
MINUTES

**Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education
Apothecary/Ridnour Building
140 North 8th Street, Suite 300, Lincoln, NE
Friday, January 24, 2025
8:30 a.m. (CT) and Via Zoom**

Public notice of meeting

Public notice of this meeting was given by posting notice on the Commission's website; posting notice on the State of Nebraska's online public meeting calendar; e-mailing news media; and keeping a current copy of the agenda in the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education's office, listing the date, time, and location of the meeting. A current copy of the Open Meetings Act was posted beside the table containing the documents for the meeting.

NOTICE OF MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COORDINATING COMMISSION FOR POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION WILL HOLD A MEETING ON JANUARY 24, 2025. THE MEETING WILL BEGIN AT 8:30 A.M. AND ADJOURN AT APPROXIMATELY 11:30 A.M.

AN AGENDA IS MAINTAINED IN THE COMMISSION OFFICE, 140 N. 8TH STREET, SUITE 300, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

DR. PAUL VON BEHREN, CHAIR

Meeting called to order at 8:30 a.m.

CALL TO ORDER AND INTRODUCTIONS

Chair Von Behren called the meeting to order at 8:30 a.m. and asked for introductions.

Commissioners Present

Tim Daniels	Dannika Nelson
Dr. Deborah Frison	Molly O'Holleran
Dr. LeDonna Griffin	Dr. Paul Von Behren
Dr. Dennis Headrick	Tami Weber
Mary Lauritzen	W. Scott Wilson

Commission Staff Present

Dr. Michael Baumgartner	Matthew Roque
Dr. Kathleen Fimple	Celeste Thompson
Kadi Lukesh	Gary Timm
J. Ritchie Morrow	Joe Velaquez (moderator)
Helen Pope	

*Minutes of the December 13, 2025,
Commission meeting approved*

*Commissioners Daniels and Lauritzen
joined the meeting at 8:40 a.m.*

Chair's Report

Executive Director's Report

*Kadi Lukesh presented Second Quarter
Budget Report*

Legislative update

Budget update

**APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE DECEMBER 13, 2024,
COMMISSION MEETING**

Commissioner Wilson made a motion to approve the December 13, 2024, minutes as written. Commissioner Frison seconded the motion. A roll call vote was taken. Voting aye: Frison, Griffin, Headrick, Nelson, O'Holleran, Von Behren, Weber, and Wilson. The motion carried.

CHAIR'S REPORT

Chair Von Behren did not have a report.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Dr. Baumgartner introduced Kadi Lukesh, Office Manager/Bookkeeper, to present the Second Quarter Budget Report as of December 31, 2024. Ms. Lukesh gave updates on the status of Administrative Funds, the Nebraska Opportunity Grant Program (NOG), the Higher Education Financial Aid, formerly the Community College Gap Assistance Program, Access College Early Scholarship (ACE), Guaranty Recovery Program, and the Community College ARPA Grants.

Dr. Baumgartner provided a brief legislative update, noting 730 bills and 18 constitutional amendments were introduced this session. The Commission is following several of the bills of interest. Gary Timm, Chief Finance Officer, is working on fiscal notes for a few bills, which were requested by the Legislative Fiscal Office and must be completed quickly.

Dr. Baumgartner reported that the state is facing a budget deficit currently projected at \$432 million for the next biennium. For Community Colleges, the Governor's budget includes additional funding for the Community College Future Fund, which replaces property taxes for operations, but it does not include additional state aid for operations, nor does it include the requested additional funds for dual credit.

For the State Colleges, the Governor's budget does not include any funding increases. For the University of Nebraska, the Governor's budget reduces operating appropriations by \$14.3 million in FY26 and maintains that reduced level in FY27. It also takes away from the University \$11 million of biomedical research funds annually.

For capital projects, none of the State College's new requests are funded; for the University, \$50 million is provided annually for the University Next Project; the two other requested projects at UNO are not funded.

For the Commission, the Governor's budget would roll back the General Fund appropriation for the Nebraska Opportunity Grant by \$1,000,000, increase the lottery funded portion by \$500,000, and sweep \$5 million for the Nebraska Opportunity Grant Fund. The effect of this is that we would have to reduce the amount of lottery funds distributed for NOG by at least a couple million dollars annually in the next biennium unless lottery proceeds grow much more than we anticipate.

Budget update continued

The Community College Gap Assistance Program Fund balance would be reduced by \$3 million, which would not affect awards immediately, and possibly never.

Other grant programs would remain essentially the same, but increased appropriations would give us authority to make more Excellence in Teaching Act awards.

Like all other agencies and our postsecondary institutions, we would not receive increases for operation expenses including salaries and benefits. We will be speaking to the Budget Division about a decrease they made for a mis-identified vacant position that should not have been included in the Governor's Budget.

Dr. Baumgartner noted that he has begun meeting with new Senators who are members of the Education Committee. Education Committee hearings on bills that affect the CCPE have not been set yet, but the committee will start work next week.

Dr. Baumgartner stated that Susan Heegard and other staff from the Midwestern Higher Education Compact will be visiting Nebraska next week to meet with legislators and Nebraska's MHEC Commissioners. Dr. Baumgartner will be participating in a meeting of MHEC's ad hoc strategic planning committee next week and monthly for the next several months.

Staff activities

J. Ritchie Morrow, Financial Aid Officer, has been named to the National Association of State Student Grant Aid Programs strategic planning committee.

Dr. Baumgartner reminded Commissioners that Statements of Financial Interests are due to the Nebraska Accountability and Disclosure Committee by March 3, 2025.

Public Hearing on Matters of General Concern

PUBLIC HEARING ON MATTERS OF GENERAL CONCERN

There was no testimony on Matters of General Concern.

Chair Von Behren closed the public hearing on Matters of General Concern.

Public Hearing on Academic Programs Committee Items

PUBLIC HEARING ON ACADEMIC PROGRAMS COMMITTEE ITEMS

There was no testimony on Academic Programs Committee Items.

Chair Von Behren closed the public hearing on Academic Programs Committee Items.

*Academic Programs Committee
Commissioner Weber*

ACADEMIC PROGRAMS COMMITTEE

Commissioner Weber, Committee Chair, introduced Dr. Kathleen Fimple, Academic Programs Officer, to present the programs listed on the agenda.

Chadron, Peru, and Wayne State Colleges – Proposal for a New Instructional Program – Associate of General Studies Degree

Dr. Kathleen Fimple

Dr. Paul Turman and Dr. Jodi Kuper, Nebraska State College System

Committee recommendation

Chadron, Peru, and Wayne State Colleges – Proposal for a New Instructional Program – Associate of General Studies Degree, approved

Southeast Community College – Proposal for a New Instructional Program – Data Science, AS

Dr. Fimple

Committee recommendation

Southeast Community College – Proposal for a New Instructional Program – Data Science, AS, approved

Southeast Community College – Proposal for a New Instructional Program – Agricultural Teacher Education, AAS

Dr. Fimple

Chadron, Peru, and Wayne State Colleges - Proposal for a New Instructional Program - Associate of General Studies Degree

Dr. Fimple presented the proposal, indicating this program is designed for students who have attended one of the three state colleges but have not been awarded a degree, diploma, or certificate. If those students meet eligibility requirements, they may apply for an associate of general studies degree. Dr. Fimple noted there is no comparable program in the state, and offering this degree would contribute to the state meeting its 70% attainment goal.

Dr. Paul Turman, Chancellor, and Dr. Jodi Kuper, Vice-Chancellor, from the Nebraska State College System, were present and provided additional information on the proposal.

Committee recommendation: That the Commission approve the Associate of General Studies degree at Chadron, Peru, and Wayne State Colleges with a report on the Colleges' 2030 analysis of program success due September 15, 2030.

Commissioner Weber, on behalf of the Academic Programs Committee, moved to approve Chadron, Peru, and Wayne State Colleges' Proposal for a New Instructional Program - Associate of General Studies Degree. A roll call was taken. Voting aye: Daniels, Frison, Griffin, Lauritzen, Nelson, O'Holleran, Von Behren, Weber, and Wilson. Voting no: Headrick. The motion carried.

Southeast Community College - Proposal for a New Instructional Program - Data Science, AS

Dr. Fimple presented the proposal, noting this program is an Associate of Science, not applied science. There is a high demand with numerous jobs in data science-related fields, with local companies accepting candidates with any degree or experience in data science. The proposed program would be housed in the new Sandhills Global Technology Center on SCC's campus that recently opened. Kelsy Ronk, Mathematics Instructor from SCC, was available to answer questions regarding the proposal.

Committee recommendation: That the Commission approve the Associate of Science degree in Data Science at Southeast Community College.

Commissioner Weber, on behalf of the Academic Programs Committee, moved to approve Southeast Community College's Proposal for a New Instructional Program – Data Science, AS. A roll call was taken. Voting aye: Daniels, Frison, Griffin, Headrick, Lauritzen, Nelson, O'Holleran, Von Behren, Weber, and Wilson. The motion carried.

Southeast Community College - Proposal for a New Instructional Program - Agricultural Teacher Education, AAS

Dr. Fimple presented the proposal, stating the purpose of this program is to prepare students to transfer to a four-year institution to ultimately become an agricultural teacher. There are no AAS programs in

*Dr. Joel Michaelis, Dr. Bev Cummins,
Dr. Jon Kisby, Southeast Community
College*

*Dr. David Jackson, University of
Nebraska*

*Dr. Leah Barrett, Northeast
Community College*

*Chair Von Behren briefly stepped away
from the meeting asking Vice Chair
Daniels to preside*

Committee recommendation

Motion to approve proposal

*Chair Von Behren returned to the
meeting*

*Discussion following motion regarding
program name*

Amended motion

Chair Von Behren

*Southeast Community College –
Proposal for a New Instructional
Program – Agricultural Teacher
Education, AAS, approved*

*Southeast Community College –
Proposal for a New Instructional
Program – Utility Line Worker, AAS*

Dr. Fimple

agricultural teacher education in Nebraska, so it is difficult to evaluate the demand for the program. There was much discussion regarding the name of the proposed program.

Dr. Joel Michaelis, Vice President of Instruction, stated a late email to the Commission indicated that SCC offered to change the name to *Agricultural Educator* to better reflect the program's intention. Discussion included using that suggestion or the wording *Pre-Educator*. Others that came forward with discussion included Dr. David Jackson, University of Nebraska Executive Vice President and Provost, Dr. Bev Cummins, SCC Vice President Program Development, Dr. Jon Kisby, SCC Associate Vice President, Milford Campus (former Dean of Agriculture), and Dr. Leah Barrett, President of Northeast Community College

Committee recommendation: That the proposal be forwarded to the full Commission without a recommendation for the purpose of discussion with Southeast Community College regarding the name of the program.

Commissioner Headrick made a motion to approve the Southeast Community College's Proposal for a New Instructional Program – Agricultural Teacher Education, AAS. Commissioner O'Holleran seconded the motion.

There was discussion regarding clarity of the program's name following the motion and second. Chair Von Behren requested an amended motion to clearly state the name of the proposed program.

Commissioner Headrick made a motion to amend the Southeast Community College's Proposal for a New Instructional Program including the name – Agricultural Teacher Education, AAS. Commissioner O'Holleran seconded the motion. A roll call vote was taken. Voting aye: Daniels, Frison, Griffin, Headrick, Lauritzen, Nelson, O'Holleran, Von Behren, Weber, and Wilson. The motion carried.

Chair Von Behren stated that a vote on the amended motion was required.

Commissioner Headrick made a motion to approve the amended motion to clearly state the name of Southeast Community College's Proposal for a New Instructional Program – Agricultural Teacher Education, AAS. Commissioner Griffin seconded the motion. A roll call vote was taken. Voting aye: Daniels, Frison, Griffin, Headrick, Lauritzen, Nelson, O'Holleran, Von Behren, Weber, and Wilson. The motion carried.

Southeast Community College - Proposal for a New Instructional Program - Utility Line Worker, AAS

Dr. Fimple presented the proposal, noting this is a new program designed to prepare students to apply technical knowledge and skills to install, operate, maintain, and repair electric power distribution systems both

overhead and underground. The demand and need for workers is high in the utility industry. Dr. Fimple gave an update on the revised budget that the Commission received from Southeast Community College.

*Dr. Michaelis and Caleb Herwick,
Southeast Community College*

Dr. Michaelis, along with Caleb Herwick, new dean of Construction, Manufacturing, Engineering Technology at Southeast Community College, answered Commissioners' questions.

Committee recommendation

Committee recommendation: That the proposal be forwarded to the full Commission without a recommendation pending further details on revenues.

*Southeast Community College –
Proposal for a New Instructional
Program – Utility Line Worker, AAS,
approved*

Commissioner Headrick made a motion to approve Southeast Community College's Proposal for a New Instructional Program - Utility Line Worker, AAS. Commissioner Frison seconded the motion. A roll call was taken. Voting aye: Daniels, Frison, Griffin, Headrick, Lauritzen, Nelson, O'Holleran, Von Behren, Weber, and Wilson. The motion carried.

*Southeast Community College –
Proposal for a New Instructional
Program – Dental Hygiene, AAS*

Southeast Community College - Proposal for a New Instructional Program - Dental Hygiene, AAS

Dr. Fimple

Dr. Fimple presented the proposal, stating the proposed program would prepare students to work as dental hygienists and successfully complete the written National Board of Dental Hygiene Examination and state and regional board exams for professional licensure. It was noted this program indicates a high need and demand, as other programs in the state are not producing enough graduates to meet the demand. SCC would have to employ a qualified director and other faculty prior to initiating this program. Dr. Fimple provided information on details of budget changes.

*Dr. Wanda Cloet, Central Community
College*

There was discussion regarding the Dental Hygiene proposal with comments from Dr. Wanda Cloet, Dental Hygiene Program Director at Central Community College, Hastings Campus; Darlene Carritt, RDH, retired Clinical Instructor in the UNMC Dental Hygiene Department; Dr. Joel Michaelis, SCC Vice President of Instruction; Jill Sand, Dean of Health Sciences at Southeast Community College; Dr. David Jackson, Interim Executive Vice President and Provost from the University of Nebraska; and Dr. Charlene Widener, Vice President of Educational Services at Northeast Community College.

Darlene Carritt, UNMC (Ret)

*Jill Sand, Dr. Michaelis, Southeast
Community College*

*Dr. David Jackson, University of
Nebraska*

*Dr. Charlene Widener, Northeast
Community College*

Committee recommendation: That the proposal be forwarded to the full Commission without a recommendation pending further details on revenues.

Committee recommendation

Dr. Baumgartner

Dr. Baumgartner stated that with the extent of concerns regarding the proposed program brought forward, a motion and second is needed to either approve or disapprove the program, or Southeast Community College could withdraw the proposal, or the Commission could postpone the proposal to allow for additional time to gather additional information.

Commissioner O'Holleran left the meeting

Motion to approve Southeast Community College's – Proposal for a New Instructional Program – Dental Hygiene, AAS, motion failed

Dr. Baumgartner

Motion to disapprove Southeast Community College's – Proposal for a New Instructional Program – Dental Hygiene, AAS, motion failed

Motion and second to hold a special meeting regarding Southeast Community College's – Proposal for a New Instructional Program – Dental Hygiene, AAS, approved

Dr. Fimple

Chair Von Behren left the meeting

University of Nebraska at Omaha – Proposal for a New Instructional Program – Healthcare Logistics & Supply Chain Management, MS

Dr. Fimple

Committee recommendation

University of Nebraska at Omaha – Proposal for a New Instructional Program – Healthcare Logistics & Supply Chain Management, MS, approved

Commissioner Headrick made a motion to approve Southeast Community College's Proposal for a New Instructional Program – Dental Hygiene, AAS. Commissioner Frison seconded the motion. A roll call was taken. Voting aye: Daniels, Griffin, Headrick, and Wilson. Voting no: Frison, Lauritzen, Von Behren, and Weber. Abstaining from the vote: Nelson The motion failed.

Dr. Baumgartner stated a majority vote (six Commissioners) is needed to approve the program. If the program is not voted on within a 90-day period, to approve or disapprove, the program will stand as approved.

Commissioner Weber made a motion to disapprove Southeast Community College's Proposal for a New Instructional Program – Dental Hygiene, AAS. Commissioner Lauritzen seconded the motion. A roll call vote was taken. Voting aye: Frison, Lauritzen, Von Behren, and Weber. Voting no: Daniels, Griffin, Headrick, and Wilson. Abstaining from the vote: Nelson. The motion failed. Without a majority vote, and without a special meeting, the program will stand approved.

Commissioner Frison made a motion to hold a special meeting to address additional questions and information regarding Southeast Community College's Proposal for a New Instructional Program – Dental Hygiene, AAS. Commissioner Nelson seconded the motion. Voting aye: Daniels, Frison, Griffin, Headrick, Lauritzen, Nelson, Von Behren, Wilson, and Weber. The motion carried.

Dr. Fimple stated the since the Commissioners voted to hold a special meeting, it must be held before February 24, 2025, which is 90 days from the Commission's receipt of the program, and to direct questions to her or Dr. Baumgartner.

University of Nebraska at Omaha - Proposal for a New Instructional Program - Healthcare Logistics & Supply Chain Management, MS

Dr. Fimple presented the proposal, noting this program focuses specifically on healthcare. Healthcare providers rely on supply chains and staff with specific skills in logistics to improve patient outcomes and access to healthcare. This program will be online, and it was noted there are no other master's programs in Healthcare Logistics and Supply Chain Management in Nebraska. Dr. Fimple stated that Dr. Steve Schulz, Interim Dean, College of Business, and Program Chair from UNO, along with Dr. David Jackson were available to discuss the proposal.

Committee recommendation: That the Commission approve the Master of Science in Healthcare Logistics and Supply Chain Management at the University of Nebraska at Omaha.

Commissioner Weber, on behalf of the Academic Programs Committee, moved to approve the University of Nebraska at Omaha's Proposal for a New Instructional Program – Healthcare Logistics & Supply Chain Management, MS. A roll call was taken.

Voting aye: Daniels, Frison, Griffin, Headrick, Lauritzen, Nelson, Weber, and Wilson. The motion carried.

*Report on Institutional Activities
Related to Existing Programs*

Dr. Fimple

Reasonable and Moderate Extensions

Report on Institutional Activities Related to Existing Programs

Dr. Fimple presented and discussed the following information items.

Reasonable and Moderate Extensions

- UNL - Sports Promotion, Graduate Certificate
- SCC - Precision Agriculture, Certificate & Diploma
- SCC - Microsoft Office Specialist, Certificate
- SCC - Manufacturing Engineering, Certificate & Diploma

Program Name Changes

Program Name Changes

- UNL - Master of Science (MS) degree in Mechanized Systems Management to *Master of Science (MS) degree in Agricultural Systems Technology*

Eliminated Centers

Eliminated Centers

- UNL - Academy for Child and Family Wellbeing
- UNL - W.M. Keck Center for Mesospin and Quantum Information Systems

Discontinued Programs

Discontinued Programs

- UNL - Undergraduate Certificate in Civic Engagement
- UNL - Undergraduate Certificate in Meat Culinology

*Next Commission meeting will be held
on March 14, 2025*

FUTURE MEETING

The next Commission meeting will be Friday, March 14, 2025, 8:30 a.m. at the Lincoln Public Schools District Office Boardroom, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Meeting adjourned at 11:35 a.m.

ADJOURNMENT

Vice Chair Daniels adjourned the meeting at 11:35 a.m.

MINUTES

**Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education
Apothecary/Ridnour Building
140 North 8th Street, Suite 300, Lincoln, NE
Friday, February 21, 2025
8:30 a.m. (CT) and Via Zoom**

Public notice of this meeting was given by posting notice on the Commission's website; posting notice on the State of Nebraska's online public meeting calendar; e-mailing news media; and keeping a current copy of the agenda in the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education's office, listing the date, time, and location of the meeting. A current copy of the Open Meetings Act was posted beside the table containing the documents for the meeting.

Public notice of meeting

<p style="text-align: center;">NOTICE OF MEETING</p> <p>NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COORDINATING COMMISSION FOR POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION WILL HOLD A SPECIAL MEETING ON FEBRUARY 21, 2025. THE MEETING WILL BEGIN AT 8:30 A.M. AND ADJOURN AT APPROXIMATELY 9:30 A.M.</p> <p>AN AGENDA IS MAINTAINED IN THE COMMISSION OFFICE, 140 N. 8TH STREET, SUITE 300, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">DR. PAUL VON BEHREN, CHAIR</p>

Meeting called to order at 8:30 a.m.

CALL TO ORDER AND INTRODUCTIONS

Chair Von Behren called the meeting to order at 8:30 a.m. and asked for introductions.

Commissioners Present

Tim Daniels	Dannika Nelson
Dr. Deborah Frison	Dr. Paul Von Behren
Dr. Dennis Headrick	Tami Weber
Mary Lauritzen	

Commissioners Absent

Dr. LeDonna Griffin	W. Scott Wilson
Molly O'Holleran	

Commission Staff Present

Dr. Michael Baumgartner	Matthew Roque
Dr. Kathleen Fimple	Celeste Thompson
Kadi Lukesh	Gary Timm
J. Ritchie Morrow	Joe Velaquez (moderator)
Helen Pope	

Chair's Report

CHAIR'S REPORT

Chair Von Behren stated that this is a special meeting that was called by the Commission at its January 24, 2025, Commission meeting. The Commission Bylaws state that during a special meeting, no business be can transacted other than the purpose specified for the meeting. Today's meeting is to discuss Southeast Community College's proposal to establish an Associate of Applied Science in Dental Hygiene.

Chair Von Behren asked that individuals identify themselves and are allowed five minutes each to comment, with proponents speaking first and then opponents. Following the public hearing, the floor will be open to Commissioners for discussion.

Public Hearing

PUBLIC HEARING

Individuals that spoke in support of the Southeast Community College Dental Hygiene, AAS, program proposal:

Dr. Joel Michaelis, Southeast Community College

Dr. Joel Michaelis, Vice President of Instruction at Southeast Community College, spoke on the significant demand for dental hygienists, citing over 40 letters of support from various stakeholders. He explained the method used to assess the need for the program, including data from the Commission on Dental Accreditation (CODA), the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and other sources and emphasized the importance of meeting workforce needs and the program's alignment with the statutory priority of providing applied technology programs.

Jill H. Sand, Southeast Community College

Jill H. Sand, Dean of Health Sciences at Southeast Community College, discussed the curriculum and lab utilization, stressing the importance of CODA approval. Ms. Sand also outlined the curriculum, including the number of dental hygiene courses and the integration of essential content areas. She addressed the need for a program director and collaboration with other schools to meet the demand and emphasized the importance of meeting CODA standards and providing a quality education.

Judd Smith, Lincoln, Nebraska

Judd Smith, DDS, Superior Dental Health, Lincoln, Nebraska, came forward in support of the program, citing his difficulty in finding a hygienist for his practice.

Ben Iske, Bridgeport, Nebraska

Ben Iske, DDS, from Bridgeport Family Dental, spoke in support of the program, highlighting the national and statewide shortage of dental hygienists and the need for more options for patient care.

Darlene Carritt, UNMC

Individuals that spoke in opposition of the Southeast Community College Dental Hygiene, AAS, program proposal: Darlene Carritt, RDH, retired Clinical Instructor in the UNMC Dental Hygiene Department, cited a 2006 Task Force Report on Dental Hygiene and suggested a new task force to study the issue thoroughly before establishing a new program. Ms. Carritt emphasized the importance of expanding current programs and the significant cost of establishing a new one while questioning the quality of applicants and the challenges of meeting CODA standards.

Julie Marshall, University of Nebraska

Julie Marshall, DDS, MS, from the University of Nebraska, raised concerns about the program's adequacy, faculty qualifications, and the need for a comprehensive statewide approach. She stated that the proposal faces scrutiny over its compliance with CODA standards and the potential cost implications.

Chair Von Behren closed the public hearing.

*Southeast Community College –
Proposal for a New Instructional
Program – Dental Hygiene, AAS*

Dr. Kathleen Fimple

Southeast Community College – Proposal for a New Instructional Program – Dental Hygiene, AAS

Dr. Kathleen Fimple, Academic Programs Officer, provided information on the proposal, noting that more letters of opposition and support were received after the agenda was printed. She read the Commission's requests for additional information from Southeast Community College regarding the proposal and discussed responses that were received.

*Commissioners Lauritzen, Nelson, Von
Behren and Headrick*

Dr. Michaelis, Ms. Sand

Commissioners Lauritzen, Nelson, Von Behren and Headrick made comments and discussed their views on the proposal. Dr. Michaelis and Ms. Sand responded to their questions.

*Southeast Community College –
Proposal for a New Instructional
Program – Dental Hygiene, AAS,
approved*

Commissioner Headrick made a motion to approve the Associate of Applied Science in Dental Hygiene at Southeast Community College. As a condition of approval, Southeast Community College must submit annual reports to the Commission no later than June 30, 2026; June 30, 2027; and June 30, 2028, that demonstrate that the program has hired necessary staff, is financially viable, and is making progress toward and will achieve accreditation from the Commission on Dental Accreditation. Commissioner Daniels seconded the motion. A roll call vote was taken. Those voting aye: Daniels, Frison, Headrick, Lauritzen, Von Behren, and Weber. Commissioner Nelson voted no. The motion carried.

Meeting adjourned at 9:38 a.m.

ADJOURNMENT

Chair Von Behren adjourned the meeting at 9:38 a.m.



NEW INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM PROPOSAL

Institution: Metropolitan Community College (MCC)
Program: Health and Wellness Coaching
Award: Career Certificate
Institution’s Existing Degree(s) in Same or Similar Discipline: Professional Health Studies AAS; Public Health Certificate of Achievement
Mode of Delivery: Online/hybrid
Proposal Received by Commission: February 26, 2025
Proposed Start Date: Fall 2026

Description

Health and wellness coaches partner with clients looking to enhance their well-being through self-directed lasting changes tailored to their individual life situation and values. The purpose of the proposed program is to prepare students for entry-level health and wellness careers.

MCC intends to seek approval from the NBHWC (National Board of Health and Wellness Coaches) and later an endorsement from the AHNA (American Holistic Nurses Association) to become an approved training program. Graduates of the proposed certificate program, coupled with additional requirements by the NBHWC, would be prepared to become credentialed health and wellness coaches.

The program would be housed alongside the Professional Health Studies AAS and Public Health Certificate of Achievement programs. The 28.5 quarter credit hour curriculum would consist of five new courses, including a practicum, and one existing course in nutrition (see page 4 for the details).

The AAS in Professional Health Studies has a 36-credit hour core and a 31.5-credit hour option. While the career certificate has value on its own, it would also apply to the option within the AAS. This would benefit students who wish to seek the NBHWC credential, because one of the options within the additional requirements for application is that the applicant have earned an associate degree.

Consistent with Institutional Role and Mission? YES NO
Consistent with Statewide Comprehensive Plan? YES NO

REVIEW CRITERIA

A. Need for the Program

High-----Low
√

The proposal states that there is an increasing need for health and wellness coaches in the greater Omaha region and beyond. Nebraska is currently ranked 25th in health care and nationally 51.8% of adults are suffering from one or more chronic health conditions.

MCC reports that there are currently an estimated 128,000 health and wellness coaches nationally and the need continues to grow due to the impact of chronic disease, a growing shortage of physicians, and a growing need for practitioners in behavioral health. Companies that employ health and wellness coaches include Aetna, Anthem, Blue Cross Blue Shield, Health Advocate, Humana, United Health Care, and the YMCA.

Much of the coaching often occurs virtually, so there is potential for individuals in the Omaha metro region and Nebraska to work for entities throughout all 50 states. The proposal reports that two-thirds of health and wellness coaches work with clients outside of their primary state of residence. Salary data from Indeed for the four-county MCC service region revealed 51 postings for “Community Health Workers” with posted salaries ranging from \$40-60,000 between 2022-2024. Additionally, there were 1,049 jobs for “Health Education Specialists” in Nebraska with an average salary of \$53,788 during the same period. Also see Section B.

Letters of support were provided by the Douglas County Health Department and The Wellness Effect, a Colorado company.

There are no requirements in Nebraska for health and wellness coaches.

The job postings, particularly those reported in Section B, indicate a need for the program, although there is no means for determining if the advertised jobs require NBHWC certification or a specific level of education.

B. Demand for the Program

High-----Low
√

The proposal states that healthcare agencies throughout the Omaha Metro area and the state of Nebraska are experiencing staffing challenges. To determine demand for the proposed program, MCC conducted a search on Indeed. It showed 202 jobs within 35 miles of Omaha based on the search terms “Health Coach” (30 jobs), “Wellness Coach” (110 jobs), and “Health and Wellness Coach” (62 jobs). Within Nebraska but outside the Omaha metro, there were 49 jobs listed under Health Coach, 171 jobs for Wellness Coach, and 2,679 jobs under Health and Wellness.

The proposal also reports that the proposed program could be an alternative to students studying nursing since the college typically turns away 40-50 students each cycle for LPN admissions. In addition, practitioners in other health care fields (medicine, nursing, etc.) often seek training in health and wellness coaching to enhance their ability to address preventative health and help patients manage chronic health conditions.

MCC estimates that the program would initially enroll 10 students, increasing to 70 by the fifth year. The enrollment figures may be optimistic, but the number of job openings suggests a sufficient pool of potential students for a viable program.

C. Avoidance of Unnecessary Duplication

High-----Low
√

There are no health and wellness coaching certificate programs currently offered in Nebraska. Creighton University offers a Master of Science degree in Integrative Health and Wellness (Health and Wellness Coaching Concentration) that is NBHWC approved.

D. Resources: Faculty/Staff

High-----Low
√

MCC states that one full-time faculty member would be needed to initiate the program. There is currently a vacant part-time regular staff position that could be converted to full-time. An adjunct faculty member is identified in the budget for year one, along with one full-time position in years two through five.

The program director for the Professional Health Studies and Public Health programs would provide administrative support.

The proposal asserts that MCC will rely on local, regional, and national partnerships to ensure sufficient practicum training for students. No additional details were provided.

E. Resources: Physical Facilities/Equipment

Acceptable
yes √ no

The program is an online program so no new facilities or equipment would be needed. It would be administratively housed at the South Omaha Campus.

F. Resources: Library/Information Access

High-----Low
√

MCC reports that technology needs are minimal. Faculty would use their assigned computers and the Canvas LMS. Instructional resources from the NBHWC would be used to ensure the program meets their standards

for program approval.

G. Budget

**PROJECTED COSTS AND ANTICIPATED REVENUES FOR THE FIRST FIVE YEARS
As reported by MCC**

PROJECTED COSTS		ANTICIPATED REVENUES	
Faculty and Staff ¹	\$479,726	Reallocated Funds	
General Operating	\$150,000	New State Funds ²	\$500,000
Equipment		New Local Funds	
Library/Information		Tuition and Fees ³	\$851,550
Five-Year TOTAL	\$629,726	Five-Year TOTAL	\$1,351,550

¹ Adjunct faculty in year one; 1.0 FTE in years two through five

² State allocated funding

³ Based on 10 students in the certificate program in year one, increasing to 70 in year five, taking 28.5 credit hours at \$70 per credit hour plus five students enrolled directly in the AAS option in year one, increasing to 30 in year five, taking 45 credit hours at \$70 per credit hour.

Committee Recommendation: That the Commission approve the Career Certificate in Health and Wellness Coaching at Metropolitan Community College

First Program Review Date: Due June 30, 2026.

Curriculum for Career Certificate (28.5 quarter credits)

Health and Wellness Coaching: Theory to Practice	4.5 credits
Behavior Change and Management	4.5 credits
Nutrition in the Life Cycle (HLTH 1050)	4.5 credits
Health and Wellness Coaching: Skills and Techniques	4.5 credits
Advanced Health and Wellness Coaching	4.5 credits
Health and Wellness Coaching: Practicum	6 credits

Annual Report for Institutions Holding a Recurrent Authorization to Operate in Nebraska Reports Received Fall 2024

Recurrent authorization to operate means approval by the Commission to operate a postsecondary institution in Nebraska until a renewal of the authorization is required. Most authorizations were approved for a five-year period with an annual reporting requirement. The following table is a summary of annual reports submitted in the fall of 2024. Reports received after March 2025 will be summarized at a later Commission meeting. Dates in the left-hand column are the time frame during which enrollment and graduation data was collected. No action is required.

Institution	Program name	Degree/ Award	# Currently Enrolled*	# Graduated/ Completed**	Total Campus Enrollment*	Recent Accreditation Activity/Notes
<i>Crown College (at Christ Community Church) (Original approval 8/11/17) Summer, fall 2023; spring 2024</i>	Christian Ministry	BS	1	1	25	
	Christian Studies	MA	1			
	Counseling	MA	21	8		
	Ministry Leadership	MA	1	1		
	Psychology/Counseling	BS	1			
<i>Trinity International University (at Brookside Church) (Original approval 9/22/23) AY 2023-24</i>	Theology Courses Only		1		1	

*on date of report **for most recent year



**National Council for
State Authorization
Reciprocity Agreements**

MHEC • NEBHE • SREB • WICHE

A Report on State Authorization Reciprocity Agreements (SARA) in Nebraska

Fall 2023 Data (Reported in Spring 2024)

Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, March 14, 2025

State Authorization Reciprocity Agreements (SARA)

Fall 2023 Data (Reported in Spring 2024)

In 2013, the National Council for State Authorization Reciprocity Agreements (NC-SARA) became a nationwide coordinating entity, in partnership with the country's four regional education compacts (NEBHE, MHEC, SREB, and WICHE). Its purpose is to establish uniform standards and procedures for state oversight of postsecondary distance education delivered across state lines. States join SARA and agree to vet institutions in their state that wish to participate in SARA. Participating institutions can then offer distance education in other SARA states without additional state approval.

In 2024, 49 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands were members of SARA, and over 2,400 institutions participated in SARA. California is the only state that has not joined SARA. The number of new institutions joining annually is declining because the market is becoming saturated. There aren't many institutions that are eligible for SARA that don't already belong. In addition, institutions are closing and there are fewer new ones being established.

Number of SARA Institutions Nationally, 2015-2023

Year	Number of Institutions Operating Under SARA	Change (year over previous year)
2015	846	
2016	1,477	+631
2017	1,791	+314
2018	1,960	+169
2019	2,088	+128
2020	2,201	+223
2021	2,311	+110
2022	2,364	+53
2023	2,403	+39

**Number of Reporting Institutions by Sector, 2023
and Percent of Total Institutions—National and Nebraska**

Sector	National		Nebraska	
	# of institutions	% of all institutions	# of institutions	% of all institutions
Total institutions	2,403	100%	29	100%
Public	1,163	48%	14	49%
Private, non-profit	1,058	44%	12	42%
Private, for-profit	175	7%	2	7%
Tribal	7	.1%	1*	4%

*An application is pending from a second tribal college

Reporting Parameters

Because SARA’s purpose is to facilitate institutions’ ability to offer courses in states other than their own, initial data collection was for instruction offered by distance in other states. Starting in spring 2019 institutions participating in SARA were required to report their *in-state* distance education enrollments in addition to the out-of-state enrollments that had been routinely reported in the past.

- In both 2018 and 2019 the percentage of in-state students was 54%.
- That number soared to 68% in 2020, the height of the pandemic, when institutions shifted to remote learning for all or most of their students, including those in-state.
- In 2021 the percentage dropped to 61%, lower but still above the pre-pandemic level. Institutions continued to be heavily invested in protecting students and faculty from COVID.
- In 2023 in-state enrollments comprised 58% (2,457,430) of reported enrollment, while out-of-state reporting comprised 42% (1,774,780), approaching the pre-pandemic levels.

**Distance Students from SARA and Non-SARA States/Territories at Nebraska Institutions
Fall 2023 Enrollments (reported to NC-SARA in May 2024)**

Figures in green are higher than those for 2021

Institution (25 participating)	Total # distance students^	# students from Nebraska	# students from out- side Nebr*	# students from non- SARA states**	State w/ largest # of students	State w/ 2 nd largest # of students
Bellevue University	11,683	1,645	10,038	823	FL 1,270	TX 1,122
Bryan College of Health Sciences	45	29	16	0	5 states w/ 1	
Central CC	4,020	3,977	43	0	KS 7	IA, CO 5
Chadron State College	1,123	679	444	9	WY 148	SD 80
Clarkson College	658	415	243	6	IA 89	SD 48
College of Saint Mary	89	54	35	0	IA 9	NY 4
Concordia University	484	316	168	14		
Creighton University	1,226	316	910	63	IA 92	MN 66
Doane University	168	127	41	3	IA 6	TX 5
Metropolitan CC	2,946	2,797	149	1	IA 75	TX 14
Mid-Plains CC	506	477	29	1	KS 7	CO, WA 4
Midland University	263	223	40	4	IA 15	7 states w/ 2
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	3	0	3	0	IA, KS, SD 1	
Nebraska Indian CC	851 (new in 2023)	575	276	1	IA 112	OK 110
Nebraska Methodist College	322	229	93	2	IA 34	TX, FL 6
Nebraska Wesleyan University	92	77	15	0	WY 4	CO, SD 3
Northeast CC	1,259	1,187	72	0	IA 33	SD 27
Peru State College	587	447	140	9	IA 21	KS, MO 16
Southeast CC	2,846	2,695	151	5	KS 26	HI 13
Union College	0	0	0	0		
University of Nebraska - Lincoln	1,474	816	658	51	TX 53	IA 53
University of Nebraska at Kearney	2,362	1,947	415	37	CO, KS 32	IA 27
University of Nebraska at Omaha	3,442	2,835	607	37	IA 159	TX 73
University of Nebraska Medical Center	522	287	235	30 + 7 null	MO 20	KS 16
Wayne State College	837	688	149	0	IA 81	SD 18
Western Nebraska CC	158	141	17	1	CO 4	SD, WY 3
York College	230	140	90	4	OK 15	FL, IA 10
TOTALS	38,196	23,119	15,077	1,101		

^Includes Nebraska students

*Includes non-SARA states

**The only non-SARA state is California; several U.S. territories also do not participate in SARA.

States Providing the Largest Number of Distance Students to Nebraska Institutions

State	Enrollment in NE 2023	2023 position	2021 Position	2019 Position
Texas	1,422	1	4	4
Florida	1,411	2	1	1
Iowa	1,254	3	3	3
Non-SARA locations*	1,101	4	2	2
Colorado	526	5	6	7
Illinois	505	6	5	8
New York	452	7	7	5
Georgia	448	8	9	6
Missouri	434	9	8	9

Nebraska institutions enrolled a total of 15,077 distance students from 49 states (outside Nebraska), the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico and 1,101 students from other locations. The only SARA entity not sending students to Nebraska was the U.S. Virgin Islands.

*Almost entirely California students.

States Enrolling the Largest Number of Students from Nebraska

State	Enrollment from NE	2023 Position	2021 Position	2019 Position
Arizona	1,284	1	1	1
Utah	664	2	3	3
Iowa	631	3	2	4
New Hampshire	539	4	5	6
Colorado	530	5	4	5
Missouri	371	6	6	
Indiana	350	7	7	2
Virginia	321	8	8	
Kansas	271	9	8	7

Institutions Enrolling the Largest Number of Students from Nebraska

Institution	State	Type	Enrollment from NE 2023	Enrollment from NE 2021
Western Governors University	UT	Private, non-profit	646	478
Southern New Hampshire University	NH	Private, non-profit	537	411
University of Phoenix	AZ	Private, for-profit	327	234
Iowa Western Community College	IA	Public	315	588
Penn Foster College	AZ	Private, for-profit	315	328
Grand Canyon University	AZ	Private, non-profit	314	233
Liberty University	VA	Private, non-profit	261	223
American Public University	WV	Private, for-profit	243	243
Purdue University Global	IN	Public	238	248
Arizona State University	AZ	Public	193	177

Out-of-State Learning Placements

(Initial Reporting in Spring 2019)

- From the beginning, SARA has allowed SARA institutions to place students in experiential learning situations (with some restrictions) in other SARA states. Placements include such activities as rotations, internships, clinicals, and student teaching, and are not necessarily tied to instruction delivered entirely on-ground by the institution.
- The policy attracted many institutions in just such a position, i.e., only on-ground instruction in the home state but with students in experiential placements in other states. Consequently, there are institutions participating in SARA who do not conduct any of their instruction at distance. In 2023 there were 150 such institutions.
- To capture information about the extent of experiential placements, starting in spring 2019 institutions participating in SARA were required to report the numbers of their students engaged in experiential learning placements, disaggregated by state and two-digit CIP (Classification of Instructional Programs used by the National Center for Education Statistics). This followed a voluntary pilot year in 2018. The numbers collected include institutions who provide distance instruction as well as those who don't.
- This collection proved extremely challenging for many institutions, so figures should not be considered definitive. Reporting was improved in 2023 but is still likely incomplete.

**Selected Out-of-state Student Learning Placements
Calendar Year 2023 (reported in May 2024)**

Any discipline with 30 or more student placements reported

The top 10 disciplines for student placements either in Nebraska or out-of-state are **highlighted**.

CIP	Discipline	# of students sent to Nebraska from institutions outside the state	# of students sent from Nebraska institutions to other states
51	Health Professions	1,591	5,880
13	Education	241	359
01	Agricultural Sciences	188	74
42	Psychology	126	61
52	Business	76	174
14	Engineering	58	12
44	Public Administration/Social Services	46	38
39	Theology	46	3
12	Culinary, Entertainment, Personal Services	31	
47	Mechanic and Repairs	30	28
11	Computer and Information Sciences	29	75
24	Liberal Arts and Sciences/Liberal Studies	10	580
5	Area, Ethnic, Cultural, Gender, & Group Studies		211
32	Basic Skills		99
19	Family & Consumer Sciences/Human Sciences	5	38
	Total all CIPs—2023	2,667	7,846
	Total all CIPs—2021	2,010	4,015

- Nationally, CIP 51 (Health Professions) accounted for almost 62% of out-of-state learning placements, an increase from 58% in 2021 and 53% in 2019. Education (CIP 13) accounted for 6.9% of placements and Business (CIP 52) placements were 4.6% of all placements. Both were declines from 2021 and 2019, although they were still the top three CIPs reported in 2021 and 2019 as well as in 2018.
- Health Professions were the top two CIPs for students placed in Nebraska for all four years (2018, 2019, 2021, and 2023). Between 2019 and 2021 the number of placements in Health Professions decreased from 2,654 to 1,237. This may have been due to the difficulty in placing students in healthcare facilities during the COVID pandemic. The number rebounded slightly in 2023, reaching 1,591, but far below the 2019 level.
- The number of academic fields reported in the table on page 6 is 15, but many more disciplines were represented. The total number of disciplines for placements in Nebraska was 36 and 34 for Nebraskans placed out- of-state. In addition to those listed on page 6, these included areas such as Social Sciences, Engineering Technologies, and Construction Trades.
- A notable occurrence is the large number of placements of Nebraskans out-of-state in CIPs 5 and 24. This is due to Nebraska Indian Community College's (NICC) reporting. NICC joined SARA in December 2023. May 2024 was the first year they reported data to NC-SARA.
 - Until May 2024, NICC had a Memorandum of Understanding with Pawnee Nation College in Pawnee, Oklahoma, whereby NICC offered courses on-ground at Pawnee Nation College. This resulted in many learning placement opportunities in Oklahoma.
 - Like most community colleges in Nebraska, NICC reports the majority of their general education courses under CIP 24 (Liberal Arts and Sciences/Liberal Studies). Many courses related to Native American or tribal culture or practices are reported by NICC under CIP 5 (Area, Ethnic, Cultural, Gender, and Group Studies). Hence, the large number of placements within CIPs 24 and 5.
 - The reporting by NICC may look significantly different in coming years, since the MOU was terminated in 2024 and no new agreement has replaced it.
- The reporting of out-of-state learning placements continues to be a work in progress as institutions refine their ability to collect the information and education adjusts to what may be the “new normal” resulting from the Covid pandemic.

Data source: *NC-SARA Data Report: Fall 2023 Exclusively Distance Education Enrollment Report & 2023 Out-of-State Learning Placements*

Information Items

Reasonable and Moderate Extensions

- UNL – Graduate Certificate in the Internet of Things
- NECC – Utility Line, AAS

Program Name Changes

- UNL – Undergraduate Major in Graphic Design to *Bachelor of Arts (BA) in Graphic Arts*

Eliminated Centers

- UNO – Nebraska Book Arts Center at the University of Nebraska- Omaha

Discontinued Programs

- UNL – Master of Science (MS) degree in Architecture (MArch, the professional graduate degree, will remain)

Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education

Subject: 2025 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report

Committee Recommendation: That the Commission approve the 2025 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report.

Purpose: Neb. Rev. Stat. § 85-1429 requires that on or before March 15 of each year, the commission submit a report to the legislature that evaluates progress toward attainment of the following priorities identified by the LR 174 Task Force of 2003:

1. Increasing the number of students who enter postsecondary education in Nebraska;
2. Increasing the percentage of students who enroll and successfully complete a degree; and
3. Reducing, eliminating, and then reversing the net out-migration of Nebraskans with high levels of educational attainment.

2025 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report

To Be Approved by the Commission March 14, 2025

Committee Draft

March 5, 2025



NEBRASKA'S
COORDINATING COMMISSION
FOR POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION



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Key Takeaways – 2025 Progress Report

In 2006, the Nebraska Legislature identified education as key to the state's economic future: "Increasing the number of Nebraskans with high levels of educational attainment is essential to support economic expansion and diversification." (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 85-1428) In 2022, the Nebraska Legislature set a goal that 70% of Nebraskans aged 25 to 34 will have a degree, certificate, or credential with value in the workplace by 2030. This report provides detailed analysis of Nebraska's progress toward increasing its educational attainment. The *Comprehensive Statewide Plan for Postsecondary Education*, produced by the Coordinating Commission, includes many of these same metrics within its "Measuring Accomplishments" section.

88.2

Nebraska's 2023-2024 public high school graduation rate. (See Figure 1.1.a.4, page 24.) However, ACT reports that only 18% of Nebraska's ACT-tested high school graduates are sufficiently prepared to succeed in all four common areas of entry-level college coursework in algebra, biology, English, and social sciences. (See Figure 1.1.b.3 on page 36.)

64.9

The college continuation rate for the 2022-2023 Nebraska public high school graduating class, which has declined from 70.8% in 2012-2013. (See Figure 1.1.c.5, page 55.)

82.6

The percentage of ACE Scholarship recipients from public high schools who have gone on to college. The comparable college continuation rates were 49.1% for low-income public high school graduates who did not receive ACE and 74.3% for non-low-income public high school graduates. (See Figure 1.5.9, page 87.)

46.3

69.2

The six-year completion rates for Nebraska public two-year institutions (46.3%) and four-year public institutions (69.2%), compared to national rates of 43.4% and 70.7%, respectively. (Fall 2018 cohort.) (See Figure 2.3.1, page 115.)

95.5

For every 10,000 working-age (22 to 64) Nebraskans with a bachelor's degree or higher, there was an average annual net *out*-migration of 95.5 people from 2019 to 2023. Put another way, Nebraska experienced a net loss of 25,885 people with a bachelors degree or higher to other states over the past decade. (See page 129.)

36.2

The percentage of Nebraskans ages 22 to 64 who have a bachelor's degree or higher for the period 2019-2023, according to the American Community Survey. This is up from 32.9% for the period 2014-2018. The percentage of Nebraskans ages 22 to 64 who have some college or an associate's degree is 33.8%, down from 35.3%. (See Figure 3.3, page 126.)

58.8

The percentage of 25- to-34-year-old Nebraskans with a credential with value in the workplace or higher as of 2023. (See Figure 3.1, page 125.)

Key Recommendations – 2025 Progress Report

Among the Commission's statutory duties are to "Encourage initiatives and collaboration between public institutions, public state and local entities, and private state and local entities to increase the contribution of postsecondary education in advancing Nebraska's economy." Among the initiatives and collaboration that may address the shortcomings identified in the *2025 Progress Report* are the following key recommendations.

At the High School Level:

- Increase high school graduation rates. Nebraska's 2023-2024 data reveal that while 90.3% of females graduate in four years, only 86.2% of males do. Disparities are even more pronounced between racial/ethnic groups, with only 74.2% (Native American) to 90.2% (Asian) of minorities earning diplomas in four years.
- Increase the number of students who take dual and concurrent enrollment courses that grant college credit and make sure opportunities to take such courses are widely available. Faculty availability and financial aid resources must ensure that students are not denied the opportunity to participate as a result of financial resources.
- Increase opportunities for high school students to connect to career pathways of interest to them that lead to employment and additional education, such as through the continuing development of career academies, academic pathways, and internship programs.
- Increase counseling resources to a.) address mental health issues that may slow or prevent high school completion, b.) improve students' awareness of careers, the range of higher education opportunities, and their career pathways, and c.) implement universal FAFSA completion and help students understand financial aid and plan direct pathways to their educational goals.

At the Postsecondary Level:

- Increase the percentage of high school graduates who go on to college. If all 2023 on-time public high school graduates continued on to college at the same rate as 2013 graduates, over 1,200 additional students would enroll in college by the spring following high school graduation.
- Support and expand efforts, such as Transfer Nebraska and 2+2 agreements, to improve students' knowledge of how credits will transfer among Nebraska colleges and universities, allowing them to plan their path to a degree in the most efficient manner.
- Identify and reach out to adults who started college but did not complete a credential. Completion initiatives include stackable microcredentials and badges that are recognized by employers. Identify resources to achieve success (ex, high speed internet access, rolling course start dates) and pool existing or request new resources to help students complete credentials.

At the State Government Level:

- Continue to support and increase funding for the Nebraska Opportunity Grant program so that more eligible low-income students receive aid. Nebraska must reduce the gap in college enrollment and graduation rates between low-income and non-low-income high school graduates to meet its workforce needs and ensure equity.
- Adequately fund public colleges and universities to maintain affordable tuition and fees, provide adequate student support services and timely course offerings, and ensure a full range of high quality programs connected to Nebraska's statewide and regional economic needs is available.
- Continue funding the Nebraska Career Scholarship Program to attract students to programs leading to occupations identified as high wage, high demand, and high skill in Nebraska and to connect the students to Nebraska employers through internship opportunities.

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Executive Summary

This report provides the Nebraska Legislature with comparative statistics to monitor and evaluate progress toward achieving **three key priorities** for Nebraska's postsecondary education system:

- **Increase the number of students who enter postsecondary education in Nebraska.**
- **Increase the percentage of students who persist and successfully complete a degree.**
- **Reduce, eliminate, and then reverse the net out-migration of Nebraskans with high levels of educational attainment.**

These priorities were developed by the 2003 LR 174 Higher Education Task Force and are incorporated in Neb. Rev. Stat. § 85-1428 (3).

This summary highlights the comparative analysis used to measure and evaluate performance with respect to each priority. Throughout this analysis, the latest available statistics are analyzed in the context of 10-year trends. See pages S20-S22 for recommendations based on the findings of this report. The complete report and its appendices, which are online at ccpe.nebraska.gov/reports, provide a detailed and fully documented analysis.

Overall Progress and Challenges Facing the State

- The research findings in the *2025 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report* reflect modest annual changes in the state's postsecondary education system. Some changes have very likely been caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, and time will tell if they foretell permanent shifts.
- Progress toward the state's higher-education goals is mixed, and it is not aggressive enough to meet the state's long-term needs and the 70% attainment goal for Nebraskans aged 25 to 34 by 2030.
 - Preliminary estimates indicate that Nebraska's total postsecondary enrollment increased 0.9% between fall 2013 and fall 2024. Enrollments initially increased during the Great Recession and peaked in 2010. Between 2010 and 2014, enrollments declined steadily but have increased in recent years and remain higher than pre-recession levels.
 - Since 2013-2014, the number of students graduating from Nebraska's high schools has increased 7.6%. However, the cohort four-year graduation rate has decreased from 89.6% in 2013-2014 to 88.2% in 2023-2024. Additionally, many students take more than four years to graduate from high school, which delays their entry into college or the workforce.
 - Nebraska's college continuation rate for public high school graduates has decreased from 70.8% in 2012-2013 to 64.9% in 2022-2023. Analysis of this data by race/ethnicity, sex, and student income status reveals large gaps in continuation rates for different groups of students.
 - Nebraska has increased the amount of state funds allocated for need-based financial aid, but less than 5 out of 10 eligible students receive a state grant. The Nebraska Opportunity Grant program has aided thousands of students, but more state-funded, need-based aid is needed to enable more of the state's low-income and moderately low-income students to go to college and earn degrees.
 - Since 2013, the overall full-time freshmen retention rate has increased 5.1 percentage points. Meanwhile, the state's overall college graduation rate for public two-year institutions increased 11.3 percentage points while the state's overall college graduation rate for public four-year institutions has increased 2.3 percentage points.
 - Estimates of net migration—priority three—indicate that out-migration of highly educated working-age Nebraskans has not been reduced or eliminated and is worsening.

Priority 1

Increase the number of students who enter postsecondary education in Nebraska

In 2008, Nebraska’s fall enrollment totaled a record number of 131,710 students. Following the Great Recession of 2008, fall 2009 enrollment increased to 140,770 and peaked the next year at 145,893. Between 2010 and 2014, enrollments declined steadily but have increased in recent years and remain higher than pre-recession levels.

