

Section A Enrollment

Executive Summary of Data

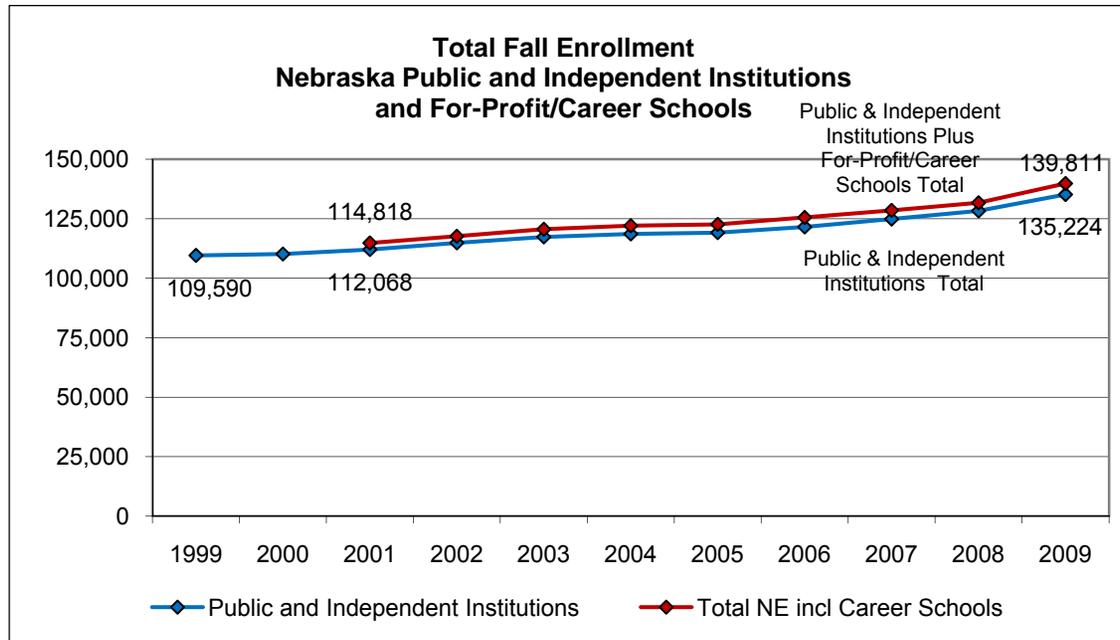
Section A of the *Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska* summarizes data from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) surveys of Nebraska's public and independent (not-for-profit) colleges and universities and for-profit/career schools. Ten-year trends are based on the IPEDS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

Executive Summary of Data

Enrollment Fall 1999 - Fall 2009

Total Fall Enrollment¹

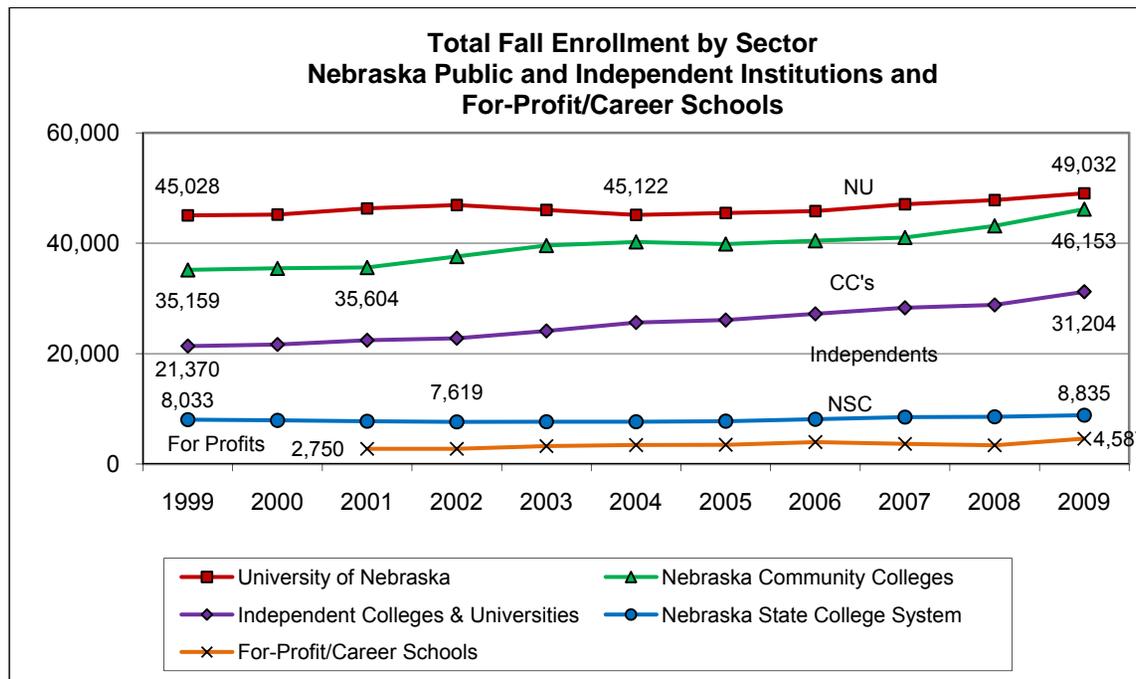
- Total fall enrollment at Nebraska’s public and independent colleges and universities steadily increased from 109,590 in fall 1999 to 135,224 in fall 2009. Between fall 2001 and fall 2009, total enrollment grew by 20.7%, from 112,068 in 2001 to 135,224 in 2009.
- Including the for-profit/career schools, statewide fall enrollment increased 21.8%, from 114,818 in 2001 to 139,811 in fall 2009. Between fall 2008 and fall 2009, statewide enrollment increased 6.2%.



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

Total Fall Enrollment by Sector

- After increasing and then decreasing between fall 1999 and fall 2004, enrollment at the University of Nebraska (■) increased 8.7% between fall 2004 and fall 2009.
- Total enrollment at Nebraska's community colleges (▲) increased only 1.4% between fall 1999 and fall 2001, but between 2001 and 2009, fall headcount increased 29.6%. Full-time enrollment increased 7.0% from fall 2007 to fall 2008 and increased 22.4% from fall 2008 to fall 2009.
- Independent colleges and universities (◆) steadily increased fall enrollments 46.0%, or 9,834 students, over the ten-year period between fall 1999 and fall 2009, with increases in full-time and part-time enrollments at the undergraduate and graduate levels.
- The Nebraska State College System (●) experienced a 5.2% decline in enrollments between fall 1999 and fall 2002, but total headcount at the state colleges increased 16.0%, or 1,216 students, from fall 2002 to fall 2009.
- Over the eight-year period for which reliable data are available for the for-profit/career schools (x), total fall enrollment at these schools increased 66.3%, or 1,837 students, between fall 2001 and fall 2009.



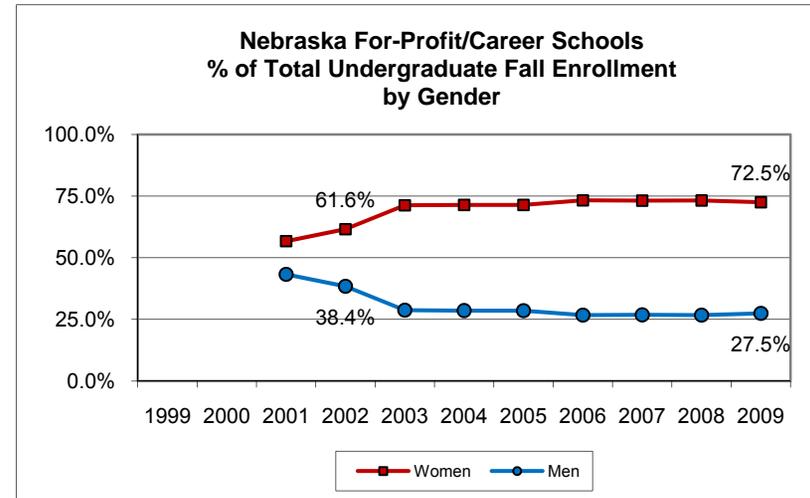
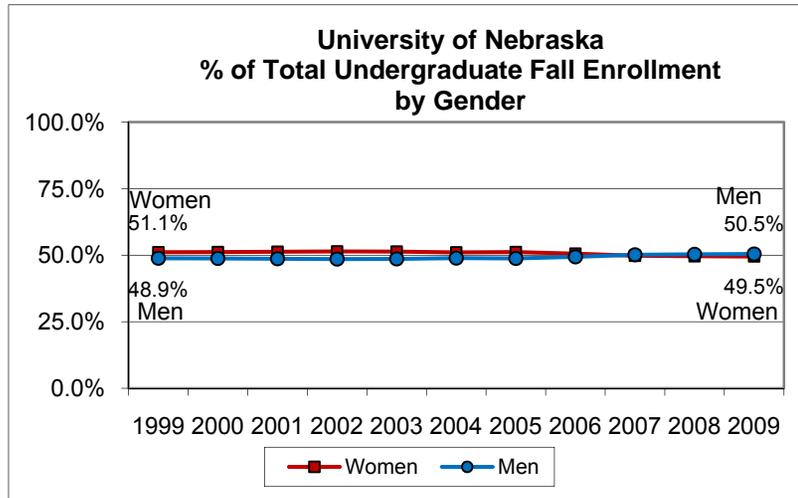
Total Fall Enrollment by Student Level¹

- Between fall 2001 and fall 2009, statewide undergraduate enrollment increased 19.3% to 117,550, while graduate enrollment increased 36.5% to 22,261.
- From fall 2001 to fall 2009, enrollment of undergraduates going to school part time increased 18.1% to 38,362 students, while full-time fall enrollment increased 19.9% to 79,188 undergraduates.
- Between fall 2001 and fall 2009, enrollment of full-time graduate students increased 29.9% to 10,633 and part-time graduate enrollment rose 43% to 11,628.
- As a result of recent increases in graduate enrollments, graduate students accounted for higher percentages of total enrollment at the University of Nebraska, the Nebraska State College System, the independent sector, and the for-profit/career school sector in fall 2009 than in fall 1999.

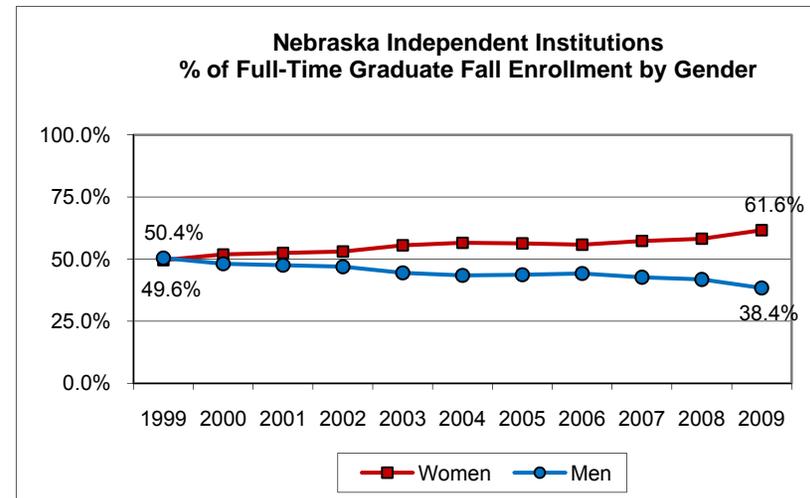
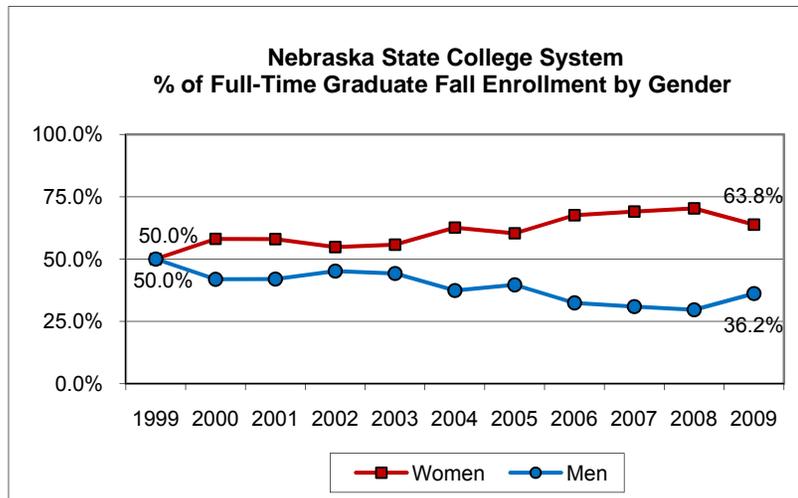
Fall Enrollment by Gender

- The gender gap between men and women was almost the same in fall 2009 as in fall 2001. In 2001, women accounted for 55.0% of the state's total postsecondary enrollment, compared to 55.4% in 2009.
- As shown in the first chart on the next page, the smallest gender gap among undergraduates in fall 2009 was at the University of Nebraska, where 49.5% of the students were women.
- As shown in the second chart on the next page, the largest gender gap was at the for-profit/career schools, where 72.5% of the students were women. The increased difference between the percentage fall enrollments of men and women at for-profit/career schools is due primarily to increased enrollments of women at degree-granting schools such as Kaplan University, Vatterott College, and ITT Technical Institute.

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



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

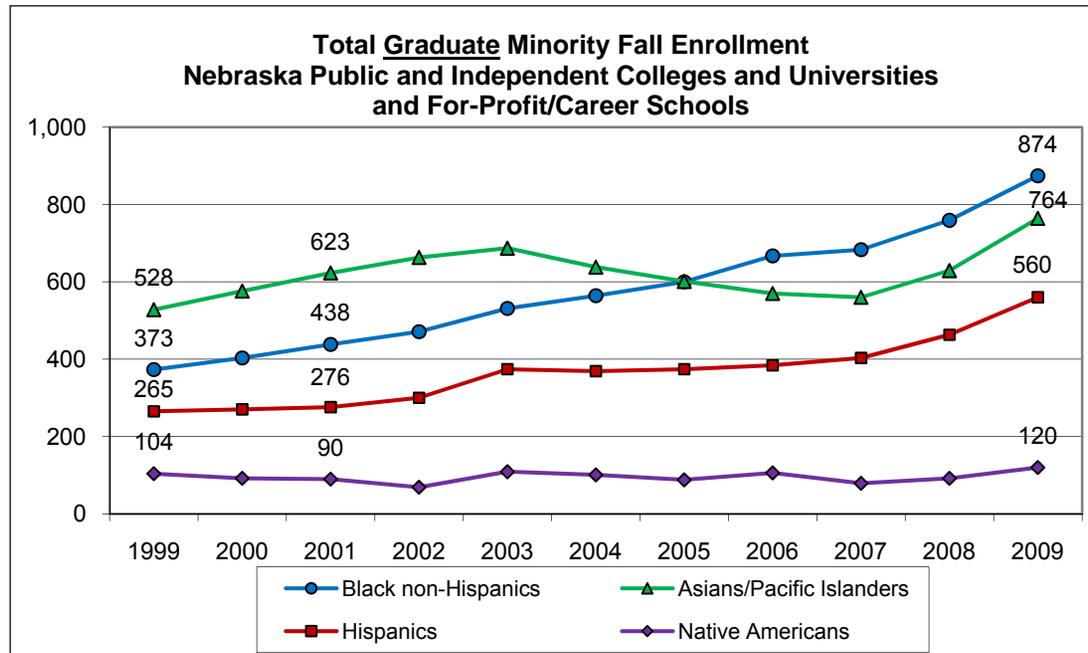
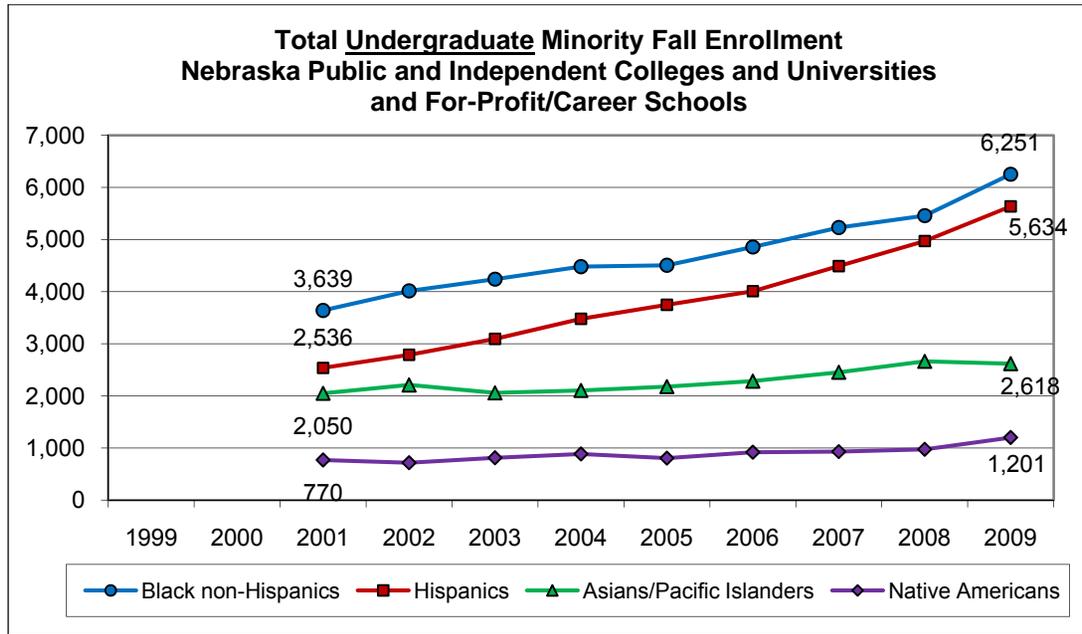


Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity

- Students of unknown race/ethnicity increased from 3.2% of total headcount in fall 2001 to 6.1% in fall 2009. The remaining findings in this section focus on students of known race/ethnicity, who accounted for 93.9% of total headcount in fall 2009.
- Minorities—consisting of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans—accounted for 13.7% of total postsecondary enrollment in fall 2009. Foreign students made up 3.0% of fall enrollment. White non-Hispanics accounted for 83.2%, down from 87.5 in fall 2001.
- From 2001 to 2009, enrollment of minorities increased in total and at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. As shown in the chart below, growth rates varied by race/ethnicity and by level over the eight-year period.

Race/Ethnicity	Total Enrollment Change 2001-09	Undergraduate Enrollment Change 2001-09	Graduate Enrollment Change 2001-09
Black non-Hispanic	74.8%	71.8%	99.5%
Hispanic	120.3%	122.2%	102.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	26.5%	27.7%	22.6%
Native American	53.6%	56.0%	33.3%

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



Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

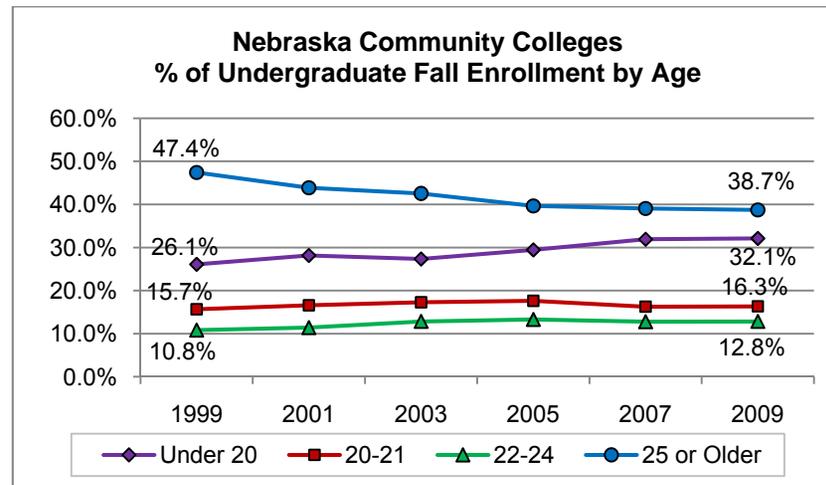
- For fall 2009, the total enrollment gender distribution by race/ethnicity was as follows:

Race/Ethnicity	Women	Men
Native American	60.7%	39.3%
White non-Hispanic	55.7%	44.3%
Black non-Hispanic	56.0%	44.0%
Hispanic	56.0%	44.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	54.9%	45.1%

Fall Enrollment by Age

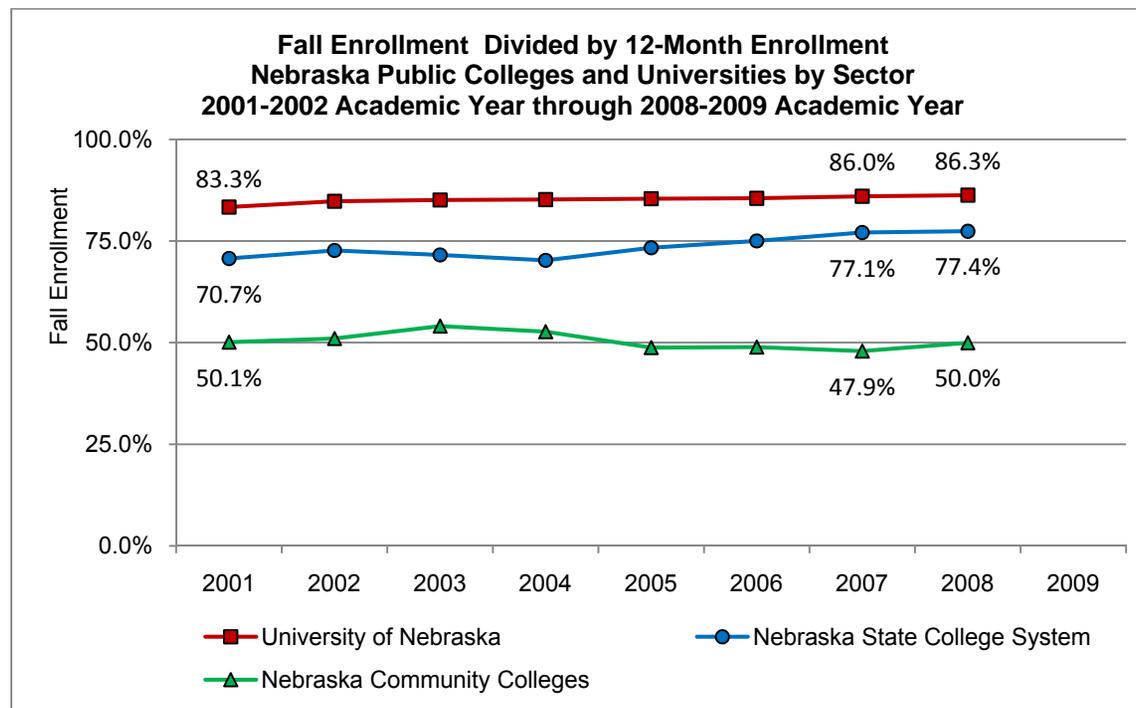
- In fall 2009, students age 24 and younger made up 63.5% of all students enrolled at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions. Students age 25 to 29 made up 14.3% and students over 30 accounted for 22.2% of the student body.
- In 2009, the University of Nebraska enrolled the highest percentage of undergraduates under the age of 25 (88.2% of total University of Nebraska undergraduate enrollment), while the for-profit/career schools enrolled the highest percentage of students 25 or older (47.7% of total sector undergraduate enrollment).
- Consistent with national trends, the percentage of students at Nebraska's community colleges who were 25 years of age or older decreased from 47.4% in fall 1999 to 38.7% in 2009. On the other hand, students under 20 at community colleges increased from 26.1% of fall enrollment in 1999 to 32.1% in fall 2009.

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



Fall Enrollment Compared to 12-Month Enrollment

- Fall enrollment provides a “snapshot” of the total number of students who were enrolled at an institution on October 15 or the institution’s official fall reporting date. In comparison, 12-month enrollment is the total, unduplicated headcount of students who were enrolled at an institution at any time during the academic year.
- In general, fall enrollment and 12-month enrollment follow a similar trend at most of Nebraska’s public institutions. However, the amount of 12-month enrollment that is captured by fall enrollment varies by sector and institution. For example, since 2001, fall enrollment figures have captured 70% or more of the 12-month enrollment reported by the Nebraska State College System. On the other hand, fall enrollment now captures only 50% of the students who attend Nebraska’s community colleges at some time during the academic year.



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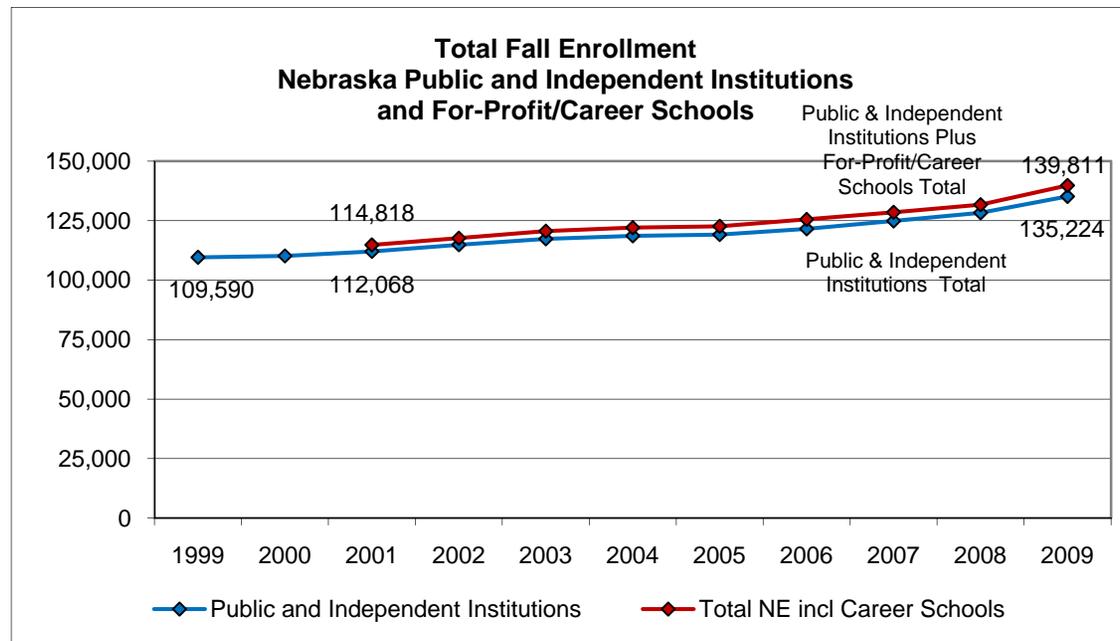
Section A.1 Total Fall Enrollment and Total Fall Enrollment by Sector

Notes

- (1) **Ten-year trends** are shown for Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities. Comparable data for for-profit/career schools in Nebraska are available only for the most recent nine years. Given the available data, **eight-year trends** are shown for Nebraska state totals, including the for-profit/career schools. 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.
- (2) Reported enrollments **do not include** students who were enrolled in the physician assistant military and distance education programs at the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC). Since 1998-1999, UNMC has conferred 500 to 600 bachelor's and master's degrees each year to graduates of the physician assistant military and distance education programs. These programs serve all branches of the military and most graduates are not residents of Nebraska.

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT: 1999-2009

- Total fall enrollment at Nebraska’s public and independent colleges and universities steadily increased over the 10-year period between 1999 and 2009.
 - Total fall enrollment increased from 109,590 in 1999 to 135,224 in 2009, or a total of 23.4% over the 10-year period.
 - Between 2001 and 2009, total fall enrollment grew by 20.7% as enrollment increased from 112,068 to 135,224.
- Including for-profit/career schools¹, statewide fall enrollment increased 21.8% from 114,818 in 2001 to 139,811 in 2009, or an average of 2.7% per year.
- Between fall 2008 and fall 2009, statewide enrollment increased 6.2%.



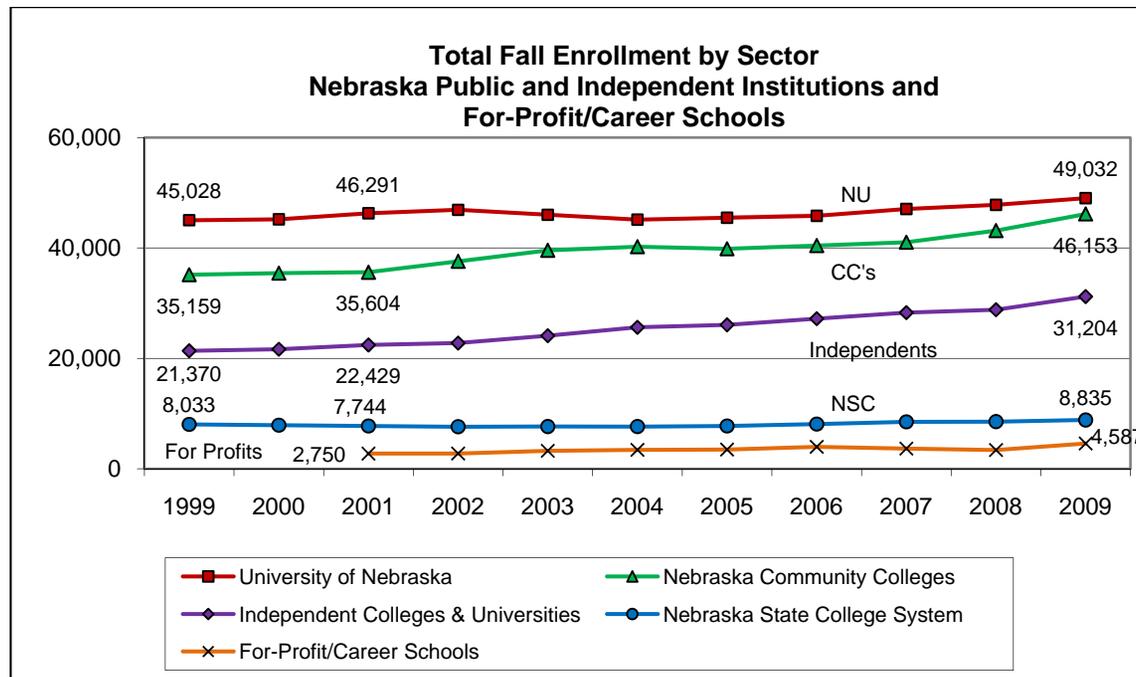
¹All institutions in the for-profit/career schools sector are operated for profit except for three schools of radiologic technology, which are operated by not-for profit hospitals or medical centers. See the list of reporting schools in the for-profit/career school sector, which is at the beginning of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

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

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR: 1999-2009

- The sectors constituting Nebraska's higher education system experienced the following percentage changes in total fall enrollment over the ten-year period between 1999 and 2009:

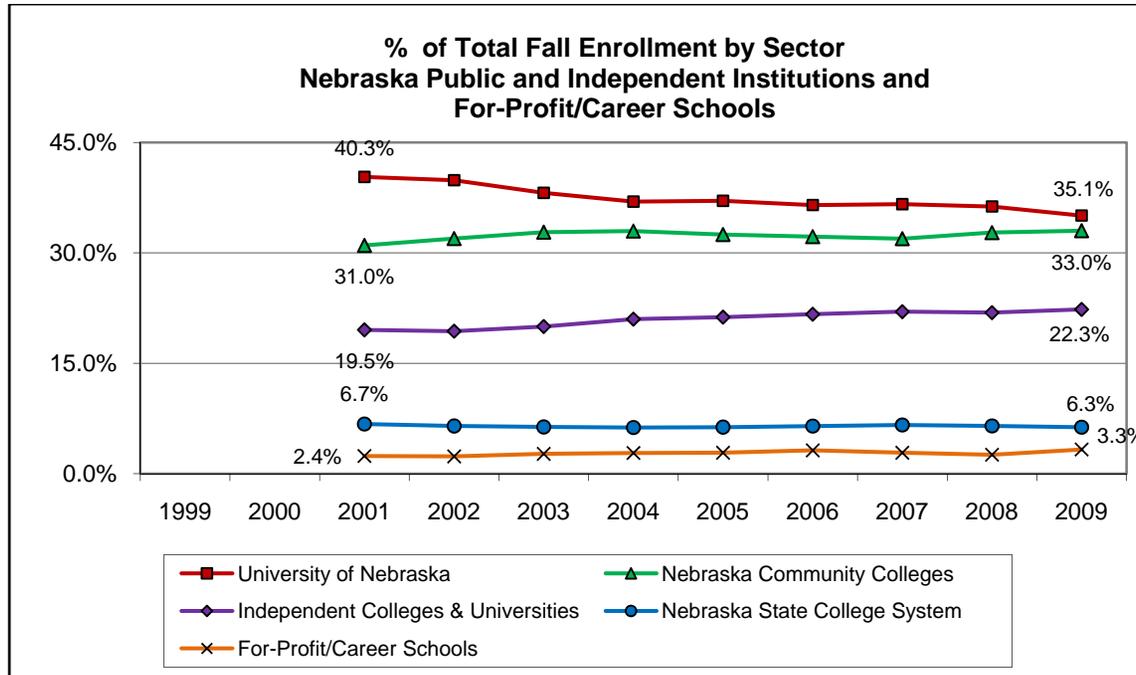
	<u>10-Year 1999-2009</u>	<u>8-Year 2001-2009</u>	<u>1-Year 2008-2009</u>
University of Nebraska	8.9%	5.9%	2.6%
Nebraska State College System	10.0%	14.1%	3.4%
Nebraska Community Colleges	31.3%	29.6%	7.0%
Nebraska Independent Colleges & Universities	46.0%	39.1%	8.3%
For-Profit/Career Schools in Nebraska	Data Not Available	66.3%	35.2%



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

SECTOR FALL ENROLLMENT as a Percentage of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT: 2001-2009

- As a result of the enrollment changes that occurred between fall 2001 and fall 2009, the enrollments of Nebraska's community colleges, independent institutions, and for-profit/career schools accounted for slightly higher percentages of total headcount enrollment in 2009 than in 2001. During this period, the Nebraska State College System and the University of Nebraska enrolled smaller percentages in 2009 than in 2001.



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

Section A.2

Fall Enrollment by Student Level¹

(Undergraduate and Graduate)

and by Full-Time/Part-Time Classification

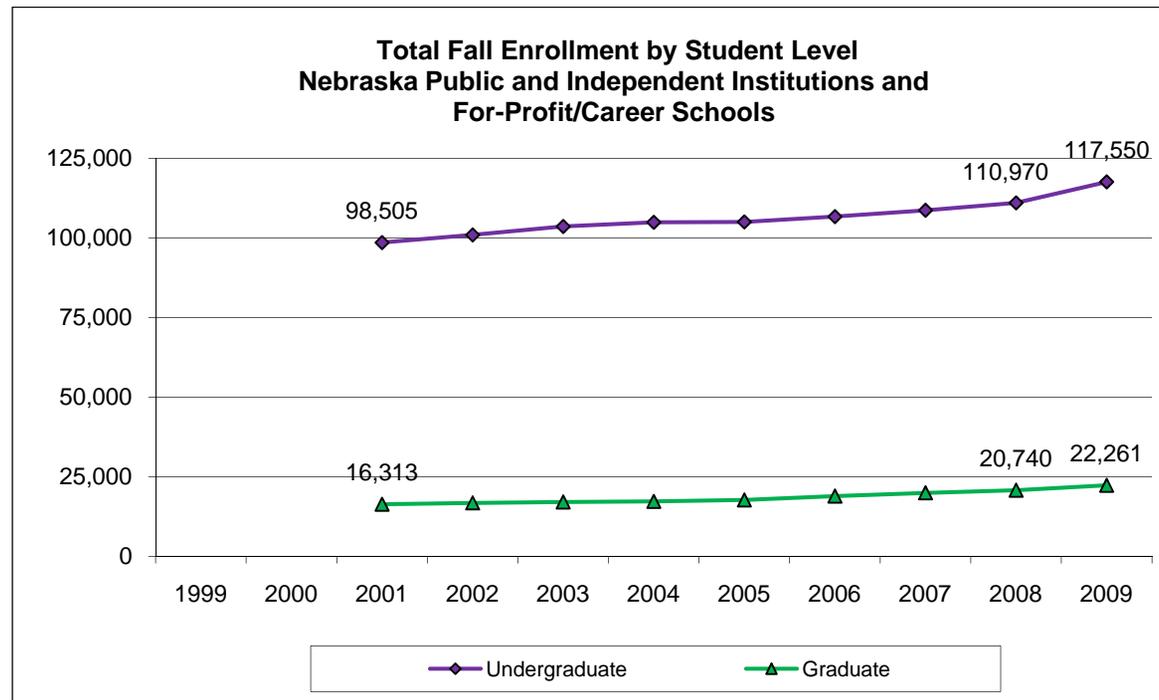
Notes

- (1) **Ten-year trends** are shown for Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities. Comparable data for for-profit/career schools in Nebraska are available only for the most recent nine years. Given the available data, **eight-year trends** are shown for Nebraska state totals, including the for-profit/career schools. 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.
- (2) Reported enrollments **do not include** students who were enrolled in the physician assistant military and distance education programs at the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC). Since 1998-1999, UNMC has conferred 500 to 600 bachelor's and master's degrees each year to graduates of the physician assistant military and distance education programs. These programs serve all branches of the military and most graduates are not residents of Nebraska.

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

NEBRASKA TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by STUDENT LEVEL: 2001-2009

- Total undergraduate enrollment at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, including for-profit/career schools, rose to 117,550 in fall 2009, an eight-year increase of 19.3% from fall 2001 and a one-year increase of 5.9% from fall 2008. In comparison, total undergraduate enrollment increased 2.1% from fall 2007 to fall 2008.
- In fall 2009, a total of 22,261 students were enrolled in graduate-level programs, an increase of 36.5% increase from fall 2001 and a 7.3% increase from fall 2008.¹ Between fall 2007 and fall 2008, graduate enrollment increased 4.2%.

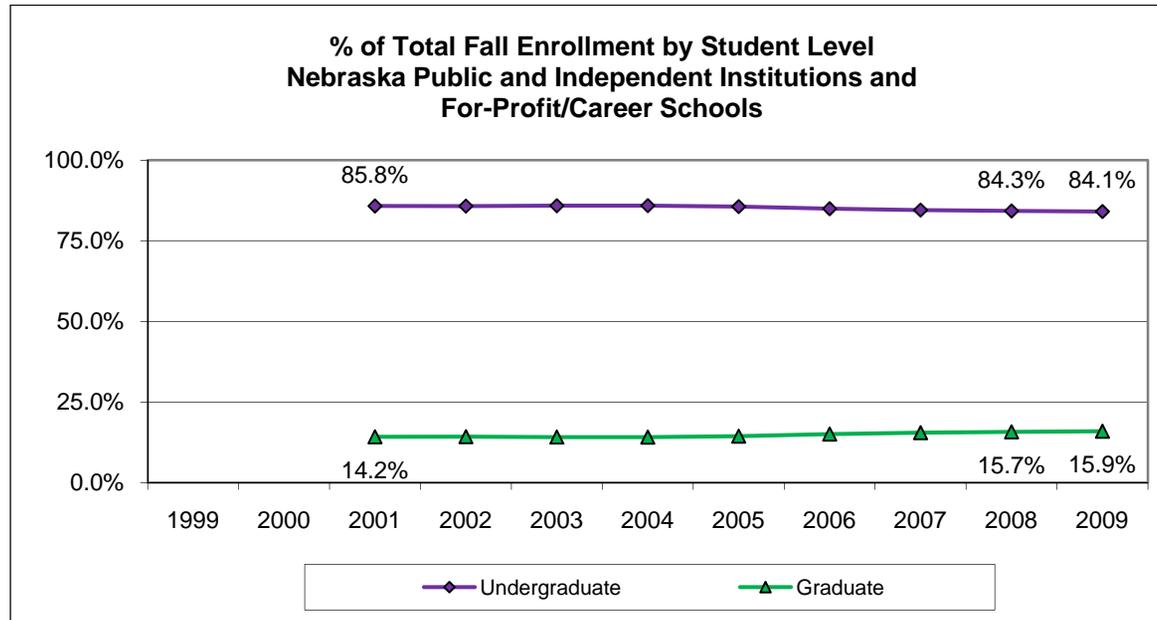


¹Beginning in fall 2008, students are classified into two categories: undergraduate and graduate. Students in programs previously classified as “first professional” are now counted in the graduate student category for all years of data reported.

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

Percentage of NEBRASKA TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by STUDENT LEVEL: 2001-2009

- Between fall 2001 and fall 2009, total undergraduate enrollment at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, including for-profit/career schools, decreased slightly as a percentage of total headcount enrollment, accounting for 84.1% of enrollment in 2009.
- During the same eight-year period, the percentage of students who were enrolled at the graduate level increased to 15.9%.¹



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

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

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT and PERCENTAGE of FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by STUDENT LEVEL: 1999-2009

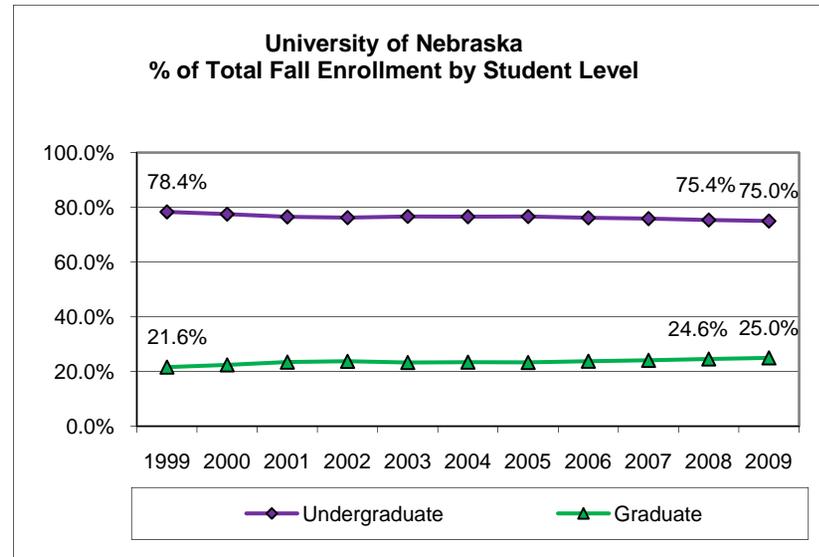
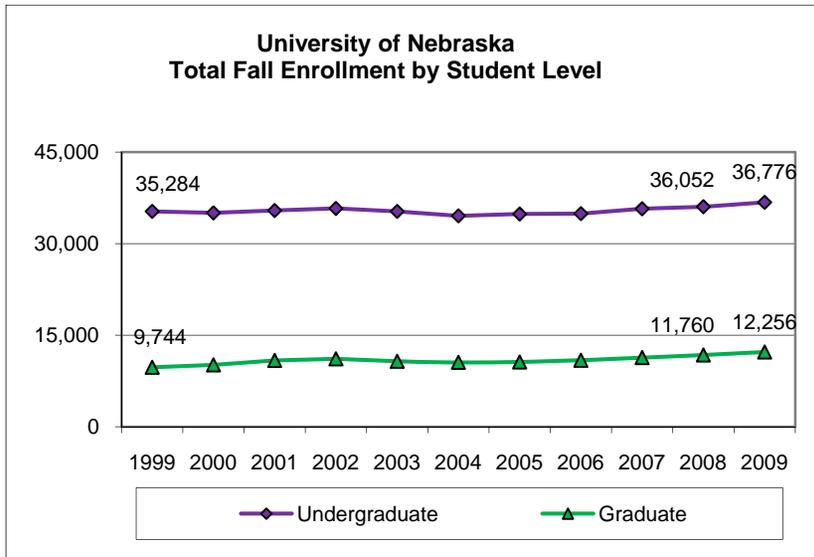
- The numbers and percentages of students enrolled at the undergraduate and graduate levels vary by sector.¹
- The charts on the following three pages show changes in total enrollment between fall 2008 and fall 2009 in the context of a 10-year trend for each of the public and independent sectors and an eight-year trend for the for-profit/career schools in Nebraska. Based on a review of these trends:
 - Between fall 2008 and fall 2009, undergraduate enrollment increased across all five of the sectors of higher education in Nebraska—the University of Nebraska, the Nebraska State College System, the state’s community colleges, the independent institutions, and the for-profit/career schools.
 - As a result of recent increases in graduate enrollments, graduate students accounted for higher percentages of total enrollment within the University of Nebraska, the Nebraska State College System, and the independent sector in fall 2009 than in fall 1999.
 - With the introduction of a University of Phoenix facility to the Omaha area, 2006 was the first year that graduate programs were offered within Nebraska’s for-profit/career school sector.

