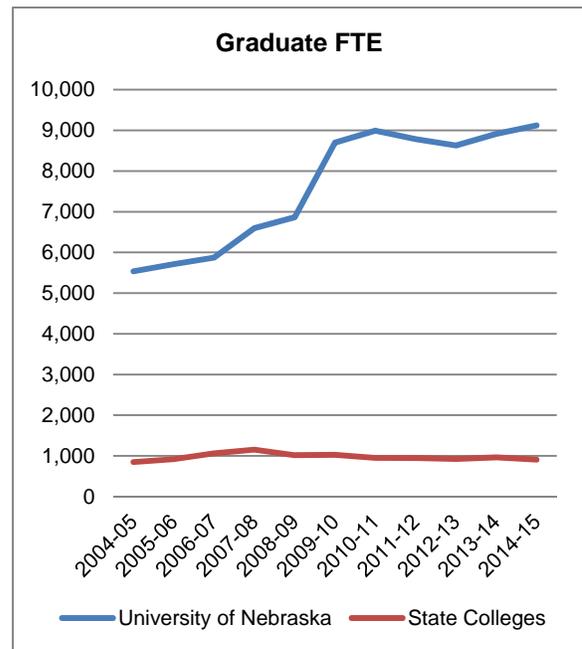
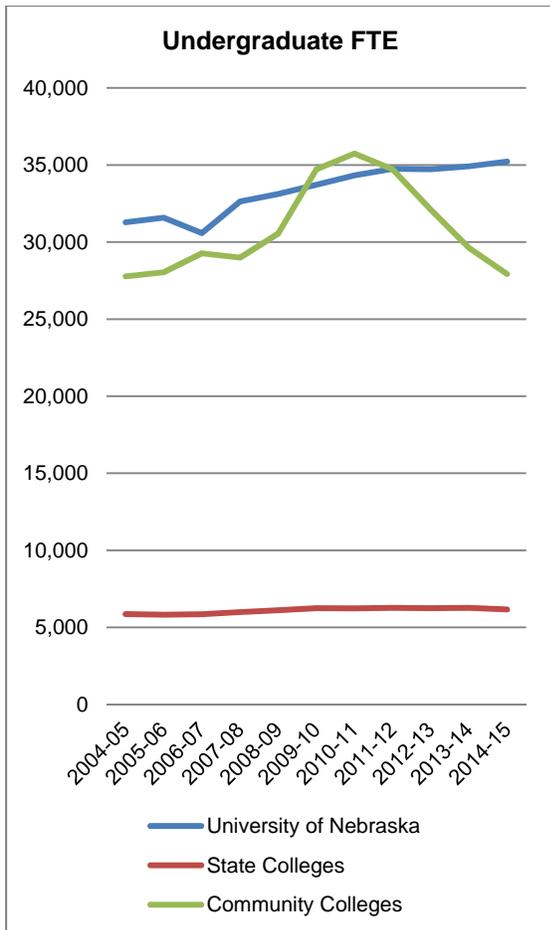


Executive Summary

Nebraska statute 85-1416(2)(c) requires the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education (CCPE) to prepare a *Tuition, Fees, and Financial Aid Report* for the Governor and the Appropriations Committee of the Legislature in even-numbered years to inform the development of the State’s biennial budget. This report analyzes public policy issues relating to tuition, fees, and financial aid for Nebraska students and compares Nebraska’s public postsecondary institutions with peer institutions. This report offers insight into interrelated issues facing Nebraska students and their families and Nebraska’s public postsecondary institutions to assist policymakers as they allocate state resources.

