

***A Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska***  
**Section B: Degrees and Awards**  
**Key Findings**  
**September 19, 2006**

The principal function of the *Factual Look* is to provide specified higher education data to the Legislature and other interested parties. There are few “surprises” in the degrees and awards data in this latest section of the 2006 report, but the following points are particularly notable.

**Total Number of Degrees and Awards Conferred**

In 2004-2005, Nebraska’s public and independent colleges and universities<sup>1</sup> conferred 23,488 degrees, certificates, and diplomas.<sup>2</sup>

Between 1994-1995 and 2004-2005, the total number of earned degrees increased by 27.1%; two-thirds of that growth occurred within the last three years of the ten-year period.

**Relative to enrollments, more students are completing degrees**

<b>Sector of Nebraska Higher Education</b>	<b>Change in Enrollment, 1995-2005</b>	<b>Change in Degrees Awarded, 1995-2005</b>
Independent colleges and universities <sup>2</sup>	Up 30.3%	Up 59%
Nebraska community colleges	Up 28.6%	Up 22.2%
Nebraska State College System	Down 10.7%	Up 22%
University of Nebraska	Down 8.4%	Up 13.8%

**Notable Successes**

- Except for less-than-four-year degree attainment by Native Americans, minority students’ degree attainment at all levels increased in absolute numbers and in percentages of all degrees earned.
- Between 1995 and 2005, the number of baccalaureate degrees earned by Native American students increased 83.9% (from 31 to 57).
- Between 1995 and 2005, the number of degrees awarded by Bellevue University increased 285.1%.
- From 1995-2005, the number of degrees awarded by Peru State College increased 39.1%.

## Notable Successes, continued

- Between 2004 and 2005, Central Community College increased its degrees awarded from 1,201 to 1,651. That increase was primarily the result of a campaign that encouraged students to finish “nearly complete” programs and/or apply for awards for which they were already qualified.

### **Degrees by Discipline**

- When totaled, degrees in business, education, and the health professions accounted for 51.4% of all degrees awarded in 2004-2005. High production in these areas generally parallels national data and matches Nebraska’s projected employment needs.

### **Points of Concern**

- Degree attainment by minority students shows substantial overall improvement between 1995 and 2005, but minority students’ degree completion still lags the white population and is low relative to the number of minorities in the Nebraska population. As our earlier data has shown, this is principally due to lower high school graduation rates for minority students.
- Between 1995 and 2005, the number of Native Americans earning less-than-baccalaureate degrees declined by 40% (from 65 to 39).

<sup>1</sup> Not including for-profit career schools.

<sup>2</sup> Throughout the remainder of this summary, “degrees” include certificates and diplomas.

Principal data source: United States Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)  
Analysis and presentation by Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education

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**Section B**  
**Degrees and Awards**  
**Executive Summary of Data**

**Note: Summarized data are for Nebraska public and independent colleges and universities.  
These institutions do not include for-profit career schools.**

# Executive Summary of Data 1995-2005

## **Total Number of Degrees Conferred**

- In 2004-05, Nebraska’s public and independent colleges and universities<sup>1</sup> conferred 23,488 degrees, certificates, and diplomas.<sup>2</sup>
- Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, the total number of earned degrees increased by 27.1%, but two thirds of this growth occurred within the last three years of the 10-year period.

## **Increases in the Number of Degrees by Sector**

The number of degrees increased across all sectors, but the highest rate of increase was in the independent sector.

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Number of Degrees</b>
Independent colleges and universities	Up 59.0%
Nebraska community colleges	Up 22.2%
Nebraska State College System	Up 22.0%
University of Nebraska	Up 13.8%

## **Shifts in the Degrees Awarded by Sector**

As a result of the significant increase in the number of degrees awarded within the independent sector, there has been a shift in the percentage of degrees awarded by each sector:

<b>Sector</b>	<b>% of Total Degrees Awarded by Public and Independent Institutions</b>	
	<b>1994-95</b>	<b>2004-05</b>
University of Nebraska	45.0%	40.3%
Independent colleges and universities	23.6%	29.5%
Nebraska community colleges	24.7%	23.7%
Nebraska State College System	6.7%	6.4%

<sup>1</sup>For-profit career schools are not included in the reported analysis.

<sup>2</sup>Throughout the remainder of this summary, “degrees” include certificates and diplomas.

### **Institutions Conferring the Highest Number of Degrees**

- The University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL) and the University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO) continue to award the highest numbers of degrees in the state's postsecondary system.
- Southeast Community College awarded the third-highest number of degrees until 2002-03, when Bellevue University in the independent sector started to confer more degrees than Southeast.

Rank	Sector	Number of Degrees		% Increase
		1994-95	2004-05	
1	University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,067	4,446	9.3%
2	University of Nebraska at Omaha	2,181	2,367	8.5%
3	Bellevue University	551	2,122	285.1%
4	Southeast Community College	1,397	1,677	20.0%

### **Institutions with the Highest Growth Rates**

- Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, the highest increase in the number of degrees awarded was at Bellevue University, where the number of degrees almost quadrupled.
- Bellevue University alone accounted for 61% of the growth in the independent sector and for 31% of the growth in the total number of degrees awarded by public and independent institutions.
- The highest growth within the public sector was at the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC), where the number of degrees almost doubled from 814 in 1994-95 to 1,533 in 2004-05.

### **Degrees by Level**

Undergraduate degrees accounted for 77.2% of the degrees granted in 2004-05, but the highest rate of growth between 1994-95 and 2004-05 was at the master's level.

- Significant increases in the number of master's degrees were evidenced at the University of Nebraska and the Nebraska State College System, as well as within the independent sector, where the number of master's degrees almost tripled.
- By 2004-05, master's degrees accounted for 17.0% of the degrees awarded, up from 12.4% in 1994-95.
- First-professional<sup>3</sup> and doctoral degrees accounted for the remaining 5.8% in 1994-95 and 2004-05.

<sup>3</sup>In Nebraska, first-professional degrees are conferred in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, and law.

## Degrees by Discipline

- The highest numbers of degrees are in business, education, and health professions. Together, these disciplines accounted for 51.4% of the degrees awarded in 2004-05 and for almost 60% of the growth in the number of degrees between 1994-95 and 2004-05.
- Over the 10-year period, business accounted for the highest total number of degrees, but the highest rate of growth was in the health professions.

Discipline	Number of Degrees		% Increase
	1994-95	2004-05	
Business	3,957	4,776	20.7%
Health professions	2,755	4,378	58.9%
Education	2,418	2,923	20.9%

- Degrees in the health professions accounted for almost 45% of the increased number of degrees at the master's level and for 97% of the increased number of first-professional and doctoral degrees between 1994-95 and 2004-05.
- 1,707 more master's degrees were conferred in 2004-05 than in 1994-95. Of these additional degrees, 44.6% were in the health professions, 24.3% were in education, and 14.5% were in business.
- At the first-professional level, the highest growth was in pharmacy, followed by dentistry. However, by far, the highest number of additional degrees was at the doctoral level, where the introduction of doctorates in occupational therapy and physical therapy produced a dramatic increase. Increases in these two fields are largely attributable to the Doctor of Occupational Therapy (OTD) and the Doctor of Physical Therapy (DPT) replacing master's degrees in these disciplines as the degrees generally accepted for entry into professional practice.

Discipline <sup>4</sup>	Number of Degrees		10-Year Increase
	1994-95	2004-05	in the Number of Degrees
Pharmacy (FP)	147	224	77
Dentistry (FP)	111	150	39
Medicine, M.D. (FP)	250	214	- 36
Other Health			
Professions (Doctoral)	<u>9</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>200</u>
Health professions total	517	797	280
Law (FP)	317	290	- 27
All other disciplines	<u>246</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>37</u>
Total	1,080	1,370	290

<sup>4</sup>FP = First-professional program

## **Degrees by Gender**

- In 2004-05, women earned 56.1% of the degrees awarded by Nebraska's public and independent institutions, up only slightly from 55.3% in 1994-95.
- The consistently widest gender gap has been at the master's level, where women earned almost 60% of the degrees in 2004-05.
- The most significant changes in gender gaps occurred at the first-professional and doctoral levels.
  - In 2004-05, women earned 49.4% of the first-professional degrees, up from 41.6% in 1994-95.
  - In 1994-95, men earned 60.4% of the doctoral degrees, compared to the 39.6% earned by women. By 2004-05, the pattern was reversed with women earning 56.2% of the doctorates awarded by the University of Nebraska and Creighton University.
- In 2004-05, the smallest gender gaps at the undergraduate level were evidenced at the Nebraska community colleges, where women earned 53.0% of the less-than-four-year degrees, and at the University of Nebraska, where women earned 53.6% of the bachelor's degrees. In comparison, women earned almost 58% of the bachelor's degrees conferred by the state colleges and independent institutions.

## **Minorities and Foreign Students**

- Minorities students – consisting of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans – earned 8.5% of the degrees conferred in 2004-05, up from 6.2% in 1994-95, while foreign students earned 3.8%, up from 3.0% a decade earlier. However, minorities and foreign students earn lower percentages of the degrees at the undergraduate level than at the master's level or above.

### **% of Degrees Earned in 2004-05**

	<b>Undergraduate Degrees</b>	<b>Master's Degrees</b>	<b>First-Professional and Doctoral Degrees</b>
White non-Hispanics	90.2%	81.3%	77.3%
Minorities	7.7%	9.9%	14.3%
Foreign students	2.1%	8.8%	8.4%

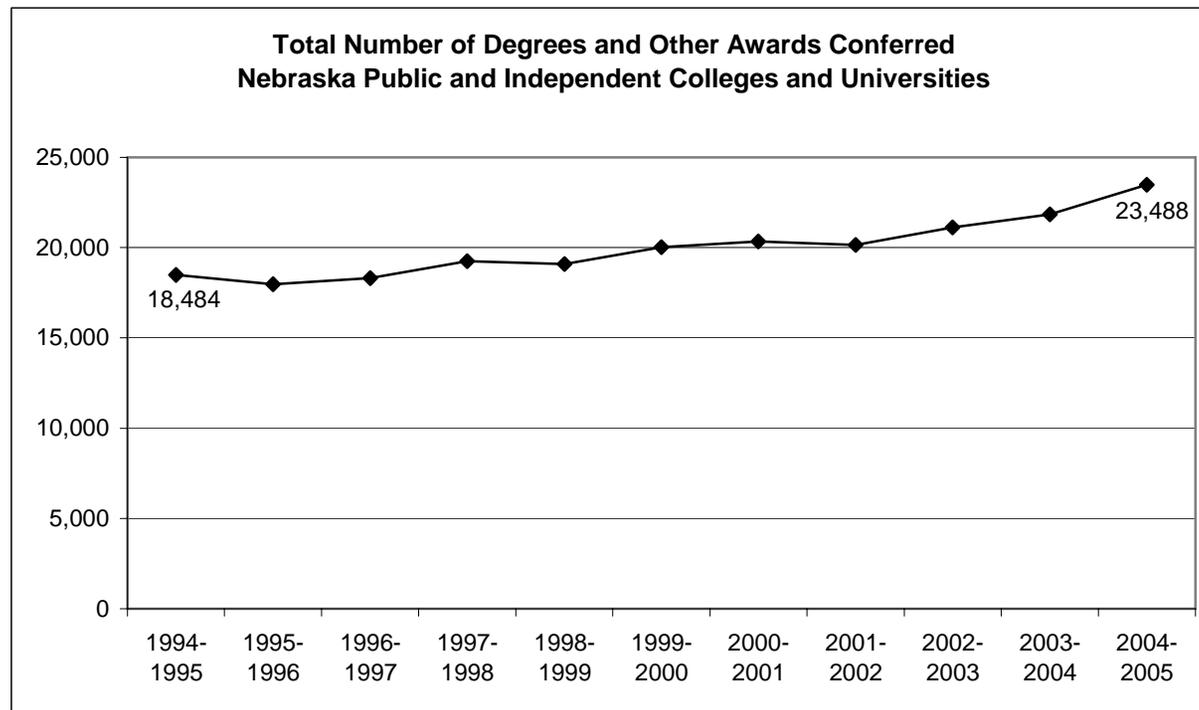
- Over the 10-year period between 1994-95 and 2004-05, the number of Native Americans who earned less-than-four-year degrees decreased by 40.0%. Otherwise, the number and percentage of degrees earned by each minority group, including Native Americans, increased at all degree levels.

Section B.1  
**Total Degrees and Other Awards  
by Sector and by Institution**

**Note: Summarized data are for Nebraska public and independent colleges and universities.  
These institutions do not include for-profit career schools.**

## **TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED: 1995-2005**

- Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities conferred a total of 23,488 degrees, diplomas, and certificates during the one-year period from July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005, the latest year for which uniform data are available.
- Over the 10-year period from 1994-95 to 2004-05, the total number of degrees and awards conferred by Nebraska's public and independent institutions increased by 27.1%.



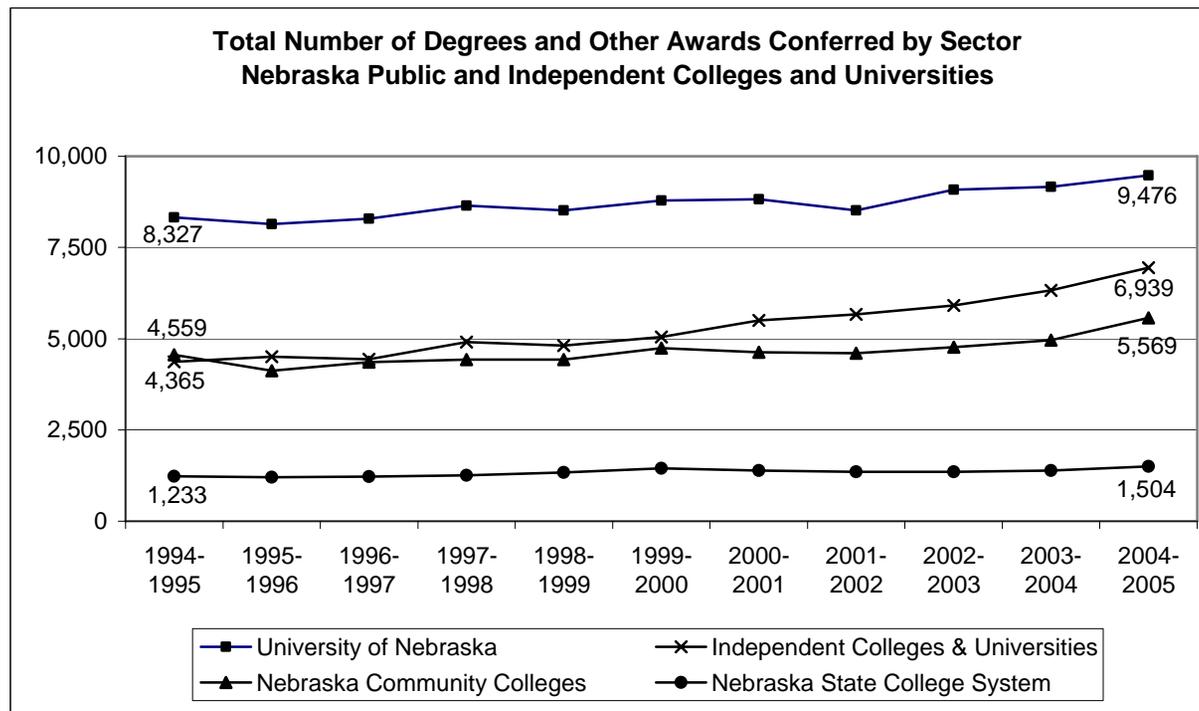
See [Tables B1A](#) and [B1B](#) for the total number and percentage of degrees and awards conferred by sector for 1995-96 through 2004-05. (Note that the above chart includes an additional year of data for 1994-95.) Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

## **TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED by SECTOR: 1995-2005**

- Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, the number of degrees and other awards conferred by each of the public sectors of higher education in Nebraska increased as follows:

University of Nebraska	13.8%
Nebraska Community Colleges	22.2%
Nebraska State College System	22.0%

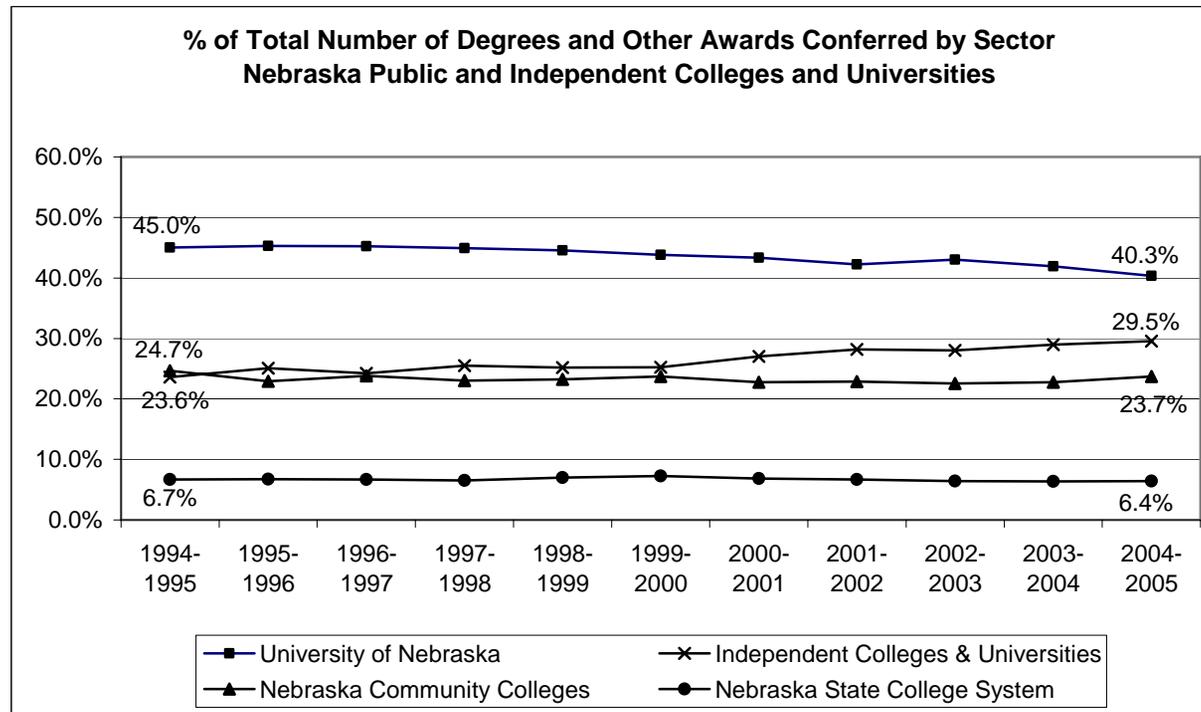
- Over the same 10-year period, the number of degrees and other awards conferred by Nebraska's independent colleges and universities increased by 59.0%.



See [Tables B1A](#) and [B1B](#) for the total number and percentage of degrees and awards conferred by sector for 1995-96 through 2004-05. (Note that the above chart includes an additional year of data for 1994-95.) Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

## **Percentage of TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED by SECTOR: 1995-2005**

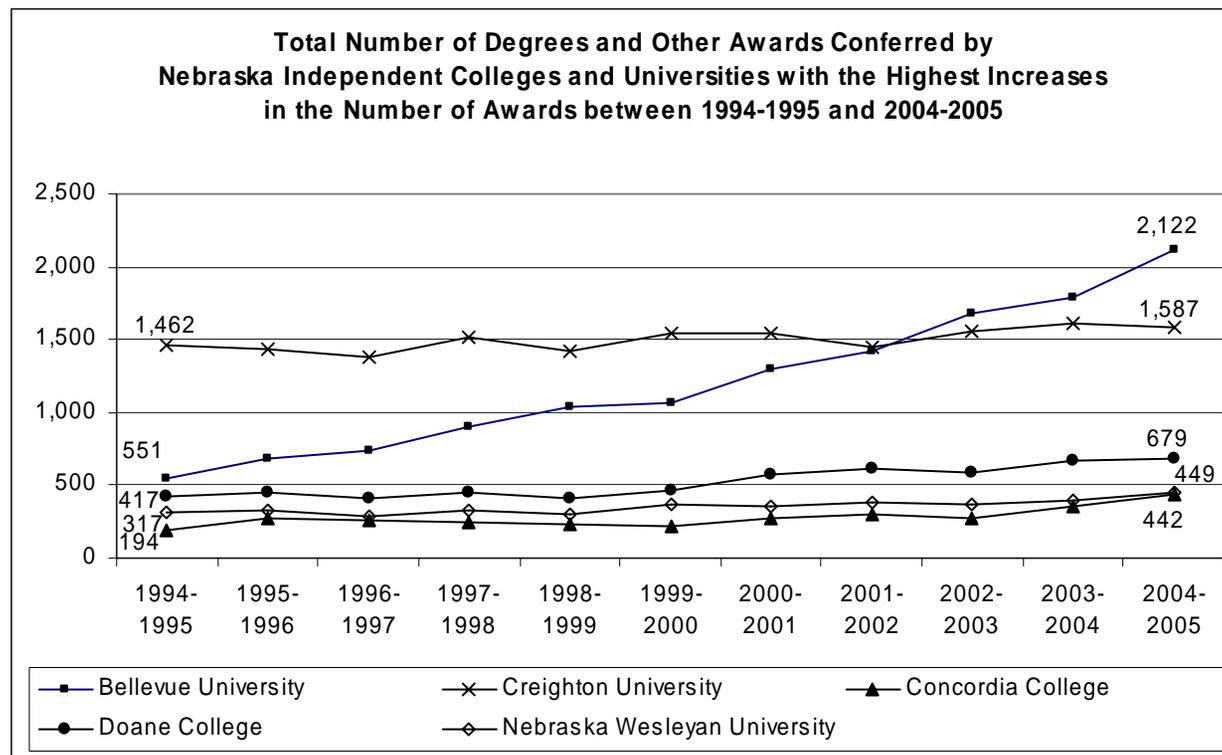
- As a result of the significant increase in the total number of degrees and other awards conferred within the independent sector, the public sectors conferred lower percentages of the total number of degrees, diplomas, and certificates awarded in 2004-05 than in 1994-95.
- Throughout the 10-year period, the University of Nebraska continued to award the highest number and percentage of degrees conferred in the state, but the university's percentage of the state total decreased from 45.0% to 40.3%.
- Over the period, the percentages of degrees awarded by Nebraska community colleges and the Nebraska State College System decreased slightly, while the percentage of degrees conferred by independent institutions increased from 23.6% to 29.5%.



See [Tables B1A](#) and [B1B](#) for the total number and percentage of degrees and awards conferred by sector for 1995-96 through 2004-05. (Note that the above chart includes an additional year of data for 1994-95.) Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

## **INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS with the Highest Increases in the Number of Degrees Awarded: 1995-2005**

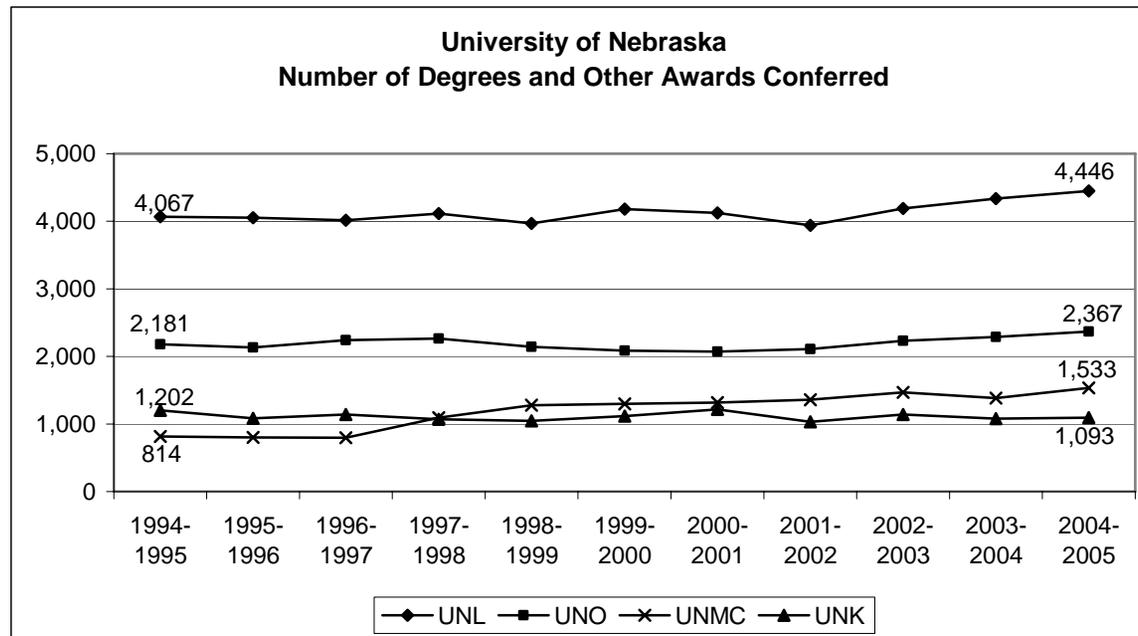
- Institutions in the independent sector conferred 2,574 more degrees and other awards in 2004-05 than in 1994-95, an increase of 59.0% over the ten-year period. (Refer to page B.1.3.)
- Bellevue University alone accounted for 61% of the sector increase. In 2004-05, Bellevue University awarded 1,571 more degrees than the institution conferred in 1994-95.
- Four other colleges and universities accounted for another 30% of the increased number of degrees conferred within the independent sector between 1994-95 and 2004-05: Concordia College, Creighton University, Doane College, and Nebraska Wesleyan University.



See [Tables B2A](#) and [B2B](#) for the total number and percentage of degrees and awards conferred by sector and by institution for 1995-96 through 2004-05. (Note that the above chart includes an additional year of data for 1994-95.) Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

## **TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA: 1995-2005**

- Throughout the 10-year period from 1994-95 to 2004-05, the institutions conferring the highest number of degrees in the state were the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL) and the University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO), which awarded 4,446 and 2,367 degrees, respectively, in 2004-05.
- The institution within the public sector that had the highest growth rate in the number of degrees conferred was the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC). Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, the number of degrees awarded by UNMC almost doubled, from 814 in 1994-95 to 1,533 in 2004-05. During this 10-year period, the number of degrees conferred by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL) and the University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO) increased by about 9%, while the number awarded by the University Nebraska at Kearney (UNK) decreased by about the same percentage. (UNK joined the University of Nebraska system on July 1, 1999.)

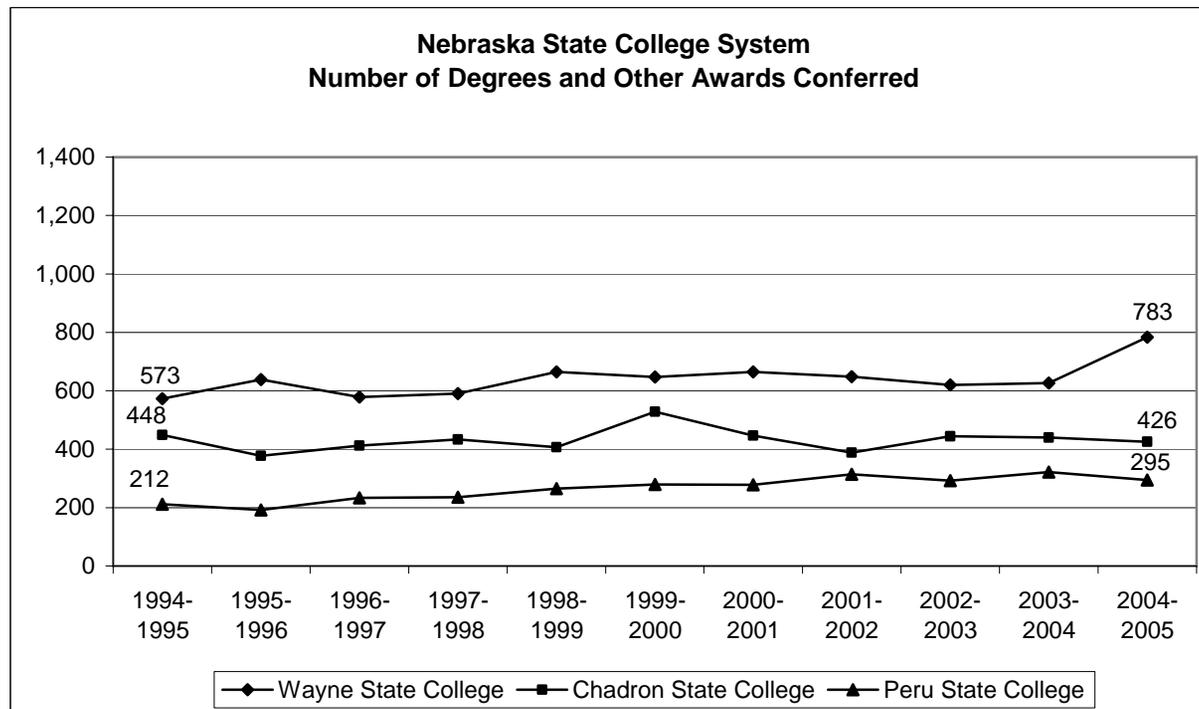


Note: The number of awards conferred by the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture was 63 in 1994-95 and 37 in 2004-05.

