

2010-2011 Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska

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

Section A: Enrollment

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

**Ten-Year Trends based on the 2000-2001 through 2010-2011 IPEDS Collection Surveys
of Nebraska Public and Independent Colleges and Universities
and Nine-Year Trends including Nebraska For-Profit/Career Schools**

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List of 52 Reporting Institutions

University of Nebraska (5)	Independent Colleges & Universities (Continued)
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	Little Priest Tribal College
University of Nebraska at Kearney	Midland Lutheran College
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	Nebraska Christian College
University of Nebraska Medical Center	Nebraska Indian Community College
University of Nebraska at Omaha	Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health
	Nebraska Wesleyan University
Nebraska State College System (3)	Summit Christian College
Chadron State College	Union College
Peru State College	York College
Wayne State College	
	Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools (11)
Nebraska Community Colleges (6)	Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology
Central Community College	ITT Technical Institute-Omaha
Metropolitan Community College	Kaplan University-Lincoln Campus
Mid Plains Community College	Kaplan University-Omaha Campus
Northeast Community College	Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology
Southeast Community College	Myotherapy Institute
Western Nebraska Community College	Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University
	The Creative Center
Independent Colleges & Universities (20)	Universal College of Healing Arts
Bellevue University	University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus
BryanLGH College of Health Sciences	Vatterott College-Spring Valley Campus
Clarkson College	
College of Saint Mary	Non-Degree-Granting For-Profit/Career Schools (7)
Concordia University	Capitol School of Hairstyling
Creighton University	College of Hair Design
Dana College	Fullen School of Hair Design
Doane College	Josephs College of Beauty-Lincoln
Doane College-Lincoln	La'James International College
Grace University	Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology
Hastings College	Xenon International School of Hair Design II Inc

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Section A Enrollment

Executive Summary of Data

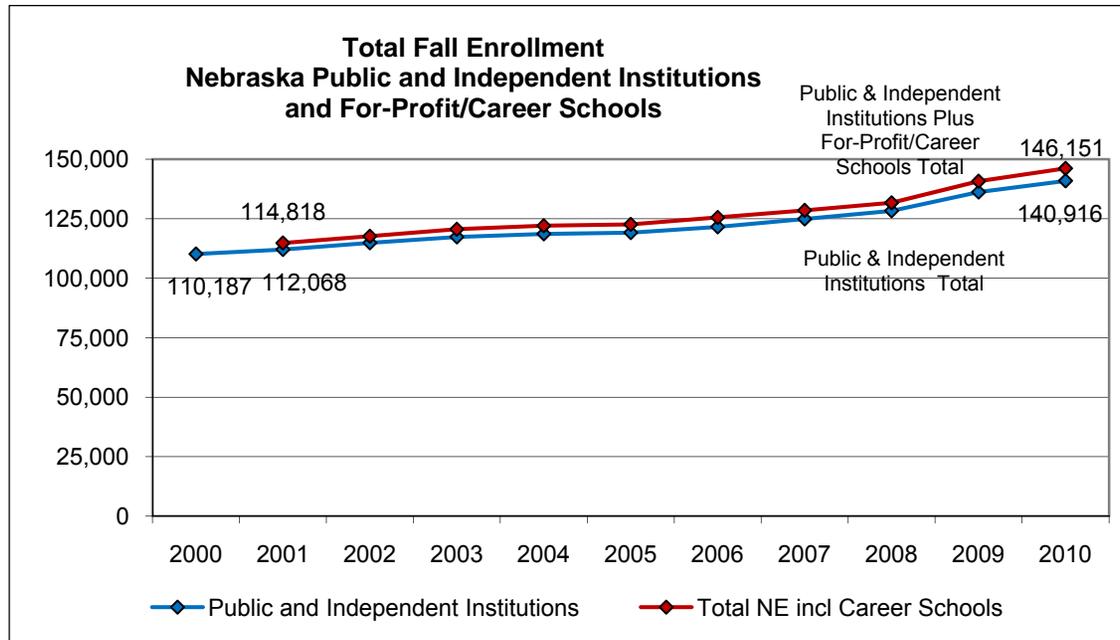
Section A of the *Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska* summarizes data from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) surveys of Nebraska's public and independent (not-for-profit) colleges and universities and for-profit/career schools. Ten-year trends are based on the IPEDS survey data submitted by Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities. Nine-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 2000 - Fall 2010

Total Fall Enrollment¹

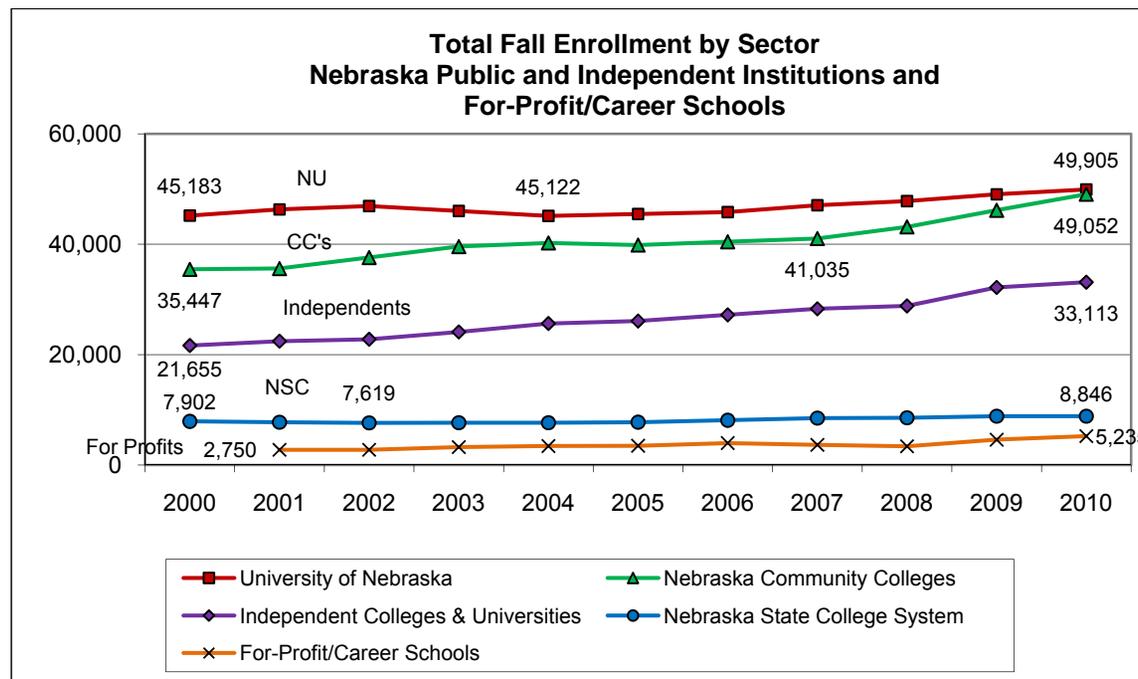
- Total fall enrollment at Nebraska’s public and independent colleges and universities steadily increased from 110,187 in fall 2000 to 140,916 in fall 2010. Between fall 2001 and fall 2010, total enrollment grew by 25.7%, from 112,068 in 2001 to 140,916 in 2010.
- Including the for-profit/career schools, statewide fall enrollment increased 27.3%, from 114,818 in 2001 to 146,151 in fall 2010. Between fall 2009 and fall 2010, statewide enrollment increased 3.8%.



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 2000 and fall 2004, enrollment at the University of Nebraska (■) increased 10.6%, or 4,783 students, between fall 2004 and fall 2010.
- Total enrollment at Nebraska's community colleges (▲) increased 15.8%, or 5,588 students, between fall 2000 and fall 2007. Fall enrollment further increased 19.5%, or 8,017 students, between 2007 and 2010 for a total 10-year increase of 38.4%. Full-time enrollment increased from 37% of total enrollment in fall 2000 to 42% in fall 2010.
- Independent colleges and universities (◆) steadily increased fall enrollments 52.9%, or 11,458 students, over the ten-year period between fall 2000 and fall 2010, with increases in full-time and part-time enrollments at the undergraduate and graduate levels.
- The Nebraska State College System (●) experienced a 3.6% decline in enrollments between fall 2000 and fall 2002, but total headcount at the state colleges increased 16.1%, or 1,227 students, from fall 2002 to fall 2010.
- Over the nine-year period for which reliable data are available for the for-profit/career schools (x), total fall enrollment at these schools increased 90.4%, or 2,485 students, between fall 2001 and fall 2010.



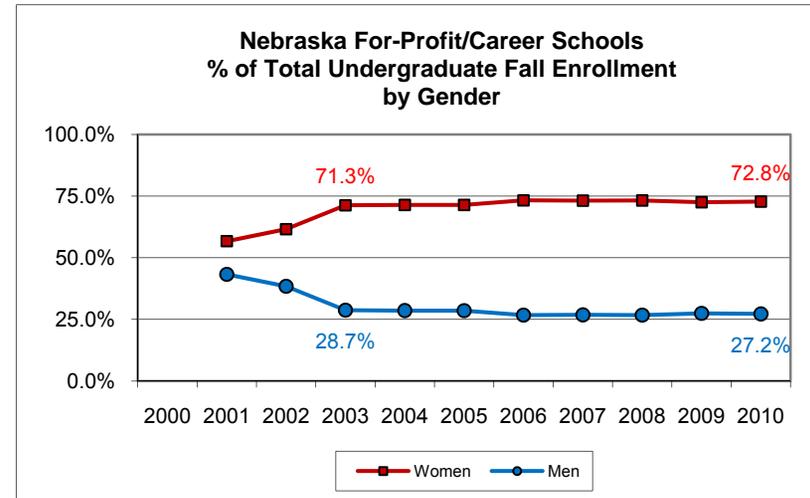
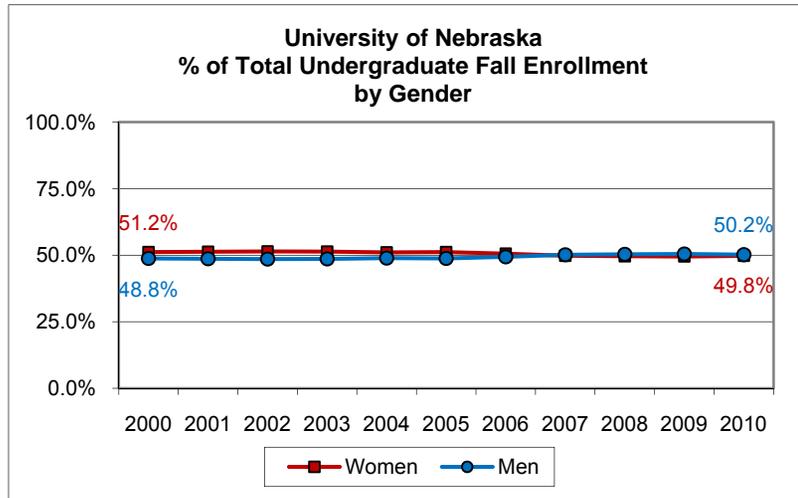
Total Fall Enrollment by Student Level¹

- Between fall 2001 and fall 2010, statewide undergraduate enrollment increased 24.8% to 122,889, while graduate enrollment increased 42.6% to 23,262.
- From fall 2001 to fall 2010, enrollment of undergraduates going to school part time increased 23.3% to 40,055 students, while full-time fall enrollment increased 25.5% to 82,834 undergraduates.
- Between fall 2001 and fall 2010, enrollment of full-time graduate students increased 50.2% to 12,293 and part-time graduate enrollment rose 34.9% to 10,969.
- 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 2010 than in fall 2001.

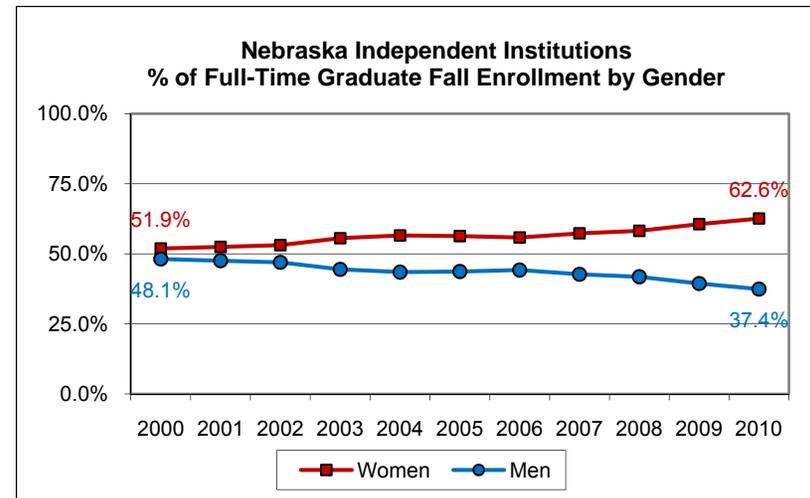
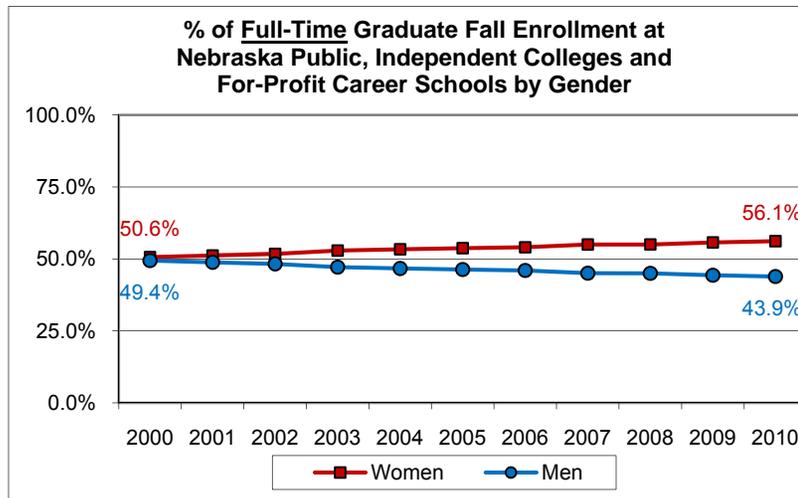
Fall Enrollment by Gender

- The gender gap between men and women was almost the same in fall 2010 as in fall 2001. In 2001, women accounted for 55.0% of the state's total postsecondary enrollment, compared to 55.4% in 2010.
- As shown in the first chart on the next page, the smallest gender gap among undergraduates in fall 2010 was at the University of Nebraska, where 49.8% of the students were women.
- As shown in the second chart on the next page, the largest gender gap in fall 2010 was at the for-profit/career schools, where 72.8% 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 independent institutions in Nebraska that offer opportunities for graduate study.

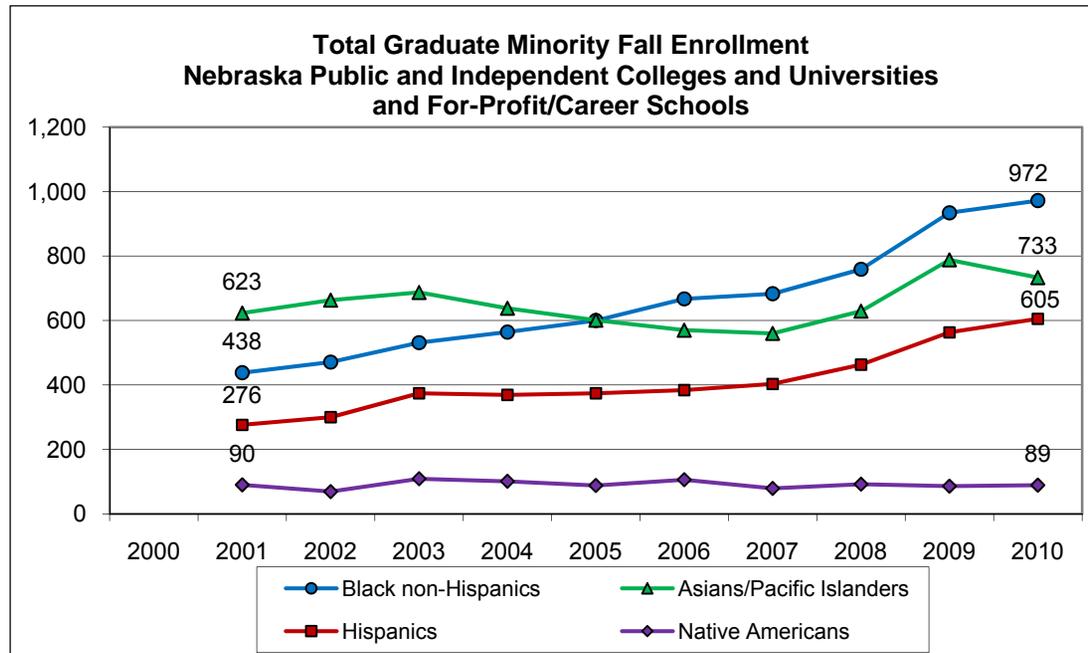
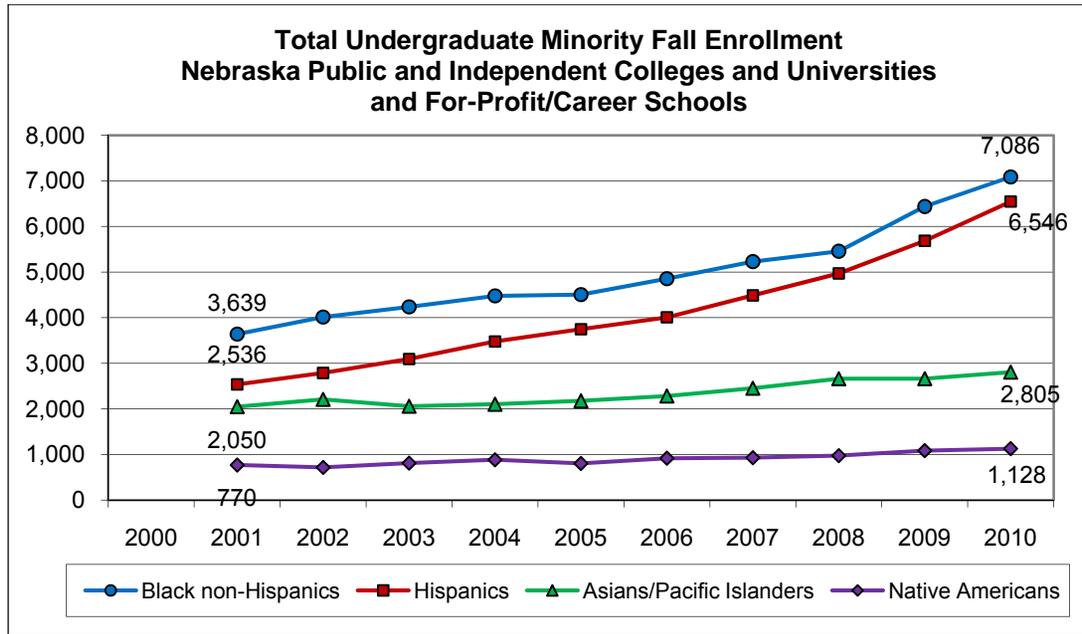


Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity

- Students of unknown race/ethnicity increased from 3.2% of total headcount in fall 2001 to 5.6% in fall 2010. The remaining findings in this section focus on students of known race/ethnicity, who accounted for 94.4% of total headcount in fall 2010.
- Minorities—consisting of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans—accounted for 14.5% of total postsecondary enrollment in fall 2010. Foreign students made up 3.0% of fall enrollment. White non-Hispanics accounted for 82.5%, down from 87.5% in fall 2001.
- From 2001 to 2010, 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 nine-year period.

Race/Ethnicity	Total Enrollment Change 2001-10	Undergraduate Enrollment Change 2001-10	Graduate Enrollment Change 2001-10
Black non-Hispanic	97.6%	94.7%	121.9%
Hispanic	154.3%	158.1%	119.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	32.4%	36.8%	17.7%
Native American	41.5%	46.5%	- 1.1%

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



Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

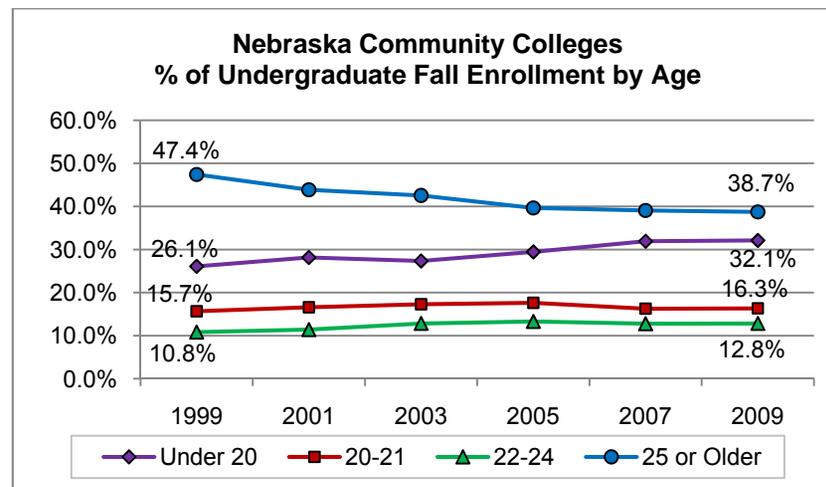
- For fall 2010, the total enrollment gender distribution by race/ethnicity was as follows:

Race/Ethnicity	Women	Men
Native American	61.9%	38.1%
White non-Hispanic	55.6%	44.4%
Black non-Hispanic	55.6%	44.4%
Hispanic	56.4%	43.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	53.2%	46.8%

Fall Enrollment by Age

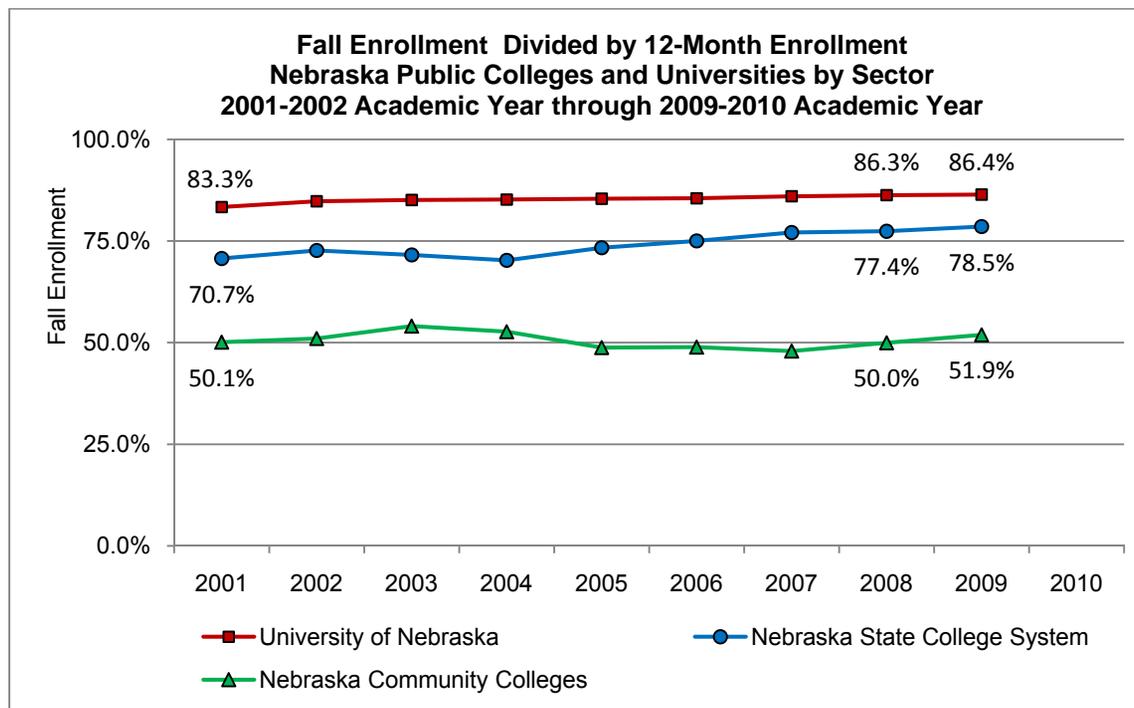
- In fall 2009, students age 24 and younger made up 62.6% of all students enrolled at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions. Students age 25 to 29 made up 14.4% and students over 30 accounted for 23.0% of the student body.
- In 2009, the University of Nebraska enrolled the highest percentage of undergraduates 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 a little more than 50% of the students who attend Nebraska’s community colleges at some time during the academic year.



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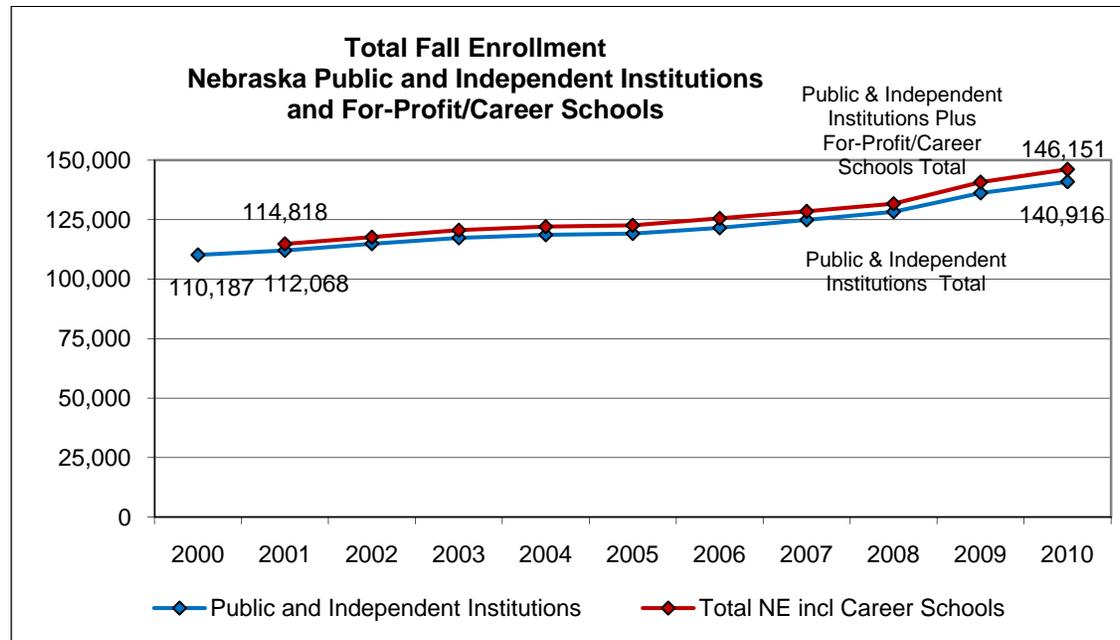
Section A.1 Total Fall Enrollment and Total Fall Enrollment by Sector

Notes

- (1) **Ten-year trends** are shown for Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities. Since comparable data for for-profit/career schools in Nebraska are not available for fall 2000, **nine-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) In this edition of the *Factual Look*, state totals and totals for the independent sector for fall 2009 are higher than the totals reported in the August 2010 edition of this report. The higher enrollments reported for fall 2009 are due exclusively to Bellevue University changing its fall reporting date from September 7 to September 30.

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT: 2000-2010

- Total fall enrollment at Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities steadily increased over the 10-year period between 2000 and 2010.
 - Total fall enrollment increased from 110,187 in 2000 to 140,916 in 2010, or a total of 27.9% over the 10-year period.
 - Between 2001 and 2010, total fall enrollment grew by 25.7% as enrollment increased from 112,068 to 140,916.
- Including for-profit/career schools, statewide fall enrollment increased 27.3% from 114,818 in 2001 to 146,151 in 2010, or an average of 3.0% per year.¹
- Between fall 2009 and fall 2010, statewide enrollment increased 3.8%.



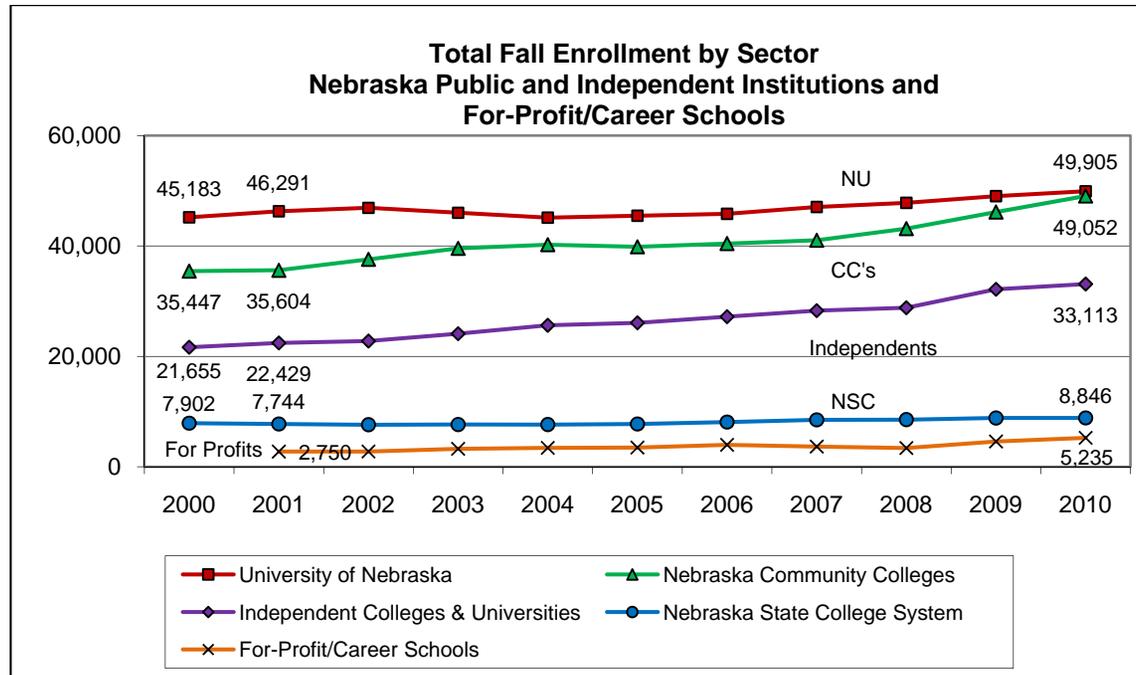
¹All institutions in the for-profit/career schools sector are operated for profit except for three schools of radiologic technology, which are operated by not-for profit hospitals or medical centers. See the list of reporting schools in the for-profit/career school sector, which is at the beginning of 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: 2000-2010

- The sectors constituting Nebraska's higher education system experienced the following percentage changes in total fall enrollment over the ten-year period between 2000 and 2010:

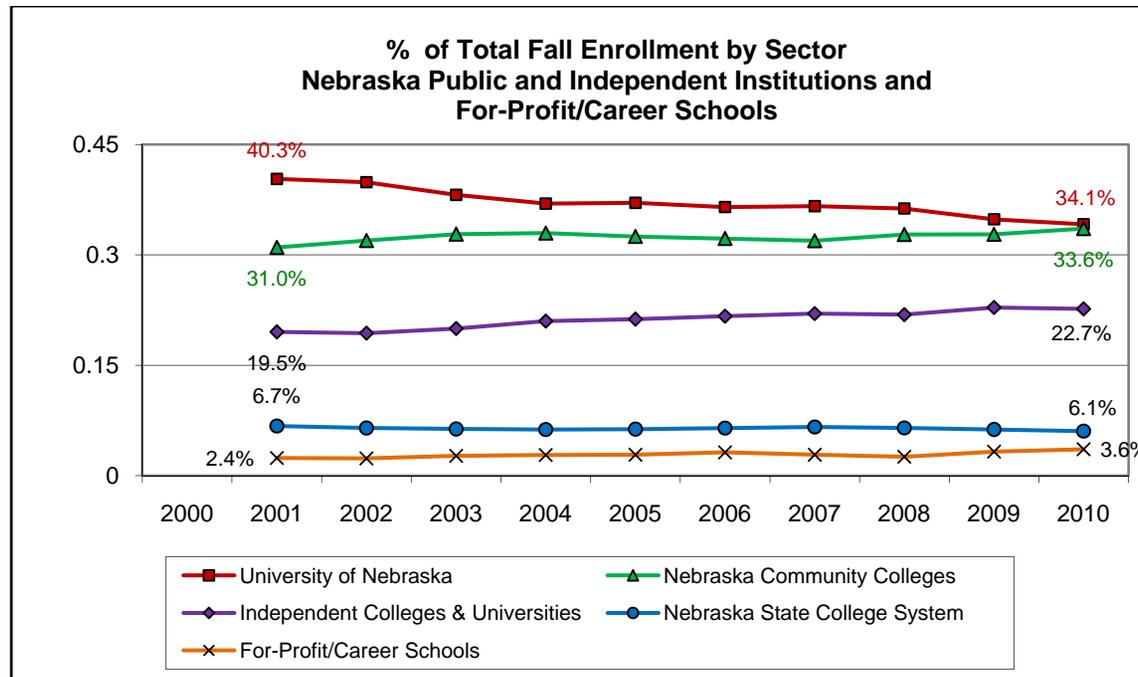
	10-Year 2000-2010	9-Year 2001-2010	1-Year 2009-2010
University of Nebraska	10.5%	7.8%	1.8%
Nebraska State College System	11.9%	14.2%	0.1%
Nebraska Community Colleges	38.4%	37.8%	6.3%
Nebraska Independent Colleges & Universities	52.9%	47.6%	3.0%
For-Profit/Career Schools in Nebraska	Data Not Available	90.4%	14.1%



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**.

SECTOR FALL ENROLLMENT as a Percentage of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT: 2001-2010

- As a result of the enrollment changes that occurred between fall 2001 and fall 2010, the enrollments of Nebraska's community colleges, independent institutions, and for-profit/career schools accounted for slightly higher percentages of total headcount enrollment in 2010 than in 2001. During this period, the Nebraska State College System and the University of Nebraska enrolled smaller percentages in 2010 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

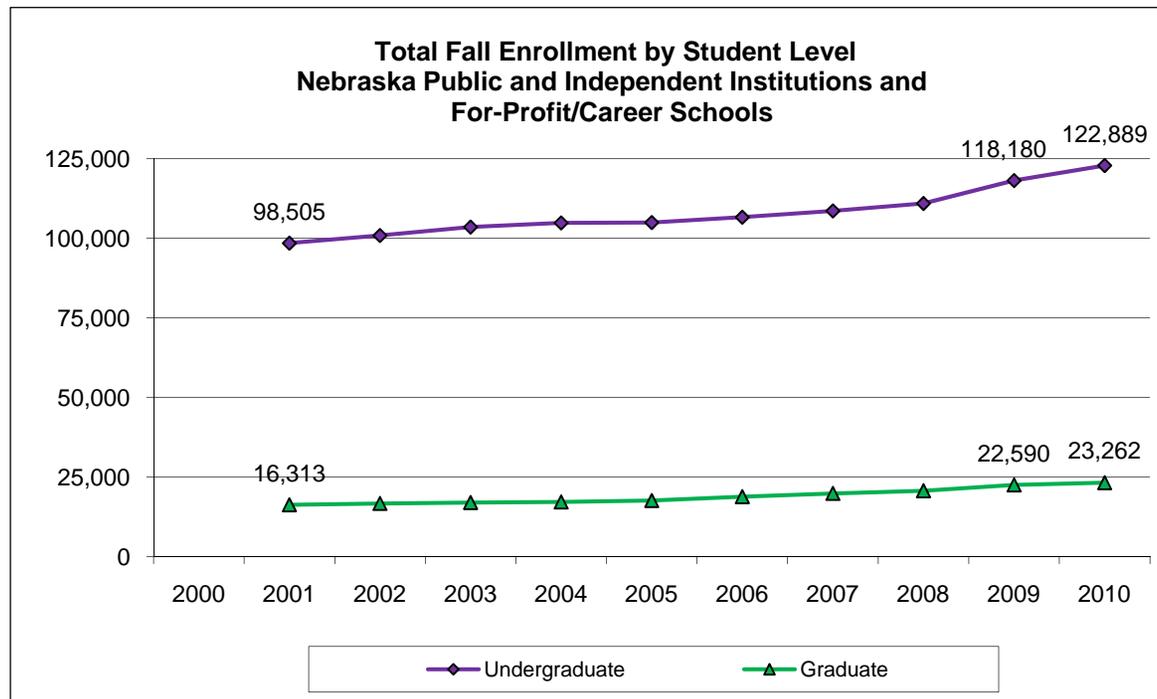
Notes

- (1) **Ten-year trends** are shown for Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities. Since comparable data for for-profit/career schools in Nebraska are not available for fall 2000, **nine-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) In this edition of the *Factual Look*, state totals and totals for the independent sector for fall 2009 are higher than the totals reported in the August 2010 edition of this report. The higher enrollments reported for fall 2009 are due exclusively to Bellevue University changing its fall reporting date from September 7 to September 30.

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: 2001-2010

- Total undergraduate enrollment at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, including for-profit/career schools, rose to 122,889 in fall 2010, a nine-year increase of 24.8% from fall 2001 and a one-year increase of 4.0% from fall 2009.
- In fall 2010, a total of 23,262 students were enrolled in graduate-level programs, an increase of 42.6% increase from fall 2001 and a 3.0% increase from fall 2009.¹

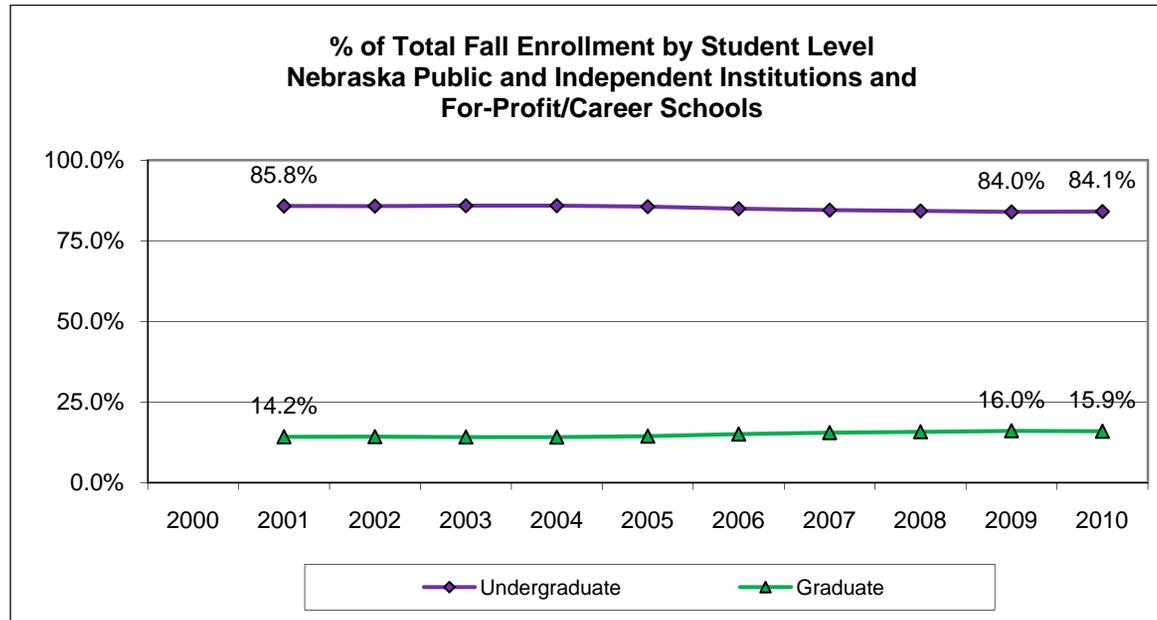


¹Beginning in fall 2008, students are classified into two categories: undergraduate and graduate. Students in programs previously classified as “first professional” are now counted in the graduate student category for all years of data reported.

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

Percentage of NEBRASKA TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by STUDENT LEVEL: 2001-2010

- Between fall 2001 and fall 2010, 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 2010.
- During the same nine-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** the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT and PERCENTAGE of FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by STUDENT LEVEL: 2000-2010

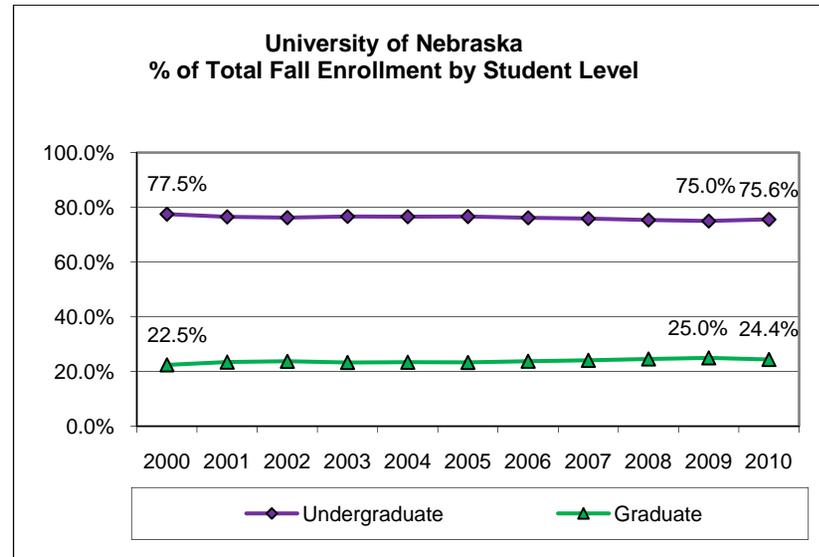
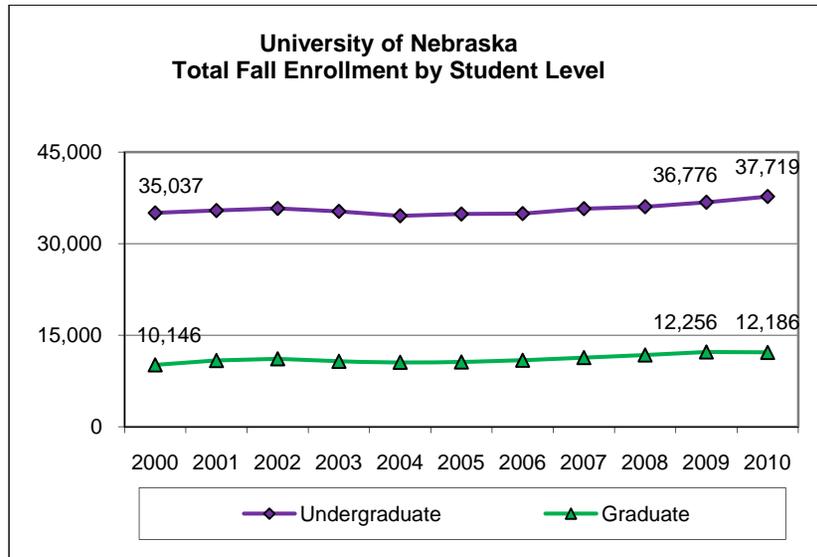
- The numbers and percentages of students enrolled at the undergraduate and graduate levels vary by sector.¹
- The charts on the following three pages show changes in total enrollment between fall 2009 and fall 2010 in the context of a 10-year trend for each of the public and independent sectors and a nine-year trend for the for-profit/career schools in Nebraska. Based on a review of these trends:
 - Between fall 2009 and fall 2010, 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 2010 than in fall 2000.
 - 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.