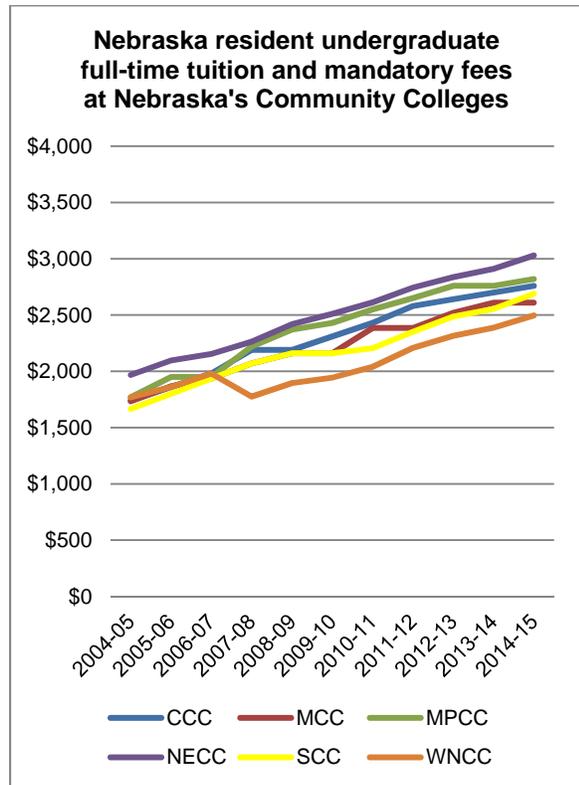
From 2004-05 to 2014-15, **undergraduate full-time equivalency (FTE) enrollment** increased 6.8% at Nebraska’s public postsecondary institutions.

- University of Nebraska increased 13%.
- State Colleges increased 5%.
- Community Colleges increased 1%.



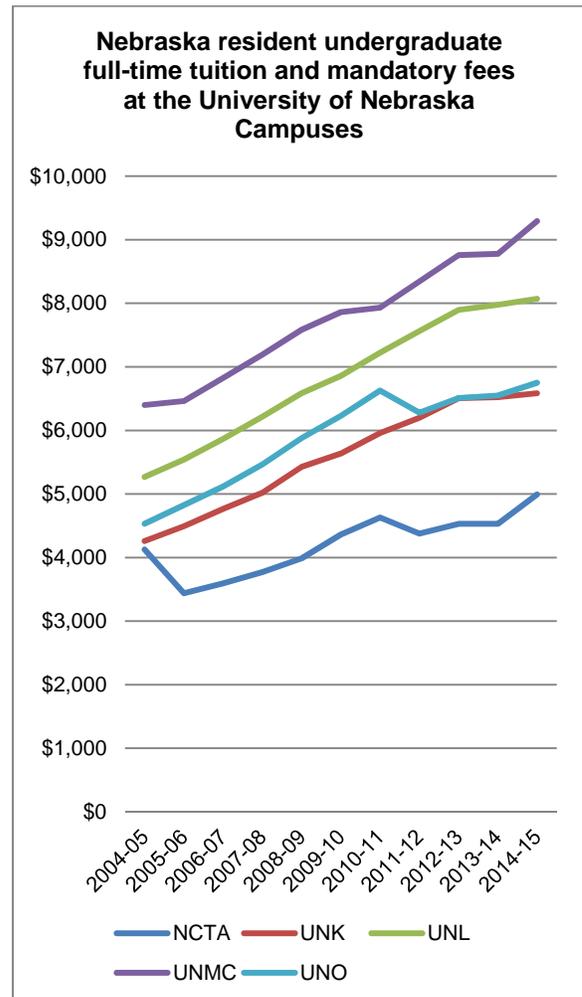
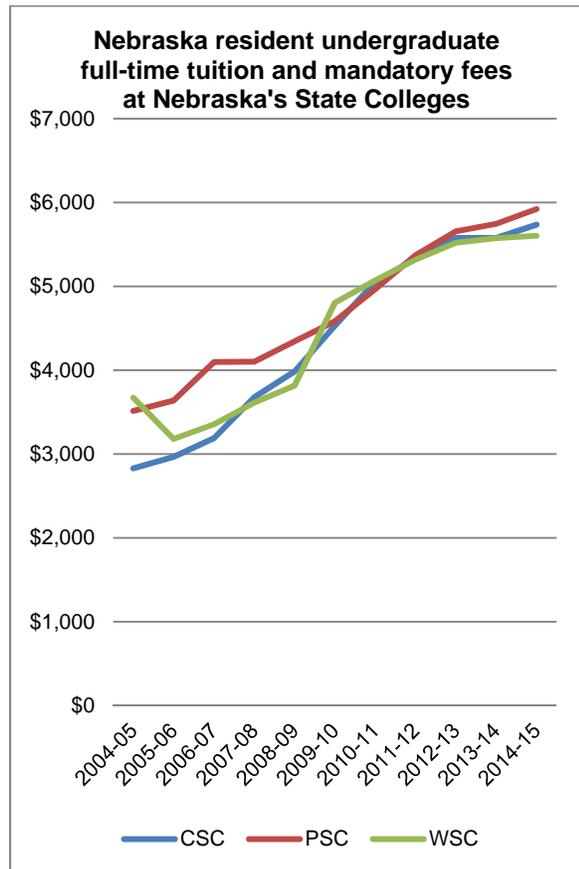
From 2004-05 to 2014-15, **graduate FTE enrollment** increased 57% at Nebraska’s public postsecondary institutions.

