

2013–2014 Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska

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

Section: Degrees and Other Awards

Degrees and Other Awards Conferred 2002–2003 through 2012–2013

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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 Fall 2003 through Fall 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 55 Reporting Institutions

University of Nebraska (5)	Independent Colleges & Universities (Continued)
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	Nebraska Christian College
University of Nebraska at Kearney	Nebraska Indian Community College
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health
University of Nebraska Medical Center	Nebraska Wesleyan University
University of Nebraska at Omaha	Summit Christian College
	Union College
Nebraska State College System (3)	York College
Chadron State College	
Peru State College	Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools (13)
Wayne State College	Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology
	ITT Technical Institute-Omaha
Nebraska Community Colleges (6)	Kaplan University-Lincoln Campus
Central Community College	Kaplan University-Omaha Campus
Metropolitan Community College	Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology
Mid-Plains Community College	Myotherapy Institute
Northeast Community College	National American University-Bellevue
Southeast Community College	Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University
Western Nebraska Community College	The Creative Center
	Universal College of Healing Arts
Independent Colleges & Universities (20)	University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus
Bellevue University	Vatterott College (Closed Fall 2005)
Bryan College of Health Sciences	Vatterott College-Spring Valley
Clarkson College	
College of Saint Mary	Non-Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools (8)
Concordia University-Seward	Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics
Creighton University	College of Hair Design
Dana College (Closed Fall 2010)	College of Hair Design-East Campus
Doane College-Crete	Fullen School of Hair Design
Doane College-Lincoln	Joseph's College
Grace University	La'James International College
Hastings College	Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology
Little Priest Tribal College	Xenon International Academy-Omaha
Midland University	

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Degrees and Awards

Executive Summary of Data

This section of the *Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska* summarizes the numbers of degrees and other awards reported through 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. Institutions report the number of degrees and other awards conferred during a one-year period beginning on July 1. For example, degrees and awards reported for 2012–2013 were awarded between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013. The 10-year trends presented in this section of the *Factual Look* are based on the Fall 2003 through Fall 2013 IPEDS completion surveys of Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities and for-profit/career schools. Through these surveys, Nebraska institutions reported the number of degrees, certificates, and diplomas awarded from 2002–03 through 2012–13. In this section, the number of degrees and other awards conferred are analyzed by (1) sector and institution, (2) degree level, (3) gender, (4) race/ethnicity and (5) discipline.

Technical Notes:

1. Adjustments are occasionally made to improve data accuracy. Therefore, it is generally advisable to reference the most recent edition of this report.
 - a. In preparing the update for degrees in education, Commission staff discovered that Creighton University reported five professional practice doctoral degrees for 2012–13. Prior to 2012–13, no professional practice doctoral degrees were conferred in education. Commission staff is currently working with Creighton to determine if these degrees were professional practice or research/scholarship doctoral degrees. Unfortunately, Commission staff was unable to verify the accuracy of the data prior to publication of this report. In the event that Creighton needs to adjust this information, the Commission will instruct Creighton to correct its data in IPEDS through the Prior Year Data Revision System, and the corrected data will be included in the next edition of the *Factual Look* (Degrees and Other Awards).
2. Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100.0% for data summarized in this report.
3. Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

Executive Summary of Data

2002–2003 through 2012–2013

Total Number of Degrees and Other Awards Conferred

- In 2012–13, 30,922 degrees and awards were conferred by Nebraska’s public and independent institutions and for-profit/career schools, an increase of 8,183 degrees (36.0%) from 2002–03 when 22,739 degrees were conferred by all of Nebraska’s postsecondary institutions.
- Between 2002–2003 and 2012–13, the total number of degrees and awards conferred by Nebraska’s public and independent institutions increased from 21,122 to 29,195 (38.2%).
- Meanwhile, the total number of degrees and awards conferred by Nebraska’s for-profit/career schools increased 6.8%, from 1,617 in 2002–03 to 1,727 in 2012–13.

Increases and Decreases in the Number of Degrees and Other Awards by Sector

The number of degrees increased across all sectors over the past 10 years, but the highest rates of increase were in the independent and community college sectors. Between 2011–12 and 2012–13, there were one-year increases or decreases in the number of degrees awarded, as shown below.

Sector	10-Year Change		One-Year Change	
	2002–03 through 2012–13		2011–12 through 2012–13	
University of Nebraska	1,819 degrees	Up 20.0%	- 272 degrees	Down 2.4%
Nebraska State College System	210 degrees	Up 15.5%	14 degrees	Up 0.9%
Nebraska Community Colleges	2,940 degrees	Up 61.7%	840 degrees	Up 12.2%
Independent Colleges and Universities	3,104 degrees	Up 52.5%	- 134 degrees	Down 1.5%
For-profit/Career Schools	110 degrees	Up 6.8%	- 150 degrees	Down 8.0%

Note. The numbers of degrees reported include degrees conferred by the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC) 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. For technical reasons: (a) UNMC enrollments for 2002–2003 through 2011–2012, reported in the Enrollment Section of the *Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska*, do not include students enrolled in the physician assistant military and distance education programs. Between 500 to 600 degrees were conferred each year (2002–2003 through 2011–2012) by UNMC in these programs. (b) Beginning in 2012–2013, distance education students are included in UNMC enrollment counts. However, physician assistant military students are not included in UNMC enrollment counts. Approximately 300 degrees were conferred by UNMC in 2012–2013 for the physician assistant military programs.

Shifts in the Degrees and Other Awards Conferred by Sector

- The University of Nebraska continues to award the highest number and percentage of degrees conferred in the state. However, in 2012–13, the University of Nebraska accounted for a lower percentage of the degrees conferred in the state than in 2002–03, while the independent and community college sectors accounted for a higher percentage.

Sector	2002–03	2012–13
University of Nebraska	40.0%	35.3%
Nebraska State College System	6.0%	5.1%
Nebraska Community Colleges	21.0%	24.9%
Independent Colleges and Universities	26.0%	29.2%
For-profit/Career Schools	7.1%	5.6%

Institutions Conferring the Highest Number of Degrees and Other Awards

- The University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL) conferred the highest number of degrees in the state throughout the 10-year period from 2002–03 to 2012–13. However, among the six institutions in the table below, UNL experienced the smallest 10-year increase in the number of degrees.

Rank	Institution	2002–03	2012–13	% Increase
1	University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,187	5,050	20.6%
2	Bellevue University	1,686	3,057	81.3%
3	University of Nebraska at Omaha	2,231	3,049	36.7%
4	Central Community College	1,034	2,232	115.9%
5	Creighton University	1,556	2,103	35.2%
6	Metropolitan Community College	904	2,057	127.5%

Institutions with the Highest Growth Rates

- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the highest growth rates among all of Nebraska’s public and independent institutions and for-profit/career schools were at Clarkson College, where the number of degrees increased 265.3% (from 95 to 347 degrees), and Bryan College of Health Sciences, where the number of degrees increased 248.8% (from 41 to 143 degrees).

- The highest growth rates within the public sector were at Metropolitan Community College, where the number of degrees and other awards increased 127.5% (from 904 to 2,057), and at Central Community College, where degrees and awards increased 115.9% (from 1,034 to 2,232).

Degrees and Other Awards by Level

Undergraduate degrees, including awards for the completion of less-than-four-year programs, accounted for 78.4% of the 30,922 degrees granted in 2012–13, but the highest rate of growth between 2002–03 and 2012–13 was at the master’s level.

- Less-than-four-year awards accounted for 31.4% of all degrees conferred in 2012–13, up from 29.9% in 2002–2003. The number of less-than-four-year awards increased from 6,793 in 2002–03 to 9,709 in 2012–13, a 42.9% increase.
- At the bachelor’s level, 3,451 more degrees were conferred in 2012–13 than in 2002–03 (from 11,072 to 14,523), a growth rate of 31.2%. In 2012–13, bachelor’s degrees accounted for 47.0% of the degrees awarded, down from 48.7% in 2002–03.
- At the master’s level, 1,613 more degrees were conferred in 2012–13 than in 2002–03 (from 3,631 to 5,244), a growth rate of 44.4%. In 2012–13, master’s degrees accounted for 17.0% of the degrees awarded, up from 16.0% in 2002–03. The largest increase in the number of master’s degrees was evidenced within the independent sector, where the number of master’s degrees increased from 861 in 2002–03 to 2,362 in 2012–13, accounting for 93.1% of the total 10-year increase in the number of master’s degrees awarded.
- Professional practice^a and research/scholarship doctor’s degrees accounted for the remaining 4.7% of all degrees awarded in 2012–13, down from 5.5% in 2002–03. In 2012–13, 1,446 doctor’s degrees were awarded, up from 1,243 in 2003–03.

Degrees and Other Awards by Discipline (Not Including Degrees/Awards Conferred by For-Profit/Career Schools)

- Nebraska’s public and independent institutions confer high numbers of degrees in business, education and health professions. Together, these disciplines accounted for 49.5% of the degrees awarded by public and independent institutions in 2012–13 and for 45.0% of the growth in the number of degrees that were conferred by these sectors between 2002–03 and 2012–13.

Number of Degrees and Other Awards				
Discipline	2002–03	2012–13	Increase	% Increase
Business	4,588	5,827	1,239	27.0%
Health professions	3,653	5,482	1,829	50.1%
Education	2,575	3,140	565	21.9%

^a In Nebraska, professional practice doctor’s degrees are awarded in dentistry, pharmacy, medicine, audiology, occupational therapy, physical therapy, nursing administration, and law. The remaining degrees at the doctoral level are classified as research/scholarship doctor’s degrees.

- Over the 10-year period, business accounted for the highest total number of degrees awarded in Nebraska, but the health professions had a higher rate of growth.
- The highest 10-year growth rate in the number of business degrees was at the master's level (from 688 to 1,102, a 60.2% increase). In the health care professions, the highest 10-year growth rate in the number of degrees was at the bachelor's level (from 1,042 to 1,960, a 88.1% increase). In education, the highest 10-year growth rate in the number of degrees awarded was at the doctor's level (from 59 to 87, a 47.5% increase).
- 1,582 more master's degrees were conferred in 2012–13 than in 2002–03, an increase of 43.6%. Of these additional degrees, 2.7% were in the health professions, 26.2% were in business, and 21.2% were in education.
- Degrees in the health professions accounted for the entire 10-year increase in the number of professional practice doctor's degrees between 2002–03 and 2012–13, while law degrees decreased by 12 awards, from 270 to 258.
- Among the professional practice doctorates, the highest increase in the number of degrees was in pharmacy.

Number of Professional Practice Doctor's Degrees			
Professional Practice Doctor's Degrees	Number of Degrees		10-year Change in the Number of Degrees
	2002–03	2012–13	
Dentistry	125	132	7
Medicine, M.D.	233	255	22
Pharmacy	181	249	68
Audiology	0	8	8
Occupational Therapy	59	62	3
Physical Therapy	72	59	-13
Nursing Administration	0	19	19
Health Professions Total	670	784	114
Law	270	258	-12
Total	940	1,042	102

Degrees by Gender

- In 2012–03, women earned 56.5% of the degrees awarded by Nebraska's public, independent and for-profit institutions, up slightly from 55.4% in 2002–03.
- The widest gender gap was at the master's level, where men earned 39.5% and women earned 60.5% of the degrees in 2012–13. In 2002–03, men earned 42.2% of the master's degrees while women earned 57.8%.
- In 2012–13, women earned 56.7% of the less-than-four-year awards, up from 55.2% in 2002–03.

- Women earned 55.4% of the bachelor's degrees in 2002–03 and 2012–13.
- In 2012–13, women earned 48.9% of the research/scholarship doctor's degrees, up slightly from 48.8% in 2002–03. For professional practice doctor's degrees, women earned 52.9% in 2012–13, up from 50.1% in 2002–03.
- In 2012–13, the smallest gender gaps at the undergraduate level were evidenced at the Nebraska community colleges, where women earned 51.2% of the less-than-four-year degrees, and at the University of Nebraska, where women earned 51.8% of the bachelor's degrees. In comparison, women earned 59.2% of the bachelor's degrees conferred by the state colleges and 59.4% of the bachelor's degrees awarded by independent institutions.

Minorities and Foreign Students

- Minority students – consisting of Black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans – earned 12.2% of the degrees conferred by public, independent and for-profit/career schools in 2012–13, up from 8.7% in 2002–03.
- In 2012–13, foreign students earned 3.3% of the degrees, up slightly from 3.1% in 2002–03.
- As shown below, minorities earned higher percentages of the degrees at the undergraduate level than at the graduate level in 2012–13. In comparison, foreign students earned higher percentages of the master's and doctoral degrees than of the undergraduate degrees awarded in 2012–13.

	% of Degrees Earned in 2012–13			
	Less-than-four-year Degrees	Bachelor's Degrees	Master's Degrees	Doctoral Degrees
White non-Hispanics	85.2%	85.4%	83.3%	76.4%
Minorities	14.5%	11.2%	10.2%	12.9%
Foreign Students	0.3%	3.4%	6.5%	10.7%

- Across all sectors, minority students earned the following percentages of the degrees conferred by Nebraska institutions in 2012–13:

	% of Degrees Earned in 2012–13			
	Less-than-four-year Degrees	Bachelor's Degrees	Master's Degrees	Doctoral Degrees
Black non-Hispanics	5.8%	4.1%	5.3%	2.3%
Hispanics	6.4%	3.9%	2.6%	3.5%
Asian/Pacific Islanders	1.4%	2.6%	2.0%	6.7%
Native Americans	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%

Section 1

Total Degrees and Other Awards by Sector and by Institution

Notes

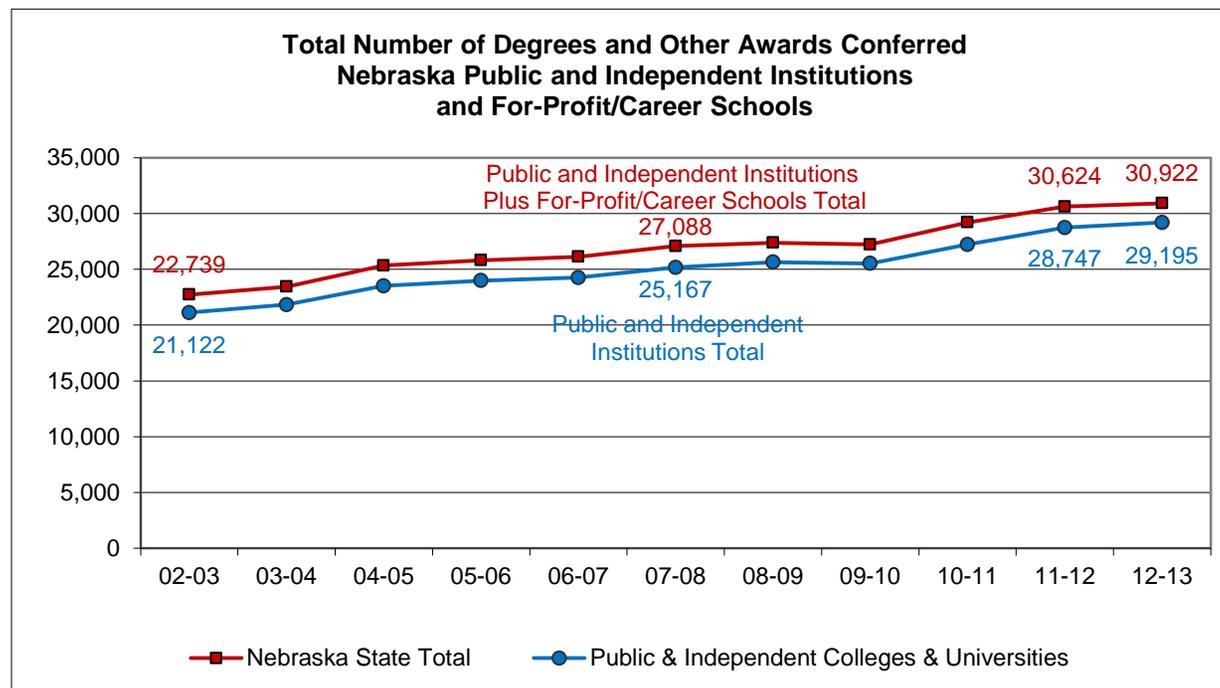
- (1) Ten-year trends are shown for Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities and the for-profit/career schools using data from 2002–2003 through 2012–2013. A few for-profit/career schools are not included in this analysis because they are not required to report any school statistics to the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics in the U.S. Department of Education.
- (2) The numbers of degrees reported include degrees conferred by the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC) 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. For technical reasons:
 - (a) UNMC enrollments for 2002–2003 through 2011–2012, reported in the Enrollment Section of the *Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska*, do not include students enrolled in the physician assistant military and distance education programs.^a
 - (b) Beginning in 2012–2013, distance education students are included in UNMC enrollment counts. However, physician assistant military students are not included in UNMC enrollment counts.^b

^a Between 500 to 600 degrees were conferred each year (2002–2003 through 2011–2012) by UNMC in these programs.

^b Approximately 300 degrees were conferred by UNMC in 2012–2013 for the physician assistant military programs.

TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED

- Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities conferred a total of 29,195 degrees, diplomas, and certificates during the one-year period from July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013, an increase of 448 awards, or 1.6% more than one year earlier.
- Over the 10-year period from 2002–03 to 2012–13, the total number of degrees and awards conferred by Nebraska's public and independent institutions increased 38.2%.
- In 2002–03, for-profit/career schools in Nebraska conferred 1,617 degrees, diplomas and certificates. In 2012–13, these schools conferred 1,727 degrees and other awards; however, the 1,727 degrees in 2012–13 represented a decrease of 8.0% from one year earlier.
- The total number of awards granted by Nebraska's public, independent, and for-profit institutions increased from 22,739 in 2002–03 to 30,922 in 2012–13, an increase of 36.0% from 2002–03 to 2012–13.

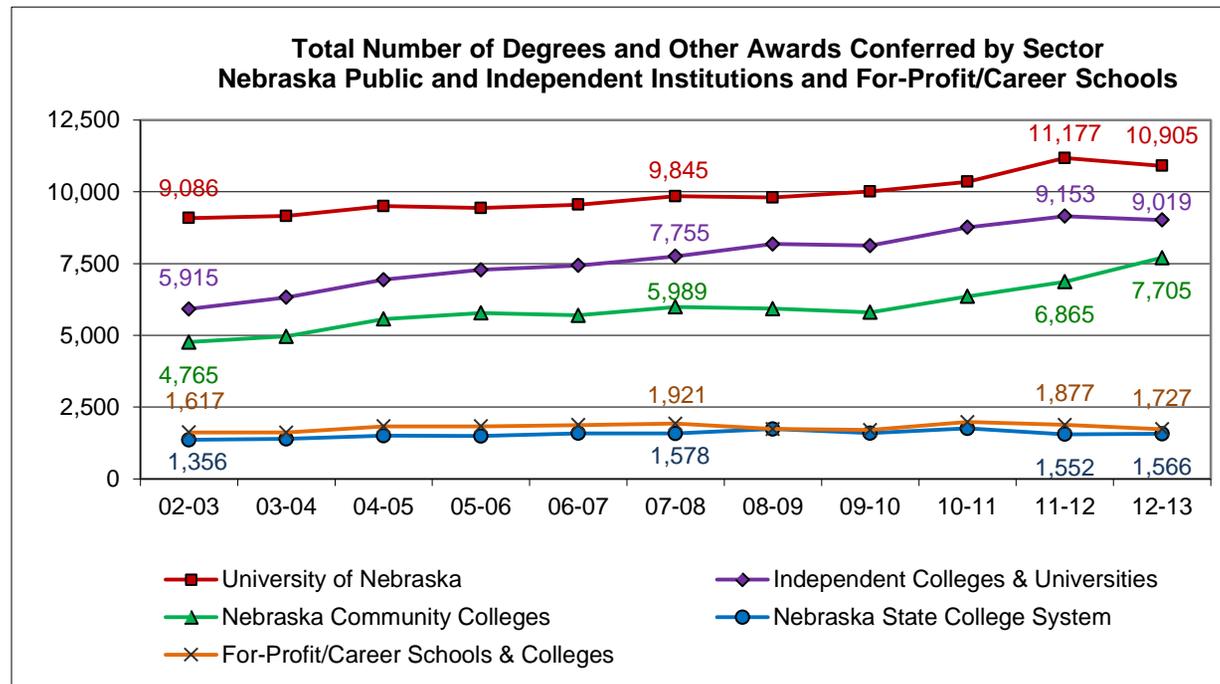


Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED by SECTOR

- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of degrees and other awards conferred by the public, independent and for-profit sectors of higher education in Nebraska increased or decreased as follows:

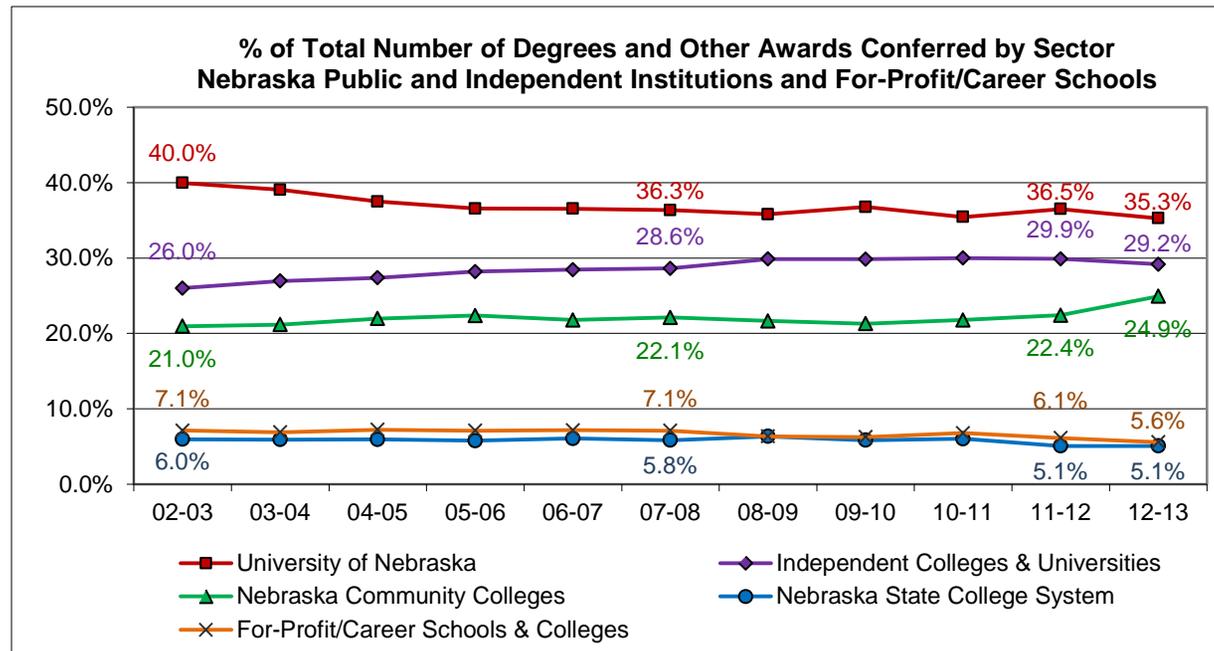
	<u>2012–2013</u> <u>1-Year Change</u>	<u>2003–2013</u> <u>10-Year Change</u>
University of Nebraska	-2.4%	20.0%
Nebraska State College System	0.9%	15.5%
Nebraska Community Colleges	12.2%	61.7%
Independent Colleges & Universities	-1.5%	52.5%
For-Profit/Career Schools & Colleges	-8.0%	6.8%



Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

Percentage of TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED by SECTOR

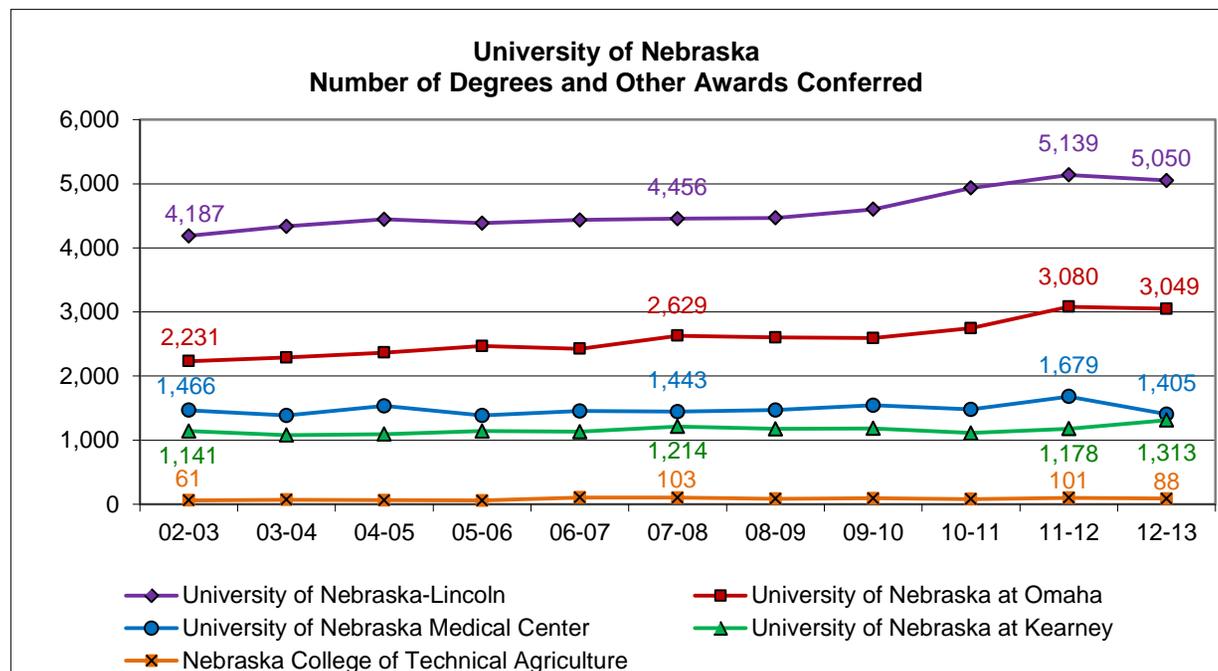
- The following chart shows the trends in the percentages of degrees and other awards conferred by Nebraska's postsecondary institutions since 2002–03.
- As a result of the increase in the total number of degrees and other awards conferred within the independent and the community college sectors, the other three sectors conferred about the same or lower percentages of the total number of degrees, diplomas, and certificates in 2012–13 as in 2002–03.



Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

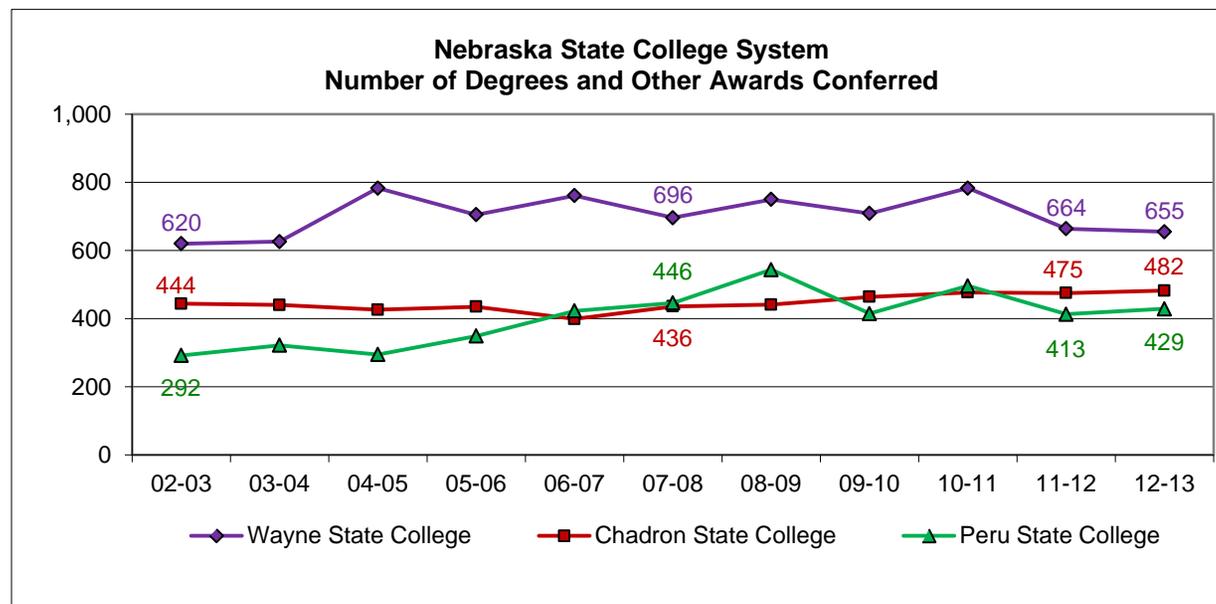
- Throughout the 10-year period from 2002–03 to 2012–13, the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL) conferred the highest number of degrees in the state. The University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO) awarded the second-highest number of degrees until 2006–07, when Bellevue University in the independent sector conferred a slightly higher number of academic awards.
- The institutions within the University of Nebraska system that had the highest five-year growth rates in the number of degrees conferred between 2007–08 and 2012–13 were UNO and UNL. Between 2007–08 and 2012–13, the number of degrees awarded by UNO increased 16.0% (420 awards) and the number of degrees awarded by UNL increased 13.3% (594 awards). During this same five-year period, the number of degrees awarded by the University Nebraska at Kearney (UNK) increased 8.2% (99 awards), while the number of degrees conferred decreased 2.6% (38 awards) at the University of Nebraska Medical Center.
- Between 2002–2003 and 2012–2013, the number of degrees awarded by the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture (NCTA) increased 44.3%, from 61 in 2002–2003 to 88 in 2012–2013.



Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED BY NEBRASKA STATE COLLEGE SYSTEM

- Wayne State College awarded the highest number of degrees within the Nebraska State College System between 2002–03 and 2012–13, but the number of degrees awarded in 2012–13 was only 5.6% higher than in 2002–03. While master’s degrees accounted for about 30% of awards conferred at Wayne State between 2004–05 and 2011–12, only about 20% of degrees awarded during 2012–13 were master’s degrees.
- The number of degrees awarded by Chadron State College increased 8.6% from 2002–03 to 2012–13. During this 10-year period, the number of bachelor’s degrees awarded by Chadron decreased from 396 in 2002–03 to 342 in 2012–13, while the number of master’s degrees awarded increased from 48 in 2002–03 to 140 in 2012–13.
- In terms of degrees granted, Peru State College experienced the highest growth rate among the state colleges between 2002–03 and 2012–13, when the number of degrees conferred by Peru State College increased from 292 to 429, or 46.9%. This overall increase is due to a 46.2% increase in the number of bachelor’s degrees conferred and a 49.3% increase in the number of master’s degrees conferred.^a

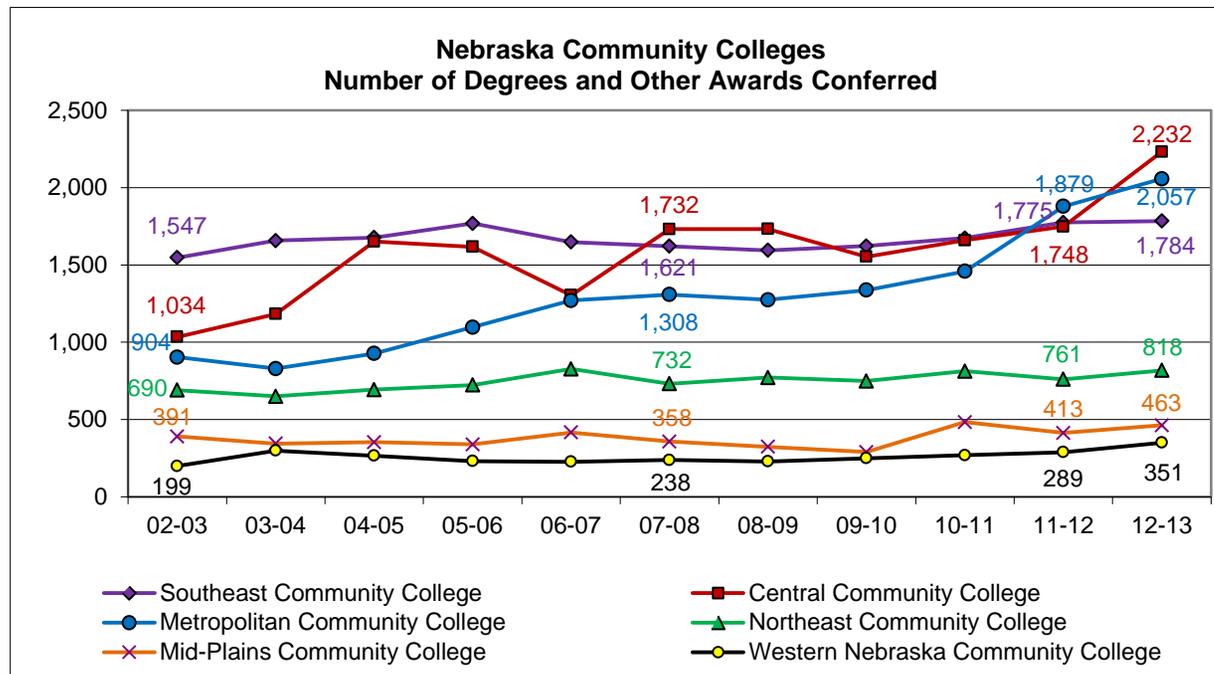


^a More than 70% of the decreased number of degrees in 2009–10 was at the master’s degree level. The decrease in the number of master’s degrees at Peru State College was due primarily to new caps on online course enrollment and controlled cohort registrations.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED BY NEBRASKA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

- The percentage increase in the number of degrees and other awards conferred by Central Community College, Metropolitan Community College, and Western Nebraska Community College increased substantially from 2002–03 to 2012–13. In comparison, there were smaller percentage increases in the numbers of awards conferred by Mid-Plains, Northeast, and Southeast Community College.
- In 2012–13, Central Community College awarded the highest number of degrees and other awards among Nebraska's six community colleges. With 2,232 degrees and other awards, Central awarded the fourth highest number of degrees and awards conferred by postsecondary institutions in Nebraska. Notably, the number of degrees and other awards at Central increased nearly 28% between 2011–12 and 2012–13.
- In 2012–13, Metropolitan and Southeast Community College awarded the sixth and seventh highest number of degrees and other awards conferred by Nebraska postsecondary institutions.