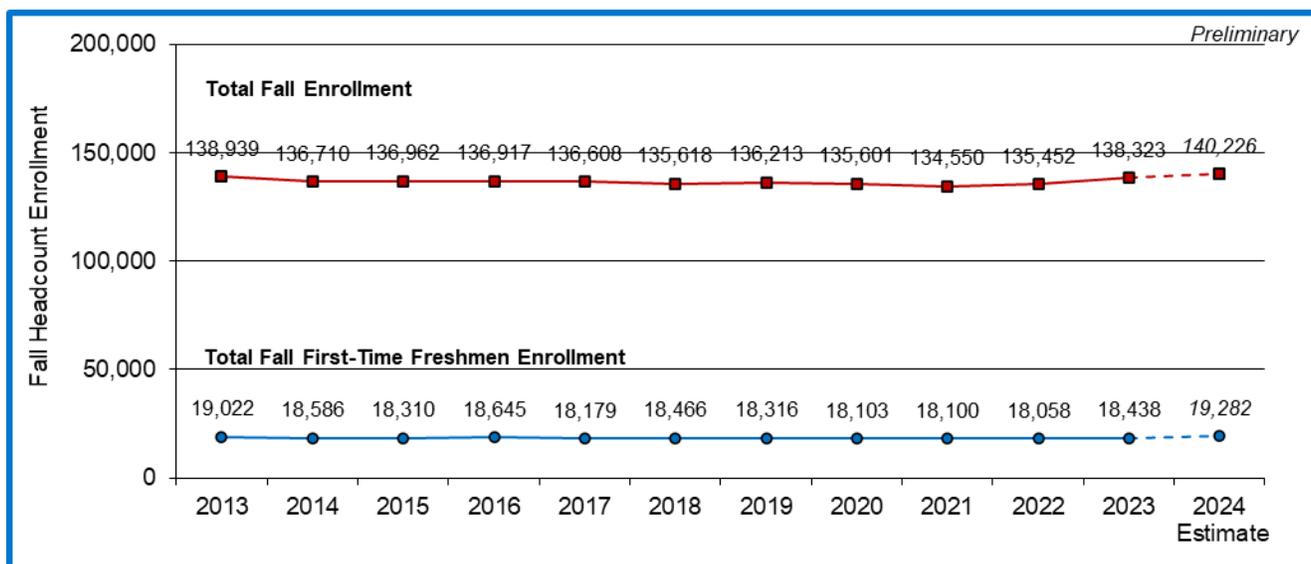
Total fall enrollments

Nebraska’s total postsecondary headcount enrollment decreased from 138,939 in fall 2013 to 138,323 in fall 2023, a decrease of 0.4%. During the same period, first-time freshmen (FTF) enrollment decreased 3.1%, from 19,022 to 18,438. It is estimated that total fall enrollment increased 1.4% between fall 2023 and fall 2024 while FTF enrollment increased 4.6%.

As shown on the next page, between 2013 and 2023, total fall enrollment increased 4.2% at the nonpublic colleges and universities. Meanwhile, fall enrollment declined 3.2% at the University of Nebraska, 3.7% at the state colleges, and 0.5% at the community colleges.

Based on preliminary estimates, between 2023 and 2024, fall enrollment increased 3.5% at the community colleges and 2.2% at the nonpublic institutions. During this same time, fall enrollment declined an estimated 0.1% at the University of Nebraska and 4.6% at the state colleges.

**Fall Total Headcount Enrollment and First-Time Freshmen Enrollment
Fall 2013 through Fall 2024**



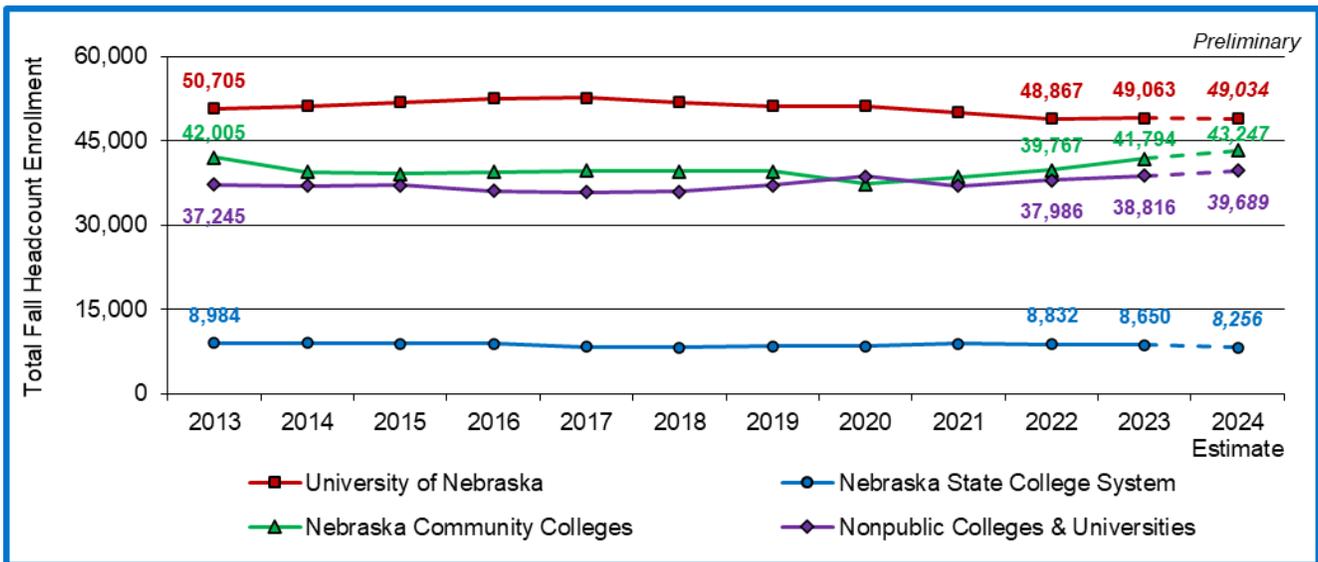
Note. See Figure 1.1 (page 3) and Figure 1.13 (page 15).

Freshmen fall enrollments

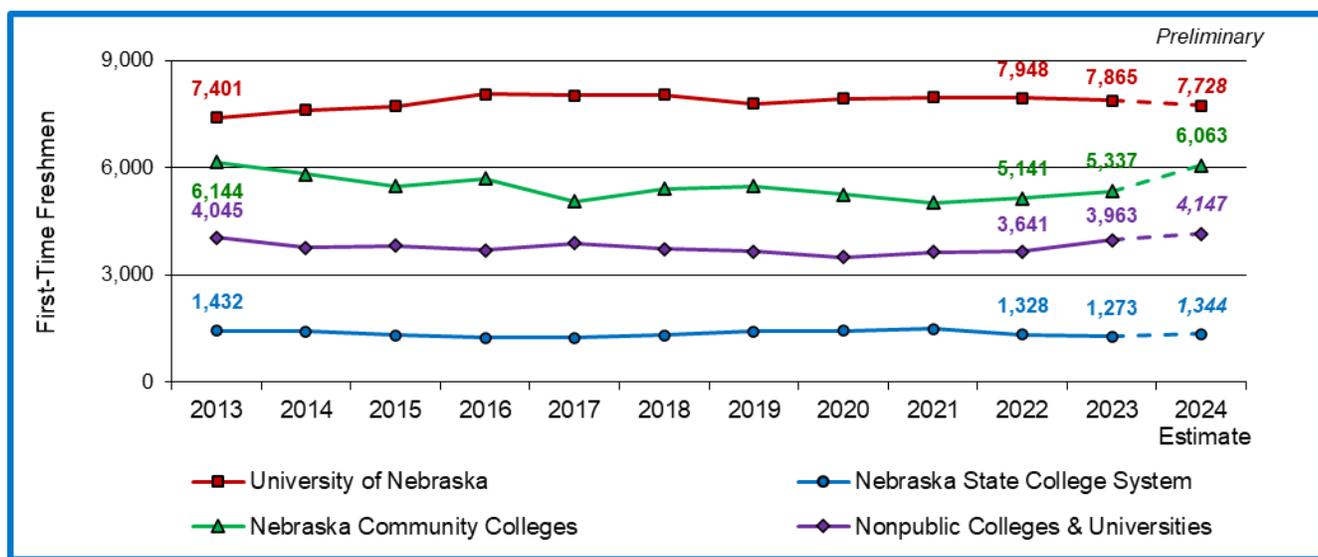
Total enrollment of first-time freshmen (FTF) at the state’s postsecondary institutions decreased 3.1%, from 19,022 in fall 2013 to 18,438 in fall 2023. FTF enrollment increased 6.3% at the University of Nebraska while declining 11.1% at the state colleges, 13.1% at the community colleges, and 2.0% at the nonpublic institutions.

It is estimated that fall 2024 statewide FTF enrollment increased 4.6% over 2023, increasing 5.6% at the state colleges, 13.6% at the community colleges, and 4.6% at the nonpublic institutions. Meanwhile, FTF enrollments declined an estimated 1.7% at the University of Nebraska.

**Fall Total Headcount Enrollment by Sector
Fall 2013 through Fall 2024**



**First-Time Freshmen Enrollment by Sector
Fall 2013 through Fall 2024**



Note. See Figure 1.2 (page 4) and Figure 1.12 (page 14).

Strategic objectives to increase postsecondary enrollment

The 2003 LR 174 Task Force recommended the following strategic objectives to increase the number of students who enter postsecondary education in Nebraska:

- Increase the proportion of PK-12 students who graduate from high school, enroll in postsecondary education, and are adequately prepared to proceed through postsecondary degree completion.
- Increase the proportion of Nebraska high school graduates who pursue their postsecondary education in Nebraska.
- Increase the number of non-Nebraska high school graduates who pursue postsecondary education in Nebraska.
- Increase the number and proportion of Nebraska postsecondary students who have been underrepresented in the state’s higher education system.
- Increase need-based financial aid in order to improve access to higher education for Nebraskans with limited financial means.

Nebraska high schools—Nebraska’s primary source of college students

Since 2013-2014, the number of students graduating annually from Nebraska high schools increased 7.6%, from 23,004 to 24,749 in 2023-2024. Based on the latest projections, Nebraska

high schools will graduate about 1,054 more students in 2033-2034 than in 2023-2024, an increase of 4.3%.

Shifting high school demographics

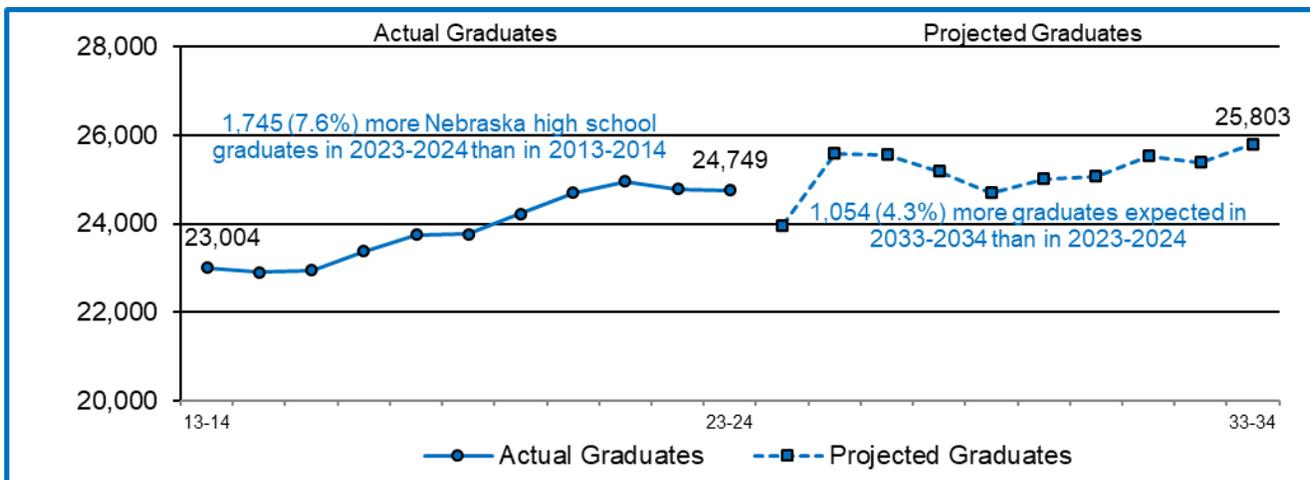
As shown on the next page, the demographic profile of Nebraska’s public high school graduates has changed considerably over the last decade and is forecast to continue to change over the next decade.

Since 2013-2014, the percentage of students who are White non-Hispanic has declined while the percentages of students from the other racial/ethnic groups have increased. The overwhelming shift has been the increase in the number of Hispanic graduates.

Furthermore, Hispanic students are projected to account for 25.9% of Nebraska’s public high school graduates by 2033-2034, compared to 20.6% in 2023-2024. Asian/Pacific Islanders and graduates that are two or more races are also projected to account for a larger percentage of Nebraska’s public high school graduates in 2033-2034.

However, White non-Hispanics and Black non-Hispanics are projected to account for a smaller percentage of Nebraska’s public high school graduates in 2033-2034.

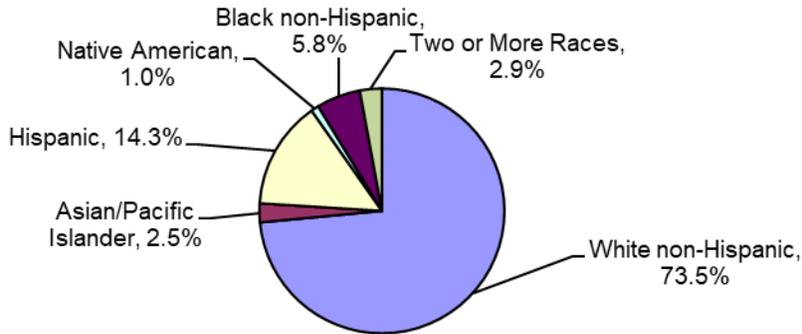
**Actual and Projected Number of Nebraska High School Graduates
2013-2014 through 2033-2034**



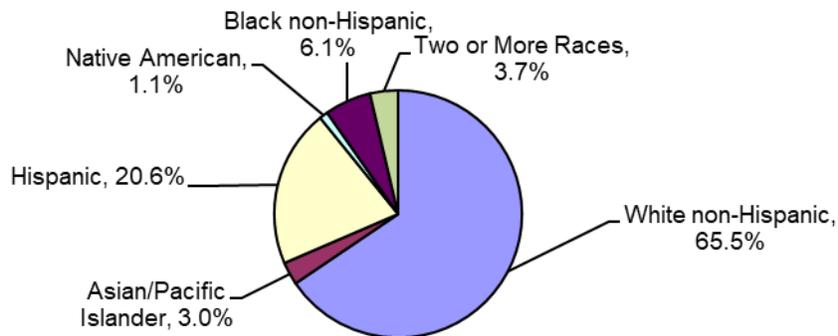
Note. The gap in the above line graph separates actual from projected graduates. See Figure 1.1.a.1 (page 19) and Figure 1.1.a.2 (page 21).

By Race/Ethnicity: Actual and Projected Percentages of Nebraska Public High School Graduates

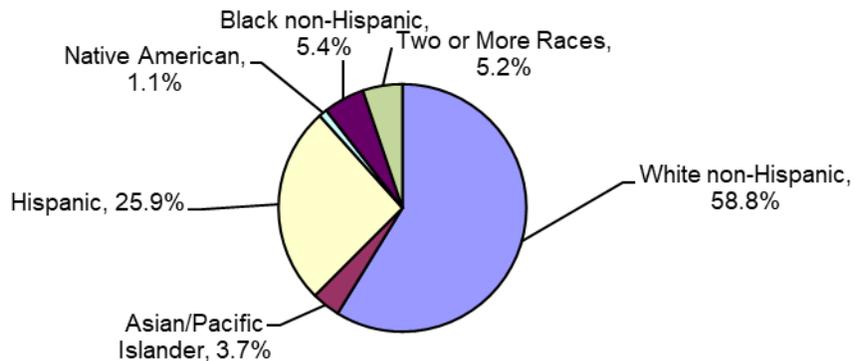
Actual Percentages of Graduates: 2013-2014



Actual Percentages of Graduates: 2023-2024



Projected Percentages of Graduates: 2033-2034



Note. See Figure 1.1.a.3 (page 22).

Public high school graduation rates

Nebraska's overall public high school cohort four-year graduation rate for 2023-2024 was 88.2%, down from 89.6% in 2013-2014. (See Figure 1.1.a.4 on page 24.)

In 2021-2022 (the latest year for which national data is available), Nebraska's cohort four-year graduation rate was ranked 21st highest in the nation. (See Figure 1.1.a.5 on page 26.)

The cohort four-year graduation rates for females were higher than the rates for males from 2013-2014 to 2023-2024. In 2013-2014, the graduation rate for females was 92.4%, compared to 87.1% for males. By 2023-2024, the graduation rate for males decreased to 86.2% while the rate for females decreased to 90.3%. (See Figure 1.1.a.6 on page 27.)

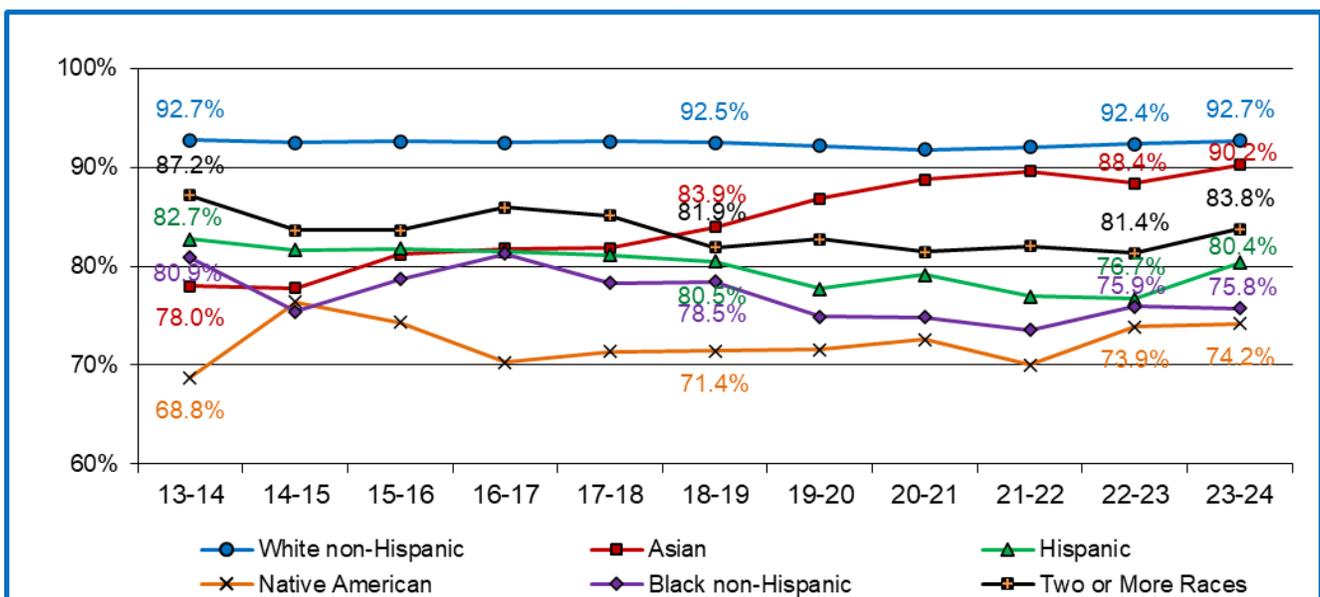
As shown below, between 2013-2014 and 2023-2024, cohort four-year graduation rates decreased 2.3 percentage points for Hispanics, 5.0 percentage point for Black non-Hispanics, and 3.4 percentage points for multiracial individuals. During this same time, cohort four-year graduation rates increased 12.2 percentage point for Asians and 5.4 percentage points for Native Americans. Graduation rates were unchanged for White non-Hispanics.

Cohort four-year graduation rates also vary considerably by free or reduced-priced lunch (FRL) eligibility. Students eligible for FRL are less likely to graduate from high school in four years. For 2023-2024, there was a 11.5 percentage point difference in on-time graduation rates between FRL (81.6%) and non-FRL students (93.1%). Between 2013-2014 and 2023-2024, the cohort four-year graduation rate decreased 0.7 percentage points for students not eligible for FRL and 0.8 percentage points for students eligible for FRL. (See Figure 1.1.a.8 on page 29.)

Some students, particularly males, minority students, and those eligible for FRL, take longer than four years to graduate from high school. Extending cohort graduation rates out to six years increases the overall public high school graduation rates by about two to three percentage points and helps to narrow the gaps between graduation rates for various racial/ethnic groups. (See Figure 1.1.a.9 on page 32 and Table A3.1 on pages 151-155.)

Nebraska's overall public high school graduation rate has decreased slightly over the decade. Consequently, Nebraska needs to continue to strengthen efforts to increase graduation rates for all students.

Nebraska Public High School Cohort Four-Year Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity 2013-2014 through 2023-2024



Note. See Figure 1.1.a.7 (page 28).

Preparation for college

Beginning with the graduating class of 2018, all Nebraska students take the ACT test in the cohort minus one year. ACT estimates that 95% of the 2024 graduating class took the ACT Assessment.

The average ACT composite score for Nebraska high school students was 19.1 in 2024, compared to 21.7 in 2014. Nebraska’s 2024 ACT composite score was lower than the national average of 19.4. (See Figure 1.1.b.1 on page 34.)

Using ACT college readiness standards, data for the class of 2024 suggest that only 18% of Nebraska’s ACT-tested high school graduates are sufficiently prepared to succeed in all four common areas of entry-level college coursework: algebra, biology, English, and social science. (See Figure 1.1.b.3 on page 36.)

Approximately 20% of males and 17% of females met all four college readiness benchmarks. (See Figure 1.1.b.5 on page 38.)

Furthermore, as shown below, compared to their White non-Hispanic and Asian classmates, even lower percentages of the state’s Hispanic, Native American, Black non-Hispanic, multiracial, and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander high school graduates are adequately prepared for entry-level college coursework.

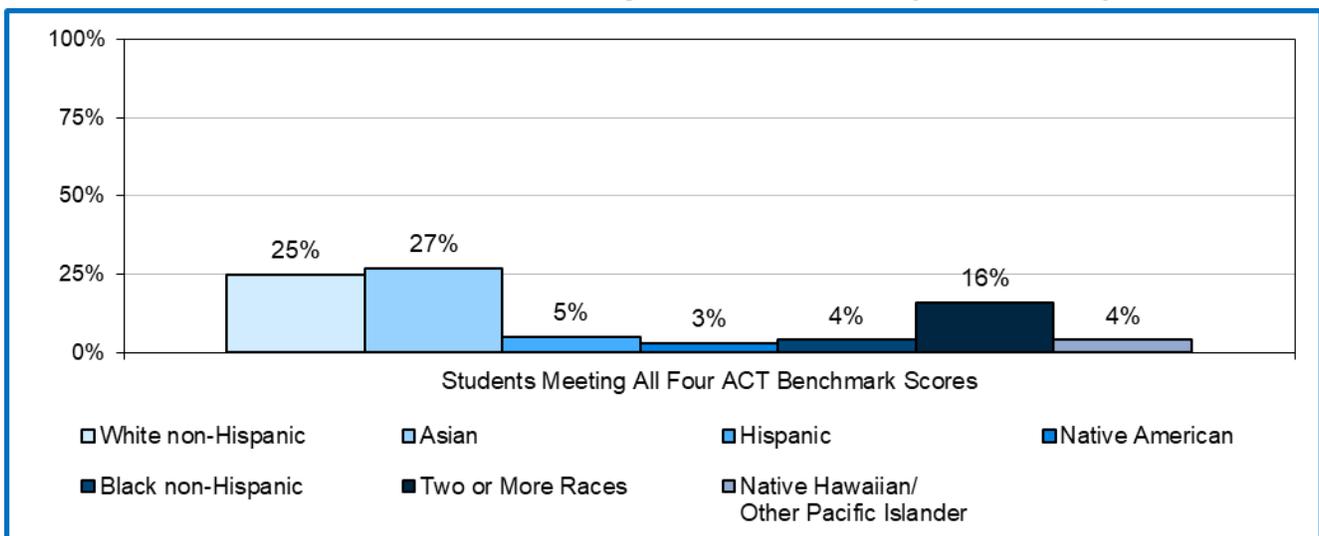
Public high school college continuation rates based on National Student Clearinghouse data

One approach to calculating Nebraska’s college-going rate is to annually use data obtained from the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) in cooperation with the Nebraska Department of Education (NDE). An advantage of this approach is that college-going rates can be calculated every year and compared by student income level, sex, and race/ethnicity.

Data from the NDE matched with the NSC show that overall, only 64.9% of 2022-2023 Nebraska public high school graduates continued onto college within one year of high school graduation, a decline of 5.9 percentage points since 2012-2013 and the lowest rate during the reporting period. For 2022-2023, 70.7% of female graduates continued on to college, a decline of 4.2 percentage points since 2012-2013. Meanwhile, 59.2% of male graduates continued on to college, a decline of 7.4 percentage points since 2012-2013. (See Figure 1.1.c.7 on page 57.)

As the charts on the following two pages illustrate, the college continuation rates for low-income graduates of Nebraska’s public high schools are significantly lower than the comparable rate for graduates from non-low income households, regardless of sex.

Percentages of 2024 ACT-Tested Nebraska High School Students Who Met or Exceeded ACT College Readiness Scores by Race/Ethnicity



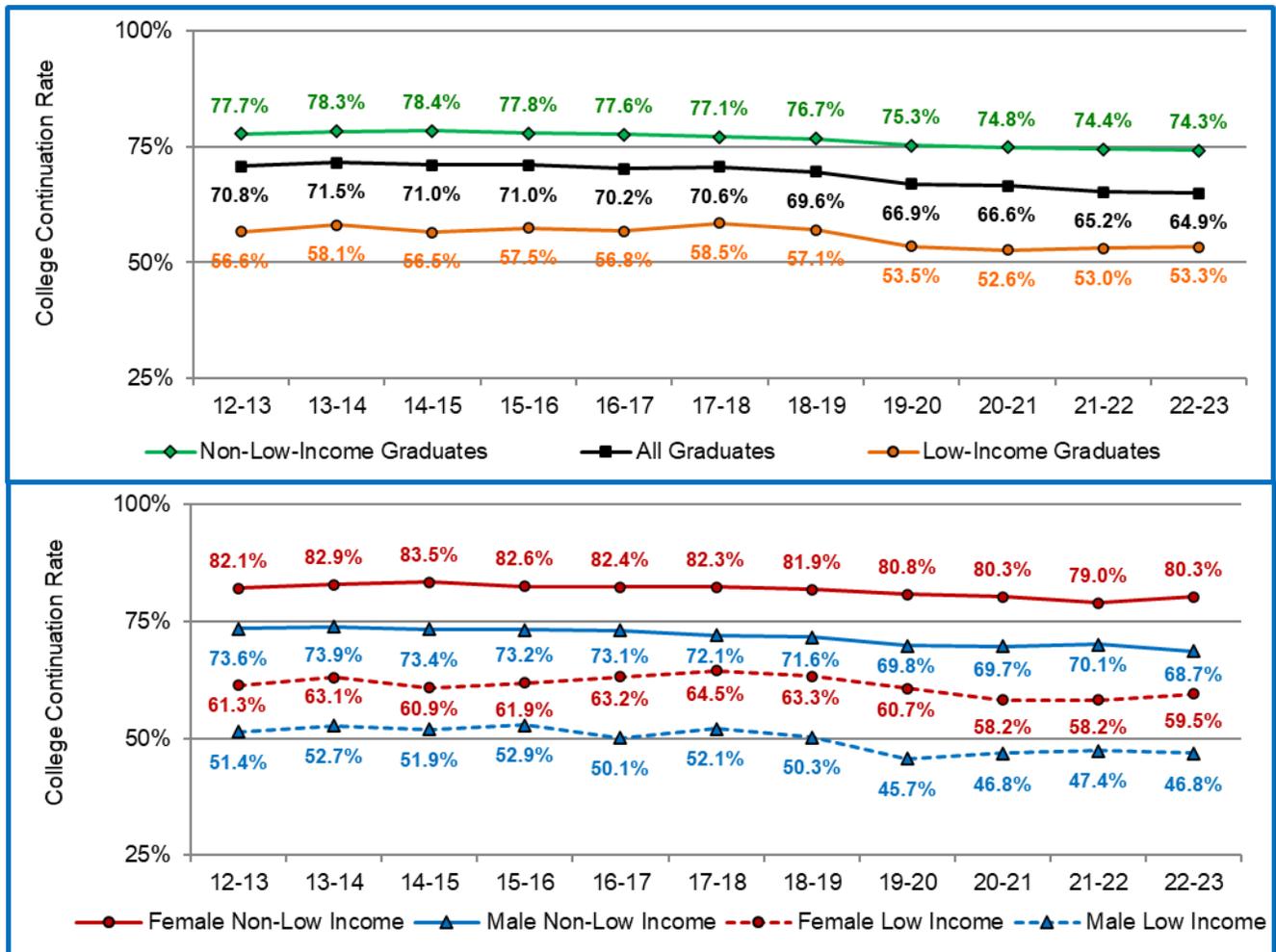
Note. Figure 1.1.b.7 (page 40).

However, female public high school graduates have consistently higher college-going rates than their male classmates, and the lowest college-going rates are for male public high school graduates from low-income households.

Among graduates in 2022-2023, the highest college continuation rate among these 24 subgroups was for non-low-income, Asian/Pacific Islander, female graduates (82.7%), while the lowest college continuation rate was for low-income, Native American, male graduates (29.9%).

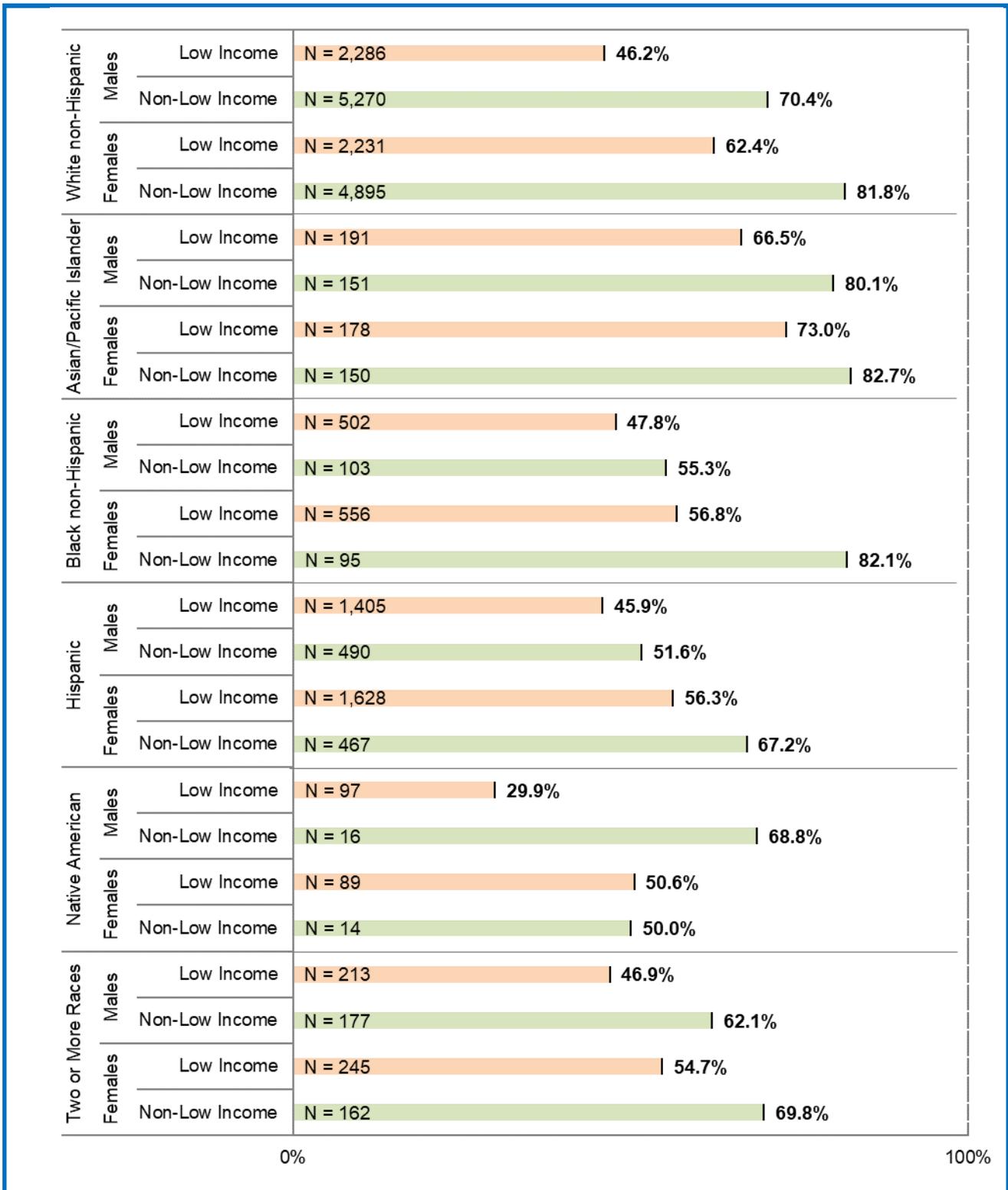
College continuation data is also available by race/ethnicity. Segmenting college continuation rates by race/ethnicity, sex, and student income status results in college continuation rates for 24 subgroups.

College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates Based on NSC Data 2012-2013 through 2022-2023



Note. See Figure 1.1.c.6 (page 56) and Figure 1.1.c.8 (page 58).

**College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates Based on NSC Data
By Race/Ethnicity, Sex, and Student Income Status: 2022-2023**



Note. See Part B of Figure 1.1.c.9 (page 60).

Net-migration of Nebraska and non-Nebraska first-time freshmen within 12 months of high school graduation

Using IPEDS data collected every other year, the Commission monitors the enrollment and residency of first-time freshmen. This data can be used to calculate the in-migration of non-Nebraska, non-foreign students who enrolled at Nebraska colleges as well as the out-migration of Nebraska residents who enrolled at out-of-state institutions.

As shown in the table below, more first-time freshmen came to Nebraska to attend college within 12 months of high school graduation than left Nebraska to go to school out of state. Notably, out-migration of Nebraska’s first-time freshmen increased 28.9% between fall 2020 and fall 2022 while in-migration decreased 2.2%. Further analyses reveal that 46.0% of the increase in out-migration is attributable to out-migration to Iowa.

First-time freshmen enrollments by sex

Based on IPEDS data collected annually, more female first-time freshmen have enrolled at Nebraska’s postsecondary institutions than male first-time freshmen. Since 2013, women have accounted for 52.0% (fall 2022) to 53.9% (fall 2020) of first-time freshmen enrollments. (See Figure 1.4.1 on page 71.)

First-time freshmen enrollments by race/ethnicity

As shown on the following page, first-time freshmen enrollments are becoming more racially/ethnically diverse. In fall 2013, White non-Hispanics accounted for 77.3% of first-time freshmen enrollments while minorities accounted for 22.7%. Of the first-time freshmen enrolled in fall 2023, 70.0% were White non-Hispanics, while 30.0% were minorities.

Higher numbers of Asians/Pacific Islanders, Hispanics, Native Americans, and multiracial

Net Migration of First-Time Freshmen Who Attended Postsecondary Institutions Within 12 Months of High School Graduation Fall 2012 through Fall 2022

Student Residency and Where They Attended College	Fall 2012	Fall 2014	Fall 2016	Fall 2018	Fall 2020	Fall 2022	Δ Since Fall 2012	
							N	%
<u>In-Migration</u> Non-Nebraska, Non-Foreign Students Enrolled at Nebraska Colleges and Universities	2,826	3,294	3,621	3,772	3,602	3,521	695	24.6%
<u>Out-Migration</u> Resident Nebraska Students Enrolled at Out-of-State Colleges and Universities	2,800	2,692	2,725	2,752	2,650	3,416	616	22.0%
Net Migration	26	602	896	1,020	952	105		

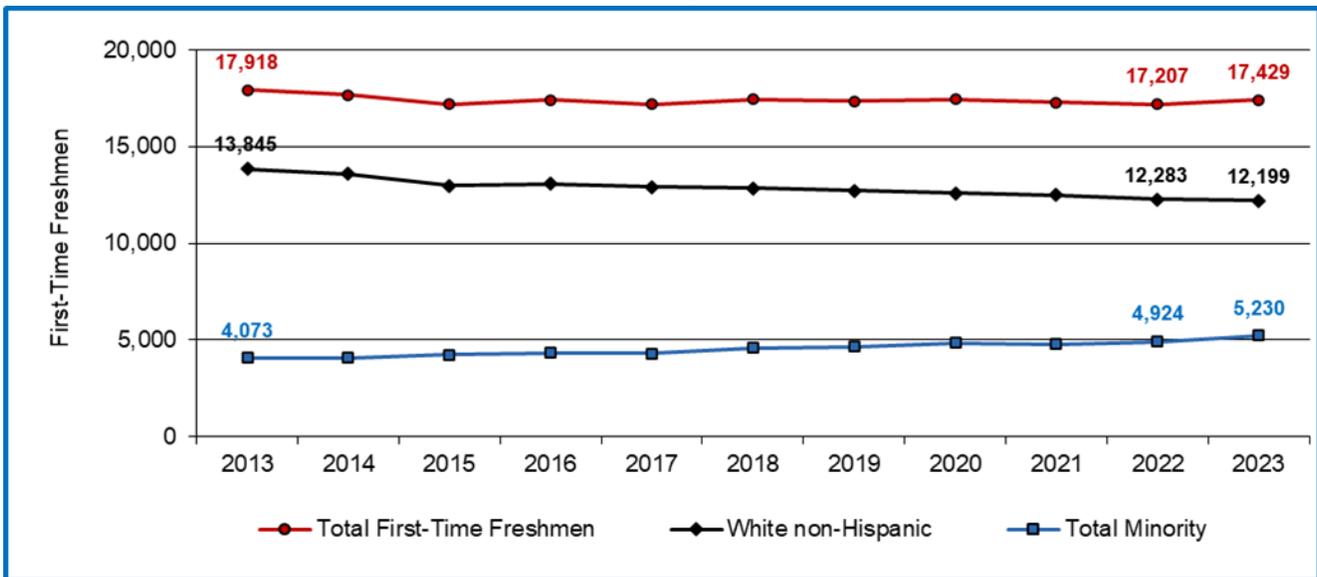
Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. Does not include students with foreign residency, reported unknown states of residence, or students for whom no residence information was reported. Does not include fall 2022 migration data for Texas State Technical College. (see Table 1.3.2 for more information). Δ = change. See Table 1.3.2 (page 70).

students were enrolled in college in fall 2023 than in fall 2013. Meanwhile, the numbers of White non-Hispanic and Black non-Hispanic first-time freshmen decreased since fall 2013.

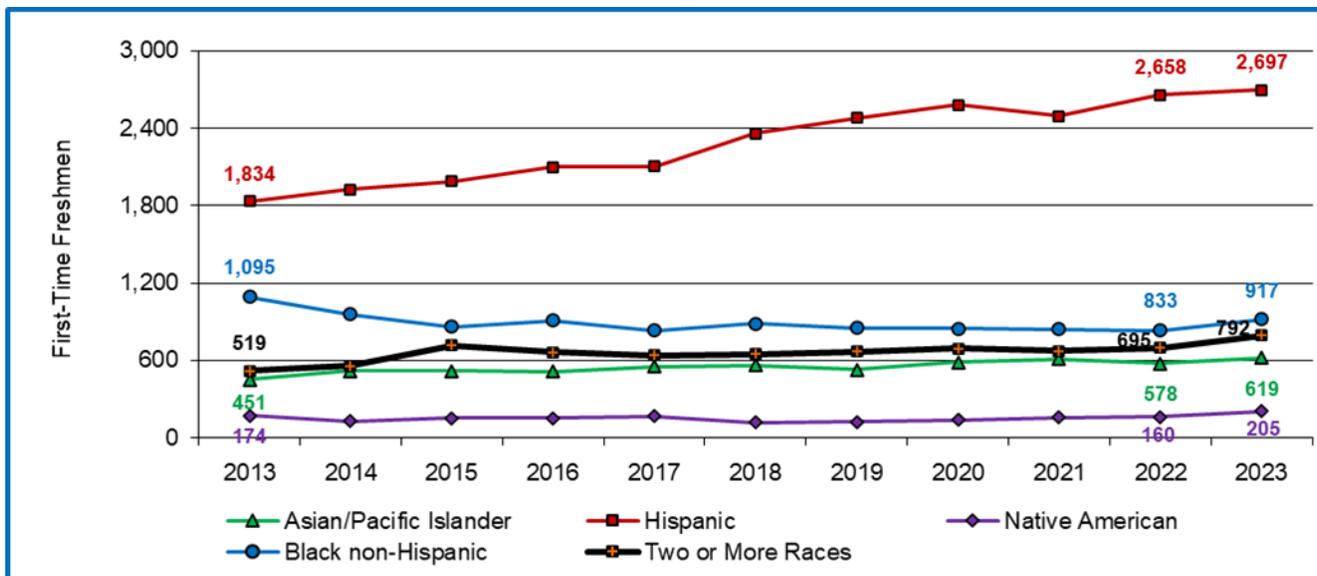
2023 than in fall 2013, an increase of 28.4%. In comparison, there were 1,646 fewer White non-Hispanic first-time freshmen in fall 2023 than in fall 2013, a decrease of 11.9%.

The net effect of these changes is that there were 1,157 more minority students attending Nebraska colleges as first-time freshmen in fall

**Numbers of White Non-Hispanic and Minority First-Time Freshmen
Fall 2013 through Fall 2023**



**Numbers of Minority Students Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen
Fall 2013 through Fall 2023**



Note. See Figure 1.4.2 and Figure 1.4.3 (page 72).

The importance of state-funded financial aid

Over the last decade, Nebraska has made progress toward the goal of improving access to higher education by increasing the amount of state funds allocated for need-based financial aid. However, additional financial aid is needed to enable more of Nebraska’s low-income and moderately low-income students to go to college, stay enrolled, and complete degrees. In addition, more high school seniors need encouragement to complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). Currently, less than half of Nebraska high school seniors complete the FAFSA. Beginning with the 2024-2025 school year, Nebraska public high school students must complete the FAFSA or opt out prior to graduating from high school.

Nebraska currently provides need-based financial aid to college students through the Nebraska Opportunity Grant (NOG) Program.

Including state and lottery funds, total dollars available for the NOG program increased from \$16,448,044 in 2013-2014 to \$24,488,302 in 2023-2024. Meanwhile, the number of low-income students served by the NOG program decreased 15.3%, from 15,944 in 2013-2014 to 13,507 in 2023-2024, and the average award increased 75.5%, from \$1,030 to \$1,808. (See Figure 1.5.3 and Figure 1.5.4 on pages 80 and 81.)

The success of the ACE Scholarship Program

The state-funded Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Program enables eligible low-income students to take college courses while they are still enrolled in high school.

Using state and federal funds, appropriations for ACE scholarships increased from \$925,000 in 2013-2014 to \$1,500,000 in 2023-2024. For 2024-2025, \$1,500,000 of state funds is appropriated for ACE scholarships.

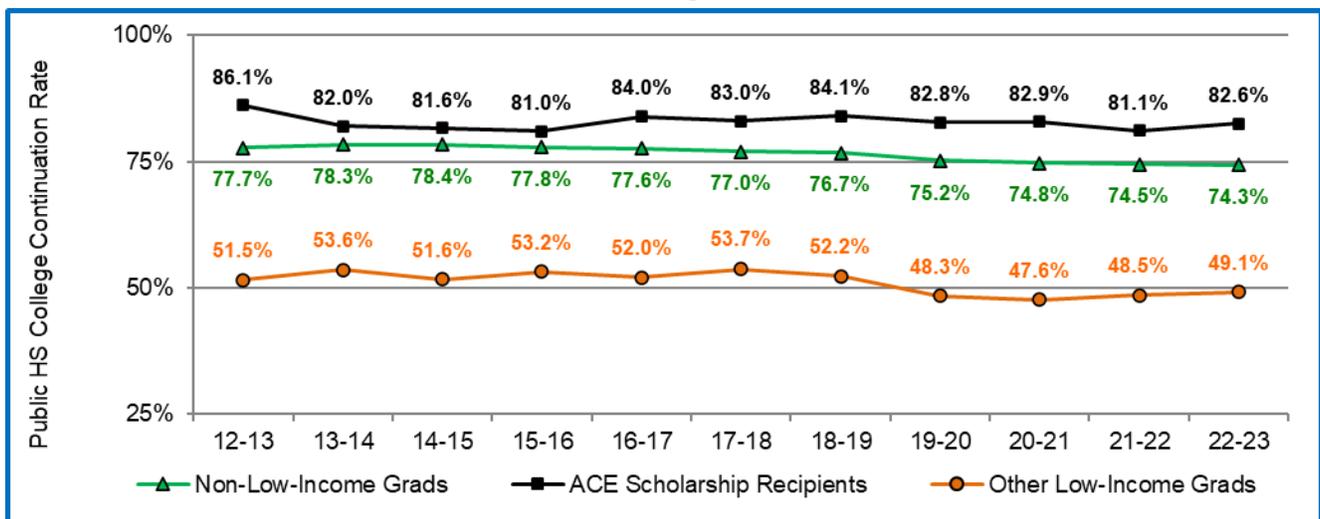
In 2013-2014, 1,866 Nebraska high school students took 13,592 credit hours of college coursework paid for by their ACE scholarships. With increased funding, 2,627 low-income Nebraska high school students were able to take 17,746 credit hours of college coursework in 2023-2024. (See Figure 1.5.7 on page 84.)

College continuation rates of ACE Scholarship recipients

As illustrated below, college continuation rates of ACE scholarship recipients are significantly higher than the college continuation rates of other low-income public high school graduates.

Since inception, the college-going rates of ACE recipients have been higher than, or about equal to, the college-going rates of non-low-income graduates of the state’s public high schools.

College Continuation Rates for Public High School Seniors who Received ACE Scholarships Compared to the College Continuation Rates of Other Public High School Graduates 2012-2013 through 2022-2023



Note. See Figure 1.5.9 (page 87).

Priority 2

Increase the percentage of students who enroll and successfully complete a degree

Success is measured not only by the number of freshmen who enroll in college, but by those who stay in college beyond their freshmen year and earn degrees or other awards.

Based on IPEDS data that are collected annually, freshmen retention rates and graduation rates have improved within most sectors of higher education in Nebraska, although there are significant racial/ethnic disparities in graduation rates across the sectors of higher education.¹

In cross-state comparisons, analysis of records at the National Student Clearinghouse provides evidence that notable percentages of students who start college at Nebraska’s postsecondary institutions transfer to other schools where they persist in their studies and earn degrees or certificates. This study also reveals that students who attend college part time are far less likely to

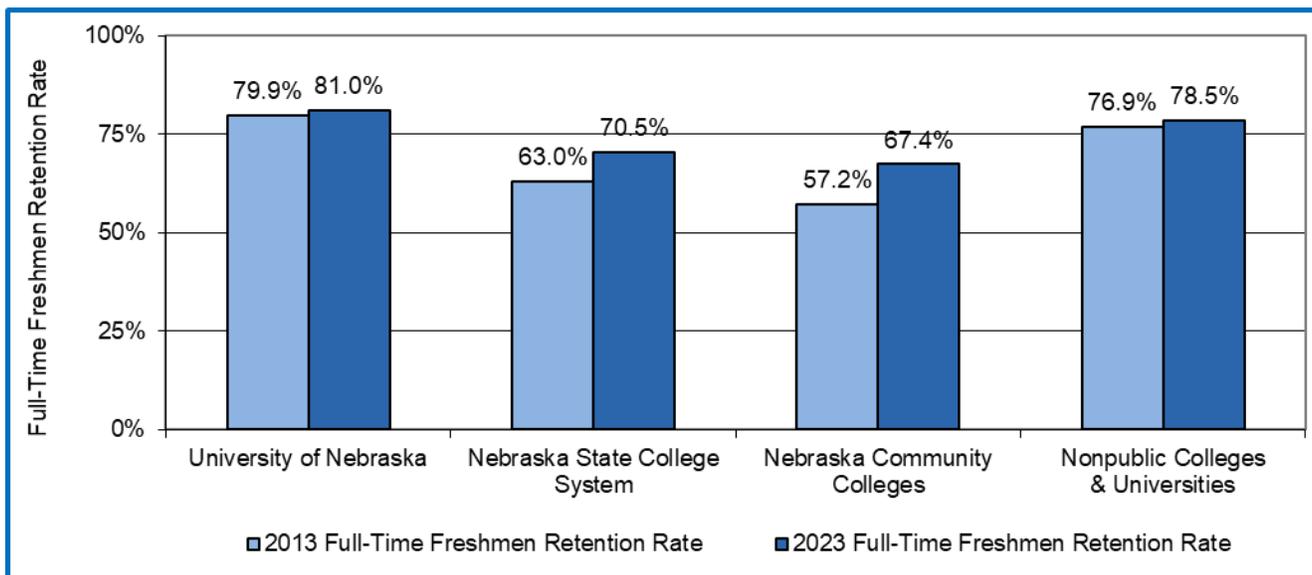
complete degree or certificate programs than students who attend college full time.

Freshmen retention rates

Nebraska’s full-time freshmen retention rate increased from 71.3% in fall 2013 to 76.4% in fall 2023. As shown in the chart below, full-time freshmen retention rates for the University of Nebraska, state colleges, the community colleges, and the nonpublic institutions were all higher in fall 2023 than they were in fall 2013.

Retention rates for full-time students in fall 2023 varied between sectors, ranging from 67.4% at the community colleges to 81.0% at the University of Nebraska.

**Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates of Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
Fall 2023 Compared to Fall 2013**



Note. See Figure 2.1.1 (page 91).

¹ The freshmen retention rate is the number of freshmen who are enrolled at the same college one year later. The IPEDS definition of a college graduation rate is the percentage of full-time, first-time freshmen who complete their degree programs at the same college within 150% of the time specified for the programs. For example, the specified time frame for four-year programs is six years, while the time frame for two-year programs is three years.

Full-time and part-time retention rates compared

Freshmen retention rates for full-time and part-time students at the state’s postsecondary institutions are compared in the chart below. This comparison clearly indicates that students who start college full time are much more likely than part-time students to continue going to college beyond their freshmen year. Conversely, freshmen who attend college only part time are less likely to continue their studies and, therefore, are less likely to earn degrees.

Nebraska freshmen retention rates for public institutions compared to those of other states

For two-year public institutions, Nebraska’s 2023 full-time retention rate was 67.3% (compared to 64.5% nationally). Meanwhile, Nebraska’s part-time retention rate for two-year public institutions was 43.8% (compared to 43.9% nationally).

Nebraska’s retention rates for 2023 were lower than corresponding national rates for four-year public institutions. Nebraska’s full-time retention rate was 79.6% and its part-time retention rate was 49.0% (compared to 82.0% and 54.4% nationally). (See Figure 2.1.3 through Figure 2.1.6 on pages 94-97.)

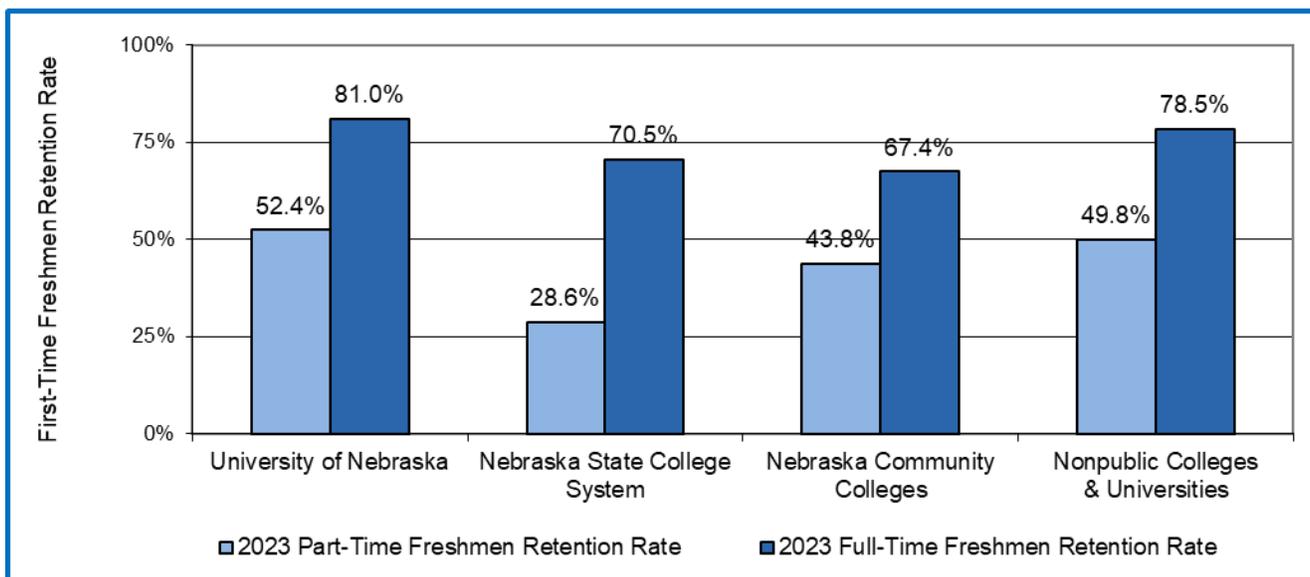
College graduation rates based on IPEDS data

Historically, graduation rates based on IPEDS data have been calculated only for full-time students who graduate within 150% of normal time from the same college where they started as first-time freshmen. Because transfer students are not tracked into subsequent institutions, IPEDS graduation rates underestimate the percentage of first-time full-time freshmen who complete degree, certificate, or diploma programs.

Based on IPEDS data, the statewide graduation rate for Nebraska’s public four-year institutions increased from 56.2% in 2012-2013 to 58.5% in 2022-2023. Meanwhile, the statewide graduation rate for Nebraska’s public two-year institutions increased from 27.0% in 2012-2013 to 38.3% in 2022-2023. (See Figure 2.2.1 on page 99.)

As shown on the following page, in 2022-2023, sector graduation rates ranged from 37.8% at Nebraska’s community colleges to 65.5% at the nonpublic institutions. The lower graduation rates at the community colleges are due in part to the number of students who begin their studies at a community college and transfer to another institution. In 2022-2023, Nebraska’s six community colleges had an overall transfer rate of 13.5%. (See Figure 2.2.13 on page 110.)