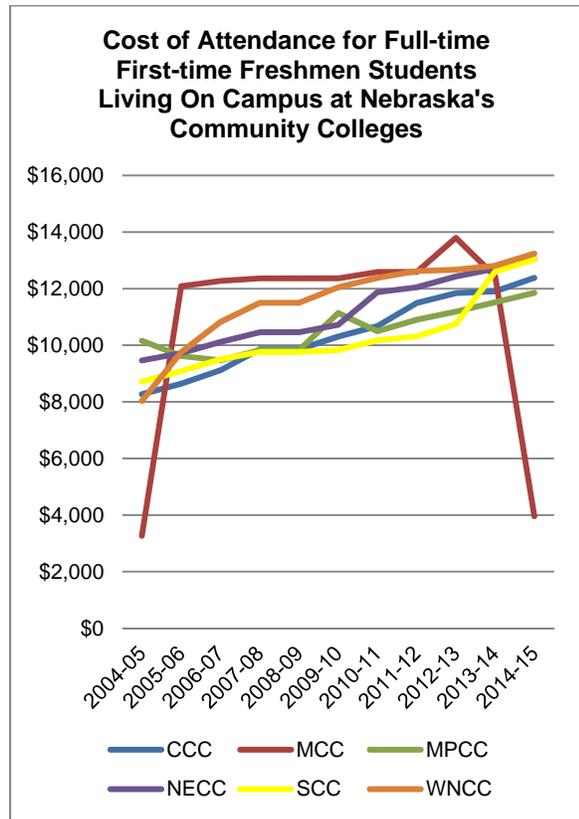
- University of Nebraska increased 65%.
- State Colleges increased 7%.



From 2004-05 to 2014-15, **tuition and mandatory fees** for a full-time, Nebraska resident undergraduate student increased at all of Nebraska's public postsecondary institutions.