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

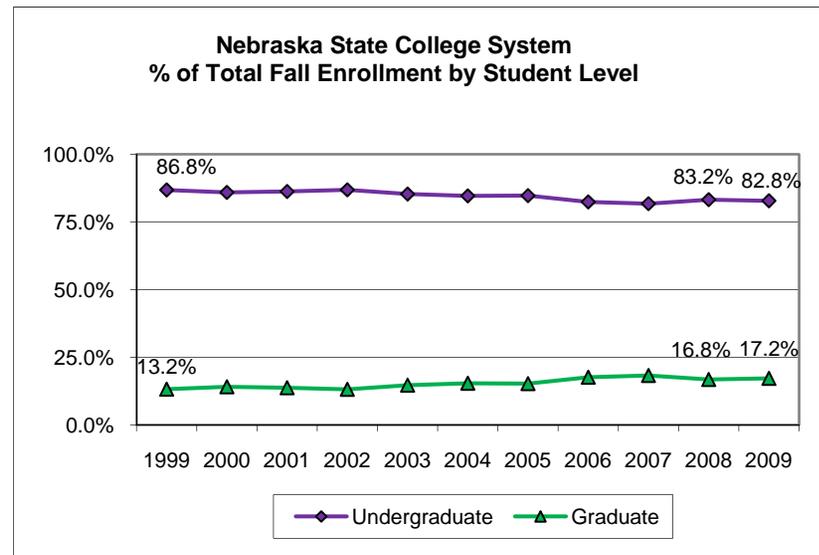
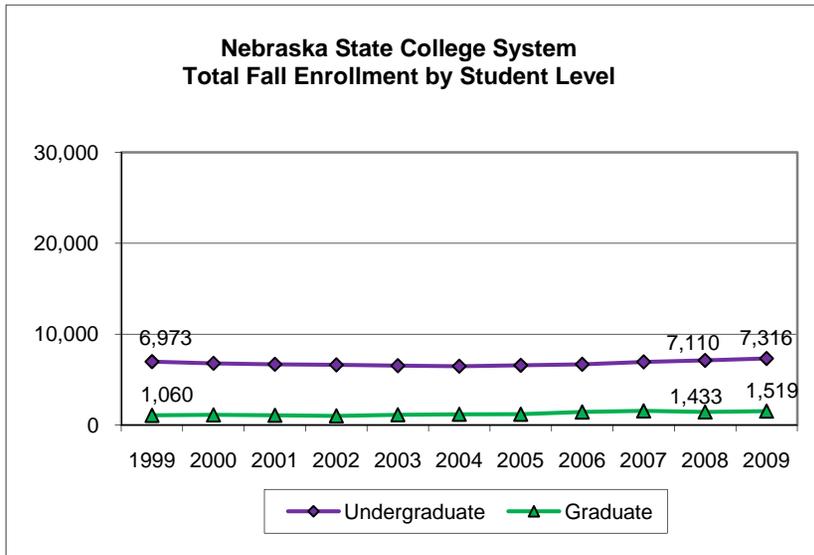
Ten-year trend headcount data by sector and institution, part-time/full-time classification, and level are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Sector-Level-FT-PT** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by STUDENT LEVEL: 1999-2009

University of Nebraska

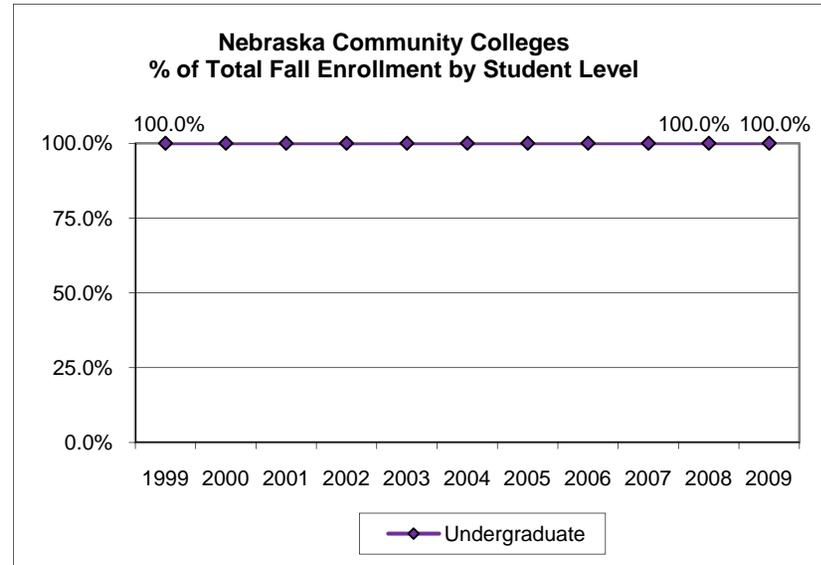
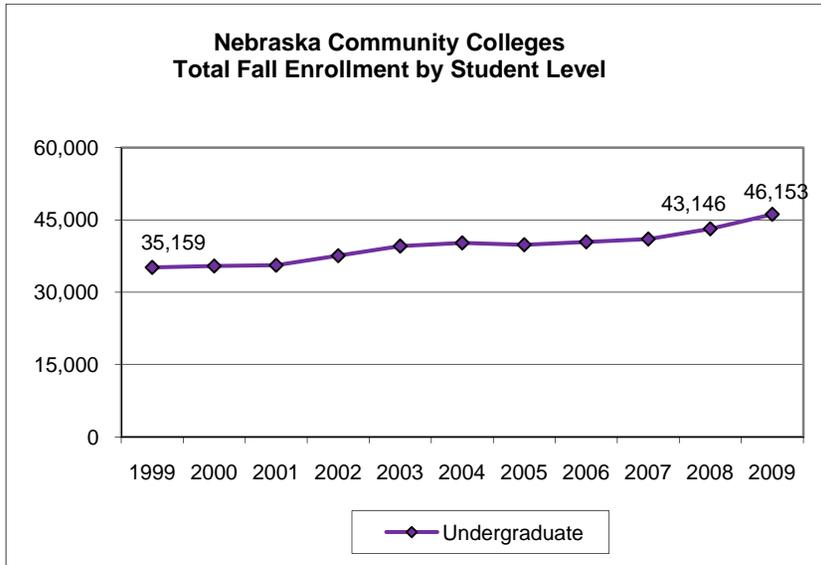


Nebraska State College System

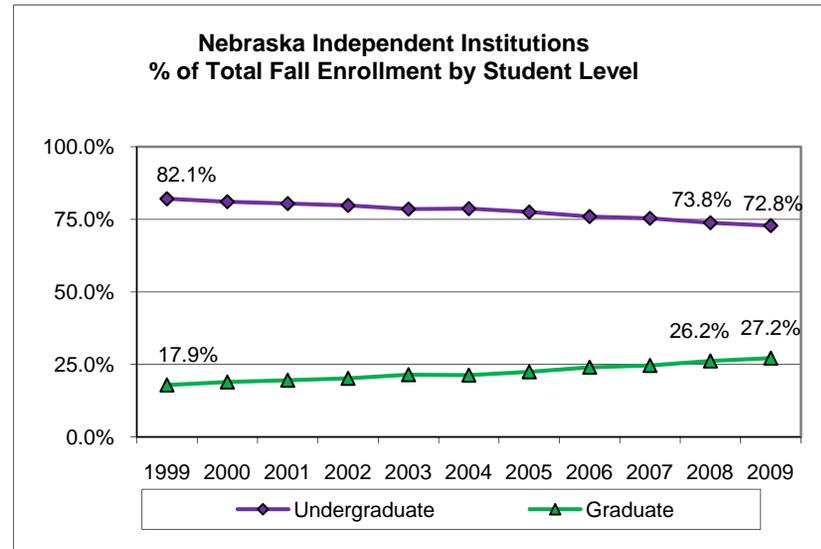
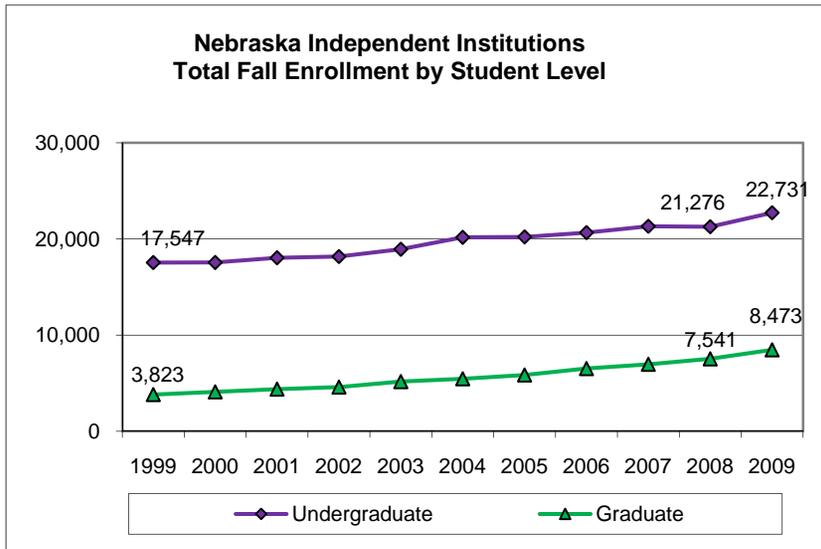


TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by STUDENT LEVEL: 1999-2009

Nebraska Community Colleges

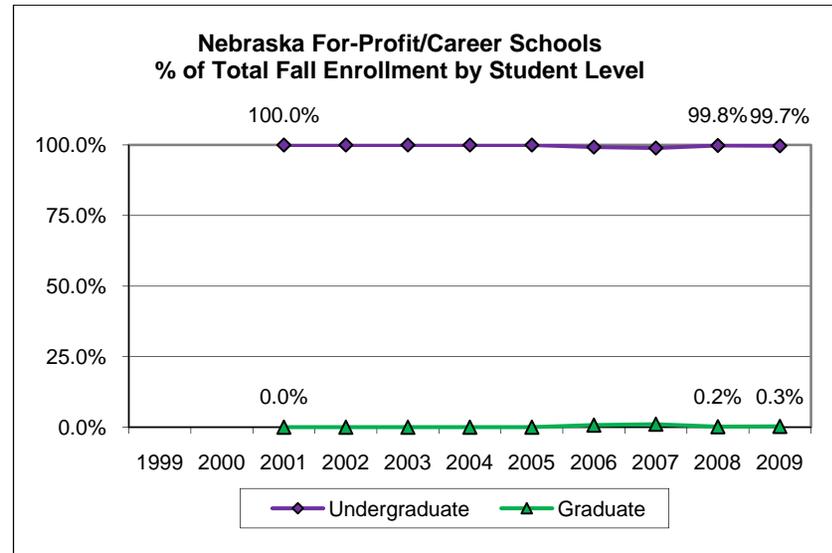
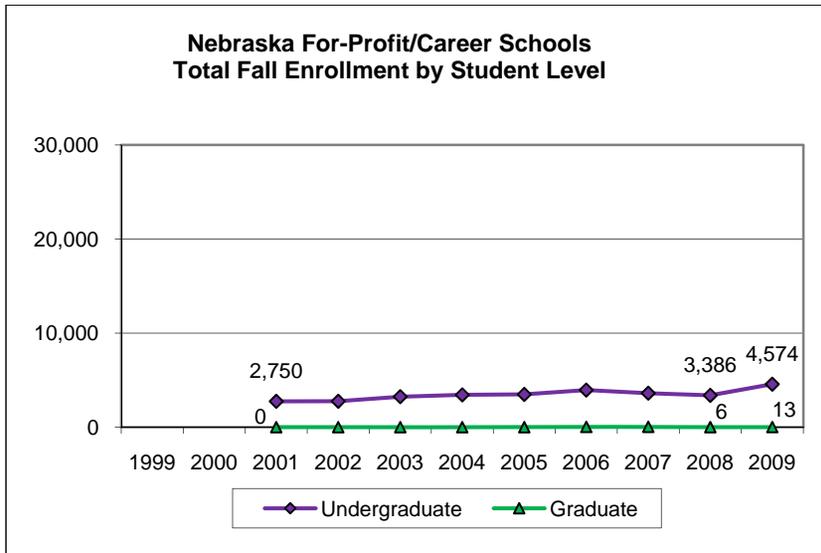


Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities



TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by STUDENT LEVEL: 1999-2009

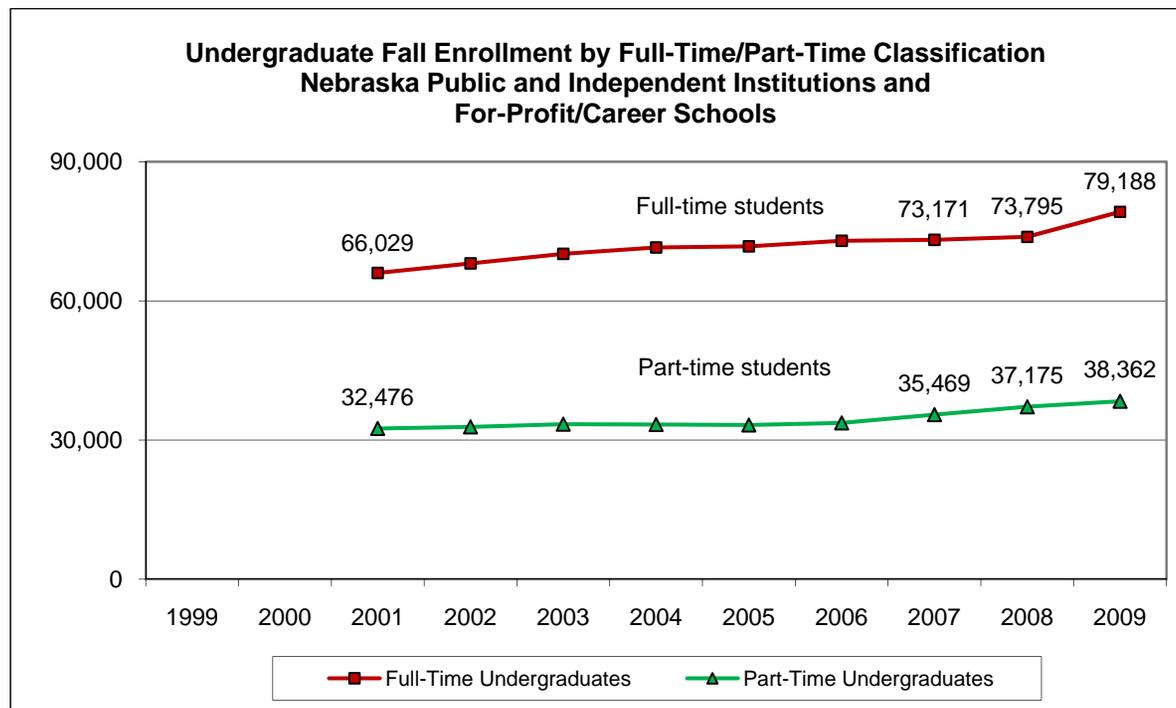
For-Profit/Career Schools in Nebraska



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

UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 2001-2009

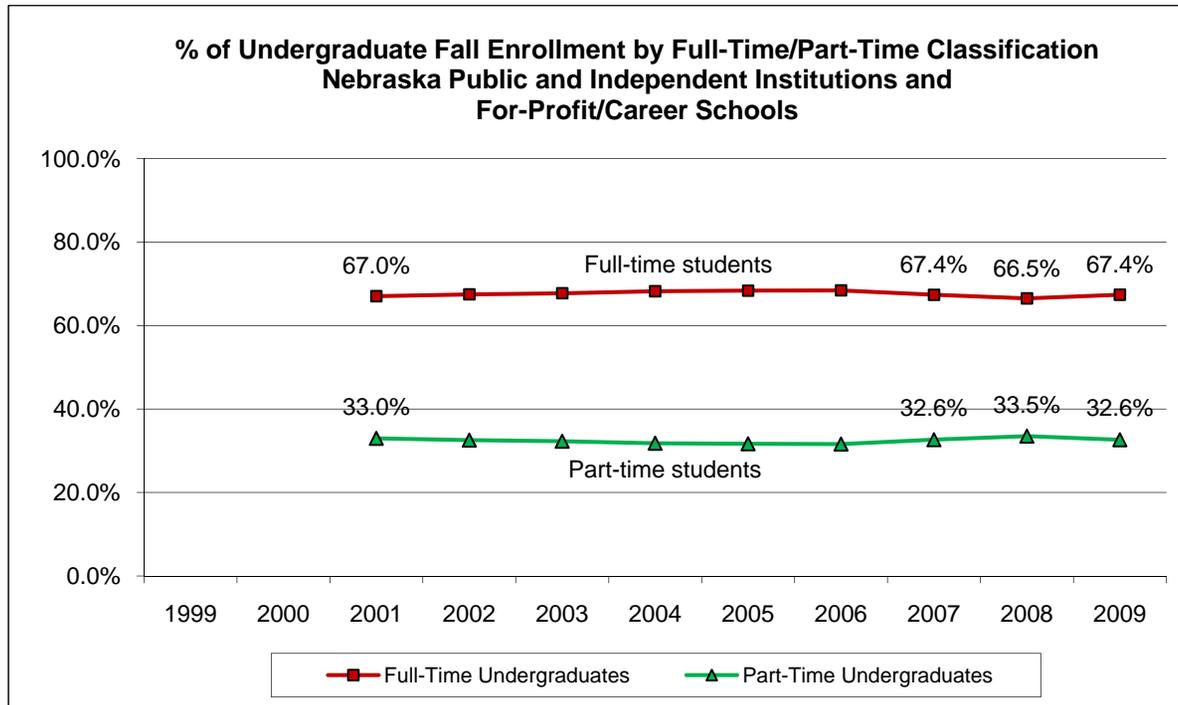
- Total full-time undergraduate enrollment at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, including for-profit/career schools, increased 19.9% between fall 2001 and fall 2009, when full-time enrollment reached 79,188.
- Part-time undergraduate fall enrollment increased to 38,362 or 18.1% over the eight-year period.
- Between 2008 and fall 2009, full-time enrollment increased 7.3% or 5,393 students, while part-time enrollment increased 3.2% or 1,187 students. This change is opposite of the change evidenced between fall 2007 and fall 2008, when part-time undergraduate enrollment increased 4.8% or 1,706 students, while full-time enrollment increased only 0.9% or 624.



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

**Percentage of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT
by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 2001-2009**

- The percentage of undergraduates attending college full time was 67.4% in fall 2009, compared to 67.0% in fall 2001.
- The percentage of undergraduates going to college part time was 32.6% in fall 2009, compared to 33.0% in fall 2001.



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

UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 1999-2009

- As shown on the [charts on the following pages](#), trends in full-time and part-time undergraduate fall enrollment vary by sector.
 - The [University of Nebraska](#) enrolled 11.9% more full-time undergraduates in fall 2009 than in fall 1999, but the university experienced a 30.3% decrease in part-time undergraduate enrollment over the 10-year period. As a result, full-time students accounted for 87.8% of the university's undergraduates in fall 2009, compared to 81.8% ten years earlier.
 - The number of full-time undergraduates enrolled within the [Nebraska State College System](#) increased 2.3% between fall 1999 and fall 2009. Since part-time undergraduate enrollment increased 14.9%, part-time undergraduates accounted for a slightly higher percentage of total undergraduate enrollment in 2009 than they did at the beginning of the 10-year period.
 - [Nebraska community colleges](#) continue to enroll more part-time than full-time students. However, between fall 2008 and fall 2009, full-time enrollment increased 22.4% to 20,787 students, while part-time enrollment decreased 3.0% to 25,366. As a result, full-time students accounted for 45% of total enrollment in fall 2009, while part-time students accounted for 55%.

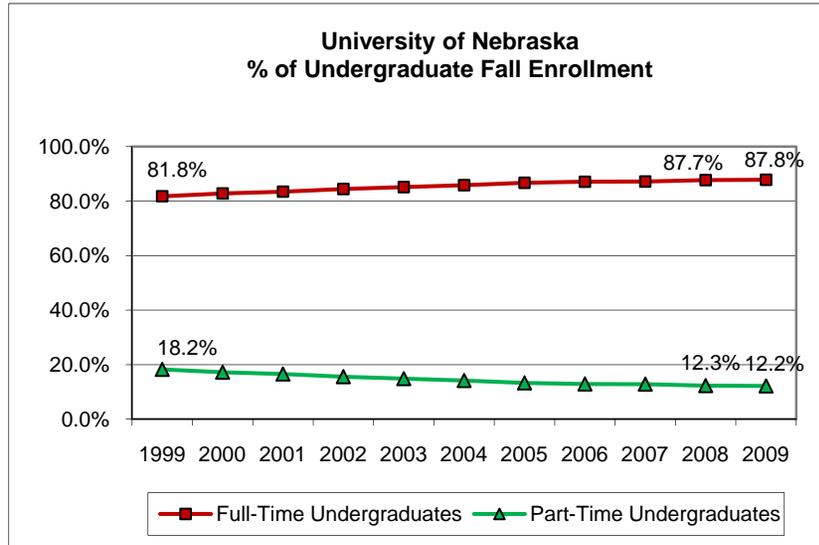
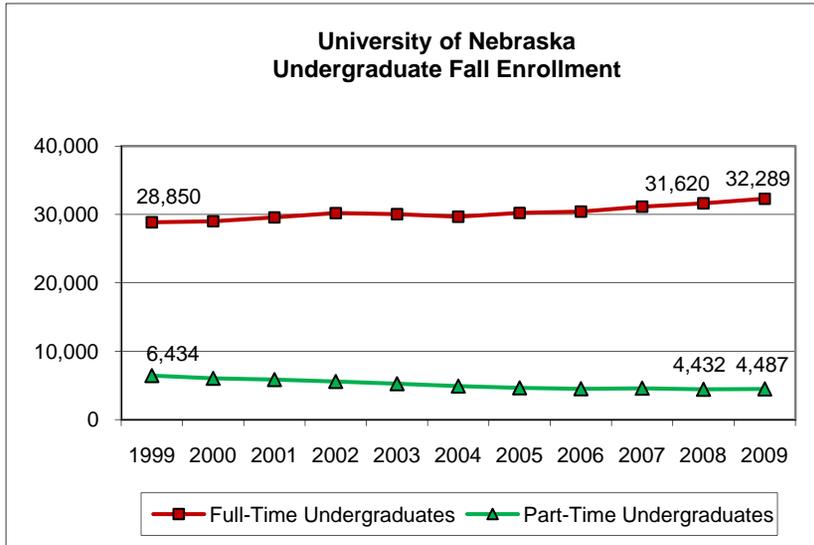
Looking at the 10-year period between fall 1999 and fall 2009 as a whole, full-time enrollment at the community colleges increased 59.6%, from 13,028 to 20,787. Over the same 10-year period, part-time enrollment increased 14.6%, from 22,131 to 25,366.

- Over the nine-year period between fall 1999 and fall 2008, full-time undergraduate enrollment at [Nebraska's independent college and universities](#) increased 19.5%, from 14,052 to 16,625, but then decreased 1.0% in fall 2009. Part-time undergraduate enrollment increased 28.4% between 1999 and 2008, and dramatically increased 36.1% in fall 2009. The decrease in full-time undergraduate enrollment and sudden increase in part-time enrollment within the independent sector is due to a major change to the academic calendar at Bellevue University.
- [For-profit/career schools in Nebraska](#) enrolled increasing numbers of full-time and part-time undergraduates between fall 2001 and fall 2009. Over the eight-year period, full-time enrollment at the for-profit/career schools increased 50.5%, from 2,488 to 3,837 students. The number of part-time students increased from 262 to 737, or 156.8%, but they constituted only about 10% of for-profit/career school enrollment from 2001 to 2007. In fall 2008, part-time students accounted for 13.5% of total undergraduate enrollment in the for-profit/career school sector, and in fall 2009, they accounted for 16.1%.

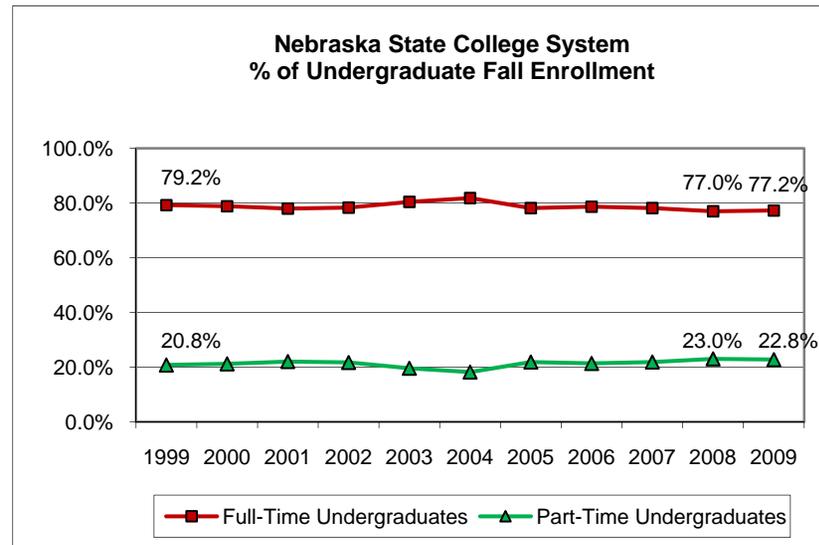
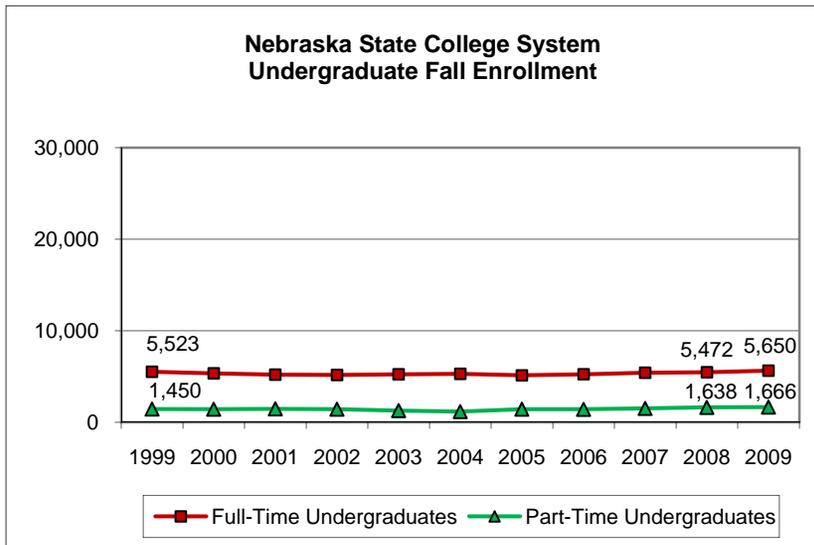
Ten-year trend headcount data by sector and institution, part-time/full-time classification, and level are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Sector-Level-FT-PT** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR
and by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 1999-2009

University of Nebraska

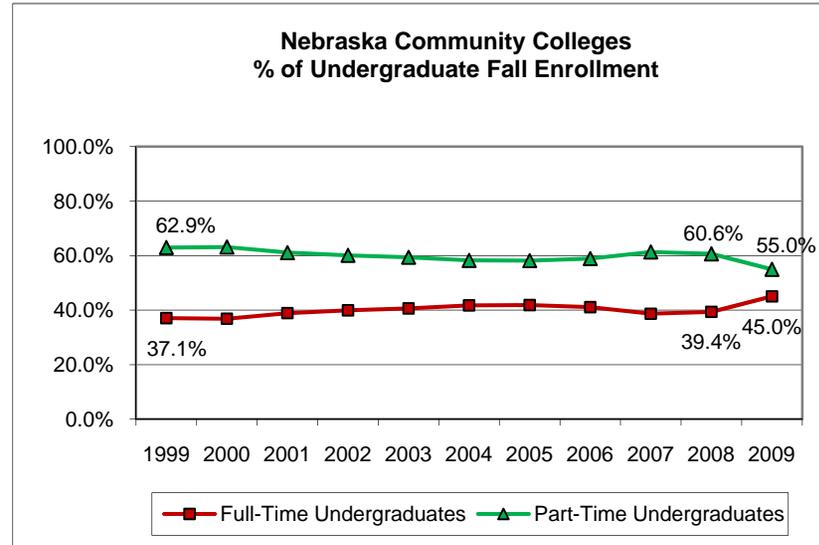
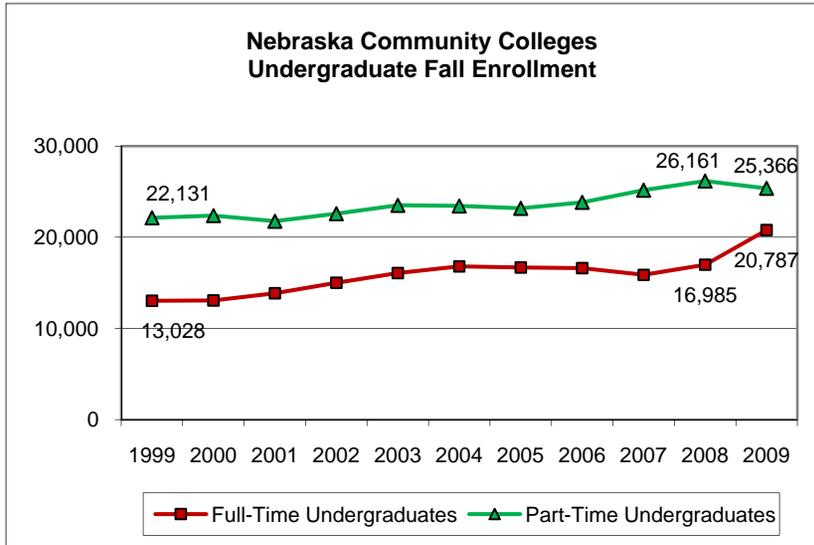


Nebraska State College System

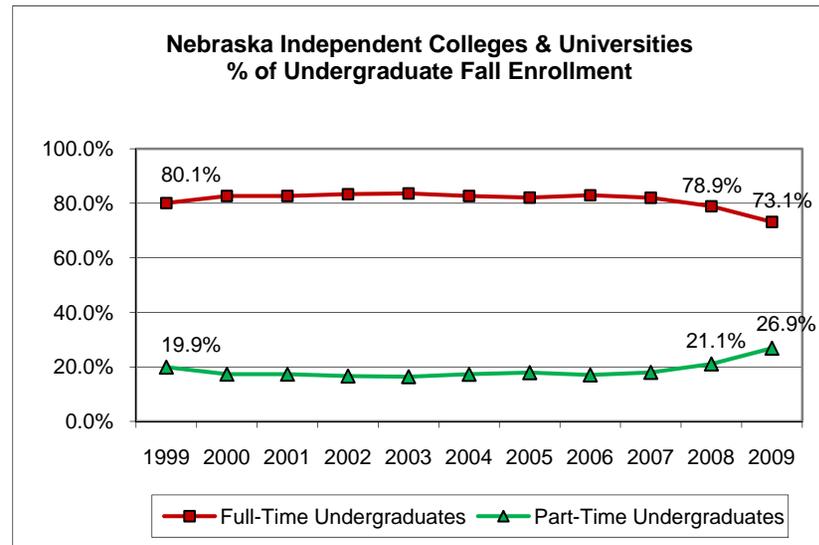
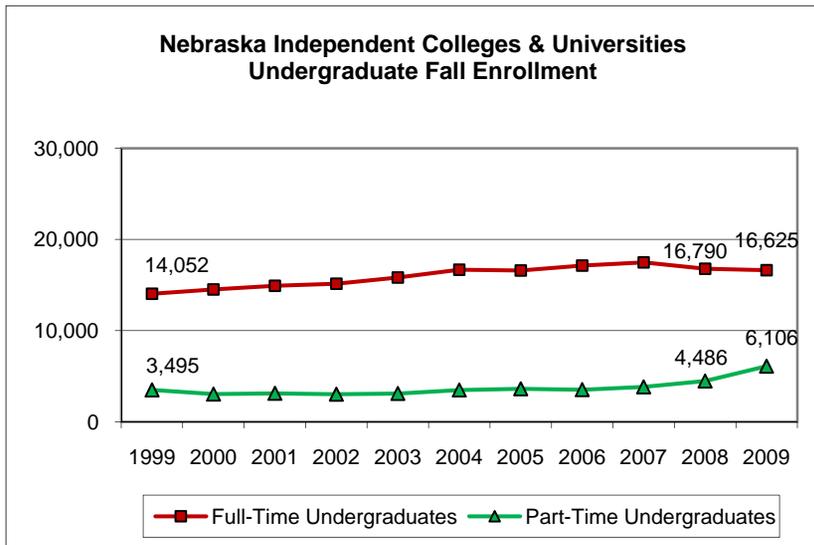


UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR
and by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 1999-2009

Nebraska Community Colleges

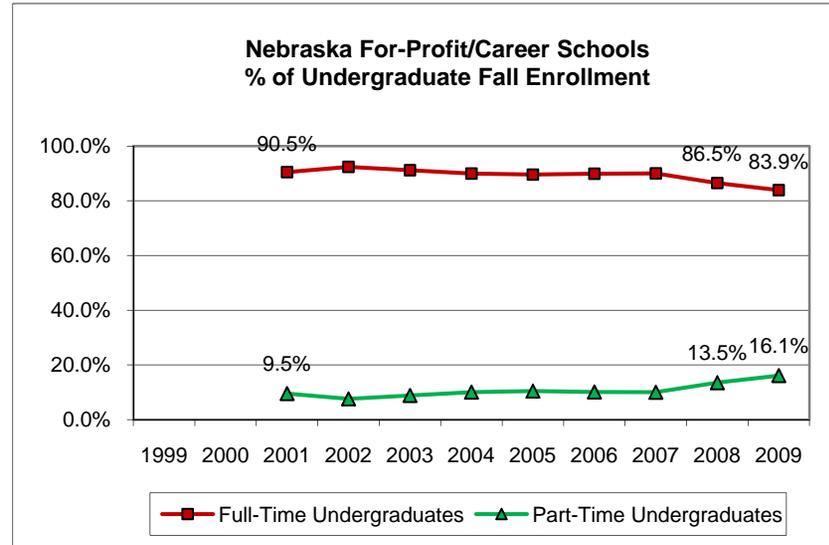
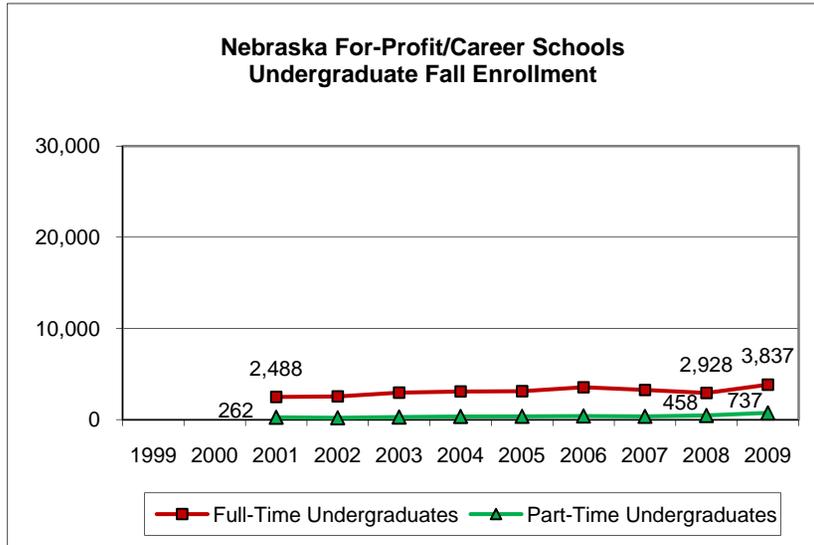


Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities



UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 1999-2009

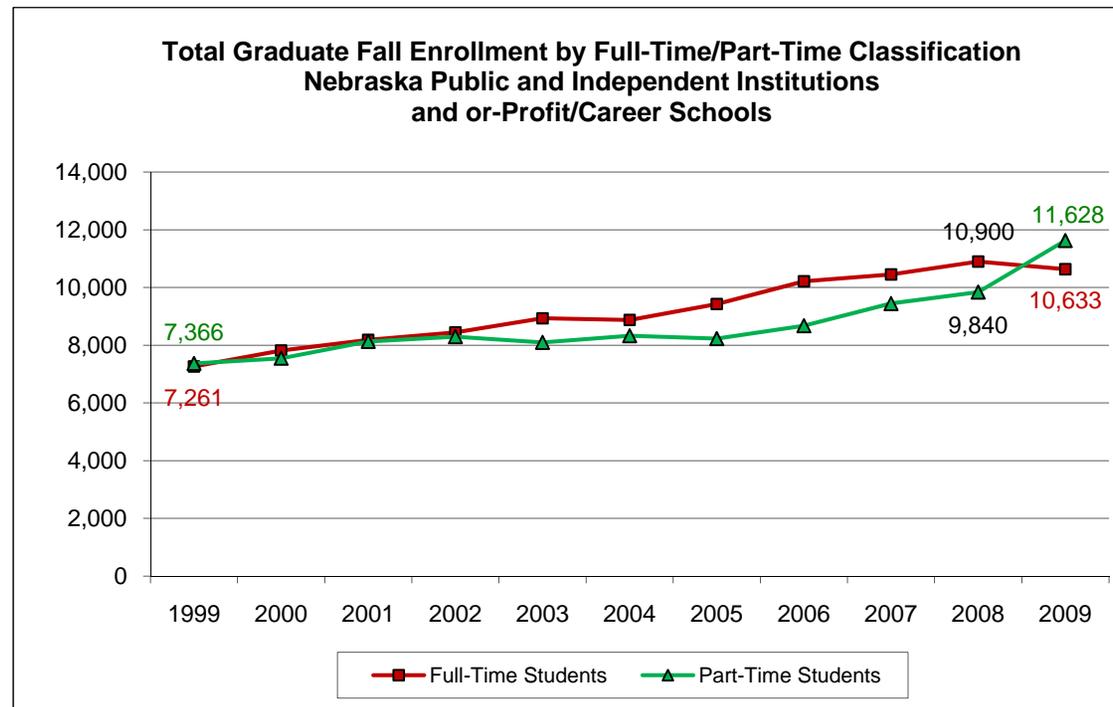
For-Profit/Career Schools in Nebraska



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

GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 1999-2009

- Between fall 1999 and fall 2009, total enrollment of students at the graduate level increased 52.2%, from 14,627 in 1999 to 22,261 in 2009.¹ During this period, fall enrollment of part-time graduate students increased 57.9%, whereas full-time graduate student enrollment increased 46.4%.² The dramatic 18.2% increase in part-time graduate students between fall 2008 and 2009 and the corresponding 2.4% decrease in full-time graduate students is due to a major change to the academic calendar at Bellevue University. Using IPEDS criteria, this calendar change resulted in Bellevue reporting a decrease of 1,128 full-time graduate students and an increase of 1,212 graduate students going to Bellevue part time.



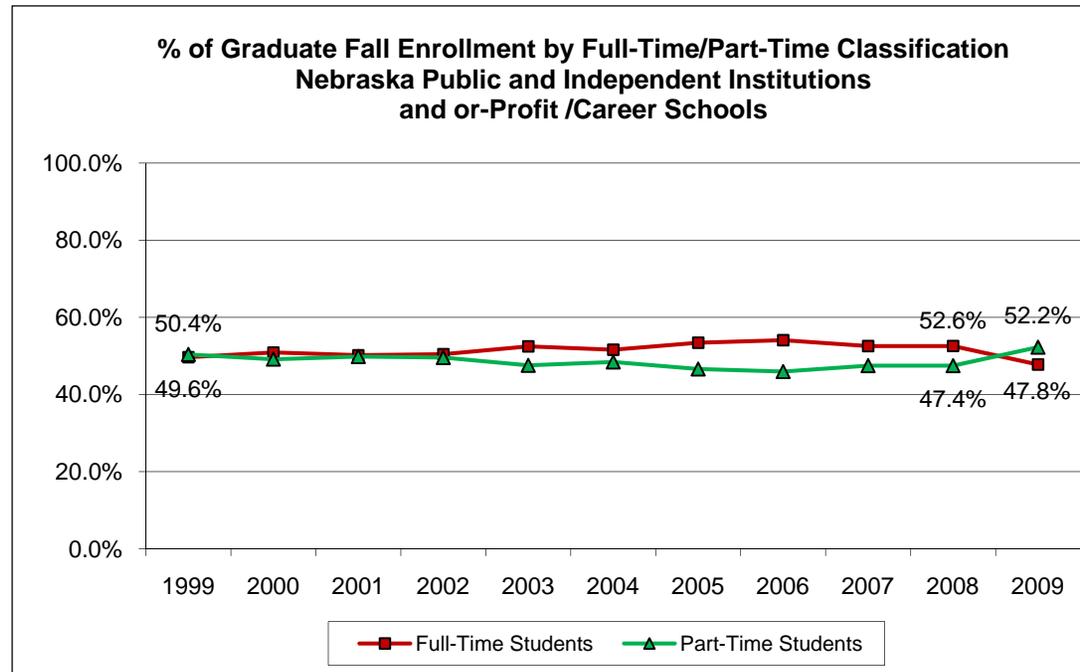
¹Beginning in fall 2008, students are classified into two categories: undergraduate and graduate. Students in programs previously classified as “first professional” are now counted in the graduate student category for all years of data reported.

²The University of Phoenix facility in Omaha enrolled 29 full-time graduate students in fall 2006, 39 full-time graduate students in fall 2007, six full-time graduate students in fall 2008, and 13 full-time graduate students in fall 2009. Prior to 2006, there were no institutions in the for-profit/career school sector that offered graduate programs.

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

Percentage of GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 1999-2009

- Full-time and part-time students accounted for about equal shares of total graduate enrollment from fall 1999 through fall 2002. Beginning in fall 2003, full-time students began to account for a slightly higher share of total graduate enrollment, and in 2008, full-time students accounted for 52.6% of all students enrolled in graduate programs. Due to a major change to the academic calendar at Bellevue University, which took effect in fall 2009, total part-time enrollment increased and full-time enrollment decreased, so that in fall 2009, 47.8% of all graduate students were enrolled full time, while 52.2% were enrolled part time.

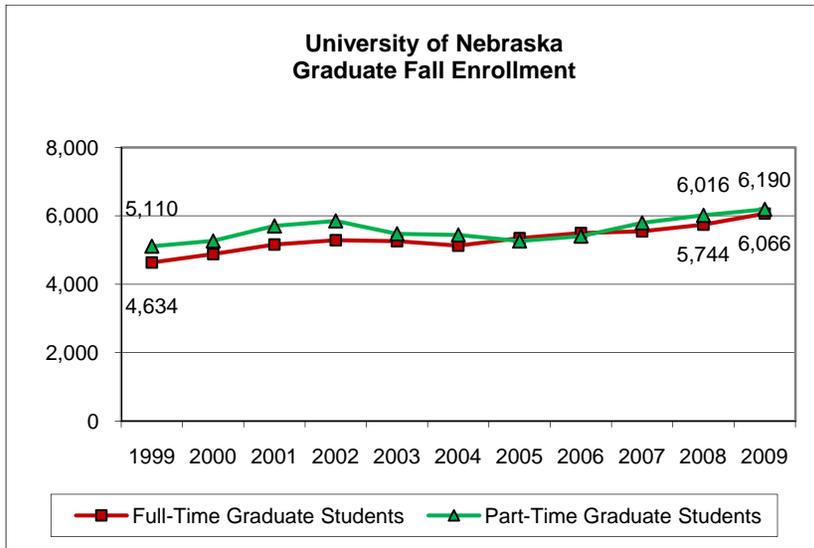


- As evidenced by the charts on the [following page](#), enrollments of part-time and full-time graduate students increased from fall 1999 to fall 2009 at the University Nebraska and the Nebraska State College System, and enrollments of part-time students generally exceeded full-time enrollments within both systems. In comparison, full-time graduate enrollment within the independent sector was significantly higher than part-time enrollment from fall 1999 through fall 2008. This pattern was evidenced primarily because about 50% of the total number of graduate students in the independent sector are enrolled in programs, such as medicine and law, which are attended full time. The picture changed in fall 2009 when Bellevue University implemented a major change in its academic calendar, resulting in a dramatic increase in the number of part-time graduate students.

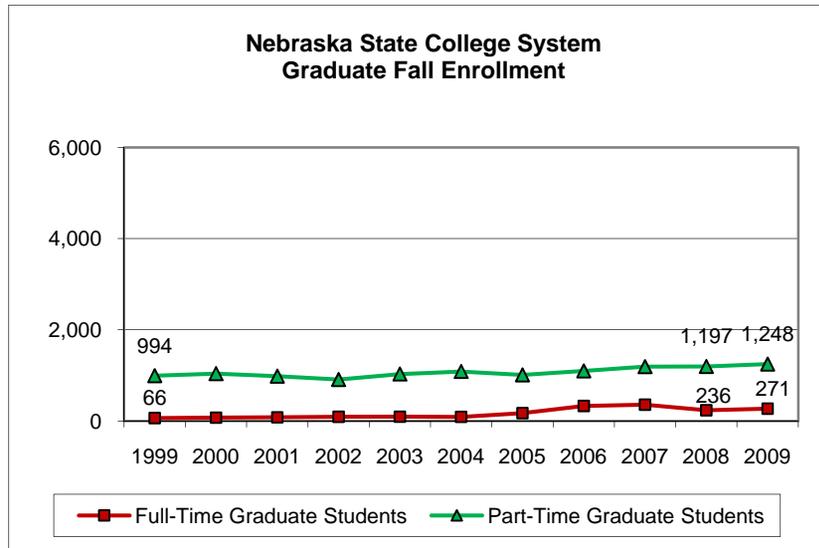
Ten-year trend headcount data by sector and institution, part-time/full-time classification, and level are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Sector-Level-FT-PT** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 1999-2009

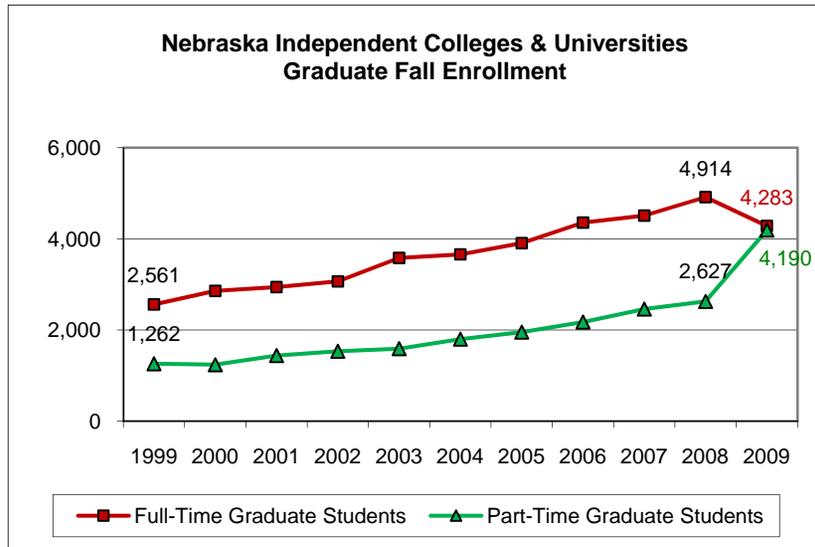
University of Nebraska



Nebraska State College System



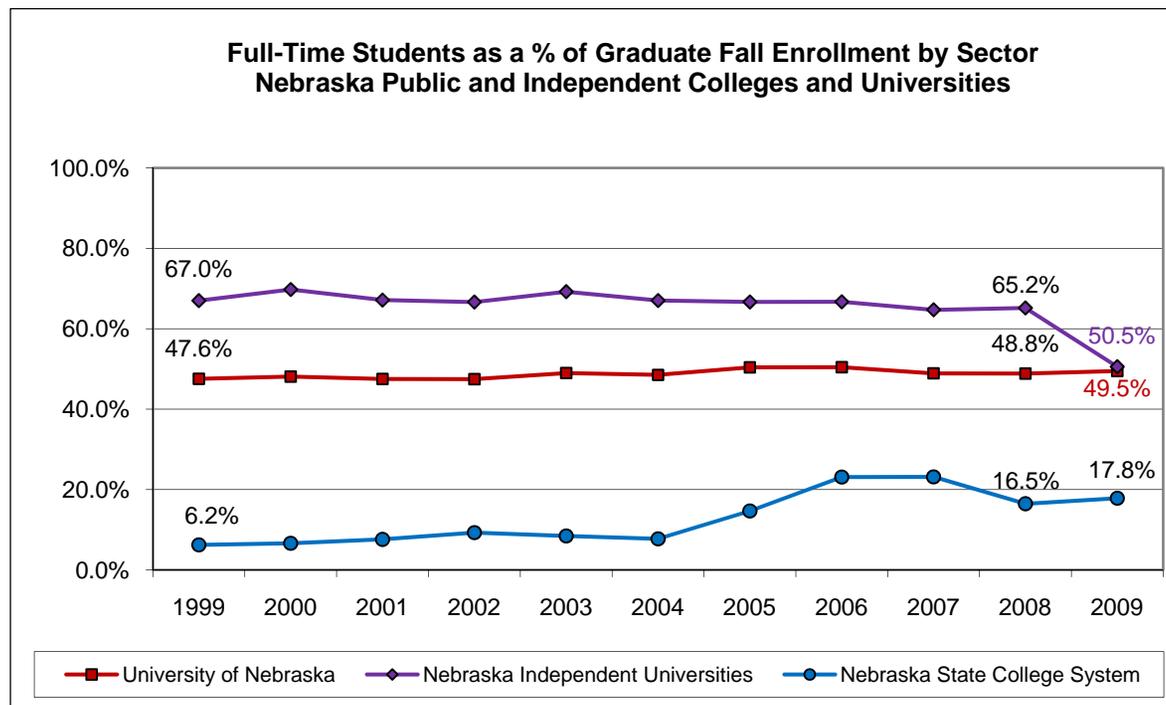
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities



	<u>10-Year 1999-2009</u>	<u>1-Year 2008-2009</u>
University of Nebraska		
Part-Time Enrollment	21.1%	2.9%
Full-Time Enrollment	30.9%	5.6%
State College System		
Part-Time Enrollment	25.6%	4.3%
Full-Time Enrollment	310.6%	14.8%
Independent Institutions		
Part-Time Enrollment	232.0%	59.5%
Full-Time Enrollment	67.2%	-12.8%

FULL-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR: 1999-2009

- Within the University of Nebraska and independent sectors, full-time students accounted for about the same percentages of total graduate enrollment between fall 1999 and fall 2008. In fall 2009, full-time students continued to account for about the same percentage of total graduate enrollment as they did over the previous 10 years. However, within the independent sector, full-time graduate students accounted for a dramatically lower percentage of total graduate enrollment in fall 2009, primarily as a result of a major change to the academic calendar at Bellevue University, which took effect at that time.
- Within the Nebraska State College System, full-time students accounted for a significantly higher percentage of total graduate enrollment, beginning in fall 2005. The percentage continued to increase through fall 2007, then decreased to 16.5% in fall 2008, and increased again to 17.8% in fall 2009.



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

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Section A.3

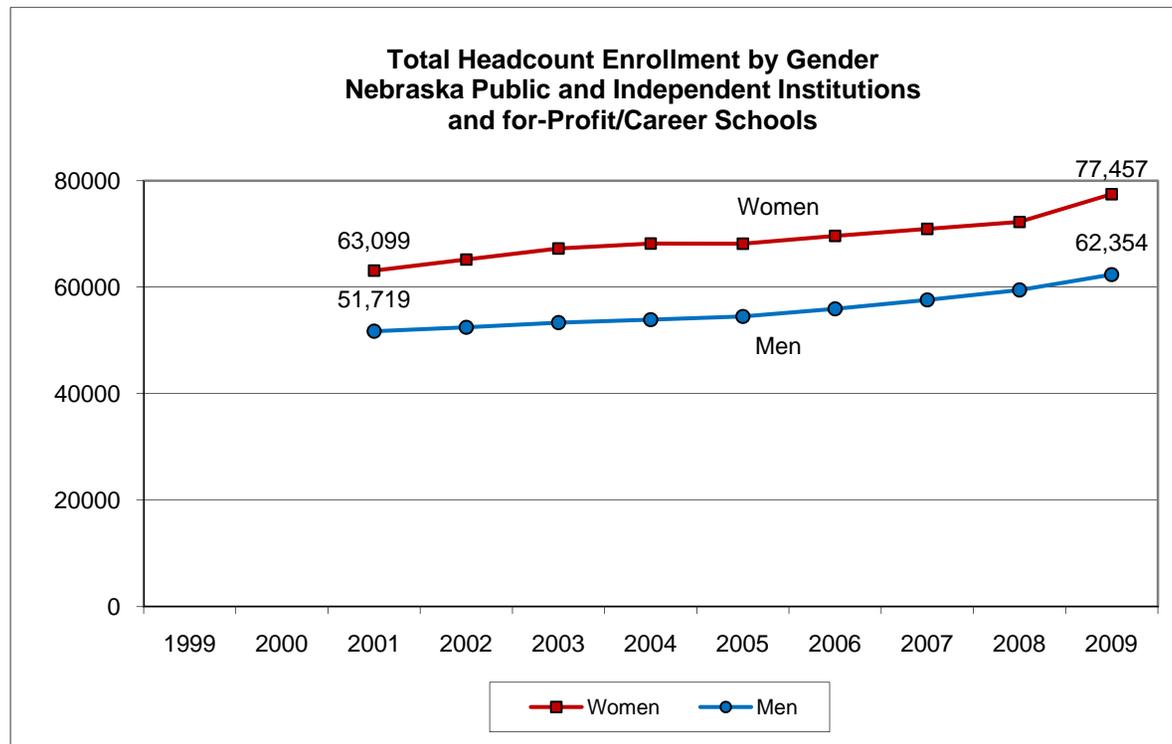
Total Fall Enrollment by Gender

Notes

- (1) **Ten-year trends are shown for Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities. Comparable data for for-profit/career schools in Nebraska are available only for the most recent nine years. Given the available data, eight-year trends are shown for Nebraska state totals, including the for-profit/career schools. 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.**
- (2) **Reported enrollments do not include students who were enrolled in the physician assistant military and distance education programs at the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC). Since 1998-1999, UNMC has conferred 500 to 600 bachelor's and master's degrees each year to graduates of the physician assistant military and distance education programs. These programs serve all branches of the military and most graduates are not residents of Nebraska.**

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2009

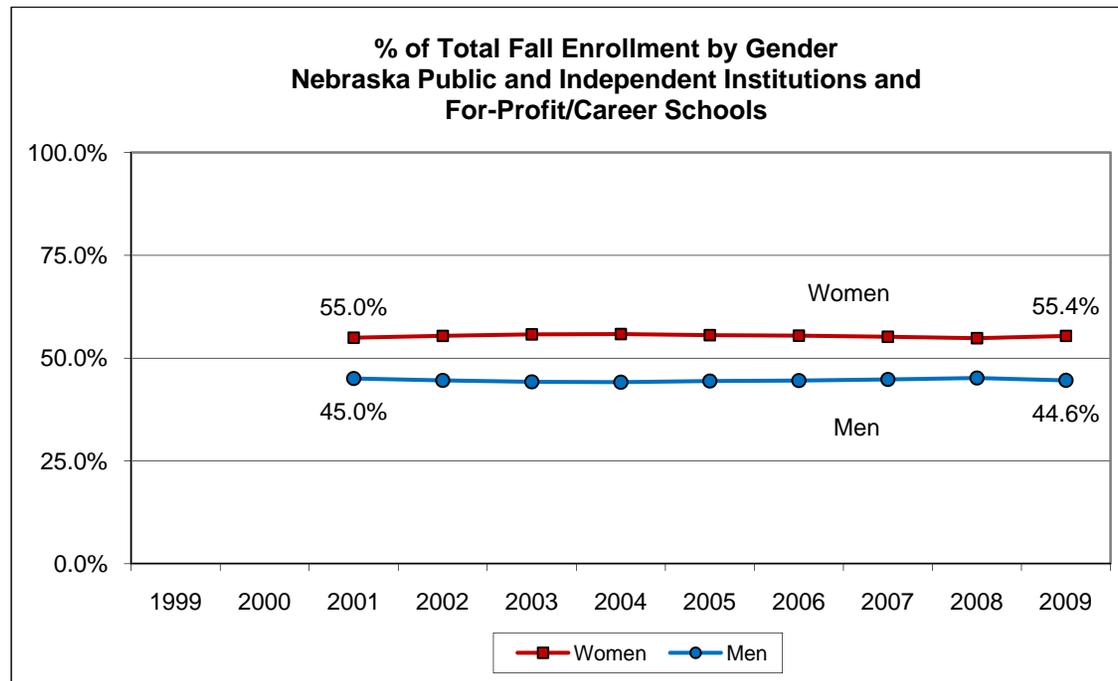
- Between fall 2001 and fall 2009, total enrollment of women at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, including for-profit/career schools, increased 22.8%, from 63,099 to 77,457.
- During the same eight-year period, total enrollment of men increased 20.6%, from 51,719 in fall 2001 to 62,354 in fall 2009.