Fall 2023 Full-Time and Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates of Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector



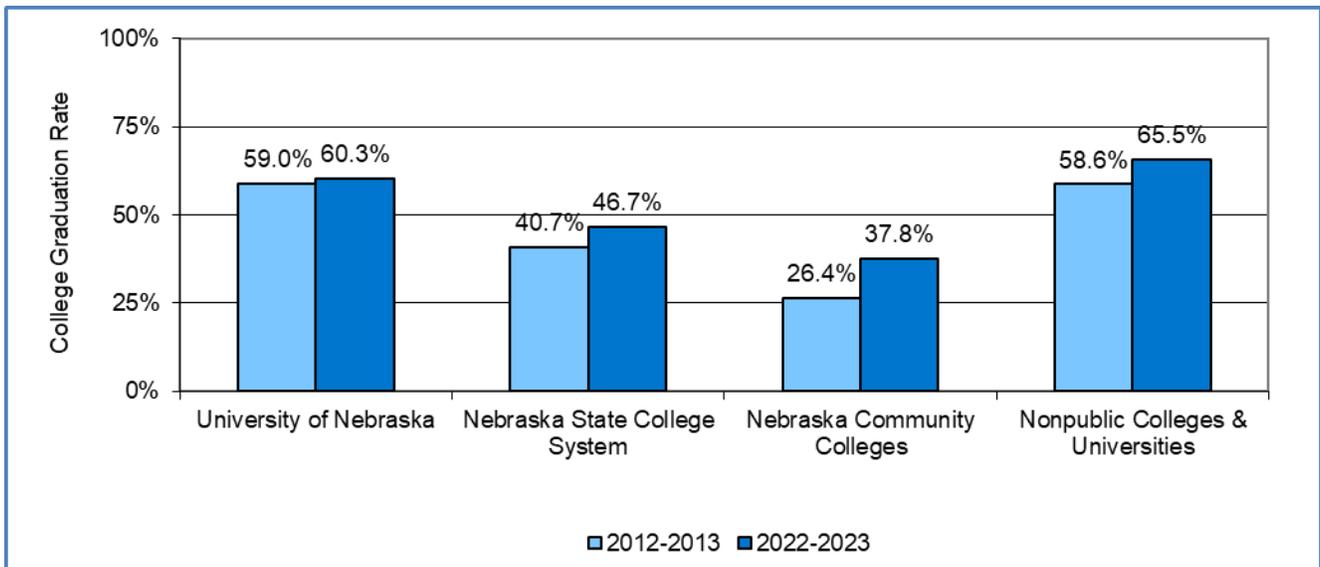
Note. See Figure 2.1.1 (page 91) and Figure 2.1.2 (page 92).

College graduation rates by sex

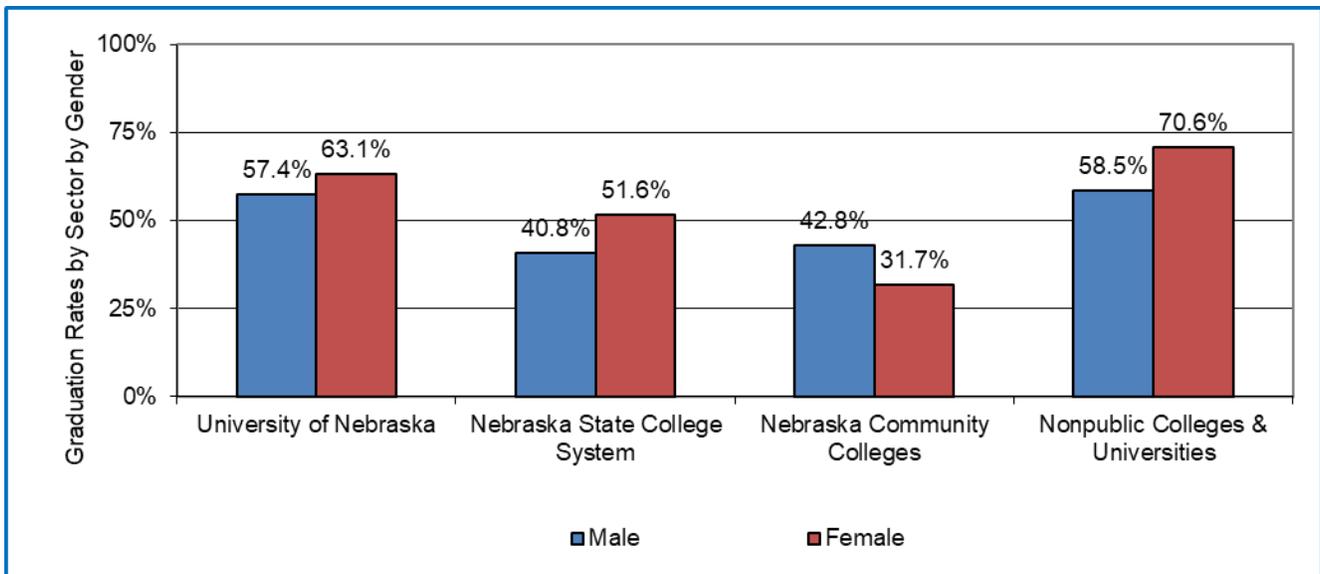
Segmenting college graduation rates by sector and sex results in graduation rates for eight subgroups. Between 2012-2013 and 2022-2023, graduation rates increased for all eight subgroups. (See Figure 2.2.3 through Figure 2.2.6 on pages 101-103.)

As shown in the chart on the bottom of this page, in 2022-2023, females had higher graduation rates than males at the University of Nebraska, the state colleges, and the nonpublic institutions. Meanwhile, graduation rates for males were higher than for females at the community colleges.

Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector 2022-2023 Compared to 2012-2013



2022-2023 Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time by Sector and by Sex



Note. 150% of expected time is equivalent to six years for a bachelor's degree and three years for an associate's degree. See Figure 2.2.2 (page 100), and Figure 2.2.3 through Figure 2.2.6 (pages 101-103).

College graduation rates by race/ethnicity

Segmenting college graduation rates by sector and race/ethnicity results in graduation rates for 24 subgroups. As shown in the chart below, these rates vary quite dramatically.

At the University of Nebraska, 2022-2023 graduation rates ranged from 25.0% for Native Americans to 67.0% for Asian/Pacific Islanders. (See Figure 2.2.7 on page 104.)

At the state colleges, 2022-2023 graduation rates ranged from 10.0% for Native Americans to 52.0% for White non-Hispanics. (See Figure 2.2.8 on page 104.)

At the community colleges, 2022-2023 graduation rates ranged from 20.8% for Native Americans to 41.9% for White non-Hispanics. (See Figure 2.2.9 on page 105.)

Meanwhile, 2022-2023 graduation rates at the nonpublic institutions ranged from 21.4% for Native Americans to 74.7% for White non-Hispanics. (See Figure 2.2.10 on page 105.)

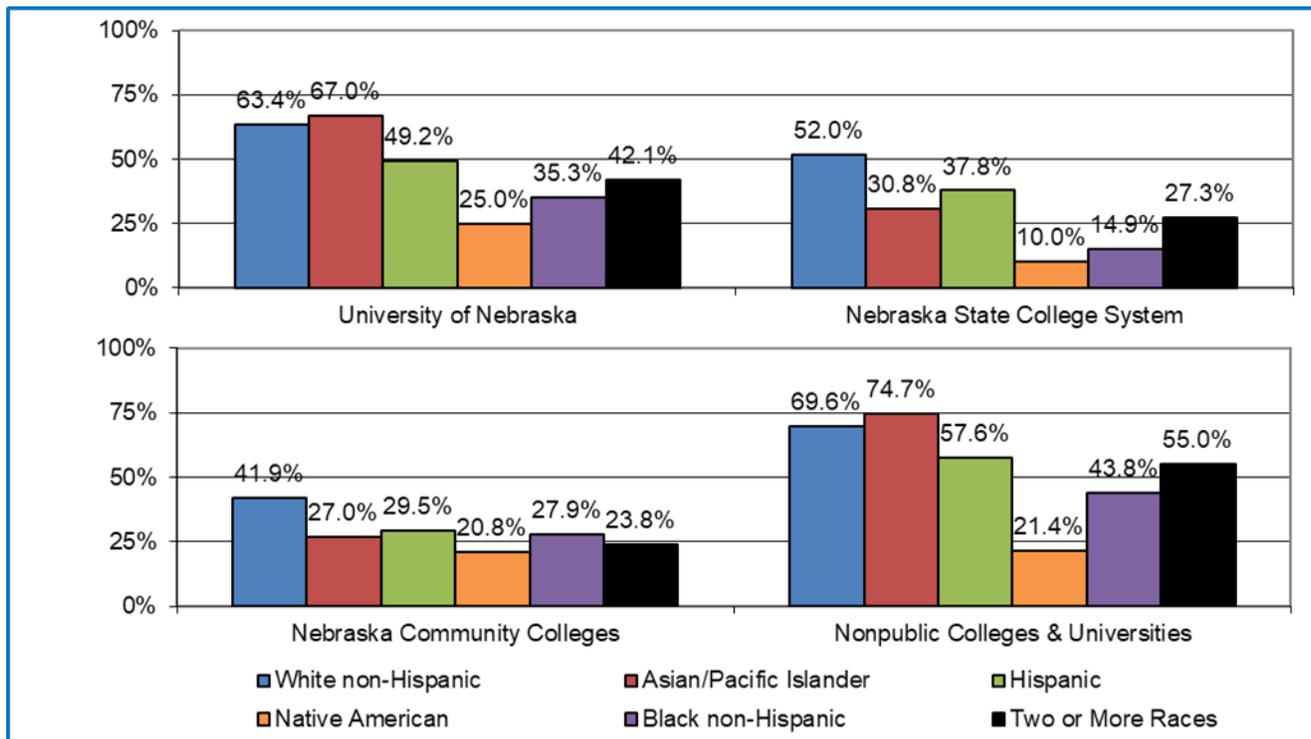
College graduation rates by financial aid received

IPEDS college graduation rates are also reported for Pell Grant recipients, Direct Subsidized Loan recipients that did not receive Pell Grants, and students that did not receive Pell Grants or Direct Subsidized Loans. Pell Grants and Direct Subsidized Loans are awarded to students who have demonstrated financial need, and they serve as a proxy for low-income students.

The 2022-2023 graduation rate for Pell Grant recipients at two-year public institutions was 36.6% while the graduation rate for Direct Subsidized Loan recipients was 43.9%. Students at two-year public institutions who did not receive these grants or loans had an overall graduation rate of 38.4%. (See Table 2.2.1 on page 106.)

The 2022-2023 graduation rate for Pell Grant recipients at four-year public institutions was 46.6% while the graduation rate for Direct Subsidized Loan recipients was 55.7%. Students at four-year public institutions who did not receive these grants or loans had an overall graduation rate of 67.5%. (See Table 2.2.2 on page 107.)

2022-2023 Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time by Sector and by Race/Ethnicity



Note. See Figure 2.2.7 through Figure 2.2.10 (pages 104-105).

Nebraska graduation rates compared to those of other states

Nebraska’s 2022-2023 graduation rate for two-year public institutions was 38.3%, compared to 32.6% nationally. For four-year public institutions, Nebraska’s graduation rate was 58.5%, compared to 58.7% nationally. (See Figure 2.2.11 and Figure 2.2.12 on pages 108 - 109.)

Graduation and persistence rates based on National Student Clearinghouse data

The National Student Clearinghouse Research Center recently conducted a study of six-year student outcomes based on a national cohort of degree-seeking, first-time freshmen who started college in fall 2018, analyzed by state as well as for the United States as a whole.

For the study, students were classified by the state of the institution where they first started college and by type of institution. Based on Clearinghouse enrollment and completion records, comparable six-year completion and persistence rates were calculated for the students who started college at (a) two-year public colleges, (b) four-year public colleges and universities, and (c) four-year private nonprofit institutions. Additionally, completion and

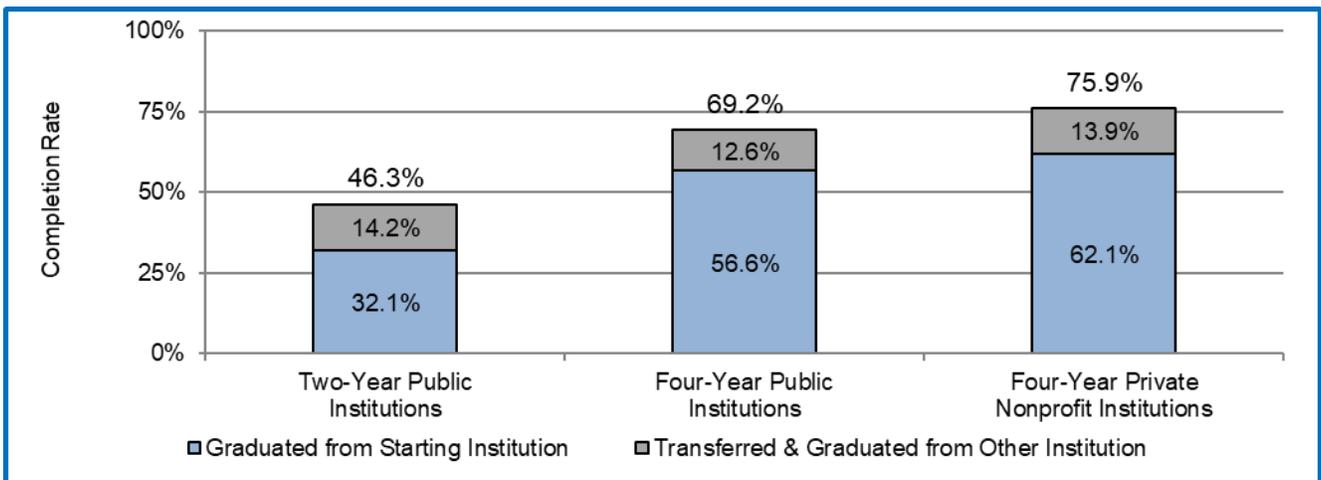
persistence rates were calculated by beginning enrollment intensity, prior dual enrollment experience, sex, and by age group.

As shown below, completion rates for starting institutions ranged from 32.1% at Nebraska’s two-year public institutions to 62.1% at the state’s four-year private nonprofit institutions. However, approximately 13% to 14% of students actually graduated from an institution in the United States *other* than their starting institution, no matter the sector of first enrollment. The total completion rate was 46.3% for students who started at Nebraska’s two-year public institutions, 69.2% for those who started at the state’s four-year public institutions, and 75.9% for students who began their studies at Nebraska’s four-year private nonprofit institutions.

This study also revealed that students who took dual enrollment in high school were more likely to graduate than students who did not take dual enrollment in high school. (See Figure 2.3.6 on page 120.)

Finally, this study shows that students begin college full time are generally much more likely to earn degrees or certificates and less likely to drop out of college than students who go to college only part time. (See Figure 2.3.8 on page 122.)

Six-Year Total Completion Rates for Nebraska and the United States for Degree-Seeking, First-Time Freshmen (Fall 2018)



Note. See Figure 2.3.1 through Figure 2.3.3 (pages 115-116.)

Priority 3

Reduce, eliminate, and then reverse the net out-migration of Nebraskans with high levels of educational attainment

The U.S. Census Bureau collects data annually through the American Community Survey (ACS) to estimate net migration by education level. Because the ACS estimates for Nebraska are based on very small sample sizes, the migration estimates for 22- to 64-year-olds developed from ACS data can vary dramatically from one year to another. To reduce this limitation, five-year ACS PUMS files are used for calculating the net out-migration of Nebraskans with high levels of educational attainment. To provide context to the migration estimates, educational attainment of 22- to 64-year-olds is also discussed.

An important recent addition to the *Progress Report* is the inclusion of Nebraska’s educational attainment goal set by the 107th Legislature, Second Session, in LR 335. It is the goal of the State of Nebraska that at least 70% of 25- to 34-year-old Nebraskans have a degree, certificate, diploma, or other postsecondary or industry-recognized credential with economic value by 2030. To analyze progress towards this goal, this section begins with credential attainment data from the Lumina Foundation.

Credential Attainment for 25- to 34-Year-Olds

As of 2023, 58.8% of Nebraskans aged 25 to 34 have obtained a credential or higher. (See Figure 3.1 on page 125.)

Educational Attainment for 22- to 64-Year-Olds

Between 2014-2018 and 2019-2023, Nebraska’s estimated population of 22- to 64-year-olds

increased 1.4%. As shown below by education level, Nebraska’s estimated population of 22- to 64-year-olds decreased 1.6 percentage points for high school graduates or below, decreased 1.5 percentage points for those with some college or an associate’s degree, and increased 3.3 percentage points for those with a bachelor’s degree or higher. While educational attainment is increasing for the United States as a whole, Nebraska’s attainment has consistently been higher. However, attainment for the nation is increasing at a higher rate than Nebraska, and large attainment gaps remain.

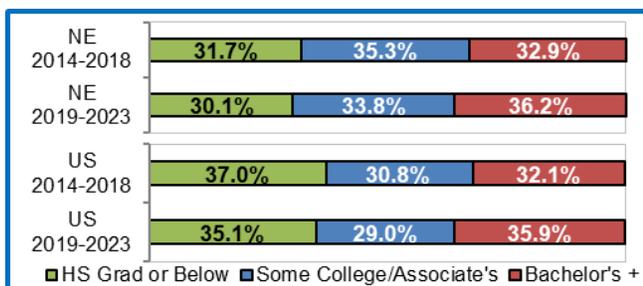
Migration Estimates for 22- to 64-Year-Olds

Between 2014-2018, Nebraska had an average annual net out-migration of 1,548 working-age adults with a bachelor’s degree or higher. Worse, between 2019-2023, Nebraska had an average annual net out-migration of 3,629 working-age adults with a bachelor’s degree or higher. Combining these estimates, Nebraska had a total net out-migration of 25,885 highly educated, working-age adults over the last decade. (See Figure 3.5 on page 128.)

Migration Estimates Compared to Educational Attainment for 22- to 64-Year-Olds

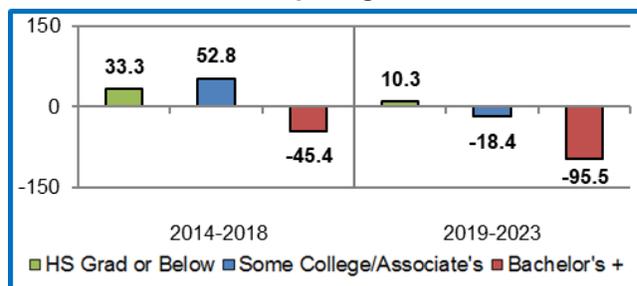
As shown below, for every 10,000 people in Nebraska with a bachelor’s degree or higher, there was an average annual net out-migration of 95.5 people for 2019-2023, compared to an average annual net out-migration of 45.4 people for 2014-2018.

Nebraska Educational Attainment of 22- to 64-Year Olds



Note. See Figure 3.3 (page 126).

Nebraska Net Migration by Education Level per 10,000 People Age 22 to 64



Note. See page 129.

2025 Progress Report Conclusion

Achieving State Goals by Addressing the Attainment Gaps

In 2006, the Nebraska Legislature stated that increasing the number of Nebraskans with high levels of educational attainment is essential to support Nebraska's economic expansion and diversification. In 2022, the Nebraska Legislature adopted LR 335, which set a state educational attainment goal that 70% of Nebraskans aged 25 to 34 will have a degree, certificate, or credential with value in the workforce by 2030. The goal was also adopted by the University of Nebraska, the Nebraska State College System, Nebraska's community colleges, the State Board of Education, and the Coordinating Commission, which incorporated it into the *Comprehensive Statewide Plan for Postsecondary Education*.

Educational attainment for 25- to 34-year-olds in Nebraska is currently 58.8% including credentials below the associate's degree, compared to 56.8% nationally. While Nebraska's educational attainment continues to exceed the national average, other states are advancing faster toward their own goals and may soon catch up with or surpass Nebraska.

The *2025 Progress Report* concludes that progress is being made and educational

attainment is increasing, but it also demonstrates leaks in the education "pipeline" and disparities. A consequence of the disparities in high school graduation rates, college continuation rates, and college graduation rates is that educational attainment varies greatly across sex and racial/ethnic groups. As of 2019-2023, 32.6% of males aged 22 to 64 have a bachelor's degree or higher. This is an increase since the prior five-year period (from 30.0%); however, it is still well below the bachelor's or higher attainment rate for females (39.9%). (See Figure 3.4 on page 127.)

Even more striking are the attainment gaps between racial/ethnic groups. Only 13.0% of Native Americans aged 22 to 64 have a bachelor's or higher, compared to Asian/Pacific Islanders with 47.7%. Importantly, for all racial/ethnic groups, except for the category "Other," Nebraska's bachelor's or higher attainment rates are lower than the corresponding national rates for both five-year periods analyzed. (See Table A13.3 on pages 325 and 326.)

Nebraska cannot reach its 70% goal without closing these gaps.

2025 Progress Report Recommendations

Among the Commission’s statutory duties are to “Encourage initiatives and collaboration between public institutions, public state and local entities, and private state and local entities to increase the contribution of postsecondary education in advancing Nebraska’s economy.” The findings evidenced in the *2025 Progress Report* indicate that more work needs to be done to prepare and persuade Nebraskans to enroll in college and successfully complete certificates and degrees. Patterns that emerged around the COVID-19 pandemic, including a growth in chronic absenteeism, continue to affect students, schools, colleges, and universities. Among the initiatives and collaboration that may address the ongoing shortcomings identified in the *2025 Progress Report* and the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are the following recommendations.

At the High School Level:

- Increase the percentage of students who stay in school, attend regularly, and earn diplomas. Nebraska’s 2021-2022 public high school cohort four-year graduation rate was only the 21st best in the nation (87.1%), and disparities continue to be seen. Nebraska’s 2023-2024 data reveal that while 90.3% of females graduate in four years, only 86.2% of males do. Disparities are even more pronounced between racial/ethnic groups, with 74.2% (Native American) to 90.2% (Asian) of minorities earning diplomas in four years compared to 92.7% of White students.
- Increase the percentage of students who are prepared academically for college. According to ACT, only 18% of Nebraska’s ACT-tested high school graduates are sufficiently prepared to succeed in college. School districts and community colleges should continue to support and develop programs like the Nebraska Math Readiness Project, which identifies students who are unlikely to be ready for college math while still in high school and addresses deficiencies during the students’ senior year, saving them time, money, and financial aid eligibility when they enroll in college.
- Increase the number of students who take dual and concurrent enrollment courses that grant college credit and make sure opportunities to take such courses are widely available. This will require that districts have the resources and information to partner with postsecondary institutions, that interested high school teachers have the opportunity and incentives to meet faculty qualification standards, and that students are not denied

the opportunity to participate as a result of financial resources.

- Increase opportunities for high school students to connect to career pathways of interest to them that lead to employment and additional education, such as through the continuing development of career academies, academic pathways, and internship programs. Consider innovative partnership models, such as the Pathways to Tomorrow consortium in northeastern Nebraska, to address the unique needs of rural school districts.
- Increase high school counselor/advising resources to a.) address mental health issues that may slow or prevent high school completion, b.) improve students’ awareness of careers and the range of higher education opportunities and their associated career pathways, and c.) implement new universal FAFSA completion and help students understand financial aid opportunities and plan the most direct pathway to their educational goals.

At the Postsecondary Level:

- Increase the percentage of high school graduates who go on to college. If all 2023 on-time public high school graduates continued on to college at the same rate as 2013 graduates, over 1,200 additional students would enroll in college by the spring following high school graduation.
- Encourage as many students as possible to enroll full time and not delay enrollment. About 64.9% of Nebraska’s on-time public

high school graduates go on to college within a year of high school graduation. National Student Clearinghouse research shows that those who begin college full-time are much more likely to earn degrees than those who attend part-time.

- Increase efforts to improve retention and persistence rates, such as implementing effective alternatives to developmental education, greater use of guided pathways, maximizing the use of integrated planning and advising systems to keep students on track to earn degrees quickly, and addressing student mental health needs. Full-time retention rates vary by sector, ranging from 67.4% at the community colleges to 81.0% at the University of Nebraska campuses.
- Support and expand efforts, such as Transfer Nebraska and 2+2 (A to B) agreements, to improve students' knowledge of how credits will transfer among Nebraska colleges and universities, allowing them to plan their path to a degree in the most efficient manner. Transfer agreements should capitalize on the growth of dual credit, maximize transferability of AAS degrees, and allow students to complete an associate's degree and enter a four-year institution with junior status.
- Make formal connections to communities outside of/in addition to Omaha and Lincoln for mentorships and internships, such as the cooperative education partnerships between Wayne State College and Norfolk and Grand Island.
- Nebraska has a high proportion of adults who started college but did not complete a credential. Identify and reach out to those adults with completion initiatives, including stackable microcredentials and badges that are recognized by employers. Identify which resources may be necessary to achieve success—including high-speed internet access and rolling course start dates—and pool existing or request new resources to help these students complete credentials.
- Reach out to adults who have basic education needs and enroll them in programs that provide adult basic education

and workforce preparation, such as the Integrated Education and Training Program at Metro CC.

- Continue to build out and publicize the capabilities of the Nebraska Statewide Workforce and Educational Reporting System (NSWERS) to study the P-16 education pipeline, including employment trajectories of recent graduates, so that strategies to reduce brain-drain can be developed and implemented in a targeted fashion.

At the State Government Level:

- Monitor and work toward the statewide attainment goal that 70% of 25- to 34-year-old Nebraskans will have a degree or short-term credential by 2030. The attainment goal creates a "North Star" to guide state leaders, civic organizations, business organizations, foundations, school districts, and colleges and universities.
- Adequately fund public colleges and universities to maintain affordable tuition and fees, provide adequate student support services and timely course offerings, and ensure that a full range of high quality programs connected to Nebraska's statewide and regional economic needs is available.
- Continue to support and increase funding for the Nebraska Opportunity Grant program so that more eligible students receive aid. Nebraska ranks 31st in the amount of state-funded, need-based grant dollars per undergraduate FTE. Currently, only about 44% of students eligible for a NOG grant receive one, and the average award is only \$1,808. Nebraska must reduce the gap in college enrollment and graduation rates between low-income and non-low-income high school graduates to meet its workforce needs and ensure equity.
- Set a statewide goal for dual credit participation and ensure that funding is available to institutions and students to make it achievable. In addition to subsidies to community colleges to reduce dual credit tuition, this will require enough funding for the ACE program so that scholarships are

-
- sufficient to allow all academically qualified low-income students to participate in dual enrollment courses.
- Provide resources to ensure that the new FAFSA completion high school graduation requirement can be implemented successfully.
 - Consider implementing a direct admissions program with Nebraska postsecondary institutions, whereby high school students are notified by institutions that they meet admission requirements before they apply. Direct admissions has been pioneered in Idaho, where it has led to significant enrollment increases in in-state institutions, and is being adopted in many states.
 - Consider new programs, such as Tennessee Reconnect and Missouri's Fast Track Workforce Incentive Grant, that are aimed at adults without degrees or credentials. The Tennessee and Missouri programs have had great success in attracting adult students into or back into college to earn degrees and credentials with demonstrated value in the workforce.
 - Ensure that high-speed broadband is available to all Nebraska families at an affordable cost so that all Nebraskans can access educational opportunities online.
 - Continue funding the Nebraska Career Scholarship Program, first funded in fiscal year 2021, to attract students to programs leading to occupations identified as high wage, high demand, and high skill in Nebraska and to connect the students to Nebraska employers through internship opportunities.
 - Consider tax incentives for graduates with student loan debt who remain in or come to Nebraska to work and/or employers who assist employees with student loan payments. Alternatively, create or expand loan forgiveness programs or retention bonuses for targeted high-need occupations.

Institutions Reporting to the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)

University of Nebraska

Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture
University of Nebraska at Kearney
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
University of Nebraska Medical Center
University of Nebraska at Omaha

Nebraska State College System

Chadron State College
Peru State College
Wayne State College

Nebraska Community Colleges

Central Community College
Metropolitan Community College
Mid-Plains Community College
Northeast Community College
Southeast Community College
Western Nebraska Community College

Nonpublic College & Universities

Bellevue University
Bryan College of Health Sciences
Capitol Beauty School
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology
Clarkson College
College of Hair Design-Downtown
College of Hair Design-East Campus
College of Saint Mary
Concordia University-Nebraska
Creighton University
Doane University
Entourage Institute of Beauty and Esthetics
Fullen School of Hair Design (No longer an IPEDS reporting institution Fall 2016)
Grace University (Closed Fall 2018)
Hastings College
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha (Closed Fall 2016)
Joseph's College Cosmetology
La'James International College (Closed Fall 2020)

Nonpublic Colleges & Universities (Continued)

Little Priest Tribal College
Midland University
Myotherapy Institute
National American University-Bellevue (Closed Fall 2019)
Nebraska Christian College of Hope
International University (Closed Fall 2020)
Nebraska Indian Community College
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health
Nebraska Wesleyan University
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University (Closed Fall 2018)
Purdue University Global-Lincoln (No longer an IPEDS reporting institution Fall 2019, Closed Fall 2023)
Purdue University Global-Omaha (Closed Fall 2019)
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology (No longer an IPEDS reporting institution Fall 2016)
Ricketts Great Books College
Stephanie Moss Academy
Summit Christian College
The Creative Center (Closed Fall 2021)
Union Adventist University
Universal College of Healing Arts
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus (Closed Fall 2015)
Vatterott College-Spring Valley (Closed Fall 2015)
York University

Note. See page 132 for a detailed listing of institutional changes that have occurred during the reporting period.

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2025 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report

Introduction

The *2025 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report* is the eighteenth annual report designed to provide the Nebraska Legislature with comparative statistics to monitor and evaluate progress toward achieving three major goals for Nebraska's postsecondary education system. Developed by the LR 174 Higher Education Task Force in 2003, these key priorities are incorporated in subsection (3) of LB 962 (2006), now Neb. Rev. Stat. § 85-1428, which states:

The Legislature finds that:

- (1) Expansion and diversification of Nebraska's economy are necessary in order to sustain essential public services sponsored or aided by the state;
- (2) Increasing the number of Nebraskans with high levels of educational attainment is essential to support economic expansion and diversification;
- (3) In order to increase the number of Nebraskans with high levels of educational attainment, the state's postsecondary education system shall include, but not be limited to, the following key priorities that were identified by the LR 174 Task Force of 2003:
 - (a) Increasing the number of students who enter postsecondary education in Nebraska;
 - (b) Increasing the percentage of students who enroll, persist, and successfully complete a degree; and
 - (c) Reducing, eliminating, and then reversing the net out-migration of Nebraskans with high levels of educational attainment; and
- (4) Unprecedented collaboration and cooperation between and among educational institutions and sectors will be necessary to develop community, regional, and statewide strategies to achieve progress toward these priorities and to assist the state in serving Nebraska students and allowing them to reach their academic caliber.¹

The *2025 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report* provides legislators and other state policy makers with a detailed comparative analysis to monitor progress toward the three key priorities listed above. Throughout this report, the latest available statistics are analyzed in the context of 10-year trends. These comparisons evidence the extent to which Nebraska's postsecondary education system is making progress toward achieving the key priorities and corresponding strategic objectives recommended by the LR 174 Task Force.

Nebraska's postsecondary education system consists of four sectors of higher education. This report covers all four sectors and includes important information about Nebraska high schools, which are a primary source of students for Nebraska's postsecondary institutions. As defined in the Coordinating Commission's *Comprehensive Statewide Plan for Postsecondary Education*, there are three public sectors of higher education in Nebraska:

¹ Neb. Rev. Stat. § 85-1429 requires the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education to provide, on or before March 15 of each year, a report that evaluates progress toward the achievement of the priorities listed in § 85-1428.

University of Nebraska: “The University of Nebraska provides extensive, comprehensive postsecondary education to Nebraska citizens through its four campuses: the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, the University of Nebraska at Omaha, the University of Nebraska at Kearney, and the University of Nebraska Medical Center. The two-year Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture, under the management of the Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources at UNL, is also part of the University of Nebraska system.”

Nebraska State College System: “The state colleges at Chadron, Peru, and Wayne are regional institutions that provide educational programs and public services to meet needs indigenous to their service areas.”

Nebraska Community Colleges: “Community colleges provide educational options for students seeking entry-level career training. The education program may culminate in an applied technology associate degree, diploma, or certificate; or an associate of arts or associate of science degree from an academic transfer program.” Nebraska’s six public community colleges are: Central, Metropolitan, Mid-Plains, Northeast, Southeast, and Western Nebraska.

In addition to the public colleges and universities, private not-for-profit, private for-profit, out-of-state public, and federally-funded tribal colleges submit data to IPEDS and are categorized as Nonpublic Colleges and Universities. Several institutions in this sector no longer report to IPEDS due to school closings and institutional changes. See page 132 for more details.

The *2025 Progress Report* provides an update of every section of the 2024 report—from an analysis of the pool of Nebraska high school graduates preparing for college to the migration of educated working-age adults to and from the state—provided that updated information is available to report. Copies of previous Progress Reports are available on the Coordinating Commission’s website: ccpe.nebraska.gov/reports. However, due to data corrections and additions to the Commission’s database that have been made since the previous reports were published, **the 2025 Progress Report supersedes all previous editions.**

In updating this report, the Coordinating Commission always uses the latest data available for analysis. However, for several of the analyses for this report, the Commission must rely primarily on data collected through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), which is maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) in the U.S. Department of Education. Data obtained from the NCES are usually not available for six to nine months after they have been collected through IPEDS, and some data are collected only every other year.

Section 1

Increasing Postsecondary Enrollment

Priority 1. Increase the number of students who enter postsecondary education in Nebraska.

The first priority recommended by the 2003 LR 174 Task Force was to increase the number of students who enter postsecondary education in Nebraska. To monitor progress toward achieving this goal, this section compares the latest available total student unduplicated headcounts and enrollments of first-time freshmen to fall 2013 within the context of 10-year trends and estimated 11-year trends.

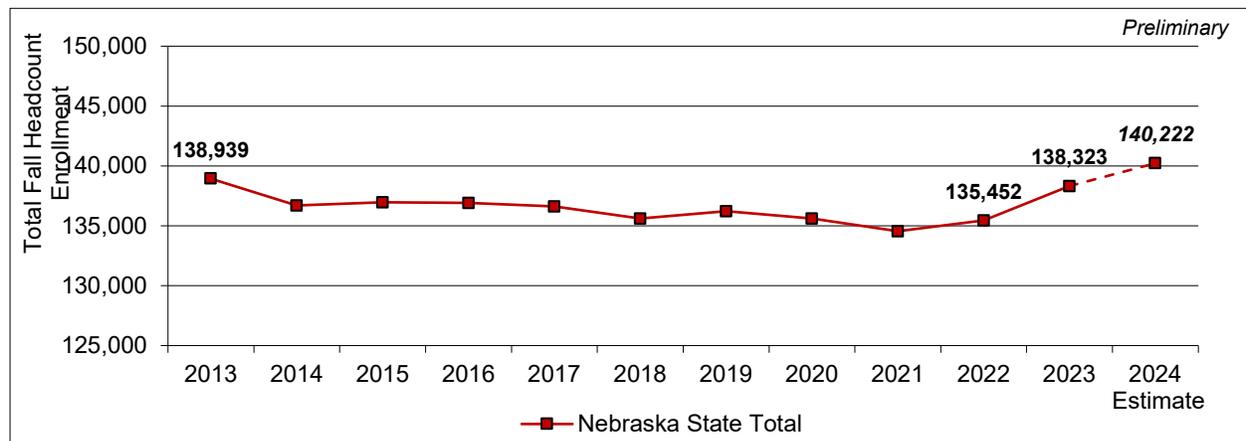
The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) in the U.S. Department of Education is the official source of the enrollment data summarized for fall 2013 through fall 2023. Enrollments for fall 2024 are preliminary, based on estimates that institutions reported directly to the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education.

Nebraska Total Fall Headcount Enrollment

- Total headcount—the count of all students taking courses for credit—at Nebraska’s postsecondary institutions decreased from 138,939 in fall 2013 to 138,323 in fall 2023, for a 10-year decrease of 0.4%, as shown in [Figure 1.1](#). It is estimated that enrollment increased 1.4% between fall 2023 and fall 2024. In the context of estimated 11-year trends, total fall enrollment increased 0.9% between 2013 and 2024.
- In fall 2008, Nebraska reported a record number of 131,710 students. Following the Great Recession of 2008, fall 2009 enrollment increased to 140,770 and peaked the next year at 145,893. Between 2010 and 2014, enrollments steadily declined but have increased in recent years and remain higher than pre-recession levels. This report generally examines 10- and 11-year trends, so the impact of the recession on baseline calculations is an important consideration.

Figure 1.1

**Total Fall Headcount Enrollment at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
Fall 2013 through Fall 2024**



Note. See [Table A1.1](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data sources: For 2013 through 2023 data, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) fall 2013 through fall 2023 surveys. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2024 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2024.

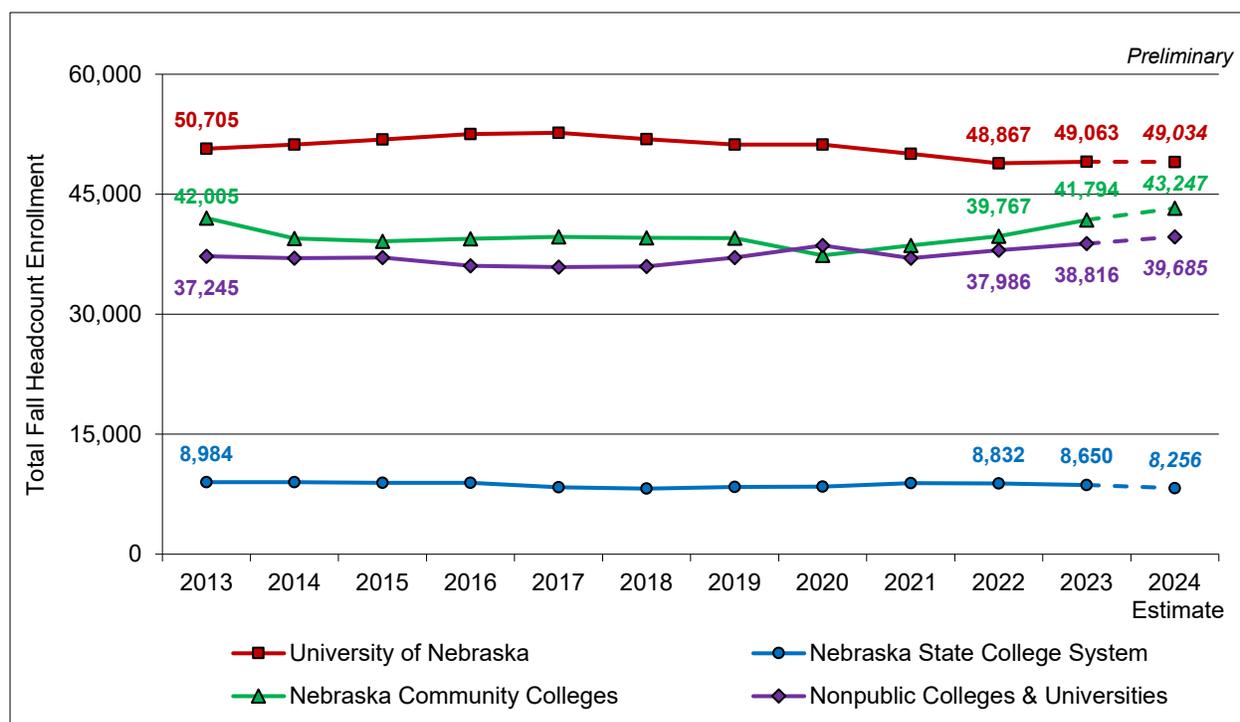
Nebraska Total Fall Headcount Enrollment by Sector

- The University of Nebraska continues to lead the state’s higher education system in terms of fall headcount enrollment. As shown in [Figure 1.2](#), Nebraska’s community colleges and nonpublic institutions contributed positively to the state’s increased enrollment since 2013. However, based on preliminary data for fall 2023, enrollments at the University of Nebraska and the state colleges declined between fall 2013 and fall 2024.
- By sector, Nebraska’s postsecondary enrollment has changed as follows:

Sector	1-Year Change 2022 to 2023	Est. 1-Year Change 2023 to 2024	10-Year Change 2013 to 2023	Est. 11-Year Change 2013 to 2024
University of Nebraska	0.4%	-0.1%	-3.2%	-3.3%
Nebraska State College System	-2.1%	-4.6%	-3.7%	-8.1%
Nebraska Community Colleges	5.1%	3.5%	-0.5%	3.0%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	2.2%	2.2%	4.2%	6.6%
Total Nebraska	2.1%	1.4%	-0.4%	0.9%

Figure 1.2

Fall Headcount Enrollment at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
Fall 2013 through Fall 2024



Note. See [Table A1.2](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data sources: For 2013 through 2023 data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 through fall 2023 surveys. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2024 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2024.

Nebraska Public Colleges and Universities: Fall Enrollment by Institution

Within all sectors, changes in enrollment vary from one institution to another. The charts in this section show the enrollment trends of the institutions in each public sector from fall 2013 to fall 2024.

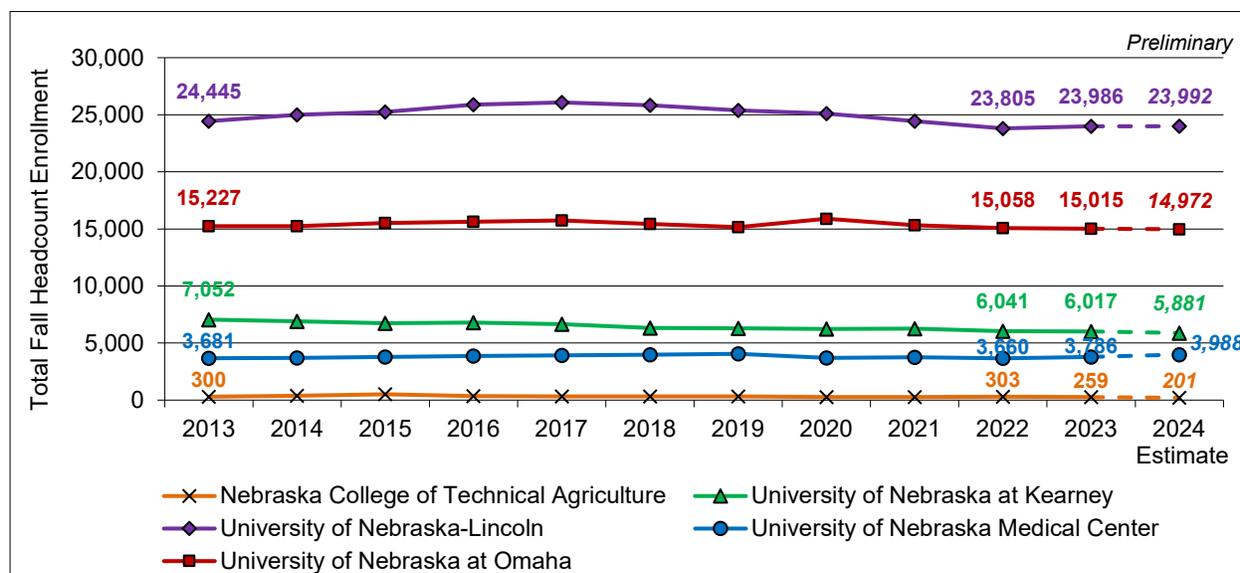
University of Nebraska

- From fall 2013 to fall 2024, fall enrollment decreased an estimated 3.3% at the University of Nebraska. While the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture, the University of Nebraska at Kearney, the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, and the University of Nebraska at Omaha experienced decreases during this 11-year period, fall enrollments increased at the University of Nebraska Medical Center.
- Following are the most recent one-year changes in enrollment, as well as the total changes in enrollment between fall 2013 and fall 2024, at the institutions constituting the University of Nebraska:

Institution	1-Year Change 2022 to 2023	Est. 1-Year Change 2023 to 2024	10-Year Change 2013 to 2023	Est. 11-Year Change 2013 to 2024
Neb. College of Technical Agriculture	-14.5%	-22.4%	-13.7%	-33.0%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	-0.4%	-2.3%	-14.7%	-16.6%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	0.8%	0.0%	-1.9%	-1.9%
University of Neb. Medical Center	3.4%	5.3%	2.9%	8.3%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	-0.3%	-0.3%	-1.4%	-1.7%

Figure 1.3

Fall Headcount Enrollment at the University of Nebraska by Institution
Fall 2013 through Fall 2024



Note. See Table A1.2 in Appendix 1 for supporting data. Data sources: For 2013 through 2023 data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 through fall 2023 surveys. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2024 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2024.

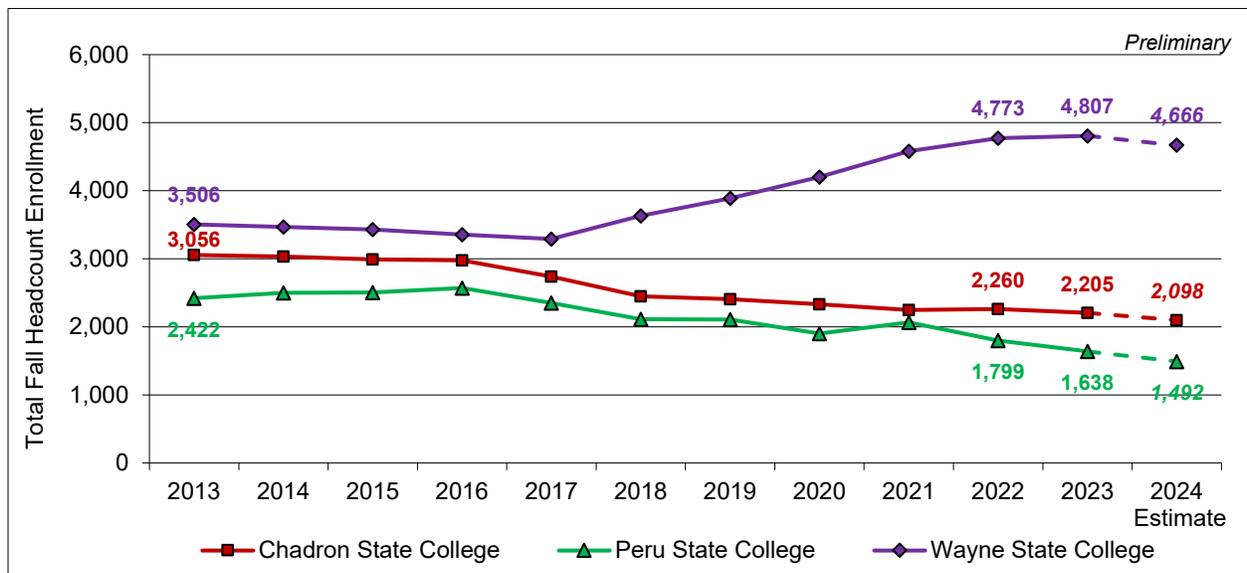
Nebraska State College System

- From fall 2013 to fall 2024, fall enrollment decreased an estimated 8.1% within the Nebraska State College System. While Wayne State College experienced a 33.1% increase during this 11-year period, Chadron State College and Peru State College experienced decreases of 31.3% and 38.4%, respectively.
- Notably, since fall 2016, Wayne State College increased an estimated 39.0% while Chadron State College and Peru State College reported decreases of 29.5% and 42.0%, respectively.
- Following are the most recent one-year changes in enrollment, as well as the total changes in enrollment between fall 2013 and fall 2024, at the institutions constituting the Nebraska State College System:

Institution	1-Year Change 2022 to 2023	Est. 1-Year Change 2023 to 2024	10-Year Change 2013 to 2023	Est. 11-Year Change 2013 to 2024
Chadron State College	-2.4%	-4.9%	-27.8%	-31.3%
Peru State College	-8.9%	-8.9%	-32.4%	-38.4%
Wayne State College	0.7%	-2.9%	37.1%	33.1%

Figure 1.4

Fall Headcount Enrollment at Nebraska State College System by Institution
Fall 2013 through Fall 2024



Note. See [Table A1.2](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data sources: For 2013 through 2023 data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 through fall 2023 surveys. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2024 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2024.

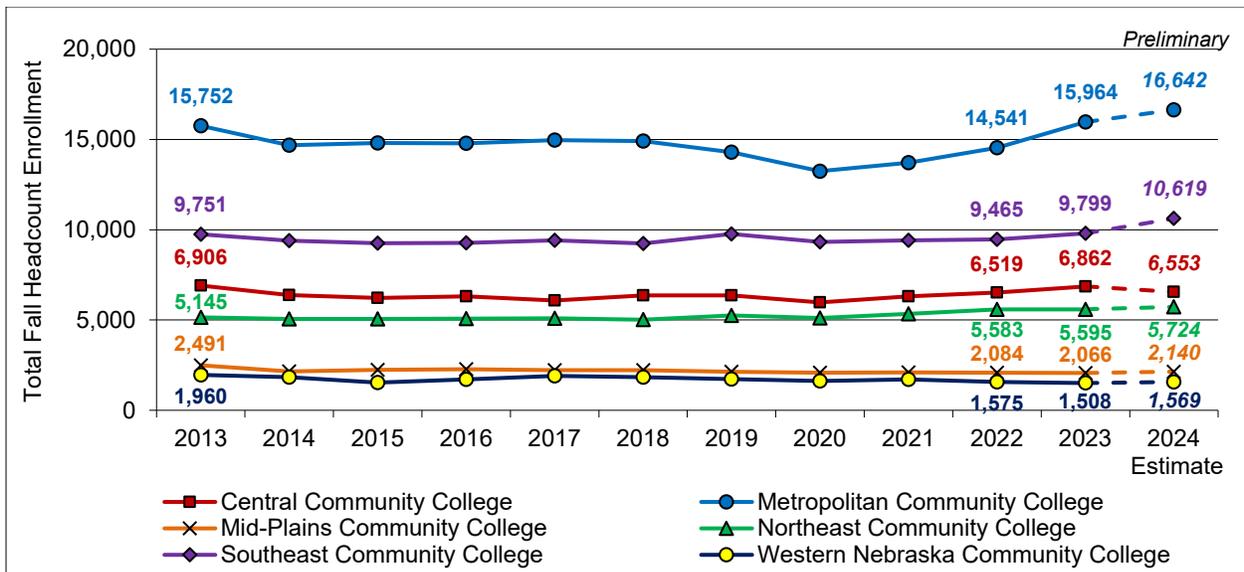
Nebraska Community Colleges

- From fall 2013 to fall 2024, total fall enrollment increased an estimated 3.0% at the community colleges. Metropolitan Community College, Northeast Community College, and Southeast Community Colleges reported increases ranging from 5.7% to 11.3%. Meanwhile, Central Community College, Mid-Plains Community College, and Western Nebraska Community College reported decreases ranging from 5.1% to 19.9%.
- Following are the most recent one-year changes in enrollment, as well as the total changes in enrollment between fall 2013 and fall 2024, at Nebraska's six community colleges:

Institution	1-Year Change 2022 to 2023	Est. 1-Year Change 2023 to 2024	10-Year Change 2013 to 2023	Est. 11-Year Change 2013 to 2024
Central Community College	5.3%	-4.5%	-0.6%	-5.1%
Metropolitan Community College	9.8%	4.2%	1.3%	5.7%
Mid-Plains Community College	-0.9%	3.6%	-17.1%	-14.1%
Northeast Community College	0.2%	2.3%	8.7%	11.3%
Southeast Community College	3.5%	8.4%	0.5%	8.9%
Western Neb. Community College	-4.3%	4.0%	-23.1%	-19.9%

Figure 1.5

Fall Headcount Enrollment at Nebraska Community Colleges by Institution
Fall 2013 through Fall 2024



Note. See Table A1.2 in Appendix 1 for supporting data. Data sources: For 2013 through 2023 data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 through fall 2023 surveys. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2024 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2024.

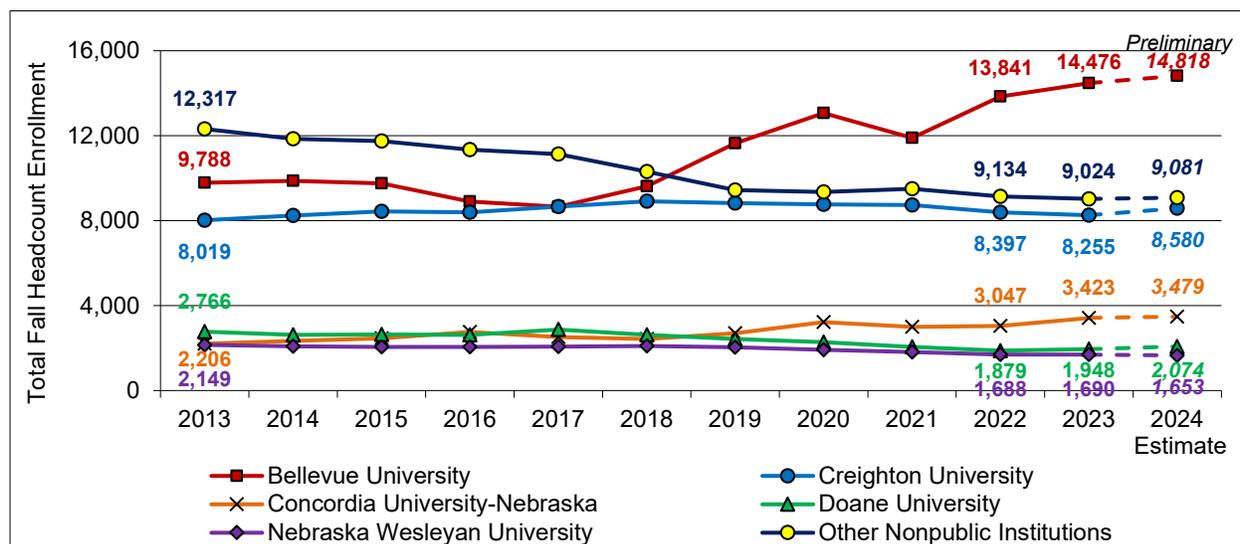
Nebraska Nonpublic Colleges and Universities: Fall Enrollment

- From fall 2013 to fall 2024, total fall enrollment increased an estimated 6.6% at Nebraska’s nonpublic colleges and universities.
- The following five nonpublic institutions are estimated to have enrolled the highest number of students within the nonpublic sector in fall 2024: Bellevue University, Creighton University, Concordia University-Nebraska, Doane University, and Nebraska Wesleyan University.
- Following are the most recent one-year changes in enrollment, as well as the total changes in enrollment between fall 2013 and fall 2024, at Nebraska’s nonpublic institutions. (See [Table A1.2](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for more information on fall enrollments at Nebraska’s nonpublic institutions.)

