

A Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska
Section B: Degrees and Awards
Key Findings

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 2007 report, but the following points are particularly notable.

Total Number of Degrees and Awards Conferred

In 2005-2006, Nebraska’s public and independent colleges and universities¹ conferred 23,982 degrees, certificates, and diplomas.²

Between 1995-1996 and 2005-2006, the total number of earned degrees increased by 33.4%; most of that growth occurred within the last four years of the ten-year period.

Relative to enrollments, more students are completing degrees

Sector of Nebraska Higher Education	Change in Enrollment, 1996-2006	Change in Degrees Awarded, 1996-2006
Independent colleges and universities ²	Up 21.3%	Up 61.4%
Nebraska community colleges	Up 6.6%	Up 40.3%
Nebraska State College System	Down 9.0%	Up 23.3%
University of Nebraska	Down 5.6%	Up 15.9%

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 1996 and 2006, the number of baccalaureate degrees earned by Native American students increased 60.6% (from 33 to 53).
- Between 1996 and 2006, the number of degrees awarded by Bellevue University increased 243.9%.
- From 1996-2006, the number of degrees awarded by Peru State College increased 81.8%.

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 51.2% of all degrees awarded in 2005-2006. 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 1996 and 2006, 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 1996 and 2006, the number of Native Americans earning less-than-baccalaureate degrees declined by 10% (from 59 to 53).

¹ Not including for-profit/career schools.

² 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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2007 Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska

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

Section B: Degrees and Other Awards

April 2008

**Reporting information from the 2006-2007
Integrated Postsecondary Data System (IPEDS) Surveys of Nebraska Public Colleges
and Universities, Independent Colleges and Universities, and For-Profit/Career Schools**

**Ten-Year Trends based on the 1996-2006 IPEDS Surveys
of Nebraska Public and Independent Colleges and Universities
and Five-Year Trends including Nebraska For-Profit/Career Schools**

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Section B

Degrees and Awards

Executive Summary of Data

Section B of the *Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska* summarizes the numbers of degrees and other awards reported through Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) surveys of Nebraska's public and independent (not for profit) colleges and universities and for-profit/career schools. Institutions report the number of degrees and other awards conferred during a one-year period beginning on July 1. For example, degrees and awards reported for 2005-2006 were awarded between July 1, 2005 and June 30, 2006. Ten-year trends are based on the 1996-2006 IPEDS surveys of Nebraska public and independent colleges and universities. Five-year trends include Nebraska's for-profit/career schools. In this section, the number of degrees and awards conferred are analyzed by (1) sector and institution, (2) degree level, (3) gender, (4) race/ethnicity and (5) discipline.

Executive Summary of Data 1996-2006

Total Number of Degrees Conferred

- In 2005-06, Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities¹ conferred 23,982 degrees, certificates, and diplomas.¹
- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the total number of degrees conferred by public and independent institutions increased by 33.4%, and almost half of this growth occurred within the last three years of the 10-year period.
- Including the for-profit/career schools, the total number of awarded degrees increased to 25,813 in 2005-06, an increase of 19.8% from 2000-01 when 21,540 degrees were conferred by all of Nebraska's postsecondary institutions.

Increases in the Number of Degrees by Sector

The number of degrees increased across all sectors, but the highest rates of increase were in the for-profit and independent sectors.

Sector	5-Year Increase in the Number of Degrees 2000-01 through 2005-06
For-profit/career schools	Up 51.8%
Independent colleges and universities	Up 32.4%
Nebraska community colleges	Up 24.8%
Nebraska State College System	Up 7.2%
University of Nebraska	Up 7.0%

Shifts in the Degrees Awarded by Sector

- As a result of the significant increase in the number of degrees awarded within the independent and for-profit sectors, there has been a shift in the percentage of degrees awarded by each sector.
- Between 2000-01 and 2005-06, the University of Nebraska and the Nebraska State College System accounted for slightly decreasing percentages of all of the degrees conferred in the state, while the state's independent institutions, community colleges, and for-profit/career schools and colleges accounted for increasing percentages of the awards conferred.

¹Throughout the remainder of this summary, "degrees" include certificates and diplomas.

**% of Total Degrees Awarded by
Public and Independent Institutions**

Sector	2000-01	2005-06
University of Nebraska	40.9%	36.6%
Independent colleges and universities	25.5%	28.2%
Nebraska community colleges	21.5%	22.4%
Nebraska State College System	6.4%	5.8%
For-profit/career schools	5.6%	7.1%

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
		1995-96	2005-06	
1	University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,051	4,385	8.2%
2	University of Nebraska at Omaha	2,131	2,467	15.8%
3	Bellevue University	667	2,328	243.9%
4	Southeast Community College	1,251	1,769	41.4%

Institutions with the Highest Growth Rates

- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the highest increase in the number of degrees awarded was at Bellevue University, where the number of degrees more than tripled.
- Bellevue University alone accounted for 59.6% of the growth in the independent sector and for 27.5% of the growth in the total number of degrees awarded by public and independent institutions (excluding for-profit/career schools).
- The highest growth rate within the public sector was at Peru State College, where the number of degrees almost doubled from 192 in 1995-96 to 349 in 2005-06.

Degrees by Level

Undergraduate degrees accounted for 79.3% of the 25,813 degrees granted in 2005-06, but the highest rate of growth between 2000-01 and 2005-06 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 more than doubled.
- By 2005-06, master's degrees accounted for 15.6% of the degrees awarded, up from 15.0% in 2000-01.
- First-professional² and doctoral degrees accounted for the remaining 5.1% in 2005-06.

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

- Nebraska's public and independent institutions confer the highest numbers of degrees in business, education, and health professions. Together, these disciplines accounted for 51.2% of the degrees awarded in 2005-06 and for almost 60% of the growth in the number of degrees between 1995-96 and 2005-06.
- 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
	1995-96	2005-06	
Business	3,686	4,968	34.8%
Health professions	2,687	4,365	62.4%
Education	2,401	2,944	22.6%

- Degrees in the health professions accounted for almost 37% of the increased number of degrees at the master's level and for virtually all of the increased number of first-professional and doctoral degrees between 1995-96 and 2005-06.
- 1,583 more master's degrees were conferred in 2005-06 than in 1995-96. Of these additional degrees, 36.9% were in the health professions, 26.9% were in education, and 19.0% were in business.

²In Nebraska, first-professional degrees are conferred in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, and law.

- 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 ³	Number of Degrees		10-Year Increase in the Number of Degrees
	1995-96	2005-06	
Pharmacy (FP)	149	239	90
Dentistry (FP)	125	139	14
Medicine, M.D. (FP)	233	235	2
Other Health			
Professions (Doctoral)	<u>10</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>119</u>
Health professions total	517	742	225
Law (FP)	319	279	-40
All other disciplines	<u>206</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>-2</u>
Total	1,111	1,306	195

³FP = First-professional program

Degrees by Gender

- In 2005-06, women earned 57.2% of the degrees awarded by Nebraska's public, independent and for-profit institutions, up slightly from 55.3% in 2000-01.
- The widest gender gap was at the master's level, where women earned almost 60% of the degrees in 2005-06.
- The most significant changes in gender gaps occurred at the first-professional and doctoral levels.
 - In 2005-06, women earned 49.9% of the first-professional degrees, up from 40.4% in 1995-96.
 - In 1995-96, men earned 60.7% of the doctoral degrees, compared to the 39.3% earned by women. By 2005-06, the pattern was reversed with women earning 56.0% of the doctorates awarded by the University of Nebraska and Creighton University.
- In 2005-06, the smallest gender gaps at the undergraduate level were evidenced at the Nebraska community colleges, where women earned 51.4% of the less-than-four-year degrees, and at the University of Nebraska, where women earned 53.5% of the bachelor's degrees. In comparison, women earned 57.1% of the bachelor's degrees conferred by the state colleges and 58.0% of the bachelor's degrees awarded by independent institutions.

Minorities and Foreign Students

- Minorities students – consisting of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans – earned 9.7% of the degrees conferred in 2005-06, up from 7.5% in 2000-01, while foreign students earned 2.6%, down from 2.9% five years earlier. 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 2005-06

	Undergraduate Degrees	Master's Degrees	First-Professional and Doctoral Degrees
White non-Hispanics	88.9%	83.5%	79.6%
Minorities	9.5%	9.9%	12.5%
Foreign students	1.6%	6.6%	7.9%

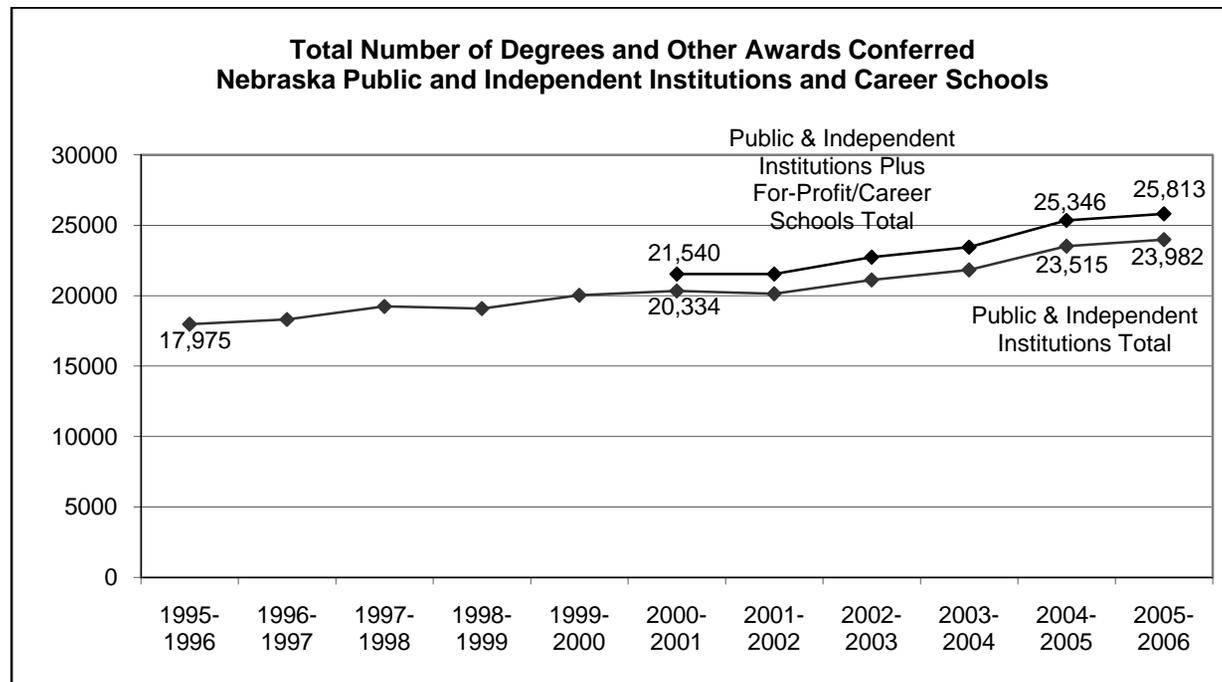
Section B.1

Total Degrees and Other Awards by Sector and by Institution

Note: Ten-year trends are shown for Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities. Comparable data for for-profit/ career schools in Nebraska are available only for the most recent six years. A few for-profit/ career schools are not included in this analysis because they are not required to report any school statistics to the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) maintained by the National Center for Education in the U.S. Department of Education.

TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED: 1996-2006

- Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities conferred a total of 23,982 degrees, diplomas, and certificates during the one-year period from July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006, an increase of 2.0% from one year earlier.
- Over the 10-year period from 1995-96 to 2005-06, the total number of degrees and awards conferred by Nebraska's public and independent institutions increased by 33.4%. The highest one-year increase occurred in 2004-05 when 7.7% more degrees, diplomas, and certificates were awarded than in 2003-04.
- Each year, between 2000-01 and 2005-06, for-profit/career schools¹ in Nebraska conferred 1,206 to 1,831 degrees, diplomas, and certificates, increasing the total number of awards to 21,540 in 2000-01 and 25,813 in 2005-06. Including the for-profit/career schools, the number of degrees, diplomas, and certificates awarded by Nebraska institutions increased by 19.8% from 2000-01 to 2005-06.



¹Most of the for-profit/career schools in Nebraska are operated for profit. See page B.1.9 for a listing of these schools.

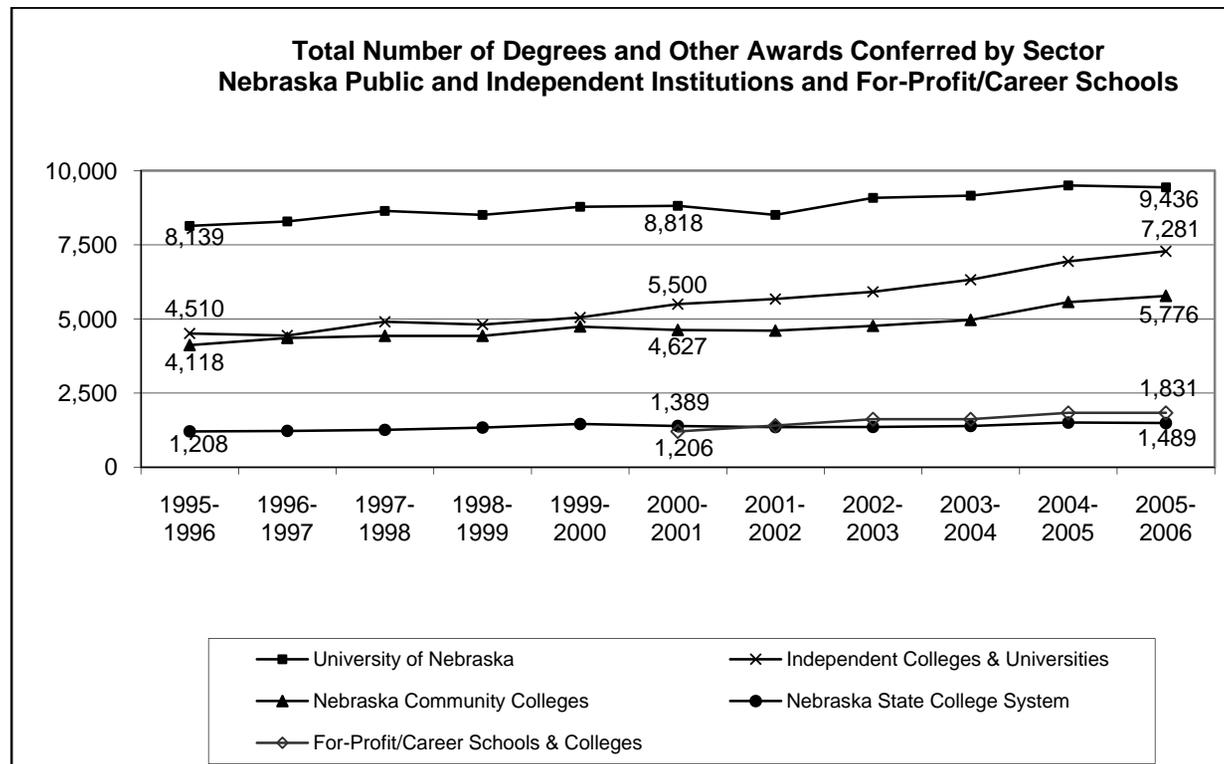
Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED by SECTOR: 1996-2006

- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the number of degrees and other awards conferred by each public and independent sector of higher education in Nebraska increased as follows:

	<u>10-Year Increase</u>	<u>5-Year Increase</u>
University of Nebraska	15.9%	7.0%
Independent colleges and universities	61.4%	32.4%
Nebraska community colleges	40.3%	24.8%
Nebraska State College System	23.3%	7.2%

- Over the 5-year period between 2000-01 and 2005-06, the number of degrees and other awards conferred by for-profit/career schools increased by 51.8%, from 1,206 in 2000-01 to 1,831 in 2005-06.

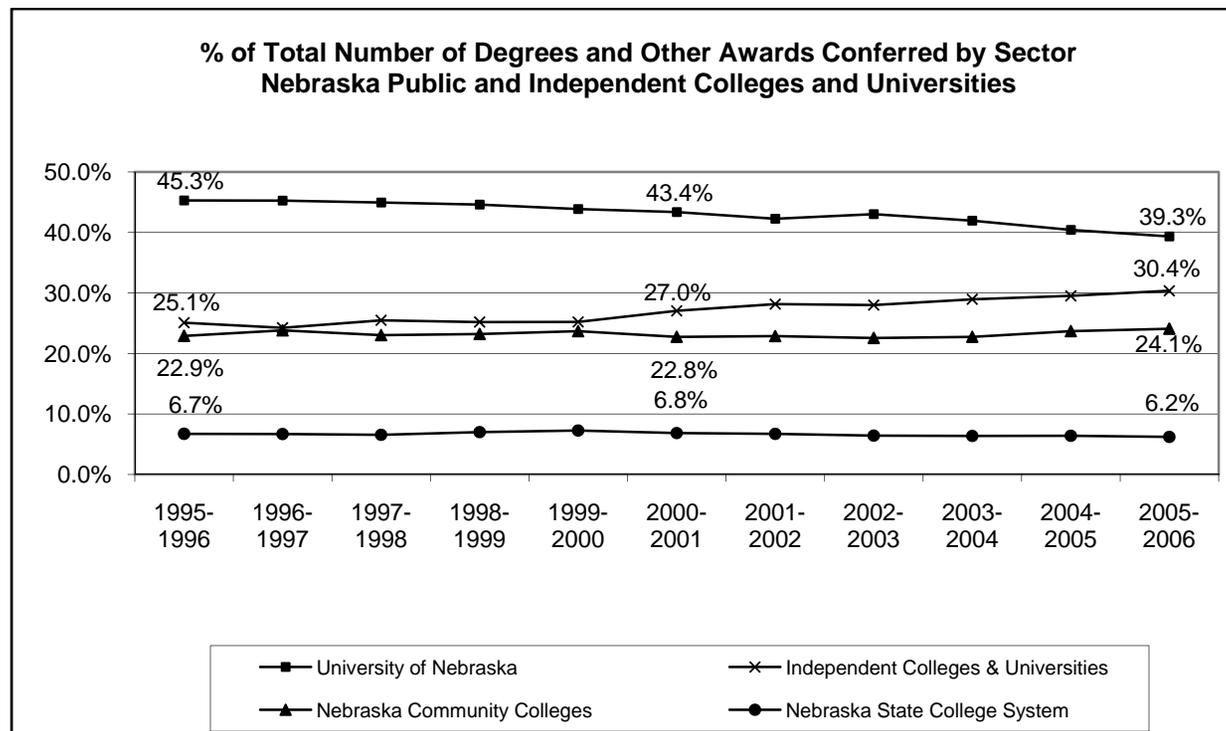


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Percentage of TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED by SECTOR: 1996-2006

10-Year Trends for Public and Independent Colleges and Universities

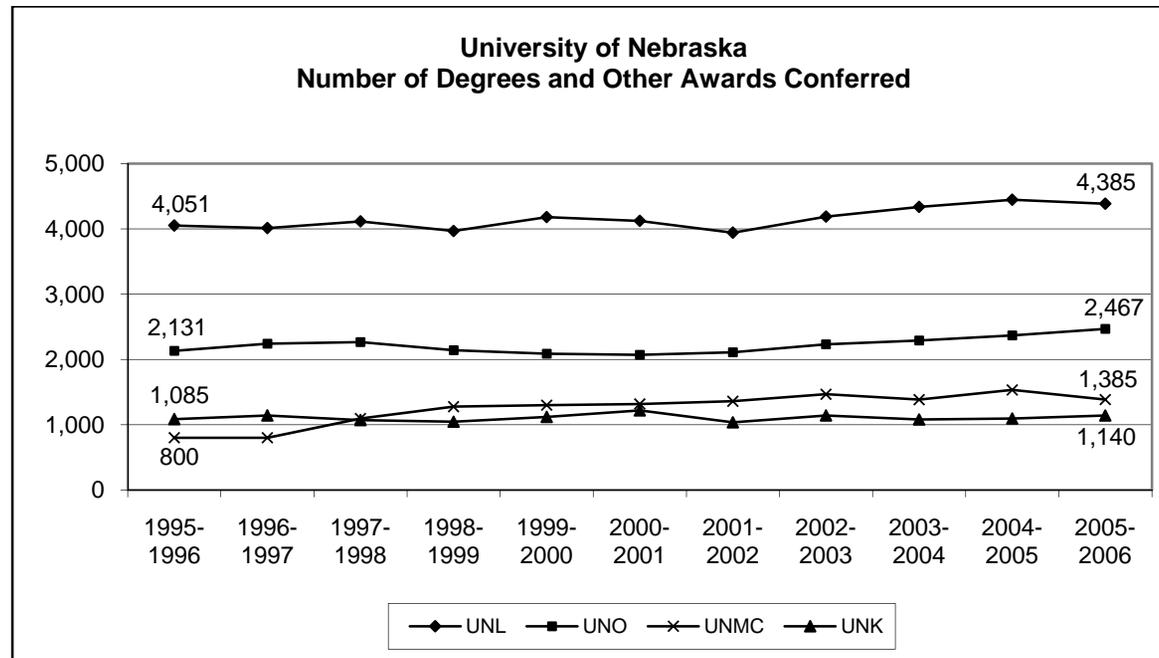
- As a result of the significant increase in the total number of degrees and other awards conferred within the independent sector, the public sectors conferred lower percentages of the total number of degrees, diplomas, and certificates awarded in 2005-06 than in 1995-96.
- Throughout the 10-year period, the University of Nebraska continued to award the highest number and percentage of degrees conferred in the state, but the university's percentage of all degrees conferred in the public and independent sectors decreased from 45.3% to 39.3%. Over the period, the percentage of degrees awarded by the Nebraska State College System decreased slightly, while the percentage conferred by Nebraska community colleges increased by one percent, and the percentage of degrees conferred by independent institutions increased significantly from 25.1% to 30.4%.



Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA: 1996-2006

- Throughout the 10-year period from 1995-96 to 2005-06, 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 4,385 and 2,467 degrees, respectively, in 2005-06.
- The institution within the University of Nebraska system that had the highest growth rate in the number of degrees conferred was the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC). Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the number of degrees awarded by UNMC increased by 73.1% from 800 in 1995-96 to 1,385 in 2005-06. During this 10-year period, the number of degrees conferred by the University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO) increased by 15.8%, while the number awarded by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL) and the University Nebraska at Kearney (UNK) increased by 8.2% and 5.1%, respectively. (UNK joined the University of Nebraska system on July 1, 1999.)

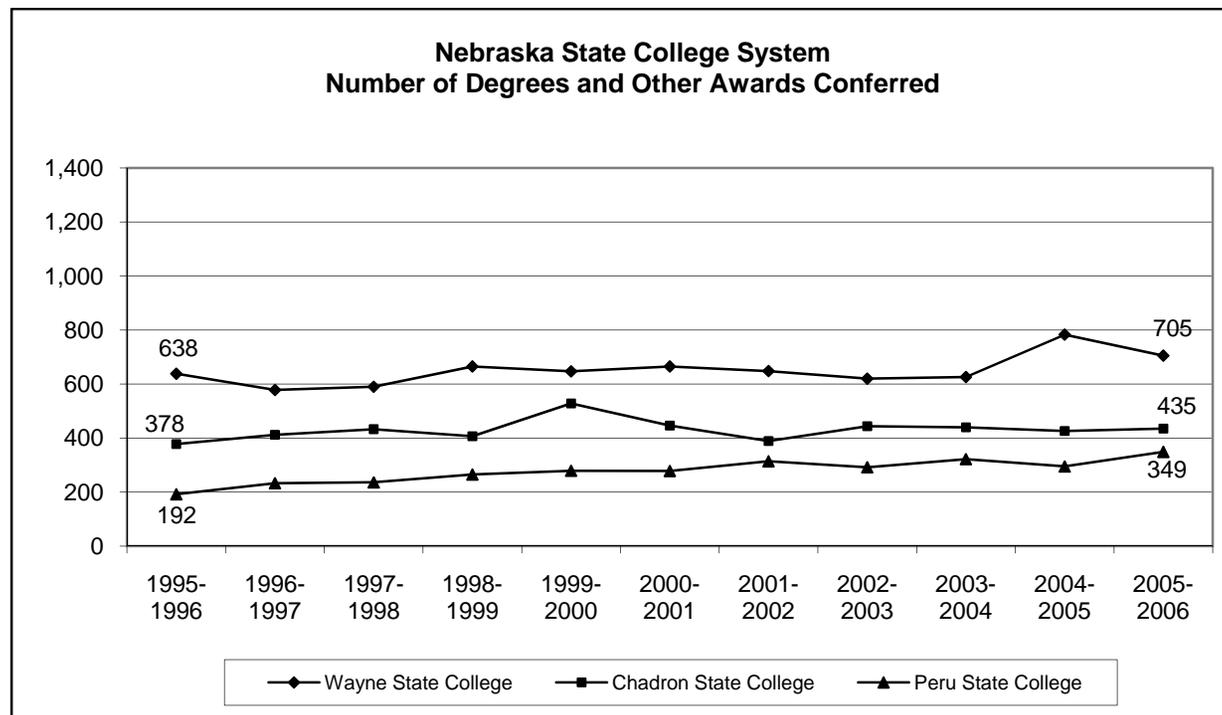


Note: The number of awards conferred by the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture was 72 in 1995-96 and 56 in 2005-06.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED BY NEBRASKA STATE COLLEGE SYSTEM: 1996-2006

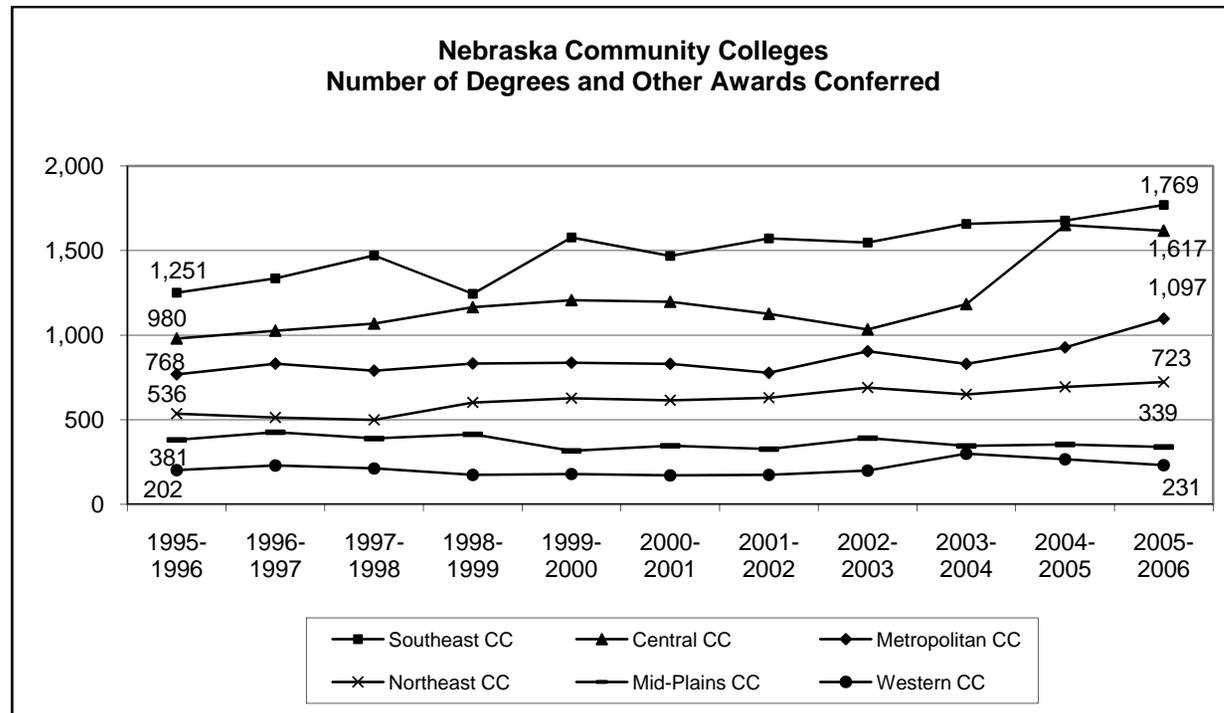
- Wayne State College awarded the highest number of degrees within the Nebraska State College System between 1995-96 and 2005-06, and the college experienced a 10.5% increase in the number of degrees conferred during the 10-year period. The significant increase in the number of degrees awarded by Wayne 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.
- The number of degrees awarded by Chadron State College increased by 15.1% from 1995-96 to 2005-06. The surge in the number of degrees awarded in 1999-2000 was due primarily to a backlog of students graduating that year, rather than a year or two earlier.
- Peru State College had the highest growth rate among the state colleges in terms of the number of degrees awarded. Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the number of degrees conferred by Peru State College increased from 192 to 349 or by 81.8%.



Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED BY NEBRASKA COMMUNITY COLLEGES: 1996-2006

- The number of degrees and other awards conferred by each of the Nebraska community colleges increased by at least 14% from 1995-96 to 2005-06, with the exception of the number of awards conferred by Mid-Plains Community College, where the number of conferred awards decreased by 11%.
- 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 one-year increase in the number of degrees conferred was evidenced at Central Community College, where the number of degrees and other awards increased by 40% 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. Between 2003-04 and 2005-06, there was a significant two-year increase of 32% in the number of degrees and other awards conferred by Metropolitan Community College



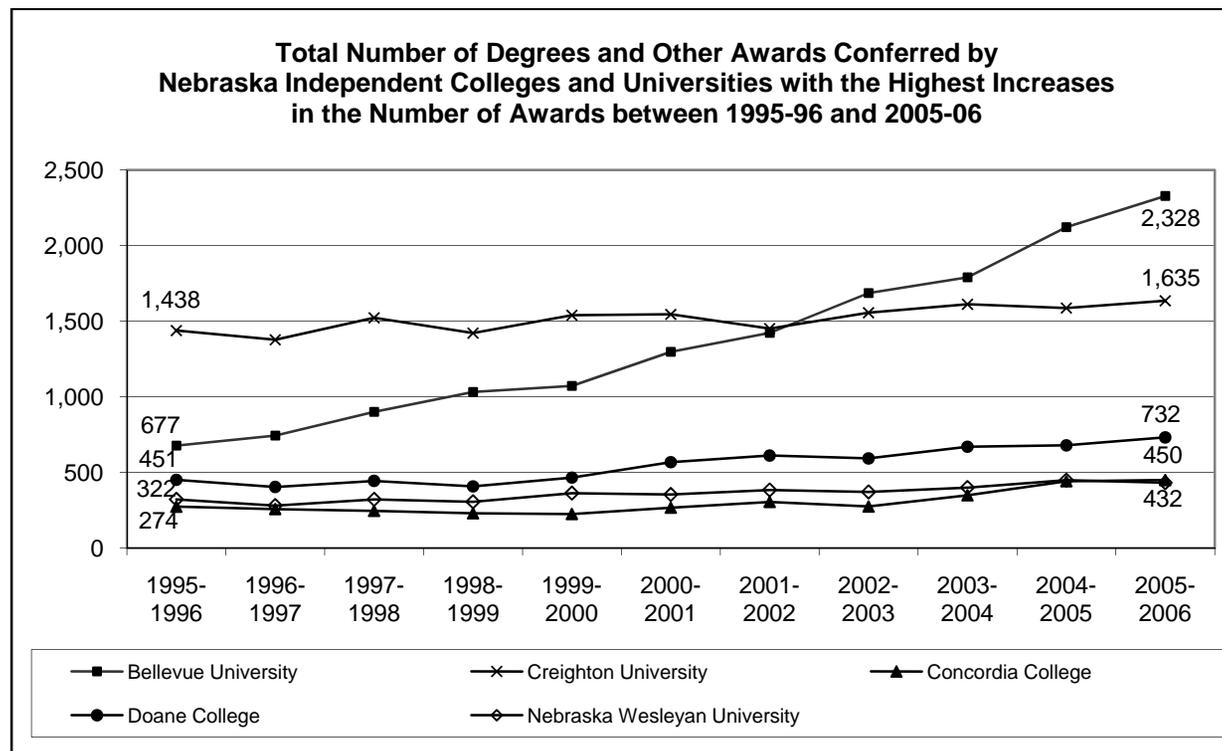
10-Year Percentage Increase or Decrease:

Southeast CC	41.4%
Central CC	65.0%
Metropolitan CC	42.8%
Northeast CC	34.9%
Mid-Plains CC	- 11.0%
NE Western CC	14.4%

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS with the Highest Increases in the Number of Degrees Awarded: 1996-2006

- Institutions in the independent sector conferred 2,771 more degrees and other awards in 2005-06 than in 1995-96, an increase of 61.4% over the ten-year period. (Refer to page B.1.3 for the sector's 10-year trend.)
- Bellevue University alone accounted for almost 60% of the sector increase. In 2005-06, Bellevue University awarded 1,651 more degrees than the institution conferred in 1995-96.
- Four other colleges and universities accounted for another 28% of the increased number of degrees conferred within the independent sector between 1995-96 and 2005-06: Concordia College, Creighton University, Doane College, and Nebraska Wesleyan University.



Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED BY FOR-PROFIT/CAREER SCHOOLS: 2001-2006

- The following table summarizes the number of total number of degrees, diplomas, and certificates awarded by for-profit/career schools in Nebraska from 2000-01 through 2005-06, the only years for which sufficient data are available.

Number of Degrees, Diplomas, and Certificates Awarded by For-Profit/Career Schools & Colleges in Nebraska¹						
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools						
Hamilton College-Lincoln Campus	150	174	171	110	170	208
Hamilton College-Omaha Campus	189	169	201	244	279	359
ITT Technical Institute	104	107	114	119	110	104
Myotherapy Institute				68	58	45
The Creative Center	41	69	70	65	40	45
Vatterott College	131	476	350	172	172	99
Vatterott College-Spring Valley Campus	70	138	133	182	215	183
Universal College of Healing Arts						37
Total Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	685	1,133	1,039	960	1,044	1,080
Non-Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools						
Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology	6	9	9	14	13	14
Capitol School of Hairstyling West	64	57	86	99	155	93
College of Hair Design	74	83	100	107	98	92
Fullen School of Hair Design				12	17	14
Josephs College of Beauty-Lincoln	117	146	132	145	183	194
La'James International College	59	11	81	83	73	119
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	0	7	7	6	6	7
Omaha School of Massage Therapy	116	0	53	55	90	85
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	4		4	5	5	5
Xenon International School of Hair Design II Inc	81	95	106	129	147	128
Total Non-Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools	521	408	578	655	787	751
Total For-Profit/Career Schools and Colleges	1,206	1,541	1,617	1,615	1,831	1,831

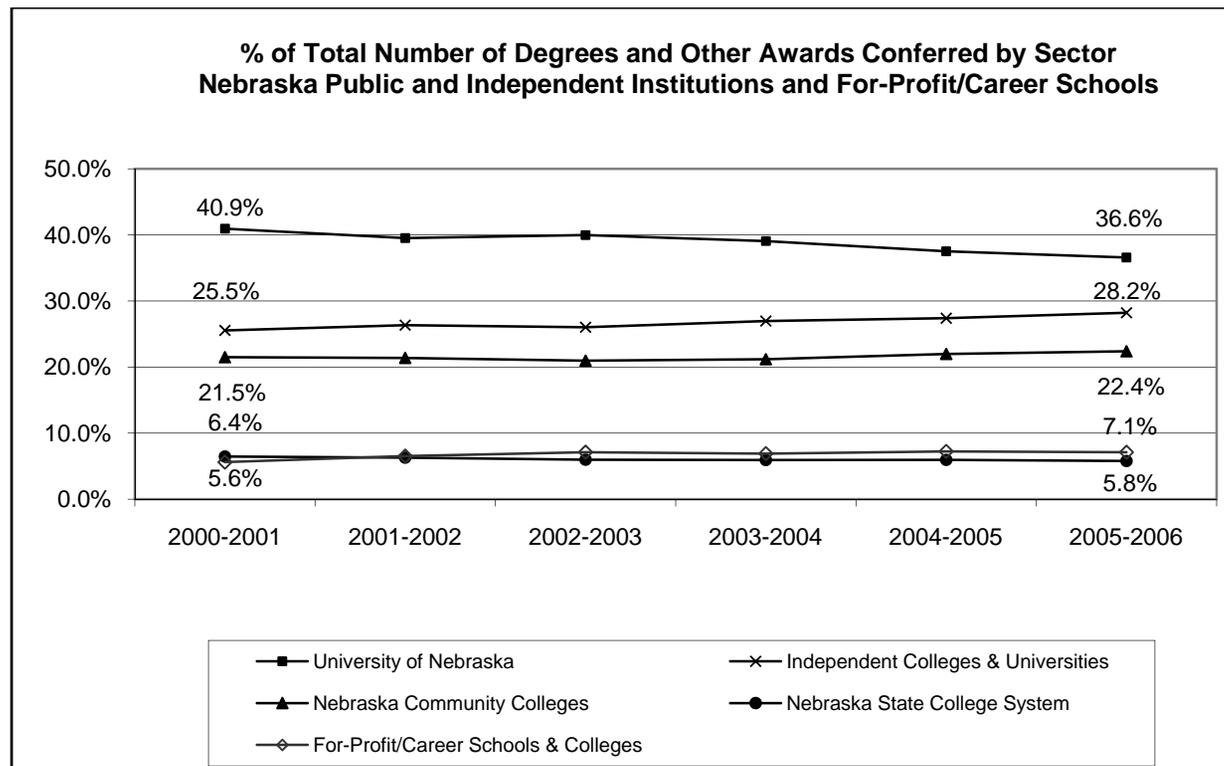
¹All of the for-profit/career schools in Nebraska are operated for profit except for the three schools of radiologic technology.

Note: The significant increase in the number of degrees and other awards conferred by Vatterott College in 2001-02 and 2002-03 was due primarily to Vatterott offering students from the failed Omaha College of Health Careers opportunities to complete programs at Vattercott College. Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

Percentage of TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED by SECTOR: 2000-2006

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

- The following chart shows the five-year trends in the percentages of degrees and other awards conferred by Nebraska's postsecondary institutions when for-profit/career schools are included in an analysis by sector.¹
- Between 2000-01 and 2005-06, the University of Nebraska and the Nebraska State College System accounted for slightly decreasing percentages of all of the degrees conferred in the state, while the state's independent institutions, community colleges, and for-profit/career schools and colleges accounted for increasing percentages of the awards conferred.



¹A few for-profit/career schools are not included in this analysis because they are not required to report any school statistics to the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) maintained by the National Center for Education in the U.S. Department of Education.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

Section B.2

Total Degrees and Other Awards by Level and by Sector

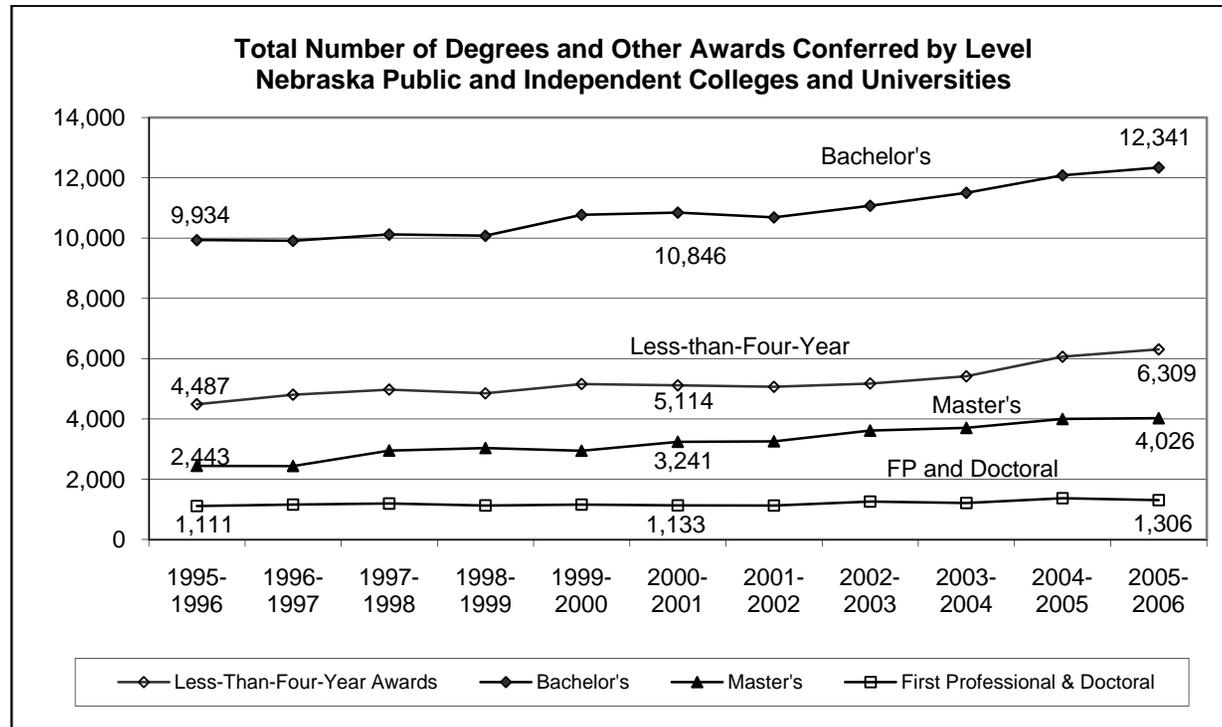
Note: Ten-year trends are shown for Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities. Comparable data for for-profit/career schools in Nebraska are available only for the most recent six years. A few for-profit/career schools are not included in this analysis because they are not required to report any school statistics to the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) maintained by the National Center for Education in the U.S. Department of Education.

TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED by LEVEL: 1996-2006

10-Year Trends for Public and Independent Colleges and Universities

- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities conferred increasing numbers of awards at all levels of postsecondary education, but the highest rates of increase were in the numbers of less-than-four-year awards and master's degrees.

Specifically, the number of awards at each level increased as follows:	<u>10-Year Increase</u>	<u>5-Year Increase</u>
Less-than-four-year awards	40.6%	28.6%
Bachelor's degrees (including post-baccalaureate certificates)	24.2%	13.8%
Master's degrees (including post-master's awards)	64.8%	24.2%
First-professional ¹ and doctoral degrees	17.6%	15.3%



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

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

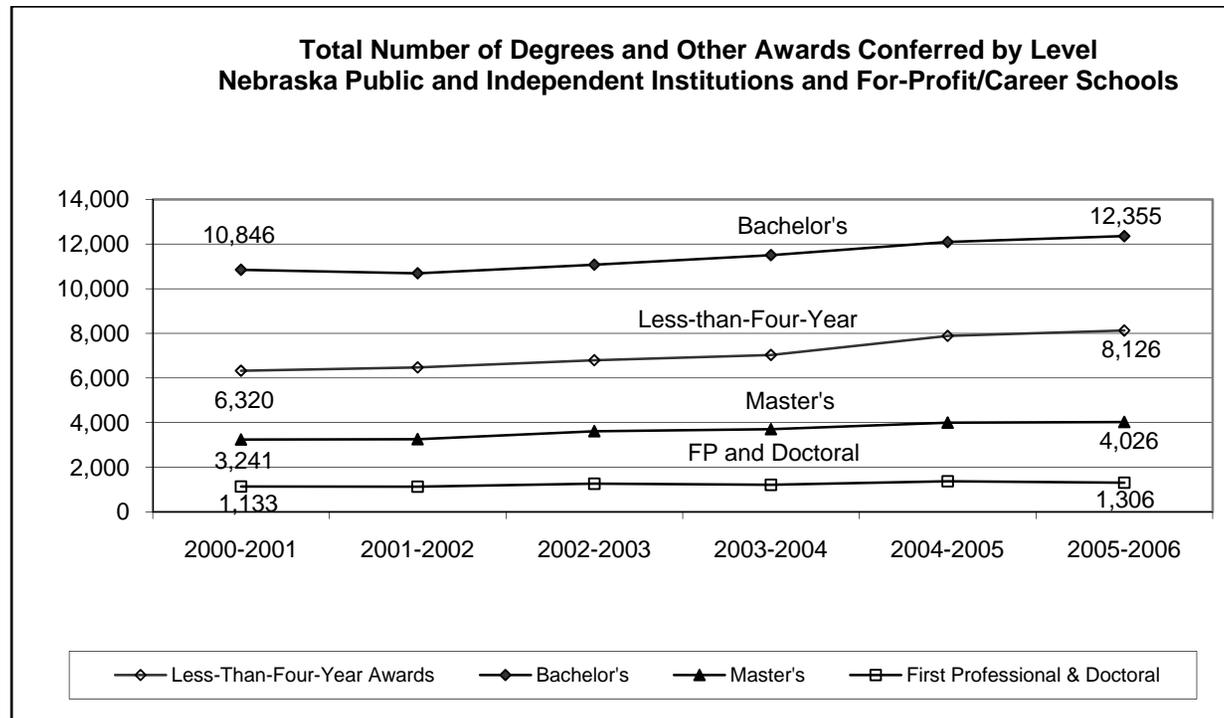
TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED by LEVEL: 2001-2006

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

- Between 2000-01 and 2005-06, the number of less-than-four-year awards conferred by for-profit/career schools increased by 50.7%, from 1,206 to 1,817. (Refer to page B.1.3 for the sector's five-year trend.) Beginning in 2004-05, for-profit/career schools awarded 11 bachelor's degrees. In 2005-06, for-profit/career schools awarded 14 bachelor's degrees.

- Including for-profit/career schools, the number of awards at each level increased as follows:

	<u>5-Year Increase</u>
Less-than-four-year awards	23.3%
Bachelor's degrees (including post-baccalaureate certificates)	13.9%
Master's degrees (including post-master's awards)	24.2%
First-professional ¹ and doctoral degrees	15.3%



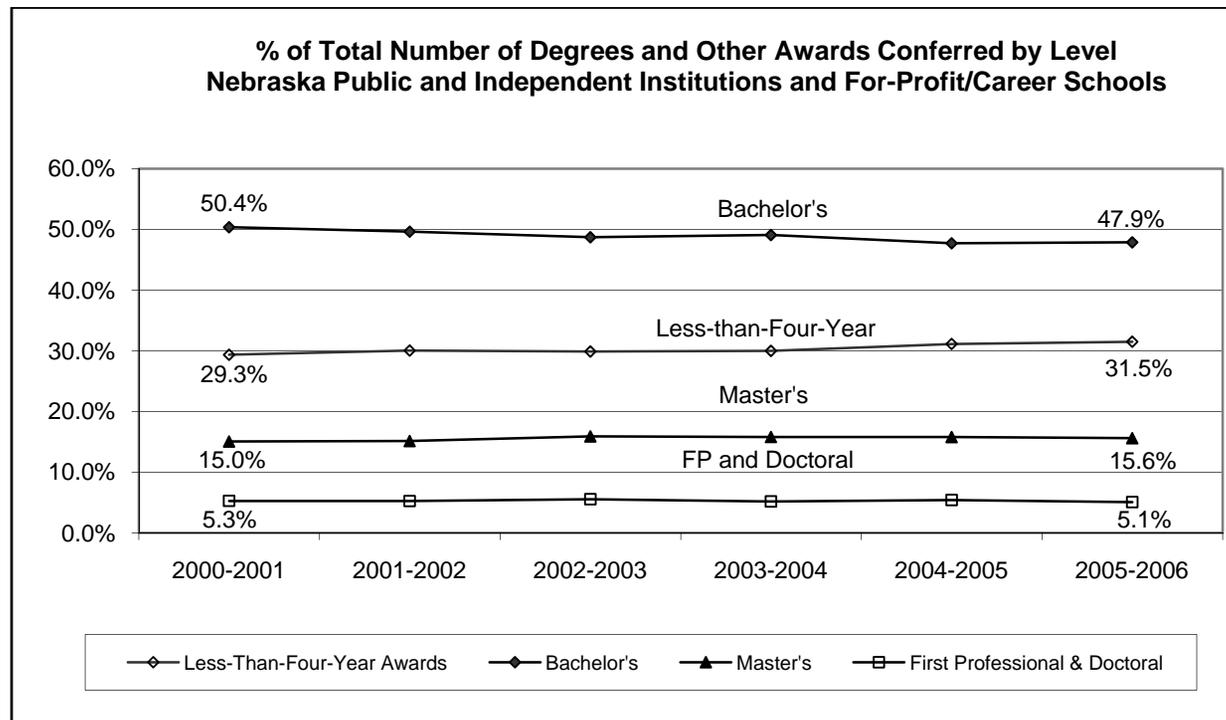
¹In Nebraska, first-professional programs are conferred in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, and law.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

Percentage of TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED by LEVEL: 2001-2006

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

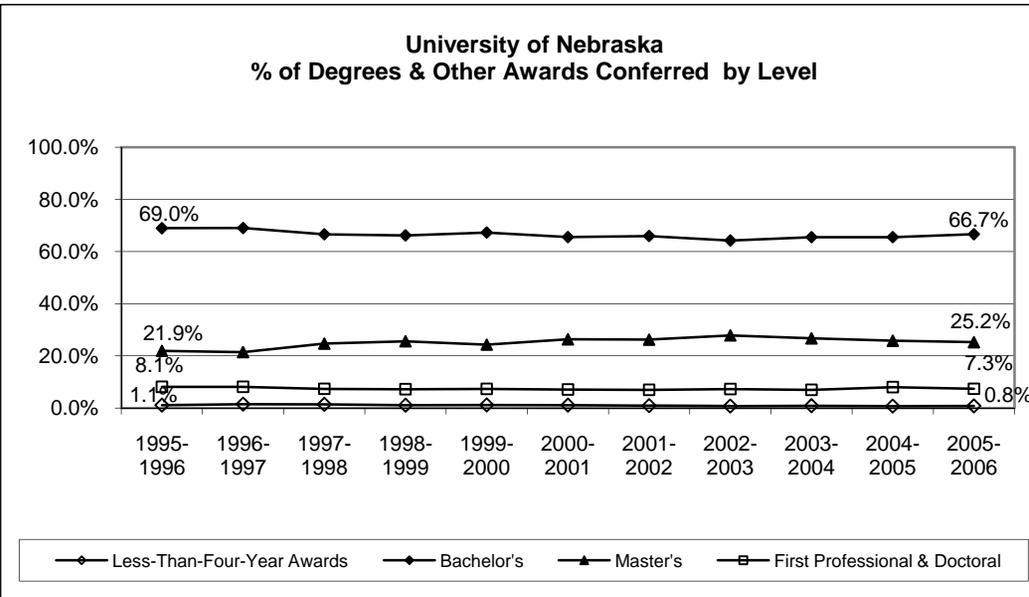
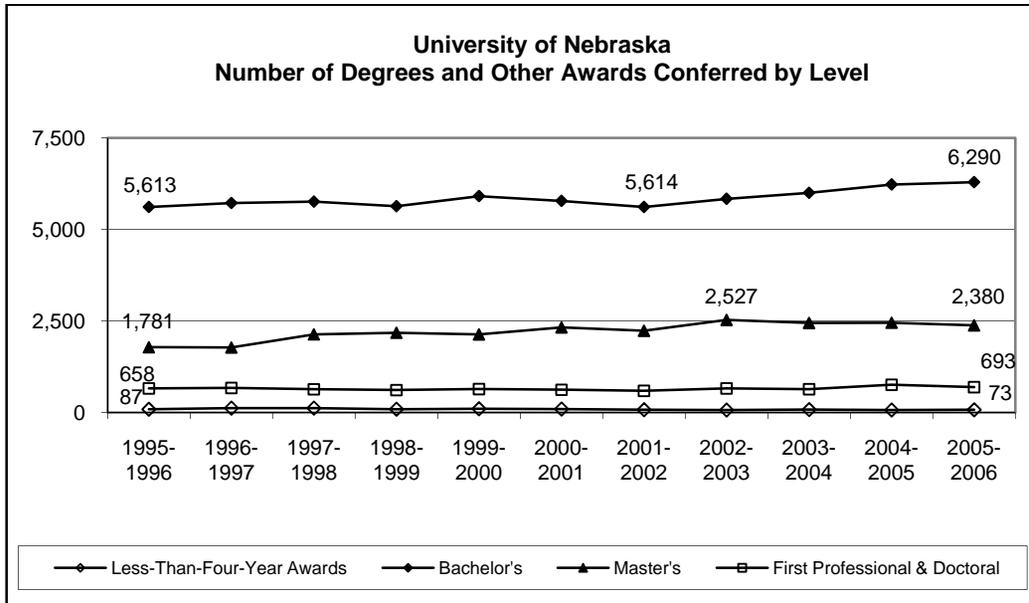
- Between 2000-01 and 2005-06, less-than-four-year awards and master's degrees accounted for higher percentages of the total number of awards conferred by Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, including for-profit/career schools, while bachelor's degrees and degrees at the first-professional and doctoral levels accounted for lower percentages.
- Less-than-four-year awards accounted for 31.5% of the degrees and awards conferred in 2005-06, compared to 29.3% in 2000-01, and degrees at the master's level accounted for 15.6% of the total number of degrees granted in 2005-06, up from 15.0% in 2000-01. During the same five-year period, bachelor's degrees accounted for 47.9% of the degrees conferred in 2005-06, compared to 50.4% in 2000-01; and first-professional¹ and doctoral degrees accounted for 5.1% of all degrees in 2005-06, down slightly from 5.3% in 2000-01.



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

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

DEGREES AND AWARDS CONFERRED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA by LEVEL: 1996-2006



- With the exception of less-than-four-year awards, the number of degrees conferred by the University of Nebraska generally increased from 1995-96 to 2005-06:

Bachelor's degrees ¹	12.1%
Master's degrees ²	33.6%
First-professional and doctoral degrees ³	5.3%

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

- The number of bachelor's degrees awarded was relatively stable from 1995-96 to 2001-02 and then increased steadily from 5,614 in 2001-02 to 6,290 in 2005-06, a four-year increase of 12.0%.
- The number of master's degrees awarded increased by 41.9%, from 1,781 degrees in 1995-96 to 2,527 in 2002-03, but then decreased by 5.8% to 2,380 degrees in 2005-06.

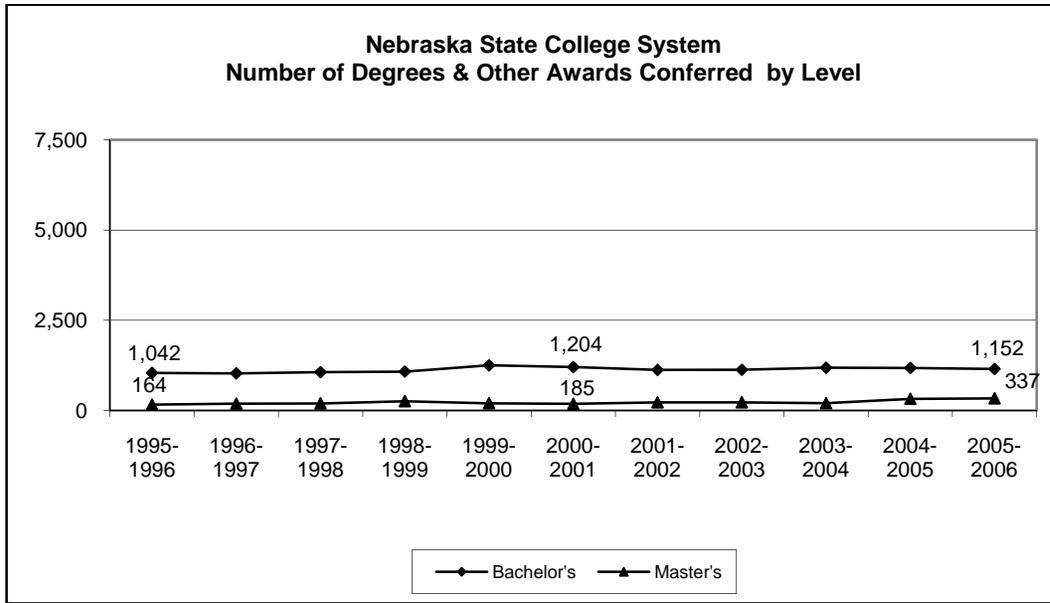
Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

¹Includes post-baccalaureate certificates.

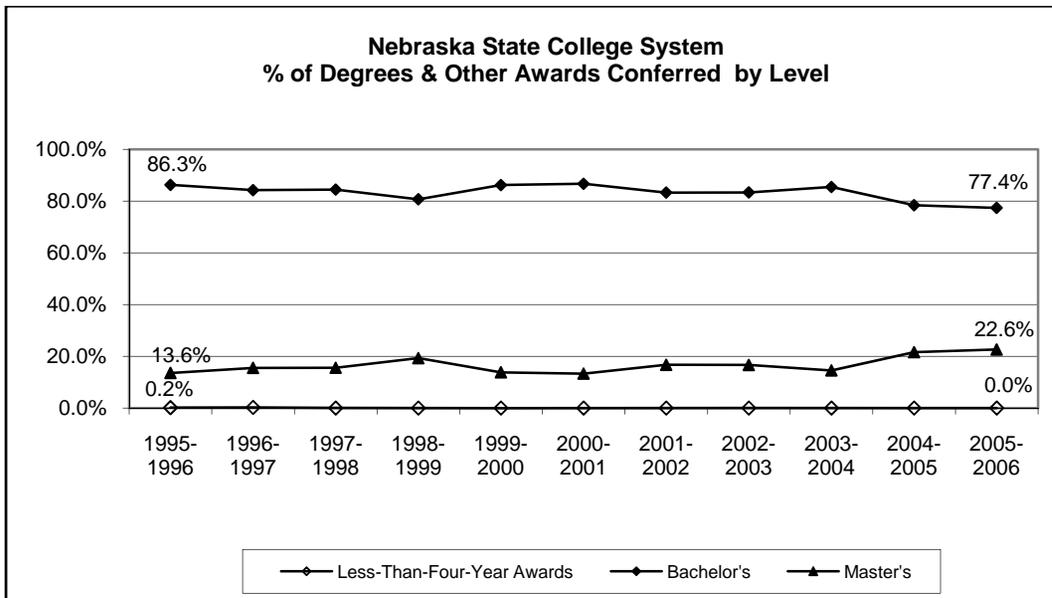
²Includes post-master's degree awards.

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

DEGREES AND AWARDS CONFERRED BY THE NEBRASKA STATE COLLEGE SYSTEM by LEVEL: 1996-2006



- The number of bachelor's degrees¹ awarded by the Nebraska State College System increased by 15.5% between 1995-96 and 2000-01, but decreased by 4.3% between 2000-01 and 2005-06.
- In comparison, the number of master's degrees² conferred by the state colleges increased by 12.8% over the five-year period between 1995-96 and 2000-01, and by 82.2% between 2000-01 and 2005-06. As a result of these increases, master's degrees accounted for a significantly higher percentage of the total number of degrees awarded by the Nebraska State College System in 2005-06 than in 1995-96.
- Only two or three less-than-four-year awards were conferred by the state colleges in 1995-96 and 1996-97, and none were awarded between 1997-98 and 2005-06.

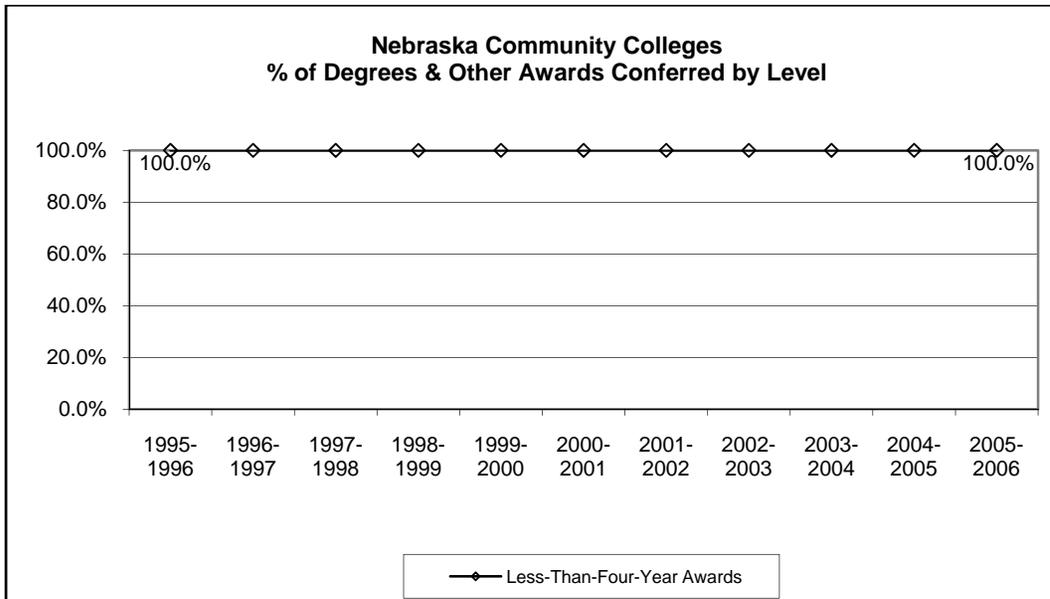
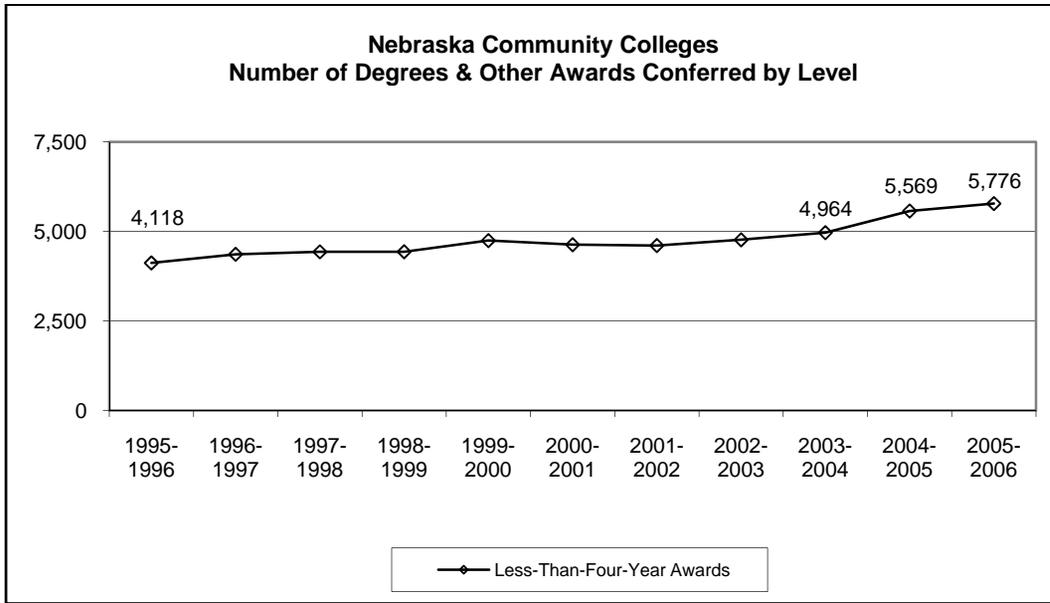


Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

¹Includes post-baccalaureate certificates.

²Includes post-master's awards.

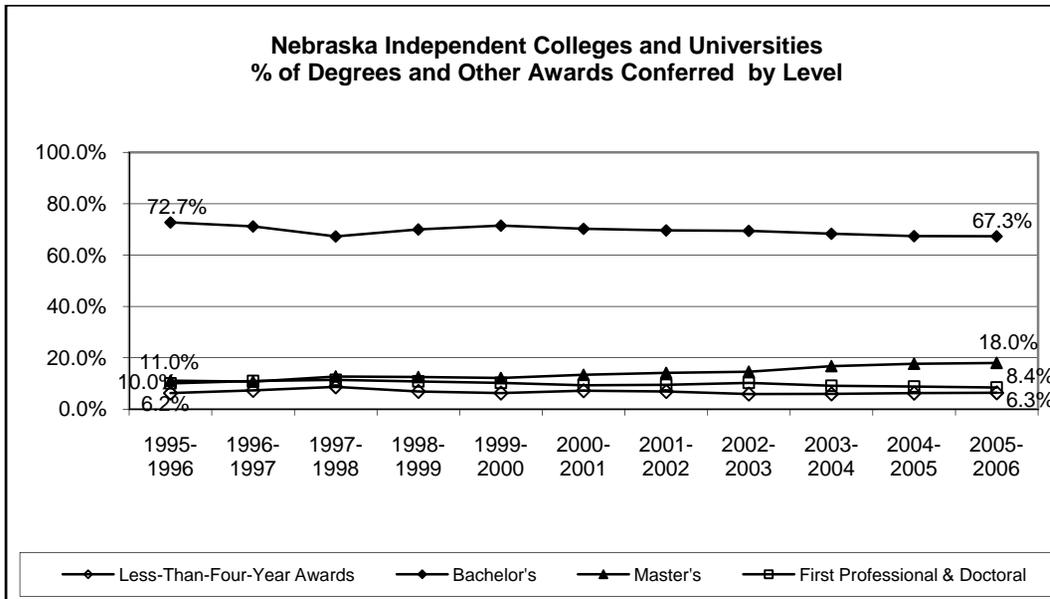
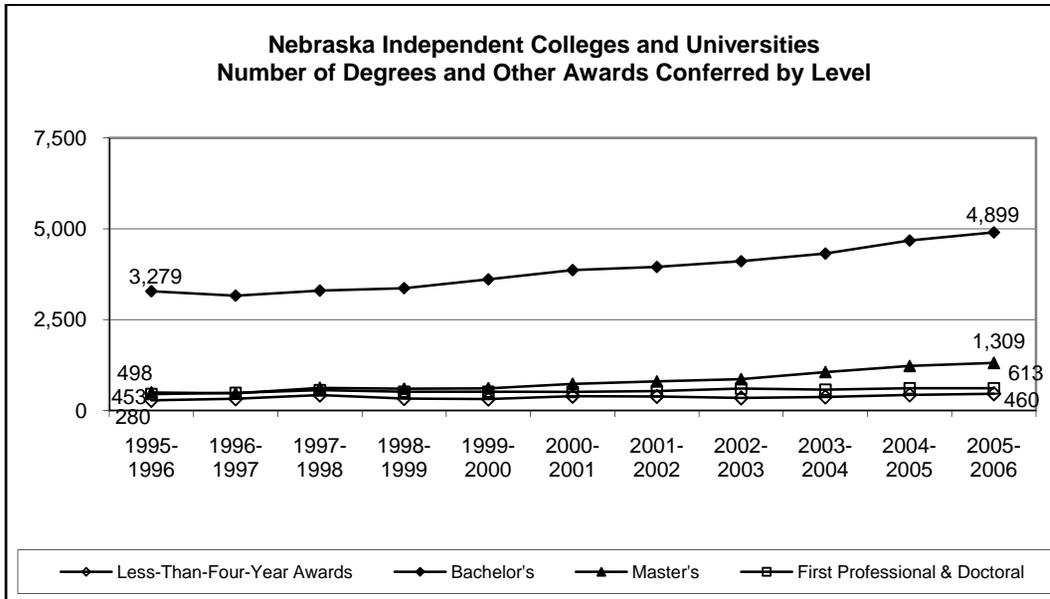
DEGREES AND AWARDS CONFERRED BY NEBRASKA COMMUNITY COLLEGES by LEVEL: 1996-2006



- The number of associate degrees and other less-than-four-year awards conferred by Nebraska community colleges increased by 40.3%, from 4,118 in 1995-96 to 5,776 in 2005-06.
- There was a 12.2% surge in the number of associate degrees and other less-than-four-year awards in 2004-05, when the number of awards increased from 4,964 to 5,569. (See page B.1.8 for additional information regarding this increase.)
- Other one-year changes in the number of degrees and awards between 1995-96 and 2005-06 ranged from a 7.0% increase in 1999-2000 to a decrease of 2.4% the following year.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

DEGREES AND AWARDS CONFERRED BY NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS by LEVEL: 1996-2006



- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the number of degrees and awards conferred by independent institutions increased as follows:

Less-than-four-year awards (from 280 to 460)	64.3%
Bachelor's degrees ¹ (from 3,279 to 4,899)	49.4%
Master's degrees ² (from 498 to 1,309)	162.9%
First-professional and doctoral ³ (from 453 to 613)	35.3%

- Over the 10-year period, the number of master's degrees awarded by independent institutions increased two and one-half times. As a result, master's degrees accounted for 18.0% of the total number of degrees awarded by independent institutions in 2005-06, compared to 11.0% in 1995-96. Degrees and awards conferred at other levels accounted for lower or about the same percentages in 2005-06 as in 1995-96.