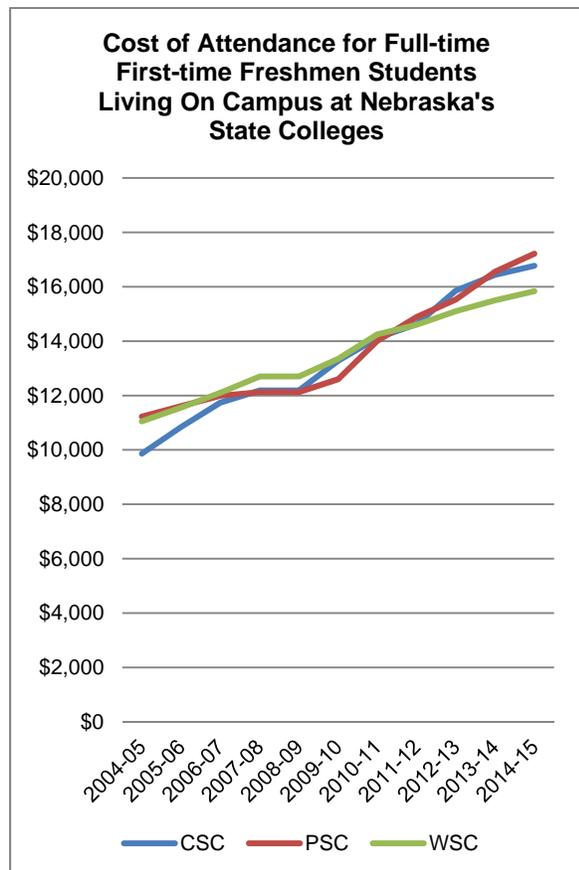
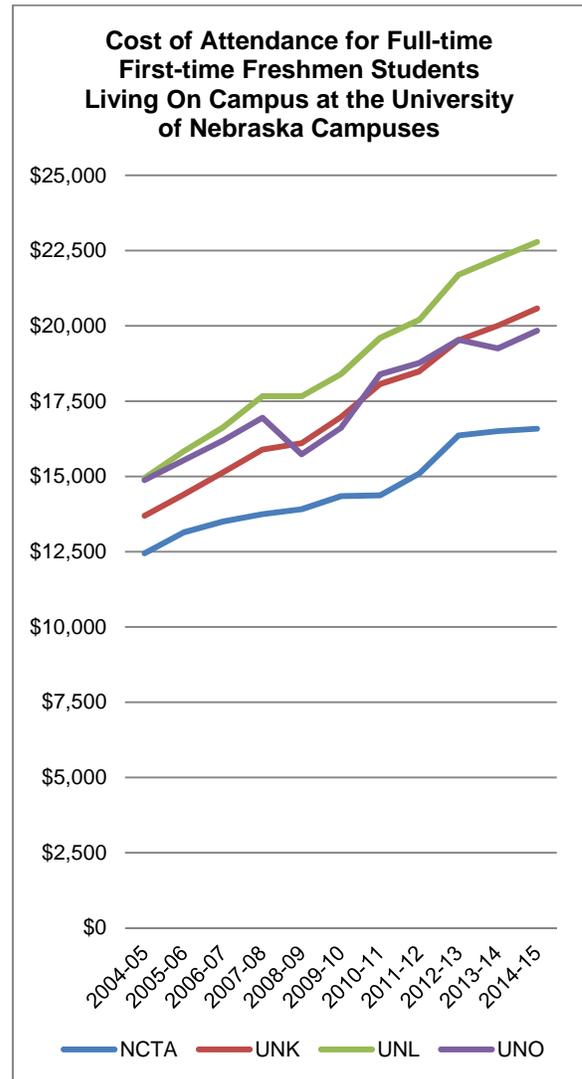
- The smallest increase – 21% – occurred at the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture.
- The largest increase – 103% – occurred at Chadron State College.