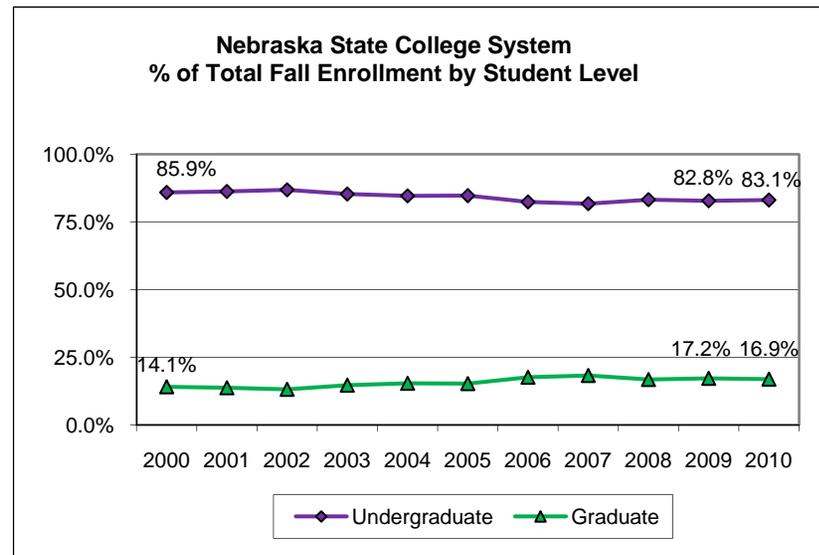
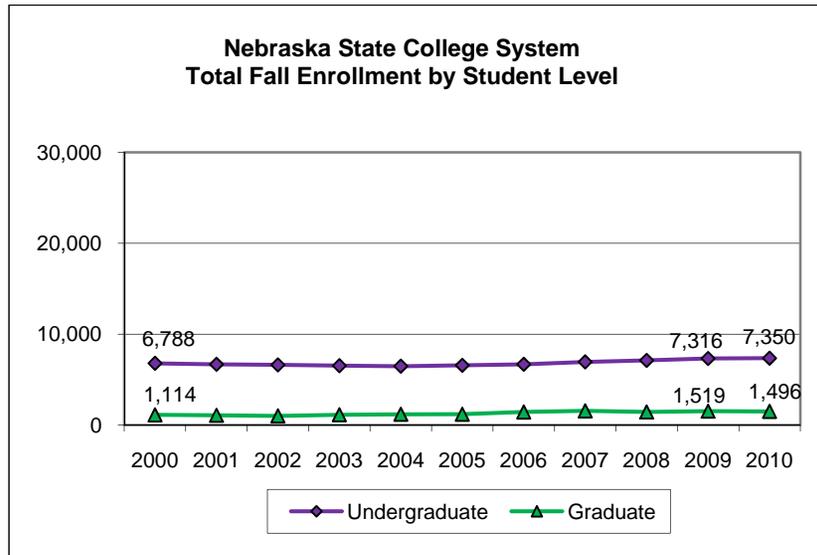
Ten-year trend headcount data by sector and institution, part-time/full-time classification and level are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Sector-Level-FT-PT** the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by STUDENT LEVEL: 2000-2010

University of Nebraska

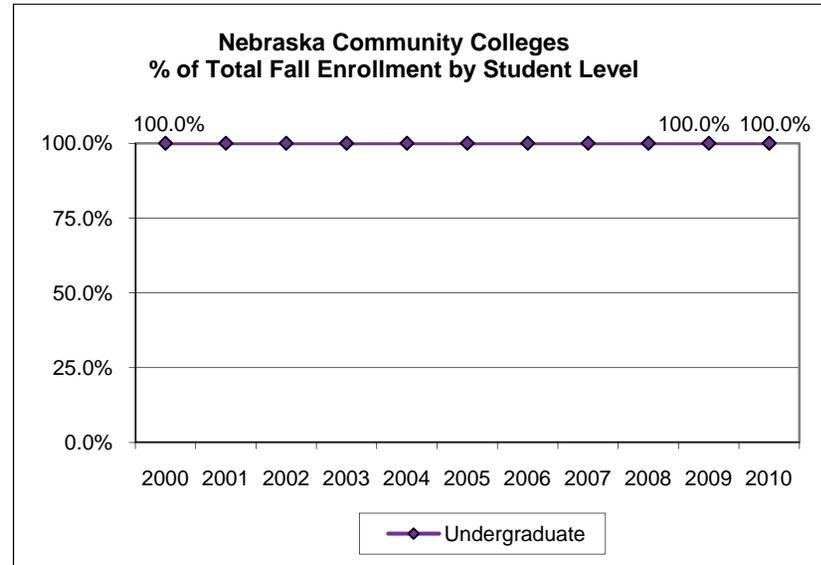
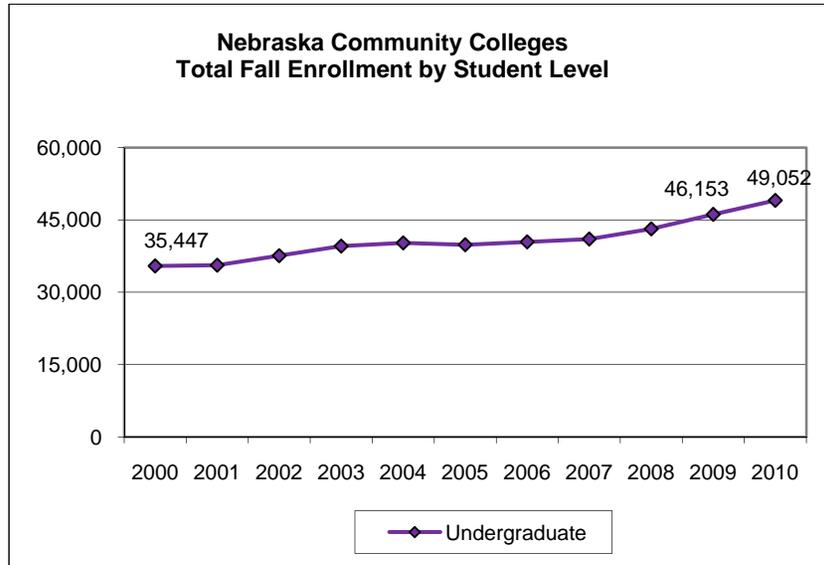


Nebraska State College System

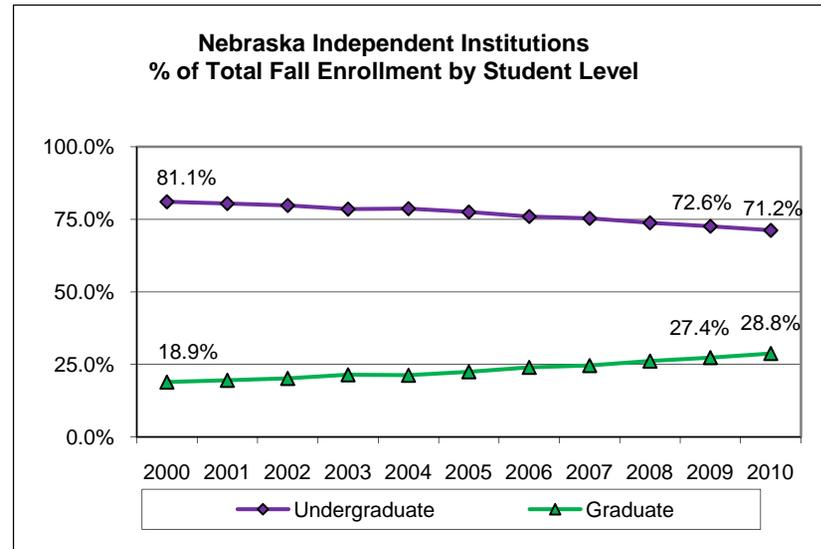
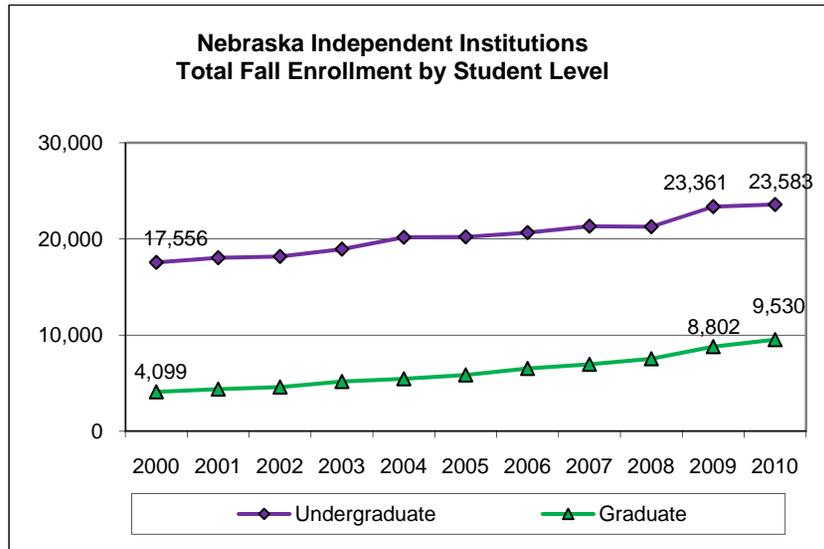


TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by STUDENT LEVEL: 2000-2010

Nebraska Community Colleges

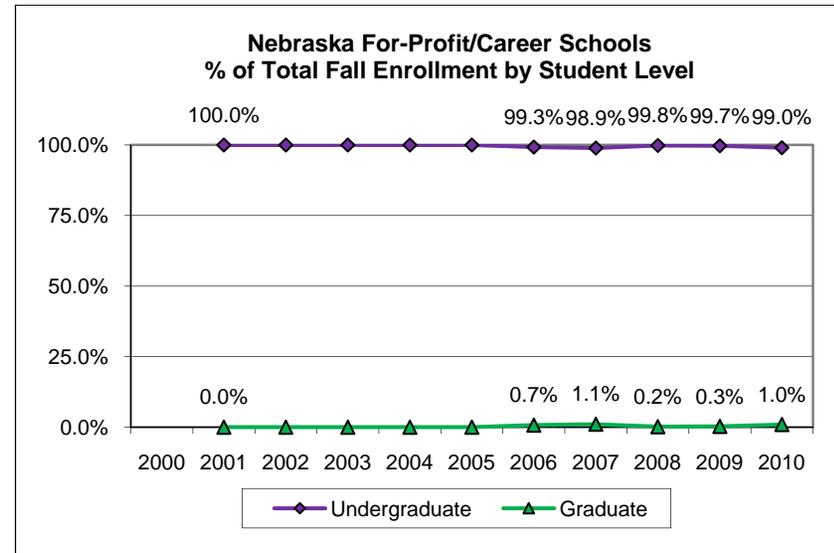
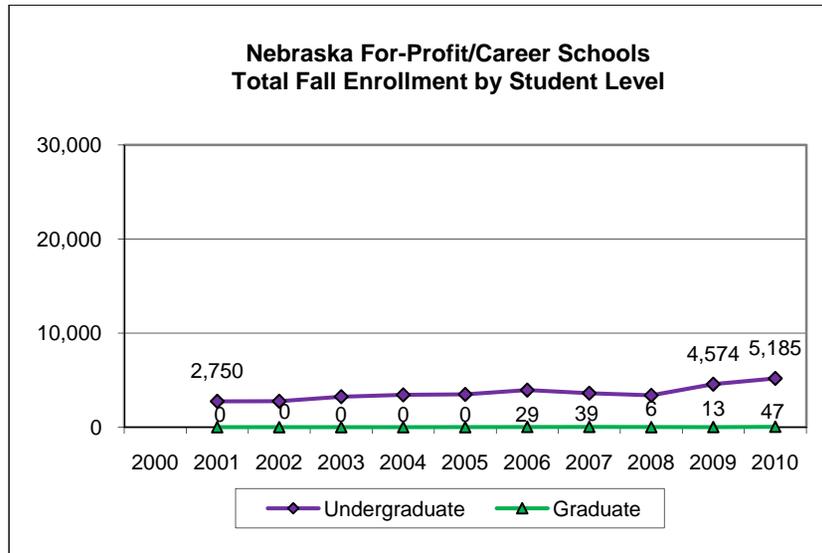


Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities



TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by STUDENT LEVEL: 2000-2010

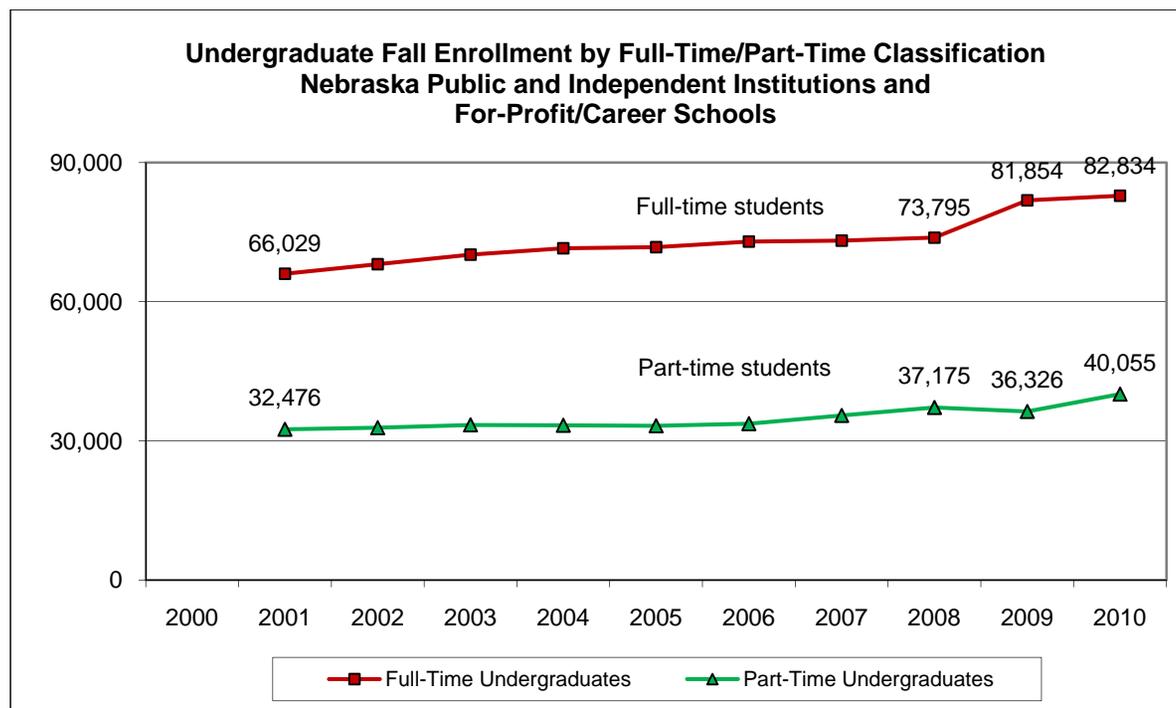
For-Profit/Career Schools in Nebraska



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

UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 2001-2010

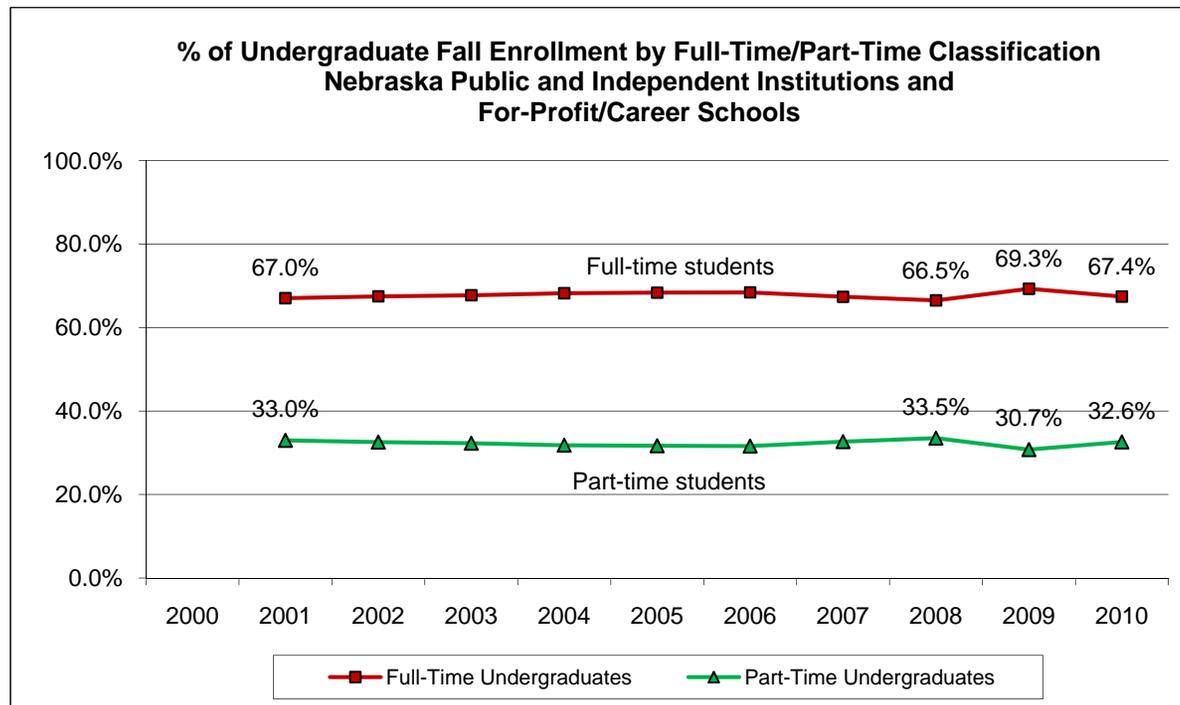
- Total full-time undergraduate enrollment at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, including for-profit/career schools, increased 25.5% between fall 2001 and fall 2010, when full-time enrollment reached 82,834.
- Part-time undergraduate fall enrollment increased to 40,055 or 23.3% over the nine-year period.
- Between 2009 and fall 2010, full-time enrollment increased 1.2% or 980 students, while part-time enrollment increased 10.3% or 3,729 students.



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

Percentage of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT
by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 2001-2010

- The percentage of undergraduates attending college full time was 67.4% in fall 2010, compared to 67.0% in fall 2001.
- The percentage of undergraduates going to college part time was 32.6% in fall 2010, 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** the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR **and by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 2000-2010**

- 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 14.3% more full-time undergraduates in fall 2010 than in fall 2000, but the university experienced a 24.3% decrease in part-time undergraduate enrollment over the 10-year period. As a result, full-time students accounted for 87.9% of the university's undergraduates in fall 2010, compared to 82.8% ten years earlier.
 - The number of full-time undergraduates enrolled within the [Nebraska State College System](#) increased 5.8% between fall 2000 and fall 2010. Since part-time undergraduate enrollment increased 17.6%, part-time undergraduates accounted for a slightly higher percentage of total undergraduate enrollment in 2010 than they did at the beginning of the 10-year period.
 - Between 2000 and 2010, full-time students accounted for an increasing percentage of the students at the six [Nebraska community colleges](#), even though these colleges continue to enroll more part-time than full-time students. Between fall 2009 and fall 2010, full-time enrollment decreased by 26 students to 20,761, while part-time enrollment increased 2,925 students, or 11.5%, to 28,291. As a result, part-time students accounted for 57.7% of total enrollment in fall 2010, while full-time students accounted for 42.3%.

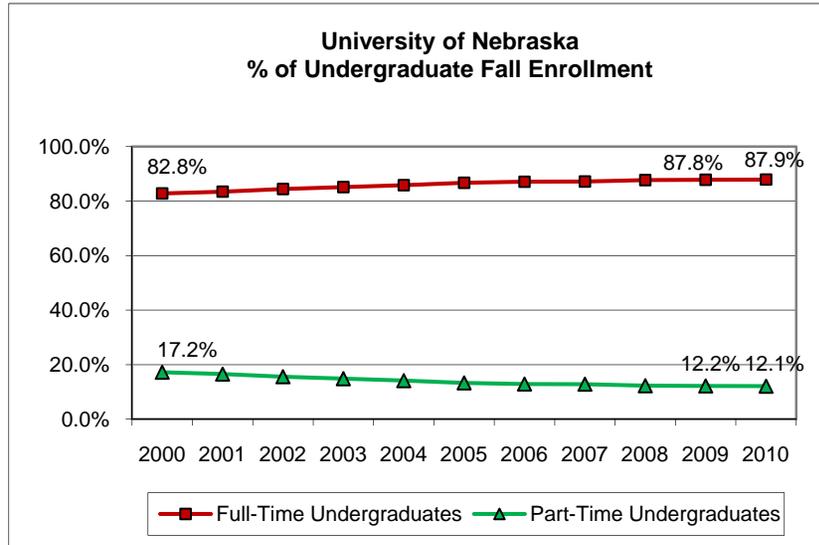
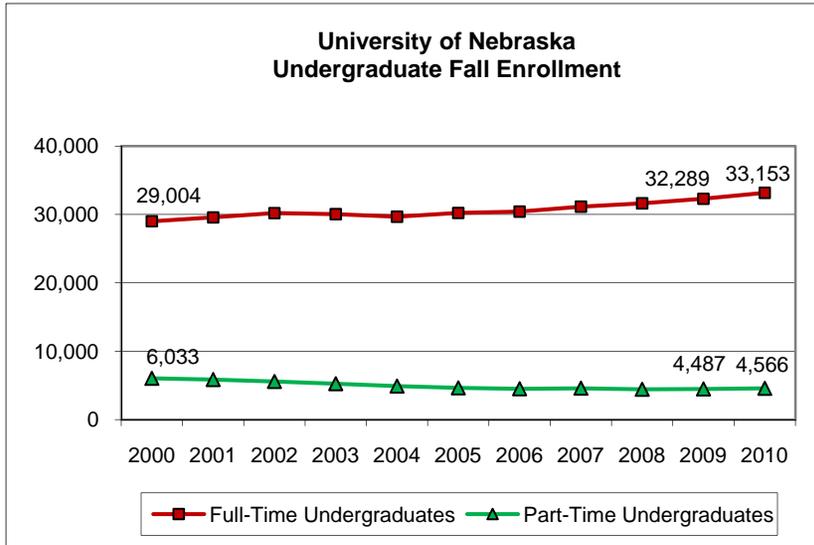
Looking at the 10-year period between fall 2000 and fall 2010 as a whole, full-time enrollment at the community colleges increased 58.9%, from 13,066 to 20,761. Over the same 10-year period, part-time enrollment increased 26.4%, from 22,381 to 28,291.

- Over the nine-year period between fall 2000 and fall 2009, full-time undergraduate enrollment at [Nebraska's independent college and universities](#) increased 32.9%, from 14,514 to 19,291, but then decreased 0.9% in fall 2010. Part-time undergraduate enrollment increased 33.8% between 2000 and 2009, and increased 9.6% in fall 2010.
- [For-profit/career schools in Nebraska](#) enrolled increasing numbers of full-time and part-time undergraduates between fall 2001 and fall 2010. Over the nine-year period, full-time enrollment at the for-profit/career schools increased 66.4%, from 2,488 to 4,139 students. Between 2001 and 2010, the number of part-time students increased from 262 to 1,046, or 299.2%. Part-time students constituted only about 10% of for-profit/career school enrollment from 2001 to 2007, but since fall 2007, they have accounted for a higher percentage of the students attending for-profit/career schools. In fall 2010, part-time students accounted for 20.2% of the total undergraduate enrollment in the for-profit/career school sector.

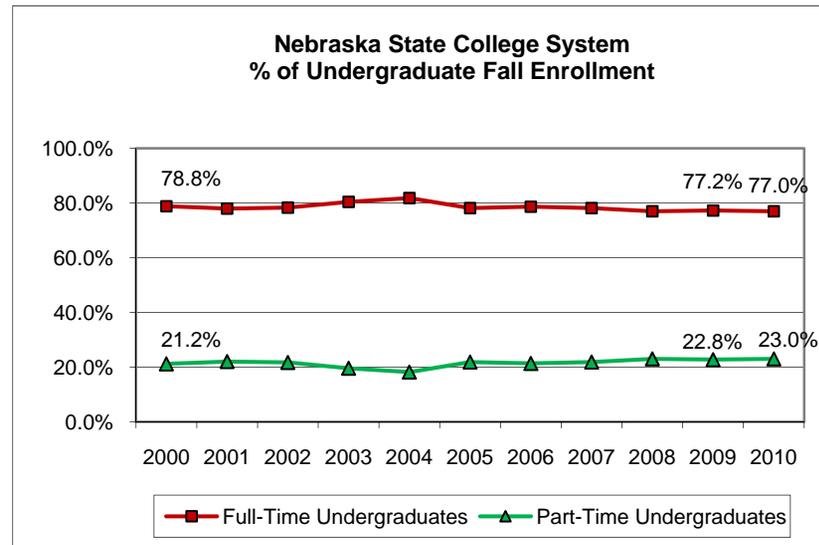
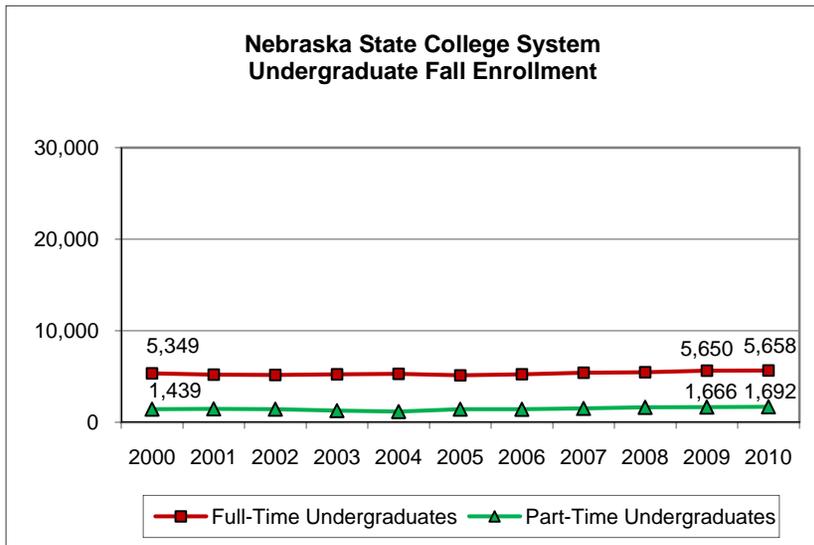
Ten-year trend headcount data by sector and institution, part-time/full-time classification and level are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Sector-Level-FT-PT** the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR
and by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 2000-2010

University of Nebraska

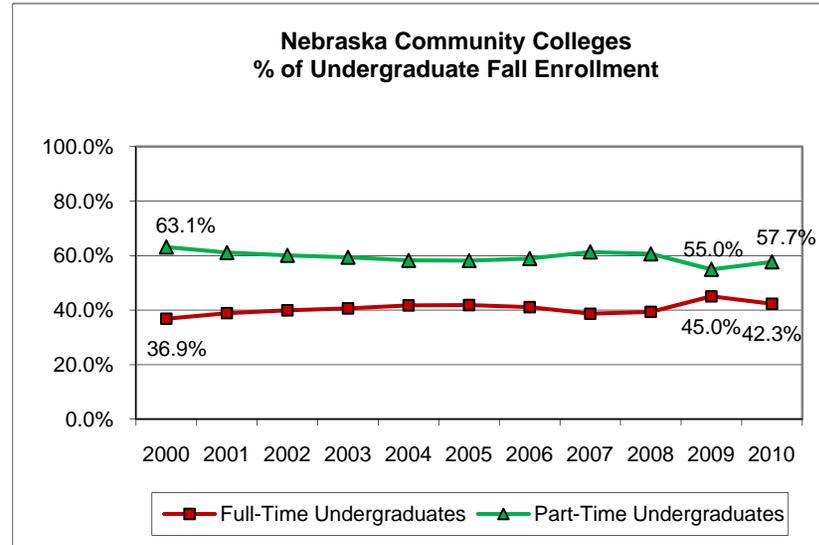
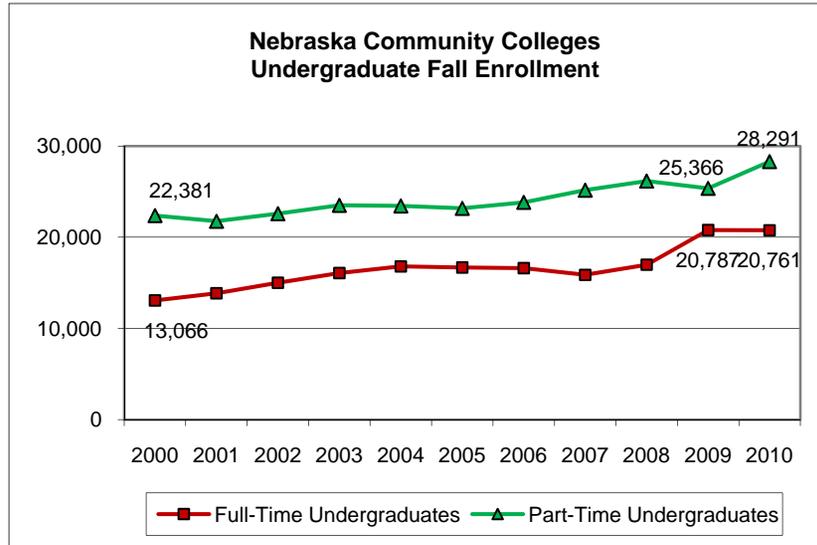


Nebraska State College System

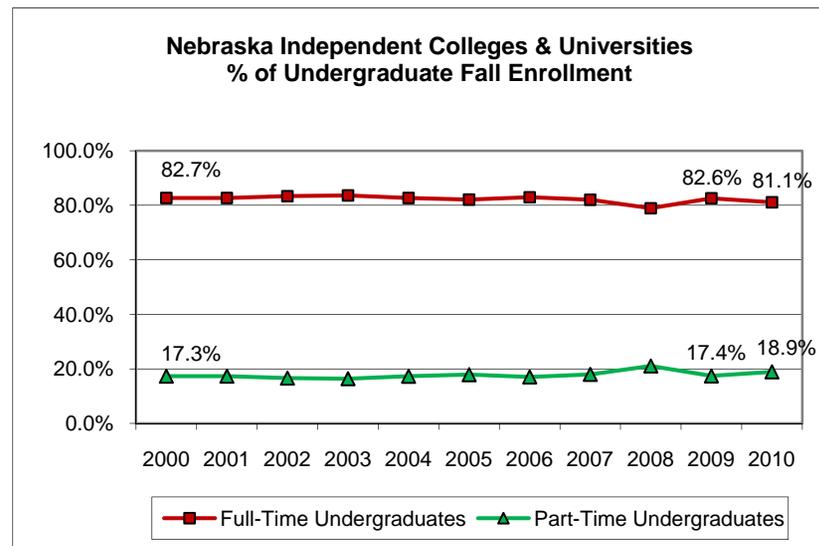
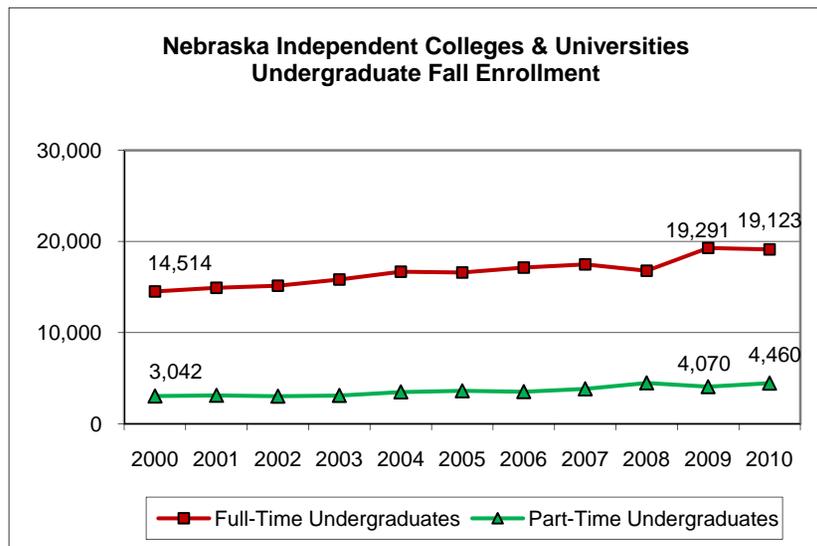


UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR
and by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 2000-2010

Nebraska Community Colleges

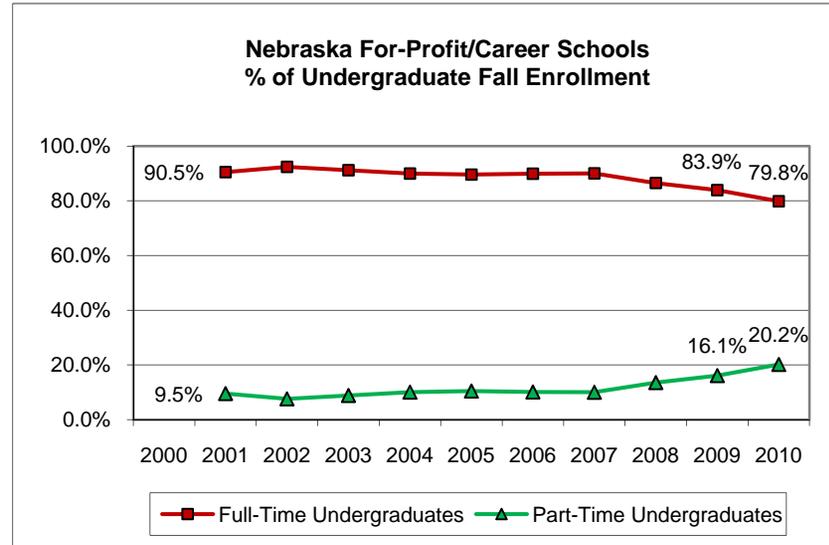
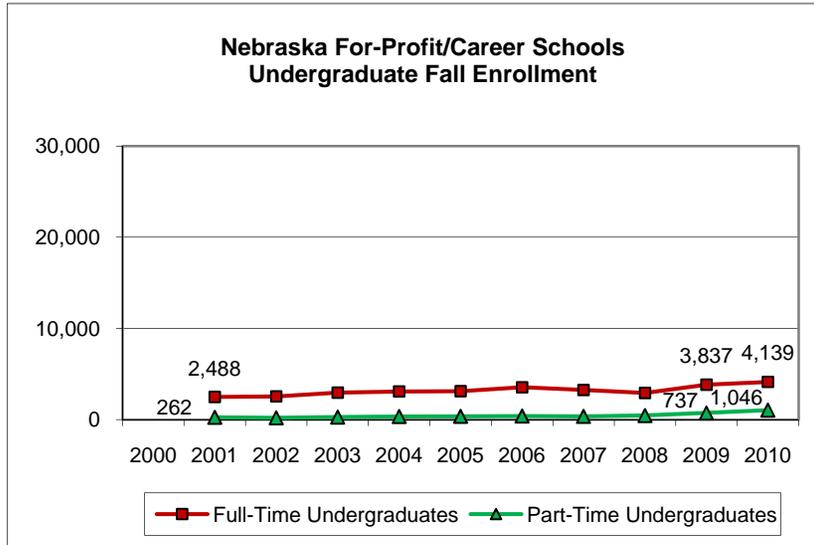


Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities



UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 2000-2010

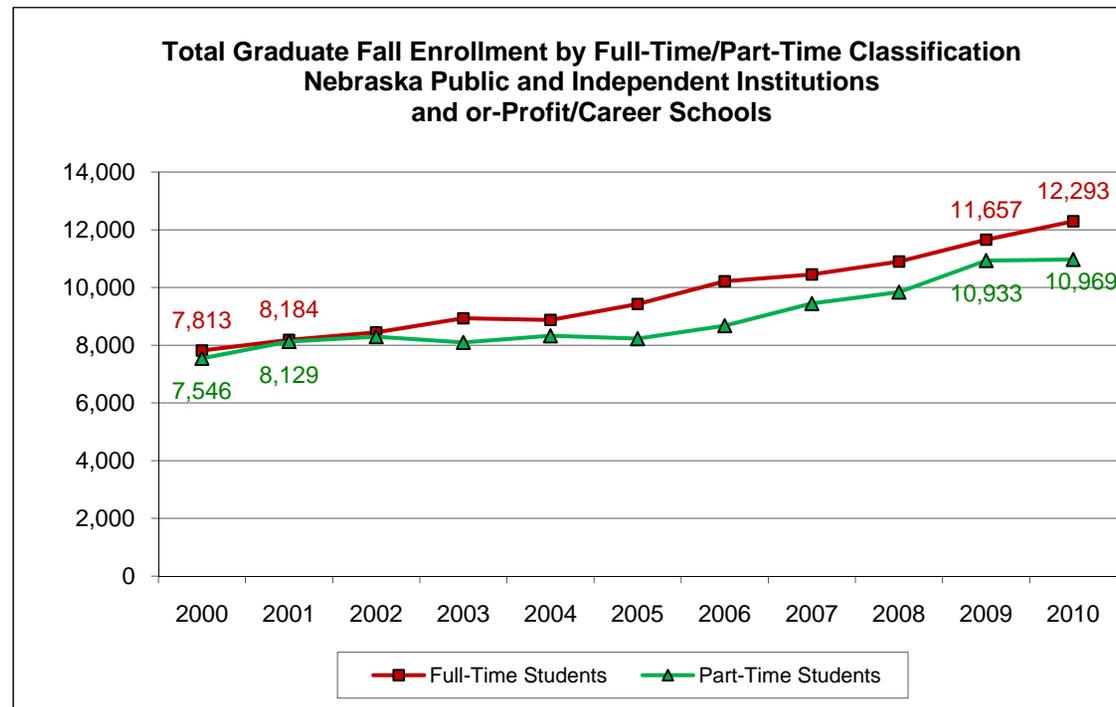
For-Profit/Career Schools in Nebraska



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

GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 2000-2010

- Between fall 2000 and fall 2010, total enrollment of students at the graduate level increased 51.5%, from 15,359 in 2000 to 23,262 in 2010.¹ During this period, fall enrollment of part-time graduate students increased 45.4%, whereas full-time graduate student enrollment increased 57.3%.²
- Between fall 2009 and fall 2010, enrollment of full time graduate students increased 5.5%, while enrollment of part-time graduate students increased only 0.3%



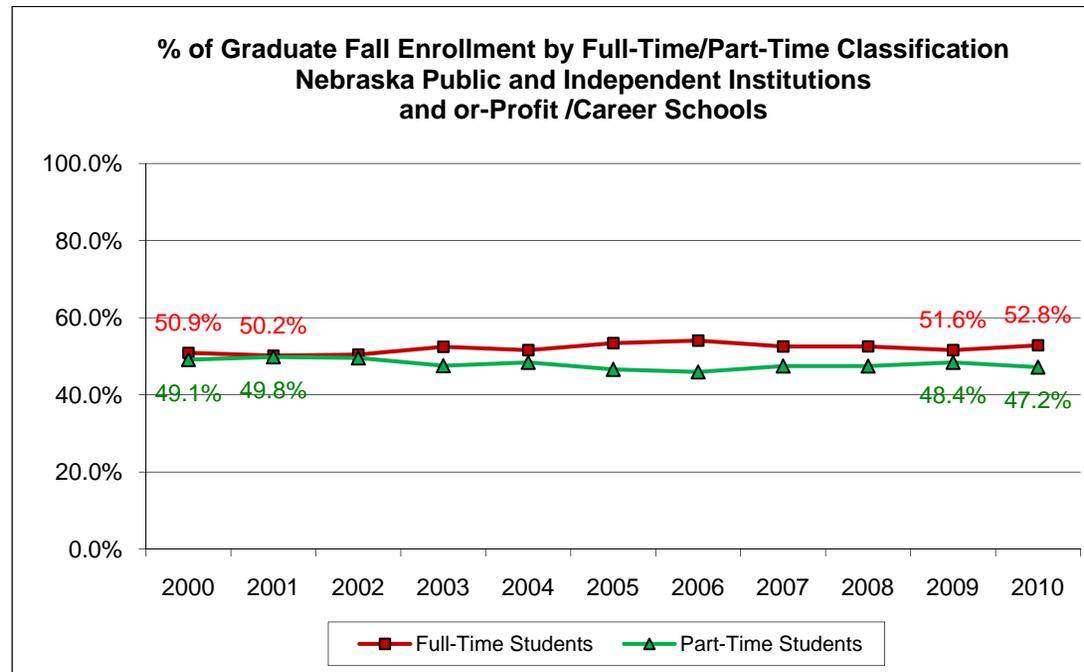
¹Beginning in fall 2008, students are classified into two categories: undergraduate and graduate. Students in programs previously classified as “first professional” are now counted in the graduate student category for all years of data reported.

¹With the introduction of a University of Phoenix facility to the Omaha area, 2006 was the first year that graduate programs were offered within Nebraska’s for-profit/career sector.

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

Percentage of GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 2000-2010

- Full-time and part-time students accounted for about equal shares of total graduate enrollment from fall 2000 through fall 2002. Beginning in fall 2003, full-time students began to account for a slightly higher share of total graduate enrollment, and in 2010, full-time students accounted for 52.8% of all students enrolled in graduate programs.

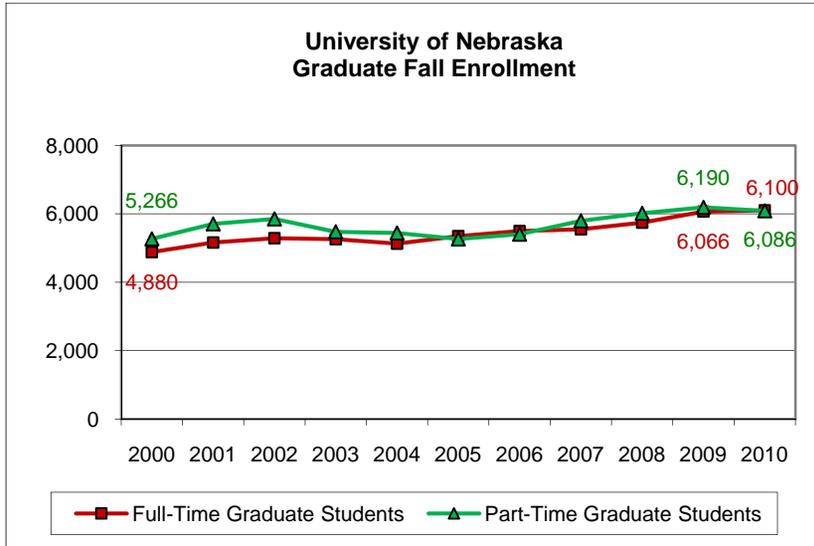


- As evidenced by the charts on the [following page](#), enrollments of part-time and full-time graduate students increased from fall 2000 to fall 2010 at the University Nebraska and the Nebraska State College System, and enrollments of part-time students generally equaled or exceeded full-time enrollments within both systems. In comparison, full-time graduate enrollment within the independent sector was significantly higher than part-time enrollment from fall 2000 through fall 2010. This pattern is 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.

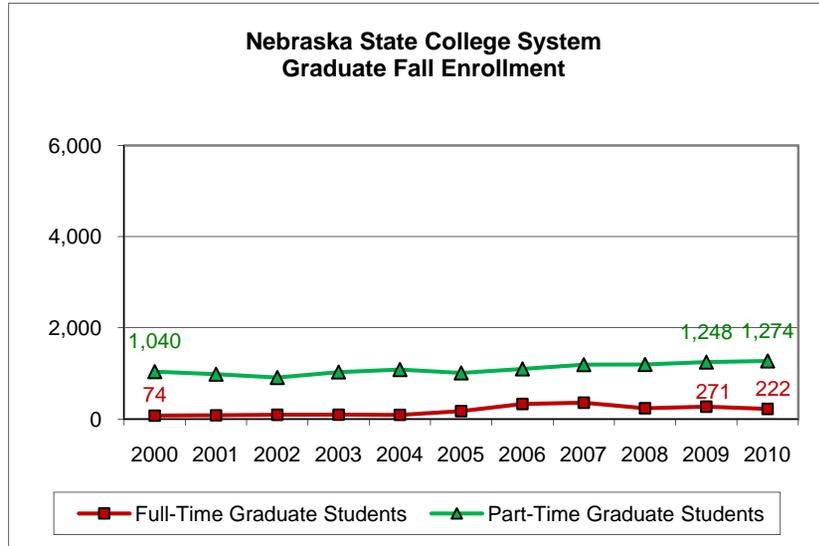
Ten-year trend headcount data by sector and institution, part-time/full-time classification and level are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Sector-Level-FT-PT** the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 2000-2010

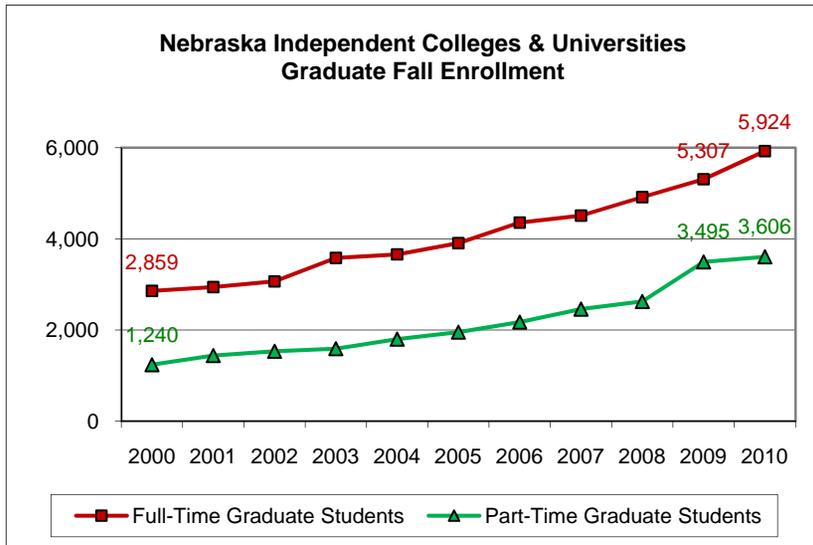
University of Nebraska



Nebraska State College System



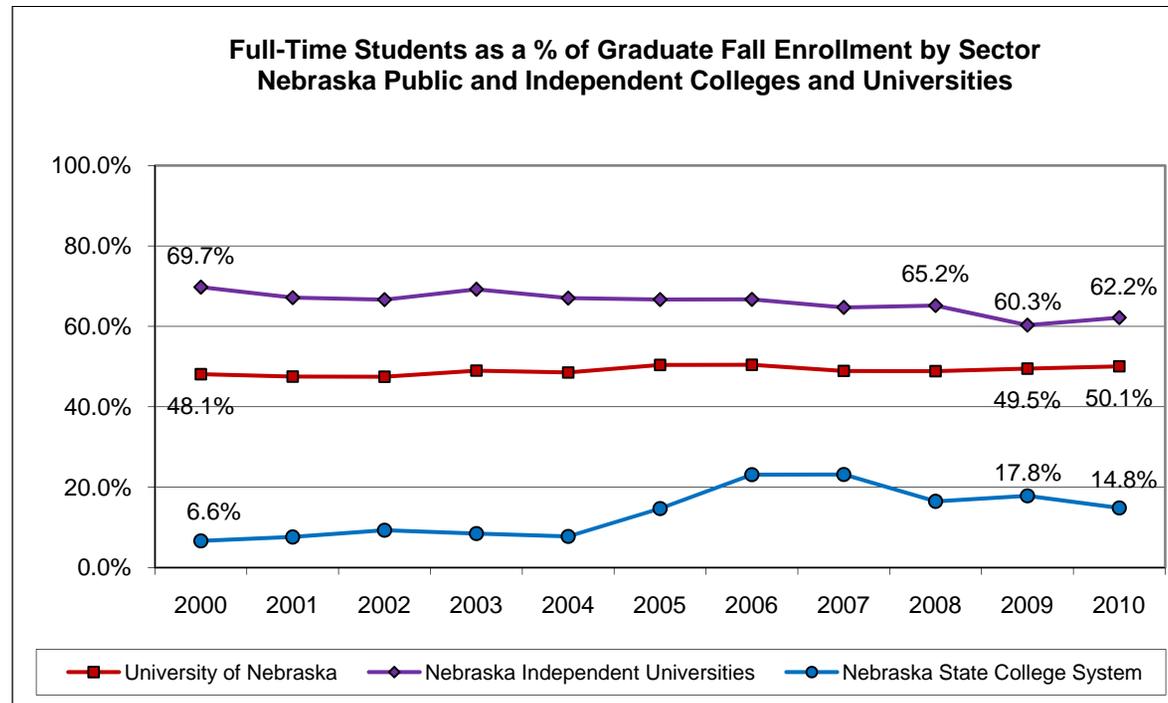
Nebraska Independent Colleges and Universities



	<u>10-Year 2000-2010</u>	<u>1-Year 2009-2010</u>
University of Nebraska		
Full-Time Enrollment	25.0%	0.6%
Part-Time Enrollment	15.6%	- 1.7%
State College System		
Full-Time Enrollment	200.0%	- 18.1%
Part-Time Enrollment	22.5%	2.1%
Independent Institutions		
Full-Time Enrollment	107.2%	11.6%
Part-Time Enrollment	190.8%	3.2%

FULL-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR: 2000-2010

- Within the University of Nebraska, full-time students accounted for about 50% of total graduate enrollment between fall 2000 and fall 2010.
- Within the independent sector, full-time graduate students accounted for almost 70% of total graduate enrollment in fall 2000. This percentage gradually decreased to 65% in fall 2008, and then dropped five percentage points in fall 2009. In fall 2010, full-time students made up 62% of total graduate enrollment, compared to 70% in fall 2000.
- Within the Nebraska State College System, full-time students accounted for about 6% or 7% of total graduate enrollment between fall 2000 and fall 2004. In fall 2006 and 2007, full-time enrollment increased to 23.1% but has since decreased to 17.8% in fall 2009 and 14.8% in fall 2010.