Institution	1-Year Change 2022 to 2023	Est. 1-Year Change 2023 to 2024	10-Year Change 2013 to 2023	Est. 11-Year Change 2013 to 2024
Bellevue University	4.6%	2.4%	47.9%	51.4%
Creighton University	-1.7%	3.9%	2.9%	7.0%
Concordia University-Nebraska	12.3%	1.6%	55.2%	57.7%
Doane University	3.7%	6.5%	-29.6%	-25.0%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	0.1%	-2.2%	-21.4%	-23.1%
Other Nonpublic Institutions	-1.2%	0.6%	-26.7%	-26.3%

Figure 1.6

Fall Headcount Enrollment at Nebraska Nonpublic Colleges and Universities
Fall 2013 through Fall 2024



Note. See [Table A1.2](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data sources: For 2013 through 2023 data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 through fall 2023 surveys. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2024 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2024.

Nebraska Fall Headcount Enrollment Summary by Sector

- As shown in Table 1.1, the net effect of the changes in enrollment that occurred between fall 2013 and fall 2024 is that enrollments at the University of Nebraska and the state colleges accounted for lower percentages of Nebraska’s total postsecondary enrollment in fall 2024 than they did in fall 2013 while enrollments at the community colleges and the nonpublic institutions accounted for higher percentages of total fall enrollment.

Table 1.1 Nebraska Total Fall Headcount Enrollment by Sector 2013 and 2024				
Enrollment Sector	Fall 2013		<i>Estimated Fall 2024</i>	
	Enrollment	% of Enrollment	<i>Enrollment</i>	<i>% of Enrollment</i>
University of Nebraska	50,705	36.5%	<i>49,034</i>	<i>35.0%</i>
Nebraska State College System	8,984	6.5%	<i>8,256</i>	<i>5.9%</i>
Nebraska Community Colleges	42,005	30.2%	<i>43,247</i>	<i>30.8%</i>
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	37,245	26.8%	<i>39,685</i>	<i>28.3%</i>
Total Nebraska Postsecondary Headcount Enrollment	138,939	100.0%	<i>140,222</i>	<i>100.0%</i>
Data sources: For 2013 data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 survey. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2024 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2024.				

12-Month Unduplicated Headcounts at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions Compared to Fall Headcount Enrollment

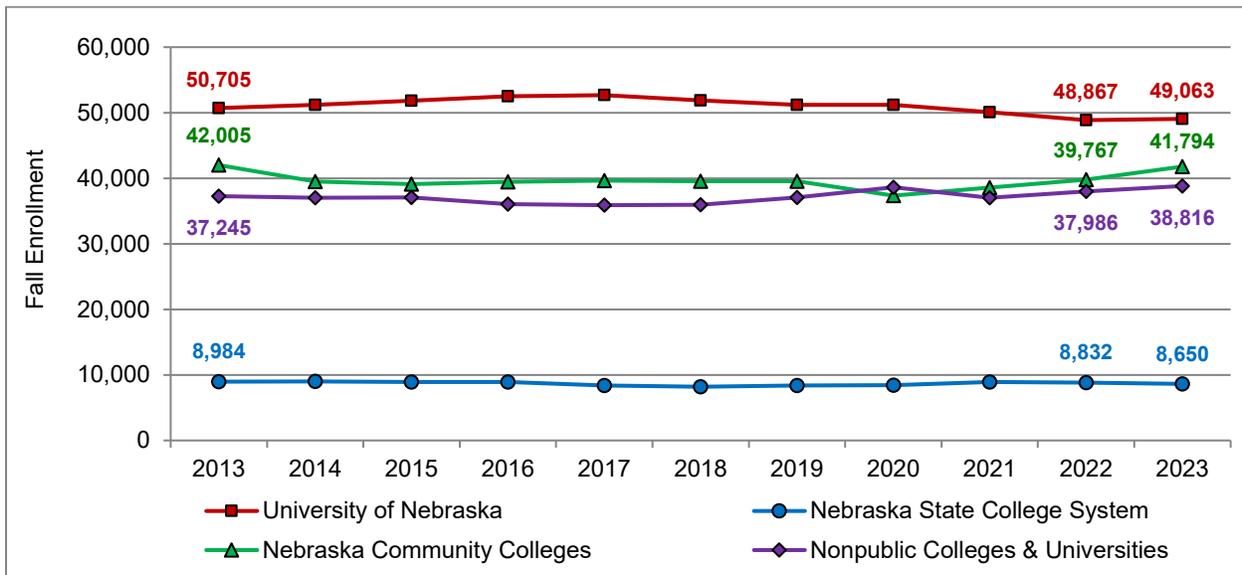
Fall headcount enrollment is the best available indicator of enrollment trends across all sectors of postsecondary education in Nebraska because it is reported by and can be analyzed by race/ethnicity, sex, enrollment status (part-time/full-time), level of study (undergraduate/graduate), and distance enrollment status. However, fall enrollment totals provide only a snapshot of the number of students at an institution on a specific date during the fall of the academic year. As a result, fall enrollment totals do not include students who enrolled later in the fall or who were enrolled in college only during the spring or summer of the academic year.

Nebraska's postsecondary institutions also report 12-month unduplicated headcounts to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). Also referred to as 12-month enrollment, a 12-month unduplicated headcount 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. The advantage of this count is that it captures students who were enrolled any time during the year. In this way, 12-month enrollment is designed to capture the total number of students an institution serves throughout the academic year.

For some institutions, fall enrollment is about the same or only slightly lower than the school's 12-month unduplicated headcount. However, for other institutions, fall enrollment is considerably lower than the total number of students the school serves over the course of an academic year. This is particularly true for Nebraska's community colleges, where the percentage of students enrolled in the fall is about 53.6% to 70.4% of the students served over the course of an academic year. The following analysis compares fall and 12-month unduplicated headcounts for Nebraska's five sectors of higher education.

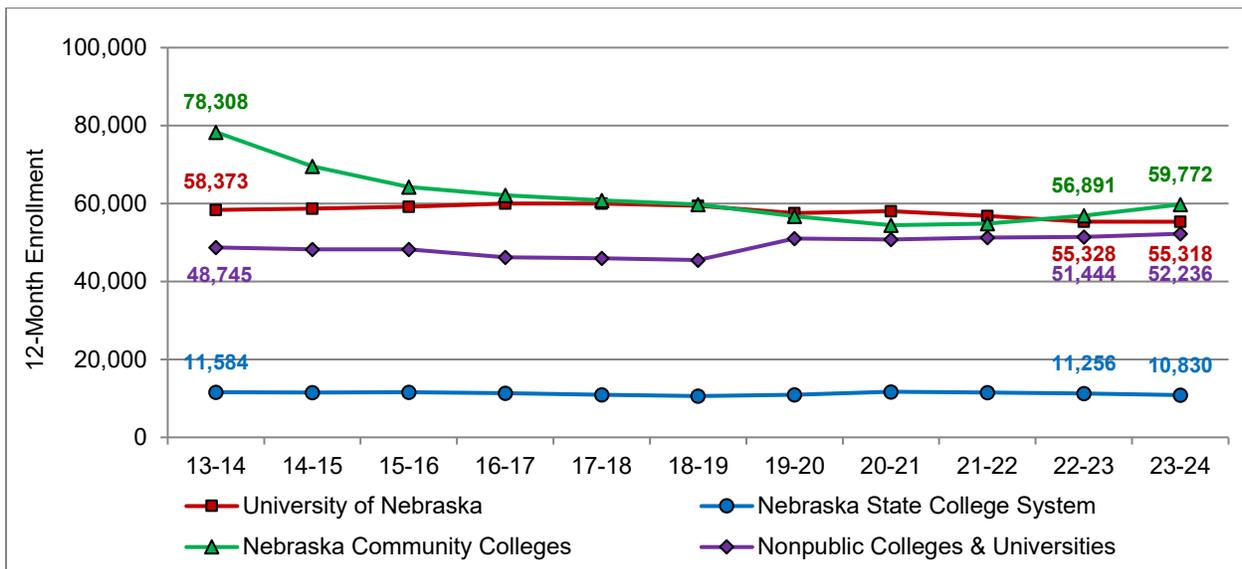
- Figure 1.8 shows total fall enrollment by sector from fall 2013 through fall 2023, the latest period for which official data are available from the NCES. Figure 1.9 shows the comparable 12-month enrollments reported to the NCES for the 2013-2014 academic year through the 2023-2024 academic year.
- The fall and 12-month enrollments shown in Figure 1.8 and Figure 1.9 are both valid measures for determining whether sector enrollments are generally increasing, decreasing, or staying about the same. However, the two headcounts provide different information about sector enrollments.
- Based on the fall enrollments charted in Figure 1.8, the University of Nebraska enrolls a higher number of students than Nebraska's six community colleges. In fall 2023, for example, the University of Nebraska enrolled 49,063 students compared to enrollment of 41,794 students at the community colleges.
- The 12-month enrollments summarized in Figure 1.9 show that Nebraska's community colleges enrolled more students in 2023-2024 than the University of Nebraska. In 2023-2024, the University of Nebraska served 55,318 students over the course of the academic year, the community colleges served 59,772 students.

Figure 1.8
Fall Headcount Enrollment
at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
Fall 2013 through Fall 2023



Note. See [Table A1.1](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 through fall 2023 surveys.

Figure 1.9
12-Month Unduplicated Headcount
at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
2013-2014 Academic Year through 2023-2024 Academic Year

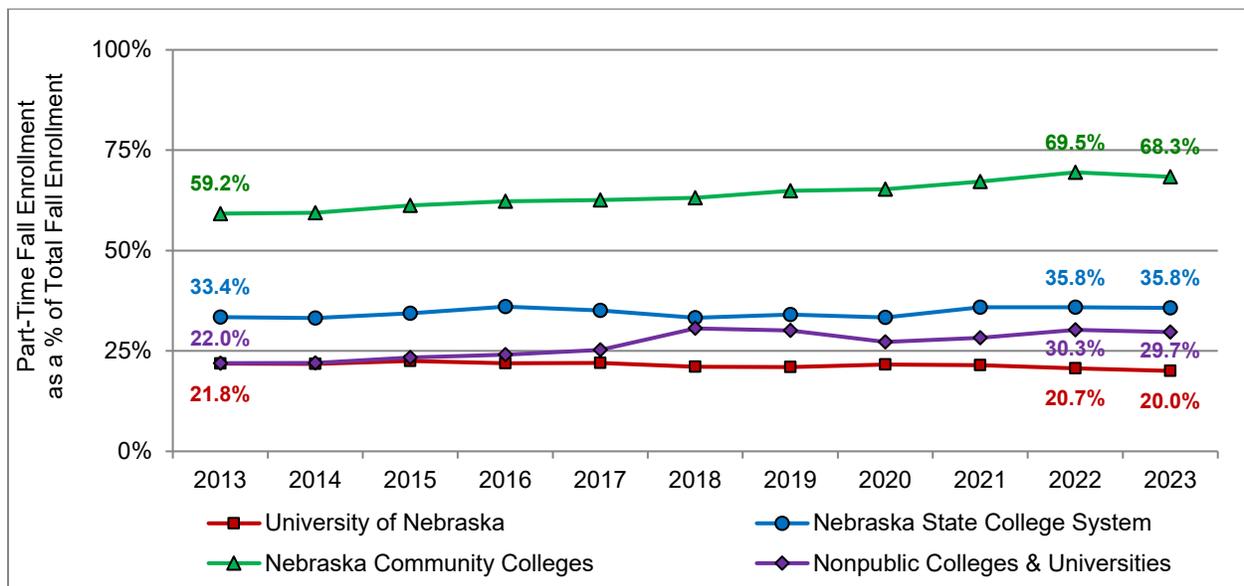


Note. See [Table A1.3](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2014 through 2024 surveys.

- The historically higher 12-month headcount of the community colleges reflects the fact that these colleges serve many students who take courses only one semester or quarter of the academic year. Furthermore, the community colleges enroll more part-time students than the University of Nebraska, Nebraska state colleges, and nonpublic colleges and universities. As shown in [Figure 1.10](#), part-time students accounted for 68.3% of total fall enrollment at the community colleges in fall 2023. In comparison, part-time students accounted for 20.0% of the University of Nebraska’s fall 2023 enrollment, 29.7% of the fall enrollment at the nonpublic institutions, and 35.8% at the state colleges.²

Figure 1.10

**Part-Time Fall Enrollment as a Percentage of Total Fall Headcount Enrollment at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
Fall 2013 through Fall 2023**



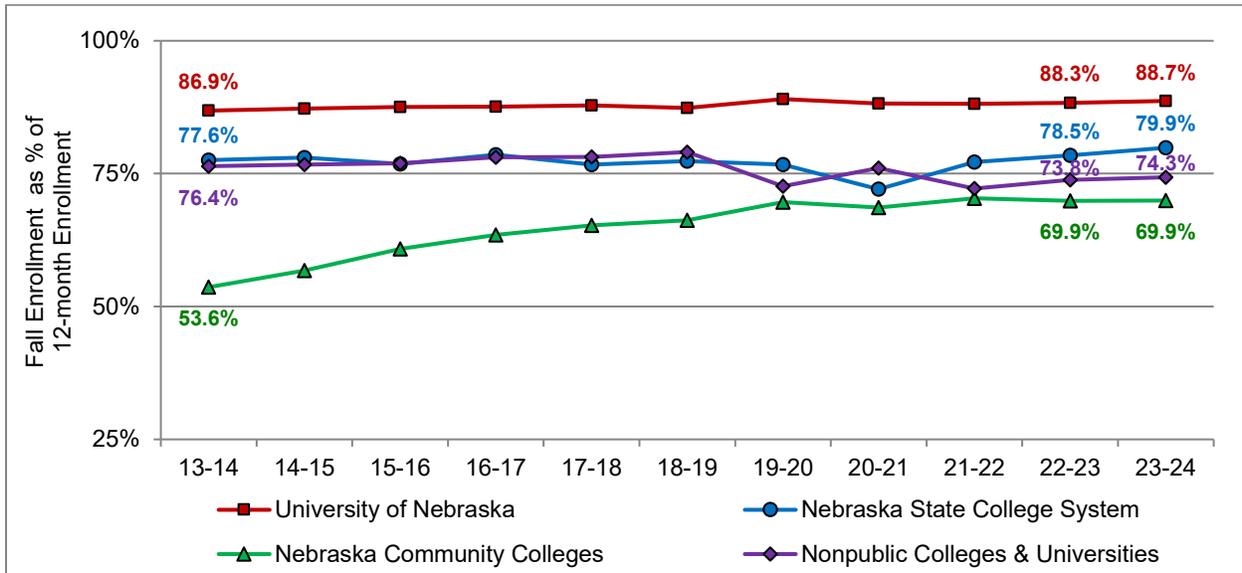
Note. For more information, see the *2024 Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska – Enrollment* on the Commission’s website at ccpe.nebraska.gov/reports. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 through fall 2023 surveys.

- [Figure 1.11](#) shows fall enrollment as a percentage of 12-month enrollment as a means of directly comparing these two headcounts. As shown in this chart, fall enrollment in 2023 accounted for 88.7% of 12-month enrollment during the 2023-2024 academic year at the University of Nebraska. Meanwhile, fall enrollments accounted for 79.9%, 74.3% and 69.9% of the students served annually by the state colleges, nonpublic institutions, and community colleges, respectively.
- The Commission will continue to use fall unduplicated headcounts as the primary measure of the number of students enrolled at colleges and universities in Nebraska. However, fall headcount enrollments should be interpreted with the understanding that there are many more students who are served by Nebraska’s postsecondary education system over the course of any given academic year, and this is especially true in the case of the state’s community colleges and nonpublic institutions.

² The NCES does not ask institutions to report 12-month unduplicated headcounts by full-time/part-time enrollment status for both undergraduate and graduate students. Consequently, the historical numbers and percentages of students who attend any institution on a part-time basis are available only for fall headcount enrollments. Beginning with academic year 2019-20, the NCES collects 12-month headcounts by full-time/part-time status; however, this data is only collected for undergraduate students.

Figure 1.11

Fall Headcount Enrollment as a Percentage of 12-Month Unduplicated Headcount at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector 2013-2014 Academic Year through 2023-2024 Academic Year



Note. See Table A1.1 and Table A1.3 in Appendix 1 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2013 through 2024 surveys.

First-Time Freshmen Enrollments at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions

First-time freshmen enrollments are indicators of the general direction undergraduate enrollments are headed as well as general measures of the numbers of high school graduates who go on to college in Nebraska. Consequently, this section compares fall 2013 enrollments of first-time freshmen to estimated first-time freshmen enrollment in fall 2024. Enrollments for fall 2024 are preliminary, based on estimates that institutions report directly to the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education.

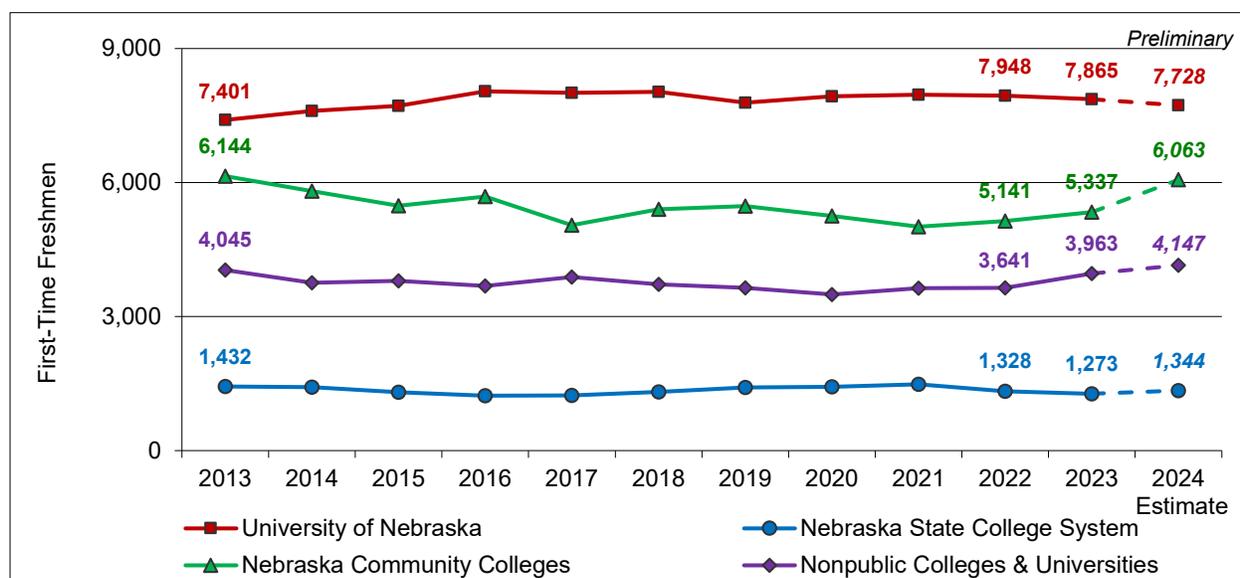
Total Enrollment of First-Time Freshmen by Sector

- As shown in [Figure 1.12](#), the University of Nebraska has enrolled more first-time freshmen than any other sector since fall 2013.
- Following are the most recent one-year changes in first-time freshmen enrollments, as well as the total changes in first-time freshmen enrollments, between fall 2013 and fall 2024:

Sector	1-Year Change 2022 to 2023	Est. 1-Year Change 2023 to 2024	10-Year Change 2013 to 2023	Est. 11-Year Change 2013 to 2024
University of Nebraska	-1.0%	-1.7%	6.3%	4.4%
Nebraska State College System	-4.1%	5.6%	-11.1%	-6.1%
Nebraska Community Colleges	3.8%	13.6%	-13.1%	-1.3%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	8.8%	4.6%	-2.0%	2.5%
Total Nebraska	2.1%	4.6%	-3.1%	1.4%

Figure 1.12

Total First-Time Freshmen Enrollment by Sector Fall 2013 through Fall 2024

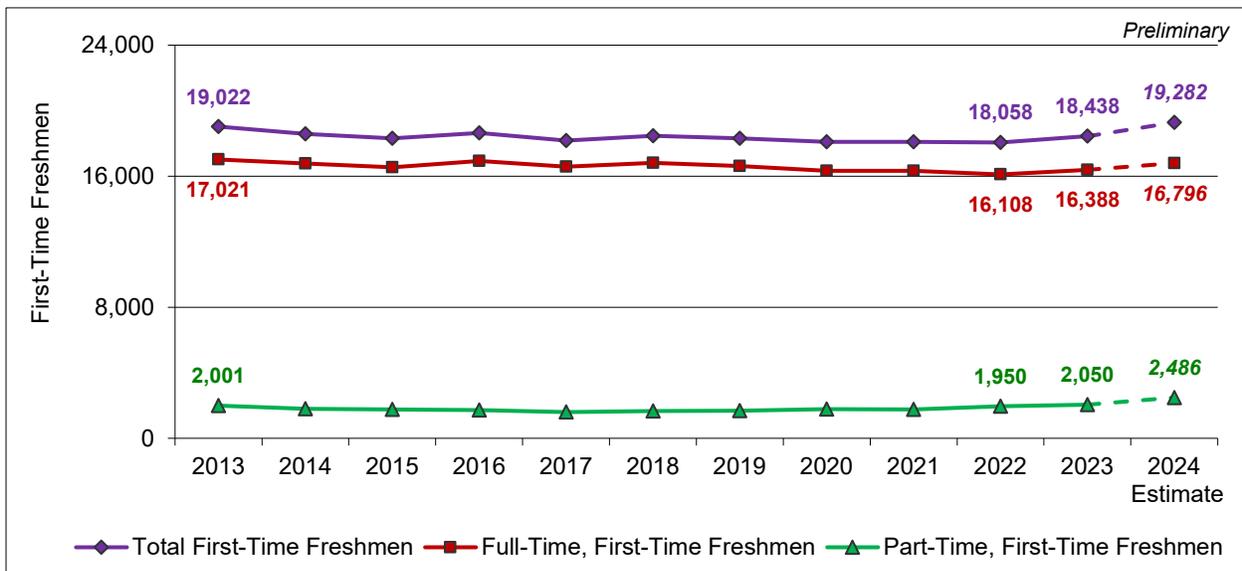


Note. See [Part C of Table A1.4 in Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data sources: For 2013 through 2023 data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 through fall 2023 surveys. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2024 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2024.

Total Enrollment of Full- and Part-Time, First-Time Freshmen

- As shown in [Figure 1.13](#), total enrollment of first-time freshmen at Nebraska’s postsecondary institutions increased an estimated 1.4% between fall 2013 and fall 2024.
- Full-time first-time freshmen accounted for an estimated 87.1% of the first-time freshmen attending postsecondary institutions in Nebraska in fall 2024, down from 89.5% in fall 2013.
- Full-time first-time freshmen enrollment decreased an estimated 1.3% over the 11-year period between fall 2013 and fall 2024. Meanwhile, part-time first-time freshmen enrollment increased an estimated 24.2% over the 11-year period.
- Analyzing the actual changes in fall enrollment between 2013 and 2023 reveals that Nebraska’s total first-time freshmen enrollment decreased 3.1%. Full-time first-time freshmen enrollment decreased 3.7% while part-time first-time freshmen enrollment increased 2.4%.

Figure 1.13
Total First-Time Freshmen Enrollment by Full- and Part-Time Student Status
Fall 2013 through Fall 2024



Note. See [Table A1.4](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data sources: For 2013 through 2023 data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 through fall 2023 surveys. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2024 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2024.

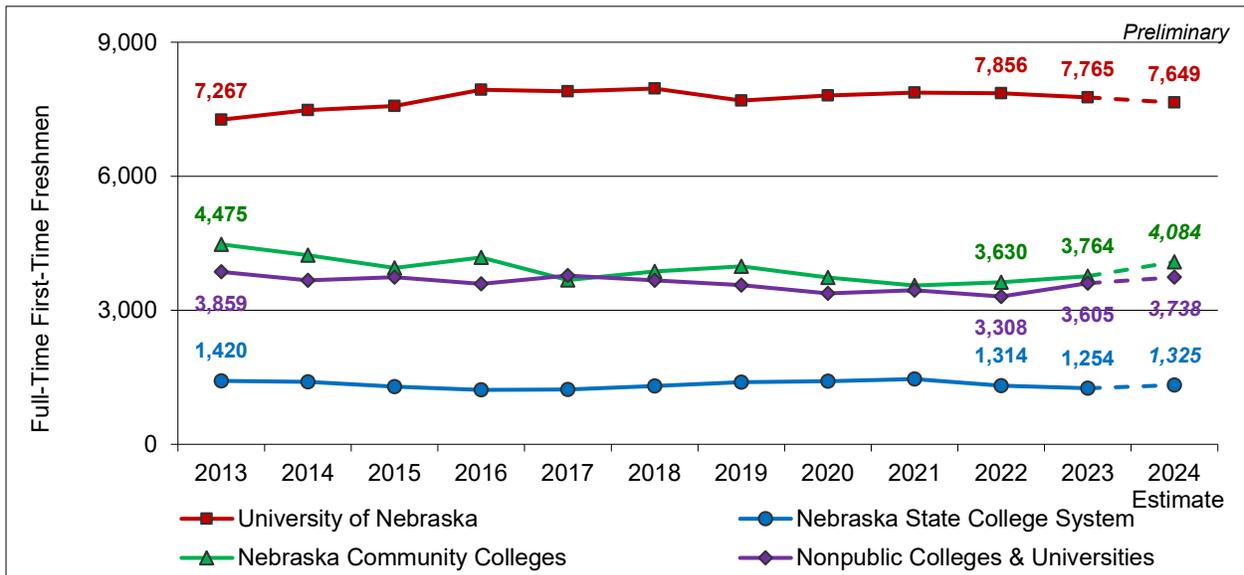
Enrollment of Full- and Part-Time, First-Time Freshmen by Sector

- From fall 2013 to fall 2024, full-time first-time freshmen enrollment decreased an estimated 1.3%. As illustrated in [Figure 1.14](#), full-time first-time freshmen enrollments varied by sector.
- Following are the most recent one-year changes in full-time first-time freshmen enrollments, as well as the total changes in full-time first-time freshmen enrollments, between fall 2013 and fall 2024:

Sector	1-Year Change 2022 to 2023	Est. 1-Year Change 2023 to 2024	10-Year Change 2013 to 2023	Est. 11-Year Change 2013 to 2024
University of Nebraska	-1.2%	-1.5%	6.9%	5.3%
Nebraska State College System	-4.6%	5.7%	-11.7%	-6.7%
Nebraska Community Colleges	3.7%	8.5%	-15.9%	-8.7%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	9.0%	3.7%	-6.6%	-3.1%
Total Nebraska Full-Time First-Time	1.7%	2.5%	-3.7%	-1.3%

Figure 1.14

**Total Full-Time, First-Time Freshmen Enrollment by Sector
Fall 2013 through Fall 2024**

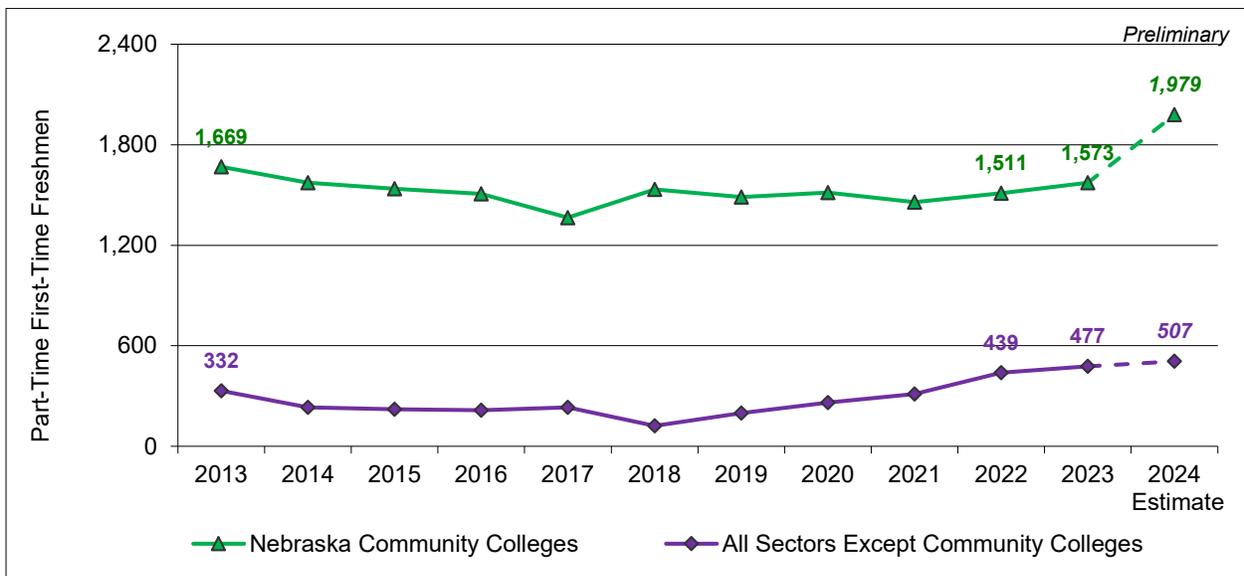


Note. See [Part A of Table A1.4 in Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data sources: For 2013 through 2023 data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 through fall 2023 surveys. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2024 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2024.

- As shown in [Figure 1.15](#), Nebraska’s community colleges account for the majority of first-time freshmen who attend school part-time (83.4% of the state total in fall 2013 and an estimated 79.6% in fall 2024).
- From fall 2013 to fall 2024, part-time first-time freshmen enrollment increased an estimated 24.2%.

- Enrollment of part-time first-time freshmen at Nebraska’s community colleges increased an estimated 25.8% from fall 2023 to fall 2024, resulting in an estimated 11-year increase of 18.6%.
- Between fall 2023 and fall 2024, Metropolitan Community College reported an estimated increase of 47.5% for part-time first-time freshmen (from 609 to 898) while Southeast Community College reported an estimated increase of 21.5% (from 557 to 676).
- The number of part-time first-time freshmen enrolled at other types of institutions increased an estimated 6.3% from fall 2023 to fall 2024, resulting in an estimated increase of 52.7% over the 11-year period.

Figure 1.15
Total Part-Time, First-Time Freshmen Enrollment by Sector
Fall 2013 through Fall 2024



Note. See Part B of Table A1.4 in Appendix 1 for supporting data. Data sources: For 2013 through 2023 data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 through fall 2023 surveys. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2024 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2024.

Strategic Objectives to Increase Postsecondary Enrollment Recommended by the 2003 LR 174 Task Force

Given the first priority **to increase the number of students who enter postsecondary education in Nebraska**, the 2003 LR 174 Task Force recommended a series of strategic objectives to increase college enrollments. For the purposes of establishing baseline statistical indicators and monitoring progress toward achieving these objectives, they are stated as follows:

- 1.1 Increase the proportion of PK-12 students who graduate from high school, enroll in postsecondary education and are adequately prepared to proceed through postsecondary degree completion.**
- 1.2 Increase the proportion of Nebraska high school graduates who pursue their postsecondary education in Nebraska.**
- 1.3 Increase the number of non-Nebraska high school graduates who pursue postsecondary education in Nebraska.**
- 1.4 Increase the number and proportion of Nebraska postsecondary students who have been underrepresented in the state's higher education system.**
- 1.5 Increase need-based financial aid in order to improve access to higher education for Nebraskans with limited financial means.**

Following this outline, the remainder of this section focuses on the extent to which each of these measurable objectives is being achieved.

1.1.a High School Graduation Rates

Increase the proportion of students who graduate from Nebraska high schools.

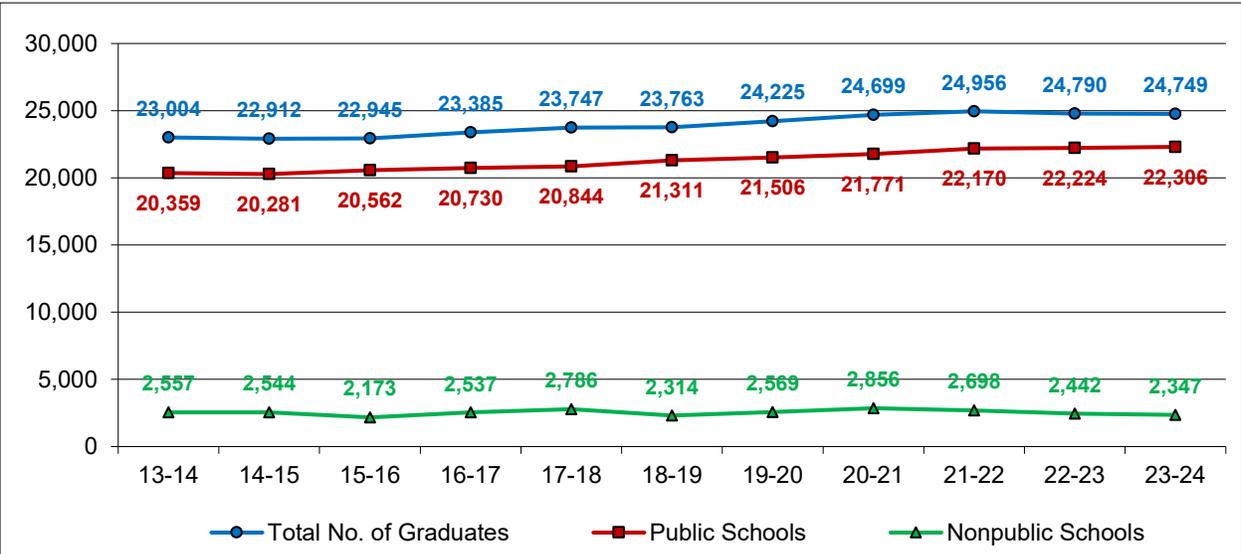
One strategic approach to increasing the number of students who enter postsecondary education in Nebraska is to increase the proportion of students who graduate from the state’s high schools. In other words, increase Nebraska’s high school graduation rate and, in the process, increase the pool of high school students who could potentially attend college.

Past and Present Trends in the Number of Nebraska High School Graduates

- As shown in Figure 1.1.a.1, 24,749 students graduated from Nebraska high schools in 2023-2024, an increase of 7.6% (1,745 students) since 2013-2014.
- The number of students who graduated from Nebraska high schools decreased 0.2% (41 students) between 2022-2023 and 2023-2024.
- Between 2013-2014 and 2023-2024, the number of public high school graduates increased 9.6% to 22,306, while the number graduating from nonpublic (private) high schools increased 8.2% to 2,347.
- Between 2022-2023 and 2023-2024, the number of public high school graduates increased 0.4% (82 students) while the number of nonpublic high school graduates decreased 3.9% (95 students).

Figure 1.1.a.1

Numbers of Nebraska Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates 2013-2014 through 2023-2024



Note. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. The total number of graduates includes graduates of public schools, nonpublic (private) schools, educational service units, and state-operated schools. See Table A2.1 in Appendix 2 for supporting data. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, January 2015 (2013-14 data), January 2016 (2014-15 data), December 2016 (2015-16 data), December 2017 (2016-17 data), December 2018 (2017-18 data), December 2019 (2018-19 data), December 2020 (2019-20 data), February 2022 (2020-21 data), January 2023 (2021-22 data), December 2023 (2022-23 data), and January 2025 (2023-24 data).

- As shown in [Table 1.1.a.1](#), since 2013-2014, about 9 out of 10 Nebraska high school graduates have received their diplomas from public schools.

Type of School	2013-2014		2022-2023		2023-2024	
	No. of Graduates	% of Graduates	No. of Graduates	% of Graduates	No. of Graduates	% of Graduates
Public	20,359	88.8%	22,224	90.1%	22,306	90.5%
Nonpublic	2,557	11.2%	2,442	9.9%	2,347	9.5%
Subtotal	22,916	100.0%	24,666	100.0%	24,653	100.0%
ESU & SO	88		124		96	
State Total	23,004		24,790		24,749	

Note. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. ESU = Educational service units; SO = State-operated schools. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, January 2015 (2013-14 data), December 2023 (2022-23 data), and January 2025 (2023-24 data).

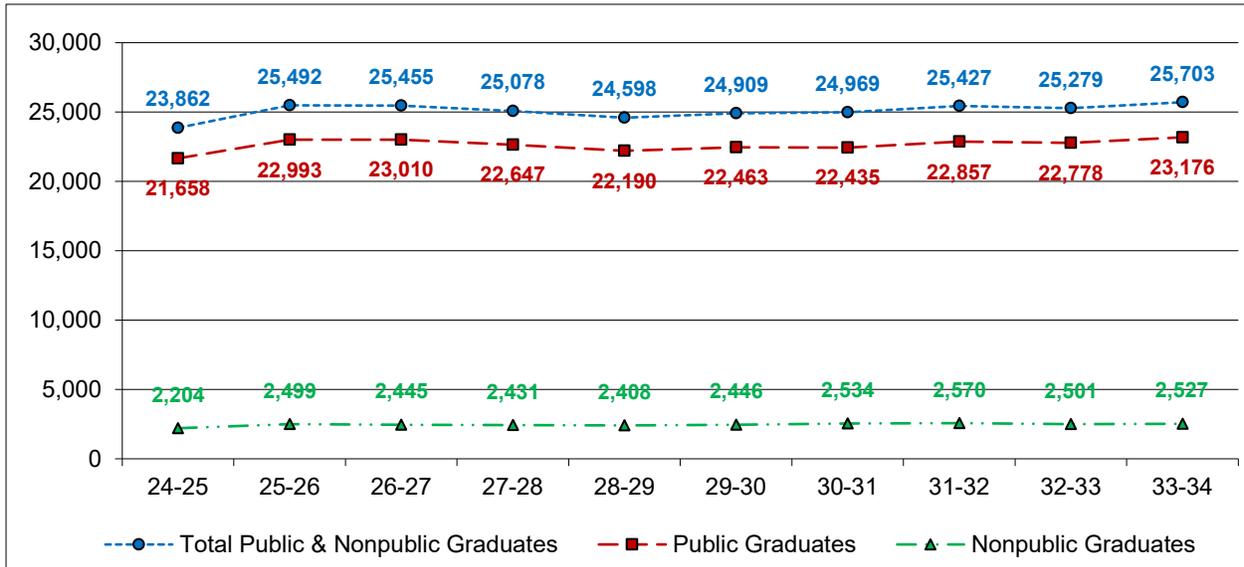
Projected Trends in the Number of Nebraska High School Graduates³

- As shown in [Figure 1.1.a.2](#), 25,703 students are forecast to graduate from Nebraska public and nonpublic high schools in 2033-2034. In addition, an estimated 100 students are projected to graduate from educational service units and state-operated schools, resulting in a total projected increase of 4.3% (1,054 students) over the next decade.
- Public schools are projected to account for 90% to 91% of Nebraska’s high school graduates through the 2033-2034 school year.
- The numbers of graduates from Nebraska’s public high schools are projected to decrease 2.9% between 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 and then increase 7.0% from 2024-2025 to 2033-2034.
- The numbers of graduates from the state’s nonpublic (private) high schools are projected to decrease 6.1% from 2023-2024 to 2024-2025 and then increase 14.7% from 2024-2025 to 2033-2034.

³ Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates, 2024*. See [Table A2.2](#) in [Appendix 2](#) for supporting data. For 2023-2024, the actual number of public school graduates (22,306) was 1.4% higher than WICHE predicted (21,997).

Figure 1.1.a.2

**Projected Numbers of Graduates from Nebraska Public and Nonpublic High Schools
2024-2025 through 2033-2034**

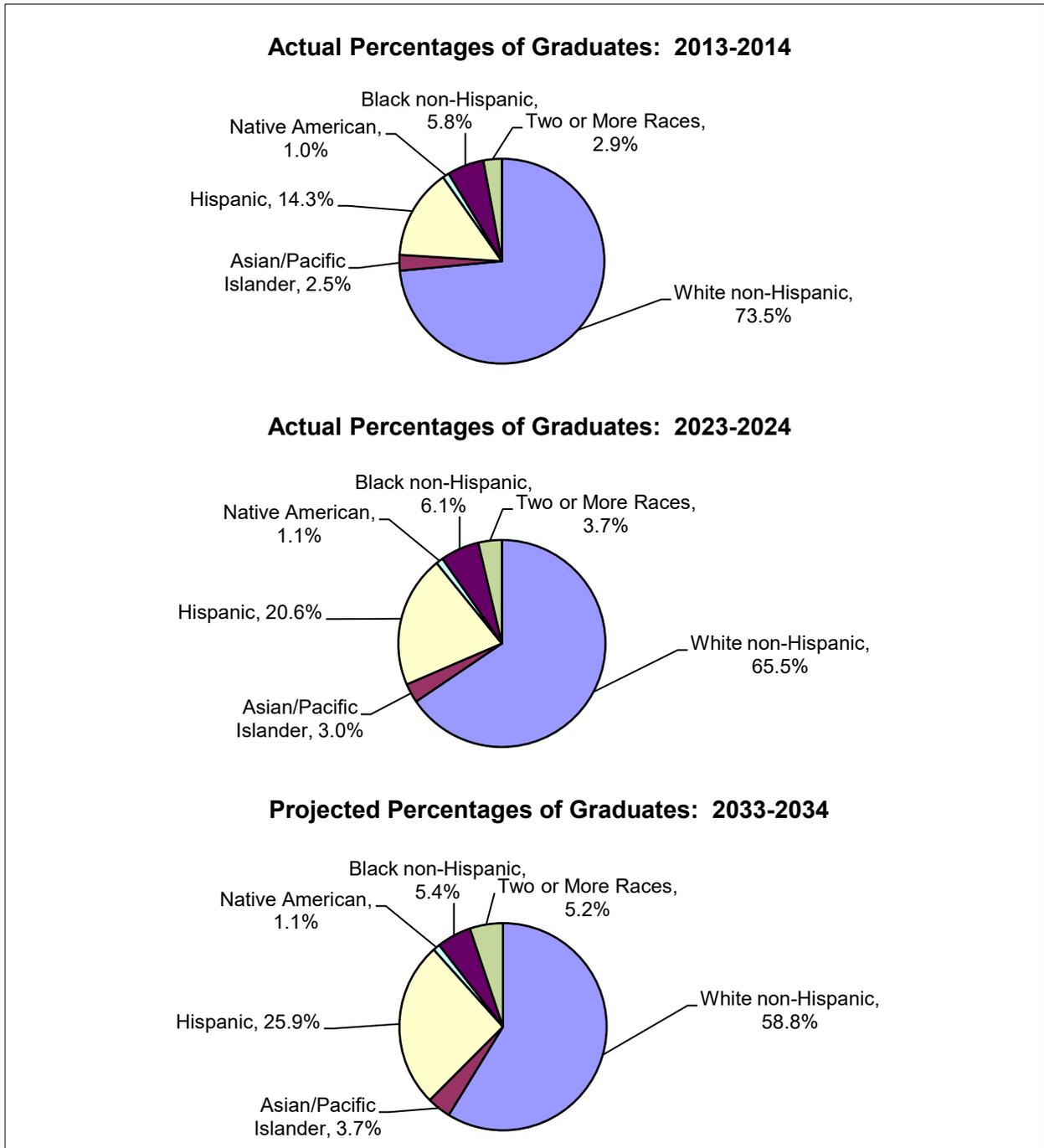


Note. Projections above do not include graduates of educational service units or state-operated schools. An estimated 100 students per year are projected to graduate from these schools. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. See [Table A2.2](#) in [Appendix 2](#) for supporting data. Data source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates, 2024*.

Projected and Recent Changes in Nebraska Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity

- As illustrated in [Figure 1.1.a.3](#), White non-Hispanic students and Black non-Hispanic students are projected to account for lower percentages of the state’s public high school graduates in 2033-2034 than they did in 2023-2024.
- Actual changes in the racial/ethnic distribution of Nebraska’s public high school graduates over the decade have generally been in the direction of the projected trend. Between 2013-2014 and 2023-2024, the number of public high school graduates in each of the major racial/ethnic groups changed as follows:
 - White non-Hispanics decreased 2.3% (from 14,964 to 14,617 graduates)
 - Asian/Pacific Islanders increased 32.0% (from 507 to 669 graduates)
 - Hispanics increased 58.3% (from 2,907 to 4,603 graduates)
 - Native Americans increased 18.0% (from 211 to 249 graduates)
 - Black non-Hispanics increased 14.7% (from 1,179 to 1,352 graduates)
 - Two or more races increased 38.1% (from 591 to 816 graduates)

Figure 1.1.a.3
By Race/Ethnicity: Actual and Projected
Percentages of Nebraska Public High School Graduates



Note. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. Actual counts and projections do not include graduates of educational service units or state-operated schools. See [Table A2.3](#) in [Appendix 2](#) for supporting data. Data sources: Nebraska Department of Education, January 2015, and January 2025 (actual number of graduates). Projection data obtained from Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates, 2024*.

Nebraska Public High School Graduation Rates

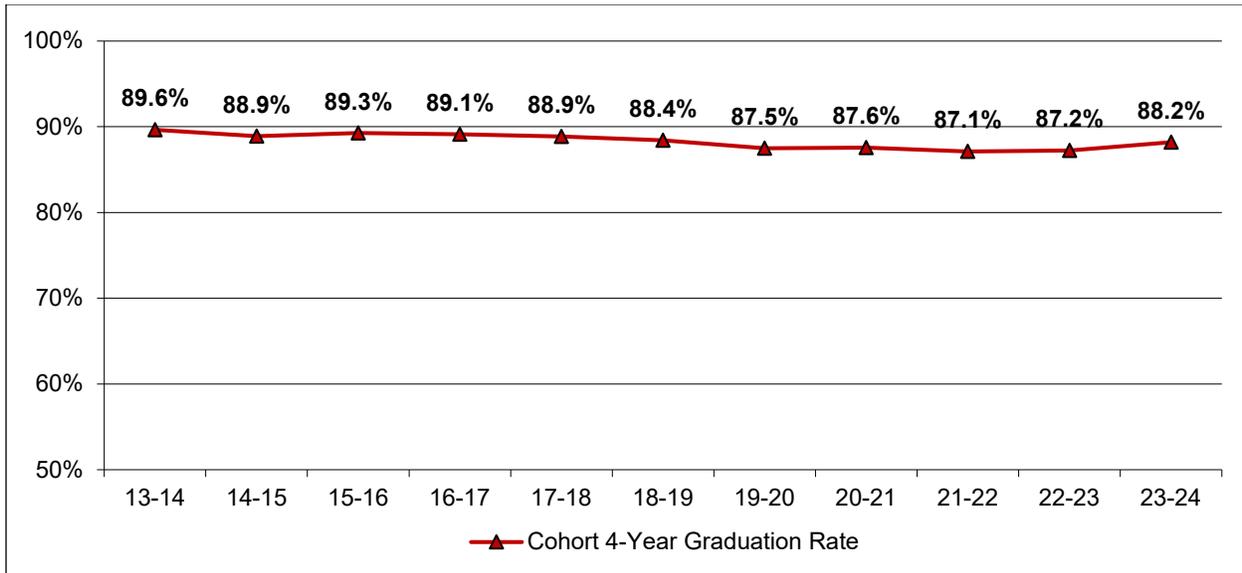
The Coordinating Commission monitors Nebraska high school graduation rates to determine if the proportion of Nebraska's high school students who graduate from high school is increasing, thereby potentially increasing the pool of students who are prepared to go on to college.

- Prior to the 2010-2011 school year, the Nebraska Department of Education used the **four-year high school graduation rate** to measure the proportion of high school students who receive regular diplomas.
- With the 2010-2011 school year, the Nebraska Department of Education began using the **cohort four-year graduation rate** to measure the proportion of Nebraska's *public* high school students who earn regular diplomas. The cohort four-year graduation rate is calculated using an entirely different methodology than the four-year graduation rate; therefore, it is not comparable to the four-year graduation rates for previous school years.
- See Explanatory Note A3.1 in Appendix 3 for information on how the cohort four-year graduation rates are calculated and see Table A3.1 in Appendix 3 for supporting data.

Cohort Four-Year High School Graduation Rates

- Currently, data are not available to calculate a cohort four-year graduation rate for the nonpublic (private) high schools in Nebraska. Consequently, a statewide cohort four-year graduation rate for all public and nonpublic schools in Nebraska is not available.
- As shown in Figure 1.1.a.4, the **cohort four-year graduation rate for Nebraska's public schools was 89.6% in 2014 (2013-2014) and 88.2% in 2024 (2023-2024)**, or 1.4 percentage points lower than the cohort rate for 2014. Since 2023, the cohort graduation rate increased 1.0 point.

Figure 1.1.a.4
Nebraska Public High School Cohort Four-Year Graduation Rates
2013-2014 through 2023-2024



Note. See [Table A3.1](#) in [Appendix 3](#) for additional data. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, January 2025.

Public High School Graduation Rates by State

Since last year’s report, the National Center for Education Statistics released national public high school graduation rate data for the 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 cohorts. [Figure 1.1.a.5](#) shows the state-to-state comparisons of the cohort four-year graduation rates calculated for the 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 cohorts.

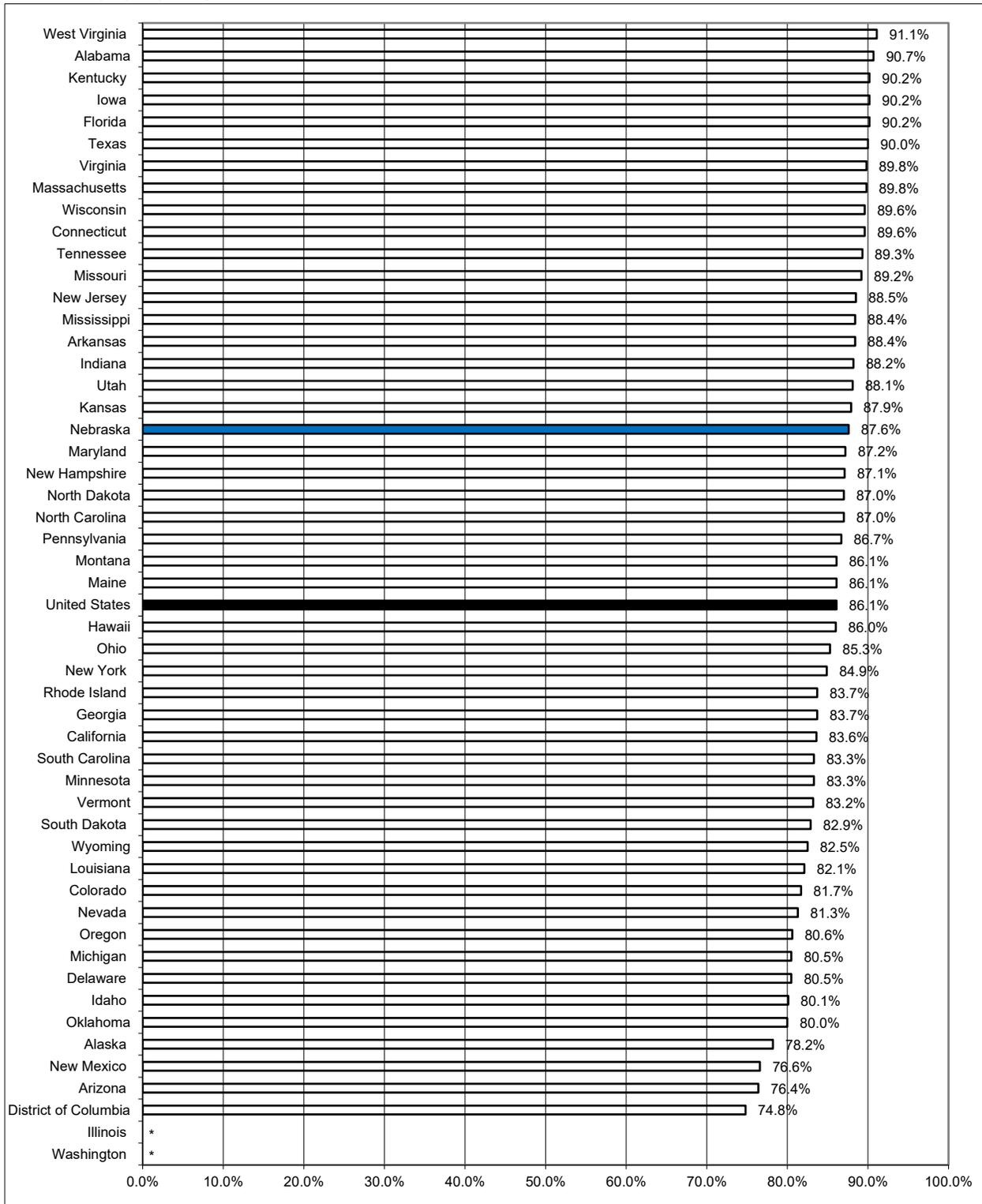
- As shown in [Figure 1.1.a.5](#), Nebraska’s 2020-2021 cohort four-year graduation rate was the 19th highest among the rates reported by 48 states and the District of Columbia.⁴
- Nebraska’s 2021-2022 cohort four-year graduation rate was the 21st highest among the rates reported by 48 states and the District of Columbia.⁵

⁴ Data for Illinois were suppressed because reporting standards were not met. Data not available for Washington.

⁵ Data not available for New Mexico or Oklahoma.