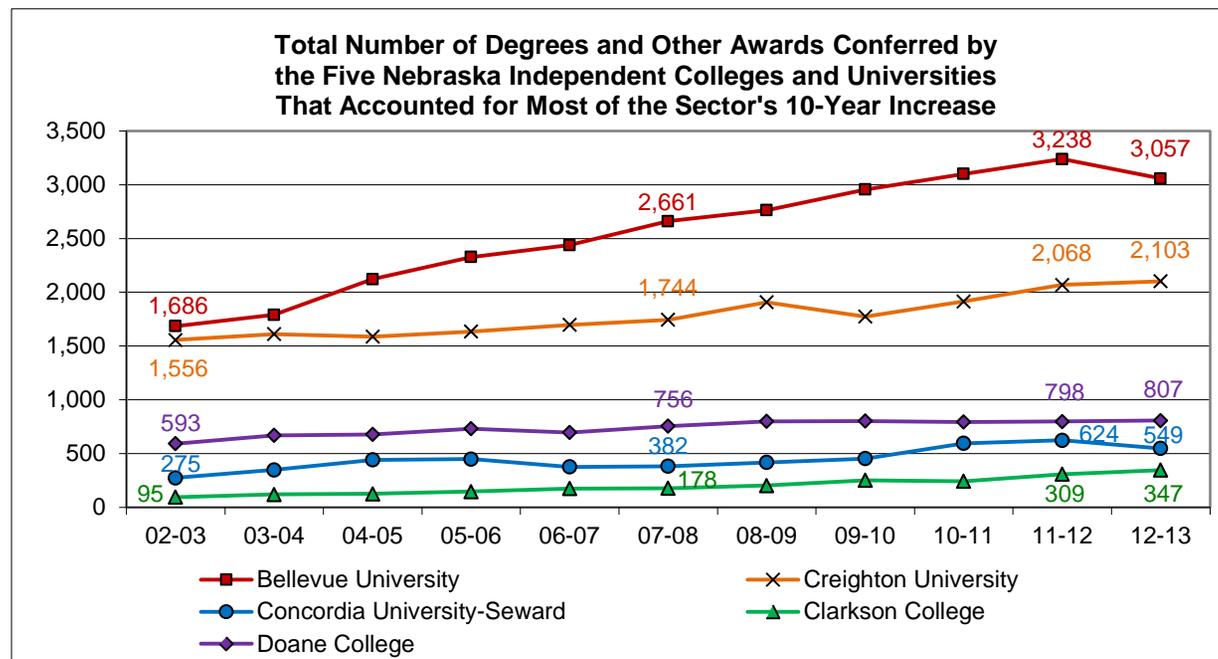
10-Year Percentage (& Number) Increase or Decrease:

Central CC	115.9%	(1,198)
Metropolitan CC	127.5%	(1,153)
Mid-Plains CC	18.4%	(72)
Northeast CC	18.6%	(128)
Southeast CC	15.3%	(237)
Western NE CC	76.4%	(152)

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS with the Highest Increases in the Number of Degrees Awarded

- Institutions in the independent sector conferred 3,104 more degrees and other awards in 2012–13 than in 2002–03, an increase of 52.5% over the 10-year period. (Refer to page 1.3 for the sector's 10-year trend.)
- Bellevue University alone accounted for 44.2% of the sector increase. In 2012–13, Bellevue University awarded 1,371 more degrees than the institution conferred in 2002–03. With 3,057 degrees awarded in 2012–13, Bellevue University awarded the highest number of degrees of all independent colleges and universities in Nebraska.
- The four other institutions within the independent sector with the highest increases in the number of degrees conferred between 2002–03 and 2012–13 were Creighton University (547), Concordia University-Seward (274), Clarkson College (252) and Doane College (214).^a



^a The number of degrees awarded by Doane College includes the degrees awarded at Doane College-Lincoln, which started conferring degrees in 2005–06, as well as the degrees awarded by Doane College-Crete.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED BY FOR-PROFIT/CAREER SCHOOLS

- The following table summarizes the total number of degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded by for-profit/career schools in Nebraska in 2002–03 and the most recent five years.

	Baseline 2002–03	Most Recent Five Years					10-Yr Change
		2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	
TOTAL: For-Profit/Career Schools & Colleges	1617	1736	1703	1980	1877	1727	6.8%
TOTAL: Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	1108	1104	1055	1343	1225	1079	-2.6%
Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology	9	11	11	11	10	11	22.2%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	114	167	155	164	168	213	86.8%
Kaplan University-Lincoln Campus	171	209	163	248	222	168	-1.8%
Kaplan University-Omaha Campus	201	331	338	438	327	262	30.3%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Tech. ^a	7	10	10	0	0	0	N/A
Myotherapy Institute	0	27	38	26	45	25	N/A
National American University-Bellevue	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing Univ. ^b	53	66	48	114	116	106	100.0%
The Creative Center	70	53	61	64	64	60	-14.3%
Universal College of Healing Arts	0	34	48	28	26	22	N/A
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	19	12	18	14	12	N/A
Vatterott College	350	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	133	177	171	232	233	200	50.4%
TOTAL: Non-Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	509	632	648	637	652	648	27.3%
Capitol School of Hairstyling	86	93	86	58	106	104	20.9%
College of Hair Design	100	163	178	196	166	173	73.0%
Fullen School of Hair Design	0	16	27	22	27	13	N/A
Joseph's College	132	132	131	161	157	162	22.7%
La'James International College	81	31	30	23	26	22	-72.8%
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Tech.	4	5	6	3	4	4	0.0%
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	106	192	190	174	166	170	60.4%

Note. All of the for-profit/career schools in Nebraska are operated for profit except for the three schools of radiologic technology.

^a Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital of Radiologic Technology changed from non-degree-granting to degree-granting for the 2009–10 academic year. Since 2010–11, the numbers of awards conferred by Mary Lanning have been reported through the University of Nebraska at Kearney.

^b Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University was formerly known as the Omaha School of Massage Therapy. The status of this school changed from non-degree-granting to degree-granting for the 2008–09 academic year.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

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Section 2

Total Degrees and Other Awards by Level and by Sector

Notes

- (1) Ten-year trends are shown for Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities and the for-profit/career schools using data from 2002–2003 through 2012–2013. A few for-profit/career schools are not included in this analysis because they are not required to report any school statistics to the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics in the U.S. Department of Education.
- (2) The numbers of degrees reported include degrees conferred by the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC) 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. For technical reasons:
 - (a) UNMC enrollments for 2002–2003 through 2011–2012, reported in the Enrollment Section of the *Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska*, do not include students enrolled in the physician assistant military and distance education programs.^a
 - (b) Beginning in 2012–2013, distance education students are included in UNMC enrollment counts. However, physician assistant military students are not included in UNMC enrollment counts.^b
- (3) **There have been significant changes in the IPEDS system for classifying some degrees and awards. Please see the next page for a description of these changes.**

^a Between 500 to 600 degrees were conferred each year (2002–2003 through 2011–2012) by UNMC in these programs.

^b Approximately 300 degrees were conferred by UNMC in 2012–2013 for the physician assistant military programs.

CHANGES IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS

The IPEDS categories for classifying and reporting professional programs beyond the baccalaureate level have been revised. All reporting institutions were required to use the revised categories when they reported the numbers of degrees and other awards that were conferred during the 2009–10 academic year. (These data were collected through the 2010–11 IPEDS Completers Survey.) Institutions were given the option of using the “old” or “new” categories to report the numbers of degrees and awards conferred in 2007–08 and 2008–09. (These data were collected through the 2008–09 and 2009–10 IPEDS Completers Surveys.)

The data reported in this section of the *Factual Look* for 2002–03 through 2012–13 are presented using the new IPEDS categories. The changes reflected in this section are as follows:

- (1) The first-professional degree category has been eliminated and all doctoral degrees, including those previously classified as “first-professional,” are now classified into the following two categories:

Doctor’s degree - research/scholarship
Doctor’s degree - professional practice

Note: There is a third category for doctoral degrees called “doctor’s degree - other,” but there are no institutions in Nebraska that currently classify any degrees in this category.

In Nebraska, this change affects only the classification of degrees conferred by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, the University of Nebraska at Omaha, the University of Nebraska Medical Center, Creighton University and the College of Saint Mary. These are the only institutions in the state that have conferred degrees at the doctoral level.

An institution can classify a doctoral degree as one of “professional practice” if it meets the criteria of the following new IPEDS definition for the “doctor’s degree - professional practice:”

“A doctor’s degree that is conferred upon completion of a program providing the knowledge and skills for the recognition, credential, or license required for professional practice. The degree is awarded after a period of study such that the total time to the degree, including both pre-professional and professional preparation, equals at least six full-time equivalent academic years.” (*Data source: IPEDS Glossary*)

A degree previously classified as “first-professional” is now considered to be in the “doctor’s degree - professional practice” category. In this report, such degrees may be referred to as “professional practice doctoral degrees.”

In the past, first-professional degrees granted by Nebraska institutions included degrees only in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy and law. Under the new classification system, doctoral degrees in audiology, occupational therapy, physical therapy and nursing administration are also included in the “doctor’s degree - professional practice” category. Therefore, for the 2008–09 and subsequent editions of the *Factual Look*, degrees in these categories that were awarded prior to the new degree classification are now counted as professional practice doctor’s degrees.

CHANGES IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS (Continued)

The IPEDS definition of the “doctor’s degree - research/scholarship” is as follows:

“A Ph.D. or other doctor’s degree that requires advanced work beyond the master’s level, including the preparation and defense of a dissertation based on original research, or the planning and execution of an original project demonstrating substantial artistic or scholarly achievement.” (*Data source: IPEDS Glossary*)

- (2) First-professional certificates (post-degree) are now combined with post-master’s certificates in the IPEDS category called “post-master’s certificates.”

Previously, first-professional certificates were a separate IPEDS category. Since there are only a few first-professional certificates awarded in Nebraska, they were added to the degrees in the “first-professional degree” category for the trend analyses reported in the *Factual Look* and other Commission reports.

For the purposes of the 2008–2009 and subsequent editions of the *Factual Look* and other Commission reports, first professional certificates awarded prior to the new classification system are now included with post-master’s certificates in the “master’s degree” category. Including them in the “master’s degree” category is necessary because Nebraska institutions do not confer enough post-master’s certificates (including what were previously called first-professional certificates) to maintain them as a separate category for trend analyses.

- (3) In the opinions of Michelle Coon, Survey Director for the 2009 IPEDS Completions Survey, and Andrew Mary, Survey Director of the 2010 IPEDS Completions Survey, institutions should classify the Master of Laws (LL.M.) in the “master’s degree” category. However, the University of Nebraska-Lincoln is classifying the degree (with a CIP of 22.0299) as a professional practice doctorate.

In 2008–09, only one LL.M. was conferred by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Eight LL.M. degrees were awarded in 2009–10, five were awarded in 2010–11, 11 were awarded in 2011–12, and eight were awarded in 2012–13.

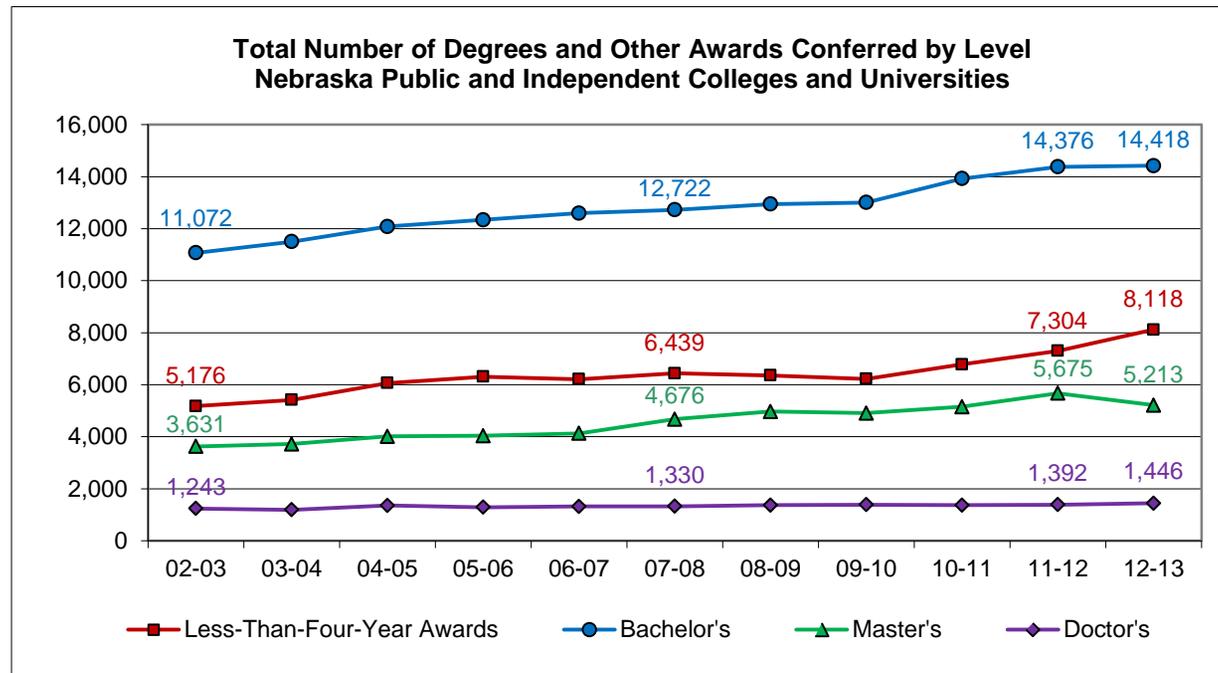
Note: There were no changes in the IPEDS categories below the master’s degree level.

TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED by LEVEL

10-Year Trends for Public and Independent Colleges and Universities

- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, Nebraska’s public and independent colleges and universities conferred increasing numbers of awards at all levels of postsecondary education. The highest rate of increase was in the numbers of less-than-four-year degrees.

	<u>5-Year Increase</u>	<u>10-Year Increase</u>
Less-than-four-year awards	26.1%	56.8%
Bachelor’s degrees (including post-baccalaureate certificates)	13.3%	30.2%
Master’s degrees (including post-master’s certificates)	11.5%	43.6%
Research/scholarship and professional practice doctor’s degrees ^a	8.7%	16.3%



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

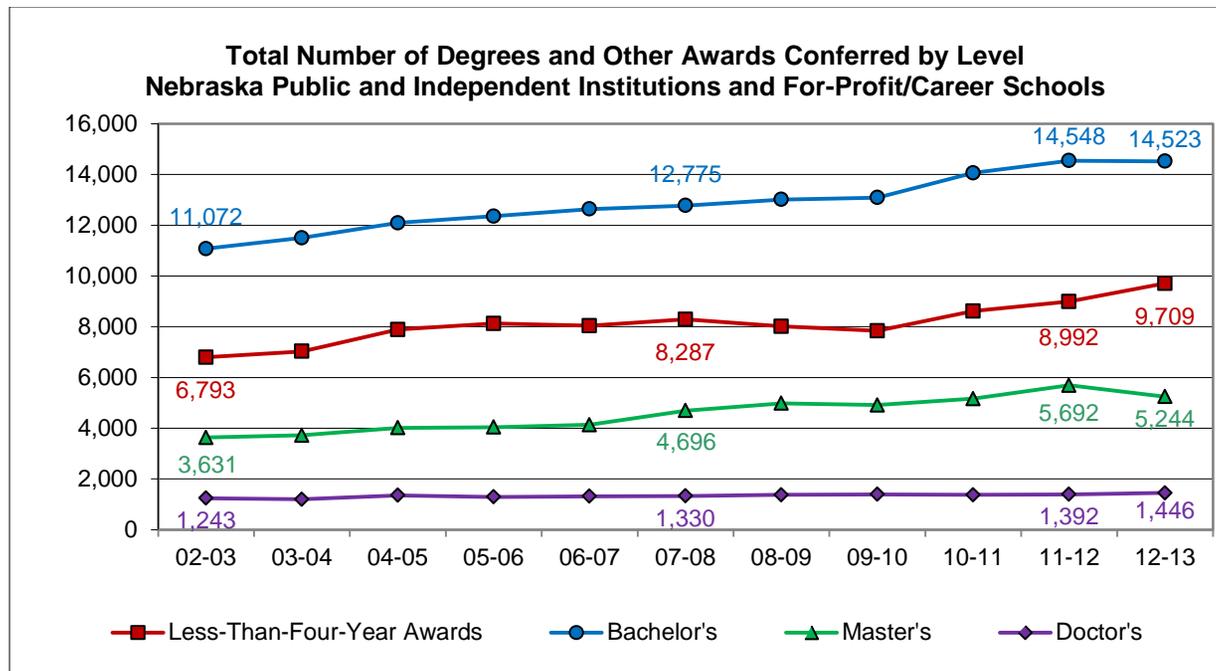
Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED by LEVEL

10-Year Trends for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions Including For-Profit/Career Schools

- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of less-than-four-year awards conferred by for-profit/career schools decreased 1.6%, from 1,617 to 1,591. Since 2004–05, for-profit/career schools have awarded bachelor’s degrees, increasing from 11 awards in 2004–05 to 105 in 2012–13. Since 2006–07, for-profit/career schools have also awarded master’s degrees, increasing from three awards in 2006–07 to 31 in 2012–13.
- Including for-profit/career schools, the number of awards at each level increased as follows:

	<u>5-Year Increase</u>	<u>10-Year Increase</u>
Less-than-four-year awards	17.2%	42.9%
Bachelor’s degrees (including post-baccalaureate certificates)	13.7%	31.2%
Master’s degrees (including post-master’s certificates)	11.7%	44.4%
Research/scholarship and professional practice doctor’s degrees ^a	8.7%	16.3%



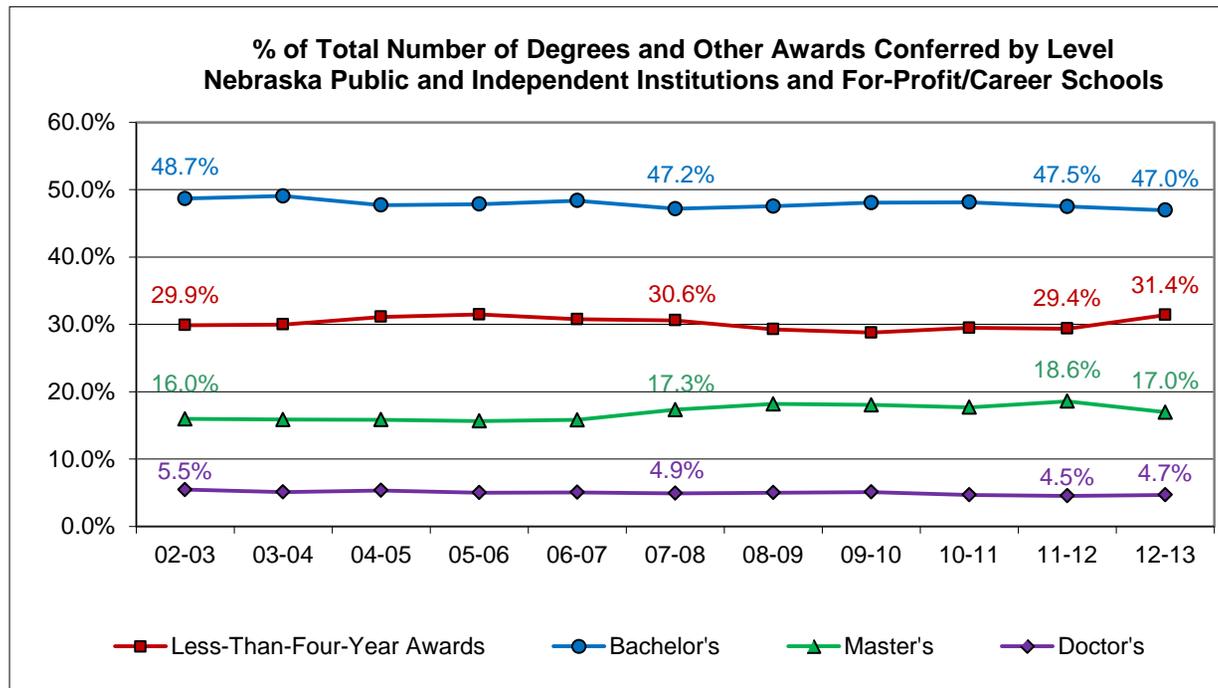
^a In Nebraska, professional practice doctor’s degrees are conferred in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, law, audiology, occupational therapy, physical therapy, and nursing administration.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

Percentage of TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED by LEVEL

10-Year Trends for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions Including For-Profit/Career Schools

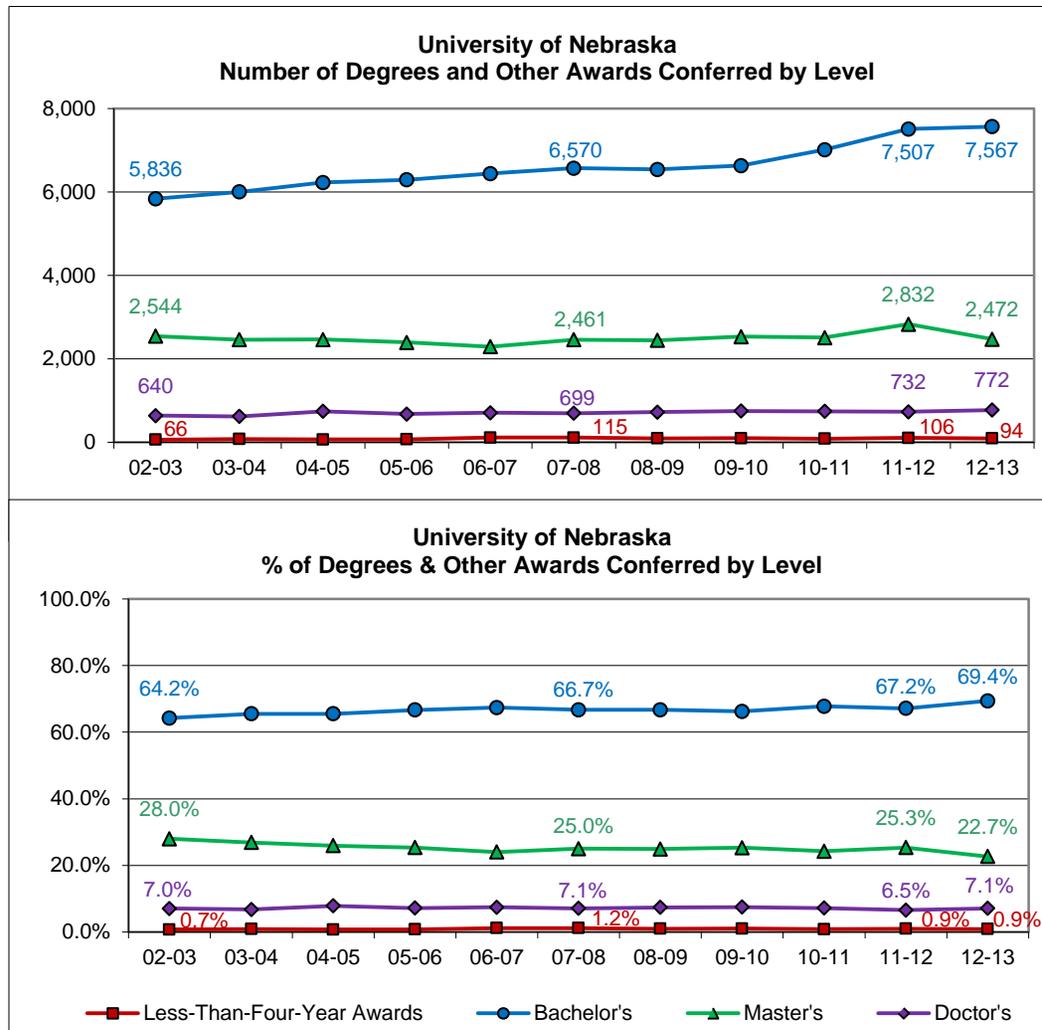
- In 2012–13, less-than-four-year awards accounted for a higher percentage of degrees awarded in 2012–13 than they did in 2002–03. Master's degrees also accounted for a higher percentage of the total number of awards conferred by Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, than they did in 2002–03.
- Bachelor's degrees accounted for a lower percentage of degrees awarded in 2012–13 than they did in 2002–03.
- Research/scholarship and professional practice doctor's degrees accounted for a slightly lower percentage of degrees awarded in 2012–13 than they did in 2002–03.^a



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

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

DEGREES AND AWARDS CONFERRED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA by LEVEL



Note. Approximately 90% of the less-than-four-year awards have been conferred by the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture.

- The number of degrees conferred by the University of Nebraska increased or decreased as follows:

	12–13 1-Yr	03–13 10-Yr
< 4-year awards	-11.3%	42.4%
Bachelor's degrees ^a	0.8%	29.7%
Master's degrees ^b	-12.7%	-2.8%
Doctor's degrees ^c	5.5%	20.6%

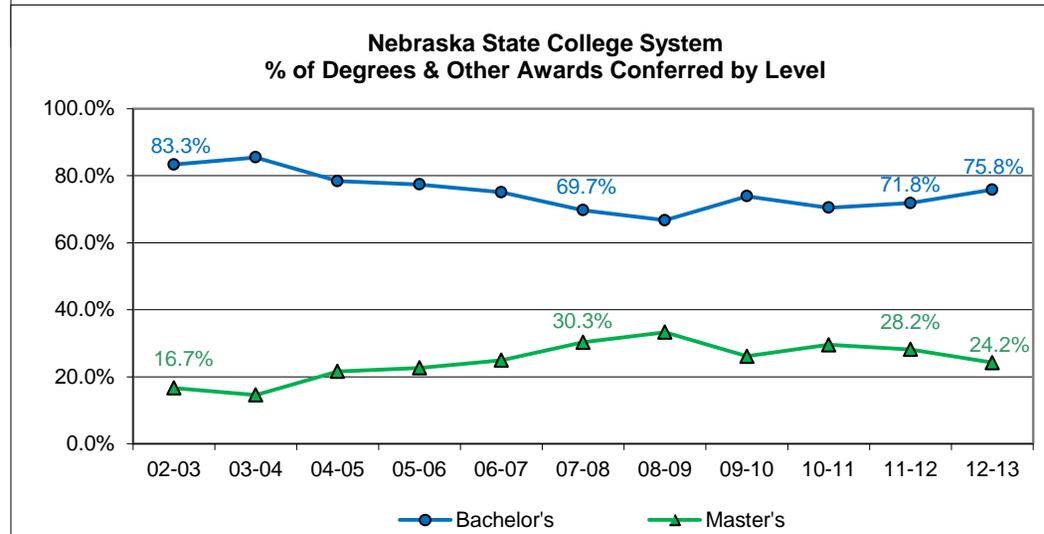
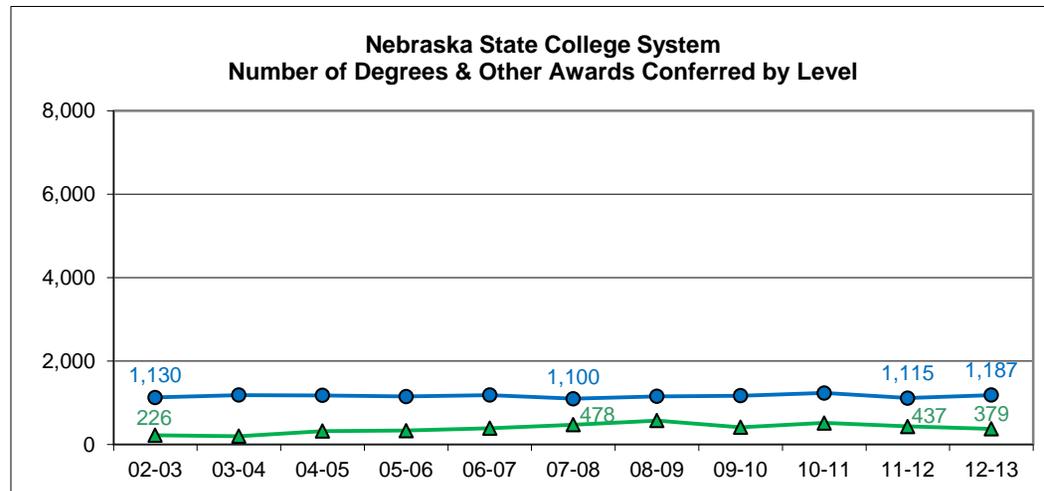
^a Includes post-baccalaureate certificates.

^b Includes post-master's degree certificates.

^c Includes research/scholarship and professional practice doctor's degrees. In Nebraska, professional practice doctor's degrees are conferred in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, law, audiology, occupational therapy, physical therapy, and nursing administration.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

DEGREES AND AWARDS CONFERRED BY THE NEBRASKA STATE COLLEGE SYSTEM by LEVEL



- The number of degrees conferred by the Nebraska State College System increased or decreased as follows:

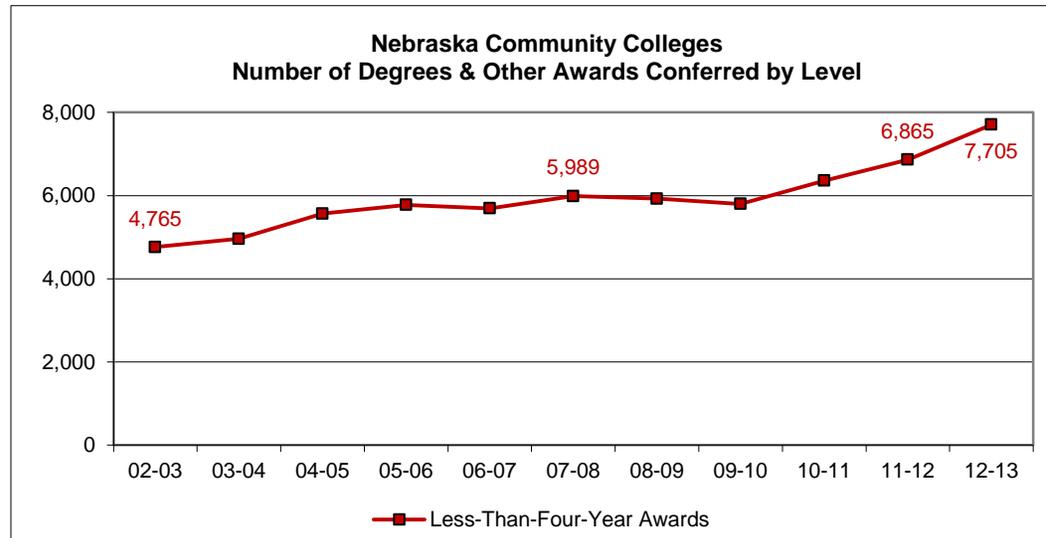
	12-13 1-Yr	03-13 10-Yr
Bachelor's degrees ^a	6.5%	5.0%
Master's degrees ^b	-13.3%	67.7%

^a Includes post-baccalaureate certificates.

^b Includes post-master's degree certificates.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

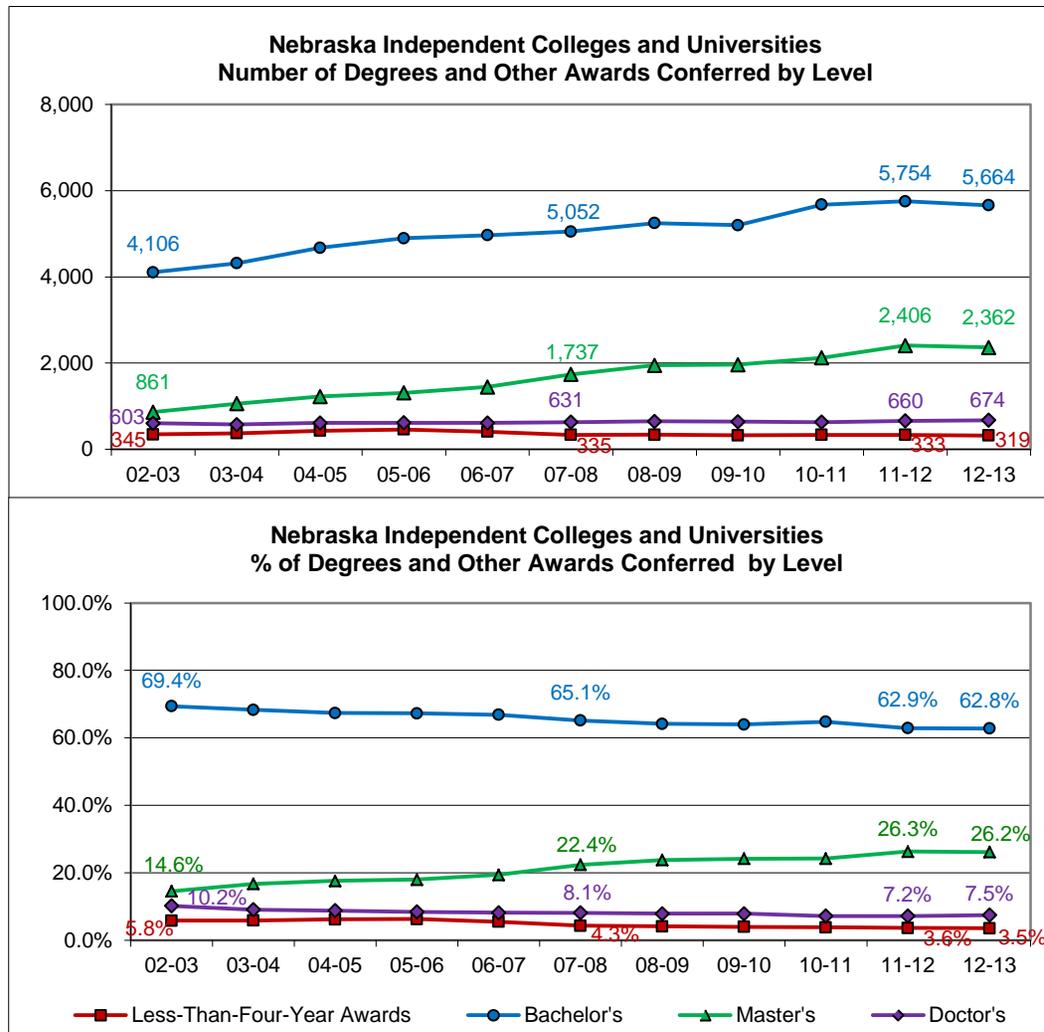
DEGREES AND AWARDS CONFERRED BY NEBRASKA COMMUNITY COLLEGES by LEVEL



- Nebraska community colleges confer less-than-four-year degrees and awards.
- The number of degrees and awards conferred by Nebraska community colleges increased 61.7%, from 4,765 in 2002–03 to 7,705 in 2012–13.
- The 12.2% one-year increase of 840 additional awards between 2011–12 and 2012–13 was attributable primarily to the 27.7% one-year increase in the number of certificates and degrees awarded by Central Community College (484).

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

DEGREES AND AWARDS CONFERRED BY NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS by LEVEL



- The number of degrees conferred by independent institutions increased or decreased as follows:

	12-13 1-Yr	03-13 10-Yr
< 4-year awards	-4.2%	-7.5%
Bachelor's degrees ^a	-1.6%	37.9%
Master's degrees ^b	-1.8%	174.3%
Doctor's degrees ^c	2.1%	11.8%

^a Includes post-baccalaureate certificates.