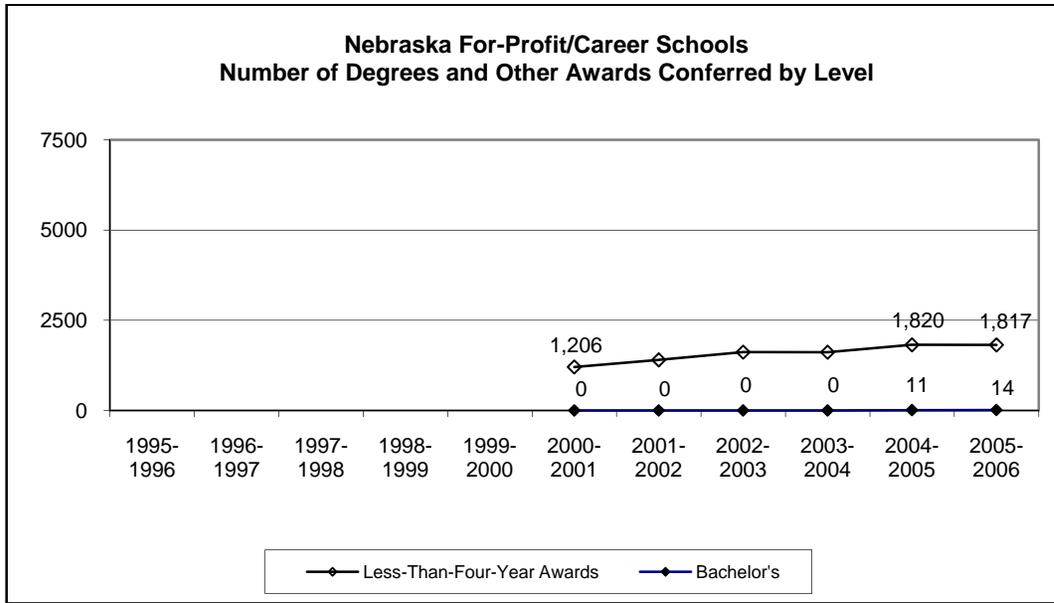
Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

¹Includes post-baccalaureate certificates.

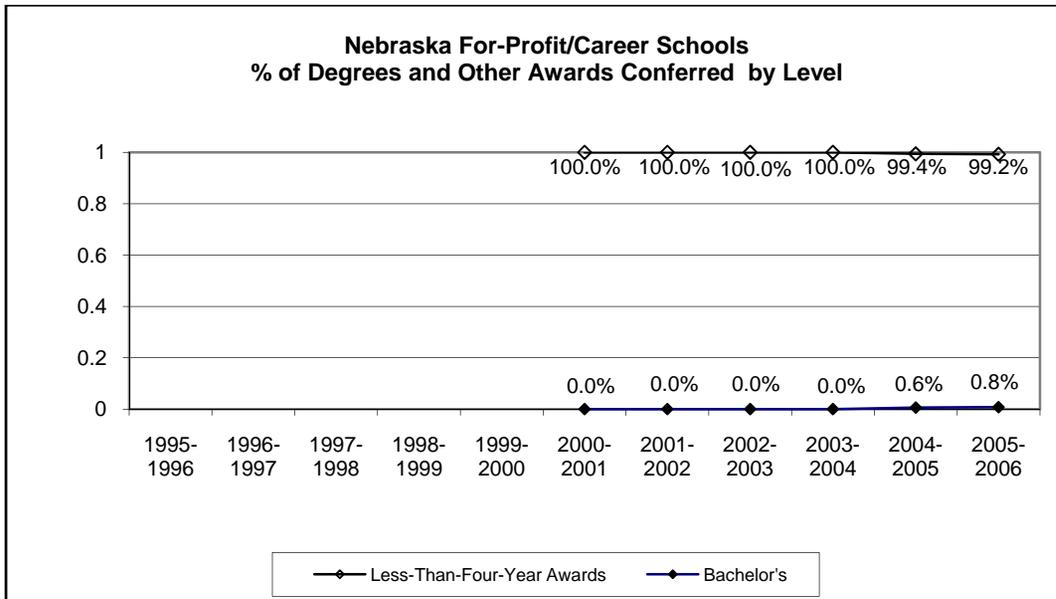
²Includes post-master's awards.

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

DEGREES AND AWARDS CONFERRED BY NEBRASKA FOR-PROFIT/CAREER SCHOOLS by LEVEL: 2001-2006



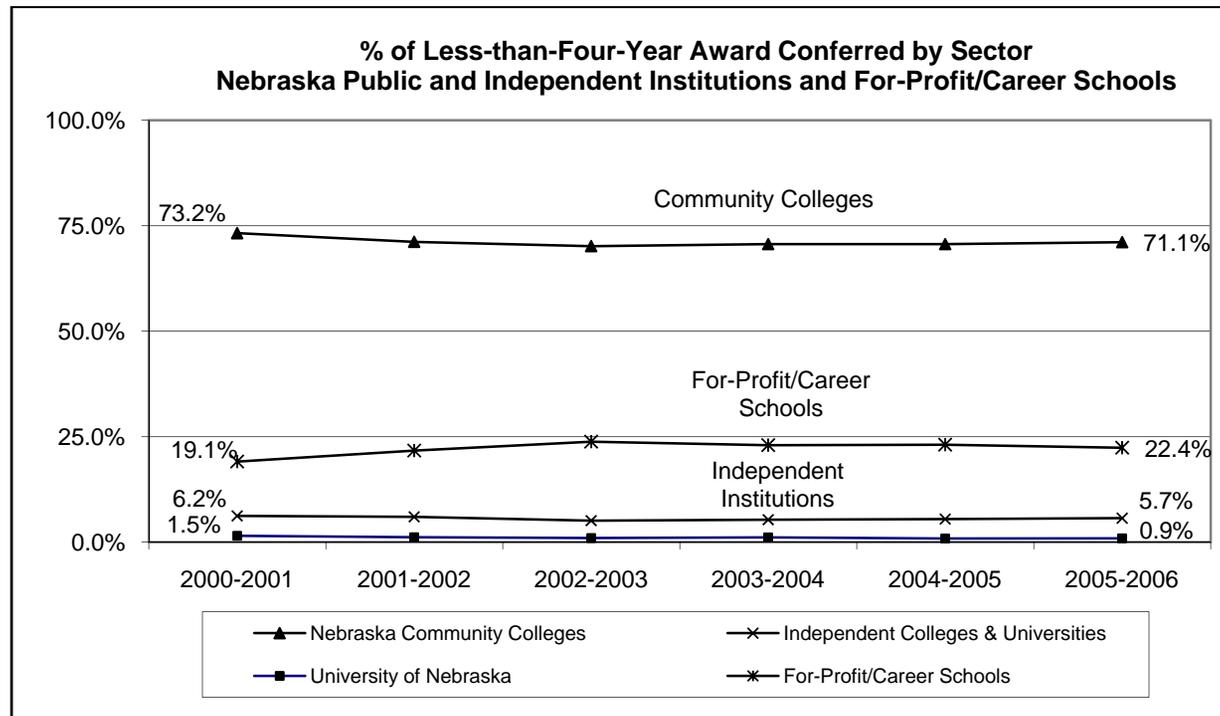
- Over the four-year period between 2000-01 and 2004-05, the number of degrees and awards conferred by for-profit/career schools and colleges increased by 50.9%, from 1,206 to 1,820. The number then leveled off to 1,817 degrees and other awards in 2005-06.
- In 2004-05, Vatterott College awarded 11 bachelor's degrees. In 2005-06, Hamilton College and ITT Technical Institute awarded a total of 14 bachelor's degrees.



Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

Percentages of LESS-THAN-FOUR-YEAR AWARDS CONFERRED by SECTOR: 2001-2006

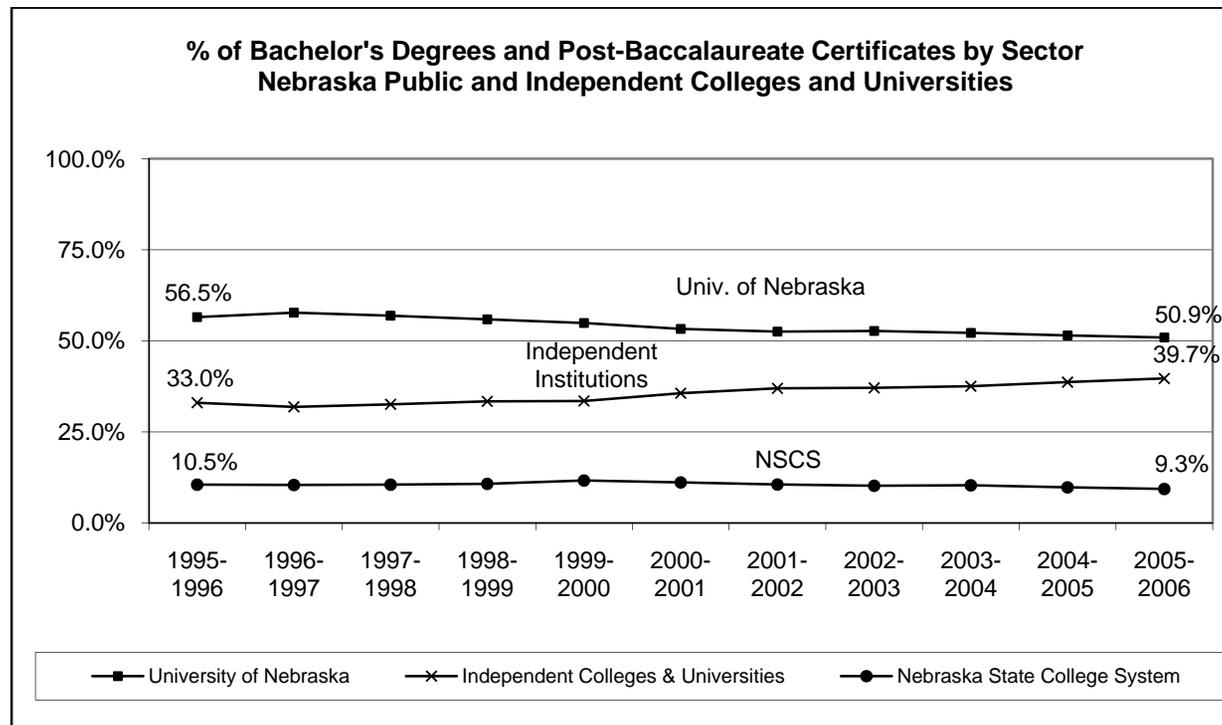
- In 2005-06, Nebraska postsecondary institutions granted 8,126 less-than-four-year degrees and awards, up from 6,320 in 2000-01. (See page B.2.3.)
- In 2005-06, Nebraska community colleges conferred 71.1% of the less-than-four-year degrees and awards granted by Nebraska postsecondary institutions, while for-profit/career schools conferred 22.4%.
- By the end of 2005-06, independent institutions conferred 5.7% of the less-than-four-year degrees and awards, while the University of Nebraska awarded about 1% (mostly through the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture). In 2005-06, the Nebraska State College System did not confer any of these degrees or awards.



See pages B.2.5 through B.2.9 for 5-year and 10-year trend charts that show the number of degrees and other awards conferred by sector. Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

Percentages of BACHELOR'S DEGREES CONFERRED by SECTOR: 1996-2006¹

- In 2005-06, Nebraska public and independent institutions conferred 12,355 bachelor's degrees and post-baccalaureate certificates, up from 9,934 in 1995-96. (See page B.2.2.)
- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, independent institutions awarded an increasing percentage of the bachelor's degrees and post-baccalaureate certificates conferred in Nebraska, while the percentage of bachelor's-level degrees granted by the University of Nebraska and the Nebraska State College System decreased.
- Nebraska's for-profit/career schools are not shown on the following 10-year chart because these schools did not award bachelor's degrees prior to 2004-05. In 2004-05 and 2005-06, fewer than 15 bachelor's degrees were awarded by for-profit/career schools. (See page B.2.9.)

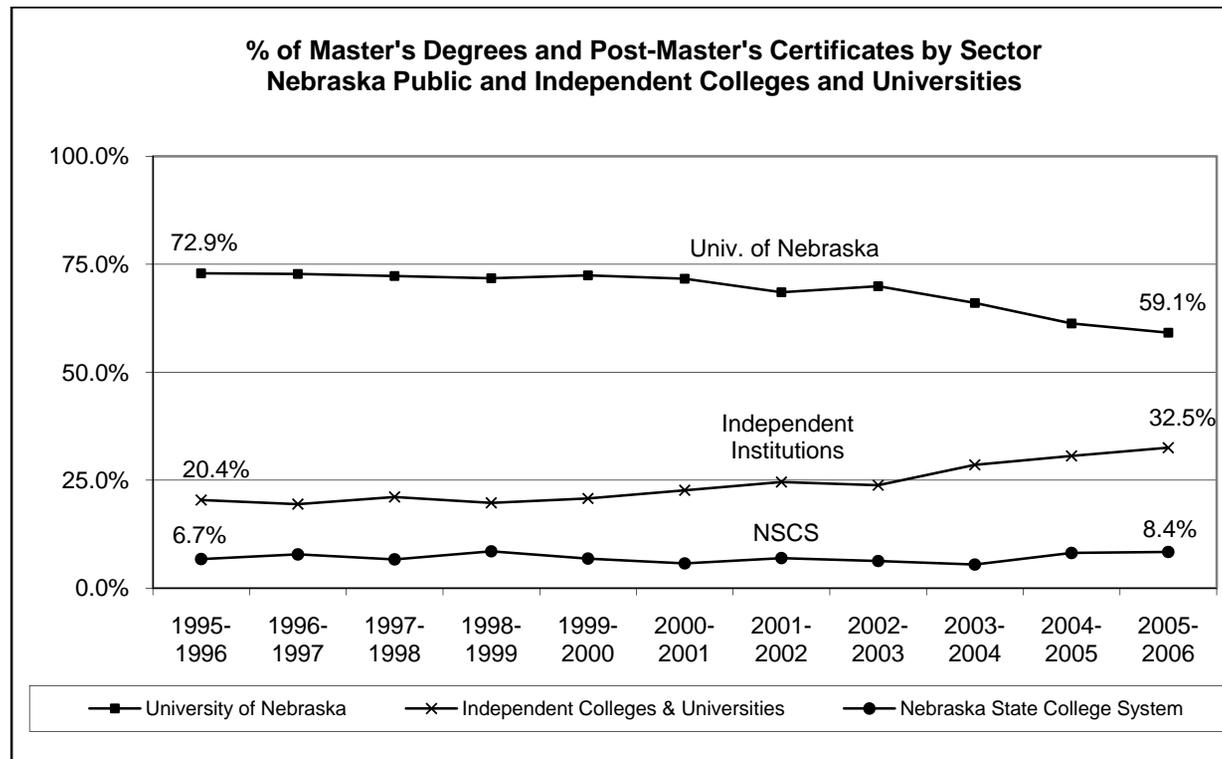


¹Includes post-baccalaureate certificates.

See pages B.2.5 through B.2.8 for 10-year trend charts that show the number of degrees and other awards conferred by sector. Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

Percentages of MASTER'S DEGREES CONFERRED by SECTOR: 1996-2006¹

- In 2005-06, Nebraska public and independent institutions conferred 4,026 master's degrees and post-master's certificates, up from 2,443 in 1995-96. (See page B.2.2.)
- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, independent institutions awarded an increasing percentage of the master's degrees and post-master's certificates conferred in Nebraska. The Nebraska State College System also awarded a higher percentage of the masters-level degrees in 2005-06 than in 1995-96. In comparison, the University of Nebraska conferred a significantly lower percentage of the master's degrees and post-master's certificates in 2005-06 than in 1995-96.

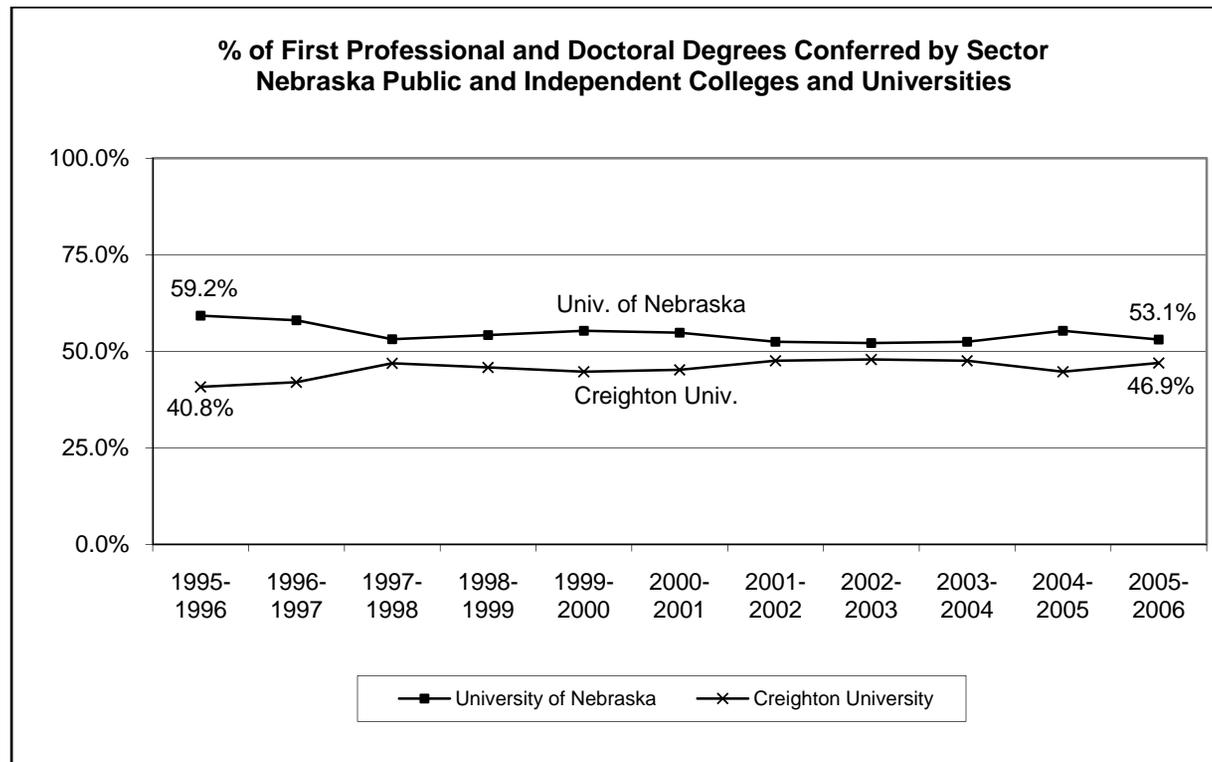


¹Includes post-masters certificates.

See pages B.2.5 through B.2.8 for 10-year trend charts that show the number of degrees and other awards conferred by sector. Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

Percentages of FIRST-PROFESSIONAL AND DOCTORAL DEGREES CONFERRED by SECTOR: 1996-2006

- The total number of first-professional¹ and doctoral degrees conferred in Nebraska in 2005-06 was 1,306, up from 1,111 degrees in 1995-96. (See page B.2.2.)
- Over the 10-year period, the University of Nebraska conferred a lower percentage of the first-professional and doctoral degrees in 2005-06 than in 1995-96, while Creighton University in the independent sector accounted for a higher percentage.² However, as shown on pages B.2.14 and B.2.15, significantly different patterns of growth are revealed when first-professional and doctoral degrees are examined separately.

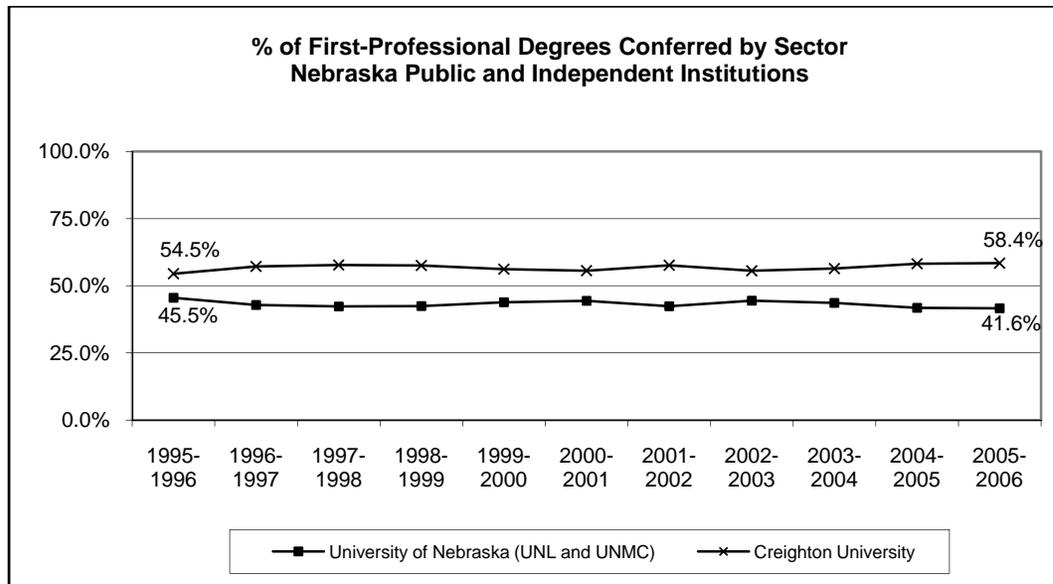
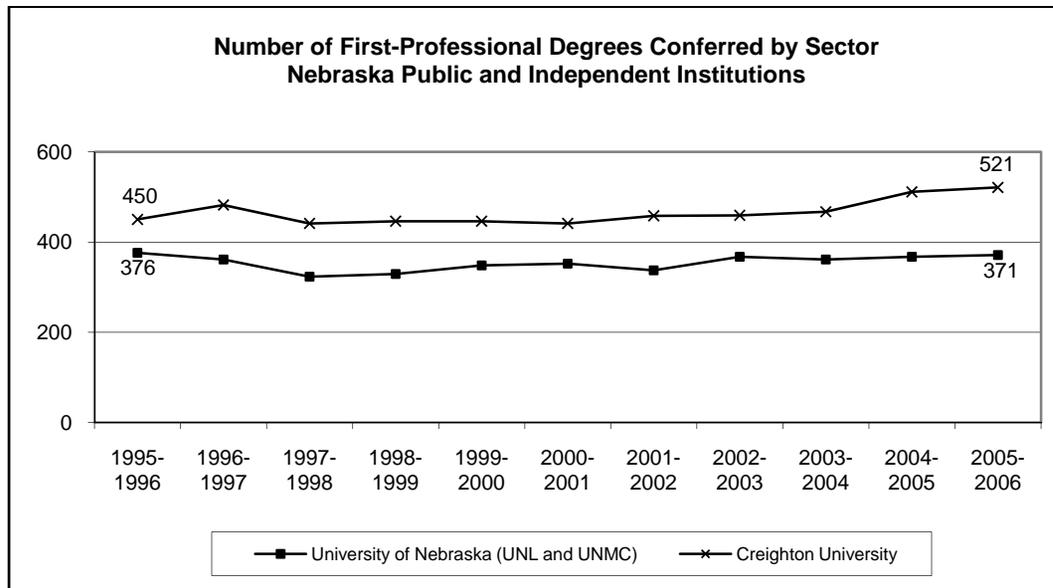


¹In Nebraska, first-professional programs are conferred in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, and law.

²Creighton University is the only institution in the independent sector that awards first-professional and doctoral degrees.

See pages B.2.5 through B.2.8 for 10-year trend charts that show the number of degrees and other awards conferred by sector. Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

Numbers and Percentages of FIRST-PROFESSIONAL DEGREES CONFERRED by SECTOR: 1996-2006



- The number of first-professional degrees¹ conferred by Creighton University² increased by 15.8% between 1995-96 and 2005-06, whereas the number conferred by the University of Nebraska³ 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 2005-06 than in 1995-96, while Creighton awarded a higher percentage.

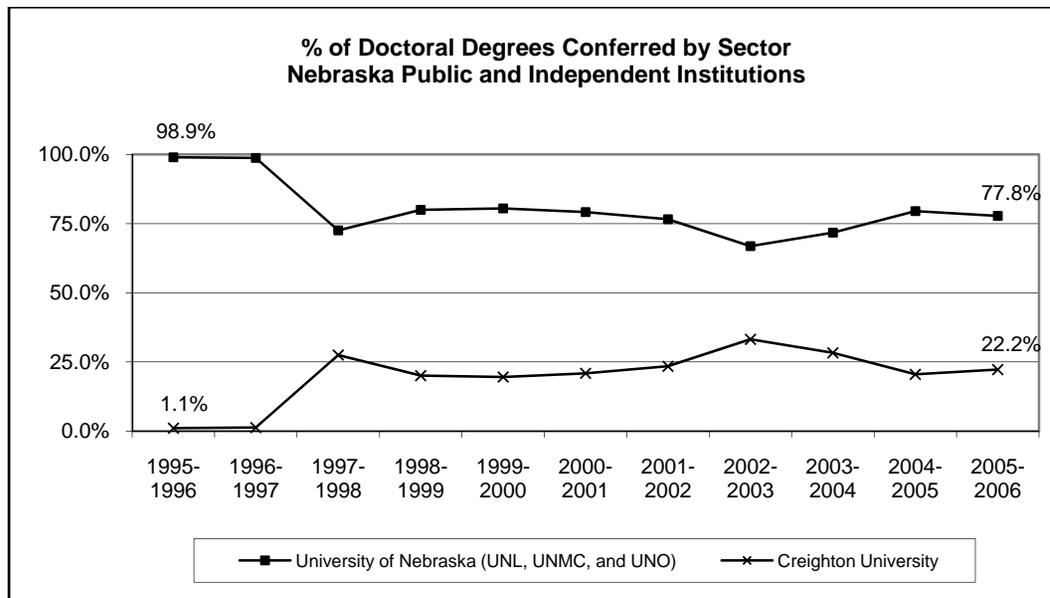
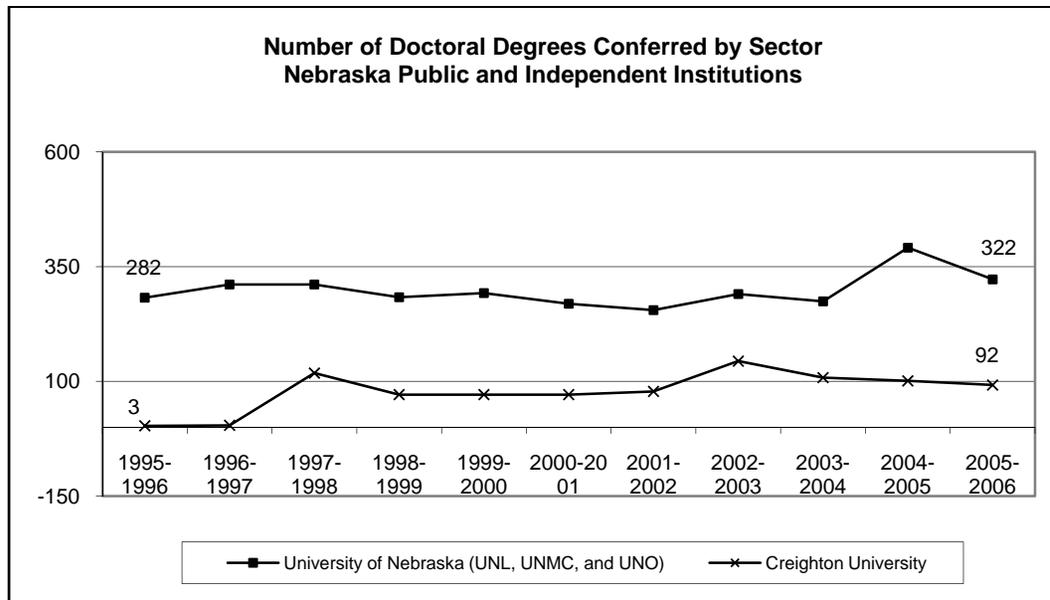
Detailed trend data for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

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

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

³First-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: 1996-2006



- The number of doctoral degrees awarded by the University of Nebraska¹ increased from 282 to 322, or by 14.2%, from 1995-96 to 2005-06, while Creighton University² conferred 92 doctorates in 2005-06, compare to only three doctoral degrees in 1995-96.
- 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 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

¹Doctoral 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).

²Creighton University is the only institution in the independent sector that awards doctoral degrees.

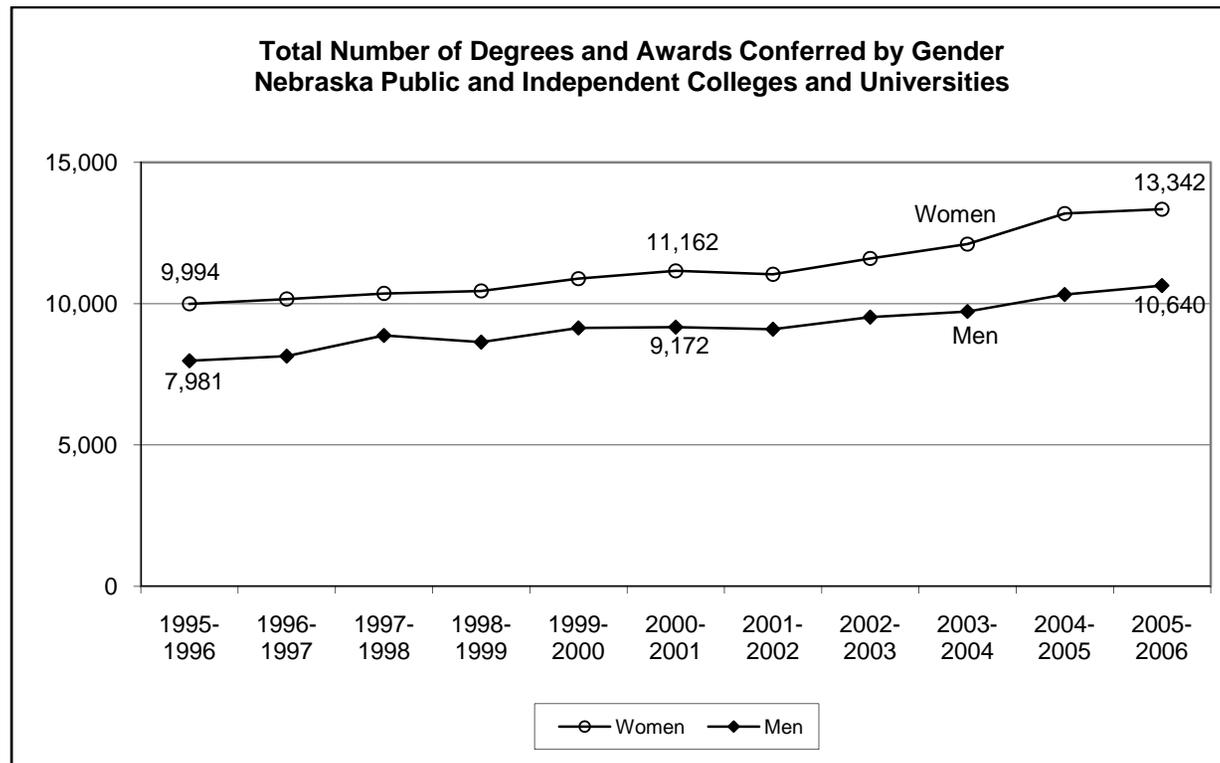
Section B.3 Degrees and Other Awards by Gender

Note: Ten-year trends are shown for Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities. Comparable data for for-profit/career schools in Nebraska are available only for the most recent six years. A few for-profit/career schools are not included in this analysis because they are not required to report any school statistics to the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) maintained by the National Center for Education in the U.S. Department of Education.

TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS by GENDER: 1996-2006

10-Year Trends for Public and Independent Colleges and Universities

- In 2005-06, Nebraska public and independent colleges and universities awarded 13,342 degrees, diplomas, and certificates to women, up 33.5% from 1995-96 when 9,994 degrees and other awards were conferred to women, and up 19.5% from 2000-01 when 11,162 degrees and other awards were earned by women.
- Similarly, in 2005-06, men earned a total of 10,640 degrees and other awards, up 33.3% from 1995-96 when 7,981 degrees were awarded to men, and up 16.0% from 2000-01 when 9,172 degrees and other awards were conferred to men.

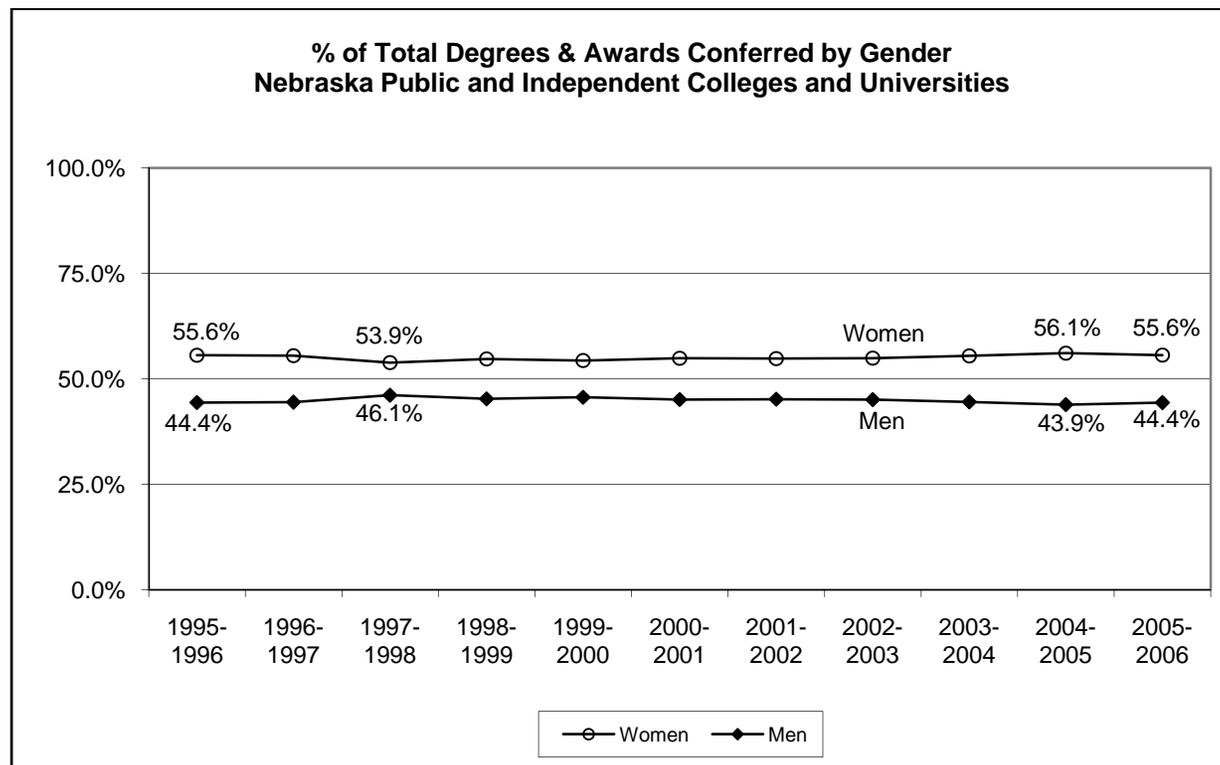


Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

Percentage of TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS by GENDER: 1996-2006

10-Year Trends for Public and Independent Colleges and Universities

- Between 1995-96 to 2005-06, consistently higher percentages of the degrees and other awards conferred by Nebraska public and independent colleges and universities were awarded to women than men, and the gender gap remained relatively consistent over the 10-year period.
- The gender gap narrowed slightly between 1995-96 and 1997-98, increased between 1997-98 and 2004-05, and then decreased slightly in 2005-06. As a result, women earned the same percentage of all of the degrees and awards conferred by Nebraska public and independent institutions in 2005-06 as they earned in 1995-96.

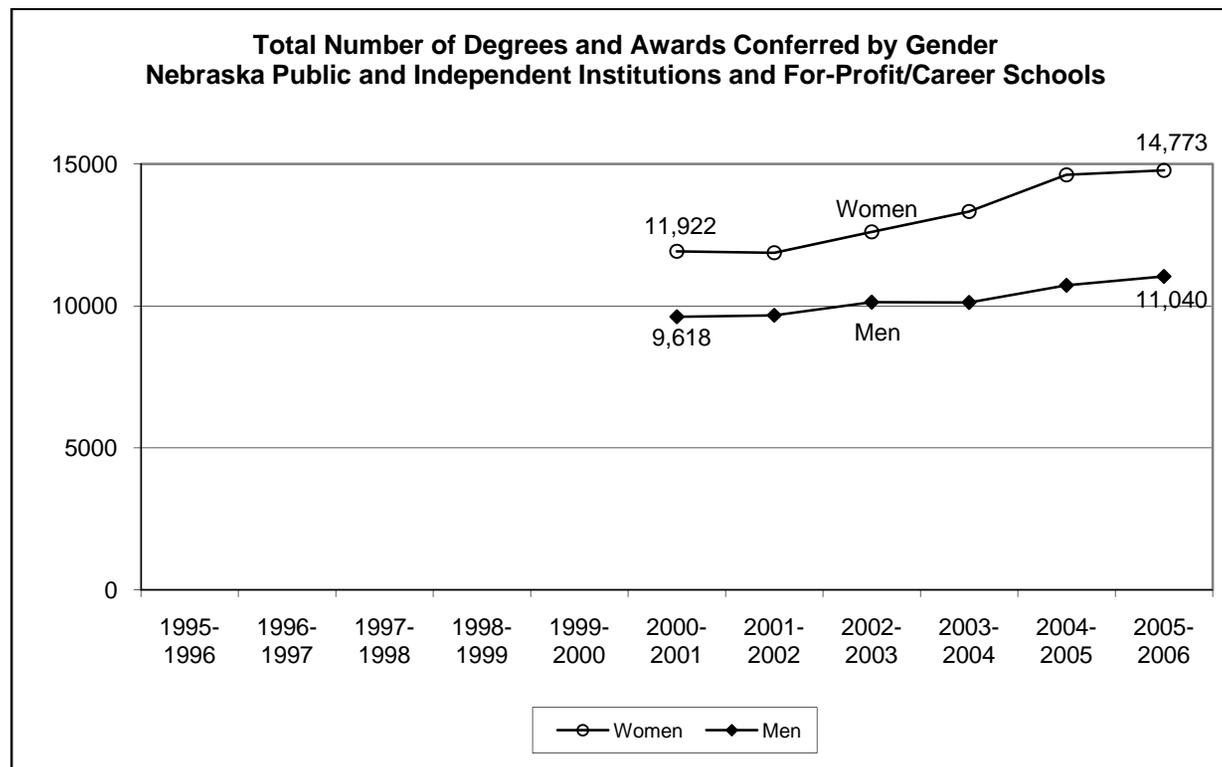


Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS by GENDER: 2001-2006

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

- The following chart shows the five-year trends in the percentages of degrees and other awards earned by women and men at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, including for-profit/career schools.
- In 2005-06, Nebraska universities, colleges, and for-profit/career schools awarded 14,773 degrees, diplomas, and certificates to women, an increase of 23.9% from 2000-01 when women were granted 11,922 degrees and other awards.
- The number of degrees and other awards granted to men increased by 14.8%, from 9,618 in 2000-01 to 11,040 in 2005-06.

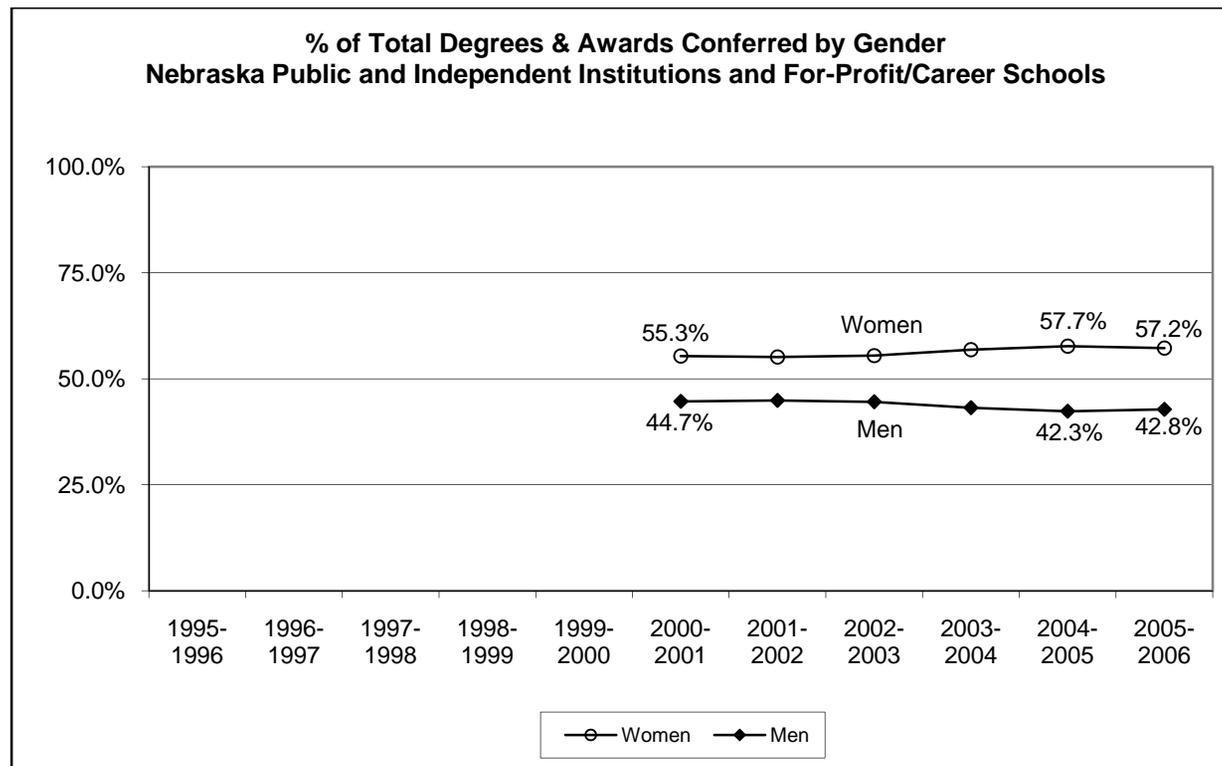


Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

Percentage of TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS by GENDER: 2001-2006

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

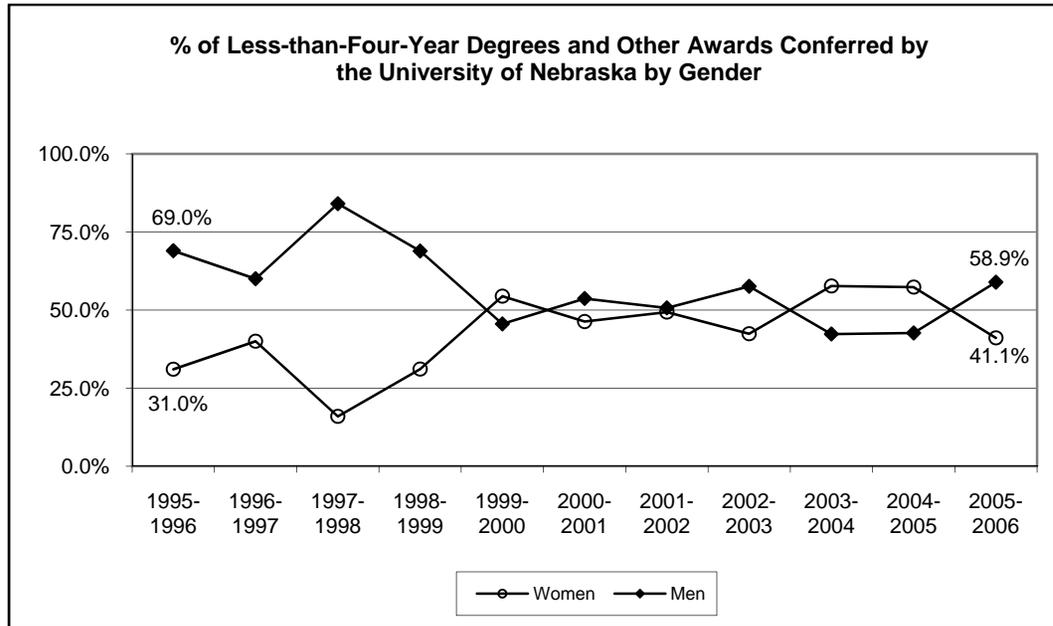
- Over the five-year period from 2000-01 to 2005-06, women earned consistently higher percentages of the degrees and other awards conferred by Nebraska postsecondary institutions than men.
- The gender gap varied slightly from one year to another, but generally increased from 10.6 percentage points in 2000-01 to 14.4 percent in 2005-06.



Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

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

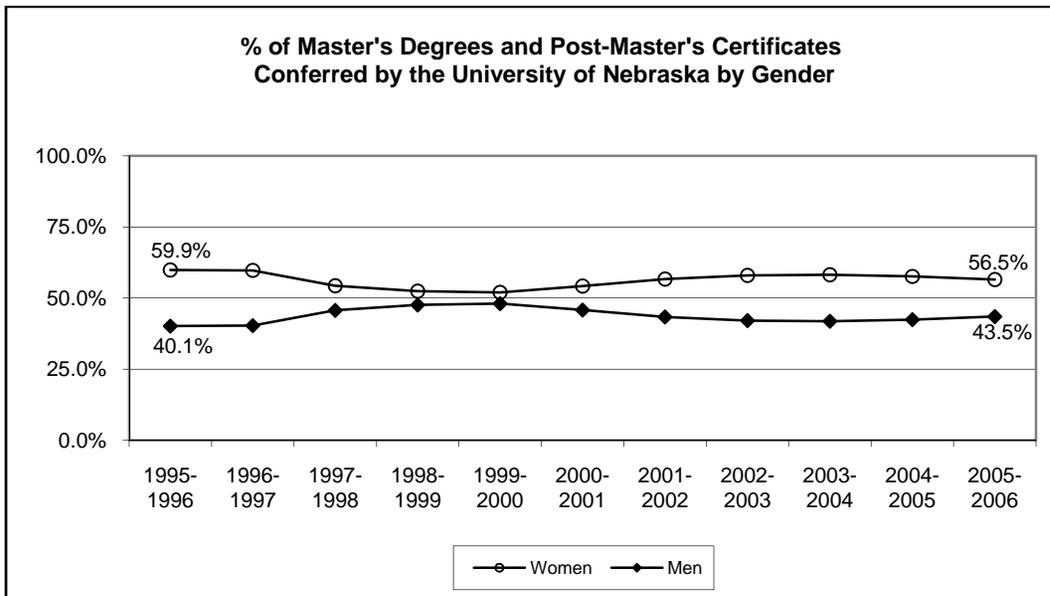
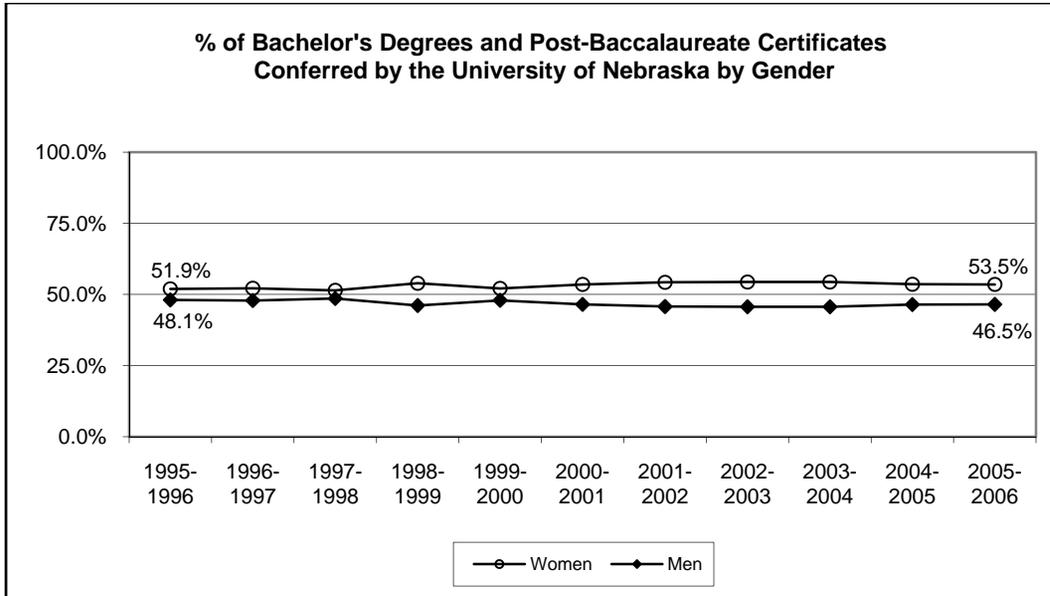
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER: 1996-2006



- The University of Nebraska conferred 87 less-than-four-year degrees or awards in 1995-96, and 73 degrees or awards at this level in 2005-06. (See page B.2.5.) At the beginning of the 10-year period, 69% of the less-than-four-year degrees were awarded to men, while 31% were earned by women. By 2005-06, 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.
- (Continued on the next page)

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER: 1996-2006
 (Continued)

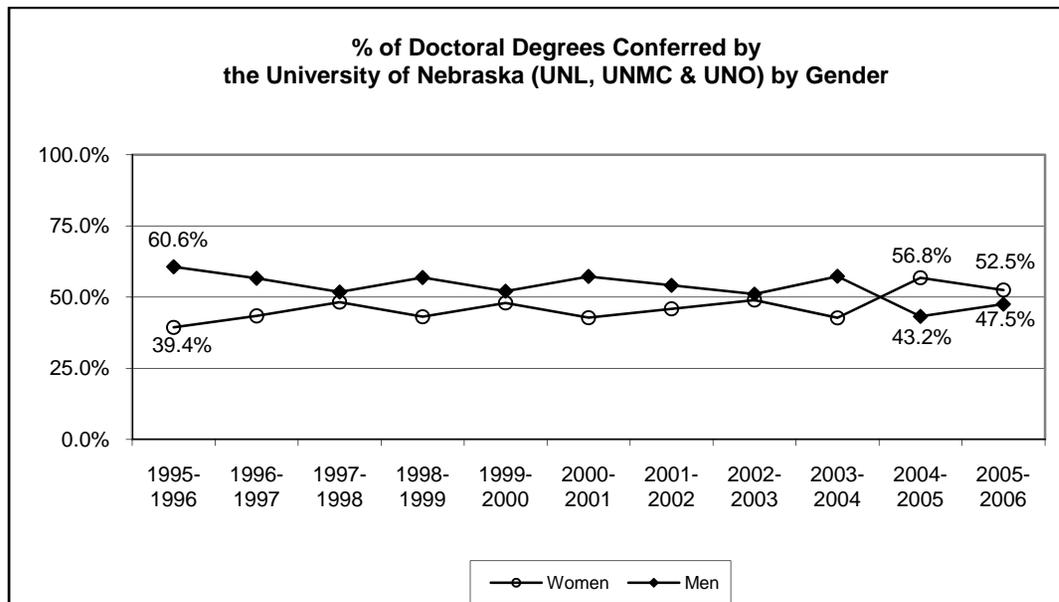
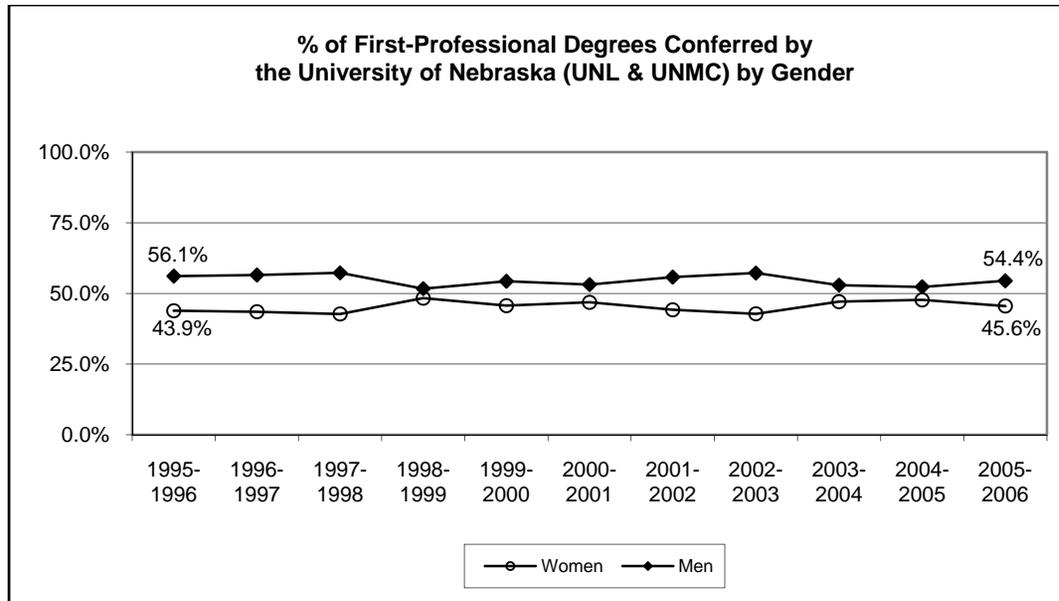


- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the number of bachelor's degrees conferred by the University of Nebraska increased from 5,613 to 6,290, and the number of master's degrees awarded by the university increased from 1,781 to 2,380. (See page B.2.5.)
- Over the 10-year period, the gender gap at the bachelor's level was relatively stable, with 54% of the bachelor's degrees awarded to women and 46% awarded to men in 2005-06.
- At the master's level, the gender gap narrowed and then widened again, with the result that women received about 57% of the master's degrees and men received about 43% in 2005-06.
- With the exception of 1998-99 and 1999-2000, the gender gap at the university was wider at the master's level than the bachelor's level.

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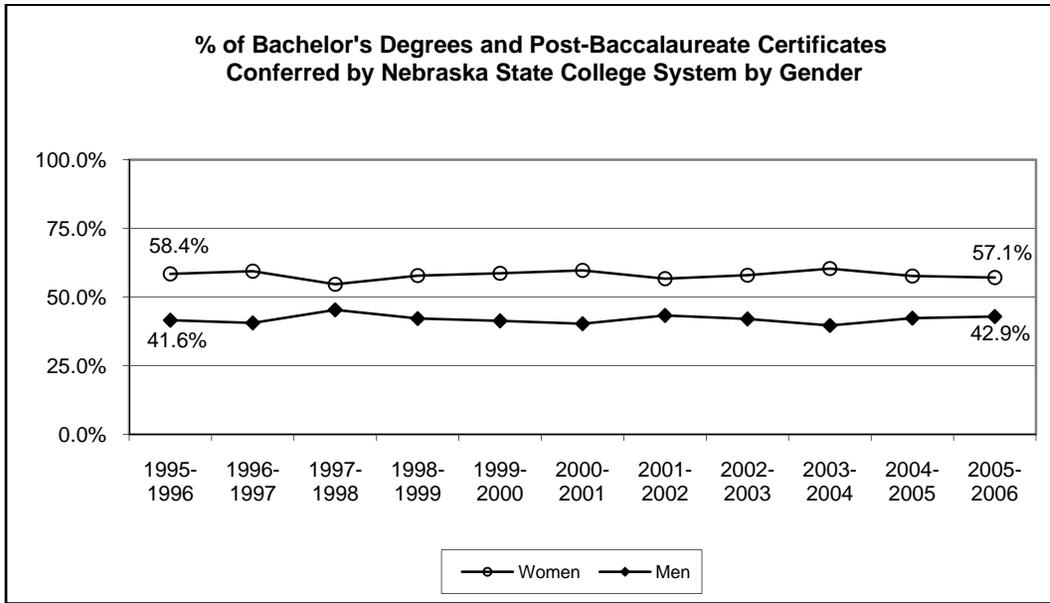
Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER: 1996-2006
(Continued)

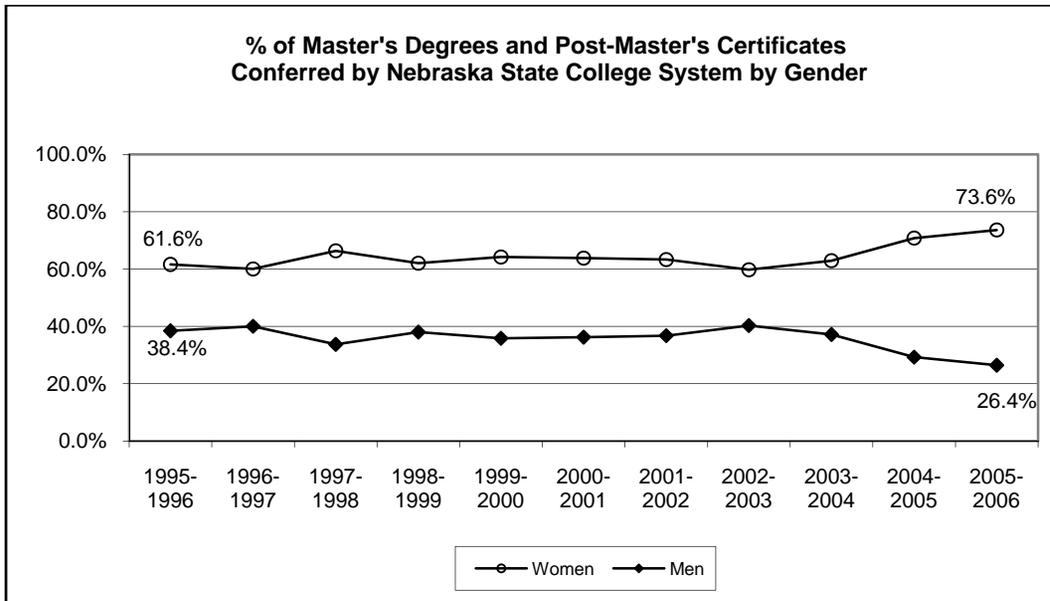


- The University of Nebraska awarded 371 first-professional degrees¹ in 2005-06, compared to 376 in 1995-96. (See page B.2.14.)
 - Throughout the 10-year period, men earned more first-professional degrees than women, but the gender gap narrowed slightly, so that by 2005-06, women received 46% of the degrees, while men earned 54%.
 - The number of doctoral degrees granted by the University of Nebraska increased from 282 in 1995-96 to 322 in 2005-06. (See page B.2.15.)
 - More men than women earned doctoral degrees at the university until 2004-05 and 2005-06 when women earned 57% and 53% of the doctorates, respectively.
- Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.
- ¹Degrees in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, and law.

NEBRASKA STATE COLLEGE SYSTEM – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER: 1996-2006



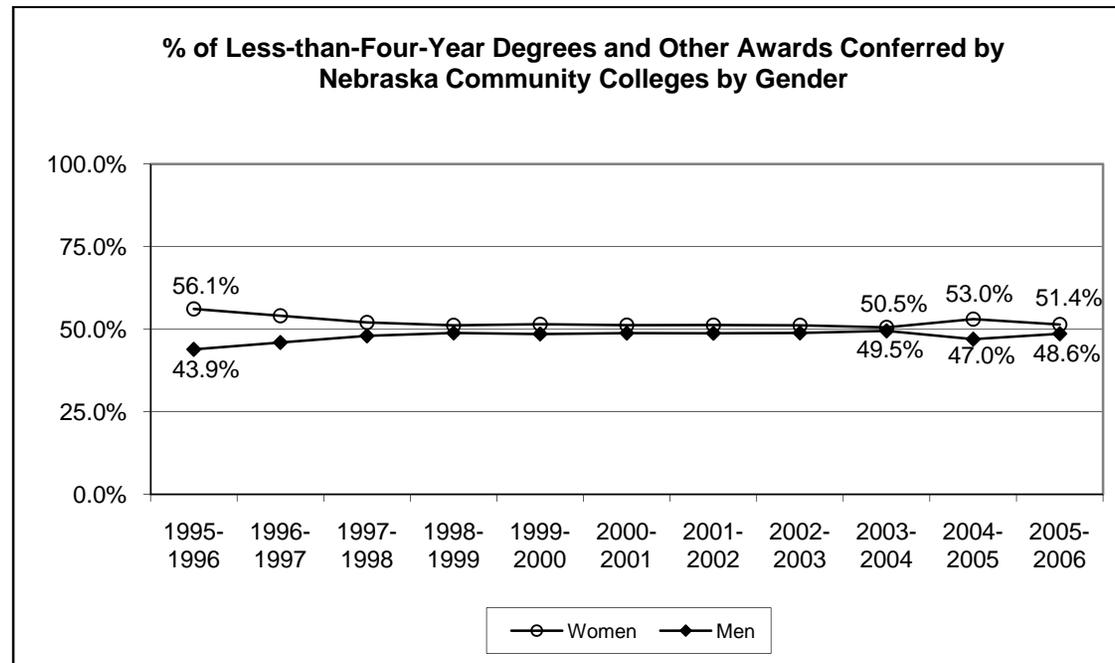
- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the number of bachelor's degrees granted by the Nebraska State College System increased from 1,042 to 1,152, and the number of master's degrees awarded by the state colleges doubled from 164 to 337. (See page B.2.6.)
- Over the 10-year period, the gender gap at the bachelor's level was relatively stable, with women earning 57% of the degrees awarded in 2005-06, and men earning 43%.
- 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 was relatively stable through 2001-02, narrowed in 2002-03, and widened significantly in 2004-05. By 2005-06, women earned 74% of the master's degrees conferred by the state colleges, while men were awarded 26% of the degrees.



Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

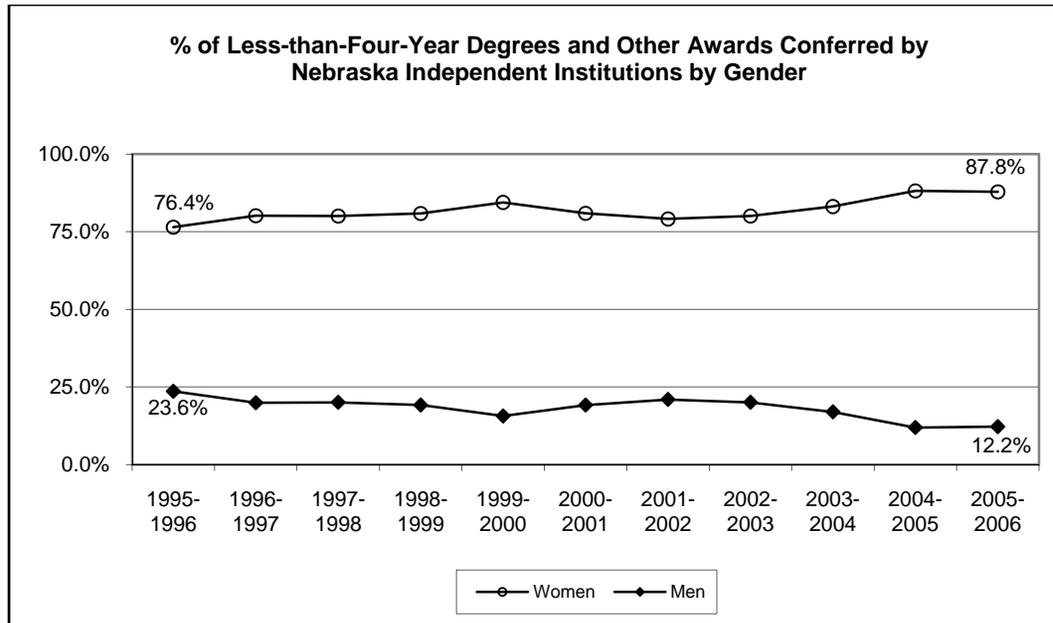
NEBRASKA COMMUNITY COLLEGES – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER: 1996-2006

- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the number of degrees and other less-than-four-year awards granted by Nebraska’s community colleges increased from 4,118 to 5,776. (See page B.2.7.)
- As shown in the chart below, women accounted for about 56% of the degrees from community colleges in 1995-96, while men accounted for 44%. This gender gap narrowed to a 50-50 ratio in 2003-04, but widened slightly to 51% and 49% in 2005-06.
- Compared to the gender gaps evidenced in other sectors and at other degree levels in 2005-06, the 2.8 percent difference between the percentages of degrees and awards earned by women and men at Nebraska’s community colleges was the smallest gender gap evidenced across the five sectors and five degree levels examined in this analysis. In comparison, the widest gender gaps were evidenced at the less-than-four-year award level in the independent sector and the for-profit/career school sector.



Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER: 1996-2006

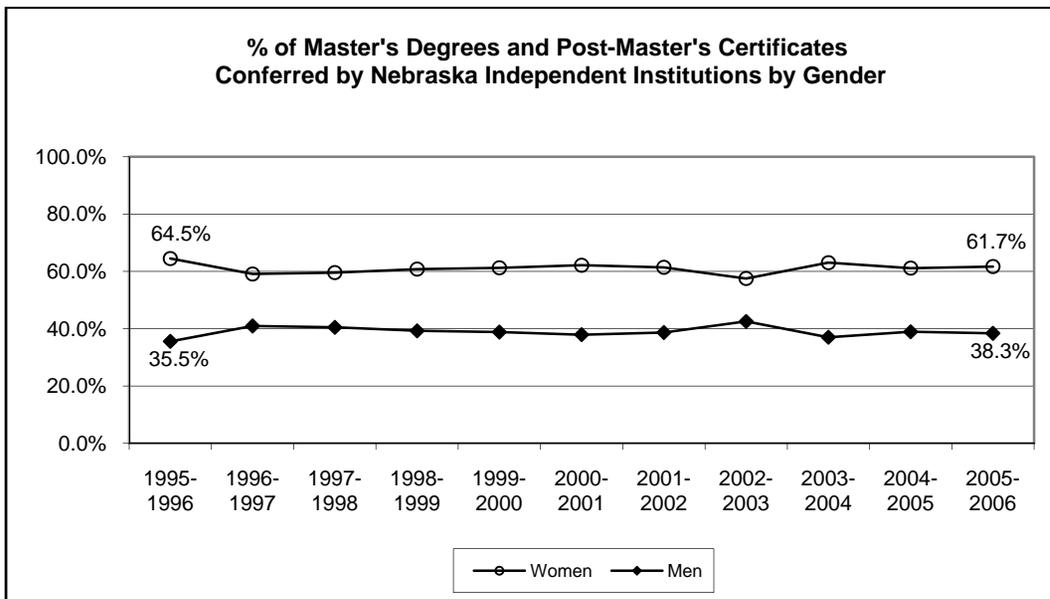
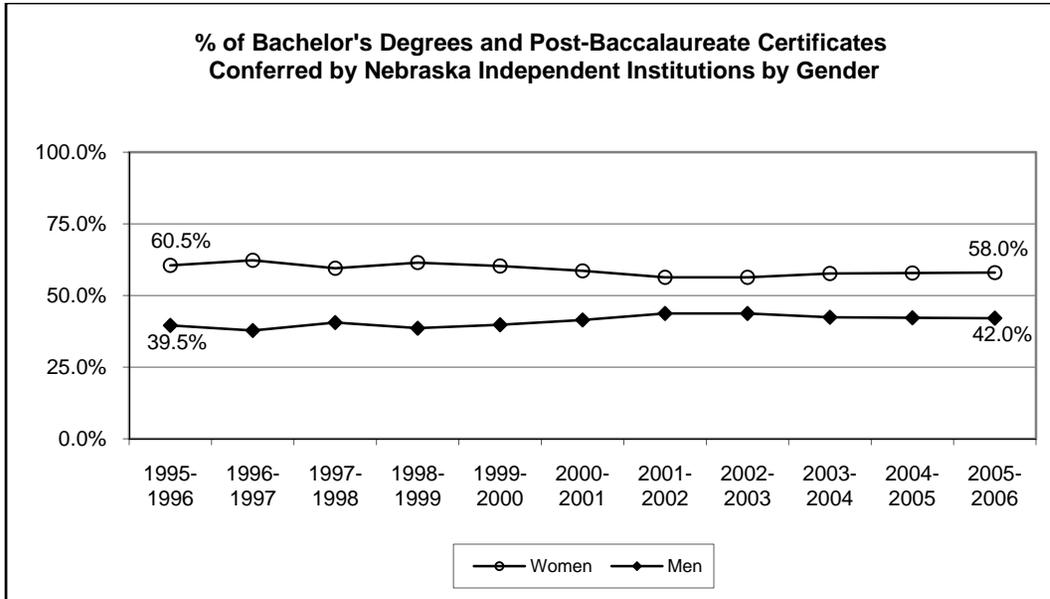


- Nebraska's independent colleges and universities conferred 280 less-than-four-year degrees or awards in 1995-96 and 460 in 2005-06 (See page B.2.8.) At the beginning of this 10-year period, women received 76% of these degrees and awards, and in 2005-06, they were earning 88%, while men were granted 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 five sectors and five degree levels examined in this analysis.

(Continued on the next page)

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER: 1996-2006
 (Continued)

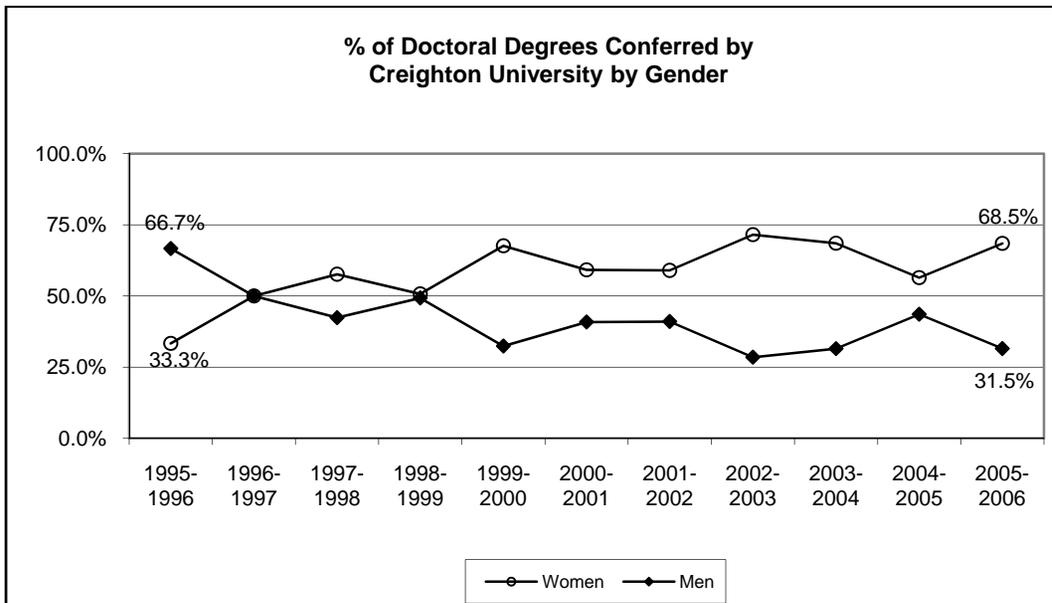
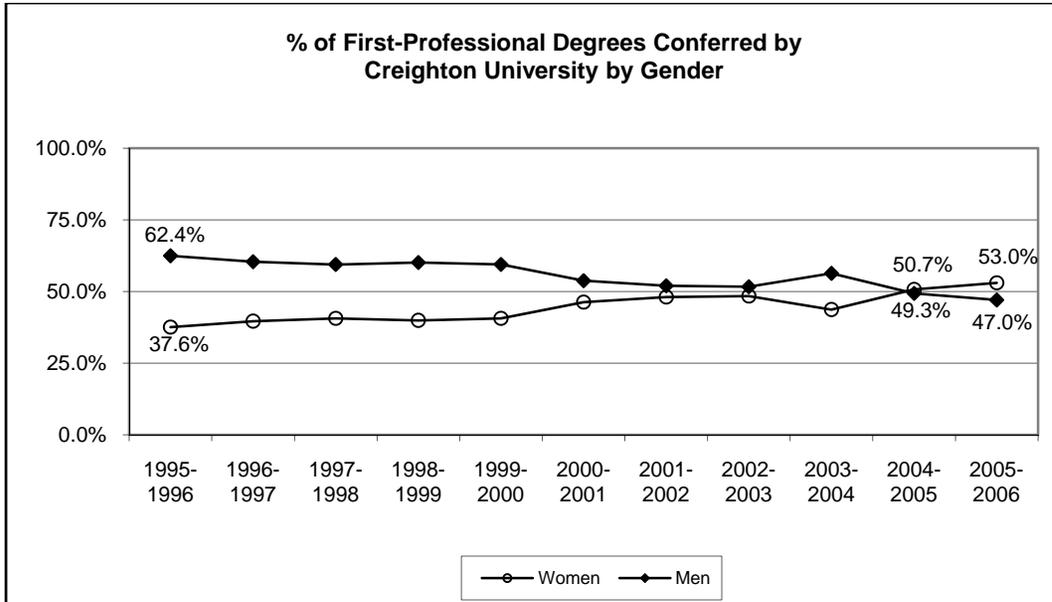


- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the number of bachelor's degrees awarded by Nebraska's independent colleges and universities increased from 3,279 to 4,899 and the number of master's degrees conferred by the independent institutions increased from 498 to 1,309. (See page B.2.8.)
- At the beginning of the 10-year period, women earned 61% of the bachelor's degrees and 65% 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 2005-06, women earned 58% of the bachelor's degrees, while men earned 42%.
- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the gender gap at the master's level also narrowed but widened again. As a result, women earned 62% of the master's degrees in 2005-06, while men earned 38% – a wider gap than the bachelor's level.

(Continued on the next page)

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER: 1996-2006
(Continued)



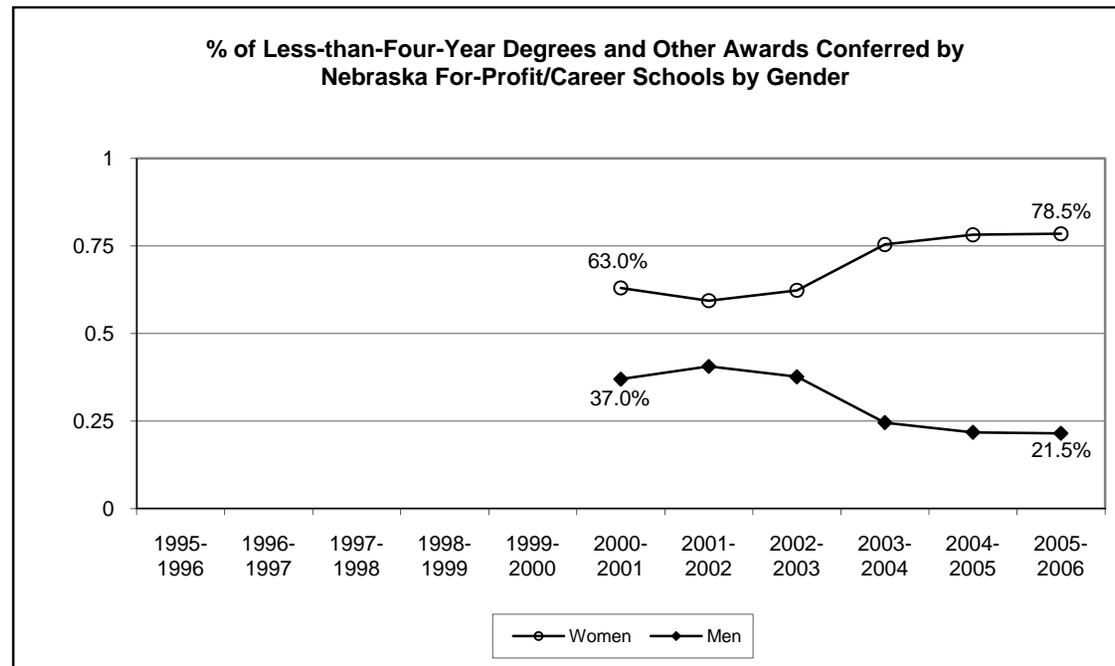
- The number of first-professional degrees conferred by Creighton University¹ increased from 450 in 1995-96 to 521 in 2005-06. (See page B.2.14.)
- At the beginning of the 10-year period, men earned 62% of the first-professional degrees conferred by Creighton. However, by 2005-06, the gender gap had narrowed and reversed. Men were awarded 47% of the degrees, while women earned 53% in 2005-06.
- Creighton University conferred 92 doctoral degrees in 2005-06, up from only three doctorates in 1994-95. (See page B.2.15.)
- In 1995-96, more men than women earned doctoral degrees from Creighton, but beginning in 1997-98, more women than men earned doctorates, and in 2005-06, 69% of the doctoral degrees were granted to women, while 31% were awarded to men.

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

¹Creighton 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.

NEBRASKA FOR-PROFIT/CAREER SCHOOLS – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER: 1996-2006

- Nebraska’s for-profit/career schools conferred 1,817 less-than-four-year degrees or awards in 2005-06, compared to 1,206 in 2000-01. (See page B.2.9.)
- At the beginning of this five-year period, women received 63% of these degrees and awards, and in 2005-06 they were earning 78.5%, while men earned 21.5% of the degrees. The consistently high percentage difference between women and men in 2003-04 through 2005-06 was the second widest gender gap that was evidenced across the five sectors and five degree levels examined in this analysis. In comparison, the widest gender gap as evidenced at the less-than-four-year award level in the independent sector. (See page B.3.12.)



- In 2004, Vatterott College conferred 11 bachelor’s degrees, eight (72.7%) of which were awarded to men. In 2005-06, Hamilton College and ITT Technical Institute granted a total of 14 bachelor’s degrees, nine (64.3%) of which were awarded to men.

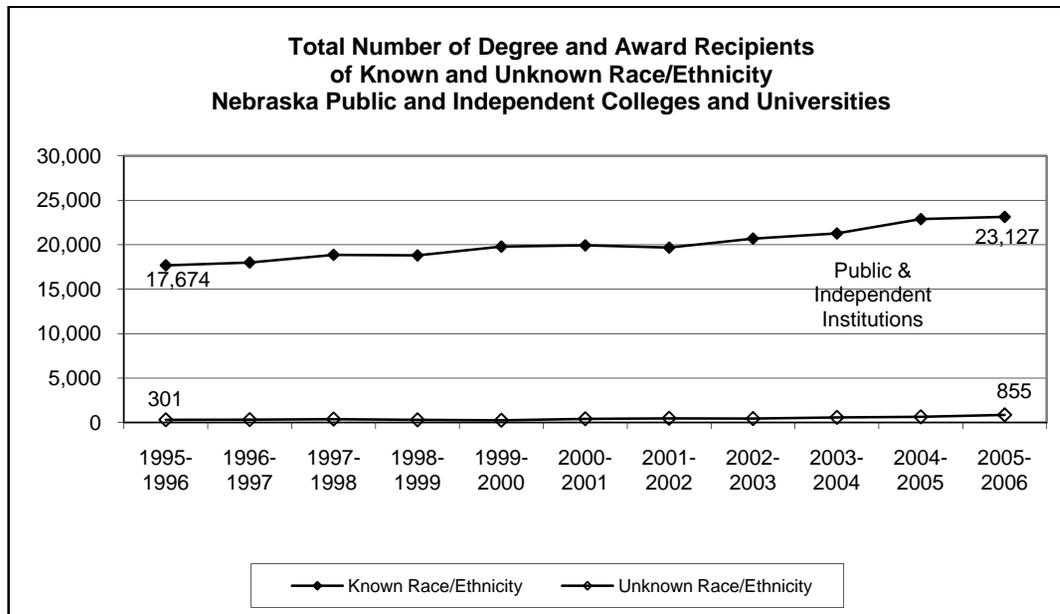
Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

Section B.4

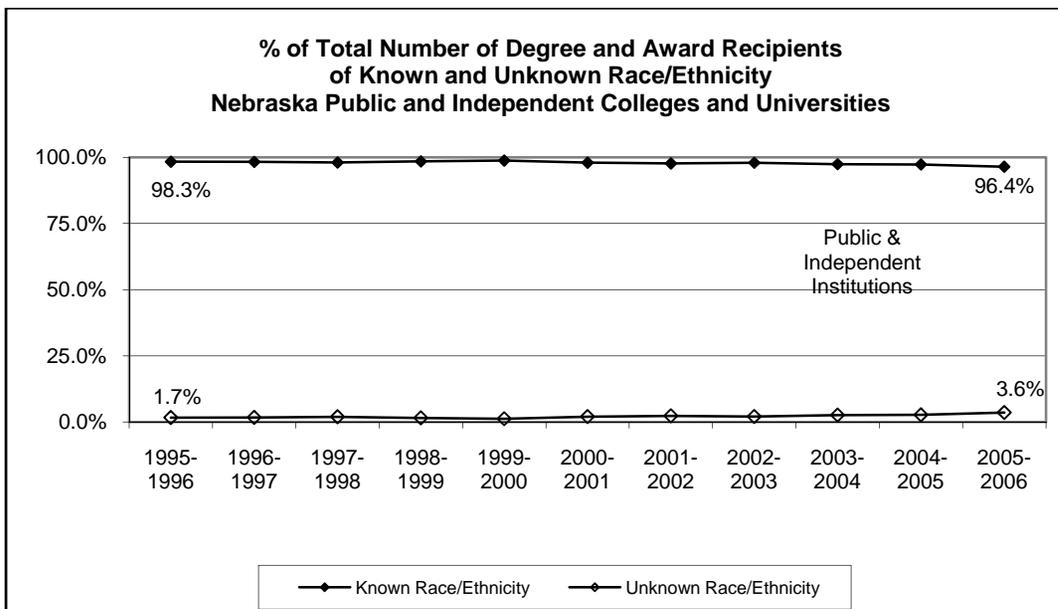
Total Degrees and Other Awards by Race/Ethnicity

Note: Ten-year trends are shown for Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities. Comparable data for for-profit/career schools in Nebraska are available only for the most recent six years. A few for-profit/career schools are not included in this analysis because they are not required to report any school statistics to the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) maintained by the National Center for Education in the U.S. Department of Education.

TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED by KNOWN and UNKNOWN RACE/ETHNICITY: 1996-2006

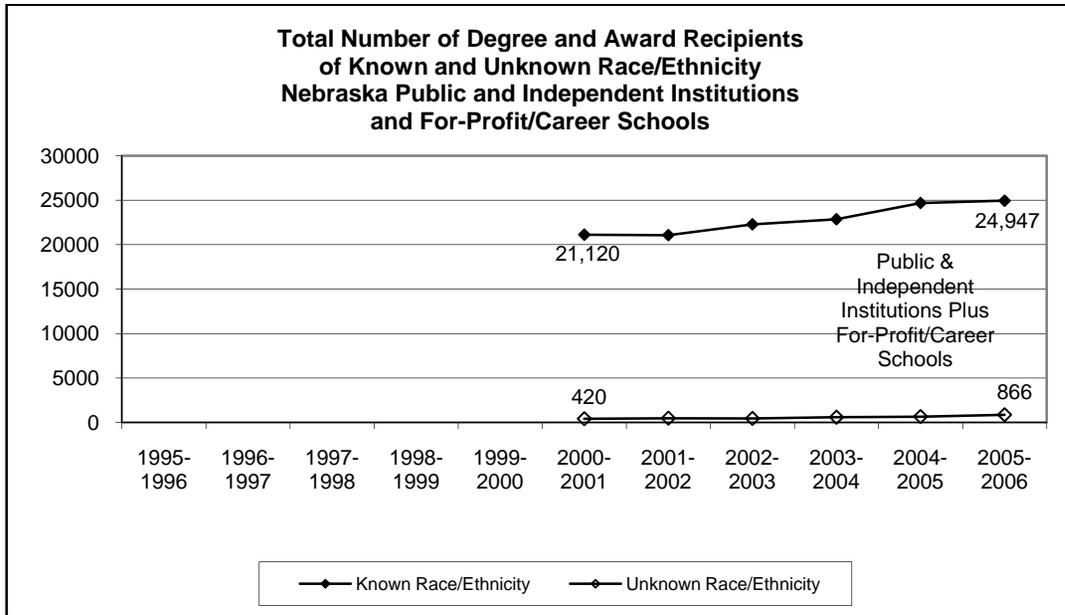


- In 1995-96, Nebraska's public and independent institutions awarded 17,674 degrees and other awards to students of known race/ethnicity, accounting for 98.3% of the degrees conferred, not including those awarded by private for-profit/career schools.
- By 2005-06, the number of degrees and awards conferred to students of known race/ethnicity had increased to 23,127, accounting for 96.4% of the degrees awarded by public and independent colleges and universities.
- Over the 10-year period between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the percentage of degrees awarded to students with unknown race/ethnicity increased from 1.7% to 3.6% of the total degrees conferred by public and independent institutions

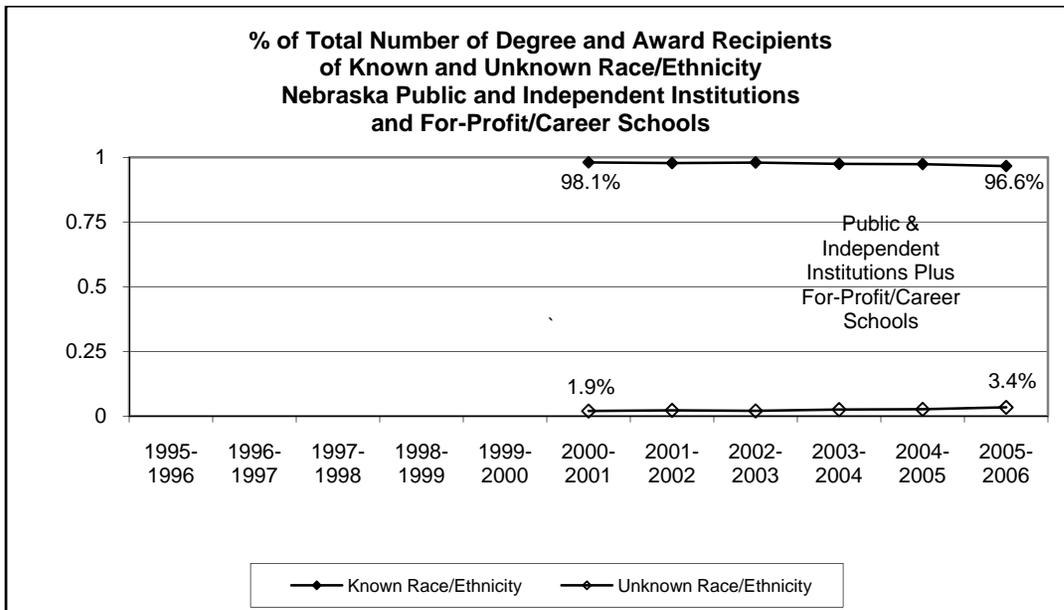


Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED by KNOWN and UNKNOWN RACE/ETHNICITY: 2001-2006



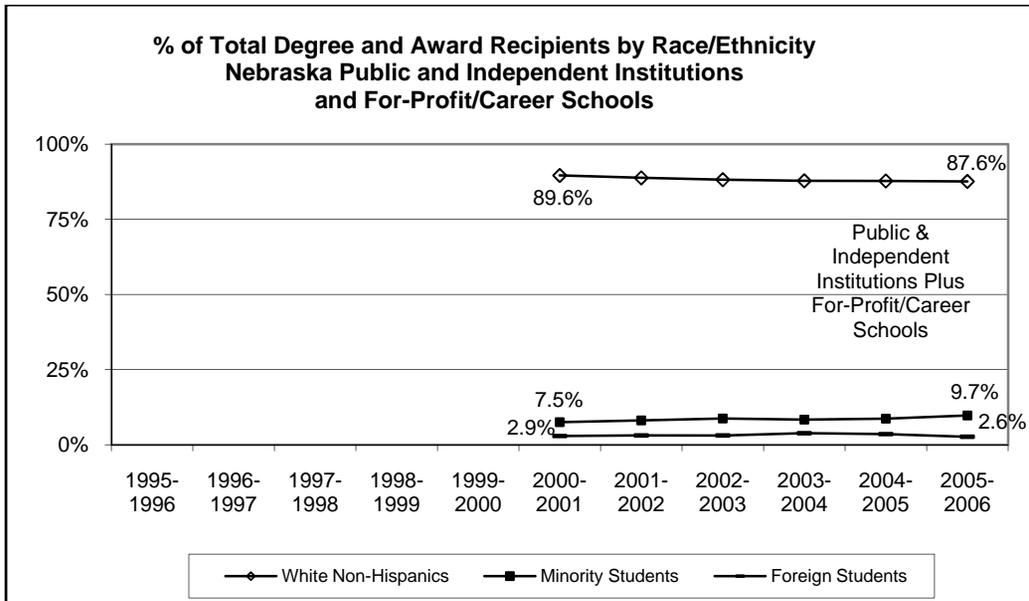
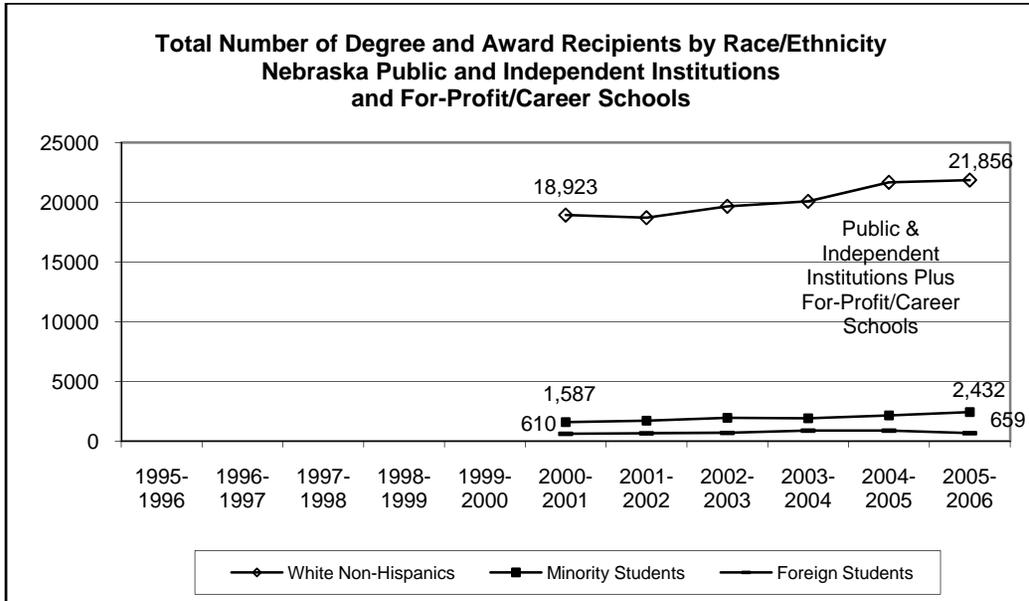
- In 2000-01, 21,120 students of known race/ethnicity received degrees or other awards from Nebraska postsecondary institutions, accounting for 98.1% of the total degrees conferred, including those awarded by the private for-profit/career schools.
- By 2005-06, the number of degrees and awards conferred to students of known race/ethnicity had increased to 24,947, accounting for 96.6% of the total degrees awarded.
- Between 2000-01 and 2005-06, the percentage of degrees awarded to students with unknown race/ethnicity increased from 1.9% to 3.4% of the total degrees conferred.
- In comparison, the percentage of degrees awarded to students of unknown race/ethnicity was 3.6% when graduates of private for-profit/career schools are excluded. (See page B.4.2.)



Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

Note: 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.

TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS CONFERRED by RACE/ETHNICITY: 2001-2006
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



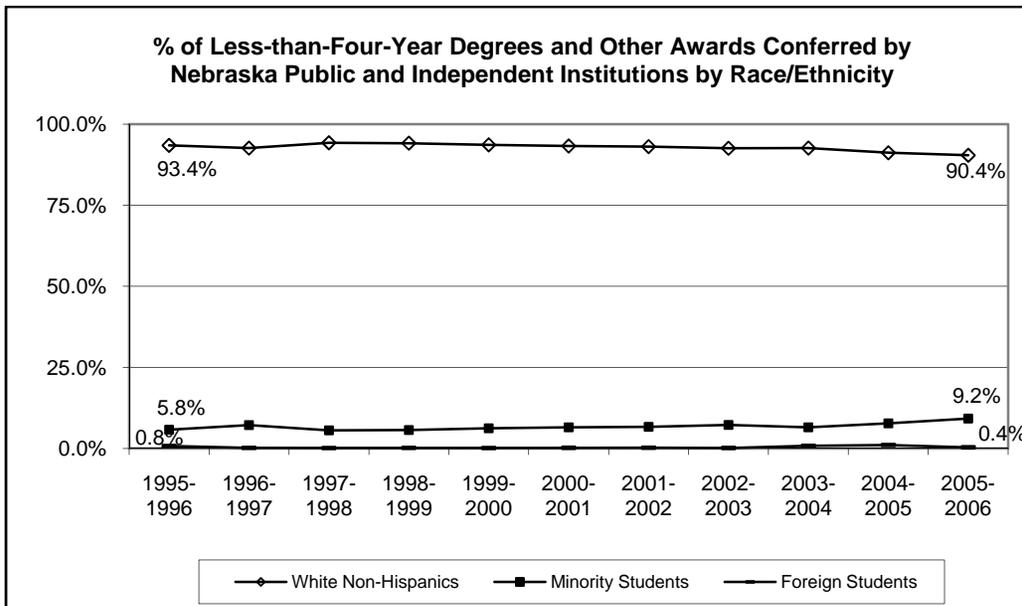
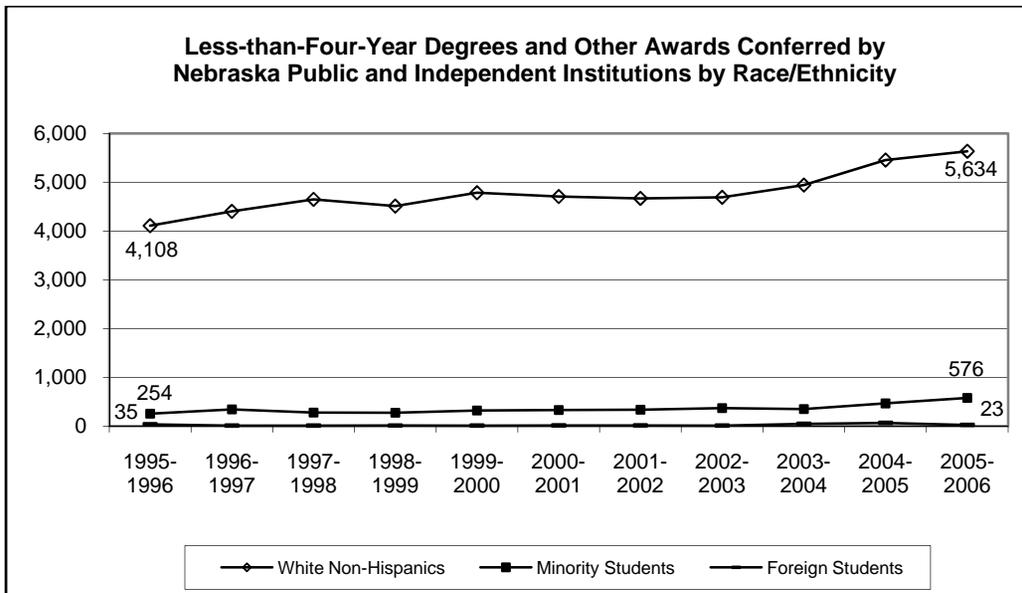
- Between 2000-01 and 2005-06, the total number degrees and awards conferred in Nebraska increased as follows:

White non-Hispanics	15.5%
(from 18,923 to 21,862)	
Minority students ¹	53.2%
(from 1,587 to 2,430)	
Foreign students	8.0%
(from 610 to 659)	
- As shown on the chart on the left, white non-Hispanics accounted for 87.6% of all degree recipients in 2005-06, down from 89.6% in 2000-01.
- Minority students earned 9.7% of the degrees conferred in 2005-06, up from 7.5% in 2000-01, while foreign students were awarded 2.6% of the degrees in 2005-06, compared to 2.9% five years earlier.
- As shown in the following section, the percentages of degrees earned by minority and foreign students vary, depending on degree level.