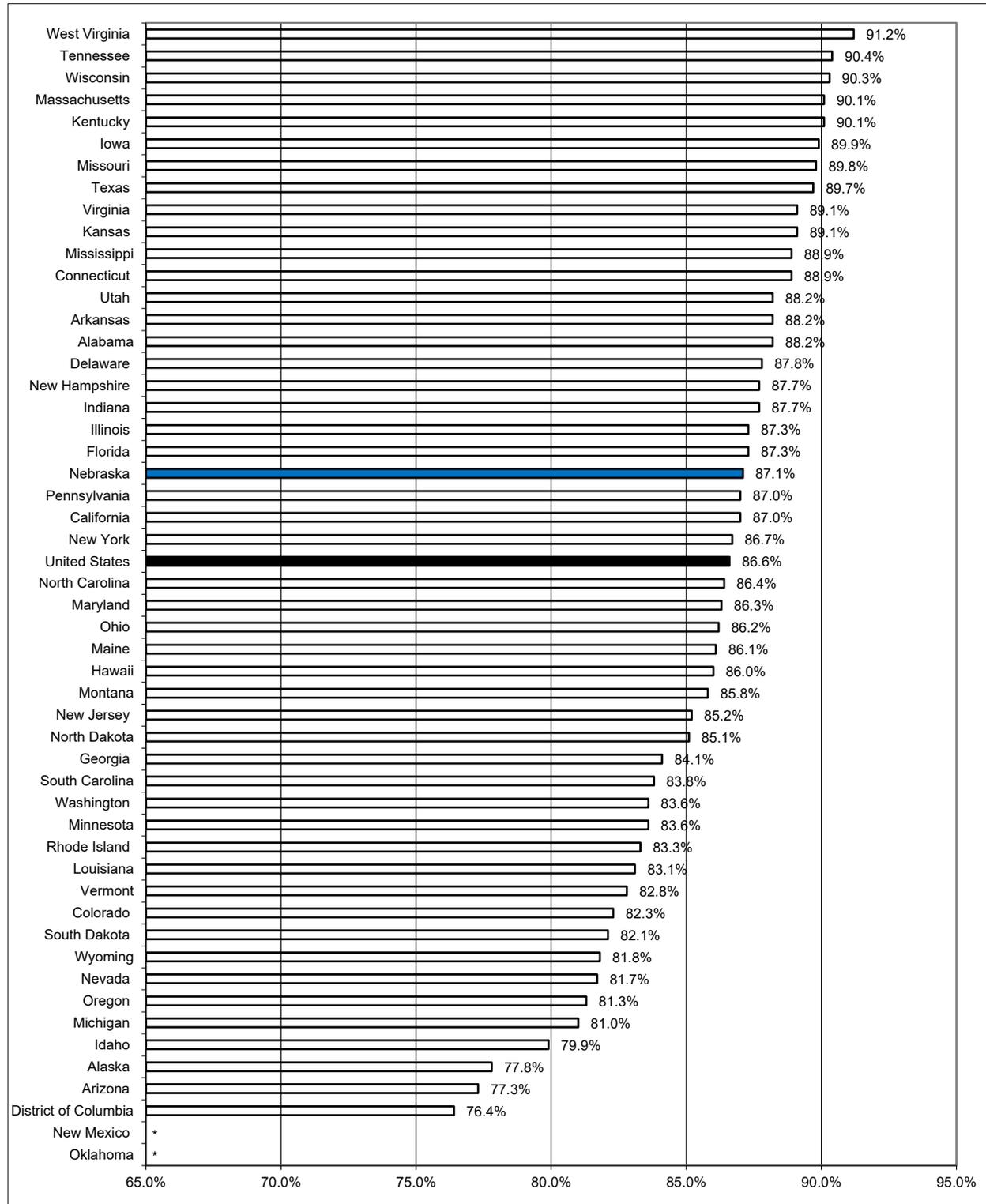
Figure 1.1.a.5
By State: 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 Public High School
Cohort Four-Year Graduation Rates

Part A: 2020-2021 Cohort



Note. Data for Illinois were suppressed because reporting standards were not met. Data not available for Washington. Data source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, EDData, school year 2020-21.

Part B: 2021-2022 Cohort



Note. Data not available for New Mexico or Oklahoma. Data source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *EDFacts*, school year 2021-22.

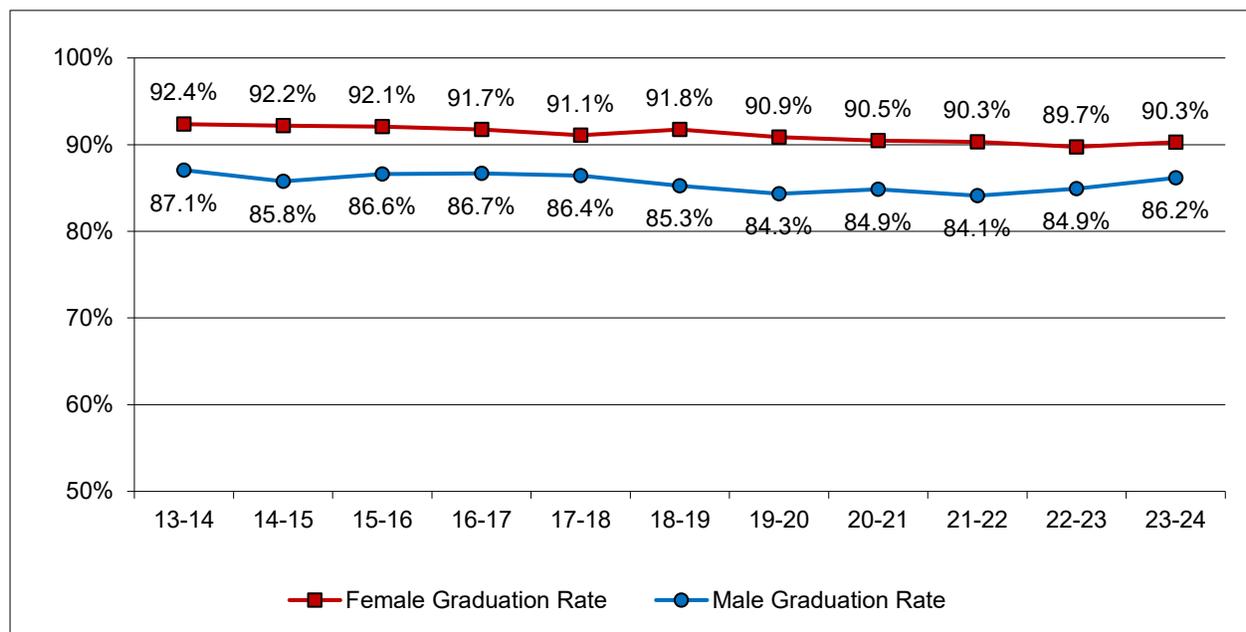
Nebraska Public High School Graduation Rates by Sex

An analysis of the high school graduation rate data obtained from the Nebraska Department of Education reveals that females continue to have higher graduation rates than males who attend Nebraska’s public high schools.

- As evidenced in [Figure 1.1.a.6](#), the cohort four-year graduation rates for females were higher than the rates for males from 2013-2014 to 2023-2024. The gap between males and females was 5.3 percentage points in 2013-2014 and 4.8 percentage points in 2023-2024.
- **The cohort graduation rate for females in 2023-2024 was 90.3%**, 2.1 percentage points lower than the rate for 2013-2014. **The cohort graduation rate for males in 2023-2024 was 86.2%**, 0.9 percentage points lower than the rate for 2013-2014.

Figure 1.1.a.6

**By Sex: Nebraska Public High School
Cohort Four-Year Graduation Rates
2013-2014 through 2023-2024**



Note. See [Table A3.1](#) in [Appendix 3](#) for additional data. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, January 2025.

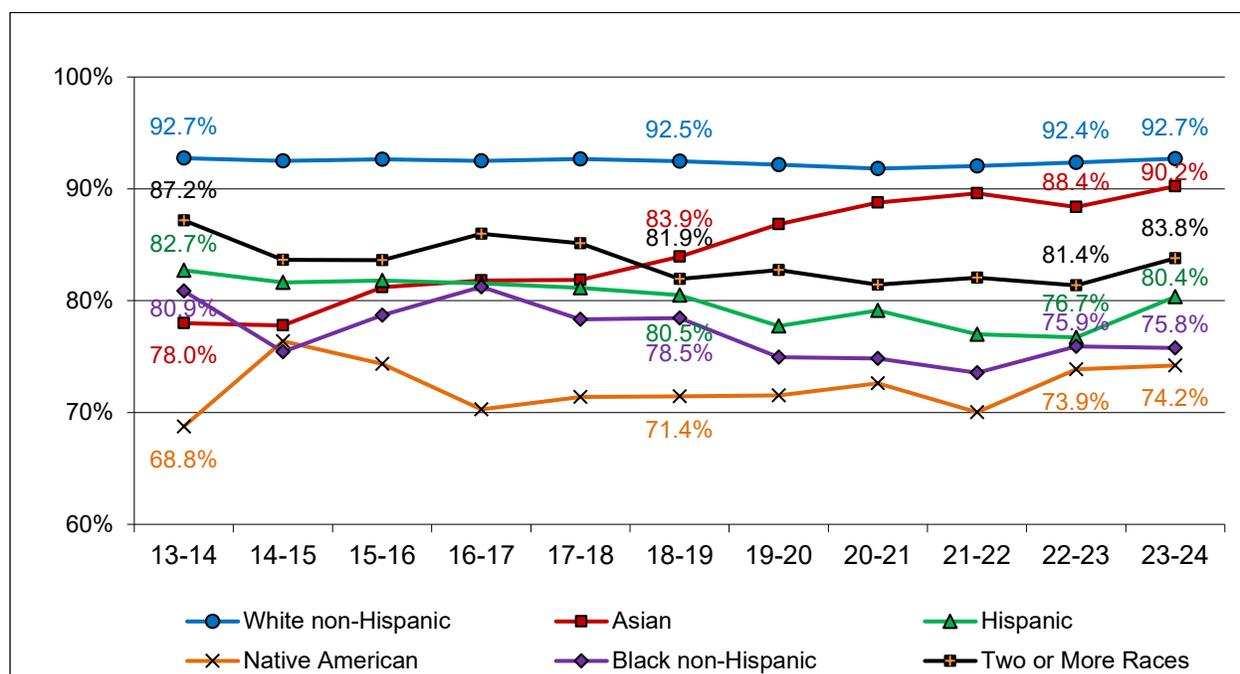
Nebraska Public High School Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity

As illustrated in [Figure 1.1.a.7](#), high school graduation rates vary considerably by race/ethnicity.

- Between 2013-2014 and 2023-2024, the cohort four-year graduation rate decreased 2.3 percentage points for Hispanics, 5.0 percentage points for Black non-Hispanics, and 3.4 percentage points for multiracial individuals. During this time, cohort four-year graduation rates increased 12.2 percentage points for Asians and 5.4 percentage points for Native Americans. Meanwhile, rates were unchanged for White non-Hispanics.
- Since 2022-2023, cohort four-year graduation rates fell 0.1 percentage points Black non-Hispanics but increased 0.3 percentage points for White non-Hispanics, 1.8 percentage points for Asians, 3.7 percentage points for Hispanics, 0.3 percentage points for Native Americans, and 2.4 percentage points for multiracial individuals.

Figure 1.1.a.7

By Race/Ethnicity: Nebraska Public High School Cohort Four-Year Graduation Rates 2013-2014 through 2023-2024



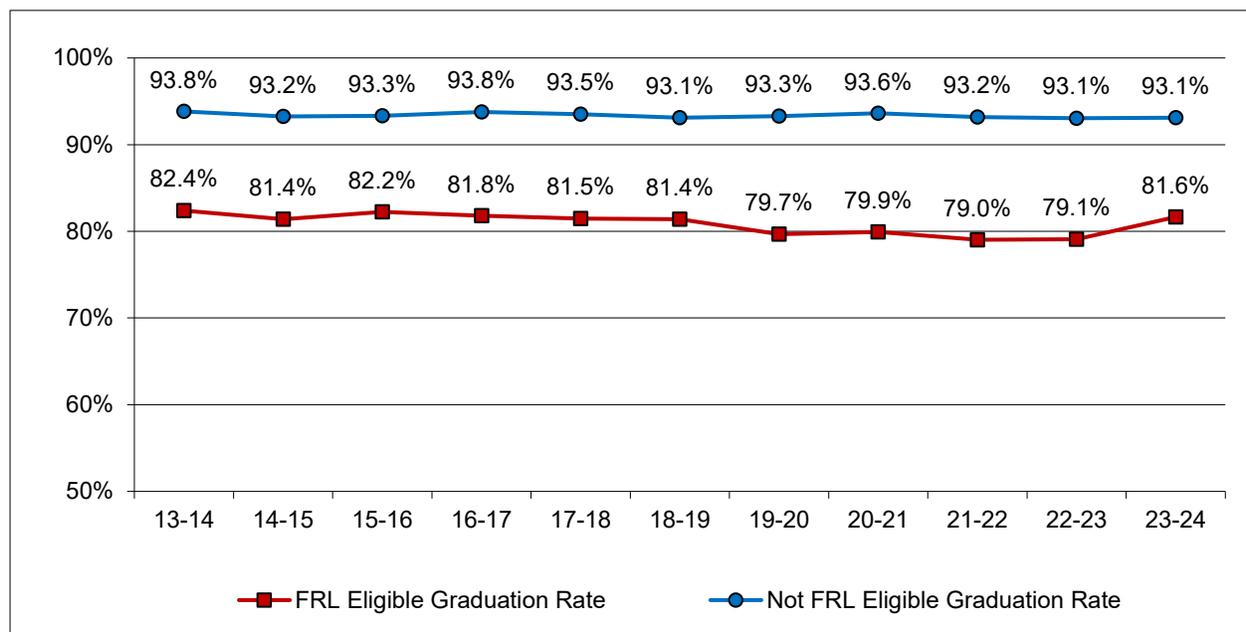
Note. Cohort graduation rates are not shown for Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders. See [Table A3.1](#) in [Appendix 3](#) for additional data. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, January 2025.

Nebraska Public High School Graduation Rates by Free or Reduced-Priced Lunch Eligibility

As illustrated in [Figure 1.1.a.8](#), high school graduation rates vary considerably by free or reduced-priced lunch (FRL) eligibility.

- Students eligible for FRL are less likely to graduate from high school in four years. For the 2023-2024 cohort, there was a 11.5 percentage point difference in on-time graduation rates between FRL and non-FRL students.
- Between 2013-2014 and 2023-2024, the cohort four-year graduation rate decreased 0.7 percentage points for students not eligible for FRL. Meanwhile, the cohort four-year graduate rate decreased 0.8 percentage points for students eligible for FRL.

Figure 1.1.a.8
By Free or Reduced-Priced Lunch Eligibility: Nebraska Public High School
Cohort Four-Year Graduation Rates
2013-2014 through 2023-2024



Note. See [Table A3.1](#) in [Appendix 3](#) for additional data. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, January 2025.

District-Level Analysis of Graduation Rates

The distribution of the 2023-2024 cohort four-year graduation rates for Nebraska’s 249 public school districts is shown in Table 1.1.a.2.

- 70 (28.1%) of Nebraska’s public school districts had cohort four-year graduation rates of 100%, and 207 districts (83.1%) had graduation rates equal to or higher than the statewide rate in 2023-2024.
- 42 (16.9%) districts had graduation rates that were lower than the statewide rate for public schools in 2023-2024, 14 of which (4.4%) had rates of less than 75.0%.
- The three districts with the largest number of cohort graduates were Omaha Public Schools with a graduation rate of 72.2% (2,706 graduates), Lincoln Public Schools with a graduation rate of 85.4% (2,631 graduates), and Millard Public Schools with a graduation rate of 91.1% (1,627 graduates).

Table 1.1.a.2 Distribution of the Cohort Four-Year High School Graduation Rates for Nebraska <u>Public</u> High School Districts 2023-2024			
Cohort Four-Year High School Graduation Rate	No. of School Districts	% of School Districts	Cumulative % of School Districts
100.00%	70	28.1%	28.1%
97.00% - 99.99%	24	9.6%	37.8%
94.00% - 96.99%	49	19.7%	57.4%
91.00% - 93.99%	39	15.7%	73.1%
88.18% - 90.99%	25	10.0%	83.1%
88.18% Nebraska Public High School Rate			
85.00% - 88.17%	12	4.8%	88.0%
75.00% - 84.99%	19	7.6%	95.6%
Less than 75.00%	11	4.4%	100.0%
All Public Districts	249		
Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, January 2025.			

Nebraska Public High School Cohort Extended Graduation Rates

Figure 1.1.a.9 shows extended five- and six-year graduation rates for the 2021-2022 cohort (Part A) and extended five-year graduation rates for the 2022-2023 cohort (Part B).

- As evidenced in Part A of Figure 1.1.a.9, the 2021-2022 cohort **six-year** graduation rate for Nebraska's public school was 90%, three percentage points higher than the cohort four-year graduation rate.
- As shown in Part B of Figure 1.1.a.9, the overall **five-year** graduation rate for the 2022-2023 cohort was 90%, three percentage points higher than the cohort four-year graduation rate.

Extended Graduation Rates by Sex

Extending cohort graduation rates to five and six years often narrows the gap between graduation rates for males and females. In other words, males are more likely than females to take five or six years to graduate from high school.

- For the 2021-2022 cohort, the four-year graduation rate was 84% for males and 90% for females, a gap of six percentage points. Extending the graduation rate out to six years narrowed the gap to four percentage points (88% for males and 92% for females).
- For the 2022-2023 cohort, the five-year graduation rate was 92% for females (up from 90% for four years) and 87% for males (up from 85% for four years).

Extended Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity

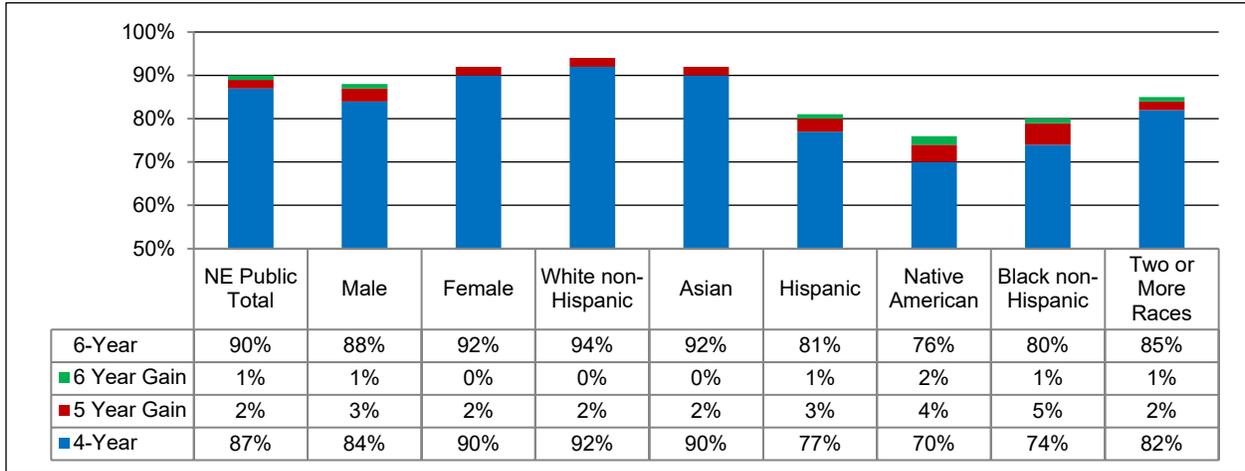
Extending cohort graduation rates to five and six years narrows the gaps between graduation rates for various racial/ethnic groups.

- The 2021-2022 cohort graduation rates for Native Americans and Black non-Hispanics increased six percentage points when extended from four to six years, while the cohort graduation rates for White non-Hispanics and Asians increased two percentage points when extended from four to six years.
- For the 2022-2023 cohort, the graduation rates for Black non-Hispanics increased five percentage points when extended from four to five years, while the cohort graduation rate for White non-Hispanics increased two percentage points.

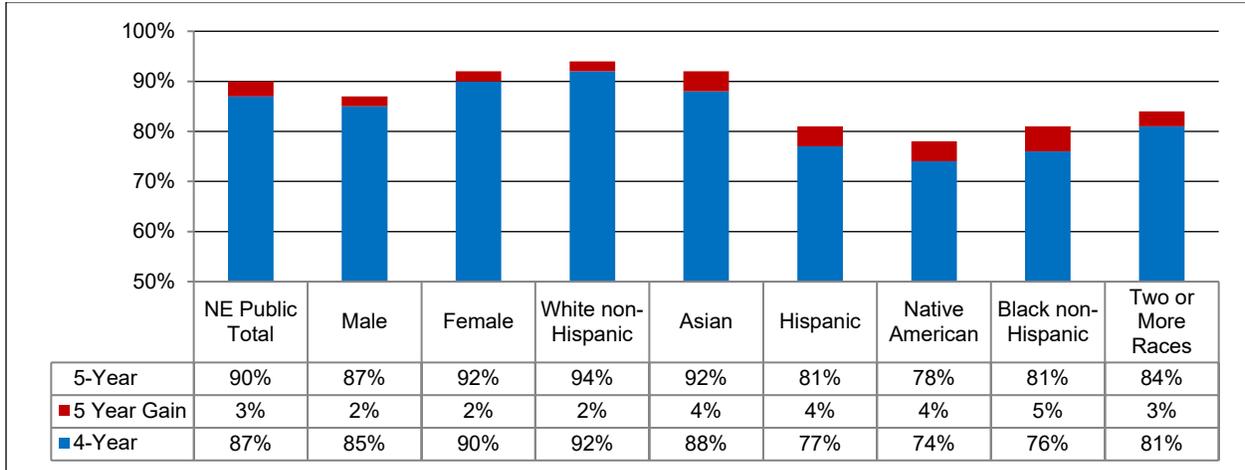
Figure 1.1.a.9

By Sex and By Race/Ethnicity: Nebraska Public High School Cohort Extended Graduation Rates for 2021-2022 and 2022-2023

Part A: 2021-2022 Cohort



Part B: 2022-2023 Cohort



Note. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. Cohort graduation rates are not shown for Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders. See [Table A3.1 in Appendix 3](#) for supporting data. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, 2023-2024 Data Downloads, Graduation Cohort Data.

1.1.b Preparation for College

Increase the proportion of Nebraska high school graduates who are adequately prepared to enroll in postsecondary education and proceed through degree completion.

The results of the ACT test are summarized in this section as indicators of the extent to which Nebraska high school graduates are prepared academically to enter and proceed through postsecondary education. Of particular interest are (1) the estimated percentages of Nebraska high school graduates who are prepared for college-level coursework and (2) the higher average ACT scores achieved by students who take the “core” high school courses recommended to prepare them for college.

Beginning with the 2018 graduating class, Nebraska students are tested using the Nebraska Student-Centered Assessment System (NSCAS ACT). This test is given to all students in the cohort minus one year (typically the 11th grade). As shown in the following section, this change has affected participation rates so that all students graduating from Nebraska high schools have theoretically taken the ACT test.⁶ However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Nebraska waived the ACT testing requirement for the 2021 graduating class and not all 2022 graduates took the assessment. ACT estimates that 86% of the 2021 graduating class, 94% of the 2022 graduating class, 96% of the 2023 graduating class, and 95% of the 2024 graduating class took the ACT Assessment.

Since the ACT test is the predominant college entrance exam available to measure the extent to which Nebraska students are prepared for academic coursework beyond high school, this section focuses exclusively on the ACT test.⁷

Nebraska ACT Assessment Scores

The ACT Assessment consists of four curriculum-based achievement tests in English, reading, mathematics, and science. A student’s scores for each of these tests are reported on a 36-point scale. A composite score is reported on a 36-point scale to reflect the student’s overall performance on the series of four tests.

- As shown in [Figure 1.1.b.1](#), the average ACT composite score for Nebraska high school students in the graduating class of 2024 was 19.1, down from 21.7 in 2014. Nebraska’s 2024 average ACT composite score was 0.3 points lower than the national average of 19.4.
- There are two known reasons for the recent fluctuations in the average ACT composite score.
 - First, beginning with the graduating class of 2018, all students take the ACT test in their cohort minus one year. The precise effects of this change on ACT scores are unknown; however, it is reasonable to postulate that students who normally would not have taken the ACT test unless required would perform lower than students who planned to take the ACT test.
 - Second, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and extensive school closures, Nebraska received a waiver from the U.S. Department of Education for 2019-2020 assessments, and Governor Ricketts signed an Executive Order waiving certain accountability and

⁶ A potential exception to 100% testing of graduates would be out-of-state students that transferred into Nebraska’s schools after their cohort minus one year.

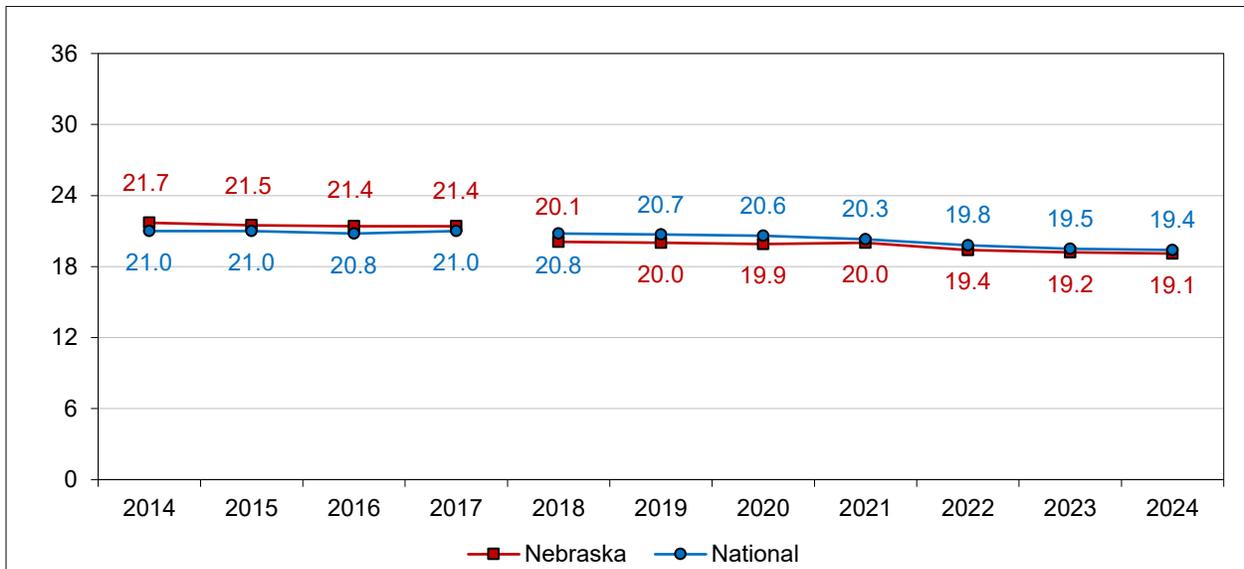
⁷ In 2024, only 1.3% of Nebraska high school graduates took the SAT Test.

assessment requirements. Therefore, for the graduating class of 2021, the requirement to take the ACT test during their junior year was waived. In addition, the Nebraska Department of Education reported that although the requirement was not waived for the graduating class of 2022, not all graduates took the assessment. ACT estimates that 86% of the 2021 graduating class, 94% of the 2022 graduating class, and 96% of the 2023 graduating class took the ACT Assessment. For the 2024 graduating class, ACT estimates that 95% took the assessment.

- Nationally, an estimated 36% of students in the high school graduating class of 2024 took the ACT Assessment. Nebraska tied for the third highest average composite score among the 13 states where an estimated 90% or more of the 2024 high school graduates took the ACT Assessment.

Figure 1.1.b.1

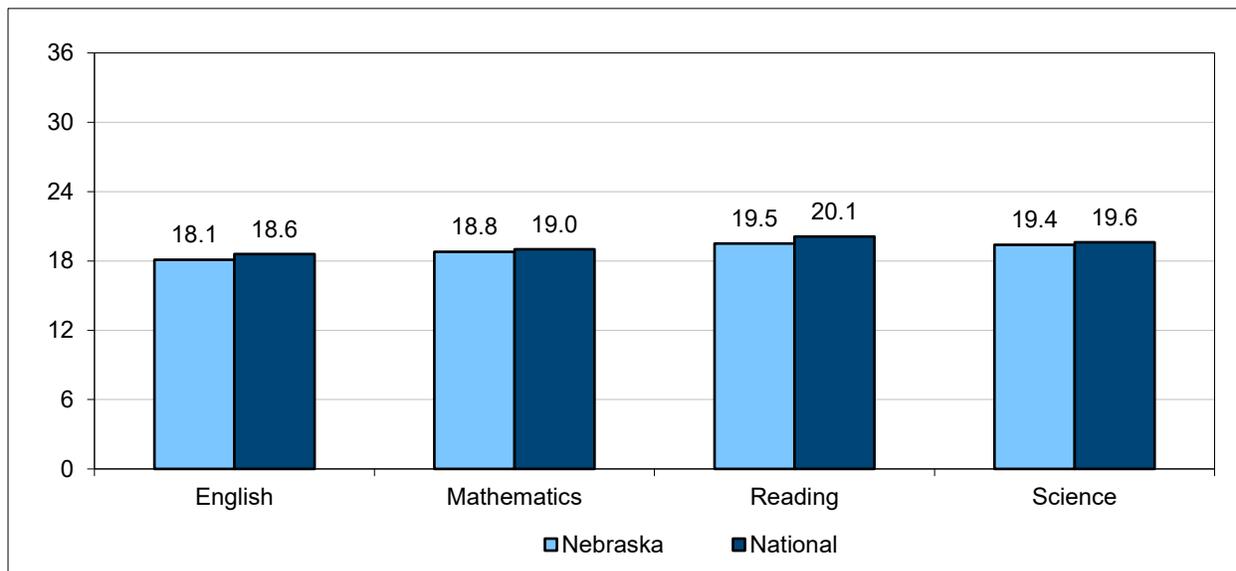
Comparison of Nebraska and National Average ACT Composite Scores for the High School Graduating Classes of 2014 through 2024



Note. Beginning with the 2018 graduating class, Nebraska students are tested using the Nebraska Student-Centered Assessment System (NSCAS ACT). This test is given to all students in the cohort minus one year (typically the 11th grade). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Nebraska waived the ACT testing requirement for the 2021 graduating class and not all 2022 graduates took the assessment. Data source: ACT, *High School Profile Report - Nebraska*, 2014 through 2024.

- As shown in [Figure 1.1.b.2](#), Nebraska students in the 2024 graduating class scored below the national average on each of the subject-area tests that constitute the ACT Assessment.

Figure 1.1.b.2
Comparison of National and Nebraska Average ACT Composite Scores
in English, Reading, Mathematics, and Science
for the High School Graduating Class of 2024



Data source: ACT, *High School Profile Report - Nebraska, 2024*.

ACT College Readiness Benchmark Scores

Based on research conducted by ACT, Inc., students are prepared to succeed in entry-level college courses if their scores on the ACT Assessment meet or exceed ACT College Readiness Benchmark Scores. A benchmark score is the minimum score needed on an ACT subject-matter test to indicate that a student has a 50% chance of earning a B or higher or about a 75% chance of earning a C or higher in related entry-level, credit-bearing college courses. Corresponding to the subject-matter tests that constitute the ACT Assessment, these courses include English composition, social sciences, algebra, and biology. For each college course or subject area, the ACT subject-area test and College Readiness Benchmark Scores are:

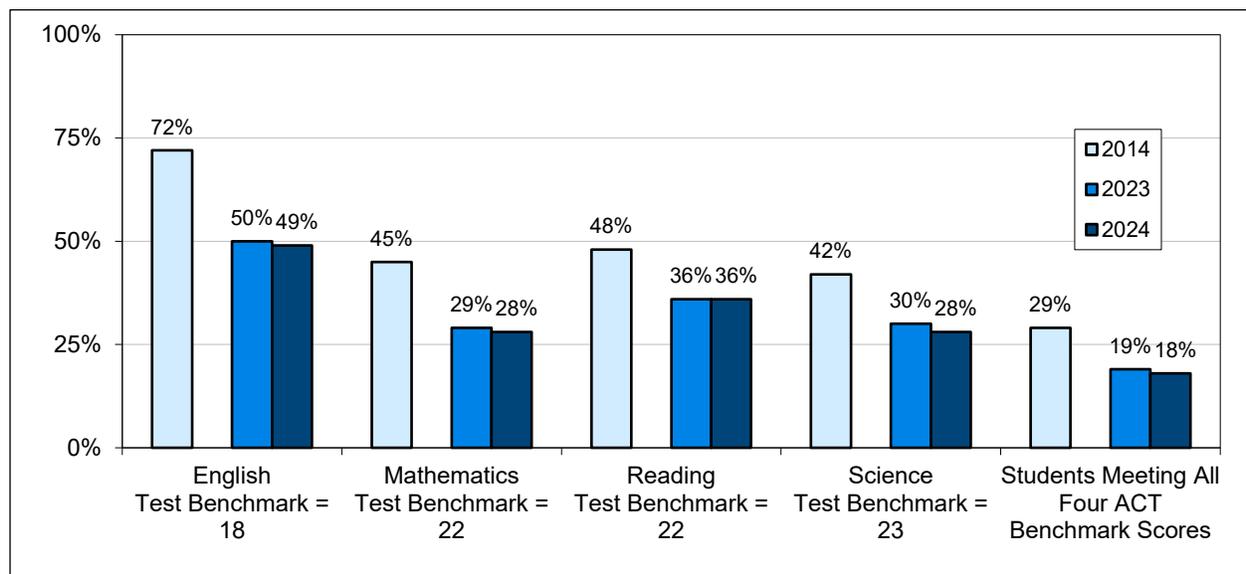
<u>College Course or Area</u>	<u>ACT Subject-Area Test</u>	<u>College Readiness Benchmark Score</u>
English Composition	English	18
Social Science	Reading	22
Algebra	Mathematics	22
Biology	Science	23

Percentages of Nebraska ACT-Tested Students Ready for College-Level Coursework

- Based on the data summarized in [Figure 1.1.b.3](#), 49% of the ACT-tested Nebraska high school graduating class of 2024 met or exceeded the College Readiness Benchmark Score of 18 on the ACT English test, indicating there is a moderate probability these students will earn at least a C in college-level English composition courses.
- In comparison, 28% met or exceeded the mathematics benchmark score of 22 for college algebra; 36% met or exceeded the benchmark score of 22 on the reading test; and 28% met or exceeded the science benchmark score of 23 for biology.
- Since 2014, the percentages of Nebraska students who met or exceeded ACT College Readiness Benchmarks on the English, mathematics, reading, and science tests decreased 23, 17, 12, and 14 percentage points, respectively.
- The percentages of students meeting or exceeding ACT benchmark scores have been trending downward since 2014, and declines have continued since Nebraska started testing all students in the cohort minus one year. Between 2018 and 2024, the percentage of Nebraska students who met or exceeded ACT College Readiness Benchmarks for English, mathematics, reading, and science decreased 7, 7, 4, and 5 percentage points, respectively. (See [Table A4.1](#) in [Appendix 4](#) for more detail.)
- **Only 18% of Nebraska’s high school graduates in the class of 2024 met or exceeded the ACT College Readiness Benchmarks in all four subject areas included in the ACT Assessment.** This is 11 percentage points lower than in 2014.

Figure 1.1.b.3

Percentages of ACT-Tested Students Meeting ACT College Readiness Benchmarks that Indicate Sufficient Preparation for College-Level Courses Nebraska High School Graduating Classes: 2023 and 2024 Compared to 2014

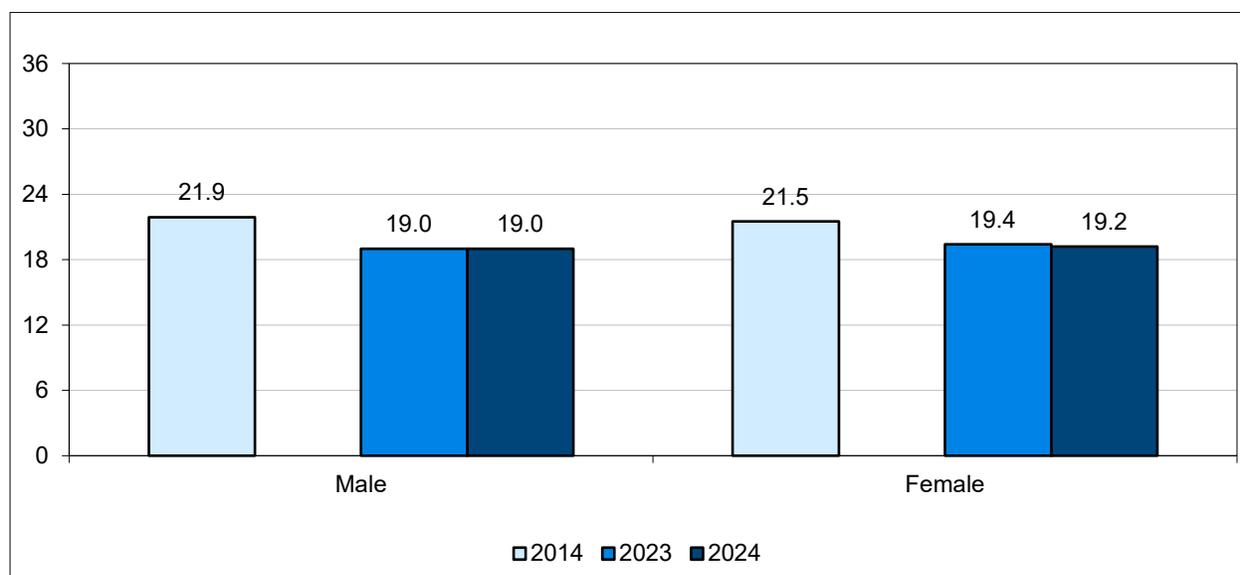


Note. Beginning with the 2018 graduating class, Nebraska students are tested using the Nebraska Student-Centered Assessment System (NSCAS ACT). This test is given to all students in the cohort minus one year (typically the 11th grade). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Nebraska waived the ACT testing requirement for the 2021 graduating class and not all 2022 graduates took the assessment. See [Table A4.1](#) in [Appendix 4](#) for supporting data. Data source: ACT, *High School Profile Report - Nebraska*, 2014, 2023, and 2024.

ACT Composite Scores and College Readiness Percentages by Sex

- As shown in [Figure 1.1.b.4](#), average ACT composite scores vary slightly by sex.
- In 2014, the average composite score for male students was slightly higher than the score for female students. This trend continued through the graduating class of 2017. When Nebraska instituted the Nebraska Student-Centered Assessment System (NSCAS ACT) with the 2018 graduating class, the trend changed and the average scores for female students have consistently been slightly higher than the average scores for male students.
- Between 2023 and 2024, average composite scores were unchanged for male students but decreased for female students.

Figure 1.1.b.4
Nebraska Average ACT Composite Scores by Sex
2023 and 2024 Compared to 2014

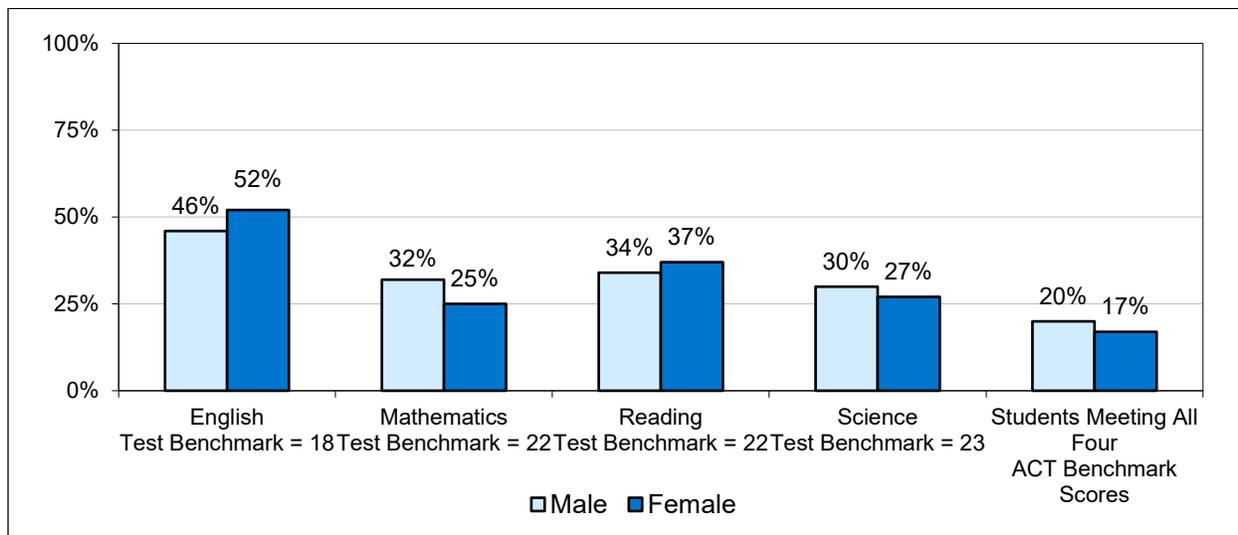


Note. Beginning with the 2018 graduating class, Nebraska students are tested using the Nebraska Student-Centered Assessment System (NSCAS ACT). This test is given to all students in the cohort minus one year (typically the 11th grade). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Nebraska waived the ACT testing requirement for the 2021 graduating class and not all 2022 graduates took the assessment. Data source: ACT, *High School Profile Report - Nebraska*, 2014, 2023, and 2024.

- Based on the data for the graduating class of 2024 summarized in [Figure 1.1.b.5](#), the percentage of students who met or exceeded benchmark scores varies by subject matter and by sex. While a higher percentage of male graduates are sufficiently prepared for college-level coursework in mathematics and science compared to female graduates, female graduates are more likely than male graduates to be sufficiently prepared for college-level coursework in English and reading.
- Overall, 20% of males and 17% of females met or exceeded the benchmarks for all four subject-matter tests in 2024.

Figure 1.1.b.5

Percentages of ACT-Tested High School Students in the Graduating Class of 2024 Who Met or Exceeded ACT College Readiness Benchmark Scores that Indicate Sufficient Preparation for College-Level Courses by Sex



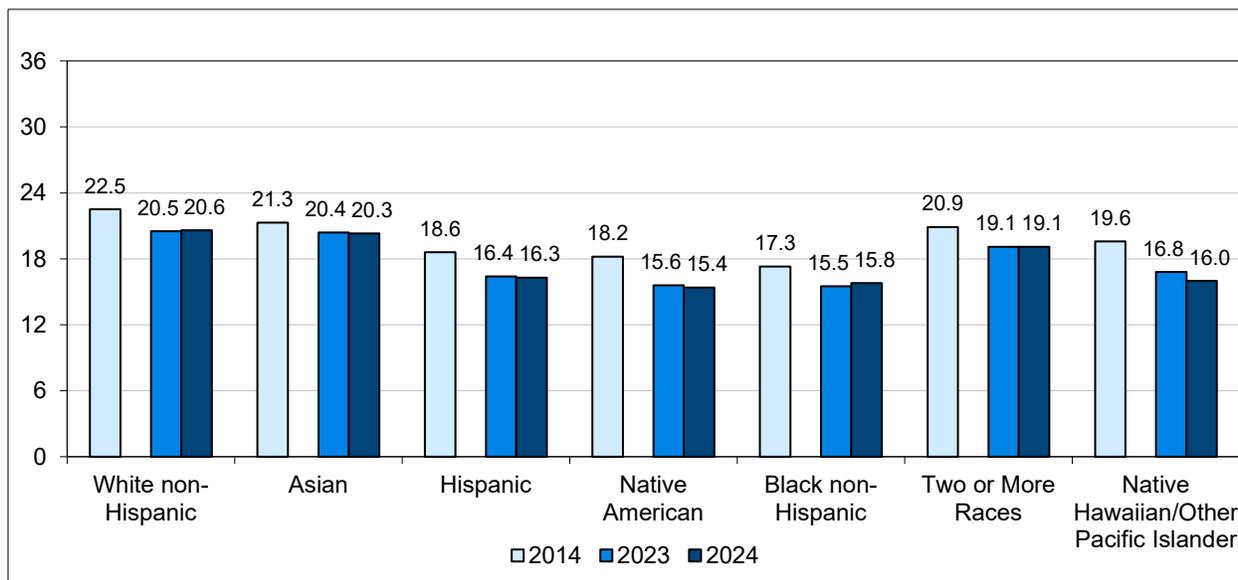
Note. Data source: ACT, *High School Profile Report - Nebraska, 2024*.

ACT Composite Scores and College Readiness Percentages by Race/Ethnicity

- As shown in [Figure 1.1.b.6](#), average ACT composite scores vary by race/ethnicity.
- The average composite scores for Hispanics, Native Americans, Black non-Hispanics, and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islanders who graduated from Nebraska high schools in 2014, 2023, and 2024 were generally lower than the average composite scores of their White non-Hispanic, Asian, and multi-racial classmates.
- Between 2023 and 2024, average composite scores decreased for Asians, Hispanics, Native Americans, and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islanders.
- It is unknown how much of the composites score changes were attributable to the variability of the percentage of graduates who took the ACT test.

Figure 1.1.b.6

**Nebraska Average ACT Composite Scores by Race/Ethnicity
2023 and 2024 Compared to 2014**

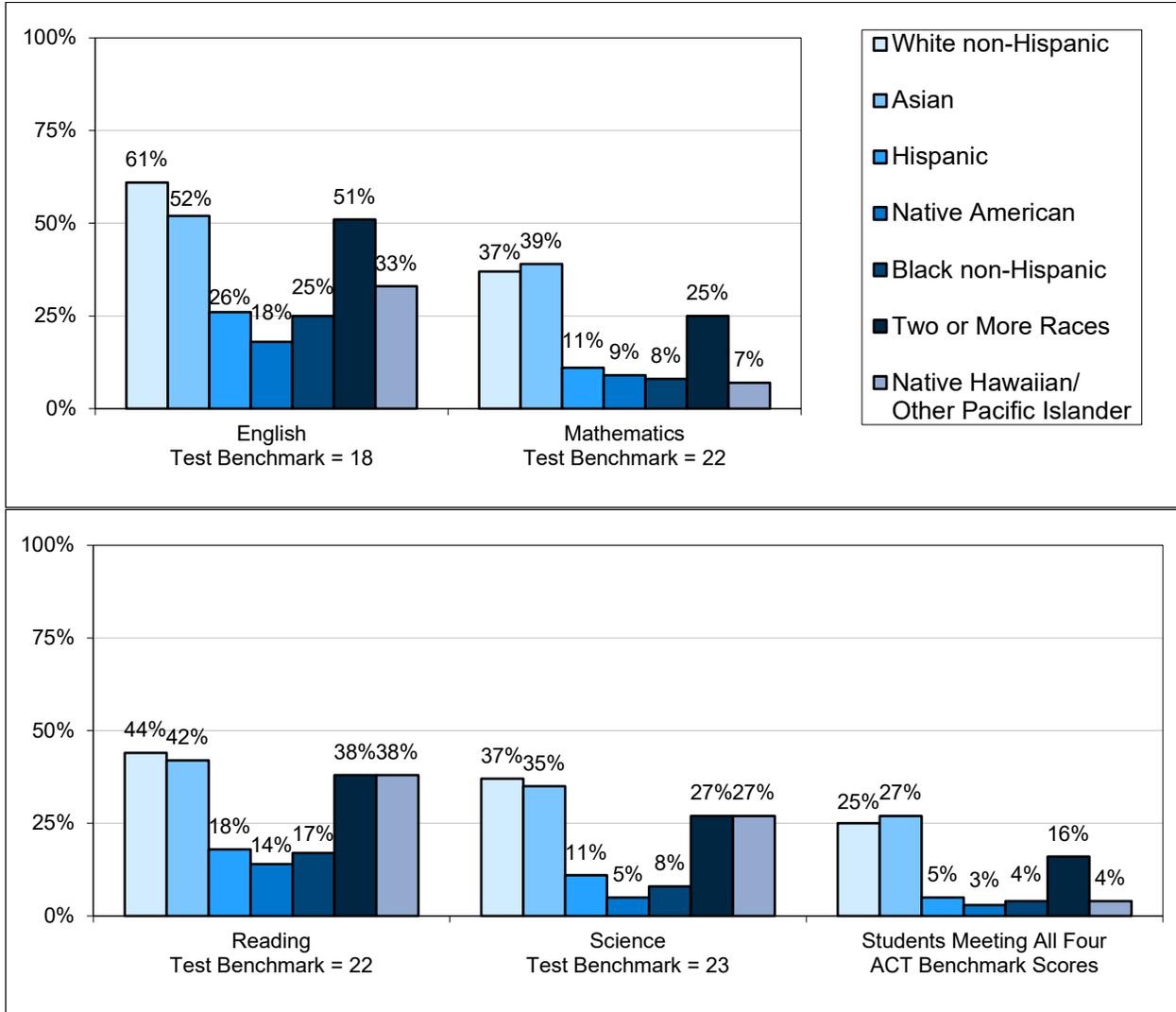


Note. Beginning with the 2018 graduating class, Nebraska students are tested using the Nebraska Student-Centered Assessment System (NSCAS ACT). This test is given to all students in the cohort minus one year (typically the 11th grade). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Nebraska waived the ACT testing requirement for the 2021 graduating class and not all 2022 graduates took the assessment. Data source: ACT, *High School Profile Report - Nebraska*, 2014, 2023, and 2024.

- Based on the data for the graduating class of 2024 summarized in [Figure 1.1.b.7](#), lower percentages of Hispanic, Native American, Black non-Hispanic, and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander graduates are sufficiently prepared for college-level coursework compared to their White non-Hispanic, Asian, and multiracial classmates.
- For example, only 33% of the Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander students in the class of 2024 met or exceeded the ACT College Readiness Benchmark Score in English, compared to 61% of White non-Hispanic students, 52% of Asian students, and 51% of multiracial students. More dramatically, only 26% of Hispanics, 18% of Native Americans, and 25% of Black non-Hispanics met or exceeded the benchmark score in English.
- However, the percentage of students who met or exceeded benchmark scores varies by subject matter. For example, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander students tend to have higher scores in English, reading, and science compared to mathematics.
- Overall, 25% of Asians, 27% of White non-Hispanics, and 16% of multiracial students met or exceeded the benchmarks for all four subject-matter tests in 2024, while only 5% of Hispanics, 3% of Native Americans, 4% of Black non-Hispanics, and 4% of Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islanders met or exceeded the benchmarks for all four subject-matter tests.

Figure 1.1.b.7

Percentages of ACT-Tested High School Students in the Graduating Class of 2024 Who Met or Exceeded ACT College Readiness Benchmark Scores that Indicate Sufficient Preparation for College-Level Courses by Race/Ethnicity



Note. Data source: ACT, *High School Profile Report - Nebraska, 2024*.

The Importance of the ACT-Recommended High School Core Curriculum

ACT, Inc. defines the core, college-preparatory high school curriculum (i.e., the core) as consisting of four years of English and three or more years each of social studies, science, and mathematics (beginning with Algebra I). Specifically, the core is defined as consisting of the following courses:

- 4 years of English: English 9, English 10, English 11, and English 12
- 3 years of Math: Selected from Algebra I, Algebra II, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Calculus
- 3 years of Social Sciences: Selected from American History, World History, American Government, Economics, Geography, and Psychology
- 3 years of Natural Sciences: Selected from General/Physical/Earth Science, Biology, Chemistry, and Physics

When students register to take the ACT Assessment, they are asked to report the courses they have taken or plan to take before they graduate from high school. Based on the combinations of courses that students report they have taken or plan to take, ACT, Inc. conducts research to determine how taking the core—or more than the core—is related to scores on the ACT Assessment and academic achievement in college.

- Research conducted by ACT, Inc. has repeatedly confirmed that students who complete the high school core generally score higher on the ACT Assessment and are more likely to progress successfully through postsecondary education programs than students who do not complete the recommended core courses.
- Furthermore, research conducted by ACT, Inc. indicates that students who take rigorous courses beyond the recommended minimum number of core courses are even more likely to be ready for college than students who take the minimum core. This research indicates that students whose coursework beyond the core includes advanced courses in mathematics, such as trigonometry or calculus, as well as courses in biology, chemistry, and physics, are the likeliest of all high school students to be ready for college-level coursework.⁸

Consequently, it is important to monitor the average ACT composite scores of students who report that they completed the core—or more than the core—compared to the scores of students who report taking less than the minimum core courses.

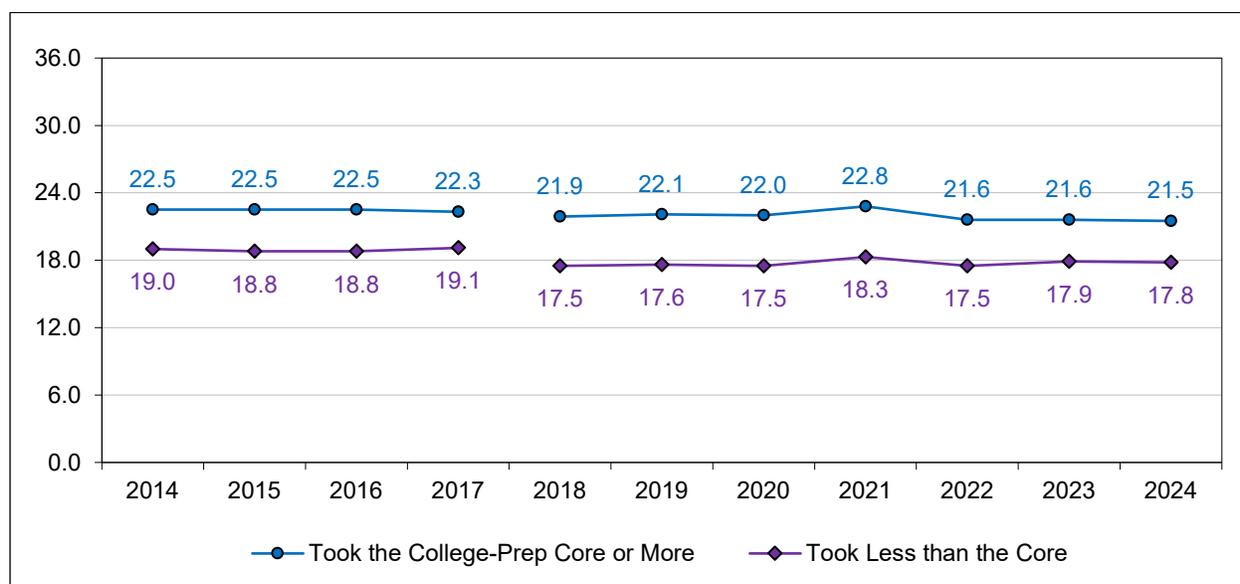
⁸ *Mind the Gaps: How College Readiness Narrows Achievement Gaps in College Success*, ACT, Inc., 2010.

Nebraska ACT Composite Scores of Students Who Take the ACT-Recommended Core and Students Who Take Less than the Core Curriculum⁹

- As shown in [Figure 1.1.b.8](#), Nebraska students who have taken or plan to take the core college preparatory courses—or more than the core—in high school have consistently scored higher on the ACT than the students who have completed or plan to complete less than the minimum core.
- Of the ACT-tested students in the class of 2024, those who took the core or more had an average composite score of 21.5 compared to an average score of 17.8 for the students who reported that they took courses that did not meet the minimum core requirements.
- The average ACT composite score for the students who took the core or more was 1.0 point lower in 2024 than it was in 2014 while the average score for students who took less than the core was 1.2 points lower in 2024 than it was in 2014.