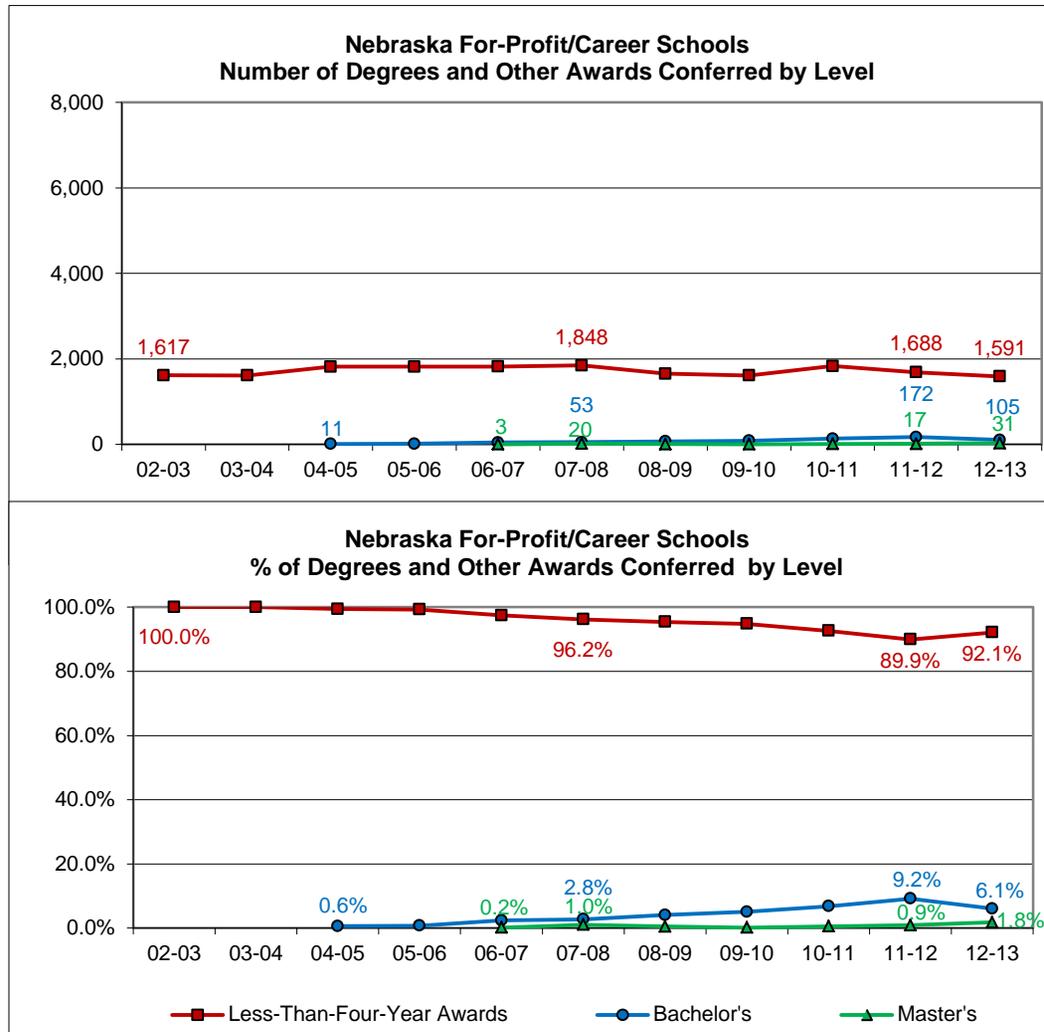
^b Includes post-master's degree certificates.

^c Includes research/scholarship and professional practice doctor's degrees. In Nebraska, professional practice doctor's degrees are conferred in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, law, audiology, occupational therapy, physical therapy, and nursing administration.

- The number of master's degrees awarded by independent institutions nearly tripled between 2002-03 and 2012-13. As a result, master's degrees accounted for 26.2% of the total number of degrees awarded by independent institutions in 2012-13, compared to 14.6% in 2002-03.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

DEGREES AND AWARDS CONFERRED BY NEBRASKA FOR-PROFIT/CAREER SCHOOLS by LEVEL



- The number of degrees conferred by for-profit/career schools and colleges increased or decreased as follows:

	12-13 1-Yr	03-13 10-Yr
< 4-year awards	-5.7%	-1.6%
Bachelor's degrees ^a	-39.0%	N/A
Master's degrees ^b	-1.8%	N/A

^a Includes post-baccalaureate certificates.

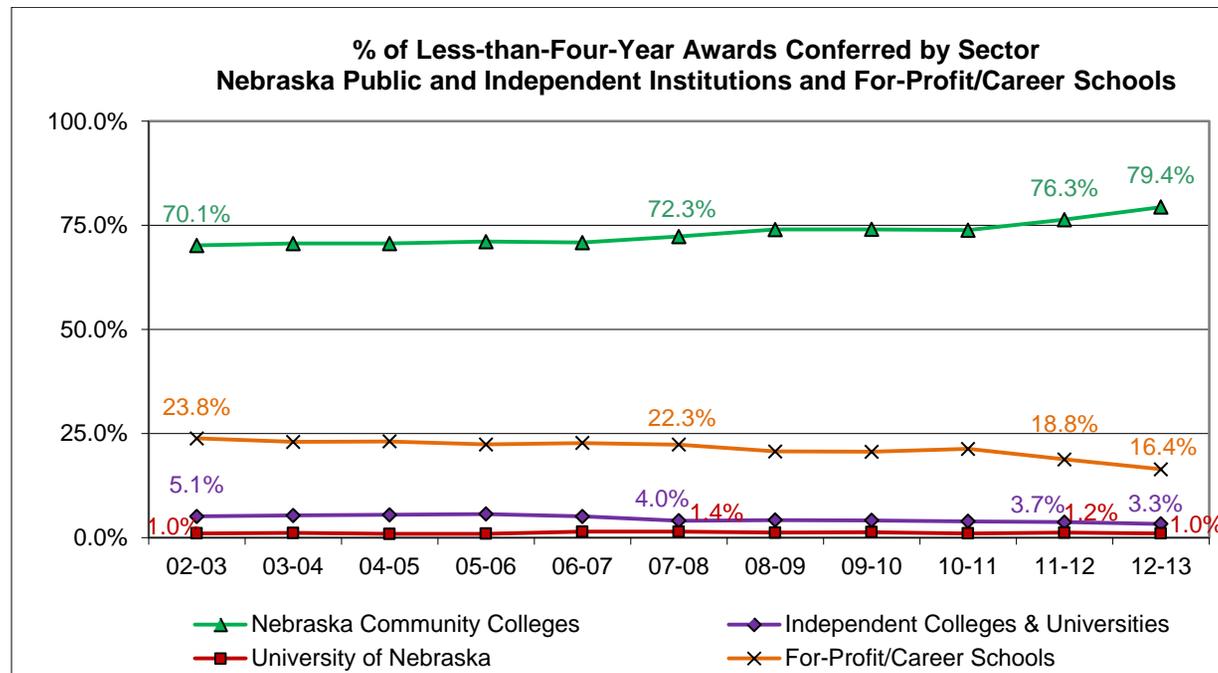
^b Includes post-master's degree certificates.

- Bachelor's degrees were first conferred in the for-profit sector in 2004-05. Over the eight-year period since, the number of bachelor's degrees increased 854.5%, from 11 awards in 2004-05 to 105 in 2012-13.
- Master's degrees were first awarded in the for-profit sector in 2006-07. Over the six-year period since, the number of master's degrees increased 933.3%, from three awards in 2006-07 to 31 awards in 2012-13.
- Kaplan University-Omaha conferred more awards—at all three levels (less-than-four-year, bachelor's, and master's)—than any other institution in this sector.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

Percentages of LESS-THAN-FOUR-YEAR AWARDS CONFERRED by SECTOR

- In 2012–13, Nebraska postsecondary institutions granted 9,709 less-than-four-year degrees and awards, up from 6,793 in 2002–03. (See page 2.5.)
- In 2012–13, Nebraska community colleges conferred 79.4% of the less-than-four-year degrees and awards granted by Nebraska postsecondary institutions, while for-profit/career schools conferred 16.4%.
- By the end of 2012–13, independent institutions conferred 3.3% of the less-than-four-year degrees and awards, while the University of Nebraska awarded 1.0%. (Of 94 degrees and awards conferred by the University of Nebraska, 88 were conferred by the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture).
- The Nebraska State College System did not confer any less-than-four-year degrees or awards between 2002–03 and 2012–13.

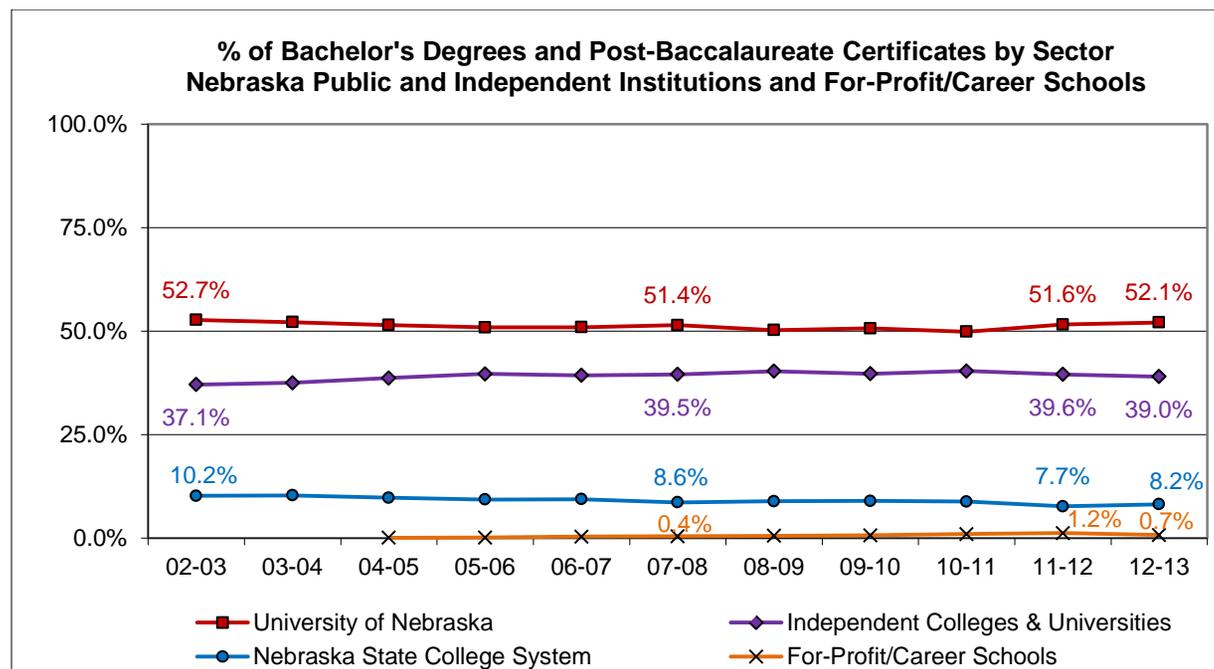


Note. See pages 2.7 through 2.11 for trend charts detailing the number of degrees and other awards conferred by sector.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

Percentages of BACHELOR'S DEGREES CONFERRED by SECTOR^a

- In 2012–13, Nebraska public, independent, and for-profit institutions conferred 14,523 bachelor's degrees and post-baccalaureate certificates, up from 11,072 in 2002–03. (See page 2.5.)
- In 2012–13, the University of Nebraska conferred 52.1% of the bachelor's degrees and post-baccalaureate certificates conferred in Nebraska, while independent institutions awarded 39.0% and the Nebraska State College System conferred 8.2%.
- Nebraska's for-profit/career schools did not award bachelor's degrees prior to 2004–05. In 2004–05, for-profit/career schools awarded 11 bachelor's degrees. In 2012–13, these institutions awarded 105 bachelor's degrees. (See page 2.11.)



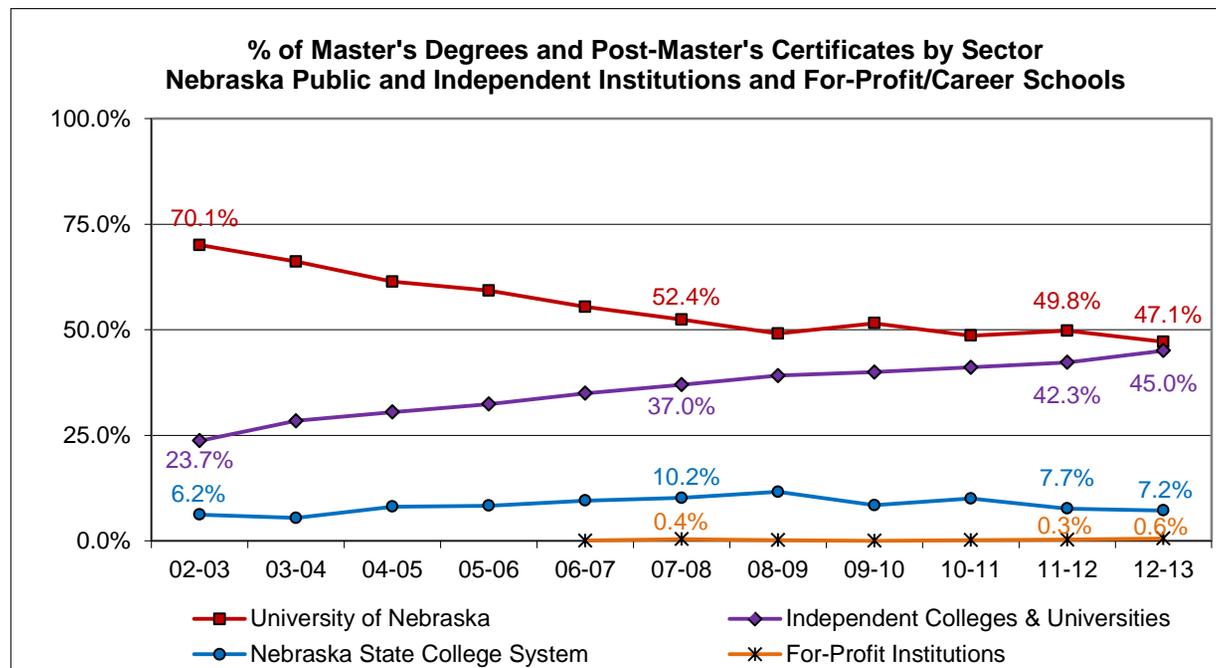
Note. See pages 2.7 through 2.11 for trend charts detailing the number of degrees and other awards conferred by sector.

^a Includes post-baccalaureate certificates.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

Percentages of MASTER’S DEGREES CONFERRED by SECTOR^a

- In 2012–13, Nebraska public, independent, and for-profit institutions conferred 5,244 master's degrees and post-master's certificates, up from 3,631 in 2002–03. (See page 2.5.)
- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, independent institutions awarded an increasing percentage of the master's degrees and post-master's certificates conferred in Nebraska. The Nebraska State College System (NSCS) awarded a slightly higher percentage of the master's-level degrees in 2012–13 than in 2002–03, while the University of Nebraska conferred a substantially lower percentage.
- Master's degrees were first awarded in the for-profit sector in 2006–07, increasing slightly from 0.1% in 2006–07 to 0.6% in 2012–13.



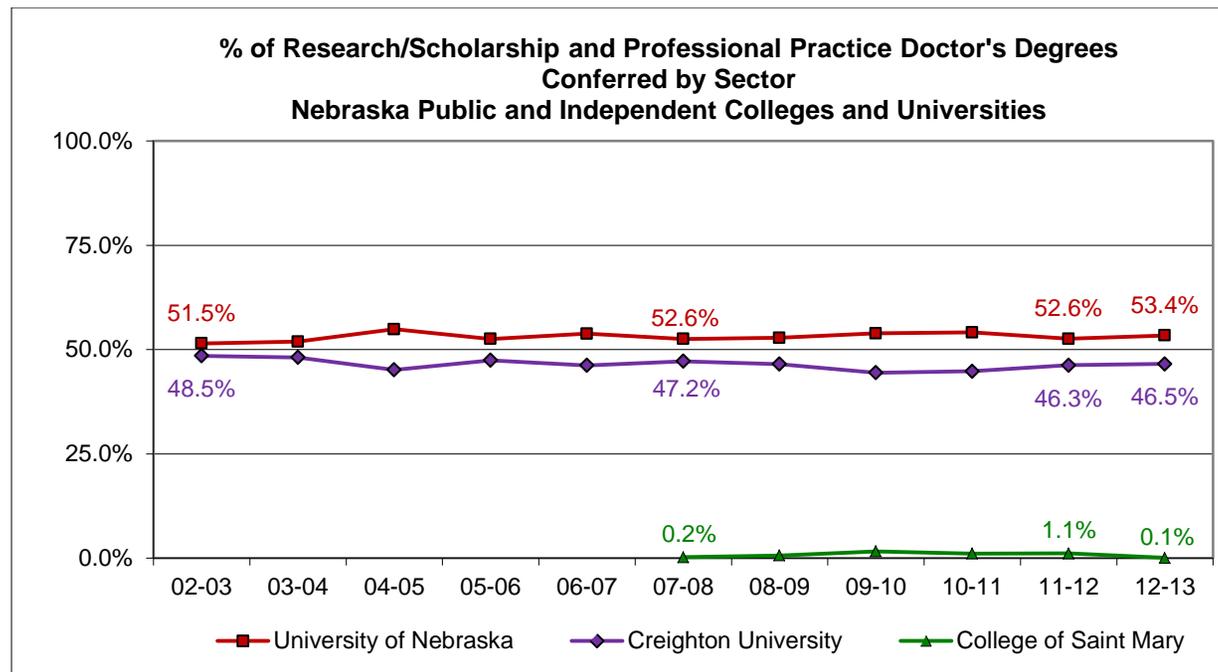
Note. See pages 2.7 through 2.11 for trend charts detailing the number of degrees and other awards conferred by sector.

^a Includes post-master's certificates.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

Percentages of DOCTOR'S DEGREES CONFERRED by SECTOR

- The University of Nebraska, Creighton University and College of Saint Mary were the only institutions in Nebraska that awarded doctoral degrees between 2002–03 and 2012–13. The total number of research/scholarship and professional practice doctor's degrees conferred in Nebraska in 2012–13 was 1,446, up from 1,243 degrees in 2002–03.^a (See page 2.5.)
- Over the 10-year period between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the University of Nebraska conferred a higher percentage of the doctor's degrees than Creighton University and College of Saint Mary in the independent sector. Markedly different patterns of growth are revealed when research/scholarship and professional practice degrees are examined separately on pages 2.16 and 2.17.

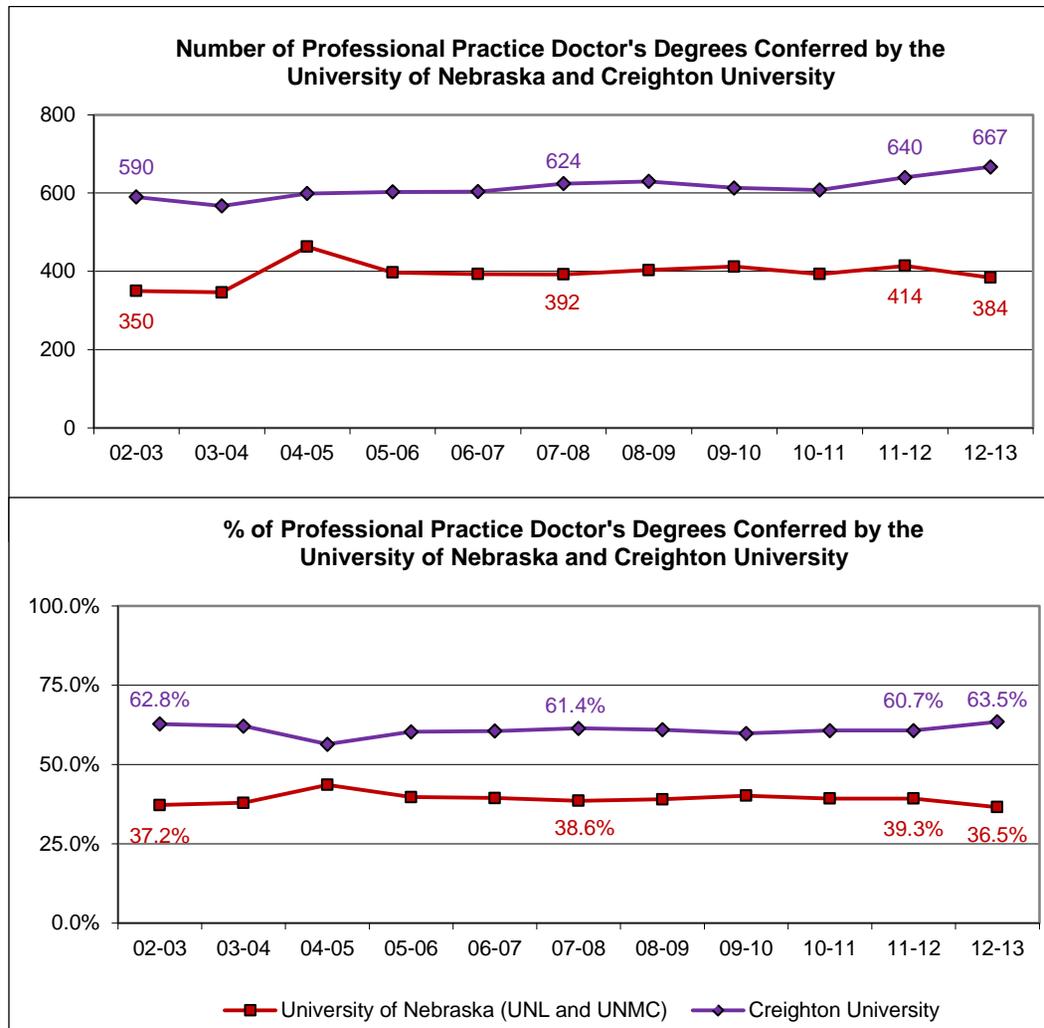


Note. Creighton University was the only institution in the independent sector that awarded doctoral degrees prior to 2007–08. See pages 2.7 through 2.11 for trend charts detailing the number of degrees and other awards conferred by sector.

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

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

Numbers and Percentages of PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE DOCTOR'S DEGREES by SECTOR



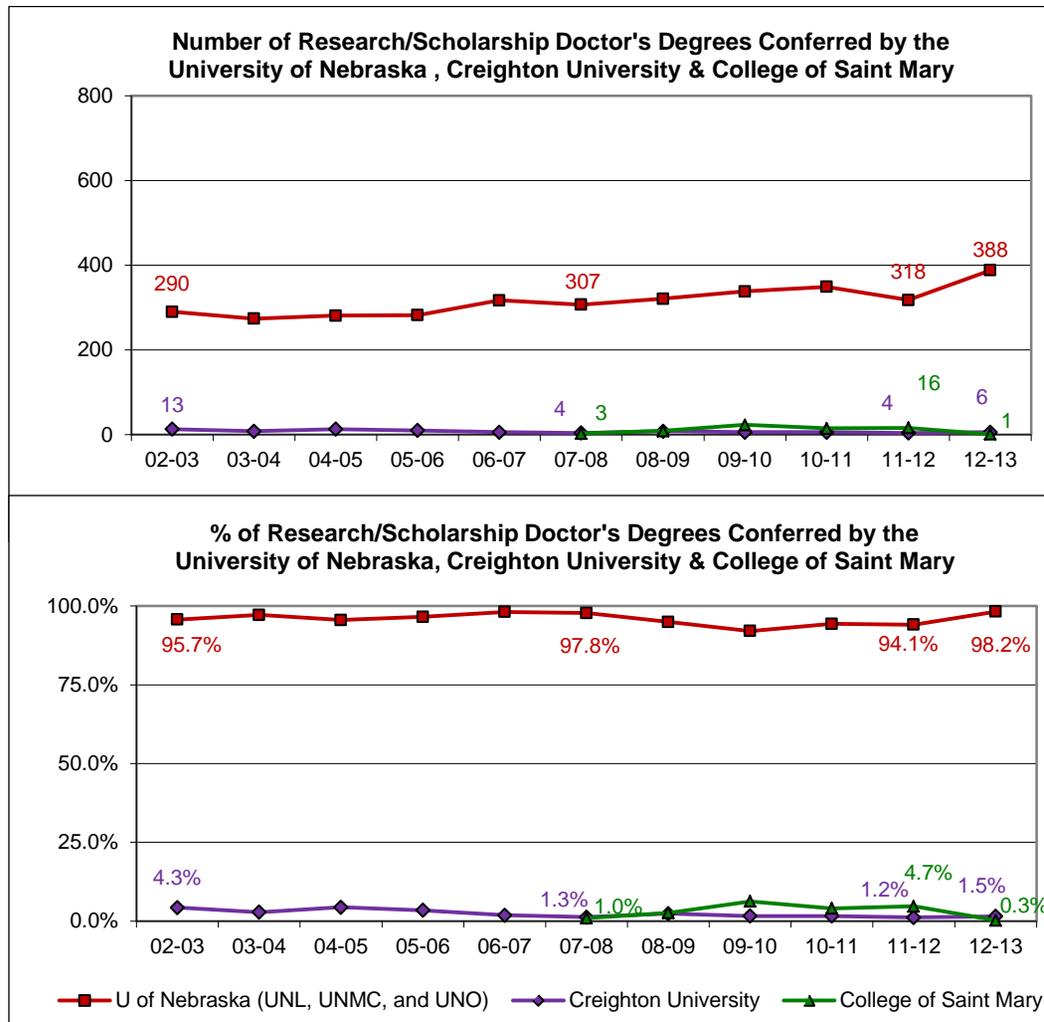
- The number of professional practice doctor's degrees^a conferred by Creighton University was 13.1% higher in 2012–13 than it was in 2002–03. The number conferred by the University of Nebraska was 9.7% higher.^b
- The surge in the number of doctorates awarded by the University of Nebraska in 2004–05 was due to the introduction of a doctoral program in physical therapy and a special program that allowed students with master's degrees in physical therapy to earn their doctorates.

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

^b Professional practice doctoral programs are offered by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL) and the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC).

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

Numbers and Percentages of RESEARCH/SCHOLARSHIP DOCTOR'S DEGREES by SECTOR



Note. Creighton University was the only institution in the independent sector that awarded doctoral degrees prior to 2007–08.

- The number of research/scholarship doctor's degrees awarded by the University of Nebraska^a increased from 290 in 2002–03 to 388 in 2012–13, an increase of 33.8%.
- The 22.0% one-year increase of 70 awards between 2011–12 and 2012–13 by the University of Nebraska was attributable primarily to the 32.1% one-year increase in the number of research/scholarship doctor's degrees awarded by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.
- Creighton University conferred six research/scholarship doctor's degrees in 2012–13, down from 13 in 2002–03.
- College of Saint Mary awarded one research/ scholarship doctor's degree in 2012–13, down from three awards in 2007–08.

^a Research/scholarship doctoral programs are offered by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL), the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC) and the University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO).

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

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Section 3 Degrees and Other Awards by Gender

Notes

- (1) Ten-year trends are shown for Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities and the for-profit/career schools using data from 2002–2003 through 2012–2013. A few for-profit/career schools are not included in this analysis because they are not required to report any school statistics to the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics in the U.S. Department of Education.
- (2) The numbers of degrees reported include degrees conferred by the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC) 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. For technical reasons:
 - (a) UNMC enrollments for 2002–2003 through 2011–2012, reported in the Enrollment Section of the *Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska*, do not include students enrolled in the physician assistant military and distance education programs.^a
 - (b) Beginning in 2012–2013, distance education students are included in UNMC enrollment counts. However, physician assistant military students are not included in UNMC enrollment counts.^b

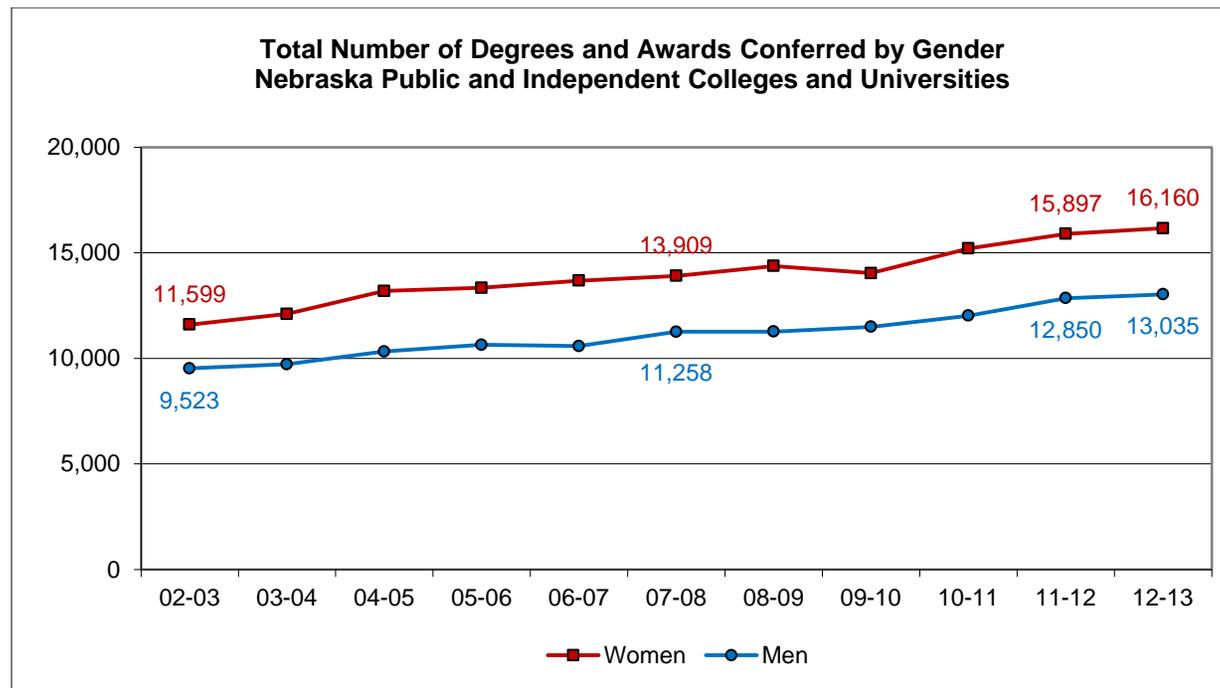
^a Between 500 to 600 degrees were conferred each year (2002–2003 through 2011–2012) by UNMC in these programs.

^b Approximately 300 degrees were conferred by UNMC in 2012–2013 for the physician assistant military programs.

TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS by GENDER

10-Year Trends for Public and Independent Colleges and Universities

- In 2012–13, Nebraska public and independent colleges and universities awarded 16,160 degrees, diplomas and certificates to women, up 39.3% from 2002–03, when 11,599 degrees and other awards were conferred to women.
- Similarly, in 2012–13, men earned a total of 13,035 degrees and other awards, up 36.9% from 2002–03, when 9,523 degrees were awarded to men.

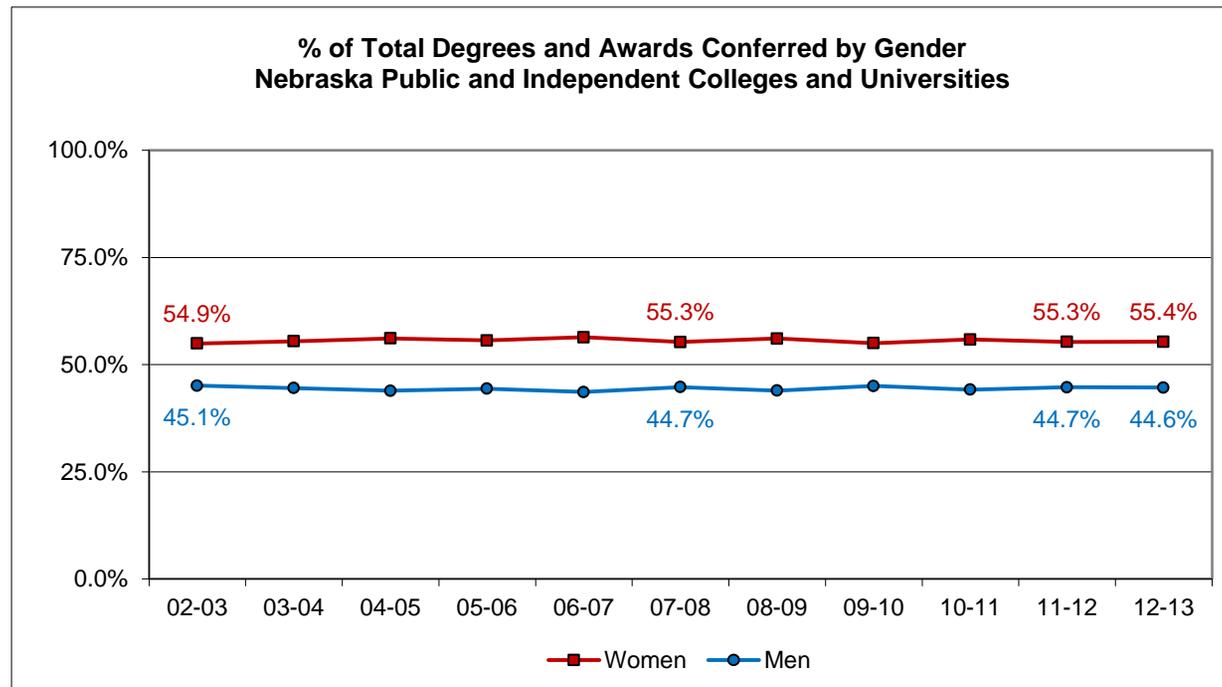


Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

Percentage of TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS by GENDER

10-Year Trends for Public and Independent Colleges and Universities

- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, consistently higher percentages of the degrees and other awards conferred by Nebraska public and independent colleges and universities were awarded to women than men.
- In 2002–03, women earned 54.9% of all of the degrees and awards conferred by Nebraska public and independent institutions. The gender gap has remained relatively stable throughout the 10-year period between 2002–03 and 2012–13, with women earning 55.4% of all of the degrees and awards conferred by Nebraska public and independent institutions in 2012–13.

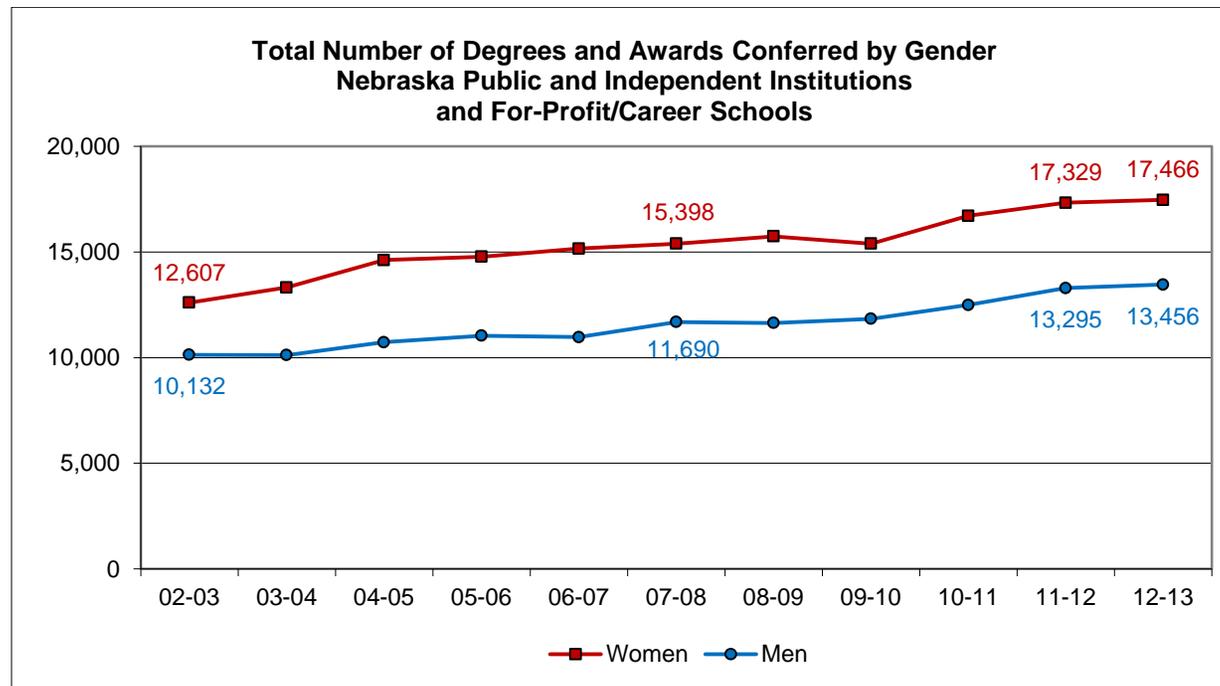


Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS by GENDER

10-Year Trends for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions Including For-Profit/Career schools

- The following chart shows the 10-year trends in the percentages of degrees and other awards earned by women and men at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, including for-profit/career schools.
- In 2012–13, Nebraska universities, colleges and for-profit/career schools awarded 17,466 degrees, diplomas and certificates to women, an increase of 38.5% from 2002–03, when women were granted 12,607 degrees and other awards.
- The number of degrees and other awards granted to men increased 32.8%, from 10,132 in 2002–03 to 13,456 in 2012–03.