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

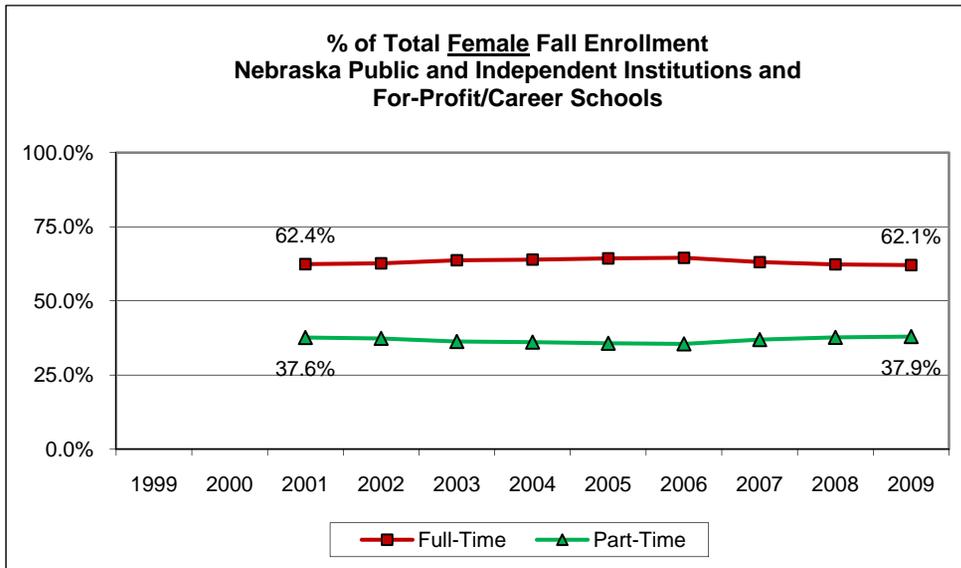
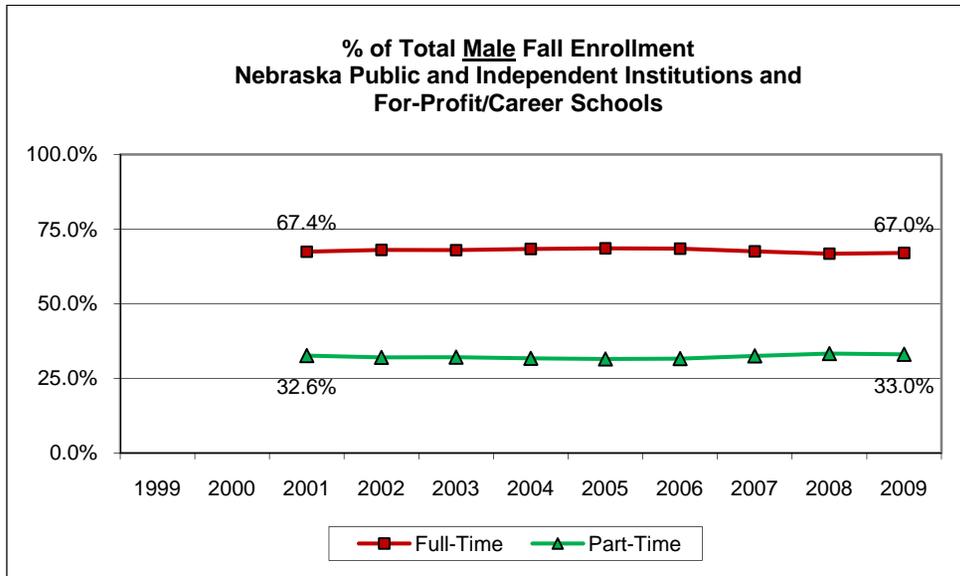
Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2009

- Women accounted for about the same percentage of total headcount enrollment at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions in fall 2009 as they did in fall 2001.
- The gender gap fluctuated only slightly between fall 2001 and fall 2009. In fall 2001, women accounted for 55.0% of total headcount enrollment, while men accounted for 45% of the students enrolled at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions. In fall 2009, women accounted for 55.4% of total headcount, or only four-tenths of a percent from the percentage in fall 2001.



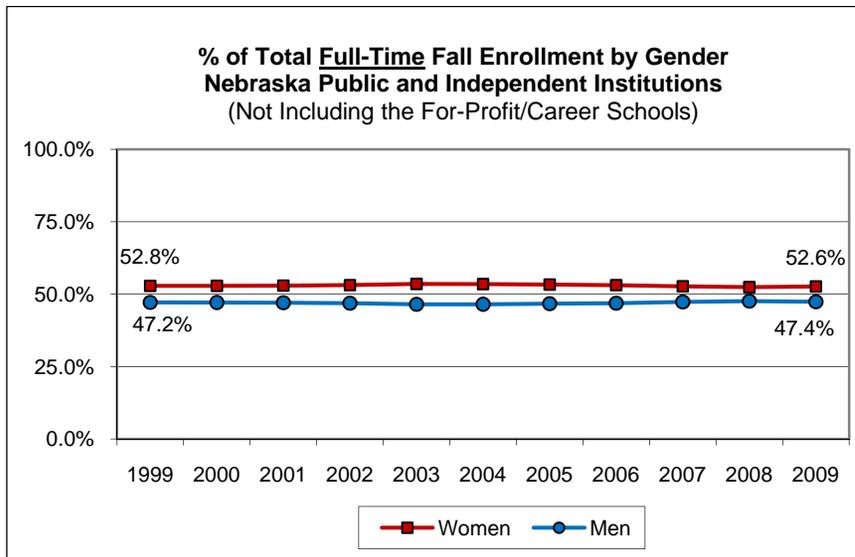
Ten-year trend headcount data by sector and institution, gender, part-time/full-time classification, and level are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

**Percentages of MALE and FEMALE FALL ENROLLMENTS
by FULL-TIME/PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 2001-2009**

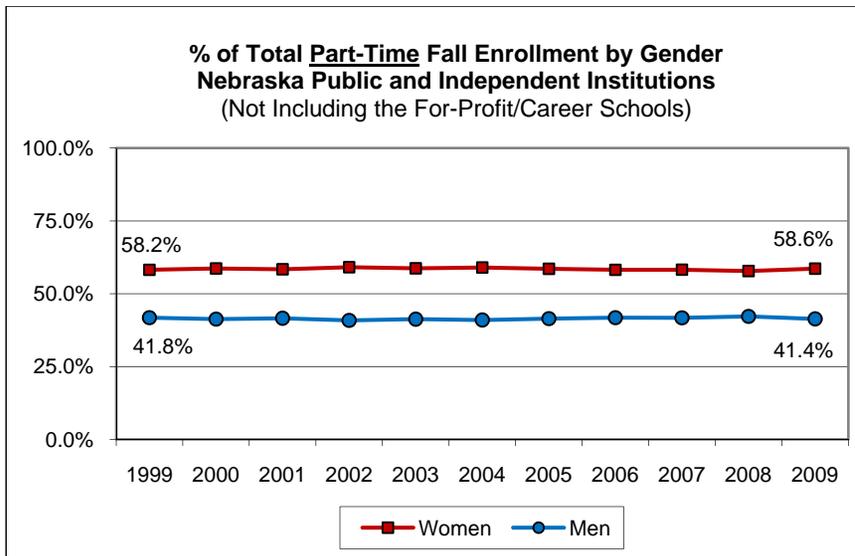


- Compared to women, higher percentages of men enrolled full time between fall 2001 and fall 2009.
- By fall 2009, 67.0% of the men, compared to 62.1% of the women, were enrolled full time.
- Conversely, 33.3% of the men were part-time students in fall 2009, while 37.9% of the women were enrolled part time.
- In fall 2001, there was a 5.0% difference between the percentage of men who were enrolled full time (67.4%) and the percentage of women who were full-time students (62.4%).
- By fall 2009, the difference between the percentage of men who were full-time students (66.7%) and the percentage of women who were enrolled full time (62.3%) had decreased only slightly to 4.9%, suggesting that the gap between men and women has been relatively stable over the past 10 years.

Percentages of FULL-TIME/PART-TIME FALL ENROLLMENTS by GENDER: 1999-2009

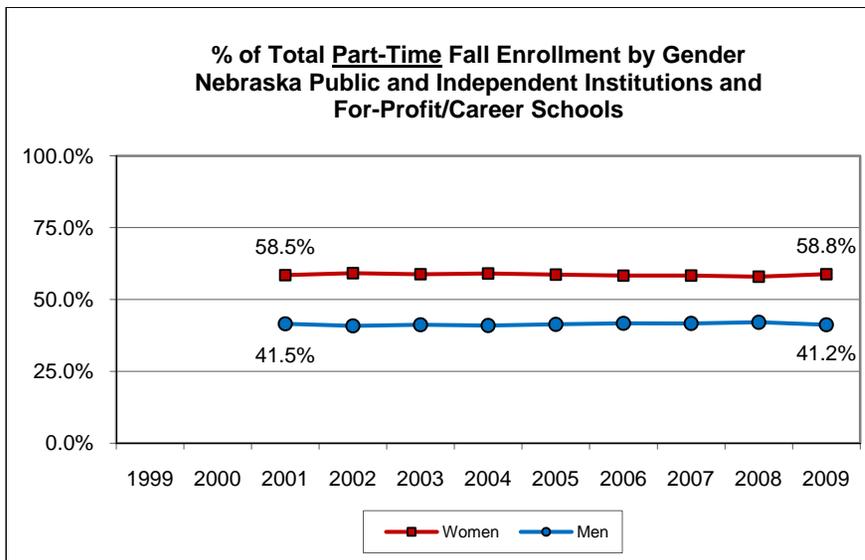
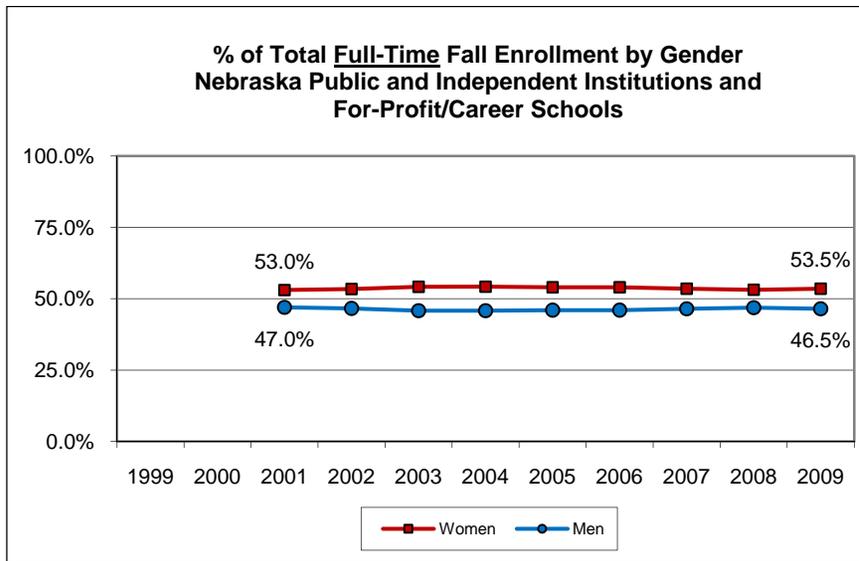


- Compared to men, women consistently accounted for higher percentages of the full-time and part-time students at Nebraska public and independent institutions over the 10-year period from fall 1999 to fall 2009.
- On a full-time basis, however, higher percentages of men than of women have attended Nebraska public and independent institutions (not including for-profit/career schools). (See charts on previous page.) As a result, the gender gap has been smaller for total full-time enrollment than it has been for total part-time enrollment.



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

Percentages of FULL-TIME/PART-TIME FALL ENROLLMENTS by GENDER: 2001-2009



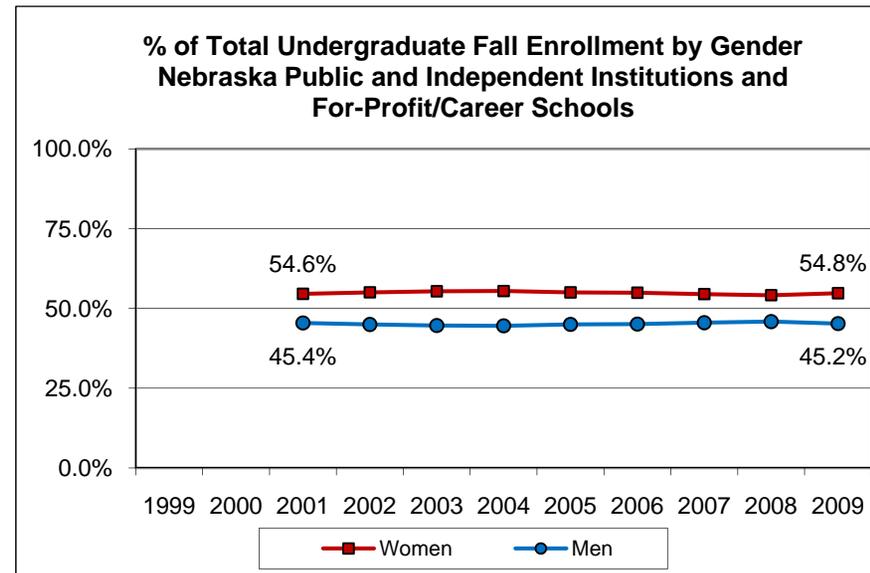
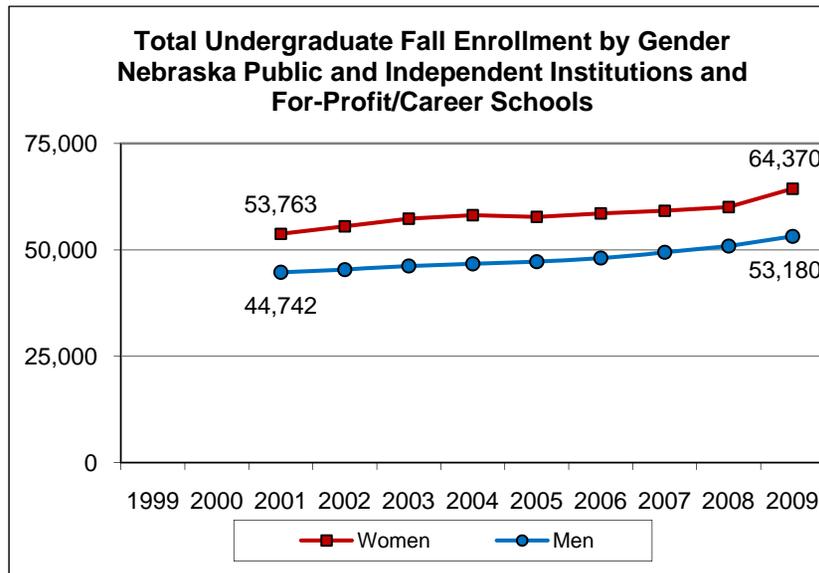
- Including students enrolled at for-profit/career schools, women consistently accounted for higher percentages of the full-time and part-time students at Nebraska institutions than men over the eight-year period from fall 2001 to fall 2009.
- However, higher percentages of men than of women have attended college in Nebraska full time. (See charts on page A.3.4.) As a result, the gender gap has been smaller for total full-time enrollment than it has been for total part-time enrollment.
- Further analysis of fall enrollment data shows that patterns of male and female enrollment vary noticeably by student level and by sector. Consequently, Sections A.3.1, A.3.2 and A.3.3 chart the fall enrollment trends of male and female students at the undergraduate and graduate levels.
- See Section A.5 for an analysis of total fall enrollment by gender and race/ethnicity.

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

Section A.3.1
Undergraduate Fall Enrollment
by Gender

TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2009

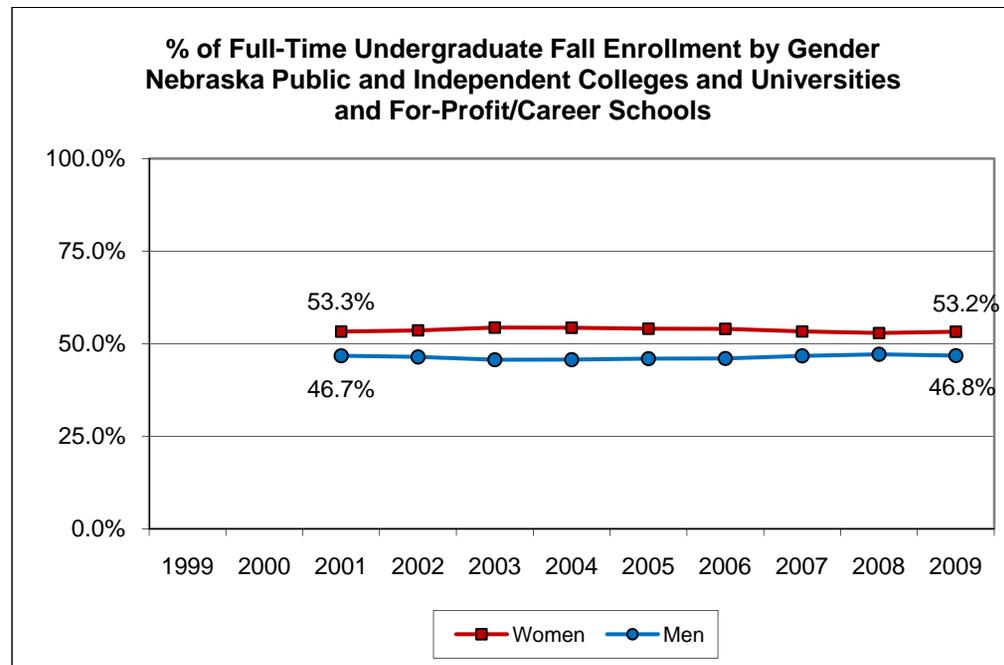
- Over the eight-year period between fall 2001 and fall 2009, total undergraduate enrollment of women at Nebraska's public and independent institutions and for-profit/career schools increased 19.7%, from 53,763 in 2001 to 64,370 in 2009.
- During the same period, total enrollment of men at the undergraduate level increased 18.9%, from 44,742 in 2001 to 53,180 in 2009
- Throughout the eight-year period, women accounted for about 55% of all undergraduates, while men accounted for 45% of total undergraduate enrollment.



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

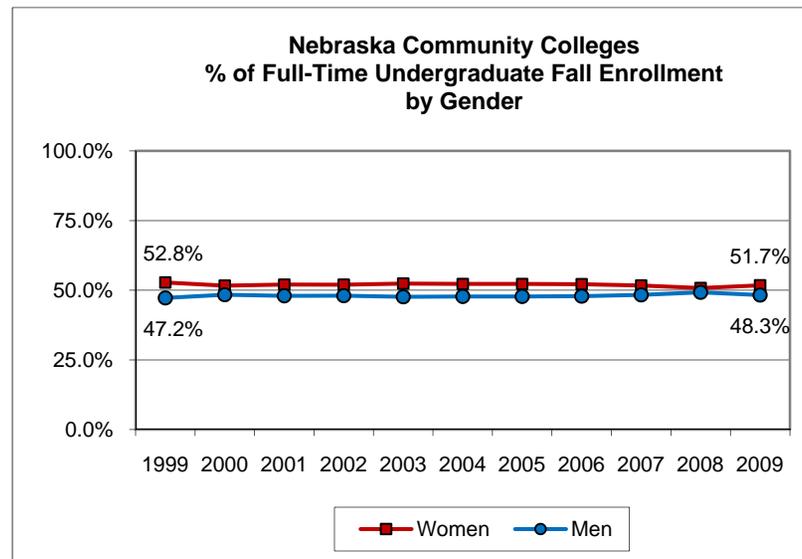
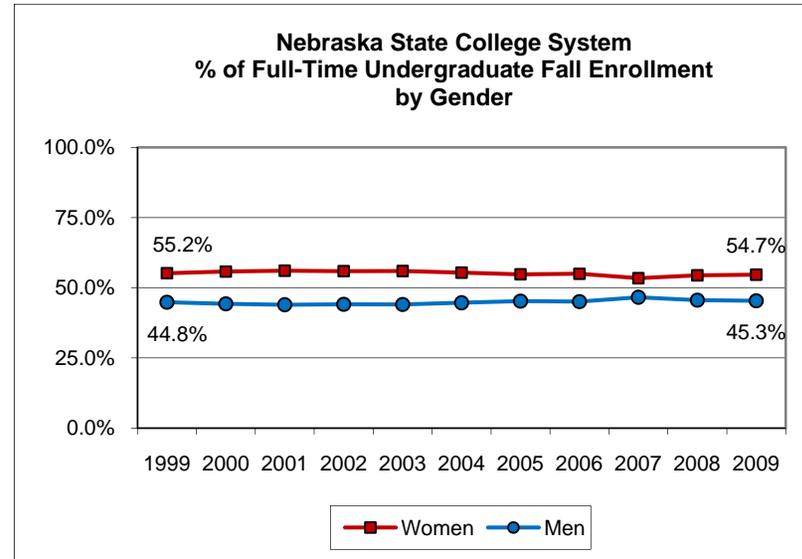
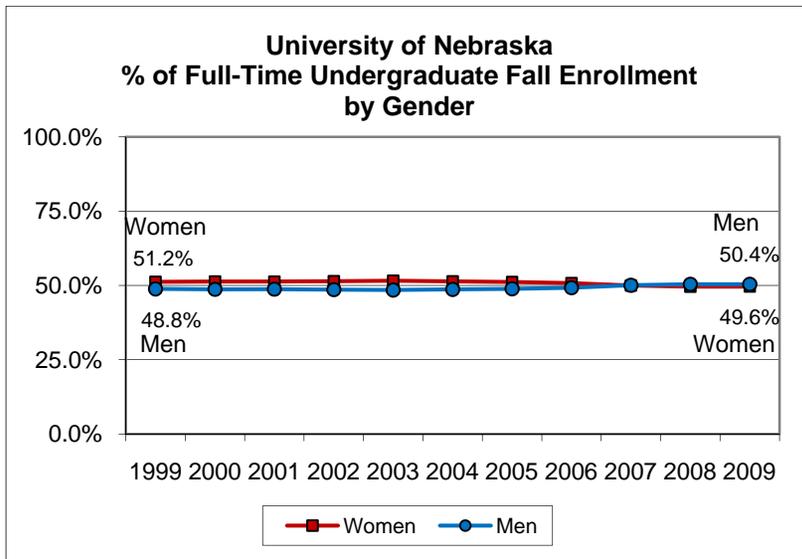
Percentages of FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2009

- Compared to men, women consistently accounted for a higher percentage of full-time undergraduate enrollments at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions between fall 2001 and fall 2009. But, as shown on the charts on the following pages, percentage enrollments of men and women have varied by sector.
- Between fall 2001 and fall 2009, the smallest gender gaps were at the University of Nebraska and Nebraska community colleges, where women and men each accounted for about 50% of full-time undergraduate enrollment in fall 2009.
- The gender gaps among full-time students at the Nebraska state colleges and the state's independent institutions were wider than at the University of Nebraska and Nebraska community colleges but not as wide as at the for-profit/career schools located within the state.

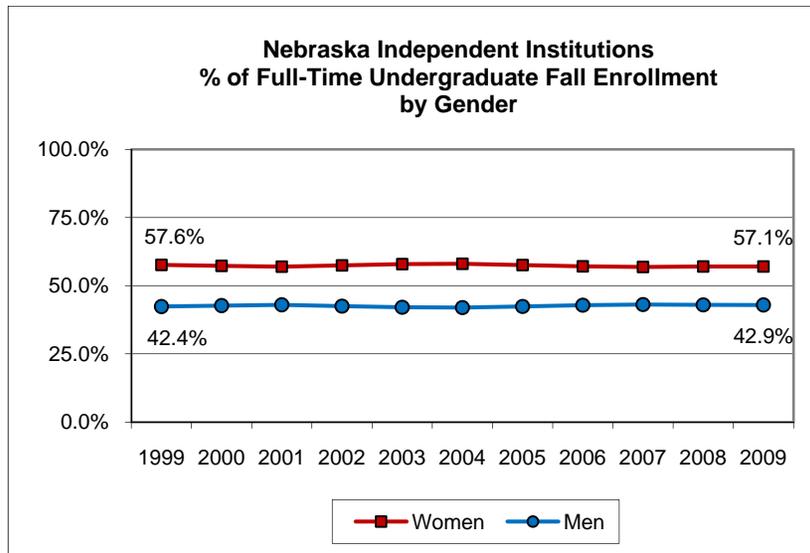


Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

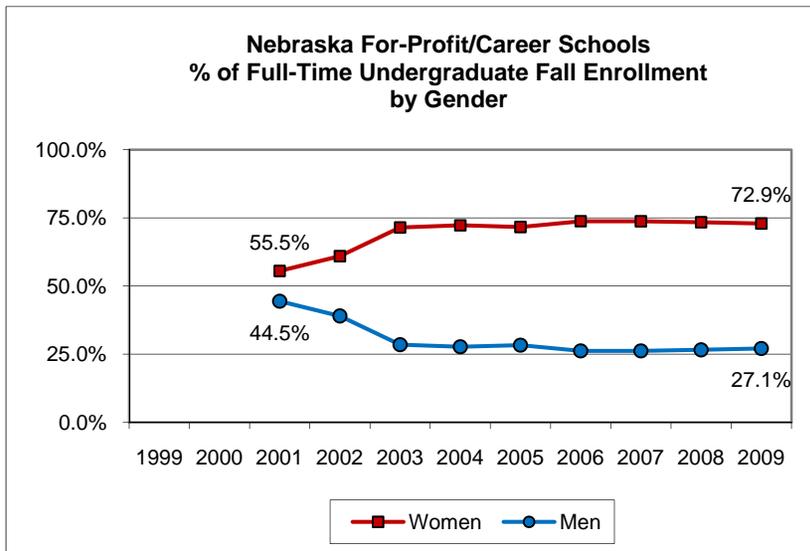
Percentages of FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by GENDER: 1999-2009



Percentages of FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by GENDER: 1999-2009

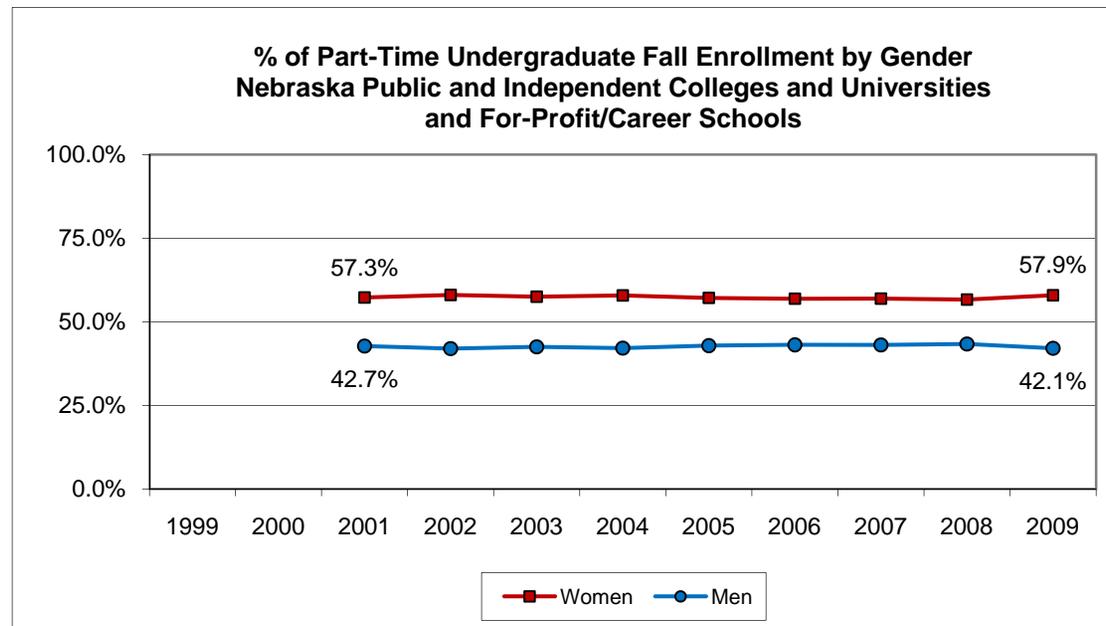


- In fall 2009, by far the largest gender gap was at Nebraska for-profit/career schools. Women accounted for 72.9% of full-time undergraduate enrollment, while men accounted for only 27.1%. These totals compare to 55.5% and 44.5% in 2001, respectively.
- The gender gap at Nebraska’s for-profit/career schools has been widening steadily since 2001. This is primarily due to the increased enrollments of women at degree-granting for-profit/career schools such as Vatterott, Kaplan University, and ITT Tech. Women first outnumbered men at degree-granting for-profit/career schools in 2002.
- The gender gap at the for-profit/career schools that are currently classified as non-degree granting has not changed over the past ten years. In fall 2009, women made up 92% of full-time undergraduate enrollment and men account for only 8% of full-time undergraduate enrollment at the non-degree-granting for-profit/career schools. These percentages are the same as they were in fall 2001.



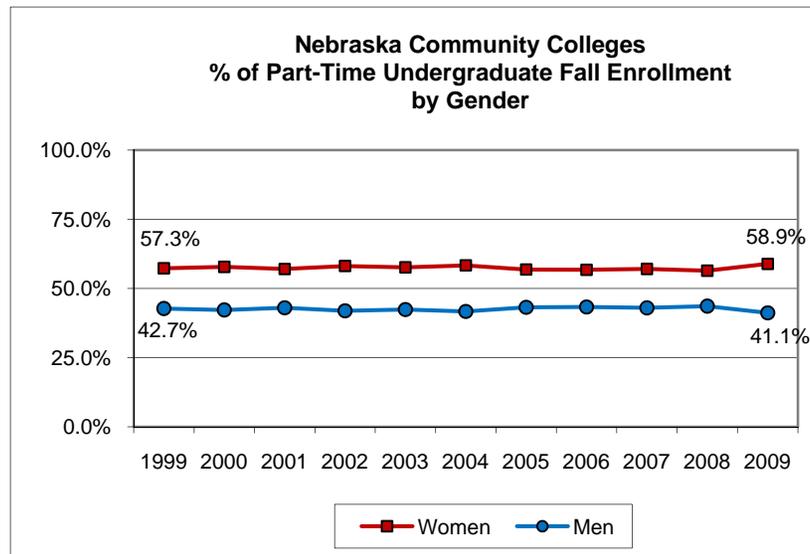
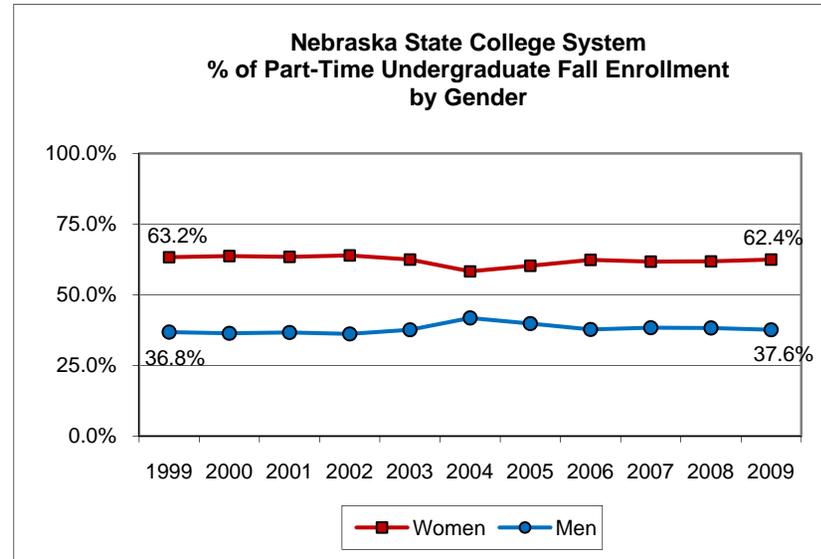
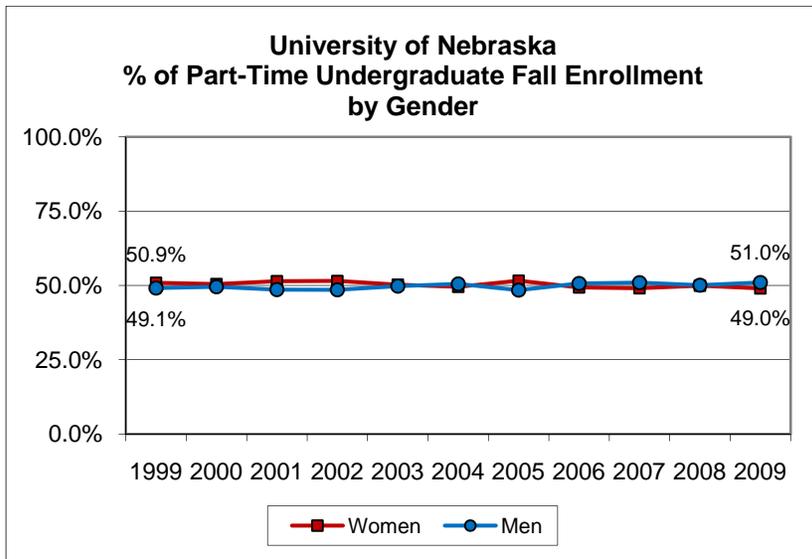
Percentages of PART-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2009

- Among all undergraduates at Nebraska public and independent institutions, the gender gap was noticeably wider among part-time students than among full-time students over the eight-year period between 2001 and 2009.
- In fall 2009, women accounted for 57.9% of the undergraduates attending college part time, while men accounted for 42.1%. In comparison, women accounted for 53.2% of full-time undergraduate enrollment, while men accounted for 46.8%.
- As shown on the charts on the following page, the smallest gender gap among part-time students was at the University of Nebraska. In fall 2009, 49.0% of the part-time students were women and 51.0% were men. The widest gap was within the for-profit/career schools. As of fall 2008, 70.6% of the part-time undergraduates in the for-profit/career schools were women, while only 29.4% were men.

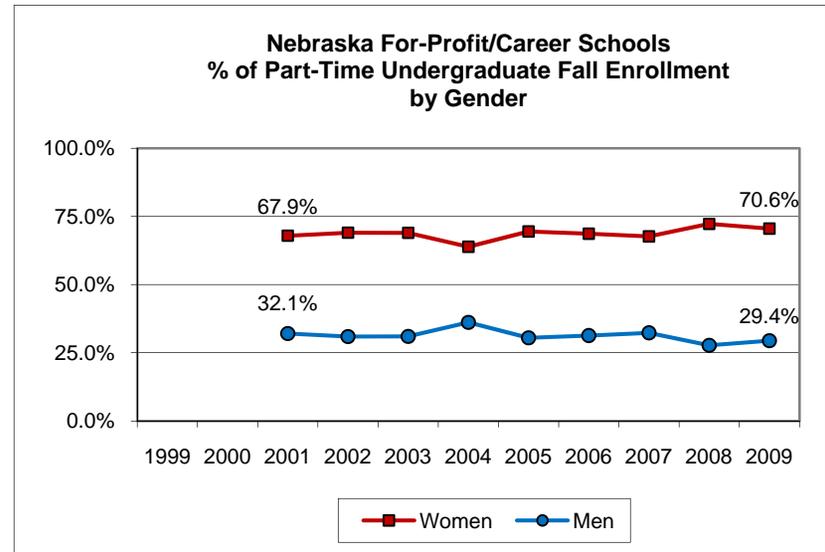
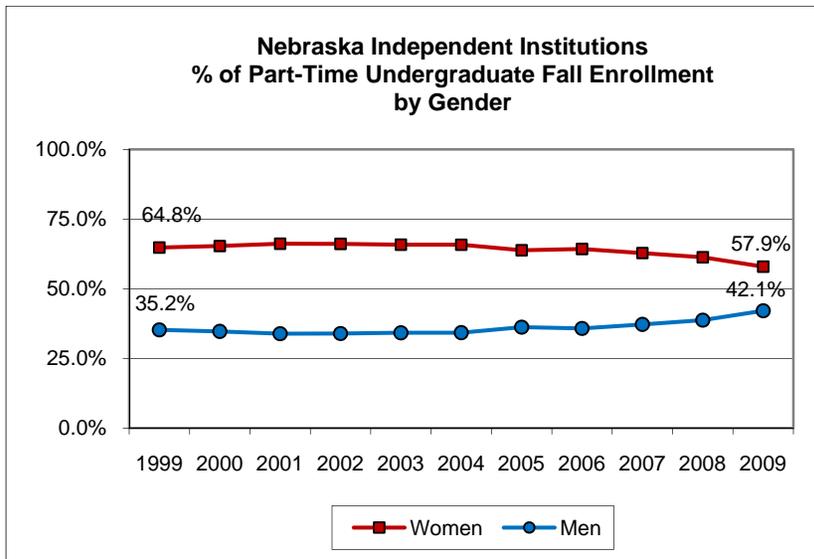


Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentages of PART-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by GENDER: 1999-2009



Percentages of PART-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by GENDER: 1999-2009

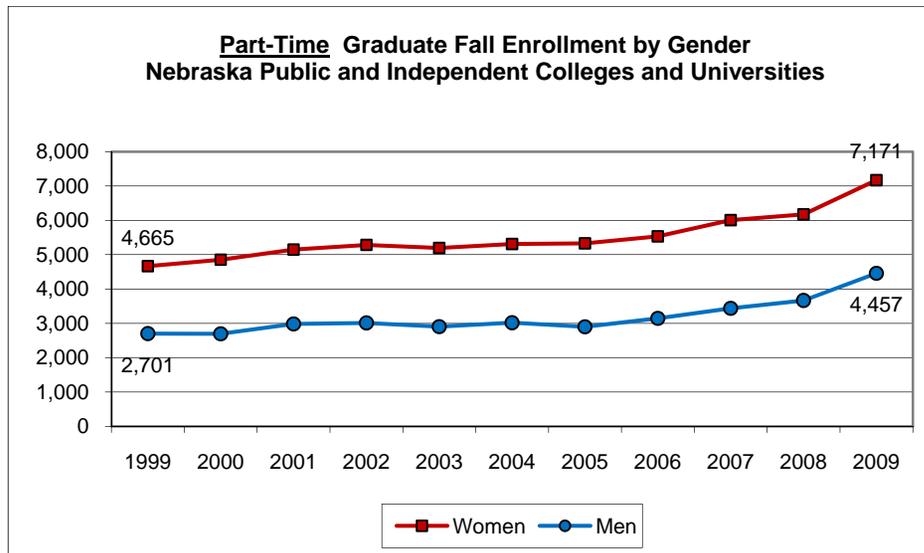
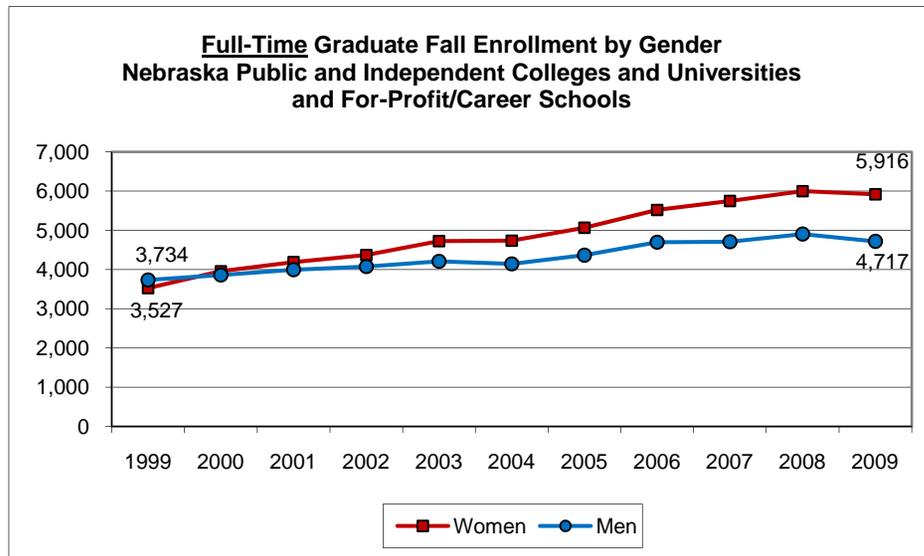


Section A.3.2 Graduate Fall Enrollment by Gender

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

With the introduction of a University of Phoenix facility to the Omaha area, 2006 was the first year that graduate programs were offered within the for-profit/career school sector. In fall 2006, 29 full-time graduate students were enrolled at the Omaha facility of the University of Phoenix. Since 2006, full-time graduate enrollments at the Omaha facility of the University of Phoenix were as follows: fall 2007 - 39, fall 2008 - 6, and fall 2009 - 13. These students are included in the state totals reported in this section.

FULL-TIME & PART-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENTS BY GENDER: 1999-2009

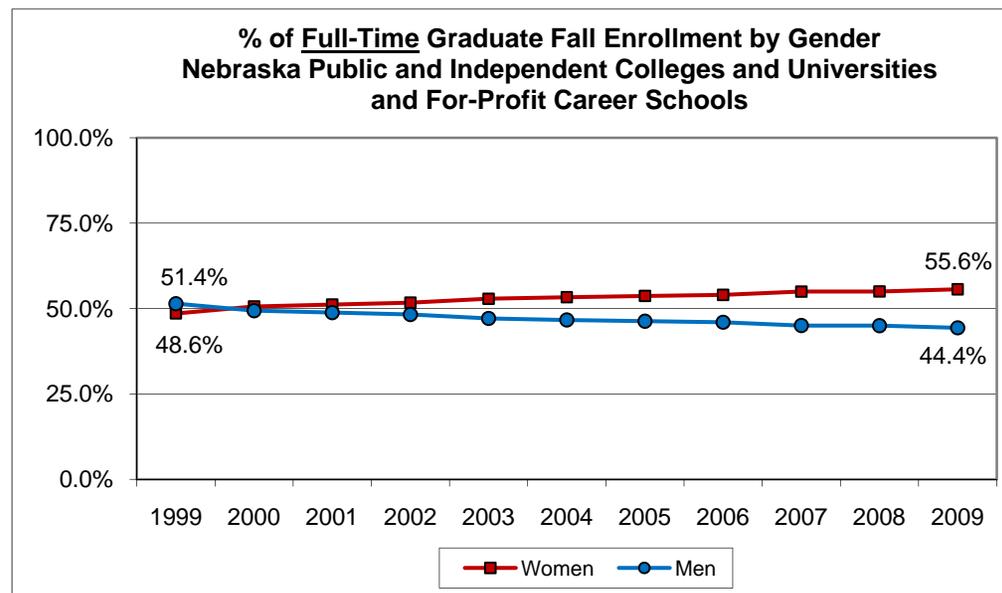


- At Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, total full-time graduate enrollment of women increased 67.7% between fall 1999 and fall 2009. The enrollment of men increased 26.3%.
- The number of women enrolled in graduate programs full time exceeded the number of men for the first time in 2000.
- Total part-time graduate enrollment of women increased 53.7% between fall 1999 and fall 2009. The enrollment of men increased 67.7% over the 10-year period.
- The sudden surge in part-time enrollment in fall 2009 and the downturn in the numbers of full-time graduate students at the same time are due primarily to a major change to the academic calendar at Bellevue University, which resulted in the classification of more students as part time.
- Over the 10-year period, more than one-and one-half times as many women as men were enrolled in graduate programs part time. There was also a more consistent and wider gap between the numbers of men and women who were enrolled in graduate programs on a part time basis than there was between the enrollment of men and women who pursued their graduate studies full time.

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

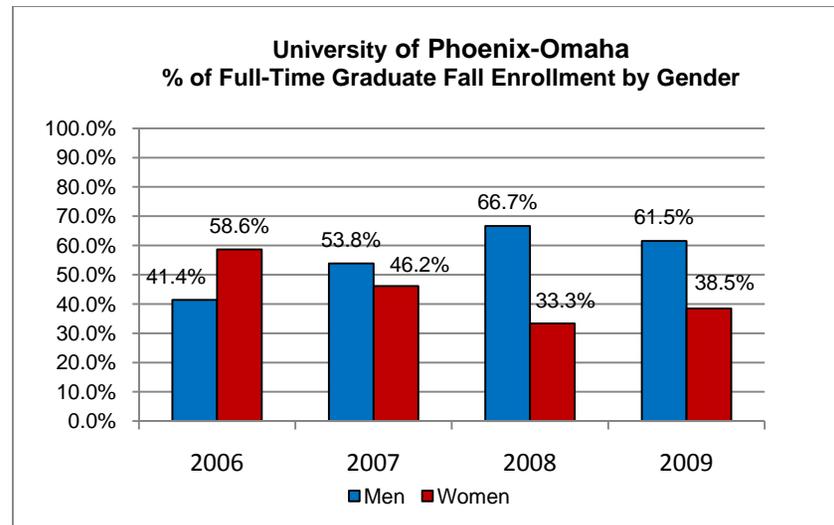
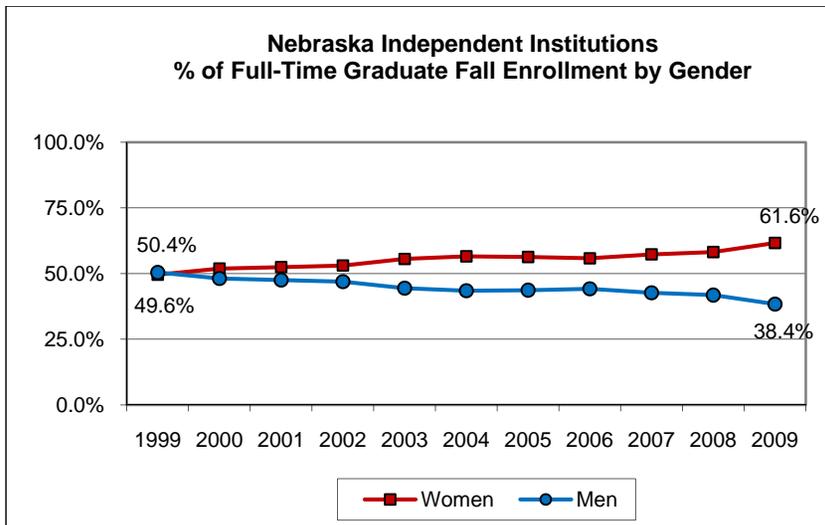
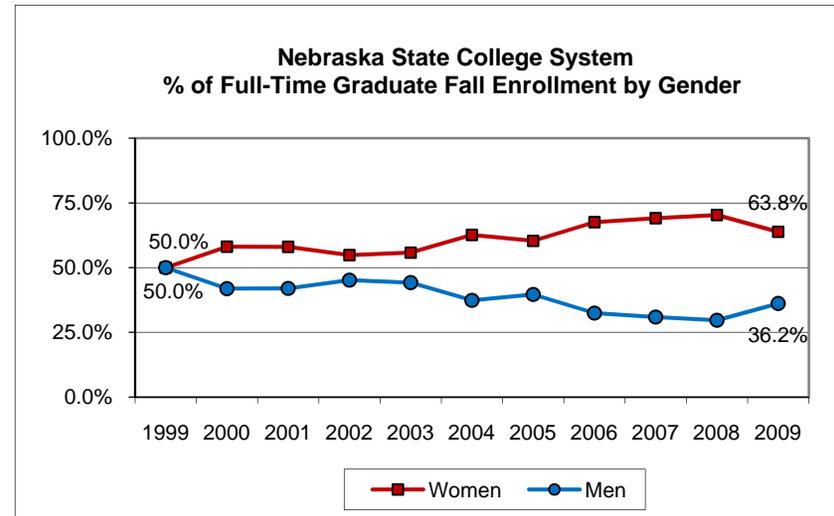
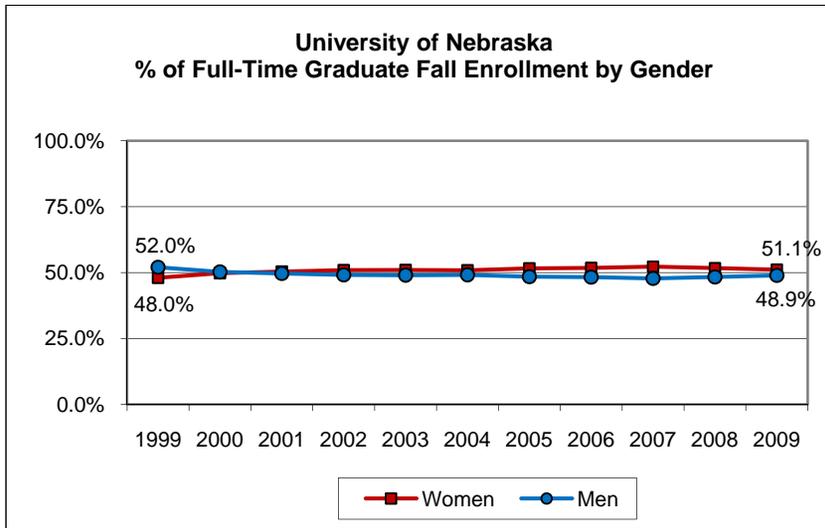
Percentages of FULL-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 1999-2009

- Women accounted for fewer than half of the full-time graduate students at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions in fall 1999. But in fall 2000, more women than men were enrolled full time in graduate programs.
- By fall 2009, women accounted for 55.6% of the full-time graduate students, while men accounted for 44.4%.
- As shown on the [charts on the following page](#), the full-time enrollment of women started to exceed the enrollment of men in all three sectors that offered graduate programs in 2001.
- Since 2001, the gender gap has remained relatively consistent at the [University of Nebraska](#) where, in fall 2009, women accounted for 51.1% of the full-time graduate students and men accounted for 48.9%. In comparison, the gender gap has generally widened at the [Nebraska state colleges](#) and the [independent institutions](#) that offer graduate programs. By fall 2009, 63.8% of the full-time graduate students at the [Nebraska state colleges](#) were women, while 36.2% were men. At the state's [independent institutions](#), 61.6% were women, while 38.4% were men.