Figure 1.1.b.8

Nebraska Average ACT Composite Scores of Students Who Took the College-Preparatory Core and Students Who Took Less than the Core 2014 through 2024



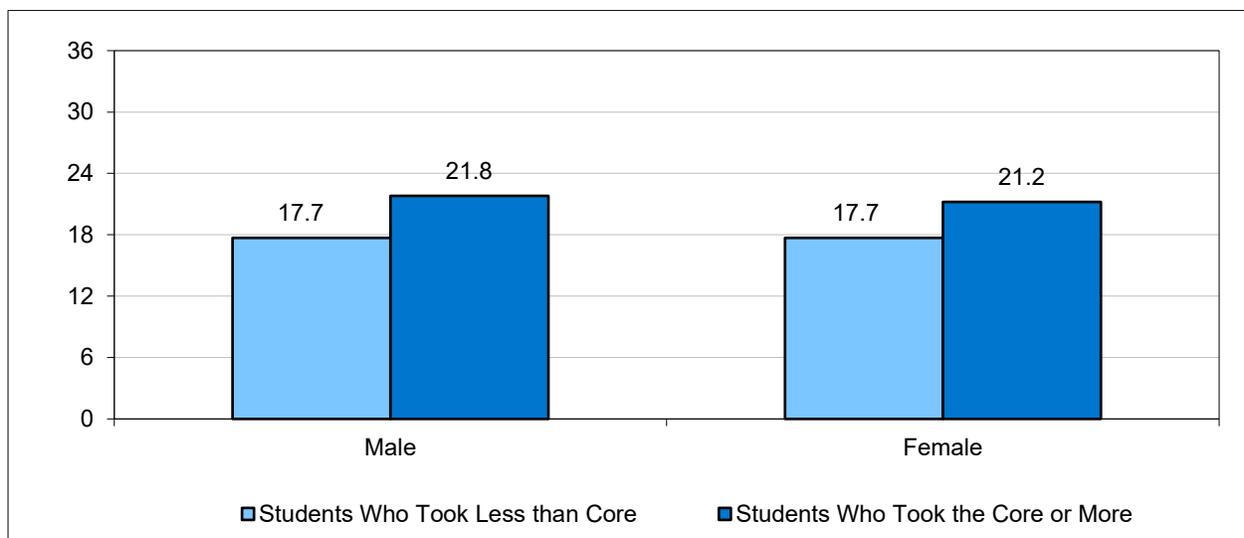
Note. Beginning with the 2018 graduating class, Nebraska students are tested using the Nebraska Student-Centered Assessment System (NSCAS ACT). This test is given to all students in the cohort minus one year (typically the 11th grade). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Nebraska waived the ACT testing requirement for the 2021 graduating class and not all 2022 graduates took the assessment. Data source: ACT, *High School Profile Report - Nebraska*, 2014 through 2024.

⁹ *Note:* Beginning with the 2014-2015 school year, Nebraska school districts are required to adopt and implement graduation requirements that include meeting standards similar to those represented by the core, college-preparatory high school curriculum advocated by ACT, Inc. Prior to adoption of the new statewide standards, Nebraska high school graduation requirements were set by each school district individually and may or may not have included “the core” as defined by ACT, Inc. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, *Rule 10, Regulations and Procedures for the Accreditation of Schools* (pages 5-6), August 1, 2015.

- Regardless of score variations, the data summarized in [Figure 1.1.b.8](#) provide strong evidence that taking the college-preparatory curriculum continues to have a positive effect on ACT composite scores and improves a student’s chances for achieving academic success in college-level courses.
- **Taking “the core or more” helps students regardless of sex or race/ethnicity.** As shown in [Figure 1.1.b.9](#), the average ACT composite scores were higher for male and female students in the graduating class of 2024 who took the college-preparatory core or more. Within each of the racial/ethnic groups, the average ACT composite score was higher for the students who took the college-preparatory core than the average score for students who took less than the core, as illustrated in [Figure 1.1.b.10](#).

Figure 1.1.b.9

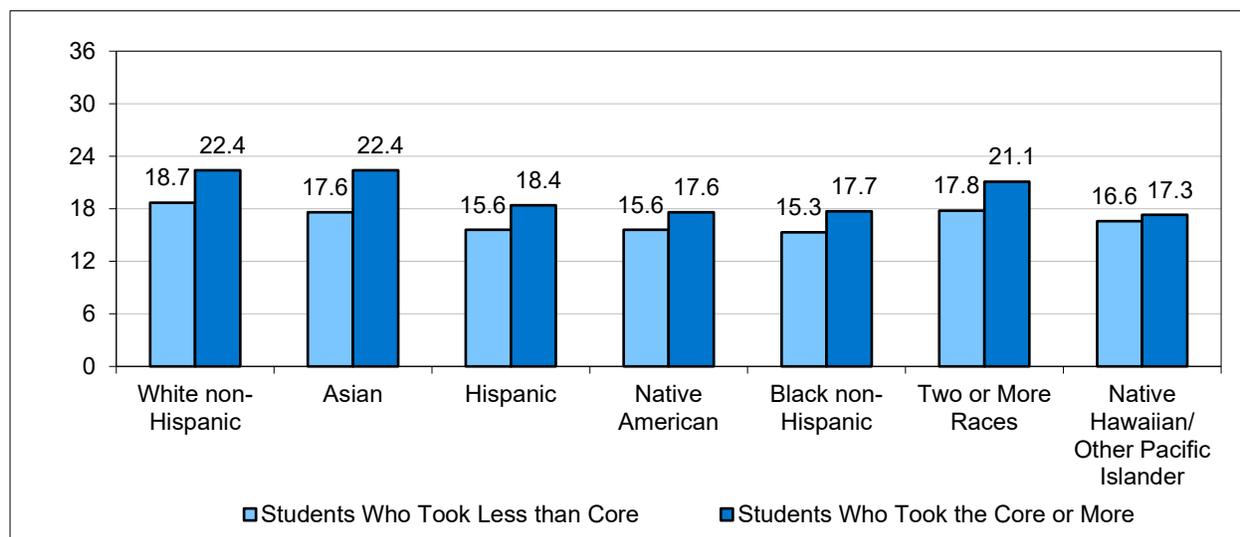
Nebraska ACT Composite Scores for Students Who Took the College-Preparatory Core or More and Students Who Took Less than the Core by Sex for the High School Graduating Class of 2024



Note. Data source: ACT, *High School Profile Report - Nebraska, 2024*.

Figure 1.1.b.10

Nebraska ACT Composite Scores for Students Who Took the College-Preparatory Core or More and Students Who Took Less than the Core by Race/Ethnicity for the High School Graduating Class of 2024



Note. Data source: ACT, *High School Profile Report - Nebraska*, 2024.

Percentage of Nebraska ACT-Tested Students Who Take the Core or More

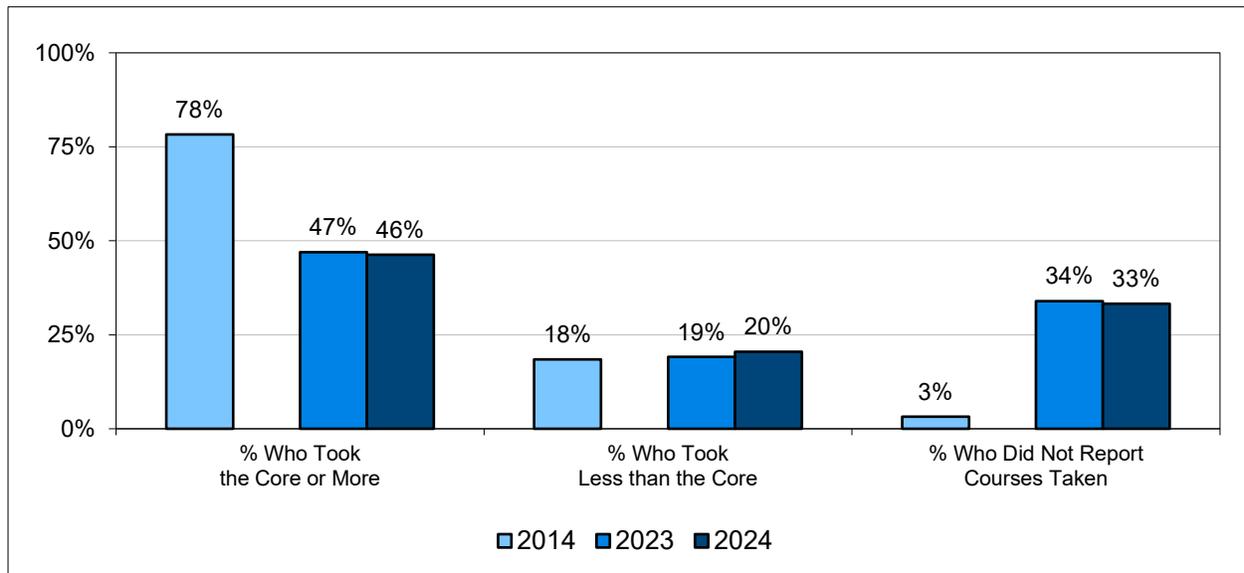
As mentioned earlier in this section, the students themselves report the courses they have taken and plan to take before they graduate from high school when they register for the ACT Assessment. Self-reporting may make the data less accurate and/or less reliable. The percentage of ACT-tested students who reported the courses they took or planned to take in high school was 97% in 2014, 66% in 2023, and 64% in 2024.¹⁰

- At baseline in 2014, only 576 students did not report the courses they had taken (3% of test takers). By 2018, this increased to 3,107 students (13% of test takers) and has since increased dramatically, up to 8,171 students (33% of test takers) in 2024.
- The increase in non-response has continued to trend upward since 2018 as the state moved to using the NSCAS ACT. (See [Table A4.2](#) in [Appendix 4](#) for more details.)
- A direct comparison of 2023 and 2024 percentages indicates that the percentage of high school students who reported they took the core or more increased 1 percentage point over the last year. As shown in [Figure 1.1.b.11](#), the percentage of students who reported that they took the core or more was 32 percentage points lower in 2024 than in 2014.

¹⁰ The high school graduating class of 2018 was the first class that had all Nebraska juniors take the ACT test. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Nebraska waived the ACT testing requirement for the 2021 graduating class and not all 2022 graduates took the assessment.

Figure 1.1.b.11

Percentages of Nebraska’s ACT-Tested Students Who Took the College-Preparatory Core or More and Students Who Took Less than the Core 2023 and 2024 Compared to 2014

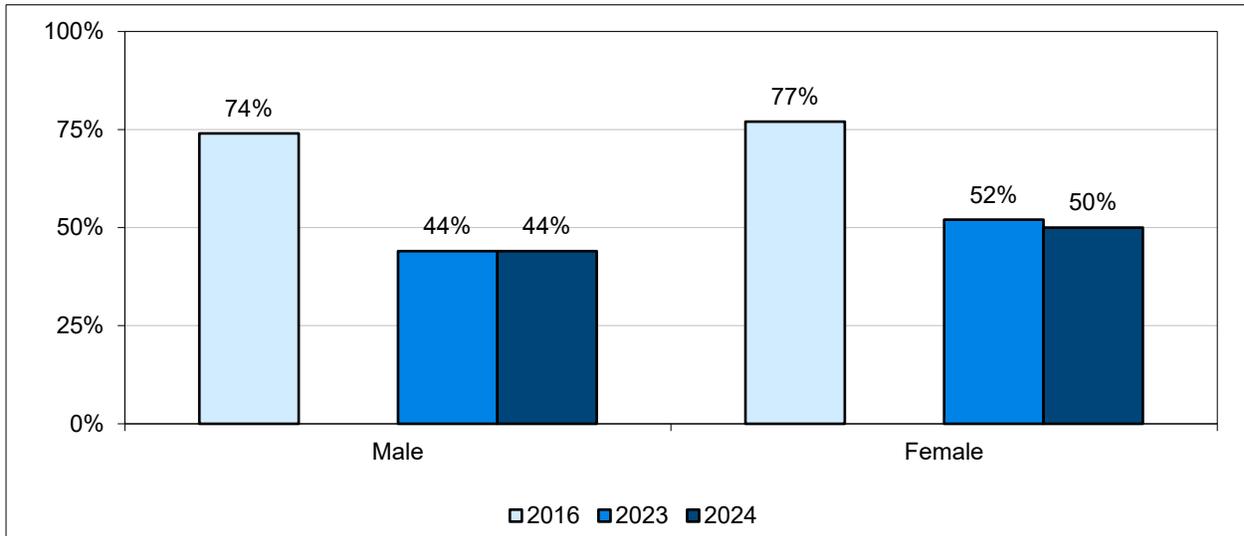


Note. Beginning with the 2018 graduating class, Nebraska students are tested using the Nebraska Student-Centered Assessment System (NSCAS ACT). This test is given to all students in the cohort minus one year (typically the 11th grade). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Nebraska waived the ACT testing requirement for the 2021 graduating class and not all 2022 graduates took the assessment. See [Table A4.2](#) in [Appendix 4](#) for supporting data. Data source: ACT, *High School Profile Report - Nebraska*, 2014, 2024, and 2024.

- [Figure 1.1.b.12](#) shows that for both male and female students, there has been a large decrease since 2016 in the percentage of the ACT-tested students who have reported taking the core or more in high school. (Data by sex is unavailable prior to the graduating class of 2016.)
- Similarly, [Figure 1.1.b.13](#) shows that for all major racial/ethnic groups, there has been a dramatic decrease since 2014 in the percentage of the ACT-tested students who have reported taking the core or more in high school.

Figure 1.1.b.12

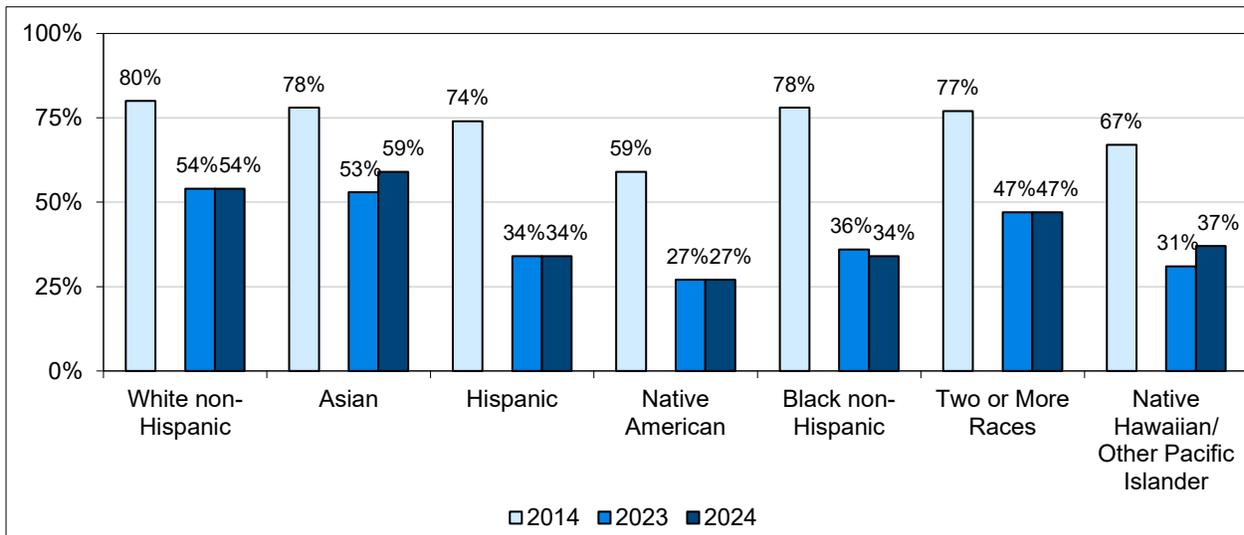
Percentage of Nebraska ACT-Tested Students Who Reported That They Took the College-Preparatory Core or More by Sex 2023 and 2024 Compared to 2016



Note. Data is unavailable prior to the 2016 graduating class. Beginning with the 2018 graduating class, Nebraska students are tested using the Nebraska Student-Centered Assessment System (NSCAS ACT). This test is given to all students in the cohort minus one year (typically the 11th grade). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Nebraska waived the ACT testing requirement for the 2021 graduating class and not all 2022 graduates took the assessment. Data source: ACT, *High School Profile Report - Nebraska*, 2016, 2023, and 2024.

Figure 1.1.b.13

Percentage of Nebraska ACT-Tested Students Who Reported That They Took the College-Preparatory Core or More by Race/Ethnicity 2023 and 2024 Compared to 2014



Note. Beginning with the 2018 graduating class, Nebraska students are tested using the Nebraska Student-Centered Assessment System (NSCAS ACT). This test is given to all students in the cohort minus one year (typically the 11th grade). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Nebraska waived the ACT testing requirement for the 2021 graduating class and not all 2022 graduates took the assessment. Data source: ACT, *High School Profile Report - Nebraska*, 2014, 2023, and 2024.

1.1.c College Continuation Rates

Increase the proportion of Nebraska high school graduates who enroll in postsecondary education.

One strategic approach to increasing the total number of students who enroll at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions is to increase the state's college continuation rate, or the percentage of Nebraska high school graduates who go to college. (Since a college-going rate is the same as a college continuation rate, the two terms are used interchangeably in this report.)

Introduction: Two Measures of Nebraska's College Continuation Rates

This section of the *Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report* provides estimates of the state's college continuation rate based on two different approaches to data collection and analysis. The first approach relies on data collected every two years through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) in the U.S. Department of Education. The second approach is an annual study that is based on data obtained from the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) in cooperation with the Nebraska Department of Education.

College Continuation Rates Based on IPEDS Data

The Coordinating Commission estimates Nebraska's college continuation rates using IPEDS data that are collected every other year in the fall. The Nebraska Department of Education provides the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska public and nonpublic high schools during the school year preceding IPEDS data collection. Given the number of high school graduates, the Commission uses IPEDS data to estimate how many of these Nebraskans continued on to college at postsecondary institutions throughout the United States.

Using available data from IPEDS, college continuation rates are estimated only for first-time freshmen who start college in the fall term of the academic year following their graduation from high school. First-time freshmen enrolled in the fall term who attended college for the first time in the prior summer term are also included. First-time freshmen who wait to start college until after the fall term are not included. College continuation rates do not account for these students because the NCES does not require institutions to report when each of the students in this category graduated from high school.

Another limitation of the college continuation rates based on IPEDS data is that they cannot be calculated for any subgroups based on sex, race/ethnicity, household income, or any other demographic or socioeconomic variable. Using IPEDS data, a college continuation rate can be estimated only for the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska high schools during a given school year.

An important advantage of using IPEDS data is that the National Center for Education Statistics has consistently collected these data for a number of years, allowing the Commission to calculate and publish statewide college continuation rates for postsecondary institutions for an extended period of time. In addition, IPEDS data are currently the only source that research organizations can use to calculate a national college continuation rate and make state-to-state comparisons of college-going rates.

The latest available IPEDS data were reported by institutions for first-time freshmen who started college in fall 2022, providing a basis for estimating the college continuation rate for

students who graduated from Nebraska high schools during the 2021-2022 school year. In this section, the estimated college continuation rates are analyzed for fall 2012 through fall 2022.

College Continuation Rates Based on National Clearinghouse Data

An approach to estimating college continuation rates that overcomes major limitations of using IPEDS data is to use data available from the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC). The NSC is a not-for-profit organization that serves as a central repository of postsecondary student enrollment, degree, and diploma data voluntarily submitted by more than 3,600 colleges and universities. These institutions enroll an estimated 97.4% of the college students in the United States that attend Title IV, degree-granting institutions.¹¹

Since the beginning of 2009, the Coordinating Commission has worked in cooperation with the Nebraska Department of Education to obtain and analyze data from the NSC to estimate the college continuation rates for male and female low-income and non-low-income students who have graduated from Nebraska's public high schools. Additionally, college continuation rates are analyzed by race/ethnicity, sex, and student income status. Currently, students who have graduated from Nebraska's nonpublic (or private) high schools are not included in the analysis. However, this research has the important advantage of providing estimates and comparisons of college continuation rates by race/ethnicity, sex, and student income status. Another advantage is that this research is conducted in the spring of the year following high school graduation. As a result, students who do not start college in the summer or fall immediately following high school graduation but who instead wait to begin college until the winter or spring are included in the count of the state's public high school graduates who continued on to college.

The college continuation rates for students who graduated from Nebraska's public high schools during the 2012-2013 through 2022-2023 school years are summarized at the end of this section.

¹¹ Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, [Participating Enrollment Reporting Institutions](#), retrieved January 22, 2025.

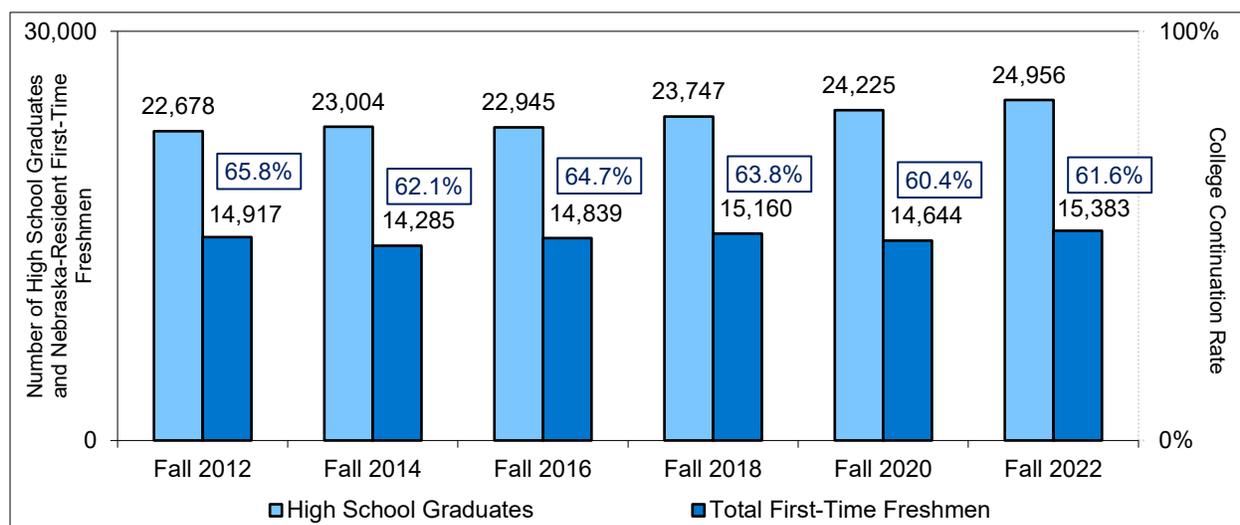
Nebraska Statewide College Continuation Rates Based on IPEDS Data

Using IPEDS data, the college continuation rate is the number of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who enrolled in college in the fall term following their high school graduation, divided by the number of students who graduated from Nebraska high schools during the previous school year.

- As illustrated in [Figure 1.1.c.1](#), the estimated college continuation rate for Nebraska students who graduated in the high school class of 2022 and attended college in fall 2022 was 61.6%, a decrease of 4.2 percentage points from the 65.8% continuation rate in fall 2012. Between fall 2020 and fall 2022, the college continuation rate increased 1.2 percentage points.

Figure 1.1.c.1

College Continuation Rate for Nebraska High School Graduates Who Attended Postsecondary Institutions in the Fall Term Following High School Graduation Fall 2012 through Fall 2022



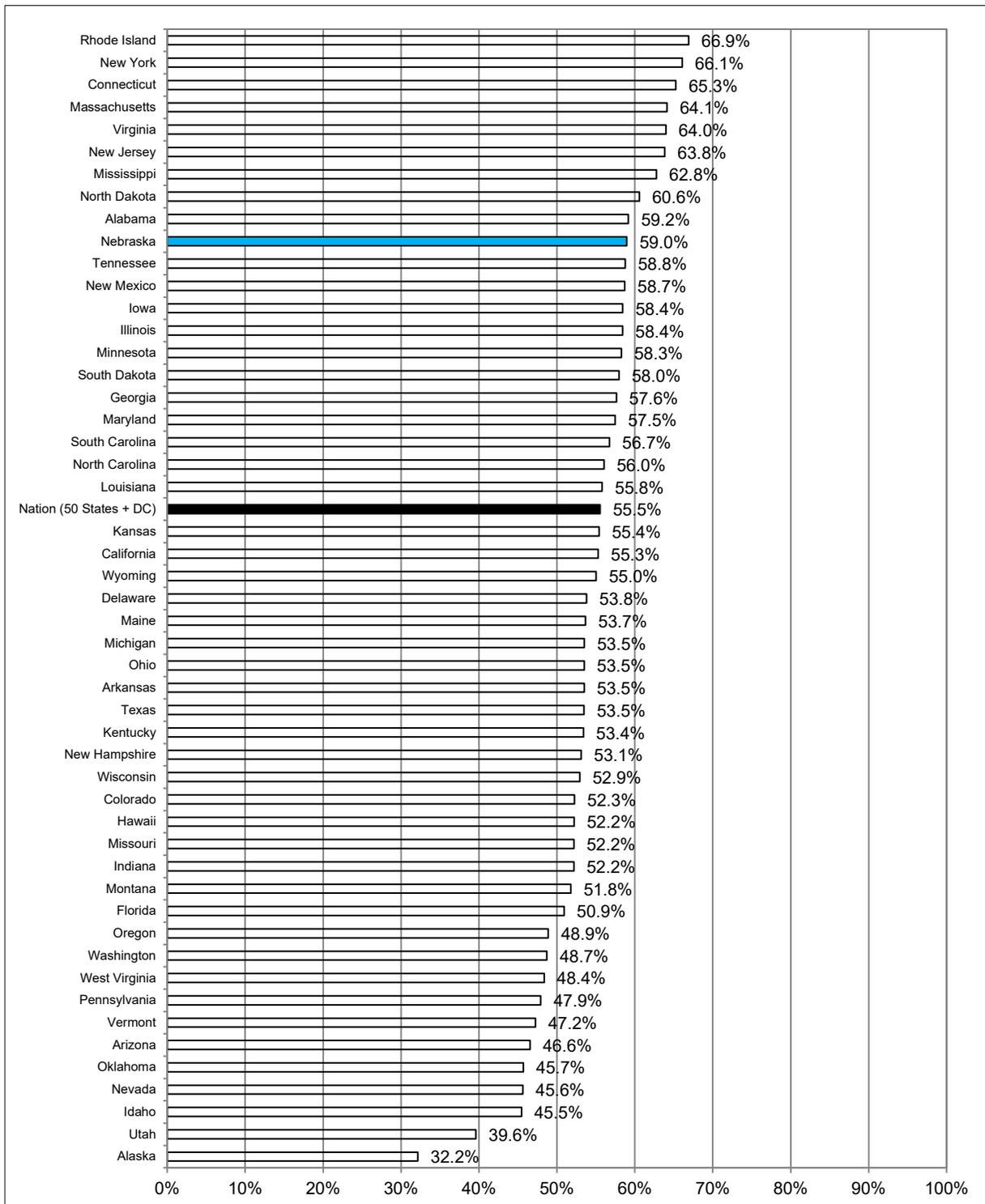
Note. Includes full-time and part-time students who attended a postsecondary institution that reports data to IPEDS. See [Table A5.1](#) in [Appendix 5](#) for supporting data. Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education discovered an error with college continuation data for one out-of-state institution, Texas State Technical College (TSTC). TSTC reported 403 Nebraska first-time freshmen attended TSTC in fall 2022 within 12 months of high school graduation. Internal analysis of National Student Clearinghouse data reveals that no on-time Nebraska public high school graduates attended TSTC between June 1, 2022, and May 31, 2023. Furthermore, in the 10 years prior to 2022, TSTC did not report any Nebraska students attending within 12 months of high school graduation. Therefore, the Commission has overridden TSTC's fall 2022 enrollments to zero Nebraska students. Data sources: Nebraska Department of Education, December 2013, January 2015, December 2016, December 2018, December 2020, and January 2023, and the National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 surveys.

State-by-State College Continuation Rates

The most recent national study of college continuation rates includes students who attended postsecondary institutions in the United States as first-time freshmen in the 2022 fall term after graduating from high school during the 2021-2022 school year. National high school graduation data for the 2021-2022 school year has not been released by the National Center for Education Statistics. In place of this information, projections of 2021-2022 high school graduates were used to calculate fall 2022 college continuation rates by state presented in [Figure 1.1.c.2](#). While the national college continuation rate data presented in this edition of the

Figure 1.1.c.2

College Continuation Rates for High School Graduates Who Attended Postsecondary Institutions in the United States in the Fall Term Following High School Graduation: Fall 2022



Note. Data includes only Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions. Nebraska's calculation does not include fall 2022 data for Texas State Technical College (see Figure 1.1.c.1 for more information). Data sources: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates, 2020*, and the National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2022 survey. College continuation rates obtained from the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS), February 2023.

Progress Report is directly comparable to the data presented in the most recent editions of the *Progress Report*, it is not comparable to rates included in editions prior to 2019.

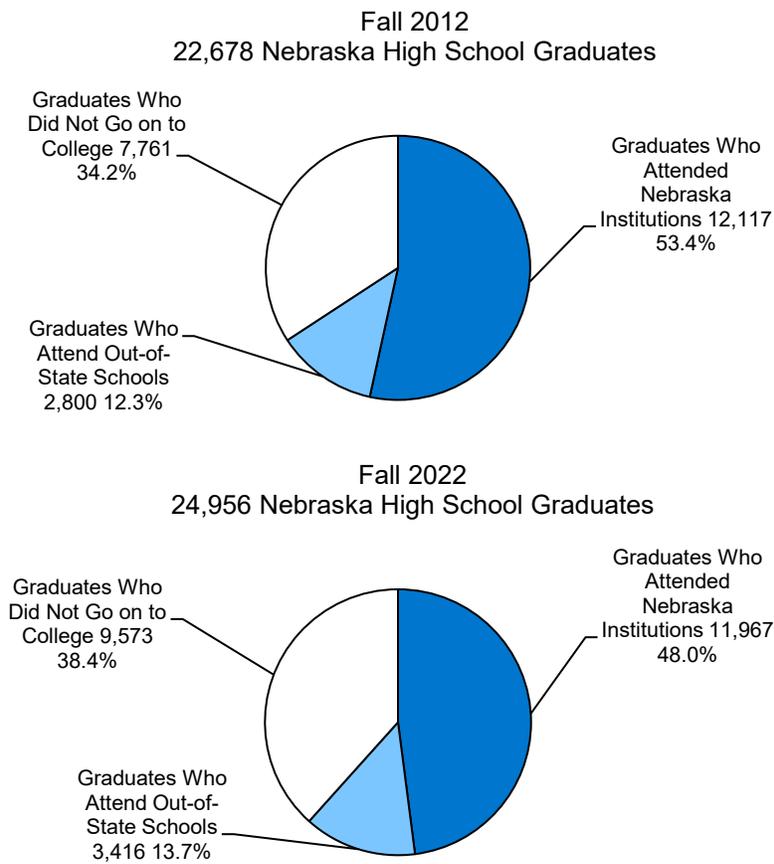
- As shown in [Figure 1.1.c.2](#), Nebraska's fall 2022 estimated college continuation rate of 59.0% was the 10th highest in the nation and 3.5 percentage points above the national rate.
- Between fall 2020 and fall 2022, the national college continuation rate increased from 54.7% to 55.5% while Nebraska's college continuation rate decreased from 59.2% to 59.0%.
- The discrepancy between the college continuation rates in [Figure 1.1.c.1](#) and [Figure 1.1.c.2](#) is because they use slightly different methodologies. [Figure 1.1.c.1](#) uses *actual* high school graduation data directly from the Nebraska Department of Education and compares it to first-time freshmen counts from IPEDS. Because the National Center for Education Statistics has not released high school graduation counts by state, [Figure 1.1.c.2](#) uses *projections* of high school graduates and compares that data to first-time freshmen counts from IPEDS. The projections were made prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and thus should be interpreted with care. Additionally, college continuation rates presented in [Figure 1.1.c.2](#) are restricted to Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions.

In-State and Out-of-State College Continuation Rates

- The statewide college continuation rate for Nebraska high school graduates can be partitioned into two rates:
 - In-state college continuation rate: the percentage of Nebraska high school graduates who attended postsecondary institutions in Nebraska in the fall term following high school graduation.
 - Out-of-state college continuation rate: the percentage of Nebraska high school graduates who continued on to college at out-of-state institutions in the fall term following high school graduation.
- As illustrated in [Figure 1.1.c.3](#), the Commission estimates Nebraska's in-state college continuation rate was 48.0% for the state's 2021-2022 high school graduates who attended college. This is a decrease of 5.4 percentage points since fall 2012.
- Meanwhile, the out-of-state college continuation rate increased, from 12.3% of the high school graduating class of 2011-2012 to 13.7% of Nebraska high graduates in 2021-2022.
 - Between fall 2020 and fall 2022, the out-of-state college continuation rate increased from 10.9% to 13.7% (from 2,650 to 3,416). (See [Table A5.2](#) in [Appendix 5](#).) Further analyses reveal that nearly half of the increase in the number of first-time students attending college out of state was attributable to enrollments at Iowa colleges.

Figure 1.1.c.3

In-State and Out-of-State College Continuation Rates for Nebraska High School Graduates Who Attended Postsecondary Institutions and the Percentage Who Did Not Go on to College in the Fall Term Following High School Graduation Fall 2022 Compared to Fall 2012



Note. Includes full-time and part-time students who attended a postsecondary institution that reports data to IPEDS. Percentages do not always add to 100.0% due to rounding. Does not include fall 2022 data for Texas State Technical College (see Figure 1.1.c.1 for more information). See Table A5.2 in Appendix 5 for supporting data. Date sources: Nebraska Department of Education, December 2013, and January 2023, and the National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012 and 2022 surveys.

Percentages of Students Who Continue Their Education at Public and Private Institutions

Of related interest are the types of postsecondary institutions attended by recent graduates of Nebraska’s high schools. As shown in Part A and Part B of Figure 1.1.c.4, the pattern of attendance of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who go to college in Nebraska in the fall term following high school graduation is different than the pattern of Nebraskans who go out of state to school their freshmen year.

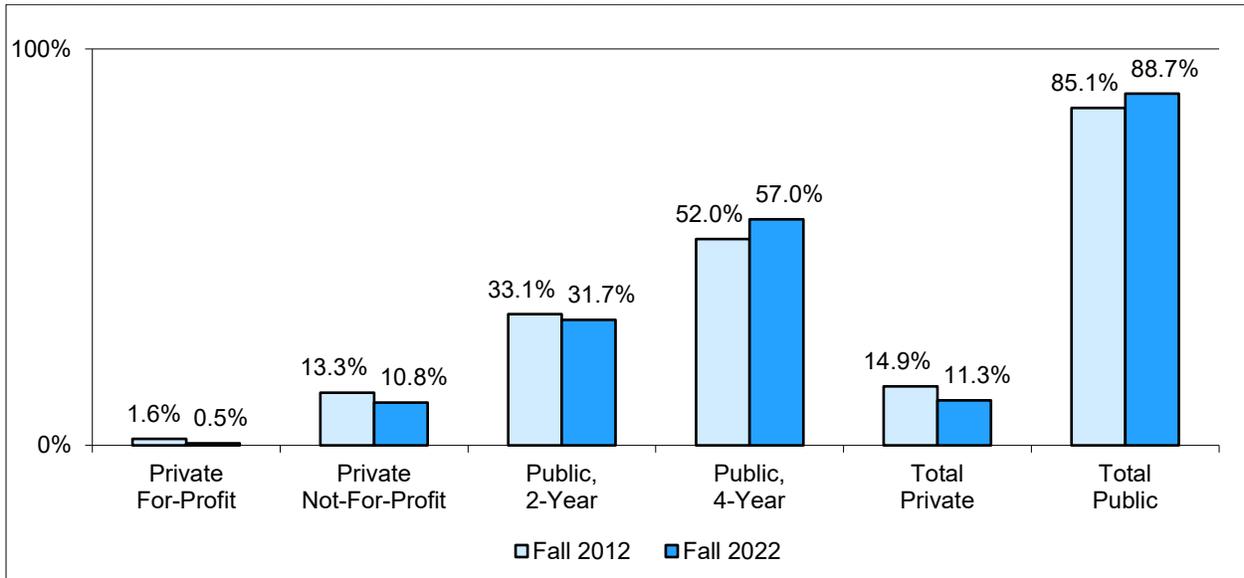
- Part A of Figure 1.1.c.4 shows that 88.7% of the fall 2022 first-time freshmen who stayed in state attended Nebraska’s public colleges or universities, compared to 11.3% who went to Nebraska’s private for-profit or not-for-profit institutions.

- In contrast, [Part B](#) of [Figure 1.1.c.4](#) reveals that 67.0% of the fall 2022 first-time freshmen who went out of state attended public institutions, while 33.0% went to private institutions.

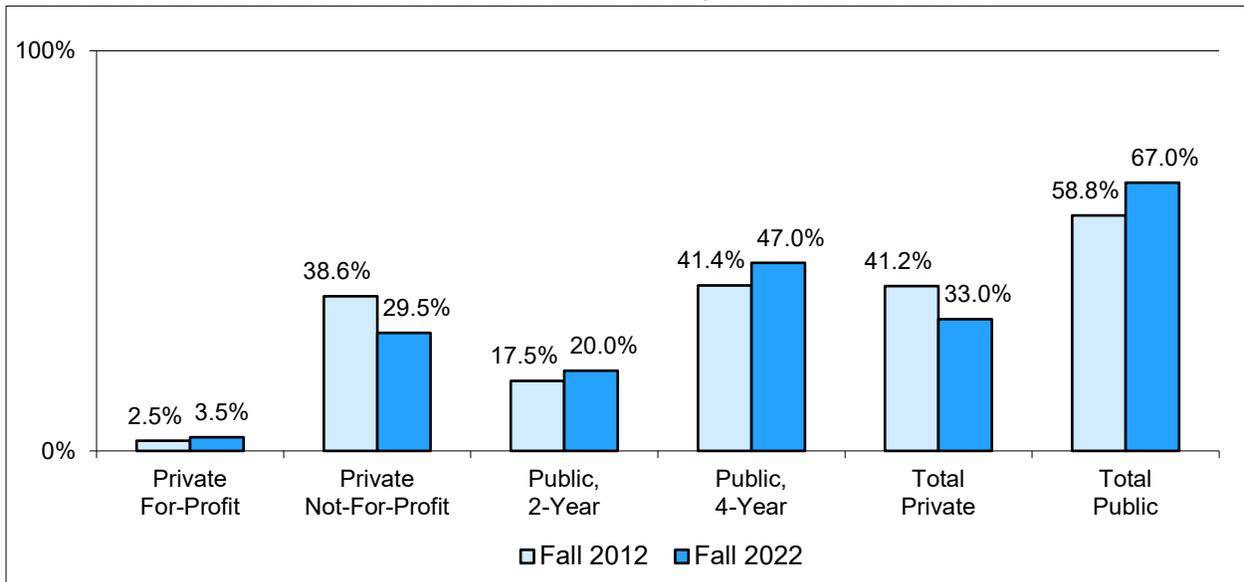
Figure 1.1.c.4

Percentages of First-Time Freshmen with Nebraska Residency Who Attended Nebraska and Out-of-State Postsecondary Institutions in the Fall Term Following High School Graduation Fall 2022 Compared to Fall 2012

Part A: Nebraska-Resident Freshmen Who Attended Nebraska Institutions



Part B: Nebraska-Resident Freshmen Who Attended Out-of-State Institutions



Note. Includes full-time and part-time students who attended a postsecondary institution that reports data to IPEDS. See [Table A5.3](#) in [Appendix 5](#) for supporting data. Does not include fall 2022 data for Texas State Technical College (see [Figure 1.1.c.1](#) for more information). Date source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012 and 2022 surveys.

College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates by Sex, Student Income Status, and Race/Ethnicity, Based on National Student Clearinghouse Data

As discussed in the introduction to this section, the Coordinating Commission works with the Nebraska Department of Education (NDE) to estimate the college continuation rates for students who graduated from Nebraska's public high schools.

- These estimates included only “on-time” graduates—students who graduated from high school in four years or less.
- In addition, students who graduated from Nebraska's nonpublic (private) high schools were not included in this research.

Using student records from the NDE, the Commission calculates the number of students in each graduating class that continue on to college within a year of high school graduation, based on enrollment records obtained from the Clearinghouse. Estimated college continuation rates are provided for public high school students who earned regular diplomas between 2012-2013 and 2022-2023.¹²

Additionally, the Commission calculates college continuation rates by race/ethnicity, sex, and student income status, for all public high school students who earned regular diplomas.

Low-income students are defined as students who are approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches (FRL).

- Effective with the 2021-2022 cohort, students are classified as low income if they are eligible for FRL *or* if they graduate from a school that participates in the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP). Created by the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, the CEP is a meal service option for high-poverty schools that provides access to free school meals to all students. The Act was phased in for three years and became available nationwide in 2014-2015.
- In 2014-2015, less than 10 Nebraska students graduated from public high schools that participated in the CEP. By 2020-2021, 228 students graduated from schools that participated in the CEP. Participation increased dramatically for the 2021-2022 cohort, when a total of 2,964 students graduated from schools that participated in the CEP. (The overwhelming reason for this increase was the addition of Omaha's public high schools.) For the 2022-2023 cohort, a total of 2,998 students graduated from schools that participated in the CEP.¹³

Non-low-income students are students who are not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches.

The non-low-income students in this study include at least some students who lived in low-income households but who did not apply for free or reduced-price school lunches. Conversely, the low-income students in this study include at least some students who graduated from schools that participate in the CEP but were from non-low-income households.

¹² The Commission also estimates the college continuation rates for each of the public high schools in Nebraska that award regular high school diplomas. A data dashboard and downloadable Excel workbook are available on the Commission's website, ccpe.nebraska.gov/college-continuation-rates.

¹³ For more information, visit the Nebraska Department of Education, Community Eligibility Provision website: <https://www.education.ne.gov/ns/forms-resources/national-school-lunch-program/community-eligibility-provision-cep/>

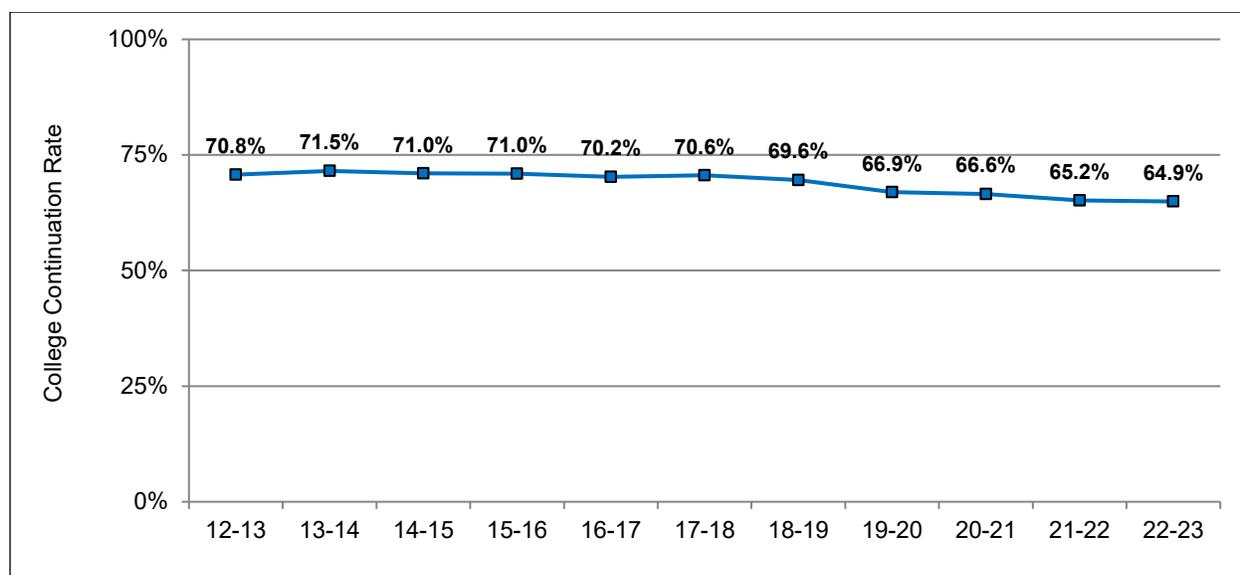
Since the Commission relies on college enrollment records from the Clearinghouse, students who continue on to college at non-NSC-reporting institutions are classified as not continuing on to college. **As a result, the college continuation rates reported in this section are underestimated to some degree.**

Statewide Public High School College Continuation Rate

- As shown in [Figure 1.1.c.5](#), the estimated statewide public high school college continuation rate was 64.9% for the graduating class of 2022-2023, down from 70.8% for the students who graduated in 2012-2013. Notably, the college continuation rate for 2022-2023 was the lowest of the reporting period.
- The statewide rates reported in [Figure 1.1.c.5](#) are based on Clearinghouse data and are higher than the Nebraska statewide college continuation rates based on IPEDS data. This is primarily because students who enrolled in the spring, but not in the fall, are included in National Student Clearinghouse enrollment records.

Figure 1.1.c.5

**College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates
2012-2013 through 2022-2023**



Note. See [Table A5.4](#) in [Appendix 5](#) for supporting data. Data sources: National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data); and Nebraska Department of Education (public high school graduate data).

College Continuation Rates for Public High School Graduates by Income Status

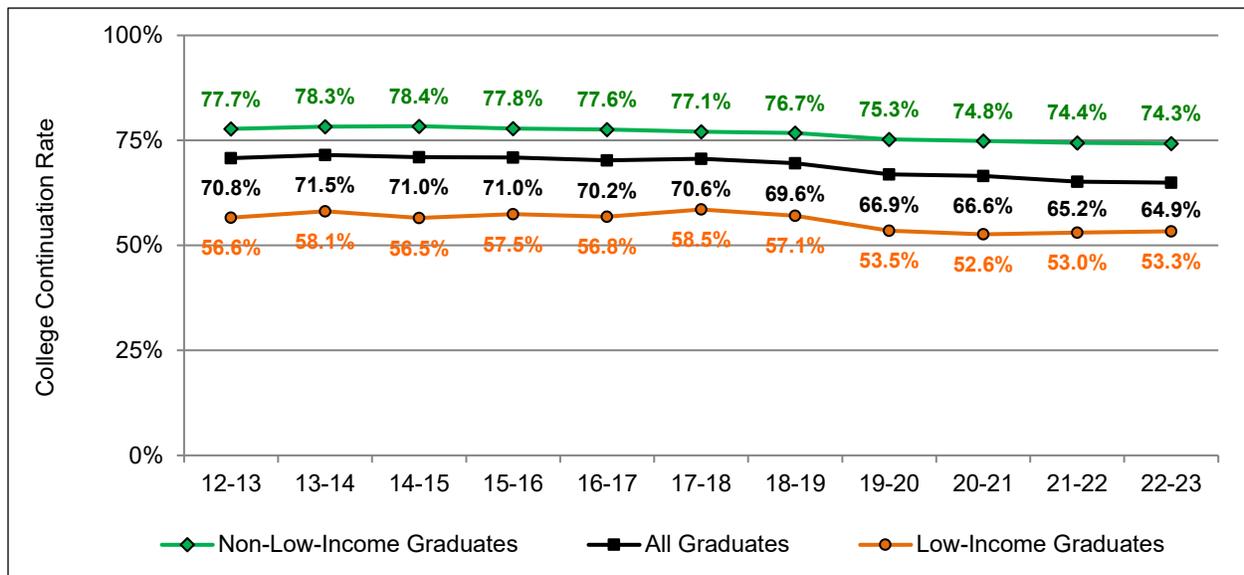
- Students from low-income households accounted for 44.5% of the Nebraska public high school graduates in 2022-2023, up from 33.0% in 2012-2013.
- As shown in [Figure 1.1.c.6](#), the college continuation rate for low-income graduates was considerably lower than the college continuation rate for non-low-income graduates for the classes of 2012-2013 through 2022-2023.
- The college-going rate for low-income students decreased 3.3 percentage points, from 56.6% in 2012-2013 to 53.3% in 2022-2023. In comparison, the college continuation rate

for students from non-low-income households decreased 3.4 percentage points, from 77.7% in 2012-2013 to 74.3% in 2022-2023.

- Notably, over the four years, the college-going rate for low-income students decreased 3.8 percentage points while the rate for non-low-income students decreased 2.4 percentage points.

Figure 1.1.c.6

College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates by Student Income Status: 2012-2013 through 2022-2023



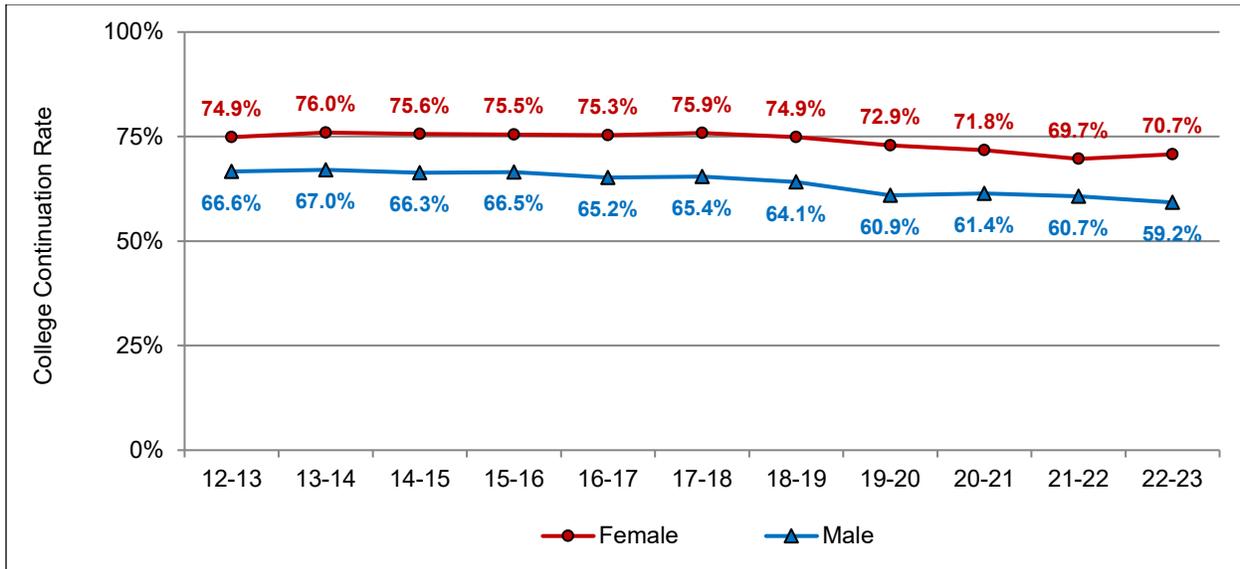
Note. See [Table A5.4](#) in [Appendix 5](#) for supporting data. Data sources: National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data); and Nebraska Department of Education (public high school graduate data).

College Continuation Rates for Public High School Graduates by Sex

- Male and female students each accounted for about half of the graduates of Nebraska’s public high schools from 2012-2013 through 2022-2023.
- As shown in [Figure 1.1.c.7](#), the college continuation rate for female students in each of these graduating classes was considerably higher than the college continuation rate for their male classmates.
- While the college-going rate for females decreased from 74.9% in 2012-2013 to 70.7% in 2022-2023 (4.2 percentage points), the college-going rate for males decreased from 66.6% in 2012-2013 to 59.2% in 2022-2023 (7.4 percentage points).
- Over the last four years, the college-going rate for females decreased 4.2 percentage points while the rate for males decreased 4.9 percentage points.
- The difference between the college-going rates of male and female graduates increased from 8.3 percentage points in 2012-2013 to 11.5 percentage points in 2022-2023.

Figure 1.1.c.7

**College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates
by Sex: 2012-2013 through 2022-2023**



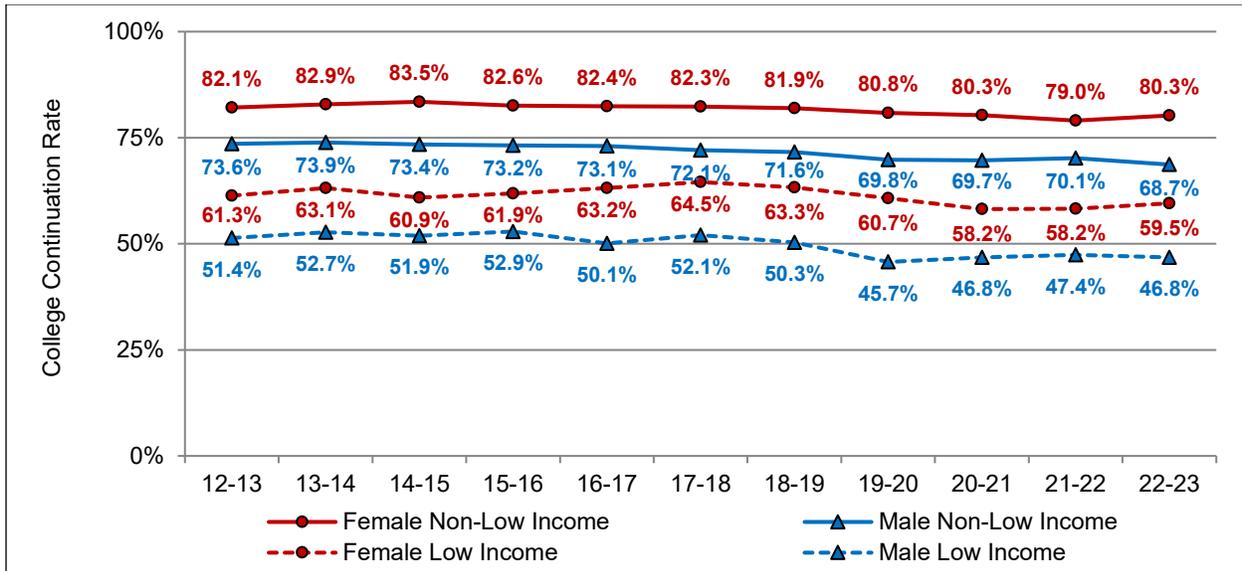
Note. See Table A5.4 in Appendix 5 for supporting data. Data sources: National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data); and Nebraska Department of Education (public high school graduate data).