See [Tables B2A](#) and [B2B](#) for the total number and percentage of degrees and awards conferred by sector and by institution for 1995-96 through 2004-05. (Note that the above chart includes an additional year of data for 1994-95.) Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

## **TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED BY NEBRASKA STATE COLLEGE SYSTEM: 1995-2005**

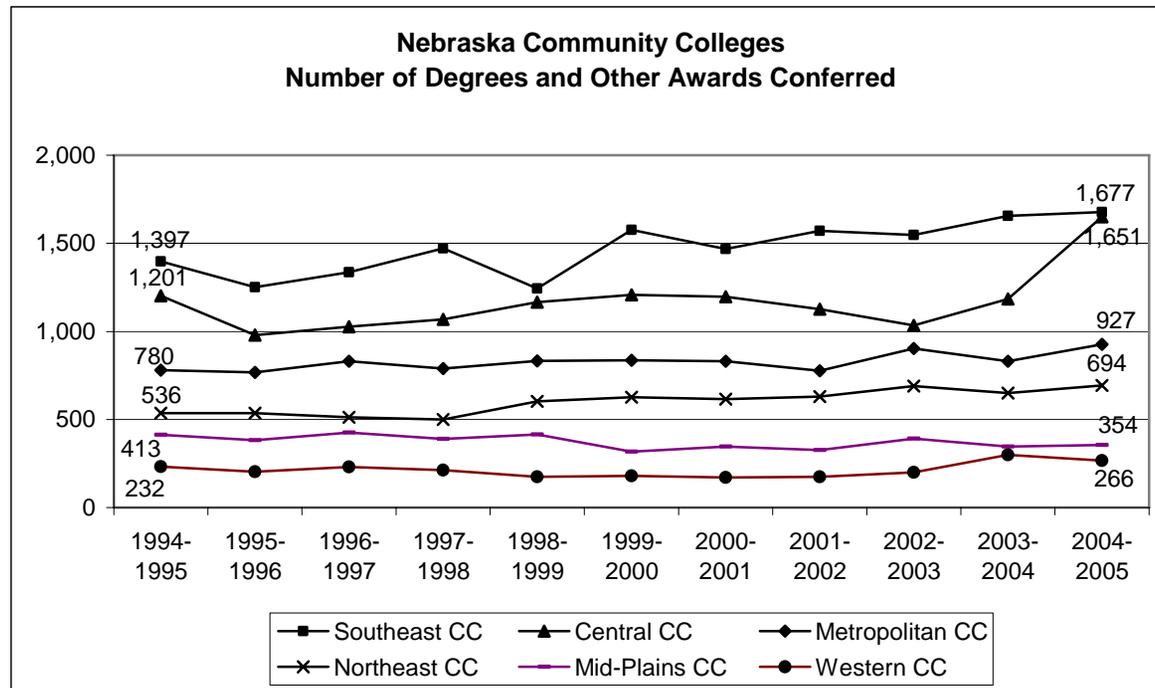
- Wayne State College awarded the highest number of degrees within the Nebraska State College System between 1994-95 and 2004-05, and the college experienced a 36.6% increase in the number of degrees conferred during the 10-year period.
- The significant increase in the number of degrees awarded by Wayne State College that occurred in 2004-05 was due primarily to offering courses in education at outreach sites, including Blair and South Sioux City, and the subsequent increase in the number of masters degrees awarded to teachers.
- Peru State College had the highest growth rate among the state colleges in terms of the number of degrees awarded. Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, the number of degrees conferred by Peru State College increased 39.1%.



See [Tables B2A](#) and [B2B](#) for the total number and percentage of degrees and awards conferred by sector and by institution for 1995-96 through 2004-05. (Note that the above chart includes an additional year of data for 1994-95.) Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

## TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED BY NEBRASKA COMMUNITY COLLEGES: 1995-2005

- The number of degrees and other awards conferred by each of the Nebraska community colleges increased by 15% to 37% from 1994-95 to 2004-05, with the exception of the number of awards conferred by Mid-Plains Community College, where the number of conferred awards decreased by 14%.
- Southeast Community College awarded the third highest number of degrees and other awards conferred by postsecondary institutions in Nebraska until 2002-03, when Bellevue University in the independent sector started to award more degrees than Southeast.
- The highest single increase in the number of degrees conferred was evidenced at Central Community College, where the number of degrees and other awards increased to 1,651 in 2004-05. According to the college, this surge was primarily the result of a follow-up campaign that encouraged students to complete their degree programs and/or apply for awards for which they were qualified.



See [Tables B2A](#) and [B2B](#) for the total number and percentage of degrees and awards conferred by sector and by institution for 1995-96 through 2004-05. (Note that the above chart includes an additional year of data for 1994-95.) Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

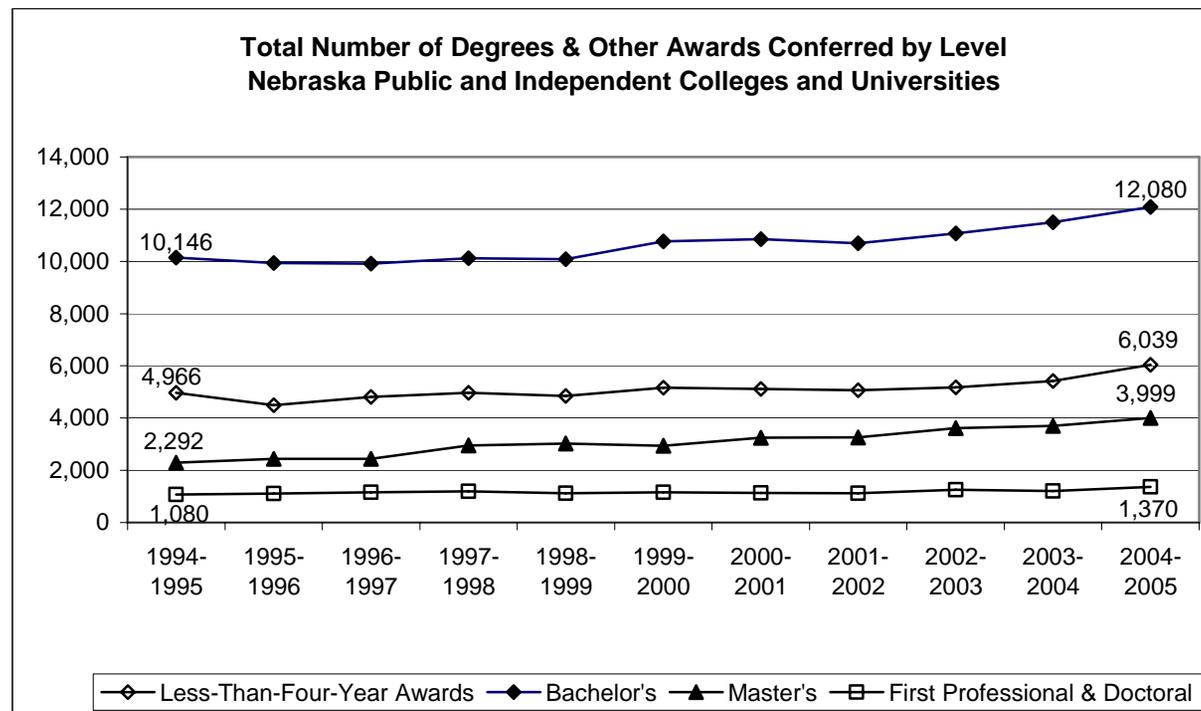
Section B.2  
**Total Degrees and Other Awards  
by Level and by Sector**

**Note: Summarized data are for Nebraska public and independent colleges and universities.  
These institutions do not include for-profit career schools.**

## **TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED by LEVEL: 1995-2005**

- Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities conferred an increasing number of awards at all levels of postsecondary education, but the highest rate of increase was in the number of degrees at the master's level, even though the number of degrees is small, relative to the number of bachelor's degrees.
- Specifically, the number of awards at each level increased as follows:

Less-than-four-year awards	21.6%
Bachelor's degrees (including post-baccalaureate certificates)	19.1%
Master's degrees (including post-master's awards)	74.5%
First-professional <sup>1</sup> and doctoral degrees	26.9%

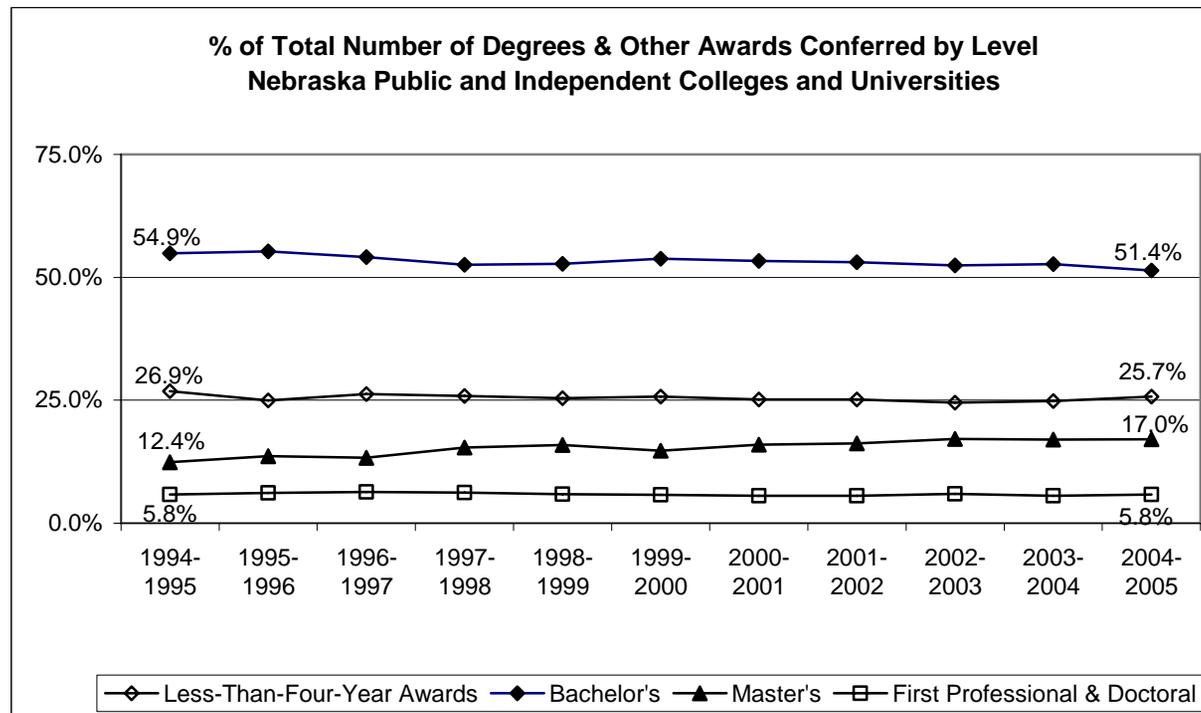


<sup>1</sup>In Nebraska, first-professional programs are conferred in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, and law.

See [Table B5A](#) for the number and percentage of degrees and awards conferred by level and by sector for 2000-01 through 2004-05. Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

## **Percentage of TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED by LEVEL: 1995-2005**

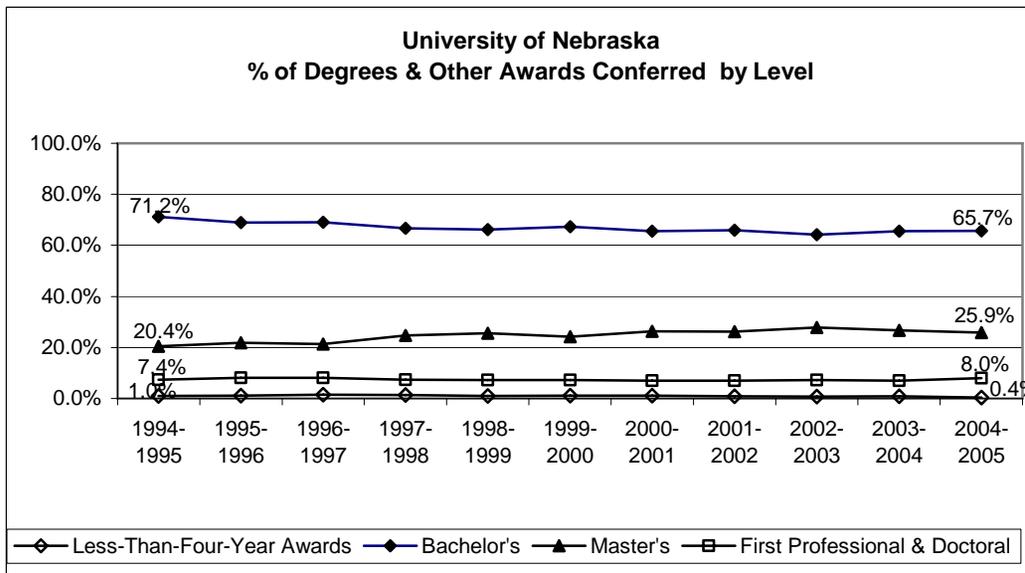
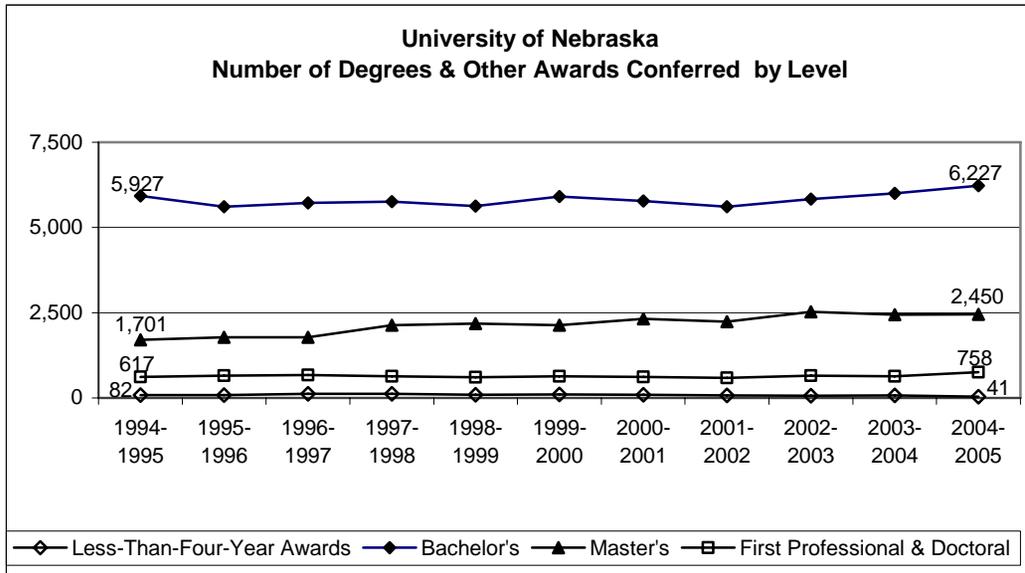
- Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, bachelor's degrees and less-than-four-year awards accounted for lower percentages of the total number of awards conferred by Nebraska's public and independent institutions, while degrees at the master's level accounted for a higher percentage.
- As of the end of 2004-05, bachelor's degrees and less-than-four-year awards accounted for 77.1% of all of the degrees and other awards conferred, compared to 81.8% of the awards conferred ten years earlier.
- Degrees at the master's level accounted for 17.0% of the total number of degrees granted in 2004-05, up from 12.4% in 1994-95. Together, first-professional<sup>1</sup> and doctoral degrees accounted for 5.8% of all degrees at the beginning and end of the 10-year period.



<sup>1</sup>In Nebraska, first-professional programs are conferred in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, and law.

See pages B.2.2 for the ten-year trend chart showing the number of degrees and other awards conferred by level. Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

## DEGREES AND AWARDS CONFERRED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA by LEVEL: 1995-2005



- With the exception of less-than-four-year awards, the number of degrees conferred by the University of Nebraska generally increased from 1994-95 to 2004-05:

Bachelor's degrees <sup>1</sup>	5.1%
Master's degrees <sup>2</sup>	44.0%
First-professional and doctoral degrees <sup>3</sup>	22.9%

These increases occurred during a time period when the university experienced some decreases in enrollment.

- Since 2001-02, bachelor's degrees increased by 10.9%, from 5,614 to 6,227 in 2004-05.
- As a result of the increases in the total number of advanced degrees awarded, master's, first-professional, and doctoral degrees accounted for higher percentages of the total number of degrees conferred by the university in 2004-05 than in 1994-95.

See 17H [Table B3A](#) for the number of degrees and awards conferred by the institutions constituting the University of Nebraska (by level and by race/ethnicity) from 2001-02 through 2004-05. Detailed trend data for 1994-05 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: 18H [FL 95-05 Sec B Web](#)

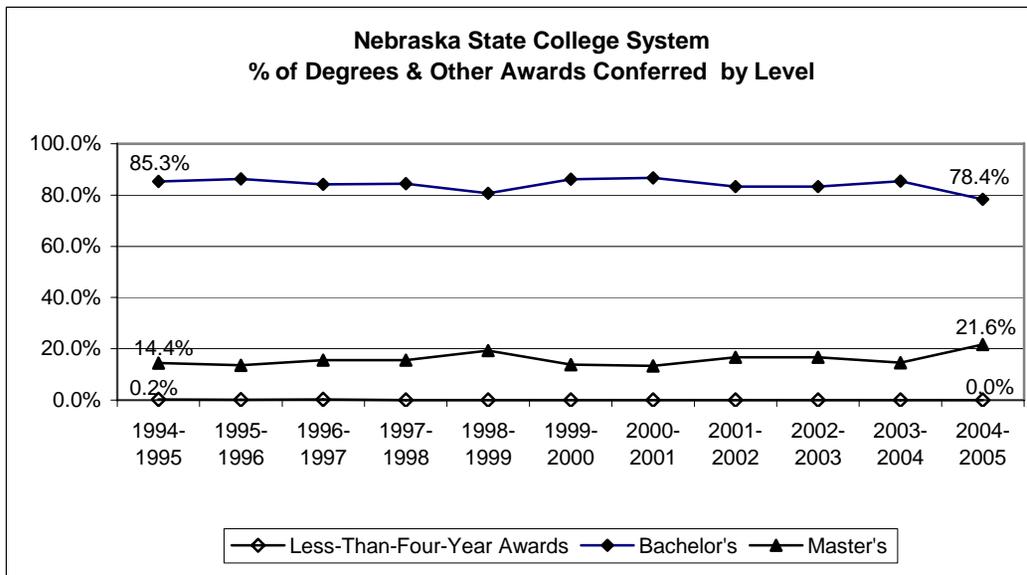
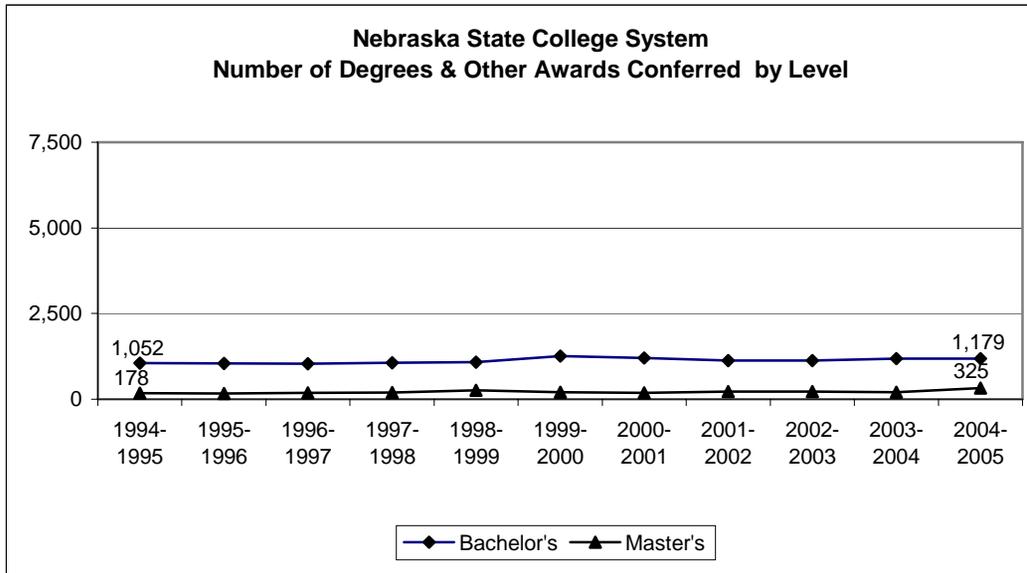
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<sup>1</sup>Includes post-baccalaureate certificates.

<sup>2</sup>Includes post-master's degree awards.

<sup>3</sup>In Nebraska, first-professional degrees are conferred in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy

## DEGREES AND AWARDS CONFERRED BY THE NEBRASKA STATE COLLEGE SYSTEM by LEVEL: 1995-2005



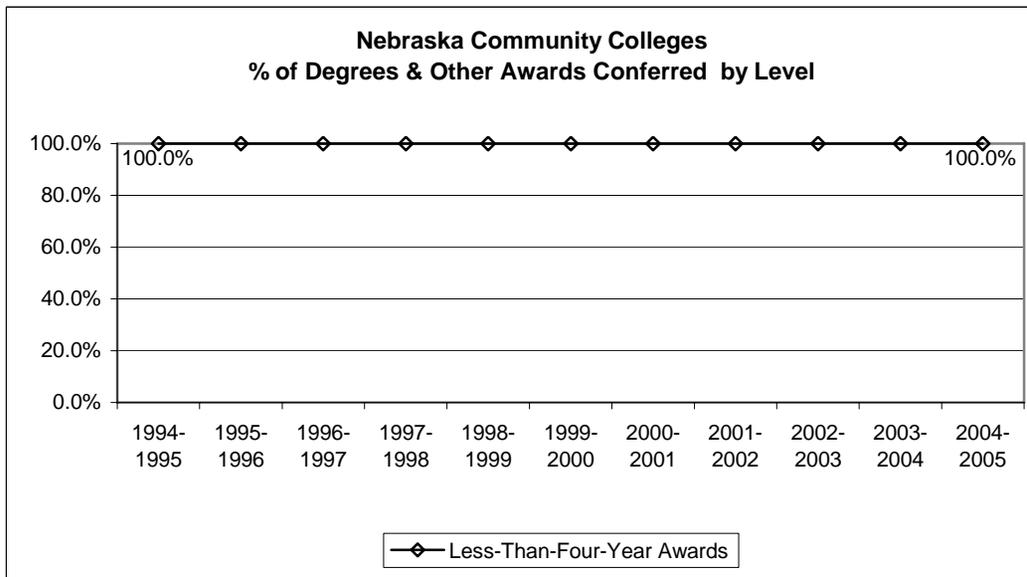
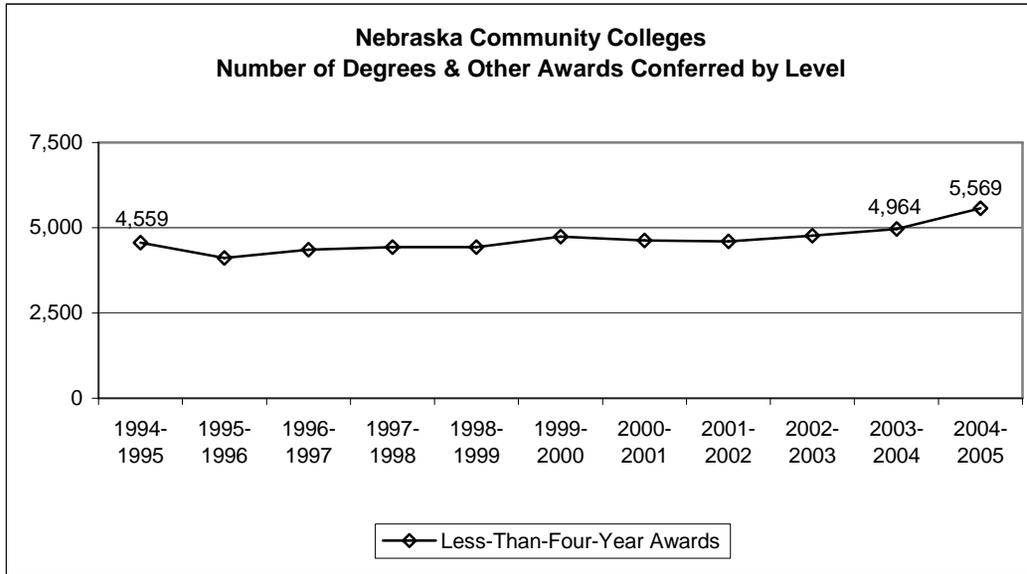
- The number of bachelor's degrees<sup>1</sup> awarded by the Nebraska State College System increased by 12.1% between 1994-95 and 2004-05.
- In comparison, the number of master's degrees<sup>2</sup> conferred by the state colleges increased 82.6% over the 10-year period. As a result, master's degrees accounted for a significantly higher percentage of the total number of degrees awarded by the Nebraska State College System in 2004-05 than in 1994-95.
- Only three less-than-four-year awards were conferred by the state colleges in 1994-95, and none were awarded in 2004-05.

See 15H [Table B3B](#) for the number of degrees and awards conferred by the three institutions in the Nebraska State College System (by level and by race/ethnicity) from 2001-02 through 2004-05. Detailed trend data for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [16HFL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

<sup>1</sup>Includes post-baccalaureate certificates.

<sup>2</sup>Includes post-master's awards.

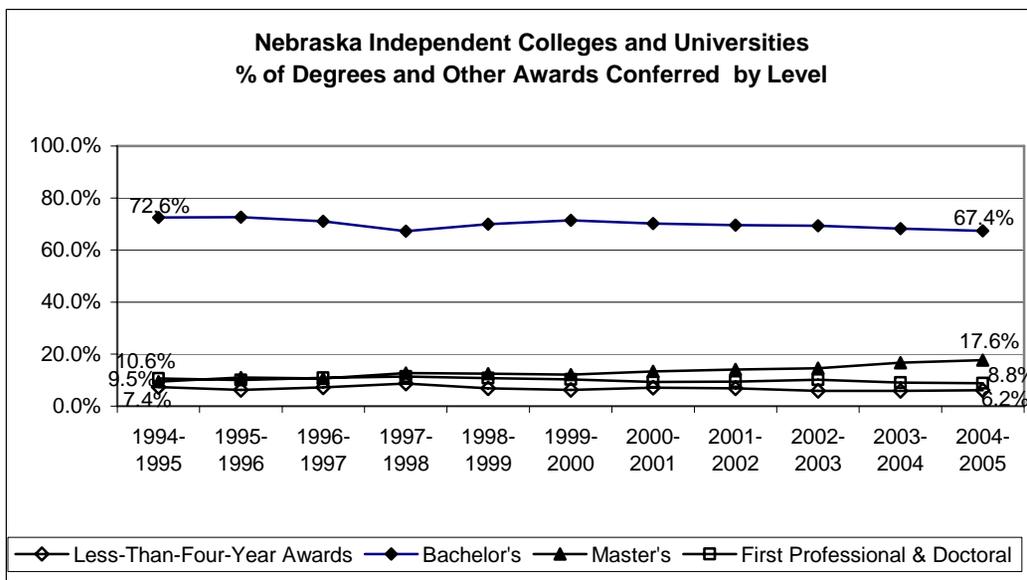
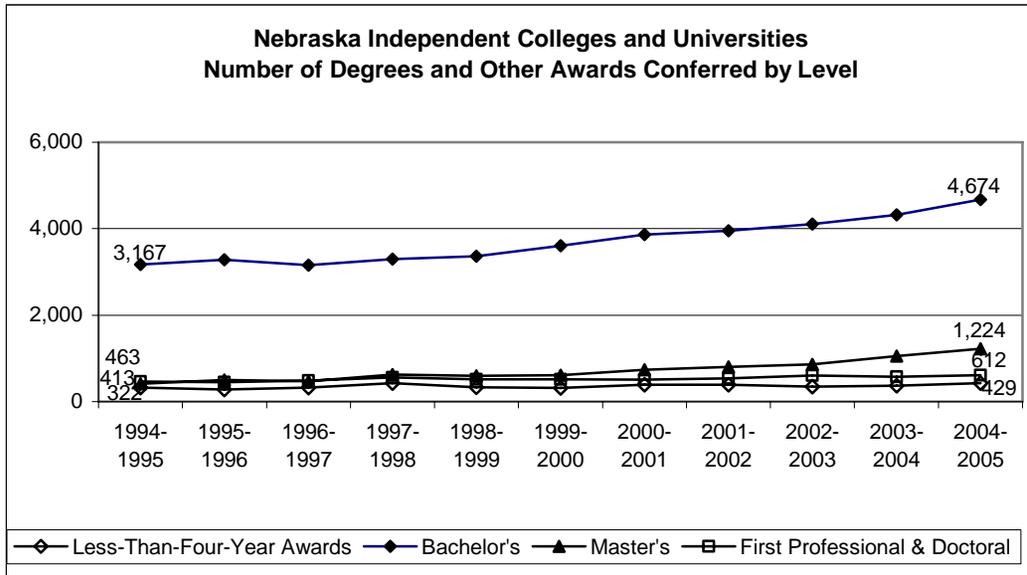
## DEGREES AND AWARDS CONFERRED BY NEBRASKA COMMUNITY COLLEGES by LEVEL: 1995-2005



- The number of associate degrees and other less-than-four-year awards conferred by Nebraska community colleges increased from 4,559 to 4,964, or by 8.9%, over the nine-year period between 1994-95 and 2003-04.
- There was a 12.1% surge in the number of associate degrees and other less-than-four-year awards between 2003-04 and 2004-05, when the number of awards increased from 4,964 to 5,569. (See page B.1.8.)
- In total, the number of awards conferred by the community colleges increased by 22.2% over the 10-year period from 1994-95 to 2004-05.

See 11H [Table B3C](#) for the number of degrees and awards conferred by each Nebraska community college (by level and by race/ethnicity) from 2001-02 through 2004-05. Detailed trend data for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook: 12HFL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls**

## DEGREES AND AWARDS CONFERRED BY NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS by LEVEL: 1995-2005



- Between 1994-1995 and 2004-05, the number of degrees and awards conferred by independent institutions increased as follows:
 

Less-than-four-year awards	33.2%
(from 322 to 429)	
Bachelor's degrees <sup>1</sup>	47.6%
(from 3,167 to 4,674)	
Master's degrees <sup>2</sup>	196.4%
(from 413 to 1,224)	
First-professional and doctoral <sup>3</sup>	32.2%
(from 463 to 612)	
- Over the 10-year period, the number of master's degrees awarded by independent institutions almost tripled. As a result, master's degrees accounted for 17.6% of the total number of degrees awarded by independent institutions in 2004-05, compared to 9.5% in 1994-95, while the degrees and awards conferred at other level accounted for lower percentages.

See 13H [Table B3D](#) for the number of degrees and awards conferred by each Nebraska independent college or university (by level and by race/ethnicity) from 2001-02 through 2004-05. Detailed trend data for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook:** [14HFL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

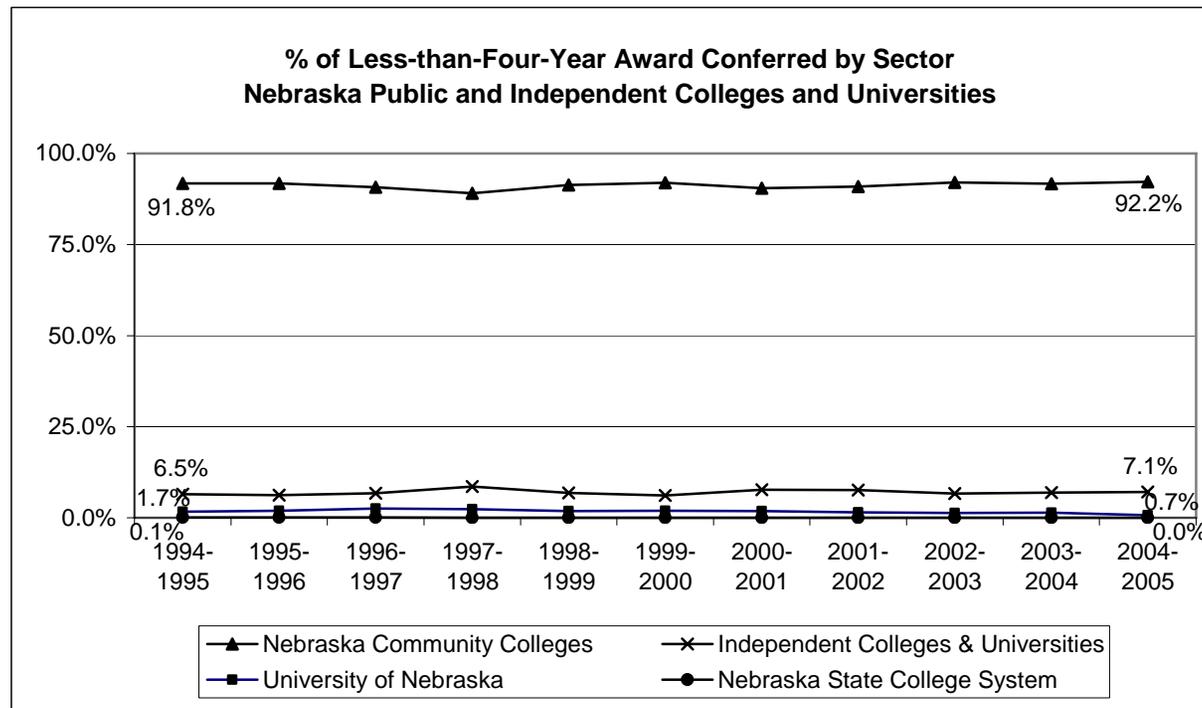
<sup>1</sup>Includes post-baccalaureate certificates.