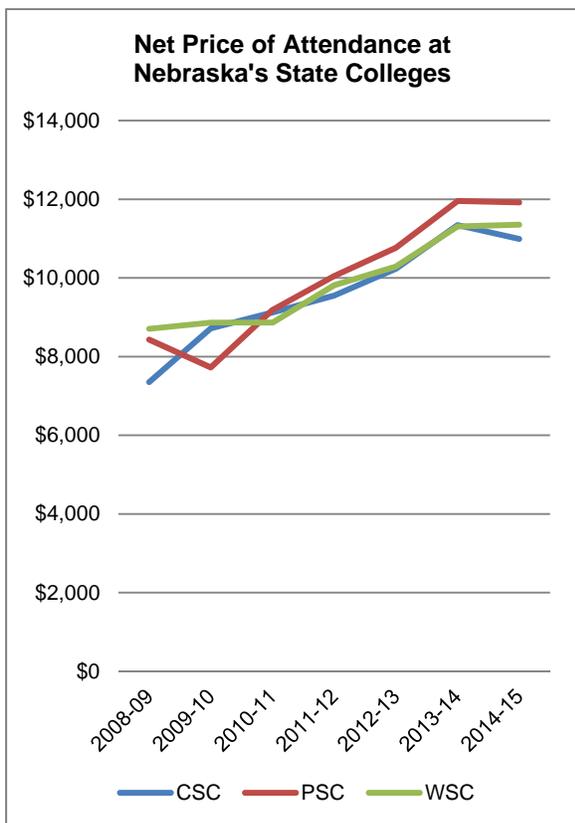
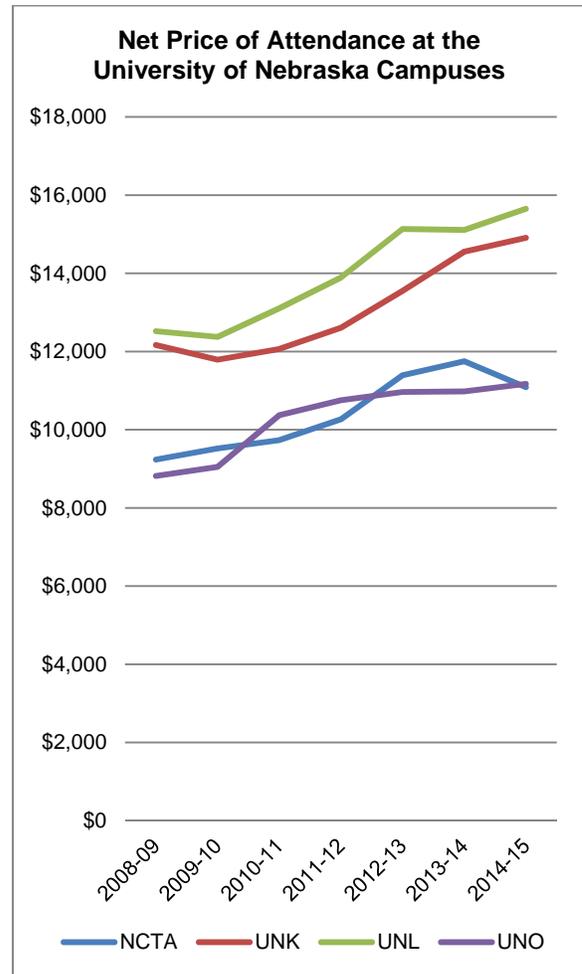
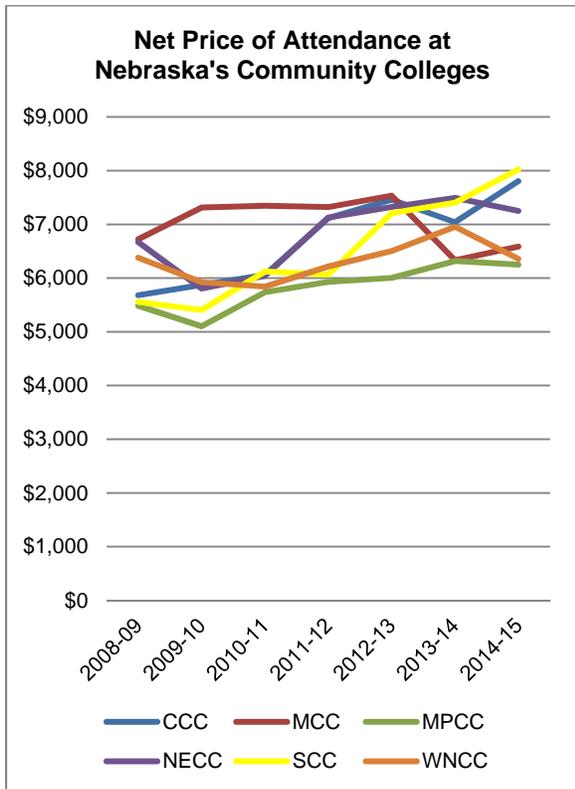


From 2004-05 to 2014-15, the **cost of attendance** for a full-time, first-time freshman student living on campus increased at all of Nebraska's public postsecondary institutions¹.