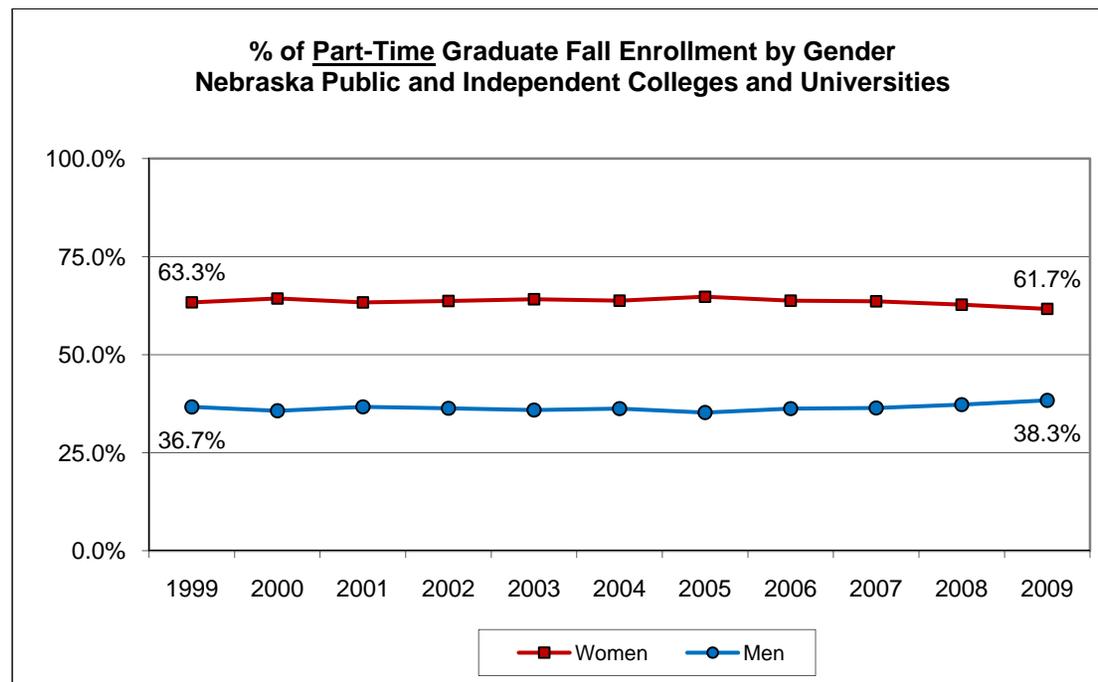
Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentages of FULL-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by GENDER: 1999-2009



Percentages of PART-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 1999-2009

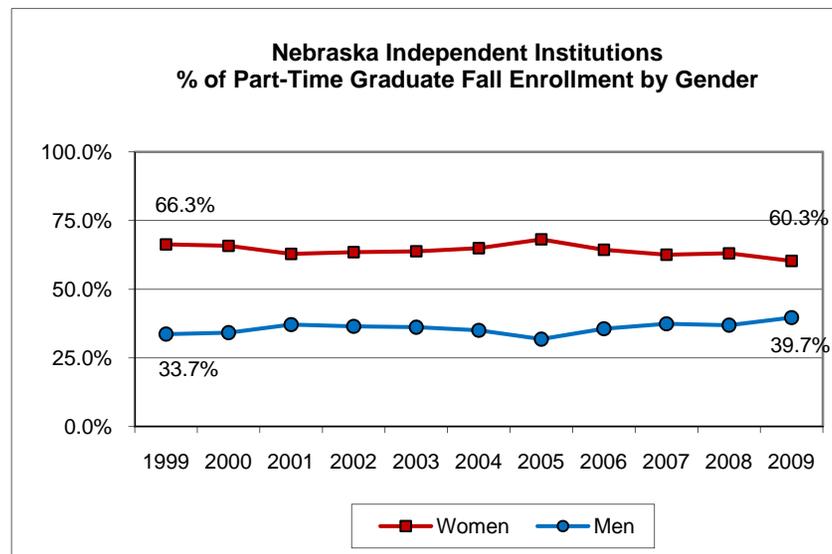
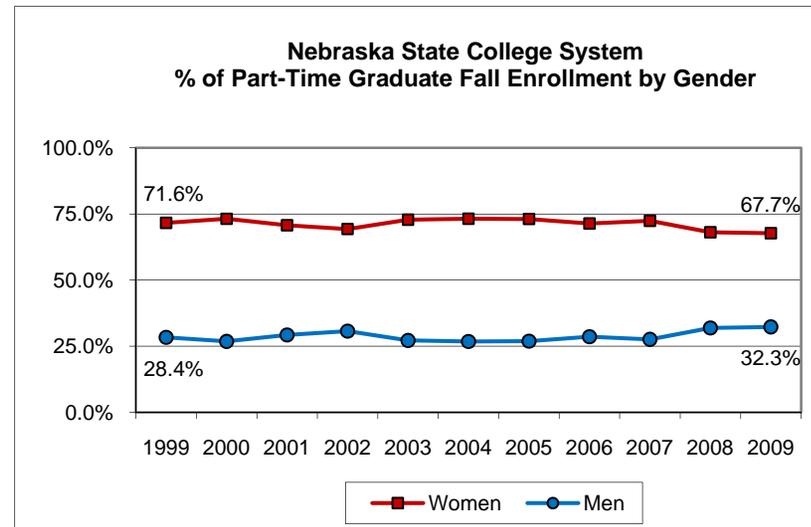
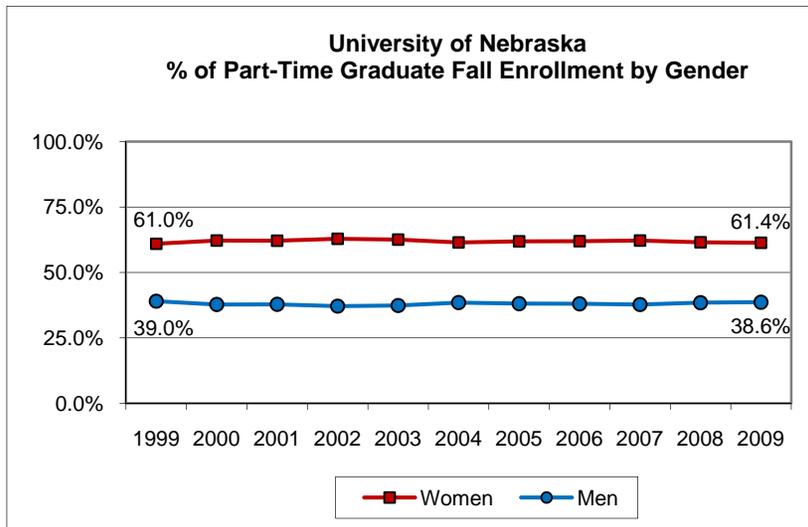
- Among part-time graduate students at Nebraska public and independent institutions, the gender gap remained relatively consistent over the 10-year period between fall 1999 and fall 2009, with women accounting for about 63% or 64% of part-time graduate enrollment, except in fall 2009 when women accounted for 61.7%.¹
- As shown on the [charts on the following page](#), the gender gap among part-time students at the [University of Nebraska](#) has remained stable over the ten years between fall 1999 and fall 2009, while the gender gaps have narrowed, at least slightly, at the [Nebraska state colleges](#) and the state's [independent institutions](#).



¹Graduate programs were first offered within the for-profit/career school sector in fall 2006. Between fall 2006 and fall 2009, there were no part-time graduate students within the for-profit/career sector.

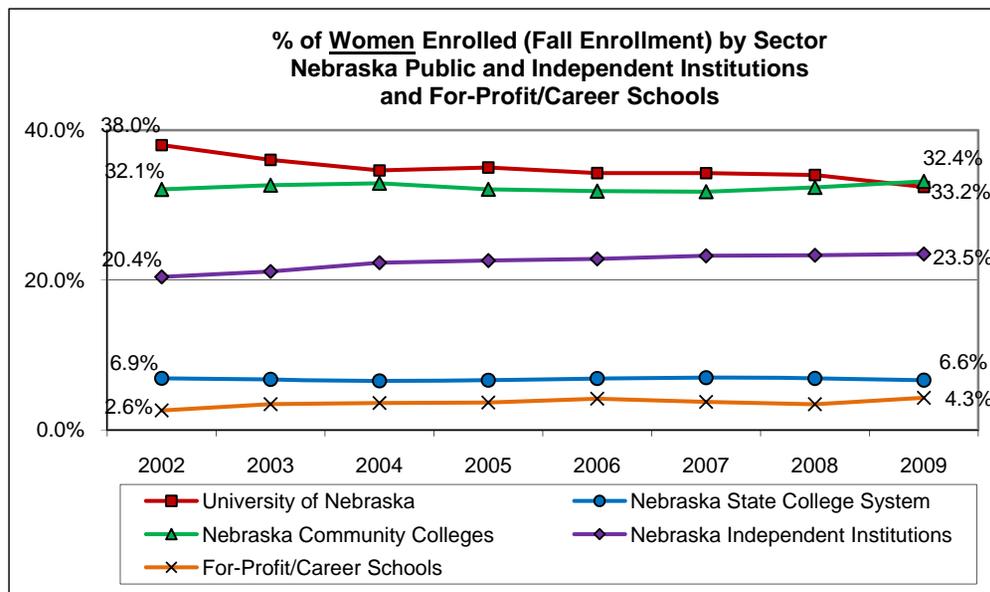
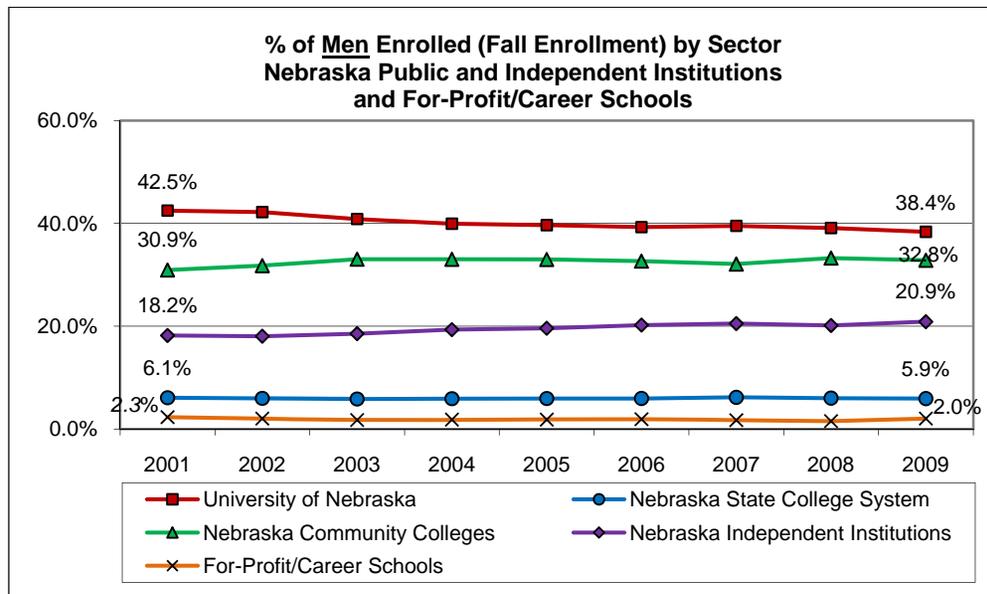
Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentages of PART-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 1999-2009



Section A.3.4
Fall Gender Enrollment by Sector

FALL GENDER ENROLLMENT by SECTOR : 2001-2009



- Compared to women, a higher percentage of the men who attended college were enrolled at the University of Nebraska in fall 2009. Lower or equal percentages of the men attending college were enrolled at community colleges, independent institutions, state colleges, and for-profit/career schools in Nebraska.
- Among the men enrolled at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, the highest percentage attended the University of Nebraska. Lower enrollment percentages were evidenced at the community colleges, independent institutions, state colleges, and for-profit/career schools. Between 2001 and 2009, a decreasing percentage of men enrolled at the University of Nebraska, while the percentage attending community colleges or independent institutions increased slightly.
- Women followed the same general pattern of enrollment as men between fall 2001 and fall 2009. The highest percentage studied at the University of Nebraska or community colleges. Lower enrollment percentages occurred at the independent institutions, state colleges, and for-profit/career schools. Between 2001 and 2009, a decreasing percentage of women attended the University of Nebraska, while slightly increasing percentages studied at the independent institutions or for-profit/career schools.

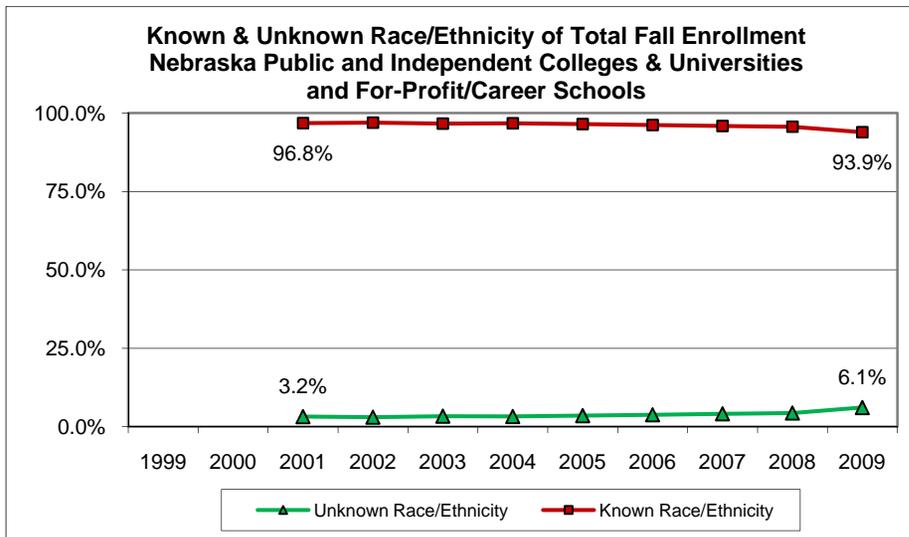
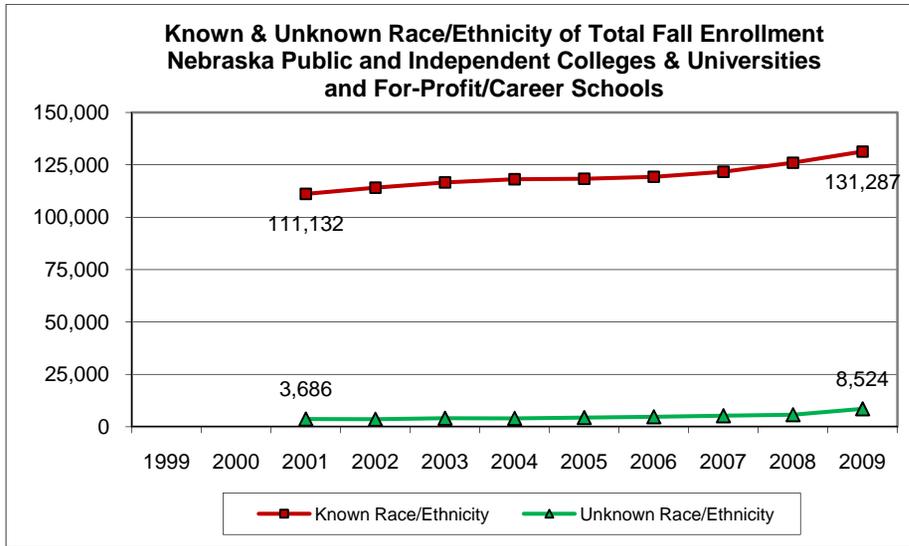
Section A.4

Total Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity¹

Notes

- (1) **Ten-year trends** are shown for Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities. Comparable data for for-profit/career schools in Nebraska are available only for the most recent nine years. Given the available data, **eight-year trends** are shown for Nebraska state totals, including the for-profit/career schools. 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.
- (2) Reported enrollments **do not include** students who were enrolled in the physician assistant military and distance education programs at the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC). Since 1998-1999, UNMC has conferred 500 to 600 bachelor's and master's degrees each year to graduates of the physician assistant military and distance education programs. These programs serve all branches of the military and most graduates are not residents of Nebraska.
- (3) The glossary for IPEDS defines race/ethnicity as the "categories developed in 1997 by the federal Office of Management and Budget that are used to describe groups to which individuals belong, identify with, or belong in the eyes of the community. The categories do not denote scientific definitions of anthropological origins." *Webster's New World Dictionary* (1991) defines **race** as any of the different populations of human beings distinguished by physical traits, blood types, genetic code patterns, or other inherited traits. The same source defines **ethnicity** as designating or of a population subgroup having a common cultural heritage, as distinguished by customs, characteristics, language, common history, etc. **See page A4.4 for definitions of the racial/ethnic groups used in this publication.**

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by KNOWN and UNKNOWN RACE/ETHNICITY: 2001-2009

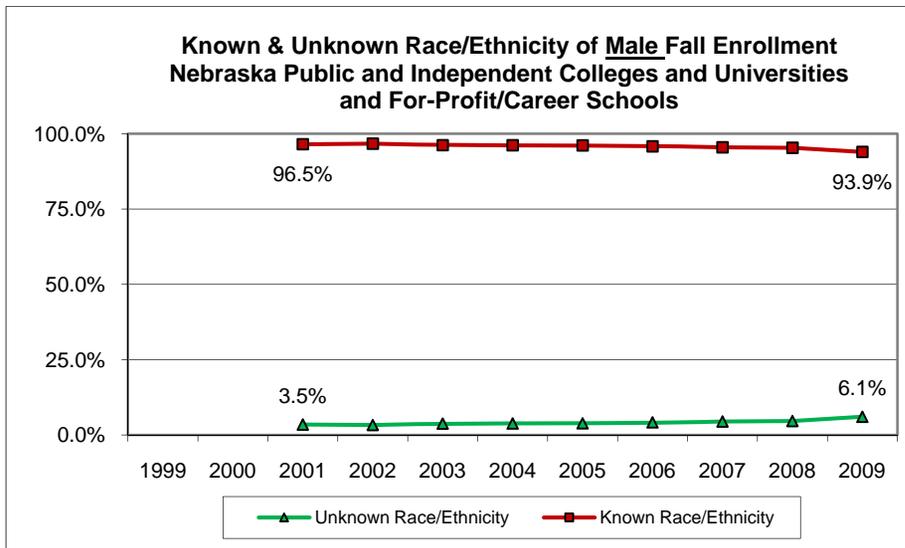


- The number of students of known race/ethnicity increased from 111,132 in fall 2001 to 131,287 in fall 2009.
- As a percentage of total headcount, students of known race/ethnicity decreased from 96.8% of total headcount in 2001 to 93.9% in 2009.
- Over the eight-year period between 2001 and 2009, an increased percentage of students were of unknown race/ethnicity. Specifically, the percentage of students of unknown race/ethnicity increased from 3.2% in fall 2001 to 6.1% in fall 2008.¹

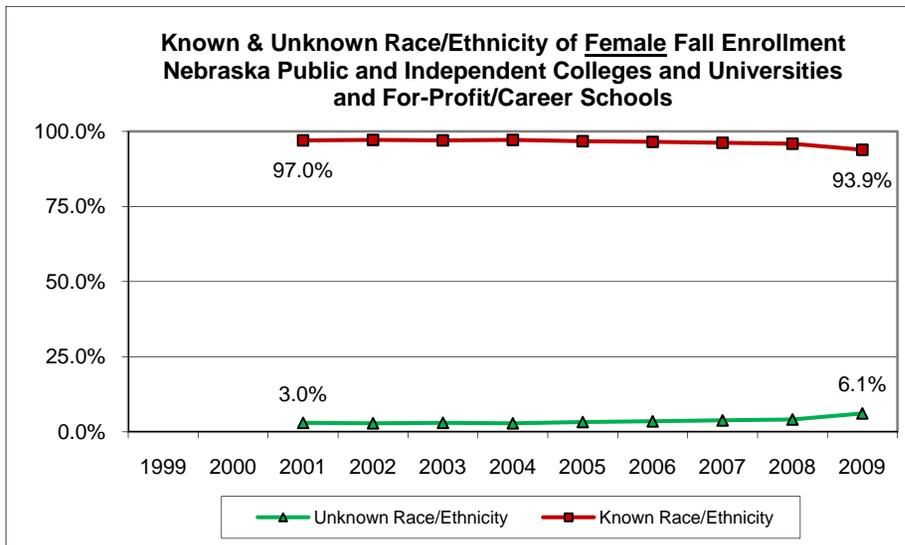
¹Students in the unknown race/ethnicity category include students in the “two or more races” category as well as students who do not report their race/ethnicity. Students in the “two or more races” category accounted for only 0.16% of total enrollment in fall 2009.

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

MALE & FEMALE TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by KNOWN and UNKNOWN RACE/ETHNICITY: 2001-2009



- In fall 2001, students of unknown race/ethnicity accounted for 3.5% of the total enrollments of men and 3.0% of the total enrollments of women at Nebraska’s public, independent, and for-profit colleges and universities.
- In fall 2009, 6.1% of the men and 6.1% of the women were of unknown race/ethnicity.



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

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

Beginning with the collection of data during the 2008-09 academic year, IPEDS started the transition to the full adoption of new categories of race/ethnicity. Consequently, beginning with the previous (2008-2009) edition of the *Factual Look*, the Coordinating Commission adapted its statistical analyses to the new IPEDS categories of race/ethnicity as explained below.

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

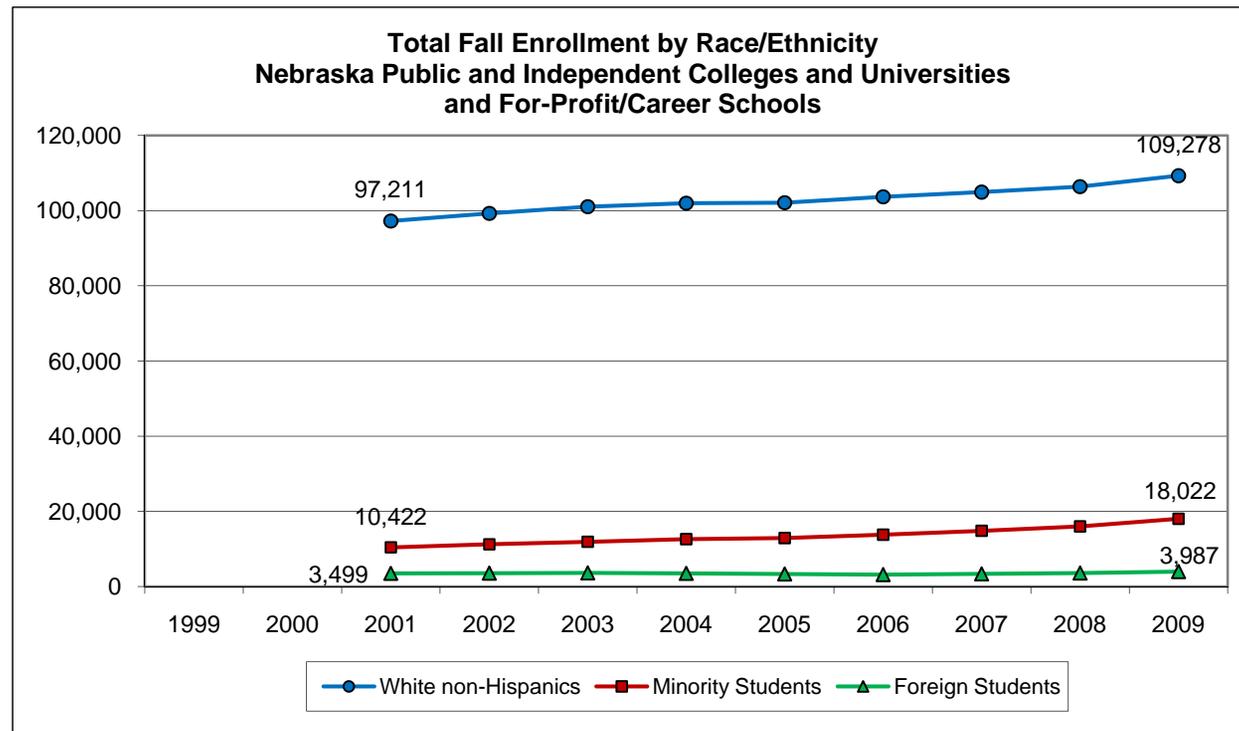
Category Name Used in Commission Reports	IPEDS Category Name	IPEDS Definition of Racial/Ethnic Group ¹
White non-Hispanic	White	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.
Asian/Pacific Islander	Asian	A person having origins in any of the original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

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

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY: 2001-2009

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- Between fall 2001 and fall 2009, total enrollment of white non-Hispanics at Nebraska public and independent colleges and universities and for-profit/career schools increased 12.4%, from 97,211 to 109,278.
- The enrollment of foreign students (non-resident aliens) increased 13.9%, from 3,499 in fall 2001 to 3,987 in fall 2009.
- In comparison, enrollments of minority students – consisting of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans – increased 72.9%, from 10,422 to 18,022.



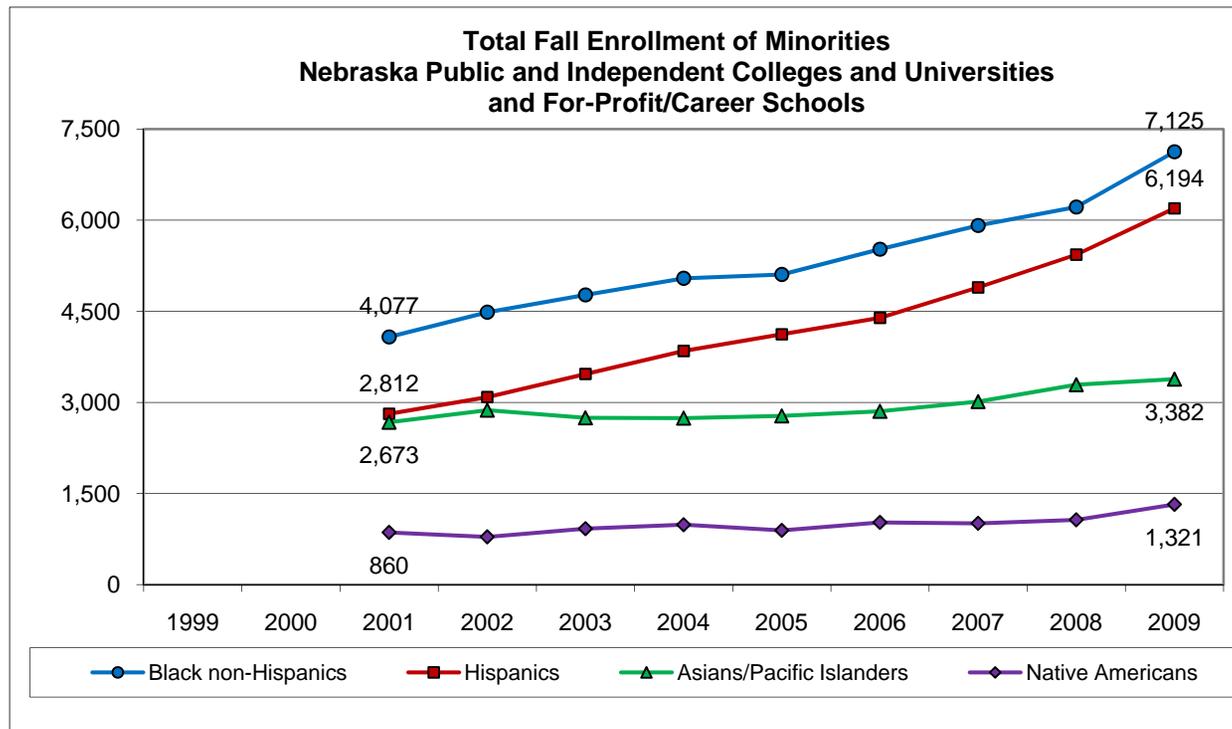
Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race & Ethnicity** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT OF MINORITIES: 2001-2009

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- Over the eight-year period between fall 2001 and fall 2009, total minority enrollments at Nebraska’s public and independent colleges and universities and for-profit/career schools increased as follows:

Black non-Hispanics	74.8%
Hispanics	120.3%
Asians/Pacific Islanders	26.5%
Native Americans	53.6%

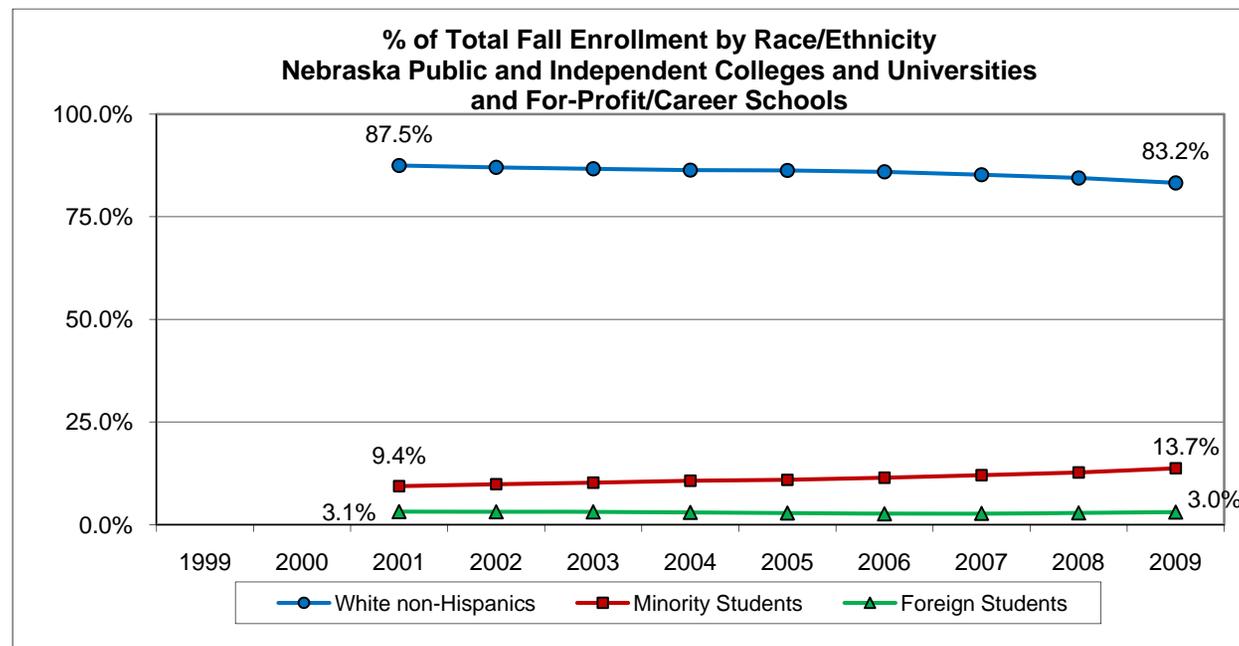


Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race & Ethnicity** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY: 2001-2009

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

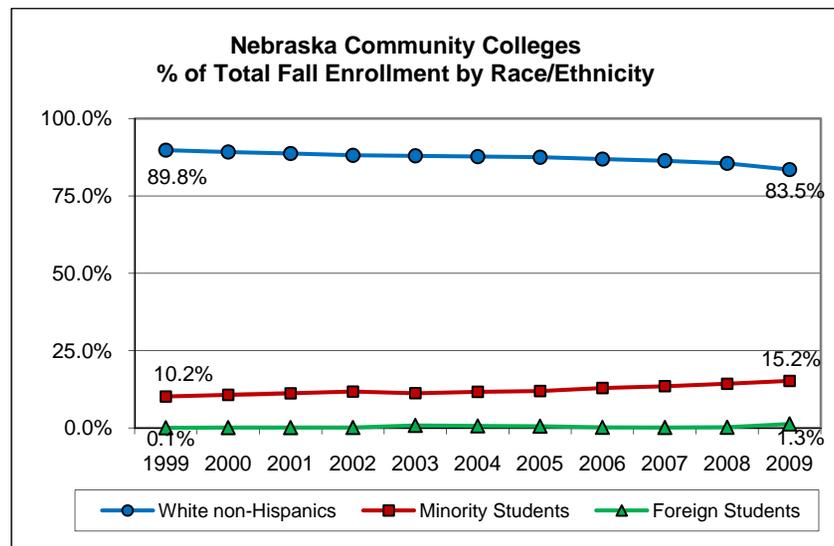
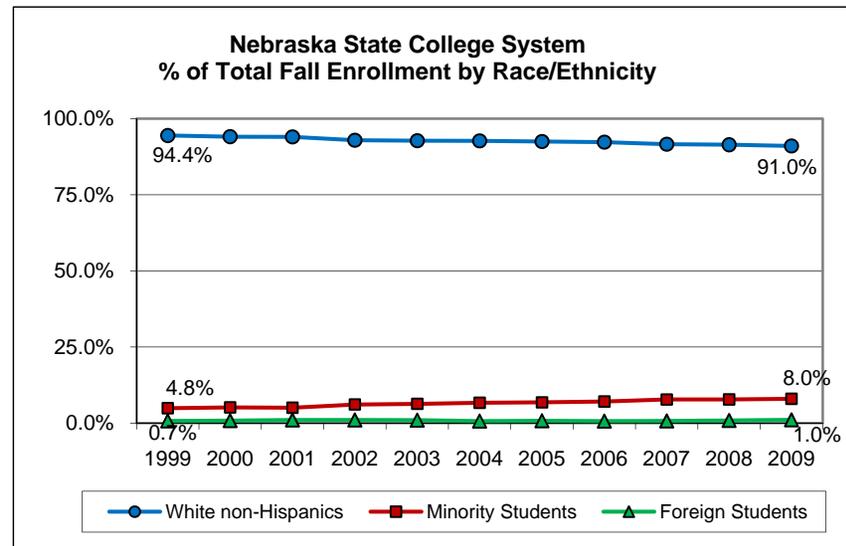
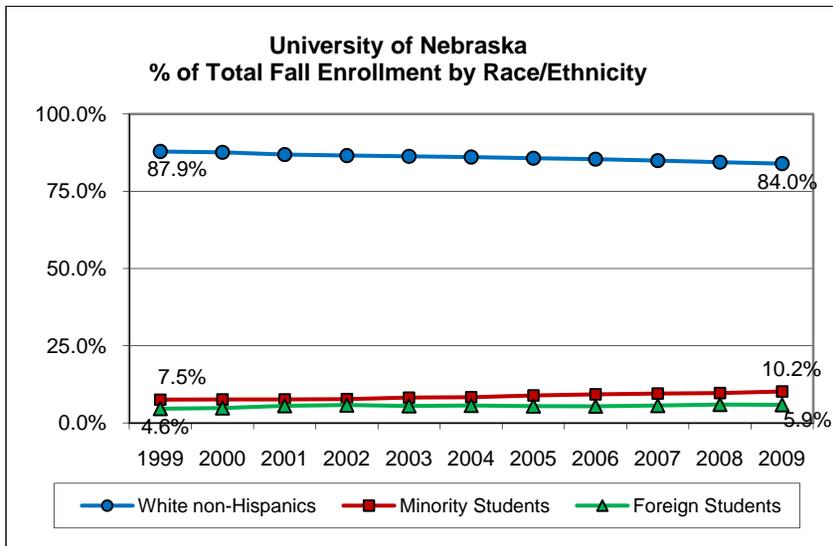
- As percentages of total enrollment at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, the enrollment of white non-Hispanics decreased and foreign students was relatively stable between fall 2001 and fall 2009, while the enrollments of minorities increased.
- As shown on the [charts on the following two pages](#), minority enrollment increased across all five sectors of higher education as the enrollment of white non-Hispanics decreased within each sector. However, changes in foreign student enrollments were not as consistent across all sectors.
- Within the sectors consisting of independent colleges and universities, foreign students accounted for a lower percentage of total enrollment in fall 2009 than in fall 1999. At the University of Nebraska, Nebraska's state colleges, and the state's community colleges, foreign students accounted for slightly higher percentages of total enrollment in fall 2009 than in fall 1999. Within the for-profit/career school sector, they accounted for the same percentage of total enrollment in fall 2009 as they did in 2001.



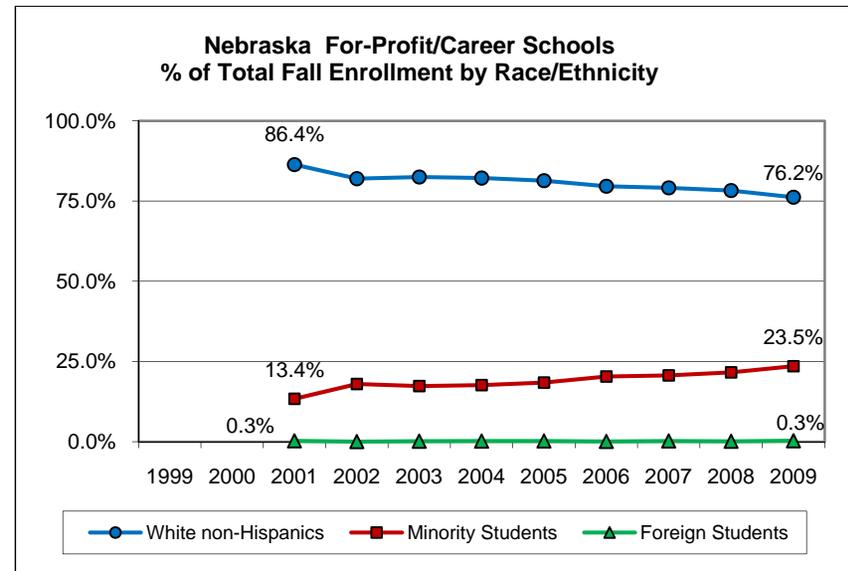
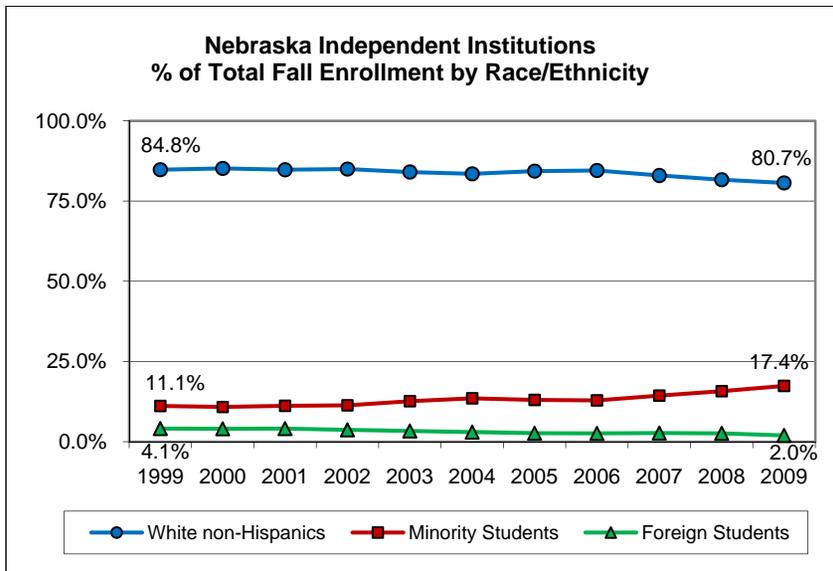
Minority students consist of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

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

Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY and by SECTOR: 1999-2009
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



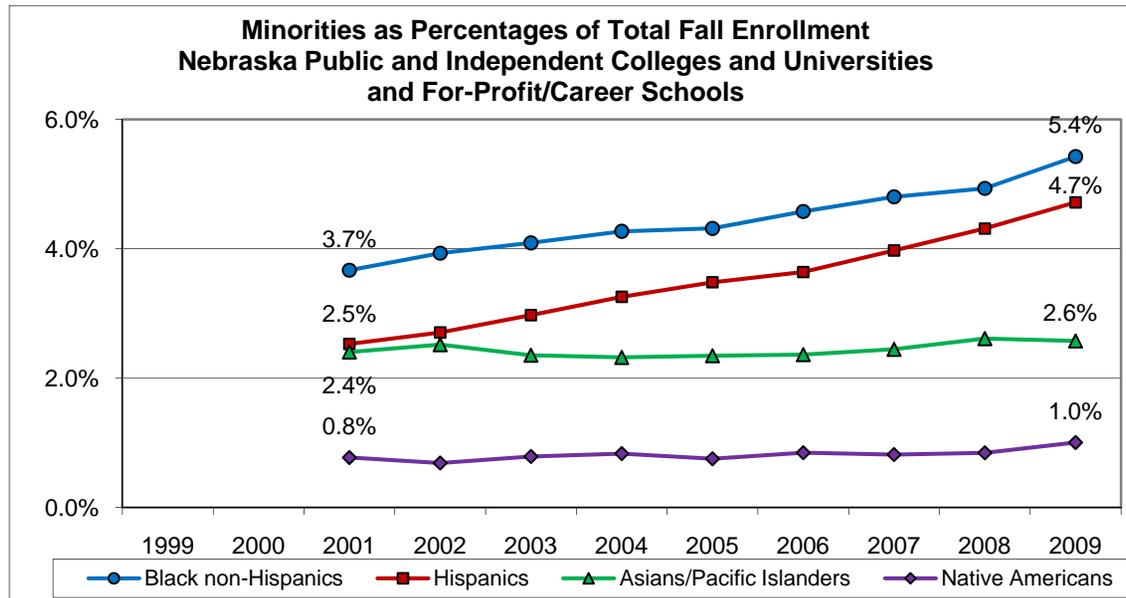
Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY and by SECTOR: 1999-2009
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



MINORITIES as Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT: 2001-2009

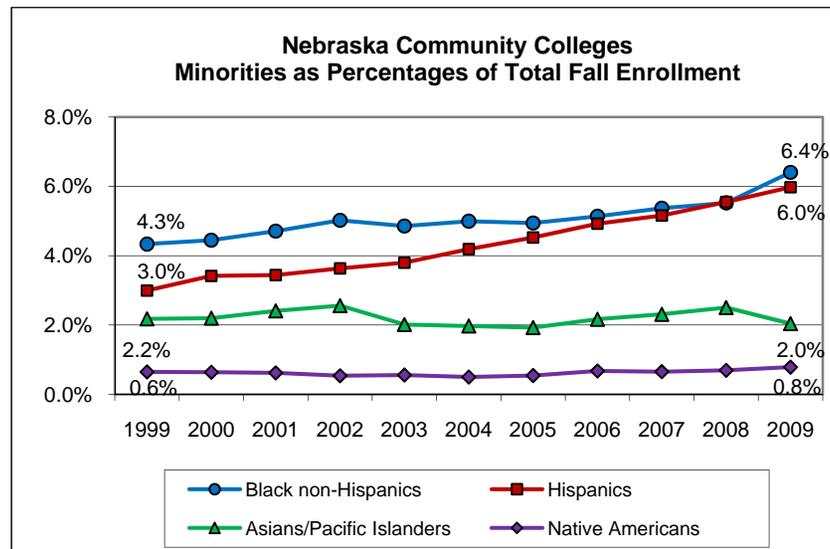
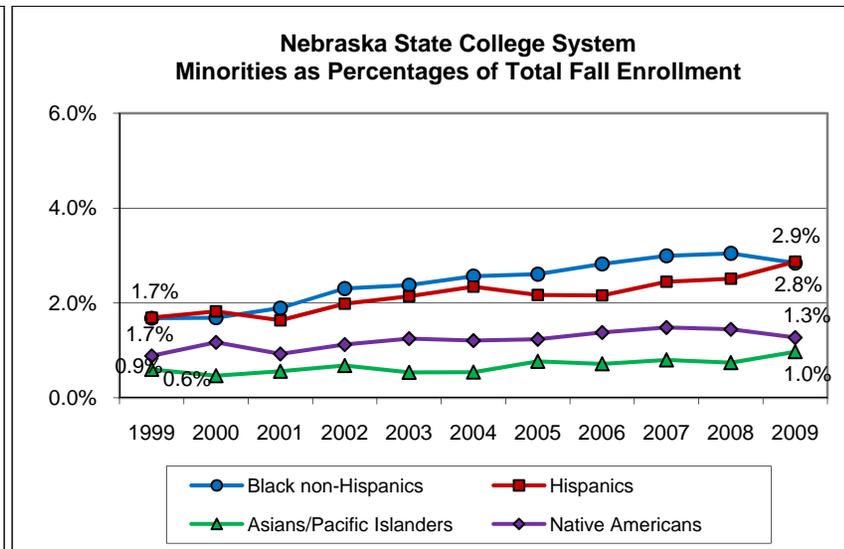
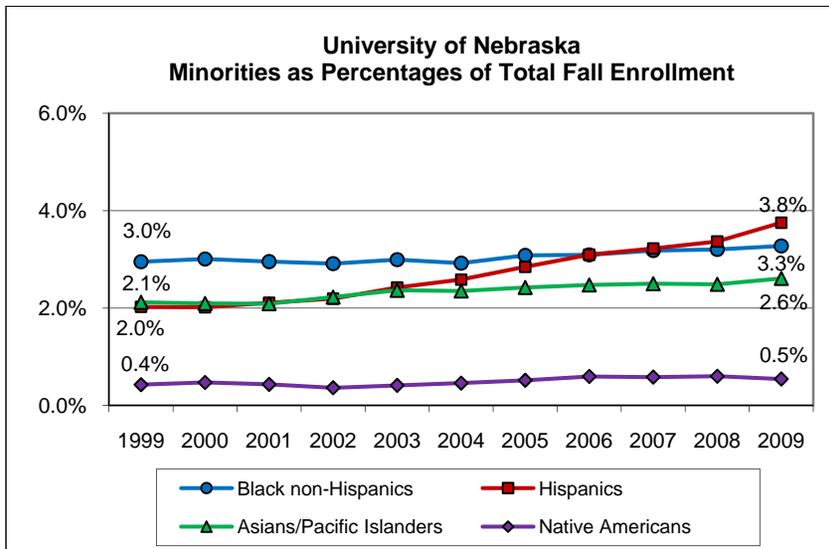
(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- As percentages of total enrollment at Nebraska's public, independent, and for-profit institutions, the enrollment of black non-Hispanics and Hispanics increased by 1.7 and 2.2 percentage points, respectively, over the eight-year period from fall 2001 to fall 2009. In comparison, the enrollments of Asians/Pacific Islanders and Native Americans were only slightly higher in fall 2009 than they were in fall 2001.
- As shown on the charts on the following two pages, the percentage enrollments of minorities have varied by sector. In fall 2009, black non-Hispanics accounted for higher percentages of the enrollment at Nebraska's community colleges, independent colleges and universities, and for-profit/career schools than at the University of Nebraska and the Nebraska state colleges. The community colleges, independent institutions, and for-profit/career schools also enrolled the highest percentages of Hispanics in fall 2008.
- Compared to the other four sectors, the independent colleges and universities, including the two native tribal colleges in Nebraska, enrolled the highest percentages of Asian/Pacific Islanders and Native Americans over the eight-year period between 2001 and 2009.