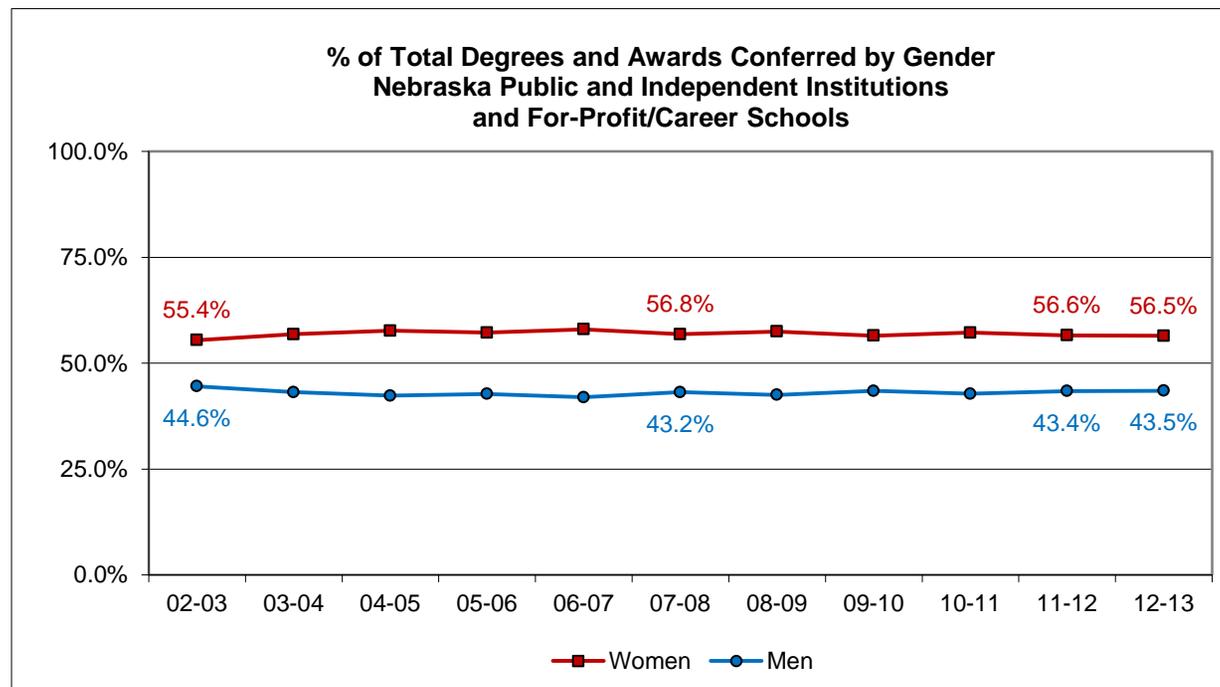


Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

Percentage of TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS by GENDER

10-Year Trends for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions Including For-Profit/Career schools

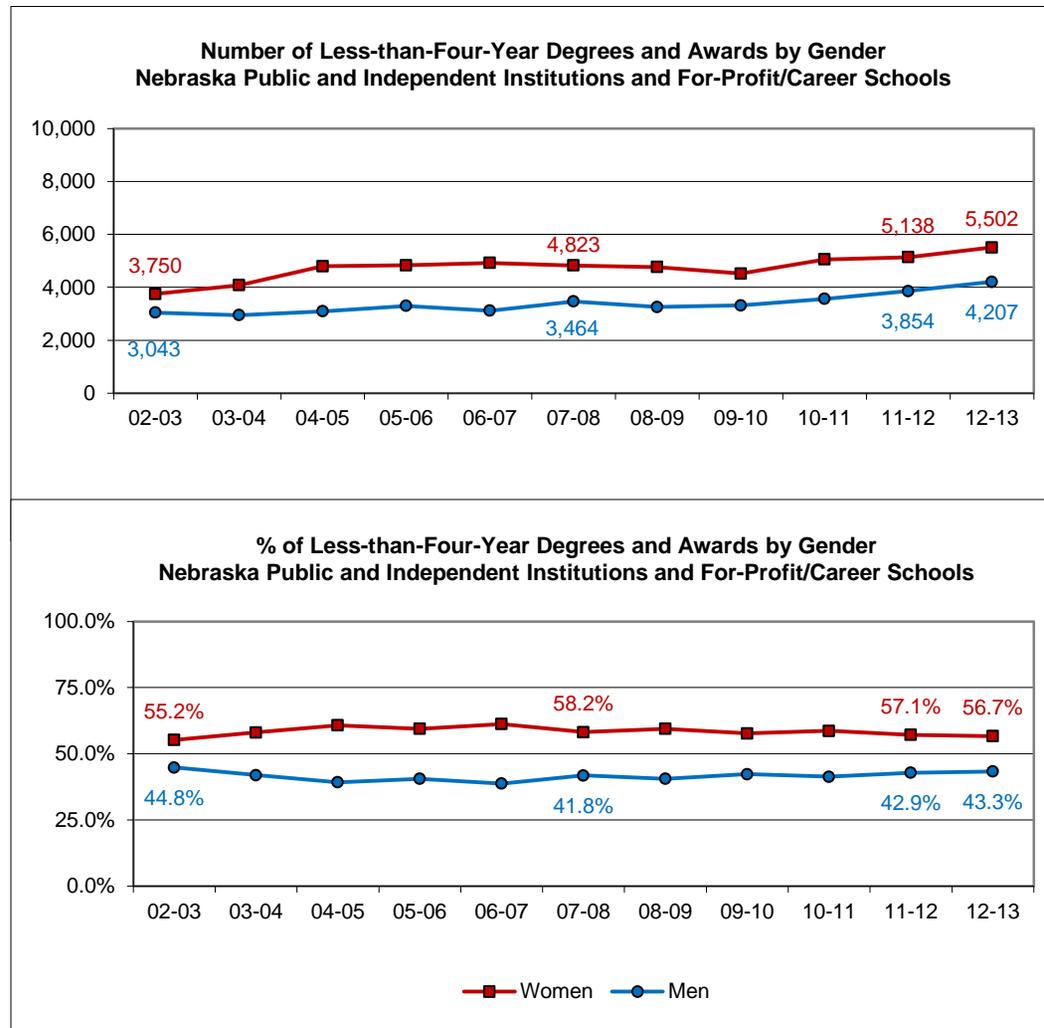
- Over the 10-year period from 2002–03 to 2012–13, women earned consistently higher percentages of the degrees and other awards conferred by Nebraska postsecondary institutions than men.
- The gender gap varied slightly from one year to another, with the largest being evidenced in 2006–07 when women earned 58.0% of the degrees and other awards conferred by Nebraska postsecondary institutions. Over the 10 years, the gap increased from 10.8 percentage points in 2002–03 to 13.0 percentage points in 2012–13.



Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

Section 3.1
Degrees and Other Awards
by Level and by Gender

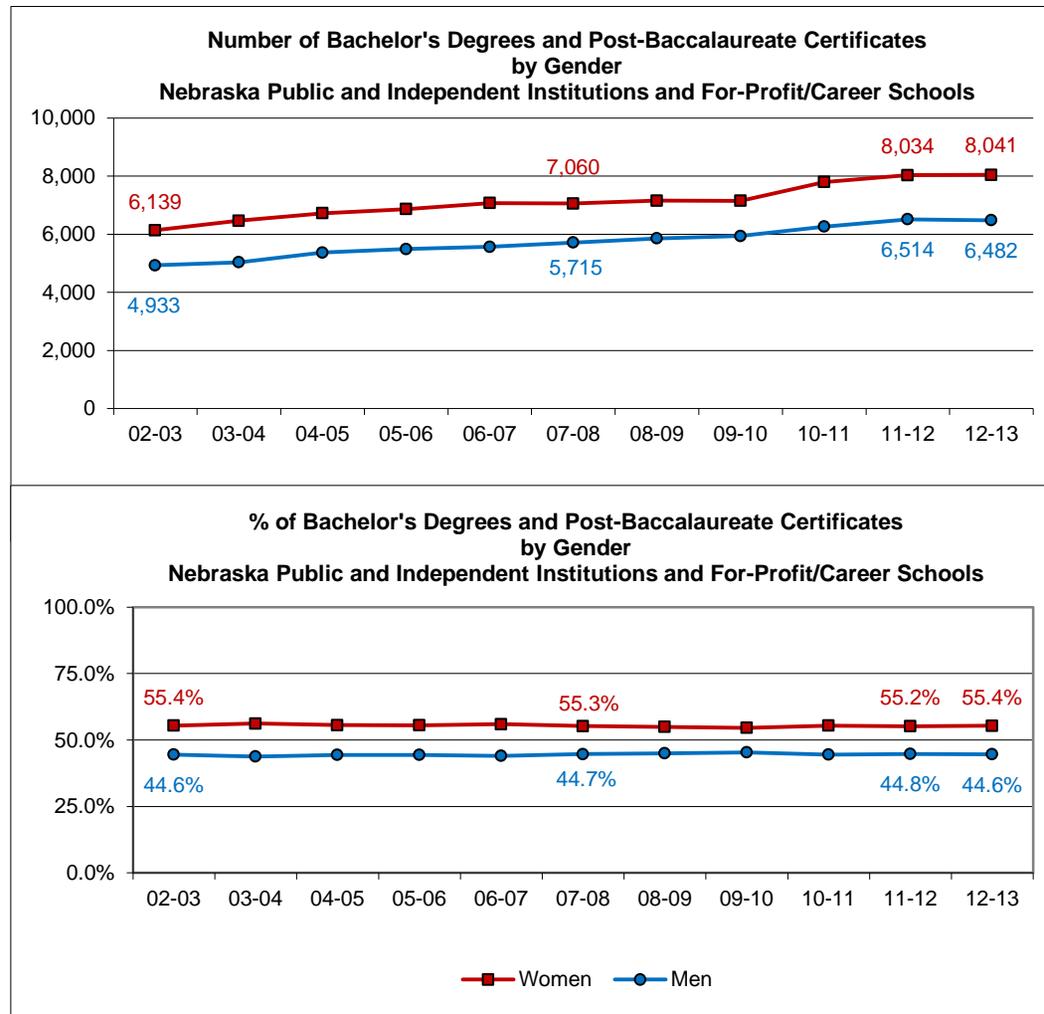
TOTAL LESS-THAN-FOUR-YEAR DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER



- In 2002–03, women earned 3,750 less-than-four-year degrees and awards while men earned 3,043.
- In 2012–13, a total of 5,502 less-than-four-year degrees were awarded to women while men earned 4,207 degrees at this same level.
- Summing the number of less-than-four-year degrees and awards across all sectors reveals that women accounted for 56.7% of the degrees and other awards conferred in 2012–13, compared to 55.2% in 2002–03.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

TOTAL BACHELOR'S DEGREES AND POST-BACCALAUREATE CERTIFICATES by GENDER ^a

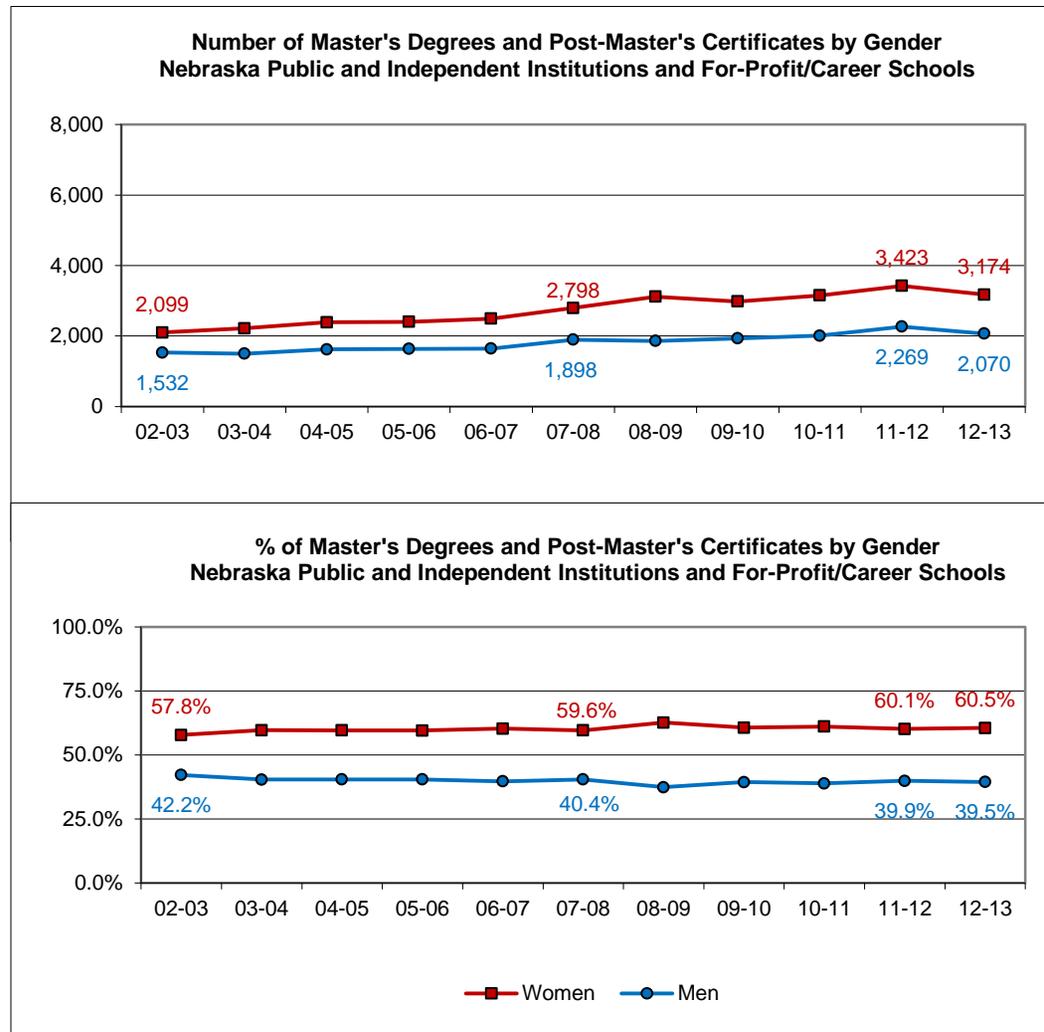


- Men earned 1,549 more bachelor's degrees and post-baccalaureate certificates in 2012–13 than in 2002–03.
- Women earned 1,902 more bachelor's degrees and post-baccalaureate certificates in 2012–13 than in 2002–03.
- As shown in the charts on this page, women consistently earned between 55% and 56% of the bachelor's degrees and post-baccalaureate certificates awarded by Nebraska institutions between 2002–03 and 2012–13.
- In 2012–13, women were awarded 55.4% of the bachelor's degrees conferred in the state, while men earned 44.6% of the degrees at the bachelor's level.

^a 2004–05 was the first year that schools in the for-profit/career sector awarded bachelor's degrees. In 2004–05, Vatterott College awarded 11 bachelor's degrees. By 2012–13, a total of 105 bachelor's degrees were conferred by schools in the for-profit/career sector (see page 2.11).

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

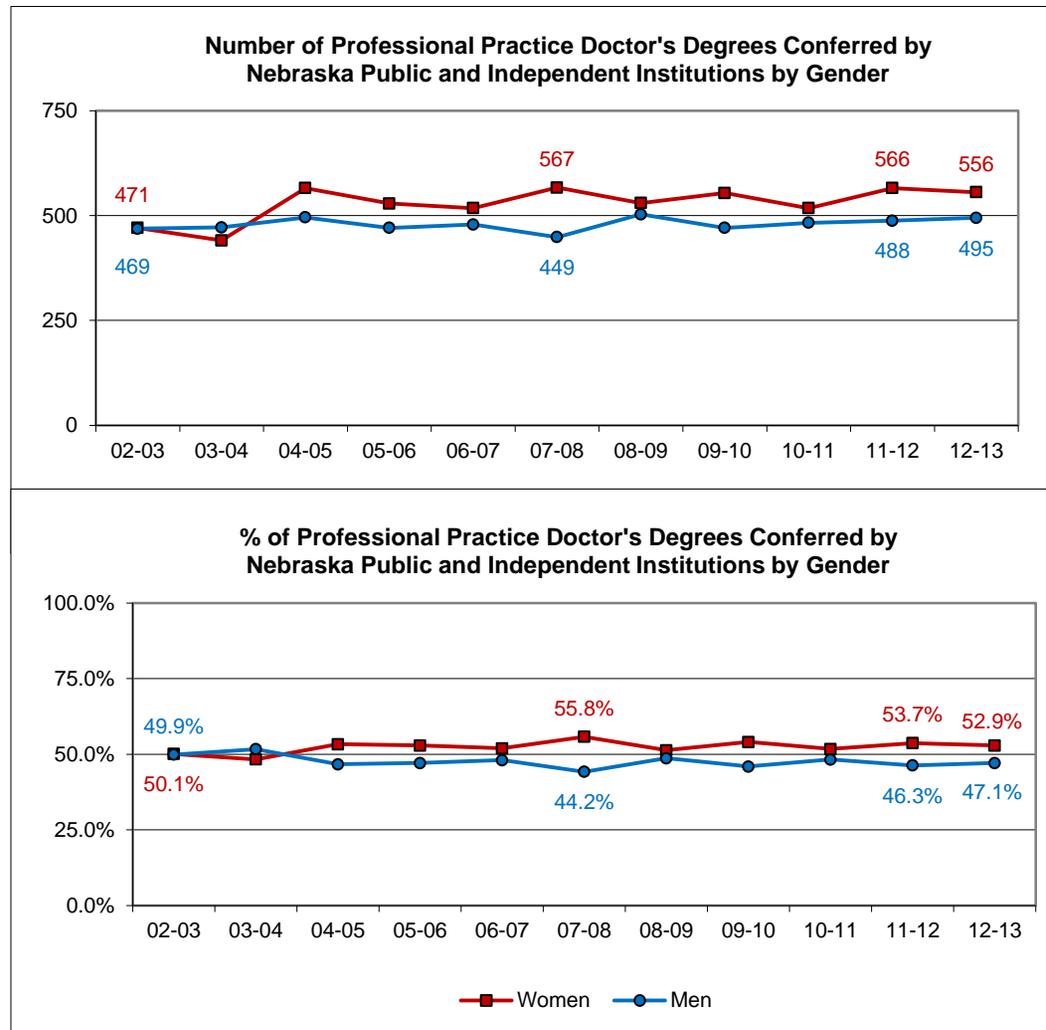
TOTAL MASTER'S DEGREES AND POST-MASTER'S CERTIFICATES by GENDER



- In 2002–03, women earned 2,099 master's degrees and post-master's certificates while men earned 1,532 of these same awards.
- In 2012–13, women earned 3,174 master's degrees and post-master's certificates while men earned 2,070 of these same awards.
- The percentage of master's degrees and post-master's certificates that were awarded to women increased from 57.8% in 2002–03 to 60.5% in 2012–13.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

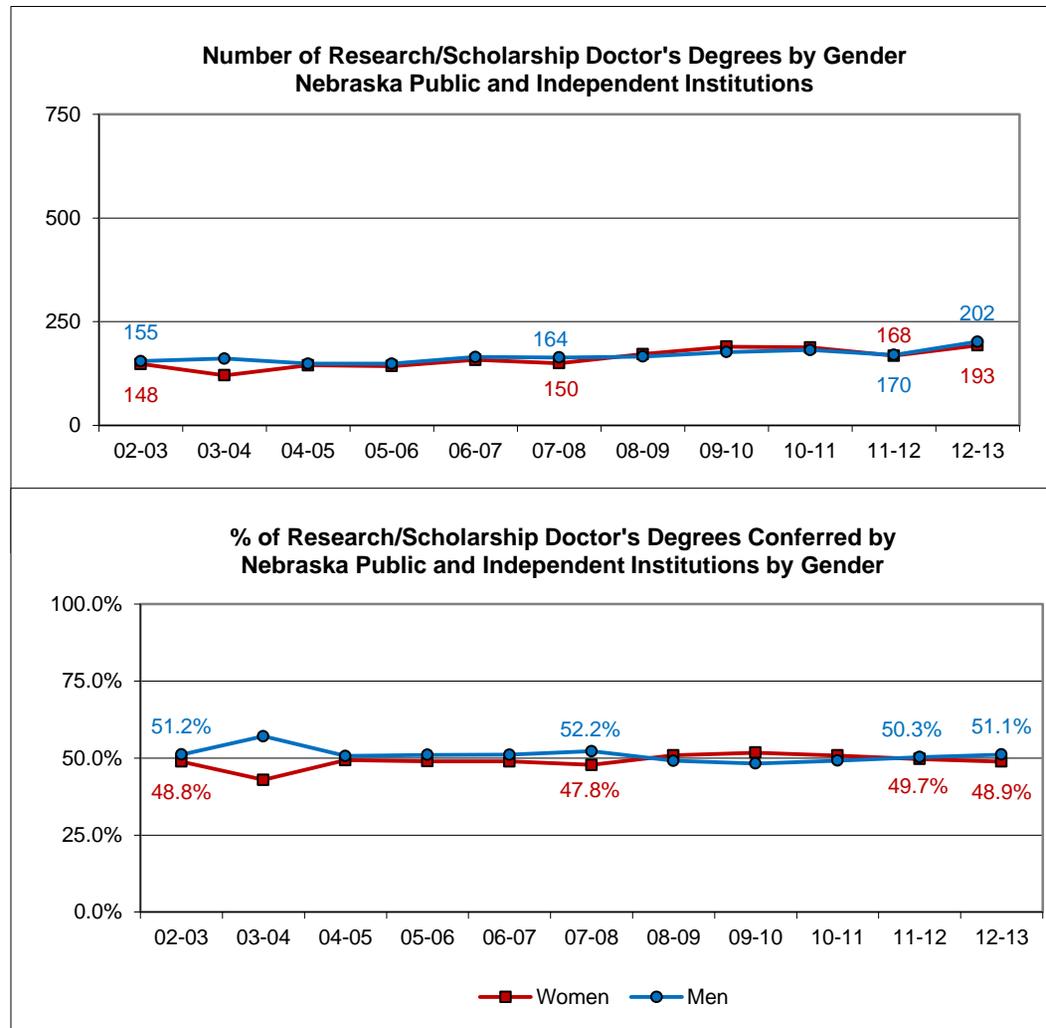
TOTAL PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE DOCTOR'S DEGREES by GENDER



- In 2002–03, the number of women who earned professional practice doctor's degrees from Nebraska institutions exceeded the number earned by men for the first time.
- Over the 10-year period between 2002–03 to 2012–13, the percentage of professional practice doctor's degrees awarded to men decreased from 50.1% to 47.1%, while the percentage of professional practice doctor's degrees conferred to women increased from 49.9% to 52.9%.
- The surge in the number of degrees awarded to women in 2004–05 was due primarily to the introduction of a doctoral program in physical therapy and a special program that allowed students with master's degrees in physical therapy to earn their doctorates at the University of Nebraska Medical Center.
- The increases in the number of degrees awarded to women in 2007–08, 2009–10, and 2011–12 were due primarily to increases in the number of doctor's degrees that Creighton University conferred to women.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

TOTAL RESEARCH/SCHOLARSHIP DOCTOR'S DEGREES by GENDER

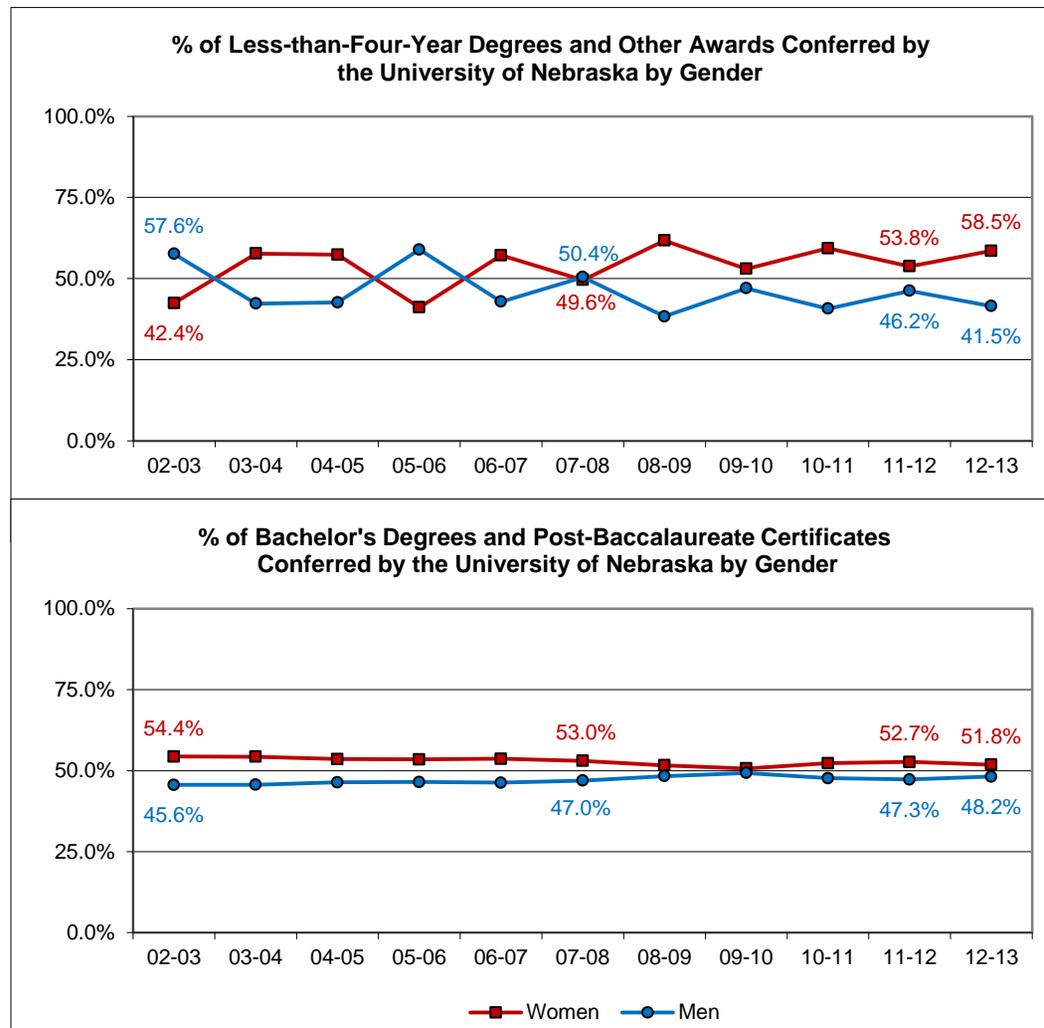


- In 2002–03, men earned 155 research-scholarship doctor's degrees while women earned 148 research-scholarship doctor's degrees.
- In comparison, men earned 202 research-scholarship doctor's degrees in 2012–13 while women earned 193 research-scholarship doctor's degrees.
- In 2012–13, women earned 48.9% of the research-scholarship doctor's degrees conferred by institutions in Nebraska. In comparison, women earned 48.8% of these doctorates in 2002–03.
- By the end of the 10-year period, men earned 51.1% of the research-scholarship doctor's degrees awarded in Nebraska, compared to 51.2% in 2002–03.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

Section 3.2
Degrees and Other Awards
by Sector, by Level, and by Gender

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER



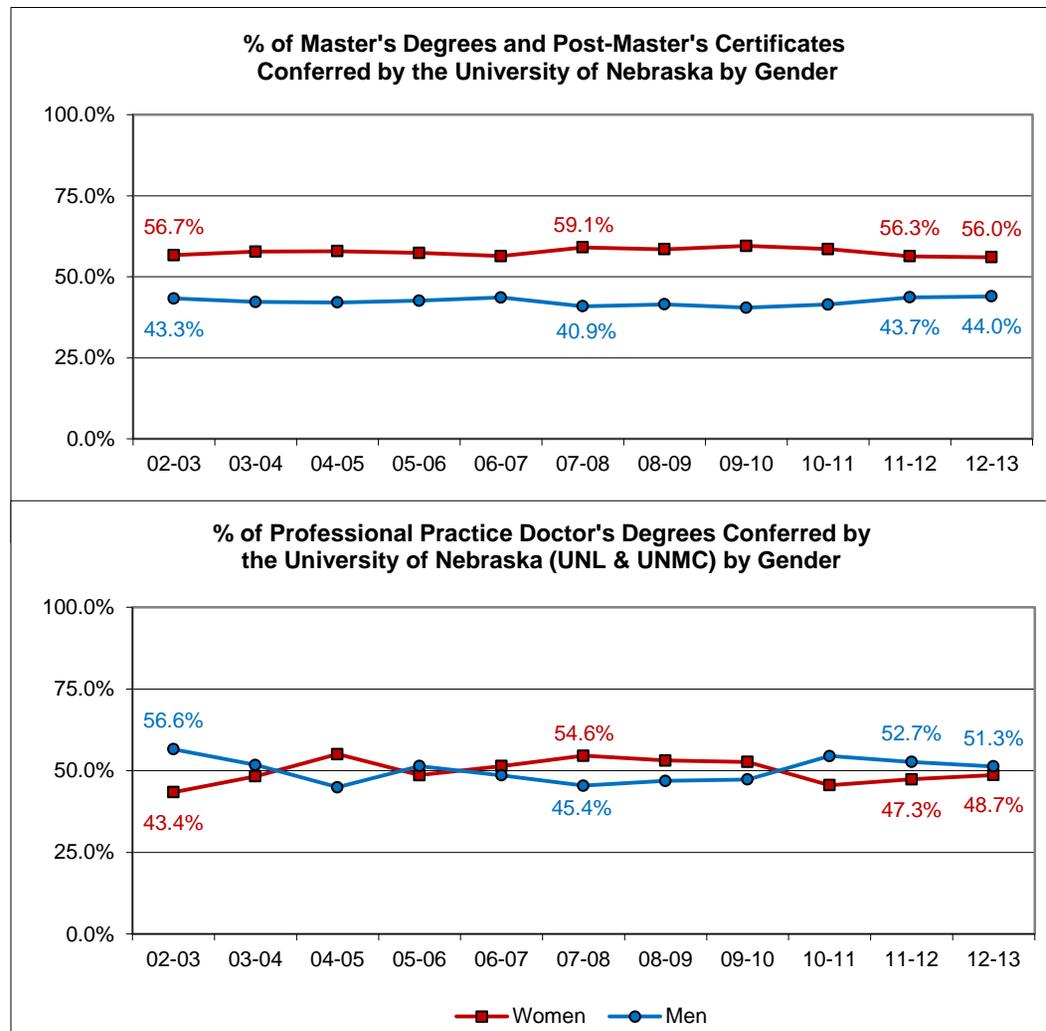
- At the University of Nebraska approximately 90% of the less-than-four-year degrees were conferred by the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture (NCTA). The remaining awards were conferred by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL).
- Since 2002–03, the percentages of the awards earned by men and women have fluctuated from one year to the next. However, since 2008–09, women have earned the majority of the less-than-four-year degrees conferred by NCTA and UNL.
- In 2012–13, women earned 58.5% of the less-than-four-year degrees, while men earned 41.5%.
- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the gender gap at the bachelor's level was relatively stable, although it narrowed in 2008–09 and 2009–10. In 2012–13, 51.8% of the bachelor's degrees were awarded to women and 48.2% were awarded to men.

(Continued on the next page.)

Note. Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of less-than-four-year degrees conferred by the University of Nebraska increased from 66 to 94. During this same 10-year period, the number of bachelor's degrees conferred by the University of Nebraska increased from 5,836 to 7,567. (See page 2.7.)

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER (Continued)



- At the master's level, the percentages of degrees awarded to men and women were relatively stable over the 10-year period. In 2012–13, women received 56.0% of the master's degrees and men received 44.0%, compared to 56.7% and 43.3% in 2002–03.
- During the 10-year period, the gender gap at the university was wider at the master's level than the bachelor's level.
- Since 2002–03, the percentages of the professional practice doctor's degrees^a earned by men and women have fluctuated from one year to the next. However, since 2010–11, men have received the majority of the professional practice doctorates.

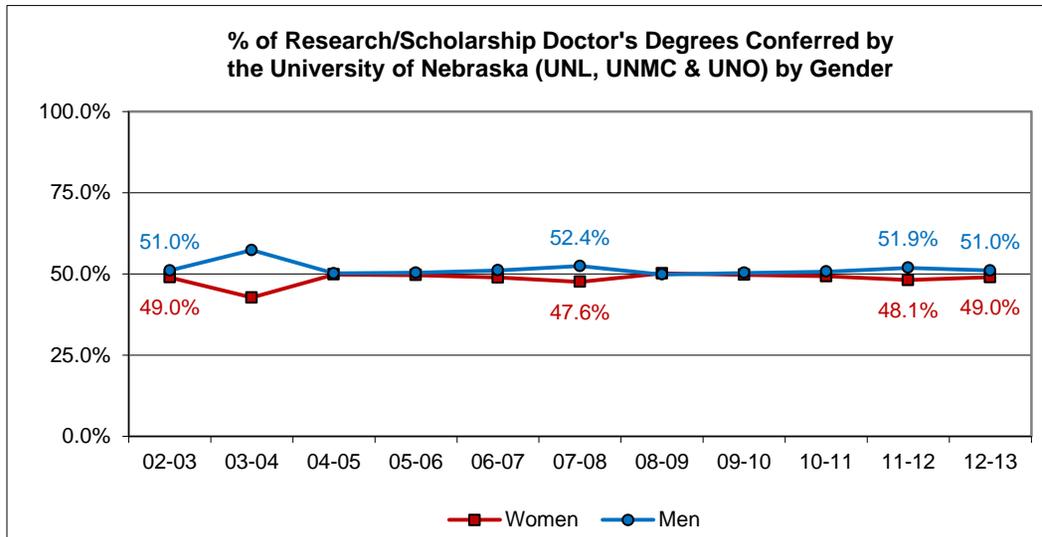
^a In Nebraska, professional practice doctor's degrees are conferred in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, law, audiology, occupational therapy, physical therapy, and nursing administration.

(Continued on the next page.)

Note. Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of master's degrees conferred by the University of Nebraska decreased from 2,544 to 2,472. (See page 2.7.) During this same 10-year period, the number of professional practice doctor's degrees conferred by the University of Nebraska increased from 350 to 384. (See page 2.16.)