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

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Section A.3

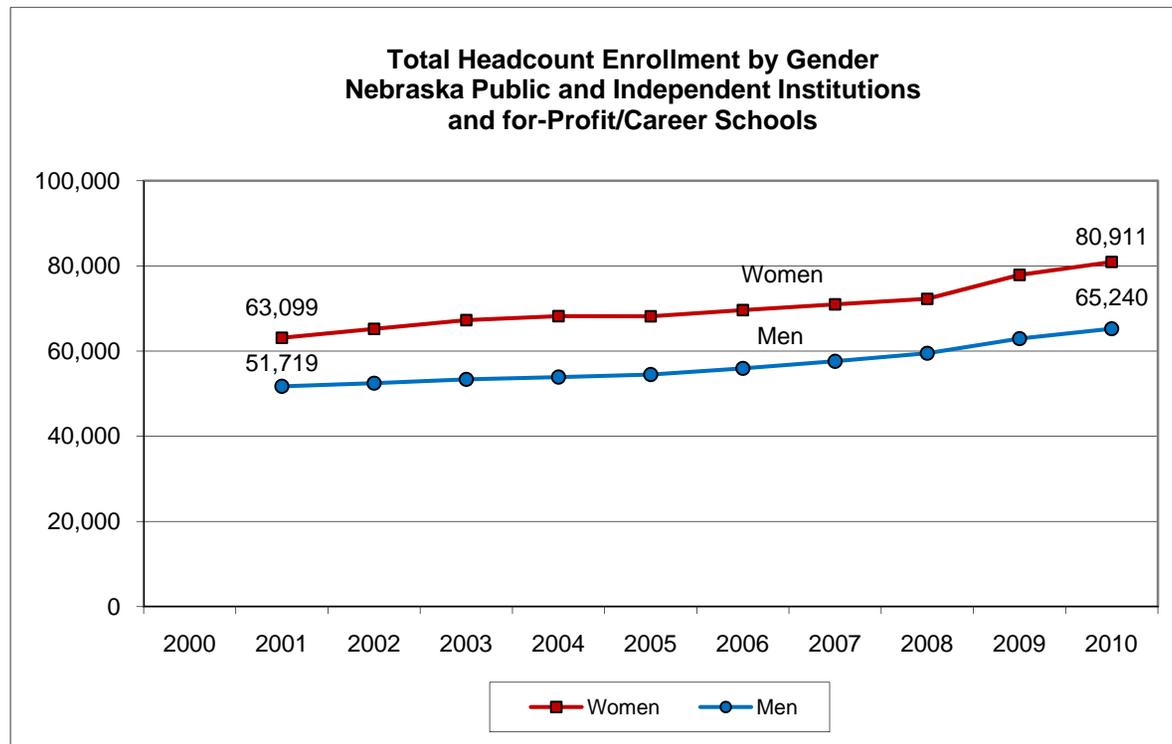
Total Fall Enrollment by Gender

Notes

- (1) **Ten-year trends** are shown for Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities. Since comparable data for for-profit/career schools in Nebraska are not available for fall 2000, **nine-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) In this edition of the *Factual Look*, state totals and totals for the independent sector for fall 2009 are higher than the totals reported in the August 2010 edition of this report. The higher enrollments reported for fall 2009 are due exclusively to Bellevue University changing its fall reporting date from September 7 to September 30.

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2010

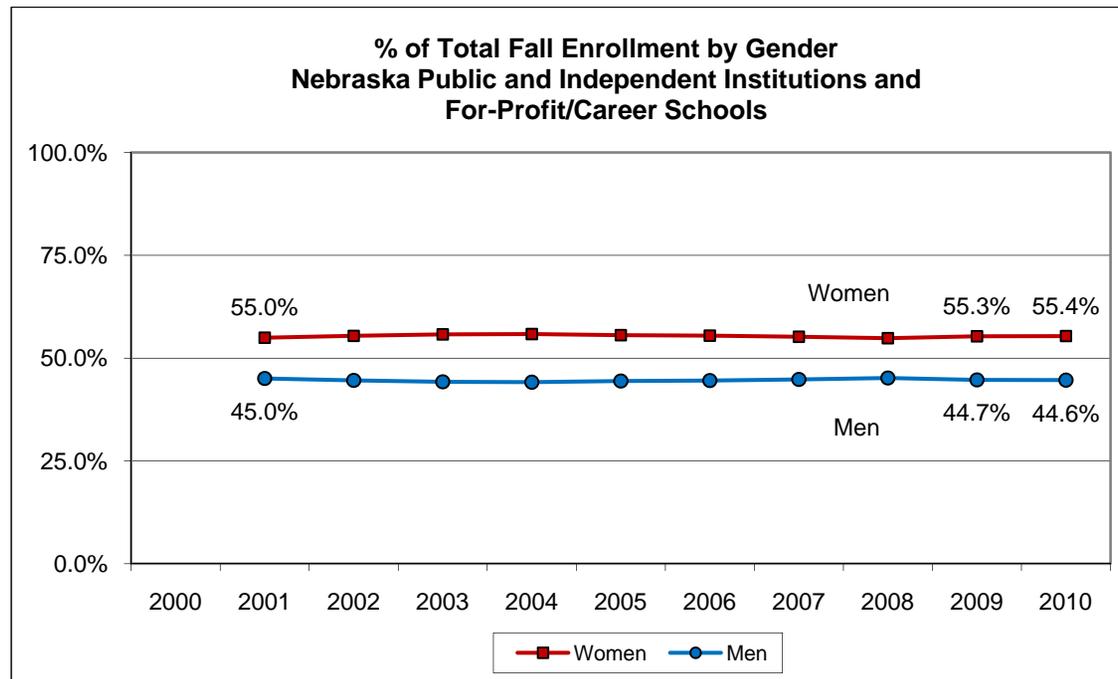
- Between fall 2001 and fall 2010, total enrollment of women at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, including for-profit/career schools, increased 28.2%, from 63,099 to 80,911.
- During the same nine-year period, total enrollment of men increased 26.1%, from 51,719 in fall 2001 to 65,240 in fall 2010.



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**.

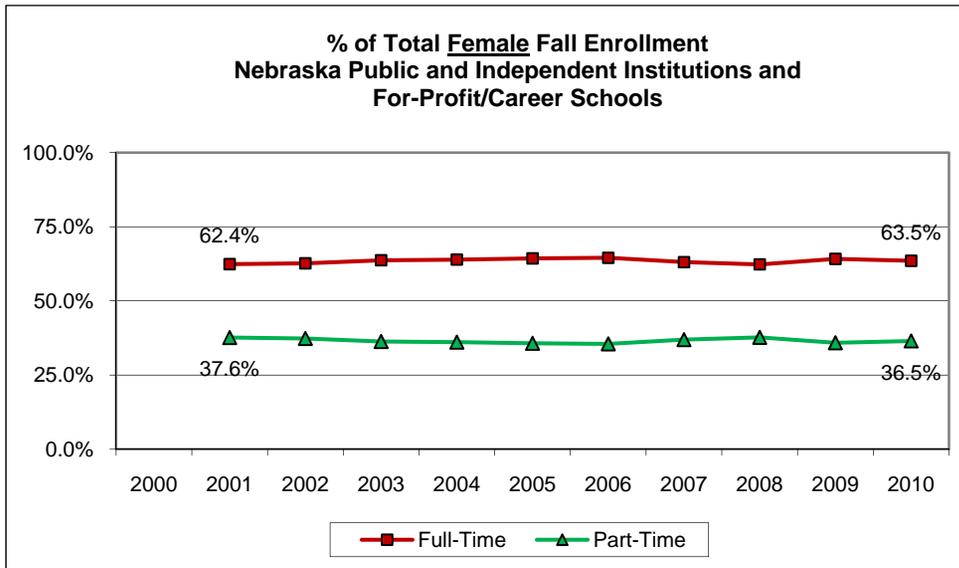
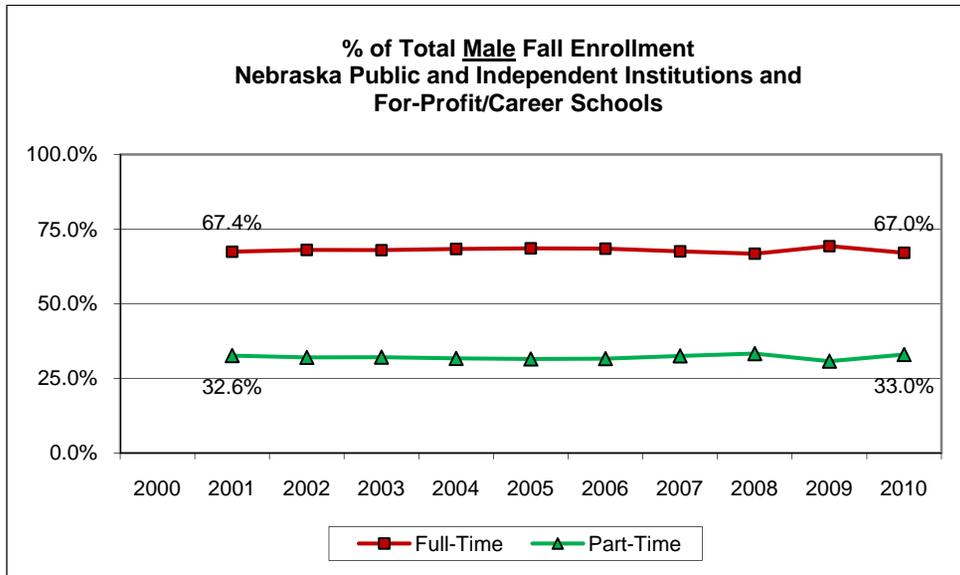
Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2010

- Women accounted for about the same percentage of total headcount enrollment at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions in fall 2010 as they did in fall 2001.
- The gender gap fluctuated only slightly between fall 2001 and fall 2010. 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 2010, women accounted for 55.4% of total headcount, or only four-tenths of a percent from the percentage in fall 2001.



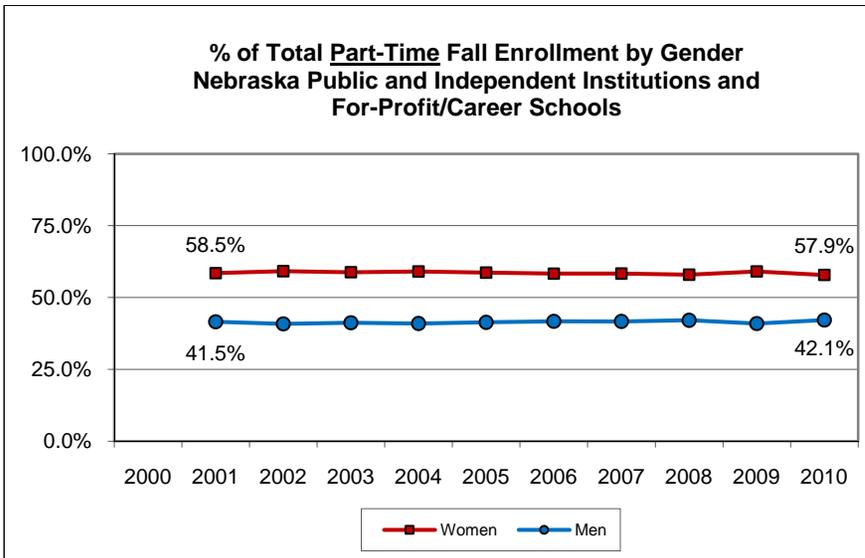
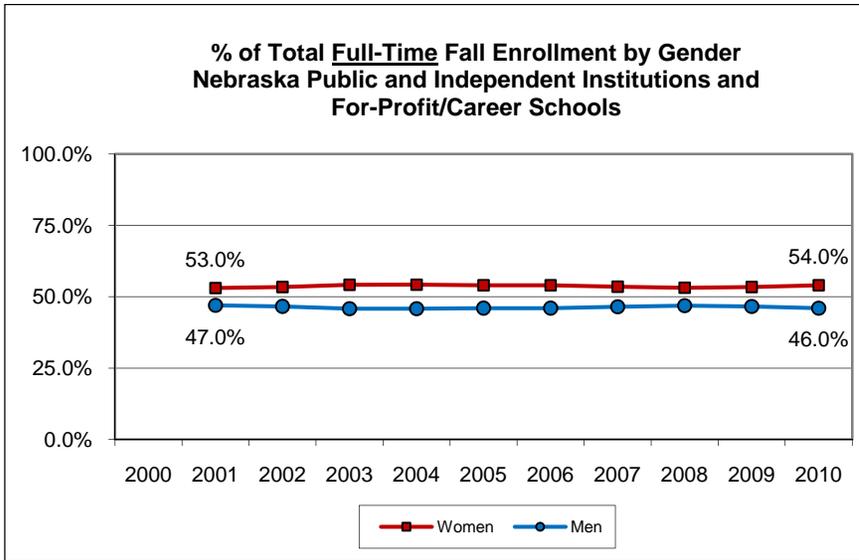
Ten-year trend headcount data by sector and institution, gender, part-time/full-time classification, and level are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentages of MALE and FEMALE FALL ENROLLMENTS
by FULL-TIME/PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 2001-2010



- Compared to women, higher percentages of men enrolled full time between fall 2001 and fall 2010.
- In fall 2010, 67.0% of the men were enrolled full time, compared to 63.5% of the women.
- Conversely, 33.3% of the men were part-time students in fall 2010, while 36.5% 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 2010, the difference between the percentage of men who were full-time students (67.0%) and the percentage of women who were enrolled full time (63.5%) had decreased slightly to 3.5%, indicating that the gap between men and women had narrowed to a small extent over the past 10 years.

Percentages of FULL-TIME/PART-TIME FALL ENROLLMENTS by GENDER: 2001-2010



- 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 nine-year period from fall 2001 to fall 2010.
- 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.

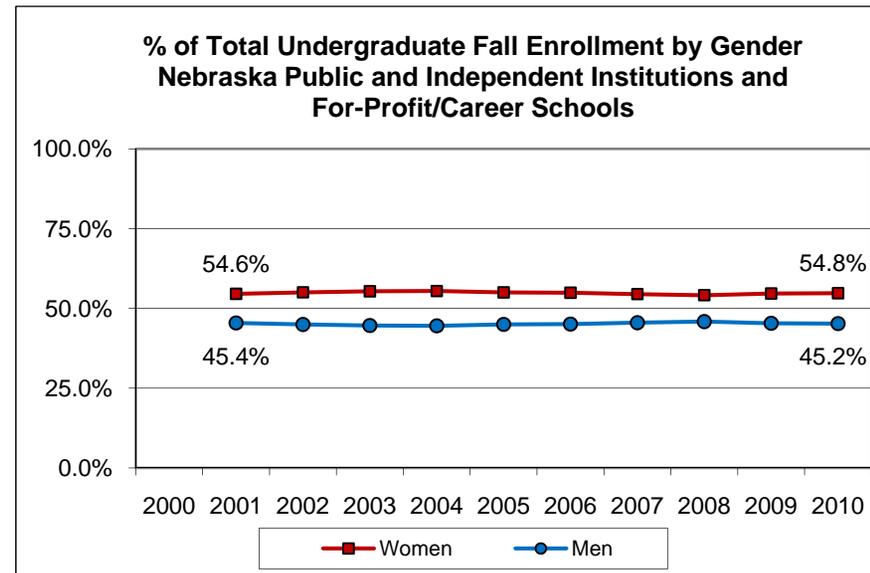
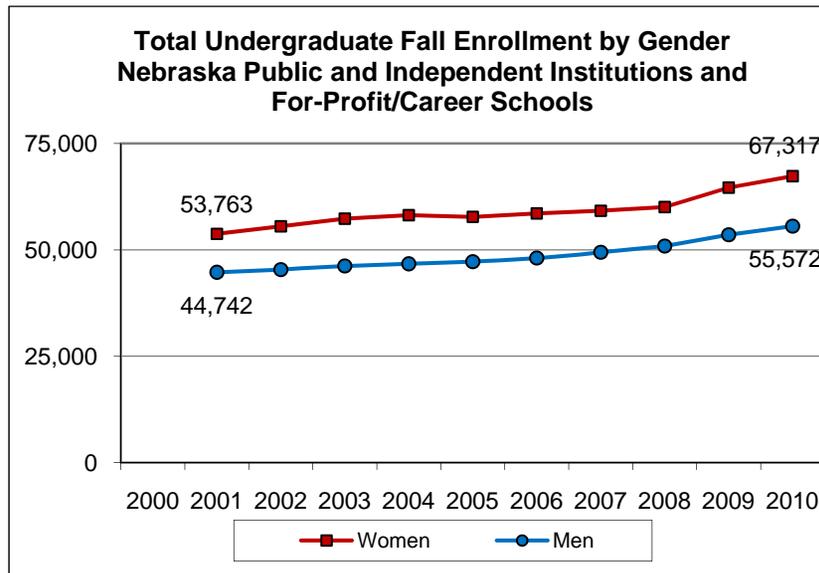
Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

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Section A.3.1
Undergraduate Fall Enrollment
by Gender

TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2010

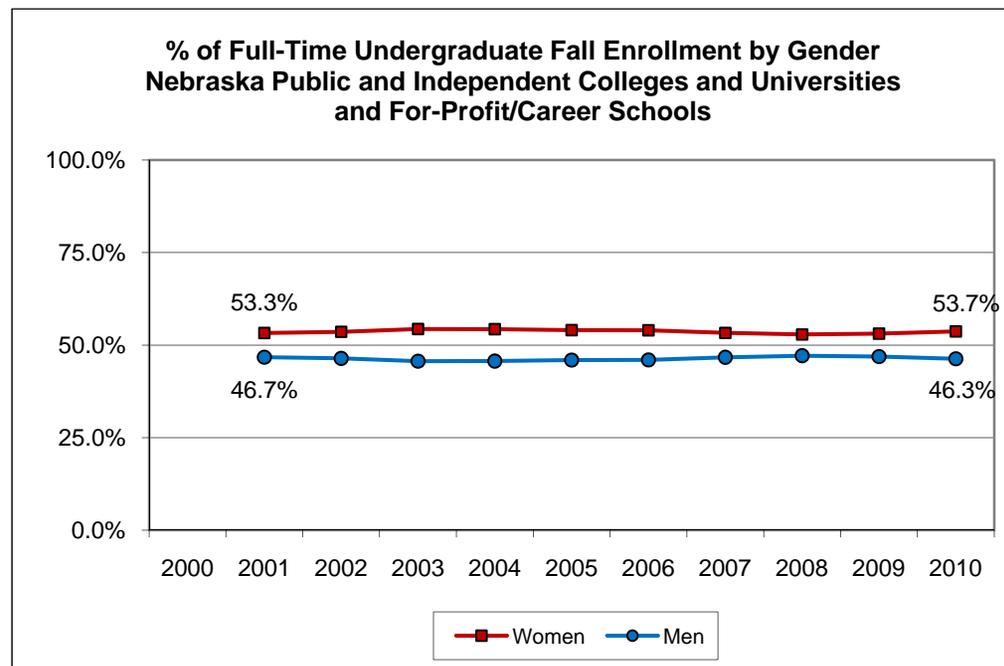
- Over the nine-year period between fall 2001 and fall 2010, total undergraduate enrollment of women at Nebraska’s public and independent institutions and for-profit/career schools increased 25.2%, from 53,763 in 2001 to 67,317 in 2010.
- During the same period, total enrollment of men at the undergraduate level increased 24.2%, from 44,742 in 2001 to 55,572 in 2010.
- Throughout the nine-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**.

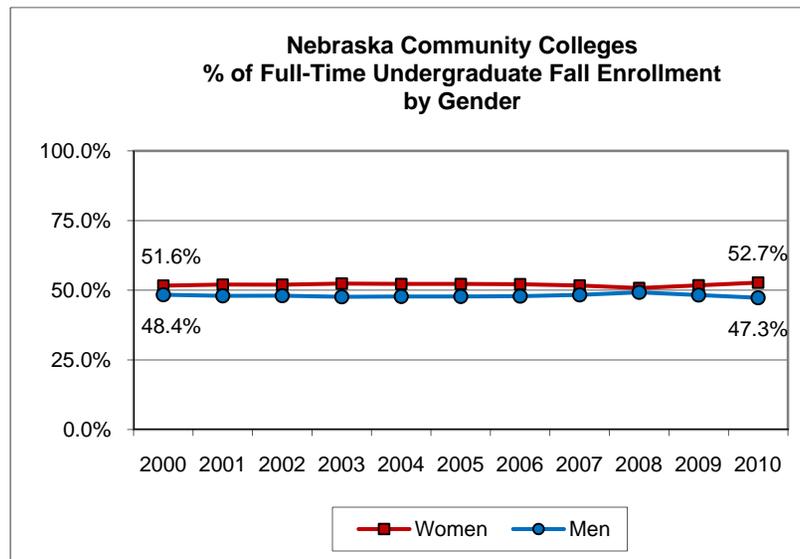
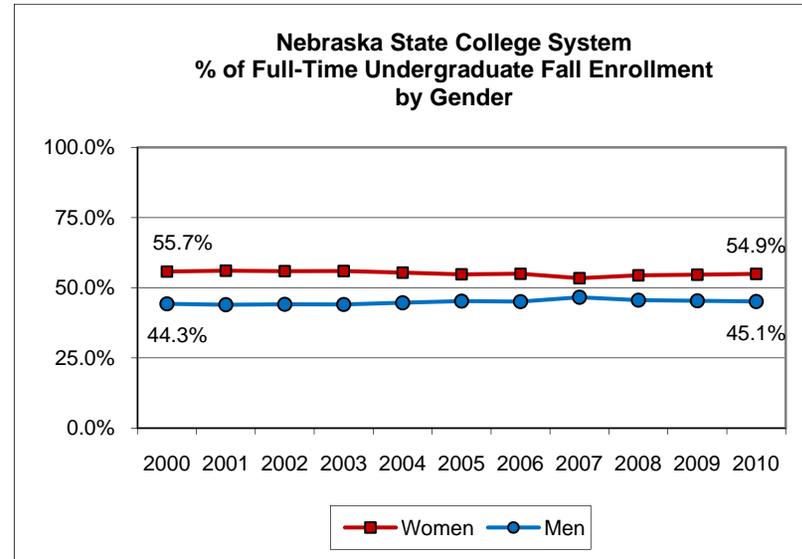
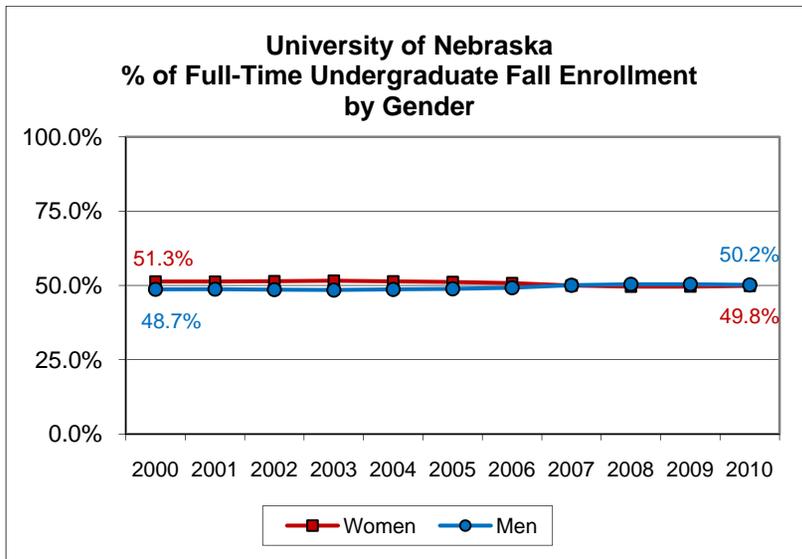
Percentages of FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2010

- 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 2010. 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 2010, the smallest gender gap was at the University of Nebraska, where women and men each accounted for about 50% of full-time undergraduate enrollment in fall 2010. The next smallest gender gap was at Nebraska's community colleges, where women made up 53.7% of the students enrolled.
- 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.

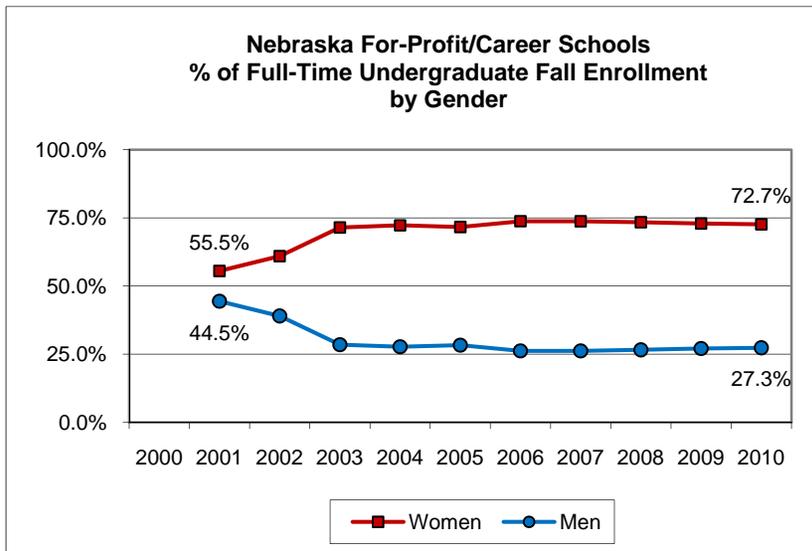
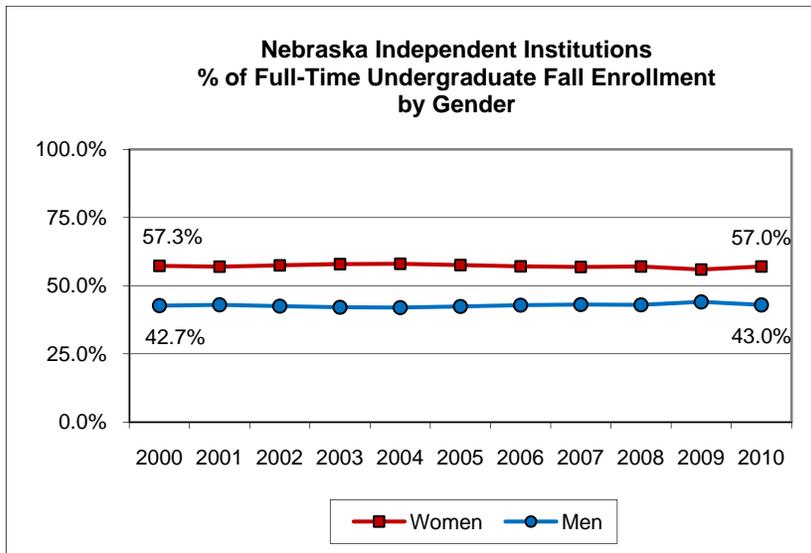


Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentages of FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by GENDER: 2000-2010



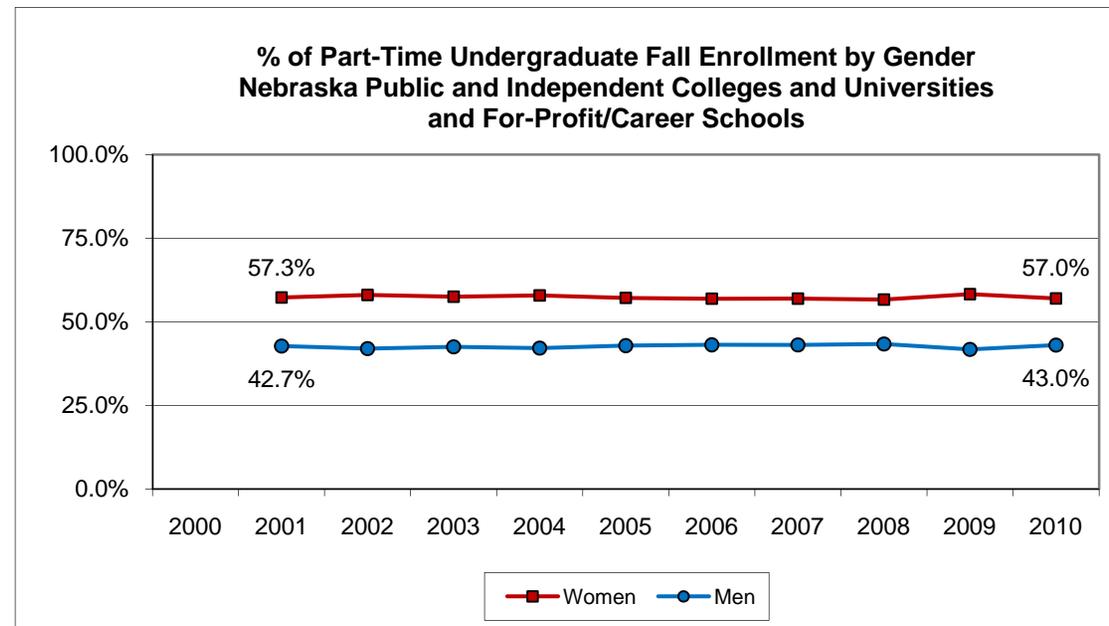
Percentages of FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by GENDER: 2000-2010



- In fall 2010, by far the largest gender gap was at Nebraska for-profit/career schools. Women accounted for 72.7% of full-time undergraduate enrollment, while men accounted for only 27.3%. These totals compare to 55.5% and 44.5% in 2001, respectively.
- The gender gap at Nebraska’s for-profit/career schools widened significantly between 2001 and 2003, and has remained relatively stable since fall 2003. The widening of the gender gap was due primarily to increased enrollments of women at degree-granting for-profit/career schools such as Vatterott, Kaplan University, and ITT Tech. Women first outnumbered men at the degree-granting for-profit/career schools in 2002.
- The gender gap at the for-profit/career schools that are currently classified as non-degree granting has not changed significantly over the past ten years. In fall 2010, women made up 90% of full-time undergraduate enrollment at the non-degree-granting for-profit/career schools, down from 93% in fall 2001.

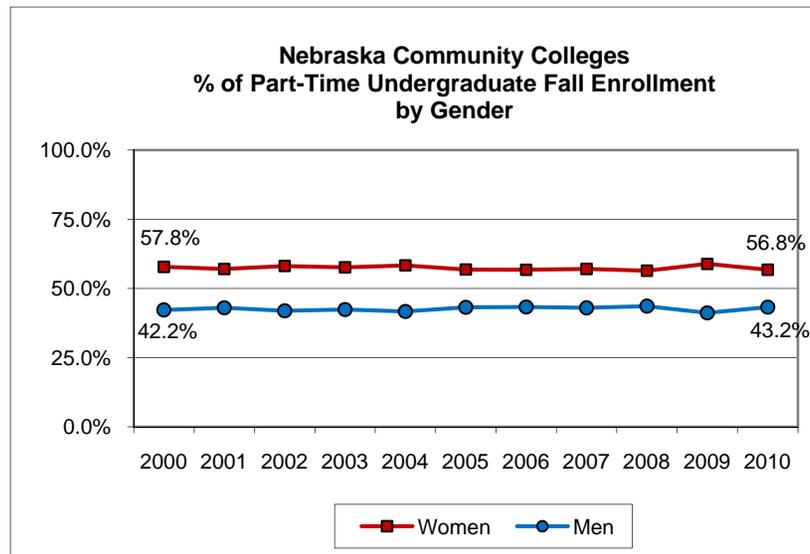
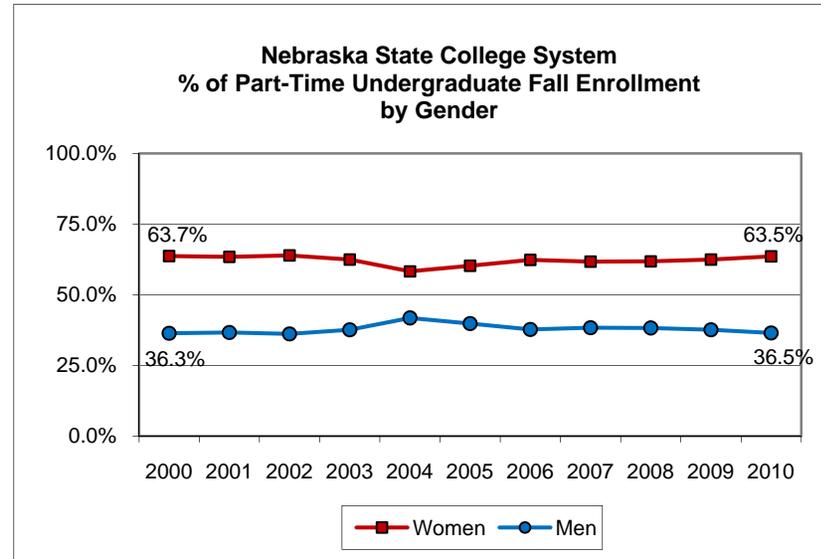
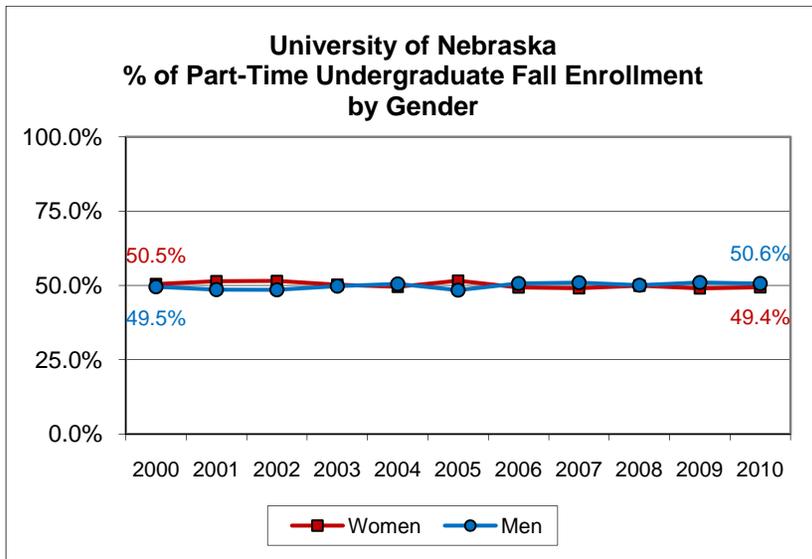
Percentages of PART-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2010

- 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 nine-year period between 2001 and 2010.
- In fall 2010, women accounted for 57.0% of the undergraduates attending college part time, while men accounted for 43.0%. In comparison, women accounted for 53.7% of full-time undergraduate enrollment, while men accounted for 46.3%.
- 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 2010, 49.4% of the part-time students were women and 50.6% were men. The widest gap was within the for-profit/career schools. As of fall 2010, 73.2% of the part-time undergraduates in the for-profit/career schools were women, while only 26.8% were men.

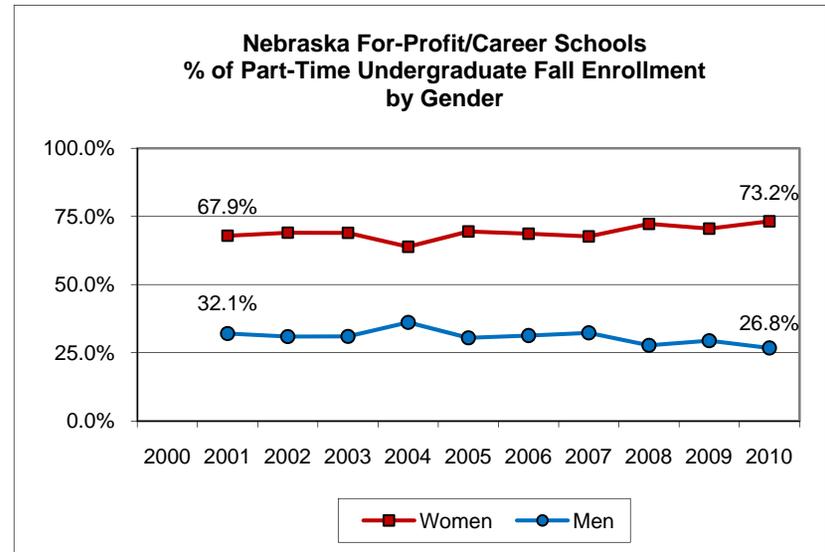
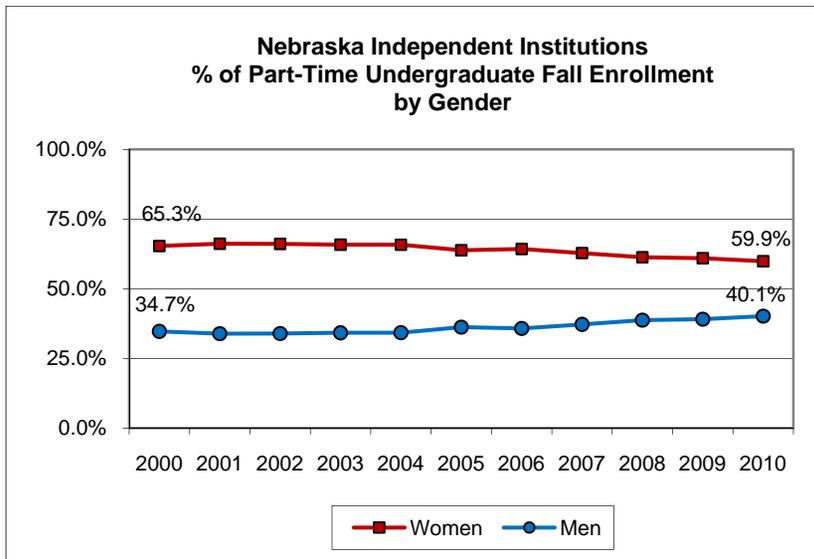


Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentages of PART-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by GENDER: 2000-2010



Percentages of PART-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by GENDER: 2000-2010



Section A.3.2

Graduate Fall Enrollment by Gender

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

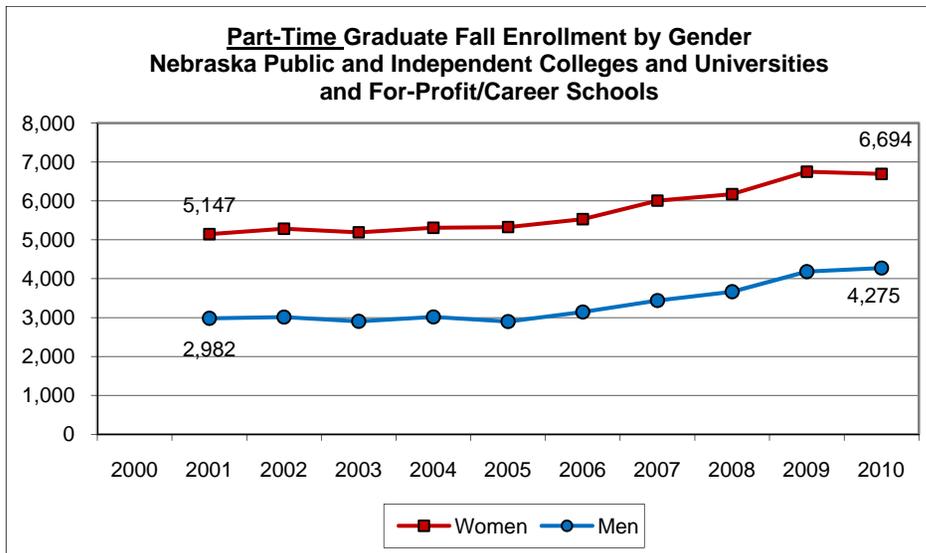
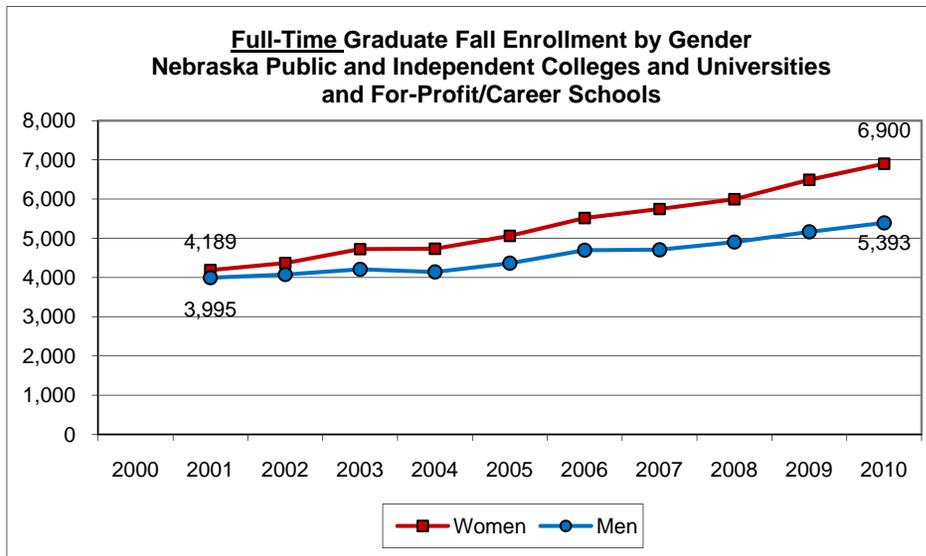
Notes Regarding Graduate Enrollments in the For-Profit/Career School Sector:

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

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

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

FULL-TIME & PART-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENTS BY GENDER: 2001-2010



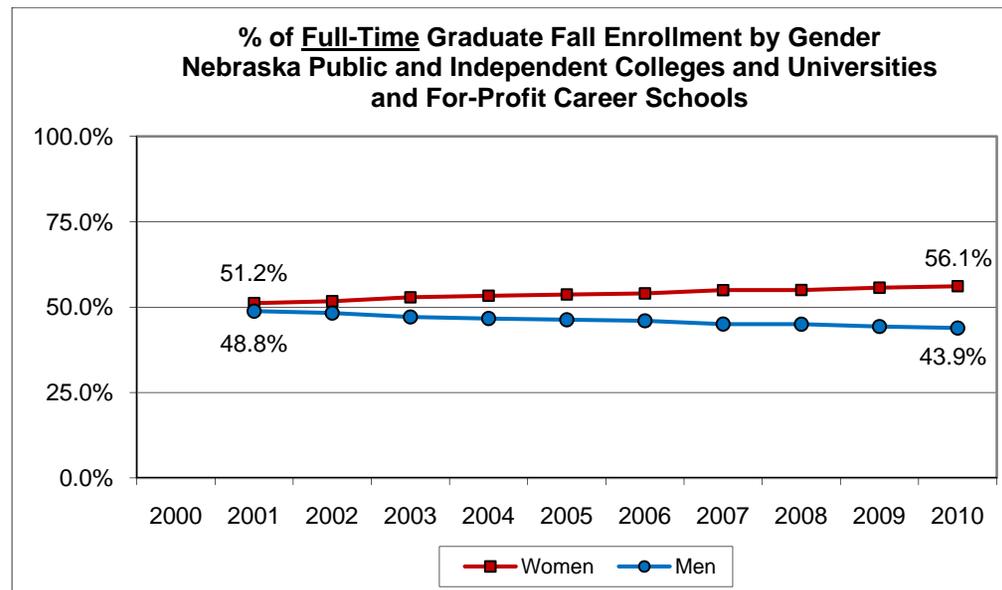
- In Nebraska, the number of women enrolled in graduate programs full time exceeded the number of men for the first time in 2000.
- At Nebraska’s postsecondary institutions, total full-time graduate enrollment of women increased 64.7% between fall 2001 and fall 2010. The enrollment of men increased 35.0%.
- Total part-time graduate enrollment of women increased 30.1% between fall 2001 and fall 2010. The enrollment of men increased 43.4% over the nine period.