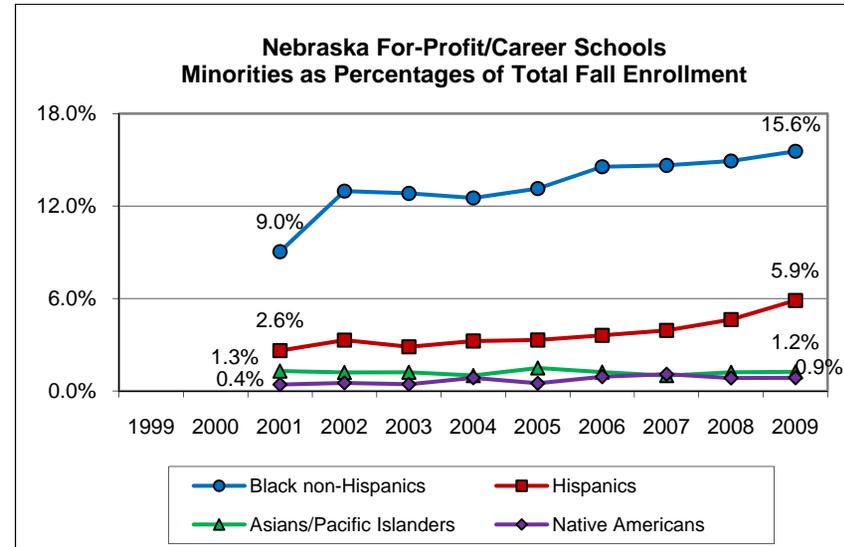
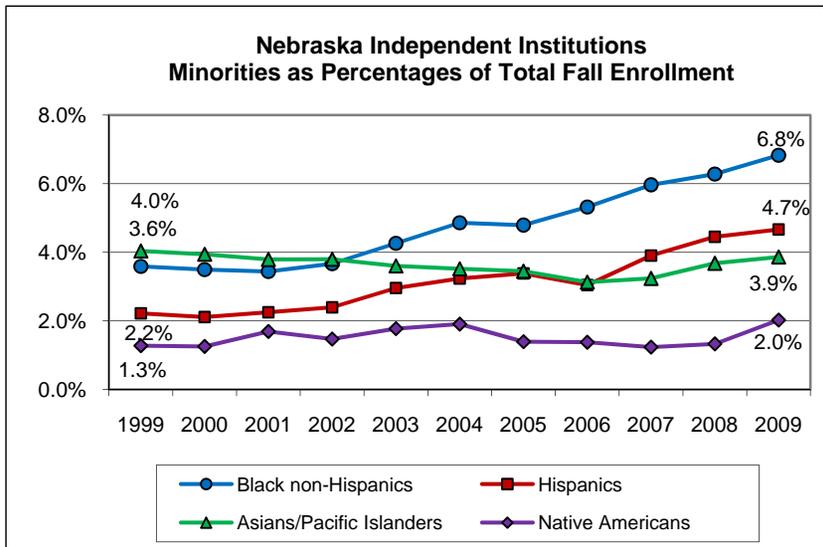


Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race & Ethnicity** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

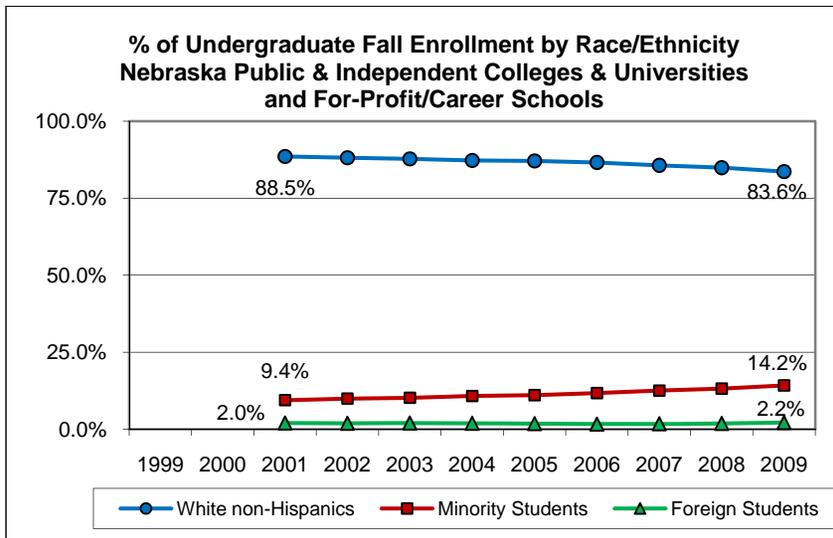
MINORITIES as Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR: 1999-2009
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



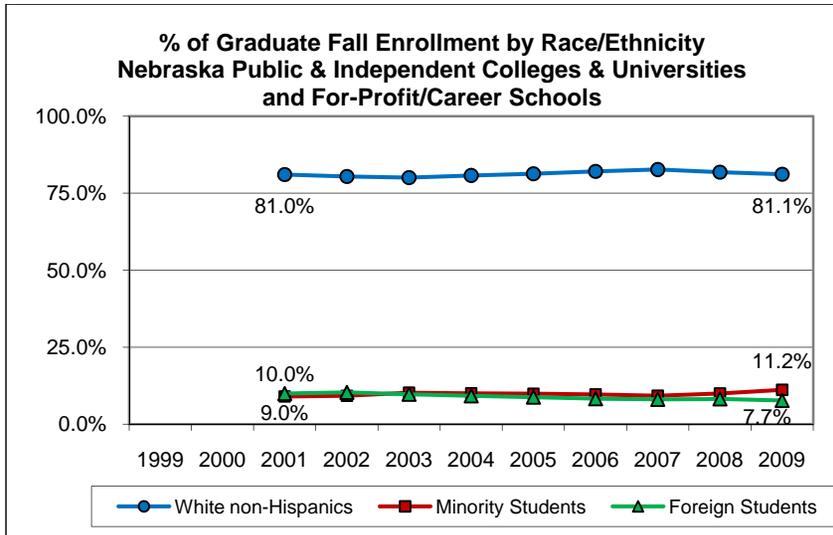
MINORITIES as Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR: 1999-2009
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by LEVEL and by RACE/ETHNICITY: 2001-2009
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



- Between fall 2001 and fall 2009, racial/ethnic enrollments at Nebraska’s postsecondary institutions varied by student level.
- Over the eight-year period, white non-Hispanics and minority students accounted for higher percentages of undergraduate enrollment than of graduate enrollment.
- Foreign students, on the other hand, accounted for higher percentages of enrollment at the graduate level than at the undergraduate level.



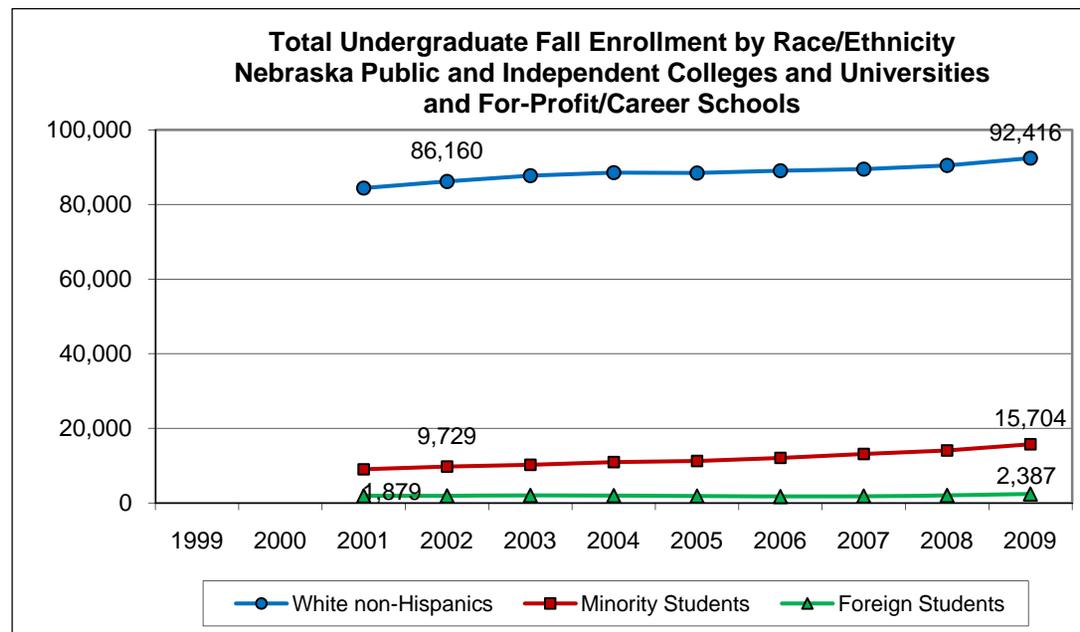
Ten-year sector and institution headcount data by race/ethnicity, by level, and by full-time and part-time classification are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race & Ethnicity** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Section A.4.1
Undergraduate Fall Enrollment
by Race/Ethnicity

TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY: 2001-2009

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- Between fall 2001 and fall 2009, total undergraduate enrollment of white non-Hispanics at Nebraska's public, independent and for-profit higher education institutions increased 9.5%, from 84,374 to 92,416.
- Over the eight-year period, the enrollment of foreign students (non-resident aliens) in undergraduate programs increased 24.3%, from 1,921 to 2,387.
- In comparison, undergraduate enrollments of minority students – consisting of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans – increased 74.6%, from 8,995 to 15,704.



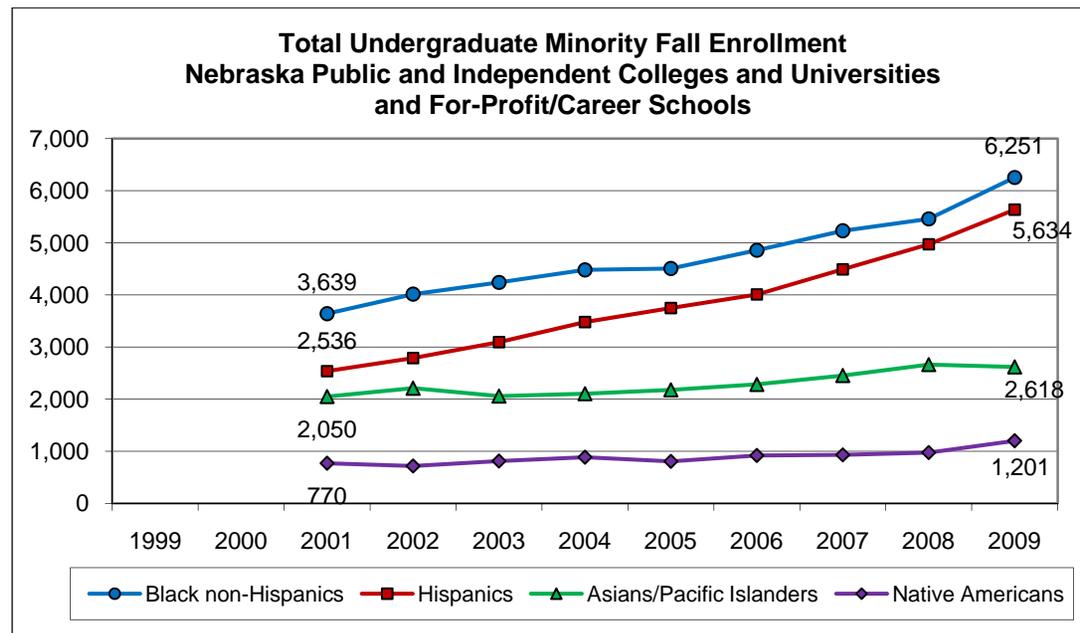
Ten-year sector and institution headcount data by race/ethnicity, by level, and by full-time and part-time classification are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race & Ethnicity** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE MINORITY FALL ENROLLMENT: 2001-2009

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- Over the eight-year period between fall 2001 and fall 2009, undergraduate minority enrollments at Nebraska’s public, independent, and for-profit institutions increased as follows:

Black non-Hispanics	71.8%
Hispanics	122.2%
Asians/Pacific Islanders	27.7%
Native Americans	56.0%

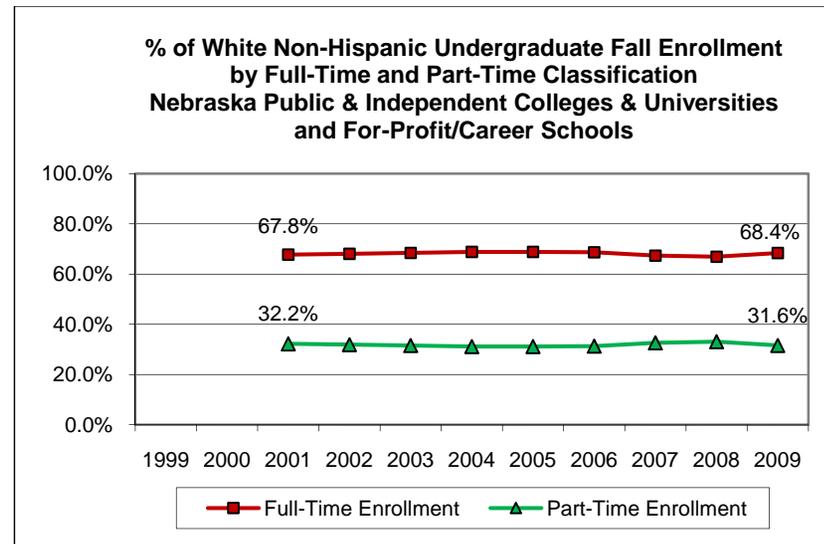
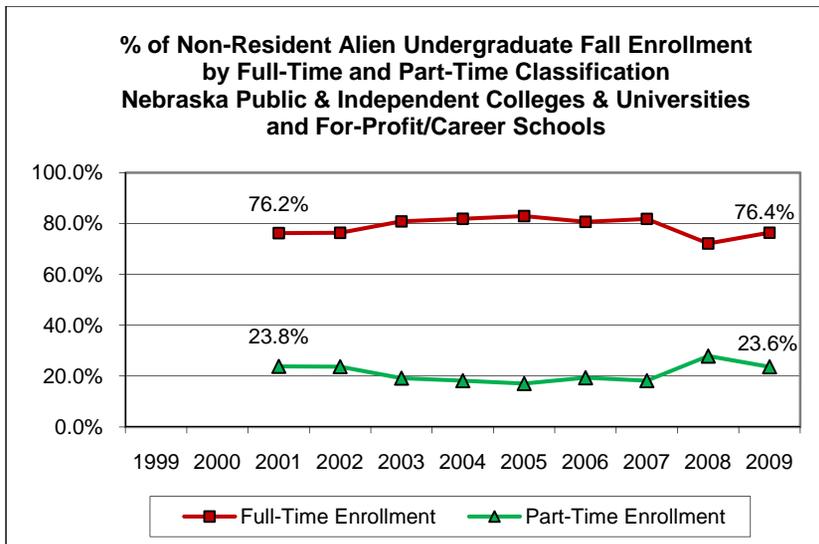


Ten-year sector and institution headcount data by race/ethnicity, by level, and by full-time and part-time classification are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race & Ethnicity** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

**UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY
and FULL-TIME/PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 2001-2009**

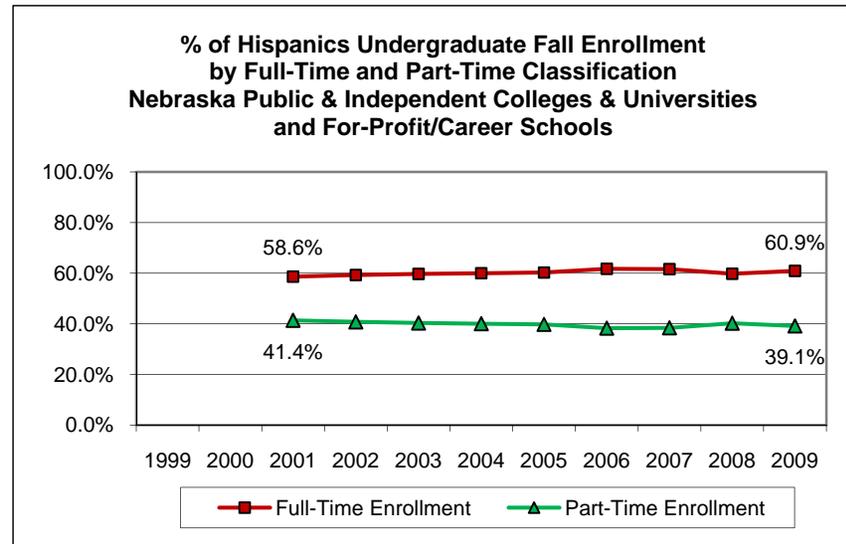
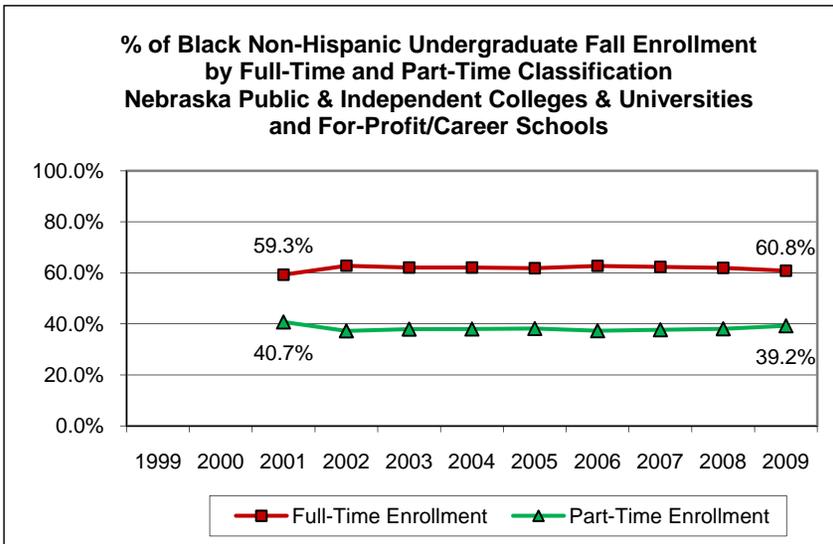
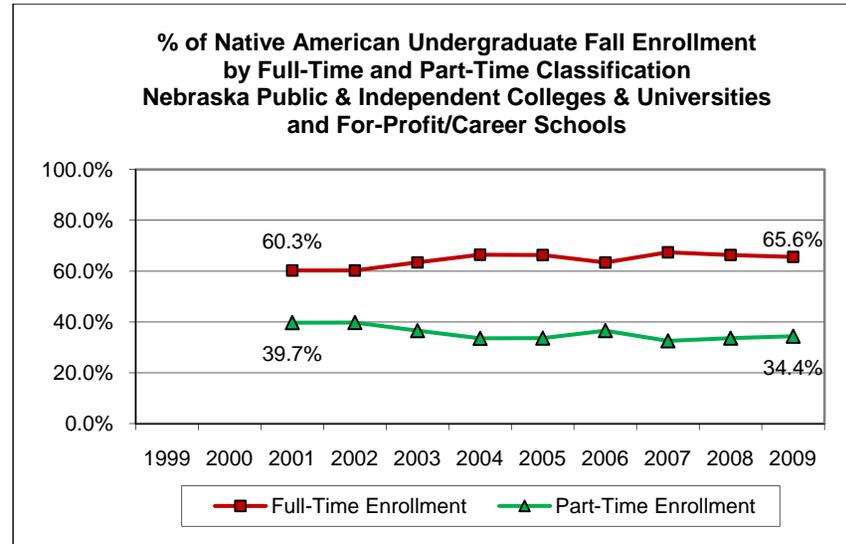
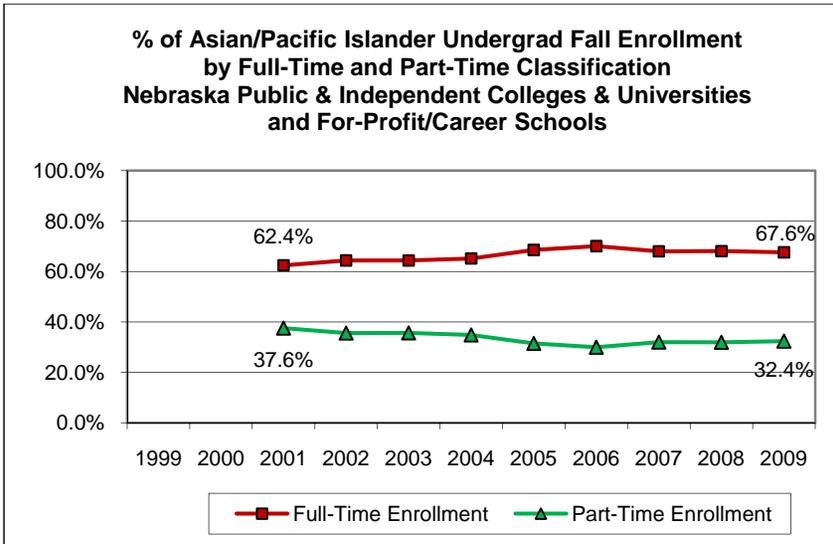
(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- As shown on the [charts on this and the following page](#), the percentages of undergraduates enrolled full time or part time varied by race/ethnicity over the eight-year period between fall 2001 and fall 2009.
- Since 2001, the highest percentage of students enrolled full time were foreign students (non-resident aliens). Even though the percentage of foreign students who were enrolled full time noticeably decreased between fall 2007 and fall 2008, 76% of the foreign students in undergraduate programs were enrolled full time in fall 2009.
- As of fall 2009, 66% to 68% of the white non-Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans were enrolled full time in undergraduate programs, while 61% of the black non-Hispanics and Hispanics were full-time students.
- The percentages of foreign students and white non-Hispanics going to college full time were about the same in fall 2009 as they were in fall 2001. Asians/Pacific Islanders and Native Americans enrolled full time in undergraduate programs increased five percentage points over the eight-year period. In comparison, the percentages of black non-Hispanics and Hispanics enrolled full time increased one or two percent.



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

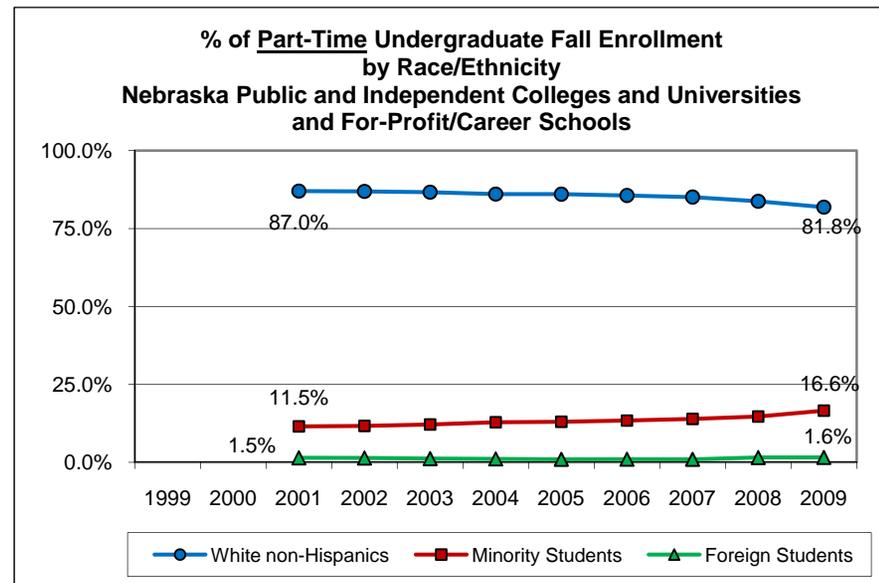
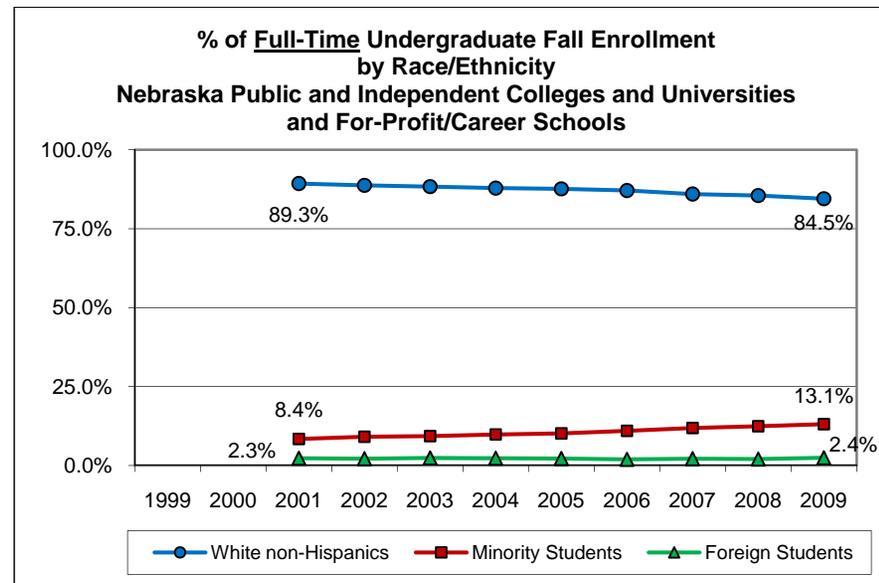
**UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY
and FULL-TIME/PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 2001-2009**
(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



FULL-TIME and PART-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENTS by RACE/ETHNICITY: 2001-2009
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

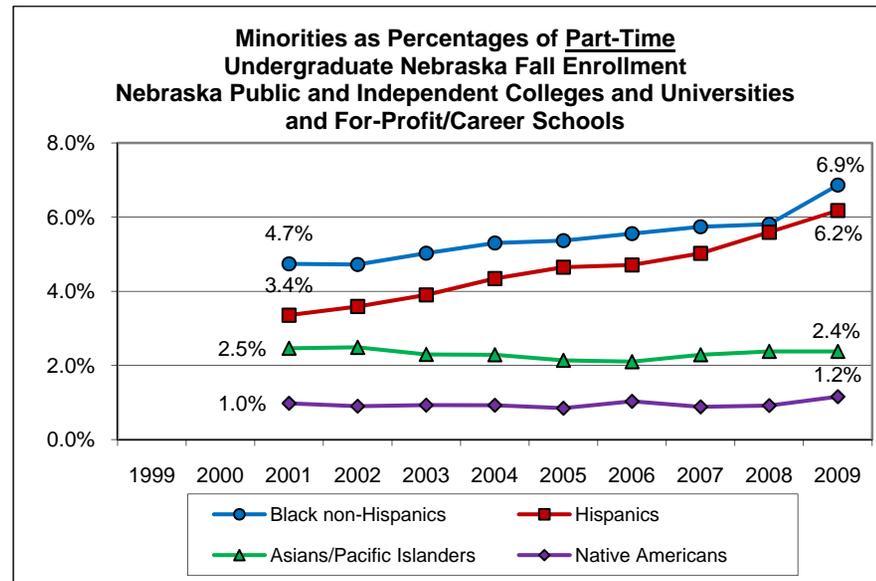
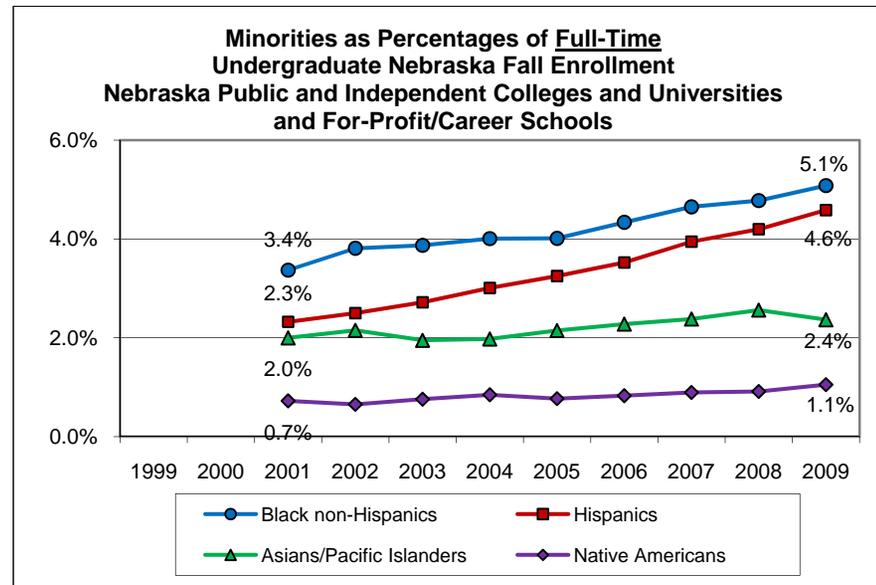
- The differences among the racial/ethnic groups are evidenced in the direct comparison of the distributions of full-time and part-time undergraduates shown on this page.
- By fall 2009, white non-Hispanics and foreign students accounted for higher percentages of full-time undergraduates than of part-time students. Conversely, minorities¹ accounted for a higher percentage of part-time undergraduates.
- In both distributions, white non-Hispanics accounted for lower percentages of full-time and part-time undergraduates in fall 2009 than eight years earlier, while minority students¹ accounted for higher percentages.

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

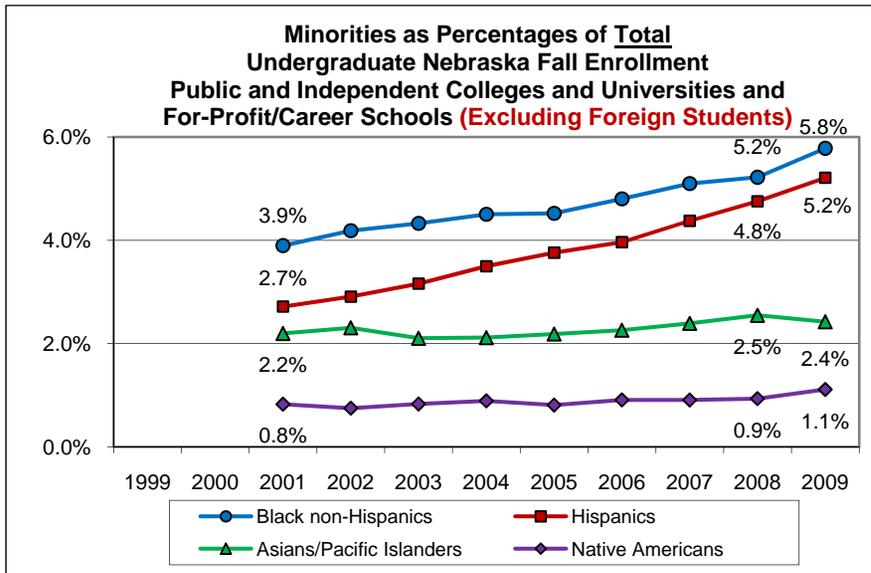
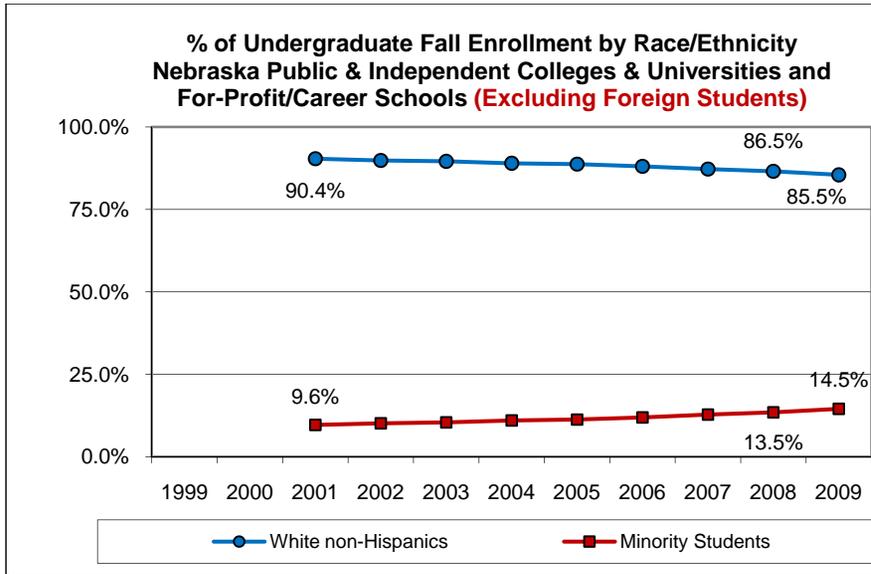


MINORITIES as Percentages of FULL-TIME and PART-TIME FALL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT: 2001-2009
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- A more detailed analysis of undergraduate enrollments of minority students reveals that the highest rates of growth between fall 2001 and fall 2009 were evidenced for Hispanics attending college full and part time.
- Black non-Hispanics also accounted for increasing percentages of the full- and part-time undergraduates enrolled during the eight years between 2001 and 2009.
- Asians/Pacific Islanders accounted for slightly higher percentages of the full-time students in 2009 than in 2001, but accounted for about the same percentage of part-time students.
- Compared to eight years earlier, Native Americans accounted for a slightly higher percentages of the full-time and part-time undergraduates in 2009.



TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENTS by RACE/ETHNICITY: 2001-2009
Excluding Foreign Students and Compared to Population Estimates for 18-24 Year Olds
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



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

Race/Ethnicity	% of Estimated 2008 Nebraska Population 18-24 Years Old ¹	% of Fall 2008 Nebraska Total Undergraduate Enrollment ²
White non-Hispanic	85.2%	86.5%
Black non-Hispanic	4.9%	5.2%
Hispanic	7.3%	4.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.8%	2.5%
Native American	0.8%	0.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Based on this comparison, Hispanics were under-represented among undergraduates attending Nebraska colleges and universities in 2008, while the remaining racial/ethnic groups were slightly overrepresented.

¹Estimate based on the 2008 American Community Survey, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. Following is the estimated number of 18-24 year olds in each racial/ethnic group:

	Estimated Number	% of Total
White non-Hispanic	162,904	85.2%
Black non-Hispanic	9,421	4.9%
Hispanic	13,905	7.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3,429	1.8%
Native American	1,474	0.8%
Total	191,133	100.0%

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

Section A.4.2

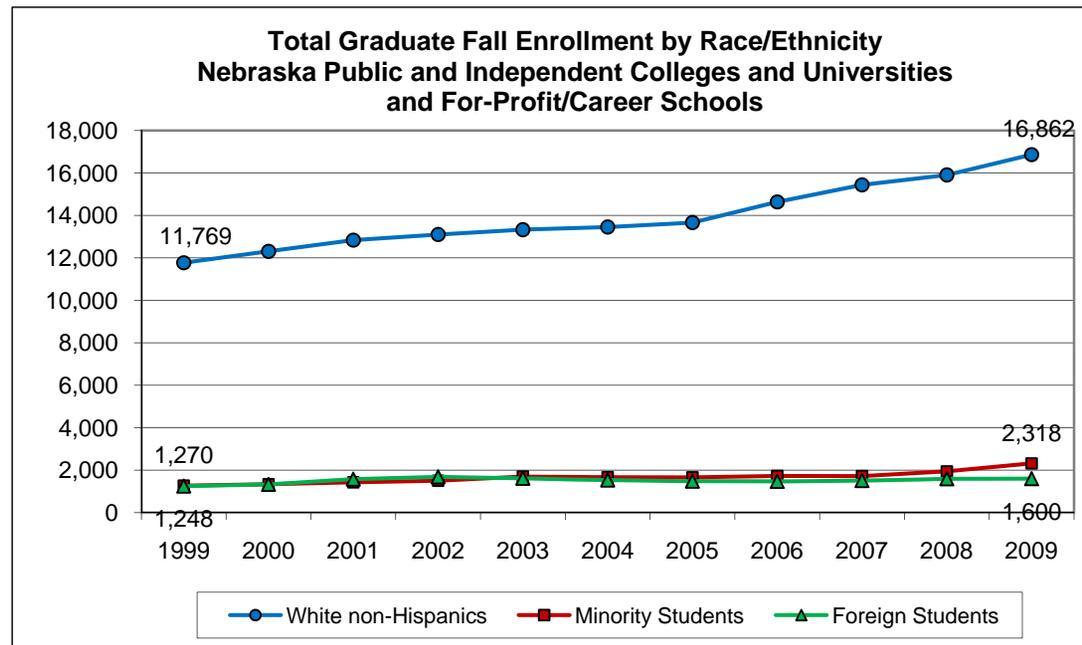
Graduate Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity

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

TOTAL GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY: 1999-2009

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- Over the decade between fall 1999 and fall 2009, total graduate enrollment of white non-Hispanics at Nebraska public and independent higher education institutions increased 43.3%, from 11,779 to 16,862.¹
- During the same period, the enrollment of foreign students (non-resident aliens) in graduate programs increased 28.2%, from 1,248 to 1,600.
- Graduate enrollments of minority students – consisting of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans – increased 82.5%, from 1,270 to 2,318.



¹The state totals for 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009 include full-time graduate students enrolled at the University of Phoenix facility in Omaha, which is included in the for-profit/career school sector. Prior to 2006, there were no institutions in the for-profit/career school sector that offered graduate programs.

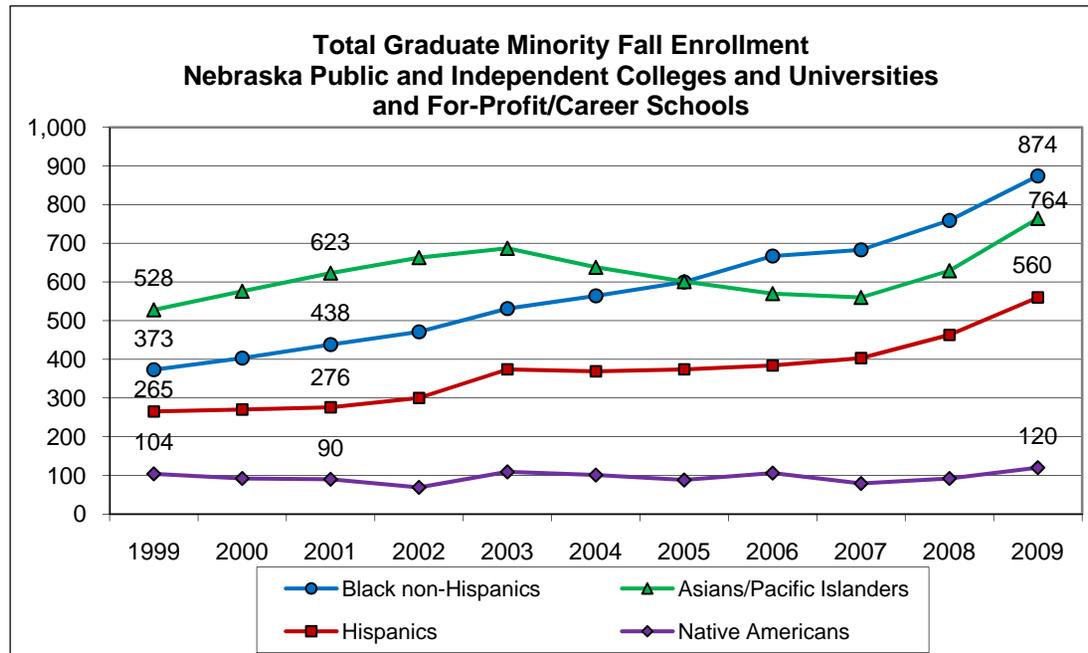
Ten-year sector and institution headcount data by race/ethnicity, by level, and by full-time and part-time classification are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race & Ethnicity** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

TOTAL GRADUATE MINORITY FALL ENROLLMENT: 1999-2009

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- Between fall 1999 and fall 2009, total graduate minority enrollments at Nebraska’s public, independent, and for-profit institutions increased or decreased as follows:

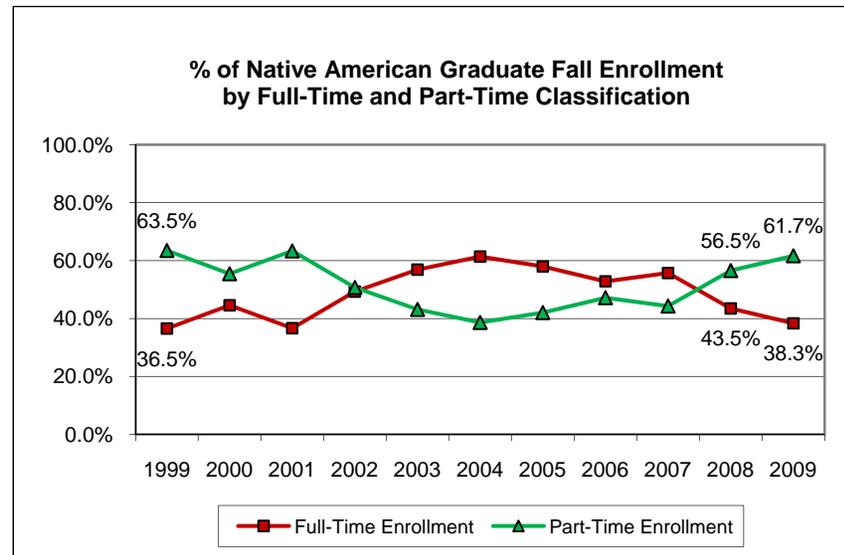
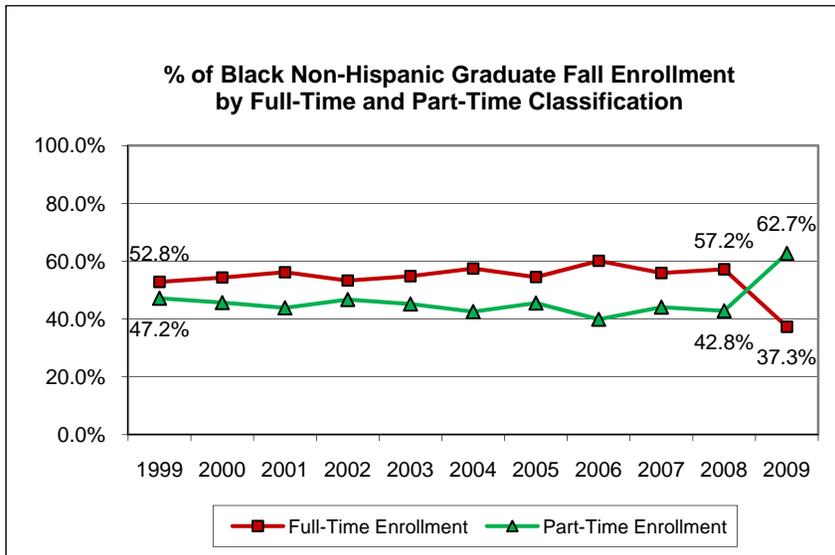
	<u>10-year 1999-2009</u>	<u>8-Year 2001-2009</u>
Black non-Hispanics	134.3%	99.5%
Hispanics	111.3%	102.9%
Asians/Pacific Islanders	44.7%	22.6%
Native Americans	15.4%	33.3%



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

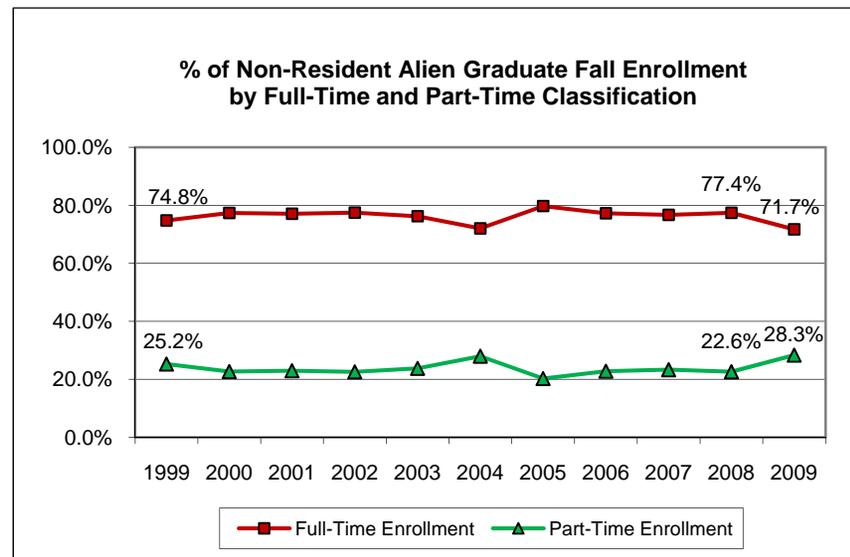
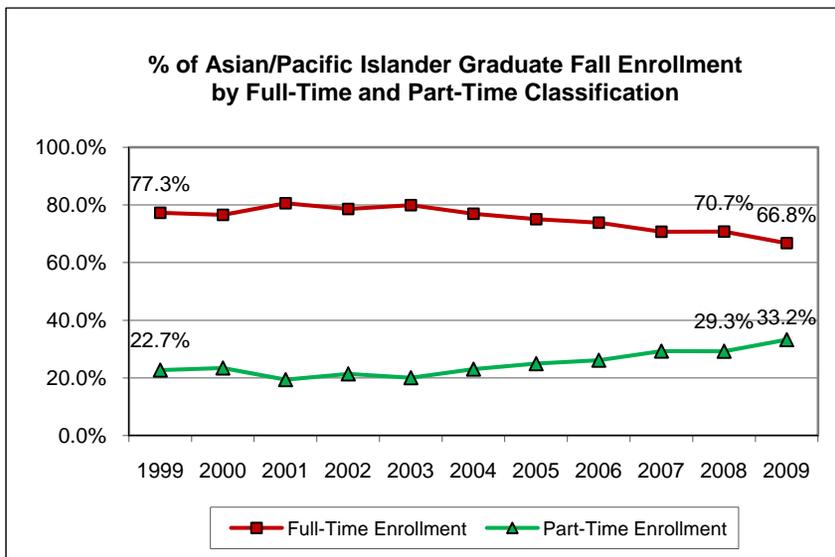
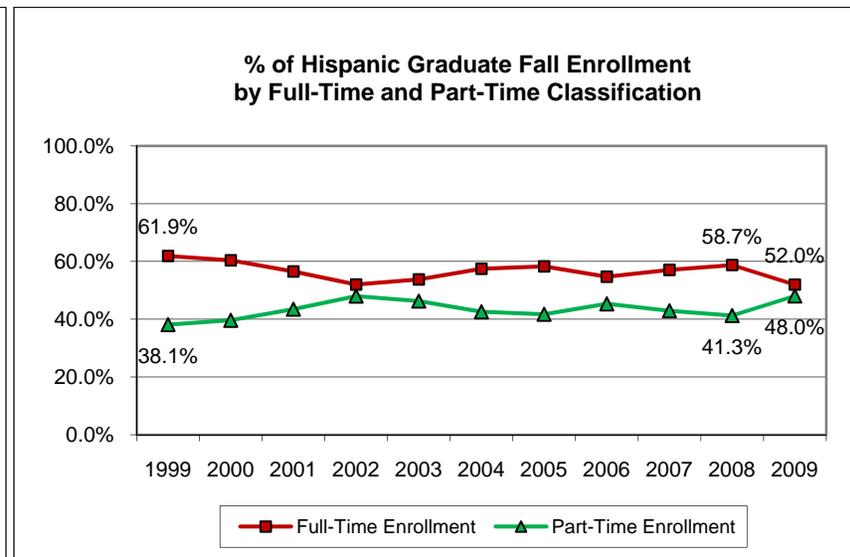
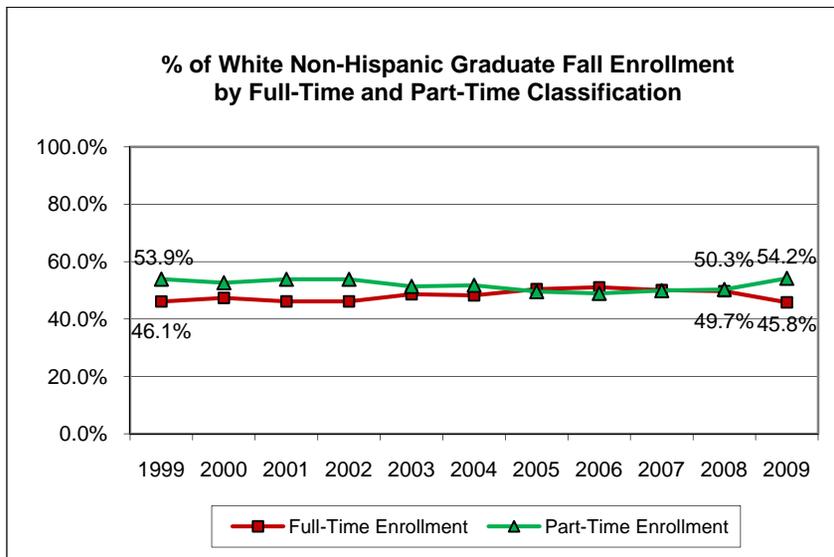
GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY and FULL-TIME/PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 1999-2009
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- In fall 2009, Bellevue University (BU) fully implemented a major change in its academic calendar. Using IPEDS criteria, a consequence of this change was to significantly reduce the number (and percentage) of students at BU who are classified as full-time students and increase the number (and percentage) of students considered to be attending the university part time. Since BU accounted for 41% of the state’s black non-Hispanic graduate students in fall 2009 and 38% of the Native American graduate students, the effects of the reclassification are most obvious for these two groups of graduate students, as shown in the two charts below. However, since BU accounted for 11% of all the graduate students in the state in fall 2009, the change in the academic calendar at BU also affected the state-wide statistics for the other four racial/ethnic groups, as shown in the charts on the next page. In all four cases, there was a decrease in full-time graduate enrollment and an increase in part-time enrollment.
- As shown on the charts on this and the following page, higher percentages of foreign students (non-resident aliens) and Asians/Pacific Islanders were full-time graduate students in fall 2009, compared to black non-Hispanics, white non-Hispanics, Hispanics, and Native Americans.
- In fall 2009, 37% of the black non-Hispanics, 38% of the Native Americans, 54% of the white non-Hispanics, and 52% of the Hispanics were full-time students in their graduate programs. In comparison, 72% of the foreign students and 67% of the Asians/Pacific Islanders in graduate school were enrolled full time.