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER (Continued)

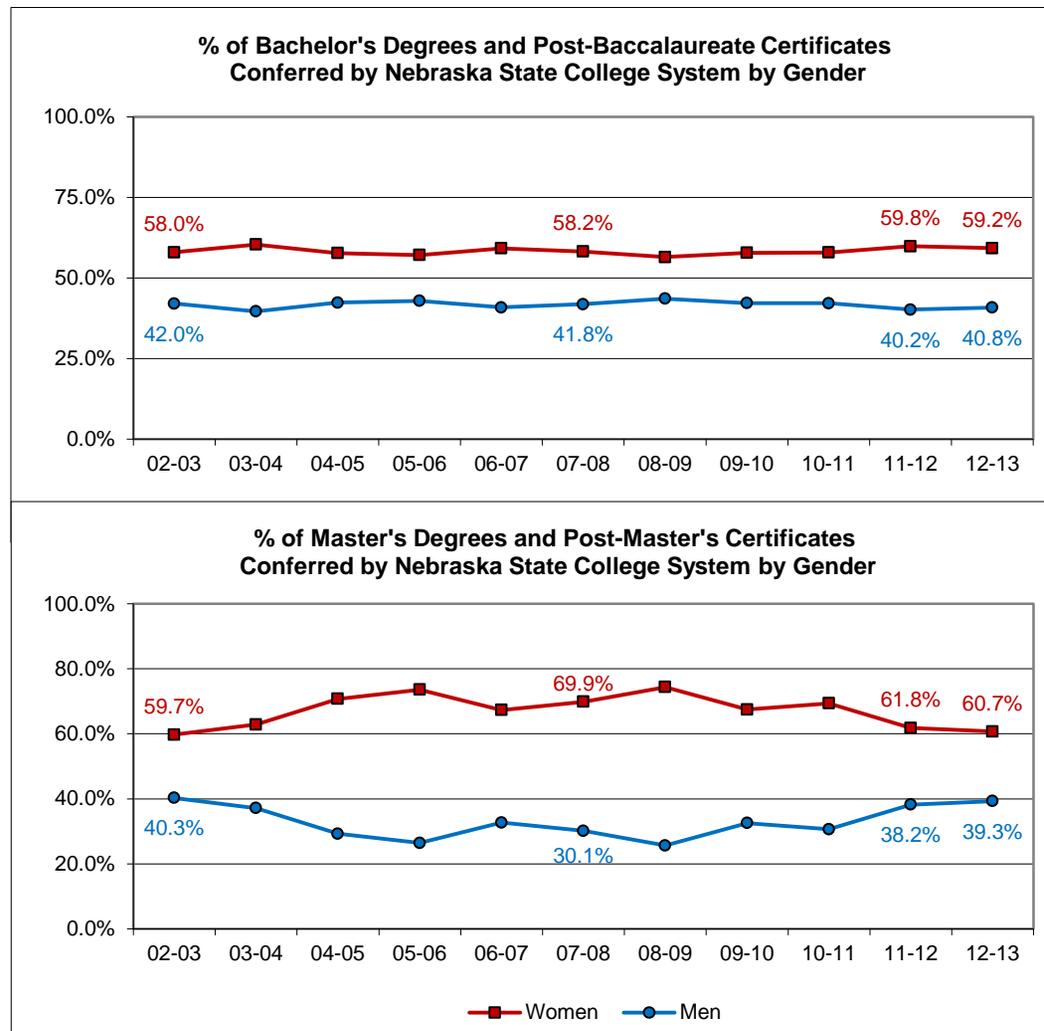


- More men than women earned research/scholarship doctor's degrees at the university between 2002–03 and 2012–13, with the exception of 2008–09, when women earned 50.2% of the research/scholarship doctorates.

Note. Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of research/scholarship doctor's degrees conferred by the University of Nebraska increased from 290 to 388. (See page 2.17.)

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

NEBRASKA STATE COLLEGE SYSTEM – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER

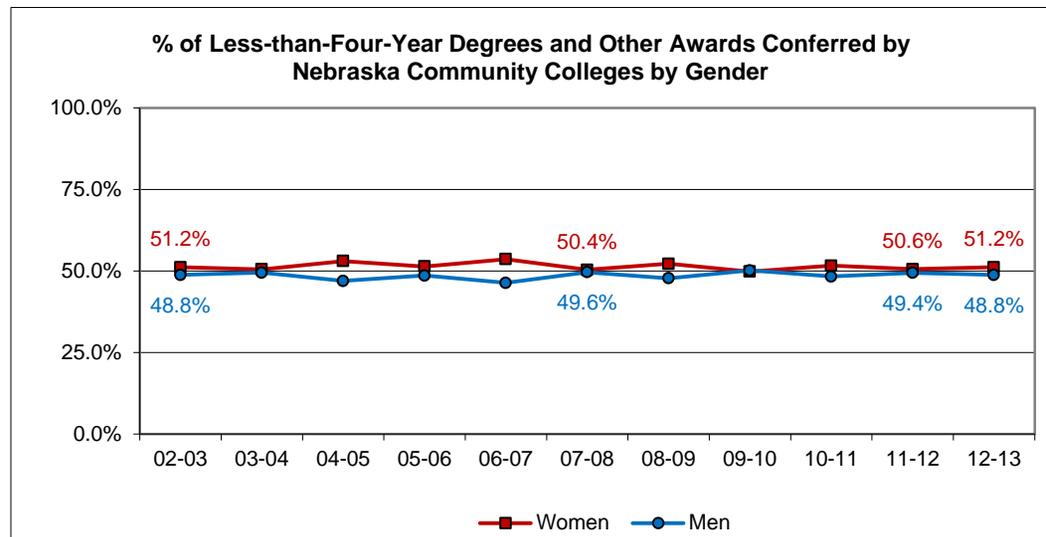


- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the gender gap at the bachelor's level increased slightly, with women earning 59.2% of the degrees awarded in 2012–13, and men earning 40.8%.
- The gender gap was noticeably wider at the master's level than at the bachelor's level throughout the 10-year period.
- In 2012–13, women earned 60.7% of the master's degrees conferred by the state colleges, while men earned 39.3%.

Note. Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number bachelor's degrees conferred by the Nebraska State College System increased from 1,130 to 1,187 while the number of master's degrees awarded by the state colleges increased from 226 to 379. (See page 2.8.)

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

NEBRASKA COMMUNITY COLLEGES – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER

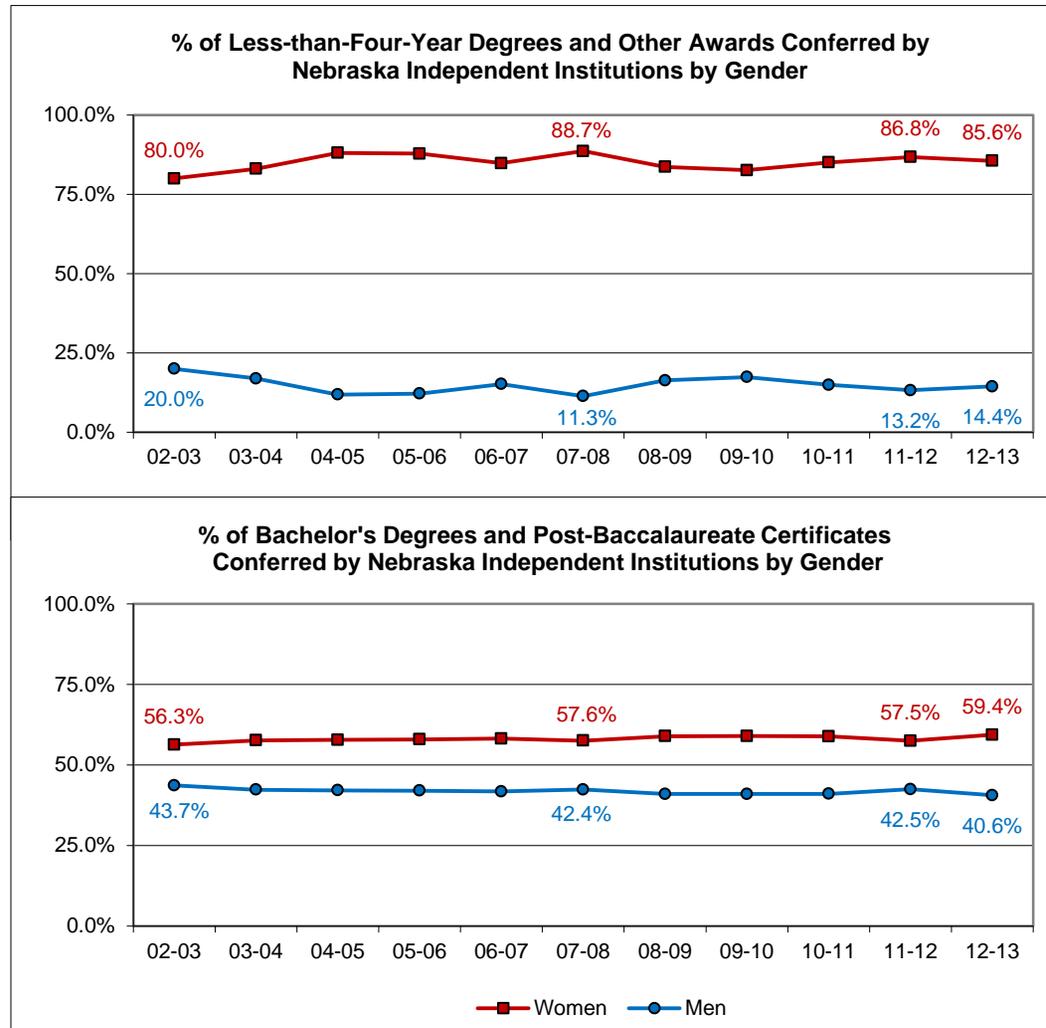


Note. Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of degrees and other less-than-four-year awards granted by Nebraska’s community colleges increased from 4,765 to 7,705. (See page 2.9.)

- Women accounted for 51.2% of the degrees from community colleges in 2002–03 and in 2012–13, while men accounted for 48.8%.
- The gender gap narrowed to an almost 50-50 ratio in 2003–04, and then fluctuated slightly from year to year through 2009–10, when women and men again each received about 50% of the degrees and other awards conferred by Nebraska’s community colleges.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER



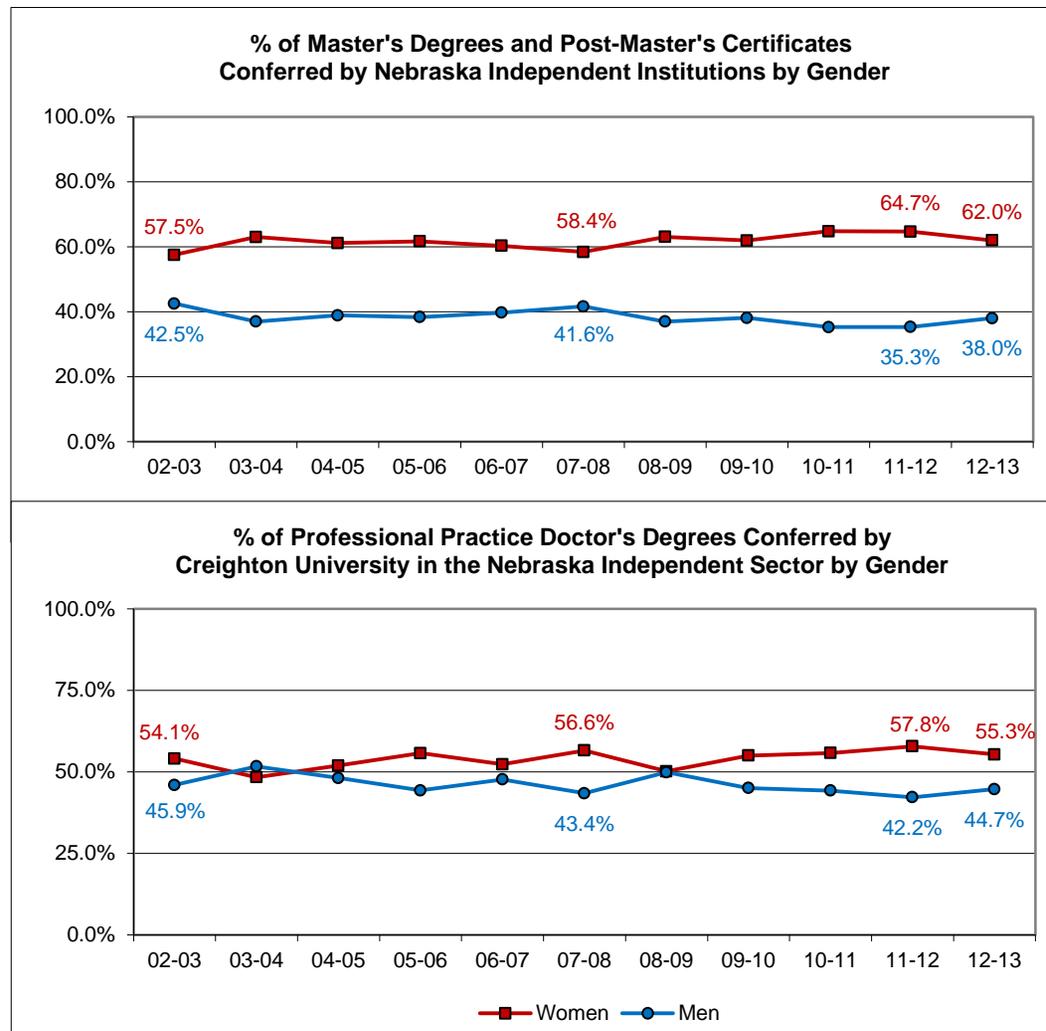
- In 2002–03, women received 80.0% of the less-than-four-year degrees and awards at Nebraska’s independent colleges and universities. In 2012–13, women earned 85.6% of awards at this level while men were granted the remaining 14.4% of these degrees.
- The consistently high difference between women and men was, by far, the widest gender gap that was evidenced across the five sectors and five degree levels examined in this analysis. For the most part, this gap is explained by the fact that most of the less-than-four-year awards in the independent sector are conferred in health care fields that have been dominated historically by women.
- In 2002–03, women earned 56.3% of the bachelor’s degrees while men earned 43.7% of the degrees at this level. By 2012–13, the gender gap had widened, with women earning 59.4% of bachelor’s degrees while men earned the remaining 40.6%.

(Continued on the next page.)

Note. Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of less-than-four-year degrees conferred by Nebraska’s independent colleges and universities decreased from 345 to 319. During this same 10-year period, the number of bachelor’s degrees conferred by Nebraska’s independent colleges and universities increased from 4,106 to 5,664. (See page 2.10.)

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER (Continued)



- In 2002–03, women earned 57.5% of the master's degrees conferred by Nebraska's independent institutions.
- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the gender gap at the master's level widened. As a result, women earned 62.0% of the master's degrees in 2012–13, while men earned 38.0%.
- The number of professional practice doctor's degrees conferred by Creighton University increased from 590 in 2002–03 to 667 in 2012–13.^a (See page 2.16.)
- In 2002–03, women earned 54.1% of the professional practice doctor's degrees at Creighton University.^a By 2012–13, women earned 55.3% of the professional practice degrees awarded at Creighton.

^a Creighton University is the only institution in the independent sector that awards professional practice doctor's degrees. These degrees are conferred in law, dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, occupational therapy, physical therapy, and nursing administration.

Note. Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of master's degrees conferred by Nebraska's independent colleges and universities increased from 861 to 2,362. (See page 2.10.) During this same 10-year period, the number of professional practice doctor's degrees conferred by Creighton University increased from 590 to 667. (See page 2.16.)

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

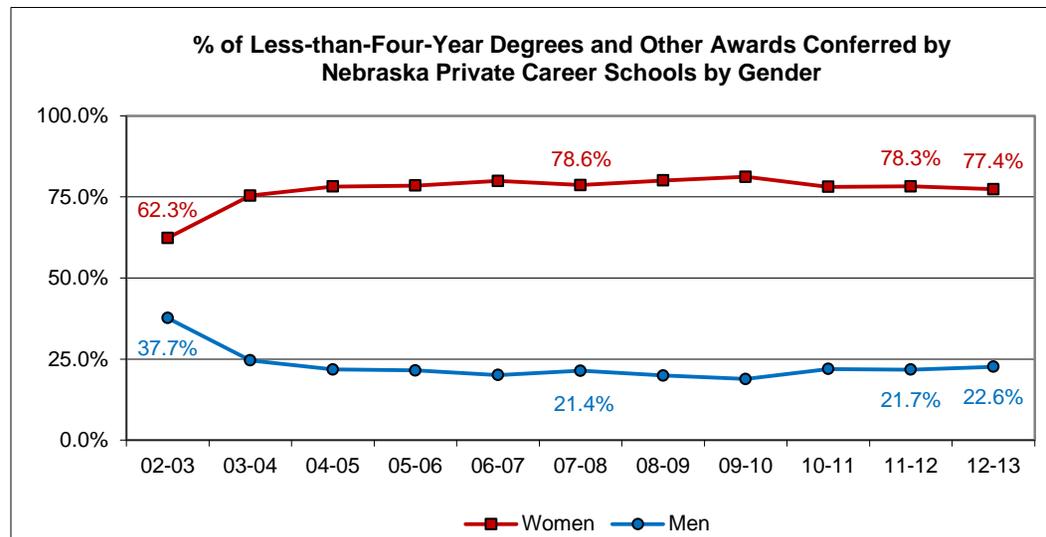
NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER (Continued)

Research/Scholarship Doctor's Degrees

- Creighton University awarded 13 research/scholarship doctor's degrees in 2002–03.
Of these degrees, six were earned by women and seven were earned by men.
In 2012–13, two women and four men earned research/scholarship doctor's degrees at Creighton.
- Beginning in 2007–08, College of Saint Mary conferred three research/scholarship doctor's degrees, all earned by women.
In 2012–13, College of Saint Mary conferred one research/scholarship doctor's degree to a woman.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

NEBRASKA FOR-PROFIT/CAREER SCHOOLS – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER



- In 2002–03, women received 62.3% of the less-than-four-year degrees and awards at Nebraska’s for-profit/career schools.
- By 2012–13, the gender gap had widened considerably, with women earning 77.4% of these degrees and awards, while men earned 22.6% of the degrees.

Note. Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of less-than-four-year degrees conferred by Nebraska’s for-profit/career schools decreased from 1,617 to 1,591. (See page 2.11.)

- Nebraska’s for-profit/career schools first conferred bachelor’s degrees in 2004–05. In 2004–05, Vatterott College conferred 11 bachelor’s degrees, eight (73%) of which were awarded to men. In 2012–13, a total of 105 bachelor’s degrees were awarded by schools in the for-profit/career sector, 53 (50.5%) of which were awarded to men and 52 (49.5%) to women.
- Nebraska’s for-profit/career schools first conferred master’s degrees in 2006–07. In 2006–07, the University of Phoenix-Omaha conferred three master’s degrees, two (66.7%) of which were awarded to women. In 2012–13, a total of 31 master’s degrees were awarded by schools in the for-profit/career sector, eight (25.8%) of which were awarded to men and 23 (74.2%) to women.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

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Section 4

Total Degrees and Other Awards by Race/Ethnicity

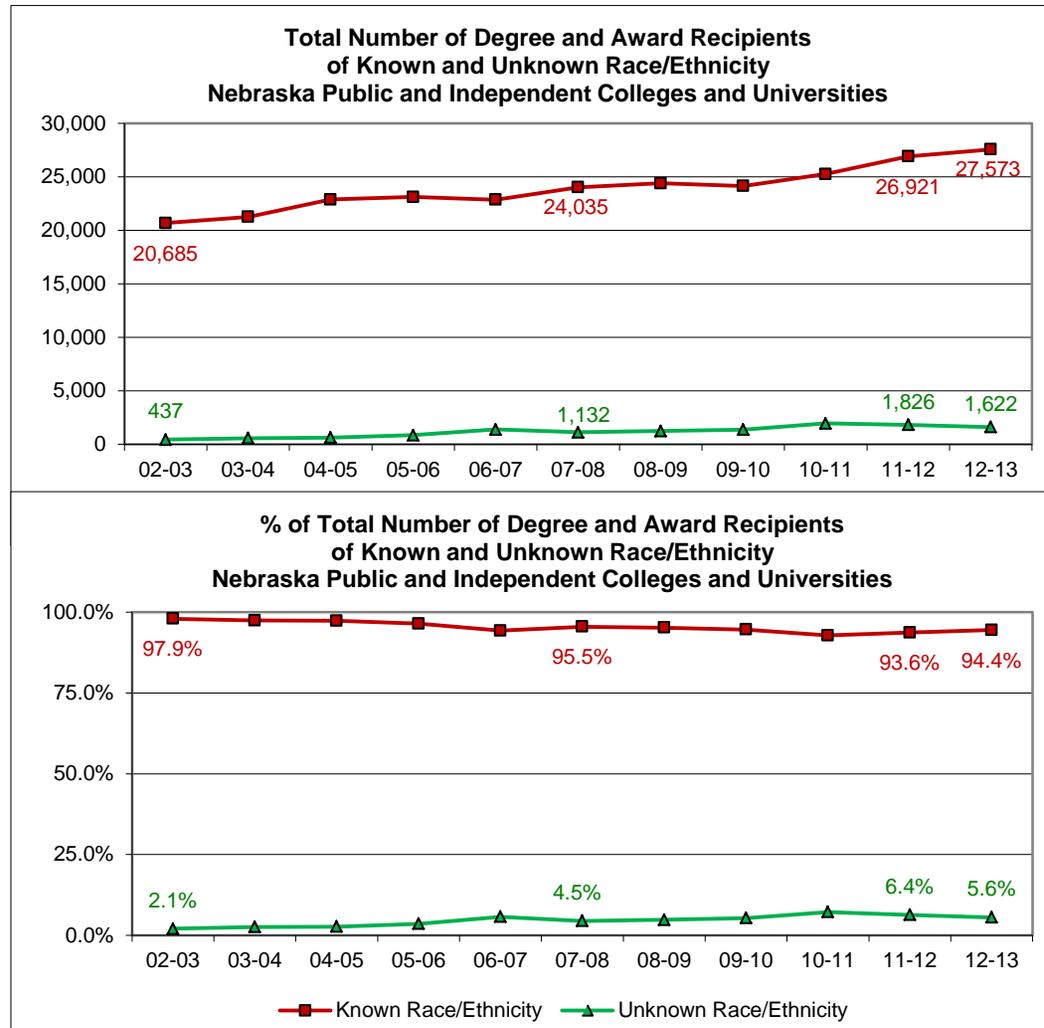
Notes

- (1) Ten-year trends are shown for Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities and the for-profit/career schools using data from 2002–2003 through 2012–2013. A few for-profit/career schools are not included in this analysis because they are not required to report any school statistics to the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics in the U.S. Department of Education.
- (2) The numbers of degrees reported include degrees conferred by the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC) 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. For technical reasons:
 - (a) UNMC enrollments for 2002–2003 through 2011–2012, reported in the Enrollment Section of the *Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska*, do not include students enrolled in the physician assistant military and distance education programs.^a
 - (b) Beginning in 2012–2013, distance education students are included in UNMC enrollment counts. However, physician assistant military students are not included in UNMC enrollment counts.^b

^a Between 500 to 600 degrees were conferred each year (2002–2003 through 2011–2012) by UNMC in these programs.

^b Approximately 300 degrees were conferred by UNMC in 2012–2013 for the physician assistant military programs.

TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED by KNOWN and UNKNOWN RACE/ETHNICITY

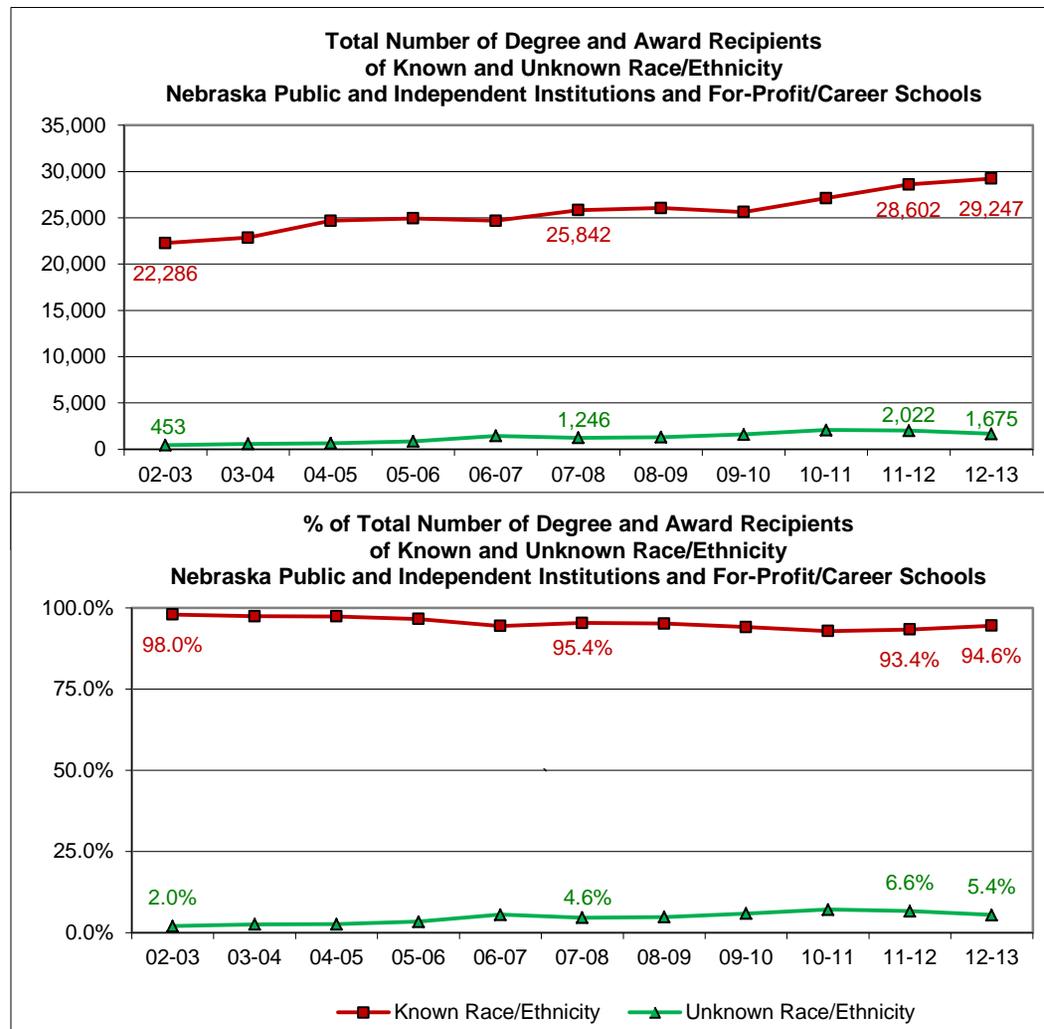


Note. Beginning in 2007–08, the unknown race category includes students who were reported as being of “two or more races.”

- In 2002–03, Nebraska’s public and independent institutions awarded 20,685 degrees and other awards to students of known race/ethnicity, accounting for 97.9% of the degrees conferred, *not* including degrees awarded by for-profit/career schools.
- In 2012–13, 27,573 degrees and awards were conferred to students of known race/ethnicity, accounting for 94.4% of the degrees awarded by public and independent colleges and universities.
- Over the 10-year period between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the percentage of degrees awarded to students with unknown race/ethnicity increased from 2.1% to 5.6% of the total degrees conferred by public and independent institutions, reflecting an increasing tendency for students not to report their race/ethnicity or to be classified in the “two or more races” category.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED by KNOWN and UNKNOWN RACE/ETHNICITY



Note. Beginning in 2007–08, the unknown race category includes students who were reported as being of “two or more races.”

- In 2002–03, 22,286 students of known race/ethnicity received degrees or other awards from Nebraska postsecondary institutions, accounting for 98.0% of the total degrees conferred, *including* those awarded by the private for-profit/career schools.
- In 2012–13, 29,247 degrees and awards were conferred to students of known race/ethnicity, accounting for 94.6% of the total degrees awarded.
- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the percentage of degrees awarded to students with unknown race/ethnicity increased from 2.0% to 5.4% of the total degrees conferred, reflecting an increasing tendency for students not to report their race/ethnicity or to be classified in the “two or more races” category.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

Note. The remaining analyses in this section focus on degrees awarded to students of known race/ethnicity as defined below. Degree recipients 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 degree recipients by race/ethnicity, by degree level, and by sector.

Beginning with the collection of data during the 2008–09 academic year, IPEDS started the transition to the full adoption of new categories of race/ethnicity. Adoption of these categories was mandatory beginning with the 2011–12 survey. For editions of the *Factual Look*, the Commission has adapted its data analysis to the new IPEDS categories of race/ethnicity as defined below.

The Commission is using the same five category names that it has used in the past. The corresponding IPEDS category names and definitions are presented below. The only substantive difference between the old and new classification system is that the old category of “Asian/Pacific Islander” is now a combination of two new categories.

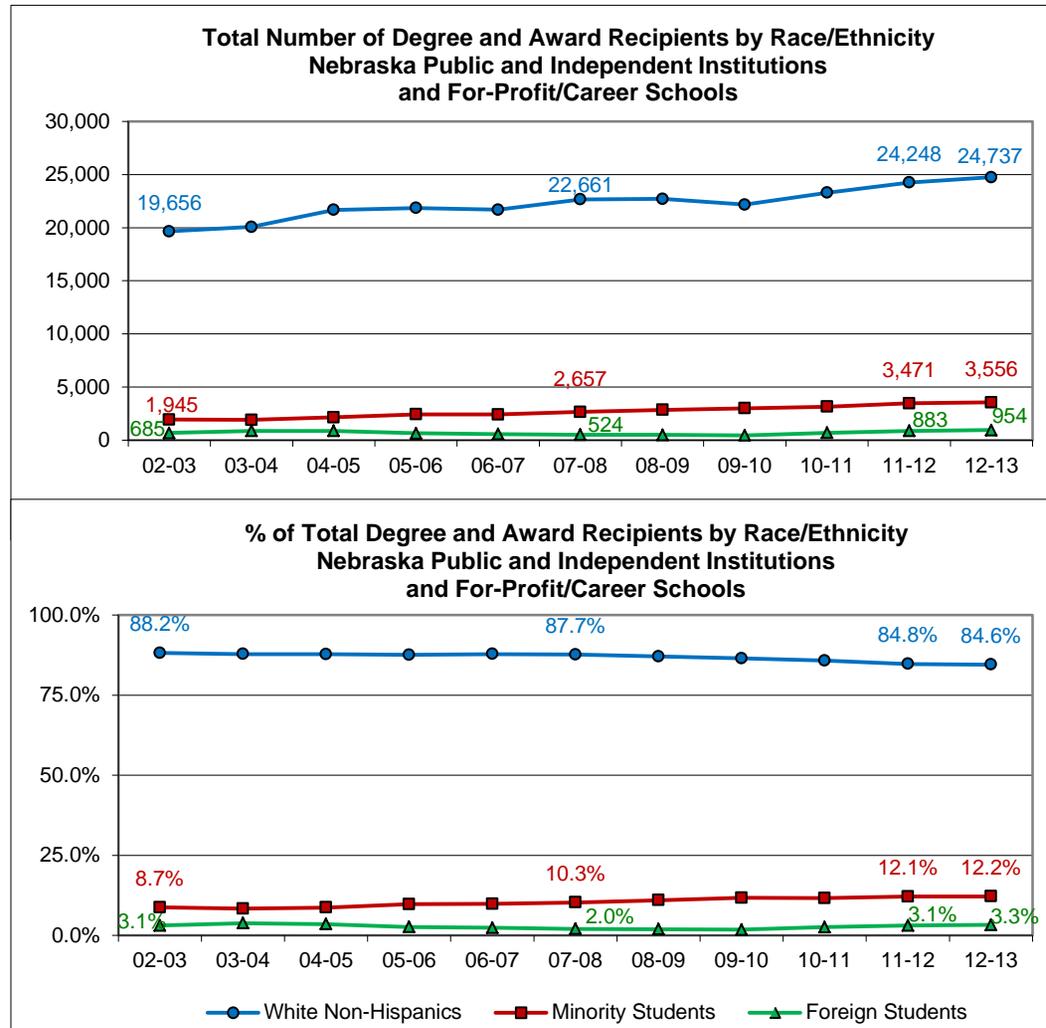
In this report, the term “foreign students” is synonymous with the IPEDS term “nonresident alien,” defined as, “A person who is not a citizen or national of the United States and who is in this country on a visa or temporary basis and does not have the right to remain indefinitely. Note: Nonresident aliens are to be reported separately in the places provided, rather than in any of the racial/ethnic categories.” (IPEDS Glossary, 2014.)

Category Name Used in Commission Reports	IPEDS Category Name	IPEDS Definition ^a
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.