<sup>2</sup>Includes post-master's awards.

<sup>3</sup>In Nebraska, first-professional degrees are in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, and law.

## Percentages of LESS-THAN-FOUR-YEAR AWARDS CONFERRED by SECTOR: 1995-2005

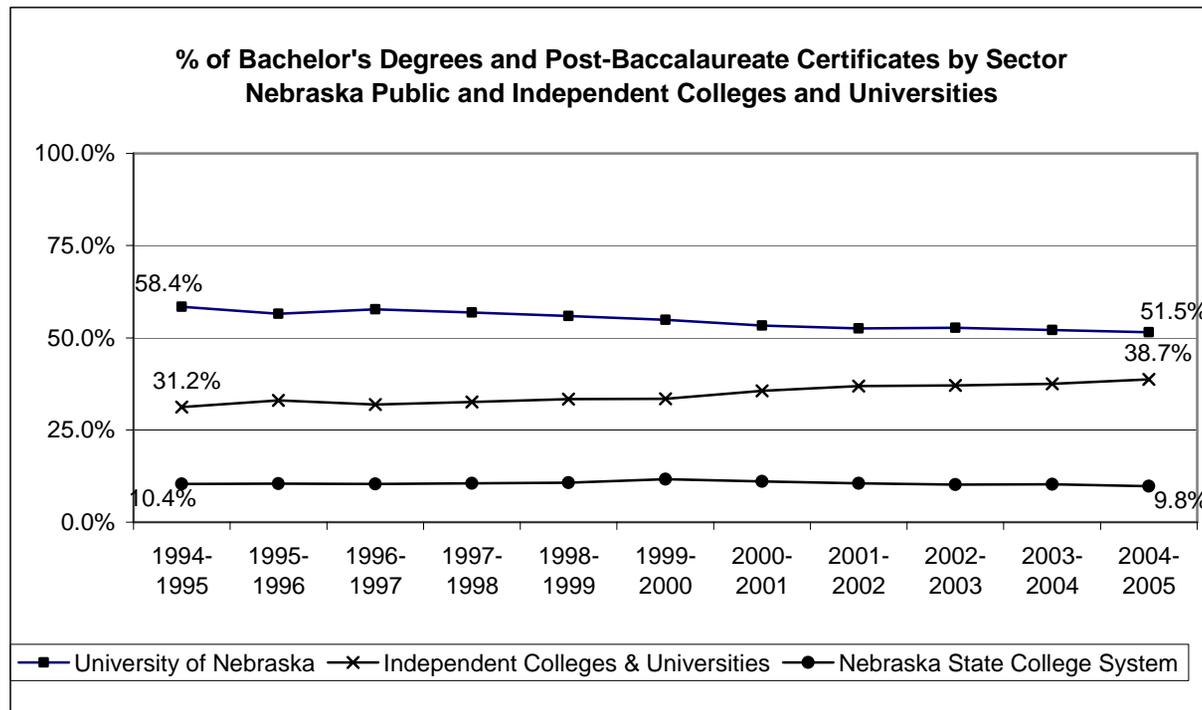
- In 2004-05, Nebraska public and independent institutions granted 6,039 less-than-four-year degrees and awards, up from 4,955 in 1994-95. (See page B.2.2.)
- Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, Nebraska community colleges continued to confer more than 90% of the less-than-four-year degrees and awards granted by Nebraska public and independent institutions.
- By the end of 2004-05, independent institutions conferred 7% of the less-than-four-year degrees and awards, while the University of Nebraska awarded less than 1% (mostly through the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture), and the Nebraska State College System did not confer any of these degrees or awards.



See pages B.2.4 through B.2.7 for 10-year trend charts that show the number of degrees and other awards conferred by sector. See [Table B5A](#) for the number and percentage of degrees and awards conferred by level and by sector for 2000-01 through 2004-05. Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

## **Percentages of BACHELOR'S DEGREES CONFERRED by SECTOR: 1995-2005<sup>1</sup>**

- In 2004-05, Nebraska public and independent institutions conferred 12,080 bachelor's degrees and post-baccalaureate certificates, up from 10,146 in 1994-95. (See page B.2.2.)
- Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, independent institutions awarded an increasing percentage of the bachelor's degrees and post-baccalaureate certificates conferred in Nebraska, while the percentage of bachelors-level degrees granted by the University of Nebraska and the Nebraska State College System decreased.

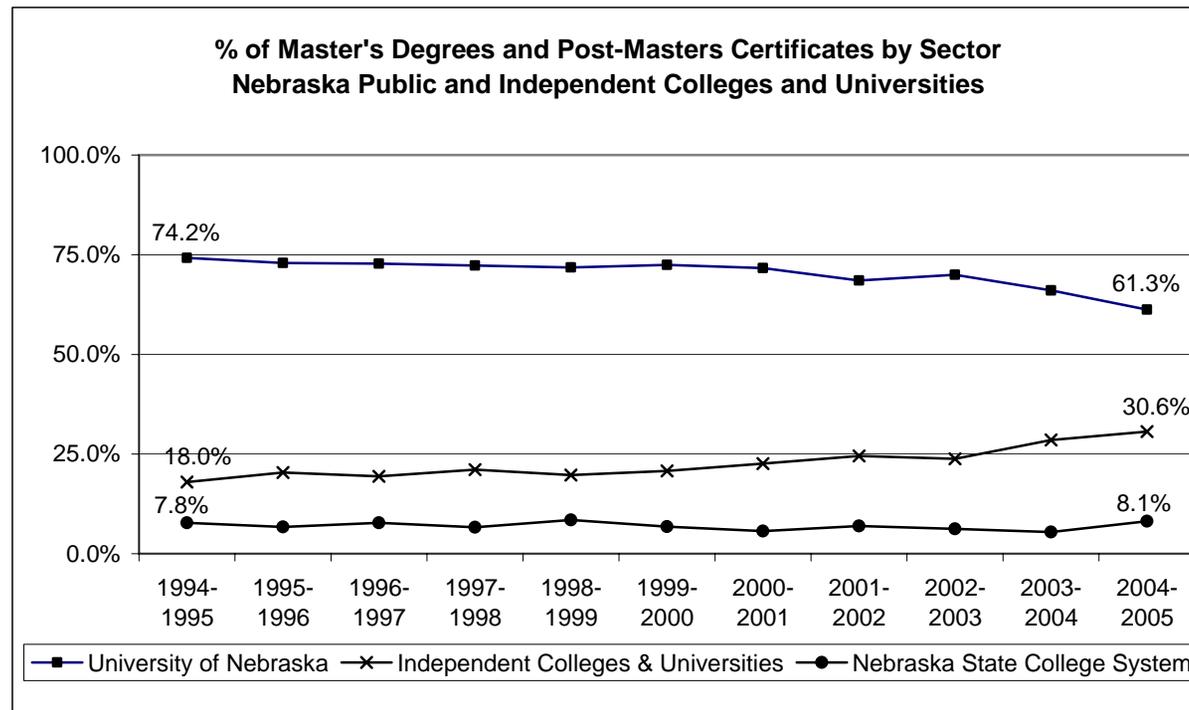


<sup>1</sup>Includes post-baccalaureate certificates.

See pages B.2.4 through B.2.7 for 10-year trend charts that show the number of degrees and other awards conferred by sector. See [Table B5A](#) for the number and percentage of degrees and awards conferred by level and by sector for 2000-01 through 2004-05. Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

## **Percentages of MASTER’S DEGREES CONFERRED by SECTOR: 1995-2005<sup>1</sup>**

- In 2004-05, Nebraska colleges and universities conferred a total of 3,999 master’s degrees and post-masters certificates, compared to 2,292 in 1994-95. (See page B.2.2.)
- Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, independent institutions awarded an increasing percentage of the master’s degrees and post-masters certificates conferred in Nebraska, and the Nebraska State College System also awarded a slightly higher percentage of the masters-level degrees in 2004-05 than in 1994-95. In comparison, the University of Nebraska conferred a lower percentage of the master’s degrees and post-masters certificates in 2004-05 than in 1994-95.

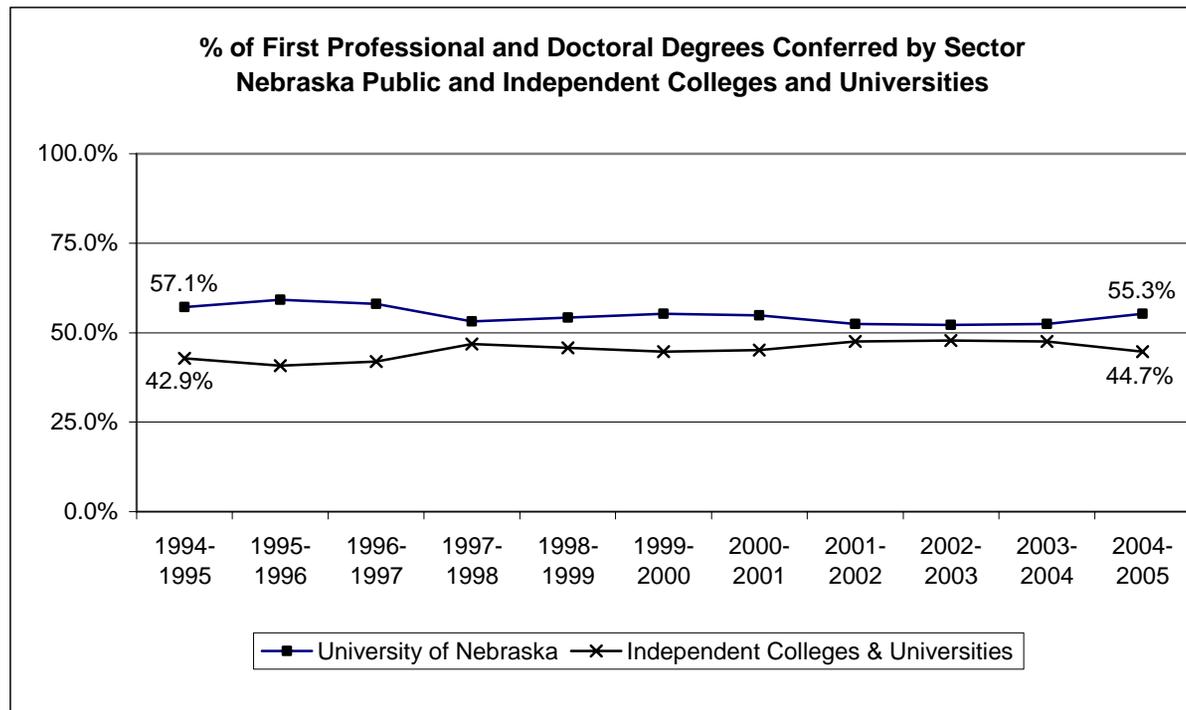


<sup>1</sup>Includes post-masters certificates.

See pages B.2.4 through B.2.7 for 10-year trend charts that show the number of degrees and other awards conferred by sector. See [Table B5A](#) for the number and percentage of degrees and awards conferred by level and by sector for 2000-01 through 2004-05. Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

## **Percentages of FIRST-PROFESSIONAL AND DOCTORAL DEGREES CONFERRED by SECTOR: 1995-2005**

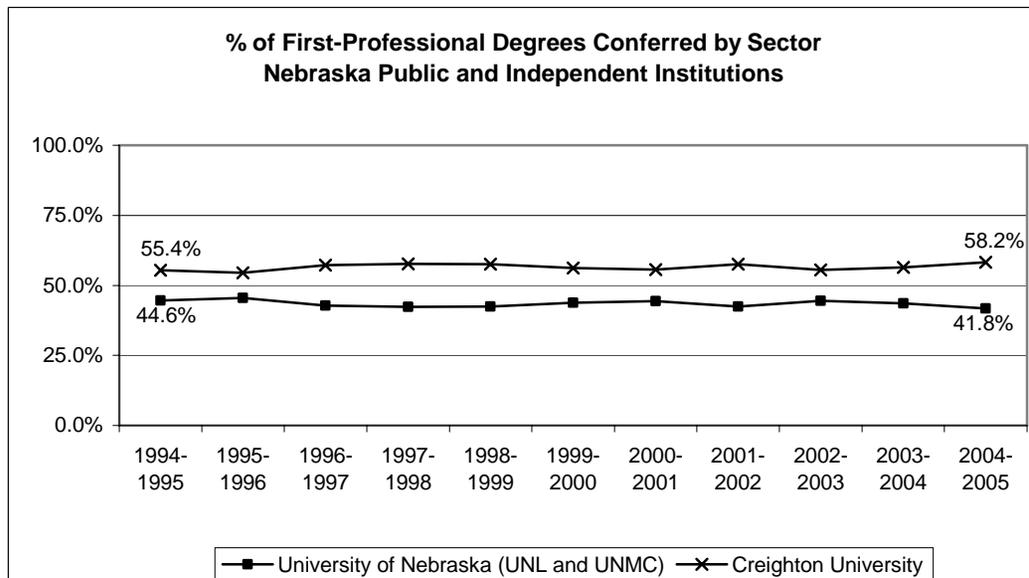
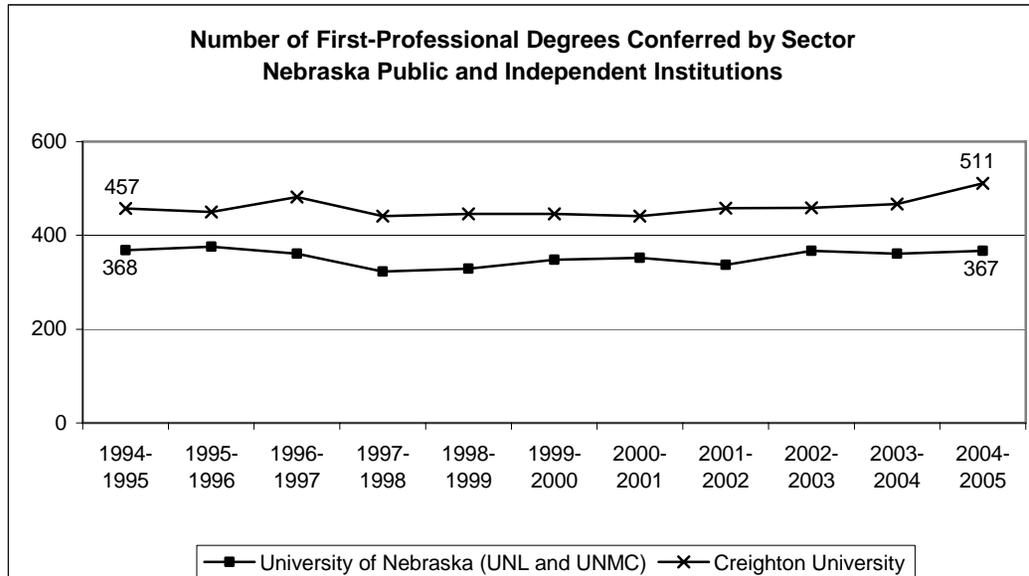
- The total number of first-professional<sup>1</sup> and doctoral degrees conferred in Nebraska in 2004-05 was 1,370, up from 1,080 degrees in 1994-95. (See page B.2.2.)
- Over the 10-year period, the University of Nebraska conferred a slightly lower percentage of the first-professional and doctoral degrees in 2004-05 than in 1994-95, while the independent sector accounted for a higher percentage. However, as shown on pages B.2.12 and B.2.13, significantly different patterns of growth are revealed when first-professional and doctoral degrees are examined separately.



<sup>1</sup>In Nebraska, first-professional programs are conferred in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, and law.

See pages B.2.4 through B.2.7 for 10-year trend charts that show the number of degrees and other awards conferred by sector. See [Table B5A](#) for the number and percentage of degrees and awards conferred by level and by sector for 2000-01 through 2004-05. Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

## Numbers and Percentages of FIRST-PROFESSIONAL DEGREES CONFERRED by SECTOR: 1995-2005



- The number of first-professional degrees<sup>1</sup> conferred by Creighton University<sup>2</sup> increased by 11.8% between 1994-95, whereas the number conferred by the University of Nebraska<sup>3</sup> was essentially the same at the beginning and end of the 10-year period.
- As a result of the increased number of first-professional degrees awarded by Creighton, the University of Nebraska accounted for a smaller percentage of the total number of first-professional degrees in 2004-05 than in 1994-95, while Creighton awarded a higher percentage.

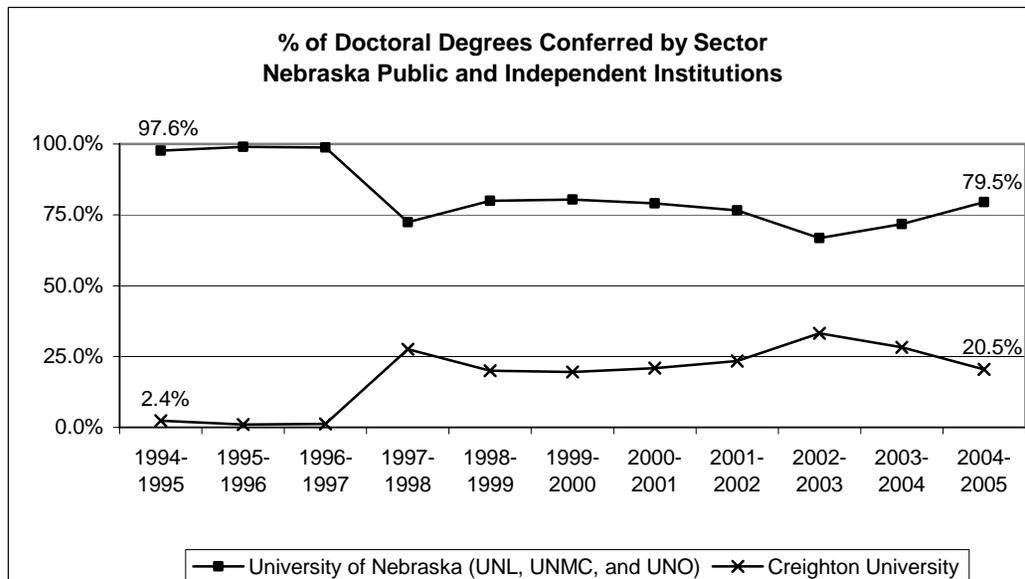
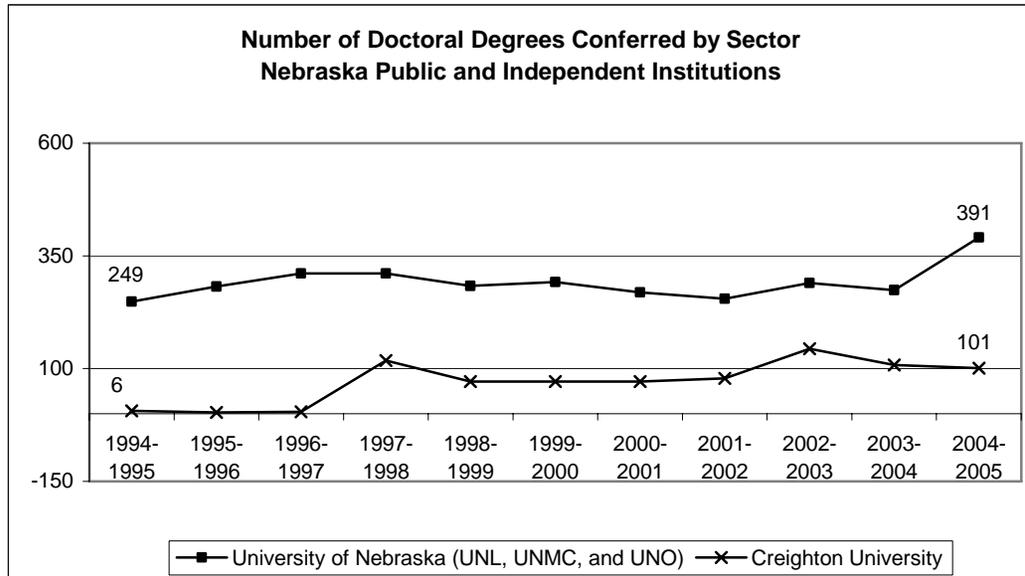
Detailed trend data for 1994-05 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [20HFL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

<sup>1</sup>In Nebraska, first-professional degrees are in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, and law.

<sup>2</sup>Creighton University is the only institution in the independent sector that awards first-professional degrees.

<sup>3</sup>First-professional programs are offered by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL) and the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC).

## Numbers and Percentages of DOCTORAL DEGREES CONFERRED by SECTOR: 1995-2005



- The number of doctoral degrees awarded by the University of Nebraska<sup>1</sup> increased from 249 to 391, or by 57.0%, from 1994-95 to 2004-05, while Creighton University<sup>2</sup> conferred 101 doctorates in 2004-05, compare to only six doctoral degrees in 1994-95.
- The surge in the number of doctorates awarded by the University of Nebraska in 2004-05 is 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.
- Similarly, the significant increase in the number of doctorates awarded by Creighton University is almost completely attributable to the introduction of doctoral programs in occupational therapy (OTD) and physical therapy (DPT), many awarded to students already holding master's degrees in these fields.

Detailed trend data for 1994-05 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [19HFL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

<sup>1</sup>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).

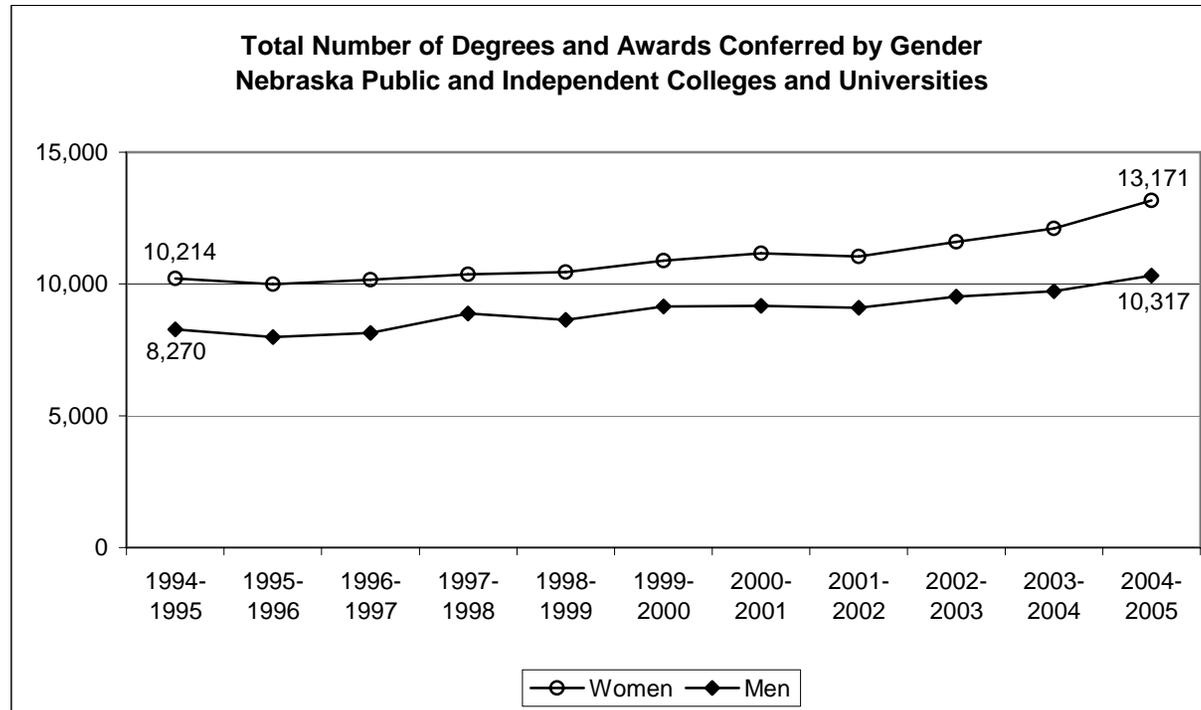
<sup>2</sup>Creighton University is the only institution in the independent sector that awards doctoral degrees.

Section B.3  
Total Degrees and Other Awards  
by Gender

**Note:** Summarized data are for Nebraska public and independent colleges and universities.  
These institutions do not include for-profit career schools.

## **TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS by GENDER: 1995-2005**

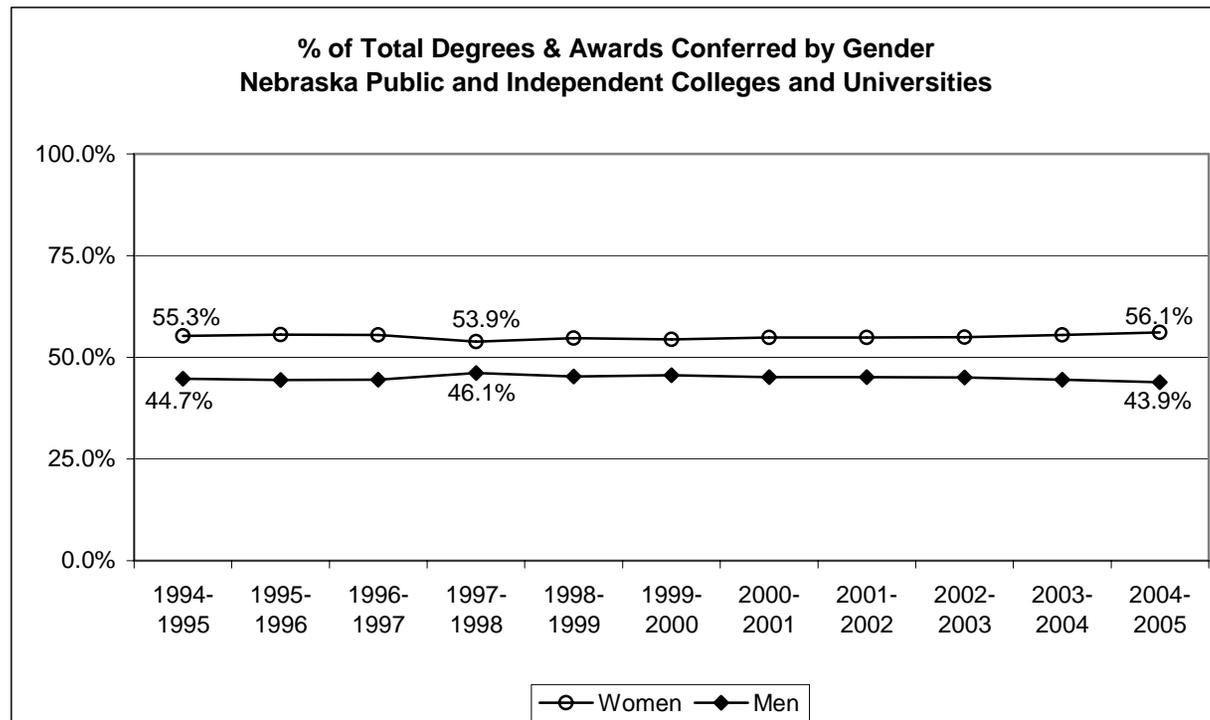
- In 2004-05, Nebraska public and independent colleges and universities awarded 13,171 degrees, diplomas, and certificates to women, an increase of 29.0% from 1994-95 when women were granted 10,214 degrees and other awards.
- The number of degrees and other awards granted to men increased by 24.8%, from 8,270 in 1994-95 to 10,371 in 2004-05.



Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

**Percentage of TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS by GENDER: 1995-2005**

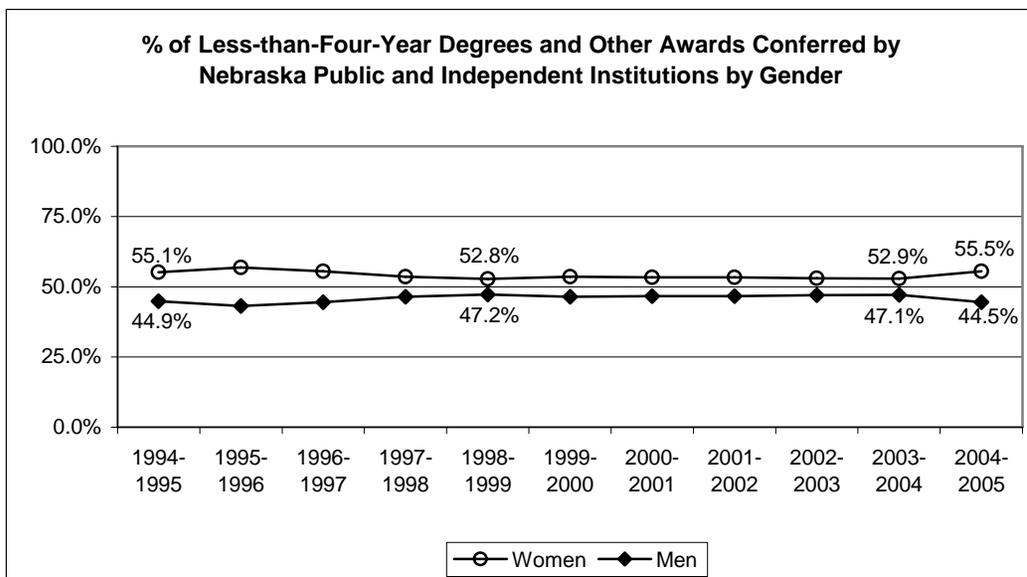
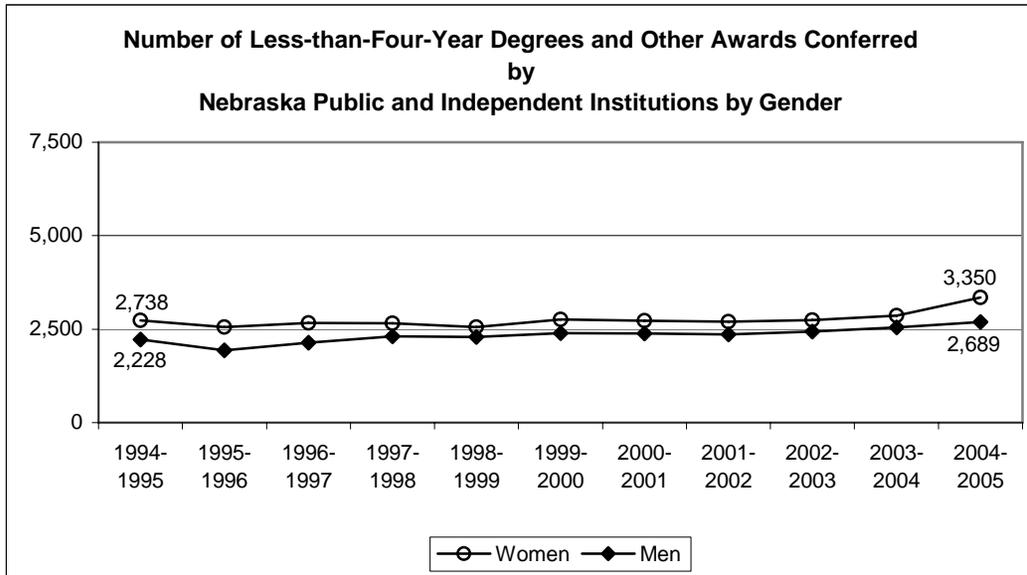
- Over the 10-year period from 1994-95 to 2004-05, consistently higher percentages of the degrees and other awards conferred by Nebraska public and independent colleges and universities were awarded to women than men.
- The gender gap narrowed slightly between 1994-95 and 1997-98, but increased between 1997-98 and 2004-05. As a result, women were awarded a slightly higher percentage of all of the degrees and awards conferred by Nebraska public and independent institutions in 2004-2005 than in 1994-95.



Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook:** [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

Section B.3.1  
Degrees and Other Awards  
by Level and by Gender

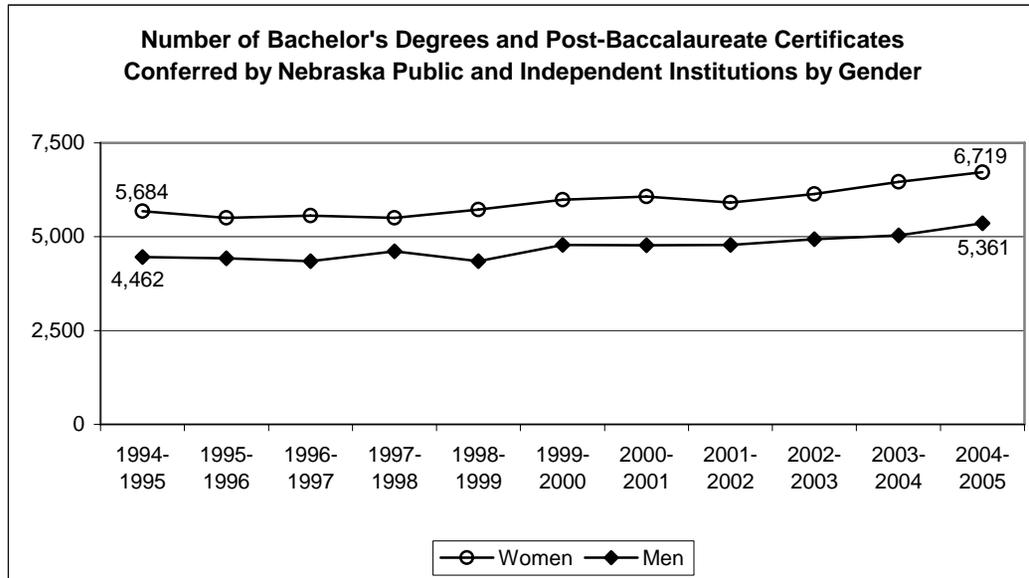
## LESS-THAN-FOUR-YEAR DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS by GENDER: 1995-2005



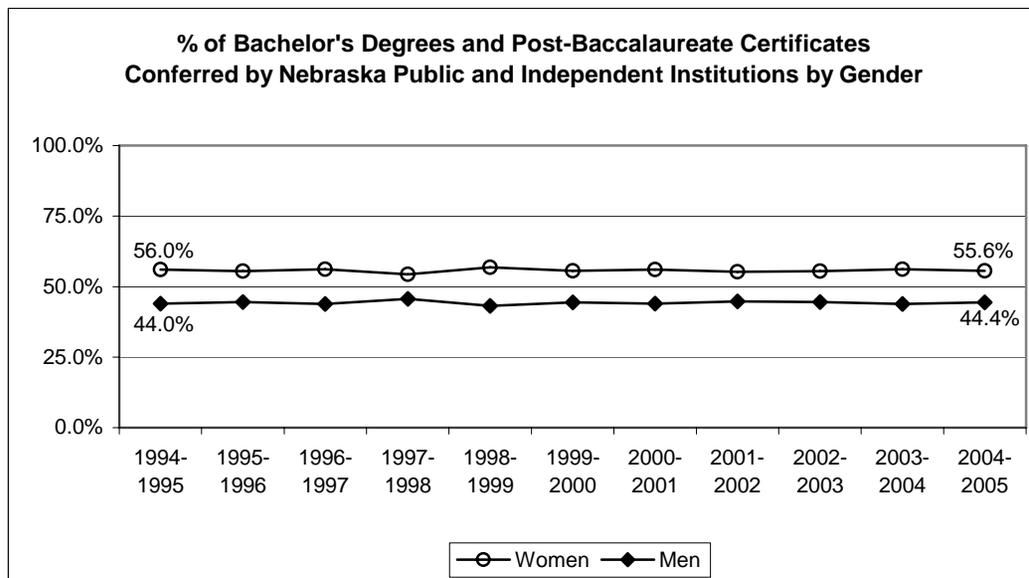
- The number of less-than-four-year degrees and awards granted to women increased by 22.4% between 1994-95 and 2004-05, while the number granted to men increased by 20.7%.
- At every point in the 10-year period between 1994-95 and 2004-05, women earned a higher number and percentage of the less-than-four-year awards than men.
- The gender gap narrowed between 1994-95 and 1998-99 and was relatively stable for the next five years. However, between 2003-04 and 2004-05, there was a surge in the number of degrees and other awards earned by women.
- As a result, women earned a slightly higher percentage of the less-than-four-year awards in 2004-2005 than in 1994-95.

Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook:** [3HFL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

## **BACHELOR'S DEGREES AND POST-BACCALAUREATE CERTIFICATES by GENDER: 1995-2005**

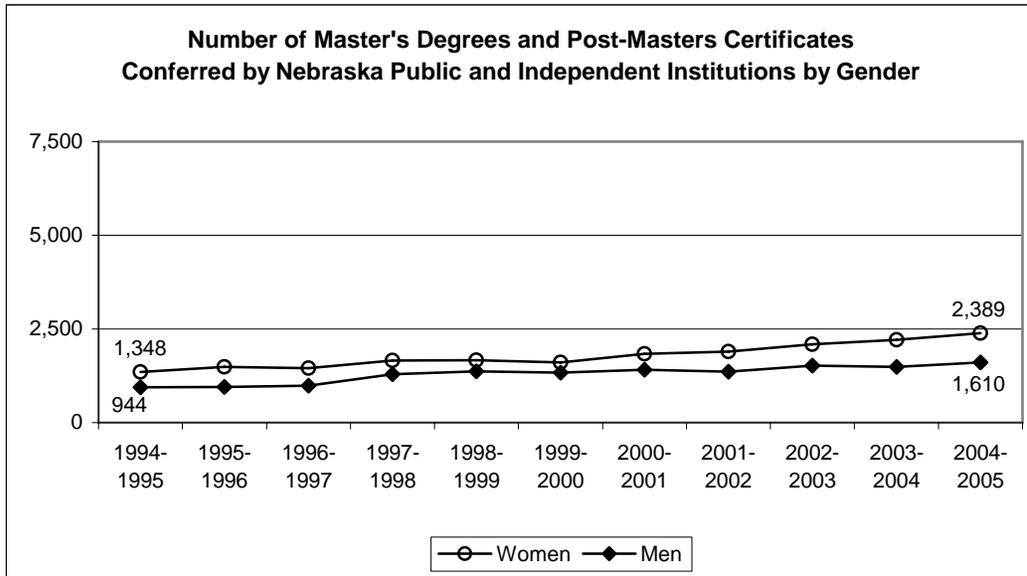


- The number of bachelor's degrees and post-baccalaureate certificates earned by women increased by 18.2% between 1994-95 and 2004-05, while the number of bachelor-level awards granted to men increased by 20.4%.
- Over the 10-year period, the gender gap was relatively stable, with women receiving about 56% of the degrees and certificates awarded, while men received about 44%.

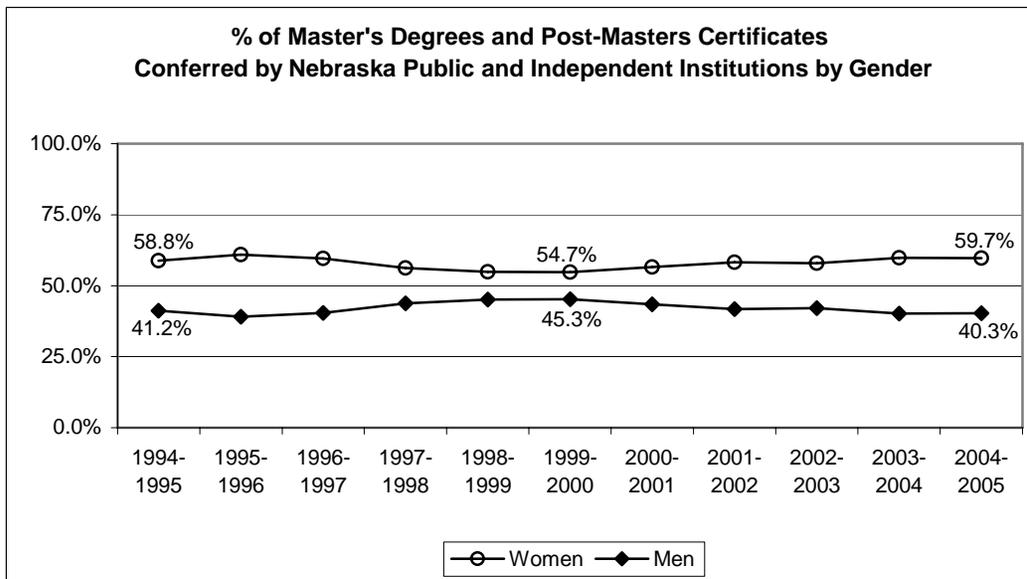


Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook: 4HFL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls**

## MASTER'S DEGREES AND POST-MASTERS CERTIFICATES by GENDER: 1995-2005

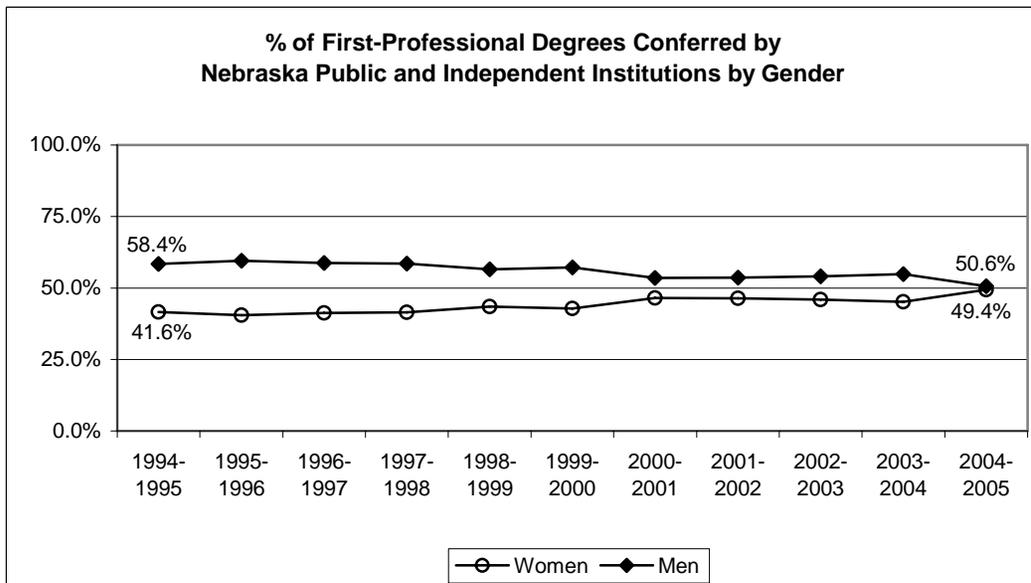
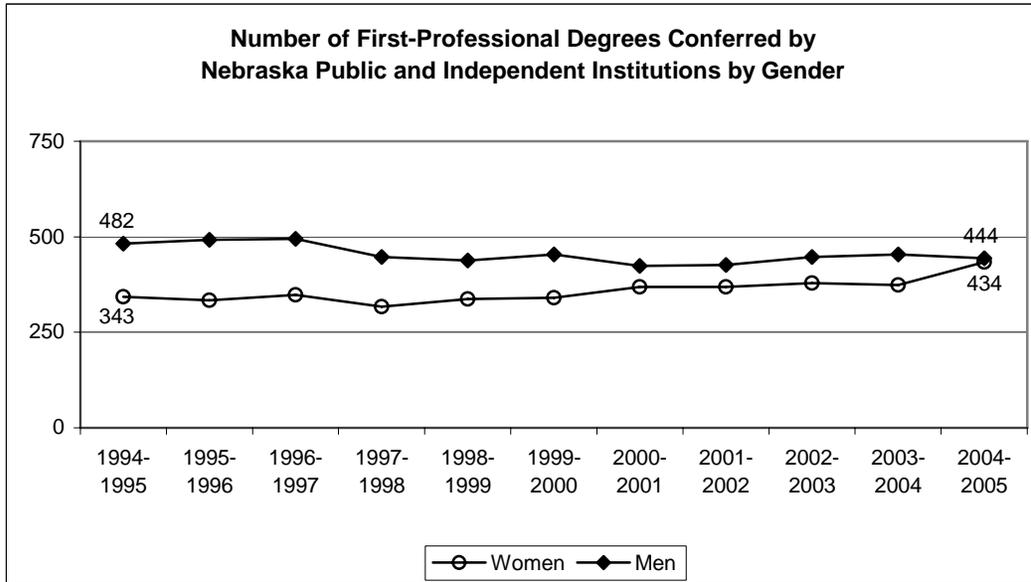


- Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, the numbers of master's degrees and post-masters certificates conferred to women and men increased by 77.2% and 70.6% respectively.
- The gender gap at the master's level narrowed between 1994-95 and 1999-2000, but the gap increased over the next five years so that, by 2004-05, 60% of the masters-level awards were earned by women, while 40% were earned by men.



Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook:** [5HFL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

## FIRST-PROFESSIONAL DEGREES by GENDER: 1995-2005

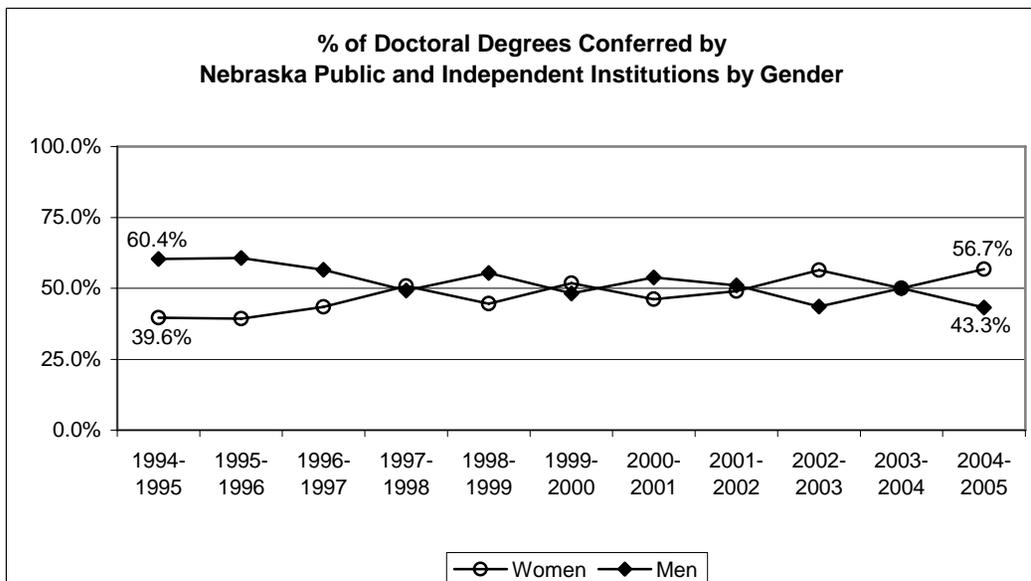
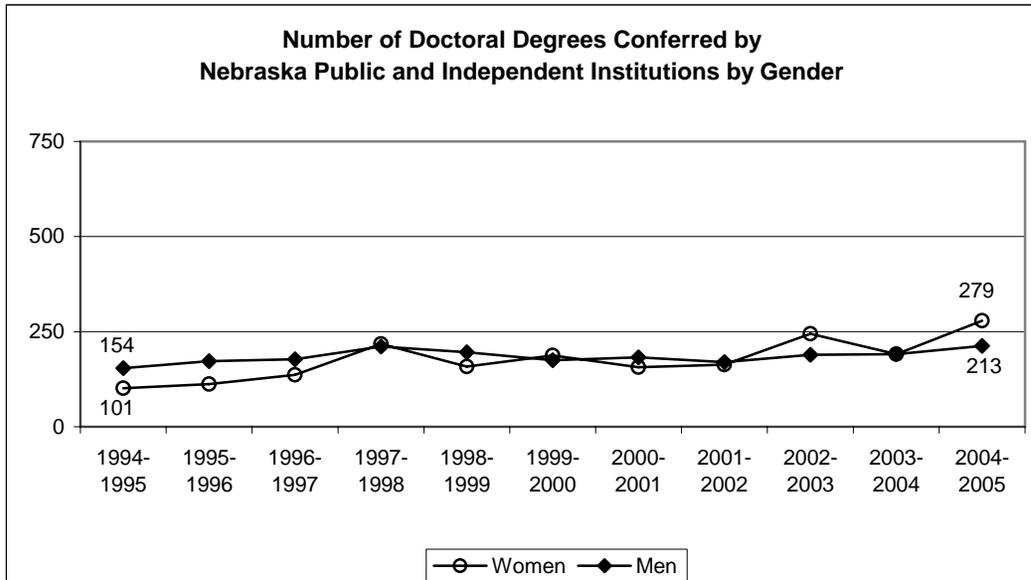


- At the first-professional level<sup>1</sup>, the number of degrees awarded to men decreased by 7.9%, while the number of women who earned first-professional degrees increased by 26.5%.
- As a result, the gender gap narrowed between 1994-95 and 2004-05. By 2004-05, men still accounted for about 51% of the first-professional degrees awarded in Nebraska. However, the percentage of degrees awarded to women had increased from 42% to 49% by 2004-05.

Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook:** [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

<sup>1</sup>In Nebraska, first-professional degrees are conferred in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, and law.

## DOCTORAL DEGREES by GENDER: 1995-2005



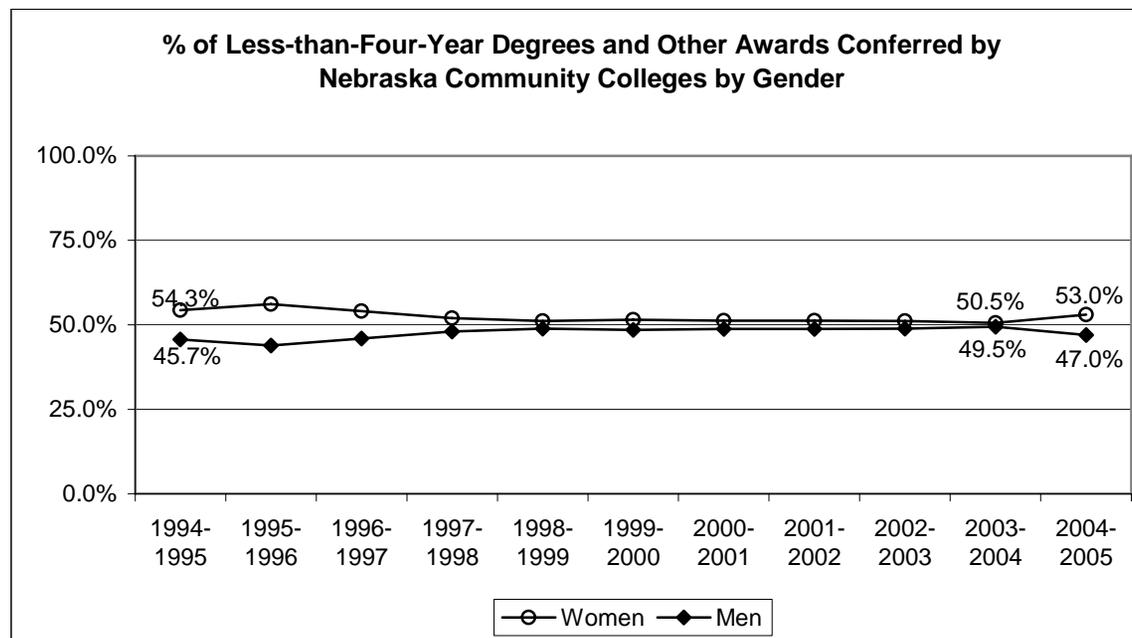
- Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, the most significant shift in the number of degrees earned by men and women occurred at the doctoral level.
- Over the 10-year period, the number of doctoral degrees earned by men increased by 38.3%, while the number earned by women increased by 176.2%.
- In 1994-95, men earned 60% of the doctoral degrees conferred in Nebraska, while women earned 40%. By 2004-05, that pattern had reversed almost completely with women earning 57% of the doctorates and men receiving 43% of the degrees at this level.

Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook:** [6HFL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

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

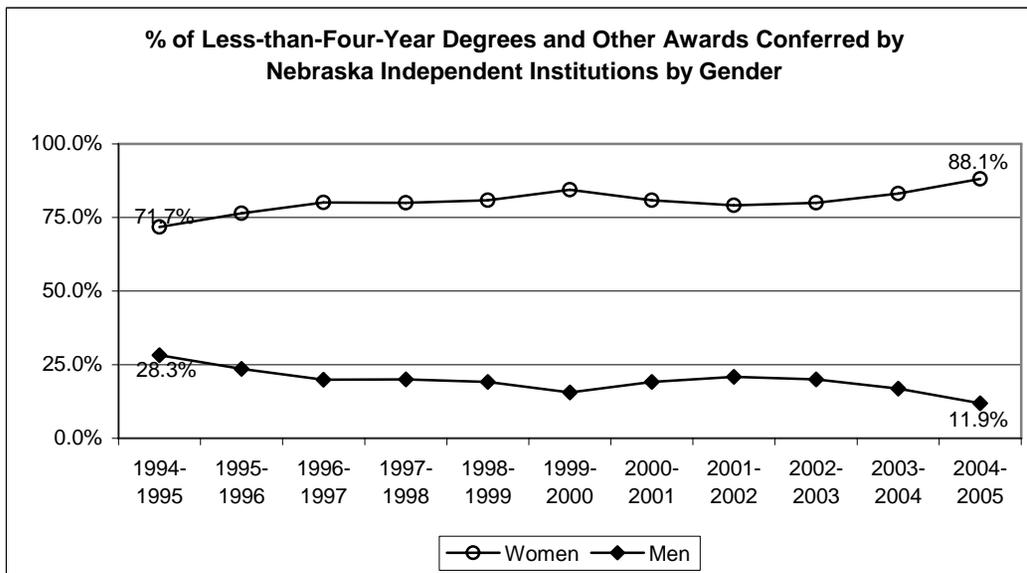
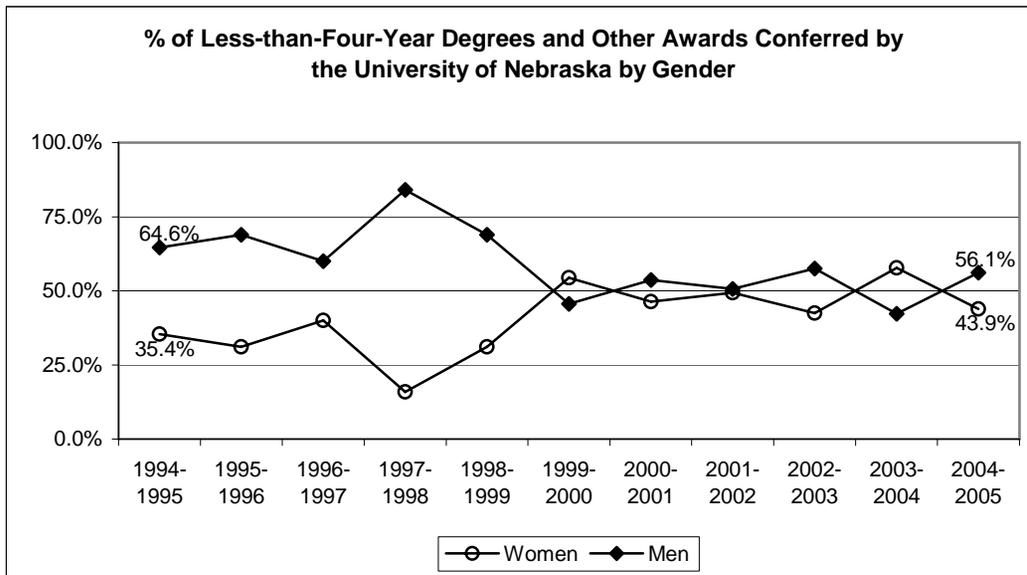
## **NEBRASKA COMMUNITY COLLEGES – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER: 1995-2005**

- Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, Nebraska's community colleges awarded 92% of the less-than-four-year degrees and other awards conferred in Nebraska. (See page B.2.9)
- Over the 10-year period, the number of degrees and other less-than-four-year awards granted by Nebraska's community colleges increased from 4,559 to 5,569. (See page B.2.7.)
- As shown in the chart below, women accounted for about 54% of the degrees from community colleges in 1994-95, while men accounted for 46%. This gender gap narrowed to a 50-50 ratio in 2003-04, but widened to 53% and 47% in 2004-05.
- Compared to the gender gaps evidenced in other sectors and at other degree levels in 2004-05, the 6% difference between the percentages of degrees and awards earned by women and men at Nebraska's community colleges was smaller than the gender gaps evidenced at the bachelor's and master's levels, but wider than the gaps at the doctoral and first-professional levels.



Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

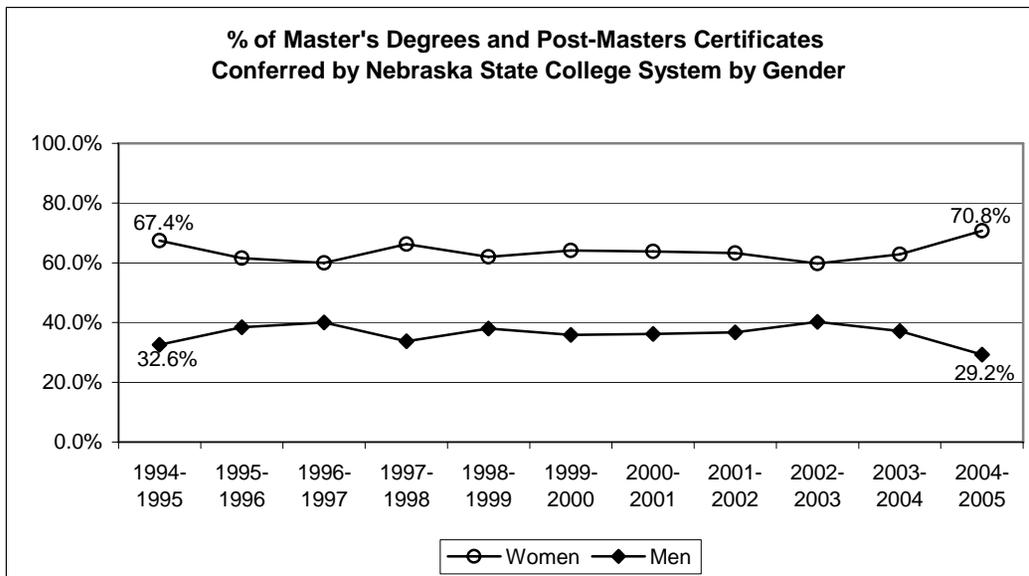
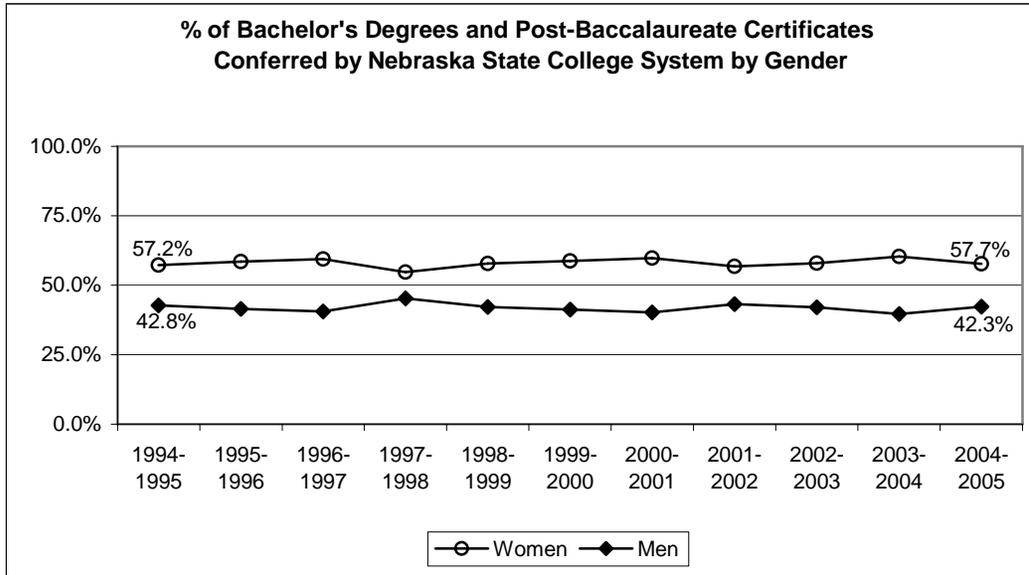
**Percentages of LESS-THAN-FOUR-YEAR DEGREES AND AWARDS CONFERRED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA and NEBRASKA'S INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS by GENDER: 1995-2005**



- The University of Nebraska conferred 82 less-than-four-year degrees or awards in 1994-95, and 41 degrees or awards at this level in 2004-05. (See page B.2.4.) At the beginning of the 10-year period, 65% of the less-than-four-year degrees were awarded to men, while 35% were earned by women. By 2004-05, the gap between men and women was significantly narrower and fluctuating with no apparent dominance in the percentage of degrees earned by men or women.
- Nebraska's independent colleges and universities conferred 322 less-than-four-year degrees or awards in 1994-95 and 429 in 2004-05 (See page B.2.7.) At the beginning of this 10-year period, women received 72% of these degrees and awards, and in 2004-05, they were earning 88%, while men were granted 12% of the degrees. This consistently high and increasing difference between women and men was, by far, the widest gender gap that was evidenced across the four sectors and five degree levels examined in this analysis.

Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook:** [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

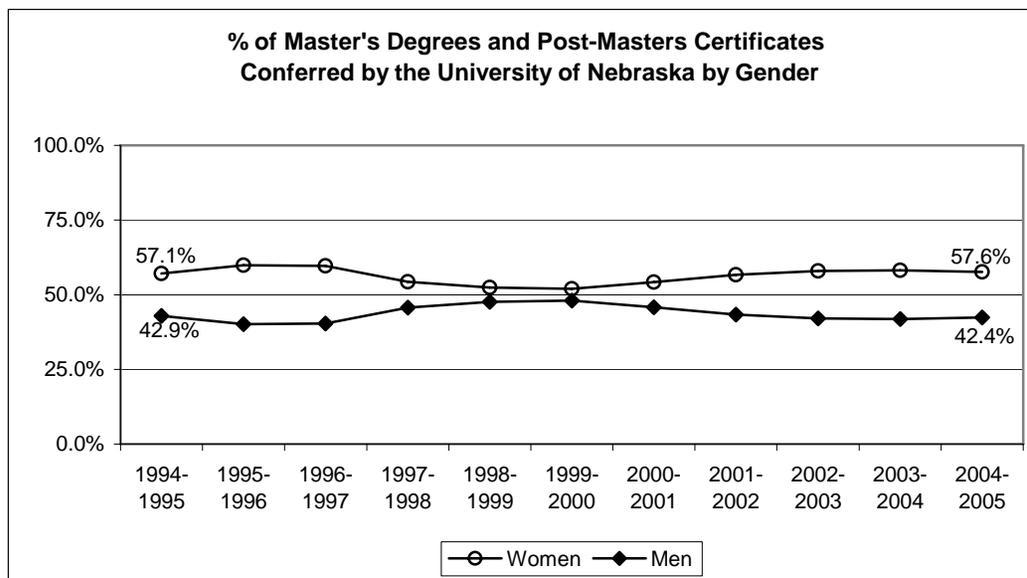
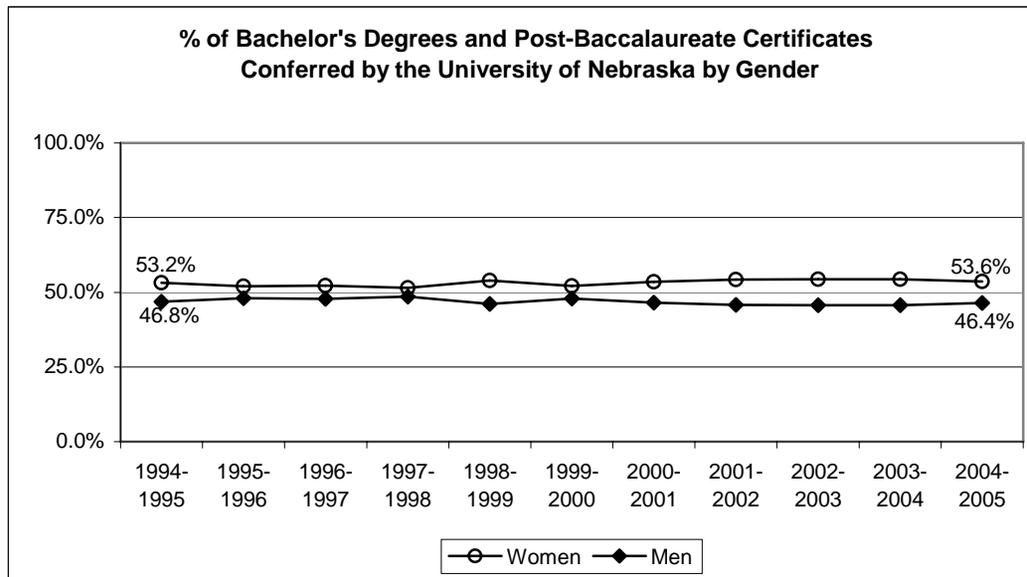
**NEBRASKA STATE COLLEGE SYSTEM – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER: 1995-2005**



- Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, the number of bachelor's degrees granted by the Nebraska State College System increased from 1,052 to 1,179, and the number of master's degrees awarded by the state colleges almost doubled, from 178 to 325. (See page B.2.5.)
- Over the 10-year period, the gender gap at the bachelor's level was relatively stable, with women earning 58% of the degrees awarded in 2004-05, and men earning 42%.
- The gender gap was noticeably wider at the master's level than at the bachelor's level throughout the 10-year period. The gap at the master's level narrowed between 1994-95 and 2002-03, but widened again in 2003-04 and 2004-05. By 2004-05, women earned 71% of the master's degrees conferred by the state colleges, while men were awarded 29% of these degrees.

Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook:** [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

## UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER: 1995-2005

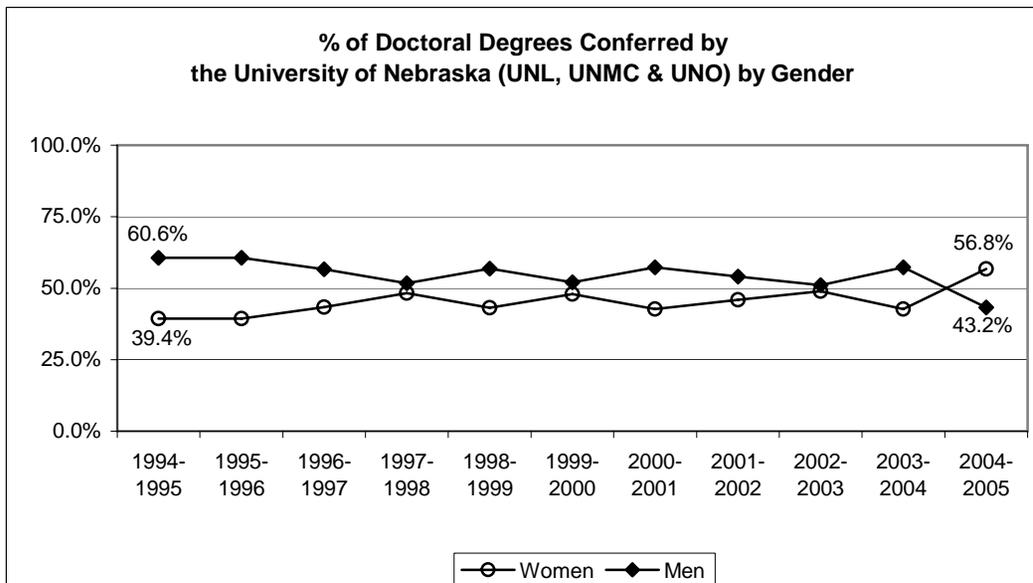
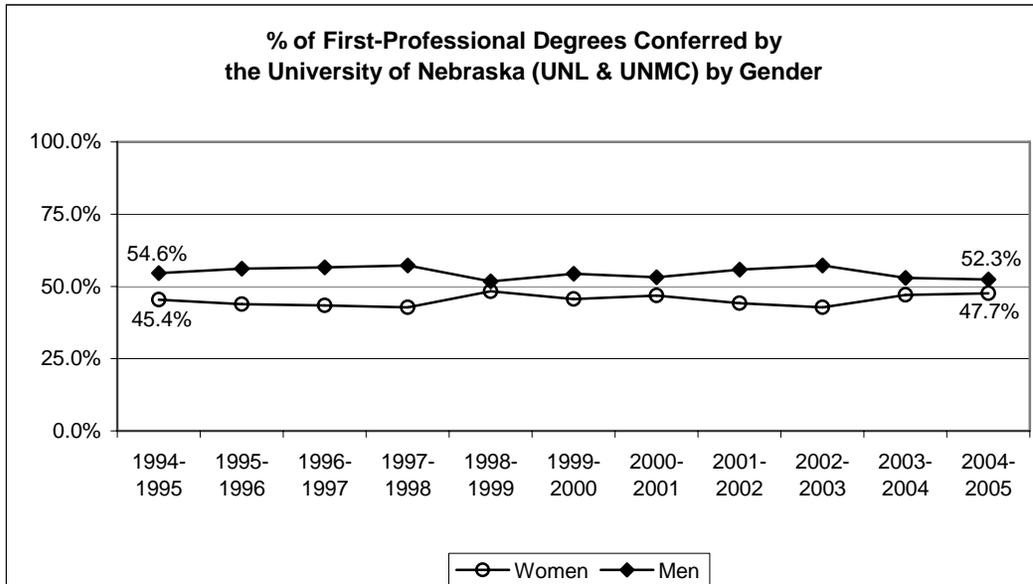


- Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, the number of bachelor's degrees conferred by the University of Nebraska increased from 5,927 to 6,227, and the number of master's degrees awarded by the university increased from 1,701 to 2,450. (See page B.2.4.)
- Over the 10-year period, the gender gap at the bachelor's level was relatively stable, with 54% of the bachelor's degrees awarded to women and 46% awarded to men in 2004-05.
- At the master's level, the gender gap narrowed and then broadened again, so that women received about 57% of the master's degrees and men received about 43% at both the beginning and end of the 10-year period.
- Except for the three-years between 1998-97 and 2000-01, the gender gap at the university was wider at the master's level than the bachelor's level.

(Continued on the next page)

Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook:** [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

**UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER: 1995-2005** (Continued)

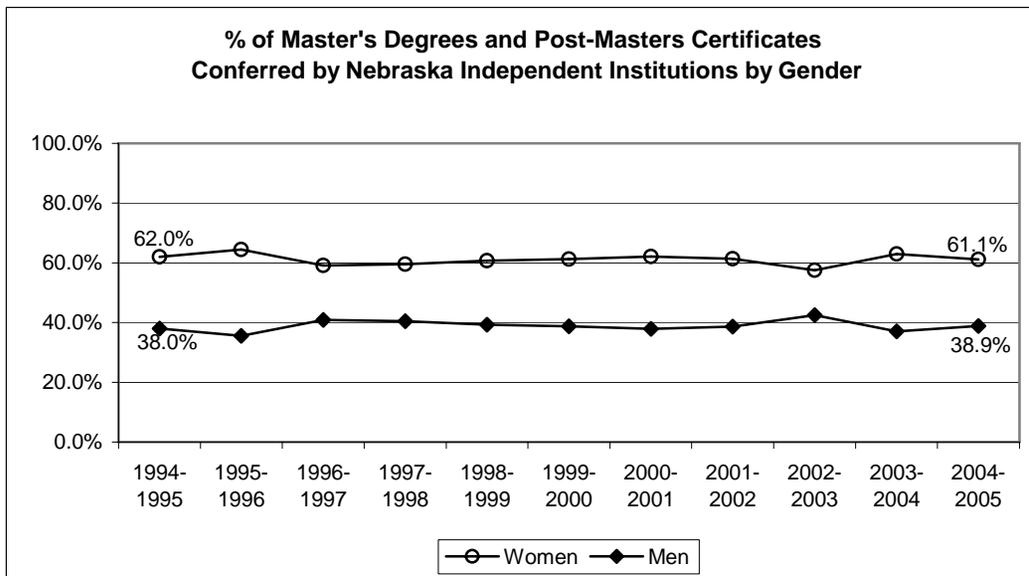
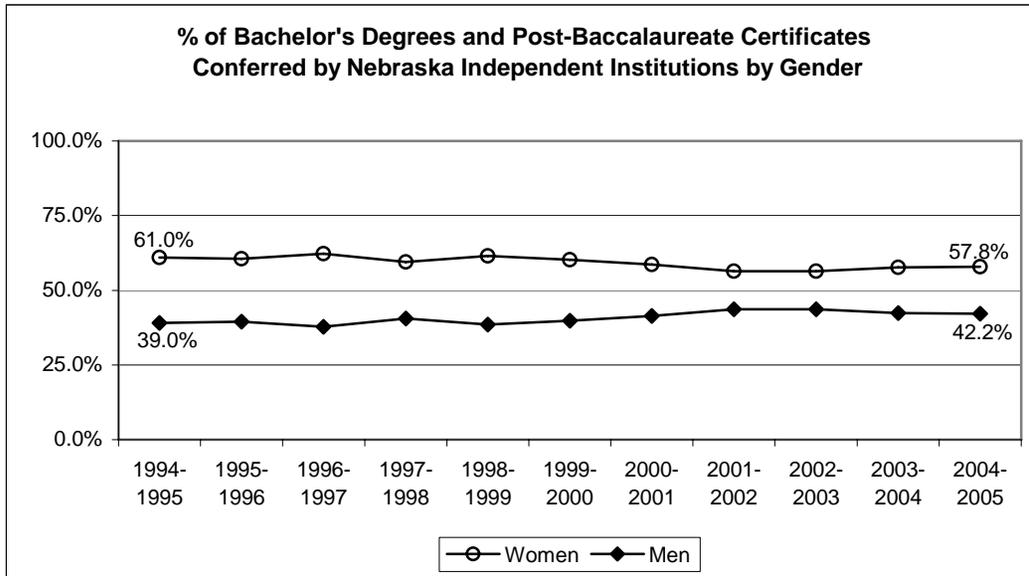


- The University of Nebraska awarded 367 first-professional degrees<sup>1</sup> in 2004-05, compared to 368 in 1994-95. (See page B.2.12.)
- Throughout the 10-year period, men earned more first-professional degrees than women, but the gender gap narrowed slightly, so that by 2004-05, women received 48% of the degrees, while men earned 52%.
- The number of doctoral degrees granted by the University of Nebraska increased from 249 in 1994-95 to 391 in 2004-05.
- At the beginning of the 10-year period, men earned 61% of the doctorates conferred by the university, while women earned 39%.
- More men than women earned doctoral degrees at the university until 2004-05, when 57% of the doctorates were awarded to women and 43% were granted to men.

Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)**

<sup>1</sup>Degrees in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, and law.

**NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER: 1995-2005**

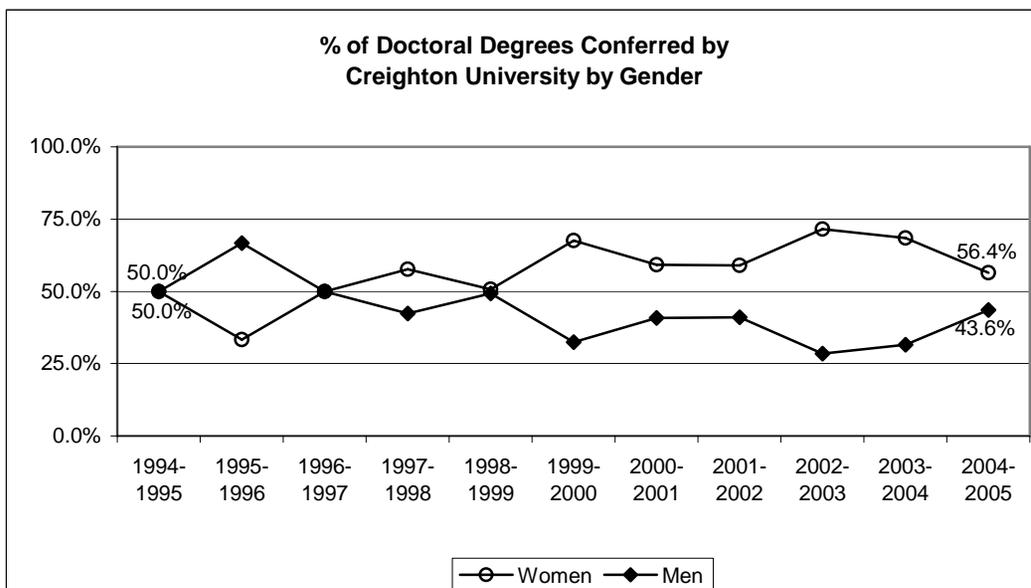
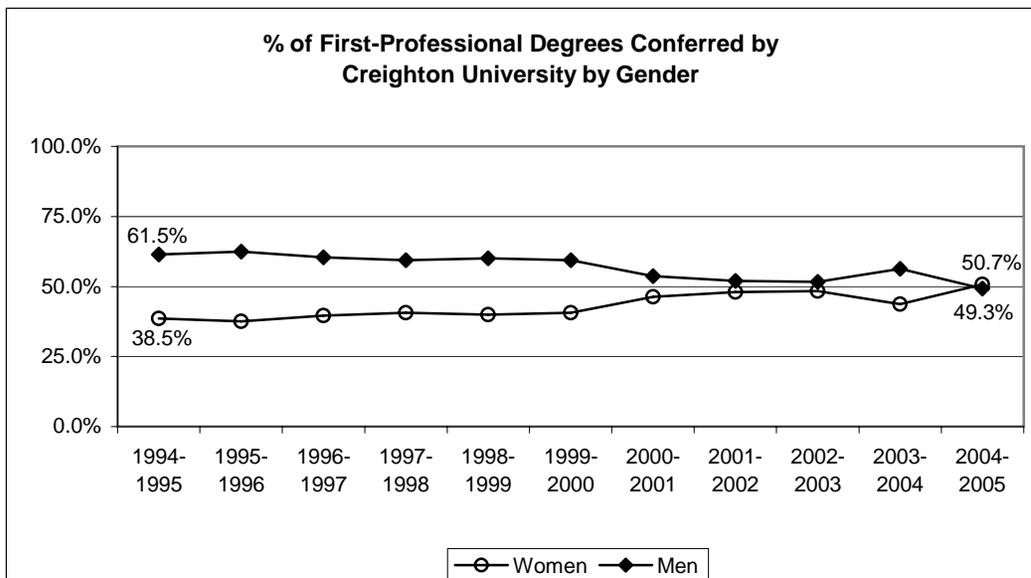


- Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, the number of bachelor's degrees awarded by Nebraska's independent colleges and universities increased from 3,167 to 4,674, and the number of master's degrees conferred by the independent institutions increased from 413 to 1,224. (See page B.2.7.)
- At the beginning of the 10-year period, women earned 61% of the bachelor's degrees and 62% of the master's degrees conferred by Nebraska's independent institutions.
- Over the 10-year period, the gender gap at the bachelor's level narrowed slightly so that by 2004-05, women earned 58% of the bachelor's degrees, while men earned 42%.
- Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, the gender gap at the master's level also narrowed but widened again. As a result, women earned 61% of the master's degrees in 2004-05, while men earned 39% – a wider gap than the bachelor's level.

(Continued on the next page)

Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook:** [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

**NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER: 1995-2005**  
 (Continued)

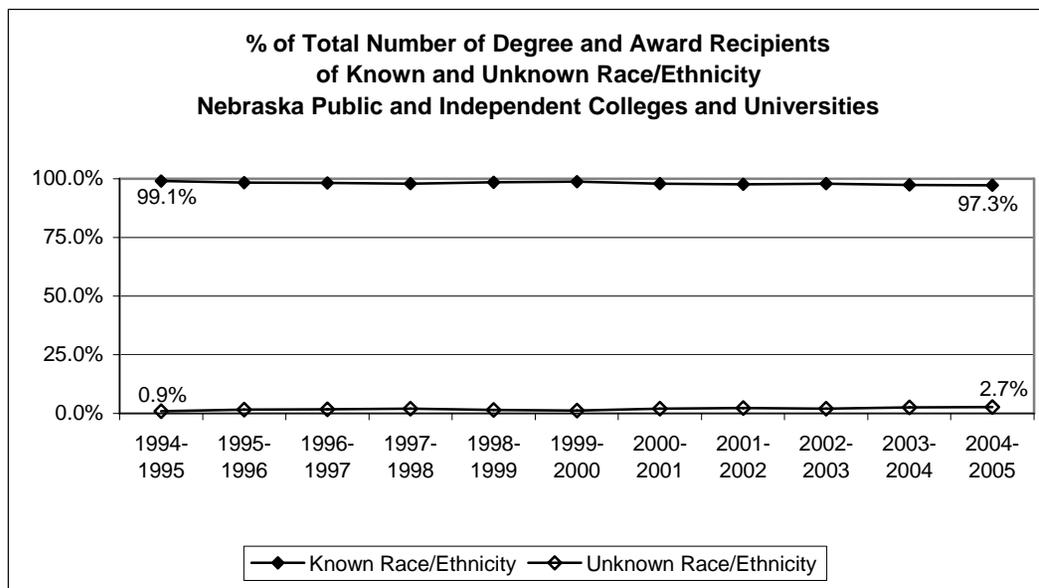
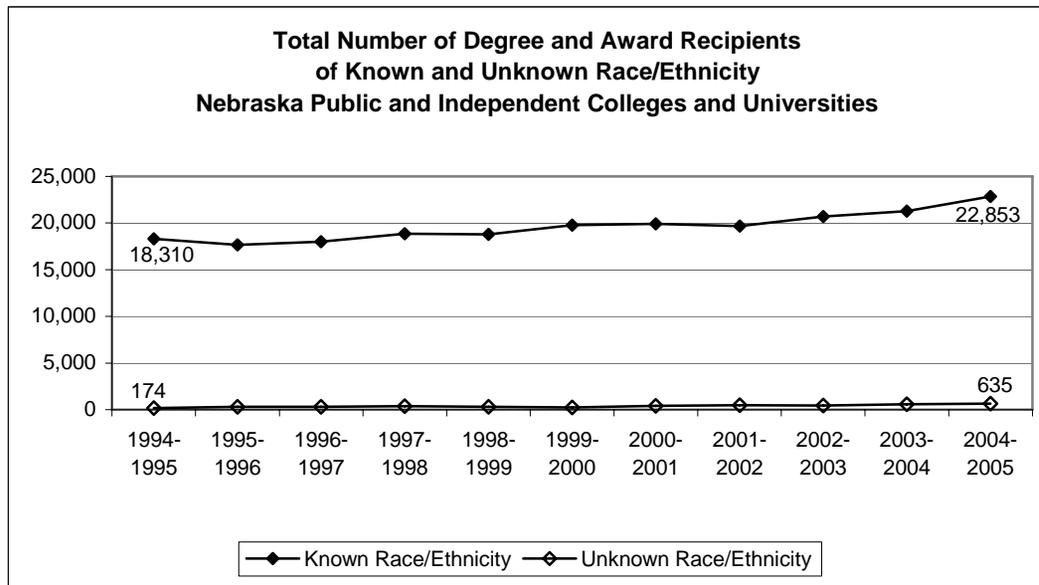


- The number of first-professional degrees conferred by Creighton University<sup>1</sup> increased from 457 in 1994-95 to 511 in 2004-05. (See page B.2.12.)
  - At the beginning of the 10-year period, men earned 62% of the first-professional degrees conferred by Creighton. However, by 2004-05, the gender gap had narrowed, and men were awarded 51% of the degrees, while women earned 49%.
  - Creighton University conferred 101 doctoral degrees in 2004-05, up from only six doctorates in 1994-95. (See page B.2.13.)
  - In 1994-95, equal numbers of men and women earned doctoral degrees from Creighton, but beginning in 1997-98, more women than men earned doctorates. By 2004-05, 56% of the doctoral degrees were granted to women, while 44% were awarded to men.
- Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)**
- <sup>1</sup>Creighton University is the only institution in the independent sector that awards first-professional degrees in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, and law, or that confers doctoral degrees.

Section B.4  
Total Degrees and Other Awards  
by Race/Ethnicity

**Note:** Summarized data are for Nebraska public and independent colleges and universities.  
These institutions do not include for-profit career schools.

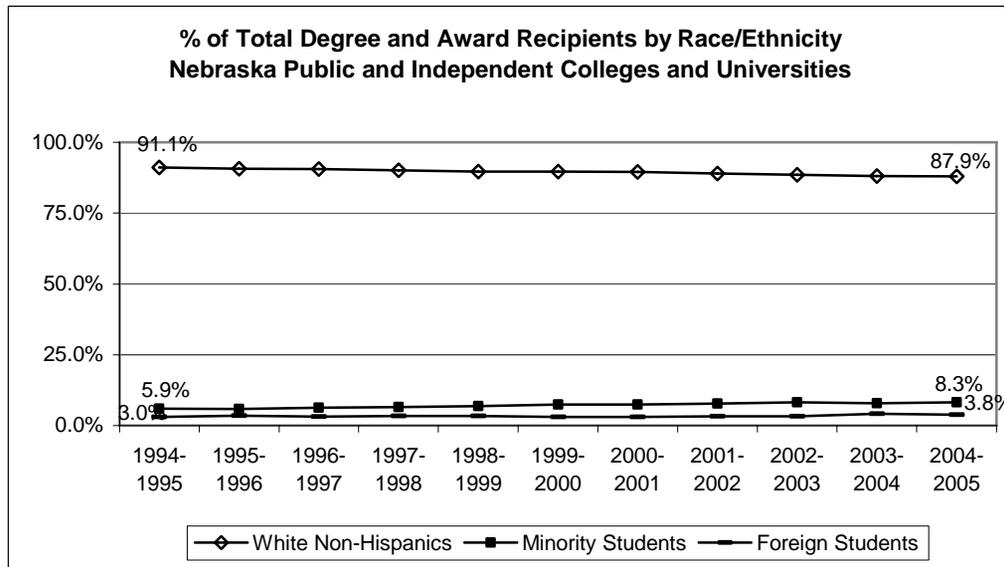
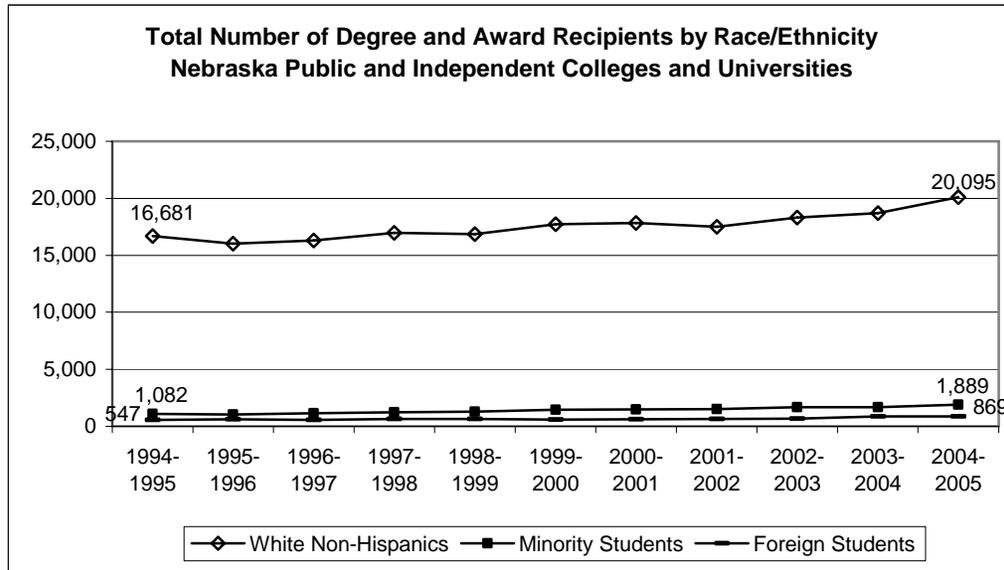
## TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED by KNOWN and UNKNOWN RACE/ETHNICITY: 1995-2005



- In 1994-95, 18,310 students of known race/ethnicity received degrees or other awards from Nebraska public and independent institutions, accounting for 99.1% of the total degrees conferred.
- By 2004-05, the number of degrees and awards conferred to students of known race/ethnicity had increased to 22,853, accounting for 97.3% of the total degrees awarded.
- Over the 10-year period between 1994-95 and 2004-05, the percentage of degrees awarded to students with unknown race/ethnicity increased from 0.9% to 2.7% of the total degrees conferred.
- The remaining analyses in this section focus on degrees awarded to students of known race/ethnicity. 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.