Over the nine-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**.

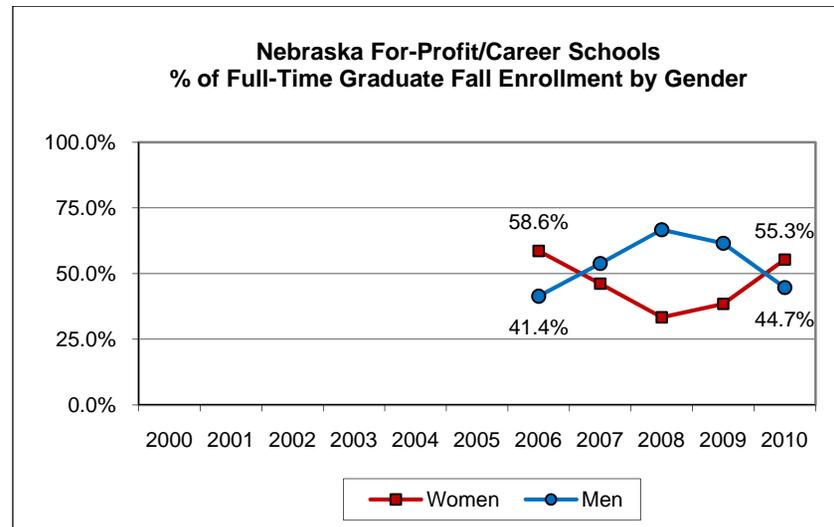
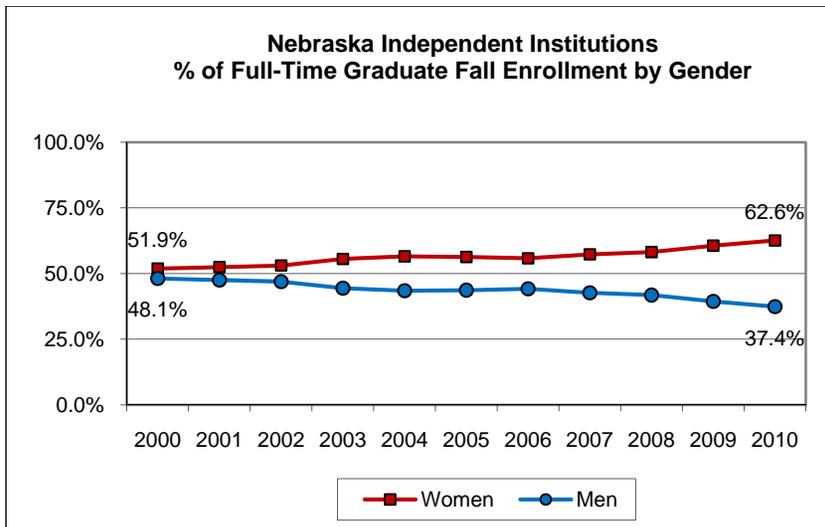
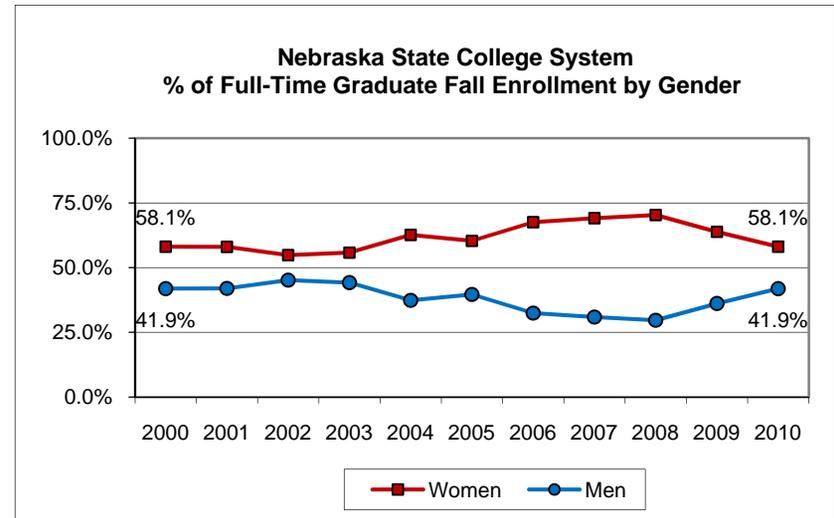
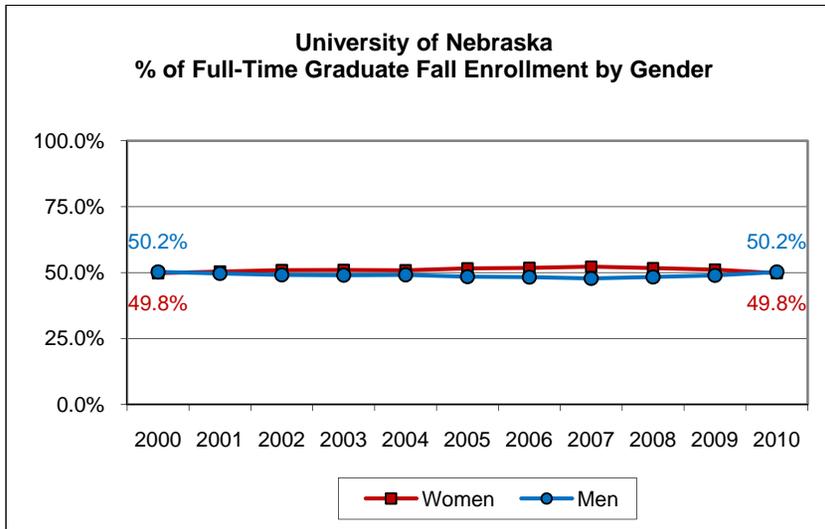
Percentages of FULL-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2010

- Since 2001, women have accounted for more than half of the full-time graduate students at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions.
- By fall 2010, women accounted for 56.1% of the full-time graduate students, while men accounted for 43.9%.
- However, as shown on the [charts on the following page](#), the full-time enrollment of women, relative to men, varies across the four sectors that currently offer graduate programs in Nebraska.
- Since 2001, the gender gap has remained relatively consistent at the [University of Nebraska](#) where men and women each account for about 50% of full-time graduate enrollment. In comparison, the gender gap generally widened at the [independent institutions](#) so that, by fall 2010, women accounted for 63% of the full-time graduate students at the independent colleges and universities. The gender gap at the [Nebraska state colleges](#) narrowed, widened, and narrowed again so that women accounted for 58% of full-time graduate enrollment at the beginning and end of the 10-year period between 2000 and 2010. Within the for-profit/career school sector, there has been no consistent pattern of enrollment by gender, due to the relatively small numbers of graduate students in this sector (see page A.3.15).



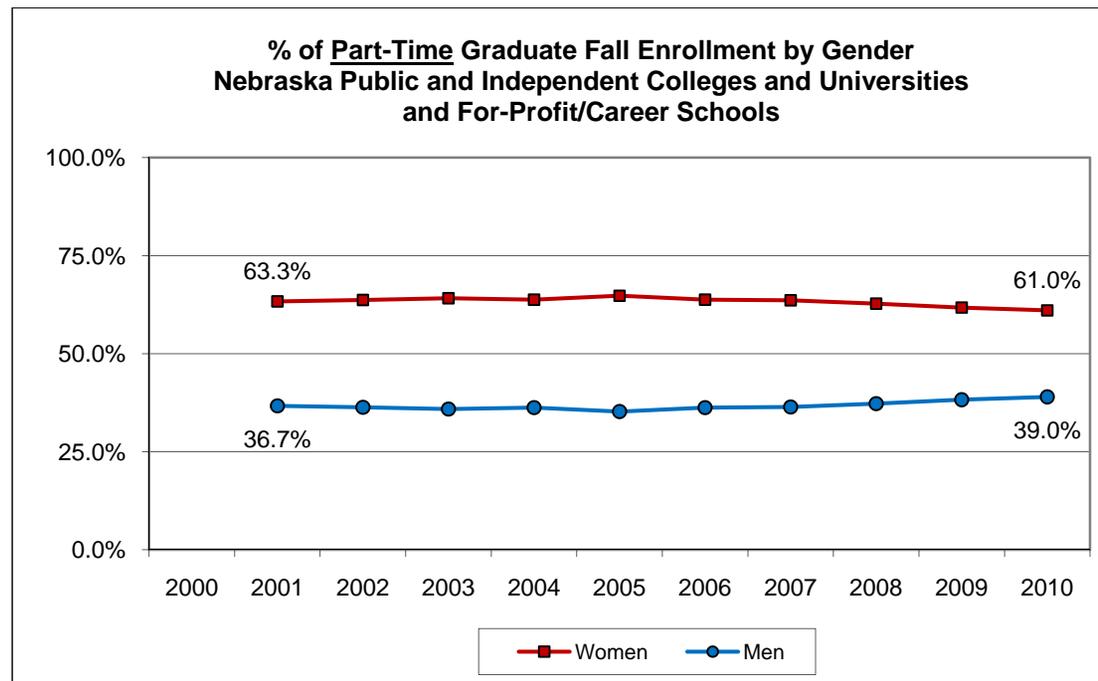
Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentages of FULL-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by GENDER: 2000-2010



Percentages of PART-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2010

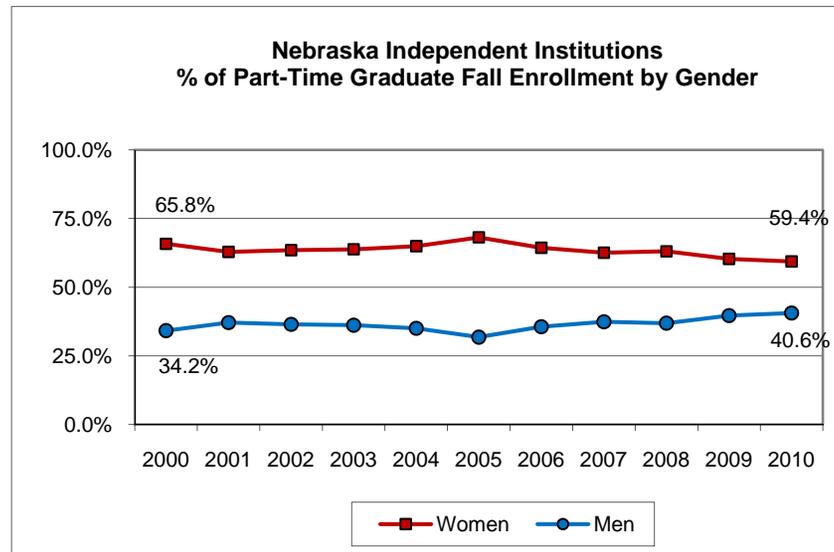
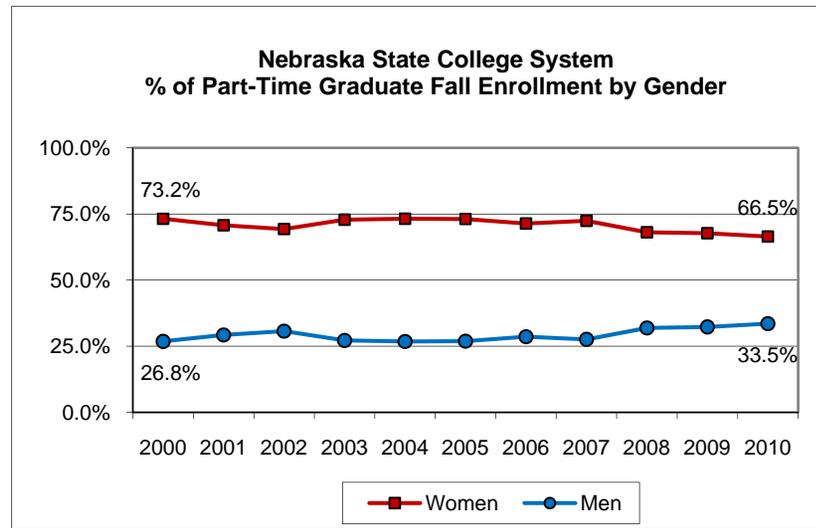
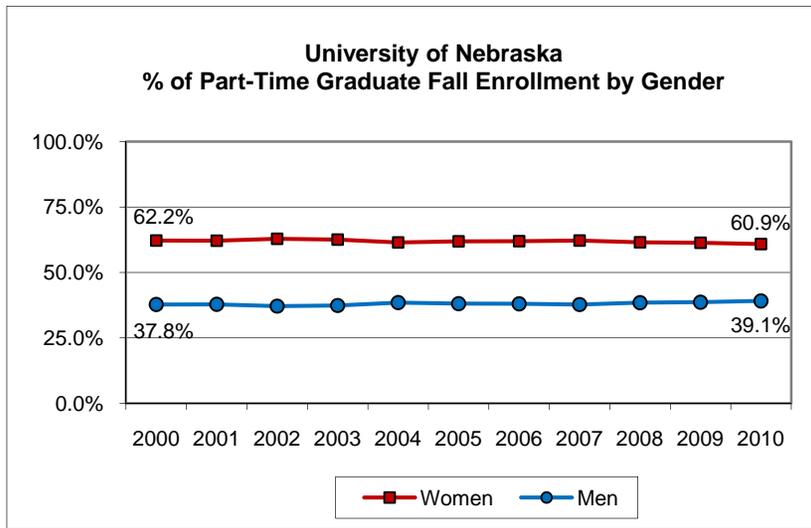
- Among part-time graduate students at Nebraska public and independent institutions, the gender gap remained relatively consistent between fall 2001 and fall 2008, with women accounting for 63% or 64% of part-time graduate enrollment. Since 2008, the gap has narrowed slightly. In fall 2010, women accounted for 61% of part-time graduate enrollment.
- As shown on the [charts on the following page](#), the gender gap among part-time students at the [University of Nebraska](#) has remained stable over the ten years between fall 2000 and fall 2010, while the gender gaps have narrowed slightly at the [Nebraska state colleges](#) and the state's [independent institutions](#).¹



¹Graduate programs were first offered within the for-profit/career school sector in fall 2006. Between fall 2006 and fall 2009, there were no part-time graduate students within the for-profit/career sector. In fall 2010, there were one male and two female part-time graduate students.

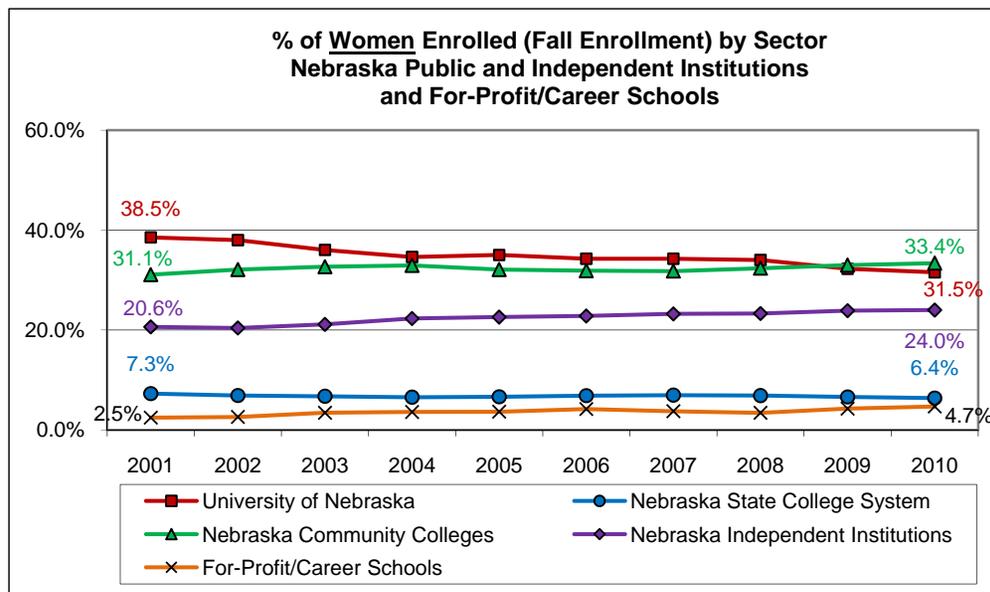
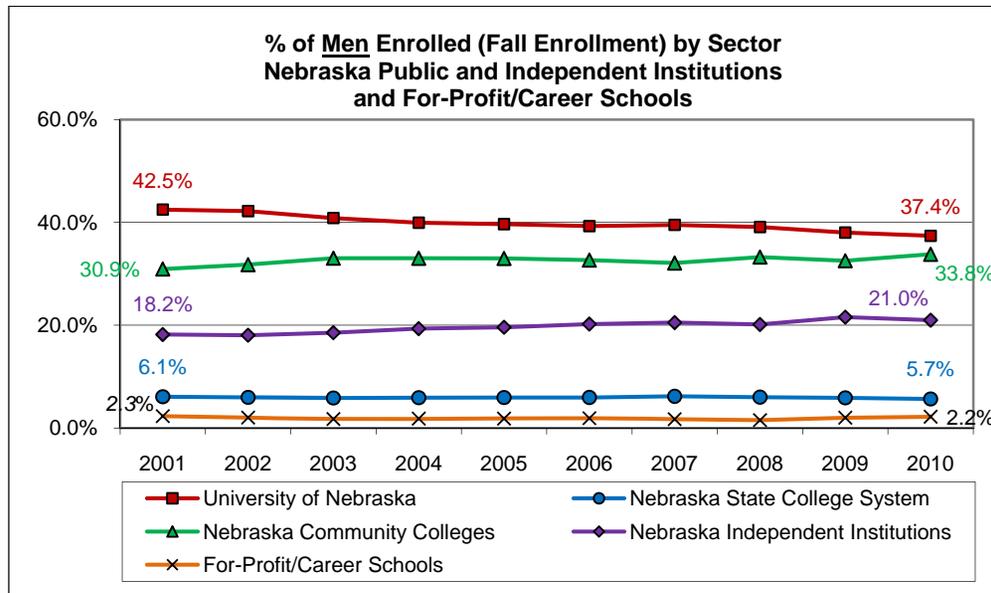
Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentages of PART-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2000-2010



Section A.3.4
Fall Gender Enrollment by Sector

FALL GENDER ENROLLMENT by SECTOR : 2001-2010



- Compared to women, a higher percentage of the men who attended college were enrolled at the University of Nebraska in fall 2010. 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 2010, 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 2010, except the highest percentage of women attended the state's community colleges, rather than the University of Nebraska. Lower enrollment percentages of women enrolled at the independent institutions, state colleges, and for-profit/career schools. Between 2001 and 2010, a decreasing percentage of women attended the University of Nebraska, while slightly increasing percentages studied at the community colleges, independent institutions, or the for-profit/career schools.

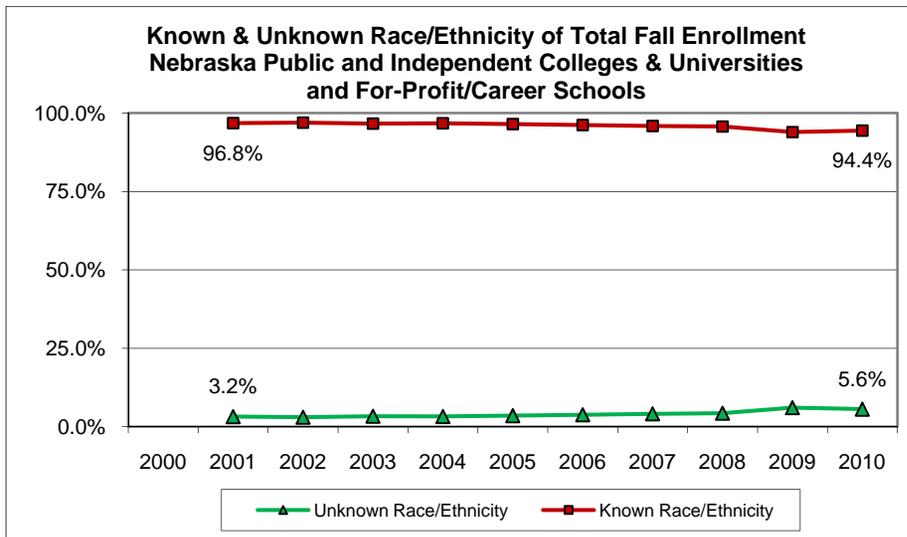
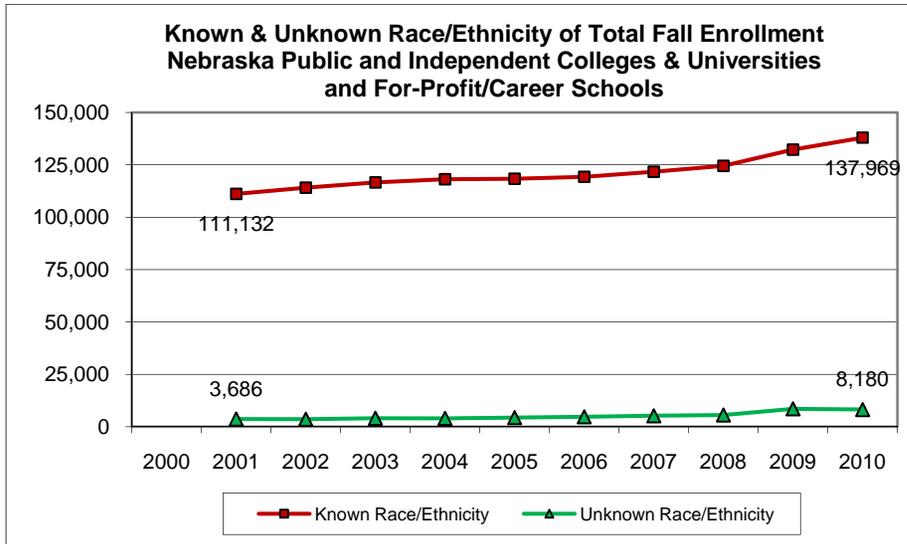
Section A.4

Total Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity¹

Notes

- (1) **Ten-year trends** are shown for Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities. Since comparable data for for-profit/career schools in Nebraska are not available for fall 2000, **nine-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.**
- (4) In this edition of the *Factual Look*, state totals and totals for the independent sector for fall 2009 are higher than the totals reported in the August 2010 edition of this report. The higher enrollments reported for fall 2009 are due exclusively to Bellevue University changing its fall reporting date from September 7 to September 30.

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by KNOWN and UNKNOWN RACE/ETHNICITY: 2001-2010

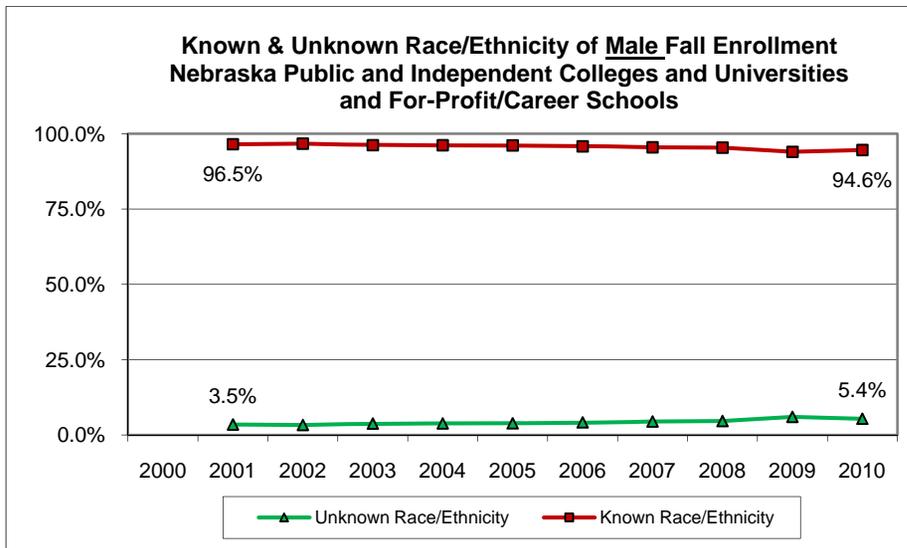


- The number of students of known race/ethnicity increased from 111,132 in fall 2001 to 137,969 in fall 2010.
- As a percentage of total headcount, students of known race/ethnicity decreased from 96.8% of total headcount in 2001 to 94.4% in 2010.
- Over the nine-year period between 2001 and 2010, an 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 5.6% in fall 2010.¹

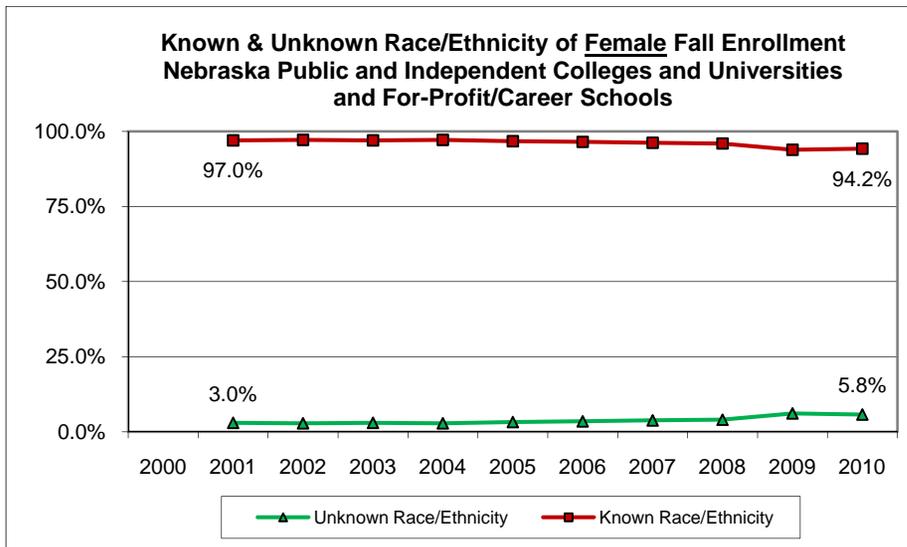
¹Students in the unknown race/ethnicity category include students in the “two or more races” category as well as students who do not report their race/ethnicity. Students in the “two or more races” category accounted for only 0.8% of total enrollment in fall 2010.

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: 2001-2010



- 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 2010, 5.4% of the men and 5.8% of the women were of unknown race/ethnicity.



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

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

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

The Commission 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.

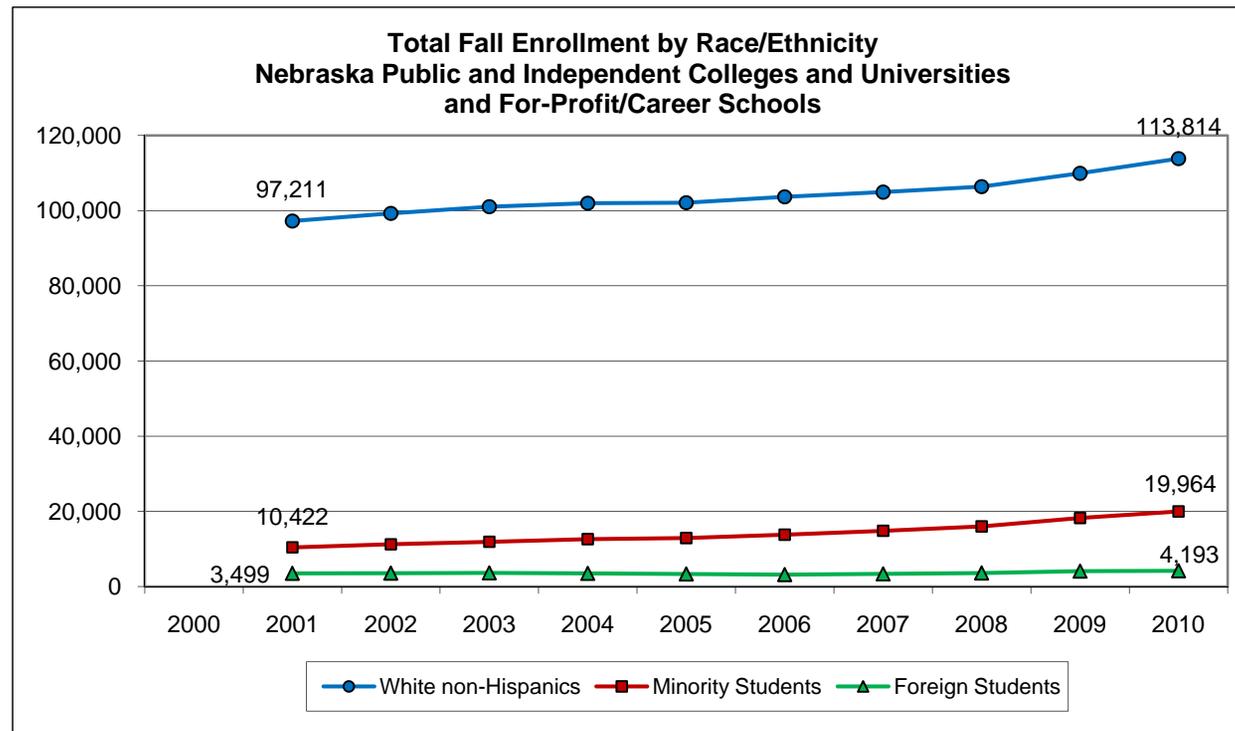
Category Name Used in Commission Reports	IPEDS Category Name	IPEDS Definition of Racial/Ethnic Group ¹
White non-Hispanic	White	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.
Asian/Pacific Islander	Asian	A person having origins in any of the original 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: 2001-2010

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- Between fall 2001 and fall 2010, total enrollment of white non-Hispanics at Nebraska public and independent colleges and universities and for-profit/career schools increased 17.1%, from 97,211 to 113,814.
- The enrollment of foreign students (non-resident aliens) increased 19.8%, from 3,499 in fall 2001 to 4,193 in fall 2010.
- In comparison, enrollments of minority students – consisting of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans – increased 91.6%, from 10,422 to 19,964.



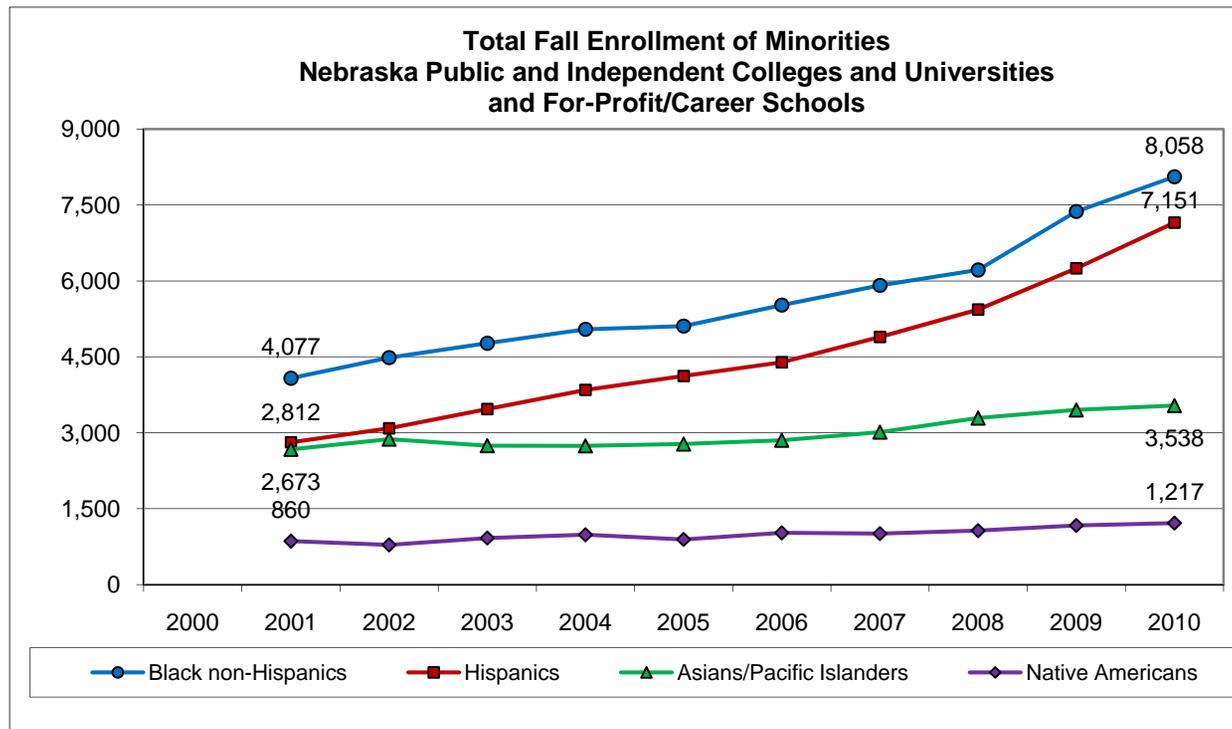
Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race & Ethnicity** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT OF MINORITIES: 2001-2010

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- Over the nine-year period between fall 2001 and fall 2010, total minority enrollments at Nebraska’s public and independent colleges and universities and for-profit/career schools increased as follows:

Black non-Hispanics	97.6%
Hispanics	154.3%
Asians/Pacific Islanders	32.4%
Native Americans	41.5%

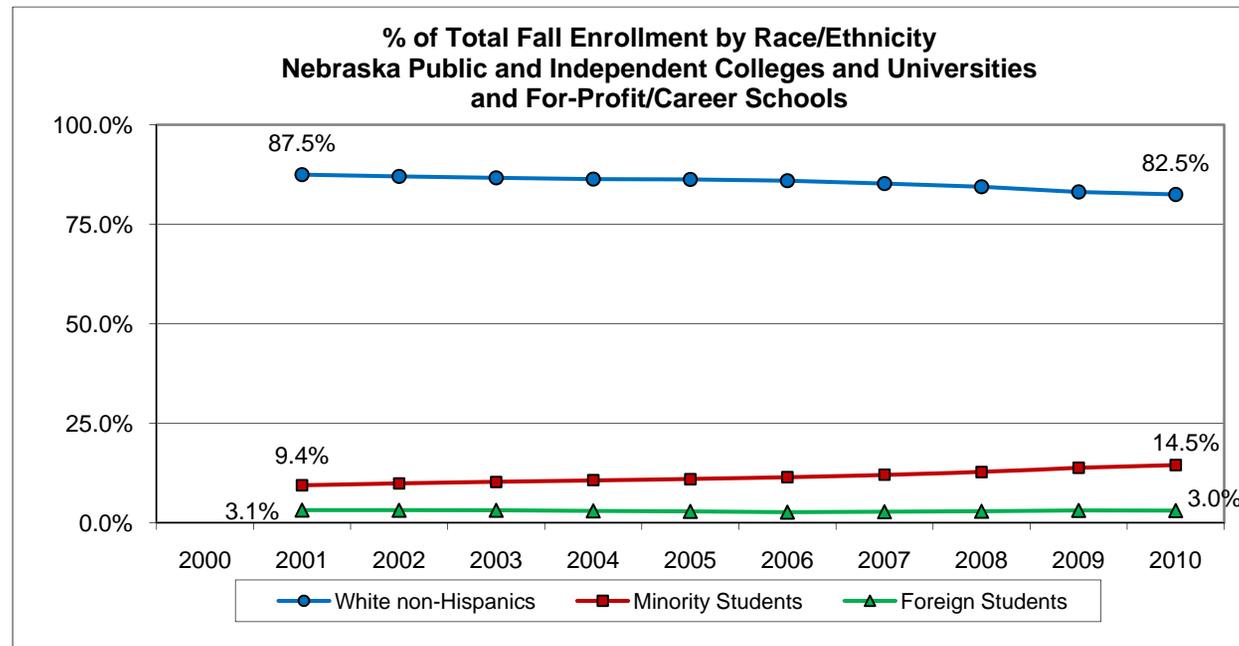


Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race & Ethnicity** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY: 2001-2010

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

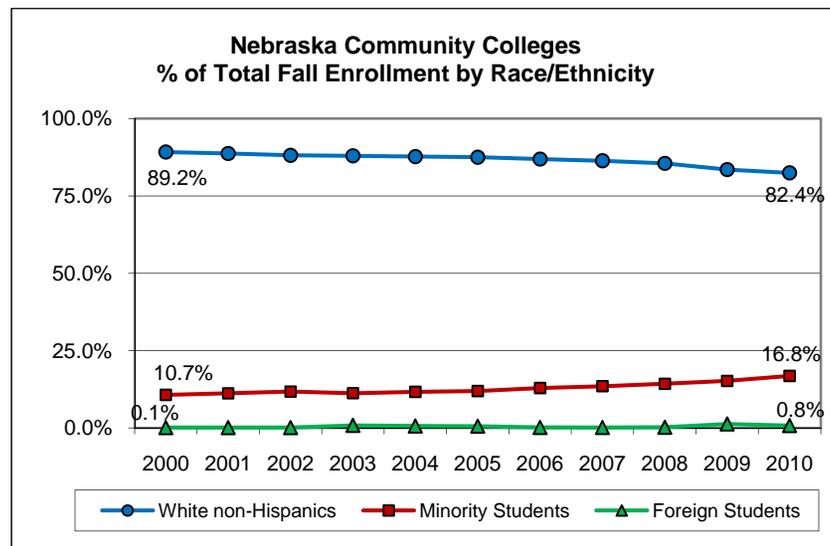
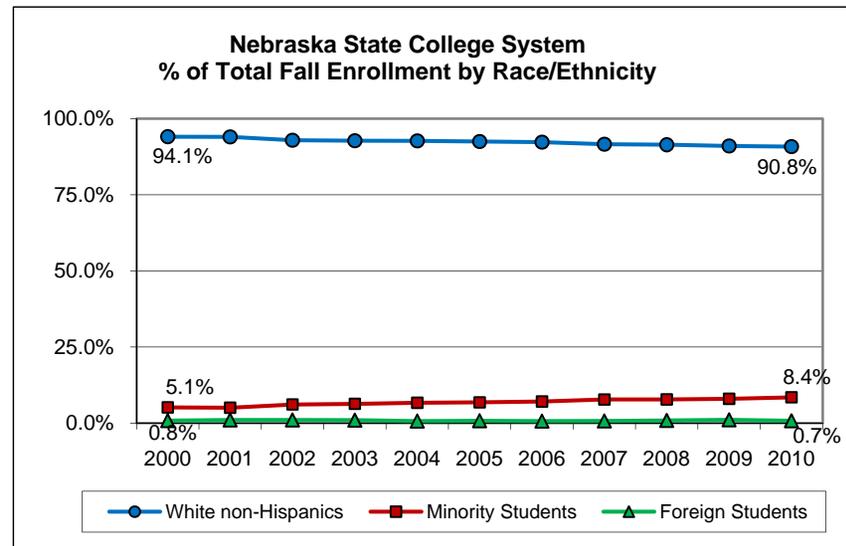
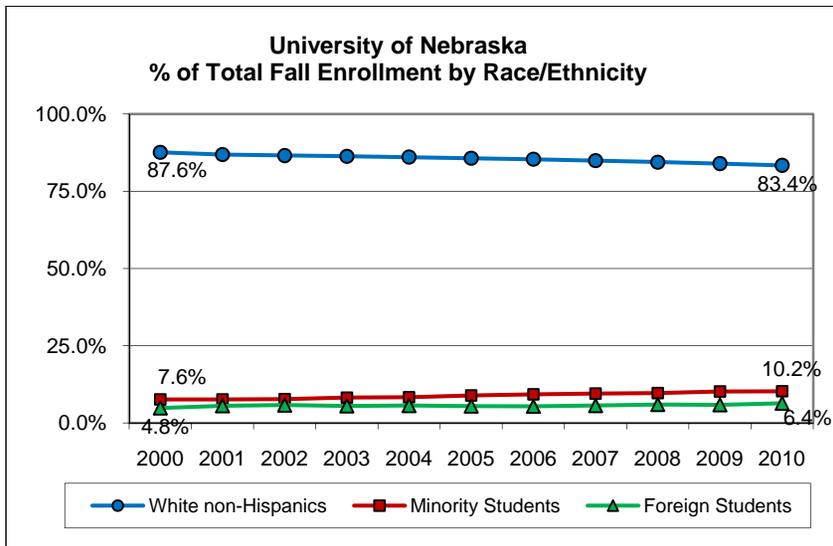
- As percentages of total enrollment at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, the enrollment of white non-Hispanics decreased between fall 2001 and fall 2010, while minority enrollment increased and foreign-student enrollment was relatively stable.
- As shown on the [charts on the following two pages](#), minority enrollment increased across all five sectors of higher education as the enrollment of white non-Hispanics decreased within each sector. However, changes in foreign student enrollments were not as consistent across all sectors.
- At the University of Nebraska and the state's community colleges, foreign students accounted for slightly higher percentages of total enrollment in fall 2010 than in fall 2001. Within the sector consisting of independent colleges and universities, foreign students accounted for a lower percentage of total enrollment in fall 2010 than in fall 2001. Within the state colleges and for-profit/career school sector, they accounted for a very small and slightly lower percentage of total enrollment in fall 2010.