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

TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED by RACE/ETHNICITY

(Excluding 1,675 students of unknown race/ethnicity)



Note. Minorities consist of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the total number of degrees and awards conferred in Nebraska changed as follows:

White Non-Hispanics (from 19,656 to 24,737)	up 25.8%
Minority Students ^a (from 1,945 to 3,556)	up 82.8%
Foreign Students (from 685 to 954)	up 39.3%

^a Minorities consist of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

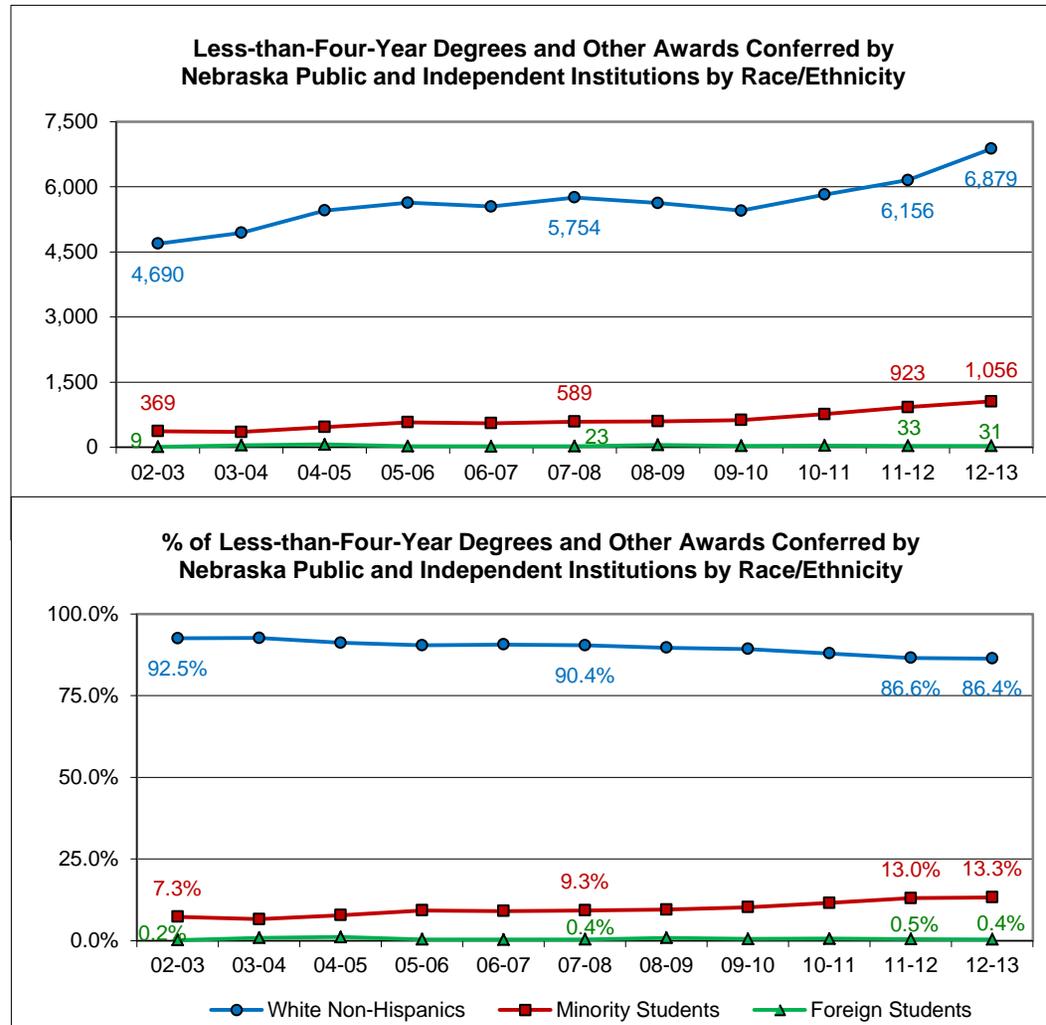
- White non-Hispanics accounted for 84.6% of all degree recipients in 2012–13, down from 88.2% in 2002–03.
- Minority students earned 12.2% of the degrees conferred in 2012–13, up from 8.7% in 2002–03. Foreign students were awarded 3.1% and 3.3% of the degrees in 2002–03 and 2012–13, respectively.
- As shown in the following section, the percentages of degrees earned by minority and foreign students vary, depending on degree level.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

Section 4.1
Degrees and Other Awards
by Level and by Race/Ethnicity

LESS-THAN-FOUR-YEAR DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS by RACE/ETHNICITY

Public and Independent Institutions (Excluding 152 students of unknown race/ethnicity)



Note. Minorities consist of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of less-than-four-year degrees and awards conferred by public and independent institutions changed as follows:

White Non-Hispanics	up 46.7%
(from 4,690 to 6,879)	
Minority Students ^a	up 186.2%
(from 369 to 1,056)	
Foreign Students	up 244.4%
(from 9 to 31)	

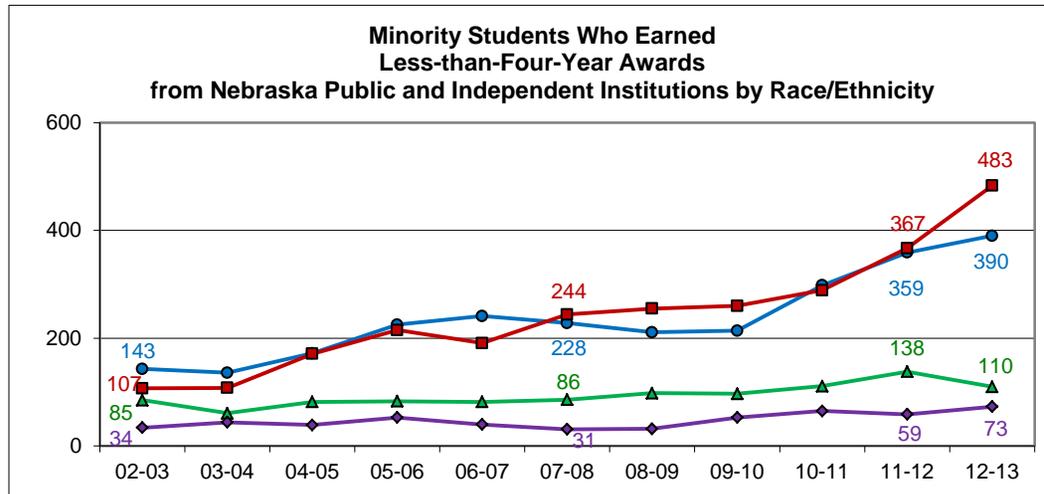
- From the beginning to the end of the 10-year period, changes in the percentage of all degrees earned by each group of graduates at the less-than-four-year level were as follows:

White Non-Hispanics	down 6.2% pts
(from 92.5% to 86.4%)	
Minority Students ^a	up 6.0% pts
(from 7.3% to 13.3%)	
Foreign Students	up 0.2% pts
(from 0.2% to 0.4%)	

^a Minorities consist of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

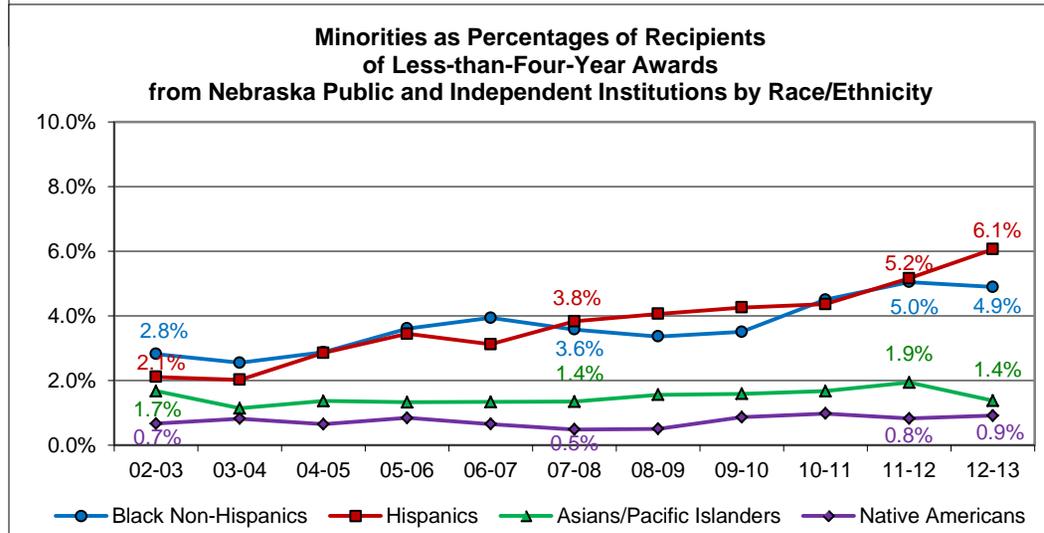
Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

LESS-THAN-FOUR-YEAR DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS by RACE/ETHNICITY (Continued)
Public and Independent Institutions (Excluding 152 students of unknown race/ethnicity)



- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of less-than-four-year degrees and awards earned by minority students at public and independent institutions changed as follows:

Black Non-Hispanics (from 143 to 390)	up 172.7%
Hispanics (from 107 to 483)	up 351.4%
Asians/Pacific Islanders (from 85 to 110)	up 29.4%
Native Americans (from 34 to 73)	up 114.7%

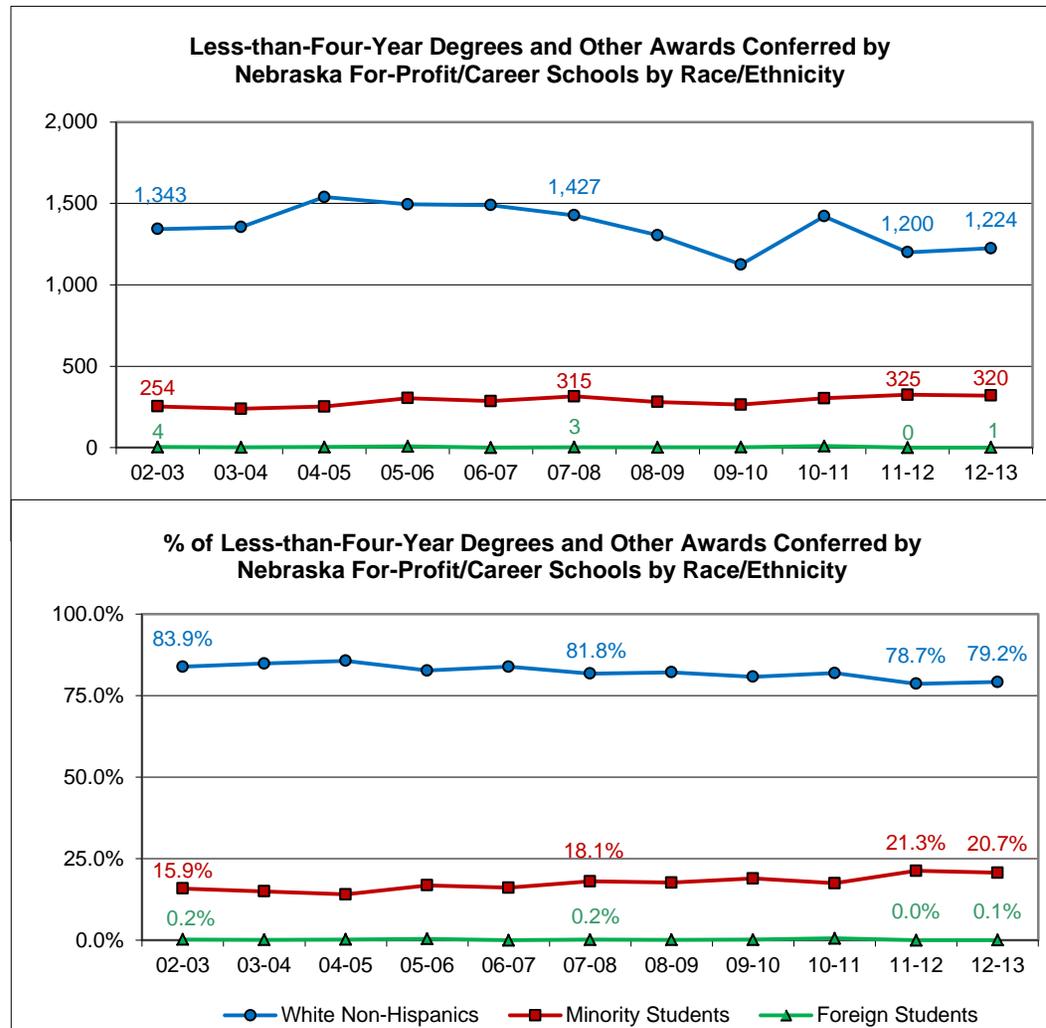


- From the beginning to the end of the 10-year period, changes in the percentage of all degrees earned by each racial/ethnic group at the less-than-four-year level were as follows:

Black Non-Hispanics (from 2.8% to 4.9%)	up 2.1% pts
Hispanics (from 2.1% to 6.1%)	up 4.0% pts
Asians/Pacific Islanders (from 1.7% to 1.4%)	down 0.3% pts
Native Americans (from 0.7% to 0.9%)	up 0.2% pts

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

LESS-THAN-FOUR-YEAR DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS by RACE/ETHNICITY For-Profit/Career Schools (Excluding 46 students of unknown race/ethnicity)



Note. Minorities consist of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of less-than-four-year degrees and awards conferred by private for-profit/career schools changed as follows:

White Non-Hispanics (from 1,343 to 1,224)	down 8.9%
Minority Students ^a (from 254 to 320)	up 26.0%
Foreign Students (from 4 to 1)	down 75.0%

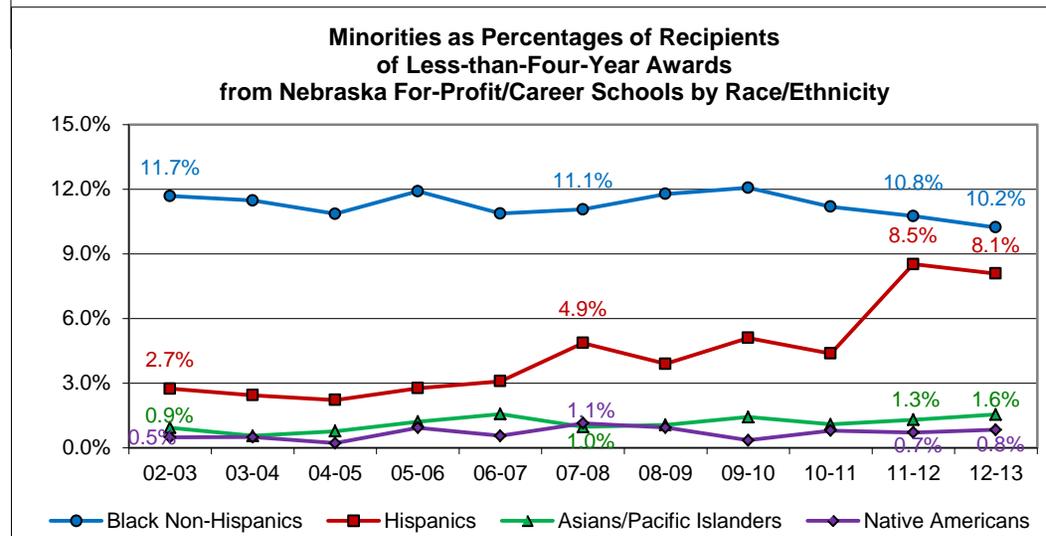
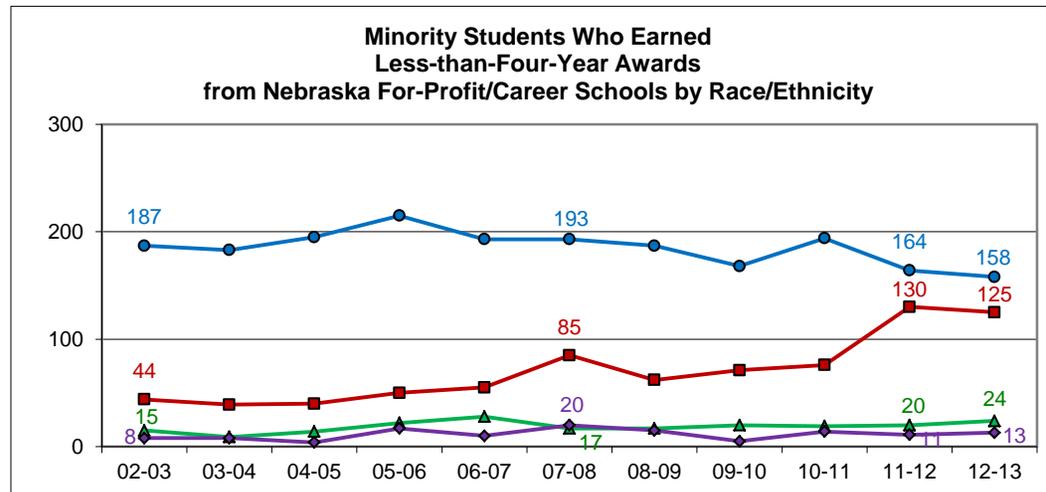
- From the beginning to the end of the 10-year period, changes in the percentage of all degrees earned by each group of graduates at the less-than-four-year level were as follows:

White Non-Hispanics (from 83.9% to 79.2%)	down 4.7% pts
Minority Students ^a (from 15.9% to 20.7%)	up 4.8% pts
Foreign Students (from 0.2% to 0.1%)	down 0.2% pts

^a Minorities consist of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

LESS-THAN-FOUR-YEAR DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS by RACE/ETHNICITY (Continued)
For-Profit/Career Schools (Excluding 46 students of unknown race/ethnicity)



- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of less-than-four-year degrees and awards earned by minority students at private for-profit/career schools changed as follows:

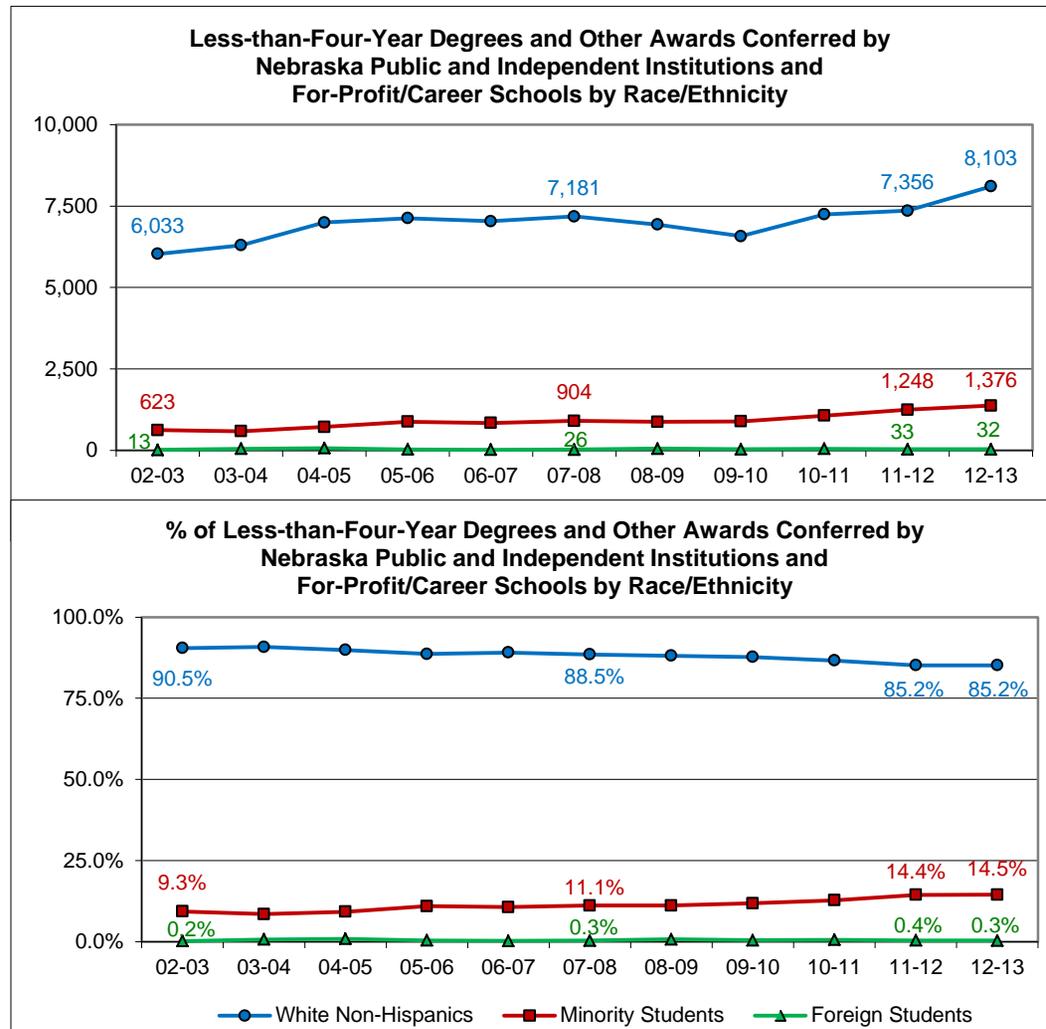
Black Non-Hispanics (from 187 to 158)	down 15.5%
Hispanics (from 44 to 125)	up 184.1%
Asians/Pacific Islanders (from 15 to 24)	up 60.0%
Native Americans (from 8 to 13)	up 62.5%

- From the beginning to the end of the 10-year period, changes in the percentage of all degrees earned by each racial/ethnic group at the less-than-four-year level were as follows:

Black Non-Hispanics (from 11.7% to 10.2%)	down 1.5% pts
Hispanics (from 2.7% to 8.1%)	up 5.3% pts
Asians/Pacific Islanders (from 0.9% to 1.6%)	up 0.6% pts
Native Americans (from 0.5% to 0.8%)	up 0.3% pts

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

LESS-THAN-FOUR-YEAR DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS by RACE/ETHNICITY (Continued)
Public and Independent Institutions and For-Profit/Career Schools (Excluding 198 students of unknown race/ethnicity)



Note. Minorities consist of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of less-than-four-year degrees and awards conferred by public and independent institutions and private for-profit/career schools changed as follows:

White Non-Hispanics	up 34.3%
(from 6,033 to 8,103)	
Minority Students ^a	up 120.9%
(from 623 to 1,376)	
Foreign Students	up 146.2%
(from 13 to 32)	

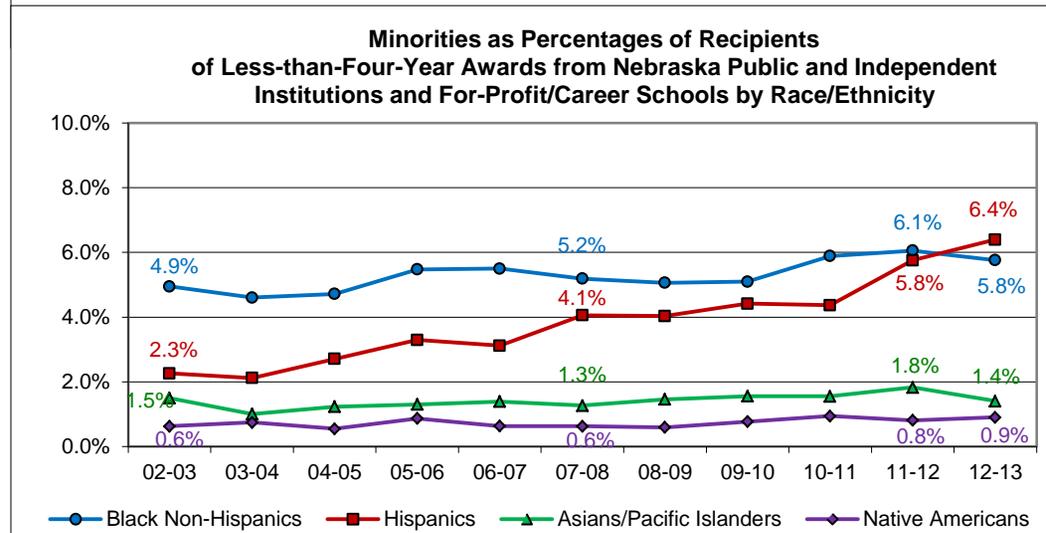
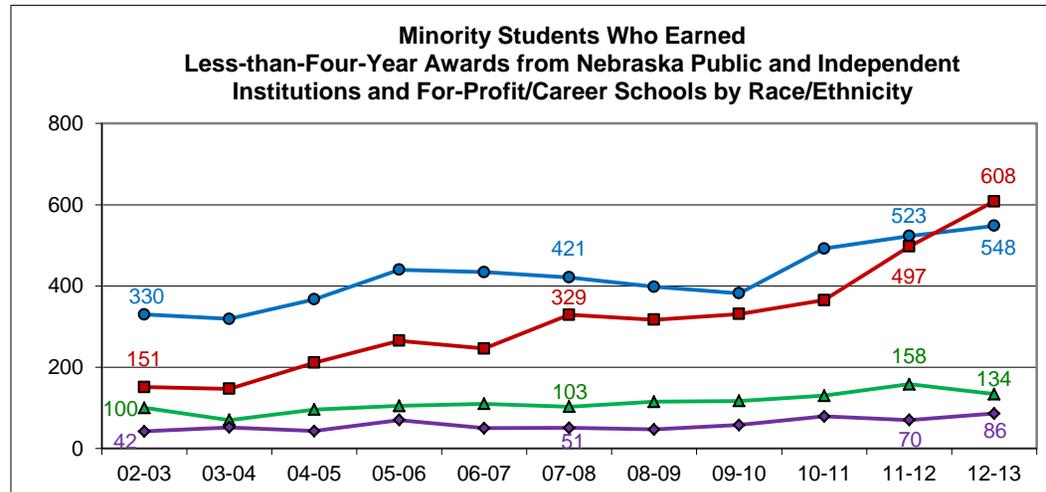
- From the beginning to the end of the 10-year period, changes in the percentage of all degrees earned by each group of graduates at the less-than-four-year level were as follows:

White Non-Hispanics	down 5.3% pts
(from 90.5% to 85.2%)	
Minority Students ^a	up 5.1% pts
(from 9.3% to 14.5%)	
Foreign Students	up 0.1% pts
(from 0.2% to 0.3%)	

^a Minorities consist of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

LESS-THAN-FOUR-YEAR DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS by RACE/ETHNICITY (Continued)
Public and Independent Institutions and For-Profit/Career Schools (Excluding 198 students of unknown race/ethnicity)



- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of less-than-four-year degrees and awards earned by minority students at public and independent institutions and private for-profit/career schools changed as follows:

Black Non-Hispanics (from 330 to 548)	up 66.1%
Hispanics (from 151 to 608)	up 302.6%
Asians/Pacific Islanders (from 100 to 134)	up 34.0%
Native Americans (from 42 to 86)	up 104.8%

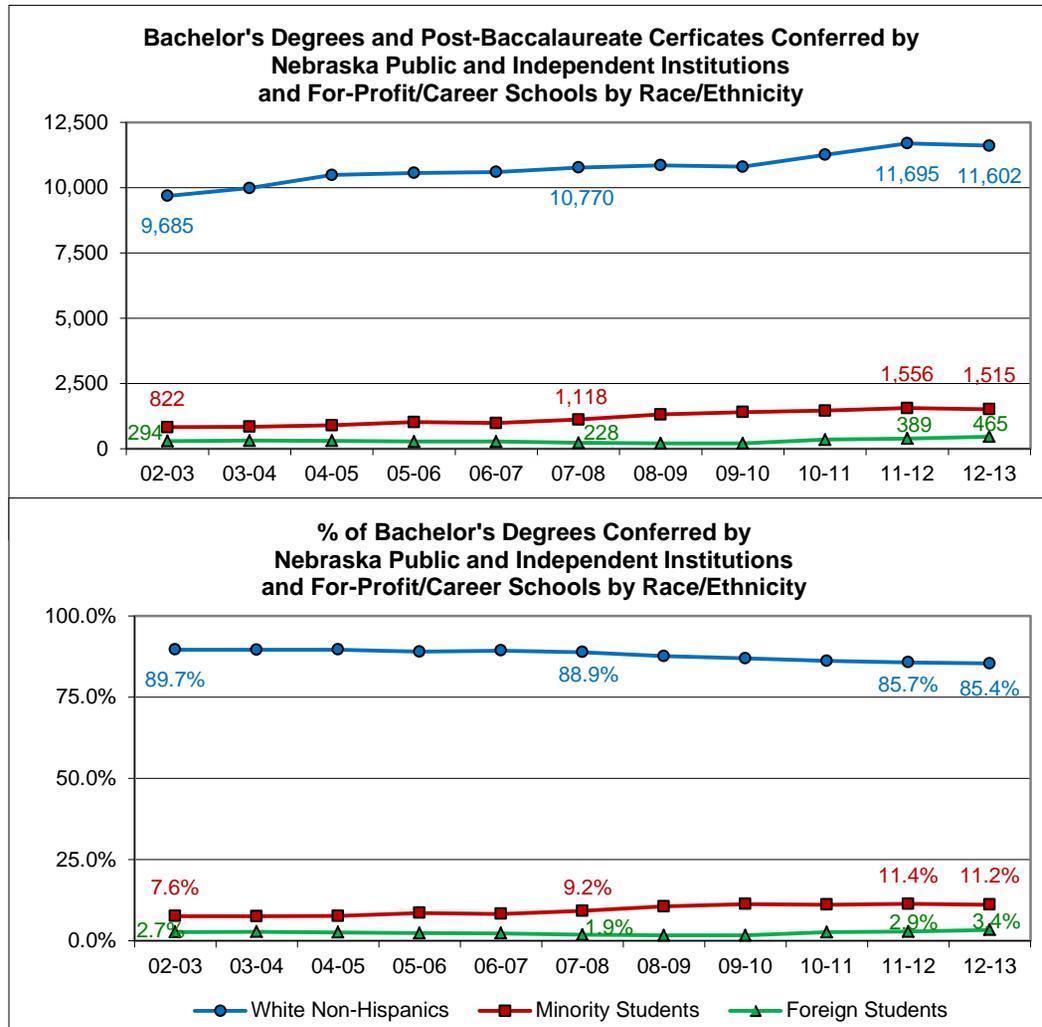
- From the beginning to the end of the 10-year period, changes in the percentage of all degrees earned by each racial/ethnic group at the less-than-four-year level were as follows:

Black Non-Hispanics (from 4.9% to 5.8%)	up 0.8% pts
Hispanics (from 2.3% to 6.4%)	up 4.1% pts
Asians/Pacific Islanders (from 1.5% to 1.4%)	down 0.1% pts
Native Americans (from 0.6% to 0.9%)	up 0.3% pts

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

BACHELOR'S DEGREES AND POST-BACCALAUREATE CERTIFICATES by RACE/ETHNICITY

Public and Independent Institutions and For-Profit/Career Schools (Excluding 941 students of unknown race/ethnicity)



Note. Minorities consist of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of bachelor's degrees and post-baccalaureate certificates conferred by public and independent institutions and private for-profit/career schools changed as follows:

White Non-Hispanics	up 19.8%
(from 9,685 to 11,602)	
Minority Students ^a	up 84.3%
(from 822 to 1,515)	
Foreign Students	up 58.2%
(from 294 to 465)	

- From the beginning to the end of the 10-year period, changes in the percentage of all bachelor's degrees earned by each group of graduates were as follows:

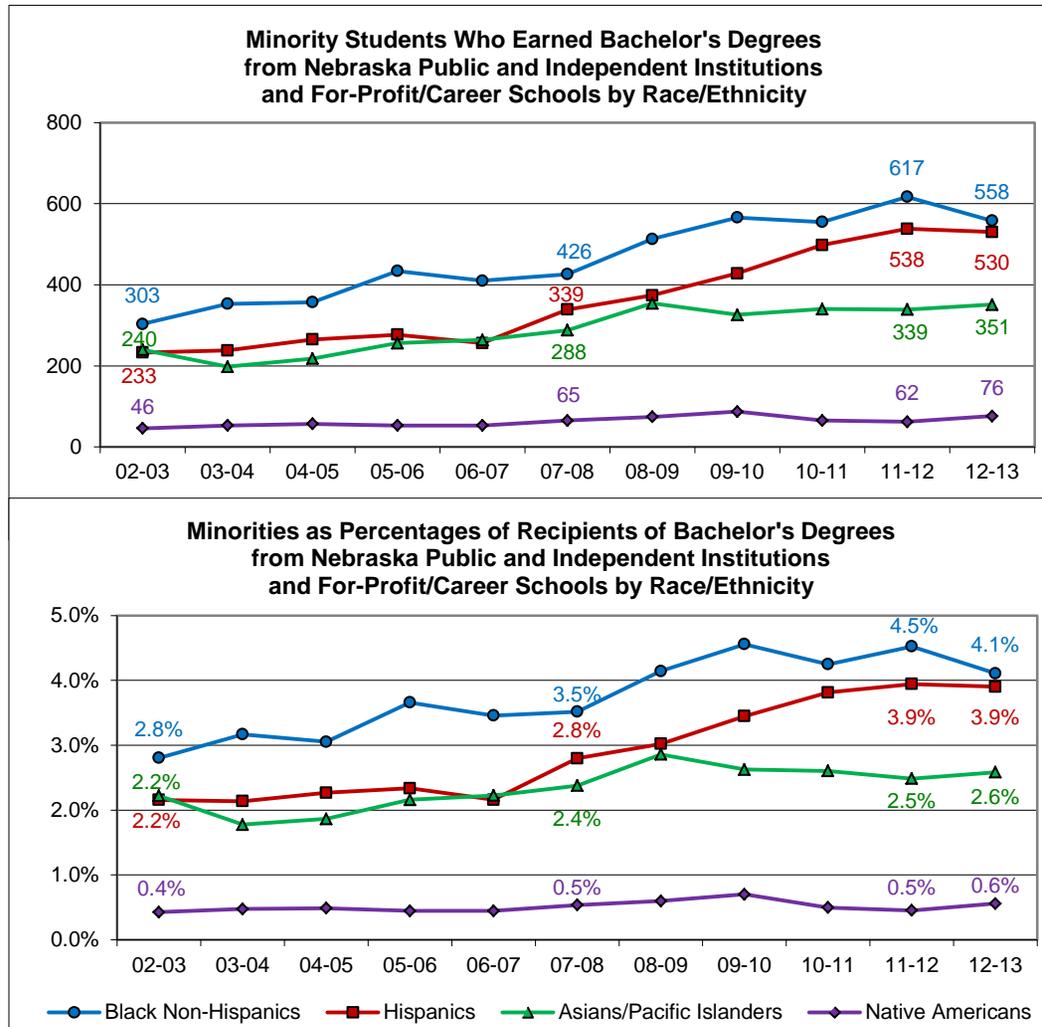
White Non-Hispanics	down 4.2% pts
(from 89.7% to 85.4%)	
Minority Students ^a	up 3.5% pts
(from 7.6% to 11.2%)	
Foreign Students	up 0.7% pts
(from 2.7% to 3.4%)	

^a Minorities consist of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

BACHELOR'S DEGREES AND POST-BACCALAUREATE CERTIFICATES by RACE/ETHNICITY

Public and Independent Institutions and For-Profit/Career Schools (Excluding 941 students of unknown race/ethnicity)



- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of bachelor's degrees and post-baccalaureate certificates earned by minority students at public and independent institutions and private for-profit/career schools changed as follows:

Black Non-Hispanics (from 303 to 558)	up 84.2%
Hispanics (from 233 to 530)	up 127.5%
Asians/Pacific Islanders (from 240 to 351)	up 46.3%
Native Americans (from 46 to 76)	up 65.2%

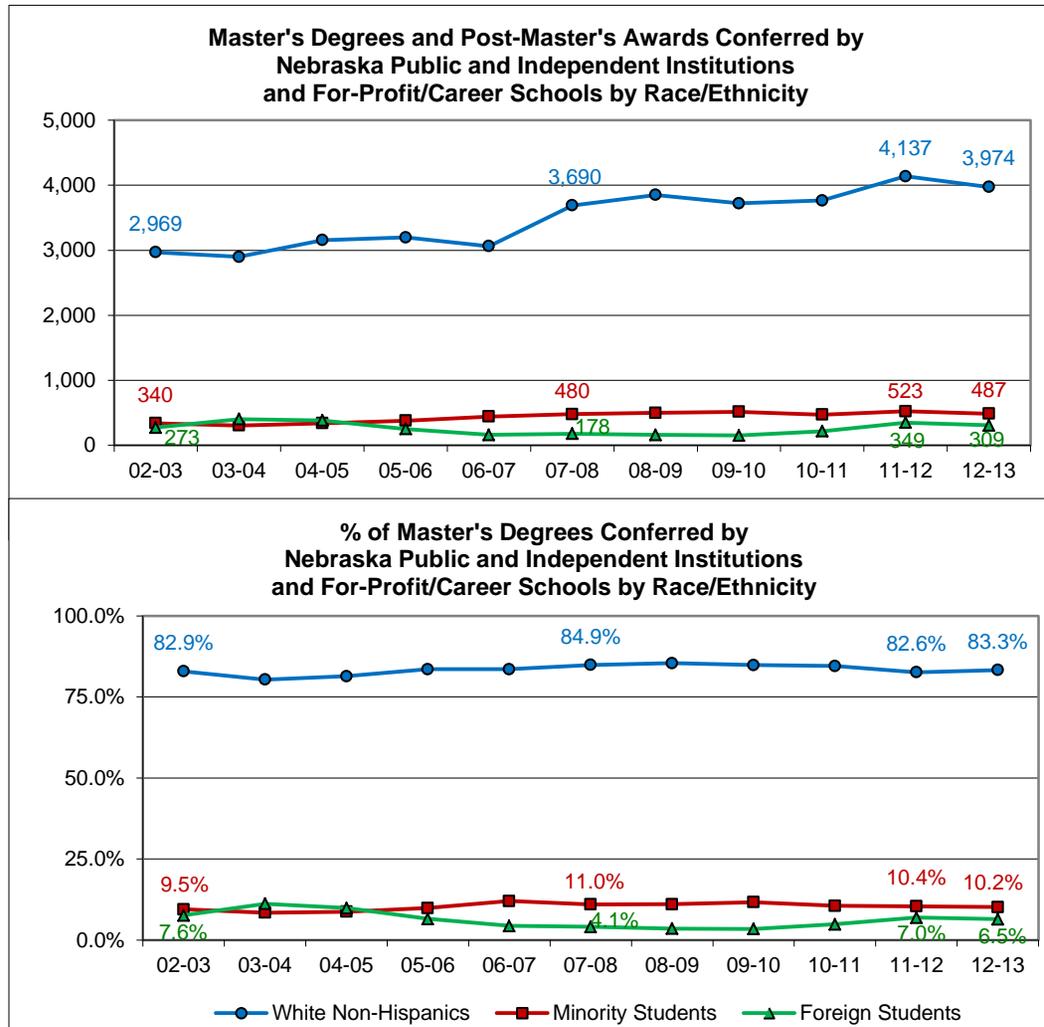
- From the beginning to the end of the 10-year period, changes in the percentage of total degrees earned by each racial/ethnic group at the bachelor's level were as follows:

Black Non-Hispanics (from 2.8% to 4.1%)	up 1.3% pts
Hispanics (from 2.2% to 3.9%)	up 1.7% pts
Asians/Pacific Islanders (from 2.2% to 2.6%)	up 0.4% pts
Native Americans (from 0.4% to 0.6%)	up 0.1% pts

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

MASTER'S DEGREES AND POST-MASTER'S DEGREE AWARDS by RACE/ETHNICITY

Public and Independent Institutions and For-Profit/Career Schools (Excluding 474 students of unknown race/ethnicity)



Note. Minorities consist of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of master's degrees and post-master's degree awards conferred by public and independent institutions and private for-profit/career schools changed as follows:

White Non-Hispanics (from 2,969 to 3,974)	up 33.8%
Minority Students ^a (from 340 to 487)	up 43.2%
Foreign Students (from 273 to 309)	up 13.2%

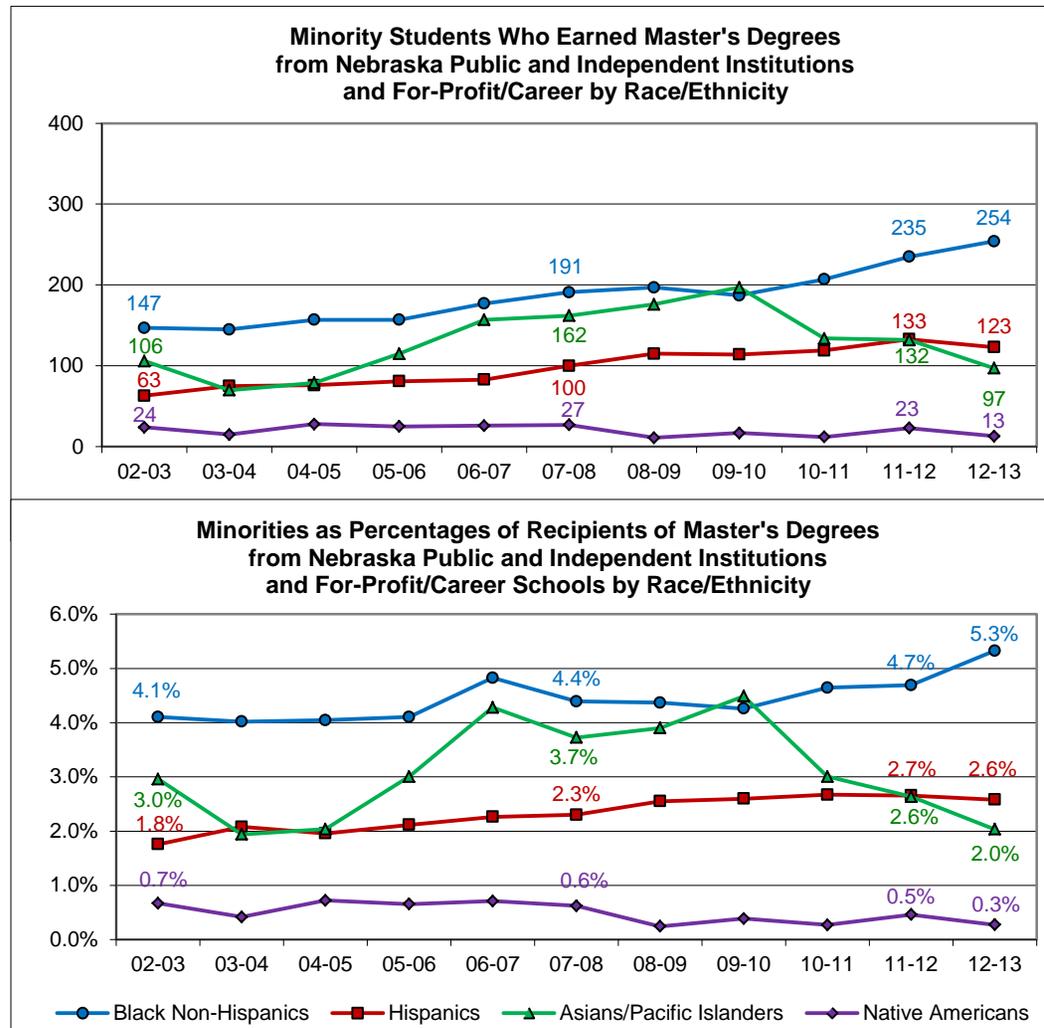
- From the beginning to the end of the 10-year period, changes in the percentages of all master's degrees earned by each group of graduates were as follows:

White Non-Hispanics (from 82.9% to 83.3%)	up 0.4% pts
Minority Students ^a (from 9.5% to 10.2%)	up 0.7% pts
Foreign Students (from 7.6% to 6.5%)	down 1.1% pts

^a Minorities consist of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

MASTER'S DEGREES AND POST-MASTER'S DEGREE AWARDS by RACE/ETHNICITY (Continued)
Public and Independent Institutions and For-Profit/Career Schools (Excluding 474 students of unknown race/ethnicity)



- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of master's degrees and post-master's degree awards earned by minority students at public and independent institutions and private for-profit/career schools changed as follows:

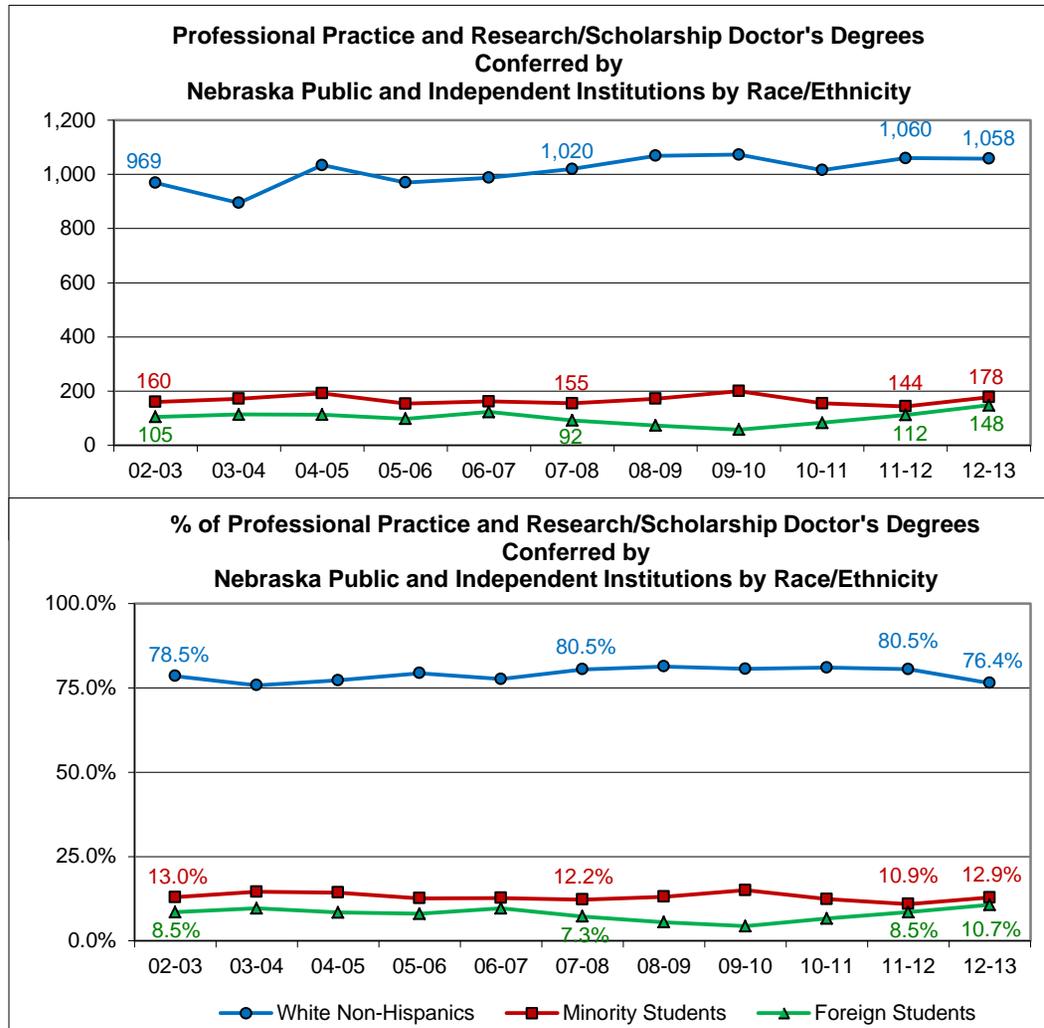
Black Non-Hispanics	up 72.8%
(from 147 to 254)	
Hispanics	up 95.2%
(from 63 to 123)	
Asians/Pacific Islanders	down 8.5%
(from 106 to 97)	
Native Americans	down 45.8%
(from 24 to 13)	

- From the beginning to the end of the 10-year period, changes in the percentage of total degrees earned by each racial/ethnic group at the master's level were as follows:

Black Non-Hispanics	up 1.2% pts
(from 4.1% to 5.3%)	
Hispanics	up 0.8% pts
(from 1.8% to 2.6%)	
Asians/Pacific Islanders	down 0.9% pts
(from 3.0% to 2.0%)	
Native Americans	down 0.4% pts
(from 0.7% to 0.3%)	

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE AND RESEARCH DOCTOR'S DEGREES by RACE/ETHNICITY
 Public and Independent Institutions (Excluding 62 students of unknown race/ethnicity)



Note. Minorities consist of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of professional practice and research doctoral degrees^a conferred by public and independent institutions changed as follows:

White Non-Hispanics	up 9.2%
(from 969 to 1,058)	
Minority Students ^b	up 11.3%
(from 160 to 178)	
Foreign Students	up 41.0%
(from 105 to 148)	

- From the beginning to the end of the 10-year period, changes in the percentage of all professional practice and research doctoral degrees^a earned by each group of graduates were as follows:

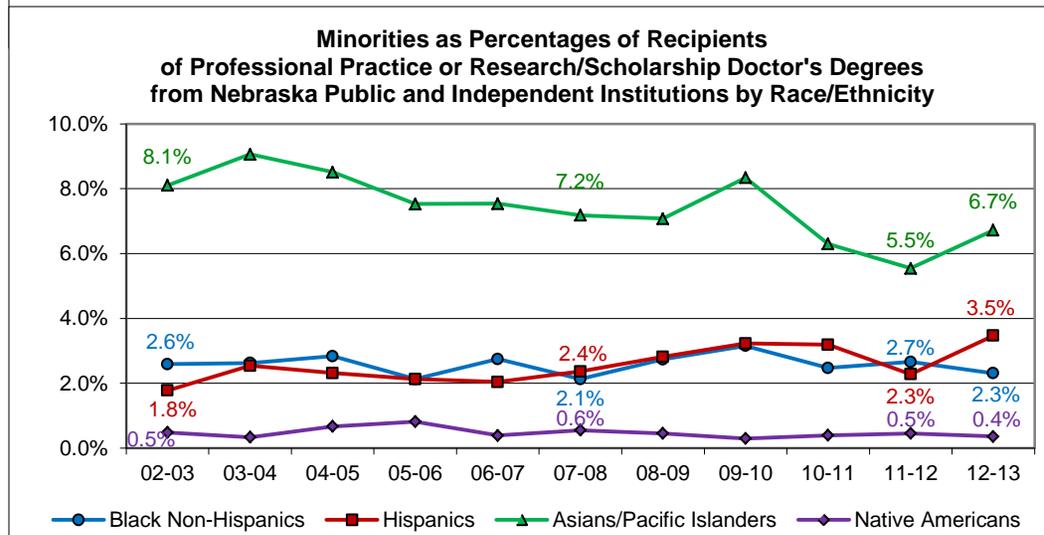
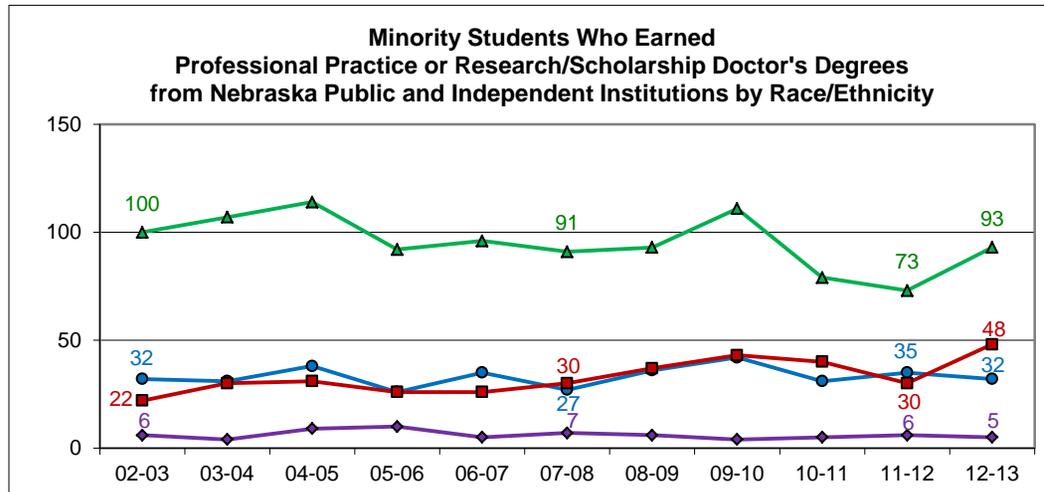
White Non-Hispanics	down 2.1% pts
(from 78.5% to 76.4%)	
Minority Students ^b	down 0.1% pts
(from 13.0% to 12.9%)	
Foreign Students	up 2.2% pts
(from 8.5% to 10.7%)	

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

^b Minorities consist of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE AND RESEARCH DOCTOR'S DEGREES by RACE/ETHNICITY (Continued)
Public and Independent Institutions (Excluding 62 students of unknown race/ethnicity)



- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of professional practice and research doctoral degrees earned by minority students at public and independent institutions changed as follows:

Black Non-Hispanics	0.0%
(from 32 to 32)	
Hispanics	up 118.2%
(from 22 to 48)	
Asians/Pacific Islanders	down 7.0%
(from 100 to 93)	
Native Americans	down 16.7%
(from 6 to 5)	

- From the beginning to the end of the 10-year period, changes in the percentage of total degrees earned by each racial/ethnic group at the professional practice and doctoral level were as follows:

Black Non-Hispanics	down 0.3% pts
(from 2.6% to 2.3%)	
Hispanics	up 1.7% pts
(from 1.8% to 3.5%)	
Asians/Pacific Islanders	down 1.4% pts
(from 8.1% to 6.7%)	
Native Americans	down 0.1% pts
(from 0.5% to 0.4%)	

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race and by gender are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

Section 5

Degrees and Other Awards by Discipline

Notes

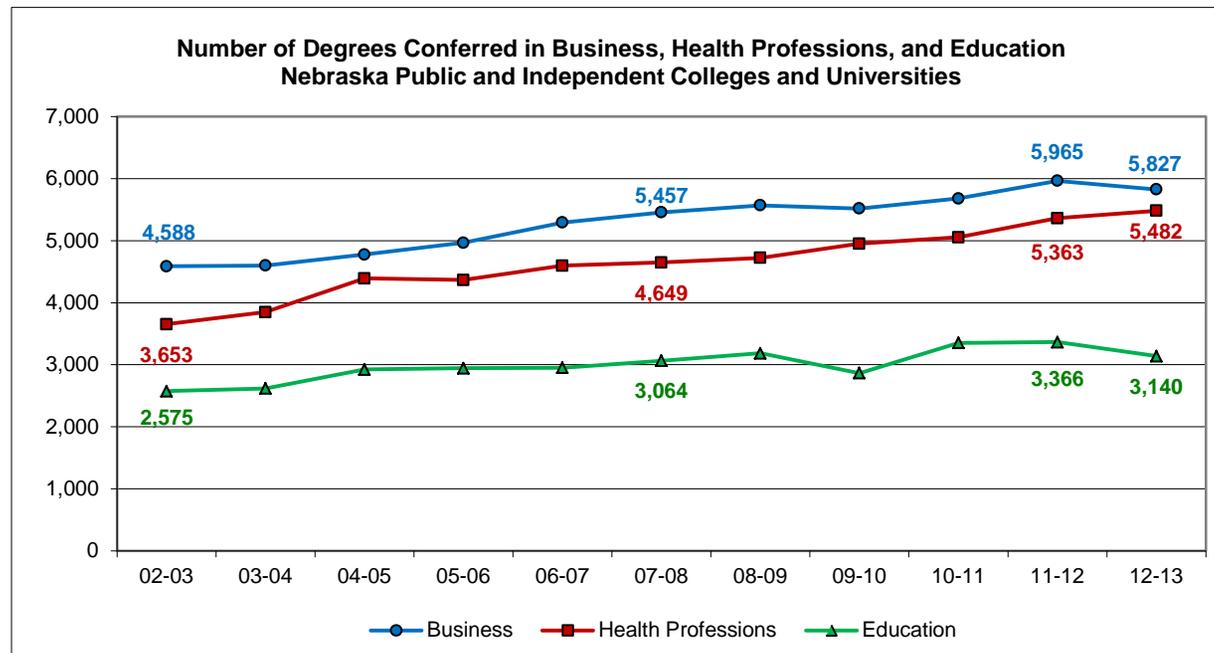
- (1) Summarized data in Section 5 are for Nebraska public and independent colleges and universities. These institutions do not include for-profit/career schools.
- (2) Throughout this section, “degrees” include certificates and diplomas.
- (3) The numbers of degrees reported include degrees conferred by the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC) 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. For technical reasons:
 - (a) UNMC enrollments for 2002–2003 through 2011–2012, reported in the Enrollment Section of the *Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska*, do not include students enrolled in the physician assistant military and distance education programs.^a
 - (b) Beginning in 2012–2013, distance education students are included in UNMC enrollment counts. However, physician assistant military students are not included in UNMC enrollment counts.^b

^a Between 500 to 600 degrees were conferred each year (2002–2003 through 2011–2012) by UNMC in these programs.

^b Approximately 300 degrees were conferred by UNMC in 2012–2013 for the physician assistant military programs.

DISCIPLINES WITH HIGH NUMBERS OF DEGREES

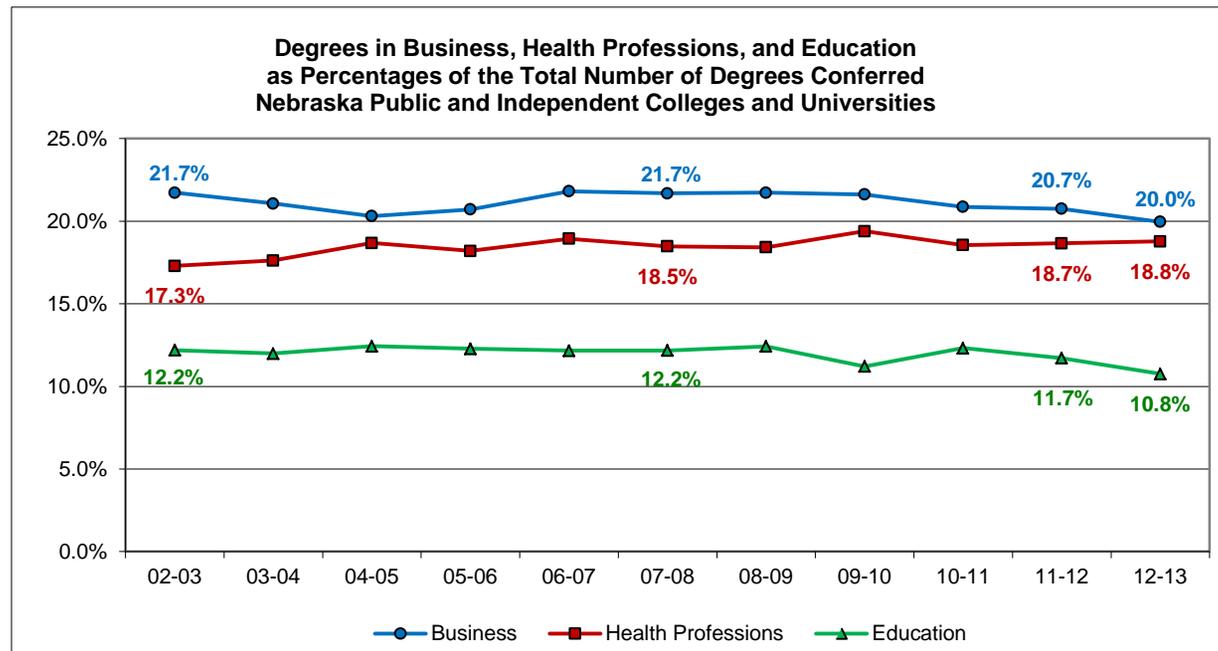
- High numbers of degrees are conferred by Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities in business, education and the health professions.
- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the total number of degrees conferred in these three disciplines increased from 10,816 to 14,449, or 33.6%.



Ten-year trend data reporting the numbers of degrees in business, education, health professions and all other disciplines combined by sector and for all public and independent institutions are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

DISCIPLINES WITH HIGH NUMBERS OF DEGREES (Continued)

- When totaled, degrees in business, education and the health professions accounted for 49.5% of all of the degrees conferred by Nebraska’s public and independent institutions in 2012–13, down from 51.2% in 2002–03.
- Considered separately, degrees in business accounted for 20.0% of all of the degrees awarded, down from 21.7% in 2002–03.
- Degrees in the health professions accounted for 18.8% of all of the degrees awarded in 2012–13, up from 17.3% in 2002–03.
- In comparison, the percentage of all degrees conferred in education was 10.8% in 2012–13, down from 12.2% in 2002–03.



Ten-year trend data reporting the numbers of degrees in business, education, health professions and all other disciplines combined by sector and for all public and independent institutions are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

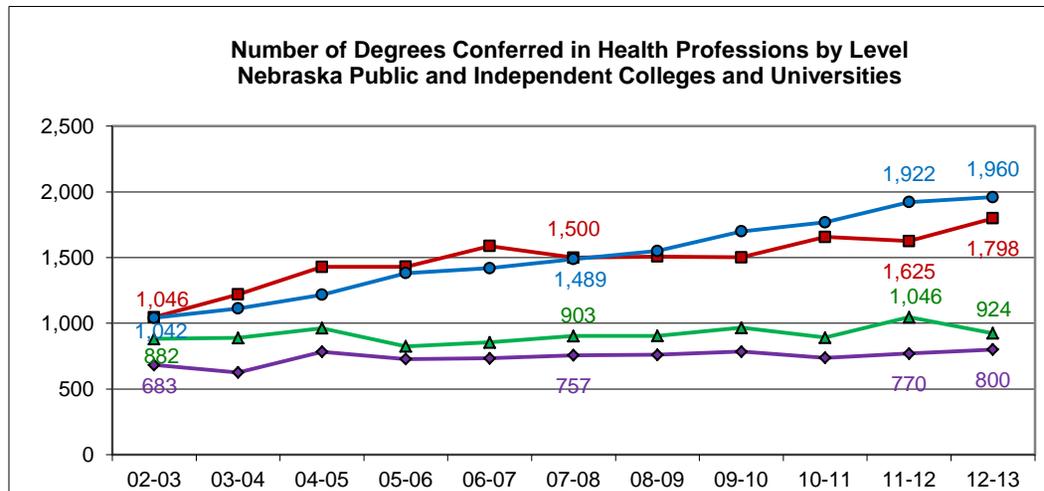
DISCIPLINES WITH HIGH NUMBERS OF DEGREES (Continued)

- As shown on the following table, 3,633 more degrees in the health professions, business and education were conferred in 2012–13 than in 2002–03, accounting for 45.0% of the total increase in degrees over the 10-year period.
- During this period, the number of degrees conferred in the health professions increased 50.1%, while the number of degrees awarded in business and education increased 27.0% and 21.9%, respectively.

Changes in the Number of Degrees Conferred in Health, Business, Education and Other Disciplines Combined Nebraska Public and Independent Colleges and Universities 2002–03 through 2012–13					
Discipline	Number of Degrees Conferred		10-year Increase in Number of Degrees	10-year % Increase in Number of Degrees	% of the Total Increase in Number of Degrees
	2002–03	2012–13			
Health Professions	3,653	5,482	1,829	50.1%	22.7%
Business	4,588	5,827	1,239	27.0%	15.3%
Education	2,575	3,140	565	21.9%	7.0%
Subtotal	10,816	14,449	3,633	33.6%	45.0%
Other Disciplines	10,306	14,746	4,440	43.1%	55.0%
Total	21,122	29,195	8,073	38.2%	100.0%

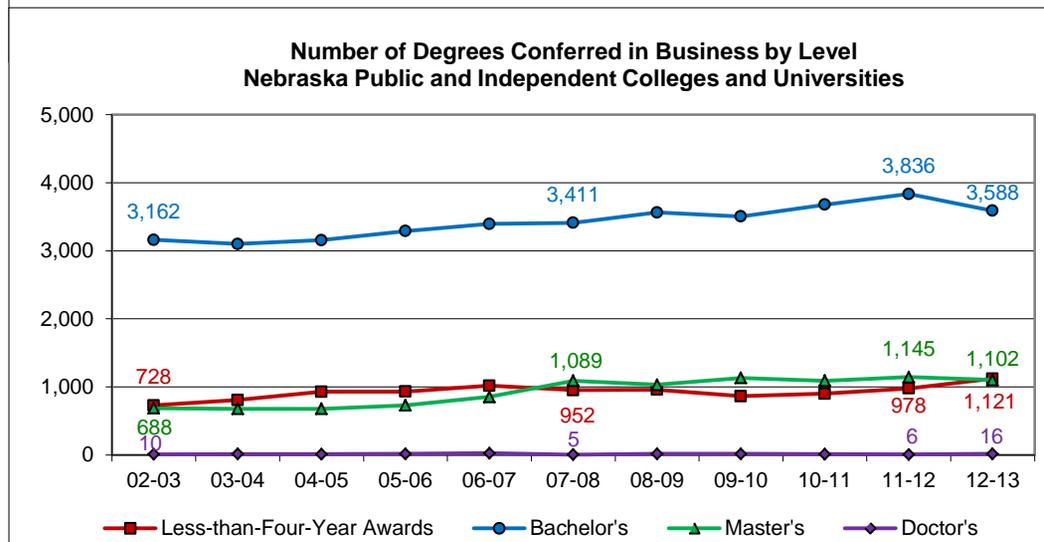
Ten-year trend data reporting the numbers of degrees in business, education, health professions and all other disciplines combined by sector and for all public and independent institutions are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

DEGREES by DISCIPLINE and by LEVEL



- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of degrees conferred in the health professions changed as follows:

Less-than-Four-Year (from 1,046 to 1,798)	up 71.9%
Bachelor's (from 1,042 to 1,960)	up 88.1%
Master's (from 882 to 924)	up 4.8%
Doctor's Research/Scholarship (from 13 to 13)	up 17.1%
Professional Practice (from 670 to 787)	up 17.5%



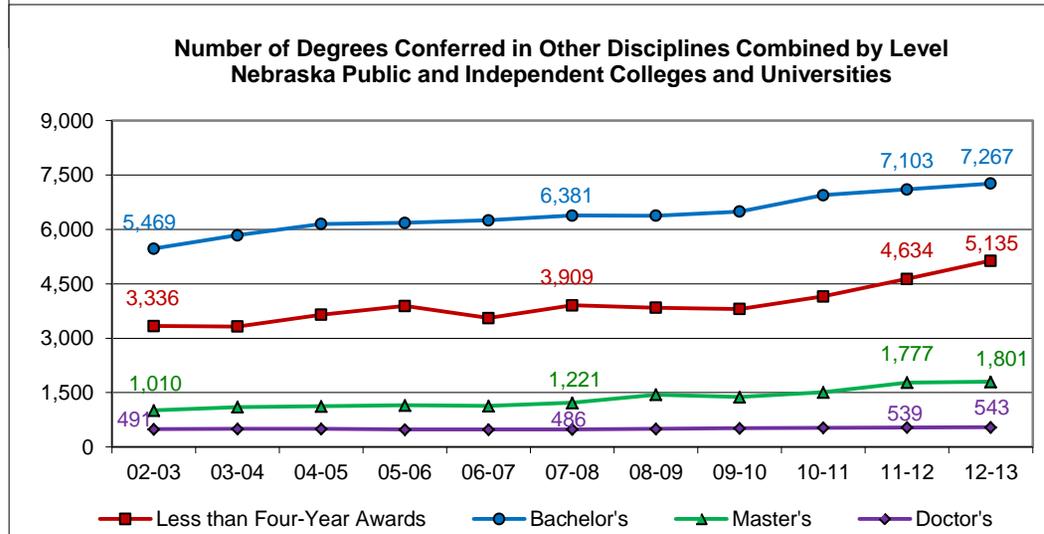
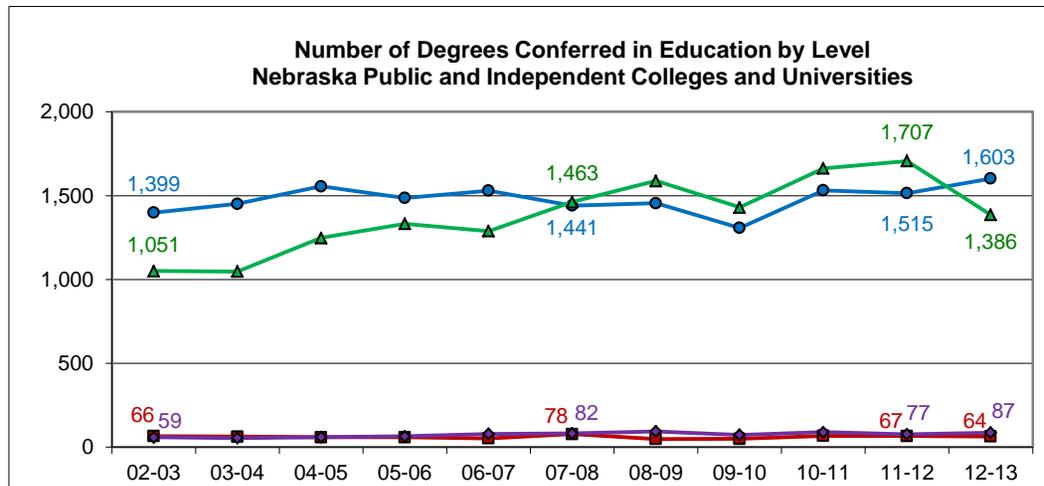
- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of degrees conferred in business changed as follows:

Less-than-Four-Year (from 728 to 1,121)	up 54.0%
Bachelor's (from 3,162 to 3,588)	up 13.5%
Master's (from 688 to 1,102)	up 60.2%
Research/Scholar Doctorates (from 10 to 16)	up 60.0%

Note. Bachelor's degrees include post-baccalaureate certificates. Master's degrees include post-master's awards. Doctor's degrees include research/scholarship and professional practice doctor's degrees. No professional practice doctor's degrees are conferred in business.

Ten-year trend data reporting the numbers of degrees in business, education, health professions and all other disciplines combined by sector and for all public and independent institutions are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

DEGREES by DISCIPLINE and by LEVEL (Continued)



Note. Bachelor's degrees include post-baccalaureate certificates. Master's degrees include post-master's awards. Doctor's degrees include research/scholarship and professional practice doctor's degrees. No professional practice doctor's degrees are conferred in education (see Technical Note 1a on page i of the Executive Summary for more information).

Ten-year trend data reporting the numbers of degrees in business, education, health professions and all other disciplines combined by sector and for all public and independent institutions are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of degrees conferred in education changed as follows:

Less-than-Four-Year (from 66 to 64)	down 3.0%
Bachelor's (from 1,399 to 1,603)	up 14.6%
Master's (from 1,051 to 1,386)	up 31.9%
Doctor's Research/Scholarship (from 59 to 82)	up 47.5%
Professional Practice ^a (from 0 to 5)	N/A

^a In preparing the update for doctoral degrees in education, Commission staff discovered that Creighton University reported five professional practice doctoral degrees for 2012–13. Prior to 2012–13, no professional practice degrees were conferred in education. Commission staff is currently working with Creighton to determine if these degrees were professional practice or research/scholarship doctoral degrees. Please see Technical Note 1a on page i of the Executive Summary for more details.

- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of degrees conferred in all other disciplines combined increased as follows:

Less-than-Four-Year (from 3,336 to 5,135)	up 53.9%
Bachelor's (from 5,469 to 7,267)	up 32.9%
Master's (from 1,010 to 1,801)	up 78.3%
Doctor's Research/Scholarship (from 221 to 284)	up 10.6%
Professional Practice (from 270 to 259)	down 4.1%

GROWTH IN MASTER’S DEGREES by DISCIPLINE

- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the highest rates of growth in the numbers of degrees and other awards in business and other disciplines combined were at the master’s level.
- As shown in the following summary table, 1,582 more master’s degrees were conferred by Nebraska’s public and independent institutions in 2012–13 than in 2002–03.
- Degrees in education accounted for 21.2% of the 1,582 additional degrees awarded. Master’s degrees in business accounted for 26.2% of the increase, while 2.7% of the additional degrees were granted in the health professions.

Changes in the Number of <u>Master’s Degrees</u> Conferred in Health, Business, Education and Other Disciplines Nebraska Public and Independent Colleges and Universities 2002–03 through 2012–13							
Discipline	Number and % of Degrees Conferred				10-yr Increase in Number of Degrees	10-year % Increase in Number of Degrees	% of the Total Increase in Number of Degrees
	2002–03		2012–13				
	N	%	N	%			
Health Professions	882	24.3%	924	17.7%	42	4.8%	2.7%
Business	688	18.9%	1,102	21.1%	414	60.2%	26.2%
Education	1,051	28.9%	1,386	26.6%	335	31.9%	21.2%
Subtotal	2,621	72.2%	3,412	65.5%	791	30.2%	50.0%
Other Disciplines	1,010	27.8%	1,801	34.5%	791	78.3%	50.0%
Total	3,631	100.0%	5,213	100.0%	1,582	43.6%	100.0%

Ten-year trend data reporting the numbers of degrees in business, education, health professions and all other disciplines combined by sector and for all public and independent institutions are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

GROWTH IN PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE and RESEARCH/SCHOLARSHIP DOCTOR'S DEGREES by DISCIPLINE

- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the greatest increase in the numbers of doctor's degrees within the health professions was in pharmacy. Higher numbers of doctorates were also conferred in business, education, and other disciplines.