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

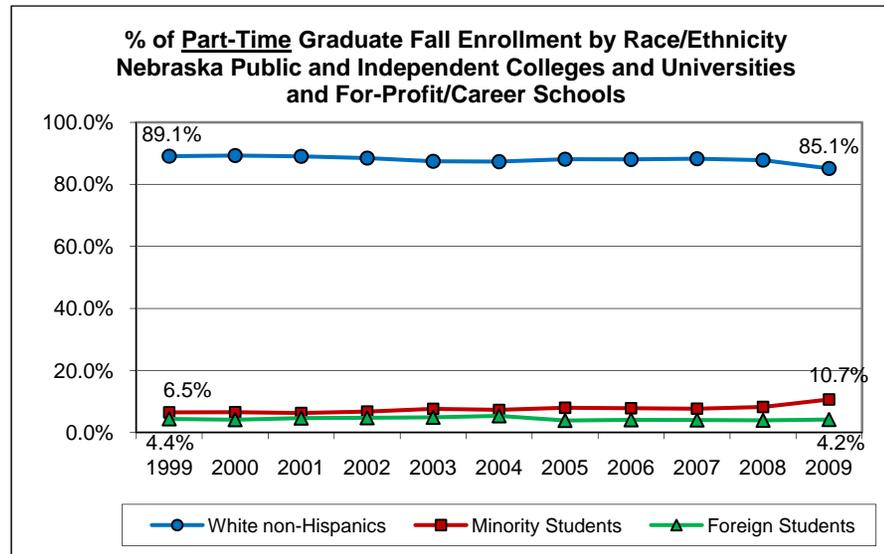
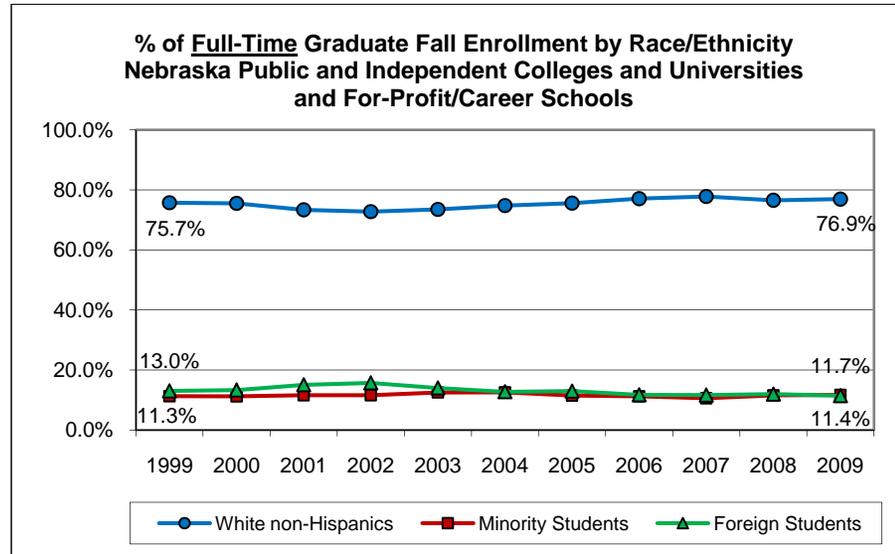
GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY and FULL-TIME/PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 1999-2009
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



FULL-TIME and PART-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENTS by RACE/ETHNICITY: 1999-2009
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

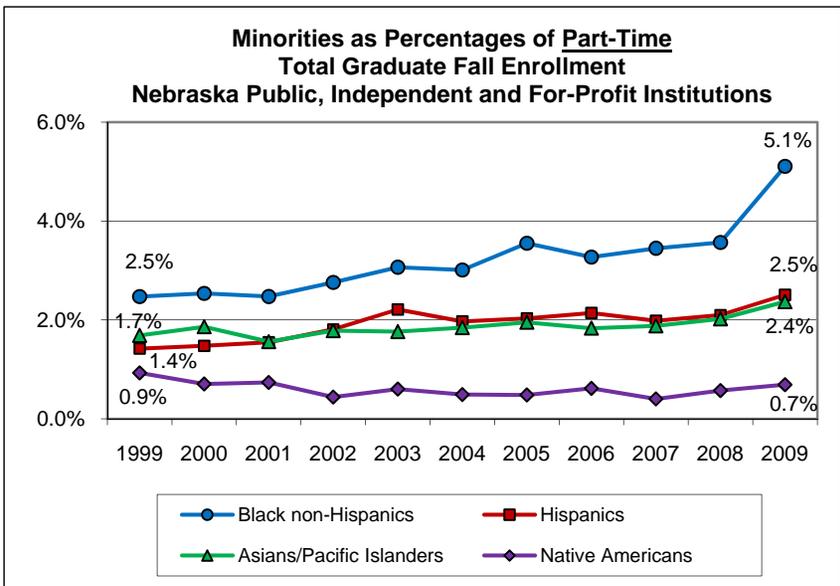
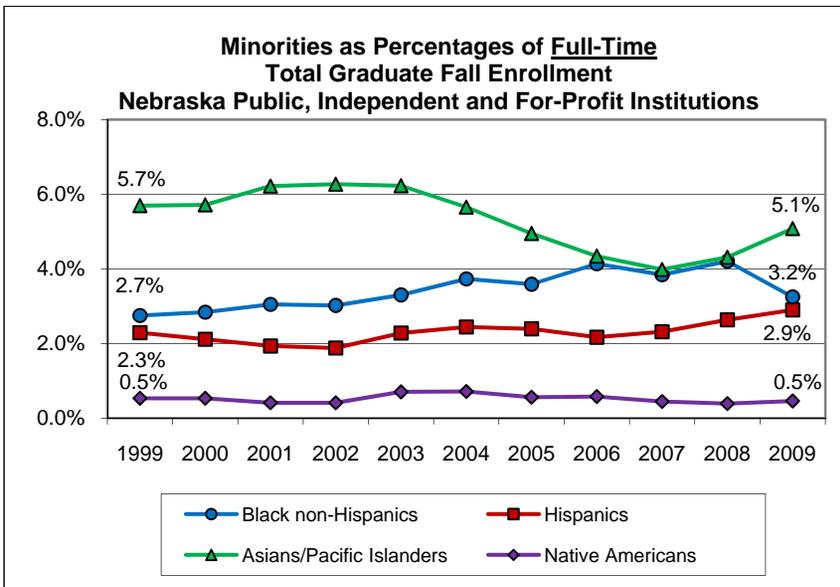
- In fall 2009, white non-Hispanics accounted for a slightly higher percentage of full-time graduate enrollment than they did in fall 1999, but a lower percentage of part-time graduate enrollments.
- Over the 10-year period, white non-Hispanics accounted for higher percentages of the part-time graduate students than of the full-time students. In 2009, white non-Hispanics accounted for 85.1% of the part-time graduate students, while they represented 76.9% of the full-time students.
- Conversely, foreign students accounted for higher percentages of the full-time students than of the part-time students. In 2009, foreign students accounted for 11.4% of the full-time graduate students, while they accounted for only 4.2% of part-time enrollment.
- Enrollments of minority students¹ accounted for about the same or higher percentages of graduate enrollments in 2009 than in 1999. In fall 2009, minority students accounted for 11.7% of the full-time graduate students and for 10.7% of the part-time students at the graduate level.

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



MINORITIES as Percentages of FULL-TIME and PART-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT: 1999-2009
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- Black non-Hispanics accounted for noticeably increasing percentages of full-time and part-time graduate enrollments between fall 1999 and fall 2008. However, as a result of a major change in the academic calendar at Bellevue University in fall 2009, black non-Hispanics accounted for 3.2% of full-time graduate enrollments, compared to 4.2% in fall 2008. Conversely, black non-Hispanics accounted for 5.1% of part-time graduate enrollment in fall 2009, compared to 3.6% in fall 2008. (See page A.4.25 for more information on the change at Bellevue.)
- Asians/Pacific Islanders accounted for a slightly higher percentage of part-time graduate students in fall 2009 than in fall 1999, but a slightly lower percentage of full-time graduate enrollment. Over the 10-year period, there was an increase and then decrease in the percentage of full-time graduate students who were Asians/Pacific Islanders. This was due to a rise and fall in the full-time enrollments of Asian/Pacific Islanders at the University of Nebraska Medical Center.
- In comparison, the percentage enrollments of Native Americans enrolled part time or full time were the same or only slightly lower in fall 2009 than they were in fall 1999.
- There was an increase in the percentage of full-time graduate students classified as Hispanic, and a slightly larger percentage increase in the percentage of part-time graduate students who are Hispanic.



Section A.5

Total Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity¹ and by Gender

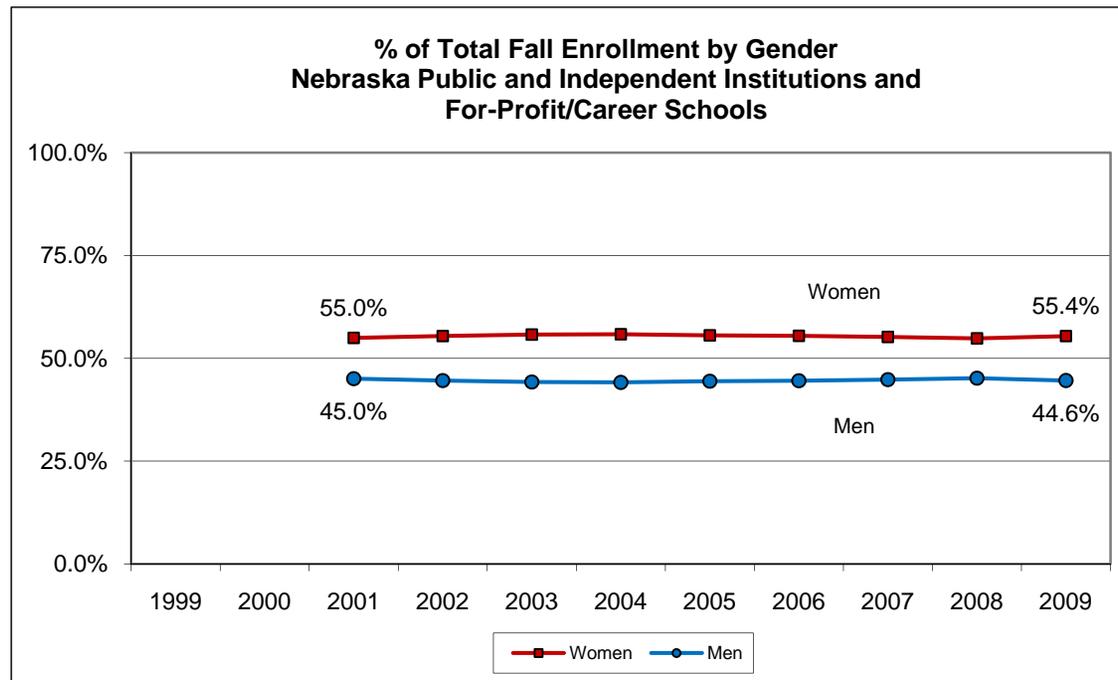
Notes

- (1) In this section, eight-year trends of Nebraska state totals are shown for Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities and the for-profit/career schools in Nebraska. Analysis is limited to eight-year trends because comparable data for the for-profit/career schools are available only for the most recent nine 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.
- (2) Reported enrollments do not include students who were enrolled in the physician assistant military and distance education programs at the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC). Since 1998-1999, UNMC has conferred 500 to 600 bachelor's and master's degrees each year to graduates of the physician assistant military and distance education programs. These programs serve all branches of the military and most graduates are not residents of Nebraska.

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

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2009

- Over the eight years between fall 2001 and fall 2009, women consistently outnumbered men enrolled at Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities and for-profit/career schools.
- As shown on the chart below, women accounted for about 55% of total fall enrollment between 2001 and 2009 while men accounted for about 45%.
- During this period, women generally outnumbered men in every racial/ethnic category except foreign students (non-resident aliens).

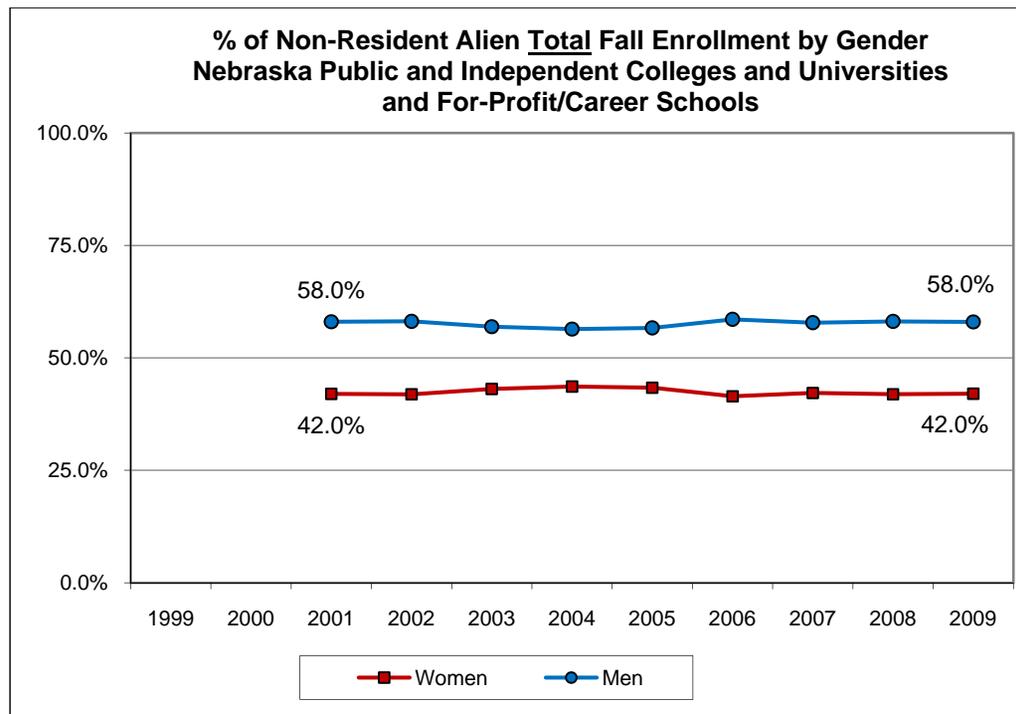


Trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

TOTAL FOREIGN STUDENT (Non-Resident Alien) FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2009

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

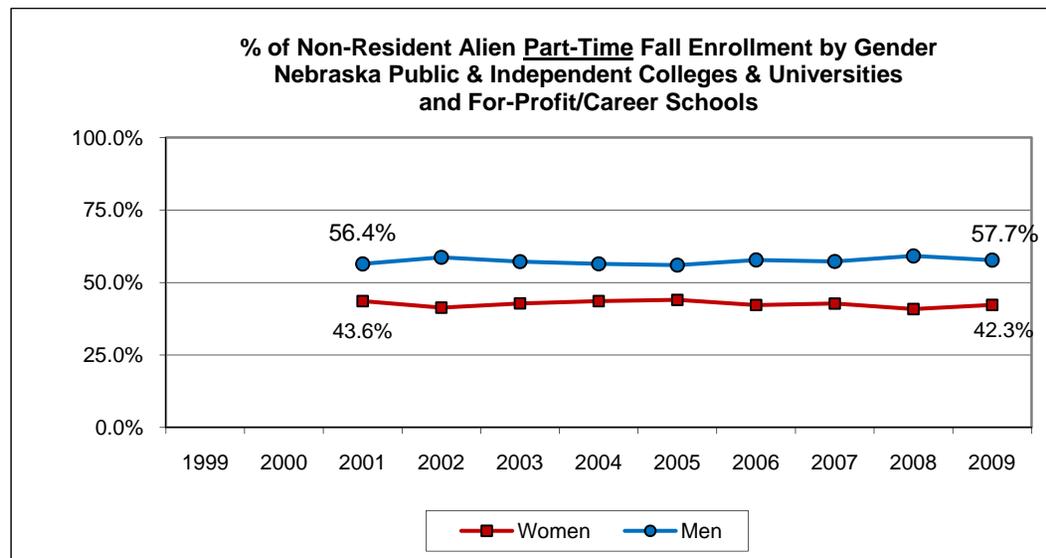
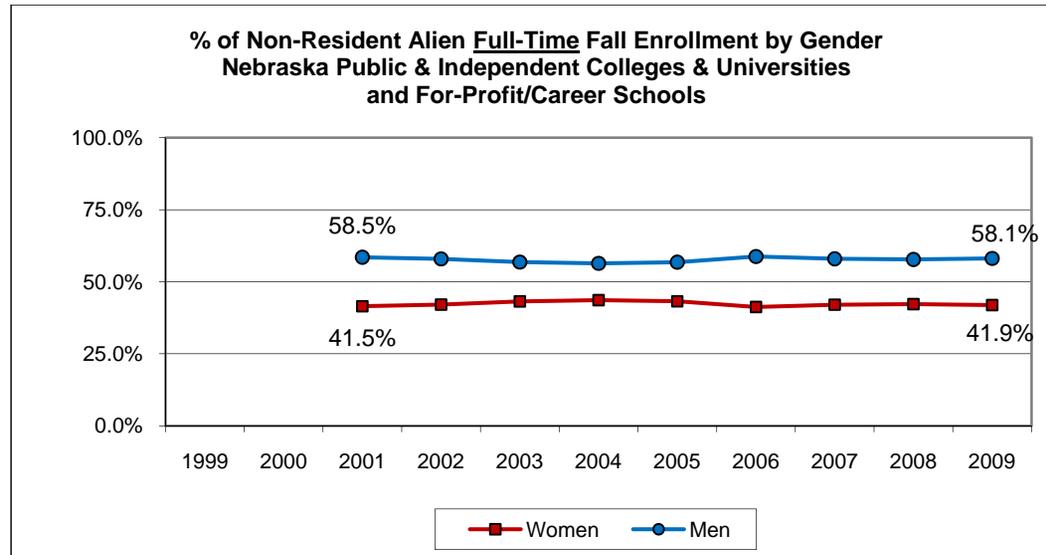
- Between fall 2001 and fall 2009, men accounted for about the same percentage of the foreign students at Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities and for-profit/career schools. As shown below, men continued to outnumber women among foreign students throughout the eight-year period.
- As shown in the charts on the next page, the gender gap between male and female fall enrollment was about the same among part-time and full-time foreign students between 2001 and 2009.



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

**FOREIGN STUDENT (Non-Resident Alien) FULL-TIME
and PART-TIME FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2009**

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



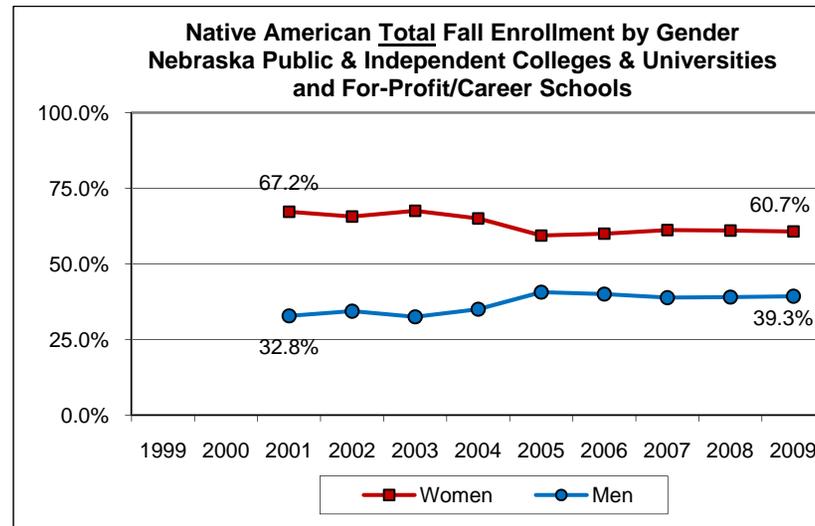
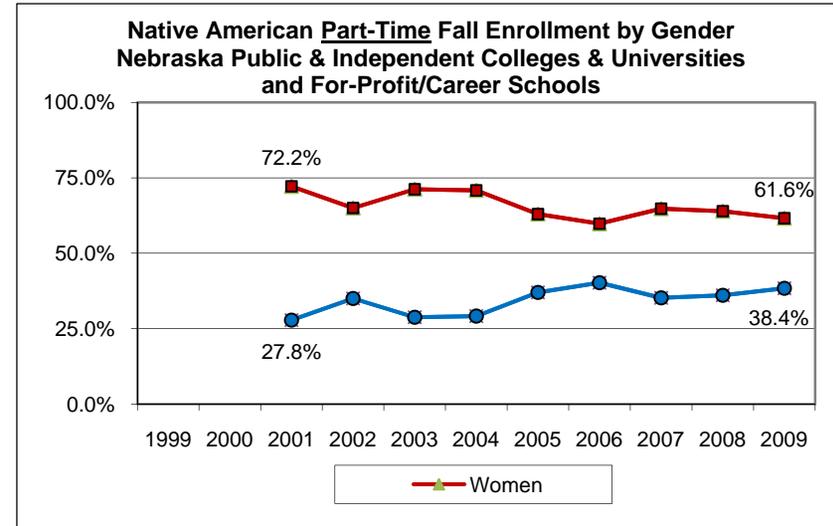
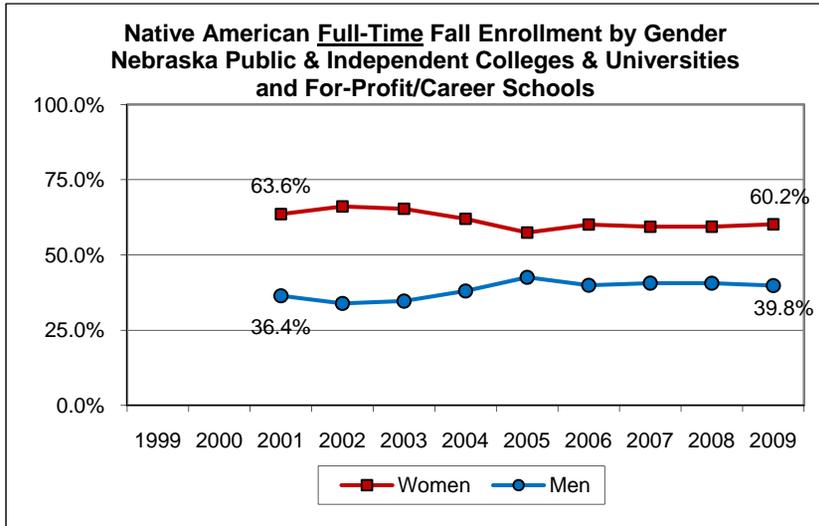
TOTAL WHITE NON-HISPANIC AND MINORITY FALL ENROLLMENTS by GENDER: 2001-2009

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

- Women outnumbered men among white non-Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, and Native Americans enrolled at Nebraska public and independent institutions between fall 2001 and fall 2009.
- As shown on the charts on the following pages, the widest gender gap in total enrollment between fall 2001 and fall 2009 was among Native Americans. The percentage enrollments of male and female Native Americans fluctuated from year to year, but at the end of the eight-year period, women accounted for 61% of total Native American enrollment, while men accounted for 39%. In comparison, women accounted for 55% or 56% of each of the total enrollments of the other four major racial/ethnic groups examined in this analysis.
- The widest gender gaps among full-time and part-time students were also among Native Americans.
 - In 2009, women accounted for 60% of the full-time fall enrollment of Native Americans, while men accounted for 40%.
 - Among part-time students, women accounted for 62% of Native American fall enrollment in 2009, while men accounted for 38%.
- Women accounted for 54% or 55% of the full-time students in the other four major racial/ethnic groups.
- Women also accounted for 55% of the part-time enrollment of Asians/Pacific Islanders, but women accounted for 58% or 59% of the part-time enrollment of Hispanics, black non-Hispanics, and white non-Hispanics.
- The difference between male and female fall enrollments has been wider among part-time students than among full-time students across all of the racial/ethnic groups, except among Asians/Pacific Islanders. For example, in 2009, women accounted for 54% of full-time enrollment of white non-Hispanics, while men accounted for 46%, which is an 8% gender gap. At the same time, women accounted for 59% of part-time white non-Hispanic enrollment, while men made up 41%, which is a much larger gap of 18%.

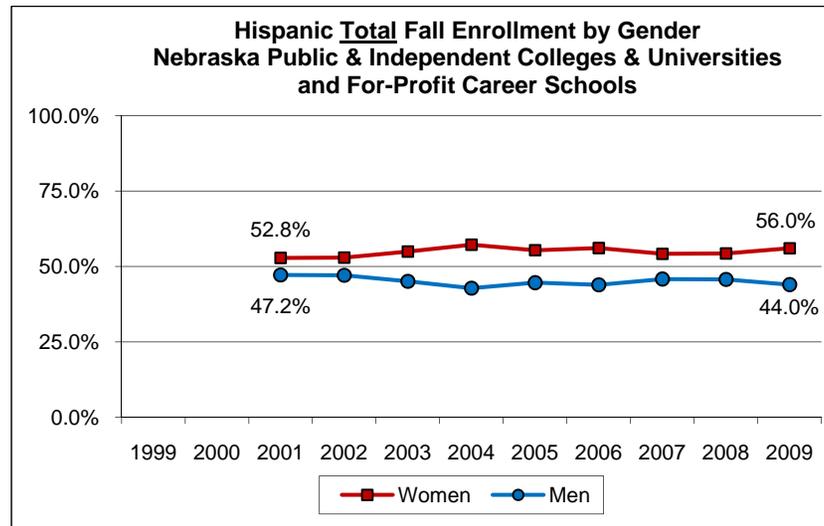
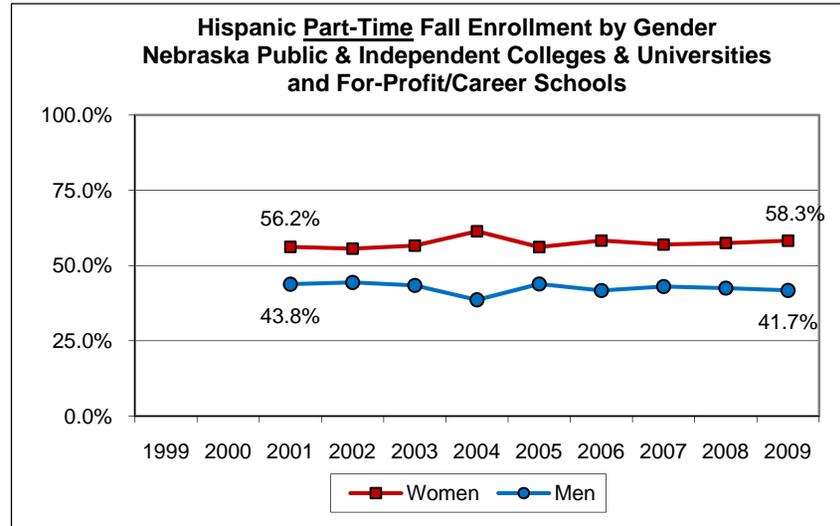
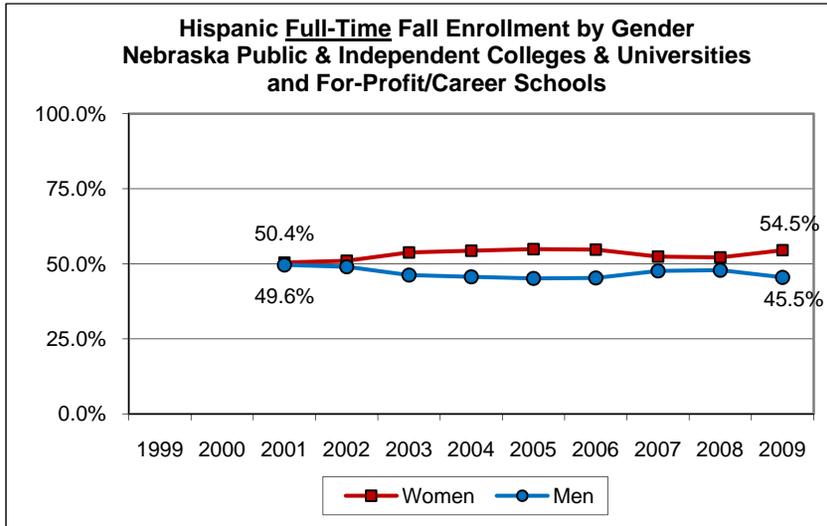
Institution and sector trend data are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race-Eth & Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

NATIVE AMERICAN FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2009
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity as explained in Section A.4)



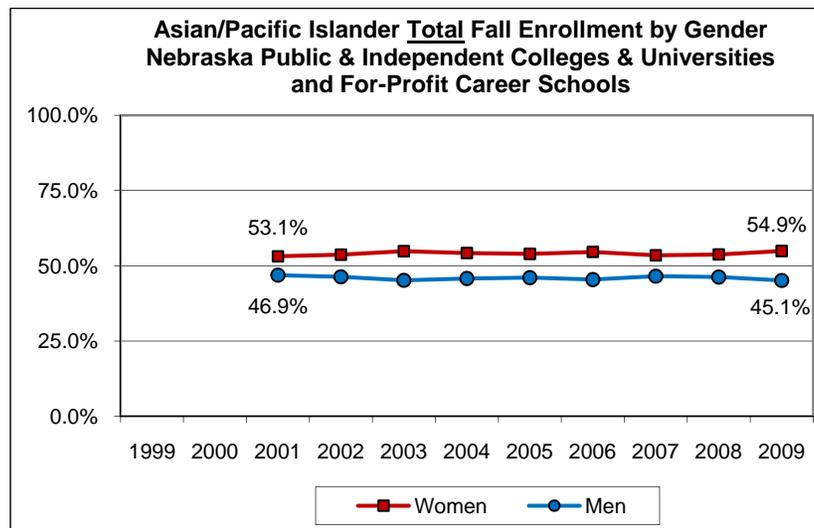
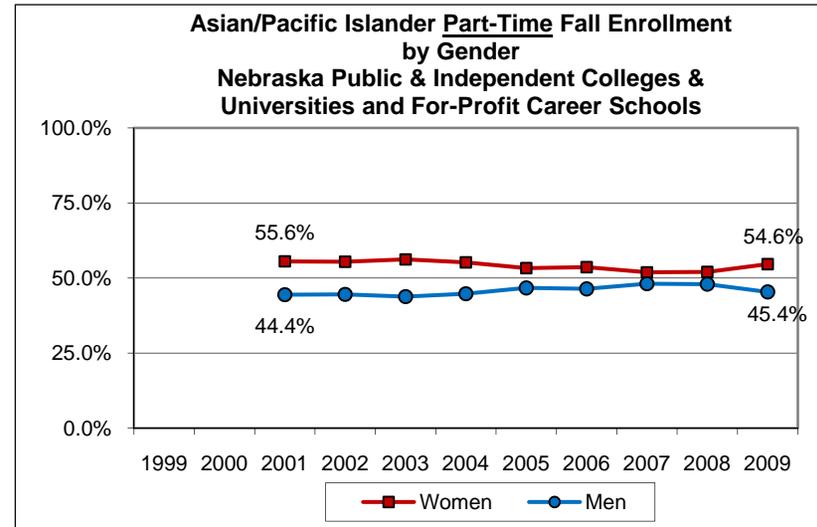
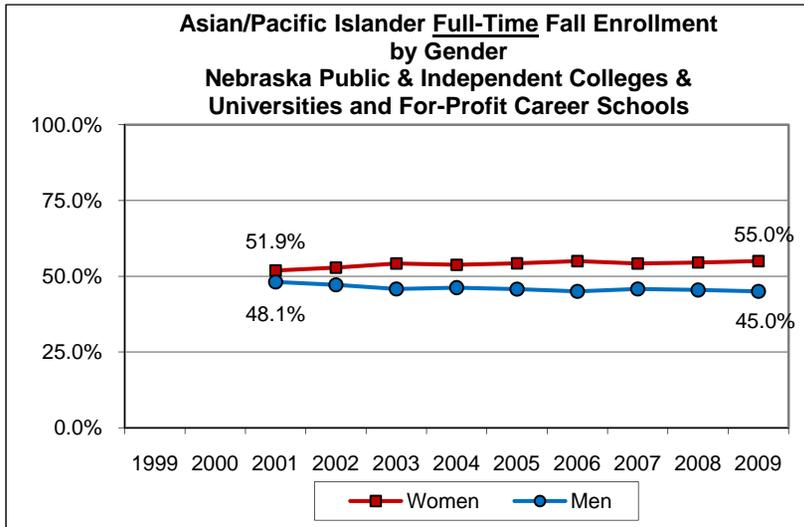
HISPANIC FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2009

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



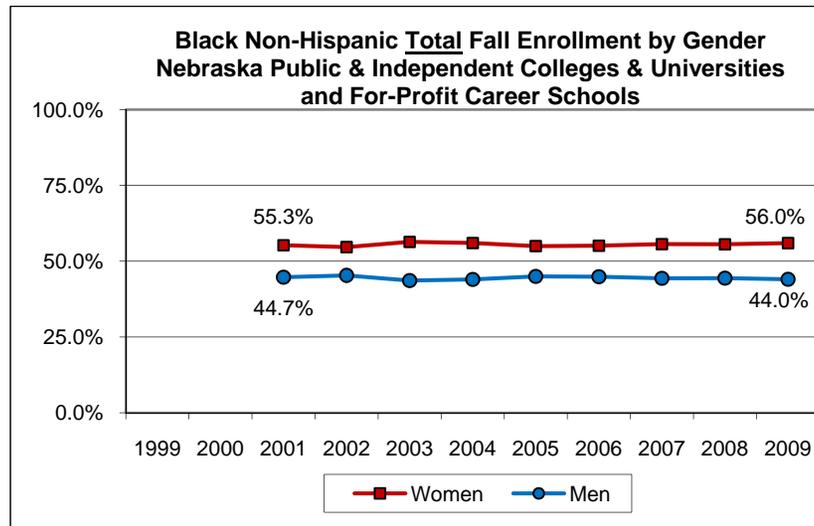
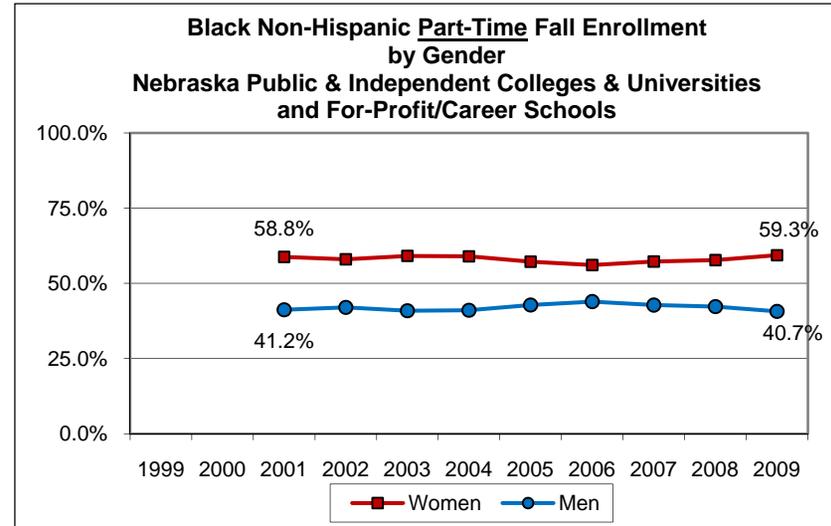
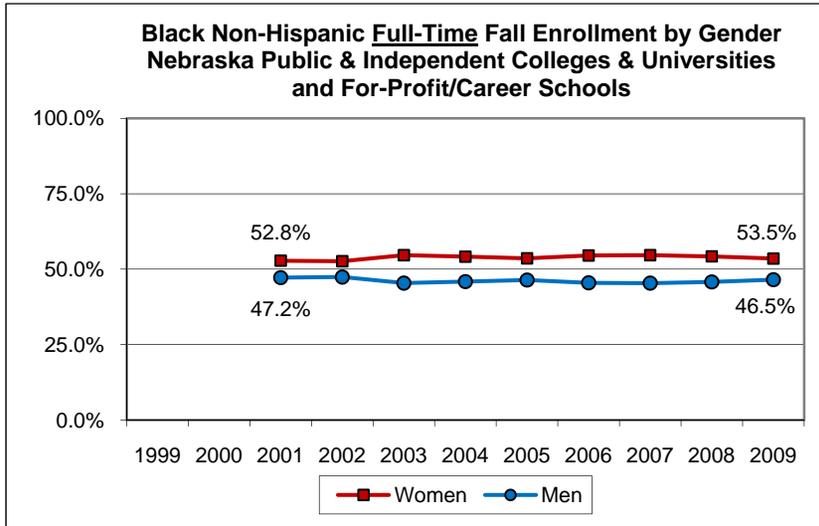
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2009

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



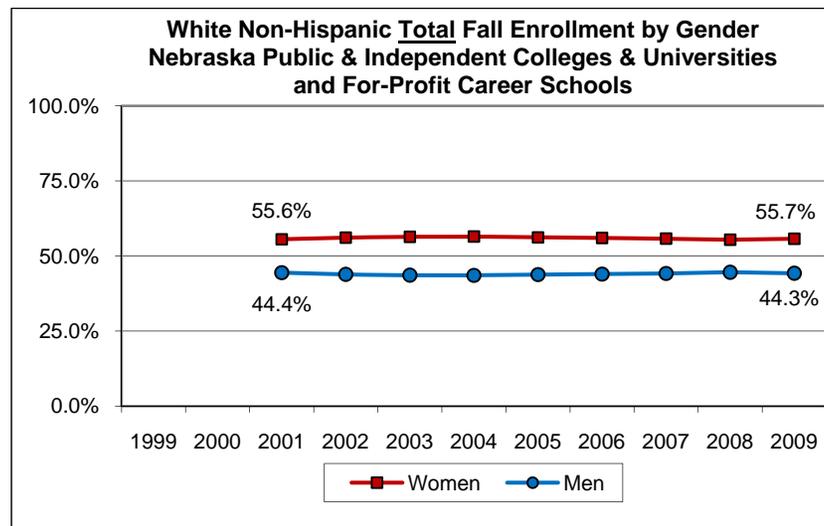
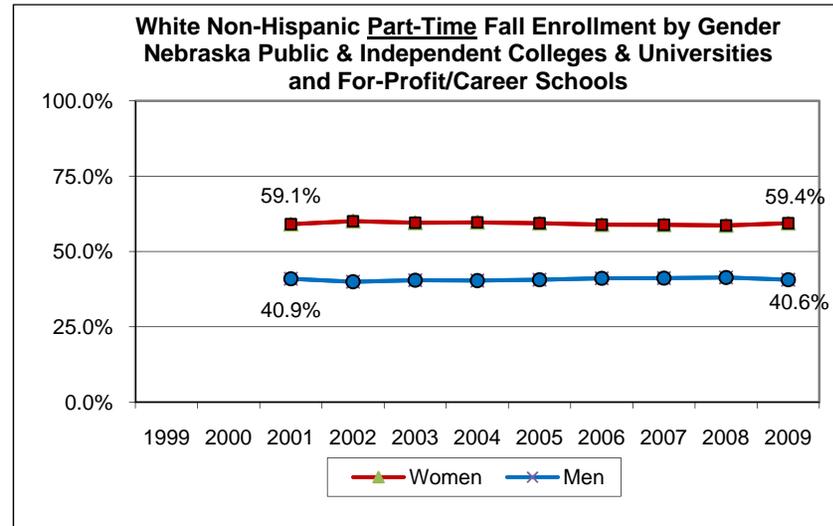
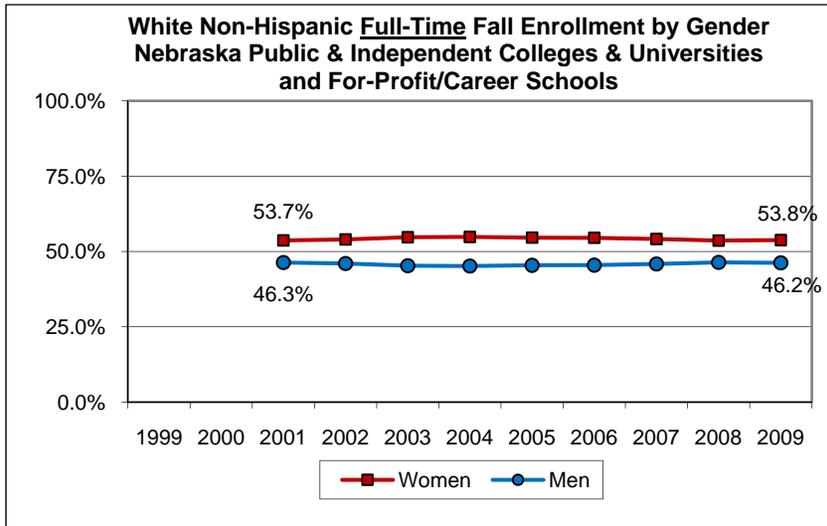
BLACK NON-HISPANIC FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2009

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



WHITE NON-HISPANIC FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2009

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



Section A.6

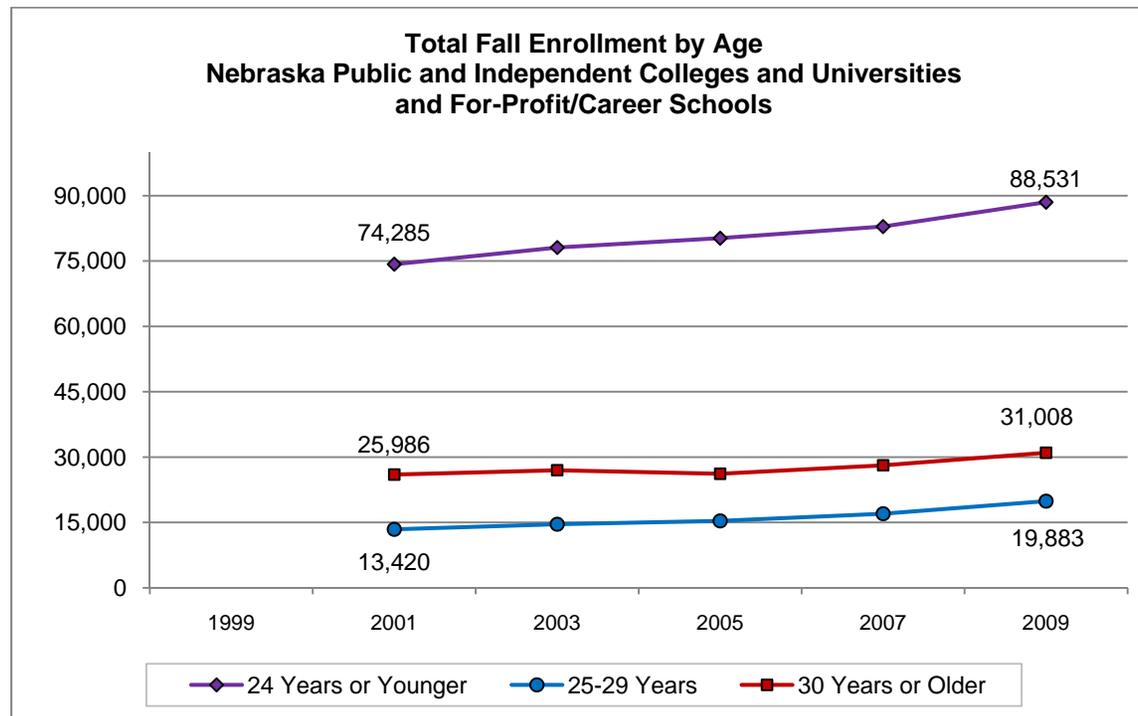
Total Fall Enrollment by Age

Notes

- (1) **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 nine years. Given the available data, eight-year trends are shown for Nebraska state totals, including the for-profit/career schools. 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.**
- (2) **Reported enrollments do not include students who were enrolled in the physician assistant military and distance education programs at the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC). Since 1998-1999, UNMC has conferred 500 to 600 bachelor's and master's degrees each year to graduates of the physician assistant military and distance education programs. These programs serve all branches of the military and most graduates are not residents of Nebraska.**

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2001-2009

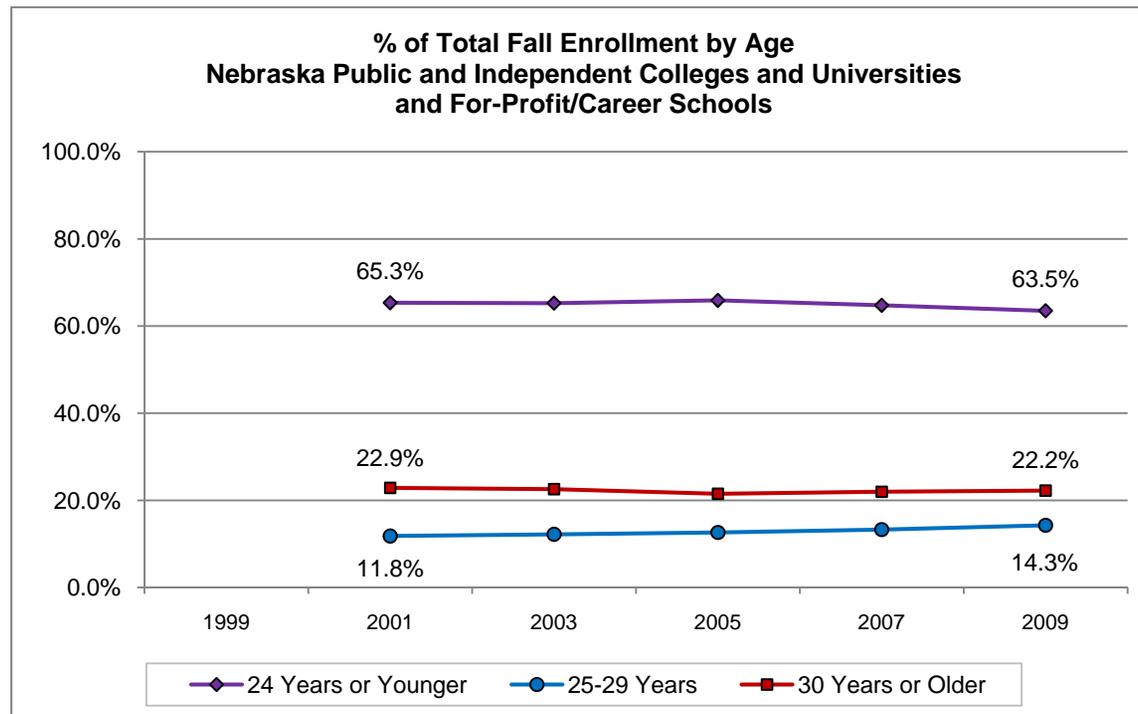
- Between fall 2001 and fall 2009, total enrollment of students 24 years of age or younger increased 19.2%, from 74,285 to 88,531, at Nebraska's public, independent, and for-profit colleges and universities.
- In comparison, total enrollment of 25- to 29-year-olds increased 48.2%, from 13,420 in 2001 to 19,883 in 2009, and enrollment of students 30 years of age or older increased 19.3%, from 25,986 to 31,008.



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

Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2001-2009

- Between fall 2001 and fall 2009, students 24 years of age or younger and students 30 years or older accounted for slightly decreased percentages of the total number of students enrolled at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, while students 25 to 29 years of age accounted for a higher percentage of total fall enrollment.
- By fall 2009, students 24 years of age or younger accounted for 63.5% of total enrollment, compared to 65.3% in fall 2001. Students 30 or older accounted for 22.2% of total enrollment in fall 2009, down from 22.9% in fall 2001.
- In comparison, students 25 to 29 years of age accounted for 14.3% of total enrollment in fall 2007, compared to 11.8% in 2001.