¹Minorities consist of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.
 Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

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: 1996-2006
 Public and Independent Institutions (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the number of less-than-four-year degrees and awards conferred by public and independent institutions increased or decreased as follows:

White non-Hispanics	37.1%
(from 4,108 to 5,634)	
Minority students ¹	126.8 %
(from 254 to 575)	
Foreign students	- 34.3%
(from 35 to 23)	

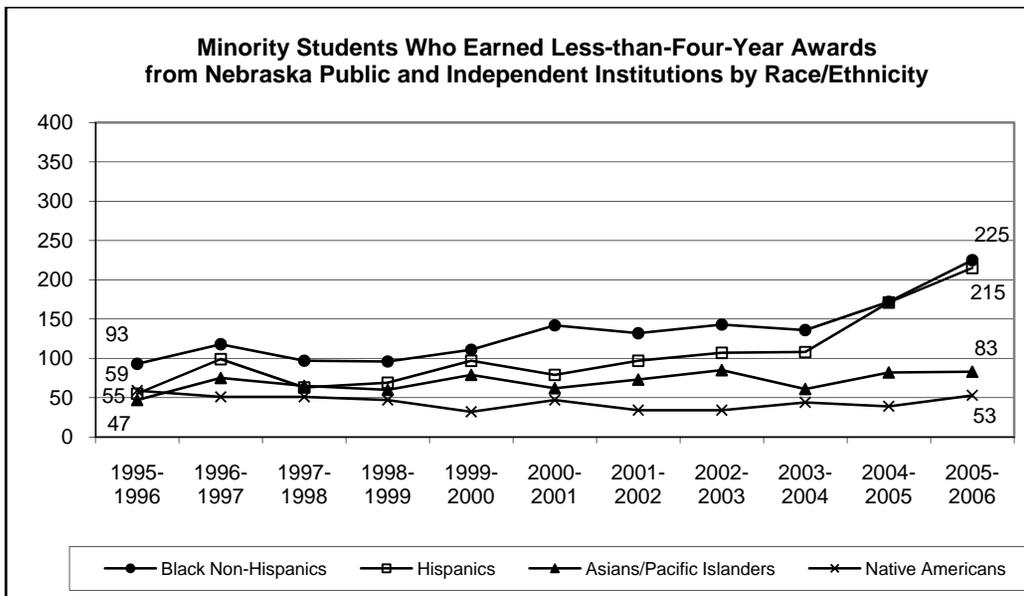
- From the beginning to the end of the 10-year period, changes in the percentage of all degrees earned by each group at the less-than-four-year level was as follows:

White non-Hispanics	down 3.0%
(from 93.4% to 90.4%)	
Minority students	up 3.4%
(from 5.8% to 9.2%)	
Foreign students	down 0.4%
(from 0.8% to 0.4%)	

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

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

LESS-THAN-FOUR-YEAR DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS by RACE/ETHNICITY: 1996-2006 (Continued)
 Public and Independent Institutions (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

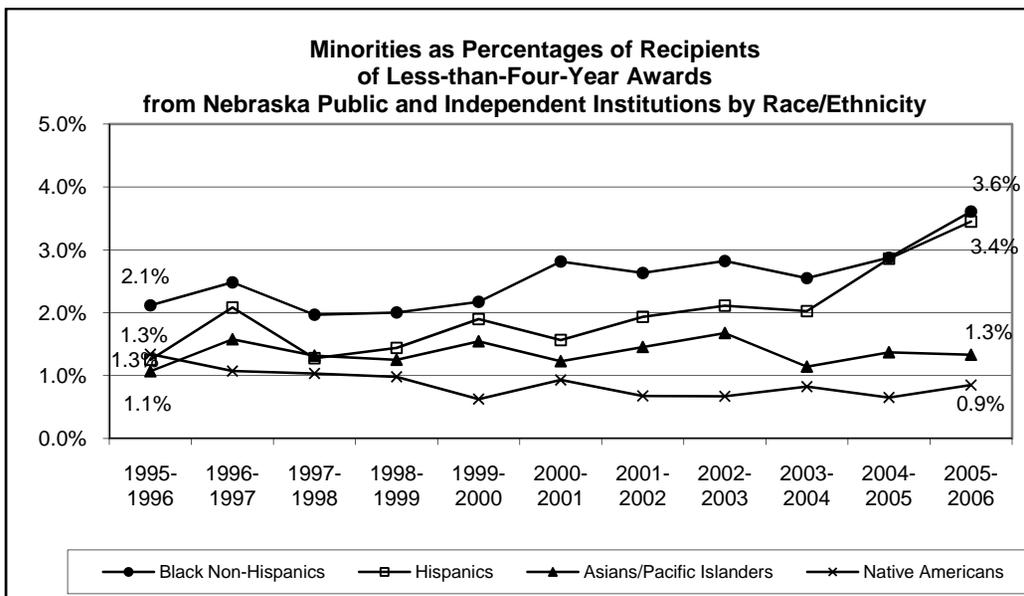


- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the number of less-than-four-year degrees and awards earned by minority students at public and independent institutions increased or decreased as follows:

Black non-Hispanics	141.9%
(from 93 to 225)	
Hispanics	290.9%
(from 55 to 215)	
Asians/Pacific Islanders	76.6%
(from 47 to 83)	
Native Americans	- 10.2%
(from 59 to 53)	

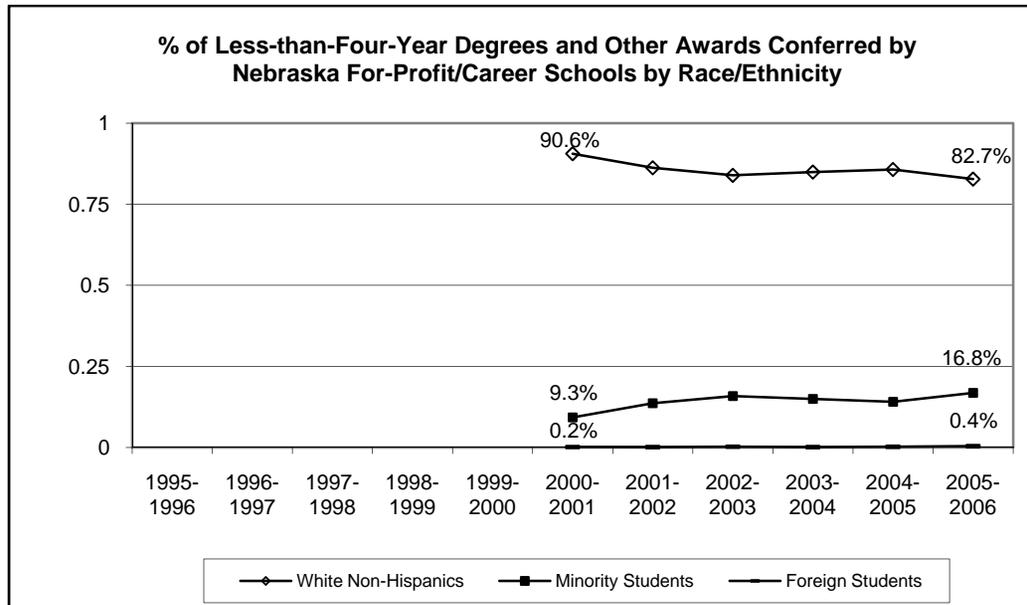
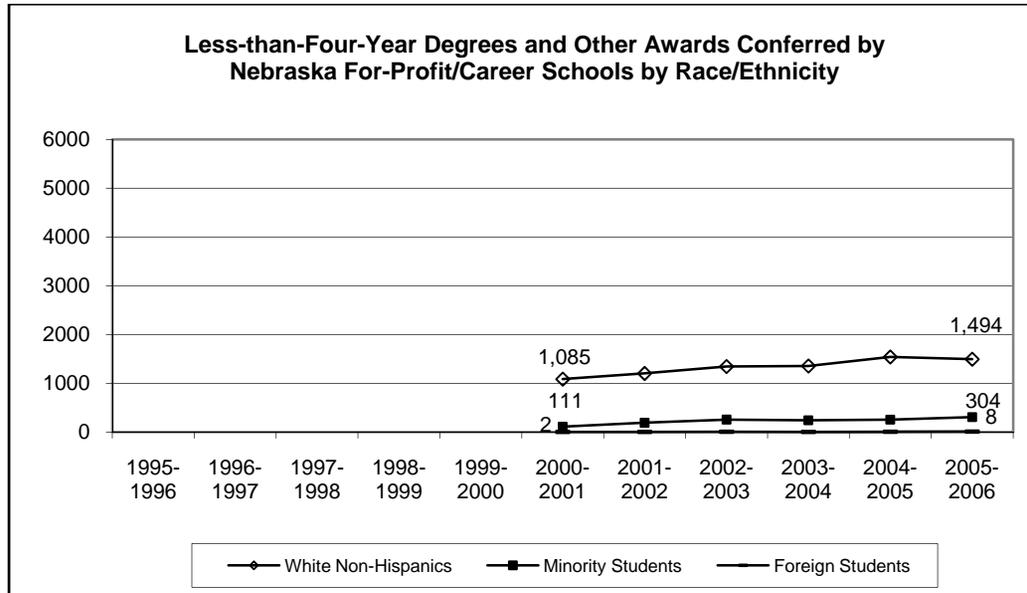
- From the beginning to the end of the 10-year period, changes in the percentage of all degrees earned by each racial/ethnic group at the less-than-four-year level were as follows:

Black non-Hispanics	up 1.5%
(from 2.1% to 3.6%)	
Hispanics	up 2.1%
(from 1.3% to 3.4%)	
Asians/Pacific Islanders	up 0.2%
(from 1.1% to 1.3%)	
Native Americans	down 0.4%
(from 1.3% to 0.9%)	



Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

LESS-THAN-FOUR-YEAR DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS by RACE/ETHNICITY: 2001-2006
For-Profit/Career Schools (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



- Between 2000-01 and 2005-06, the number of less-than-four-year degrees and awards conferred by private for-profit/career schools increased as follows:

White non-Hispanics	37.7%
(from 1,085 to 1,494)	
Minority students ¹	173.9 %
(from 111 to 304)	
Foreign students	
(from 2 to 8)	

- From the beginning to the end of the five-year period, changes in the percentage of all degrees earned by each group of graduates at the less-than-four-year level were as follows:²

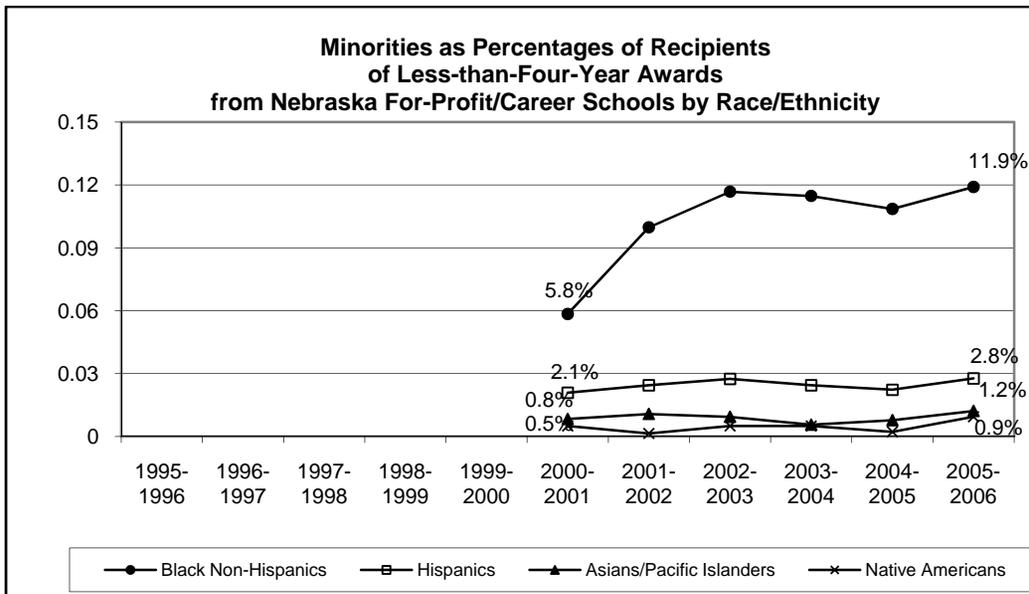
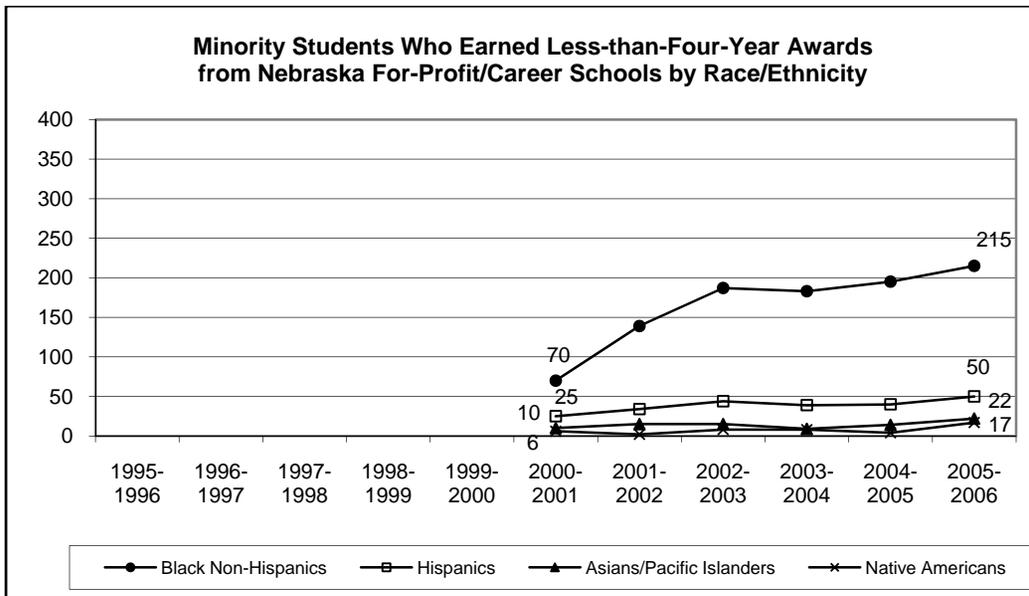
White non-Hispanics	down 7.9%
(from 90.6% to 82.7%)	
Minority students	up 7.5%
(from 9.3% to 16.8%)	
Foreign students	up 0.2%
(from 0.2% to 0.4%)	

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

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

²Due to rounding, the gains of 7.7% are not exactly offset by the decrease of 7.9%.

LESS-THAN-FOUR-YEAR DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS by RACE/ETHNICITY: 1996-2006 (Continued)
For-Profit/Career Schools (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



- Between 2000-01 and 2005-06, the number of less-than-four-year degrees and awards earned by minority students at private for-profit/career schools increased as follows:

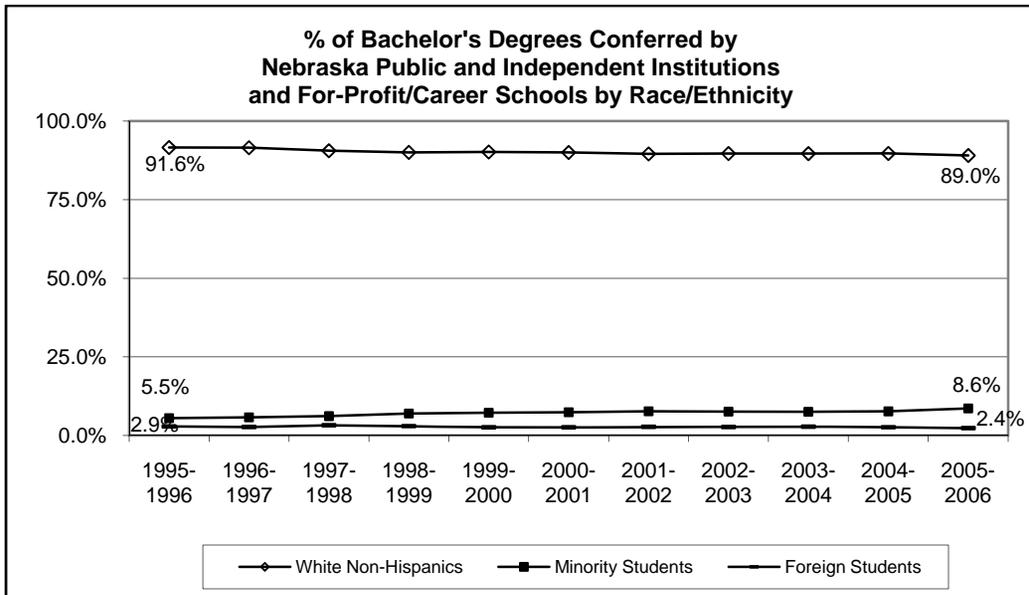
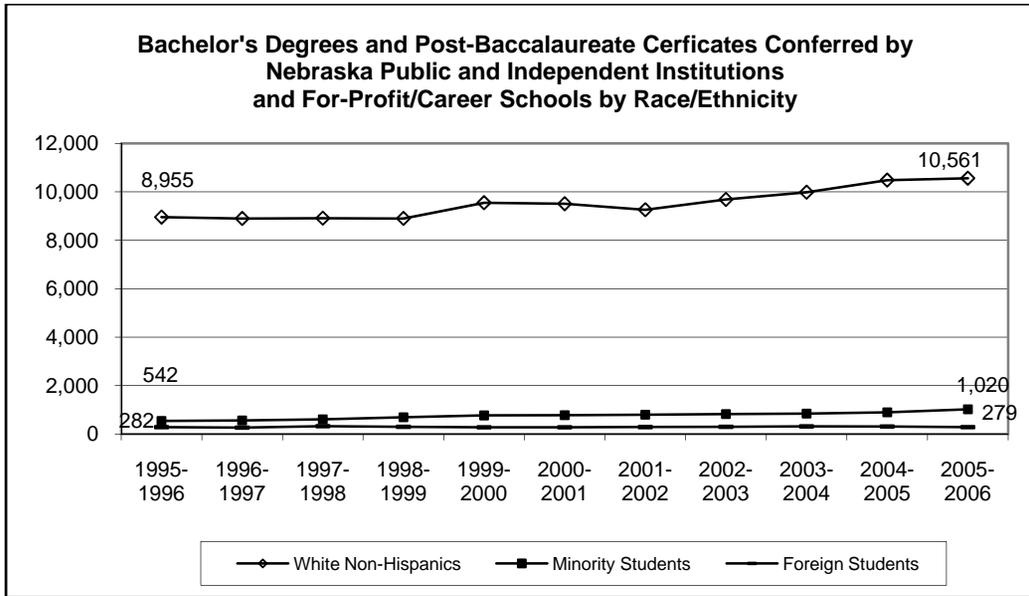
Black non-Hispanics	207.1%
(from 70 to 215)	
Hispanics	100.0%
(from 25 to 50)	
Asians/Pacific Islanders	120.0%
(from 10 to 22)	
Native Americans	183.3%%
(from 6 to 17)	

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

Black non-Hispanics	up 6.1%
(from 5.8% to 11.9%)	
Hispanics	up 0.7%
(from 2.1% to 2.8%)	
Asians/Pacific Islanders	up 0.4%
(from 0.8% to 1.2%)	
Native Americans	up 0.4%
(from 0.5% to 0.9%)	

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

BACHELOR'S DEGREES AND POST-BACCALAUREATE CERTIFICATES by RACE/ETHNICITY: 1996-2006
Public and Independent Institutions and For-Profit/Career Schools (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the number of bachelor's degrees and post-baccalaureate certificates increased or decreased as follows:

White non-Hispanics	17.9%
(from 8,955 to 10,561)	
Minority students ¹	88.2%
(from 542 to 1,020)	
Foreign students	- 1.1%
(from 282 to 279)	

- 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:²

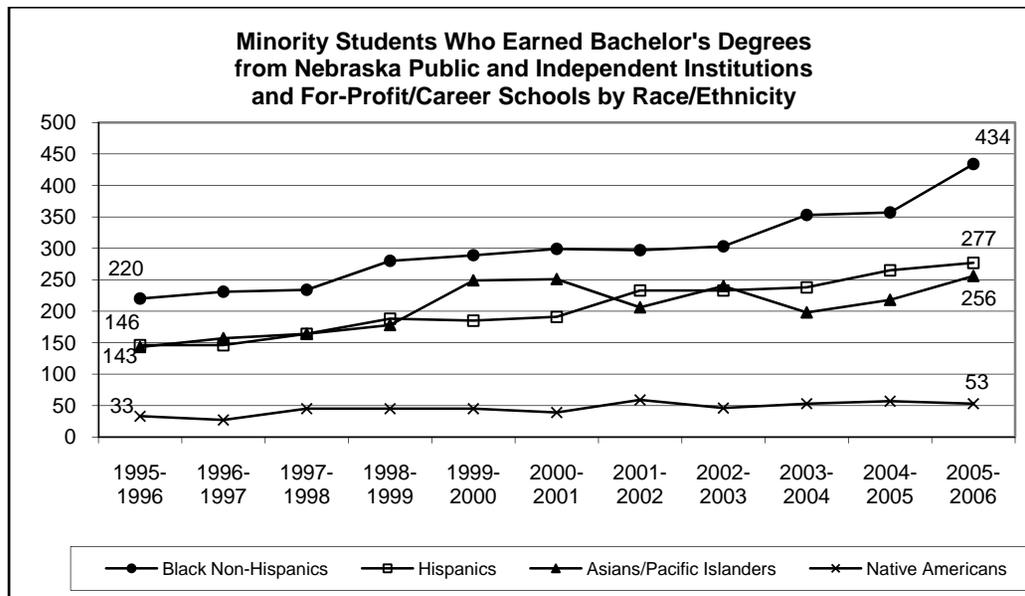
White non-Hispanics	down 2.6%
(from 91.6% to 89.0%)	
Minority students	up 3.1%
(from 5.5% to 8.6%)	
Foreign students	down 0.5%
(from 2.9% to 2.4%)	

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

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

²Due to rounding, the gain of 3.1% is not exactly offset by decreases.

BACHELOR'S DEGREES AND POST-BACCALAUREATE CERTIFICATES by RACE/ETHNICITY: 1996-2006
 Public and Independent Institutions and For-Profit/Career Schools (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

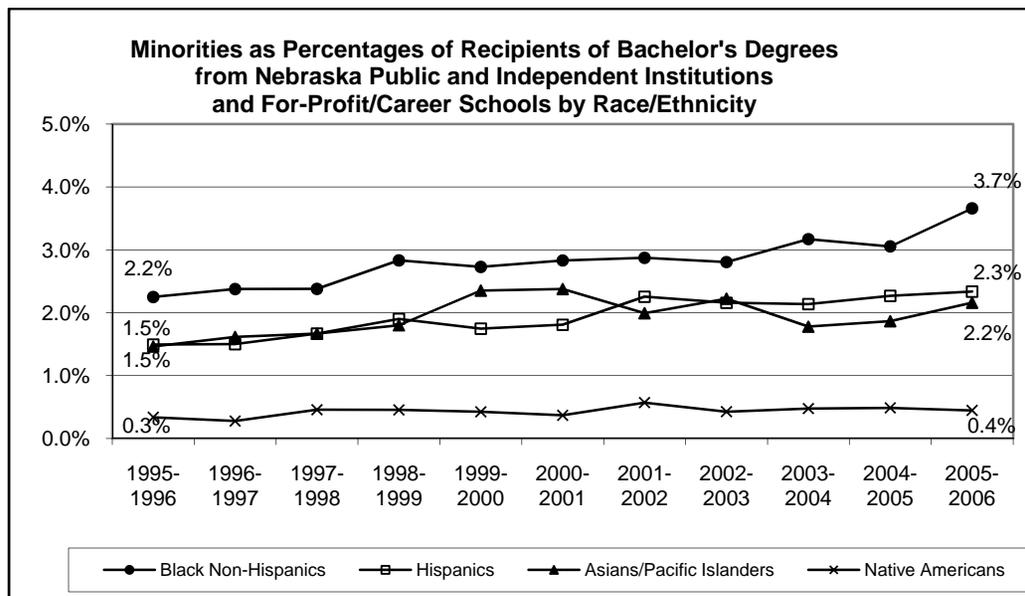


- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the number of bachelor's degrees and post-baccalaureate certificates earned by minority students increased as follows:

Black non-Hispanics	97.3%
(from 220 to 434)	
Hispanics	89.7%
(from 146 to 277)	
Asians/Pacific Islanders	79.0%
(from 143 to 256)	
Native Americans	60.6%
(from 33 to 53)	

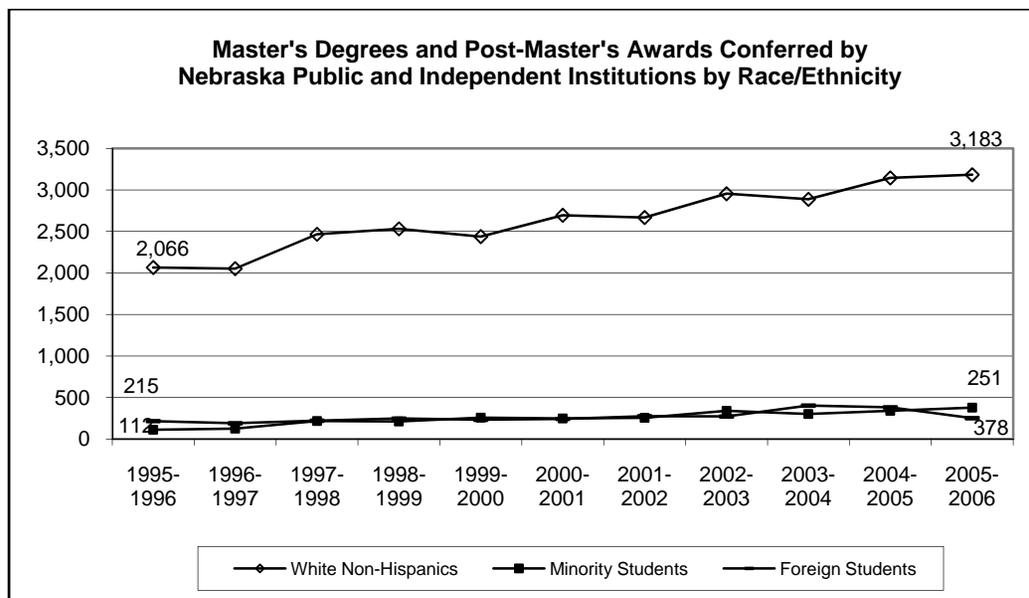
- From the beginning to the end of the 10-year period, changes in the percentages of total degrees earned by each racial/ethnic group at the bachelor's level was as follows:

Black non-Hispanics	up 1.5%
(from 2.2% to 3.7%)	
Hispanics	up 0.8%
(from 1.5% to 2.3%)	
Asians/Pacific Islanders	up 0.7%
(from 1.5% to 2.2%)	
Native Americans	up 0.1%
(from 0.3% to 0.4%)	



Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

MASTER'S DEGREES AND POST-MASTER'S DEGREE AWARDS by RACE/ETHNICITY: 1996-2006
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the number of master's degrees and post-master's degree awards increased as follows:

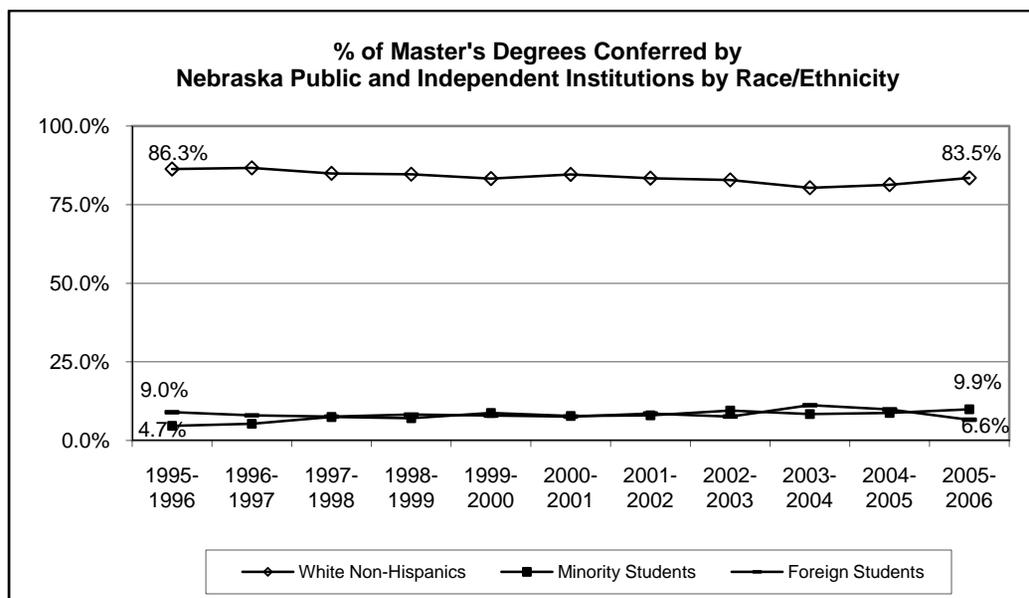
White non-Hispanics	54.1%
(from 2,066 to 3,183)	
Minority students ¹	237.5%
(from 112 to 378)	
Foreign students	16.7%
(from 215 to 251)	

- 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:

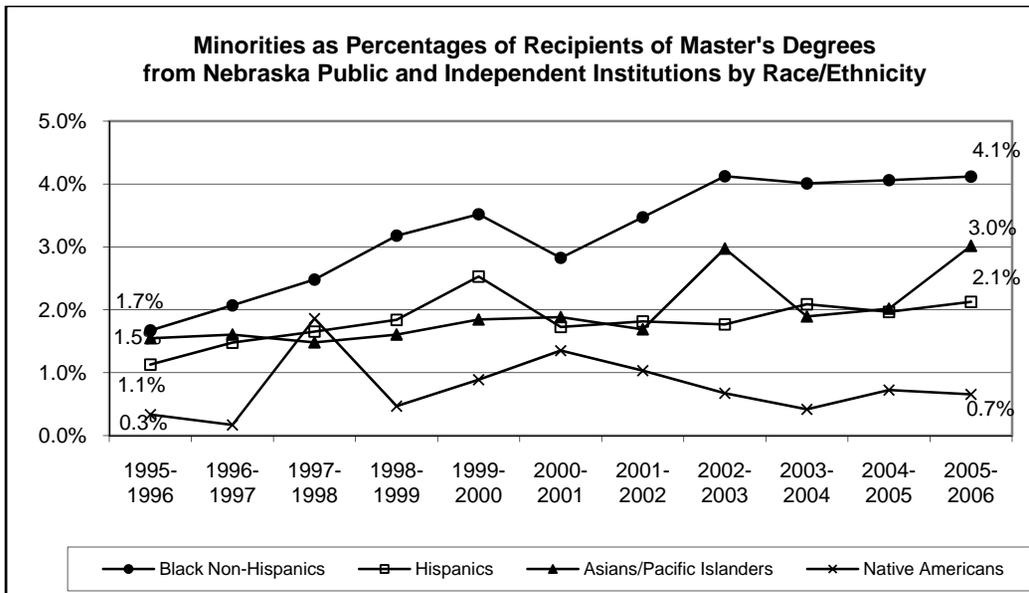
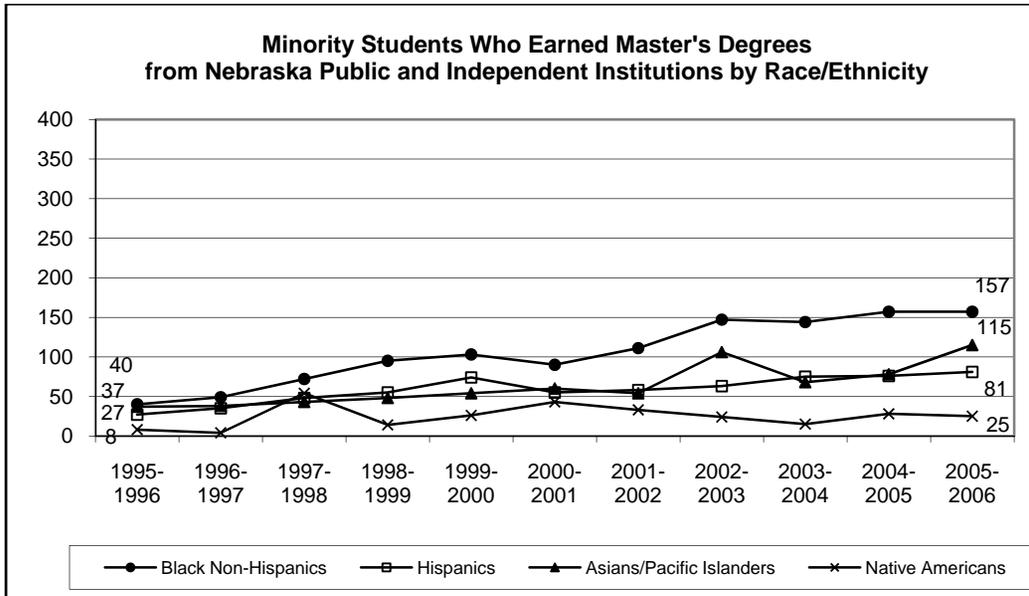
White non-Hispanics	down 2.8%
(from 86.3% to 83.5%)	
Minority students	up 5.2%
(from 4.7% to 9.9%)	
Foreign students	down 2.4%
(from 9.0% to 6.6%)	

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

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



MASTER'S DEGREES AND POST-MASTER'S DEGREE AWARDS by RACE/ETHNICITY: 1996-2006 (Continued)
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the number of master's degrees and post-master's degree awards earned by minority students increased as follows:

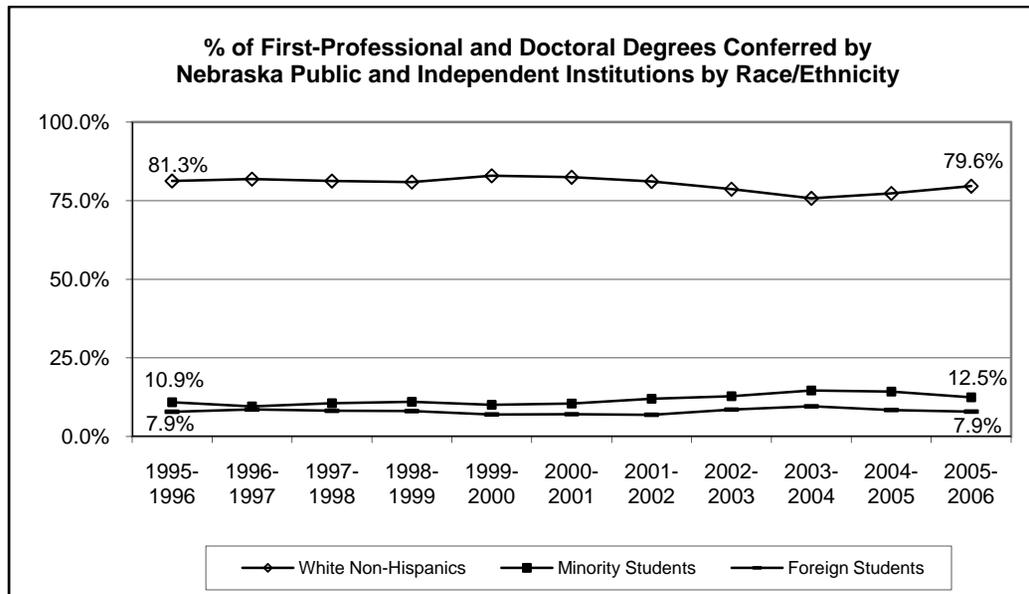
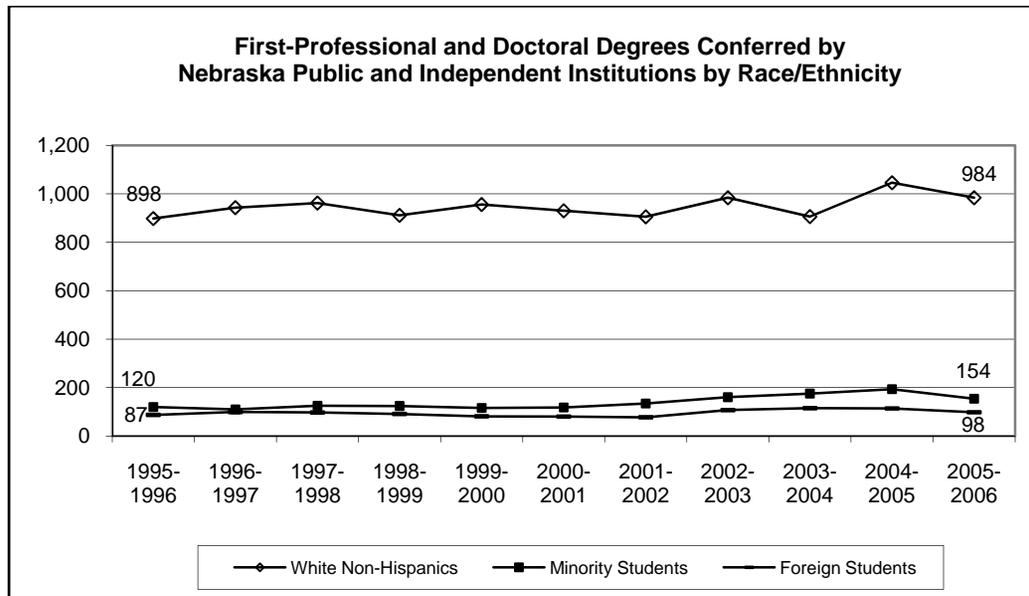
Black non-Hispanics (from 40 to 157)	292.5%
Hispanics (from 27 to 81)	200.0%
Asians/Pacific Islanders (from 37 to 115)	210.8%
Native Americans (from 8 to 25)	212.5%

- 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 was:

Black non-Hispanics (from 1.7% to 4.1%)	up 2.4%
Hispanics (from 1.1% to 2.1%)	up 1.0%
Asians/Pacific Islanders (from 1.5% to 3.0%)	up 1.5%
Native Americans (from 0.3% to 0.7%)	up 0.4%

Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

FIRST-PROFESSIONAL AND DOCTORAL DEGREES by RACE/ETHNICITY: 1996-2006
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the number of first-professional¹ and doctoral degrees increased as follows:

White non-Hispanics	9.6%
(from 898 to 984)	
Minority students ²	28.3%
(from 120 to 154)	
Foreign students	12.6%
(from 87 to 98)	
- 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:³

White non-Hispanics	down 1.7%
(from 81.3% to 79.6%)	
Minority students	up 1.6%
(from 10.9% to 12.5%)	
Foreign students	no change
(from 7.9% to 7.9%)	

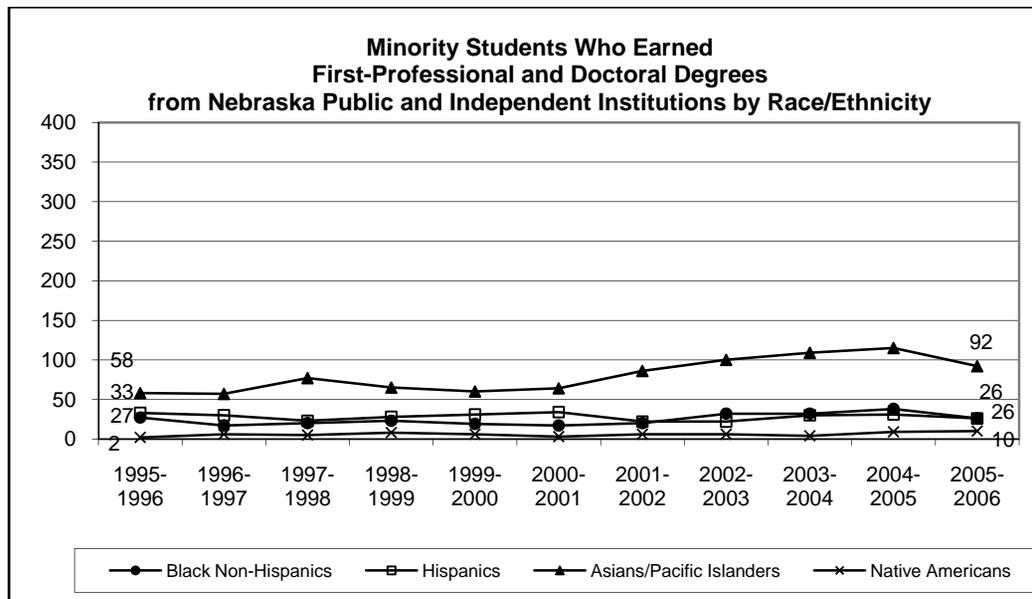
Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

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

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

³Due to rounding, the gain of 1.6% is not exactly offset by the decrease of 1.7%.

FIRST-PROFESSIONAL AND DOCTORAL DEGREES by RACE/ETHNICITY: 1996-2006 (Continued)
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

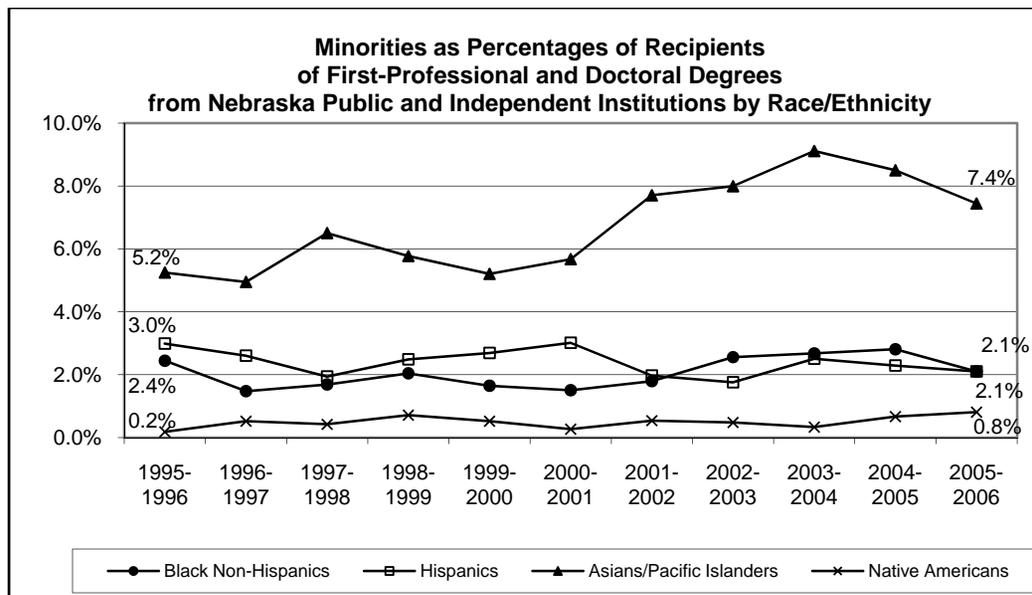


- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the number of first-professional and doctoral degrees earned by minority students increased or decreased as follows:

Black non-Hispanics	- 3.7%
(from 27 to 26)	
Hispanics	- 21.2%
(from 33 to 26)	
Asians/Pacific Islanders	58.6%
(from 58 to 92)	
Native Americans	(from 2 to 10)

- 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 0.3%
(from 2.4% to 2.1%)	
Hispanics	down 0.9%
(from 3.0% to 2.1%)	
Asians/Pacific Islanders	up 2.2%
(from 5.2% to 7.4%)	
Native Americans	up 0.6%
(from 0.2% to 0.8%)	



Detailed data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

Section B.5

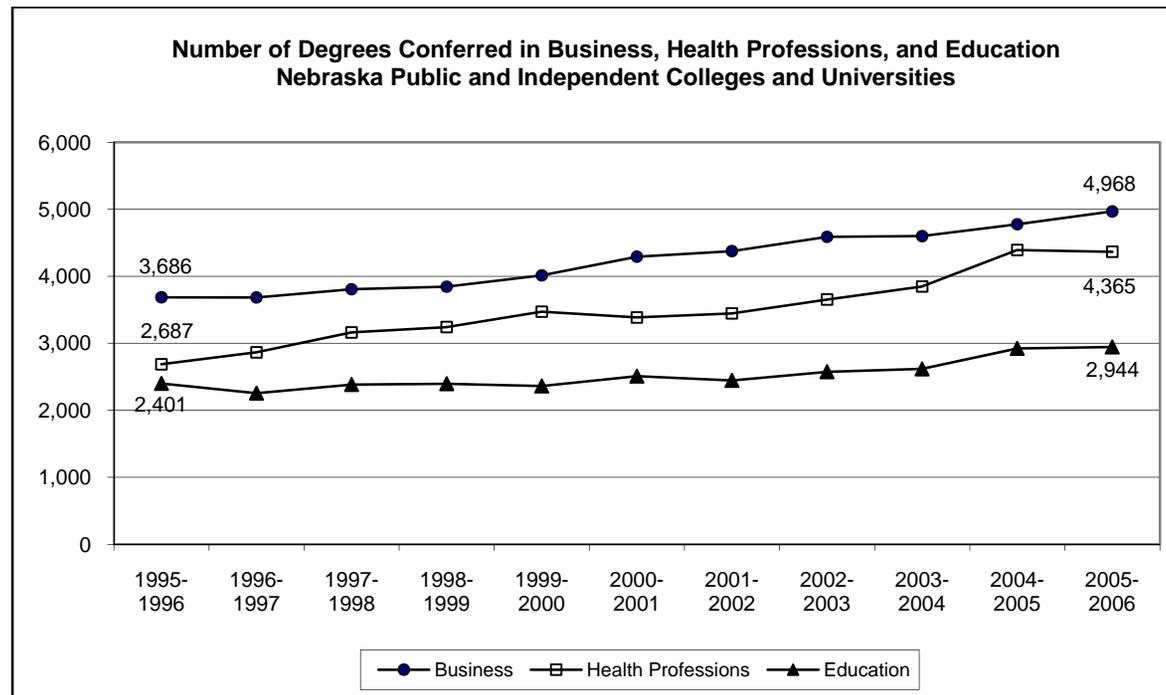
Degrees and Other Awards by Discipline

Notes: Summarized data in Section B.5 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: 1996-2006

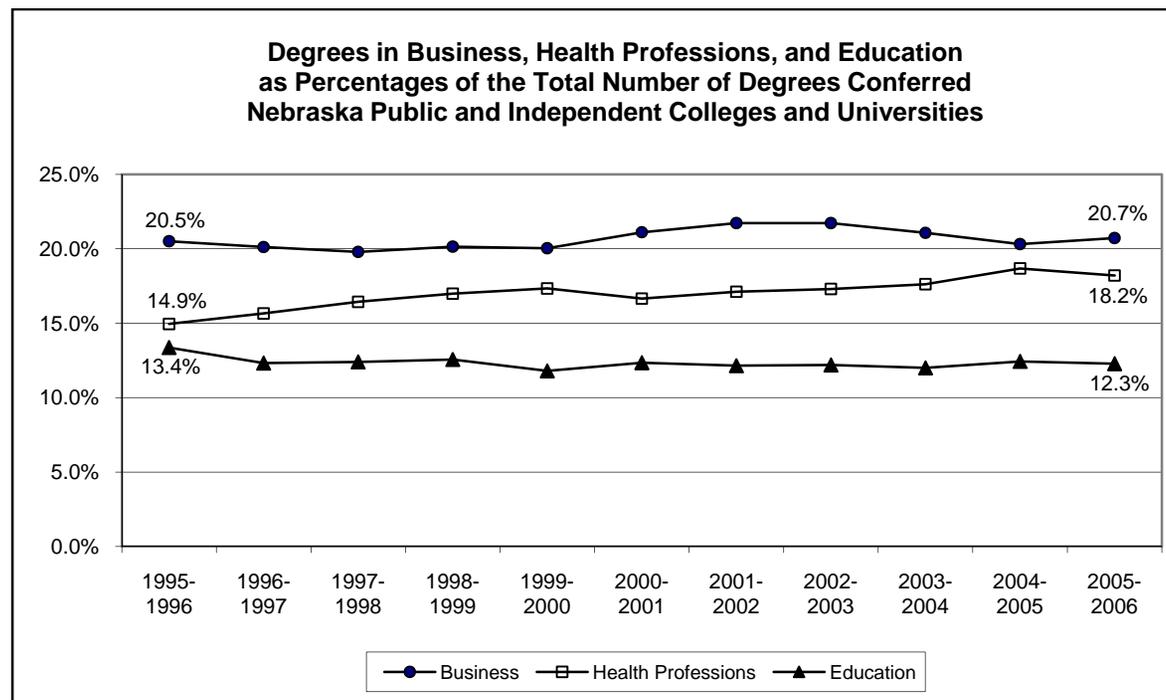
- The highest numbers of degrees conferred by Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities are in business, education, and the health professions.
- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the total number of degrees conferred in these three disciplines increased from 8,774 to 12,277, or by 39.9%



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 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Degrees by Discipline** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

DISCIPLINES WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBERS OF DEGREES: 1996-2006 (Continued)

- When totaled, degrees in business, education, and the health professions accounted for 51.2% of all of the degrees conferred by Nebraska's public and independent institutions in 2005-06, up from 48.8% in 1995-96.
- Considered separately, degrees in the health professions accounted for 18.2% of all of the degrees awarded in 2005-06, up from 14.9% in 1995-96.
- In comparison, the percentages of all degrees conferred in business and education stayed about the same or decreased slightly 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 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Degrees by Discipline** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

DISCIPLINES WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBERS OF DEGREES: 1996-2006 (Continued)

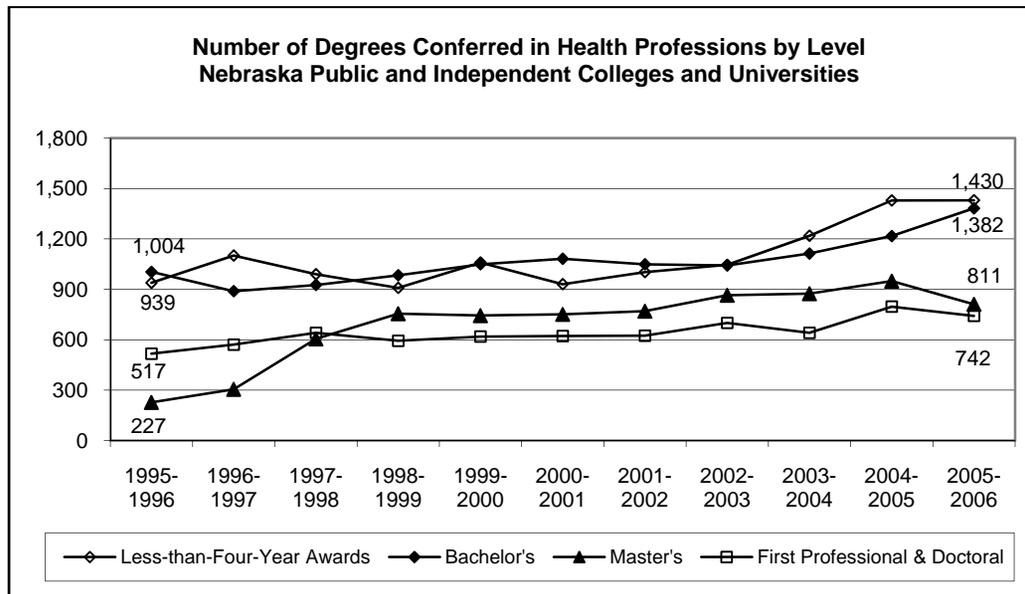
- As shown on the following table, 3,503 more degrees in the health professions, business, and education were conferred in 2005-06 than in 1995-96, accounting for almost 60% of the total increase in degrees over the 10-year period.
- During this period, the number of degrees conferred in business and education increased by 34.8% and 22.6%, respectively, While the number of degrees awarded in the health professions increased by 62.4%.

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					
Discipline	Number of degrees conferred		10-year increase in number of degrees	10-year % increase in the number of degrees	% of the total increase in the number of degrees
	1995-96	2005-06			
Health Professions	2,687	4,365	1,678	62.4%	27.9%
Business	3,686	4,968	1,282	34.8%	21.3%
Education	2,401	2,944	543	22.6%	9.0%
Subtotal	8,774	12,277	3,503	39.9%	58.3%
Other disciplines	9,201	11,705	2,504	27.2%	41.7%
Total	17,975	23,982	6,007	33.4%	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 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Degrees by Discipline** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

DEGREES by DISCIPLINE and by LEVEL: 1996-2006

- When degrees in the health professions are analyzed by level, the highest overall rate of growth between 1995-96 and 2005-06 was at the master's level.
- The number of master's degrees in health professions more than tripled between 1995-96 and 1998-99, increased by 25.7% 1998-99 and 2004-05, and then declined by 14.5% in 2005-06.
- First-professional and doctoral degrees in health professions increased by 43.5% over the 10-year period, primarily as a result of the introduction of doctoral degrees in occupational therapy and physical therapy.



- Between 1995-1996 and 2005-06, the number of degrees conferred in the health professions increased as follows:

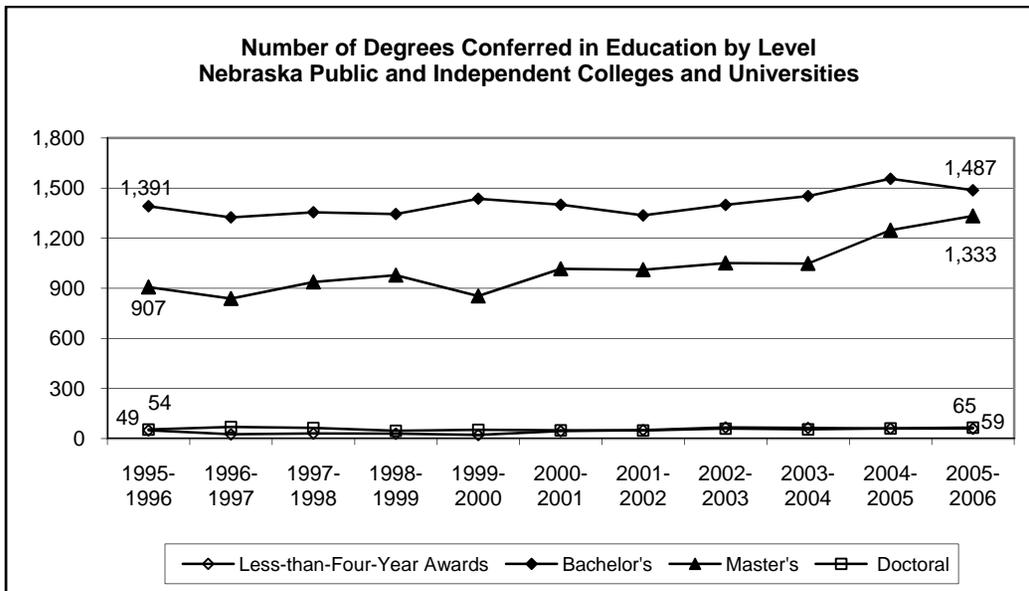
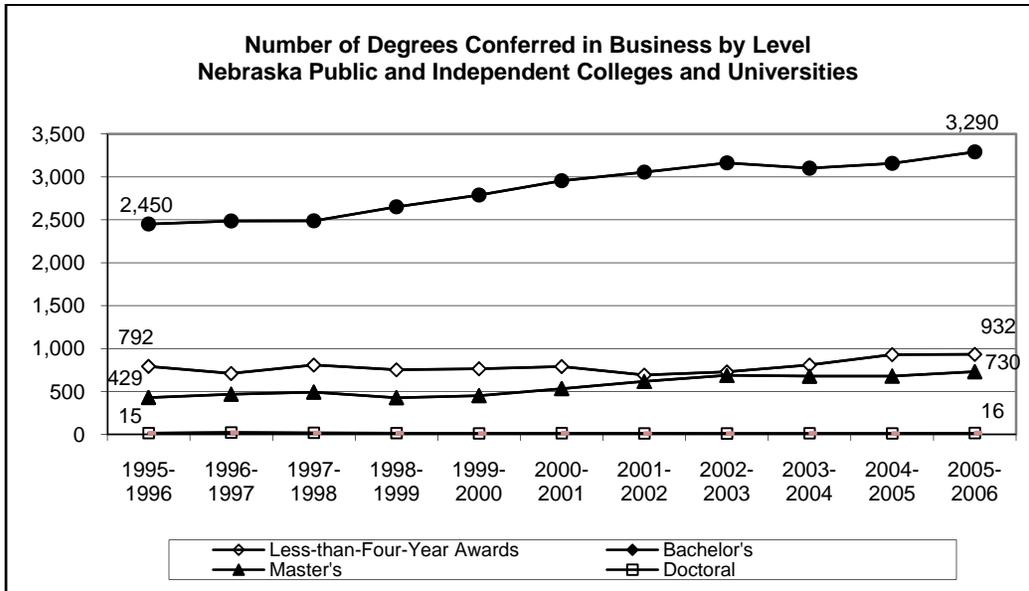
Less-than-four-year degrees	52.3%
(from 939 to 1,430)	
Bachelor's degrees ¹	37.6%
(from 1,004 to 1,382)	
Master's degrees ²	257.3%
(from 227 to 811)	
First-professional and doctoral ³	43.5%
(from 517 to 742)	

¹Include post-baccalaureate certificates.

²Include post-master's awards.

³First-professional degrees are conferred in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy.

DEGREES by DISCIPLINE and by LEVEL: 1996-2006 (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 1995-96 and 2005-06.

- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the number of degrees conferred in business increased as follows:

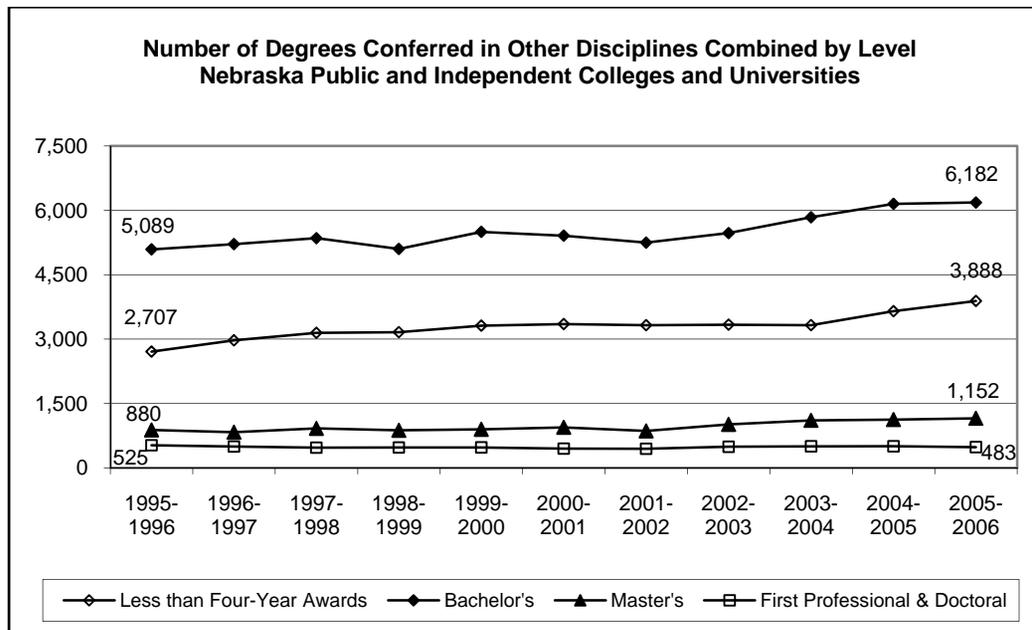
Less-than-four-year degrees	17.7%
(from 792 to 932)	
Bachelor's degrees ¹	34.3%
(from 2,450 to 3,290)	
Master's degrees ²	70.2%
(from 429 to 730)	
Doctoral	6.7%
(from 15 to 16)	

- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the number of degrees conferred in education increased as follows:

Less-than-four-year degrees	20.4%
(from 49 to 59)	
Bachelor's degrees ¹	6.9%
(from 1,391 to 1,487)	
Master's degrees ²	47.0%
(from 907 to 1,333)	
Doctoral	20.4%
(from 54 to 65)	

¹Include post-baccalaureate certificates.
²Include post-master's awards.

DEGREES by DISCIPLINE and by LEVEL: 1996-2006 (Continued)



- The highest rate of growth in the number of degrees in all other disciplines combined was at the less-than-four-year level. There were also significant gains in the number of degrees at the bachelor's and master's levels, but the number of doctorates decreased between 1995-96 and 2005-06.

- Over the ten-year period, the number of degrees conferred in all other disciplines combined increased or decreased as follows:

Less-than-four-year degrees (from 2,707 to 3,888)	43.6%
Bachelor's degrees ¹ (from 5,089 to 6,182)	21.5%
Master's degrees ² (from 880 to 1,152)	30.9%
First-professional and doctoral ³ (from 525 to 483)	- 8.0%

¹Include post-baccalaureate certificates.

²Include post-master's awards.

³Degrees in law are first-professional degrees. Degrees in other disciplines are in the doctoral category.

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 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Degrees by Discipline** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

GROWTH IN MASTER'S DEGREES by DISCIPLINE: 1996-2006

- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the highest rates of growth in the numbers of degrees and other awards in the health professions, business, and education were at the master's level, whereas the highest rate of growth in the number of degrees in all other disciplines combined was at the less-than-four-year level.
- As shown in the following summary table, 1,583 more master's degrees were conferred by Nebraska's public and independent institutions in 2005-06 than in 1995-96.
- Degrees in the health professions accounted for 36.9% of the 1,583 additional degrees awarded, while 26.9% were conferred in education and 19.0% were granted in business.

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							
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
	1995-96		2005-06				
	Number	%	Number	%			
Health Professions	227	9.3%	811	20.1%	584	257.3%	36.9%
Business	429	17.6%	730	18.1%	301	70.2%	19.0%
Education	907	37.1%	1,333	33.1%	426	47.0%	26.9%
Subtotal	1,563	64.0%	2,874	71.4%	1,311	98.2%	82.8%
Other disciplines	880	36.0%	1,152	28.6%	272	30.9%	17.2%
Total	2,443	100.0%	4,026	100.0%	1,583	64.8%	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 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Degrees by Discipline** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

GROWTH IN FIRST-PROFESSIONAL and DOCTORAL DEGREES by DISCIPLINE: 1996-2006

- The highest rate of ten-year growth at the first-professional level was in pharmacy (60.4%), followed by dentistry (11.2%).
- The highest ten-year increase in the number of doctoral degrees was also in the health professions. The dramatic increase from 10 degrees in 1995-96 to 209 doctorates in 2004-05 was due to the introduction and completion of doctoral programs in occupational therapy and physical therapy, many of which were awarded to students already holding master's degrees in these fields. In 2005-06, the number of doctorates in the health professions decreased to 129 or by 38.3%, reflecting the reduction in the backlog of therapists with master's degrees who later complete doctoral programs.

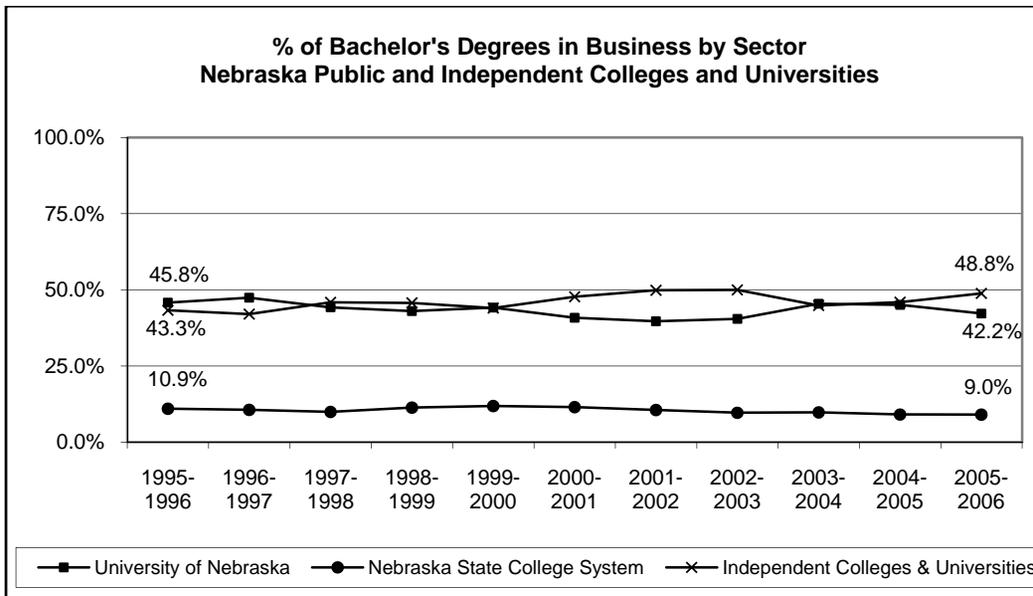
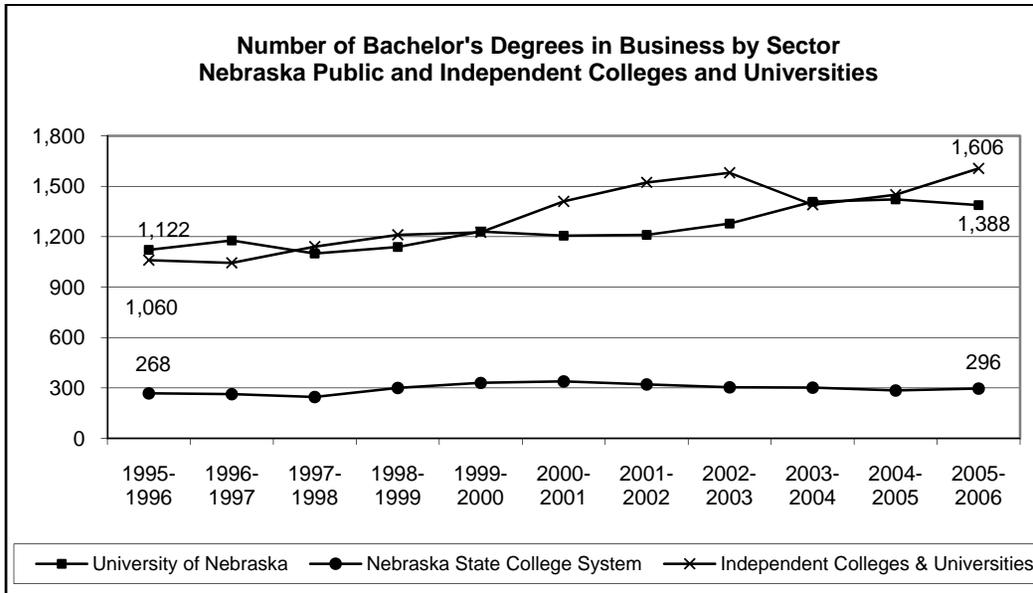
Changes in the Number of <u>First-Professional and Doctoral Degrees</u> by Discipline Nebraska Public and Independent Colleges and Universities 1994-95 through 2004-05										
Discipline and Degree Level ¹	1995-96		2004-05		2005-06		1995-96 to 2005-06		2004-05 to 2005-06	
	Number of Degrees Conferred	% of Degrees Conferred	Number of Degrees Conferred	% of Degrees Conferred	Number of Degrees Conferred	% of Degrees Conferred	10-year increase or decrease in number of degrees	10-year % increase or decrease in the number of degrees	1-year increase or decrease in number of degrees	1-year % increase or decrease in the number of degrees
Dentistry (FP)	125	11.3%	150	10.9%	139	10.6%	14	11.2%	-11	-7.3%
Pharmacy (FP)	149	13.4%	224	16.4%	239	18.3%	90	60.4%	15	6.7%
Medicine (FP)	233	21.0%	214	15.6%	235	18.0%	2	0.9%	21	9.8%
Other Health Professions	10	0.9%	209	15.3%	129	9.9%	119	1,190.0%	-80	-38.3%
Subtotal Health Professions	517	46.5%	797	58.2%	742	56.8%	225	43.5%	-55	-6.9%
Business	15	1.4%	11	0.8%	16	1.2%	1	6.7%	5	45.5%
Education	54	4.9%	60	4.4%	65	5.0%	11	20.4%	5	8.3%
Law (FP)	319	28.7%	290	21.2%	279	21.4%	-40	-12.5%	-11	-3.8%
All Other Disciplines	206	18.5%	212	15.5%	204	15.6%	-2	-1.0%	-8	-3.8%
Total	1,111	100.0%	1,370	100.0%	1,306	100.0%	195	17.6%	-64	-4.7%

¹FP = First-professional degrees; all other degrees included in this table are at the doctoral level.

