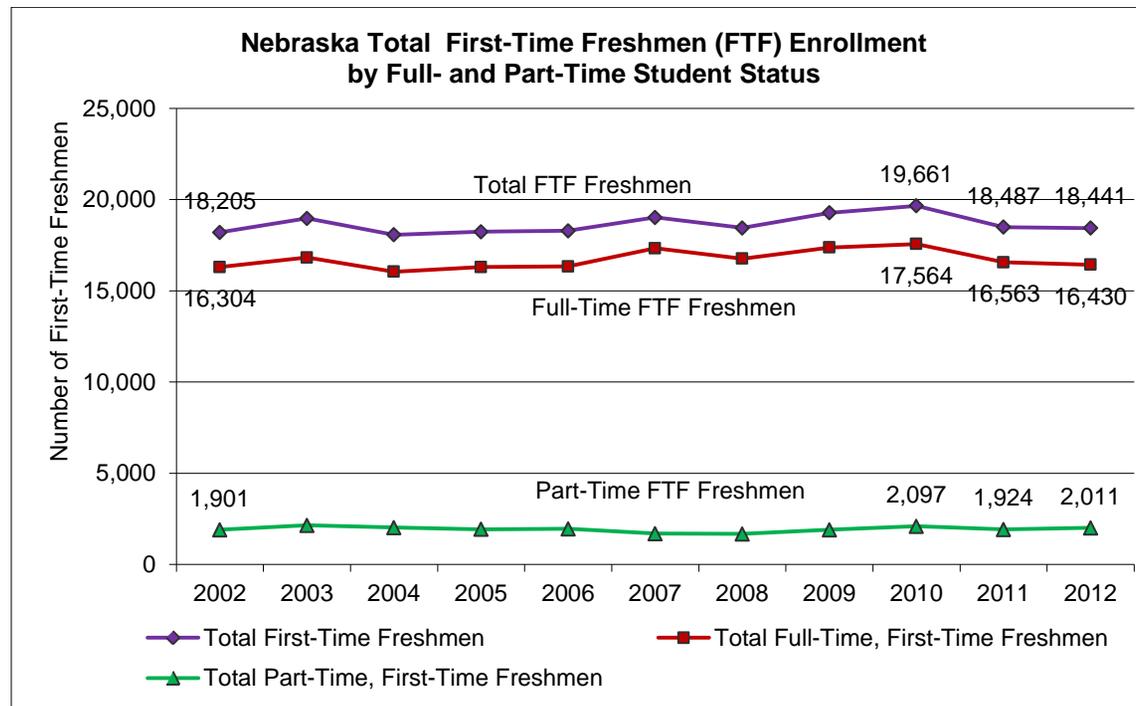
Section A.8 Fall Enrollment of First-Time Freshmen

Notes

- (1) **Ten-year trends** are shown for Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities and for-profit/career schools using data from fall 2002 through fall 2012. A few for-profit/career schools are not included in this analysis because they are not required to report any school statistics to the federal Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics in the U.S. Department of Education.
- (2) The University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC) does not enroll first-time freshmen, so this institution is not included in the sector enrollments of the University of Nebraska.
- (3) The 2011-2012 edition of the *Factual Look* was the first to include this section on first-time freshmen enrollments. Previously, these enrollments were published only in the *Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report*. The *Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report* continues to include additional information on first-time freshmen enrollments, including analyses by state of residency and race/ethnicity.
- (4) Due to data system problems, the numbers of full-time and part-time, first-time freshmen at Southeast Community College have been adjusted for fall 2001 through fall 2008 and for fall 2010 to estimate the numbers of full-time, part-time, and total first-time freshmen in the community college sector for these years.