- The smallest increase – 17% – occurred at Mid-Plains Community College.
- The largest increase – 70% – occurred at Chadron State College.



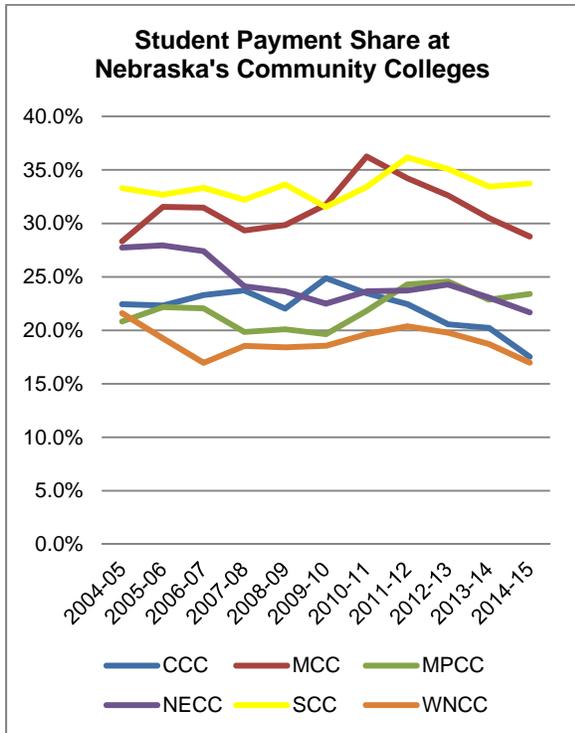
¹ Cost of attendance includes amounts for tuition and fees, books and supplies, on-campus living, transportation, and other miscellaneous costs. From 2005-06 to 2013-14, MCC had on campus housing. UNMC is not included as it does not enroll freshman students.



From 2008-09 to 2014-15, the **average net price of attendance** for full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking undergraduate students increased at most of Nebraska's public postsecondary institutions¹.

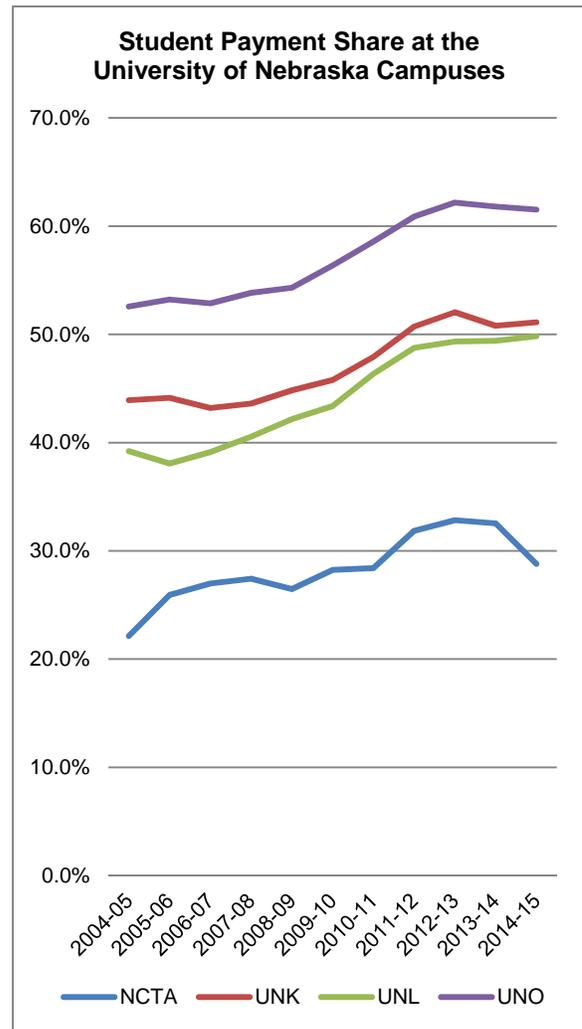
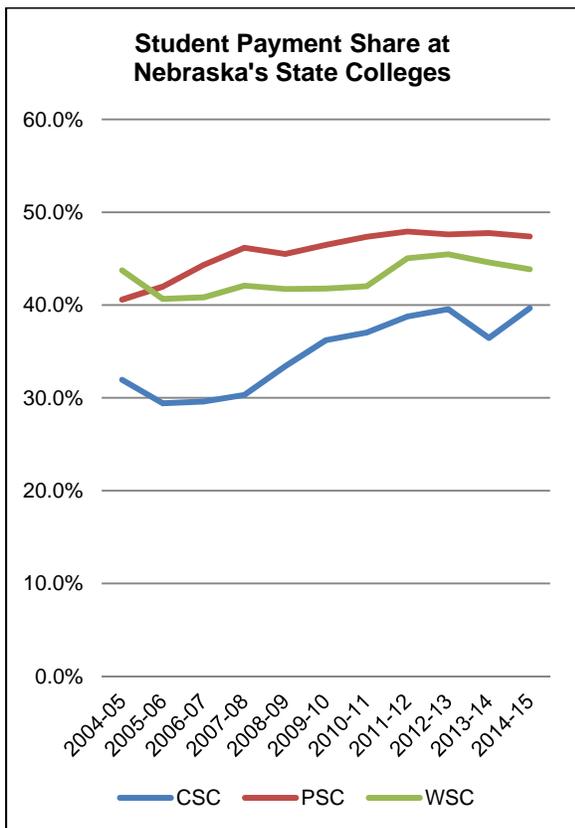
- WNCC showed no change, while MCC showed a 2% decline.
- Among the other institutions, NECC showed the smallest increase at 9%, while CSC had the largest increase at 50%.