See [Table B4](#) for the number of degrees and awards conferred by level, by sector, and by race/ethnicity from 2001-02 through 2004-05. Detailed trend data for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

## TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED by RACE/ETHNICITY: 1995-2005



- Between 1994-1995 and 2004-05, total number degrees and awards increased as follows:

White non-Hispanics	20.5%
(from 16,681 to 20,095)	
Minority students <sup>1</sup>	74.6%
(from 1,082 to 1,889)	
Foreign students	58.9%
(from 547 to 869)	

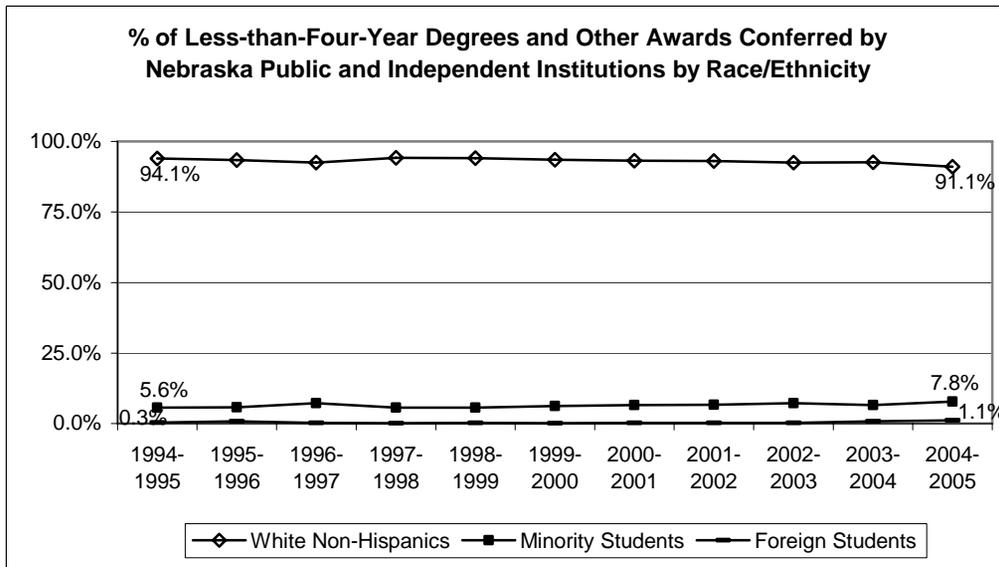
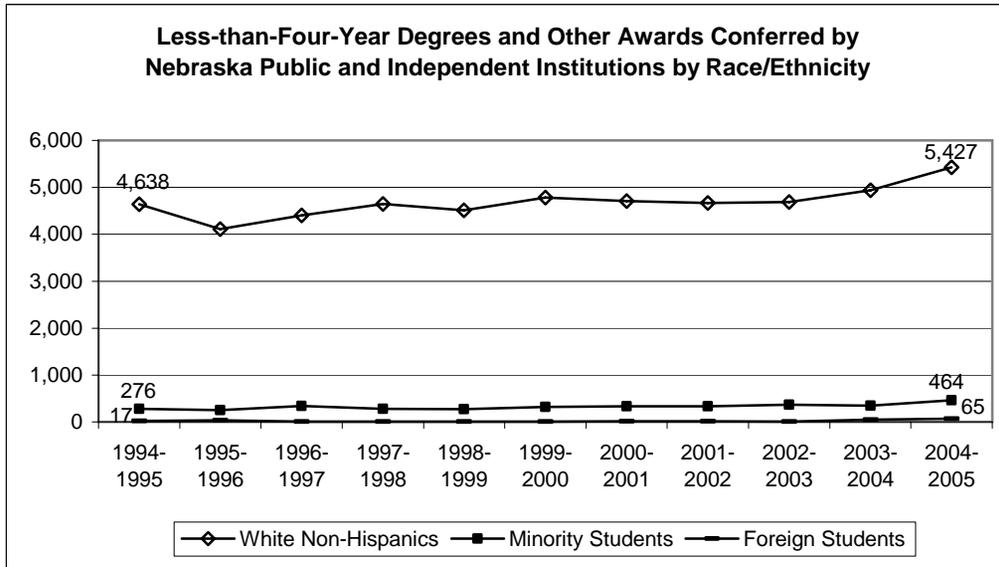
- As shown on the chart on the left, white non-Hispanics accounted for 88% of all degree recipients in 2004-05, down from 91.1% in 1994-95.
- Minority students earned 8% of the degrees conferred in 2004-05, up from 6% in 1994-95, while foreign students were awarded almost 4% of the degrees in 2004-05, compared to 3% a decade earlier.
- As shown in the following section, the percentages of degrees earned by minority and foreign students vary, depending on degree level.

<sup>1</sup>Minorities consist of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

See [Table B4](#) for the number of degrees and awards conferred by level, by sector, and by race/ethnicity from 2001-02 through 2004-05. Detailed trend data for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

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

**LESS-THAN-FOUR-YEAR DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS by RACE/ETHNICITY: 1995-2005**  
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



- Between 1994-1995 and 2004-05, the number of less-than-four-year degrees and awards increased as follows:

White non-Hispanics	17.0%
(from 4,638 to 5,427)	
Minority students <sup>1</sup>	68.1%
(from 276 to 464)	
Foreign students	282.4%
(from 17 to 65)	

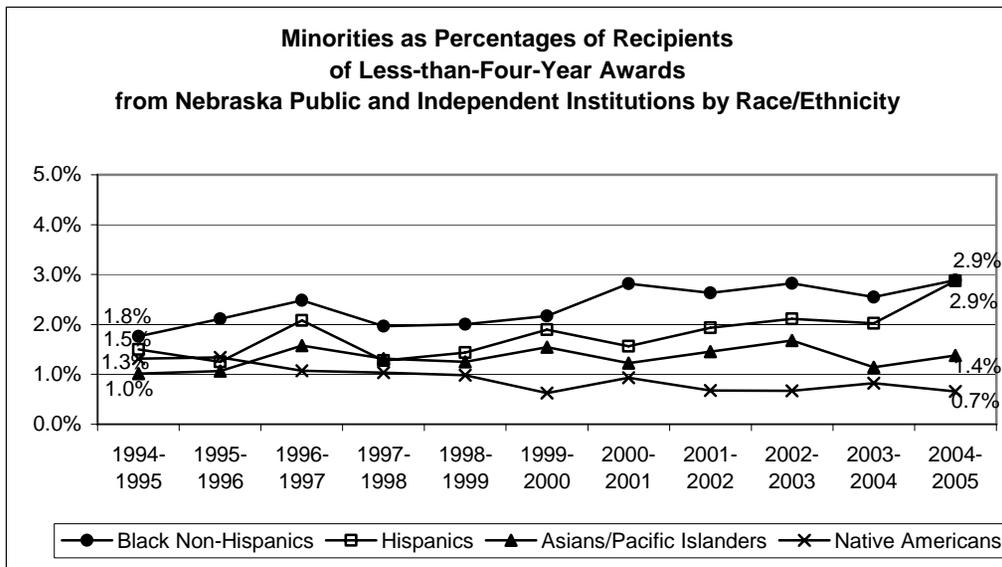
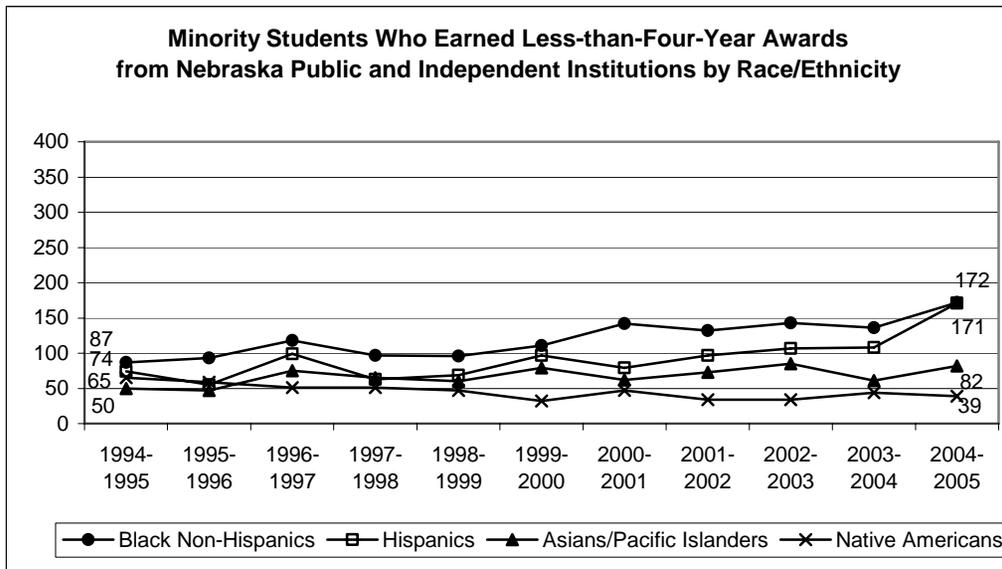
- From the beginning to the end of the 10-year period, changes in the percentage of all degrees earned by each group at the less-than-four-year level were as follows:

White non-Hispanics	down 3.0%
(from 94.1% to 91.1%)	
Minority students	up 2.2%
(from 5.6% to 7.8%)	
Foreign students	up 0.8%
(from 0.3% to 1.1%)	

See [Table B4](#) for the number of degrees and awards conferred by level, by sector, and by race/ethnicity from 2001-02 through 2004-05. Detailed trend data for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

<sup>1</sup>Minorities consist of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

**LESS-THAN-FOUR-YEAR DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS by RACE/ETHNICITY: 1995-2005** (Continued)  
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



- Between 1994-1995 and 2004-05, the number of less-than-four-year degrees and awards earned by minority students increased or decreased as follows:
 

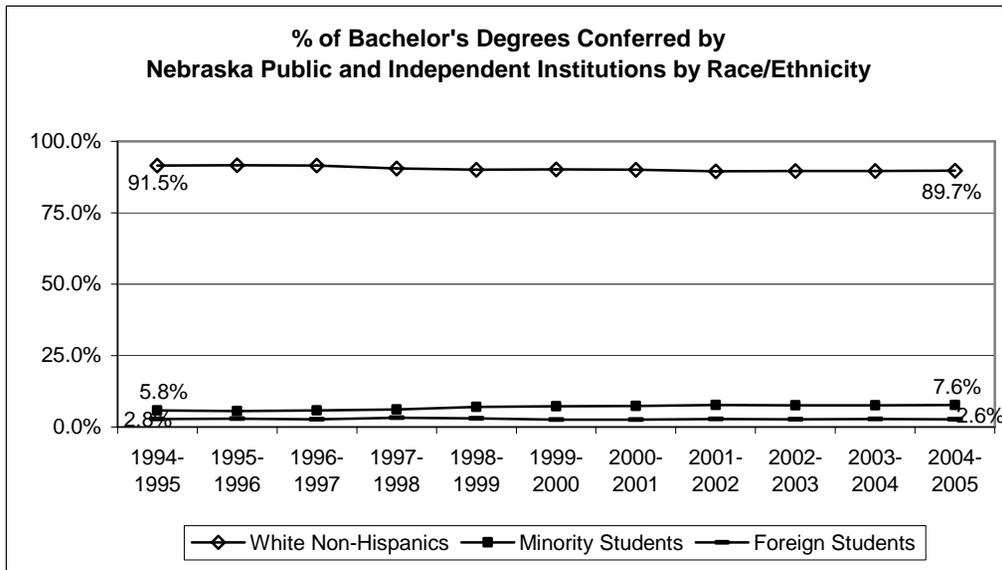
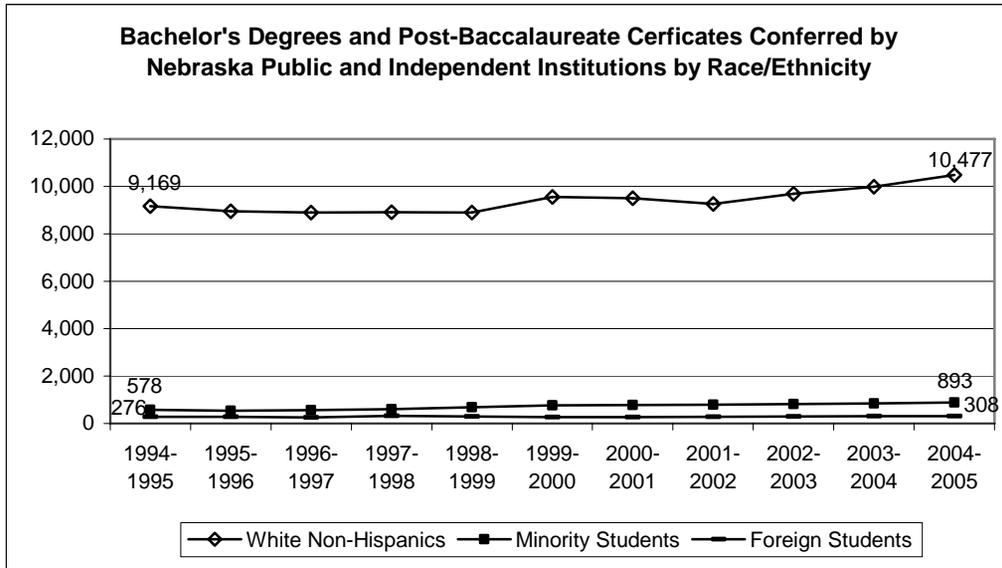
Black non-Hispanics	97.7%
(from 87 to 172)	
Hispanics	138.1%
(from 74 to 171)	
Asians/Pacific Islanders	64.0%
(from 50 to 82)	
Native Americans	- 40.0%
(from 65 to 39)	

- 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	up 1.1%
(from 1.8% to 2.9%)	
Hispanics	up 1.4%
(from 1.5% to 2.9%)	
Asians/Pacific Islanders	up 0.4%
(from 1.0% to 1.4%)	
Native Americans	down 0.6%
(from 1.3% to 0.7%)	

See [Table B4](#) for the number of degrees and awards conferred by level, by sector, and by race/ethnicity from 2001-02 through 2004-05. Detailed trend data for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

**BACHELOR'S DEGREES AND POST-BACCALAUREATE CERTIFICATES by RACE/ETHNICITY: 1995-2005**  
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



- Between 1994-1995 and 2004-05, the number of bachelor's degrees and post-baccalaureate certificates increased as follows:

White non-Hispanics	14.3%
(from 9,169 to 10,477)	
Minority students <sup>1</sup>	54.5%
(from 578 to 893)	
Foreign students	11.6%
(from 276 to 308)	

- From the beginning to the end of the 10-year period, changes in the percentage of all bachelor's degrees earned by each group were as follows:<sup>2</sup>

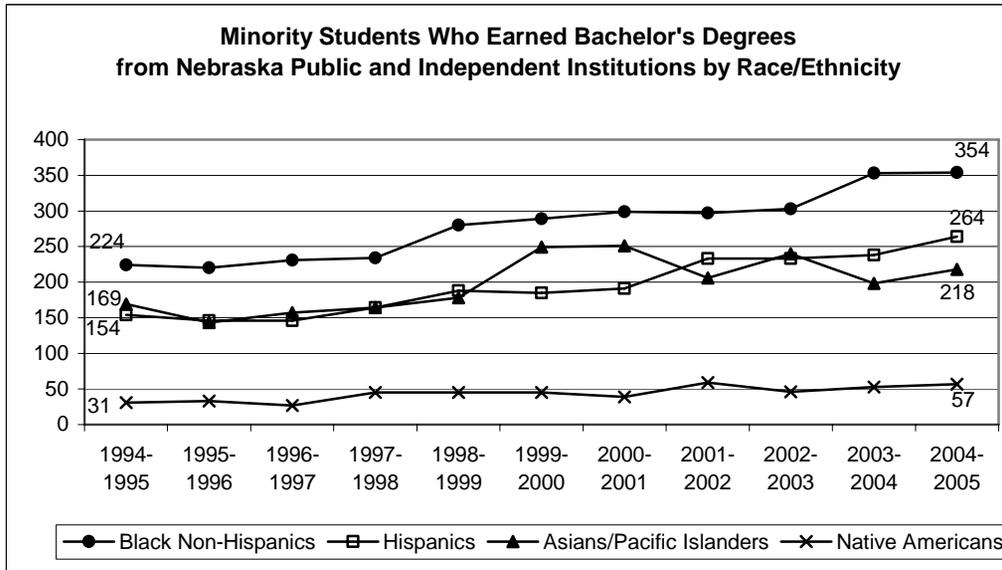
White non-Hispanics	down 1.8%
(from 91.5% to 89.7%)	
Minority students	up 1.8%
(from 5.8% to 7.6%)	
Foreign students	down 0.2%
(from 2.8% to 2.6%)	

See [Table B4](#) for the number of degrees and awards conferred by level, by sector, and by race/ethnicity from 2001-02 through 2004-05. Detailed trend data for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

<sup>1</sup>Minorities consist of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

<sup>2</sup>Due to rounding, the gain of 1.8% is not exactly offset by decreases.

**BACHELOR'S DEGREES AND POST-BACCALAUREATE CERTIFICATES by RACE/ETHNICITY: 1995-2005**  
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity) (Continued)

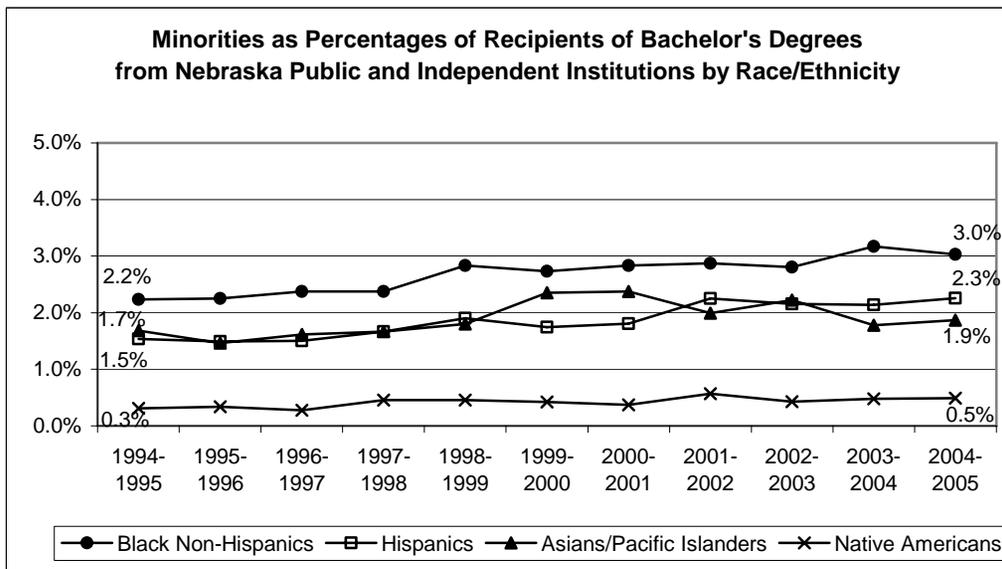


- Between 1994-1995 and 2004-05, the number of bachelor's degrees and post-baccalaureate certificates earned by minority students increased as follows:

Black non-Hispanics (from 224 to 354)	58.0%
Hispanics (from 154 to 264)	71.4%
Asians/Pacific Islanders (from 169 to 218)	29.0%
Native Americans (from 31 to 57)	83.9%

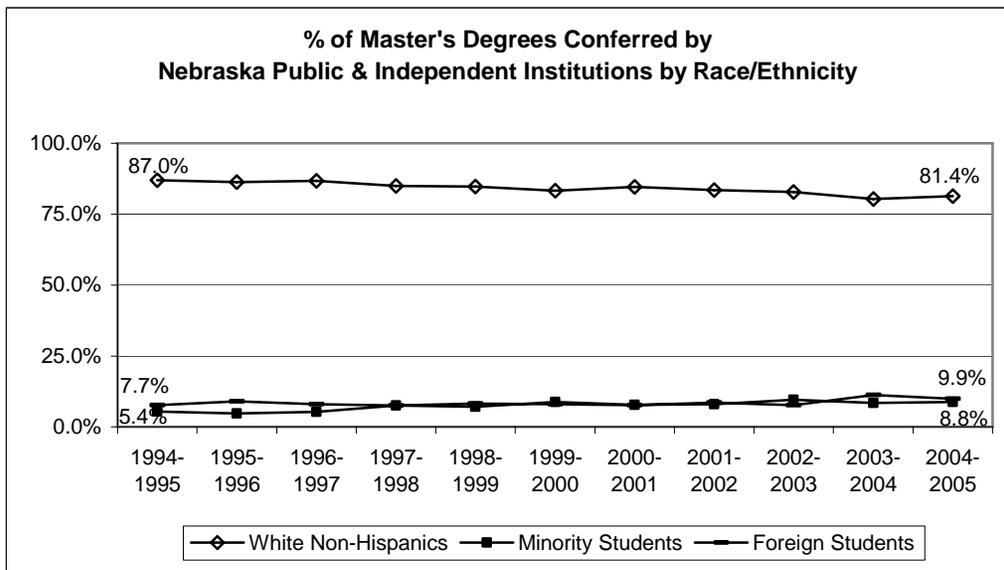
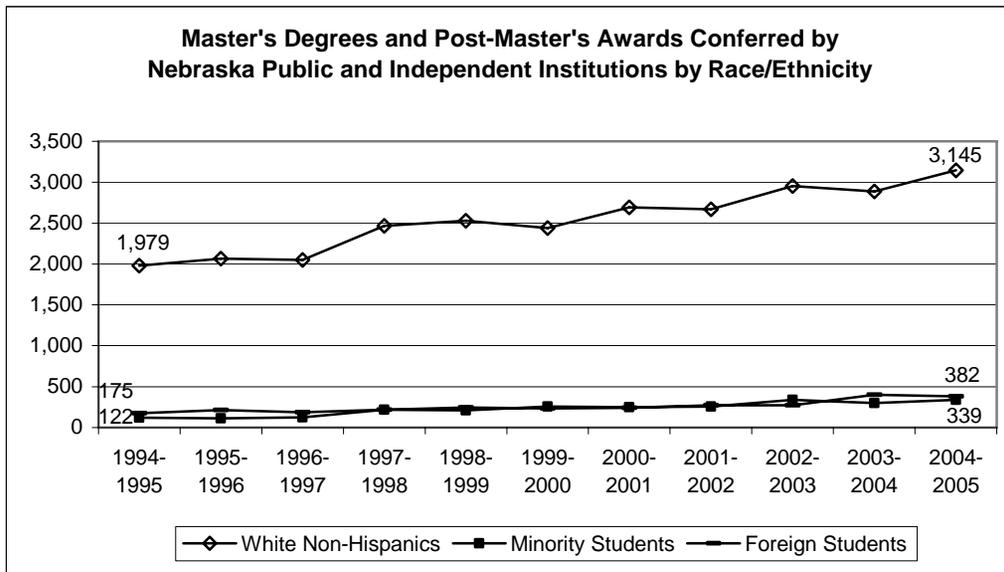
- From the beginning to the end of the 10-year period, changes in the percentages of total degrees earned by each racial/ethnic group at the bachelor's level were as follows:

Black non-Hispanics (from 2.2% to 3.0%)	up 0.8%
Hispanics (from 1.5% to 2.3%)	up 0.8%
Asians/Pacific Islanders (from 1.7% to 1.9%)	up 0.2%
Native Americans (from 0.3% to 0.5%)	up 0.2%



See [Table B4](#) for the number of degrees and awards conferred by level, by sector, and by race/ethnicity from 2001-02 through 2004-05. Detailed trend data for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

**MASTER'S DEGREES AND POST-MASTER'S DEGREE AWARDS by RACE/ETHNICITY: 1995-2005**  
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



- Between 1994-1995 and 2004-05, the number of master's degrees and post-master's degree awards increased as follows:

White non-Hispanics	58.9%
(from 1,979 to 3,145)	
Minority students <sup>1</sup>	177.9%
(from 122 to 339)	
Foreign students	118.3%
(from 175 to 382)	

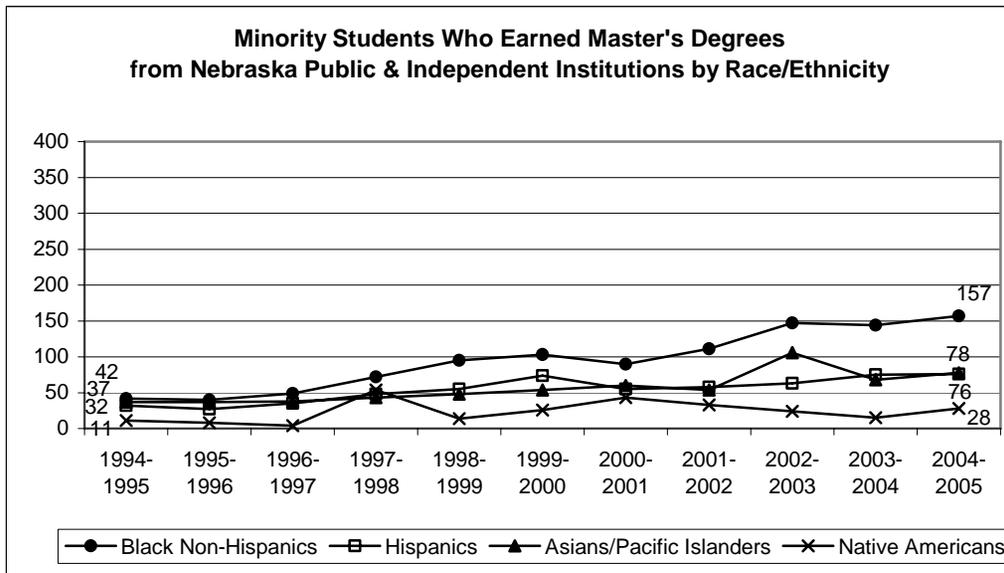
- From the beginning to the end of the 10-year period, changes in the percentage of all master's degrees earned by each group were as follows:

White non-Hispanics	down 5.6%
(from 87.0% to 81.4%)	
Minority students	up 2.2%
(from 7.7% to 9.9%)	
Foreign students	up 3.4%
(from 5.4% to 8.8%)	

See [Table B4](#) for the number of degrees and awards conferred by level, by sector, and by race/ethnicity from 2001-02 through 2004-05. Detailed trend data for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

<sup>1</sup>Minorities consist of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

**MASTER'S DEGREES AND POST-MASTER'S DEGREE AWARDS by RACE/ETHNICITY: 1995-2005** (Continued)  
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

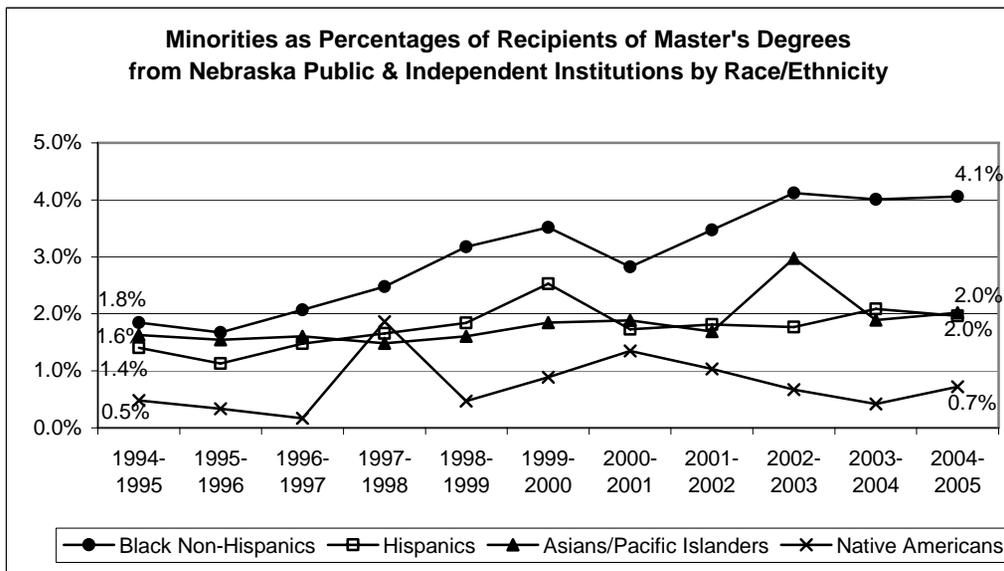


- Between 1994-1995 and 2004-05, the number of master's degrees and post-master's degree awards earned by minority students increased as follows:

Black non-Hispanics	273.8%
(from 42 to 157)	
Hispanics	143.8%
(from 32 to 76)	
Asians/Pacific Islanders	105.4%
(from 37 to 78)	
Native Americans	154.5%
(from 11 to 28)	

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

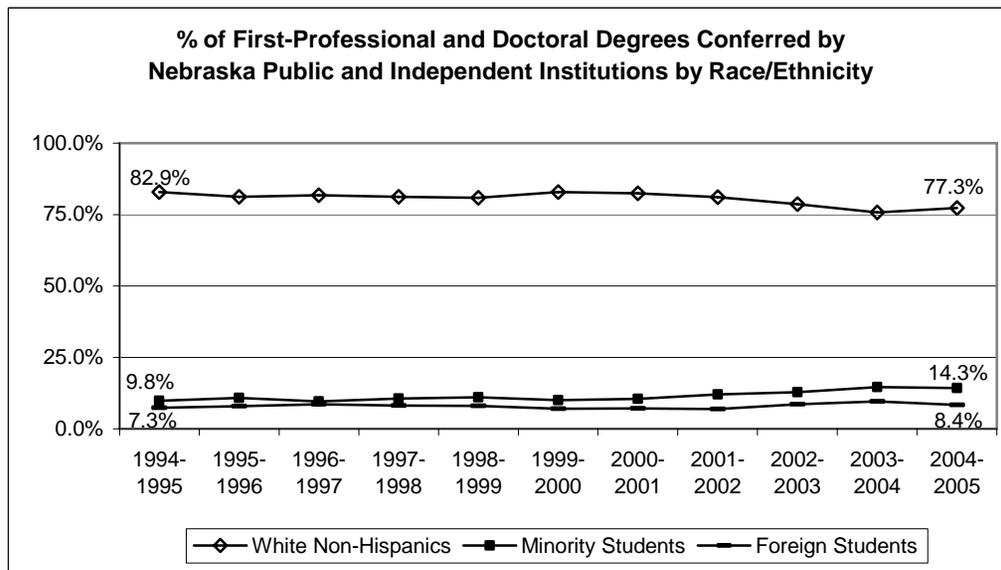
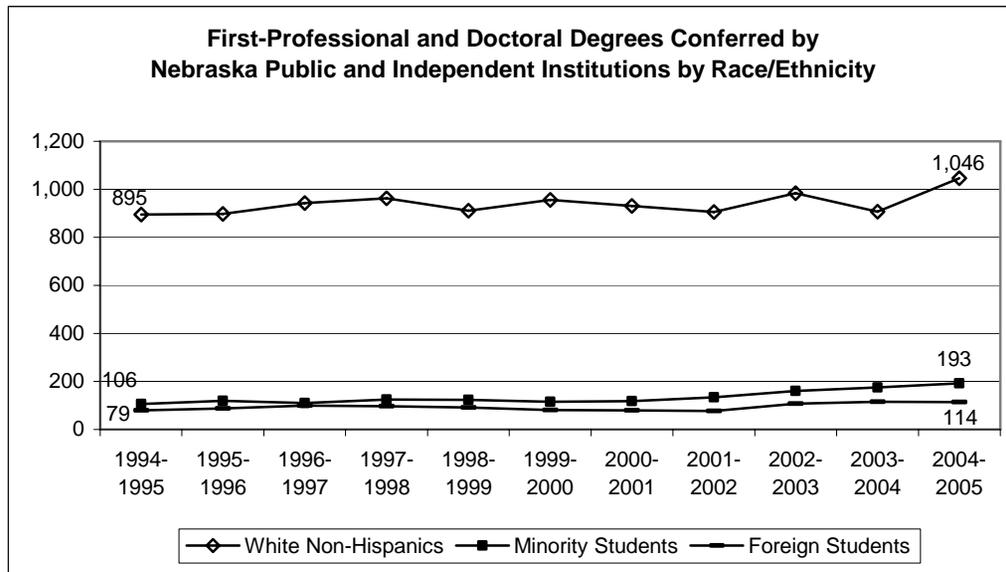
Black non-Hispanics	up 2.3%
(from 1.8% to 4.1%)	
Hispanics	up 0.6%
(from 1.4% to 2.0%)	
Asians/Pacific Islanders	up 0.4%
(from 1.6% to 2.0%)	
Native Americans	up 0.2%
(from 0.5% to 0.7%)	



See [Table B4](#) for the number of degrees and awards conferred by level, by sector, and by race/ethnicity from 2001-02 through 2004-05. Detailed trend data for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

## FIRST-PROFESSIONAL AND DOCTORAL DEGREES by RACE/ETHNICITY: 1995-2005

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



- Between 1994-1995 and 2004-05, the number of first-professional<sup>1</sup> and doctoral degrees increased as follows:

White non-Hispanics	16.9%
(from 895 to 1046)	
Minority students <sup>2</sup>	82.1%
(from 106 to 193)	
Foreign students	44.3%
(from 79 to 114)	

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

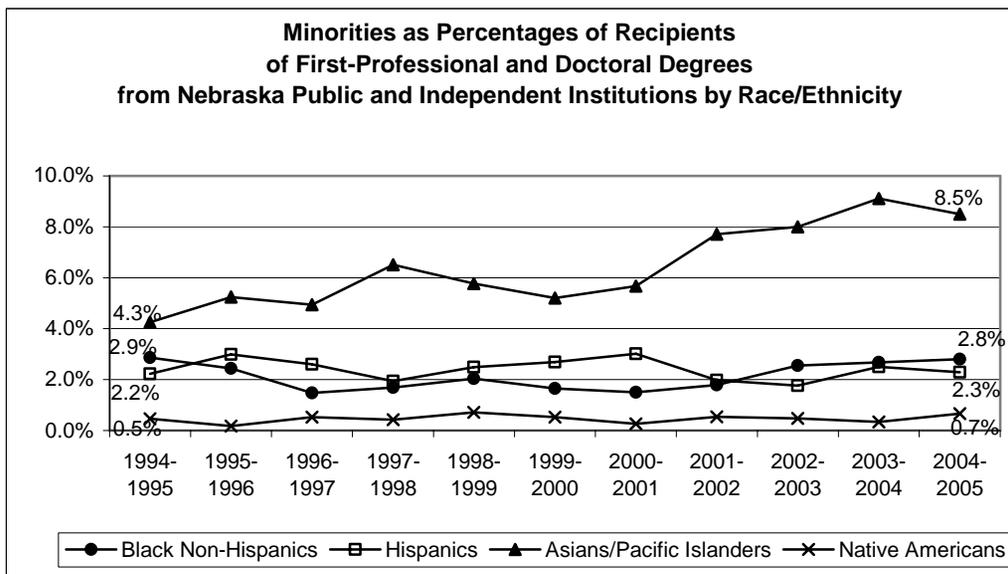
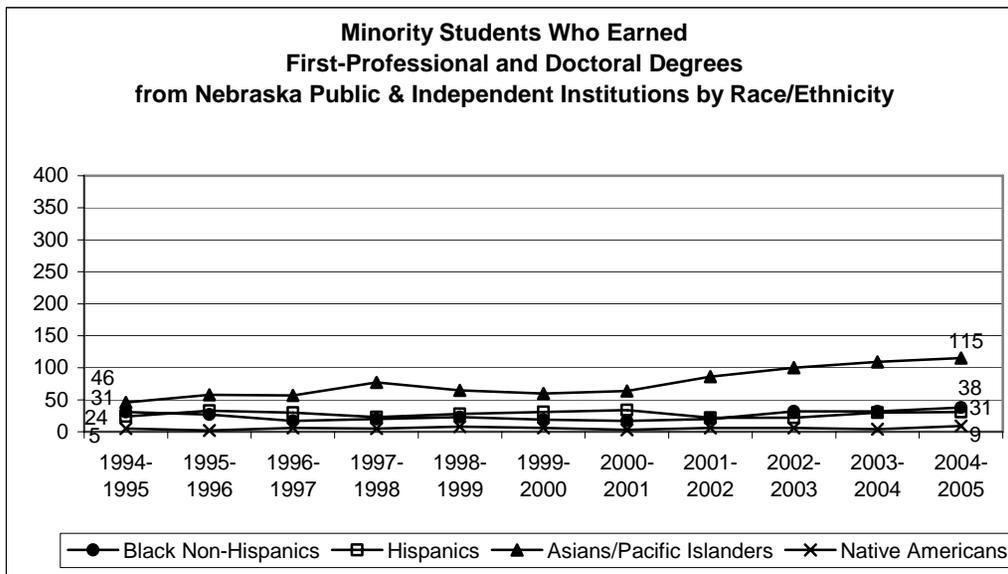
White non-Hispanics	down 5.6%
(from 82.9% to 77.3%)	
Minority students	up 4.5%
(from 9.8% to 14.3%)	
Foreign students	up 1.1%
(from 7.3% to 8.4%)	

See [Table B4](#) for the number of degrees and awards conferred by level, by sector, and by race/ethnicity from 2001-02 through 2004-05. Detailed trend data for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

<sup>1</sup>In Nebraska, there are first-professional programs in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, and law.