TOTAL FIRST-TIME FRESHMEN FALL ENROLLMENT by ENROLLMENT STATUS

- Total fall enrollment of first-time freshmen at Nebraska’s postsecondary institutions increased from 18,205 in fall 2002 to 19,661 in fall 2010, but then decreased 6.0% (1,174 students) in fall 2011 and 0.2% (46 students) in fall 2012. As a result, first-time freshmen totaled 18,441 in fall 2012, a net 10-year increase of only 1.3% (236 students).
- Enrollment of full-time, first-time freshmen increased from 16,304 in fall 2002 to 17,564 in fall 2010, but then decreased 5.7% (1,001 students) in fall 2011 and 0.8% (133 students) in fall 2012 to a total of 16,430. As a result, the state’s enrollment of full-time, first-time freshmen increased only 0.8% (126 students) over the 10-year period between fall 2002 and fall 2012.
- Enrollment of part-time, first-time freshmen increased 10.3% (196 students), from 1,901 in fall 2002 to 2,097 in fall 2010, decreased 8.2% (173 students) in fall 2011, and increased 4.5% (87 students) in fall 2012. As a result, total part-time, first-time freshmen enrollment increased 5.8% (110) students between fall 2002 and fall 2012.

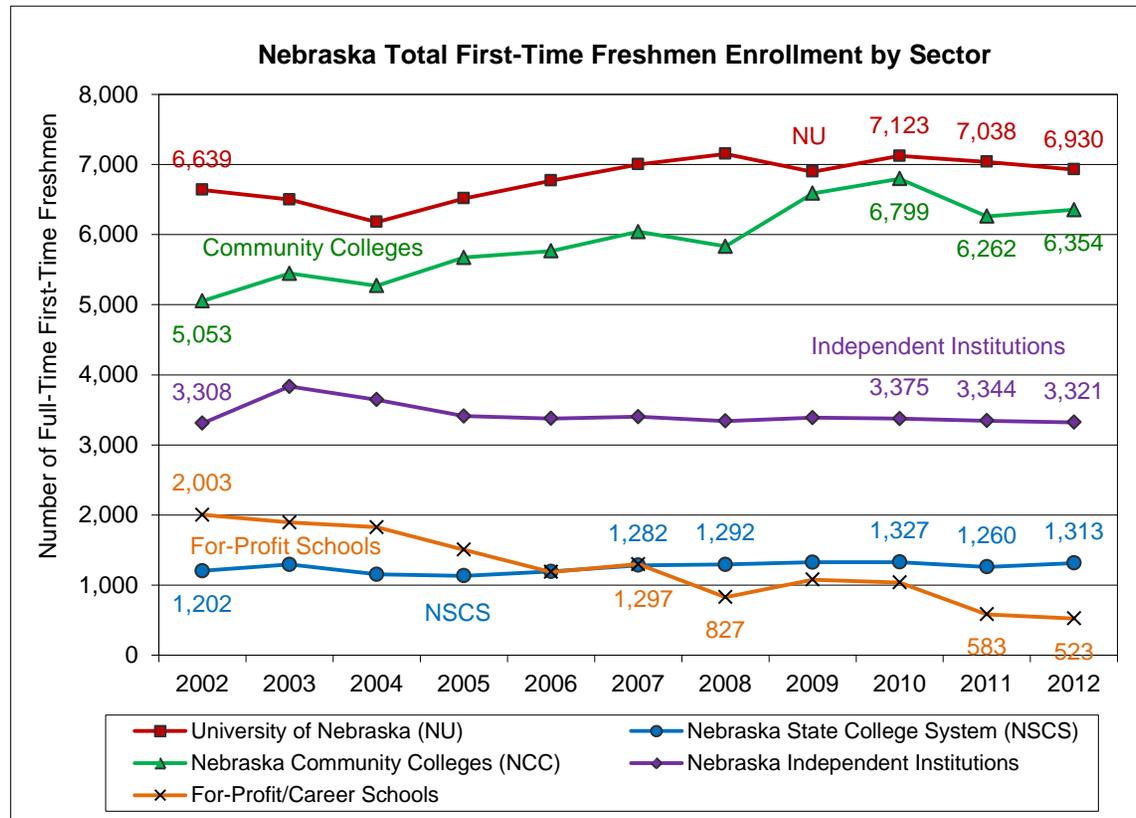


Ten-year trend fall enrollment data for full-time and part-time, first-time freshmen by gender and race/ethnicity are available by institution and by sector in the spreadsheet titled **First-Time Freshmen** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

TOTAL FIRST-TIME FRESHMEN FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR

- The sectors constituting Nebraska's higher education system experienced the following changes in total fall enrollment of first-time freshmen over the latest 10-year and one-year periods:

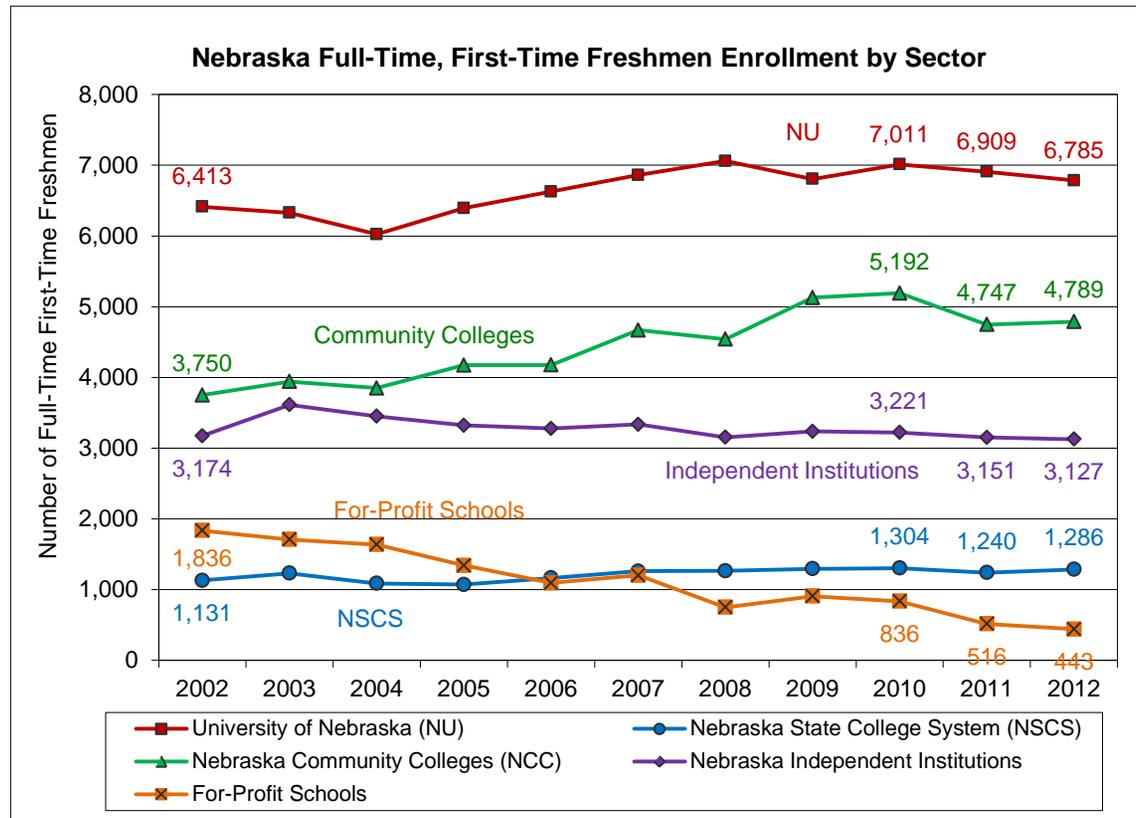
	10-Year 2002-2012	No. of Students	1-Year 2011-2012	No. of Students
University of Nebraska	4.4%	291	- 1.5%	- 108
Nebraska State College System	9.2%	111	4.2%	53
Nebraska Community Colleges	25.7%	1,301	1.5%	92
Nebraska Independent Colleges & Universities	0.4%	13	- 0.7%	- 23
For-Profit/Career Schools in Nebraska	- 73.9%	<u>- 1,480</u>	- 10.3%	<u>- 60</u>
State Percentage or Total	1.3%	236	- 0.2%	- 46



FULL-TIME, FIRST-TIME FRESHMEN FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR

- The sectors constituting Nebraska's higher education system experienced the following changes in fall enrollment of full-time, first-time freshmen over the latest 10-year and one-year periods:

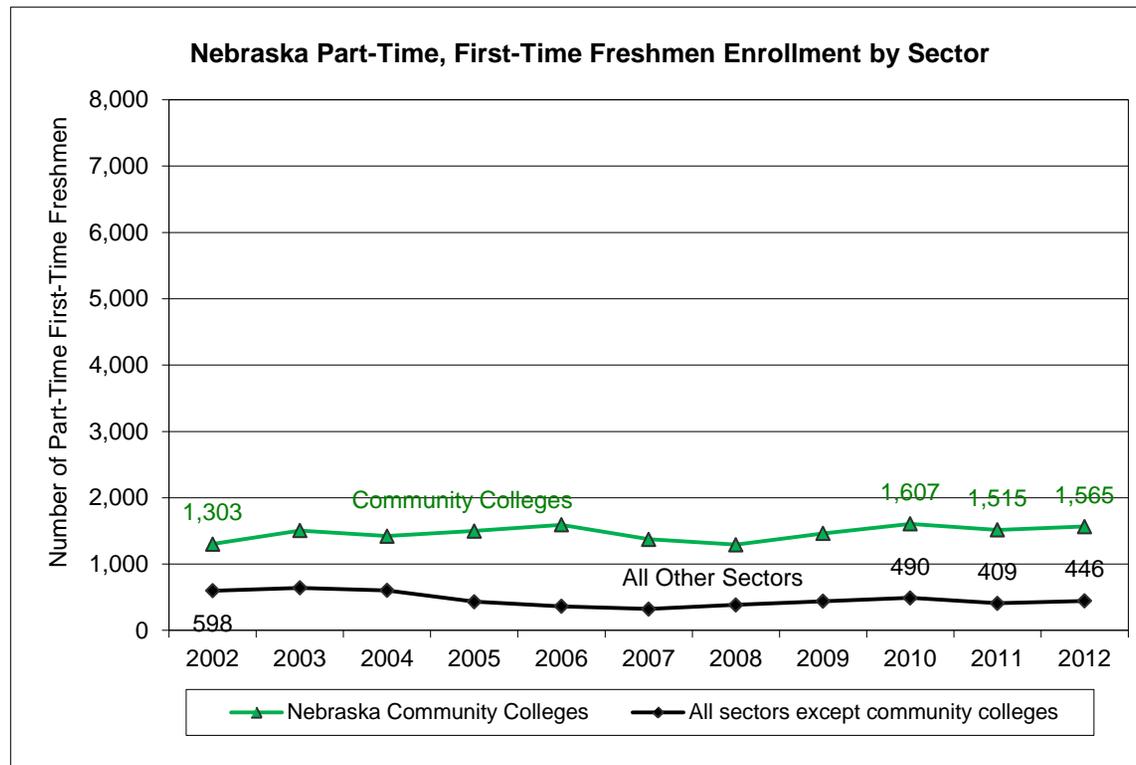
	<u>10-Year 2002-2012</u>	<u>No. of Students</u>	<u>1-Year 2011-2012</u>	<u>No. of Students</u>
University of Nebraska	5.8%	372	- 1.8%	- 124
Nebraska State College System	13.7%	155	3.7%	46
Nebraska Community Colleges	27.7%	1,039	0.9%	42
Nebraska Independent Colleges & Universities	- 1.5%	- 47	- 0.8%	- 24
For-Profit/Career Schools in Nebraska	- 75.9%	<u>- 1,393</u>	- 14.1%	<u>- 73</u>
State Percentage or Total	0.8%	126	- 0.8%	- 133



PART-TIME, FIRST-TIME FRESHMEN FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR

- The sectors constituting Nebraska's higher education system experienced the following changes in fall enrollment of part-time, first-time freshmen over the latest 10-year and one-year periods:

	<u>10-Year 2002-2012</u>	<u>No. of Students</u>	<u>1-Year 2011-2012</u>	<u>No. of Students</u>
Nebraska Community Colleges	20.1%	262	3.3%	50
Four Other Sectors Combined	- 25.4%	- 152	9.0%	37
University of Nebraska	- 35.8%	- 81	12.4%	16
Nebraska State College System	- 62.0%	- 44	35.0%	7
Nebraska Independent Colleges & Universities	44.8%	60	0.5%	1
For-Profit/Career Schools in Nebraska	- 52.1%	- 87	19.4%	13
State Percentage or Total	5.8%	110	4.5%	87



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