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

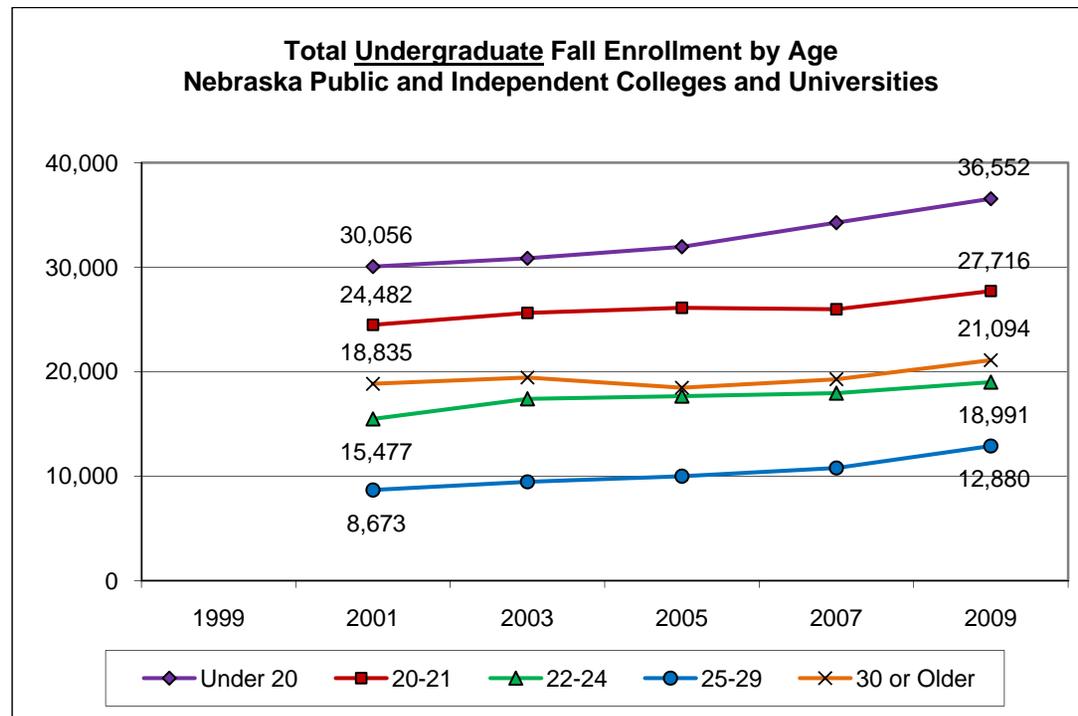
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Section A.6.1
Undergraduate Fall Enrollment by Age

TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2001-2009

- Over the eight-year period between fall 2001 and fall 2009, undergraduate enrollment of students of all ages increased at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions.
- Specifically, when analyzed by age group, undergraduate enrollments changed between fall 2001 and fall 2009 as follows:

Under 20 years	Increased by 21.6%	From 30,056 to 36,552
20-21 years	Increased by 13.2%	From 24,482 to 27,716
22-24 years	Increased by 22.7%	From 15,477 to 18,991
25-29 years	Increased by 48.5%	From 8,673 to 12,880
30 years or older	Increased by 12.0%	From 18,835 to 21,094



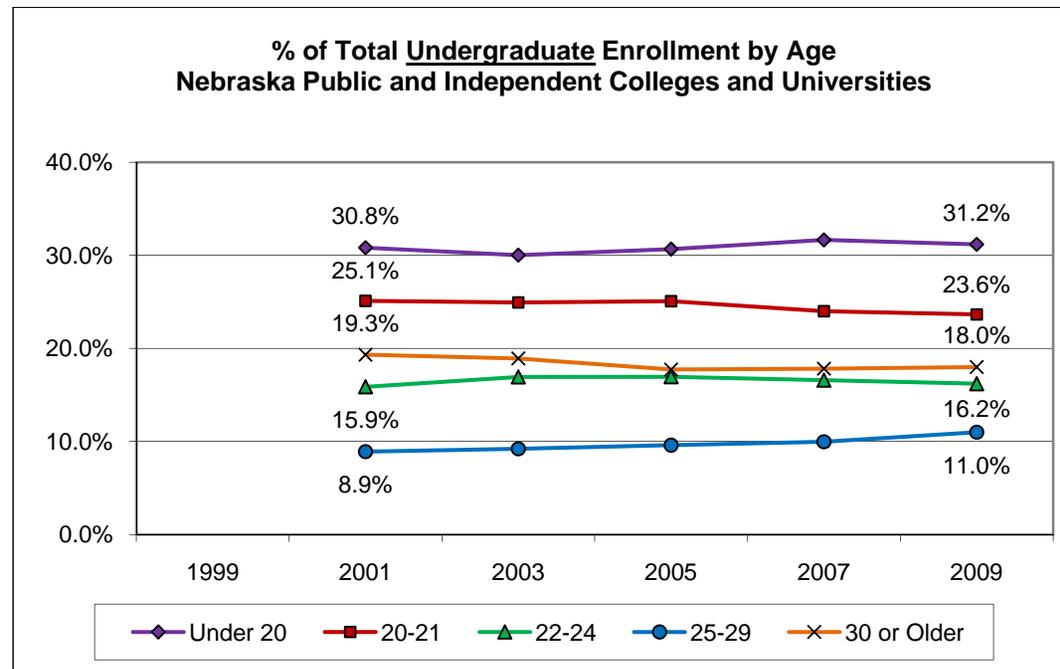
Age data are collected only in odd-numbered years. Undergraduate trend data by age, by sector, and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Undergrad Enrollment by Age** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2001-2009

- As percentages of total undergraduate fall enrollment, the number of students in each of the major age groups increased or decreased as follows between fall 2001 and fall 2009:

Under 20 years	<u>Increased</u> from 30.8% to 31.2%
20-21 years	Decreased from 25.1% to 23.6%
22-24 years	<u>Increased</u> from 15.9% to 16.2%
25-29 years	Increased from 8.9% to 11.0%
30 years or older	<u>Decreased</u> from 19.3% to 18.0%

- When the above age groups are combined into two categories, the enrollment of students 24 years of age or younger decreased from 71.8% of total undergraduate enrollment in fall 2001 to 71.0% in fall 2009, whereas the enrollment of students 25 or older increased from 28.2% to 29.0%.



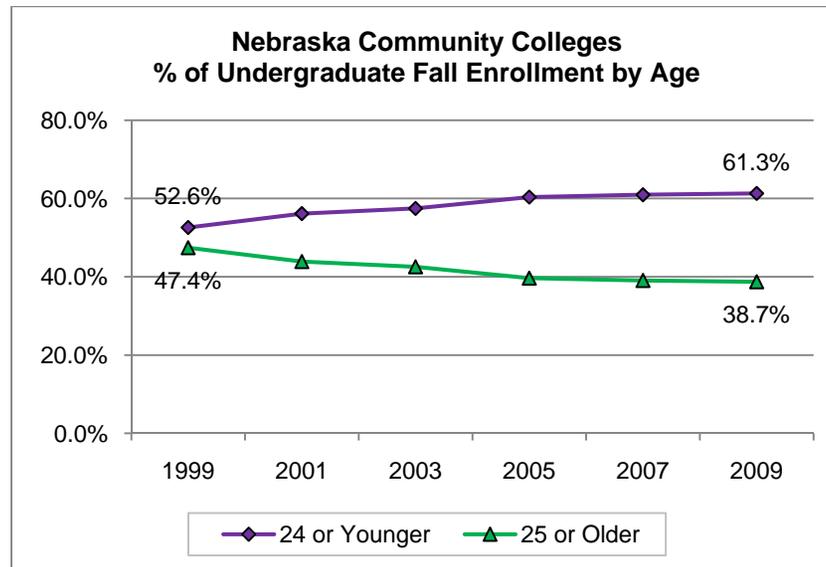
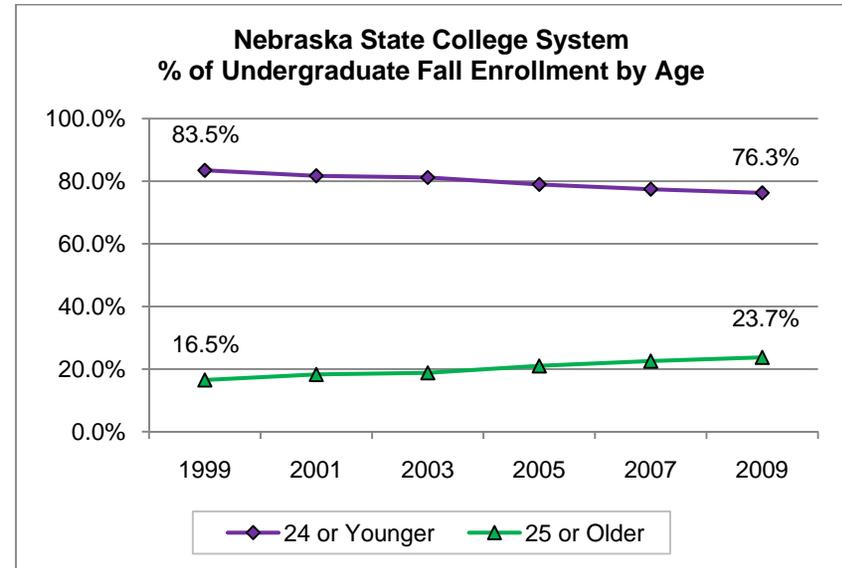
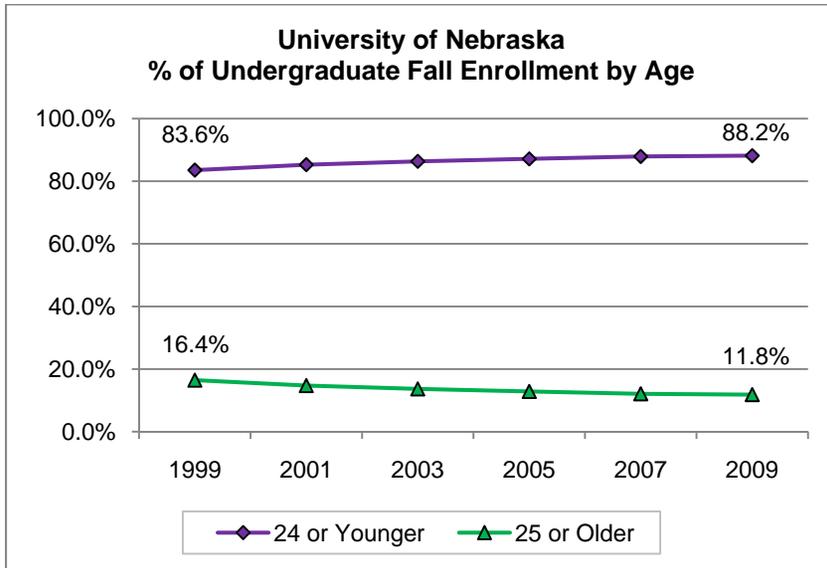
Age data are collected only in odd-numbered years. Undergraduate trend data by age, by sector, and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Undergrad Enrollment by Age** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentages of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by AGE: 1999-2009

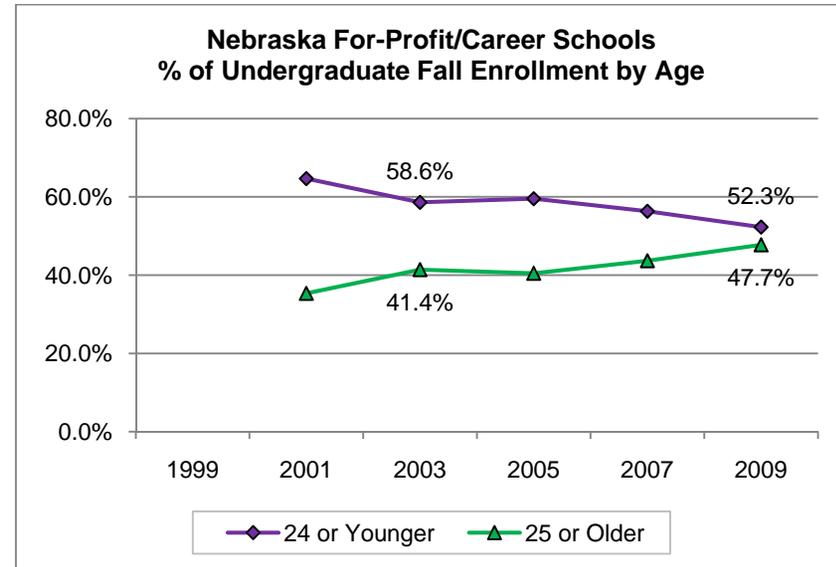
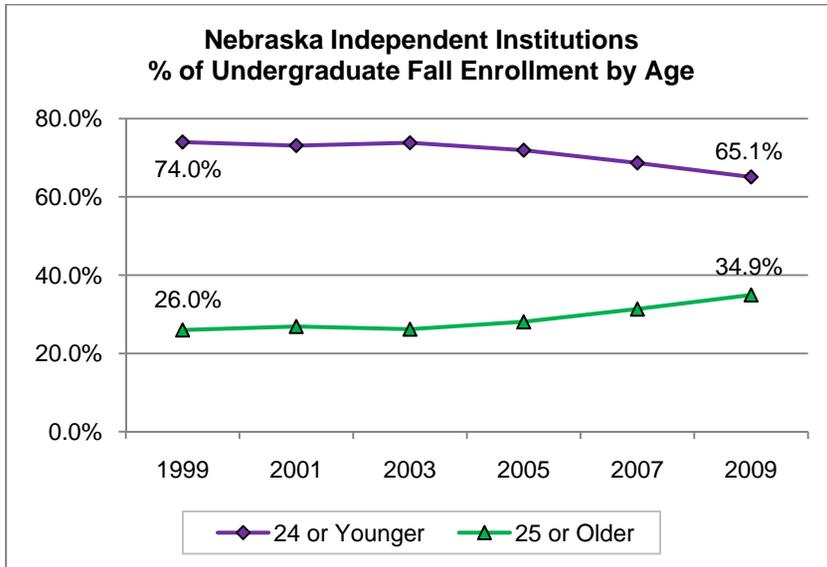
- As shown on the charts on the following pages, undergraduate enrollment by age varies across the five sectors of higher education in Nebraska.
- The percentage of students 24 years of age or younger enrolled at the University of Nebraska increased from 83.6% of total undergraduate enrollment in fall 1999 to 88.2% in fall 2009. Compared to the other four sectors of public, independent, and for-profit higher education, the University of Nebraska enrolled the highest percentage of students under the age of 25.
- Between fall 1999 and fall 2009, the greatest increase in the percentage enrollment of students 24 years of age or younger was at Nebraska's community colleges. In fall 2009, students 24 years of age or younger accounted for 61.3% of the students at community colleges, compared to 52.6% in fall 1999. Conversely, students 25 years of age or older accounted for 38.7% of the students at community colleges in fall 2009, compared to 47.4% 10 years earlier.
- Compared to the enrollments at the University of Nebraska and the community colleges, the enrollments of students 24 years of age or younger have decreased within the Nebraska State College System, at the independent colleges and universities, and within the for-profit/career school sector. Students under 25 years of age accounted for 76.3% of the undergraduates within the Nebraska State College System in fall 2009, compared to 83.5% in fall 1999. Students under 25 represented 65.1% of the undergraduates at independent institutions in fall 2009, down from 74.0% in fall 1999. Within the for-profit/career school sector, students under 25 years of age decreased from 58.6% to 52.3% of the undergraduate fall enrollment between 2001 and 2009.
- More detailed sector comparisons by age are shown on **pages A.6.10 through A.6.12**. These comparisons are based on four, rather than two, age categories: under 20 years, 20-21 years, 22-24 years, and 25 years or older. The charts on page A.6.10 and A.6.11 support the conclusions listed above and also show the specific changes that occurred within the distributions of students under 25 years of age.
- Probably the most important trend that is evidenced on pages A.6.10 and 11 is shown on the chart for Nebraska community colleges. At the community colleges, there were increases in the percentages of students in the 20-21 and 22-24 age groups between fall 1999 and fall 2009. However, the highest rate of growth was in the percentage of students who were under 20 years of age when they enrolled at the community colleges.
- Another trend of interest is shown on the chart for Nebraska's for-profit/career schools. Within this sector, non-traditional students who are 25 or older account for an increasing percentage of total undergraduate enrollment.

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

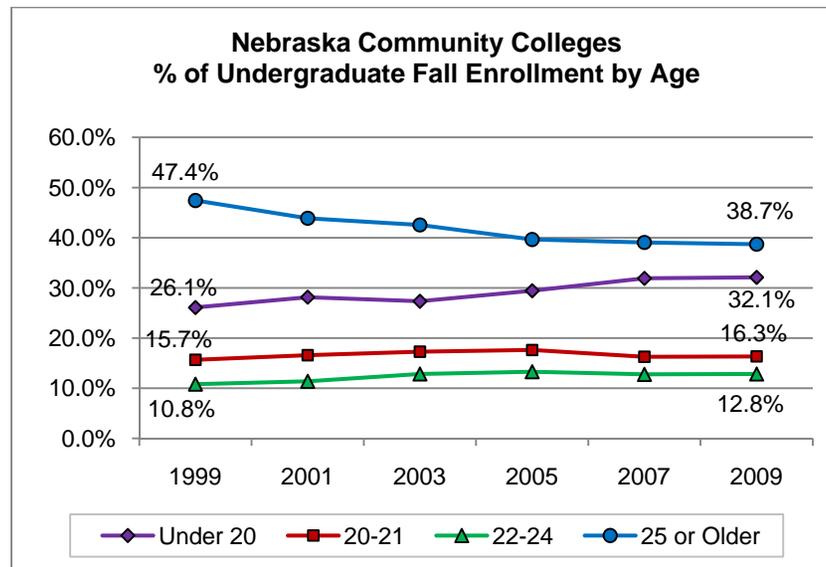
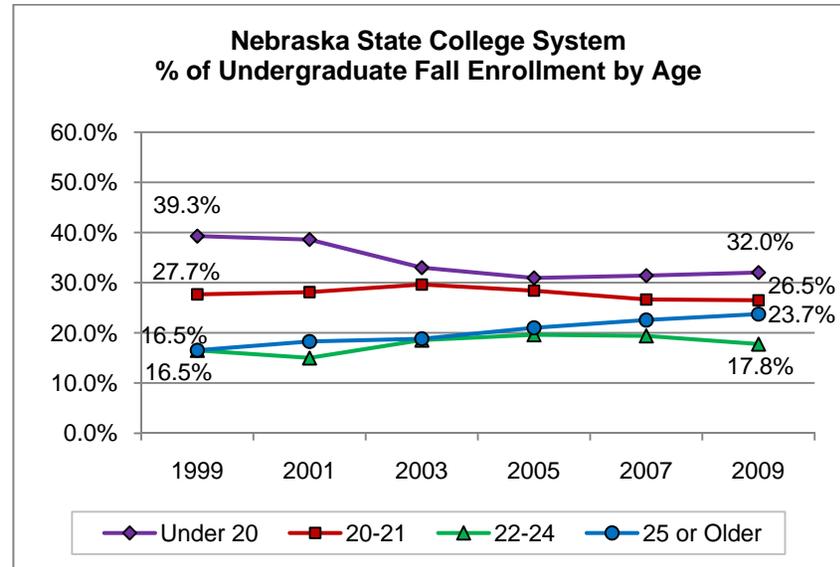
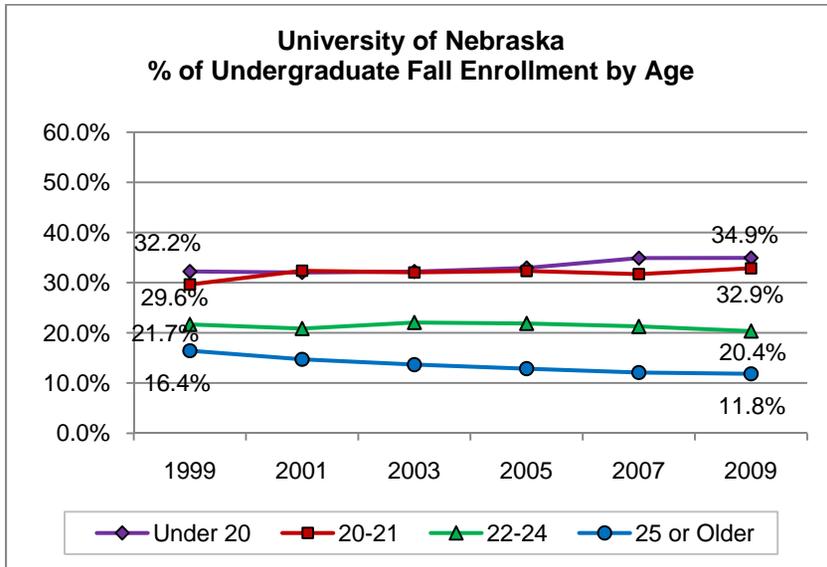
Percentages of TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE and by SECTOR: 1999-2009



Percentages of TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE and by SECTOR: 1999-2009

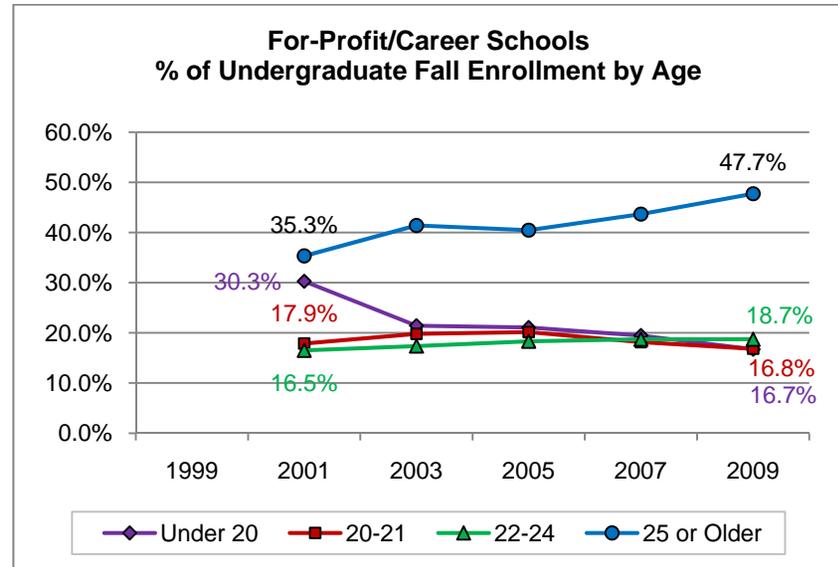
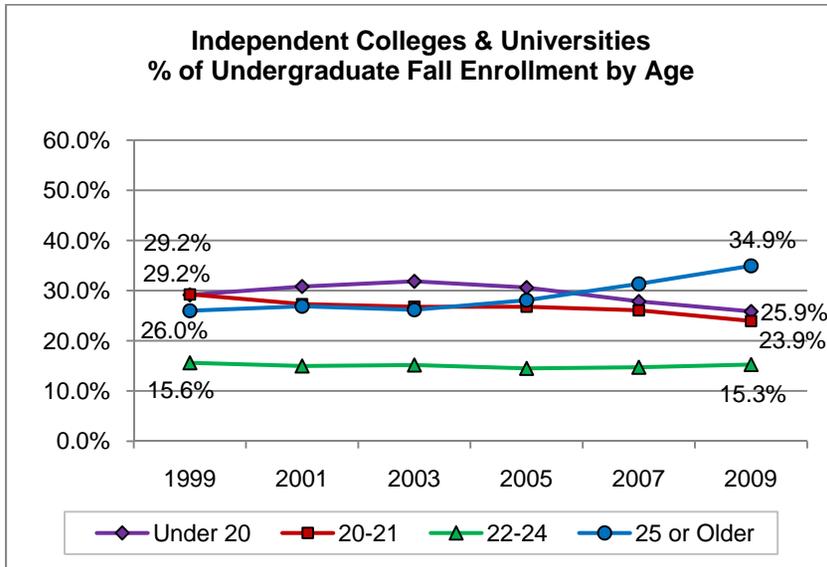


Percentages of TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE and by SECTOR: 1999-2009



See **Table A.6.1** on page A.6.12 for sector percentages for fall 1999 through fall 2009.

Percentages of TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE and by SECTOR: 1999-2009



See **Table A.6.1** on page A.6.12 for sector percentages for fall 1999 through fall 2009.

Table A.6.1 Percentage of Undergraduate Sector Fall Enrollment by Age

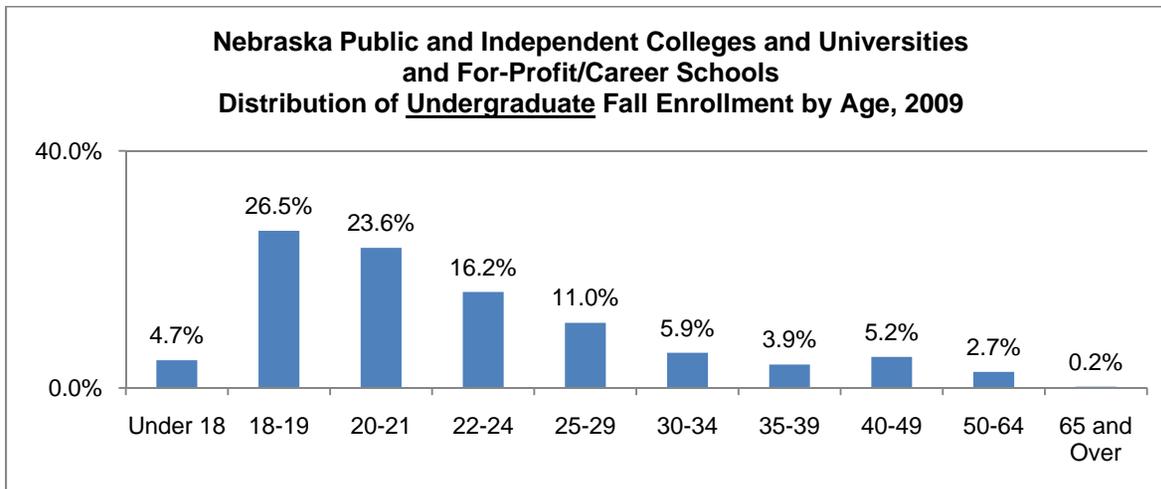
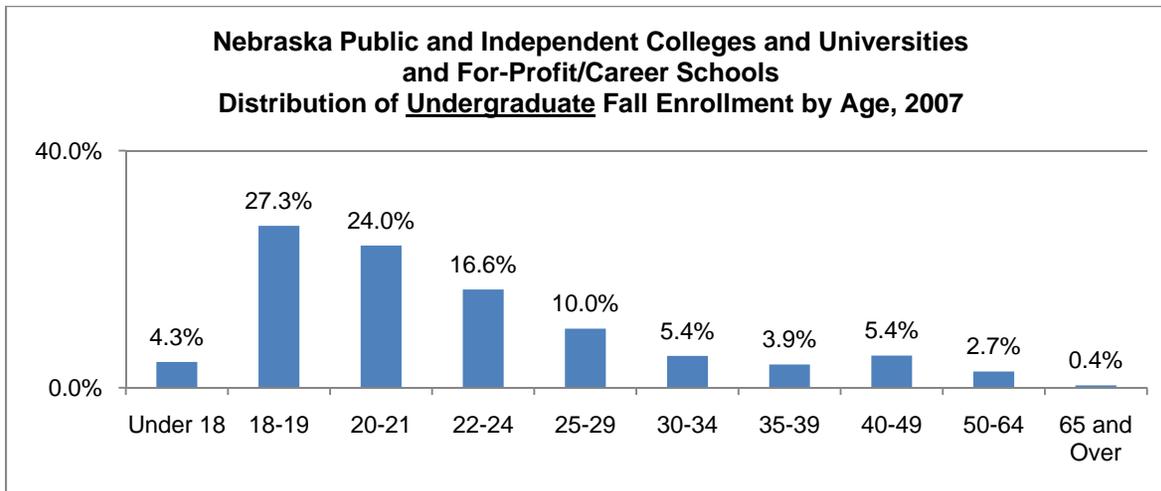
Sector	Year	Age Group				Total
		Under 20 Years	20-21 Years	22-24 Years	25 Years or Older	
University of Nebraska	1999	32.2%	29.6%	21.7%	16.4%	100.0%
	2001	32.0%	32.4%	20.9%	14.7%	100.0%
	2003	32.2%	32.0%	22.1%	13.7%	100.0%
	2005	32.9%	32.3%	21.9%	12.9%	100.0%
	2007	34.9%	31.7%	21.3%	12.1%	100.0%
	2009	34.9%	32.9%	20.4%	11.8%	100.0%
Nebraska State College System	1999	39.3%	27.7%	16.5%	16.5%	100.0%
	2001	38.6%	28.1%	15.0%	18.3%	100.0%
	2003	33.0%	29.6%	18.6%	18.8%	100.0%
	2005	30.9%	28.4%	19.6%	21.0%	100.0%
	2007	31.4%	26.6%	19.4%	22.5%	100.0%
	2009	32.0%	26.5%	17.8%	23.7%	100.0%
Nebraska Community Colleges	1999	26.1%	15.7%	10.8%	47.4%	100.0%
	2001	28.2%	16.6%	11.4%	43.9%	100.0%
	2003	27.3%	17.3%	12.8%	42.5%	100.0%
	2005	29.4%	17.6%	13.3%	39.6%	100.0%
	2007	31.9%	16.3%	12.8%	39.1%	100.0%
	2009	32.1%	16.3%	12.8%	38.7%	100.0%
Nebraska Independent Colleges & Universities	1999	30.8%	27.3%	15.0%	26.9%	100.0%
	2001	31.9%	26.8%	15.2%	26.2%	100.0%
	2003	30.6%	26.8%	14.5%	28.1%	100.0%
	2005	27.9%	26.1%	14.7%	31.3%	100.0%
	2007	25.9%	23.9%	15.3%	34.9%	100.0%
	2009	25.9%	23.9%	15.3%	34.9%	100.0%
For-Profit/Career Schools	2001	30.3%	17.9%	16.5%	35.3%	100.0%
	2003	21.4%	19.8%	17.4%	41.4%	100.0%
	2005	21.1%	20.2%	18.3%	40.5%	100.0%
	2007	19.5%	18.1%	18.7%	43.7%	100.0%
	2009	16.7%	16.8%	18.7%	47.7%	100.0%

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Distribution of TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2007 and 2009

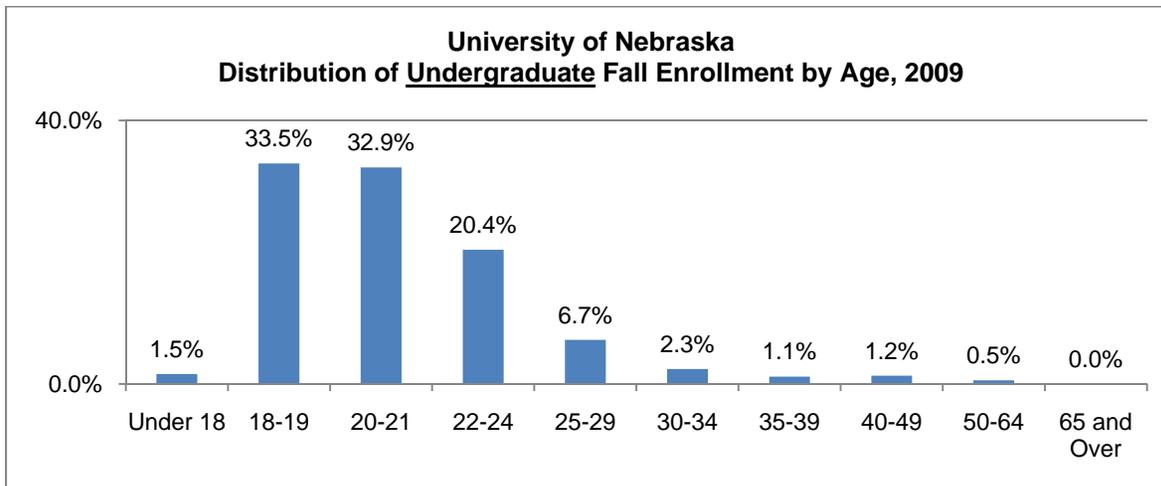
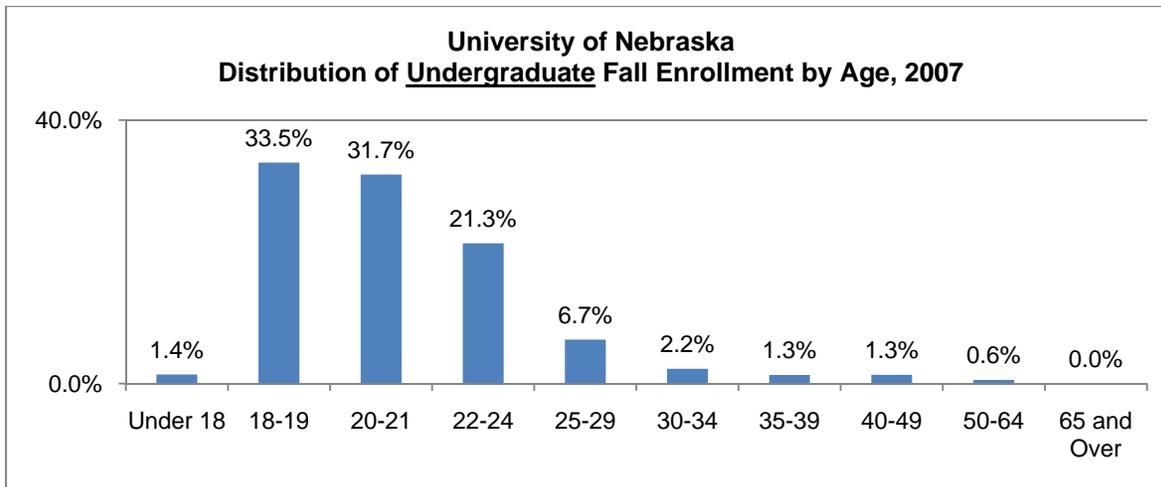
- The charts on the following pages show the undergraduate enrollment distributions by age for the total undergraduate enrollment at Nebraska's public, independent, and for-profit institutions and for each sector for 2007 and 2009.
- These charts show how age distributions vary by sector, especially in the case of the community colleges, where students are most evenly distributed across the 10 age categories specified by IPEDS.
- At the University of Nebraska and Nebraska state colleges, higher percentages of students are in the 18-19, 20-21, and 22-24 age groups; fewer than 10% of the students in these sectors are in the 25-29 age group; and 5% or fewer are in any of the categories of students 30 years of age or older.
- Independent institutions attract relatively high percentages in the 18-19, 20-21, and 22-24 age groups and lower percentages in the categories of students who are over 25.
- The for-profit/career schools attract almost equally high percentages of students in the 18-19, 20-21, 22-24, and 25-29 age groups and about half as many students in the 30-34, 35-39, and 40-49 age groups.

Percentages of TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2007 and 2009



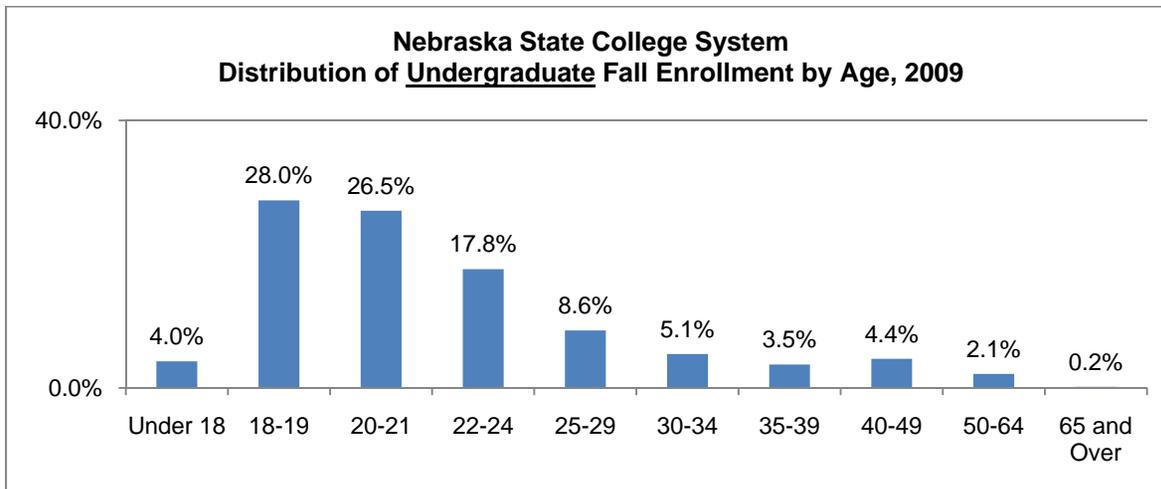
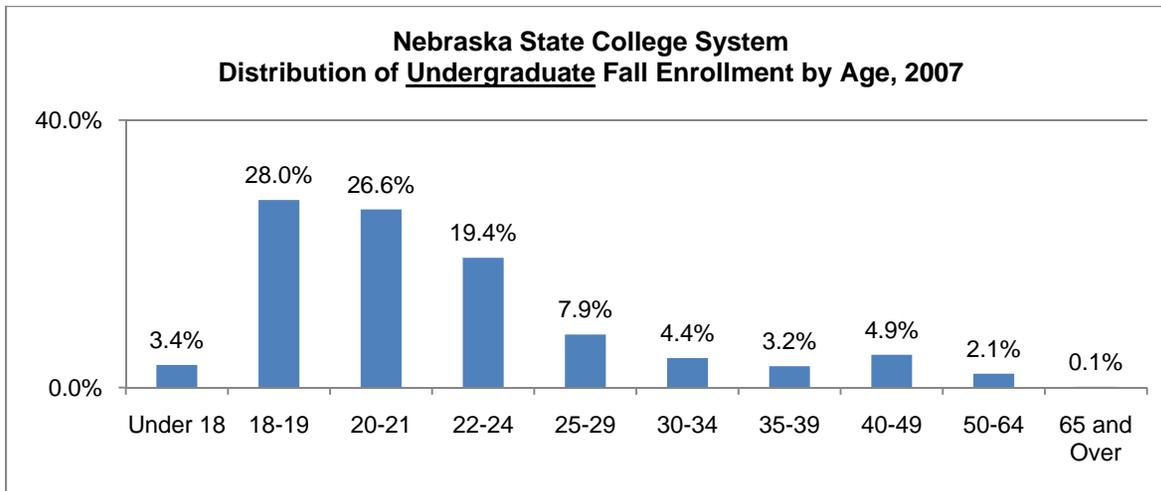
Age data are collected only in odd-numbered years. Undergraduate trend data by age, by sector, and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Undergrad Enrollment by Age** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA – Percentages of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2007 and 2009



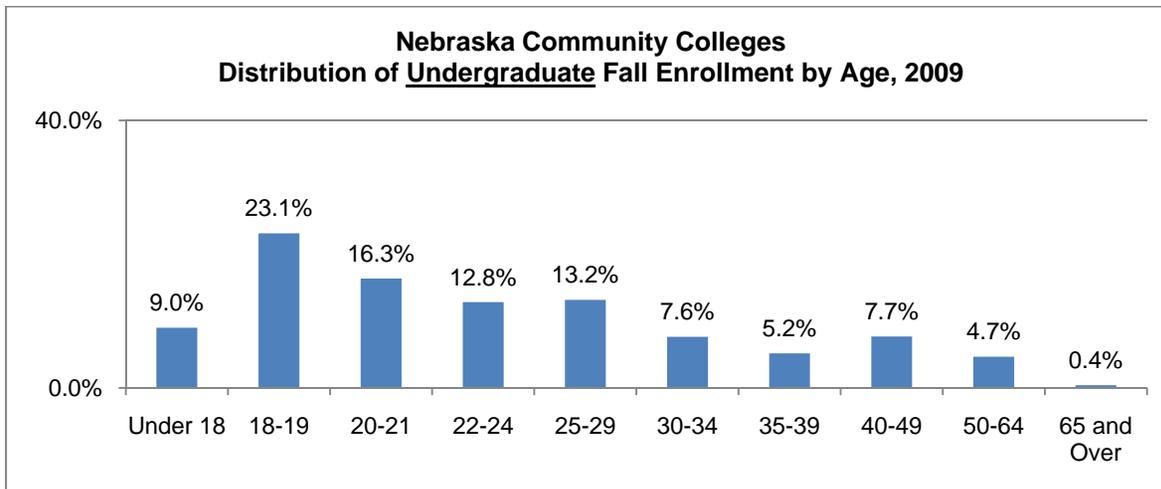
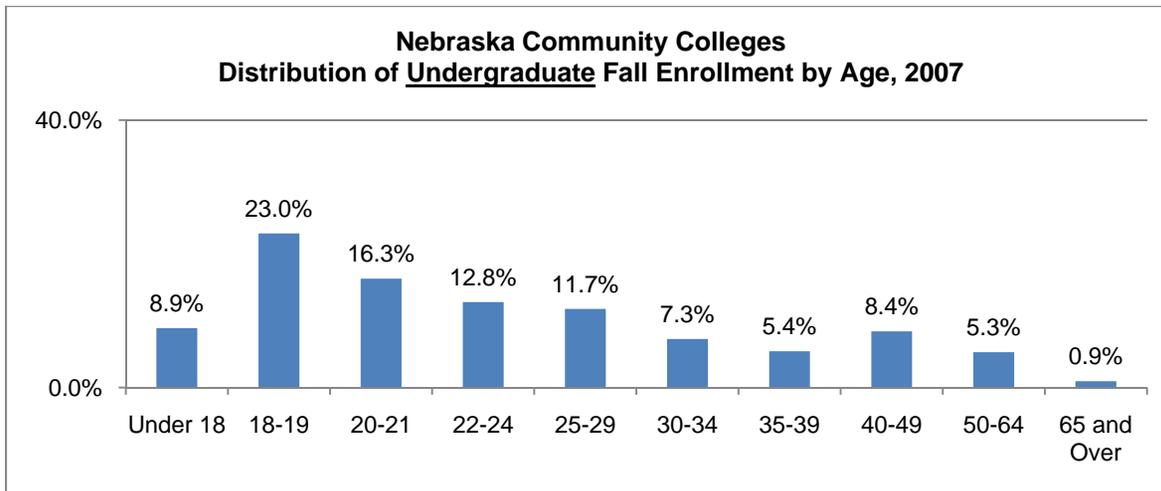
Age data are collected only in odd-numbered years. Undergraduate trend data by age, by sector, and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Undergrad Enrollment by Age** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

NEBRASKA STATE COLLEGE SYSTEM – Percentages of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2007 and 2009



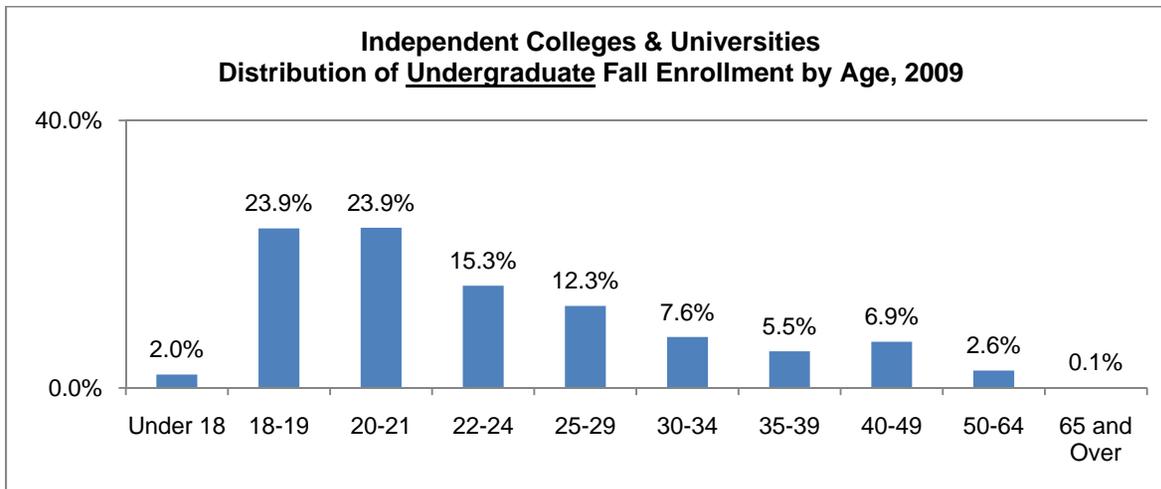
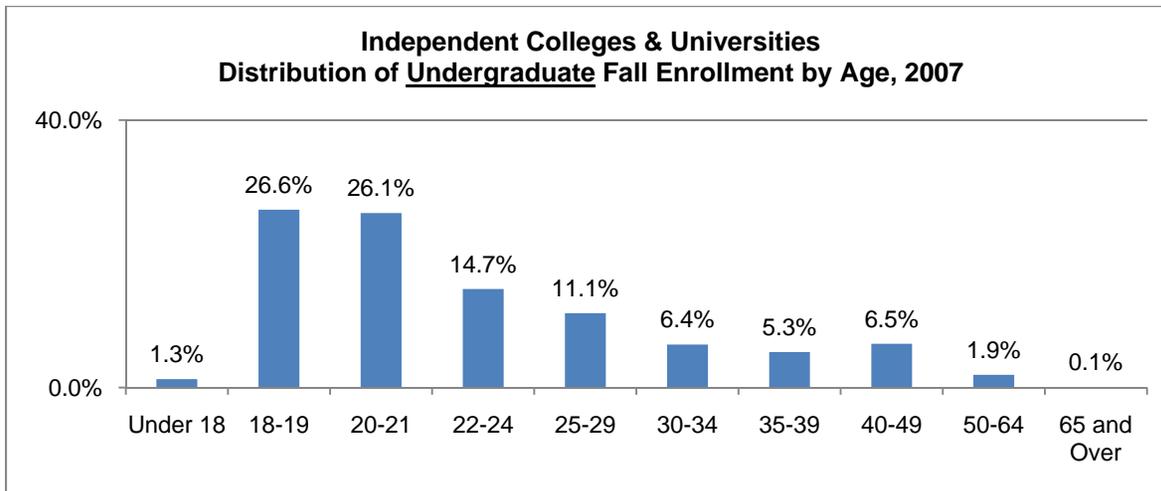
Age data are collected only in odd-numbered years. Undergraduate trend data by age, by sector, and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Undergrad Enrollment by Age** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

NEBRASKA COMMUNITY COLLEGES – Percentages of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2007 and 2009



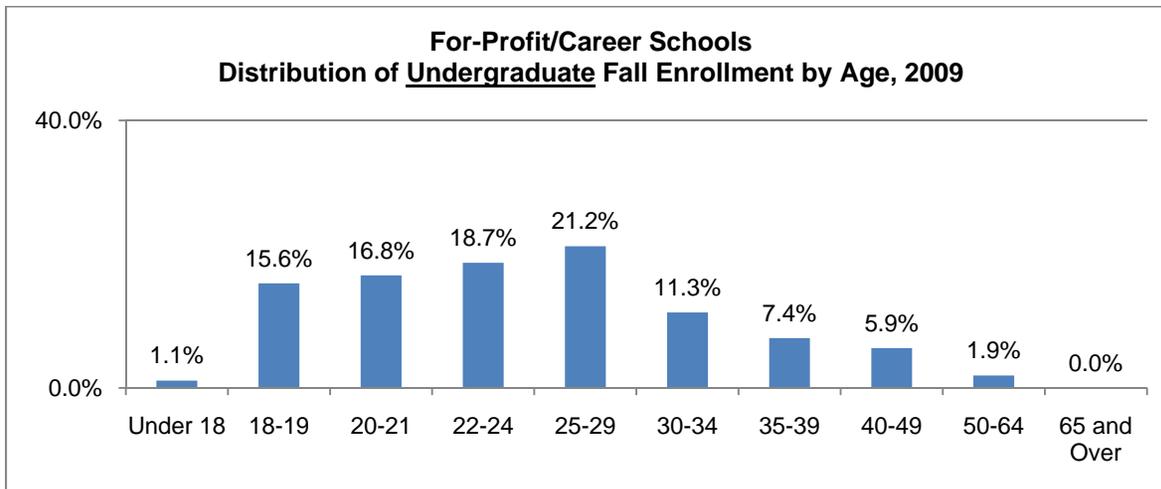
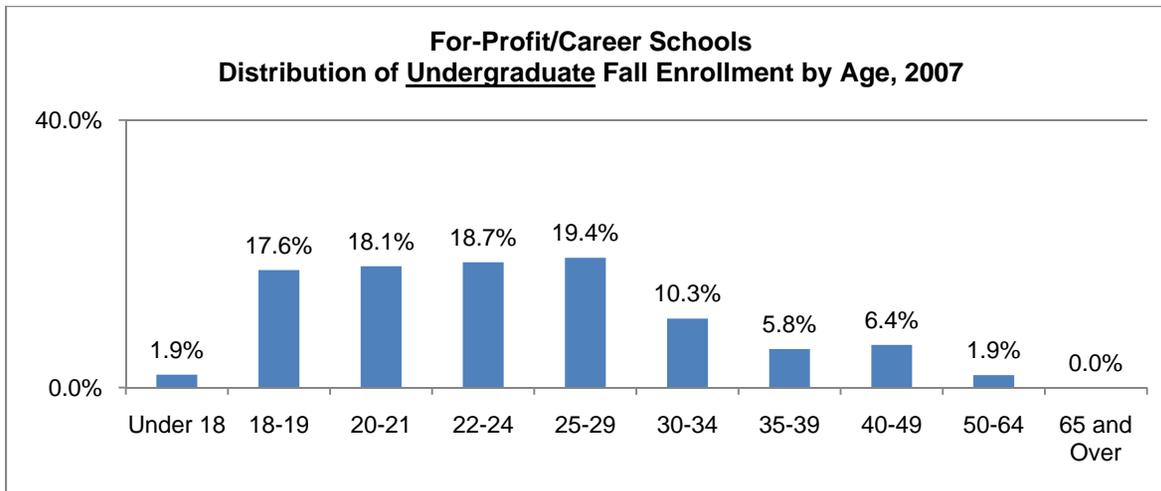
Age data are collected only in odd-numbered years. Undergraduate trend data by age, by sector, and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Undergrad Enrollment by Age** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS – Percentages of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2007 and 2009



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

NEBRASKA FOR-PROFIT/CAREER SCHOOLS – Percentages of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2007 and 2009



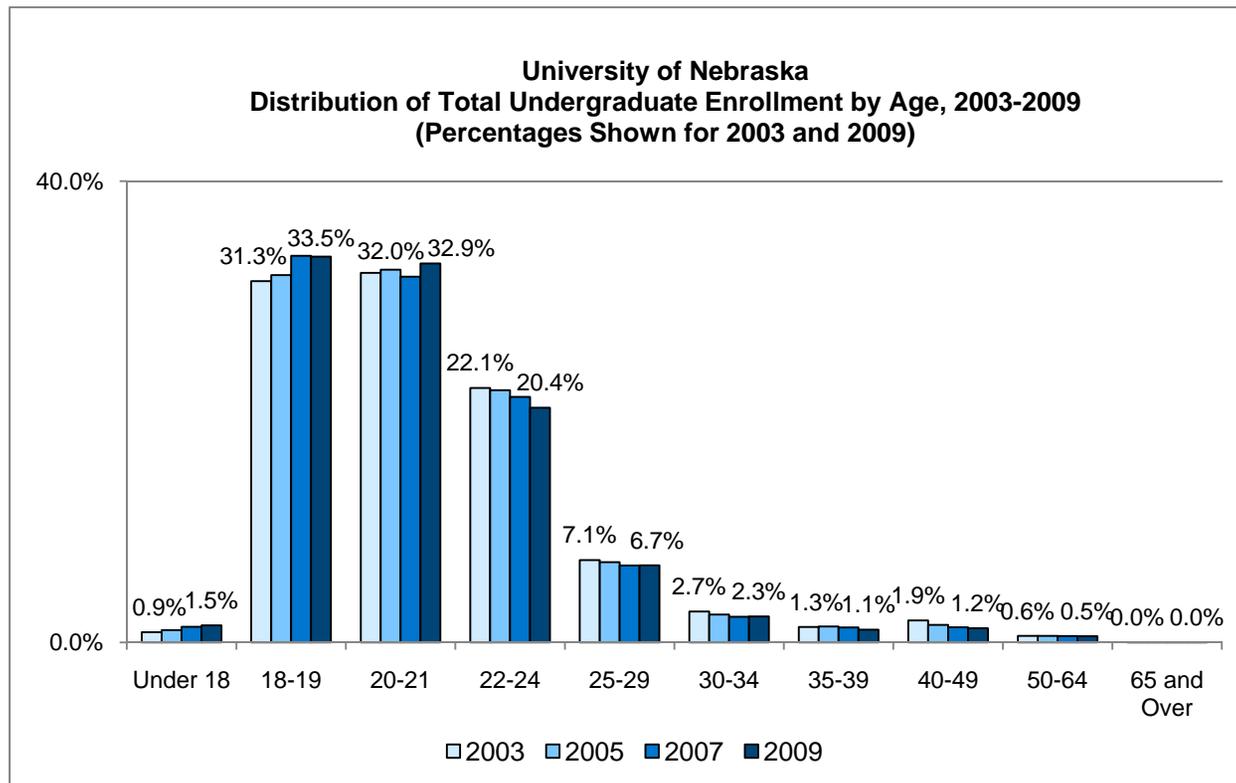
Age data are collected only in odd-numbered years. Undergraduate trend data by age, by sector, and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Undergrad Enrollment by Age** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

CHANGES IN AGE DISTRIBUTIONS: 2003 – 2009

The following charts directly compare the undergraduate age distributions from 2003 through 2009 for each of the five major sectors of higher education in Nebraska.