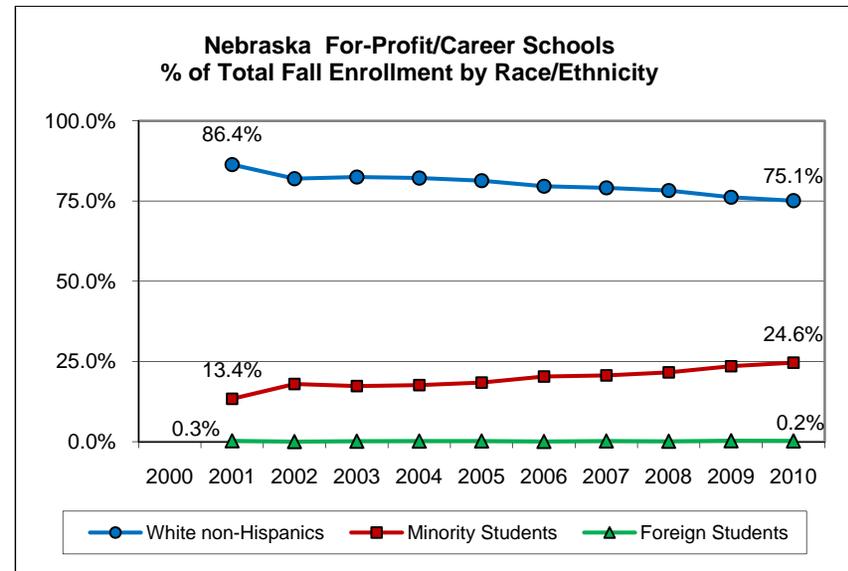
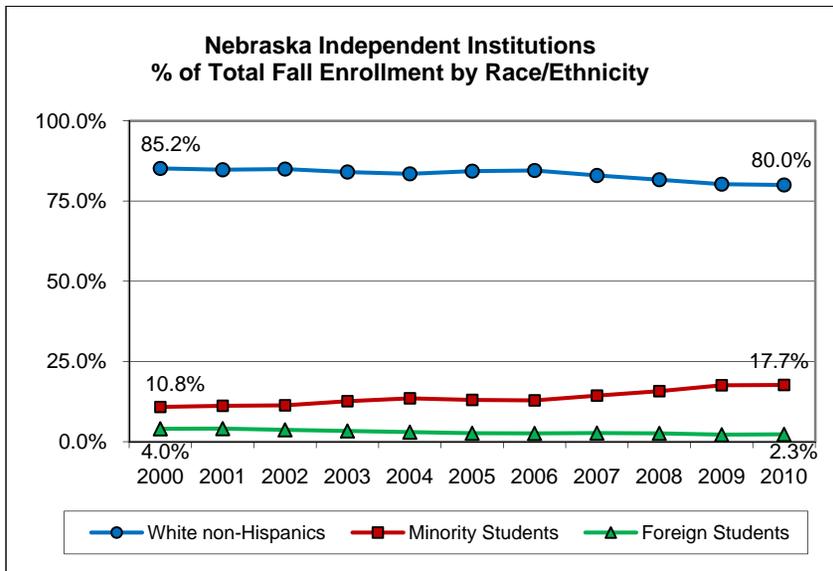
Minority students consist of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

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: 2000-2010
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



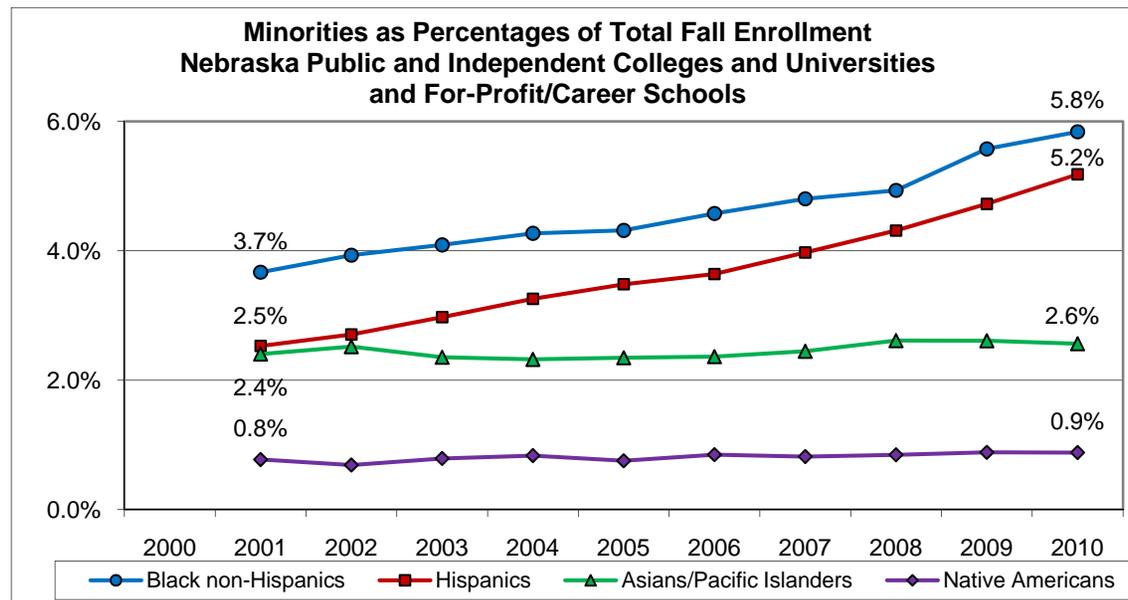
Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY and by SECTOR: 2000-2010
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



MINORITIES as Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT: 2001-2010

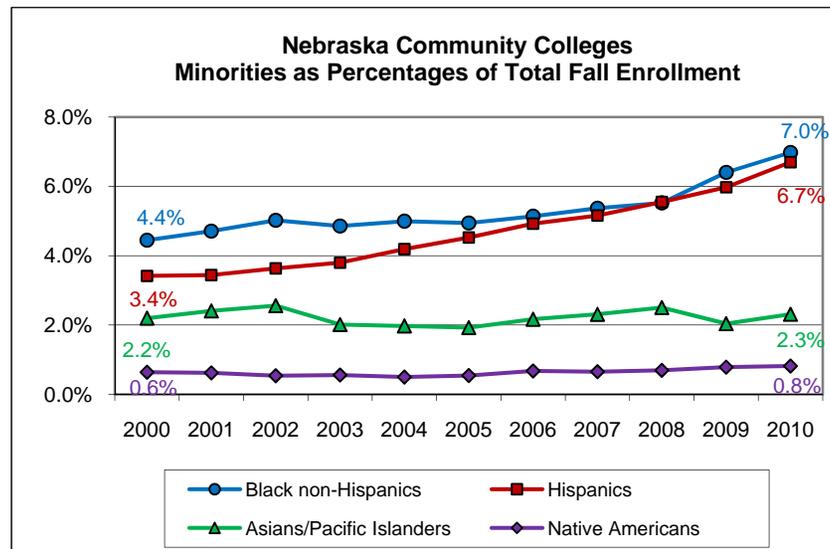
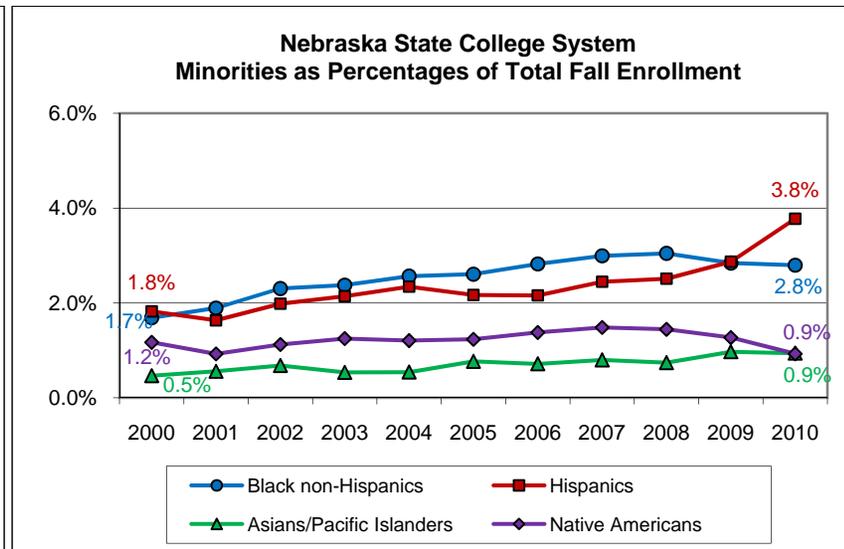
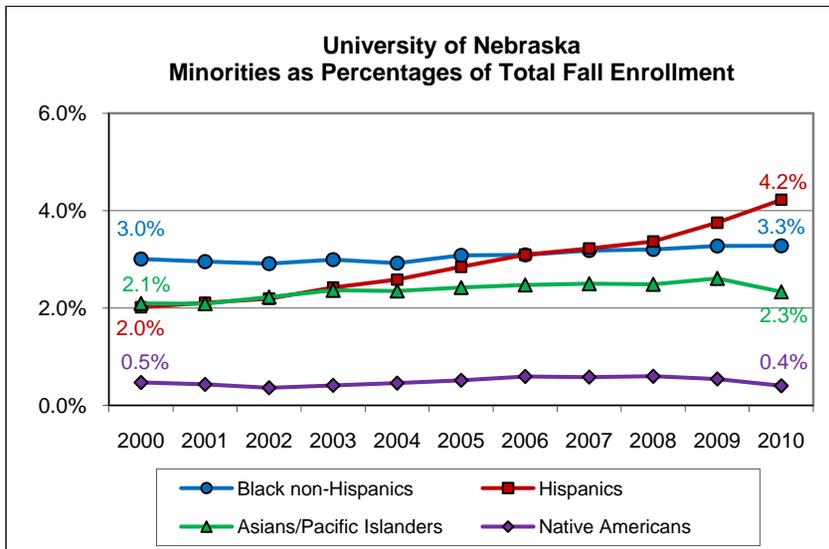
(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- As percentages of total enrollment at Nebraska's public, independent, and for-profit institutions, the enrollment of black non-Hispanics and Hispanics increased by 2.1 and 2.7 percentage points, respectively, over the nine-year period from fall 2001 to fall 2010. In comparison, the enrollments of Asians/Pacific Islanders and Native Americans were only slightly higher in fall 2010 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 2010, 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 2010.
- 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 nine-year period between 2001 and 2010.

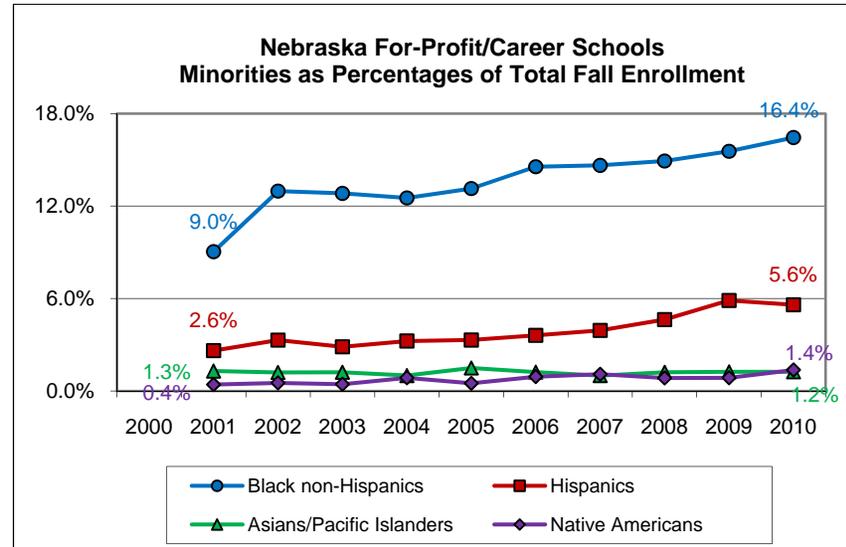
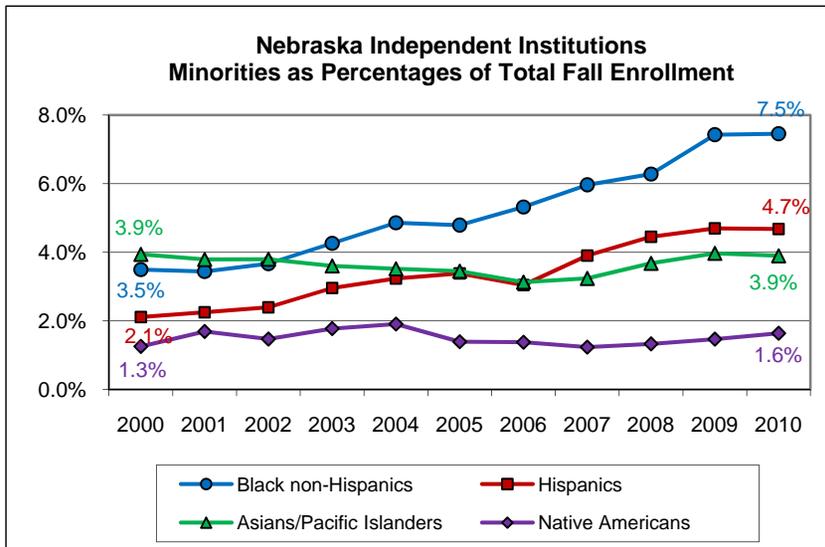


Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race & Ethnicity** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

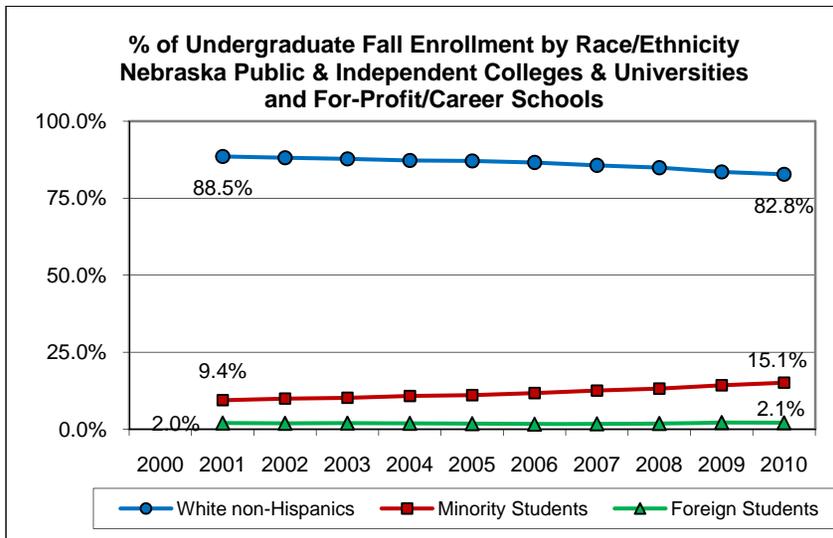
MINORITIES as Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR: 2000-2010
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



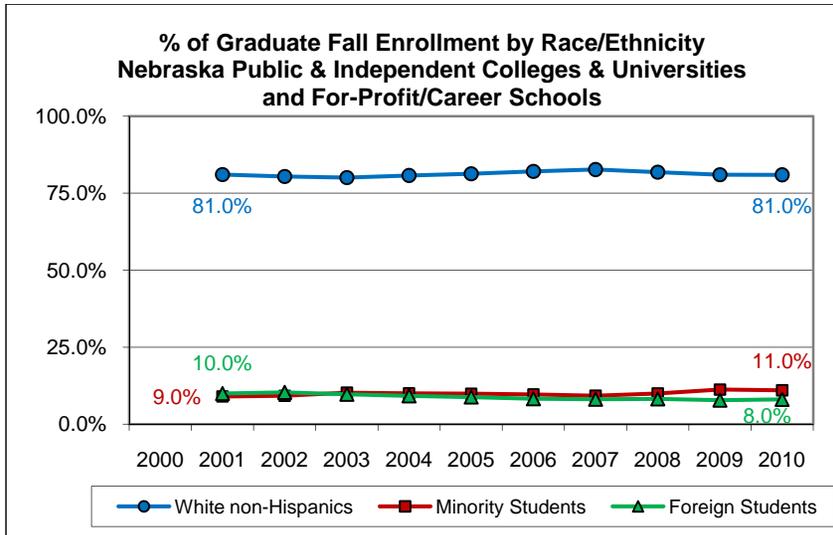
MINORITIES as Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR: 2000-2010
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by LEVEL and by RACE/ETHNICITY: 2001-2010
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



- Between fall 2001 and fall 2010, racial/ethnic enrollments at Nebraska’s postsecondary institutions varied by student level.
- Over the nine-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.



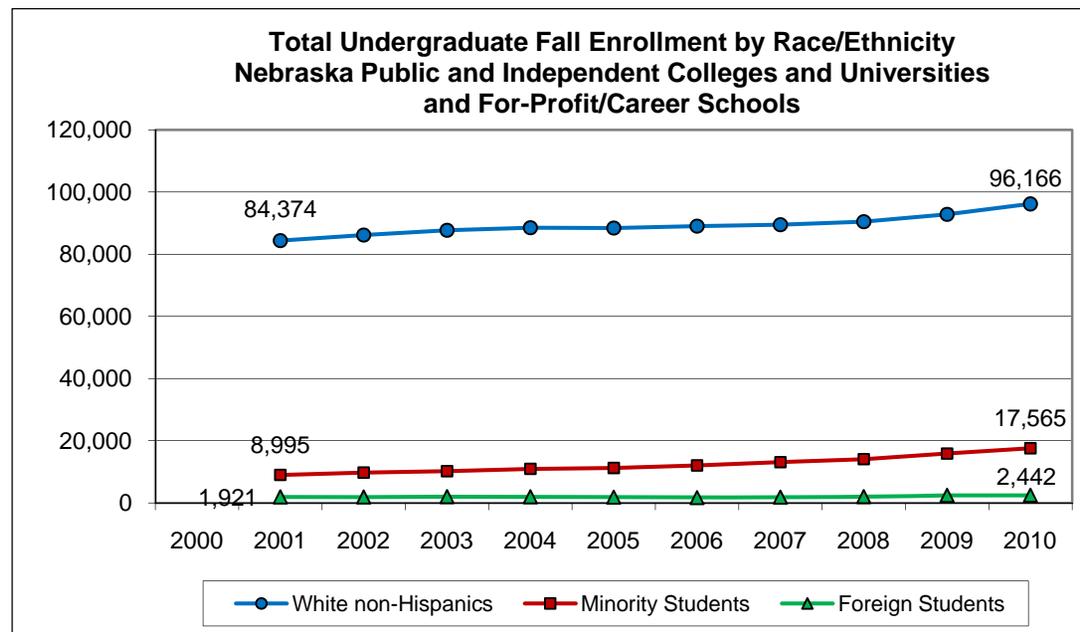
Ten-year sector and institution headcount data by race/ethnicity, by level, and by full-time and part-time classification are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race & Ethnicity** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Section A.4.1
Undergraduate Fall Enrollment
by Race/Ethnicity

TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY: 2001-2010

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

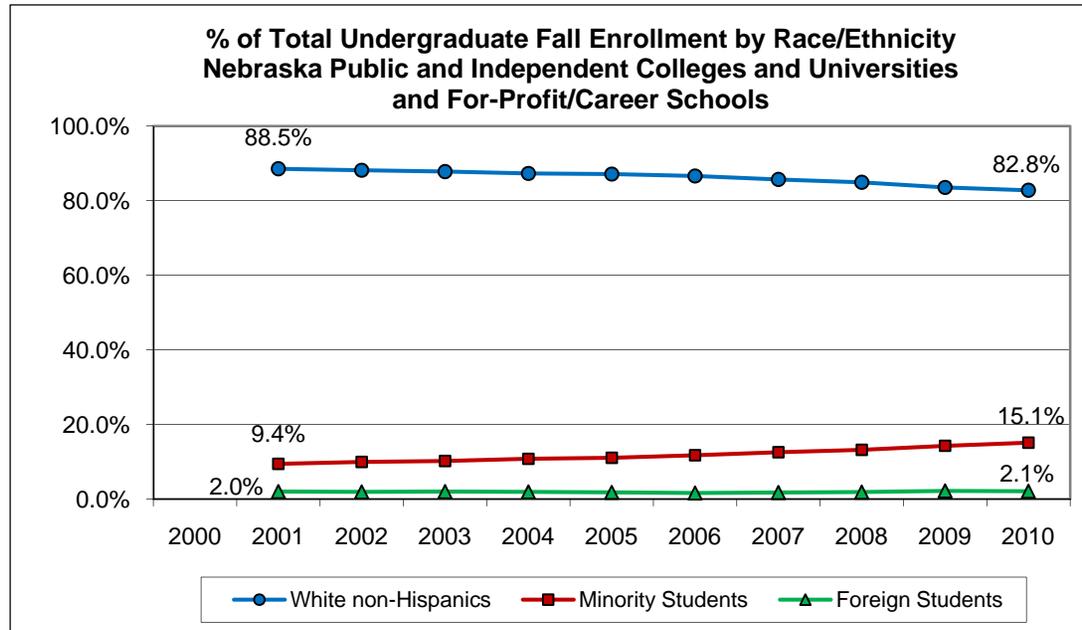
- Between fall 2001 and fall 2010, total undergraduate enrollment of white non-Hispanics at Nebraska's public, independent and for-profit higher education institutions increased 14.0%, from 84,374 to 96,166.
- Over the nine-year period, the enrollment of foreign students (non-resident aliens) in undergraduate programs increased 27.1%, from 1,921 to 2,442.
- In comparison, undergraduate enrollments of minority students – consisting of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans – increased 95.3%, from 8,995 to 17,565.



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

Percentage of TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY: 2001-2010
(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- As percentages of total undergraduate enrollment at Nebraska’s postsecondary institutions, white non-Hispanic enrollment decreased between fall 2001 and fall 2010, while minority enrollment increased and foreign-student enrollment remained relatively stable.

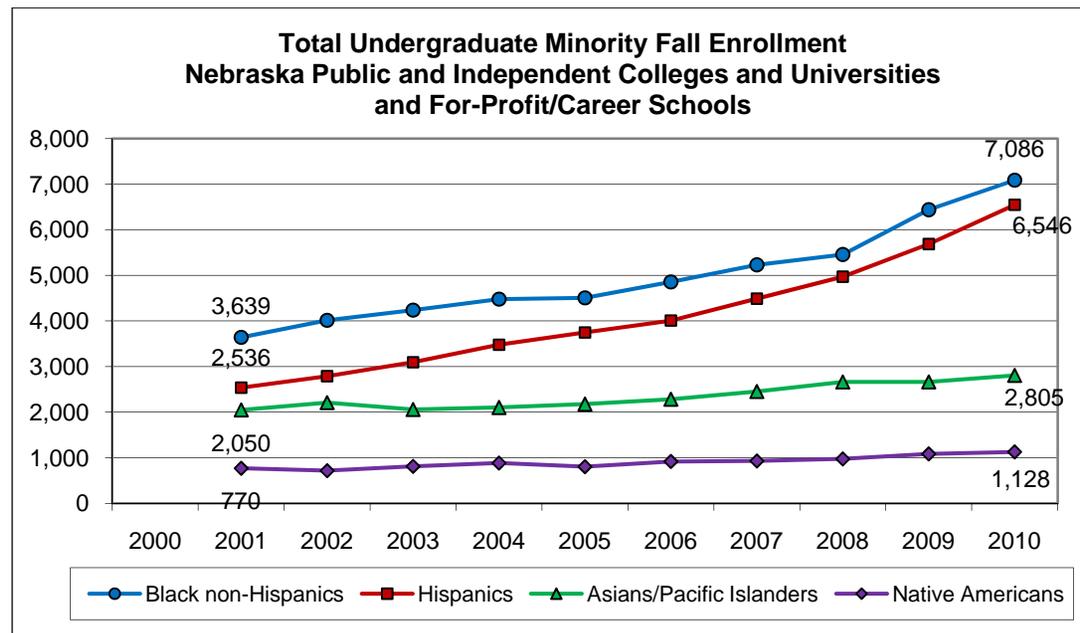


TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE MINORITY FALL ENROLLMENT: 2001-2010

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- Over the nine-year period between fall 2001 and fall 2010, undergraduate minority enrollments at Nebraska's public, independent, and for-profit institutions increased as follows:

Black non-Hispanics	94.7%
Hispanics	158.1%
Asians/Pacific Islanders	36.8%
Native Americans	46.5%

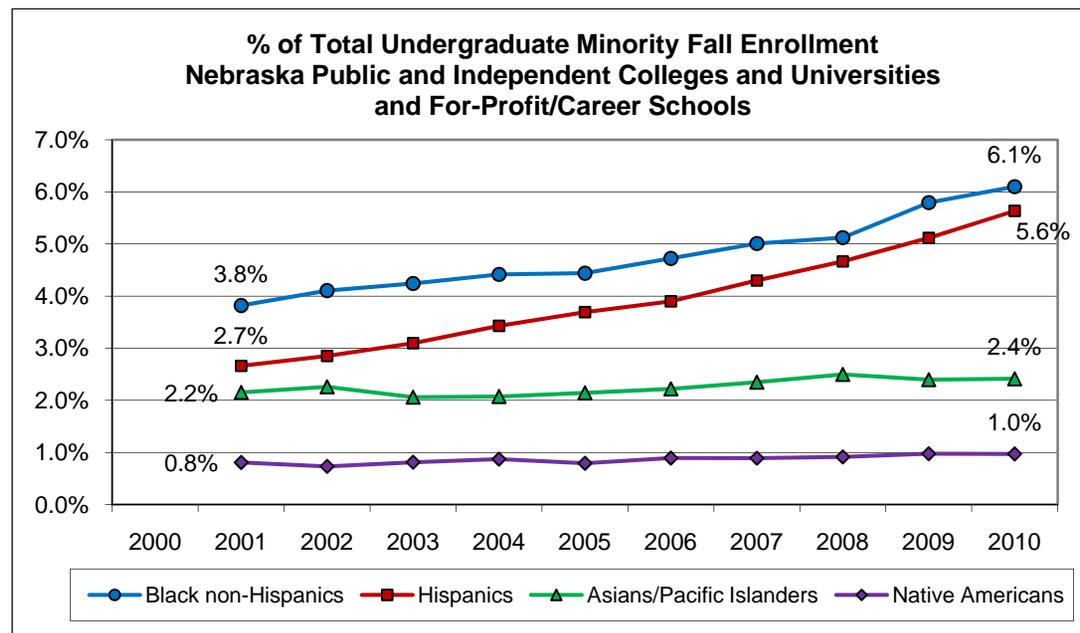


Ten-year sector and institution headcount data by race/ethnicity, by level, and by full-time and part-time classification are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race & Ethnicity** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentage of TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE MINORITY FALL ENROLLMENT: 2001-2010

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

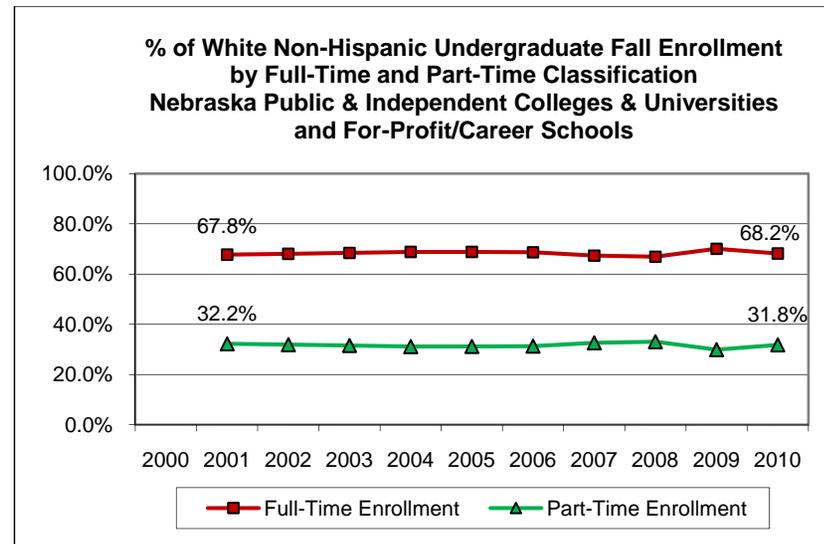
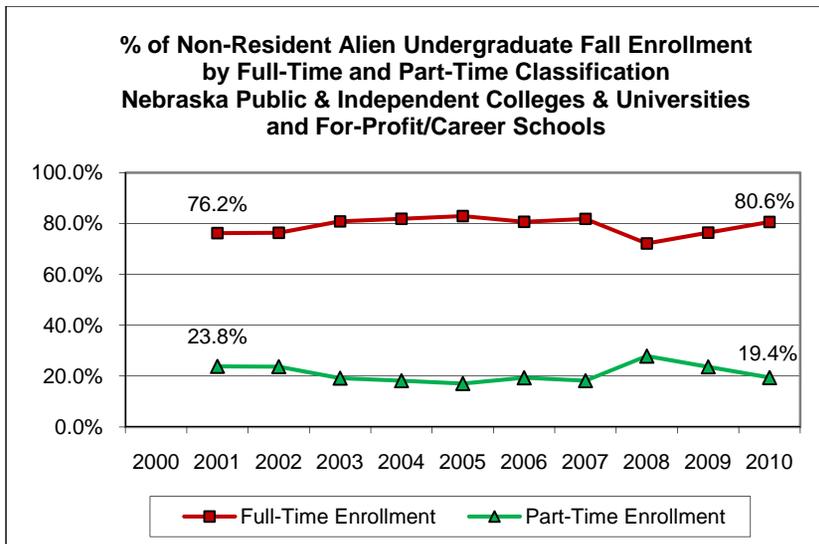
- As percentages of total enrollment at Nebraska's public, independent, and for-profit institutions, the enrollment of black non-Hispanics and Hispanics increased by 2.3 and 2.9 percentage points, respectively, over the nine-year period from fall 2001 to fall 2010. In comparison, the enrollments of Asians/Pacific Islanders and Native Americans were only slightly higher in fall 2010 than they were in fall 2001.



**UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY
and FULL-TIME/PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 2001-2010**

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

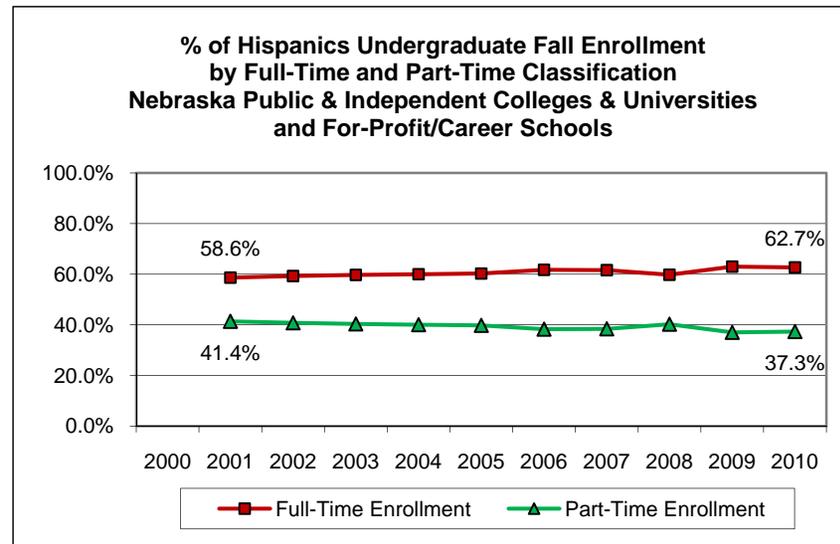
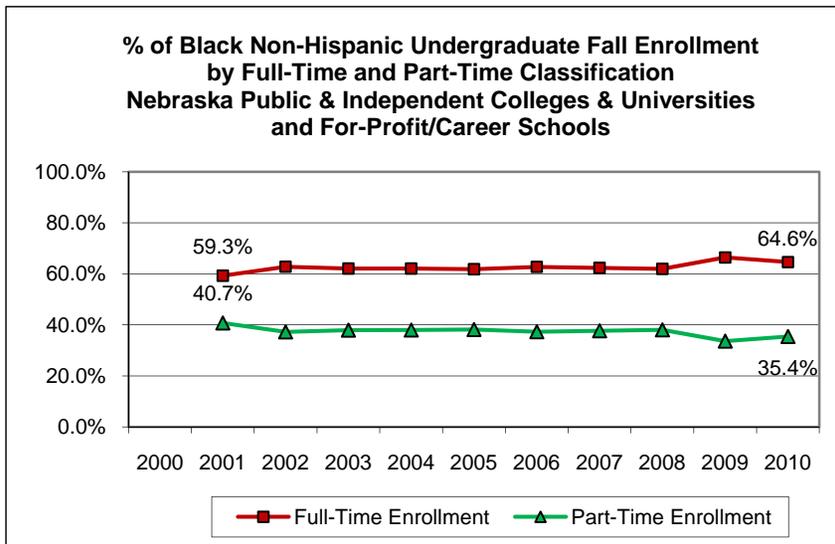
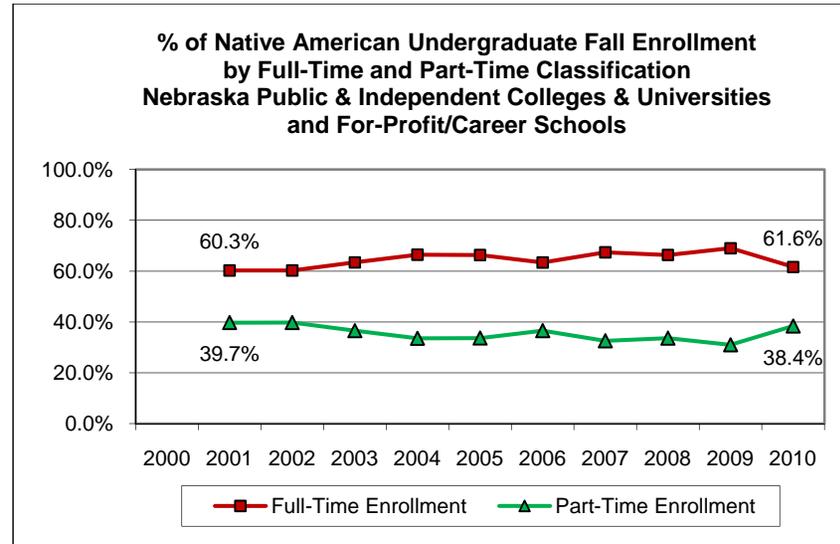
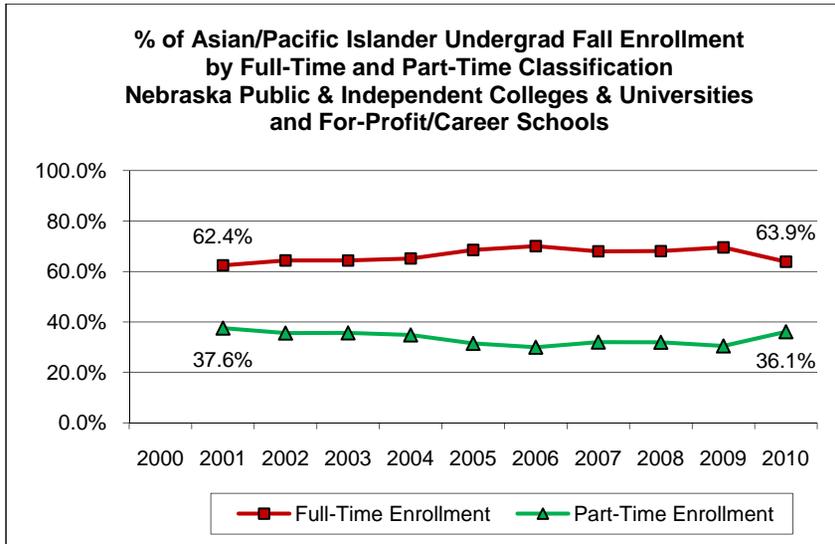
- As shown on the [charts on this and the following page](#), the percentages of undergraduates enrolled full time or part time varied by race/ethnicity over the nine-year period between fall 2001 and fall 2010.
- Since 2001, the highest percentage of students enrolled full time were foreign students (non-resident aliens). The percentage of foreign students who were enrolled full time noticeably decreased between fall 2007 and fall 2008. However, by fall 2010, almost 81% of the foreign students in undergraduate programs were enrolled full time, up from 76% in 2001.
- As of fall 2010, 68% of the white non-Hispanics were full-time students, while 62% to 65% of the Asians/Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, black non-Hispanics, and Hispanics were enrolled full time.
- The percentages of foreign students and white non-Hispanics going to college full time were about the same in fall 2010 as they were in fall 2001. Asians/Pacific Islanders and Native Americans enrolled full time in undergraduate programs increased one to two percentage points over the nine-year period. In comparison, the percentages of black non-Hispanics and Hispanics enrolled full time increased four to six 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: 2001-2010**

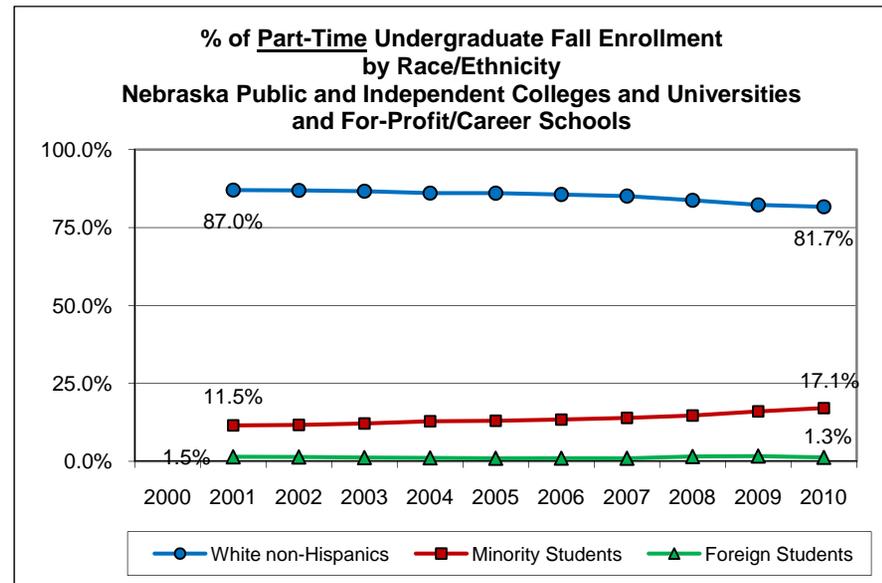
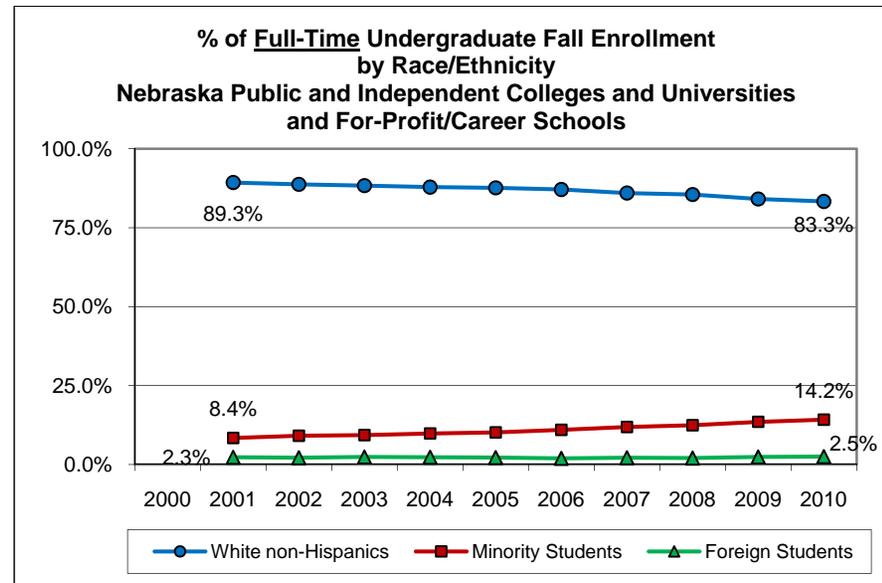
(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



FULL-TIME and PART-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENTS by RACE/ETHNICITY: 2001-2010
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

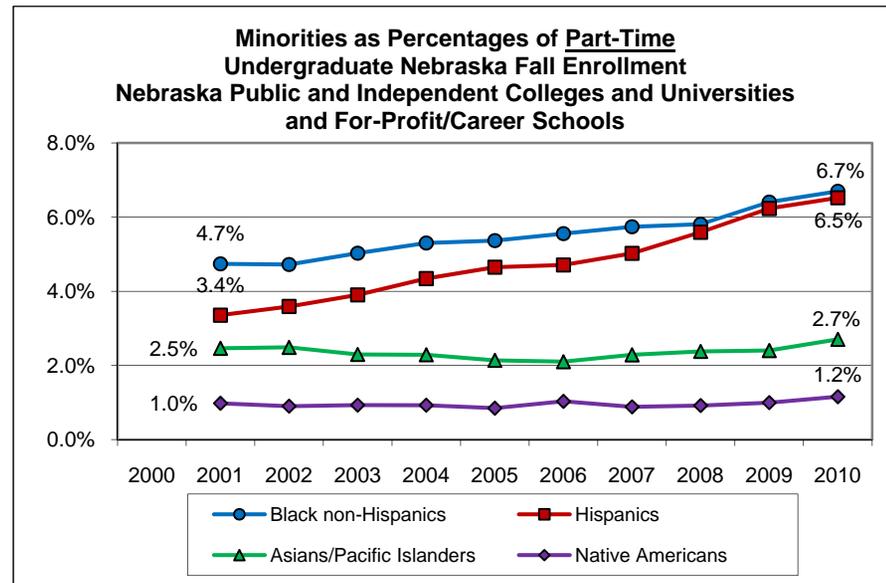
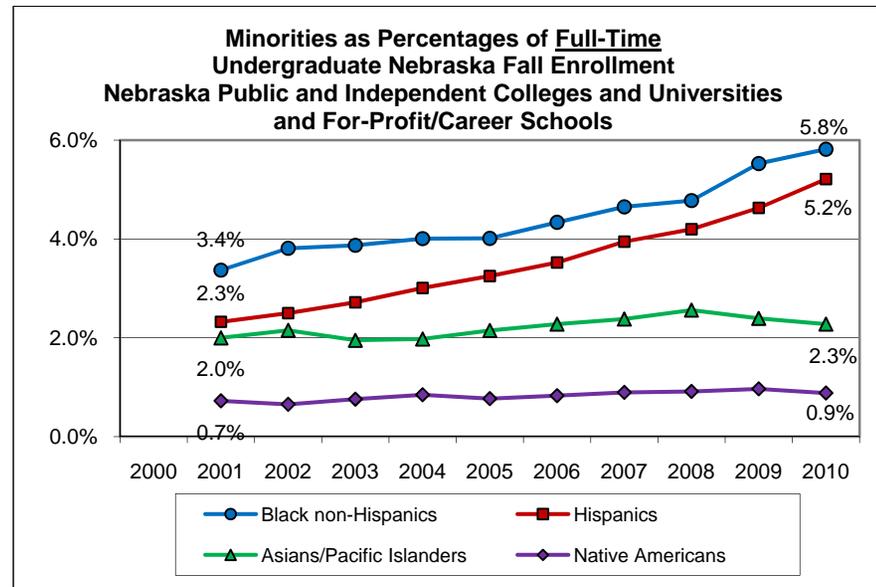
- The differences among the racial/ethnic groups are evidenced in the direct comparison of the distributions of full-time and part-time undergraduates shown on this page.
- In fall 2010, white non-Hispanics and foreign students accounted for higher percentages of full-time undergraduates than of part-time students. Conversely, minorities accounted for a higher percentage of part-time undergraduates.¹
- In both distributions, white non-Hispanics accounted for lower percentages of full-time and part-time undergraduates in fall 2010 than nine years earlier, while minority students¹ accounted for higher percentages.

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

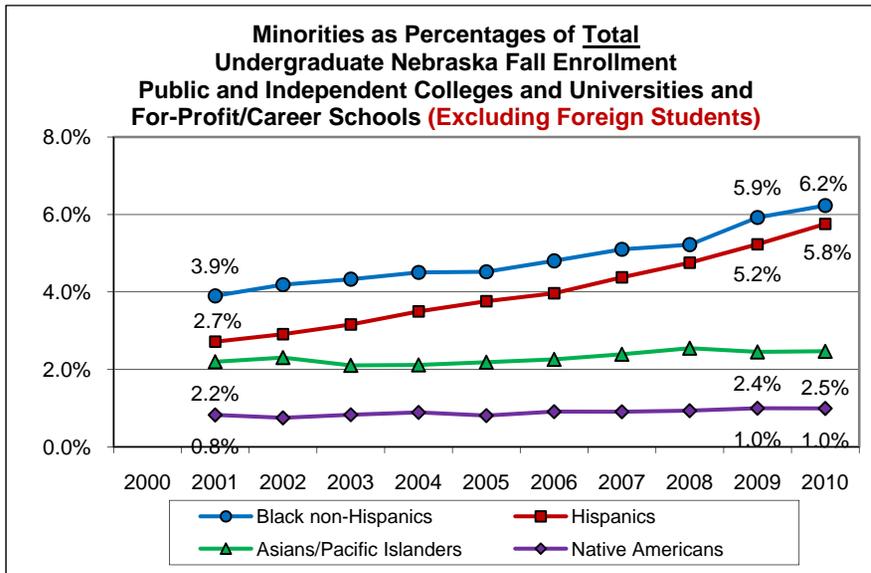
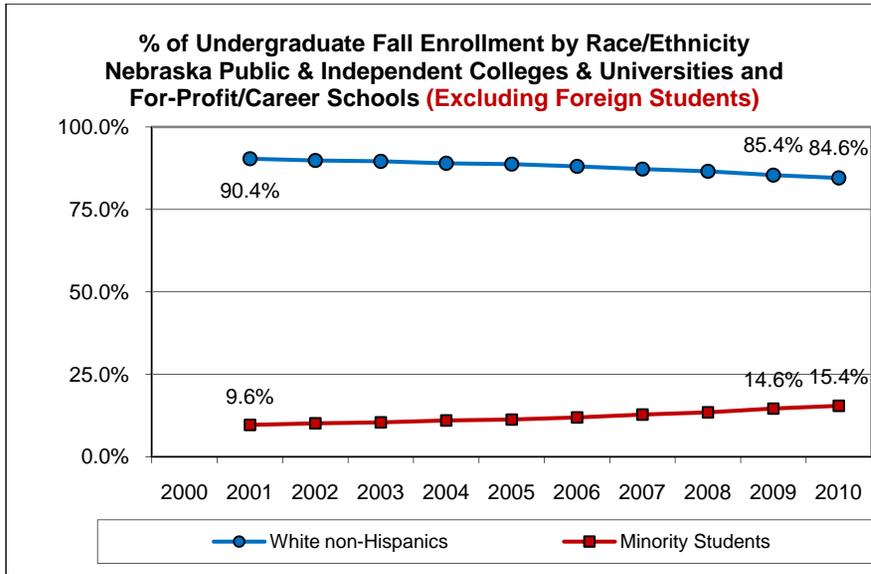


MINORITIES as Percentages of FULL-TIME and PART-TIME FALL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT: 2001-2010
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- A more detailed analysis of undergraduate enrollments of minority students reveals that the highest rates of growth between fall 2001 and fall 2010 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 nine years between 2001 and 2010.
- Asians/Pacific Islanders accounted for slightly higher percentages of the full-time students and part-time students in 2010 than in 2001.
- Compared to nine years earlier, Native Americans accounted for slightly higher percentages of the state's full-time and part-time undergraduates in 2010.



TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENTS by RACE/ETHNICITY: 2001-2010
Excluding Foreign Students and Compared to Nebraska Population of 18-24 Year Olds
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



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

Race/Ethnicity	% of 2010 Nebraska Population 18-24 Years Old ¹	% of Fall 2010 Nebraska Total Undergraduate Enrollment ²
White non-Hispanic	79.3%	84.6%
Black non-Hispanic	5.5%	6.2%
Hispanic	11.7%	5.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.5%	2.5%
Native American	1.0%	0.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Based on this comparison, White non-Hispanics were over-represented and Hispanics were under-represented among undergraduates attending Nebraska colleges and universities in 2010.

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

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

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

Section A.4.2

Graduate Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity

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

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

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

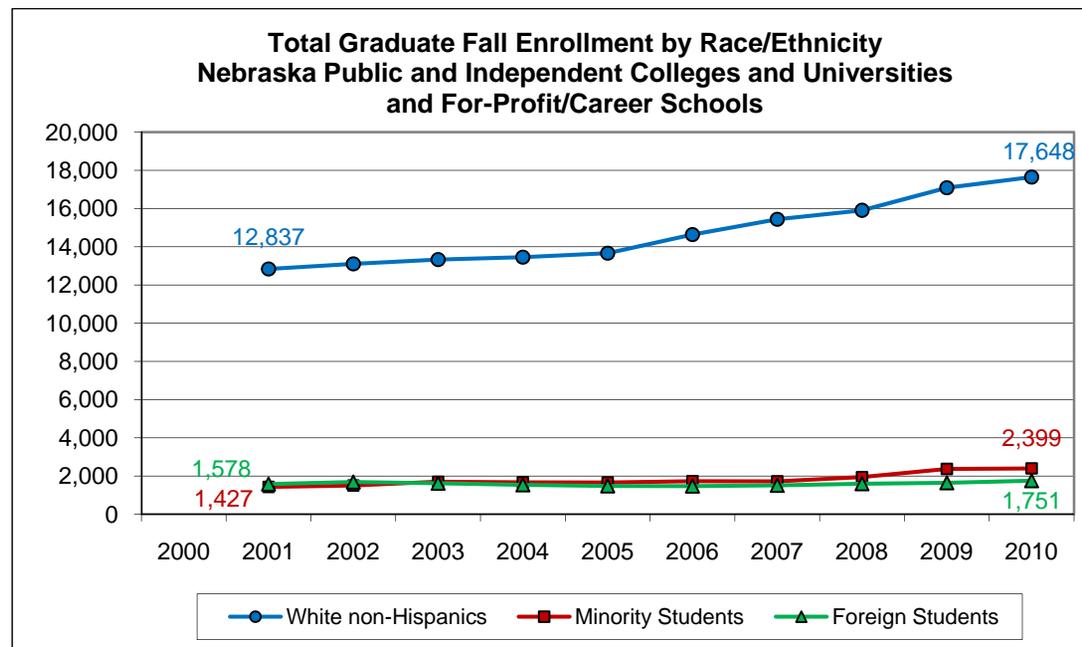
Beginning in fall 2010, the Lincoln and Omaha campuses of Kaplan University reported full-time graduate enrollments of 7 and 12 students, respectively. In addition, Kaplan’s Omaha campus reported enrollment of three part-time graduate students in fall 2010.