<sup>2</sup>Minorities consist of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

**FIRST-PROFESSIONAL AND DOCTORAL DEGREES by RACE/ETHNICITY: 1995-2005** (Continued)  
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



- Between 1994-1995 and 2004-05, the number of first-professional and doctoral degrees earned by minority students increased as follows:
 

Black non-Hispanics	22.6%
(from 31 to 38)	
Hispanics	29.2%
(from 24 to 31)	
Asians/Pacific Islanders	150.0%
(from 46 to 115)	
Native Americans	80.0%
(from 5 to 9)	
- From the beginning to the end of the 10-year period, changes in the percentages of total degrees earned by each racial/ethnic group at the first-professional and doctoral levels were as follows:
 

Black non-Hispanics	down 0.1%
(from 2.9% to 2.8%)	
Hispanics	up 0.1%
(from 2.2% to 2.3%)	
Asians/Pacific Islanders	up 4.2%
(from 4.3% to 8.5%)	
Native Americans	up 0.2%
(from 0.5% to 0.7%)	

See [Table B4](#) for the number of degrees and awards conferred by level, by sector, and by race/ethnicity from 2001-02 through 2004-05. Detailed trend data for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

## Section B.5

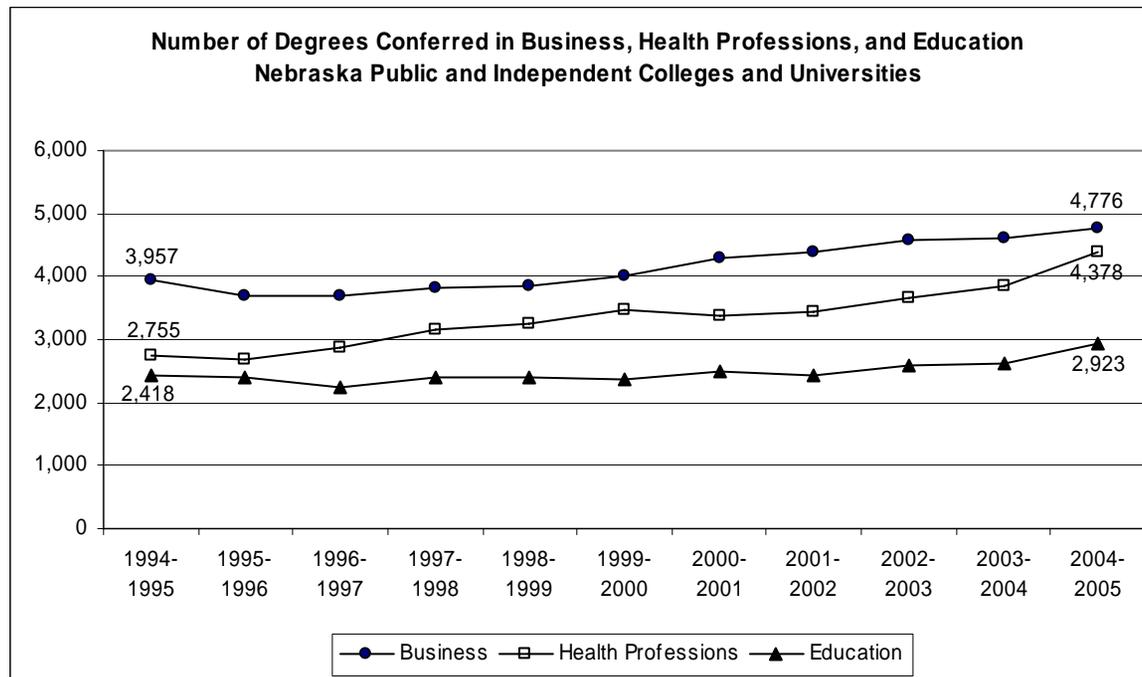
# Degrees and Other Awards by Discipline

**Notes:** Summarized data are for Nebraska public and independent colleges and universities.  
These institutions do not include for-profit career schools.

Throughout this section, “degrees” include certificates and diplomas.

## **DISCIPLINES WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBERS OF DEGREES: 1995-2005**

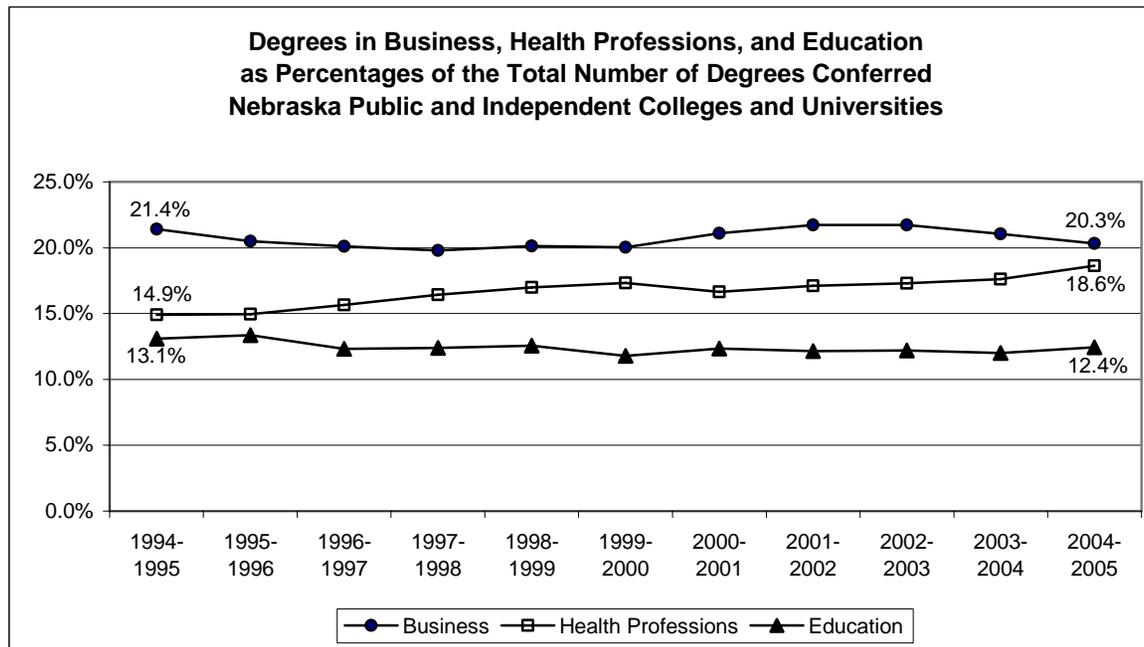
- The highest numbers of degrees conferred by Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities are in business, education, and the health professions.
- In 2004-05, a total of 12,077 degrees in business, education, and the health professions were awarded, up from 9,130 in 1994-95.



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 for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Degrees by Discipline** in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

**DISCIPLINES WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBERS OF DEGREES: 1995-2005** (Continued)

- When totaled, degrees in business, education, and the health professions accounted for 51.4% of all of the degrees conferred by Nebraska’s public and independent institutions in 2004-05, up from 49.4% in 1994-95.
- Considered separately, degrees in the health professions accounted for 18.6% of all of the degrees awarded in 2004-05, up from 14.9% in 1994-95.
- In comparison, the percentages of all degrees conferred in business and education slightly decreased over the 10-year period.



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 for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Degrees by Discipline** in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

**DISCIPLINES WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBERS OF DEGREES: 1995-2005** (Continued)

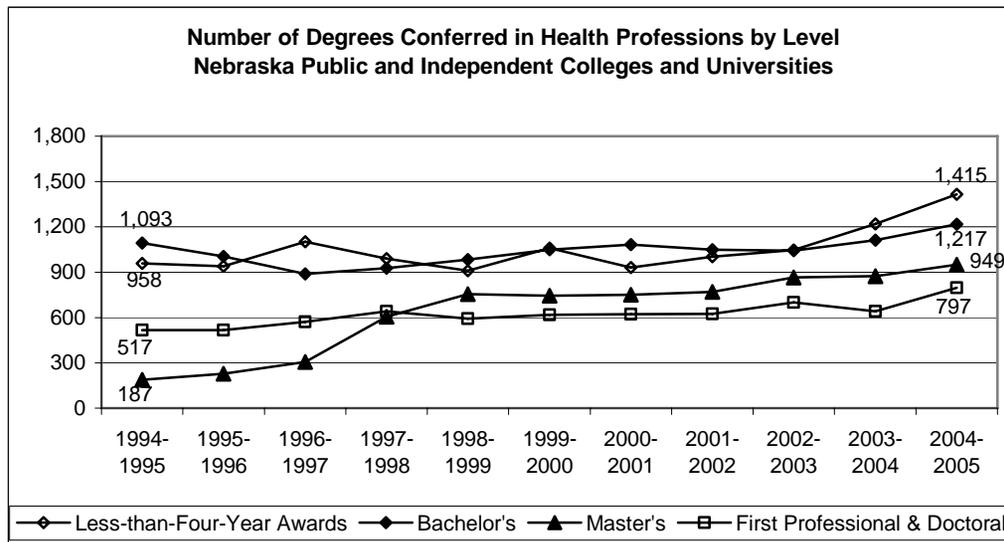
- As shown on the following table, 1,623 more degrees in the health professions were conferred in 2004-05 than in 1994-95, an increase of 58.9%. As also shown below, these additional degrees accounted for almost one-third of the total increase in degrees over the 10-year period.
- Together, the increases in business and education degrees between 1994-95 and 2004-05 accounted for more than 25% of the total increase in degrees conferred by Nebraska’s public and independent institutions, even though the number of degrees in business and education increased at rates that were slightly lower than the rate of increase for all other disciplines.

<b>Increases in the Number of Degrees Conferred in Health, Business, Education, and Other Disciplines Combined Nebraska Public and Independent Colleges and Universities 1994-95 through 2004-05</b>					
Discipline	Number of degrees conferred		10-year increase in number of degrees	<b>10-year % increase in the number of degrees</b>	<b>% of the total increase in the number of degrees</b>
	1994-95	2004-05			
<b>Health Professions</b>	2,755	4,378	1,623	<b>58.9%</b>	<b>32.4%</b>
<b>Business</b>	3,957	4,776	819	<b>20.7%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>
<b>Education</b>	2,418	2,923	505	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>10.1%</b>
Subtotal	9,130	12,077	2,947	32.3%	58.9%
Other disciplines	9,354	11,411	2,057	22.0%	41.1%
Total	18,484	23,488	5,004	27.1%	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 for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Degrees by Discipline** in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

## **DEGREES by DISCIPLINE and by LEVEL: 1995-2005**

- When degrees in the health professions are analyzed by level, the highest rates of growth between 1994-95 and 2004-05 were at the master's level and above.
- The number of master's degrees in health professions more than tripled between 1994-95 and 1997-98, and then increased by 57% between 1997-98 and 2004-05.
- First-professional and doctoral degrees in health professions increased by 54% over the 10-year period, primarily as a result of the introduction of doctoral degrees in occupational therapy and physical therapy.



- Between 1994-1995 and 2004-05, the number of degrees conferred in the health professions increased as follows:
 

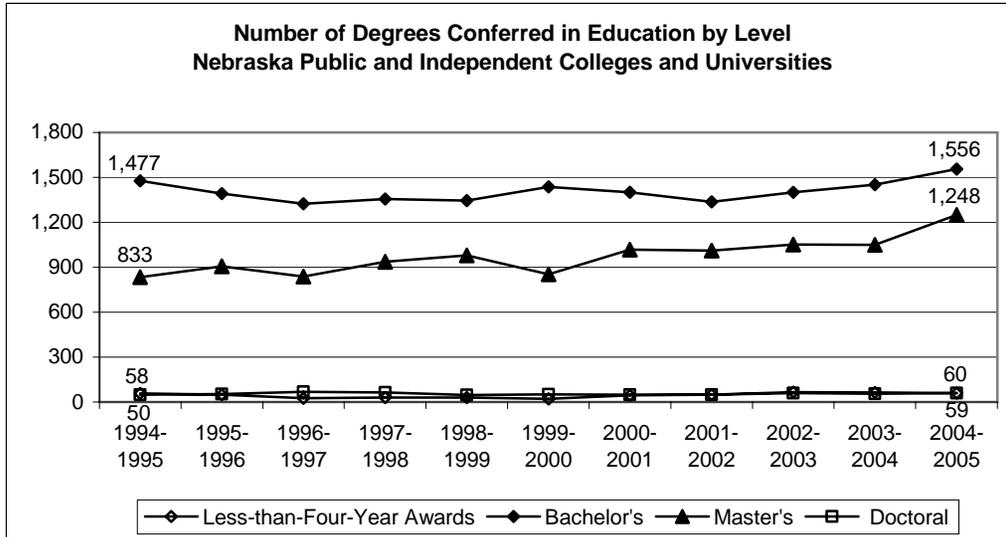
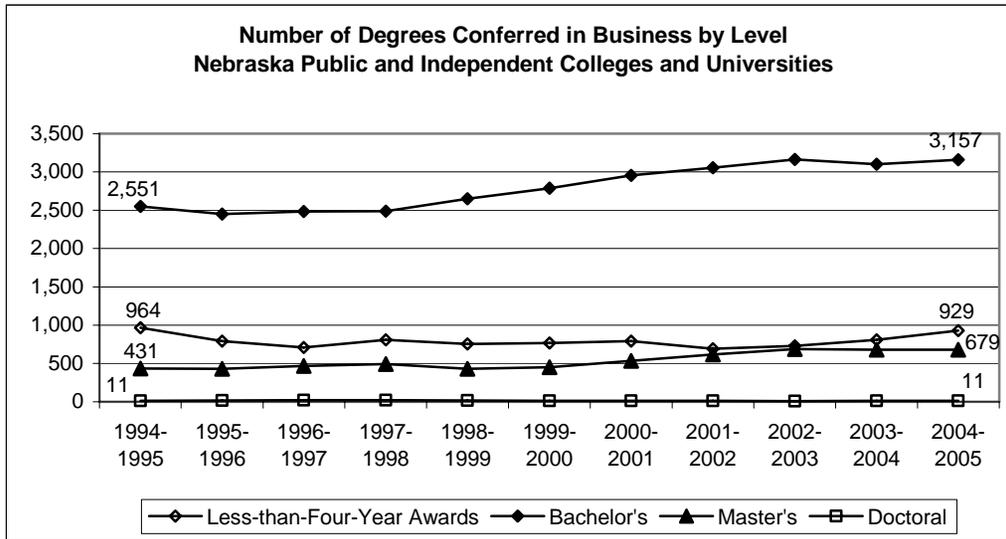
Less-than-four-year degrees	47.7%
(from 958 to 1,415)	
Bachelor's degrees <sup>1</sup>	11.3%
(from 1,093 to 1,217)	
Master's degrees <sup>2</sup>	407.5%
(from 187 to 949)	
First-professional and doctoral <sup>3</sup>	54.2%
(from 517 to 797)	

<sup>1</sup>Include post-baccalaureate certificates.

<sup>2</sup>Include post-master's awards.

<sup>3</sup>First-professional degrees are conferred in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy.

**DEGREES by DISCIPLINE and by LEVEL: 1995-2005 (Continued)**



- The highest rates of growth in degrees in business and education were at the master's level, and there also was a significant increase in the number of bachelor's degrees in business between 1994-95 and 2004-05.

- Between 1994-1995 and 2004-05, the number of degrees conferred in business increased or decreased as follows:

Less-than-four-year degrees	- 3.6%
(from 964 to 929)	
Bachelor's degrees <sup>1</sup>	23.8%
(from 2,551 to 3,157)	
Master's degrees <sup>2</sup>	57.5%
(from 431 to 679)	
Doctoral	0.0%
(from 11 to 11)	

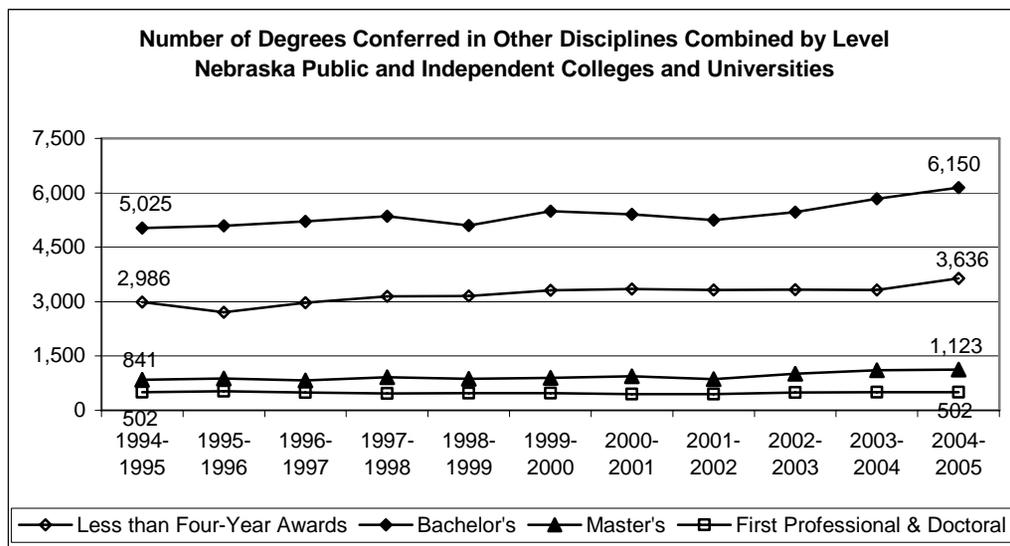
- Between 1994-1995 and 2004-05, the number of degrees conferred in education increased as follows:

Less-than-four-year degrees	1.7%
(from 58 to 59)	
Bachelor's degrees <sup>1</sup>	5.3%
(from 1,477 to 1,556)	
Master's degrees <sup>2</sup>	49.8%
(from 833 to 1,248)	
Doctoral	20.0%
(from 50 to 60)	

<sup>1</sup>Include post-baccalaureate certificates.

<sup>2</sup>Include post-master's awards.

**DEGREES by DISCIPLINE and by LEVEL: 1995-2005 (Continued)**



- The highest rate of growth in the number of degrees in all other disciplines combined was at the master's level, and there were also significant gains in the number of degrees at the less-than-four-year level and the bachelor's level.

- Between 1994-1995 and 2004-05, the number of degrees conferred in all other disciplines combined increased as follows:

Less-than-four-year degrees	21.8%
(from 2,986 to 3,636)	
Bachelor's degrees <sup>1</sup>	22.4%
(from 5,025 to 6,150)	
Master's degrees <sup>2</sup>	33.5%
(from 841 to 1,123)	
First-professional and doctoral <sup>3</sup>	0.0%
(from 502 to 502)	

<sup>1</sup>Include post-baccalaureate certificates.

<sup>2</sup>Include post-master's awards.

<sup>3</sup>Degrees in law are first-professional degrees. Degrees in other disciplines are in the doctoral category.

**Table B6** provides detailed data on the number of degrees conferred from 2001-2002 through 2004-05 by 2-digit Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) code, by level, and by institution and sector. This table also provides the total number of degrees conferred by level and by 2-digit CIP for 1998-1999 through 2004-05.

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 for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Degrees by Discipline** in the downloadable Excel workbook: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

## **GROWTH IN MASTER'S DEGREES by DISCIPLINE: 1995-2005**

- As shown in the following summary table, 1,707 more master's degrees were conferred by Nebraska's public and independent institutions in 2004-05 than in 1994-95.
- Degrees in the health professions accounted for 44.6% of the 1,707 additional degrees awarded, while 24.3% were conferred in education and 14.5% were granted in business.

<b>Increases in the Number of <u>Master's Degrees</u> Conferred in Health, Business, Education, and Other Disciplines Nebraska Public and Independent Colleges and Universities 1994-95 through 2004-05</b>							
Discipline	Number and percentage of degrees conferred				10-year increase in the number of degrees	10-year % increase in the number of degrees	% of the total increase in the number of degrees
	1994-95		2004-05				
	Number	%	Number	%			
<b>Health Professions</b>	187	8.2%	949	23.7%	762	407.5%	<b>44.6%</b>
<b>Business</b>	431	18.8%	679	17.0%	248	57.5%	<b>14.5%</b>
<b>Education</b>	833	36.3%	1,248	31.2%	415	49.8%	<b>24.3%</b>
Subtotal	1,451	63.3%	2,876	71.9%	1,425	98.2%	84.4%
Other disciplines	841	36.7%	1,123	28.1%	282	33.5%	16.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,292</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,999</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>74.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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 for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Degrees by Discipline** in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

## **GROWTH IN FIRST-PROFESSIONAL and DOCTORAL DEGREES by DISCIPLINE: 1995-2005**

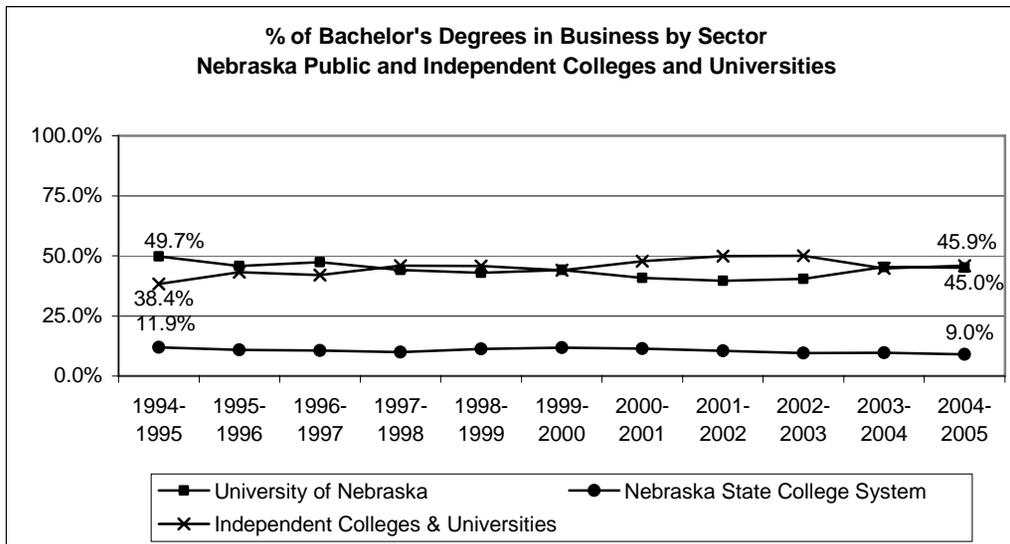
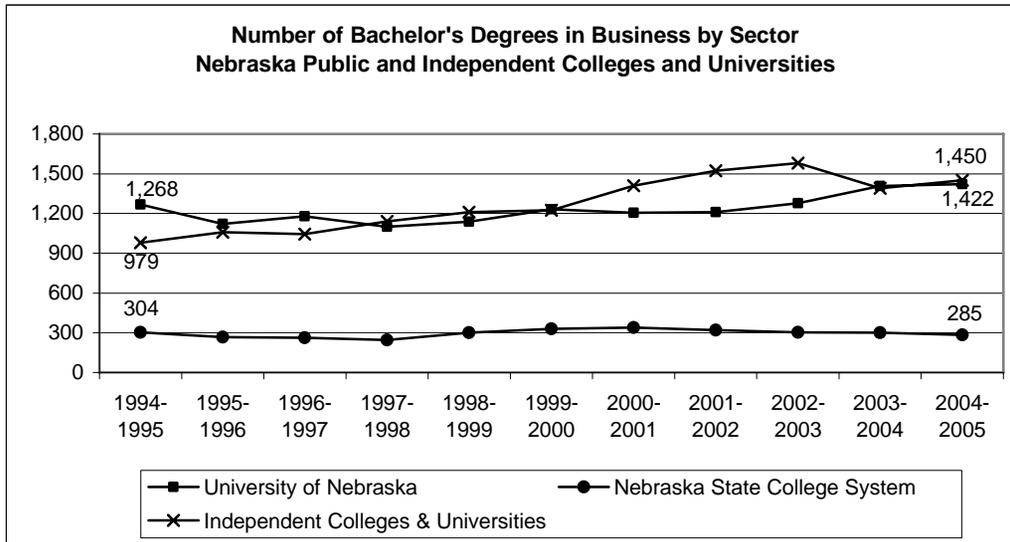
- As shown in the following chart, the highest rate of growth at the first-professional level was in pharmacy, followed by dentistry.
- By far, the highest increase in the number of doctoral degrees was also in the health professions. This dramatic increase was due to the introduction and completion of doctorates in occupational therapy and physical therapy, many of which were awarded to students already holding master's degrees in these fields.
- Together, increases in degrees in the health professions accounted for 97% of the total growth in degrees at the doctoral and first-professional levels between 1994-95 and 2004-05.