College Continuation Rates for Public High School Graduates by Sex and Income Status

- As shown in [Figure 1.1.c.8](#), the college continuation rate for female graduates was higher than the rate for male graduates among both the low-income and non-low-income students who graduated between 2012-2013 and 2022-2023.
 - Among low-income graduates in 2012-2013, 61.3% of females continued on to college, compared to 51.4% of males. Among low-income graduates in 2022-2023, 59.5% of females continued on to college, compared to only 46.8% of males.
 - Among non-low-income graduates in 2012-2013, 82.1% of females went to college, compared to 73.6% of males. Among non-low-income graduates in 2022-2023, 80.3% of females continued on to college, compared to 68.7% of males.
- Between 2018-2019 and 2022-2023, college-going rates decreased for all four subgroups.
- Directly comparing the students in the two income categories in [Figure 1.1.c.8](#) clearly shows the college continuation rates for low-income students have been considerably lower than the comparable rates for graduates from non-low-income households, regardless of sex.
- However, the lowest college continuation rates revealed by this research were for male high school graduates from low-income households.

Figure 1.1.c.8

College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates by Sex and Student Income Status: 2012-2013 through 2022-2023



Note. See Table A5.4 in Appendix 5 for supporting data. Data sources: National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data); and Nebraska Department of Education (public high school graduate data).

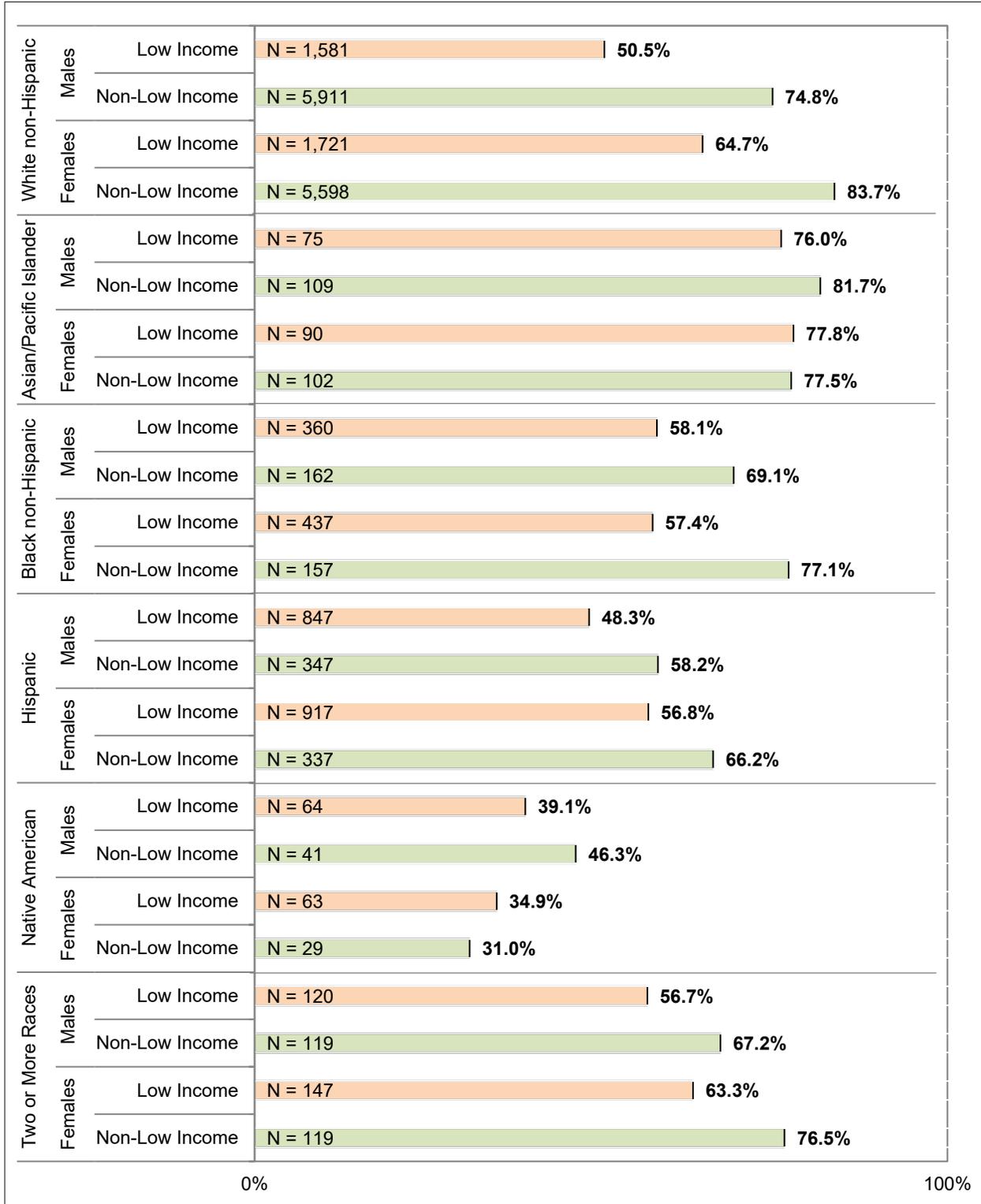
College Continuation Rates for Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity, Sex, and Income Status

- As shown in [Figure 1.1.c.9](#), segmenting college continuation rates by race/ethnicity, sex, and student income status results in college continuation rates for 24 subgroups.
- Among graduates in 2012-2013, the highest college continuation rate among these 24 subgroups was for non-low-income, White non-Hispanic, female graduates (83.7%). Meanwhile, the lowest college continuation rate among these 24 subgroups was for non-low-income, Native American, female graduates (31.0%).
- Among graduates in 2022-2023, the highest college continuation rate among these 24 subgroups was for non-low-income, Asian/Pacific Islander, female graduates (82.7%). Meanwhile, the lowest college continuation rate among these 24 subgroups was for low-income, Native American, male graduates (29.9%).
- In 2012-2013, college continuation rates by race/ethnicity ranged from 38.1% for Native Americans to 78.5% for Asian/Pacific Islanders. Similarly, in 2022-2023, rates ranged from 42.6% for Native Americans to 74.9% for Asian/Pacific Islanders. (See [Table A5.4](#) in [Appendix 5](#) for supporting data.)
- Between 2012-2013 and 2022-2023, the number of White non-Hispanic high school graduates decreased 0.9% while the number of minority high school graduates increased 49.3%.
- College continuation rates by sex, student income status, and race/ethnicity can be found in [Table A5.4](#) in [Appendix 5](#).

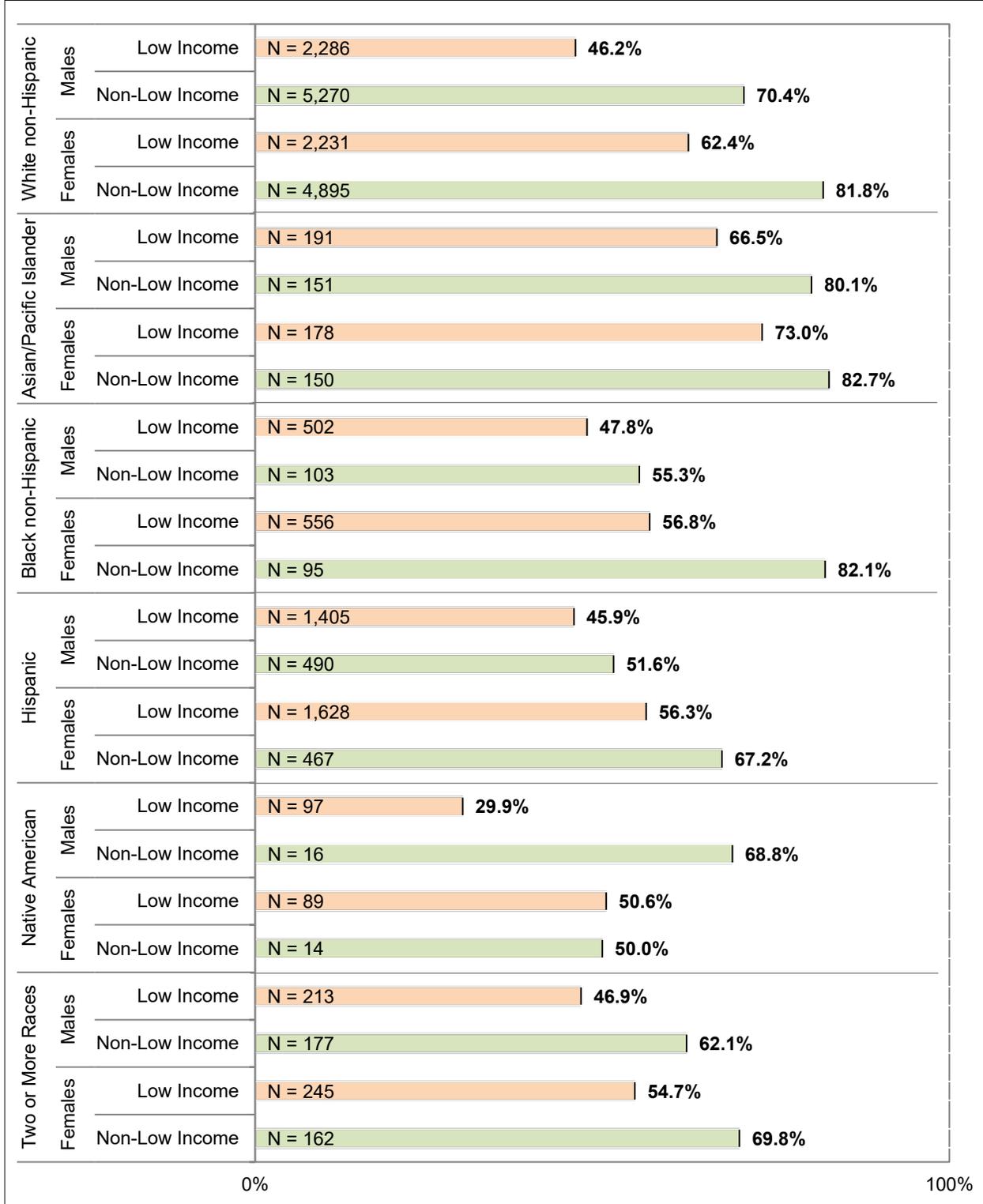
Figure 1.1.c.9

**College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates
by Race/Ethnicity, Sex, and Student Income Status:
2022-2023 Compared to 2012-2013**

Part A: 2012-2013 Cohort



Part B: 2022-2023 Cohort



Note. See Table A5.4 in Appendix 5 for supporting data. Data sources: National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data); and Nebraska Department of Education (public high school graduate data).

1.2 Nebraska High School Graduates Who Go to College in Nebraska

Increase the proportion of Nebraska high school graduates who pursue their postsecondary education in Nebraska.

In addition to increasing college-going rates of Nebraska high school graduates, another approach to increasing college enrollment in Nebraska that was recommended by the 2003 LR 174 Higher Education Task Force is to increase the proportion of Nebraska high school graduates who pursue their postsecondary education in their home state, rather than going out of state to college.

The data required to monitor the proportion of recent Nebraska high school graduates who go to colleges and universities in Nebraska or other states are collected every two years through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System's (IPEDS) Fall Enrollment survey maintained by the National Center of Education Statistics in the U.S. Department of Education. The latest available data are for fall 2022.

The best available estimate of the proportion of Nebraska high school graduates who pursue their postsecondary education in Nebraska is the number of students with Nebraska residency who enroll at Nebraska postsecondary institutions as first-time freshmen within a year of graduating from high school, compared directly to the number who go out of state to college. Consequently, this section provides a detailed analysis of the numbers and percentages of Nebraska high school graduates who attended Nebraska and out-of-state postsecondary institutions as first-time freshmen within 12 months of graduating from high school between fall 2012 and fall 2022.¹⁴

Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who start college at Nebraska or out-of-state postsecondary institutions *more* than 12 months after they graduated from high school are also of interest. However, since there is no way of knowing exactly when they received their diplomas from Nebraska or out-of-state high schools, these students are considered separately in the analysis reported in this section.

¹⁴ For the purposes of IPEDS reporting, first-time freshmen are defined to be degree/certificate-seeking students. Students taking courses for credit but not seeking degrees are not included in first-time freshmen cohorts.

Changes in the Number of Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Postsecondary Institutions by Length of Time Since High School Graduation

- Between fall 2012 and fall 2022, 466 more Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen attended postsecondary institutions within one year of high school graduation. During the same period, 1,078 fewer Nebraska-resident first-time freshmen enrolled in college more than a year after they graduated from high school, as shown in [Table 1.2.1](#). As a result, the net total enrollment of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen at postsecondary institutions decreased 3.4% (612 students) since fall 2012.

**Table 1.2.1
Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen
Enrolled at Nebraska and Out-of-State Postsecondary Institutions
Classified by Length of Time Since High School Graduation
Fall 2012 through Fall 2022**

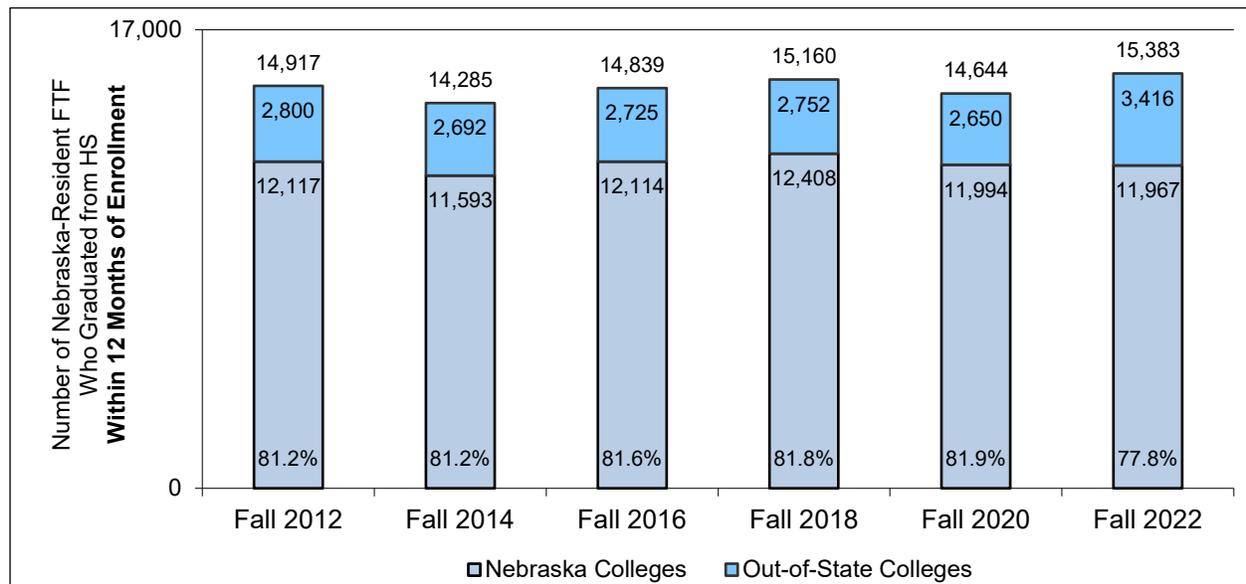
Length of Time Since High School Graduation	Fall 2012		Fall 2014		Fall 2016		Fall 2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Graduated During the 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment	14,917	83.2%	14,285	81.5%	14,839	86.6%	15,160	89.0%
Graduated More than 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment	3,002	16.8%	3,238	18.5%	2,302	13.4%	1,879	11.0%
Total	17,919	100.0%	17,523	100.0%	17,141	100.0%	17,039	100.0%
Length of Time Since High School Graduation	Fall 2020		Fall 2022				Δ Since Fall 2012	
	N	%	N	%			N	%
Graduated During the 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment	14,644	86.9%	15,383	88.9%			466	3.1%
Graduated More than 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment	2,212	13.1%	1,924	11.1%			-1,078	-35.9%
Total	16,856	100.0%	17,307	100.0%			-612	-3.4%

Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. Δ = change. Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education discovered an error with migration data for one out-of-state institution, Texas State Technical College (TSTC). TSTC reported 540 Nebraska first-time freshmen attended TSTC in fall 2022 (403 within 12 months of high school graduation and 137 more than 12 months after high school graduation). Internal analysis of National Student Clearinghouse data reveals that no on-time Nebraska public high school graduates attended TSTC between June 1, 2022, and May 31, 2023. Furthermore, in the 10 years prior to 2022, TSTC reported only one Nebraska student attended TSTC. Therefore, the Commission has overridden TSTC’s fall 2022 migration to zero Nebraska students. See [Table A6.1](#) and [Table A6.3](#) in [Appendix 6](#) for supporting data. Data sources: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 surveys.

In-State and Out-of-State Enrollments of Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen Who Graduated from High School Within 12 Months of College Enrollment

- The net increase between fall 2012 and fall 2022 of 466 students who continued on to college within 12 months of high school graduation, shown in [Table 1.2.1](#), is attributable to an increase of 616 Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who enrolled at *out-of-state* institutions within 12 months of high school graduation and a decrease of 150 students who pursued their postsecondary education at institutions *in Nebraska*.
- Overall, the percent of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who choose to begin college in Nebraska has remained relatively stable since fall 2012, though it declined slightly in 2022. As illustrated in [Figure 1.2.1](#), 77.8% of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen started college in Nebraska in fall 2022, compared to 81.2% in fall 2012.

Figure 1.2.1
Number of Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska and Out-of-State Postsecondary Institutions Within 12 Months of Graduation from High School
Fall 2012 through Fall 2022

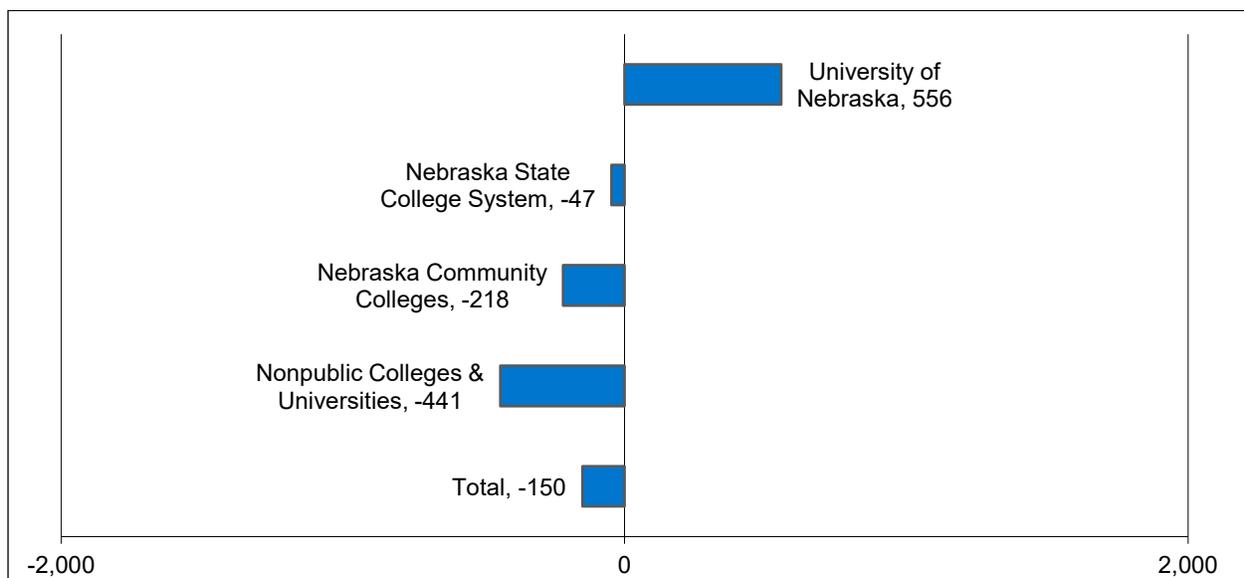


Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. FTF = first-time freshmen. Does not include fall 2022 migration data for Texas State Technical College (see [Table 1.2.1](#) for more information). See [Table A6.1](#) in [Appendix 6](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 surveys.

- As illustrated in [Figure 1.2.2](#), from fall 2012 to fall 2022, only one of the four higher education sectors reported increases in the number of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who enrolled in college less than a year after high school graduation.
 - The University of Nebraska reported a total increase of 10.2%.
 - Nebraska’s state colleges, community colleges, and nonpublic colleges and universities reported decreases of 5.1%, 5.6%, and 24.2%, respectively.
- Overall, the number of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who enrolled at Nebraska postsecondary institutions within 12 months of high school graduation decreased 1.2%, from 12,117 in fall 2012 to 11,967 in fall 2022.
- See [Table A6.2](#) in [Appendix 2](#) for supporting data.

Figure 1.2.2

Changes in the Number of Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions Within 12 Months of Graduation from High School Fall 2022 Compared to Fall 2012

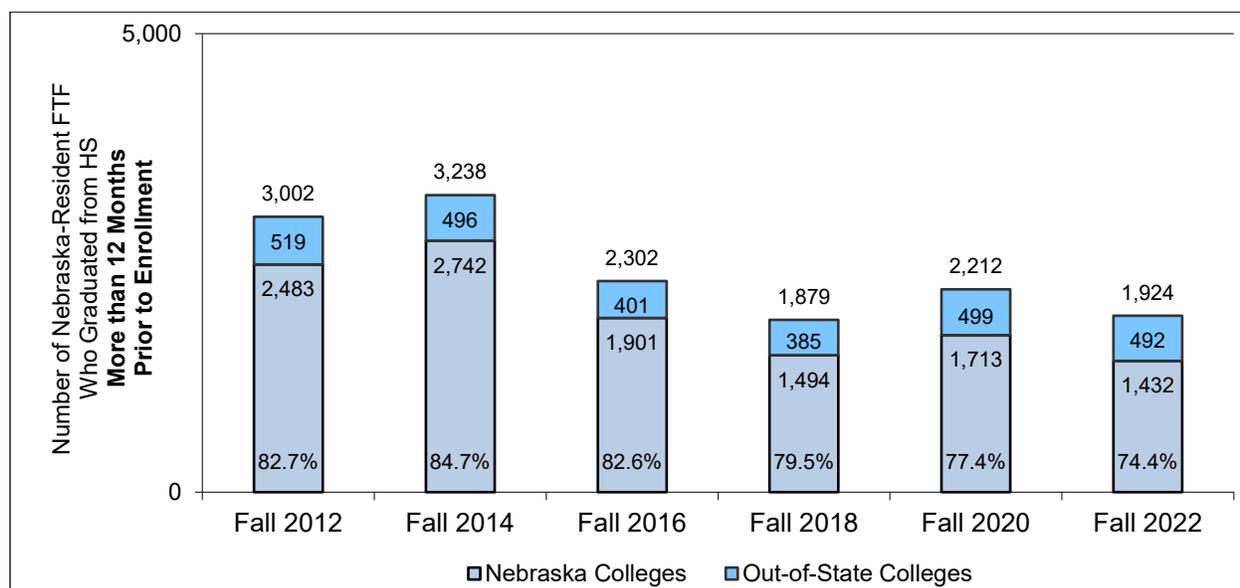


Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. See [Table A6.2](#) in [Appendix 6](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012 and fall 2022 surveys.

In-State and Out-of-State Enrollments of Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen Who Graduated from High School More than 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment

- Between fall 2012 and fall 2022, there was a decrease in the number of first-time freshmen with Nebraska residency who started their postsecondary studies at postsecondary institutions in Nebraska more than a year after they graduated from high school.
- As illustrated in Figure 1.2.3, 1,051 fewer first-time freshmen attended Nebraska colleges in fall 2022 than in fall 2012, a decrease of 42.3%.
- Additionally, between 2012 and 2022, 27 fewer first-time freshmen from Nebraska went to out-of-state colleges more than a year after graduating from high school, a 5.2% decrease.
- As shown in Figure 1.2.3, the net effect of these changes in enrollment was that a lower percentage of the students who graduated from high school more than a year before college enrollment attended Nebraska postsecondary institutions in fall 2022 than in fall 2012, while a higher percentage chose to go out of state. Specifically, 74.4% attended Nebraska colleges in 2022, compared to 82.7% in 2012.
- Total enrollment of first-time freshmen at out-of-state and in-state schools decreased 35.9% (1,078 students) from 3,002 in fall 2012 to 1,924 in fall 2022. (See Table A6.3 in Appendix 6 for supporting data.)

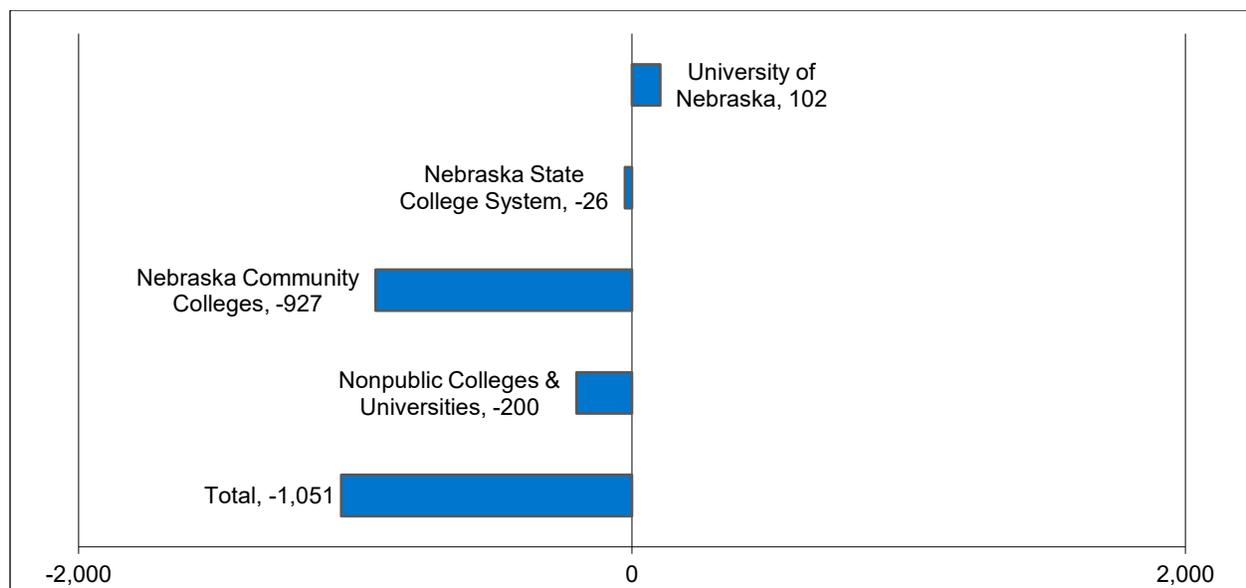
Figure 1.2.3
Number of Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska and Out-of-State Postsecondary Institutions More than 12 Months After Graduation from High School Fall 2012 through Fall 2022



Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. FTF = first-time freshmen. HS = high school. Does not include fall 2022 migration data for Texas State Technical College (see Table 1.2.1 for more information). See Table A6.3 in Appendix 6 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 surveys.

- As illustrated in [Figure 1.2.4](#), from fall 2012 to fall 2022, the University of Nebraska was the only sector to report an increase (75.0%) in the number of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who enrolled in college more than a year after high school graduation.
- The state colleges, community colleges, and nonpublic institutions reported decreases of 44.1%, 48.6%, and 52.6%, respectively.
- In terms of the number of students enrolled, Nebraska’s community colleges experienced the largest decline between fall 2012 and fall 2022, enrolling 927 fewer first-time freshmen.
- Overall, the number of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who enrolled at Nebraska postsecondary institutions more than a year after high school graduation decreased 42.3%, from 2,483 in fall 2012 to 1,432 in fall 2022. This decrease of 1,051 students is mostly attributable to reduced enrollments at Nebraska’s community colleges and nonpublic institutions.
- See [Table A6.4](#) in [Appendix 6](#) for supporting data and a summary of enrollment changes by sector.

Figure 1.2.4
Changes in the Numbers of Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen
Enrolled at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
More than 12 Months After Graduation from High School
Fall 2022 Compared to Fall 2012



Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. See [Table A6.4](#) in [Appendix 6](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012 and fall 2022 surveys.

1.3 Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen Who Enroll at Nebraska Colleges and Net Migration

Increase the number of non-Nebraska high school graduates who pursue postsecondary education in Nebraska.

The 2003 LR 174 Higher Education Task Force recommended that Nebraska’s colleges and universities should more actively recruit high school graduates from outside the state to increase college enrollments in Nebraska. The data required to monitor the total number of out-of-state and foreign students who enroll as first-time freshmen at Nebraska’s postsecondary institutions are collected every two years through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics.

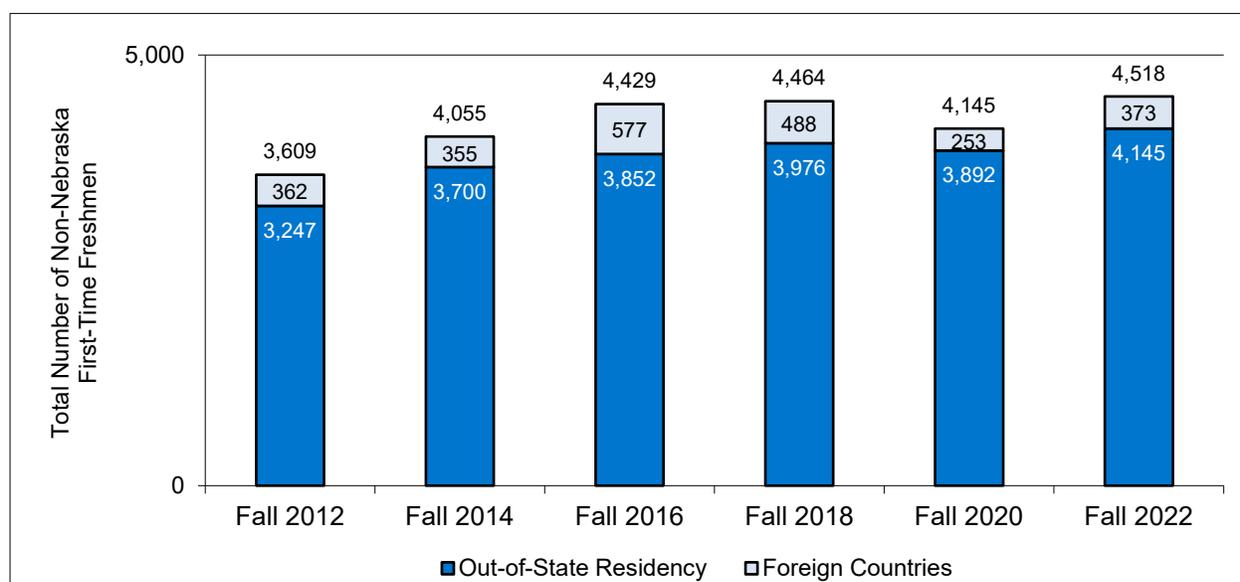
In this section, the latest available data, which are for fall 2022, are compared to the data for fall 2012, fall 2014, fall 2016, fall 2018, and fall 2020. Emphasis is primarily on the comparison of the findings for fall 2022 to those for fall 2012.

Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen Who Attend Nebraska Colleges and Universities

- As shown in [Figure 1.3.1](#), Nebraska’s postsecondary institutions attracted 909, or 25.2%, more non-Nebraska, first-time freshmen in fall 2022 than in fall 2012.
- While the number of first-time freshmen with out-of-state residency increased 27.7%, the number of first-time freshmen from foreign countries increased 3.0%. Notably, between fall 2020 and fall 2022, the number of first-time freshmen from foreign countries increased 47.4%. However, it remains 23.6% lower than fall 2018.

Figure 1.3.1

Total Number of Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions Fall 2012 through Fall 2022



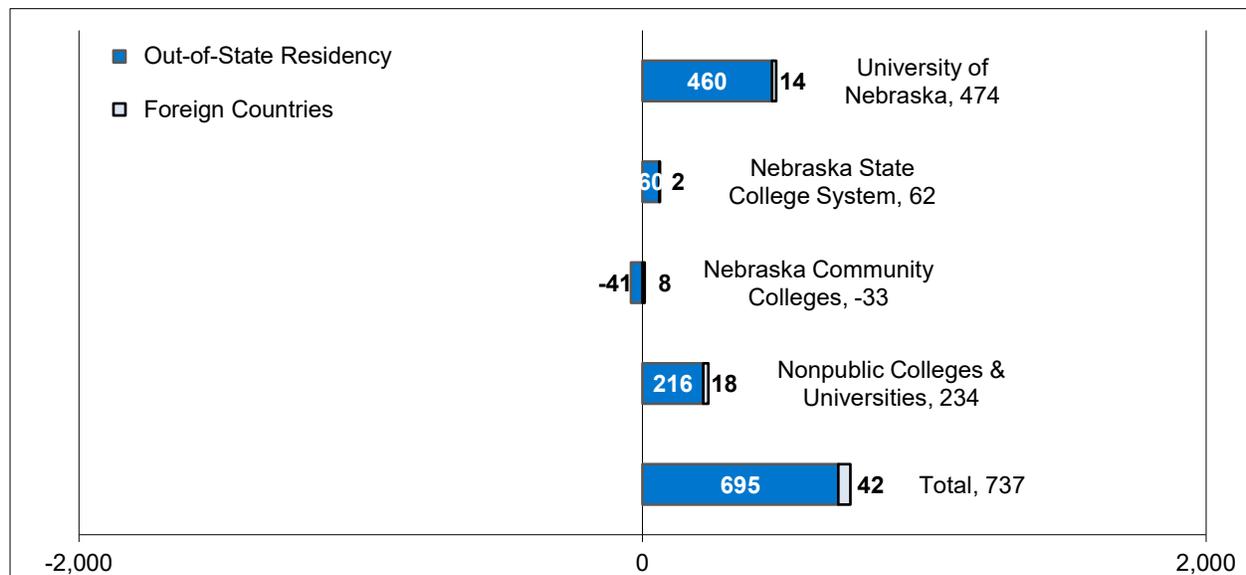
Note. Includes full-time and part-time students as well as students from foreign countries. Does not include students with reported unknown states of residence and students for whom no residence information was reported. See [Table A6.5](#) and [Table 6.6](#) in [Appendix 6](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 surveys.

- The University of Nebraska-Lincoln enrolled 1,250 (27.7%) of the non-Nebraska, first-time freshmen in fall 2022, up from 863 in fall 2012. Creighton University enrolled 795 (17.6%) of the non-Nebraska, first-time freshmen in fall 2022, up from 729 in fall 2012. Together, these two institutions accounted for 45.3% of non-Nebraska, first-time freshmen enrolled at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions in fall 2022. (See Table A6.8 in Appendix 6 for supporting data on total non-Nebraska, first-time freshmen by institution.)
- As shown in Table 1.3.1, the total enrollment of out-of-state and foreign first-time freshmen at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions increased by 909 students, or 25.2%, between fall 2012 and fall 2022.

Length of Time Since High School Graduation	Fall 2012		Fall 2014		Fall 2016		Fall 2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Graduated During the 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment	2,981	82.6%	3,488	86.0%	3,957	89.3%	4,064	91.0%
Graduated More than 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment	628	17.4%	567	14.0%	472	10.7%	400	9.0%
Total	3,609	100.0%	4,055	100.0%	4,429	100.0%	4,464	100.0%
Length of Time Since High School Graduation	Fall 2020		Fall 2022		Δ Since Fall 2012		Δ Since Fall 2012	
	N	%	N	%			N	%
Graduated During the 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment	3,754	90.6%	3,718	82.3%			737	24.7%
Graduated More than 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment	391	9.4%	800	17.7%			172	27.4%
Total	4,145	100.0%	4,518	100.0%			909	25.2%
<p><i>Note.</i> Includes full-time and part-time students as well as students from foreign countries. Does not include students with reported unknown states of residence and students for whom no residence information was reported. Δ = change. See <u>Table A6.5</u> and <u>Table A6.6</u> in <u>Appendix 6</u> for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 surveys.</p>								

- As shown in [Figure 1.3.2](#), 64.3% of the net increase of 737 students who started college within 12 months of high school graduation is attributable to the increased number of non-Nebraskans who attended the University of Nebraska.
- The Nebraska State College System and Nebraska’s nonpublic institutions also experienced gains in the number of non-Nebraskans that they attracted.
- While the number of first-time freshmen with out-of-state residency increased 24.6%, the number of first-time freshmen from foreign countries increased 27.1%. As shown in [Table A6.5](#) in [Appendix 6](#), the University of Nebraska enrolled the largest percentage of first-time freshmen from foreign countries (54.3%), while Nebraska’s nonpublic colleges enrolled the largest percentage of first-time freshmen with out-of-state residency (43.2%).
- See [Table A6.6](#) in [Appendix 6](#) for information on the enrollment of non-Nebraskan first-time freshmen who enrolled at Nebraska colleges more than a year after high school graduation.
- [Table A6.7](#) in [Appendix 6](#) provides detailed listings *by institution* of the numbers of first-time freshmen with Nebraska, out-of-state, and foreign residencies who were enrolled at Nebraska’s colleges and universities *within 12 months of high school graduation* from fall 2012 through fall 2022.

Figure 1.3.2
Changes in the Numbers of Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen
Enrolled at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
Within 12 Months of Graduation from High School
Fall 2022 Compared to Fall 2012



Note. Includes full-time and part-time students as well as students from foreign countries. Does not include students with reported unknown states of residence and students for whom no residence information was reported. See [Table A6.5](#) in [Appendix 6](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012 and fall 2022 surveys.

Net Migration of Nebraska and Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen

Data summarized in the preceding sections can be used to calculate the net migration of first-time freshmen who attended postsecondary institutions within one year of high school graduation. Students with foreign residency are excluded from the calculation of net migration.¹⁵

- As shown in [Table 1.3.2](#), in fall 2012, fall 2014, fall 2016, fall 2018, fall 2020, and fall 2022, more first-time freshmen *came to Nebraska* to attend college within 12 months of high school graduation than *left Nebraska* to go to school out of state.
- Notably, out-migration of Nebraska’s first-time freshmen increased 28.9% between fall 2020 and fall 2022 while in-migration decreased 2.2%. Further analyses reveal that 46.0% of the increase in out-migration is attributable to out-migration to Iowa. Specifically, Nebraska first-time freshmen at Iowa Western Community College nearly tripled, increasing from 155 to 434 students.

Student Residency and Where They Attended College	Fall 2012	Fall 2014	Fall 2016	Fall 2018	Fall 2020	Fall 2022	Δ Since Fall 2012	
							N	%
<u>In-Migration</u> Non-Nebraska, Non-Foreign Students Enrolled at Nebraska Colleges and Universities	2,826	3,294	3,621	3,772	3,602	3,521	695	24.6%
<u>Out-Migration</u> Resident Nebraska Students Enrolled at Out-of-State Colleges and Universities	2,800	2,692	2,725	2,752	2,650	3,416	616	22.0%
Net Migration	26	602	896	1,020	952	105		

Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. Does not include students with foreign residency, reported unknown states of residence, or students for whom no residence information was reported. Δ = change. Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education discovered an error with migration data for one out-of-state institution, Texas State Technical College (TSTC). TSTC reported 403 Nebraska first-time freshmen attended TSTC in fall 2022 within 12 months of high school graduation. Internal analysis of National Student Clearinghouse data reveals that no on-time Nebraska public high school graduates attended TSTC between June 1, 2022, and May 31, 2023. Furthermore, in the 10 years prior to 2022, TSTC did not report any Nebraska students attending within 12 months of high school graduation. Therefore, the Commission has overridden TSTC’s fall 2022 migration to zero Nebraska students. See [Table A6.1](#) and [Table A6.5](#) in [Appendix 6](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 surveys.

¹⁵ While IPEDS data captures the in-migration of first-time freshmen from foreign countries, it does not capture the out-migration of first-time freshmen with Nebraska residency that enrolled in college in foreign countries.

1.4 Enrollment of First-Time Freshmen by Sex and by Race/Ethnicity

Increase the number and proportion of Nebraska postsecondary students who have been underrepresented in the state’s higher education system.

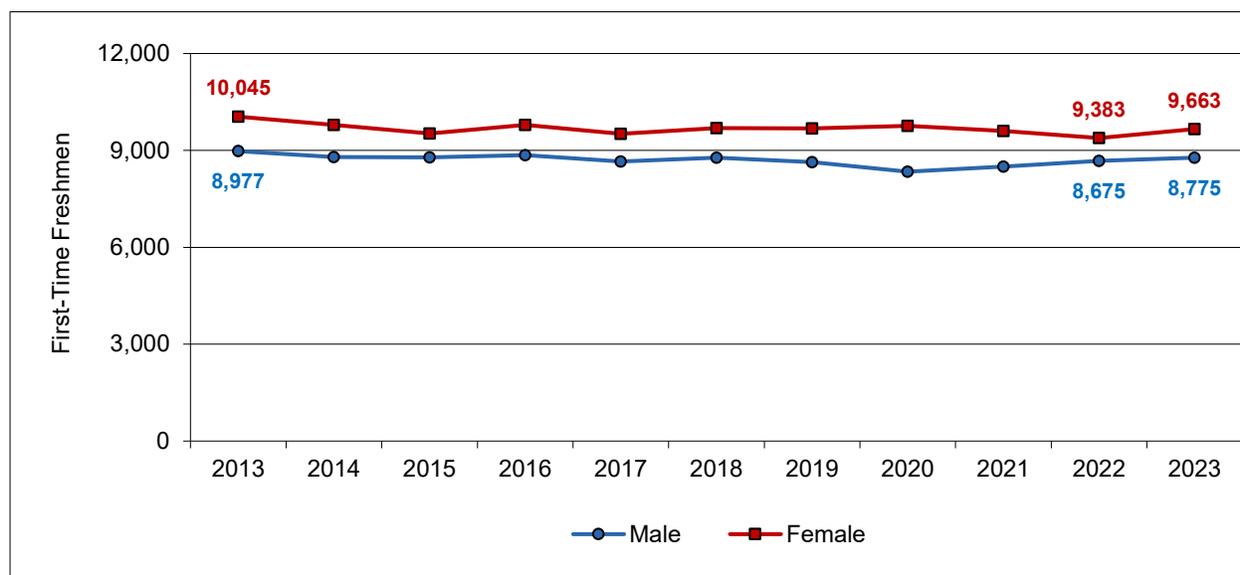
Increasing the number and percentage of students who have been underrepresented in Nebraska’s higher education system is another recommended approach to increasing the state’s postsecondary enrollment. To determine the extent to which this strategic objective is being achieved, the following analysis focuses on (1) the changes that have occurred since 2013 in the number of students by sex and by race/ethnicity who have been enrolled as *first-time freshmen* at Nebraska colleges, and (2) the extent to which each sex and each racial/ethnic group was represented in the state’s postsecondary education system in fall 2023, the latest period for which data are available. (Estimated enrollments for fall 2024 are not available by sex or by race/ethnicity; therefore, enrollments by race/ethnicity for fall 2024 will be reported in the *2026 Progress Report*.)

Changes in the Numbers of First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska Institutions

- As shown in [Figure 1.4.1](#), more female first-time freshmen have enrolled at Nebraska’s postsecondary institutions than male first-time freshmen. Since 2013 women have accounted for 52.0% (fall 2022) to 53.9% (fall 2020) of first-time freshmen enrollments.
- Since fall 2013, male first-time freshmen enrollments declined 2.3% while female first-time freshmen enrollments declined 3.8%.

Figure 1.4.1

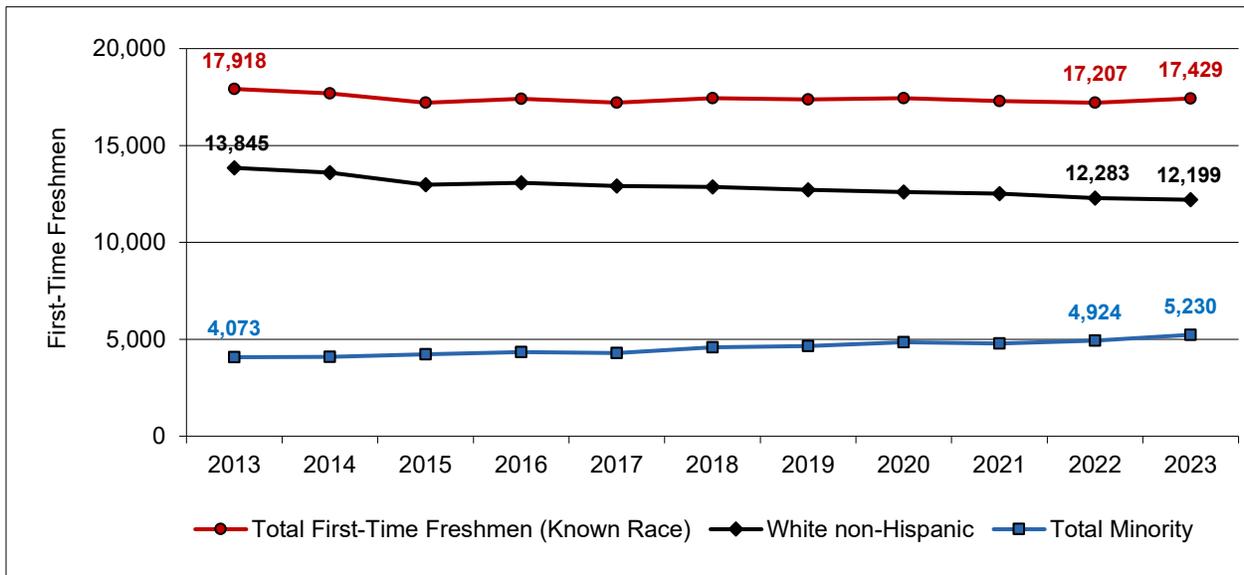
**First-Time Freshmen Enrollments at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sex
Fall 2013 through Fall 2023**



Note. Counts include full-time and part-time students. See [Table A7.1](#) in [Appendix 7](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 through fall 2023 surveys.

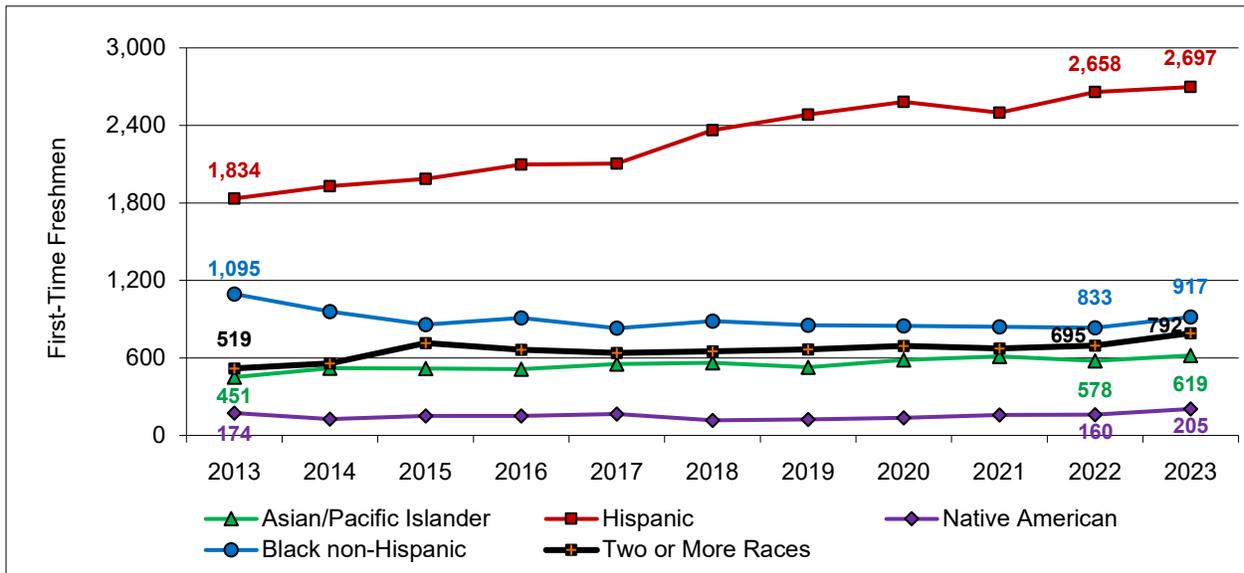
- As shown in [Figure 1.4.2](#), 17,429 first-time freshmen of known race/ethnicity were enrolled at Nebraska’s postsecondary institutions in fall 2023, a 2.7% decrease from the 17,918 first-time freshmen of known race/ethnicity enrolled in fall 2013.

Figure 1.4.2
Numbers of White Non-Hispanic and Minority First-Time Freshmen
at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
Fall 2013 through Fall 2023



Note. Counts include full-time and part-time students. Counts do not include U.S. Nonresidents or students of unknown race/ethnicity. See Table A7.1 in Appendix 7 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 through fall 2023 surveys.

Figure 1.4.3
Numbers of Minority Students Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen
at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
Fall 2013 through Fall 2023



Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. See Table A7.1 in Appendix 7 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 through fall 2023 surveys.

- In fall 2013, White non-Hispanics accounted for 77.3% of the first-time freshmen, while minorities accounted for 22.7%. Of the first-time freshmen enrolled in fall 2023, 70.0% were White non-Hispanics, while 30.0% were minorities.¹⁶
- As shown in [Figure 1.4.3](#), higher numbers of Asians/Pacific Islanders, Hispanics, Native Americans, and multiracial students were enrolled in college in fall 2023 than in fall 2013. However, the numbers of White non-Hispanic and Black non-Hispanic first-time freshmen decreased since fall 2013.
- The net effect of these changes is that there were **1,157 more minority students** attending Nebraska colleges as first-time freshmen in fall 2023 than in fall 2013, an increase of 28.4%. In comparison, there were **1,646 fewer White non-Hispanic** first-time freshmen in fall 2023 than in fall 2013, a decrease of 11.9%.

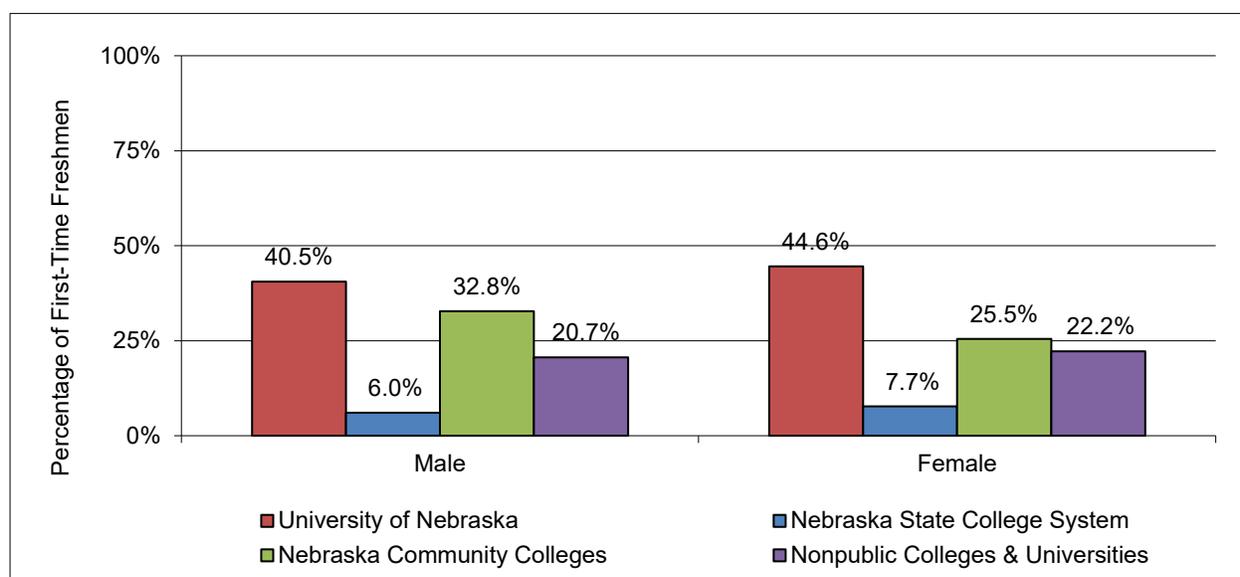
Types of Institutions Most Frequently Attended by Each Sex and Racial/Ethnic Group

Another approach to analyzing the representation of sex and racial/ethnic groups is to examine the percentage of students in each group who attend each of the institutional sectors within Nebraska’s postsecondary education system.

- [Figure 1.4.4](#) shows the percentages, by sector, of male and female first-time freshmen who attended institutions within Nebraska’s postsecondary education system in fall 2023.
- As evidenced in [Figure 1.4.4](#), both male and female students most frequently enrolled as first-time freshmen at the University of Nebraska. However, male first-time freshmen were much more likely to enroll at the community colleges than female first-time freshmen.