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

TOTAL GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY: 2001-2010

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- Between fall 2001 and fall 2010, total graduate enrollment of white non-Hispanics at Nebraska higher education institutions increased 37.5%, from 12,837 to 17,648.
- During the same period, the enrollment of foreign students (non-resident aliens) in graduate programs increased 11.0%, from 1,578 to 1,751.
- Graduate enrollments of minority students – consisting of black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans – increased 68.1%, from 1,427 to 2,399.



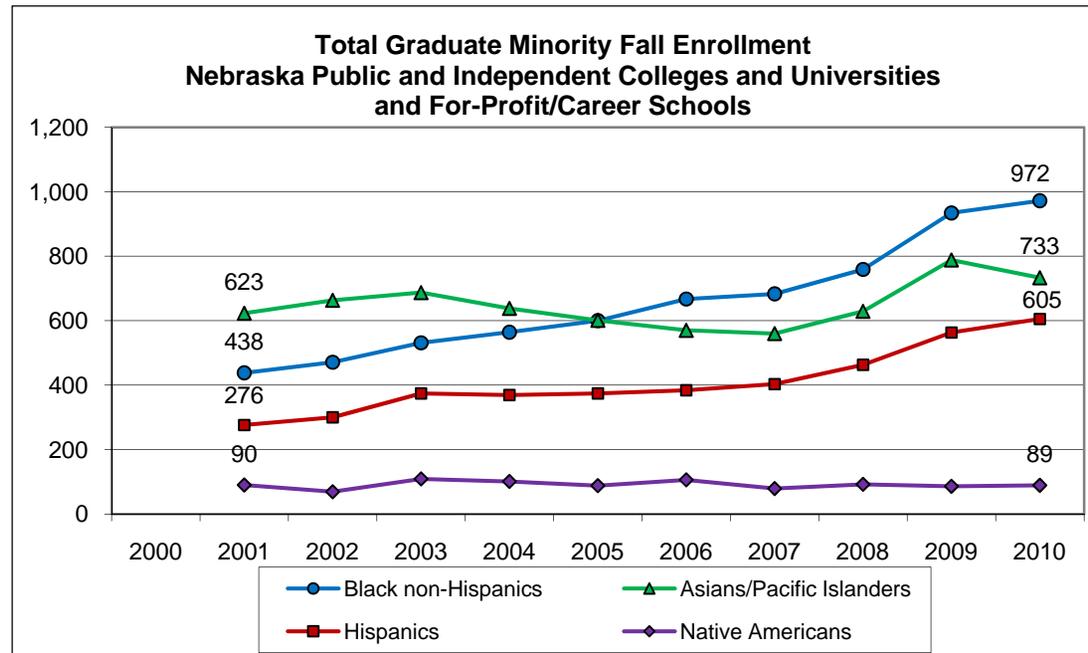
Ten-year sector and institution headcount data by race/ethnicity, by level, and by full-time and part-time classification are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race & Ethnicity** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

TOTAL GRADUATE MINORITY FALL ENROLLMENT: 2001-2010

(Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- Between fall 2001 and fall 2010, total graduate minority enrollments at Nebraska's public, independent, and for-profit institutions increased or decreased as follows:

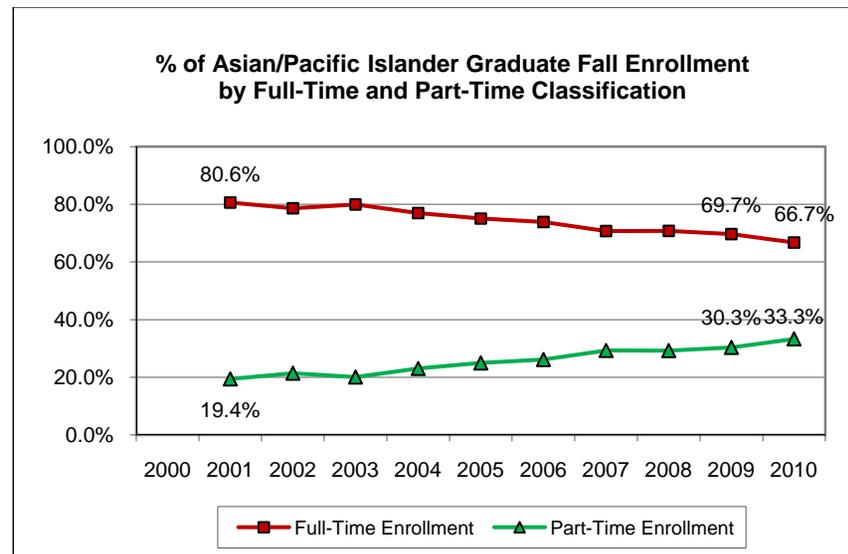
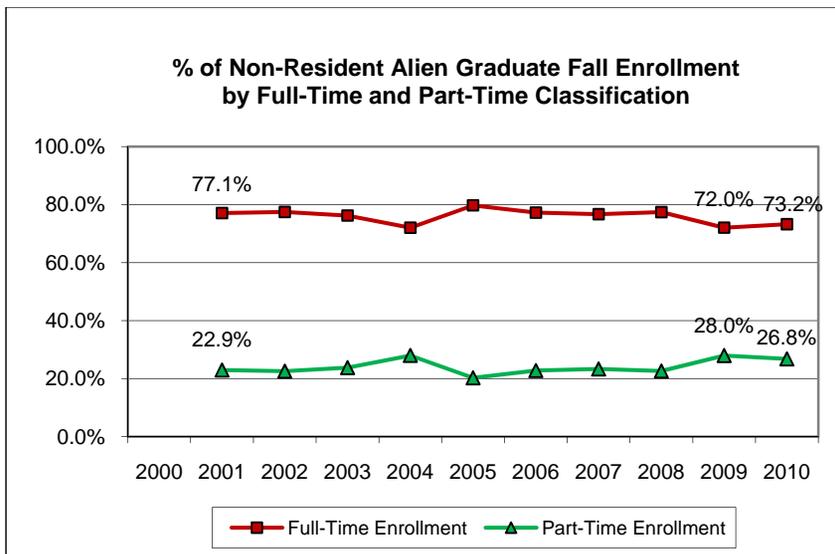
	9-years <u>2001-2010</u>
Black non-Hispanics	121.9%
Hispanics	119.2%
Asians/Pacific Islanders	17.7%
Native Americans	- 1.1%



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**.

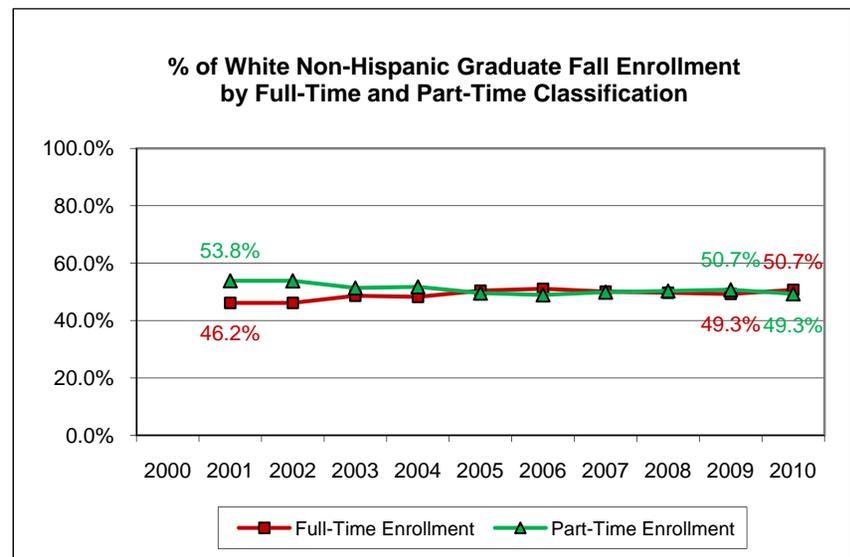
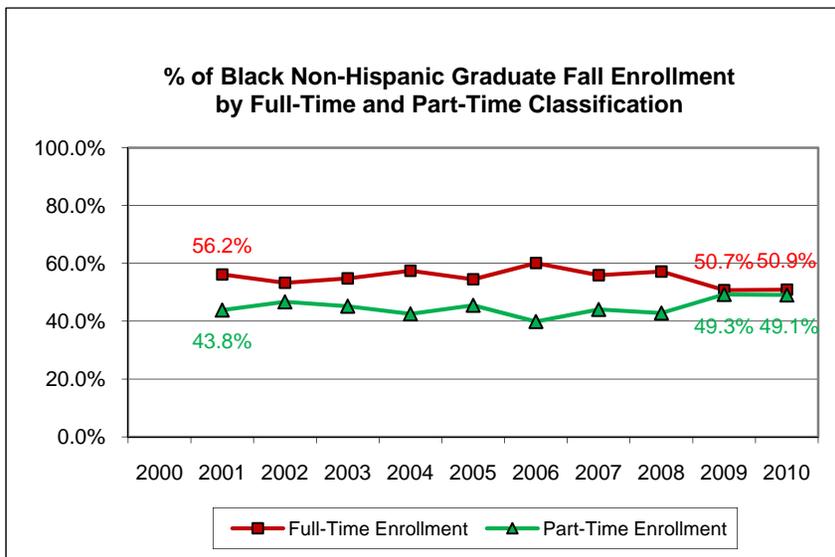
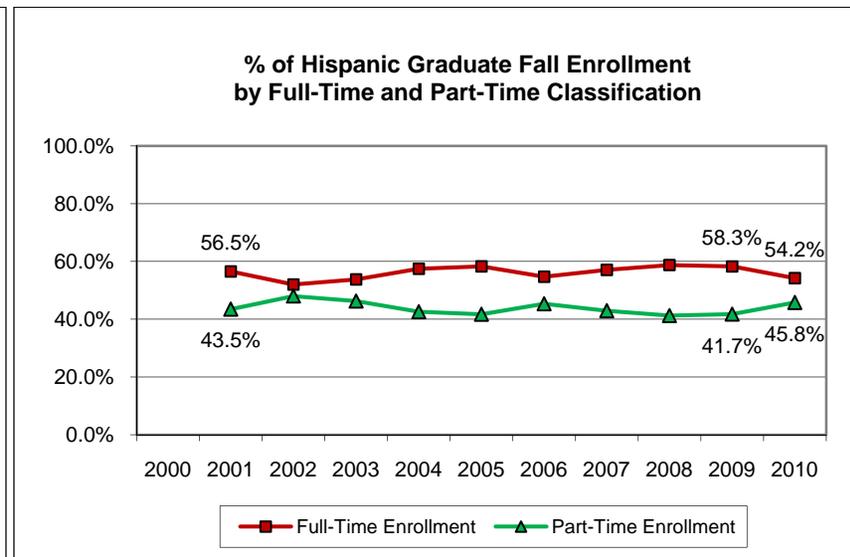
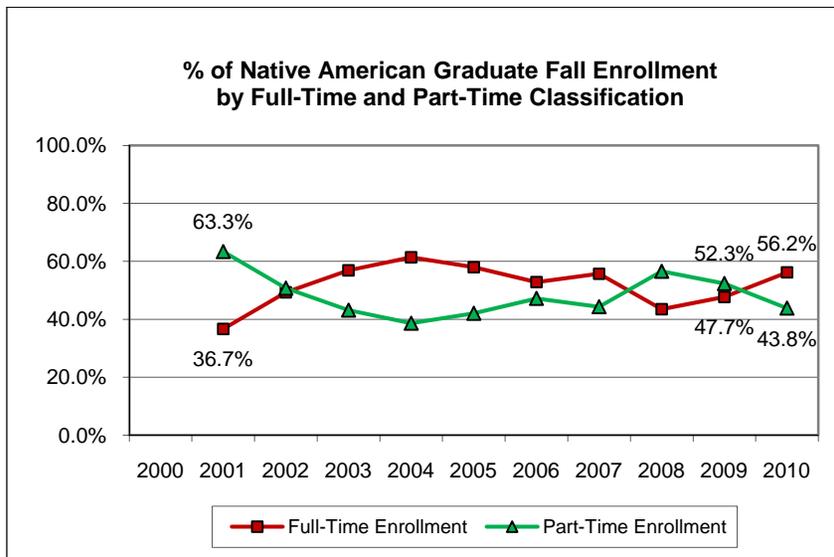
GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY and FULL-TIME/PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 2001-2010
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- As shown on the charts on this and the following page, higher percentages of foreign students (non-resident aliens) and Asians/Pacific Islanders were full-time graduate students in fall 2010, compared to Native Americans, Hispanics, black non-Hispanics, and white non-Hispanics.
- In fall 2010, 73% of the foreign students and 67% of the Asians/Pacific Islanders in graduate school were enrolled full time. In comparison, 56% of the Native Americans, 54% of the Hispanics, 51% of the black non-Hispanics, and 51% of the white non-Hispanics were full-time students in their graduate programs.
- Between fall 2001 and fall 2010, decreasing percentages of foreign students, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and black non-Hispanics attended graduate school full time. A similar, but less downward sloping, trend was evidenced among the Hispanic graduate students.
- The percentage of white non-Hispanic graduate students enrolled full time increased from 46% to 51% between 2001 and 2010.
- Full-time enrollment of Native Americans increased from 37% to 56% with unexplained variability over the nine-year period.



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**.

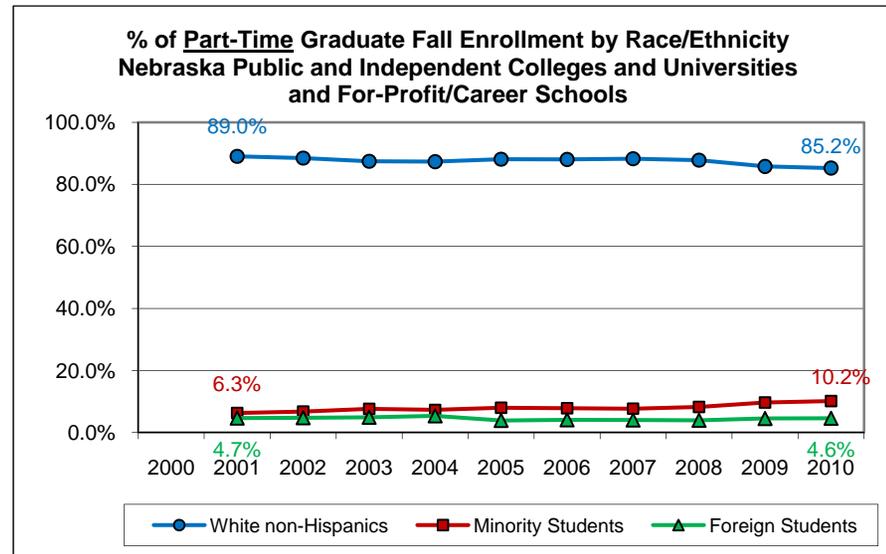
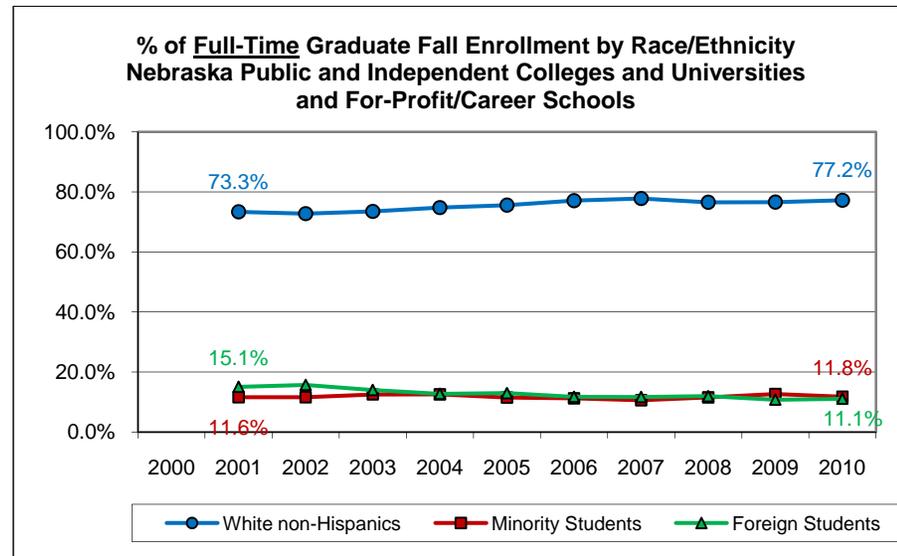
GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by RACE/ETHNICITY and FULL-TIME/PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 2001-2010
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)



FULL-TIME and PART-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENTS by RACE/ETHNICITY: 2001-2010
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

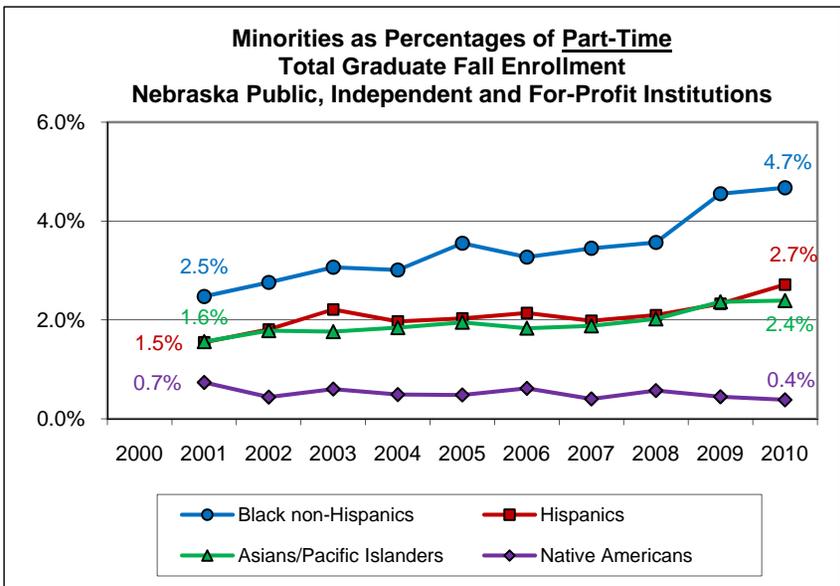
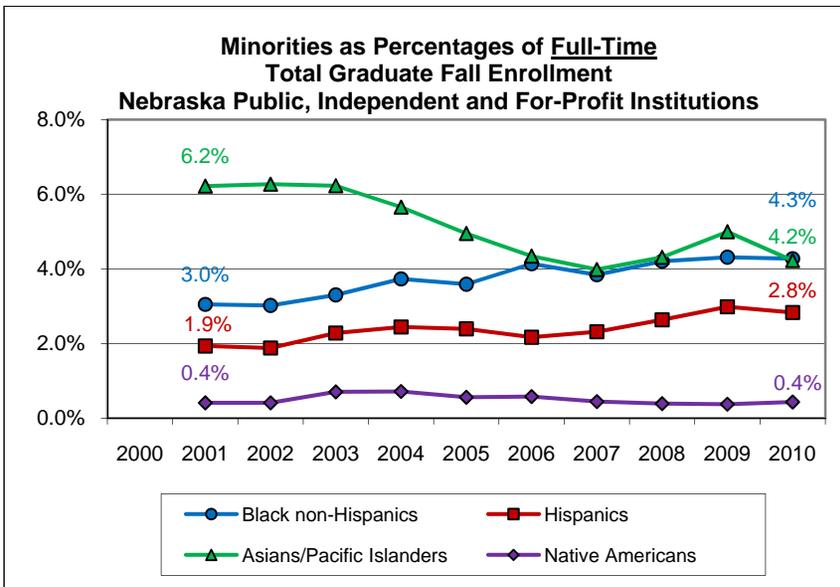
- In fall 2010, white non-Hispanics accounted for a slightly higher percentage of full-time graduate enrollment than they did in fall 2001, but a lower percentage of part-time graduate enrollments.
- Over the nine-year period, white non-Hispanics accounted for higher percentages of the part-time graduate students than of the full-time students. In 2010, white non-Hispanics accounted for 85.2% of the part-time graduate students, while they represented 77.2% of the full-time students.
- Conversely, foreign students accounted for higher percentages of the full-time students than of the part-time students. In 2010, foreign students accounted for 11.1% of the full-time graduate students, while they accounted for only 4.6% of part-time enrollment.
- Enrollments of minority students¹ accounted for about the same or higher percentages of graduate enrollments in 2010 than in 2001. In fall 2010, minority students accounted for 11.8% of the full-time graduate students and for 10.2% 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: 2001-2010
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity)

- Asians/Pacific Islanders accounted for a slightly higher percentage of part-time graduate students in fall 2010 than in fall 2001, but a lower percentage of full-time graduate enrollment. Between fall 2003 and fall 2007, there was a significant decrease in the percentage of full-time graduate students who were Asians/Pacific Islanders, due exclusively to a decrease in the full-time enrollments of Asian/Pacific Islanders at the University of Nebraska Medical Center. The percentage rose in 2008 and 2009, but fell to 4.2% in fall 2010, down from 6.2% in fall 2001.
- Black non-Hispanics accounted for slightly increasing percentages of full-time and part-time graduate enrollments between fall 2001 and fall 2010.
- Similarly, 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.
- In comparison, the percentage enrollments of Native Americans enrolled part time or full time were the same or only slightly lower in fall 2010 than they were in fall 2001.



Section A.5

Total Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity¹ and by Gender

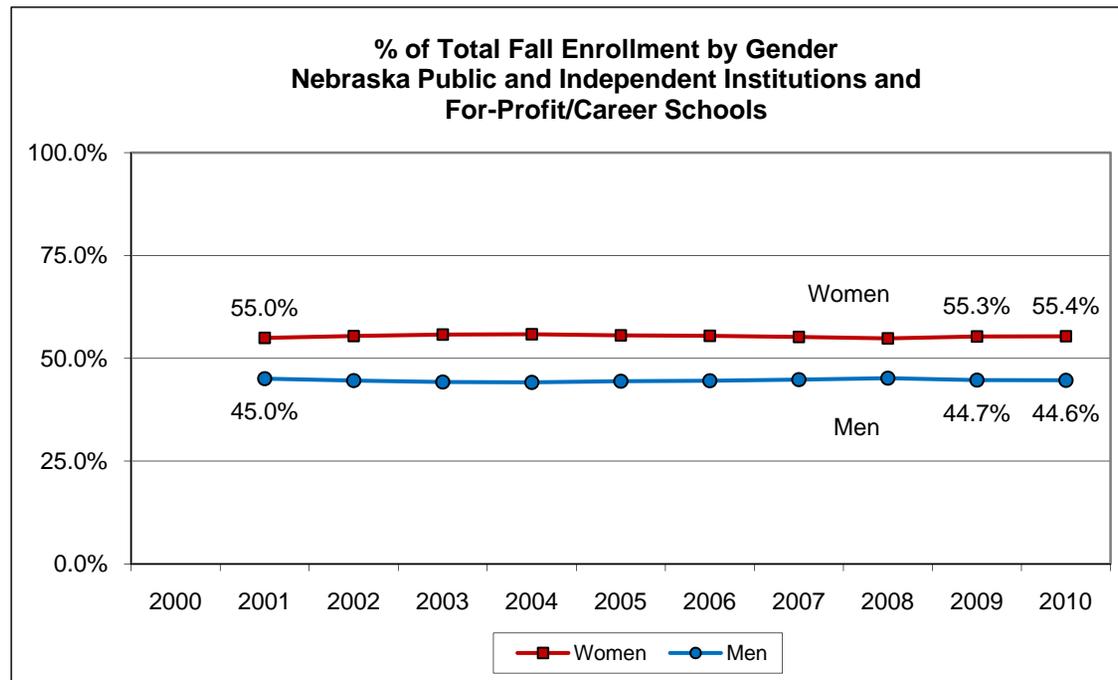
Notes

- (1) In this section, nine-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 nine-year trends because comparable data for the for-profit/career schools are not available prior to 2001. 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) In this edition of the *Factual Look*, percentages for 2009 may be different from those reported in the August 2010 edition of this report, due exclusively to Bellevue University changing its fall reporting date from September 7 to September 30.

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

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2010

- Over the nine years between fall 2001 and fall 2010, 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 2010 while men accounted for about 45%.
- During this period, women generally outnumbered men in every racial/ethnic category except foreign students (non-resident aliens).

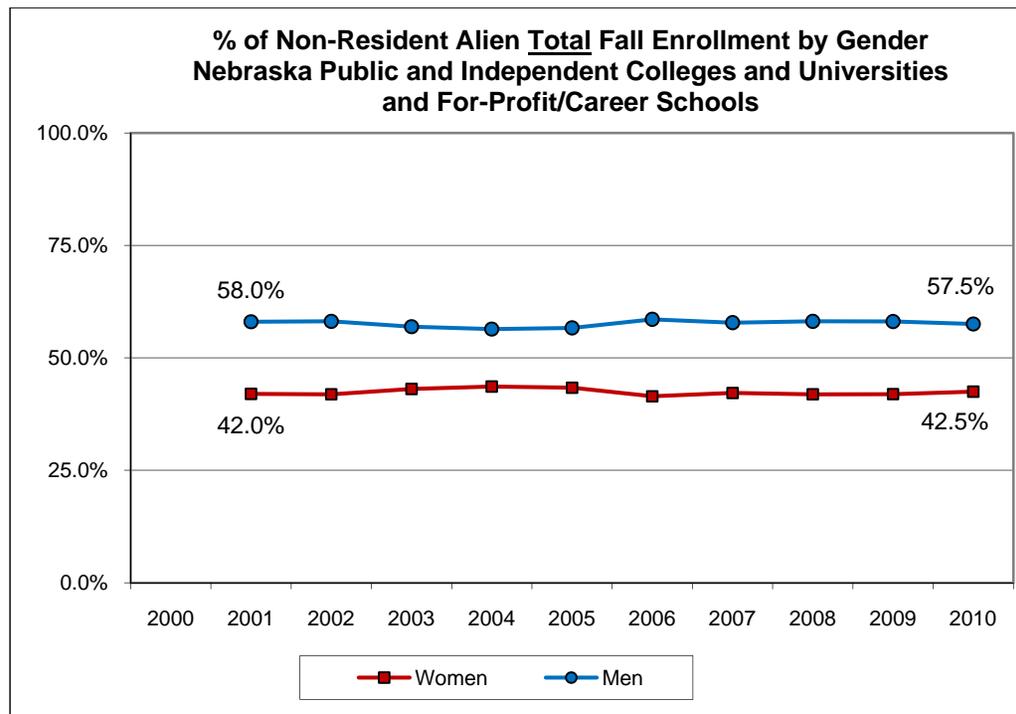


Trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

TOTAL FOREIGN STUDENT (Non-Resident Alien) FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2010

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

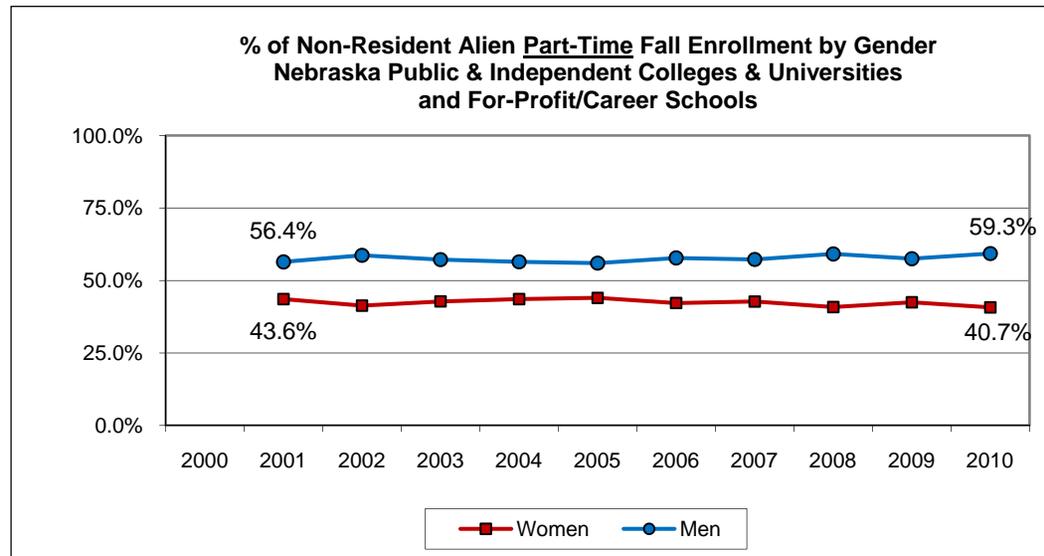
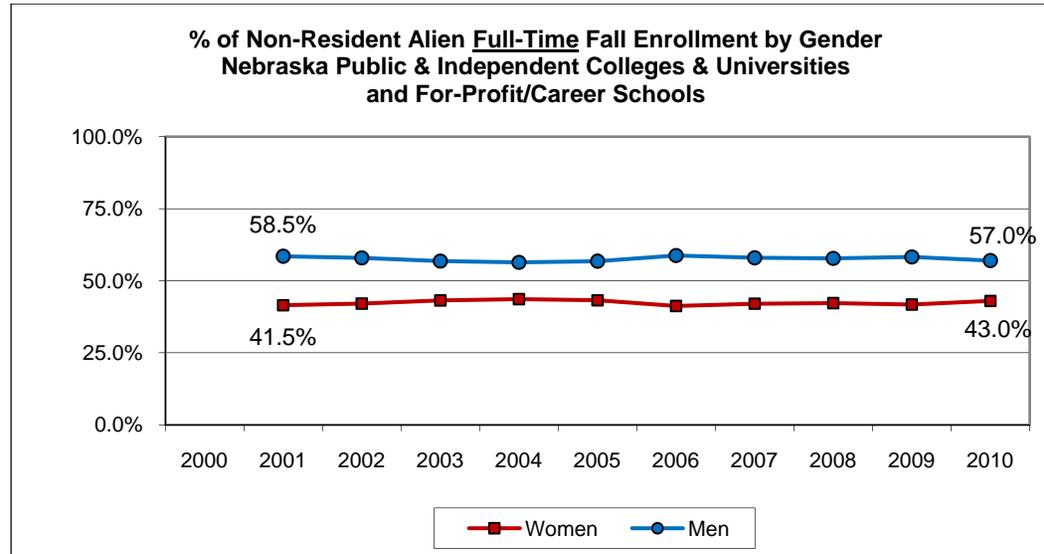
- Between fall 2001 and fall 2010, men accounted for about the same percentage of the foreign students at Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities and for-profit/career schools. As shown below, men continued to outnumber women among foreign students throughout the nine-year period.
- 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 2010.



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: 2001-2010**

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



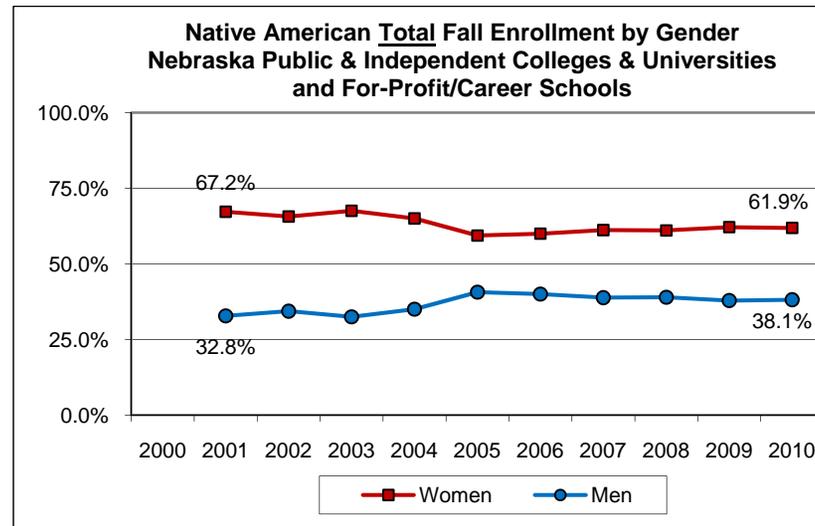
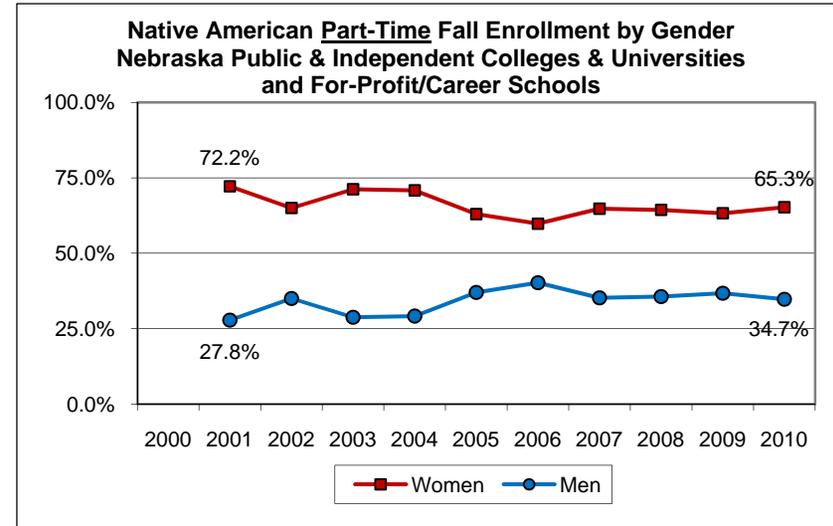
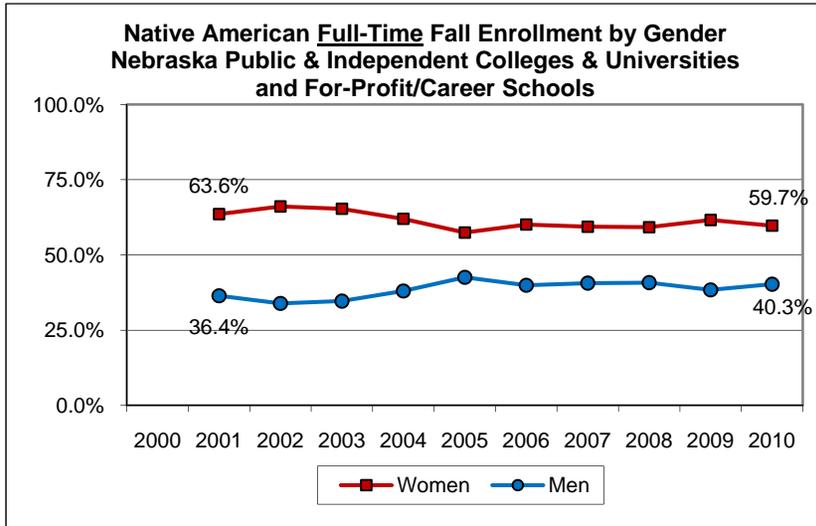
TOTAL WHITE NON-HISPANIC AND MINORITY FALL ENROLLMENTS by GENDER: 2001-2010

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

- Women outnumbered men among white non-Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, black non-Hispanics, Hispanics, and Native Americans enrolled at Nebraska public, independent, and for-profit institutions between fall 2001 and fall 2010.
- As shown on the [charts on the following pages](#), the widest gender gap in total enrollment between fall 2001 and fall 2010 was among Native Americans. The percentage enrollments of male and female Native Americans fluctuated from year to year, but at the end of the nine-year period, women accounted for 62% of total Native American enrollment, while men accounted for 38%. In comparison, women accounted for 53% 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 2010, 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 65% of Native American fall enrollment in 2010, while men accounted for 35%.
- Women accounted for 53% to 55% of the full-time students in the other four major racial/ethnic groups.
- Women also accounted for 53% of the part-time enrollment of Asians/Pacific Islanders, but women accounted for 57% or 58% 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 2010, 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 58% of part-time white non-Hispanic enrollment, while men made up 42%, which is a larger gap of 16%.

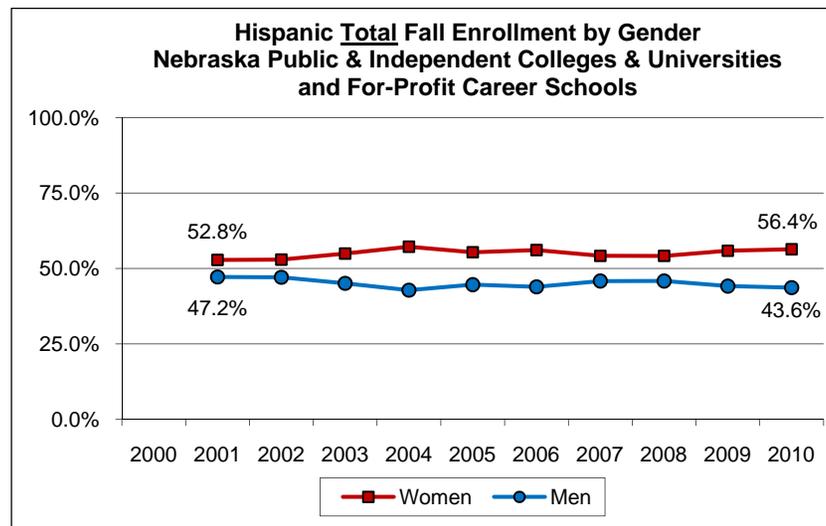
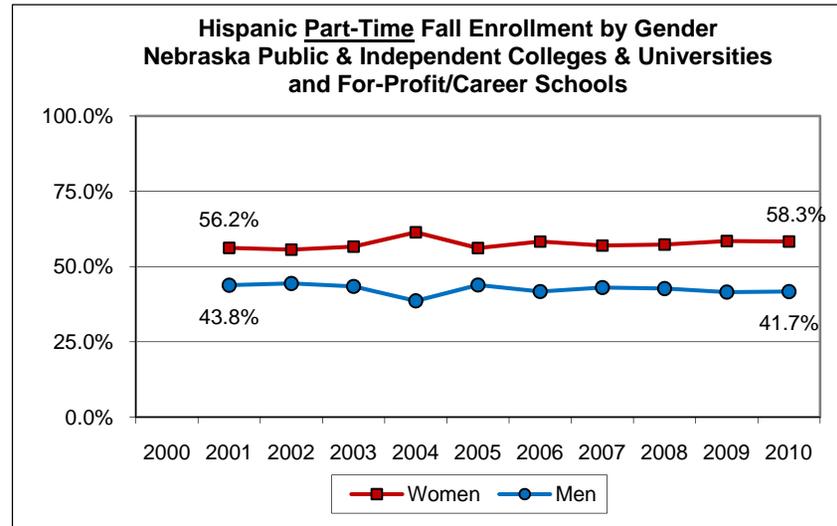
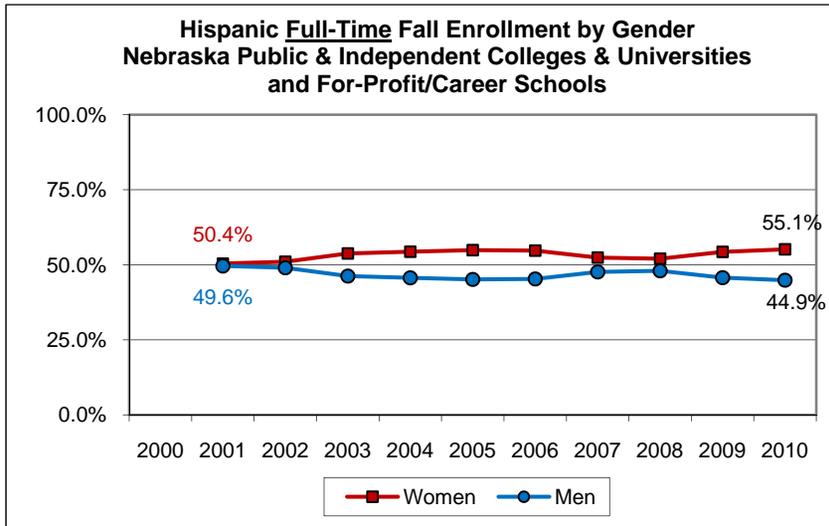
Institution and sector trend data are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Race-Eth & Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

NATIVE AMERICAN FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2010
 (Excluding students of unknown race/ethnicity as explained in Section A.4)



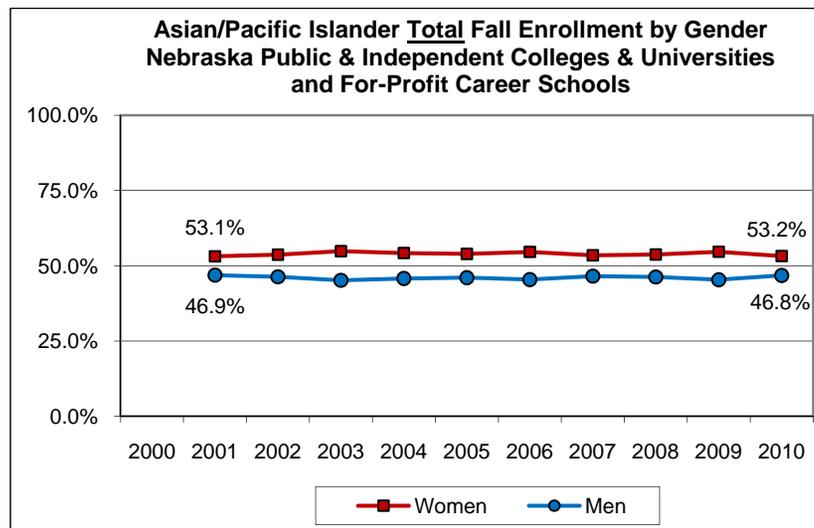
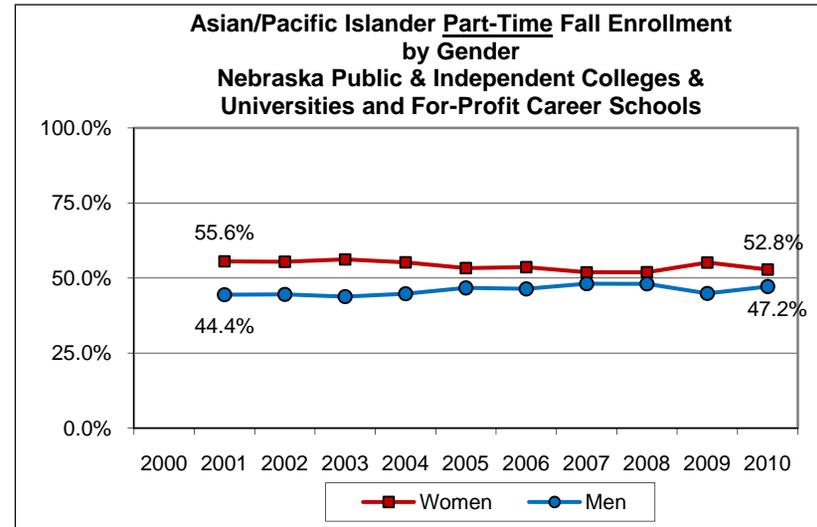
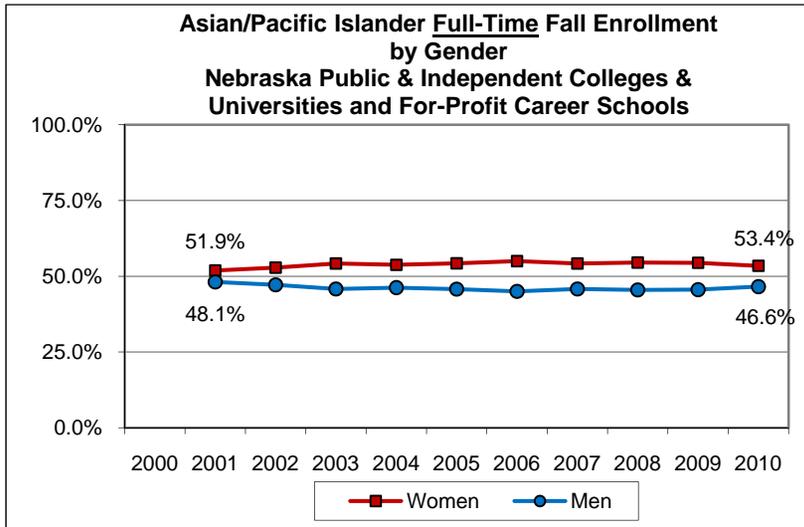
HISPANIC FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2010