Changes in the Number of <u>Professional Practice and Research/Scholarship Doctor's Degrees</u> by Discipline Nebraska Public and Independent Colleges and Universities 2002–03 through 2012–13										
Discipline and Degree Level	Number and % of Degrees Conferred						2002–03 to 2012–13		2011–12 to 2012–13	
	2002–03		2011–12		2012–13		10-year Change in # of Degrees	10-year % Change in # of Degrees	1-year Change in # of Degrees	1-year % Change in # of Degrees
	N	%	N	%	N	%				
Dentistry ^a	125	10.1%	131	9.4%	132	9.2%	7	5.6%	1	0.8%
Medicine ^a	233	18.7%	234	16.8%	255	17.7%	22	9.4%	21	9.0%
Pharmacy ^a	181	14.6%	223	16.0%	249	17.3%	68	37.6%	26	11.7%
Audiology ^a	0	0.0%	4	0.3%	8	0.6%	8		4	100.0%
Occupational Therapy ^a	59	4.7%	47	3.4%	62	4.3%	3	5.1%	15	31.9%
Physical Therapy ^a	72	5.8%	103	7.4%	59	4.1%	-13	-18.1%	-44	-42.7%
Nursing Adm ^a	0	0.0%	10	0.7%	19	1.3%	19		9	
Other Health Professions ^b	13	1.0%	18	1.3%	13	0.9%	0	0.0%	-5	-27.8%
Subtotal Health Professions	683	54.9%	770	55.3%	797	55.5%	114	16.7%	27	3.5%
Business ^b	10	0.8%	6	0.4%	16	1.1%	6	60.0%	10	166.7%
Education ^b	59	4.7%	77	5.5%	82	5.7%	23	39.0%	5	6.5%
Law & LLM ^a	270	21.7%	302	21.7%	258	18.0%	-12	-4.4%	-44	-14.6%
All Other Disciplines ^b	221	17.8%	237	17.0%	284	19.8%	63	28.5%	47	19.8%
Total	1,243	100.0%	1,392	100.0%	1,437	100.0%	194	15.6%	45	3.2%

^a Professional practice doctor's degrees.

^b Research/scholarship doctor's degrees.

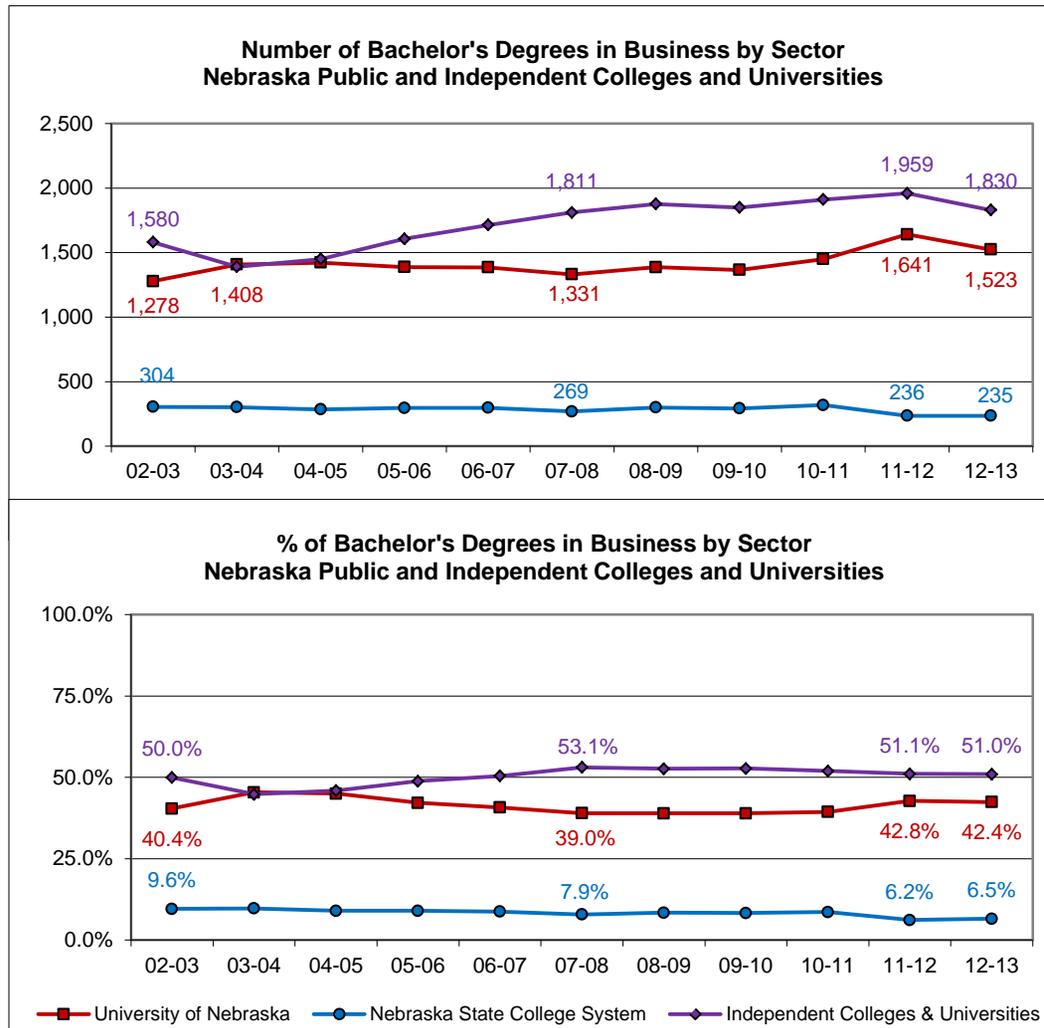
Ten-year trend data reporting the numbers of degrees in business, education, health professions and all other disciplines combined by sector and for all public and independent institutions are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

DEGREES in BUSINESS, EDUCATION, and HEALTH PROFESSIONS by LEVEL and by SECTOR

- The remaining pages of this section focus on how the numbers of degrees conferred in business, education and health professions varied by sector at each degree level between 2002–03 and 2012–13.
- Ten-year trend data reporting the numbers of degrees in business, education, health professions and all other disciplines combined by sector and for all public and independent institutions combined for 2002–03 through 2012–03 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Sect-Degrees by Discipline** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.
- Ten-year trend data reporting the numbers of degrees in business, education, health professions, other major disciplines, and all degrees totaled by institution, by sector, and for the state for 2002–03 through 2012–13 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Inst-Degrees by Discipline** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Degrees and Other Awards**.

DEGREES in BUSINESS by LEVEL and by SECTOR

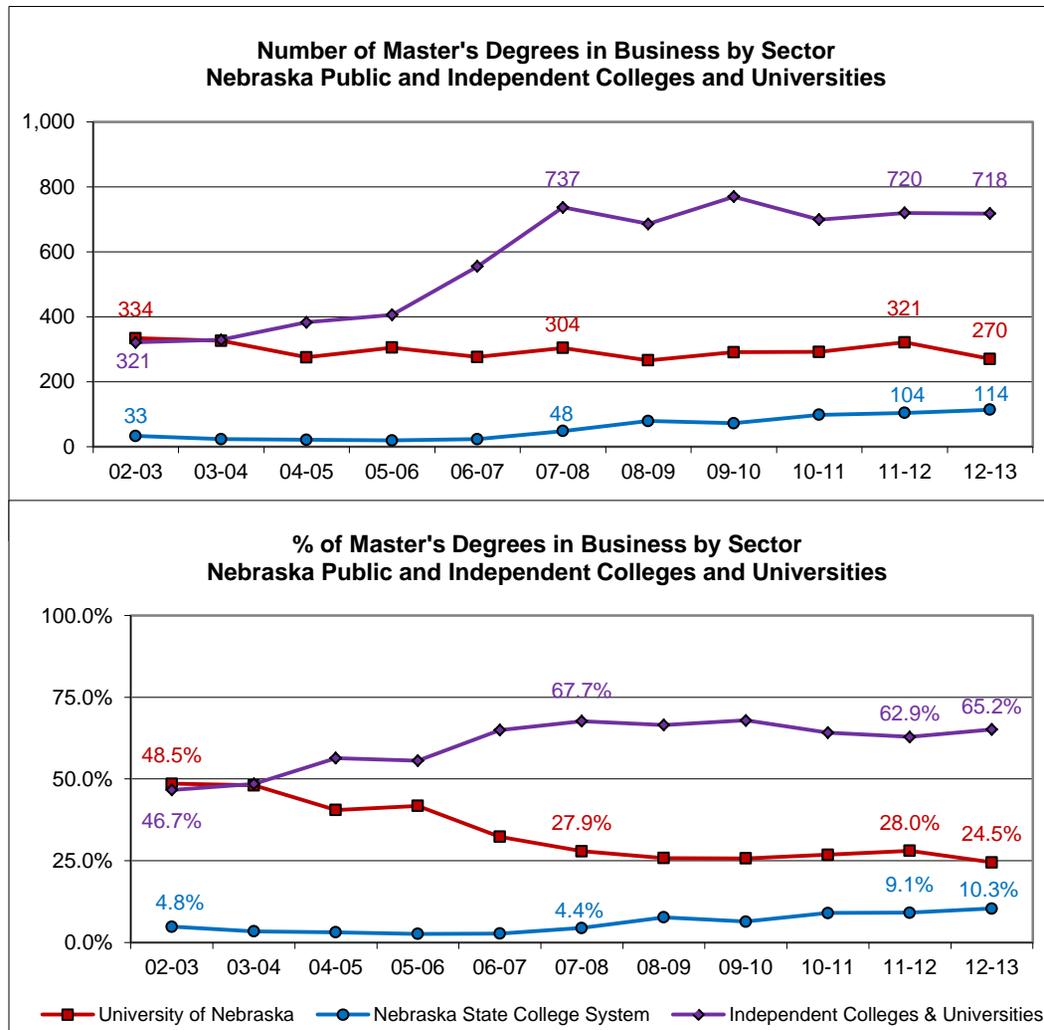
- Among Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities, the state's community colleges awarded 95% to 99% of the less-than-four-year degrees in business between 2002–03 and 2012–13, while independent institutions conferred the remaining business degrees at this level.



Note. Bachelor's degrees include post-baccalaureate certificates.

- In 2002–03, the University of Nebraska conferred 40.4% of the bachelor's degrees^a in business. Independent institutions awarded 50.0% of these degrees, while 9.6% were granted by the Nebraska State College System.
 - In 2012–13, the University of Nebraska 42.4% of the bachelor's degrees in business. Independent institutions awarded 51.0% of these degrees, while 6.5% were granted by the Nebraska State College System.
- ^a Includes post-baccalaureate certificates.

DEGREES in BUSINESS by LEVEL and by SECTOR (Continued)



Note. Master's degrees include post-master's awards.

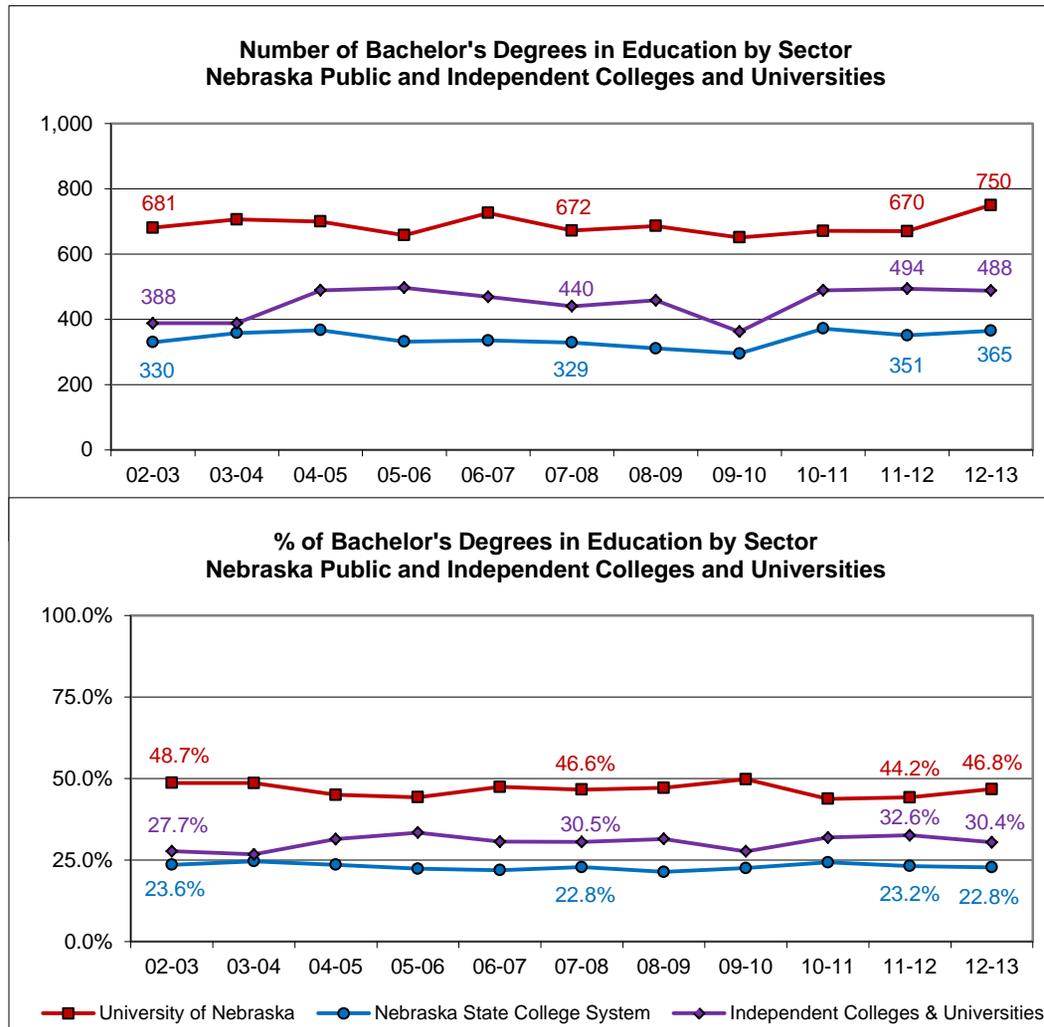
- In 2002–03, the independent colleges and universities awarded 46.7% of the master's degrees^a in business, while University of Nebraska awarded 48.5% and the state colleges granted 4.8%.
- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the numbers of master's degrees in business increased at the state colleges and at the independent institutions but decreased at the University of Nebraska.
- By the end of the 10-year period, the independent institutions were awarding 65.2% of the business degrees at the master's level, while the university and state colleges were conferring 24.5% and 10.3%, respectively.

^a Includes post-master's awards.

- At the doctoral level, all business degrees were conferred by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln between 2002–03 and 2012–13.

DEGREES in EDUCATION by LEVEL and by SECTOR

- Among Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities, the state's community colleges awarded 91% to 99% of the less-than-four-year degrees in education between 2002–03 and 2012–13, while independent institutions conferred the remaining business degrees at this level.

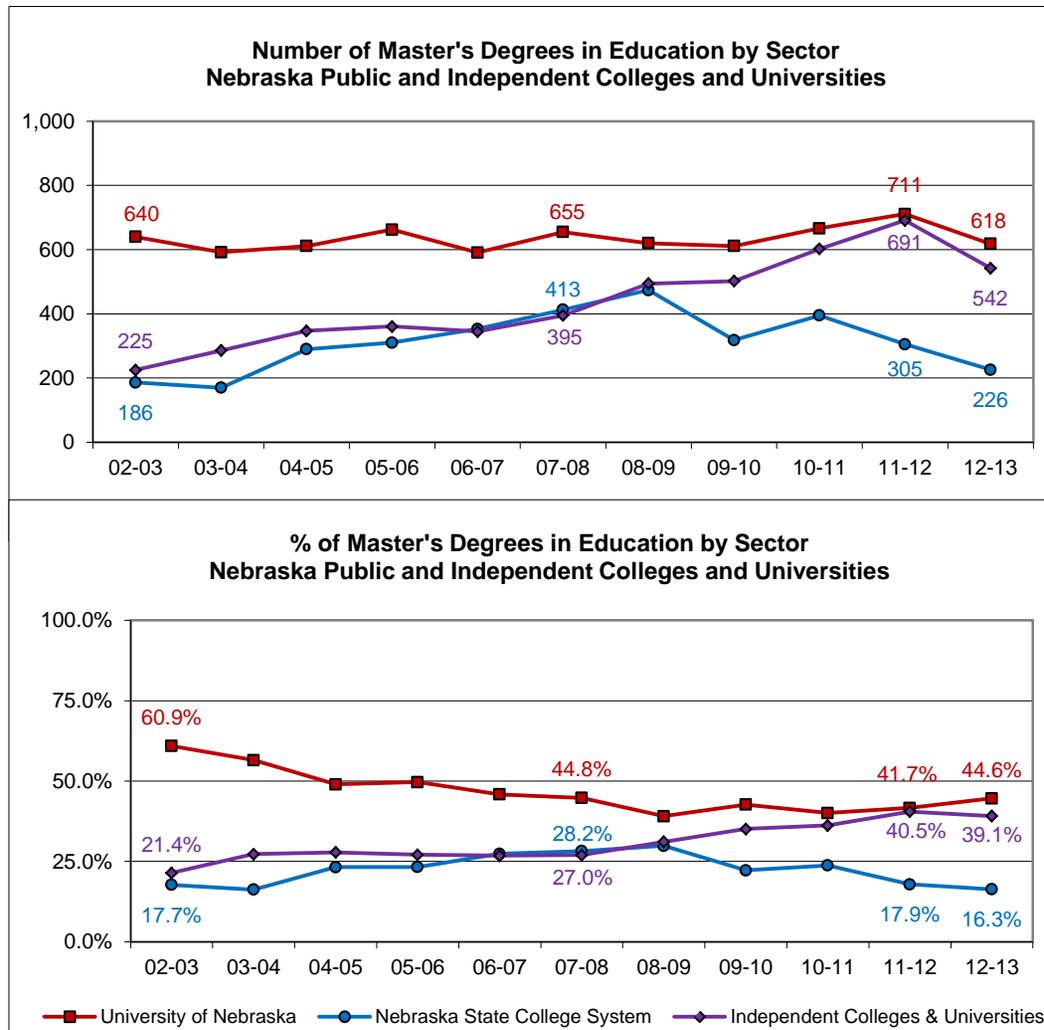


- In 2002–03, the University of Nebraska conferred 48.7% of the bachelor's degrees^a in education. Independent institutions awarded 27.7% of these degrees, while 23.6% were granted by the Nebraska State College System.
- In 2012–13, the University of Nebraska conferred 46.8% of the bachelor's degrees in education. Independent institutions awarded 30.4% of these degrees, while 22.8% were granted by the Nebraska State College System.

^a Includes post-baccalaureate certificates.

Note. Bachelor's degrees include post-baccalaureate certificates.

DEGREES in EDUCATION by LEVEL and by SECTOR (Continued)



Note. Master's degrees include post-master's awards.

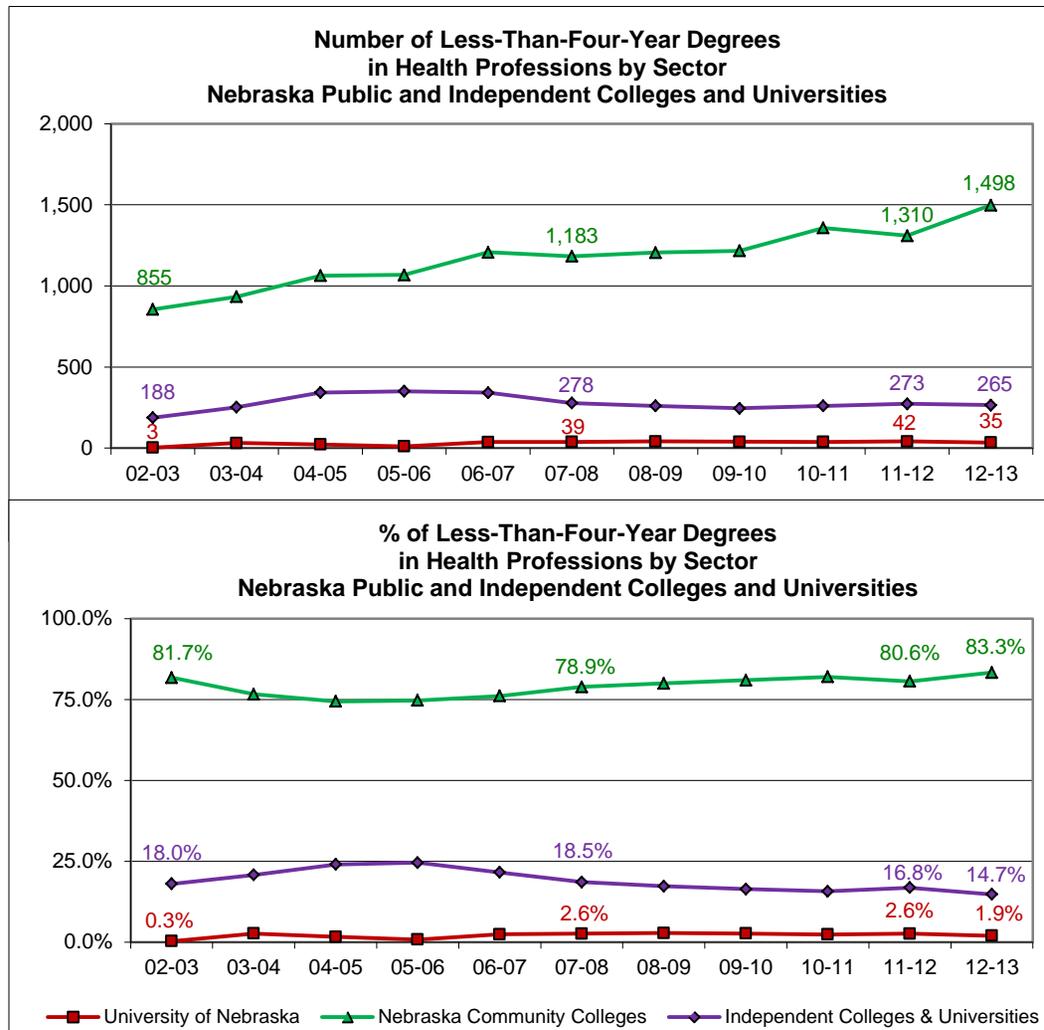
- The University of Nebraska awarded decreasing percentages of the master's degrees^a in education as the numbers of degrees granted by the independent institutions at this level steadily increased between 2002–03 and 2012–13.
- In 2012–13, the University of Nebraska conferred 44.6% of the master's degrees in education, down from 60.9% in 2002–03.
- In comparison, independent institutions awarded 39.1% of the master's degrees in education in 2012–13, up from 21.4% in 2002–03.
- The Nebraska State College System conferred 16.3% of the master's degrees in education in 2012–13, down only slightly from 17.7% 10 years earlier.^b

^a Includes post-master's awards.

^b The drops in the number of master's degrees in education evidenced at the Nebraska State College System in 2009–10 and 2011–12 were primarily due to new caps on online course enrollment and controlled cohort registrations.

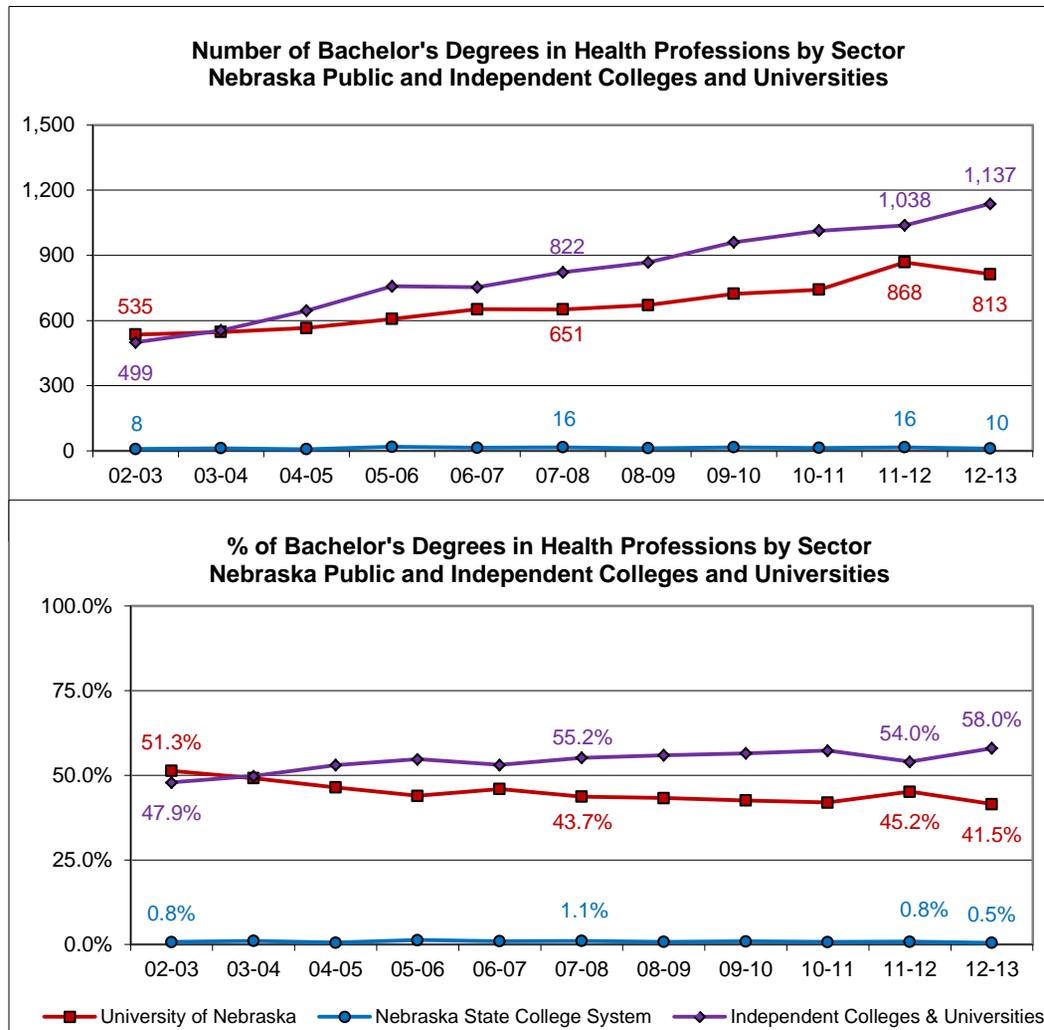
- At the doctoral level, all of the degrees in education were conferred by the University of Nebraska between 2002–03 and 2006–07. Between 2007–08 and 2012–13, the University of Nebraska has conferred 90% to 96% of degrees at the doctoral level, while independent institutions conferred the remaining education degrees at this level.

DEGREES in HEALTH PROFESSIONS by LEVEL and by SECTOR



- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of less-than-four-year degrees in health-related disciplines awarded by Nebraska’s community colleges increased 75.2% (from 855 to 1,498), while the number of degrees at this level conferred by independent institutions increased 50.0% (from 188 to 265).
- As a result, the state’s community colleges awarded 83.3% of the less-than-four-year degrees in health fields in 2012–13, compared to 81.7% in 2002–03. Conversely, independent institutions awarded 14.7% of the less-than-four-year degrees in 2012–13, compared to 18.0% 10 years earlier.
- At the University of Nebraska, the number of less-than-four-year degrees awarded in health fields increased from three in 2002–03 to 35 in 2012–13. As a result, the University of Nebraska conferred 1.9% of the awards at this level in 2012–13, compared to only 0.3% in 2002–03.

DEGREES in HEALTH PROFESSIONS by LEVEL and by SECTOR (Continued)

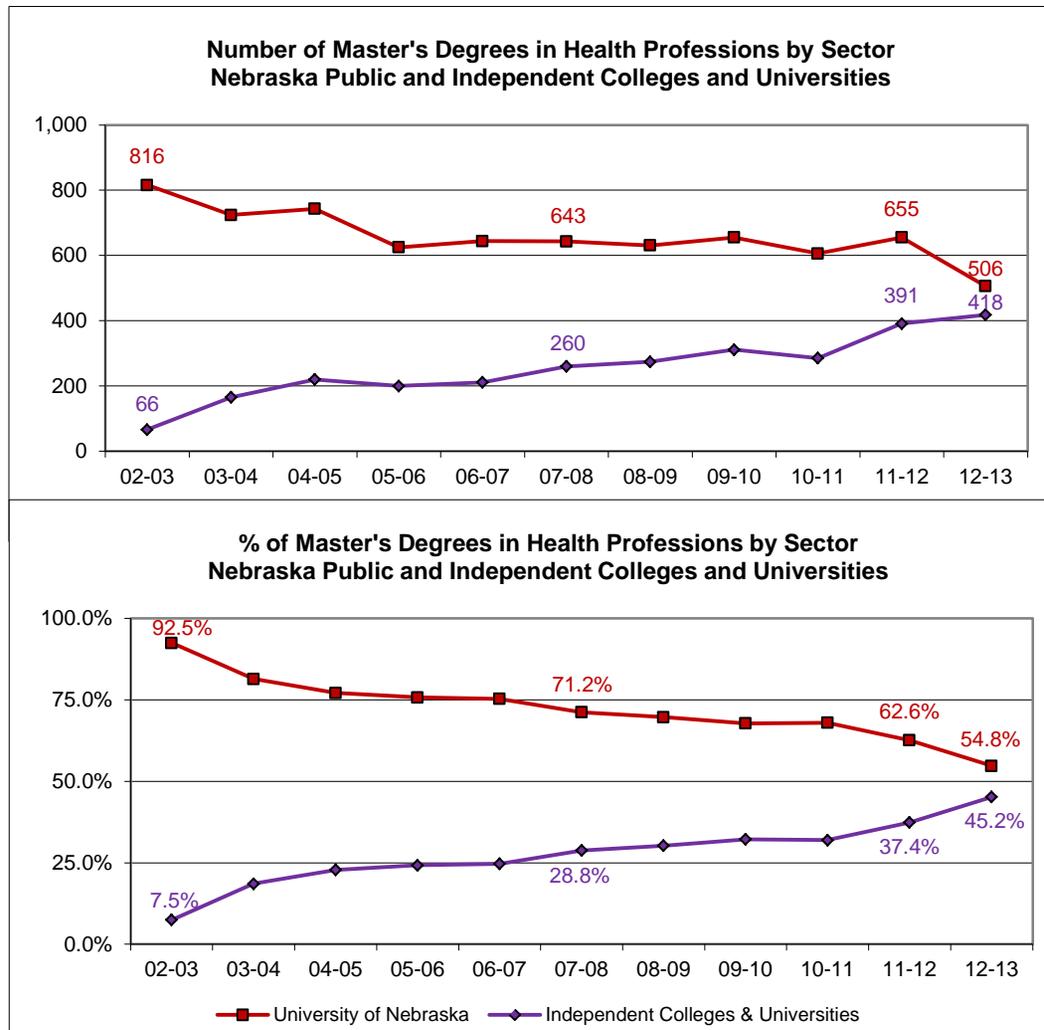


Note. Bachelor's degrees include post-baccalaureate certificates.

- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, the number of bachelor's degrees^a awarded in the health professions by the University of Nebraska increased 52.0% (from 535 to 813) while the number conferred by the state colleges increased 127.9% (from 499 to 1,137).
- At the end of the 10-year period, independent colleges and universities conferred 58.0% of the bachelor's degrees in health professions, up from 47.9% in 2002–03.
- The University of Nebraska conferred 41.5% of degrees of these awards in 2012–13, down from 51.3% in 2002–03.
- The Nebraska State College System conferred 0.5% of the awards at this level in the health professions in 2012–13, down slightly from 0.8% in 2002–03.

^a Includes post-baccalaureate certificates.

DEGREES in HEALTH PROFESSIONS by LEVEL and by SECTOR (Continued)

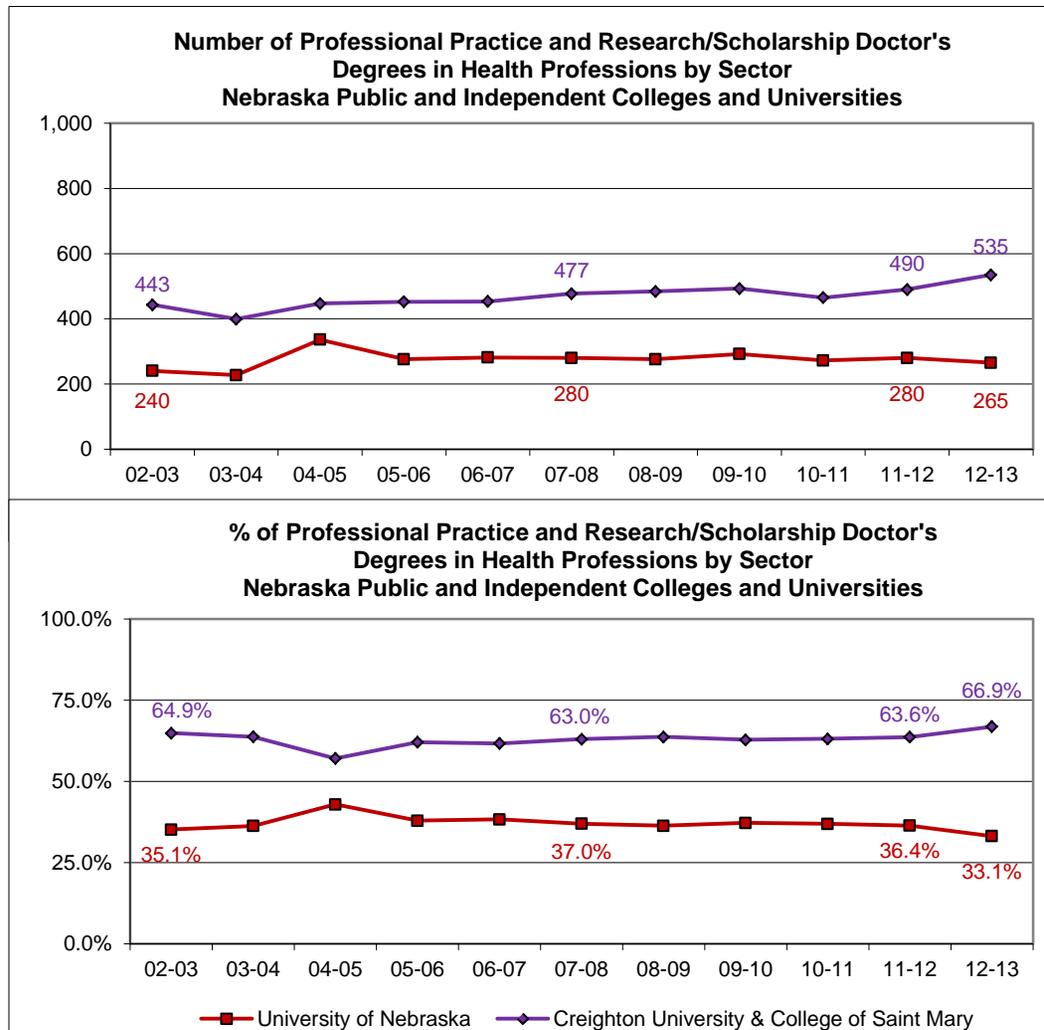


Note. Master's degrees include post-master's awards.

- The University of Nebraska conferred 506 master's degrees^a in the health professions in 2012–13, down from 816 in 2002–03.
- In comparison, the number of master's degrees in health professions awarded by the independent institutions increased from 66 degrees in 2002–03 to 418 degrees in 2012–13.
- In 2012–13, the University of Nebraska conferred 54.8% of the master's degrees in the health professions, down from 92.5% in 2002–03.

^a Includes post-master's awards.

DEGREES in HEALTH PROFESSIONS by LEVEL and by SECTOR (Continued)



- Between 2002–03 and 2012–13, only four institutions awarded doctoral degrees in health professions: College of Saint Mary^a, Creighton University, the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC), the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL).
- In 2012–13, Creighton University awarded 534 doctor's degrees in health professions, and the College of Saint Mary awarded one doctorate in the health professions.
- In 2012–13, the University of Nebraska conferred 265 doctor's degrees (257 at UNMC and eight at UNL) in health professions.
- In 2002–03, Creighton University awarded 64.9% of the doctoral degrees in health professions, while the University of Nebraska conferred 35.1%. In 2012–13, Creighton and College of Saint Mary awarded 66.9% of the degrees at these levels, while the University of Nebraska awarded 33.1%.

^a College of Saint Mary started awarding doctorates in the health professions in 2009–10.

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