DEGREES in BUSINESS, EDUCATION, and HEALTH PROFESSIONS by LEVEL and by SECTOR: 1996-2006

- 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 1995-96 and 2005-06.
- 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 1995-96 through 2005-06 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Degrees by Discipline** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section B: Degrees**.

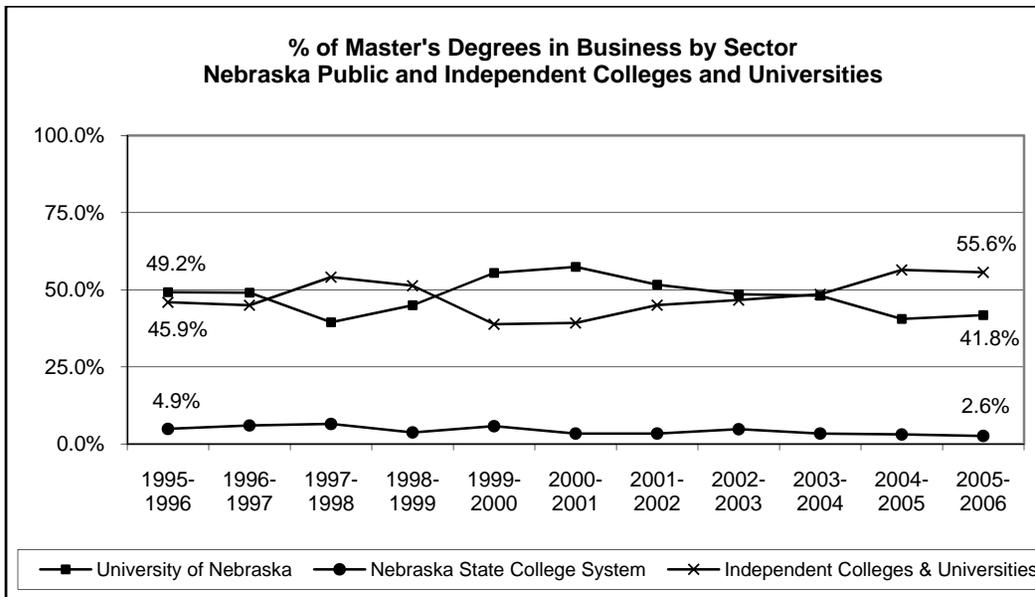
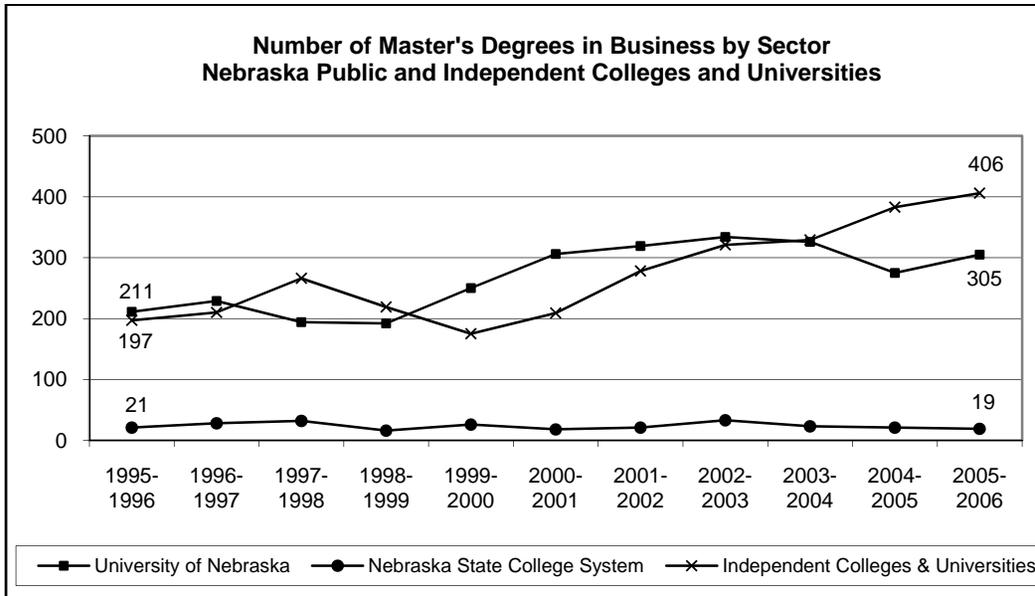
DEGREES in BUSINESS by LEVEL and by SECTOR: 1996-2006



- Among Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities, 99% of the less-than-four-year degrees were awarded by the state's community colleges between 1995-96 and 2005-06, while the remaining degrees at this level were conferred by independent institutions.
- In 1995-96, the University of Nebraska conferred about 46% of the bachelor's degrees¹ in business, while 43% of these degrees were awarded by independent institutions and 11% 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 2005-06, independent institutions were awarding 49% of bachelor's degrees in business, while the University of Nebraska conferred 42%, and the state colleges awarded 9%.

¹Includes post-baccalaureate certificates.

DEGREES in BUSINESS by LEVEL and by SECTOR: 1996-2006 (Continued)

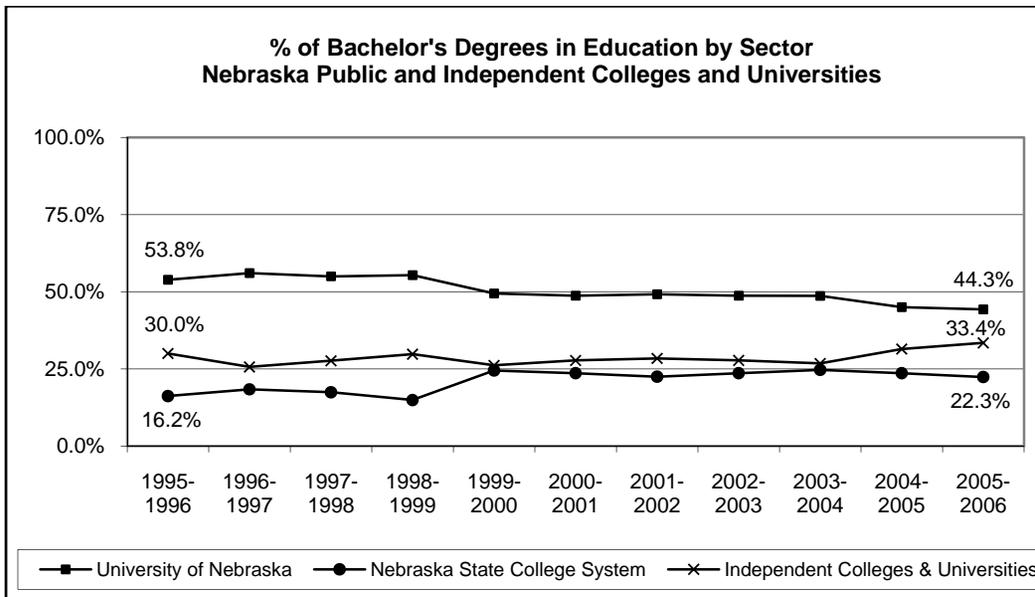
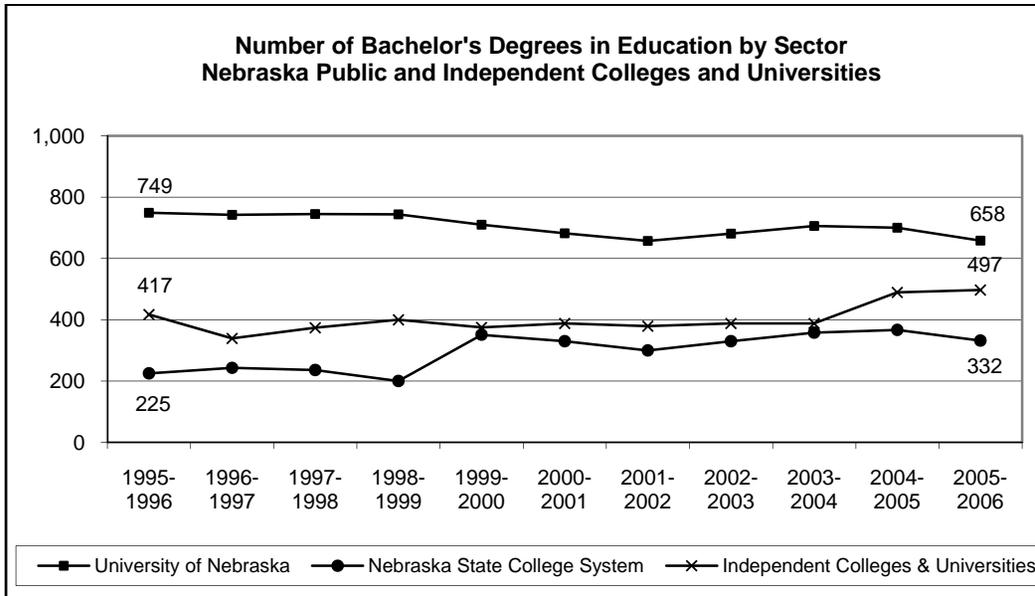


- In 1995-96, the University of Nebraska awarded 49% of the master's degrees¹ in business, while independent schools² awarded 46% and the state colleges granted 5%.
- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the numbers of master's degrees in business that were conferred by the University of Nebraska and the independent institutions fluctuated up and down. However, by the end of the 10-year period, the independent institutions were awarding 55.6% of the business degrees at the master's level, while the university and state colleges were conferring 41.8% and 2.6%, respectively.
- At the doctoral level, all business degrees were conferred by the University of Nebraska between 1995-96 and 2005.06.

¹Include post-master's awards.

²Bellevue University, Creighton University, and Doane College conferred master's degrees in business between 1995-96 and 2005-06. Clarkson College and College of Saint Mary awarded master's degrees in business in 2005-06.

DEGREES in EDUCATION by LEVEL and by SECTOR: 1996-2006



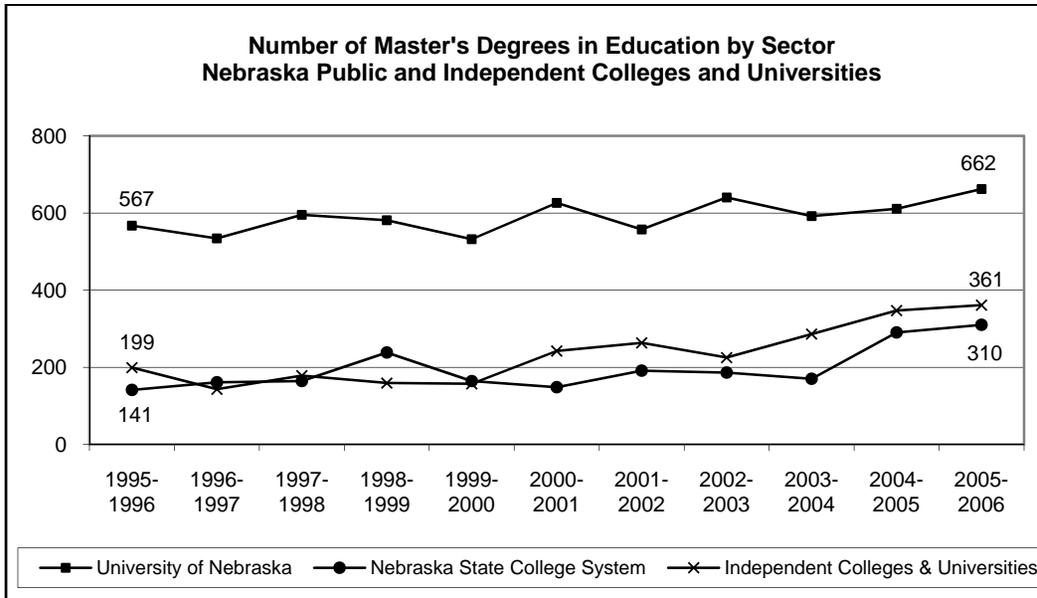
- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, most of the small number of less-than-four-year degrees in education were awarded by Nebraska's community colleges.
- At the doctoral level, all of the degrees in education were conferred by the University of Nebraska between 1995-96 and 2005-06.
- Over the 10-year period, the University of Nebraska continued to award higher numbers of bachelor's and master's degrees¹ than the state colleges and independent institutions² 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.

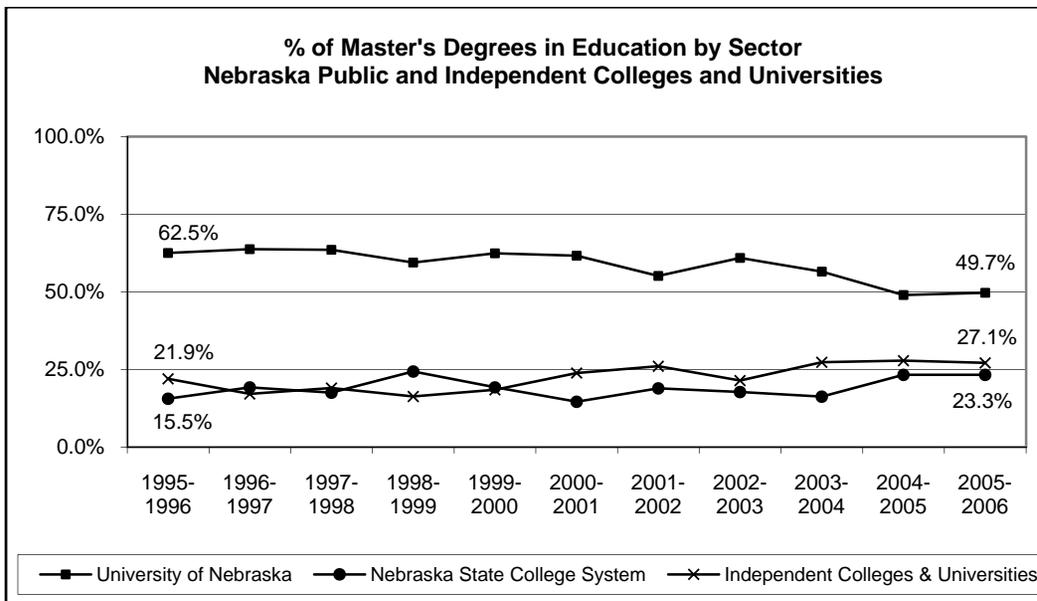
¹Include post-baccalaureate certificates and post-master's awards.

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

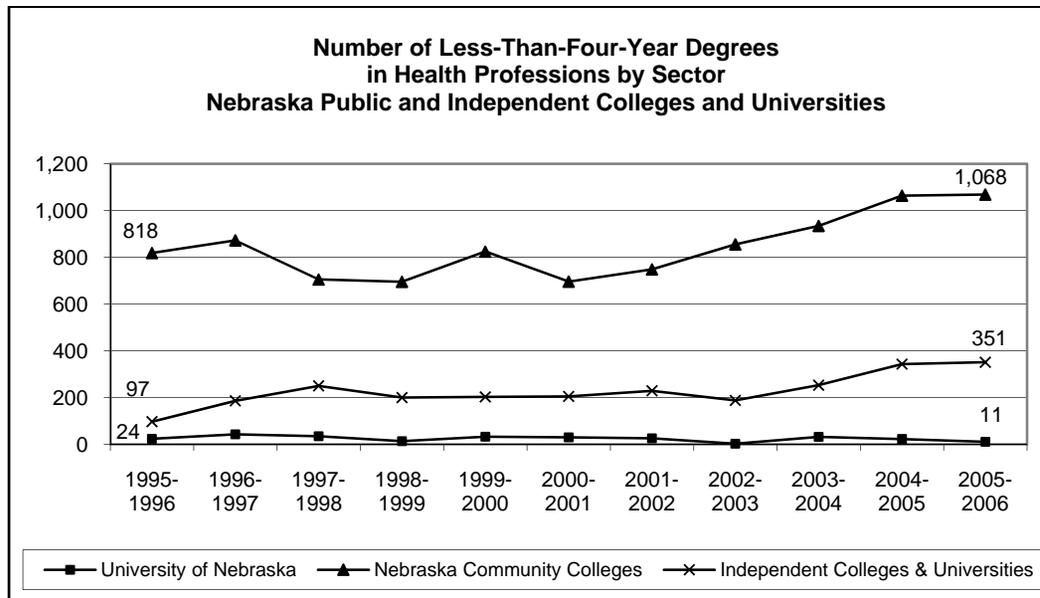
DEGREES in EDUCATION by LEVEL and by SECTOR: 1996-2006 (Continued)



- In 2005-06, the University of Nebraska conferred 44% of the bachelor's degrees and 50% of the master's degrees in education, down from 54% and 63% in 1995-96, respectively.
- In comparison, independent institutions awarded 34% of the bachelor's degrees and 27% of the master's degrees in education in 2005-06, up from 30% and 22% in 1994-95, respectively.
- Similarly, the Nebraska State College System conferred 22% of the bachelor's degrees in education in 2005-06, up from 16% in 1995-96, and 23% of the master's degrees in 2005-06, up from 15.5% ten years earlier.

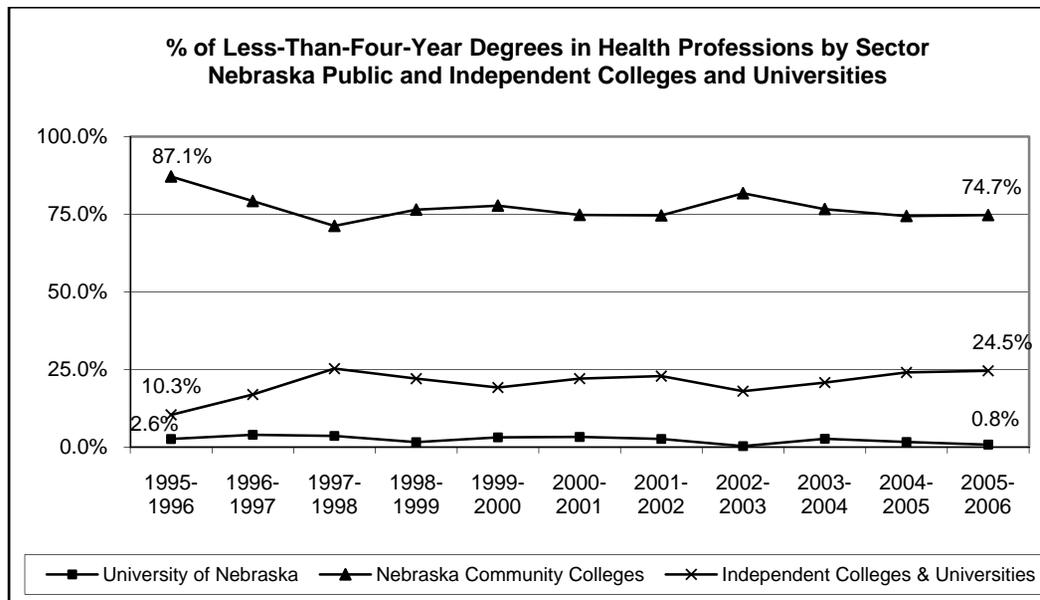


DEGREES in HEALTH PROFESSIONS by LEVEL and by SECTOR: 1996-2006

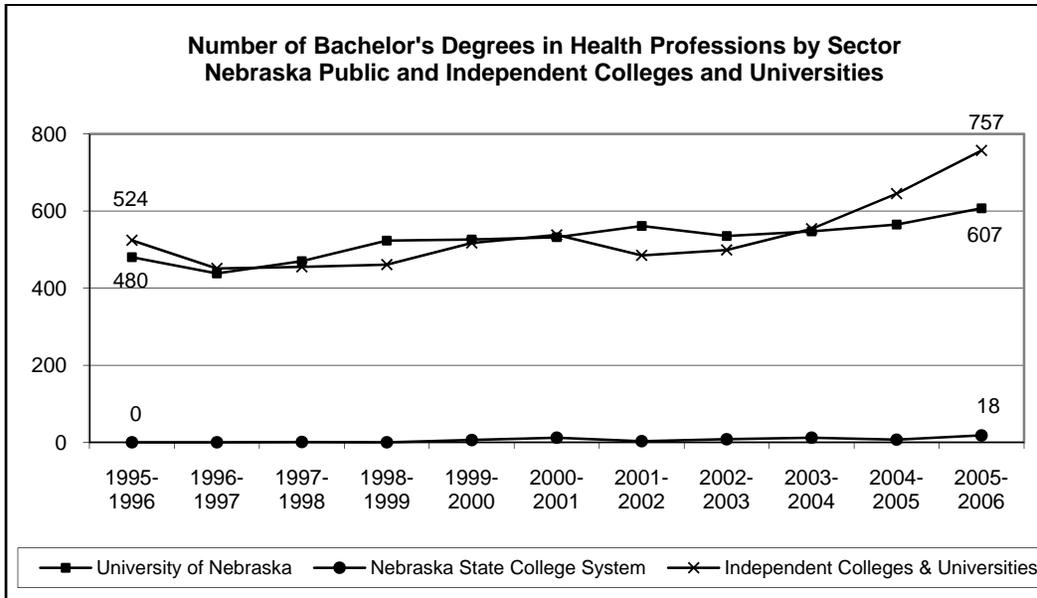


- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the number of less-than-four-year degrees in health-related disciplines awarded by Nebraska's community colleges increased by 30.6%, but the number of degrees at this level conferred by independent institutions¹ more than tripled from 97 to 351.
- As a result, the state's community colleges awarded 75% of the less-than four-year degrees in health fields in 2005-06, compared to 87% in 1995-96. Conversely, independent institutions awarded 25% of the less-than-four-year degrees in 2005-06, compared to 10% ten years earlier.

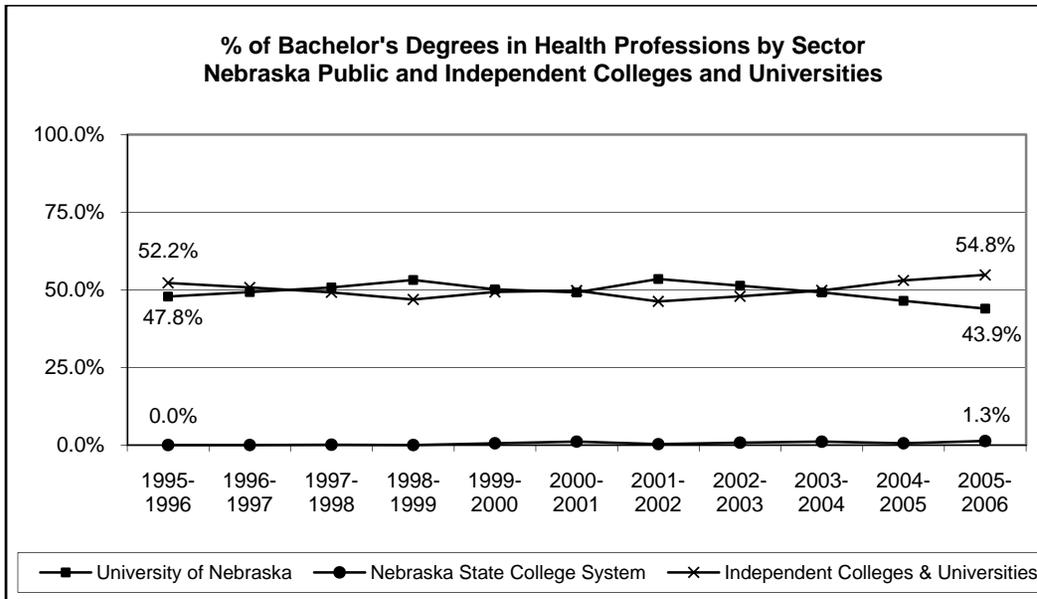
¹Less-than-four-year degrees were conferred by BryanLGH College of Health Sciences, Clarkson College, College of St. Mary, Creighton University, Little Priest Tribal College, and Nebraska Methodist College in 2005-06..



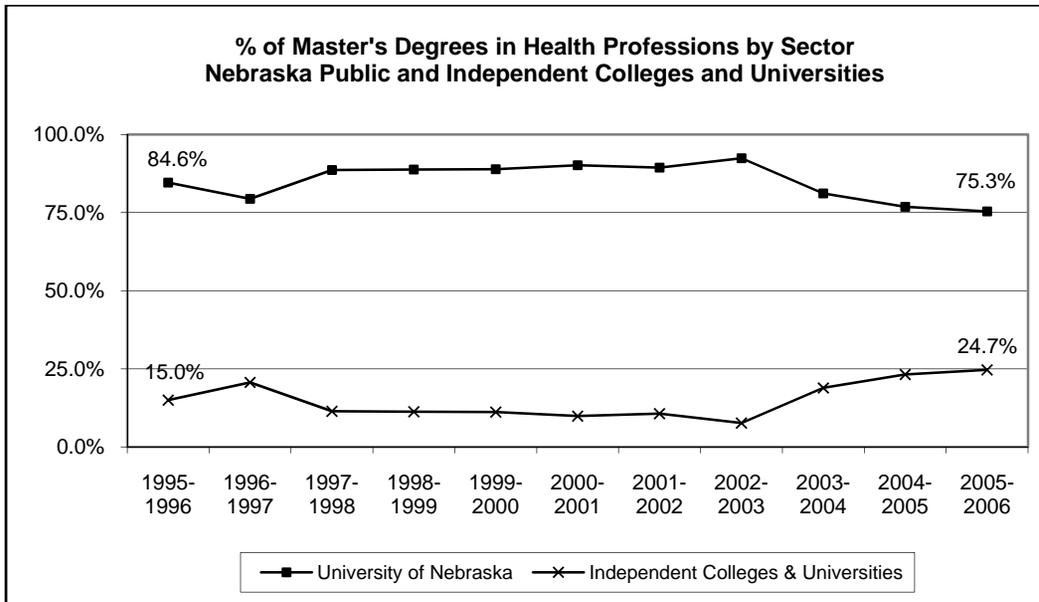
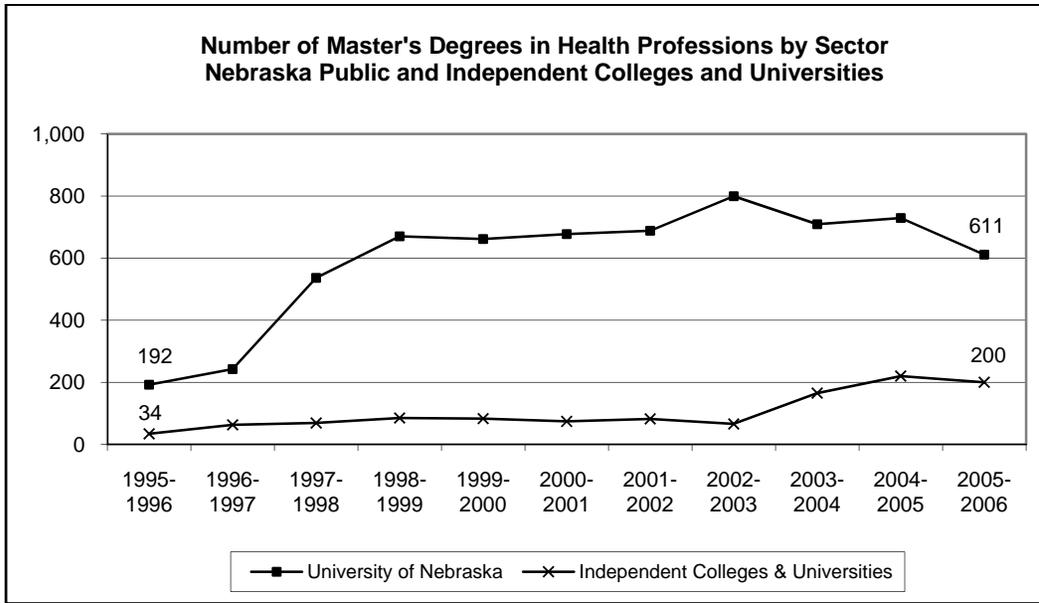
DEGREES in HEALTH PROFESSIONS by LEVEL and by SECTOR: 1996-2006 (Continued)



- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the University of Nebraska and Nebraska's independent institutions followed similar patterns of growth in the number of bachelor's degrees¹ awarded in the health professions, except in 2005-06 when the number of degrees awarded by independent schools increased from 645 to 757, a one-year increase of 17%.
- Consequently, at the beginning and end of the 10-year period between 1995-96 and 2005-06, independent colleges and universities conferred 55% of the bachelor's degrees¹ in health professions, while the University of Nebraska awarded 44%.

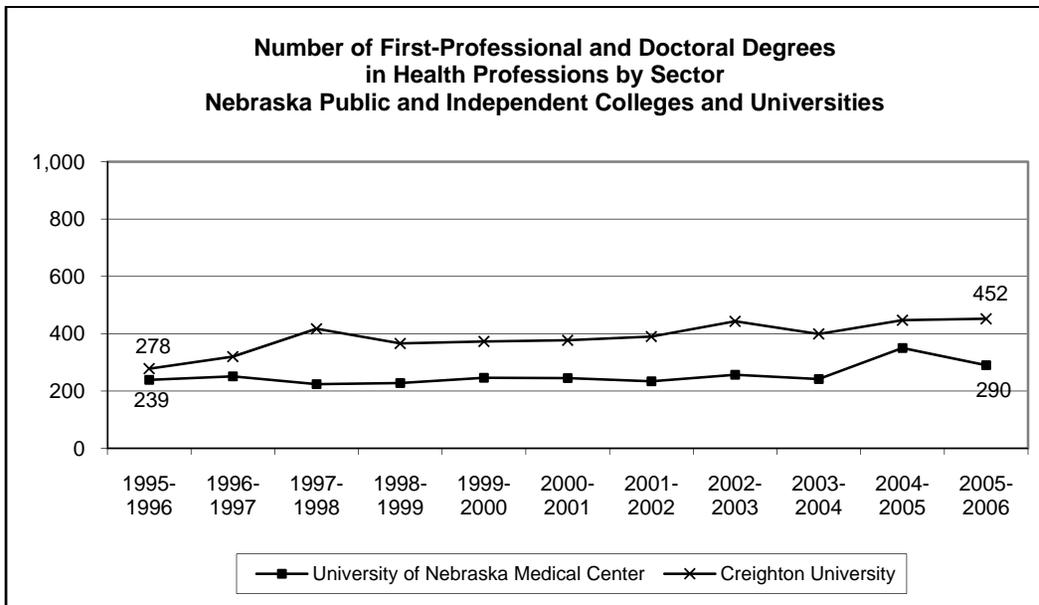


DEGREES in HEALTH PROFESSIONS by LEVEL and by SECTOR: 1996-2006 (Continued)



- The numbers of master's degrees¹ in health professions conferred by the University of Nebraska significantly increased between 1996-97 and 2002-03, and then decreased to 611 degrees in 2005-06.
 - In comparison, the number of master's degrees in health professions awarded by the independent institutions² started to significantly increase in 2003-04 and leveled off in 2005-06.
 - In 2005-06, the University of Nebraska conferred 75% of the master's degrees in the health professions, down from 85% in 1995-96, while independent institutions awarded 25%, up from 15% ten years earlier.
- ¹Include post-master's awards.
- ²Clarkson 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, at Nebraska Methodist College beginning in 2002-03, and at College of Saint Mary in 2005-06.

DEGREES in HEALTH PROFESSIONS by LEVEL and by SECTOR: 1996-2006 (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 1995-96 and 2005-06.
- At the beginning of the 10-year period, Creighton University awarded 54% of the first-professional and doctoral degrees in health professions, while the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC) conferred 46%. In 2005-06, Creighton University awarded 61% of the degrees at these levels, while UNMC awarded 39%.