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



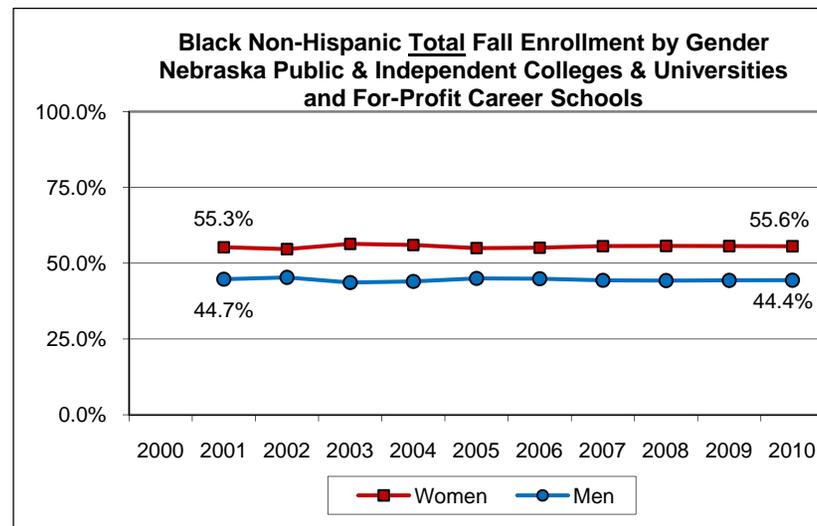
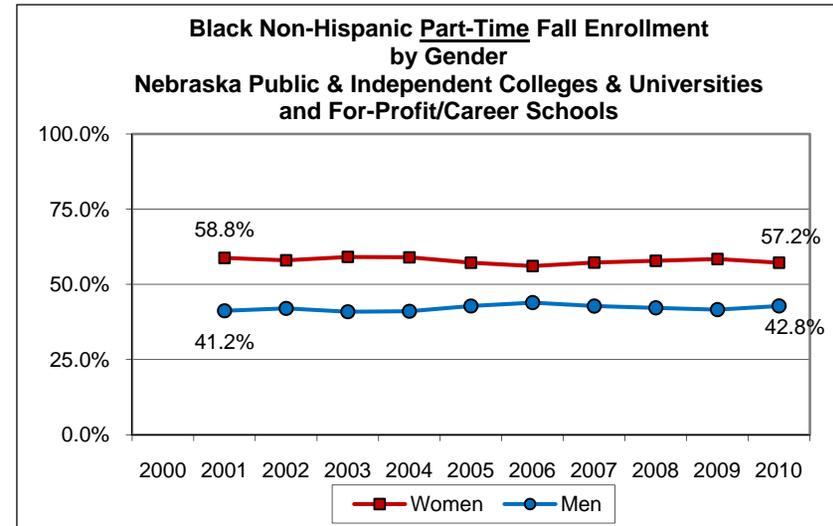
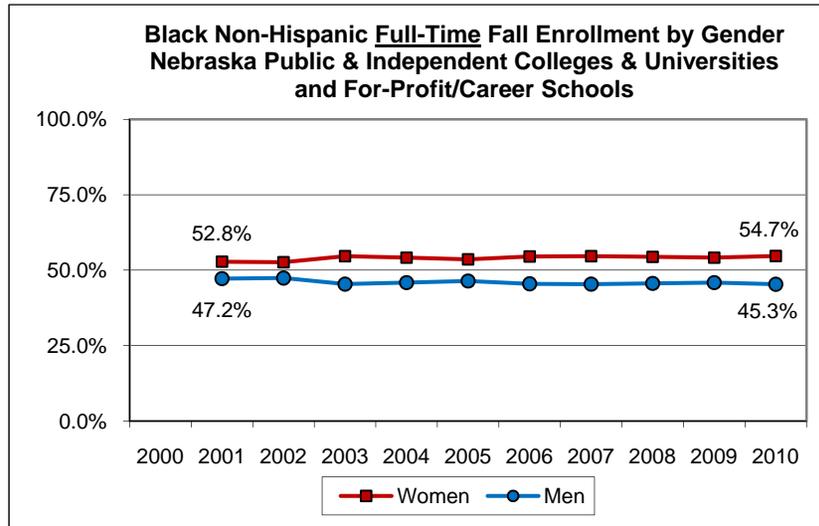
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2010

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



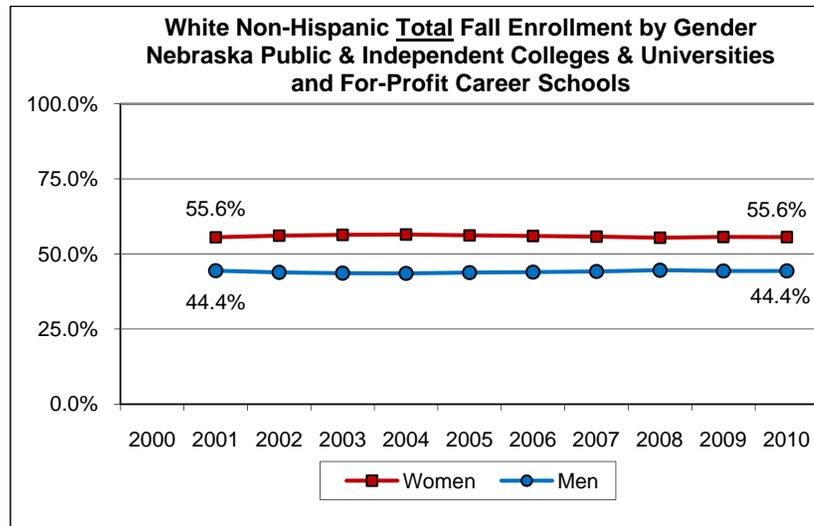
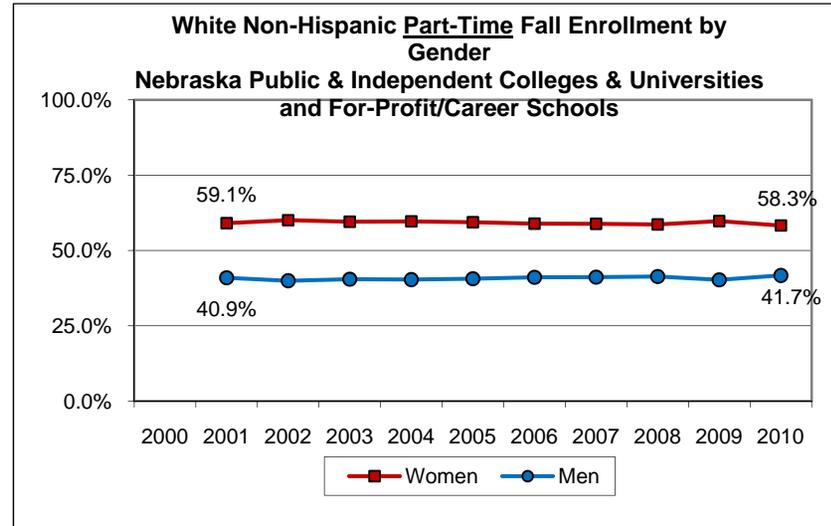
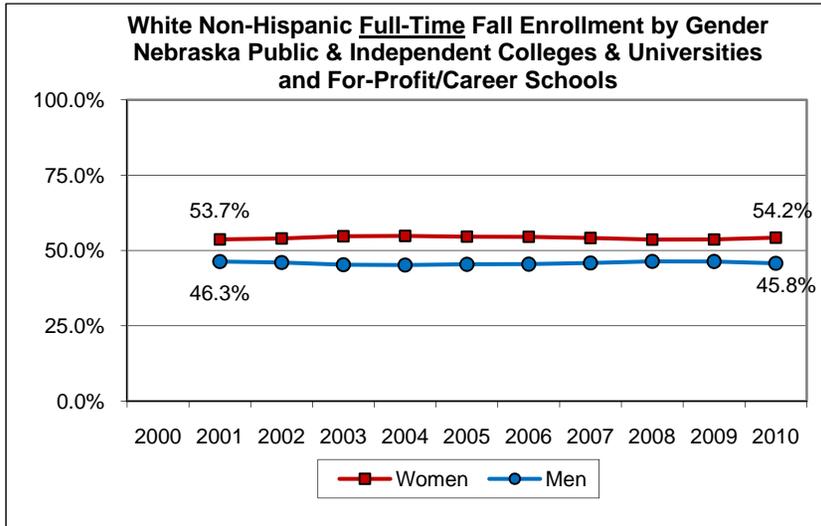
BLACK NON-HISPANIC FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2010

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



WHITE NON-HISPANIC FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2010

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



Section A.6

Total Fall Enrollment by Age

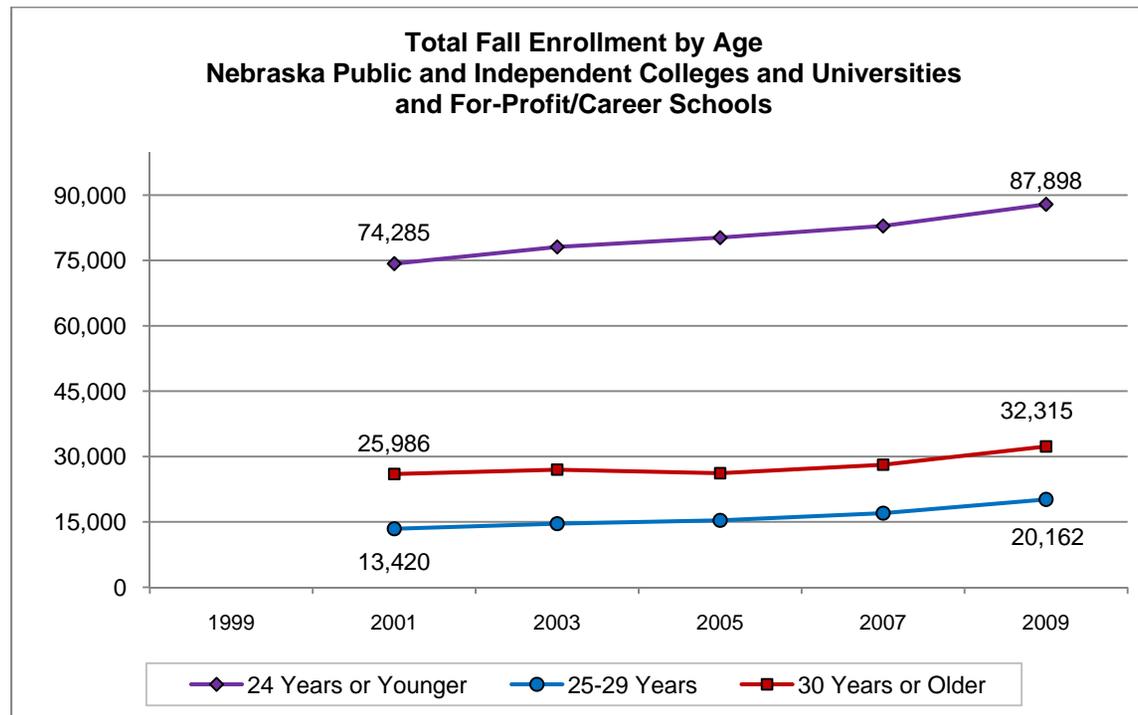
Notes

- (1) Age data are collected only in odd-numbered years. This report summarizes the data collected in fall 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, and 2009.
- (2) 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 not available prior to 2001. Consequently, 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.
- (3) Reported enrollments do not include students who were enrolled in the physician assistant military and distance education programs at the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC). Since 1998-1999, UNMC has conferred 500 to 600 bachelor's and master's degrees each year to graduates of the physician assistant military and distance education programs. These programs serve all branches of the military and most graduates are not residents of Nebraska.
- (4) In this edition of the *Factual Look*, numbers and percentages for the independent sector and state totals for 2009 are different from those reported in the August 2010 edition of this report, due exclusively to Bellevue University changing its fall reporting date from September 7 to September 30.

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2001-2009

(Excluding students of unknown age)

- Between fall 2001 and fall 2009, total enrollment of students 24 years of age or younger increased 18.3%, from 74,285 to 87,898, at Nebraska's public, independent, and for-profit colleges and universities.
- In comparison, total enrollment of 25- to 29-year-olds increased 50.2%, from 13,420 in 2001 to 20,162 in 2009, and enrollment of students 30 years of age or older increased 24.4%, from 25,986 to 32,315.

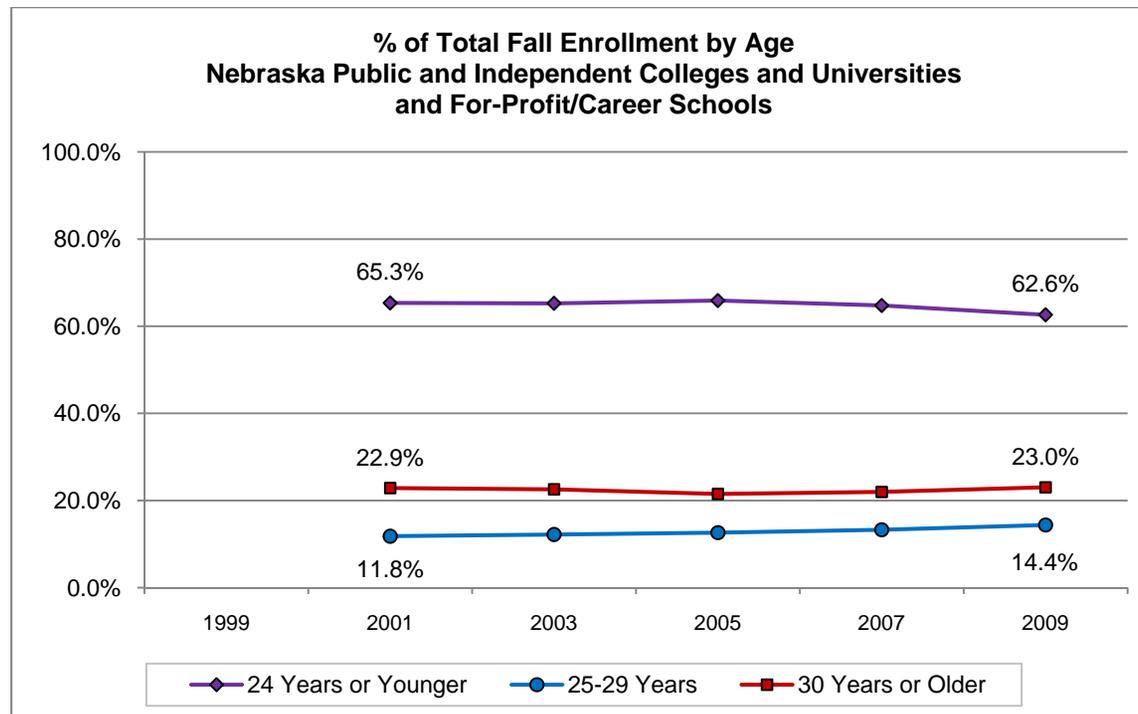


Age data are collected only in odd-numbered years. Trend data by age, by sector, and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Enrollment by Age** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2001-2009

(Excluding students of unknown age)

- Between fall 2001 and fall 2009, students 24 years of age or younger accounted for a slightly lower percentage of the total number of students enrolled at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, while students 25 to 29 years of age accounted for a higher percentage of total fall enrollment. Students 30 years or older accounted for about the same percentage in 2009 as they did in 2001.
- By fall 2009, students 24 years of age or younger accounted for 62.6% of total enrollment, compared to 65.3% in fall 2001.
- Students 30 or older accounted for 22.9% of total enrollment in fall 2001 and 23.0% in fall 2009.
- Students 25 to 29 years of age accounted for 14.4% of total enrollment in fall 2009, up from 11.8% in 2001.



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

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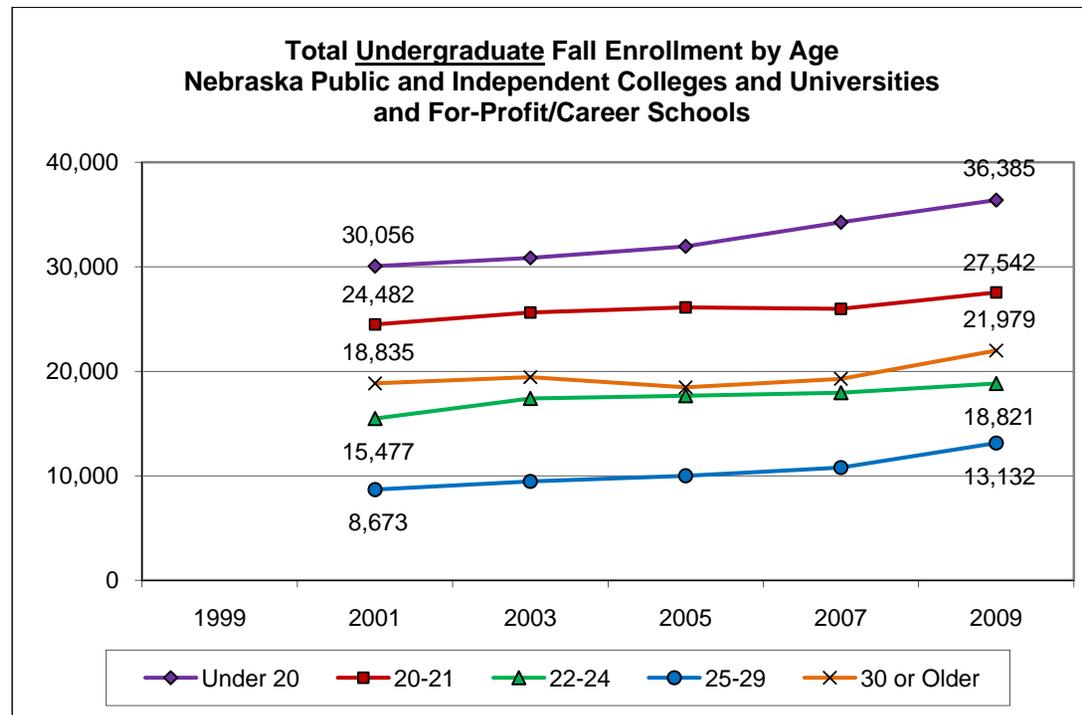
Section A.6.1
Undergraduate Fall Enrollment by Age

TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2001-2009

(Excluding students of unknown age)

- 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 21.1%	From 30,056 to 36,385
20-21 years	Increased by 12.5%	From 24,482 to 27,542
22-24 years	Increased by 21.6%	From 15,477 to 18,821
25-29 years	Increased by 51.4%	From 8,673 to 13,132
30 years or older	Increased by 16.7%	From 18,835 to 21,979



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

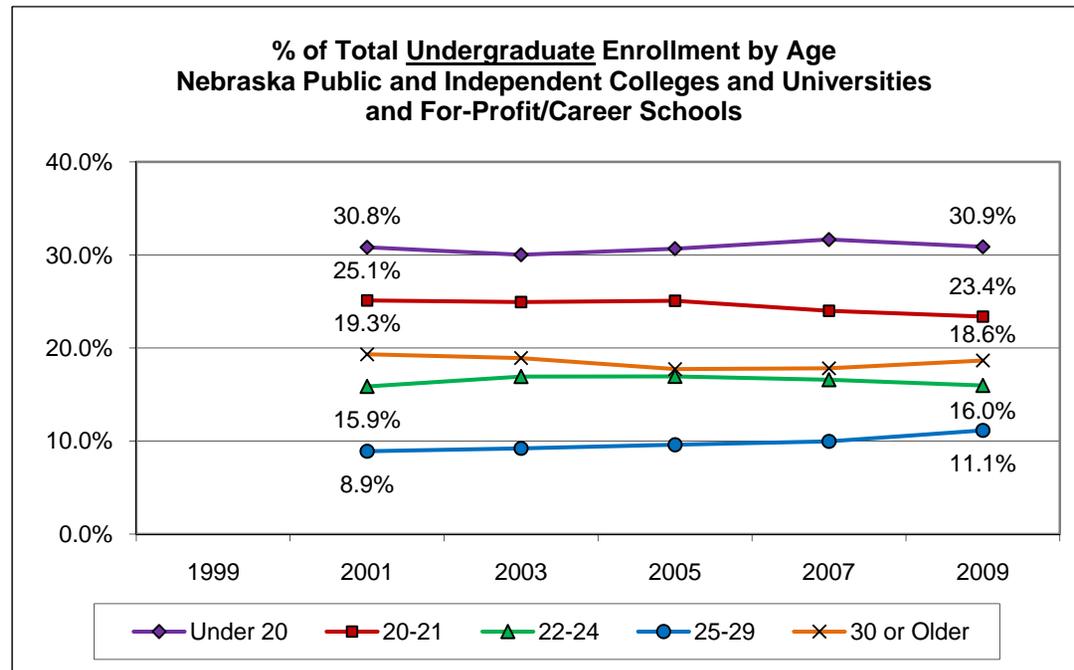
Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2001-2009

(Excluding students of unknown age)

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

Under 20 years	<u>Increased</u> from 30.8% to 30.9%
20-21 years	Decreased from 25.1% to 23.4%
22-24 years	<u>Increased</u> from 15.9% to 16.0%
25-29 years	<u>Increased</u> from 8.9% to 11.1%
30 years or older	Decreased from 19.3% to 18.6%

- 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 70.3% in fall 2009, whereas the enrollment of students 25 or older increased from 28.2% to 29.7%.



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

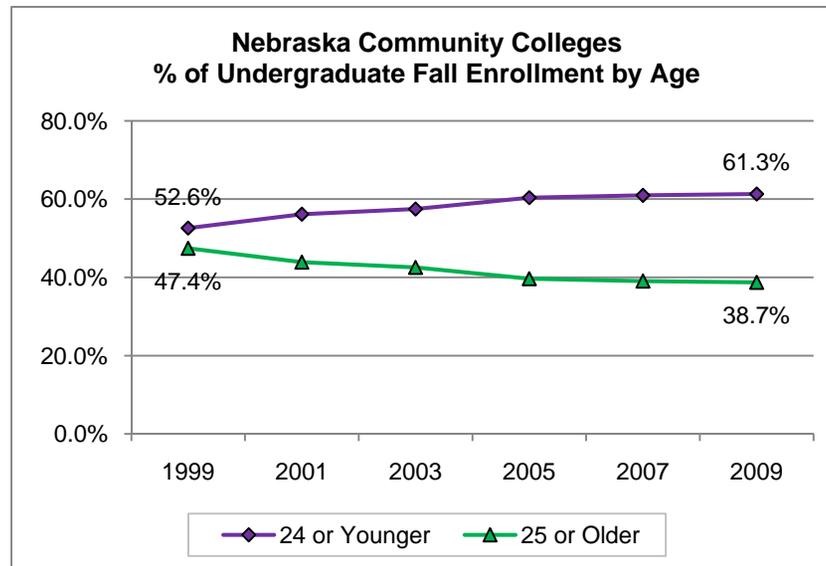
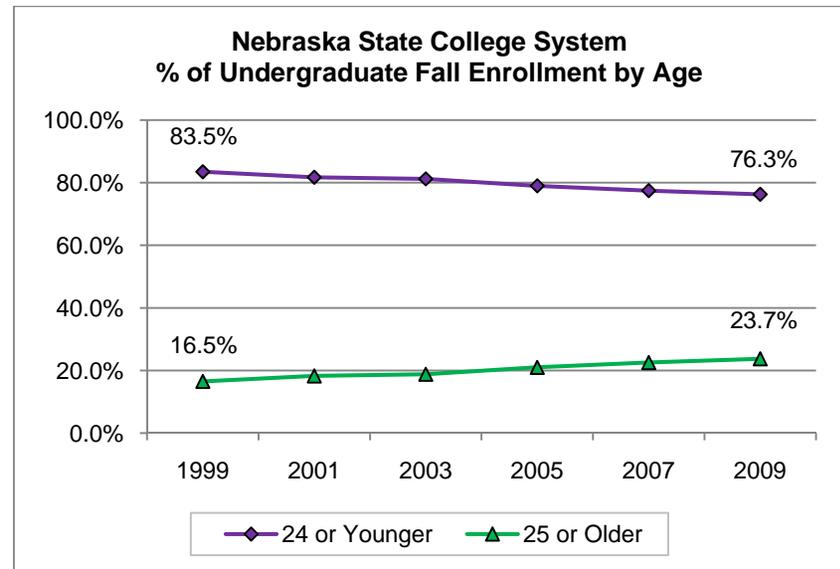
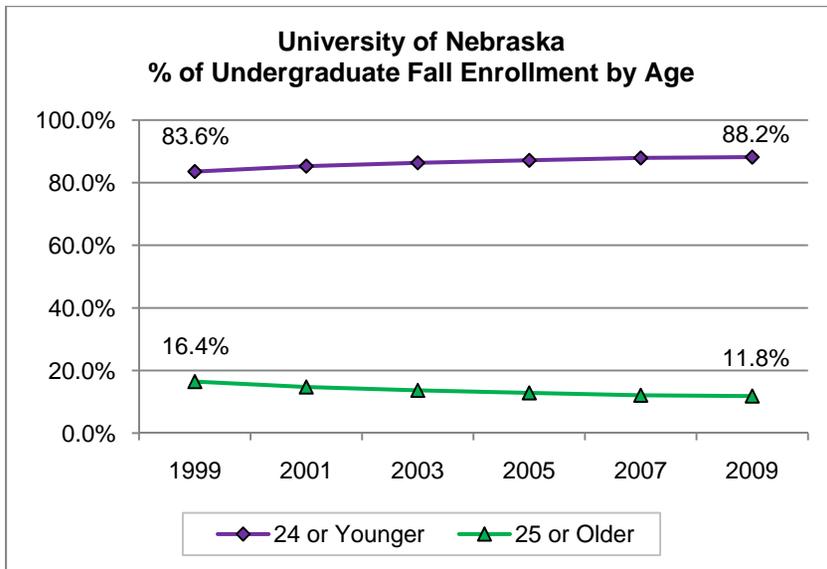
Percentages of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by AGE: 1999-2009

(Excluding students of unknown age)

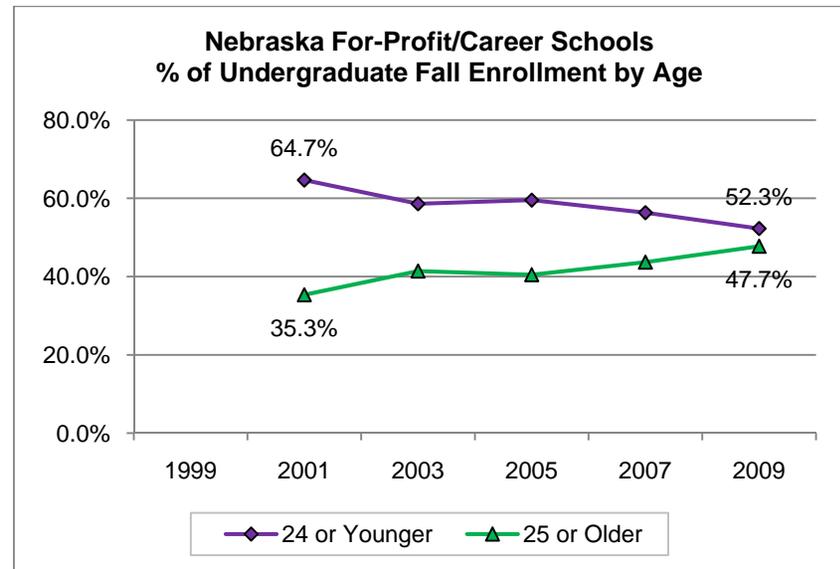
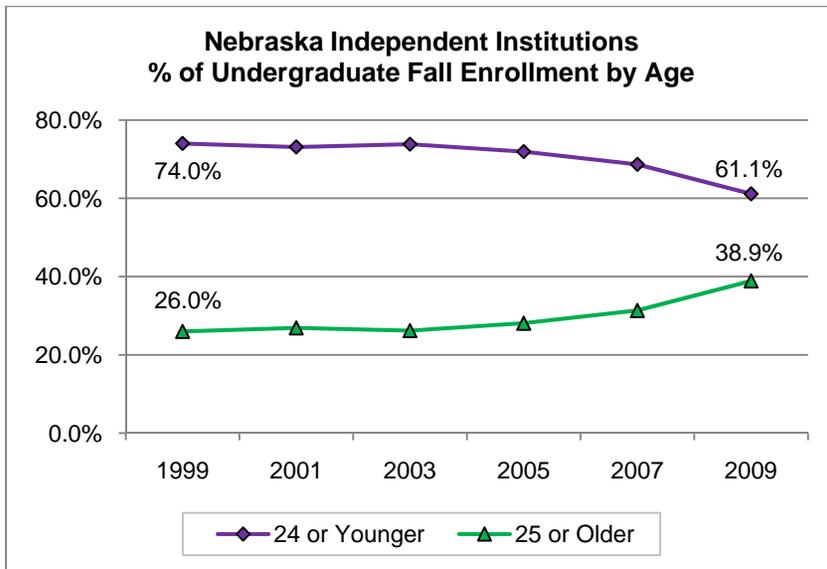
- As shown on the charts on the following pages, undergraduate enrollment by age varies across the five sectors of higher education in Nebraska.
- The percentage of students 24 years of age or younger enrolled at the University of Nebraska increased from 83.6% of total undergraduate enrollment in fall 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 64.7% to 52.3% of the undergraduate fall enrollment between 2001 and 2009.
- More detailed sector comparisons by age are shown on **pages A.6.11 and A.6.12**. These comparisons are based on four, rather than two, age categories: under 20 years, 20-21 years, 22-24 years, and 25 years or older. The charts on page A.6.11 and A.6.12 support the conclusions listed above and also show the specific changes that occurred within the distributions of students under 25 years of age.
- Probably the most important trend that is evidenced on pages A.6.11 and 12 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 25 or older have accounted 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 **Total Enrollment by Age** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

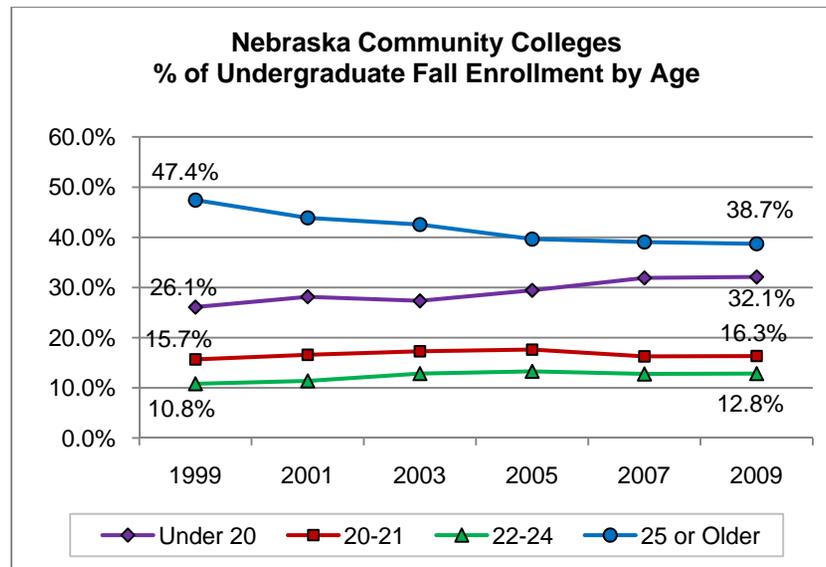
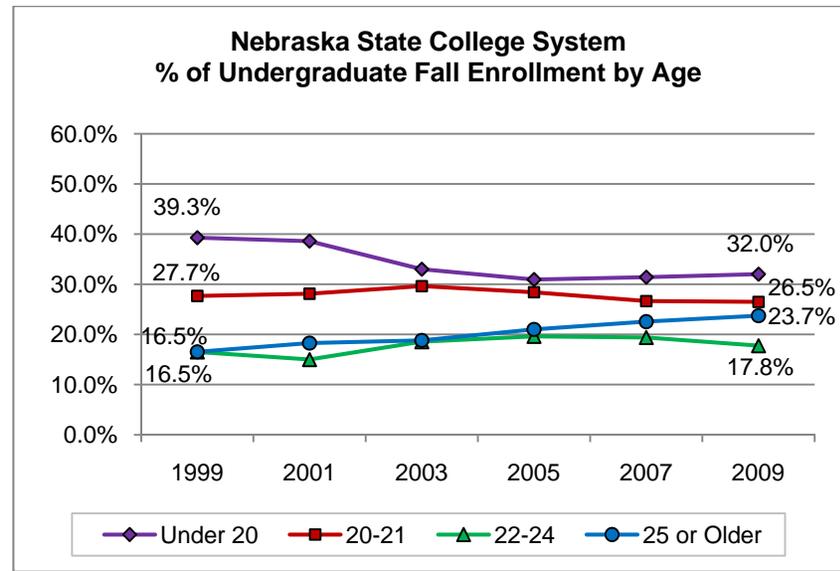
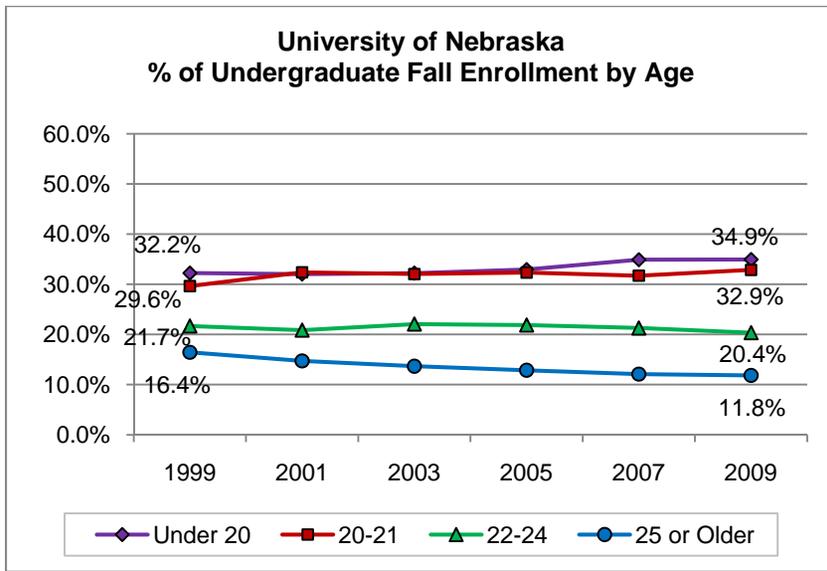
Percentages of TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE and by SECTOR: 1999-2009
 (Excluding students of unknown age)



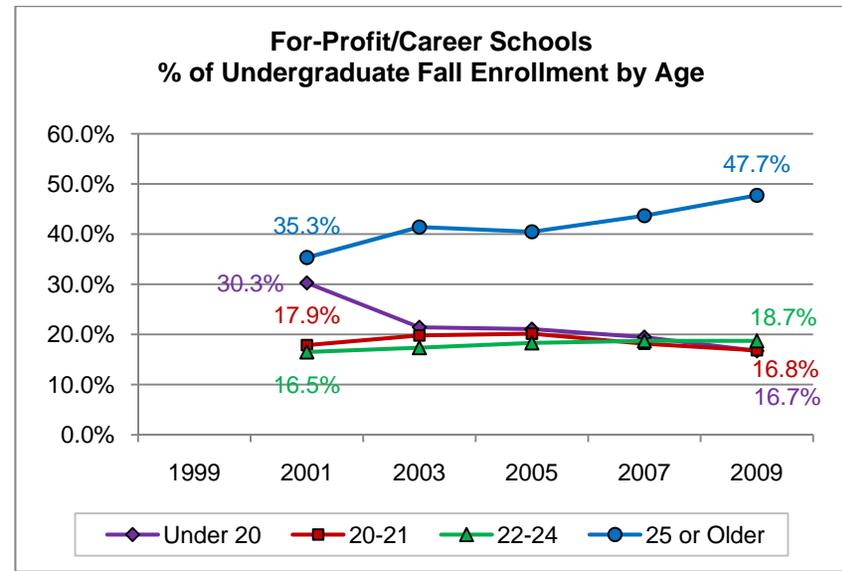
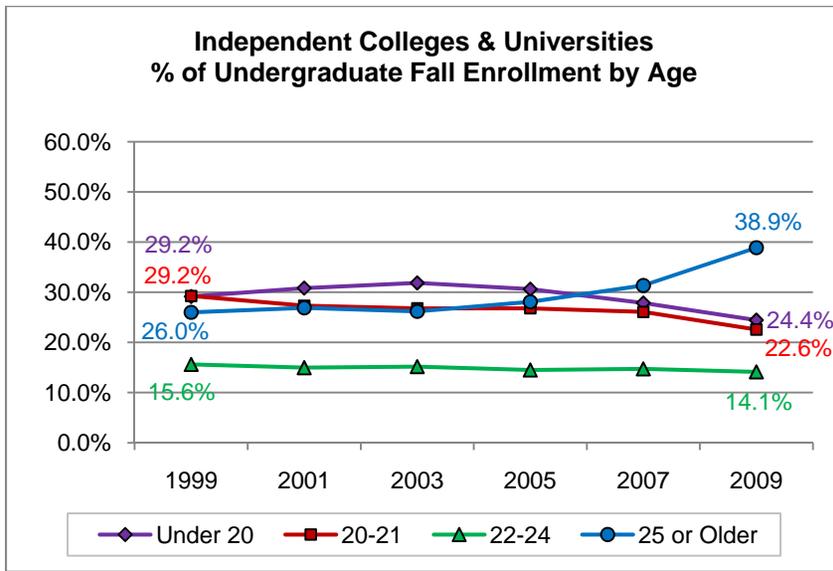
Percentages of TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE and by SECTOR: 1999-2009
 (Excluding students of unknown age)



Percentages of TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE and by SECTOR: 1999-2009
 (Excluding students of unknown age)



Percentages of TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE and by SECTOR: 1999-2009
 (Excluding students of unknown age)



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

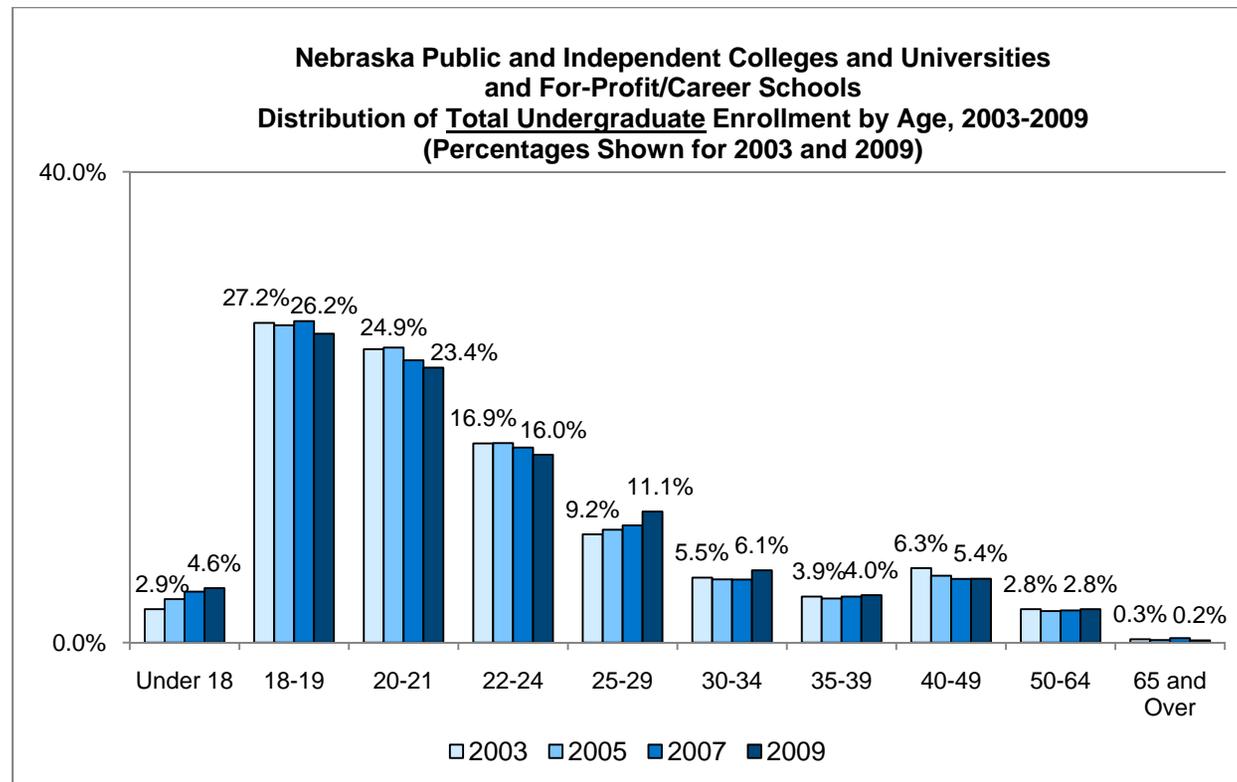
CHANGES IN AGE DISTRIBUTIONS: 2003 – 2009

(Excluding students of unknown age)

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

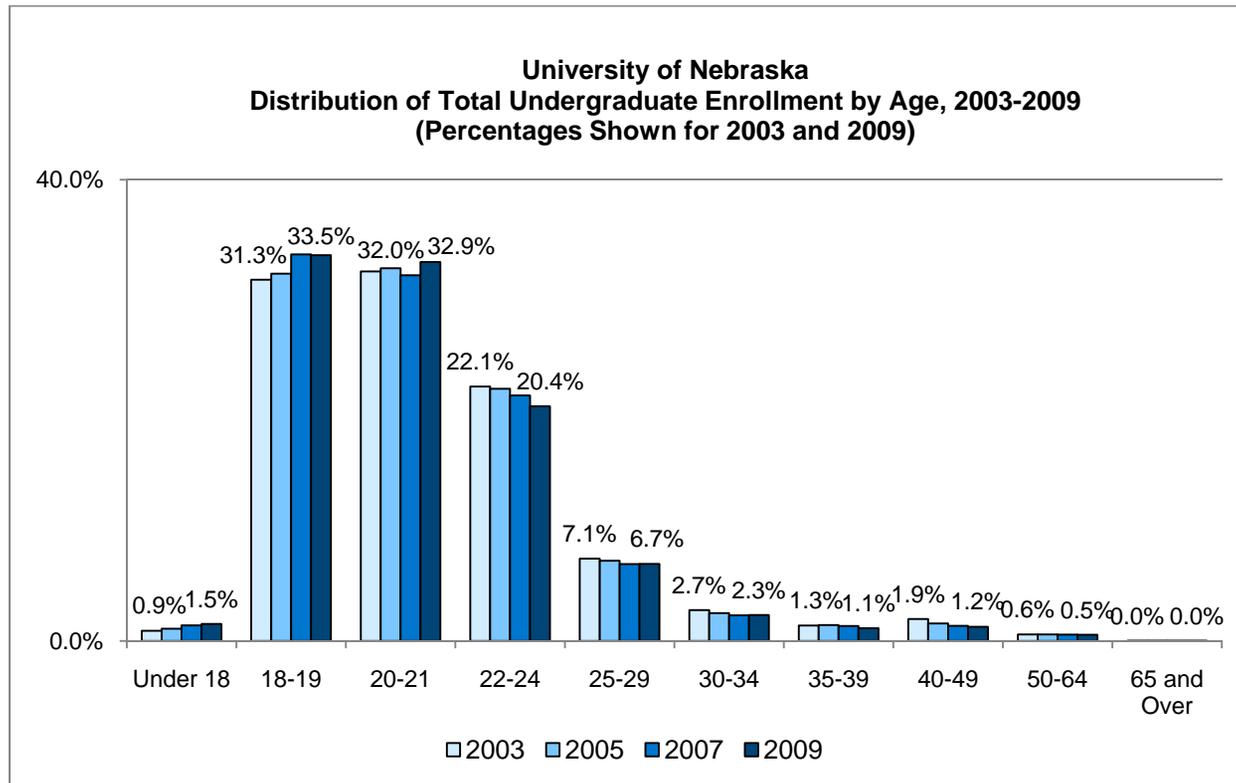
NEBRASKA STATE TOTAL – Percentages of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2003 – 2009

- Summary conclusion: Increasing percentages of students under 18 and students 25-39 years of age; decreasing percentages of students 18-24 and 40 or older.