<b>Changes in the Number of <u>First-Professional and Doctoral Degrees</u> by Discipline Nebraska Public and Independent Colleges and Universities 1994-95 through 2004-05</b>						
Discipline and Degree Level <sup>1</sup>	1994-95		2004-05		10-year increase in the number of degrees	10-year % increase in the number of degrees
	Number of Degrees Conferred	% of Total Degrees Conferred	Number of Degrees Conferred	% of Total Degrees Conferred		
<b>Pharmacy (FP)</b>	147	13.6%	224	16.4%	77	52.4%
<b>Dentistry (FP)</b>	111	10.3%	150	10.9%	39	35.1%
Medicine, M.D. (FP)	250	23.1%	214	15.6%	-36	-14.4%
<b>Other Health Professions (Doctoral)</b>	9	0.8%	209	15.3%	200	2,222.2%
<b>Total Health Professions</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>47.9%</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>58.2%</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>54.2%</b>
Business (Doctoral)	11	1.0%	11	0.8%	0	0.0%
Education (Doctoral)	50	4.6%	60	4.4%	10	20.0%
Law (FP)	317	29.4%	290	21.2%	-27	-8.5%
Other disciplines (Doctoral)	185	17.1%	212	15.5%	27	14.6%
<b>Nebraska State Total</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>26.9%</b>
<sup>1</sup> FP = First-professional degrees						

## **DEGREES in BUSINESS, EDUCATION, and HEALTH PROFESSIONS by LEVEL and by SECTOR: 1995-2005**

- The remaining pages of this section focus on how the numbers of degrees conferred in business, education, and health professions varied by section at each degree level between 1994-95 and 2004-05.
- 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 for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Degrees by Discipline** in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

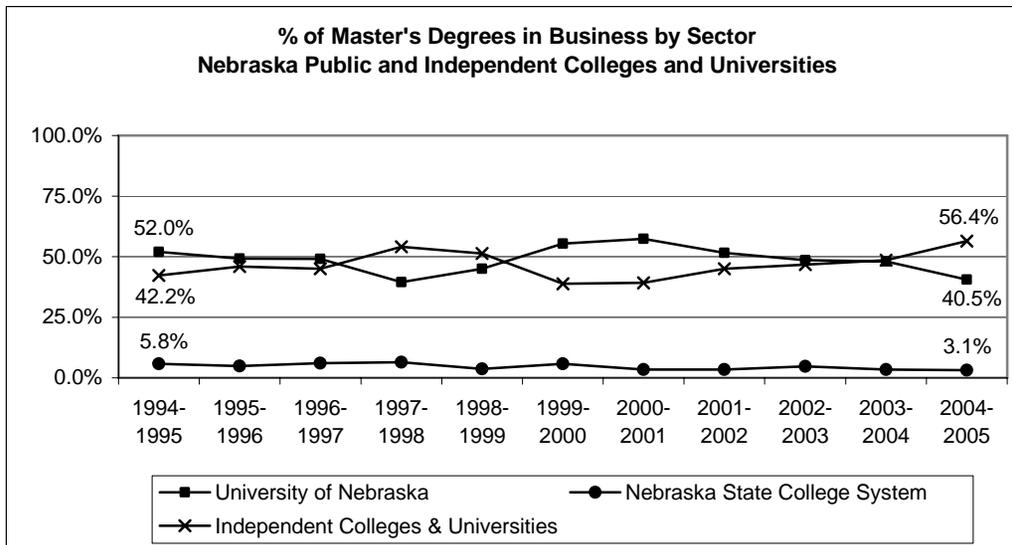
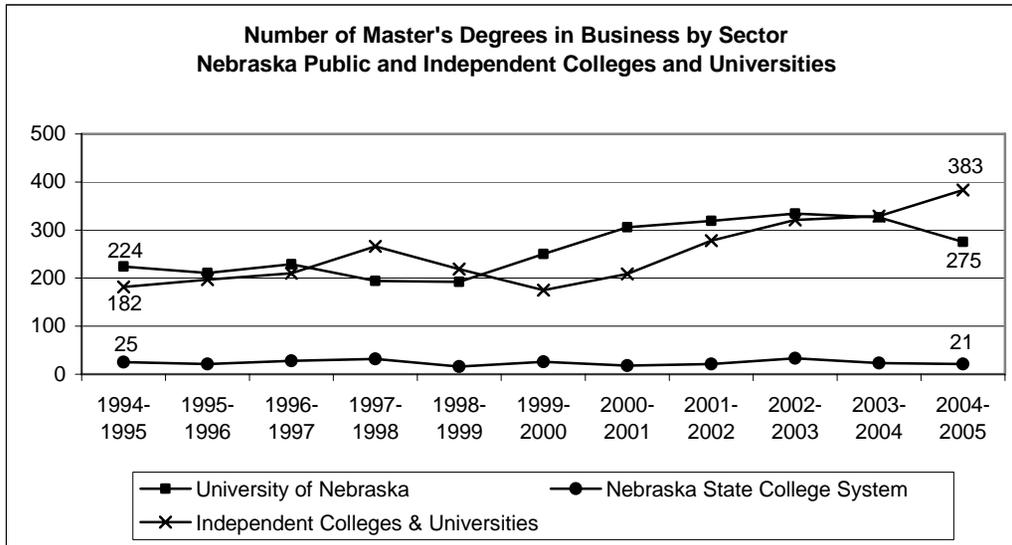
## DEGREES in BUSINESS by LEVEL and by SECTOR: 1995-2005



- Over the 10-year period between 1994-95 and 2004-05, 99% of the less-than-four-year degrees in business were awarded by Nebraska's community colleges. The remaining degrees at this level were conferred by independent institutions.
- In 1994-95, the University of Nebraska conferred almost 50% of the bachelor's degrees<sup>1</sup> in business, while 38% of these degrees were awarded by independent institutions and 12% were granted by the Nebraska State College System.
- Over the next 10 years, the number of bachelor's degrees in business conferred by independent institutions generally increased so that, by 2004-05, independent institutions were awarding about the same number of bachelor's degrees in business as the University of Nebraska.

<sup>1</sup>Include post-baccalaureate certificates.

**DEGREES in BUSINESS by LEVEL and by SECTOR: 1995-2005 (Continued)**

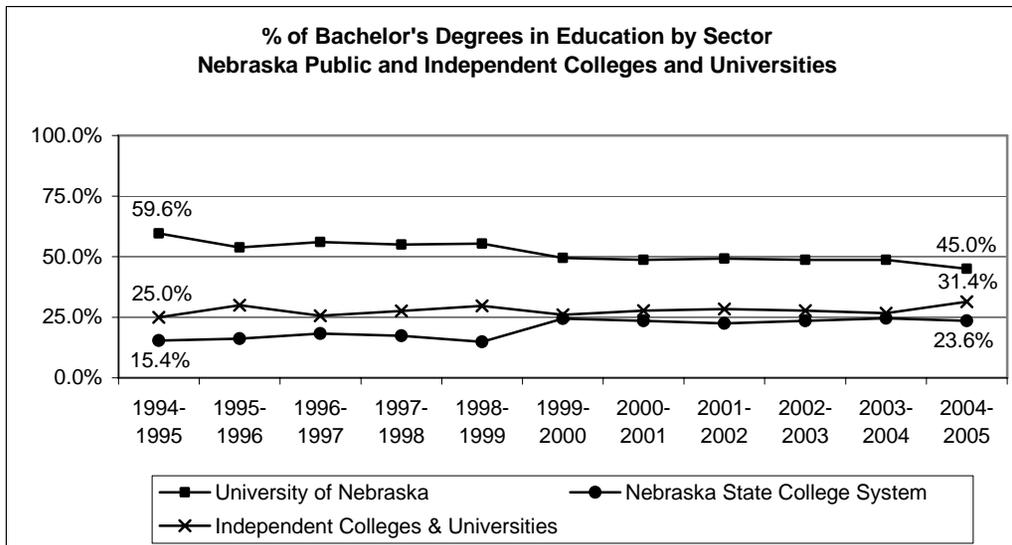
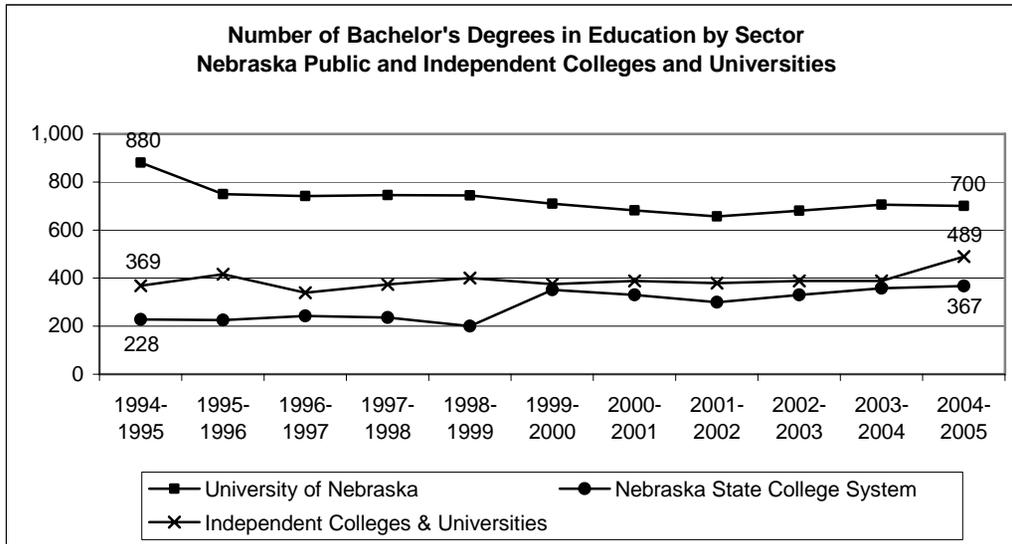


- In 1994-95, the University of Nebraska awarded 52% of the master's degrees<sup>1</sup> in business, while independent schools<sup>2</sup> awarded 42% and the state colleges granted 6%.
- Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, the numbers of master's degrees in business that were conferred by the University of Nebraska and the independent institutions fluctuated up and down. However, by the end of the 10-year period, the independent institutions were awarding 56% of the business degrees at the master's level, while the university and state colleges were conferring 41% and 3%, respectively.
- At the doctoral level, all business degrees were conferred by the University of Nebraska between 1994-95 and 2004-05.

<sup>1</sup>Include post-master's awards.

<sup>2</sup>Bellevue University, Creighton University, and Doane College conferred master's degrees in business between 1995-95 and 2004-05.

## DEGREES in EDUCATION by LEVEL and by SECTOR: 1995-2005



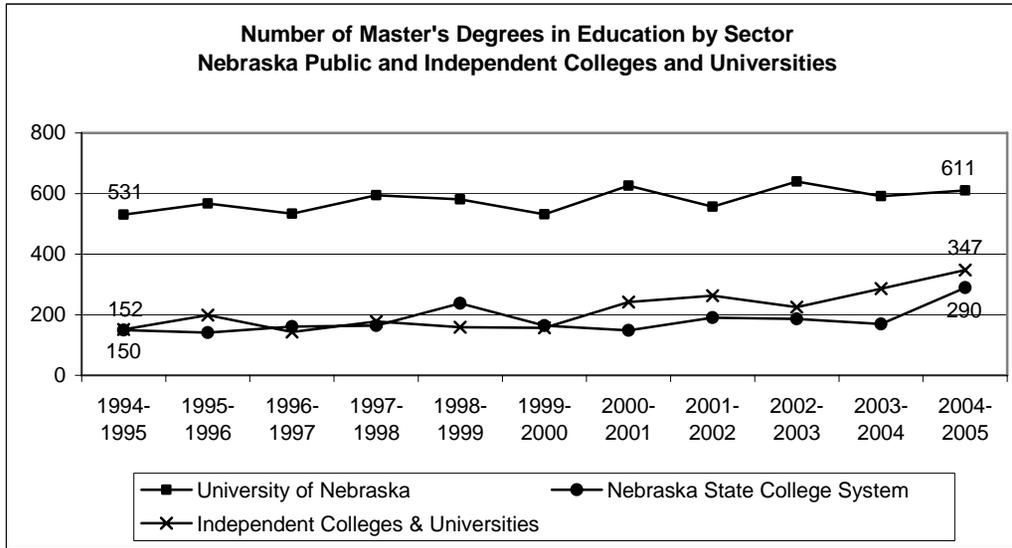
- Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, most of the small number of less-than-four-year degrees in education were awarded by Nebraska's community colleges.
- At the doctoral level, all of the degrees in education were conferred by the University of Nebraska between 1994-95 and 2004-05.
- Over the 10-year period, the University of Nebraska continued to award higher numbers of bachelor's and master's degrees<sup>1</sup> than the state colleges and independent institutions<sup>2</sup> in Nebraska.
- However, as shown on the charts on this page and the next, the University of Nebraska awarded decreasing percentages of the bachelor's and master's degrees in education as the numbers of education degrees granted by the state colleges and independent institutions increased.

Continued on the next page.

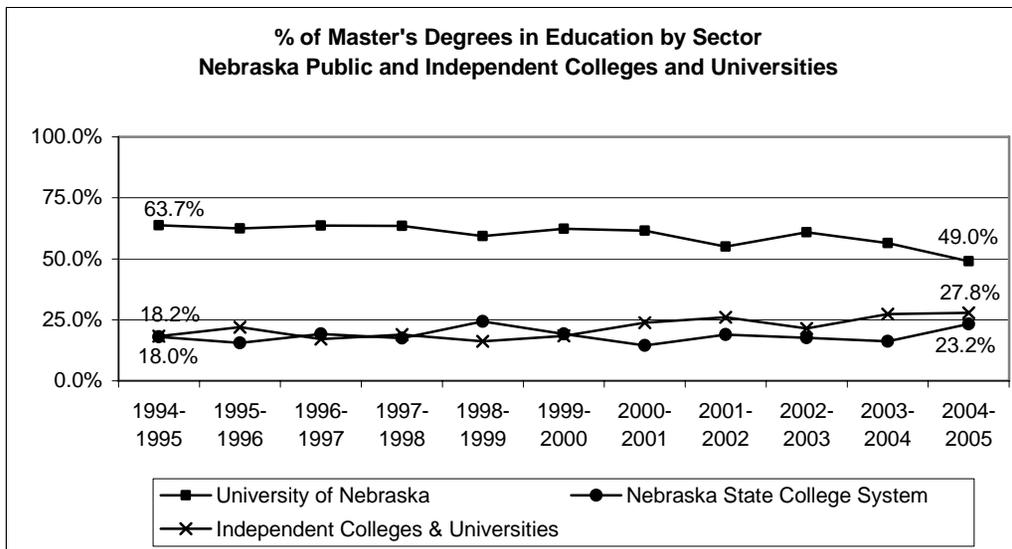
<sup>1</sup>Include post-baccalaureate certificates and post-master's awards.

<sup>2</sup>Concordia College, Creighton University, and Doane College conferred master's degrees in education between 1994-95 and 2004-05, and Hastings College conferred education degrees at the master's level beginning in 1997-98.

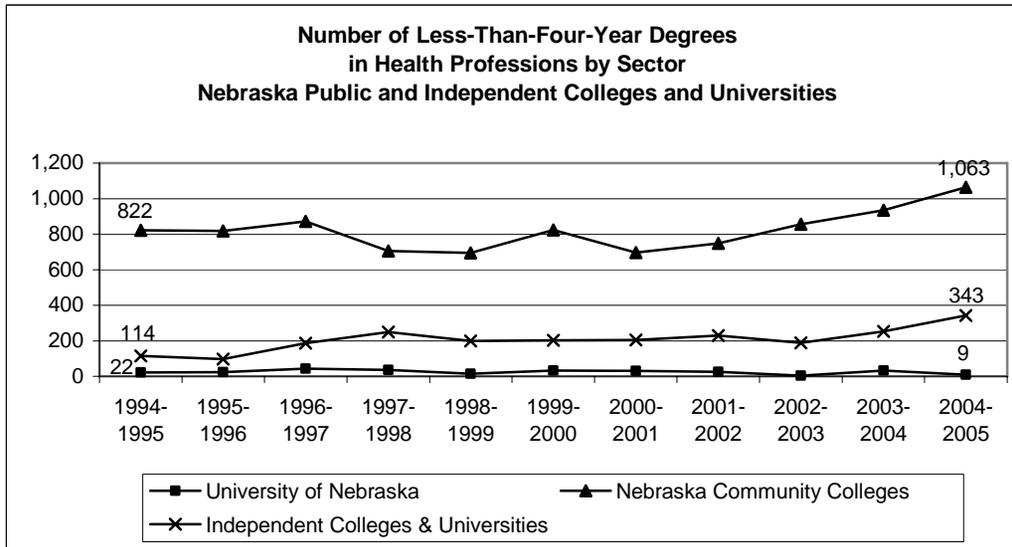
**DEGREES in EDUCATION by LEVEL and by SECTOR: 1995-2005 (Continued)**



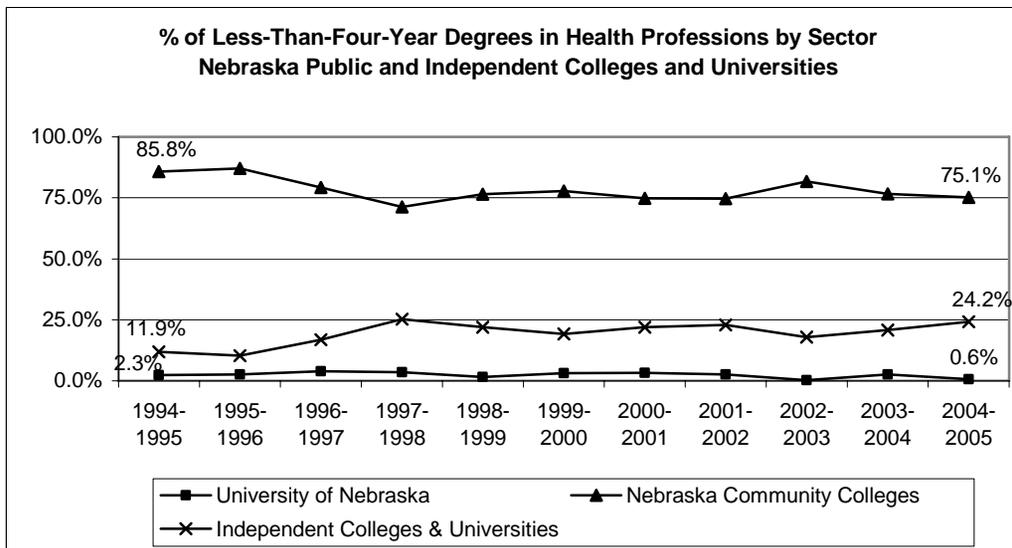
- By 2004-05, the University of Nebraska conferred 45% of the bachelor's degrees and 49% of the master's degrees in education, down from 60% and 64% in 1994-95, respectively.
- In comparison, independent institutions awarded 31% of the bachelor's degrees and 28% of the master's degrees in education in 2004-05, up from 25% and 18% in 1994-95, respectively.
- Similarly, the Nebraska State College System conferred 24% of the bachelor's degrees in education in 2004-05, up from 15% in 1994-95, and 23% of the master's degrees in 2004-04, up from 18% ten years earlier.



## DEGREES in HEALTH PROFESSIONS by LEVEL and by SECTOR: 1995-2005

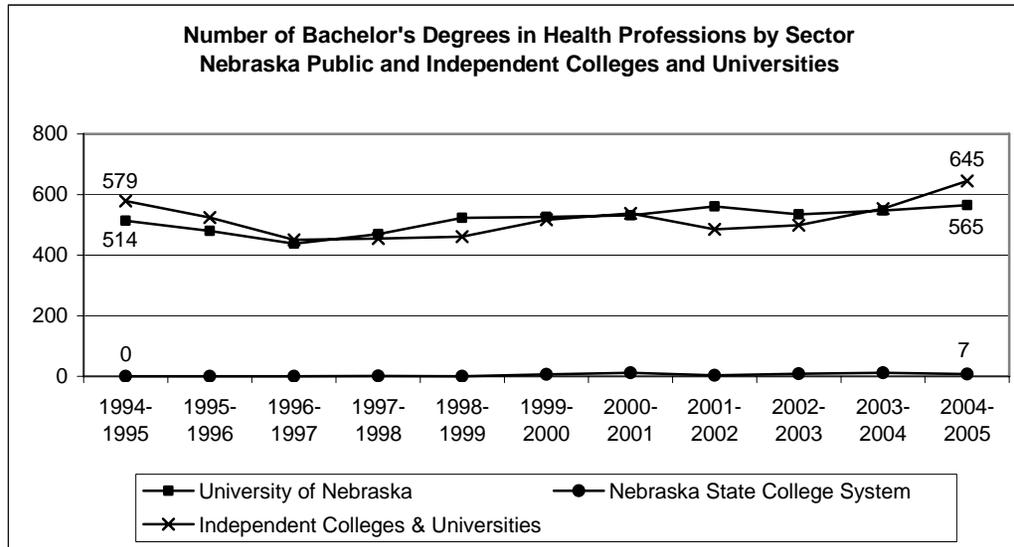


- Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, the number of less-than-four-year degrees in health-related disciplines awarded by Nebraska's community colleges increased by 29.3%, but the number of degrees at this level conferred by independent institutions<sup>1</sup> tripled. Consequently, in 2004-05, the state's community colleges awarded 75% of the less-than-four-year degrees in health fields, compared to 86% in 1994-95. Conversely, independent institutions awarded 24% of the less-than-four-year degrees in 2004-05, compared to 12% ten years earlier.



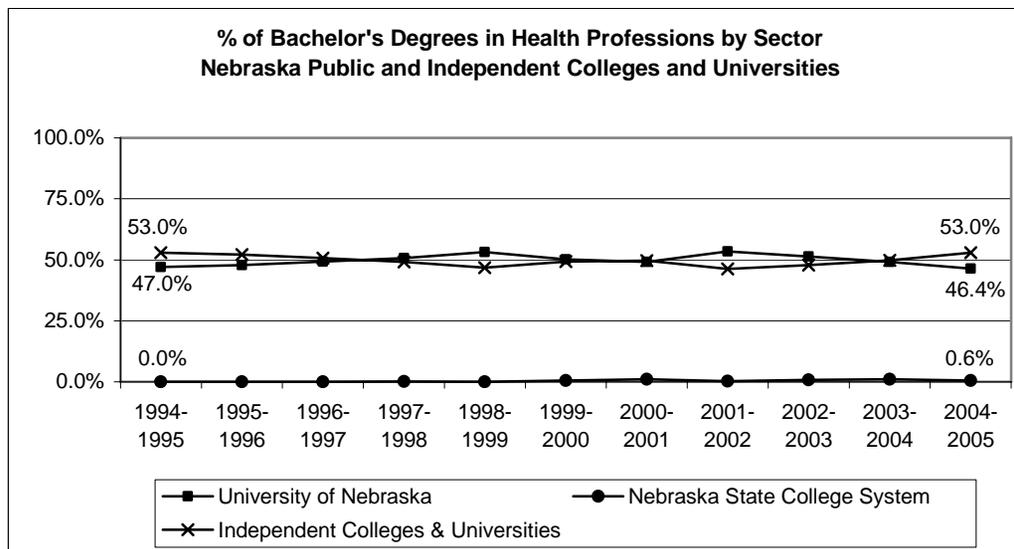
<sup>1</sup>Less-than-four-year degrees are conferred by BryanLGH College of Health Sciences, Clarkson College, College of St. Mary, and Nebraska Methodist College.

**DEGREES in HEALTH PROFESSIONS by LEVEL and by SECTOR: 1995-2005 (Continued)**

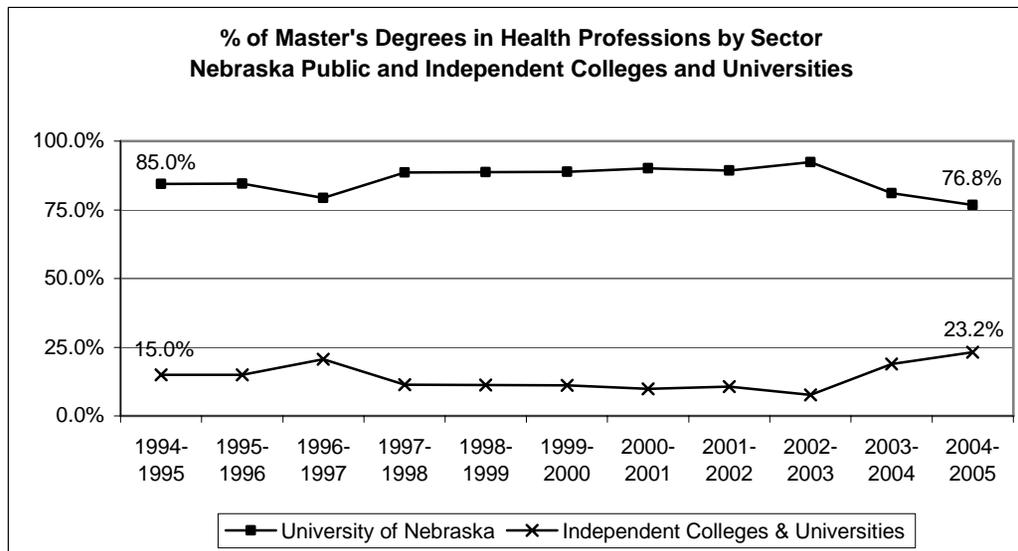
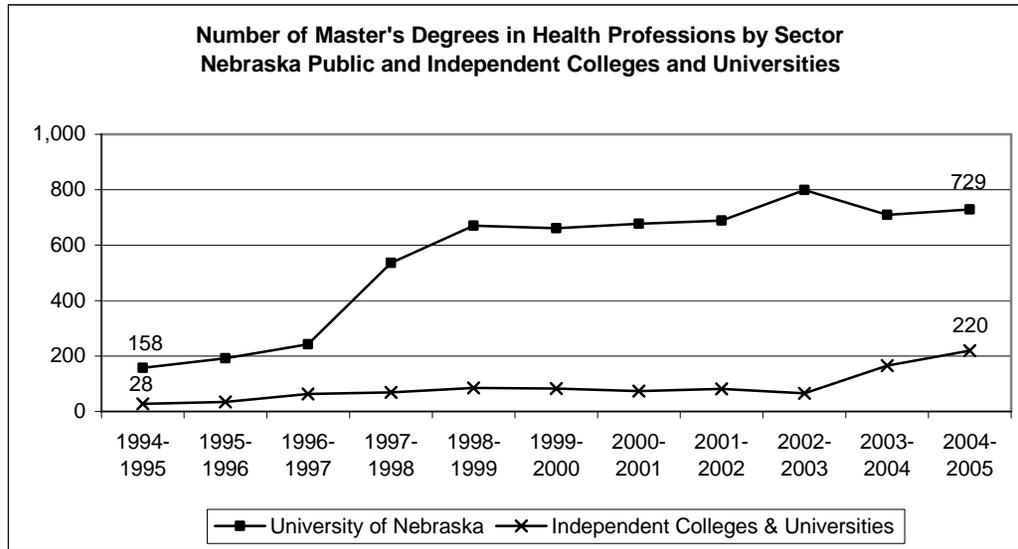


- Between 2004-05 and 1994-95, the University of Nebraska and Nebraska's independent institutions followed similar patterns of growth in the number of bachelor's degrees<sup>1</sup> awarded in the health professions.
- Consequently, at the beginning and end of the 10-year period between 2004-05 and 1994-95, independent colleges and universities conferred 53% of the bachelor's degrees<sup>1</sup> in health professions, while the University of Nebraska awarded 46% or 47%.

<sup>1</sup>Include post-baccalaureate certificates.

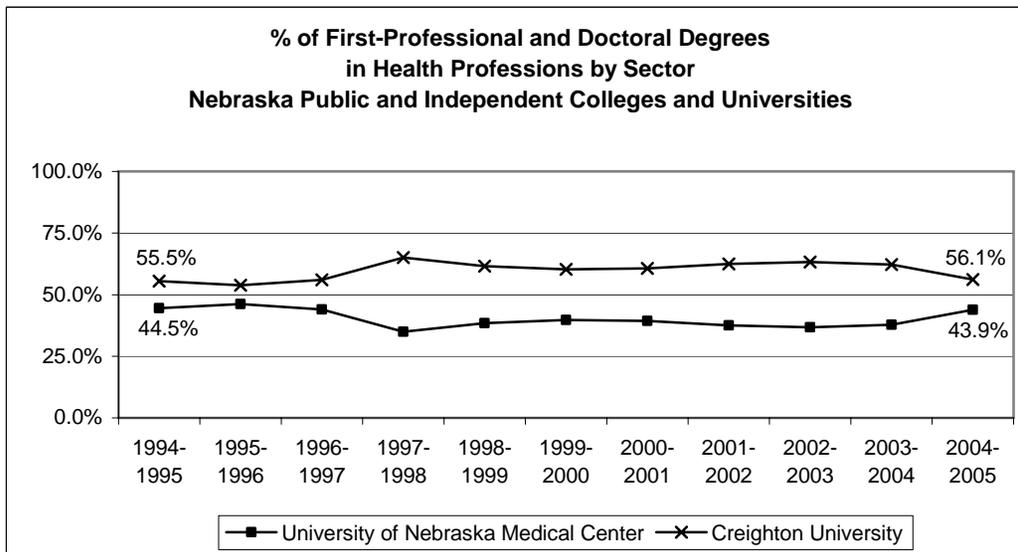
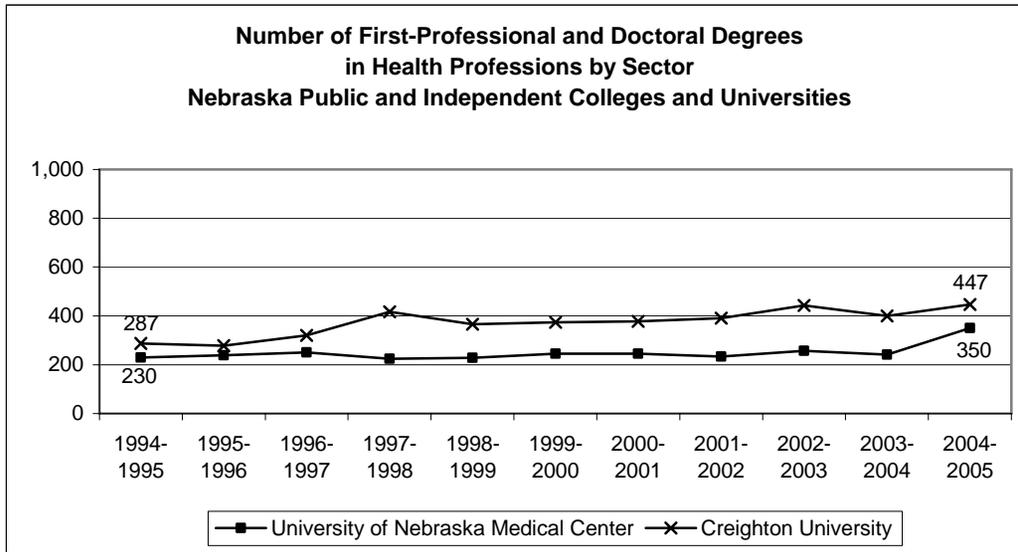


**DEGREES in HEALTH PROFESSIONS by LEVEL and by SECTOR: 1995-2005** (Continued)



- The numbers of master's degrees<sup>1</sup> in health professions conferred by the University of Nebraska and independent institutions<sup>2</sup> significantly increased between 1994-95 and 2004-05.
  - By 2004-05, the University of Nebraska conferred 77% of the master's degrees in the health professions, down from 85% in 1994-95, while independent institutions awarded 23%, up from 15% ten years earlier.
- <sup>1</sup>Include post-master's awards.
- <sup>2</sup>Clarkson College and Creighton University conferred master's degrees in health professions between 1994-95 and 2004-05. Master's degrees in health professions were conferred at Bellevue University beginning in 1997-98, at Nebraska Wesleyan University beginning in 2001-02, and at Nebraska Methodist College beginning in 2002-03.

**DEGREES in HEALTH PROFESSIONS by LEVEL and by SECTOR: 1995-2005** (Continued)



- As a result of the introduction of doctoral degrees in occupational therapy and physical therapy, the numbers of first-professional and doctoral degrees in the health professions significantly increased between 1994-95 and 2004-05.
- At the beginning and end of the 10-year period, Creighton University awarded 56% of the first-professional and doctoral degrees in health professions, while the University of Nebraska Medical Center conferred 44%.