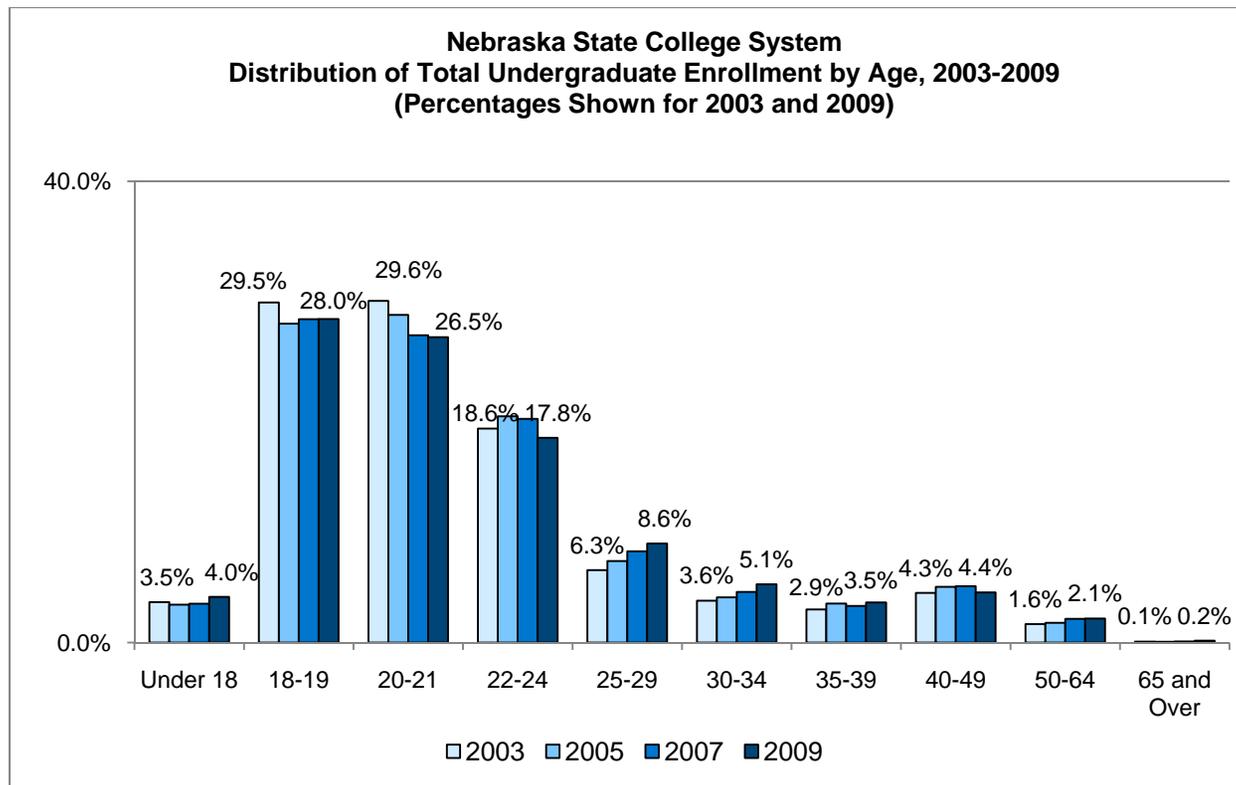
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA – Percentages of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2003 – 2009

- Summary conclusion: Increasing percentages of students under 22 years of age; decreasing percentages of 22 or older.



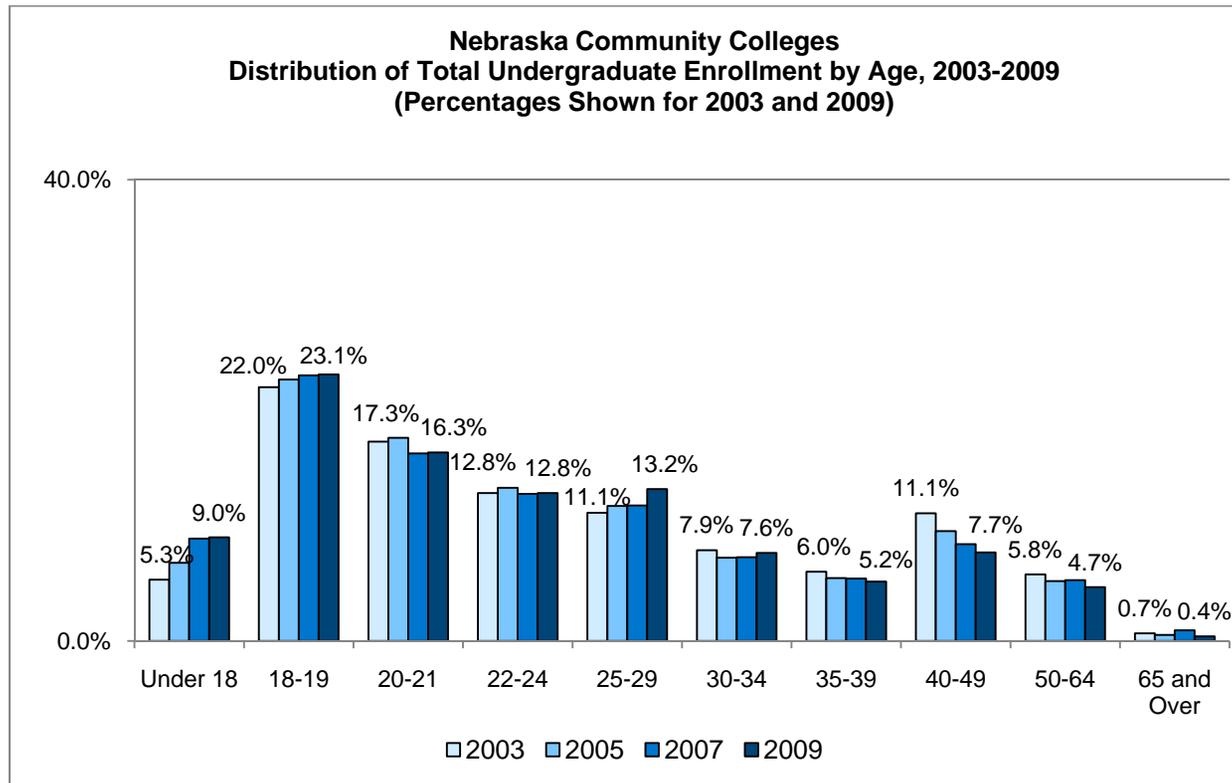
NEBRASKA STATE COLLEGE SYSTEM – Percentages of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2003 – 2009

- Summary conclusion: Increasing percentage of students under 18; decreasing percentages of students 18-22; a fluctuating percentage of students 22-24; increasing percentages of students 24 or older.



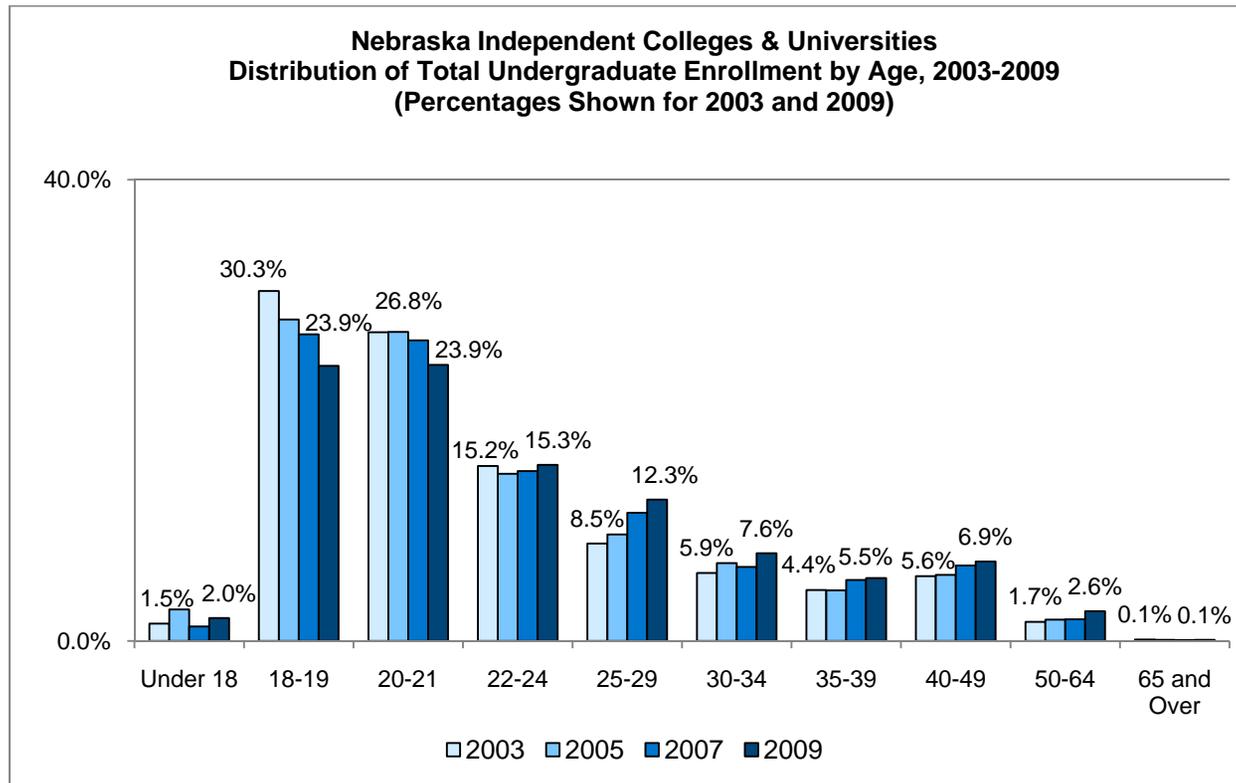
NEBRASKA COMMUNITY COLLEGES – Percentages of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2003 – 2009

- Summary conclusion: Increasing percentages of students under 18, 18-19, and 25-29; a stable percentage of students 22-24; decreasing percentages of students 30 years of age or older.



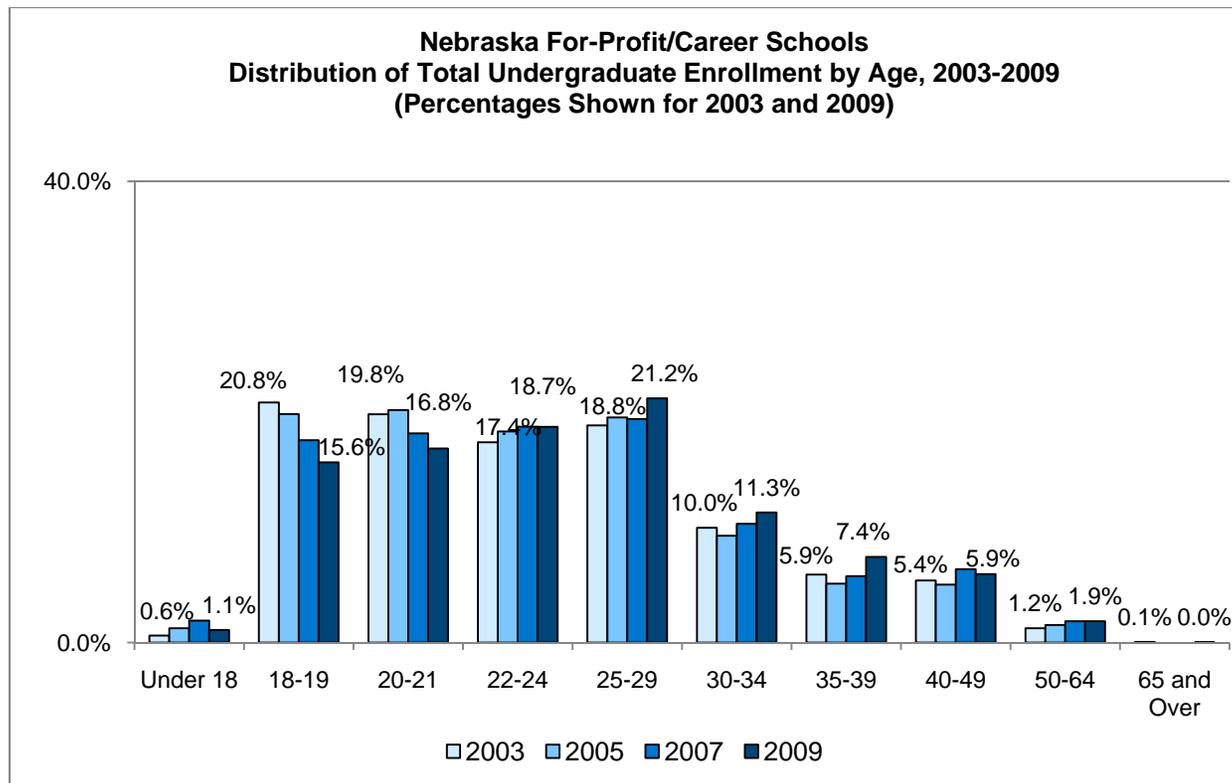
NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS – Percentages of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2003 – 2009

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



NEBRASKA FOR-PROFIT/CAREER SCHOOLS – Percentages of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT
by AGE: 2003 – 2009

- Summary conclusion: A small, increasing percentage of students under 18; decreasing percentages of students 18-21; increasing percentages of students 22 years of age or older.



Section A.7

Fall Enrollment Compared To 12-Month Enrollment

Note

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

Three Methods of Measuring Enrollment

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

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

Fall Enrollment

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

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

12-Month Enrollment

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

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

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

FTE (Full-Time Equivalent)

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

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

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

The IPEDS method of calculating FTE is as follows:

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

Quarter calendar system

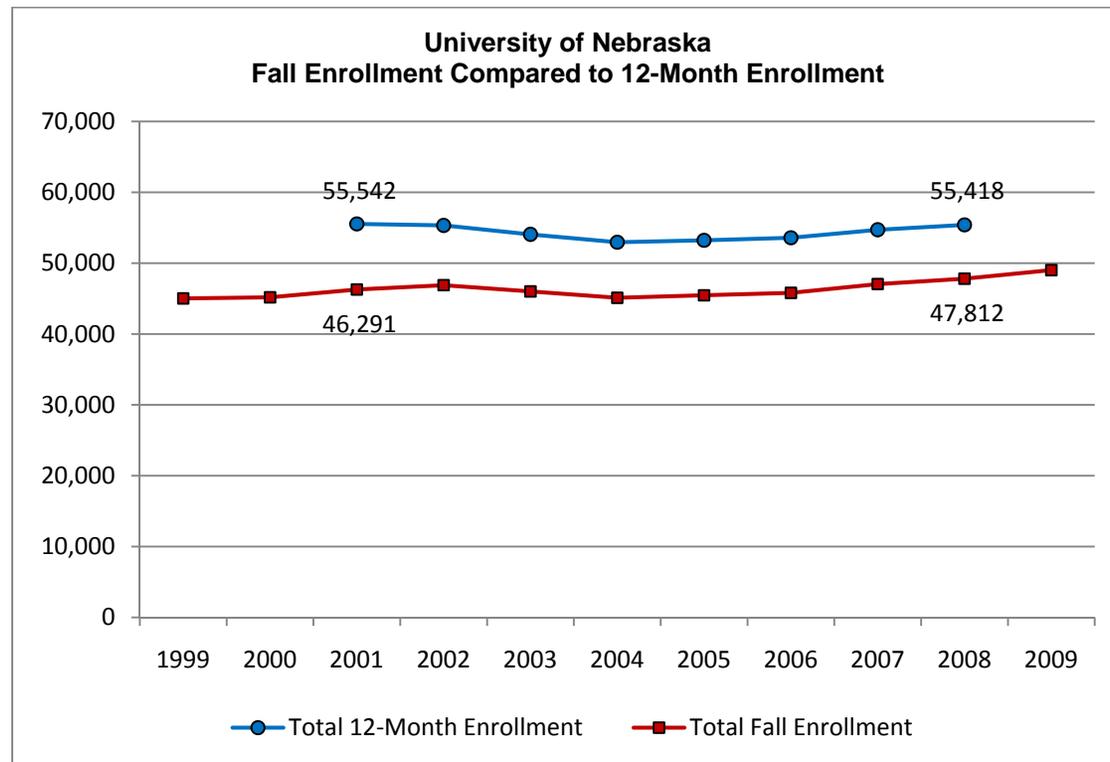
Enrollment level (One FTE over [12-month period](#))
[Undergraduate](#) 45 credit hours, 900 contact hours
[Graduate](#) 36 credit hours

[Semester/trimester/4-1-4](#) plan/other calendar system

Enrollment level (one FTE over [12-month period](#))
Undergraduate 30 credit hours 900 contact hours
Graduate 24 credit hours"

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

University of Nebraska

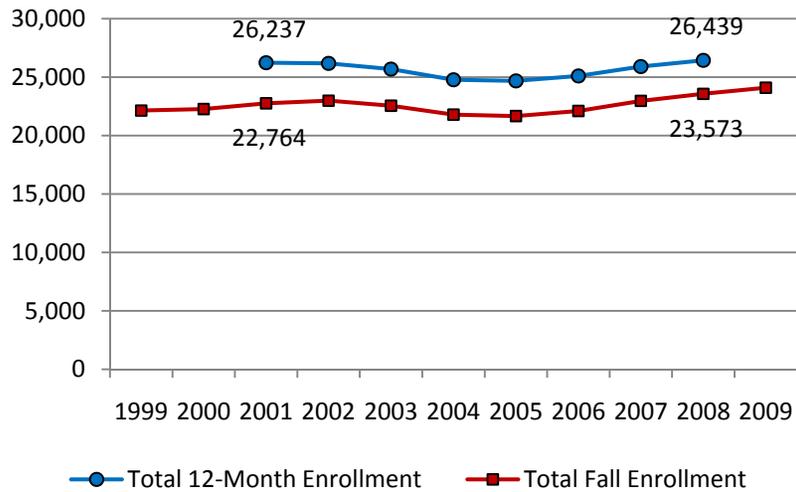


From 2001 to 2008, fall enrollment at the University of Nebraska increased 3.3%, while 12-month enrollment decreased 0.2%.

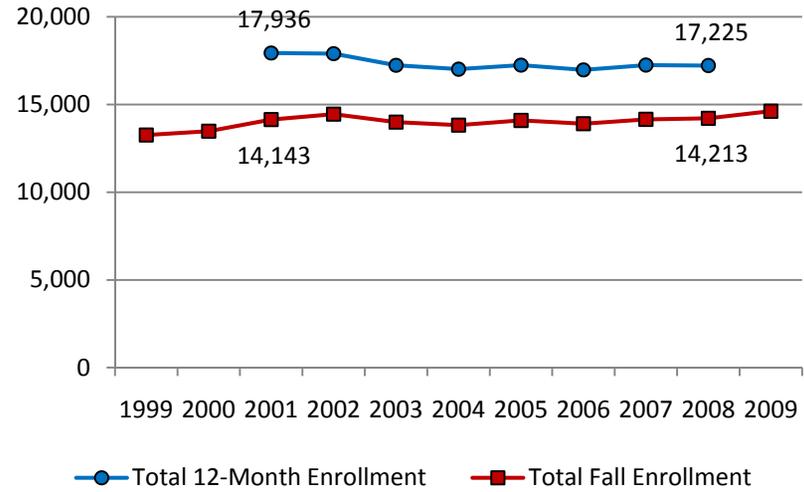
For 2008-09, 12-month enrollment was 7,606 or 15.9% higher than fall 2008 enrollment.

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

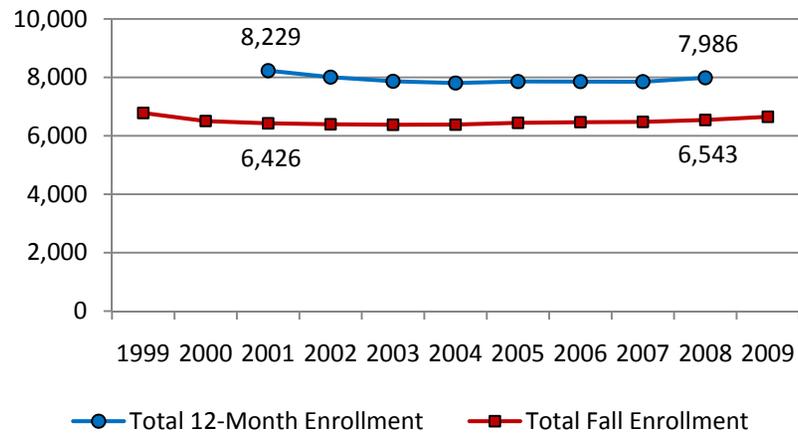
**University of Nebraska at Lincoln
Fall Enrollment Compared to 12-Month Enrollment**

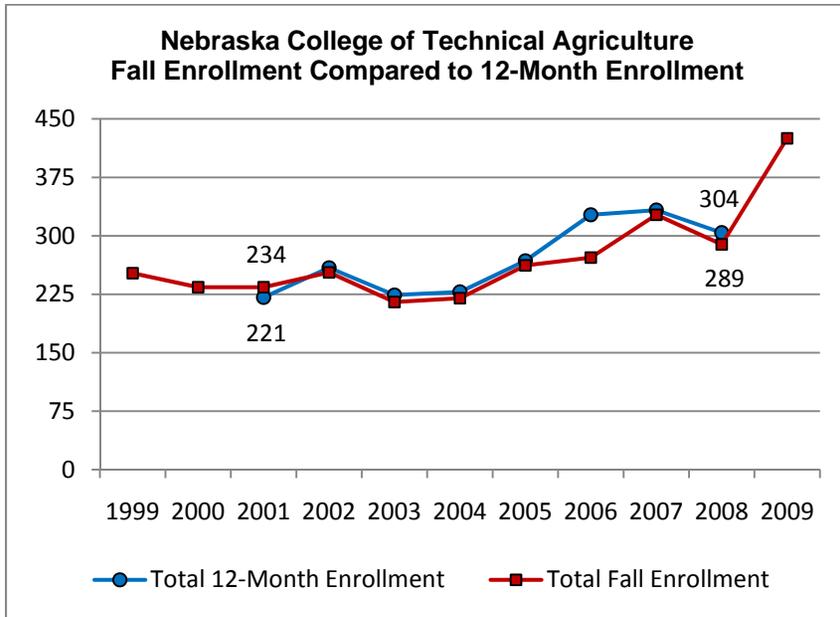


**University of Nebraska at Omaha
Fall Enrollment Compared to 12-Month Enrollment**

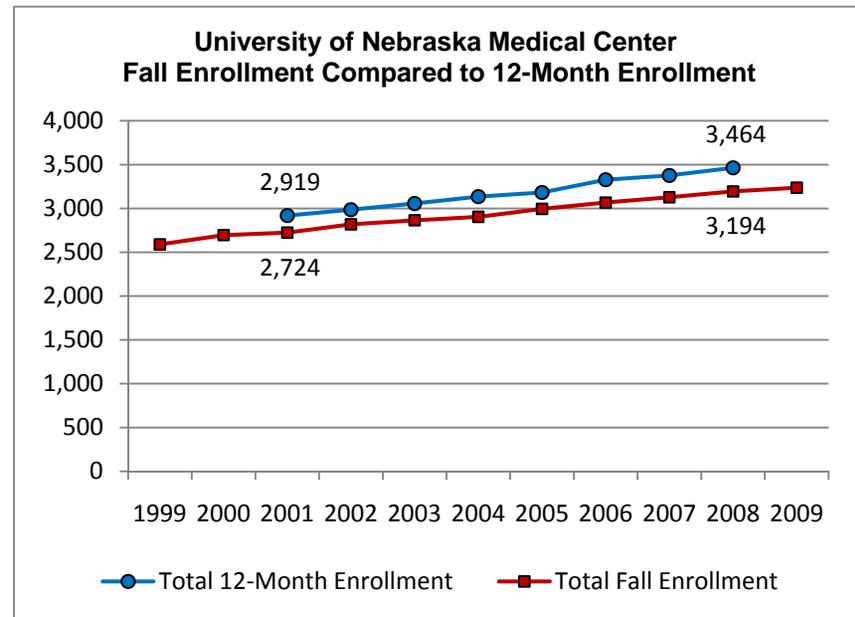


**University of Nebraska at Kearney
Fall Enrollment Compared to 12-Month Enrollment**





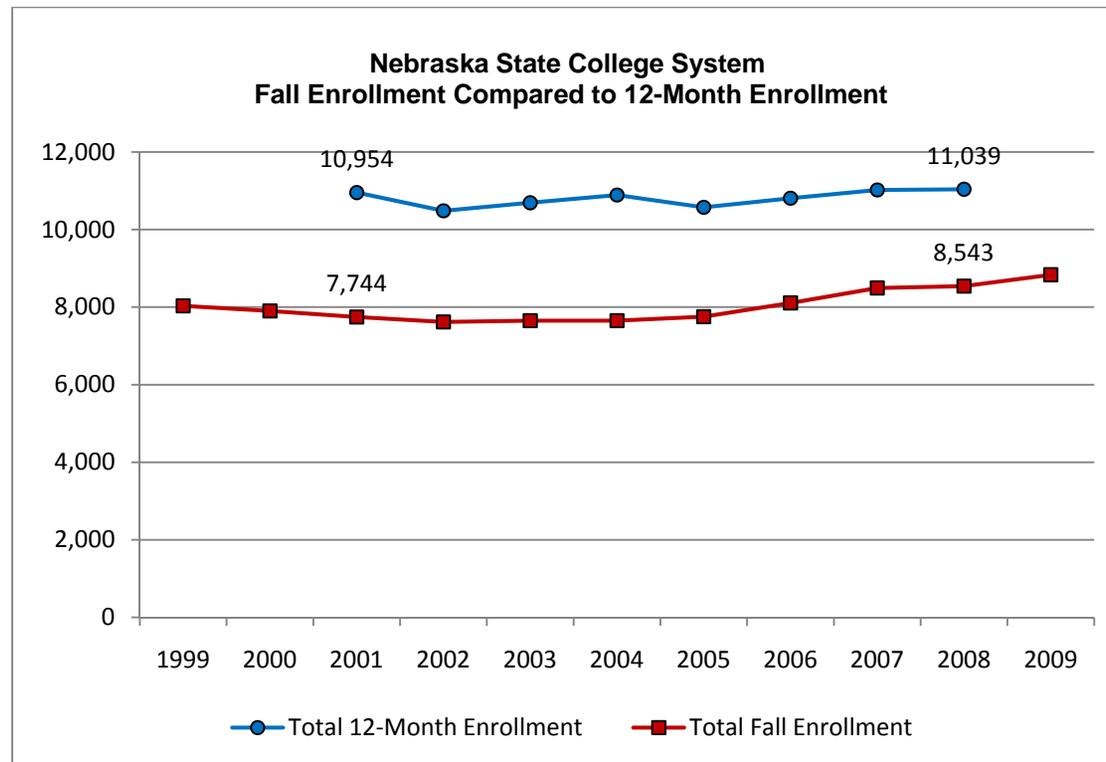
See note below.



University of Nebraska System Percent Change in Fall Enrollment and 12-Month Enrollment		
Institution	Fall Enrollment 2001-08 % Change	12-Month Enrollment 2001-08 % Change
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	23.5%	37.6%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1.8%	-3.0%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3.6%	0.8%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	17.3%	18.7%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	0.5%	-4.0%

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

Nebraska State College System



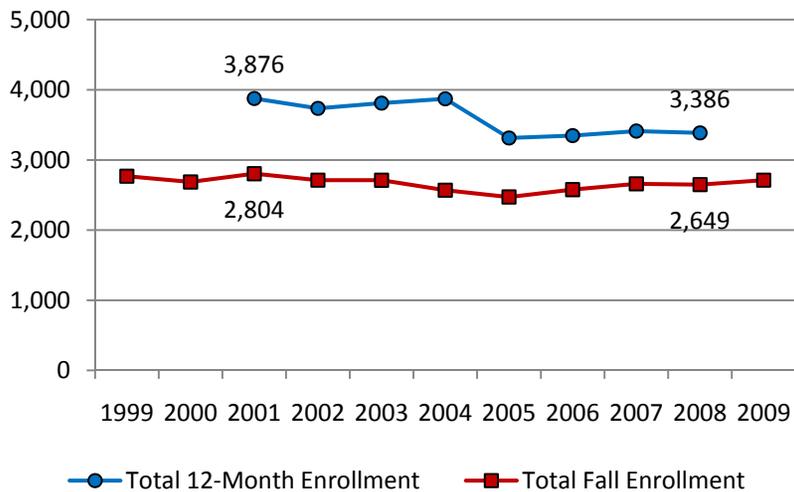
From 2001 to 2008, fall enrollment at state colleges increased 10.3% and 12-month enrollment increased 0.8 %. This may indicate that more students who enrolled in the fall semester continued on to the spring semester and/or that fewer students were enrolled only for the spring or summer.

As shown on the charts on the next page, the drop in 12-month enrollment in 2005-06 was due to a decrease in the 12-month enrollment reported by Chadron State College.

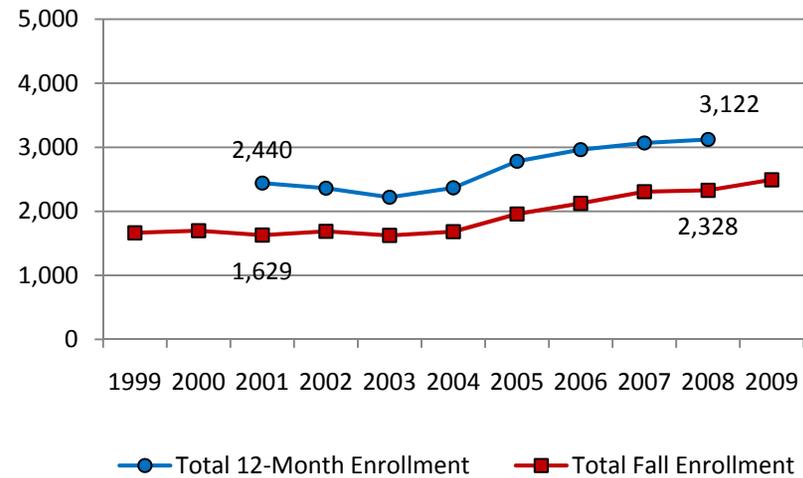
For the Nebraska State College System, 12-month enrollment in 2008-09 was 2,496 or 29.2% higher than fall 2009 enrollment.

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

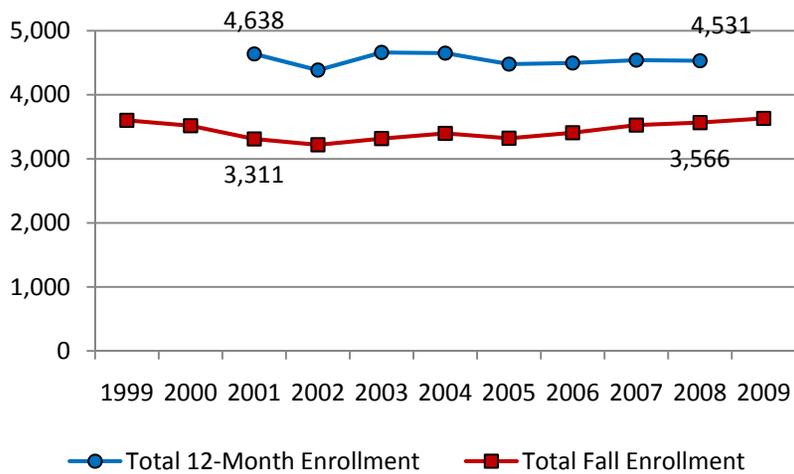
**Chadron State College
Fall Enrollment Compared to 12-Month Enrollment**



**Peru State College
Fall Enrollment Compared to 12-Month Enrollment**



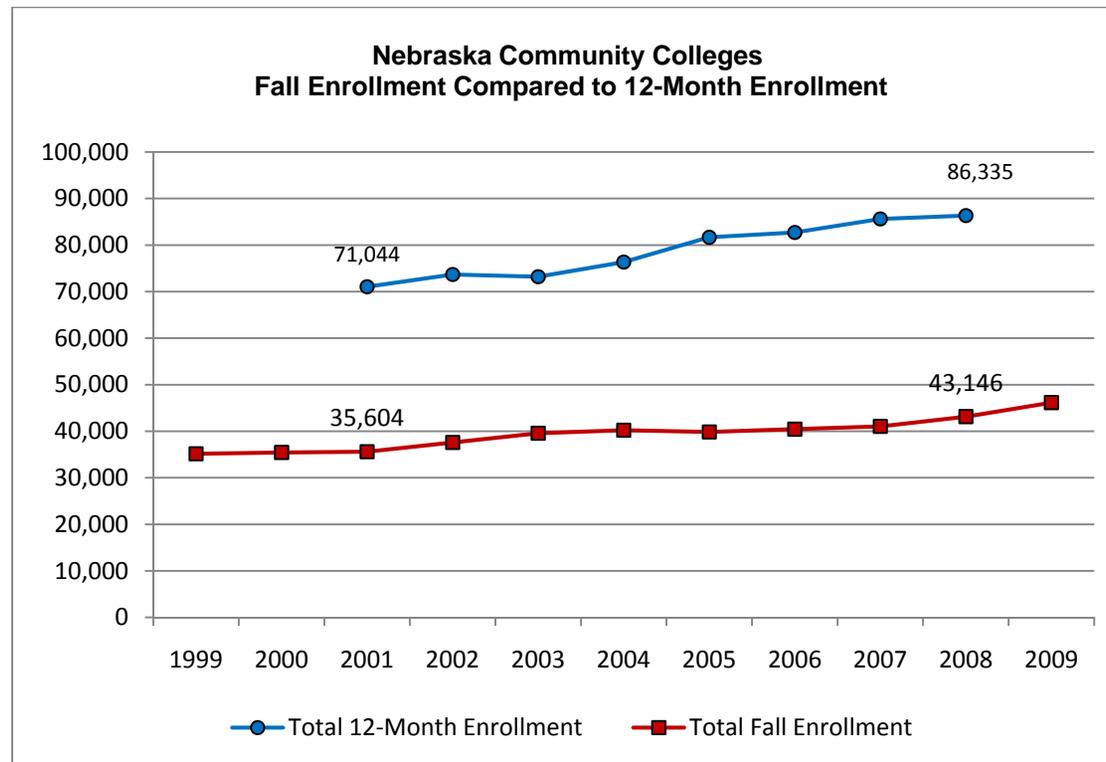
**Wayne State College
Fall Enrollment Compared to 12-Month Enrollment**



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

Institution	Fall Enrollment 01-08% Change	12-Month Enrollment 01-08 % Change
Chadron State College	-5.5%	-12.6%
Peru State College	42.9%	28.0%
Wayne State College	7.7%	-2.3%

Nebraska Community Colleges



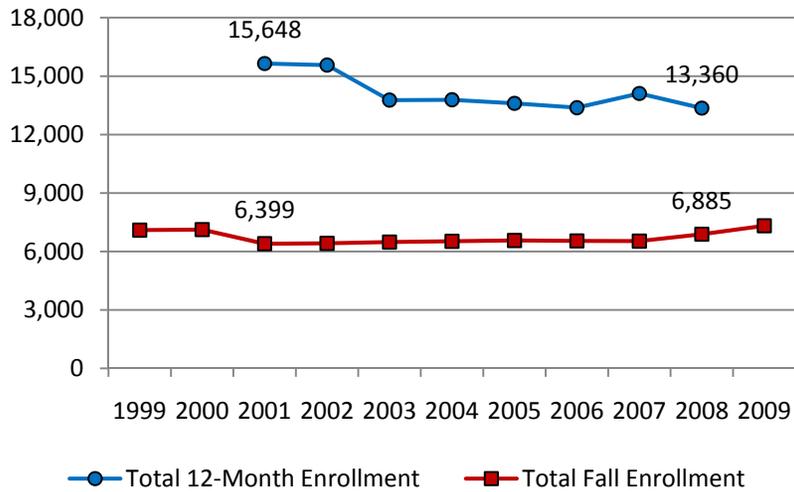
The community colleges have enjoyed growth as measured by fall enrollment and 12-month enrollment. From 2001 through 2008, fall enrollment at community colleges increased 21.2% (7,542) and 12-month enrollment increased 21.5% (15,291).

The higher increase in 12-month enrollment, compared to the increase in fall enrollment (15,291 vs. 7,542), indicates that an increasing number of students were enrolled sometime during the academic year but not in the fall. At least part of this increase may be due to more students dropping in and out of a college or transferring back and forth from one institution to another, a pattern known as swirling.

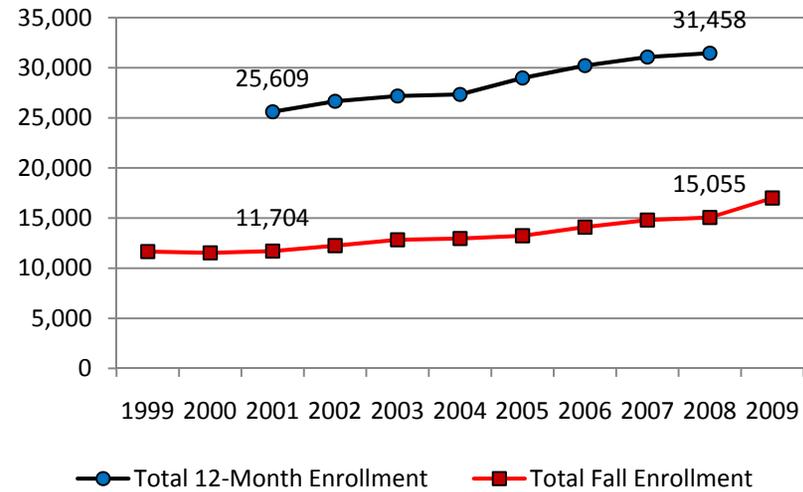
Based on the data for 2001 through 2008, fall enrollment accounts for only about half of the total number of students measured by 12-month enrollment.

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

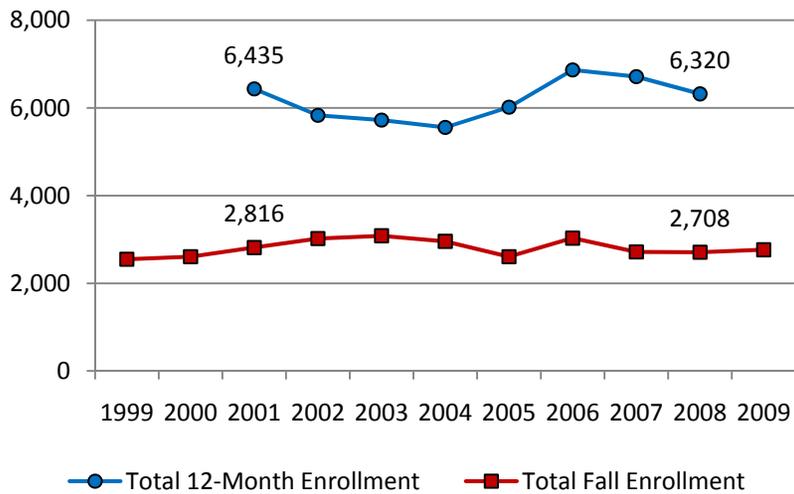
**Central Community College
Fall Enrollment Compared to 12-Month Enrollment**



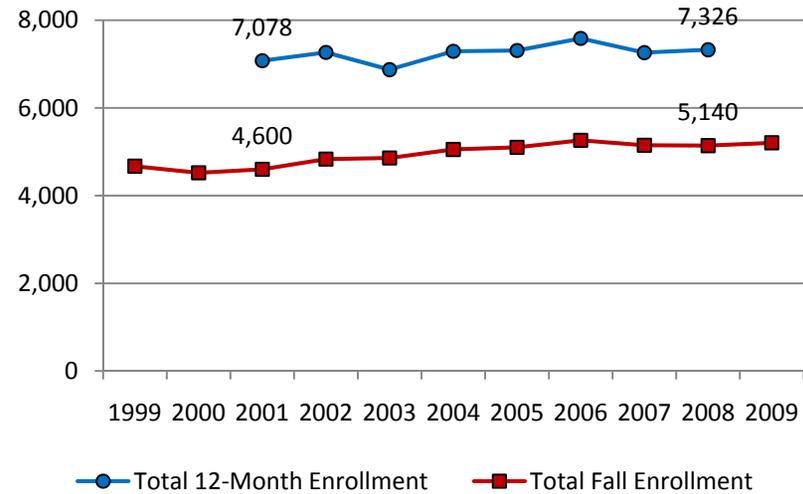
**Metropolitan Community College
Fall Enrollment Compared to 12-Month Enrollment**

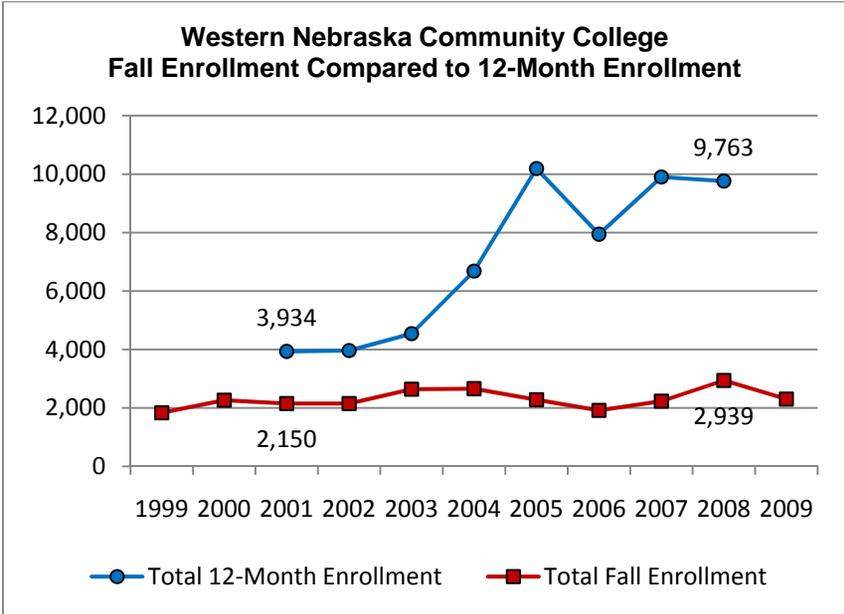
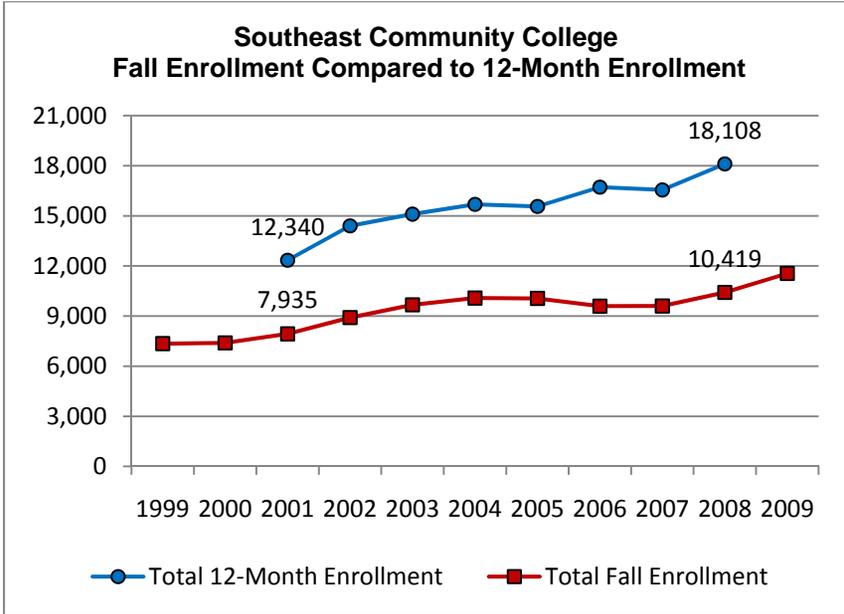


**Mid-Plains Community College
Fall Enrollment Compared to 12-Month Enrollment**



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





See note below.

Nebraska Community Colleges Percent Change in Fall Enrollment and 12-Month Enrollment		
Institution	Fall Enrollment 01-08 % Change	12-Month Enrollment 01-08 % Change
Central Community College	7.6%	-14.6%
Metropolitan Community College	28.6%	22.8%
Mid Plains Community College	-3.8%	-1.8%
Northeast Community College	11.7%	3.5%
Southeast Community College	31.3%	46.7%
Western Nebraska Community College	36.7%	148.2%

Note: The uneven enrollment trend at Western Nebraska Community College has been due primarily to the increased, fluctuating demand for industry training classes.

Fall Enrollment and 12-Month Enrollment Compared

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

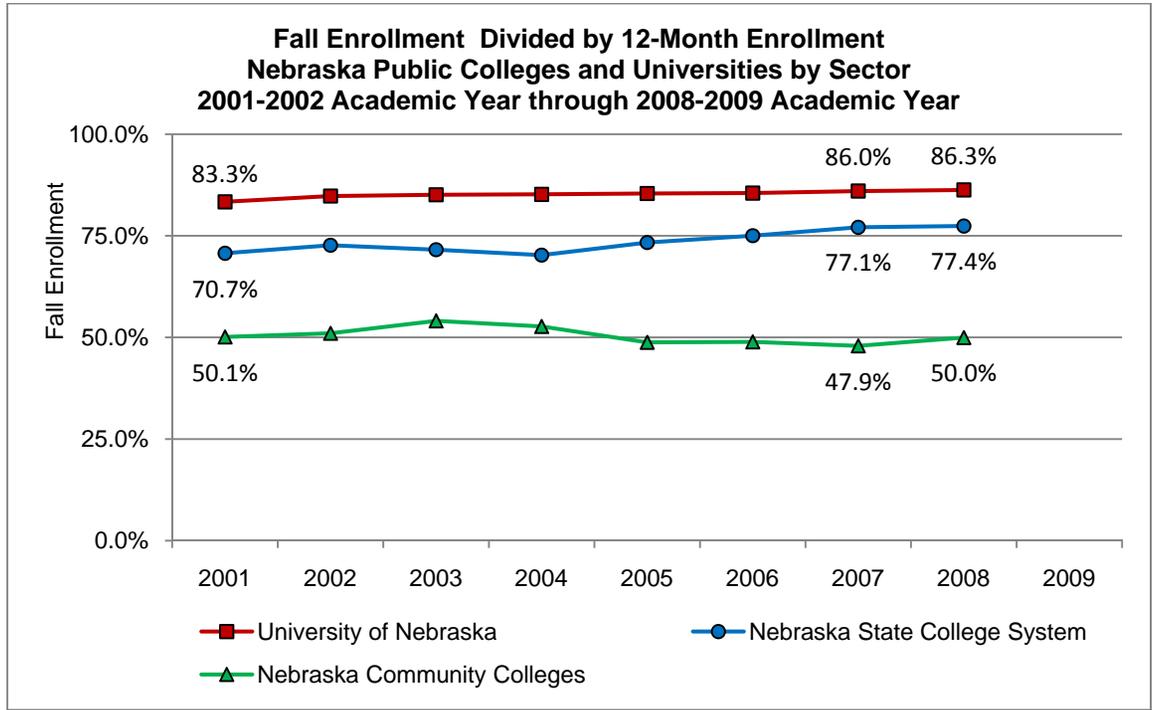
The Commission staff believes that fall enrollment data are generally more accurate and reliable than 12-month enrollment data due to the fact that they are more widely used. However, when fall enrollment is the reported measure, it should be noted that the amount of 12-month enrollment that is captured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

Fall Enrollment Divided by 12-Month Enrollment

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

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

- Fall enrollment as a percentage of 12-month enrollment at the University of Nebraska slightly increased from 83% in 2001-02 to 86% in 2008-09.
- Over the Nebraska State College System, fall enrollment increased from 71% in 2001-02 to 77% in 2007-08.
- Fall enrollment at Nebraska's community colleges as a percentage of 12-month enrollment has fluctuated around 50% since 2001. This could be a reflection that more students "swirl" in and out of the community college since the community colleges often serve an older, non-traditional student population. In addition, the community colleges also provide a considerable amount of industry training to students who are not captured by fall enrollment figures.



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

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