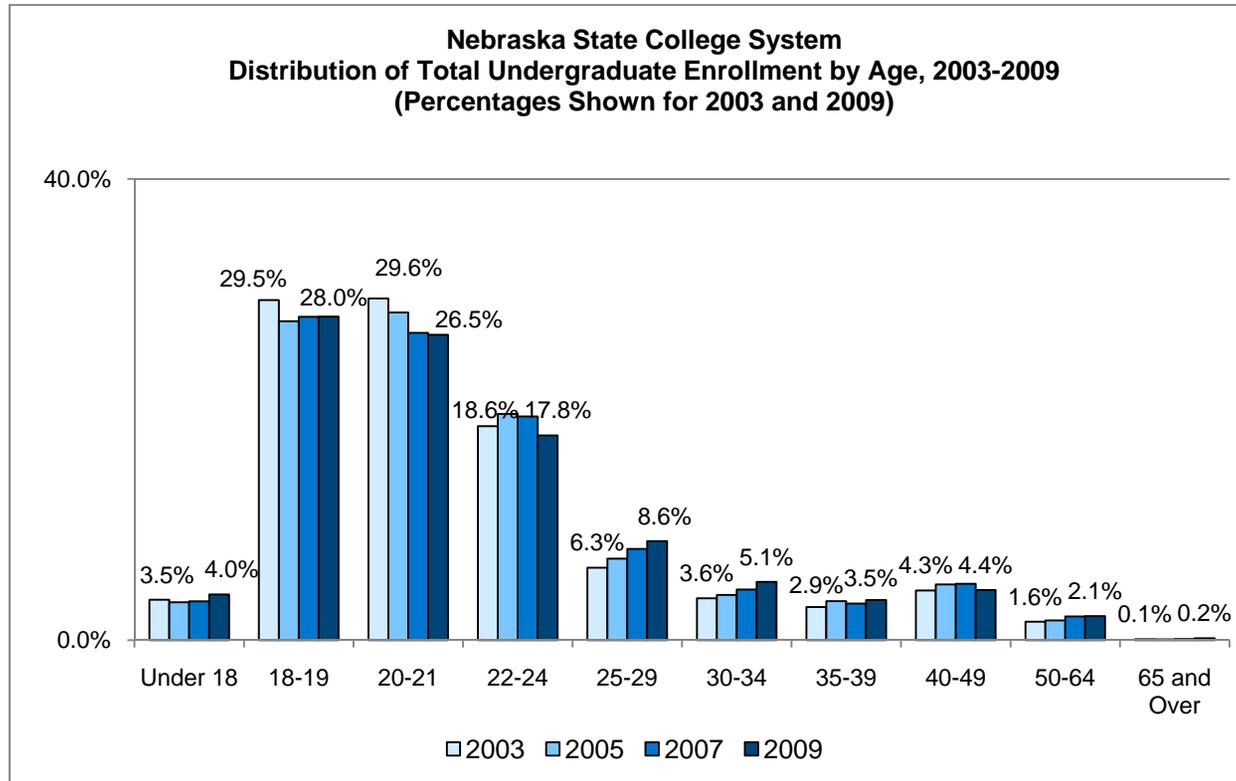
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA – Percentages of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2003 – 2009

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



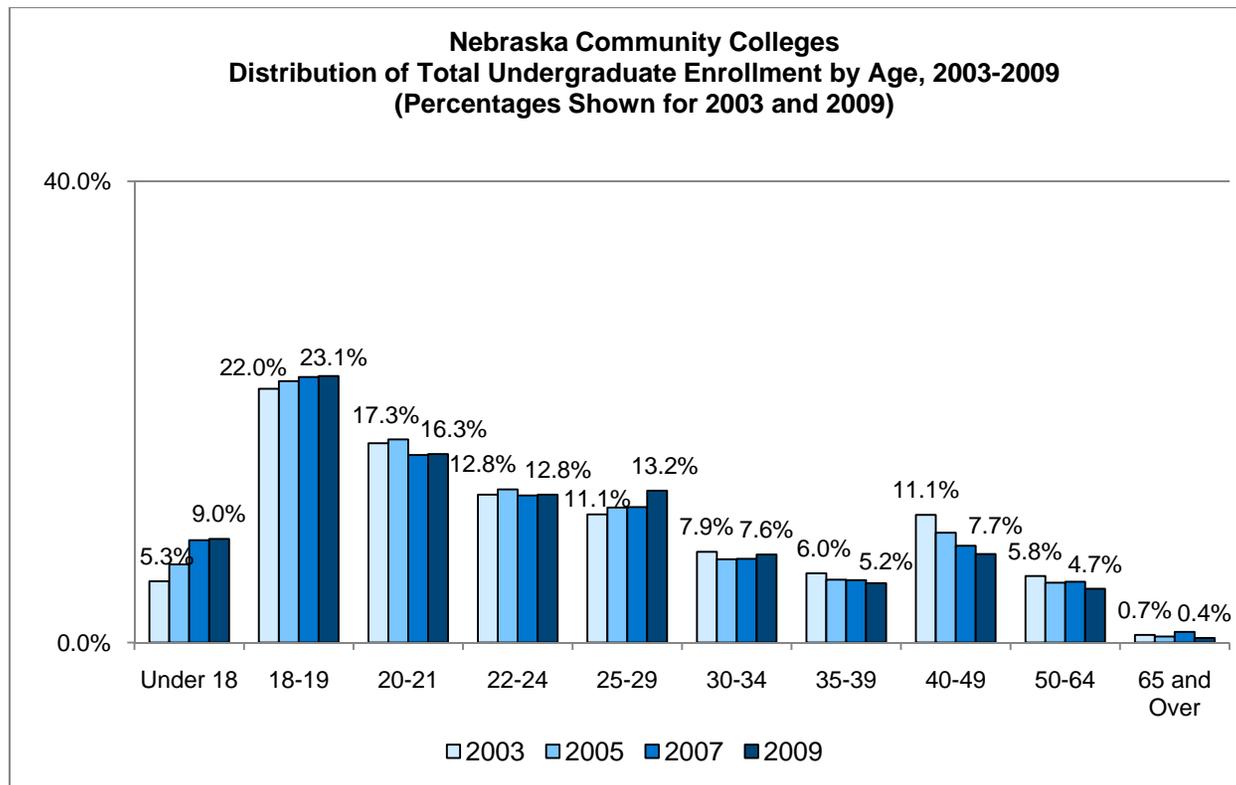
NEBRASKA STATE COLLEGE SYSTEM – Percentages of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2003 – 2009
 (Excluding students of unknown age)

- 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.



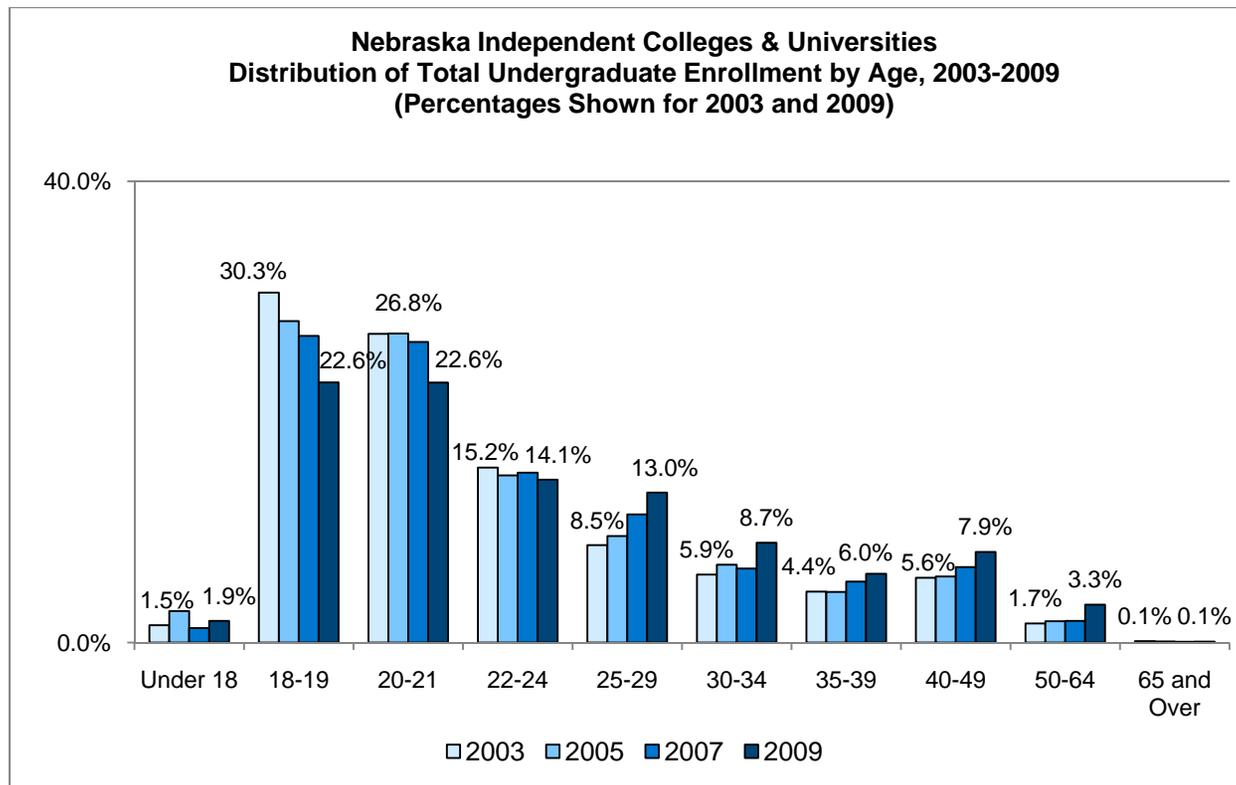
NEBRASKA COMMUNITY COLLEGES – Percentages of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2003 – 2009
 (Excluding students of unknown age)

- Summary conclusion: Increasing percentages of students under 18, 18-19, and 25-29; a stable percentage of students 22-24; decreasing percentages of students 20-21 and 30 years of age or older.



NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS – Percentages of UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by AGE: 2003 – 2009
 (Excluding students of unknown age)

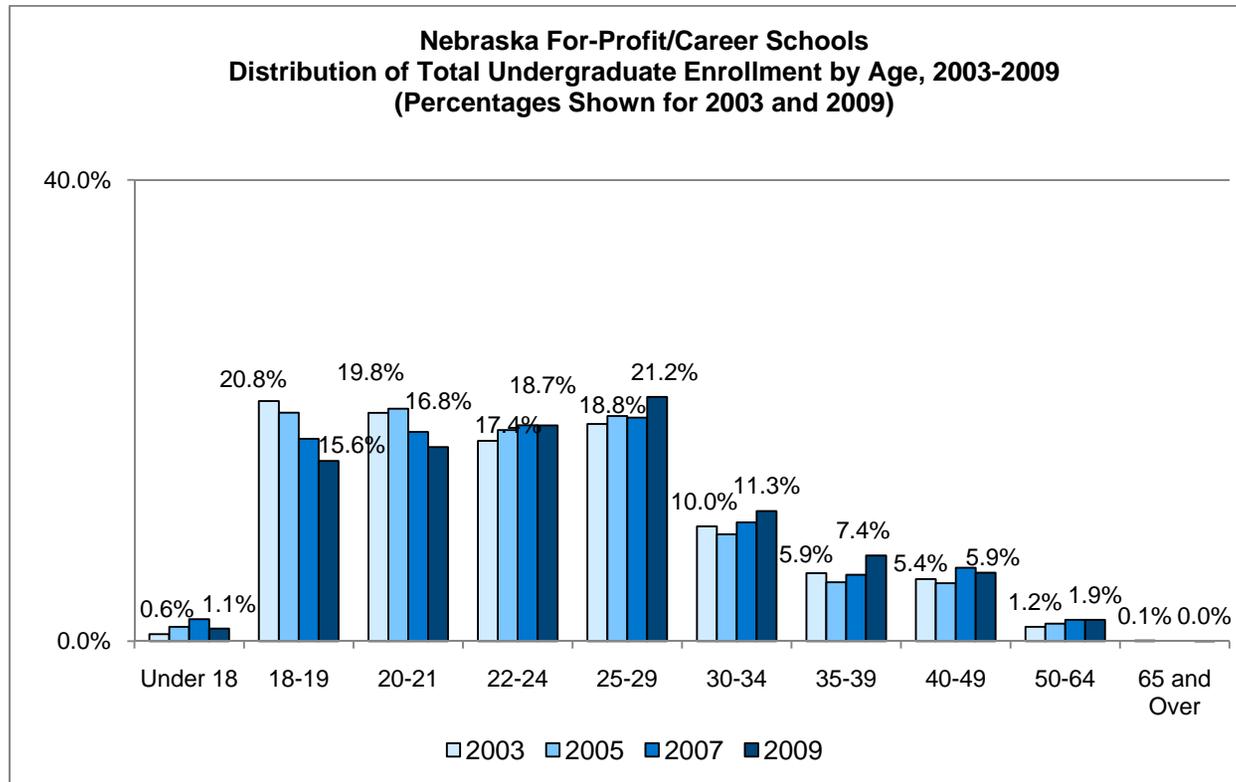
- Summary conclusion: A small, fluctuating percentage of students under 18; decreasing percentages of students 18-24; and increasing percentages of students 25 years of age or older.



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

(Excluding students of unknown age)

- 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

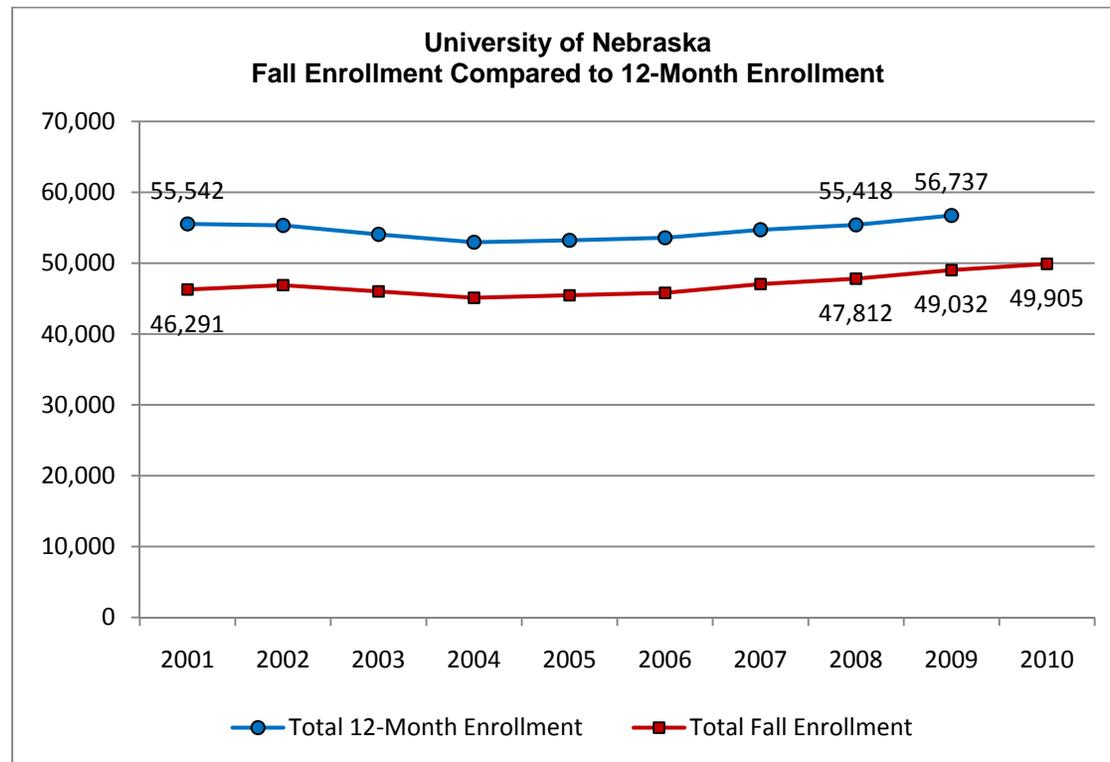
Enrollment level (one FTE over [12-month period](#))

Undergraduate 30 credit hours 900 contact hours

Graduate 24 credit hours"

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

University of Nebraska

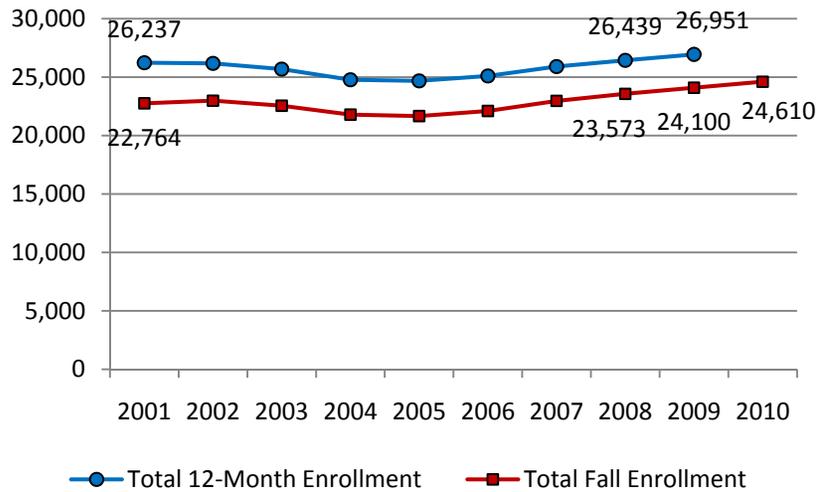


From 2001 to 2009, fall enrollment at the University of Nebraska increased 5.9%, while 12-month enrollment increased 2.2%.

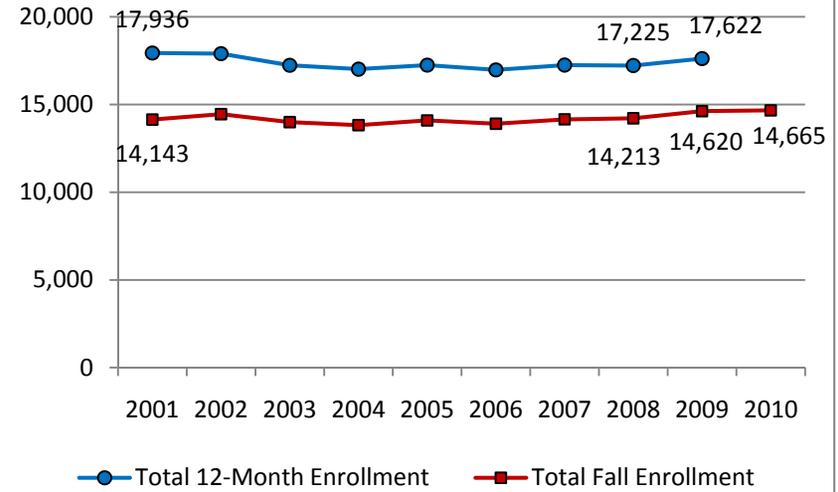
For 2009-10, 12-month enrollment was 7,705 or 15.7% higher than fall 2009 enrollment.

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**.

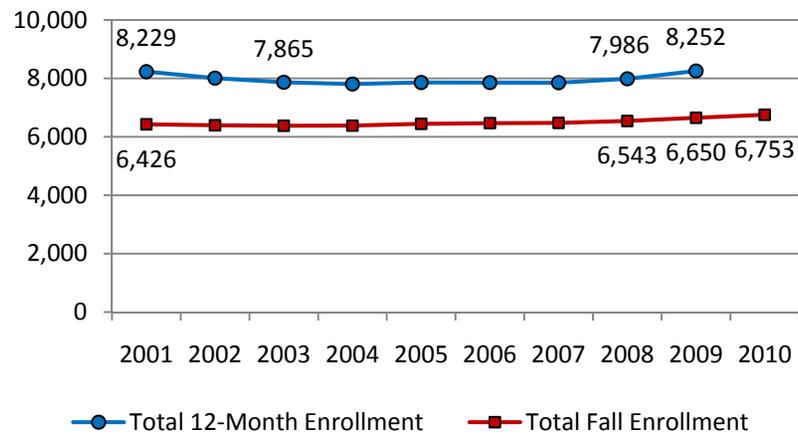
**University of Nebraska at Lincoln
Fall Enrollment Compared to 12-Month Enrollment**

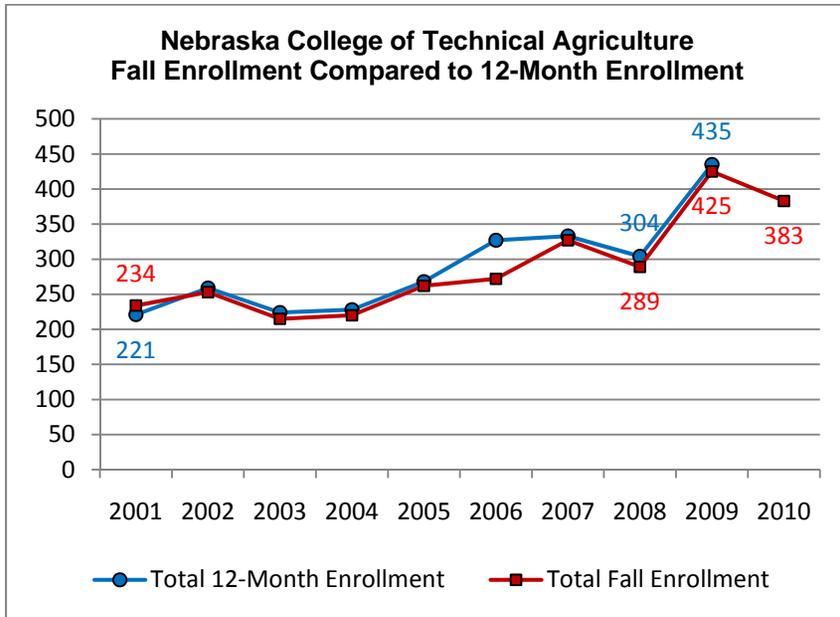


**University of Nebraska at Omaha
Fall Enrollment Compared to 12-Month Enrollment**

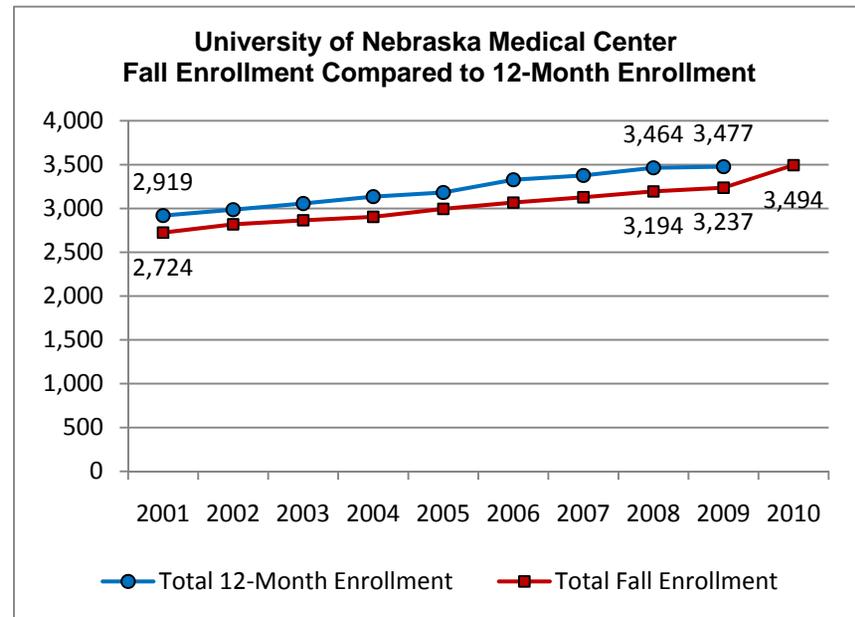


**University of Nebraska at Kearney
Fall Enrollment Compared to 12-Month Enrollment**





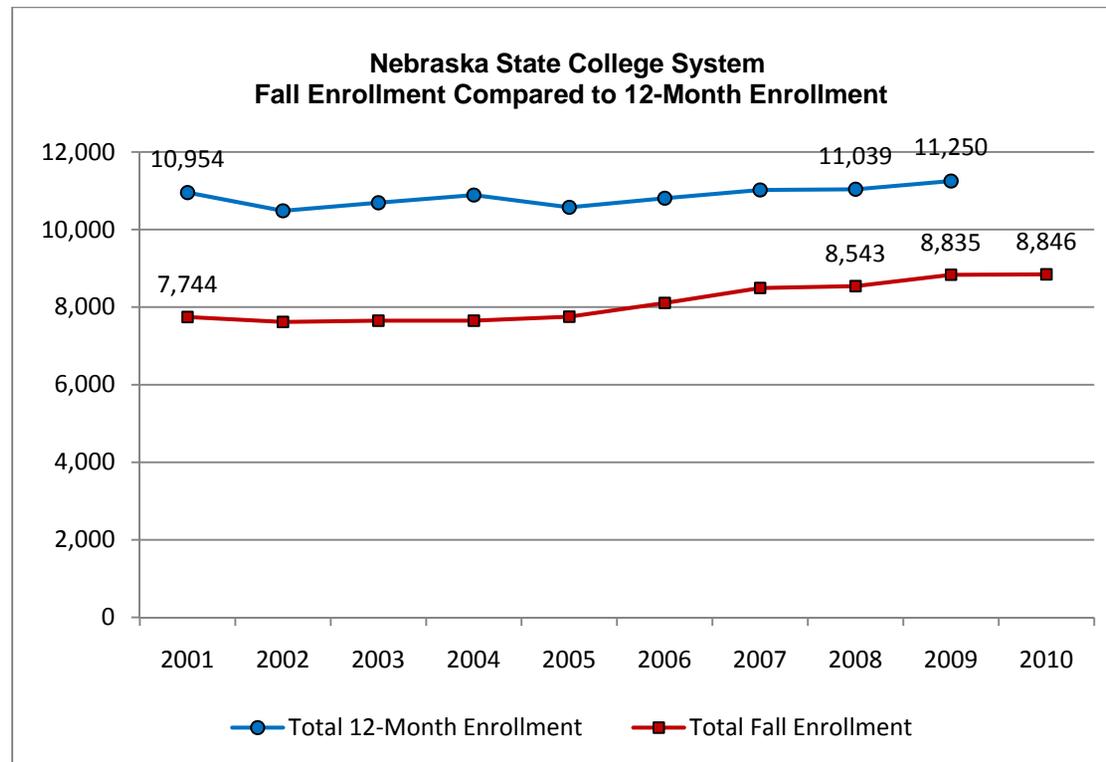
See note below.



University of Nebraska System Percent Change in Fall Enrollment and 12-Month Enrollment		
Institution	Fall Enrollment Fall 2001 to Fall 2009 % Change	12-Month Enrollment 2001-02 to 2009-10 % Change
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	81.6%	96.8%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	3.5%	0.3%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	5.9%	2.7%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	18.8%	19.1%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	3.4%	- 1.8%

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



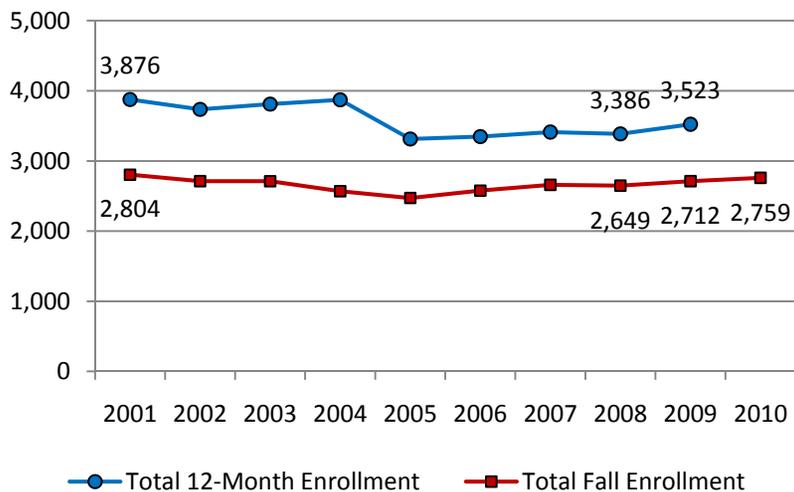
From 2001 to 2009, fall enrollment at state colleges increased 14.1% and 12-month enrollment increased 2.7%.

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.

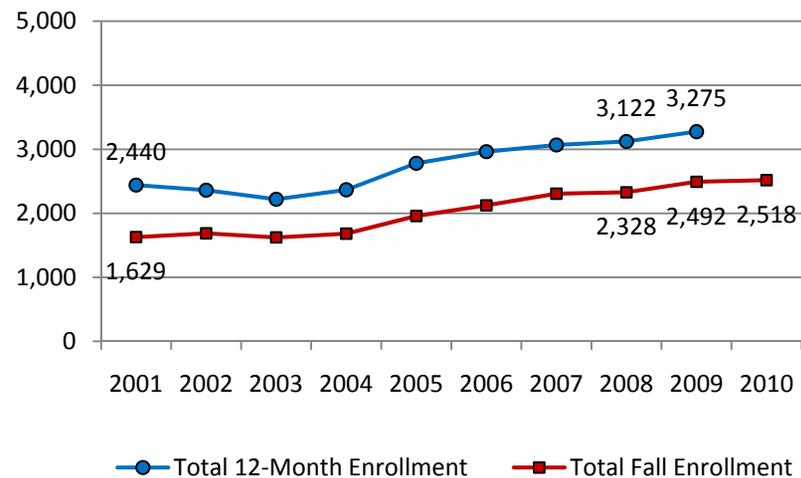
For the Nebraska State College System, 12-month enrollment in 2009-10 was 2,415 or 27.3% higher than fall 2009 enrollment.

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**.

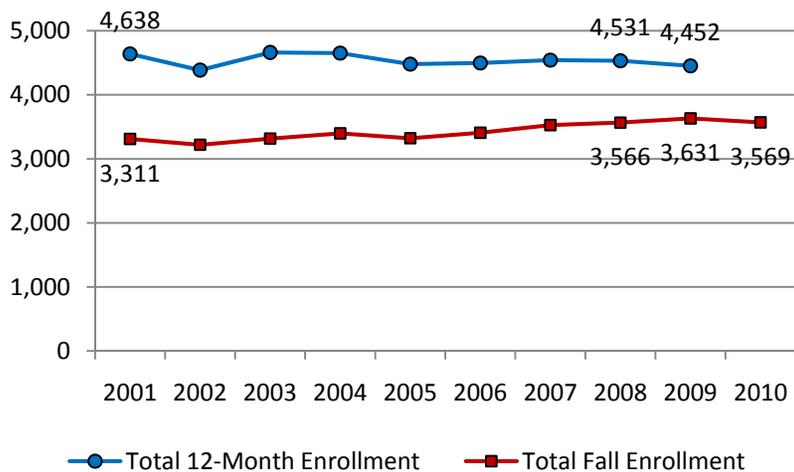
**Chadron State College
Fall Enrollment Compared to 12-Month Enrollment**



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



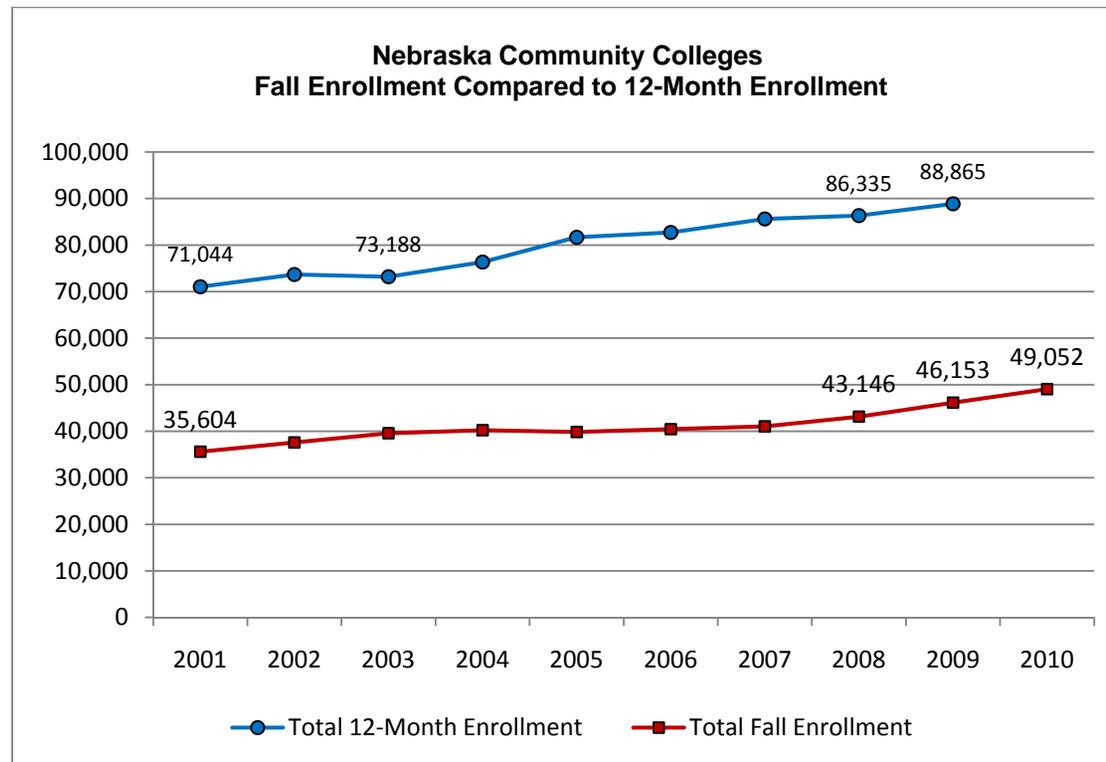
**Wayne State College
Fall Enrollment Compared to 12-Month Enrollment**



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

Institution	Fall Enrollment Fall 01- Fall 09 % Change	12-Month Enrollment 01-02 to 09-10 % Change
Chadron State College	- 3.3%	- 9.1%
Peru State College	53.0%	34.2%
Wayne State College	9.7%	- 4.0%

Nebraska Community Colleges



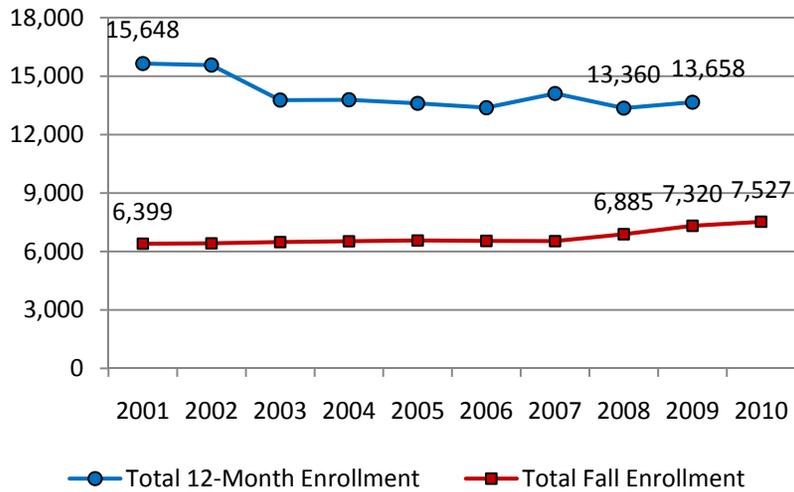
The community colleges have enjoyed growth as measured by fall enrollment and 12-month enrollment. From 2001 through 2009, fall enrollment at community colleges increased 29.6% (10,549) and 12-month enrollment increased 25.1% (17,821).

The higher increase in 12-month enrollment, compared to the increase in fall enrollment (17,821 vs. 10,549), 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.

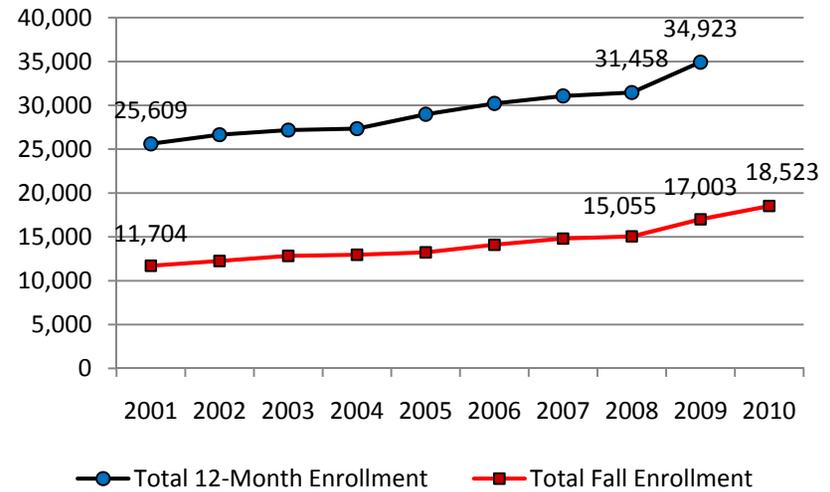
Based on the data for 2001 through 2009, fall enrollment accounts for only a little more than half of the total number of students measured by 12-month enrollment.

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

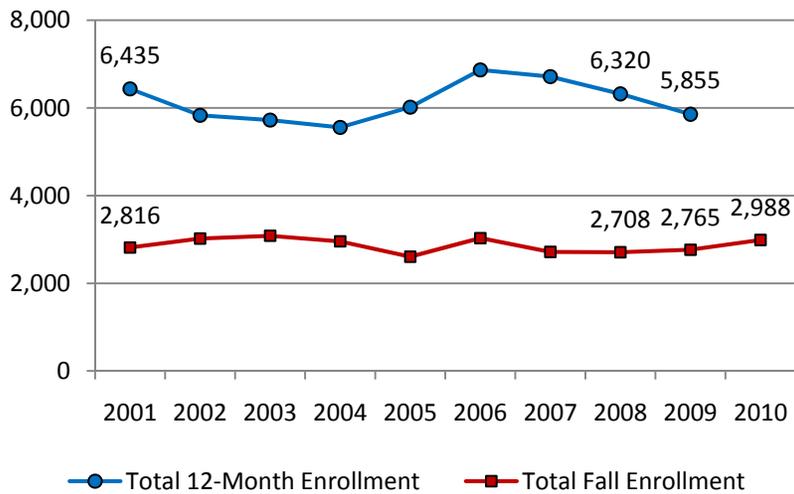
**Central Community College
Fall Enrollment Compared to 12-Month Enrollment**



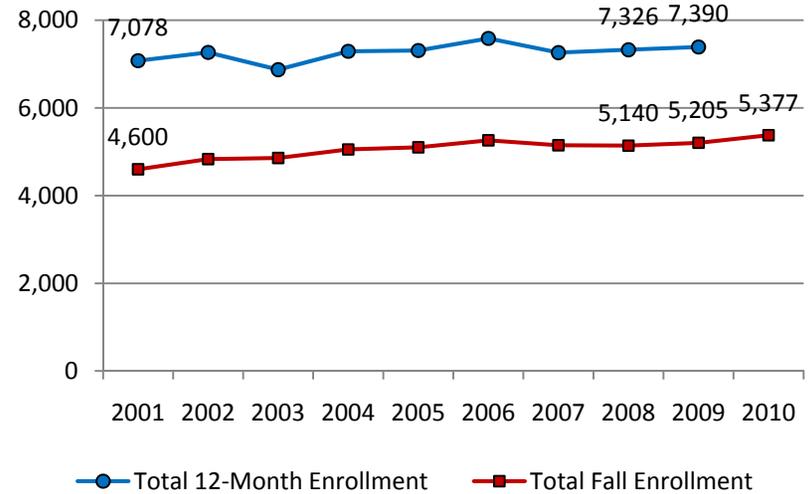
**Metropolitan Community College
Fall Enrollment Compared to 12-Month Enrollment**

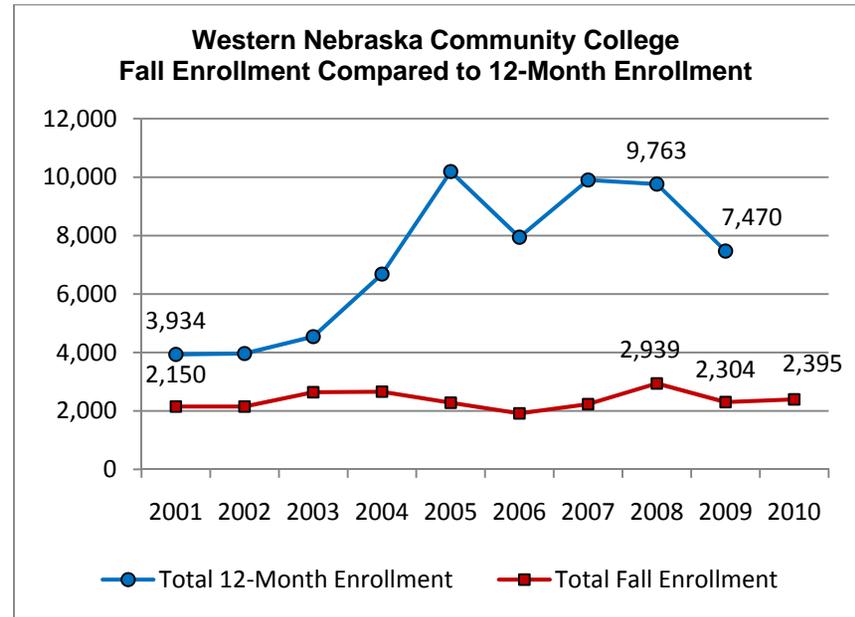
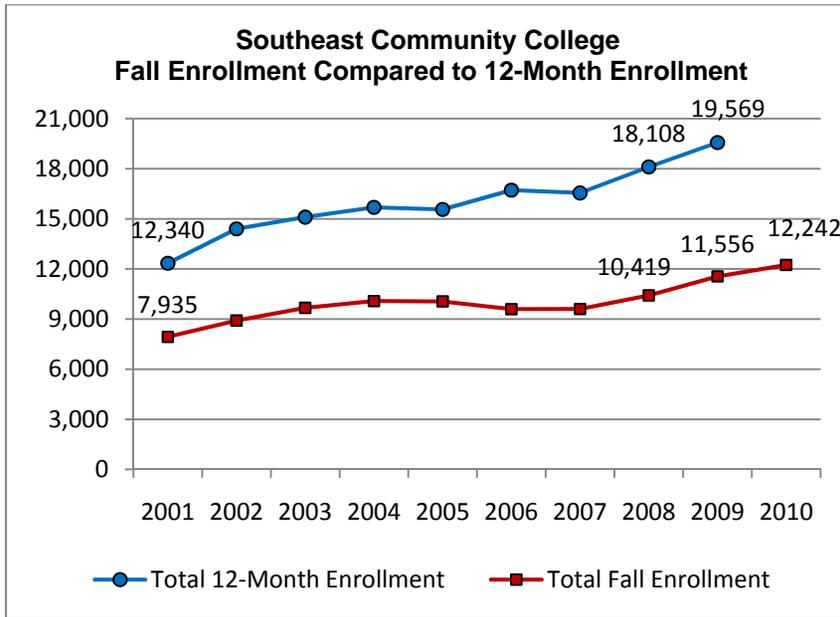


**Mid-Plains Community College
Fall Enrollment Compared to 12-Month Enrollment**



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





See note below.

Nebraska Community Colleges Percent Change in Fall Enrollment and 12-Month Enrollment		
Institution	Fall Enrollment Fall 2001 to Fall 2009 % Change	12-Month Enrollment 2001-02 to 2009-10 % Change
Central Community College	14.4%	- 12.7%
Metropolitan Community College	45.3%	36.4%
Mid Plains Community College	- 1.8	- 9.0%
Northeast Community College	13.2%	4.4%
Southeast Community College	45.6%	58.6%
Western Nebraska Community College	7.2%	89.9%

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.

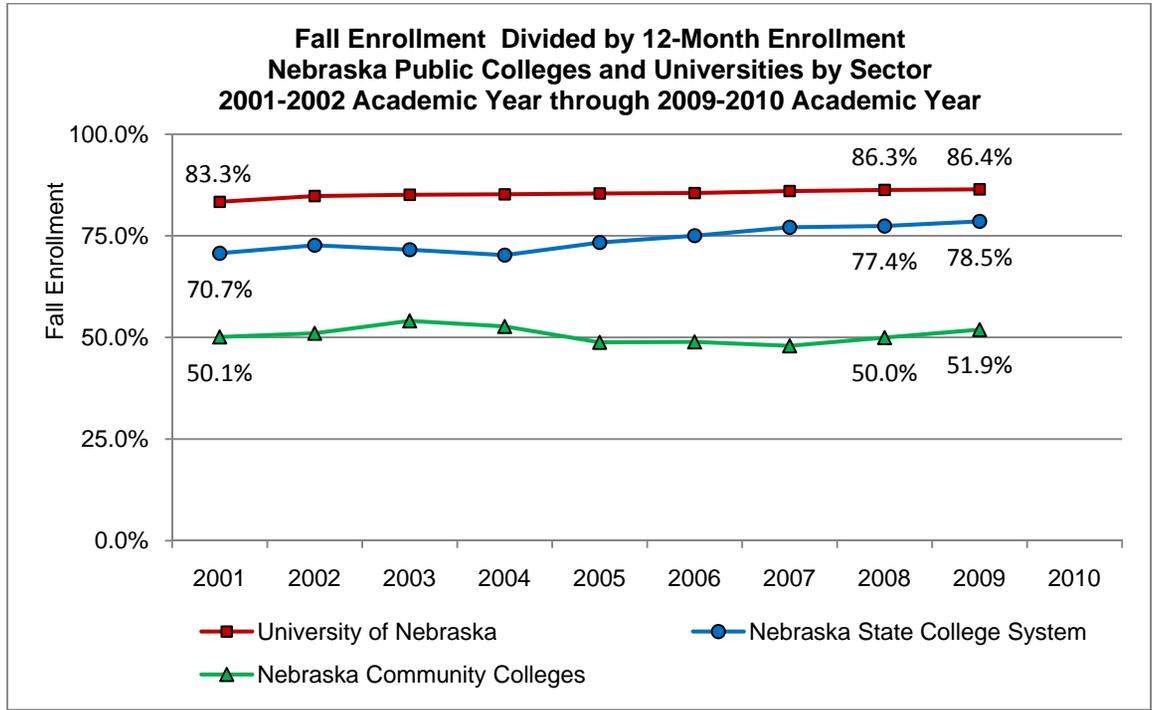
The Commission staff believes that fall enrollment data are generally more accurate and reliable than 12-month enrollment data due to the fact that they are more widely used. However, when fall enrollment is the reported measure, it should be noted that the amount of 12-month enrollment that is captured 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 83.3% in 2001-02 to 86.4% in 2009-10.
- Over the Nebraska State College System, fall enrollment increased from 70.7% in 2001-02 to 78.5% in 2009-19.
- Fall enrollment at Nebraska's community colleges as a percentage of 12-month enrollment has fluctuated around 50% since 2001. For the 2009-10 academic year, the ratio was 51.9%. This near-50% ratio could be an indication that more students "swirl" in and out of the community college since the community colleges often serve an older, non-traditional student population. In addition, the community colleges also provide a considerable amount of industry training to students who are not captured by fall enrollment figures.



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

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