¹ Net price is defined as the total cost of attendance minus any grants or scholarships. UNMC is not included, as it does not enroll first-time students.

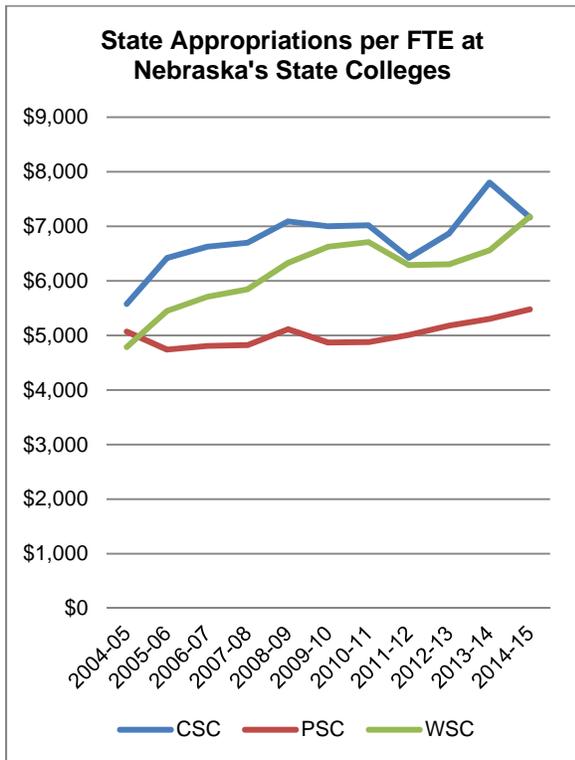
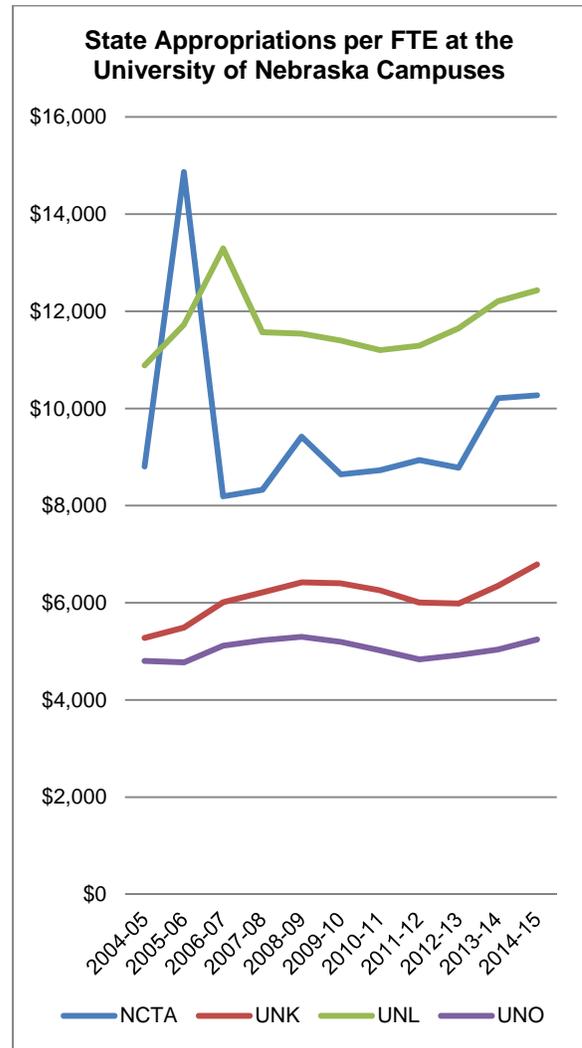
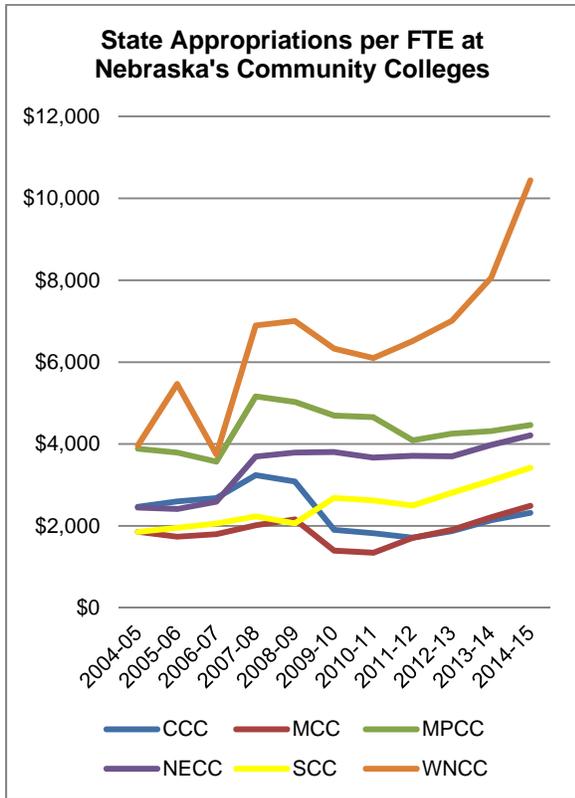


From 2004-05 to 2014-15, the **student payment share** increased at most of Nebraska's public postsecondary institutions¹.

- CCC, NECC and WNCC showed a decrease of 22%, 22% and 21%, respectively.
- Among the other institutions, SCC showed the smallest increase at 1%, while NCTA had the largest increase at 30%.



¹ Student payment share is the percentage that students' tuition and fees contribute yearly to an institution's income. The other contributors are state general appropriations and, for community colleges, local (property tax) revenue.



From 2004-05 to 2014-15, **state appropriations per FTE** increased at most of Nebraska's public postsecondary institutions¹.

- CCC showed a decrease of 6%.
- Among the other institutions, PSC showed the smallest increase at 8%, while WNCC had the largest increase at 163%. The increase at WNCC is largely due to a change in classification of some courses from credit to noncredit. This measure includes FTE from credit-bearing courses only.

¹ UNMC is not included in student share or state appropriations per FTE due to the nature of its programs and student body.