Figure 1.4.4

First-Time Freshmen Enrollments at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sex and by Sector Fall 2023

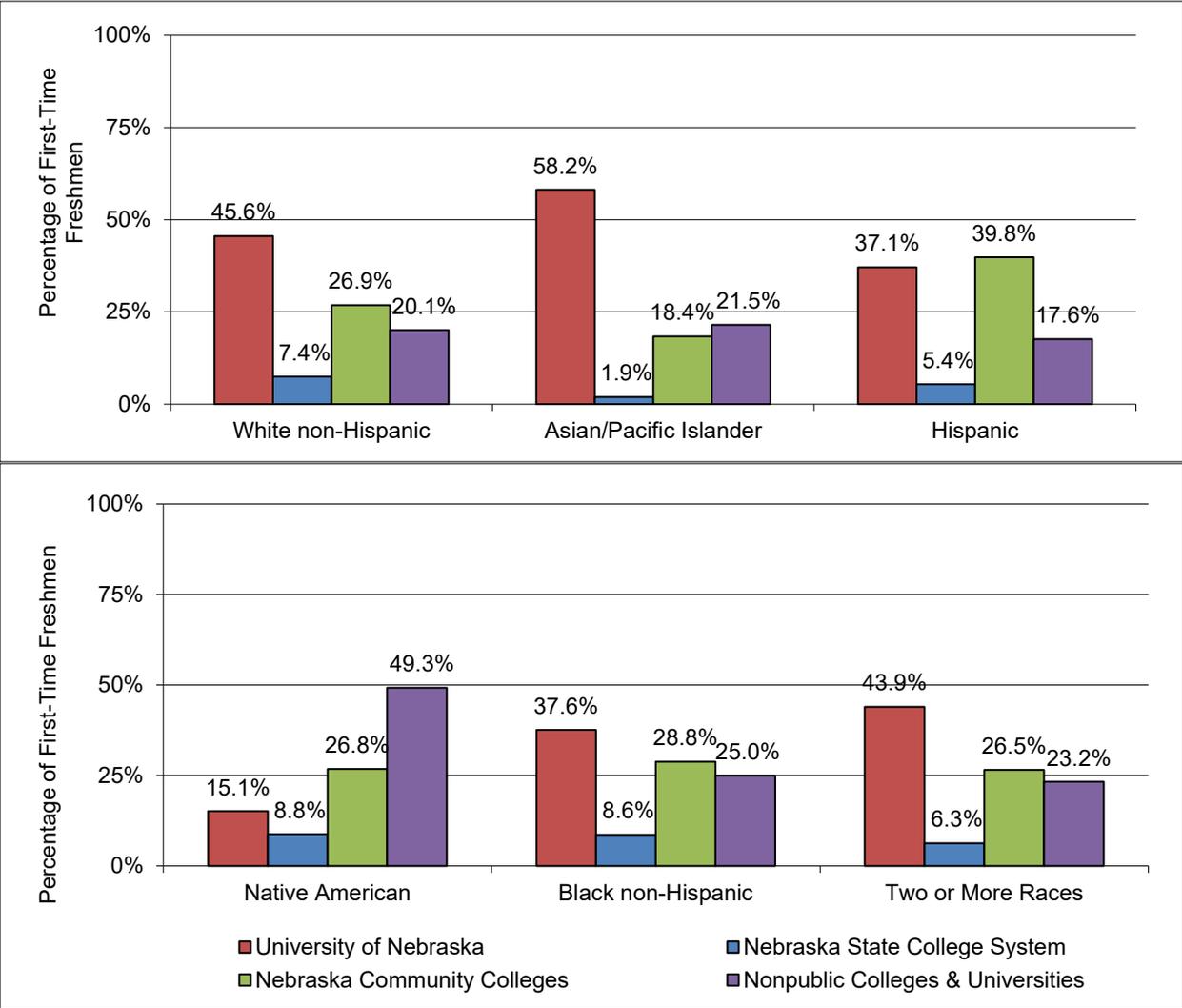


Note. Counts include full-time and part-time students. See [Table A7.2 in Appendix 7](#) for fall 2013 through fall 2023 data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2023 survey.

¹⁶ Minority students are defined as students from the following race/ethnicity categories: Asian/Pacific Islander, Black non-Hispanic, Hispanic, Native American, and two or more races.

- [Figure 1.4.5](#) shows the percentages of the first-time freshmen in each of the six major racial/ethnic groups who attended, by sector, institutions within Nebraska’s postsecondary education system in fall 2023.
- As evidenced in [Figure 1.4.5](#), White non-Hispanics, Asian/Pacific Islanders, Black non-Hispanics, and multiracial students most frequently enrolled as first-time freshmen at the University of Nebraska. Hispanic first-time freshmen were most likely to enroll at the community colleges while Native Americans were most likely to enroll at the nonpublic colleges and universities.
- As shown in [Table A7.3](#) in [Appendix 7](#), 76 (37.1%) of the 205 Native Americans who were first-time freshmen in fall 2023 attended Little Priest Tribal College (31) or Nebraska Indian Community College (45).

Figure 1.4.5
First-Time Freshmen Enrollments at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
by Race/Ethnicity and by Sector
Fall 2023



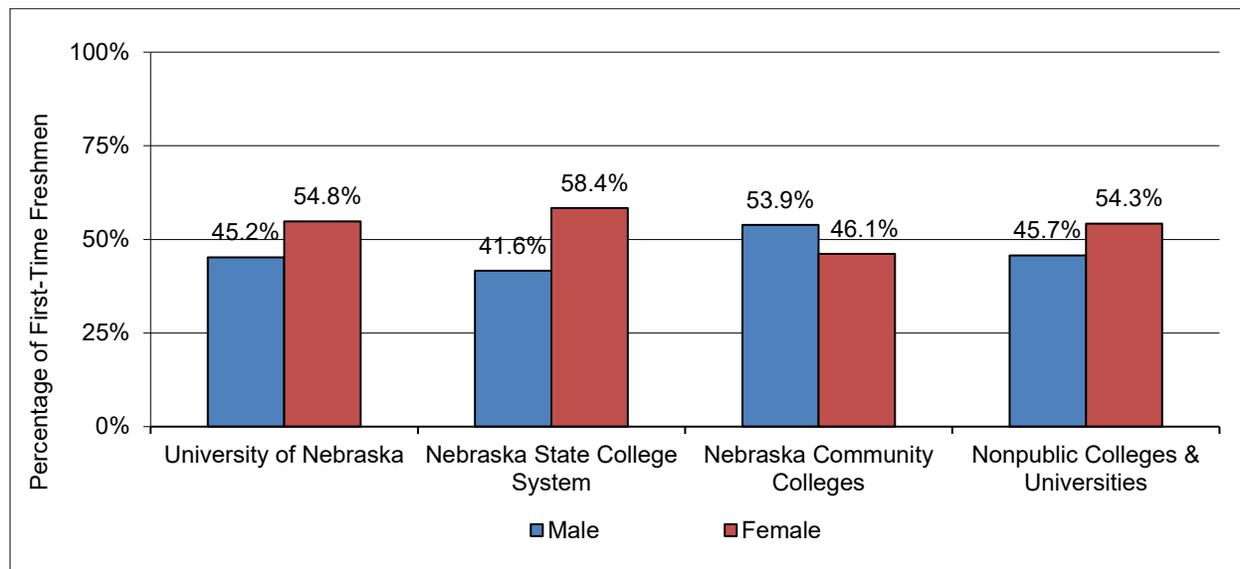
Note. Counts include full-time and part-time students. Counts do not include U.S. Nonresidents or students of unknown race/ethnicity. The two native tribal colleges, Little Priest Tribal College and Nebraska Indian Community College, are included under nonpublic colleges and universities. See [Table A7.3](#) in [Appendix 7](#) for fall 2012 through fall 2023 data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2023 survey.

Representation of Sex and Racial/Ethnic Groups by Sector

Representation of each sex and racial/ethnic group varied across the sectors of higher education, as shown in [Figure 1.4.6](#) and [Figure 1.4.7](#).

Figure 1.4.6

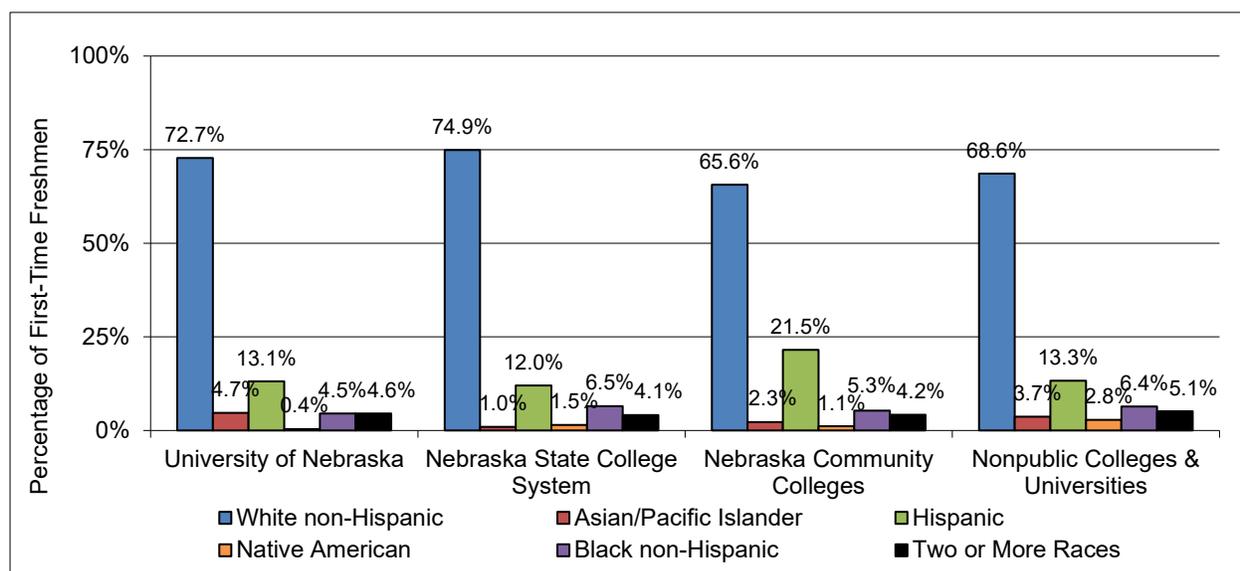
First-Time Freshmen Enrollments at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions By Sector and by Sex Fall 2023



Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. See [Table A7.4](#) in [Appendix 7](#) for fall 2013 through fall 2023 data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2023 survey.

Figure 1.4.7

First-Time Freshmen Enrollments at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions By Sector and by Race/Ethnicity Fall 2023



Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. Does not include U.S. Nonresidents or students of unknown race/ethnicity. See [Table A7.5](#) in [Appendix 7](#) for fall 2013 through fall 2023 data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2023 survey.

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1.5 Financial Aid

Increase need-based financial aid in order to improve access to higher education for Nebraskans with limited financial means.

The 2003 LR 174 Higher Education Task Force recommended increasing need-based financial aid as a means of improving access to higher education for Nebraskans with limited financial resources. Since 2003, Nebraska has increased the amount of state funds allocated for need-based financial aid, thereby making progress toward the goal of improving access to higher education within the state.¹⁷ However, it still ranks among the lowest states for state-funded, need-based aid provided to students.

Financial aid is even more important today than it was in 2003 as increasing college costs make it more difficult for many Nebraskans to be educated beyond high school. While there are several sources of need-based financial aid available to students, the amount available has not kept up with increasing costs and the corresponding need for more financial aid. This can be illustrated in several ways.

Number of Nebraska High School Seniors Filing the FAFSA

The first step in gaining access to federal and state student financial aid – and often need-based institutional financial aid as well – is filing the Free Application for Student Financial Aid, commonly known as the FAFSA. Unfortunately, many potential college students never make it past this first step, either not applying at all or not completing the FAFSA despite the efforts of high school counselors, college financial aid officers, and organizations like EducationQuest, Avenue Scholars, and College Possible that help students complete the FAFSA. The National College Access Network (NCAN), a national organization devoted to advocating for college affordability, particularly the federal Pell Grant program, estimates that 2023 Nebraska high school graduates missed out on over \$23.0 million in federal Pell grants by not filing the FAFSA.¹⁸ Without that aid, most of those high school graduates could not enroll in college.

As [Figure 1.5.1](#) indicates, Nebraska ranked 32nd in FAFSA completions for high school seniors in the class of 2024. Leading states typically have made FAFSA completion a high school graduation requirement, tie FAFSA completion to “free college,” or have extensive state aid programs. Nebraska currently has extensive outreach of EducationQuest and the CCPE’s FAFSA Completion Project, which uses information from the federal Department of Education to allow high school counselors to see which of their students have started and completed a FAFSA, allowing them to target assistance and encouragement. Beginning with the 2024-2025 school year, Nebraska public high school students must complete the FAFSA or opt out prior to graduating from high school.¹⁹

Like most states, Nebraska has suffered a decline in FAFSA completions by high school seniors in recent years, which corresponds to a decline in college going among recent high school graduates. FAFSA completion and college continuation among low-income students nationwide were heavily impacted by COVID-19, as distance education was difficult for low-

¹⁷ For more information on tuition, fees, and financial aid, see the *2024 Tuition, Fees, and College Affordability Report*, available on the Commission’s website at ccpe.nebraska.gov/reports.

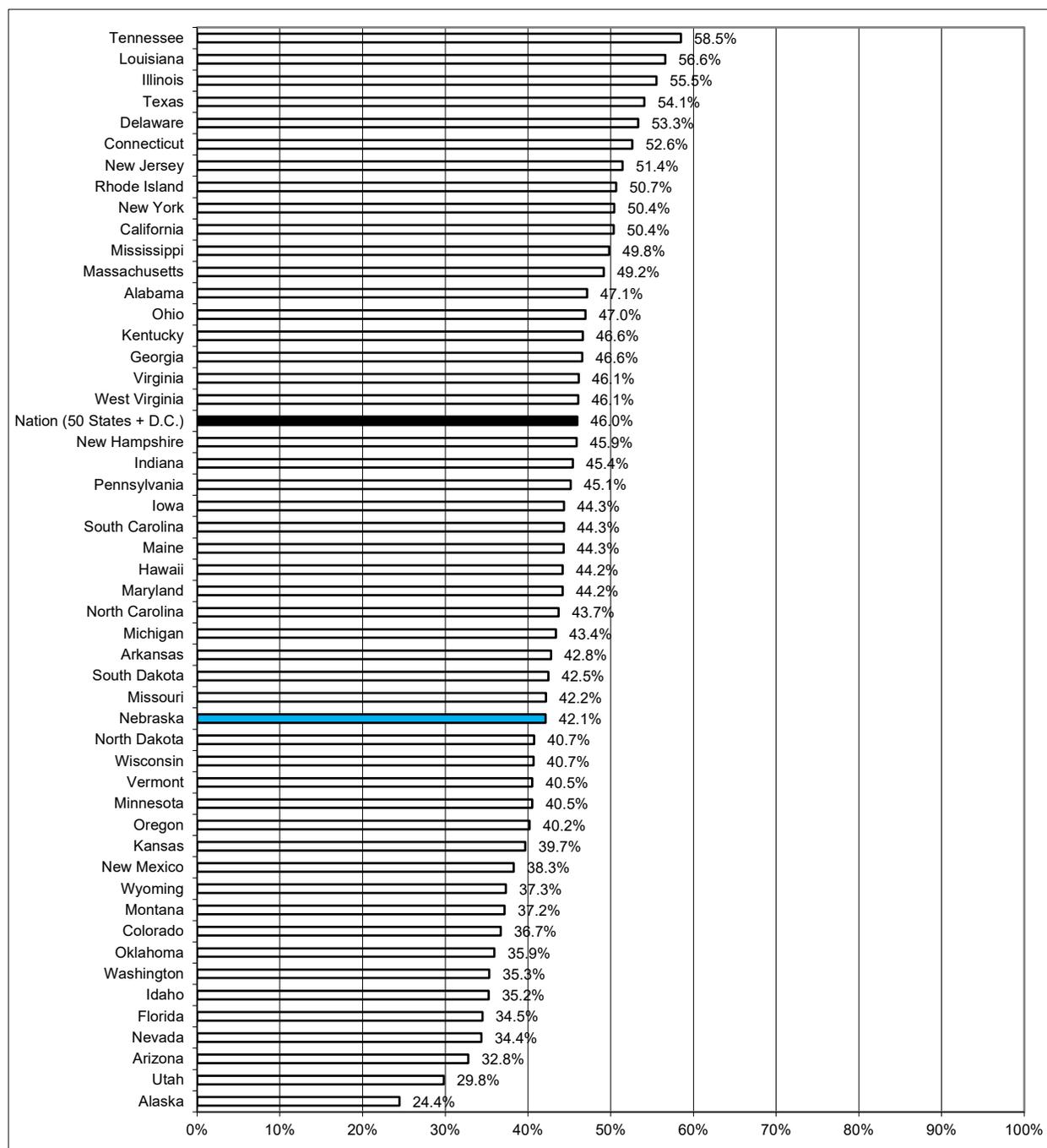
¹⁸ *NCAN Report: In 2023, High School Seniors Left Over \$4 Billion on the Table in Pell Grants*, January 11, 2024, <https://www.ncan.org/news/662266/NCAN-Report-In-2023-High-School-Seniors-Left-Over-4-Billion-on-the-Table-in-Pell-Grants.htm>.

¹⁹ See Neb. Rev. Stat. § 79-729 (3) for exemptions to the FAFSA completion requirement, available at <https://nebraskalegislature.gov/laws/statutes.php?statute=79-729>.

income students without good access to technology at home and counselors were less able to assist students with college planning and FAFSA completion. Additionally, the new FAFSA form experienced numerous technical issues and delays for the class of 2024, leading to a national decline of 7.4 percentage points over the prior year (from 53.4% to 46.0%). [Figure 1.5.2](#) shows the decline for Nebraska, neighboring states, and the best and worst performing states in FAFSA completion.

Figure 1.5.1

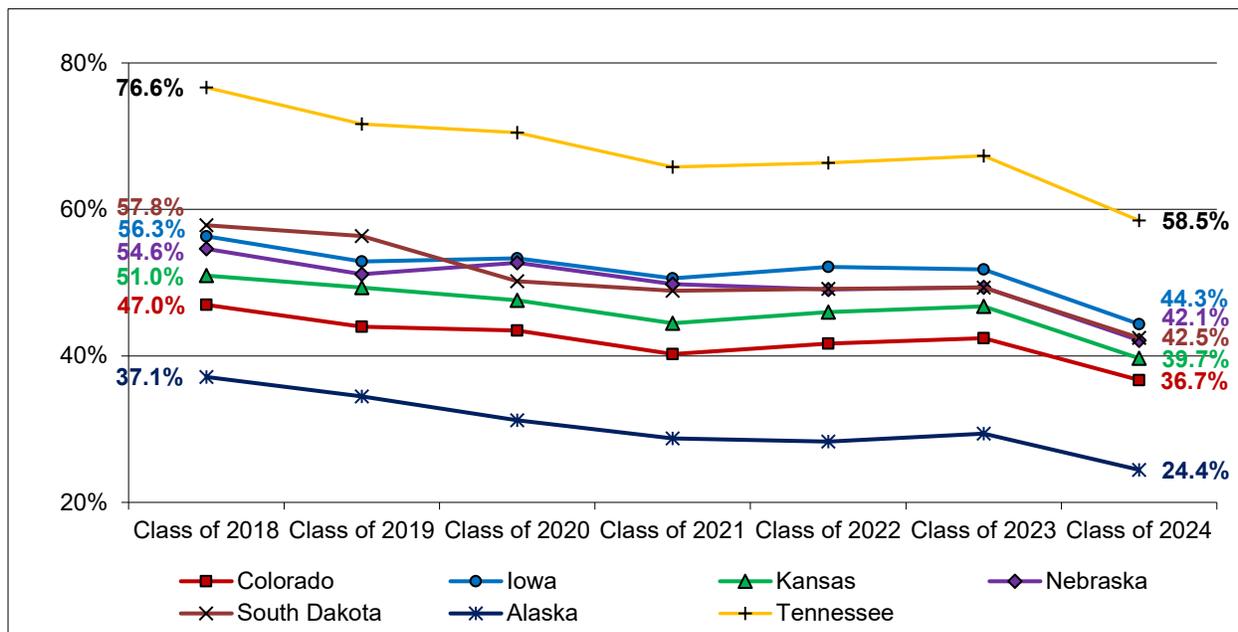
**Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) Completion Rates by State
High School Seniors in the Class of 2024**



Note. Includes students who completed the FAFSA between October 1, 2023, and June 30, 2024. Includes students from public and private high schools. See [Table A8.1](#) in [Appendix 8](#) for more information. Data source: National College Attainment Network, FAFSA Completion, February 2025.

Figure 1.5.2

**Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) Completion Rates
Nebraska Compared to Other States
High School Seniors in the Class of 2018 through the Class of 2024**



Note. Graph includes trend data for Nebraska, surrounding states, and the lowest (Alaska) and highest (Tennessee) performing states for the most recent year. Includes students who completed the FAFSA between October 1 and June 30 for each high school class. Includes students from public and private high schools. See [Table A8.1](#) in [Appendix 8](#) for more information. Data source: National College Attainment Network, FAFSA Completion, January 2022, February 2023, February 2024, and February 2025.

Number of Students Not Served by Nebraska’s Opportunity Grant Program

Nebraska allocates state General and lottery funds to the Nebraska Opportunity Grant (NOG) program, Nebraska’s only state-wide, need-based financial aid program. Nebraska Opportunity Grants, also referred to as state grants, are awarded to students who are residents of Nebraska, have not earned a first bachelor’s degree, have high financial need, and who are attending eligible Nebraska colleges and universities.²⁰

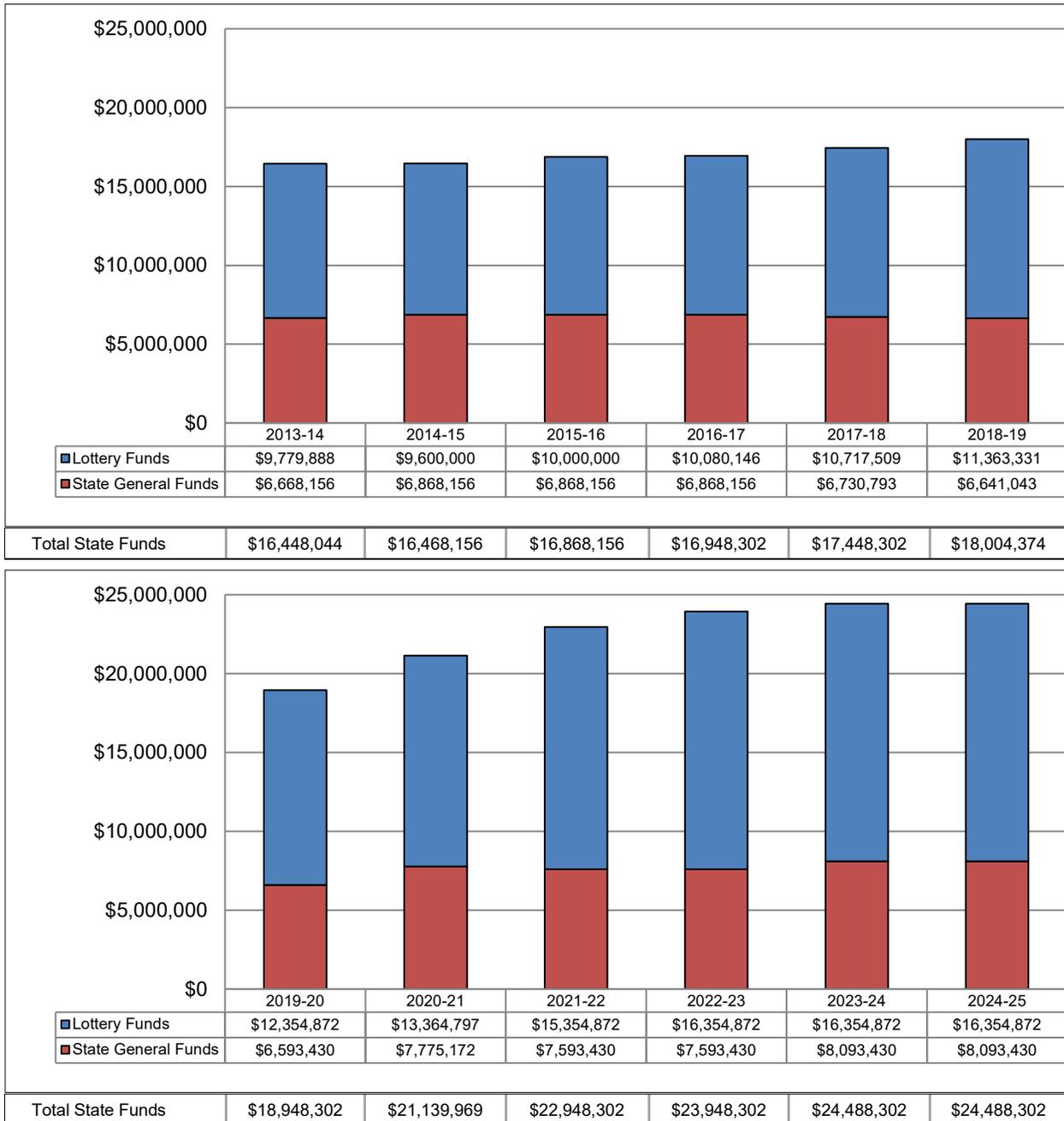
As the following discussion illustrates, Nebraska has significantly increased the amount of funding available for state grants to college students. However, the amount of available funding for financial aid continues to be insufficient to meet the needs of an increasing number of students who are eligible to receive state assistance. As a result, only 4 out of 10 students who are eligible for state-funded financial aid receive state grants.

[Figure 1.5.3](#) illustrates how the amount of available funding for state grants has significantly increased since 2013-2014. For the 2013-2014 academic year, the state allocated \$16,448,044 for grant aid to students attending public and private institutions in Nebraska. For 2023-2024, the state allocated \$24,448,302 to assist students from low-income families attend higher education institutions in Nebraska, an increase of 48.6%. For the 2024-2025 academic year, the amount of available state funding for grant aid remained at \$24,448,302. Therefore, available state funding for state grants awarded in 2024-2025 is 48.6% higher than the state appropriated for student financial aid in 2013-2014.

²⁰ For more information on the Nebraska Opportunity Grant, see the *Nebraska Opportunity Grant 2023-24 Year-End Report*, available on the Commission’s website at cpe.nebraska.gov/reports.

Between 2013-2014 and 2024-2025, allocation of lottery funds for state grants increased 67.2%, from \$9,779,888 in 2013-2014 to \$16,354,872 in 2024-2025. Over the same period, appropriations for state grants from the state’s General Fund increased 21.4%, from \$6,668,156 to \$8,093,430.

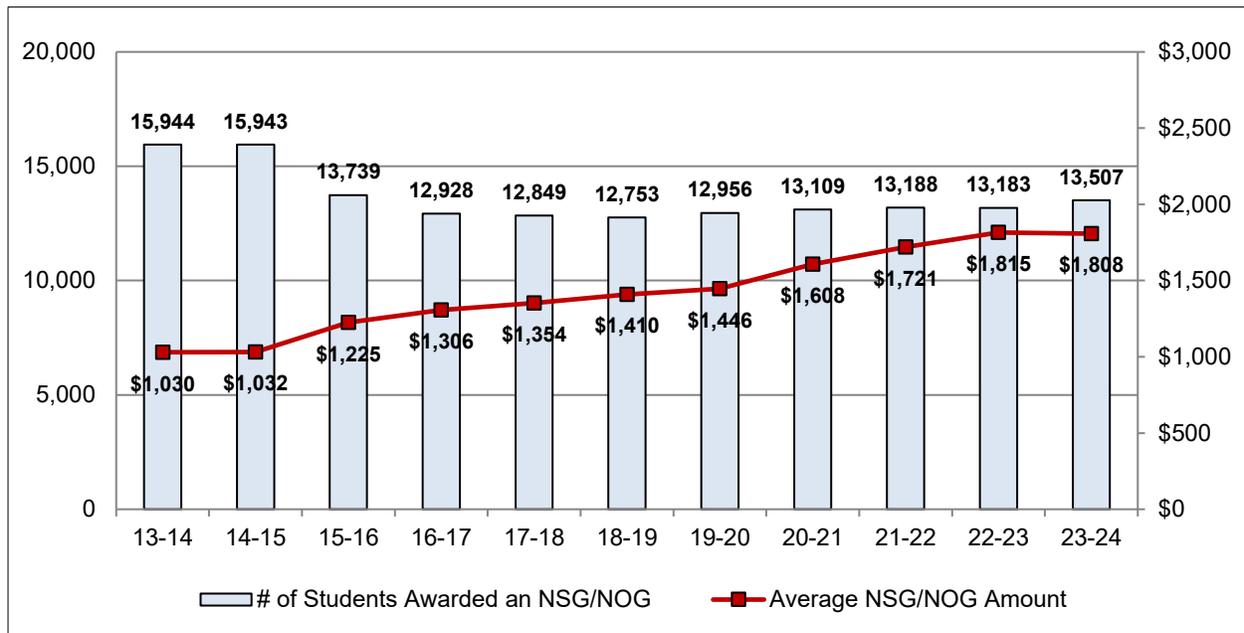
Figure 1.5.3
Sources and Amounts of Available Funding
for the Nebraska Opportunity Grant Program
2013-2014 through 2024-2025



Data sources: Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, *2024 Tuition, Fees, and College Affordability Report*, supplemented with CCPE records, December 2024.

Between 2013-2014 and 2023-2024, as shown in [Figure 1.5.4](#), the number of students who received state grants decreased 15.3%, from 15,944 to 13,507, and the average awarded grant increased 75.5%, from \$1,030 to \$1,808.²¹

Figure 1.5.4
Number of Students Who Received
Nebraska Opportunity Grants (NOGs) and the Average Grant Awarded
2013-2014 through 2023-2024



Data source: Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, *Nebraska Opportunity Grant Year-End Report*, 2014 through 2024.

Unfortunately, as shown in [Figure 1.5.5](#), many students who are eligible for state grants do not receive them. In 2023-2024, for example, 13,507 students received state grants. However, based upon expenditure reports submitted to the Commission by each institution, it is estimated that an additional 17,150 students qualified for state grants but did not receive them due to insufficient available funding.

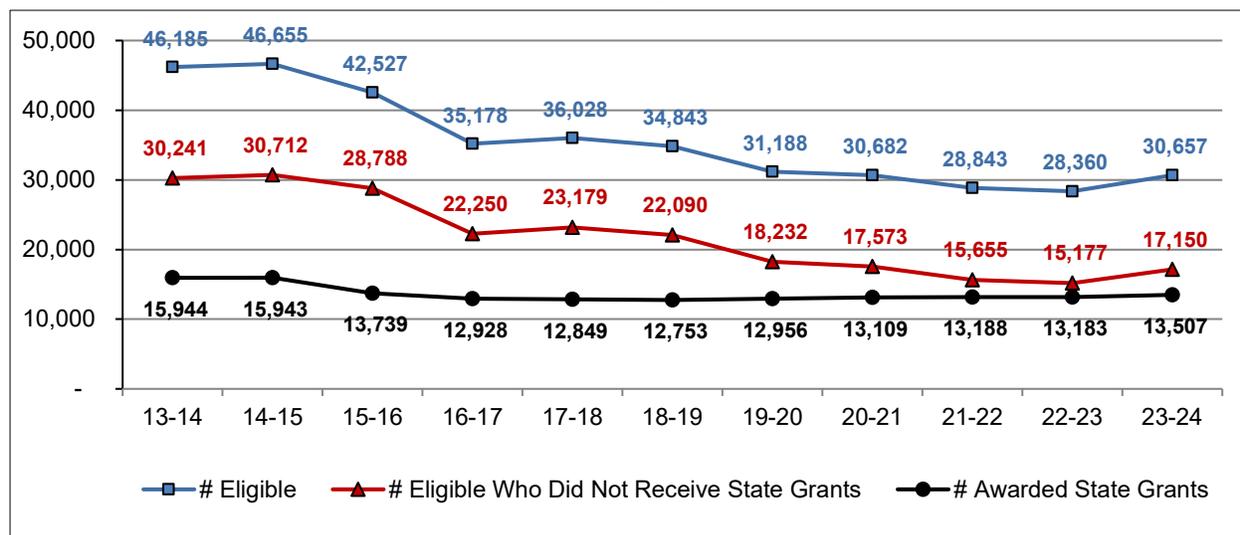
Furthermore, while the percentage of eligible students who receive state grants has increased, it remains low. In 2013-2014, only 34.5% of the students who were eligible for state grants received them. In 2023-2024, 44.1% of the eligible students received state grants.

See [Table A8.2](#) and [Table A8.3](#) in [Appendix 8](#) for supporting data and for additional information about the numbers and amounts of Nebraska state grants awarded by sector.

²¹ The maximum award a student could receive was 50% of the tuition and mandatory fees charged by UNL to a full-time, Nebraska-resident undergraduate student. In 2013-2014, the maximum award was \$3,948. For 2023-2024, the maximum award was \$5,019.

Figure 1.5.5

Number of Students Eligible to Receive Nebraska Opportunity Grants Compared to the Number of Students Awarded a Nebraska Opportunity Grant 2013-2014 through 2023-2024



Data source: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, *Nebraska Opportunity Grant Year-End Report*, 2014 through 2024.

Other Evidence of Unmet Need for Financial Aid

Although state funding of financial aid has increased significantly since 2013-2014, there is a substantial amount of unmet financial need in Nebraska, including the need not met by state grants. The Commission estimates the annual unmet financial need of all Nebraskans who are eligible for Pell Grants by subtracting the total amount of financial aid, excluding work-study or Direct Parent PLUS (parent loan for undergraduate students), from the total cost of attending Nebraska colleges and universities for all Pell-Grant-eligible students.²² Using this formula, which includes subsidized and unsubsidized loans as financial aid, the Commission estimates the unmet need of Nebraskans was nearly \$233 million in 2013-2014 and over \$177 million in 2023-2024.²³

Another indicator of the difficulty in meeting the financial needs of students is the percentage of family income needed to pay for full-time enrollment at public two- and four-year institutions. While students from families with median incomes needed 12% of their family income to pay for full-time enrollment at public two-year institutions in 2021-22, students from low-income families needed almost double the percentage of family income to pay for full-time enrollment at public two-year institutions (23%). For more details, see pages 18 and 19 of the Commission's *2024 Tuition, Fees, and College Affordability Report*.

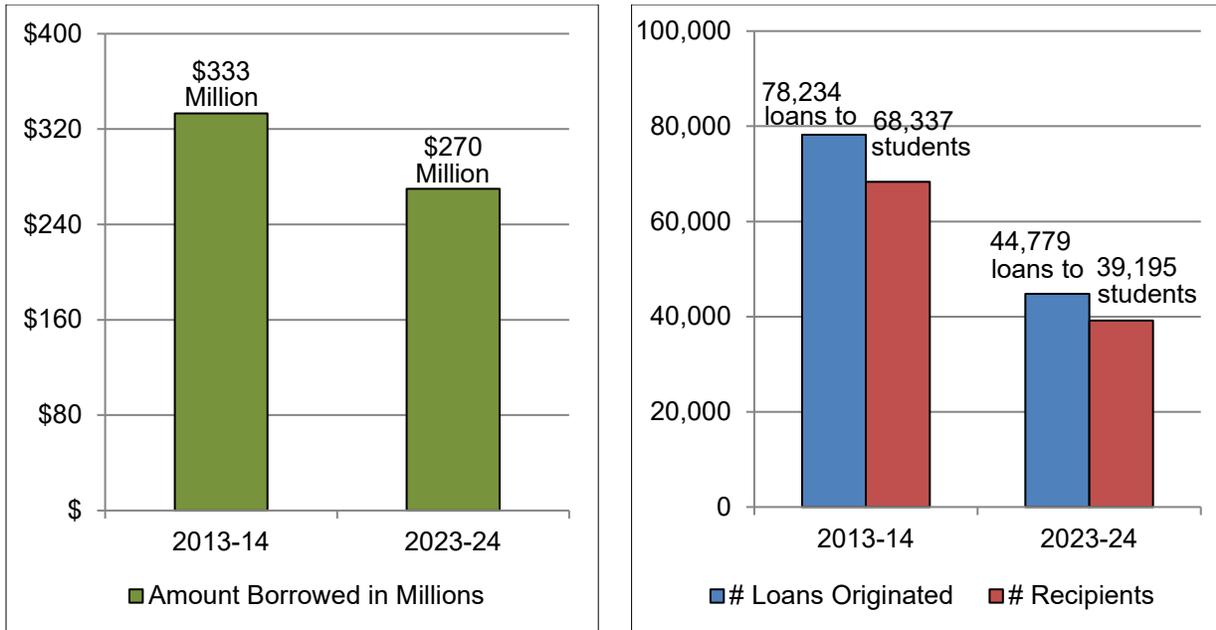
As illustrated in [Figure 1.5.6](#), the amount students borrowed to attend Nebraska's public postsecondary institutions declined 19.0%, from \$333,096,276 in 2013-2014 to \$269,889,137 in 2023-2024.²⁴ The number of loan recipients decreased 42.6%, from 78,234 in 2013-2014 to 44,779 in 2023-2024, while the number of originated loans decreased 42.8%, from 68,337 in 2013-2014 to 44,779 in 2023-2024.

²² Cost of attendance includes tuition and mandatory fees, room and board, and books and supplies.

²³ For details regarding these estimates, see the Commission's *2024 Tuition, Fees, and College Affordability Report*, available on the Commission's website at ccpe.nebraska.gov/reports.

²⁴ Originated loans, including fees.

Figure 1.5.6
Level of Student Borrowing to Attend Nebraska’s Public Colleges and Universities
2023-2024 Compared to 2013-2014



Note. Includes undergraduate and graduate loans. Data source: U.S. Department of Education Federal Student Aid, Title IV Program Volume Reports, 2024.

Need-Based Financial Aid

In addition to the Nebraska Opportunity Grant, financial aid is provided through a system of tuition waivers at Nebraska public institutions. However, tuition waivers may or may not be need-based, depending on how each institution decides to allocate them.

The State of Nebraska also funds the Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Program. Initiated in fall 2007, ACE scholarships are awarded to eligible low-income Nebraska high school students who take college courses for credit from qualified postsecondary institutions.

Since Nebraska’s state grant program has been the primary source of state-funded, need-based financial aid for Nebraska residents who are attending postsecondary institutions within the state, the preceding analysis in this section focuses primarily on the changes in the funding of Nebraska’s state grant program that occurred between 2013-2014 and 2023-2024. The last part of this section focuses on the growth of the Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Program and the college continuation rates of ACE scholarship recipients.

Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Program

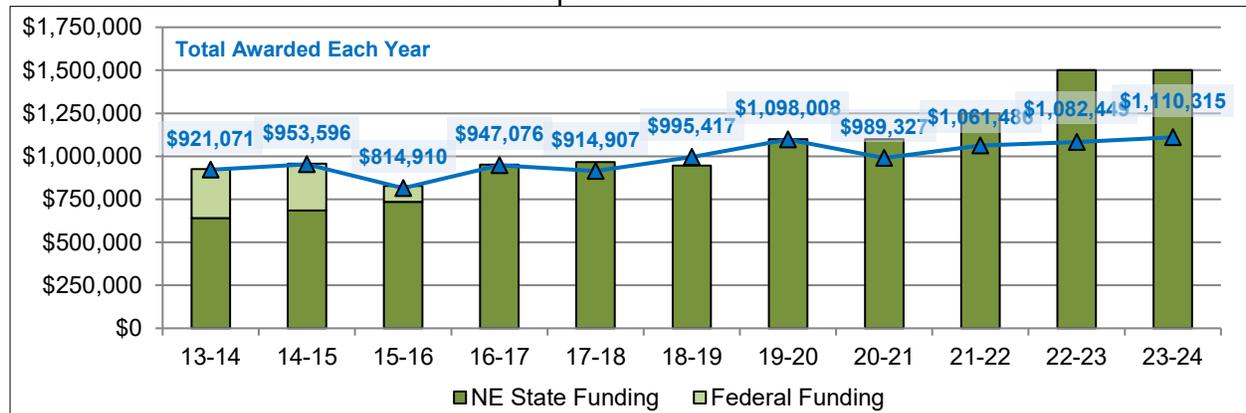
Started in fall 2007, the Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Program awards scholarships to eligible low-income Nebraska high school students who take courses for credit from postsecondary institutions while the students are in high school. These courses are typically dual enrollment courses, which are offered for both high school and college credit, but some are college courses offered only for college credit.²⁵ Figure 1.5.7 illustrates the growth of the ACE Scholarship Program.

- In 2013-2014, 3,969 ACE scholarships totaling \$921,071 were awarded to 1,866 Nebraska high school students from 217 high schools. These students registered for 13,592 credit hours at 20 Nebraska colleges and universities.

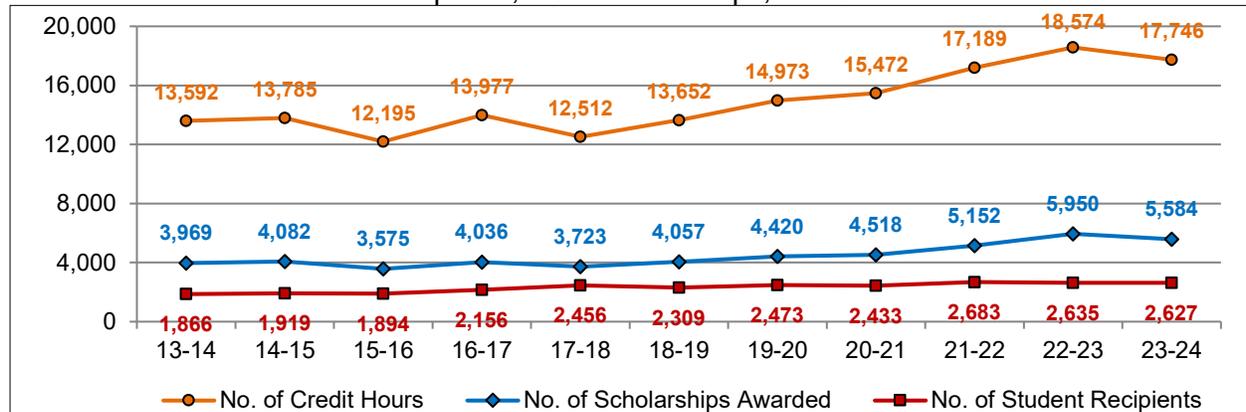
Figure 1.5.7

Growth of the Nebraska Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Program 2013-2014 through 2023-2024

Part A: Sources and Amount of Scholarships Awarded



Part B: Numbers of Student Recipients, ACE Scholarships, and Credit Hours



Note. The number of scholarships awarded to a student is limited each year based on available funding and an estimated number of students who will be applying. For 2023-2024, due to the available funding and reduction in charges at the community colleges, there was no limit to the number of scholarships available per student. See Table A8.4 in Appendix 8 for supporting data. Data source: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2024.

²⁵ For more information on the Access College Early Scholarship, see the *Access College Early Scholarship 2023-24 Year-End Report*, available on the Commission's website at ccpe.nebraska.gov/reports.

- In 2023-2024, 5,584 ACE scholarships totaling \$1,110,315 were awarded to 2,627 Nebraska high school students from 192 high schools. These students registered for 17,746 credit hours at 19 Nebraska colleges and universities. A total of \$1,500,000 is appropriated for ACE scholarships for 2024-2025.

College Continuation Rates of ACE Scholarship Recipients

Since 2009, the Coordinating Commission has conducted research to determine how many of the public high school seniors who receive ACE scholarships continue on to college compared to other low-income and non-low-income graduates of Nebraska's public high schools.

For this research, a college continuation rate is defined as the percentage of public high school graduates who were enrolled in college within one year of their high school graduation. For example, for the public high school seniors who received ACE scholarships during 2022-2023, the college continuation rate is the percentage of these students who were enrolled in college any time between June 1, 2023, and May 31, 2024.²⁶ Throughout this summary, the terms college continuation rate and college-going rate are used interchangeably.

Using student records and summary reports from the Nebraska Department of Education (NDE) and enrollment records from the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC), the Commission calculates the college continuation rates by sex for the public high school seniors who were ACE scholarship recipients.

The Commission then compares the college continuation rates for the seniors who received ACE scholarships while attending public high schools to the college continuation rates for other low-income and non-low-income graduates of Nebraska's public high schools.

Low-income students are defined as students who are approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches. Effective with the 2021-2022 cohort, students are also classified as low income if they graduate from a school that participates in the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP).

Non-low-income students are students who are not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches.²⁷

Since the Commission relies on college enrollment records from the NSC, students who continue on to college at non-NSC-reporting institutions are classified as not continuing on to college. As a result, college continuation rates reported here are underestimated to some degree. (See Section 1.1.c of this report for further information on college continuation rates.)

Students who were home-schooled or attended nonpublic (private) high schools are not included in this phase of the research because the NDE does not have sufficient records for the Commission to compute college continuation rates for nonpublic high school students by income status.

²⁶ While May 31st of the year following high school graduation is the cut-off date for college continuation rates in this section, the actual date may be slightly earlier, depending on when the Nebraska Department of Education submits data to the National Student Clearinghouse. See Table A8.5.a through Table A8.6.g in Appendix 8 for more information.

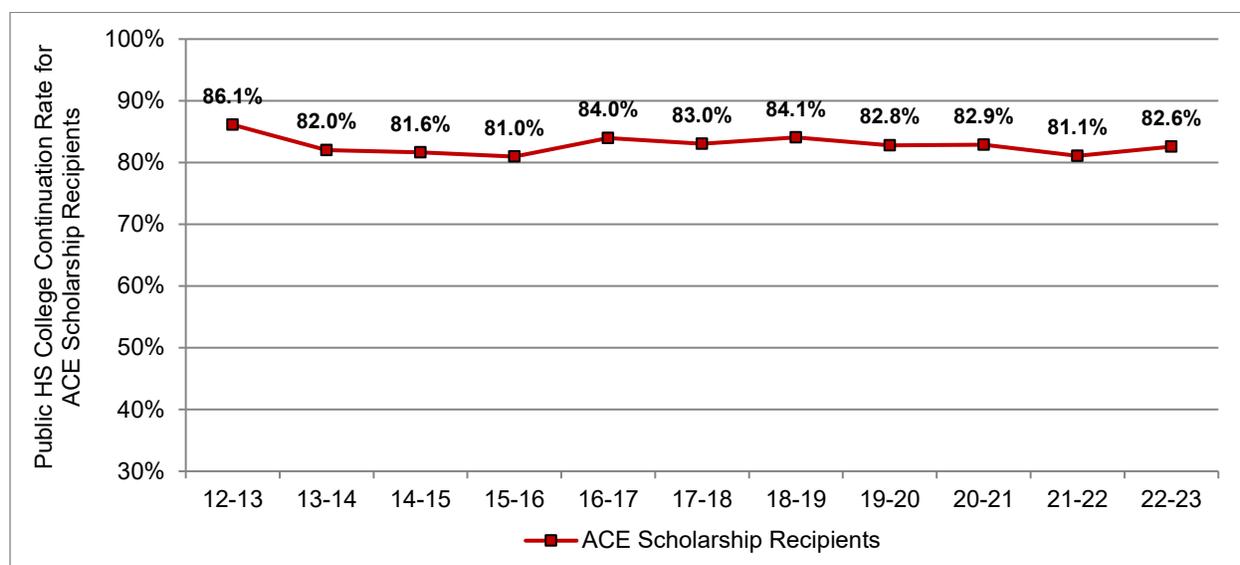
²⁷ The non-low-income students include students in low-income households that have not applied for free or reduced-price school lunches. Conversely, the low-income students in this study include at least some students who graduated from schools that participate in the CEP but were from non-low-income households.

College Continuation Rates for Public High School Graduates Who Received ACE Scholarships

- As shown in [Section 1.1.c](#), [Figure 1.1.c.5](#), the college continuation rate for Nebraska public high school graduates has decreased from 70.8% for the 2012-2013 graduating class to 64.9% for the 2022-2023 graduating class.
- As shown in [Figure 1.5.8](#), the college continuation rate for *all public high school graduates* who received ACE scholarships during their senior year has varied by year.
- Since 2012-2013, the college-going rate for ACE scholarship recipients decreased from 86.1% to 82.6% for 2022-2023 graduates.

Figure 1.5.8

College Continuation Rates for All Public High School Graduates Who Received Access College Early (ACE) Scholarships 2012-2013 through 2022-2023



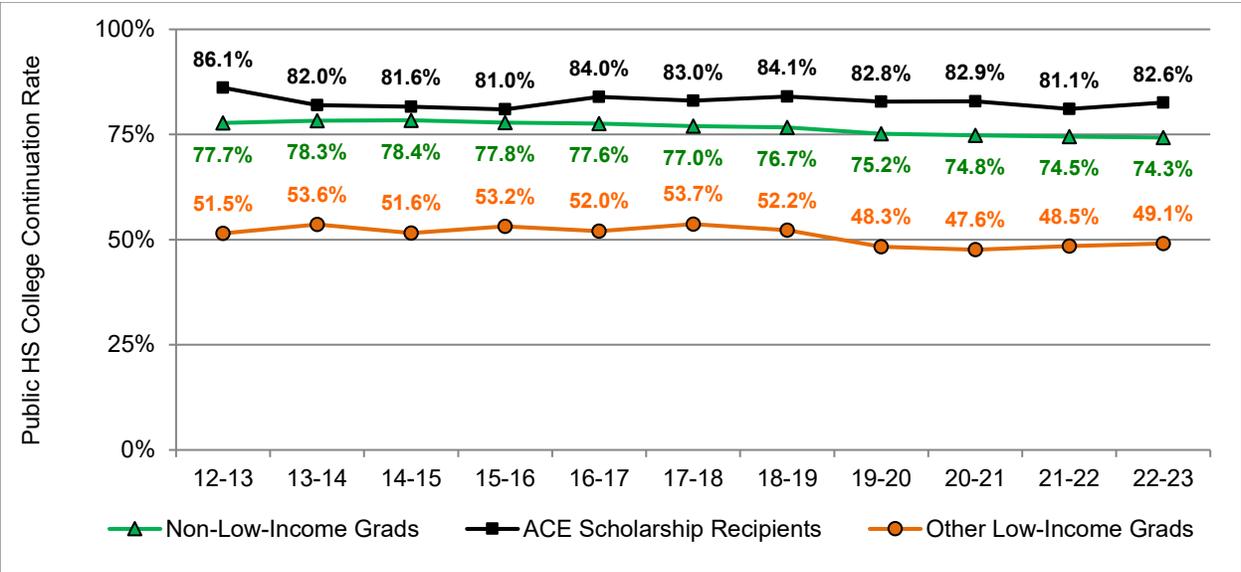
Note. See [Tables A8.5.a](#), [A8.5.b](#), [A8.5.c](#), [A8.5.d](#), [A8.6.a](#), [A8.6.b](#), [A8.6.c](#), [A8.6.d](#), [A8.6.e](#), [A8.6.f](#), and [A8.6g](#) in [Appendix 8](#) for supporting data. Data sources: Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education (ACE recipient data), August 2024; National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), May 2024.

College Continuation Rates by Household Income

- As shown in [Figure 1.5.9](#), college continuation rates of ACE scholarship recipients have been higher than the rates for non-low-income graduates of the state’s public high schools.
- College continuation rates for ACE scholarship recipients were significantly higher than the college-going rates for other low-income students who graduated from Nebraska’s public high schools between 2012-2013 and 2022-2023.
- The college continuation rate increased 1.5 percentage points for ACE scholarship recipients between 2021-2022 and 2022-2023. Meanwhile, the college continuation rate for other low-income graduates increased 0.6 percentage points.
- Since 2012-2013, the college continuation rate decreased 3.5 percentage points for ACE scholarship recipients and 2.4 percentage points for other low-income graduates.

Figure 1.5.9

College Continuation Rates for Public High School Seniors Who Received Access Early (ACE) Scholarships and Other Graduates of Nebraska Public High Schools by Student Income Status: 2012-2013 through 2022-2023



Note. See [Tables A8.5.a, A8.5.b, A8.5.c, A8.5.d, A8.6.a, A8.6.b, A8.6.c, A8.6.d, A8.6.e, A8.6.f, and A8.6.g](#) in [Appendix 8](#) for supporting data. Data sources: Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education (ACE recipient data), August 2024; National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), May 2024; and Nebraska Department of Education, May 2024 (public high school graduate data).

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Section 2

Increasing College Retention and Graduation Rates

Priority 2. Increase the percentage of students who enroll and successfully complete a degree.

The second priority recommended by the 2003 LR 174 Task Force was to increase the percentage of students who enroll, persist, and successfully complete a degree. To achieve this goal, the LR 174 Task Force concluded that Nebraska's postsecondary education system must (1) decrease the percentage of students who fail to persist beyond their first year(s) of enrollment, (2) increase the percentage of students who complete associate degrees within three years and baccalaureate degrees within six years, and (3) expand upon and strengthen existing associate degree to baccalaureate degree transfer programs.

To monitor the extent to which the first and second strategic objectives are being achieved, this section focuses primarily on freshmen retention rates and college graduation rates that are based on data collected through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) in the U.S. Department of Education. In addition, the Coordinating Commission analyzes the transfer rates based on IPEDS data for Nebraska's six community colleges.

Retention rate: The rate at which students persist in their educational program at an institution. For four-year institutions, this is the percentage of first-time bachelors (or equivalent) degree-seeking undergraduates from the previous fall who are again enrolled in the current fall. For all other institutions, this is the percentage of first-time degree/certificate-seeking students from the previous fall who either re-enrolled or successfully completed their program by the current fall.

Graduation rate: The total number of completers within 150% of normal time divided by the adjusted cohort. Graduation rates are only available historically for full-time, first-time freshmen.

Transfer-out rate: Total number of students who are known to have transferred out of the reporting institution within 150% of normal time to completion divided by the adjusted cohort. Transfer-out rates are only available for full-time, first-time freshmen. Note that IPEDS data are not available to determine if transfer students persist in their studies and graduate from the institutions to which they transfer. In this report, the terms transfer-out rate and transfer rate are used interchangeably.

Cohorts for retention rates, graduation rates, and transfer rates are adjusted for allowable exclusions.²⁸

The NCES is the best available source of data for monitoring the retention and graduation rates of institutions on an annual basis and over time, either by institution or by sector. However, the retention and graduation rates that are calculated using data collected through IPEDS have historically been for first-time freshmen who continue their studies at the same institution where they started college. This type of student represents a decreasing

²⁸ For the Graduation Rates, Outcome Measures, and Fall Enrollment retention rate reporting, students may be removed from a cohort if they left the institution for one of the following reasons: death or total and permanent disability; service in the armed forces (including those called to active duty); service with a foreign aid service of the federal government, such as the Peace Corps; or service on official church missions. Beginning with 2016 retention data, the freshmen cohort is adjusted by adding inclusions to the adjusted freshmen cohort. See Explanatory Note A9.1 in Appendix 9 for more information about freshmen retention rate calculations.

percentage of postsecondary students. Consequently, a statewide analysis of retention and graduation rates based on IPEDS data does not provide any information about the persistence or graduation rates of a significant number of Nebraska college students who transfer to other institutions to continue their studies, including students who start college in the academic transfer programs offered by Nebraska's community colleges and then transfer to four-year schools to earn bachelor's degrees.

Another limitation of the currently available transfer data is that not all institutions are required to report the number of full-time, first-time freshmen who transfer to other schools. As a result, it is impossible to compute a statewide transfer rate that is comparable to Nebraska's statewide graduation rate. However, beginning with the 2010-2011 academic year, all six of Nebraska's community colleges have reported the number of students in their full-time, first-time freshmen cohorts who transferred to other schools. Resulting transfer rates for these schools are reported at the end of Section 2.2 on college graduation and transfer rates based on IPEDS data.²⁹

In addition to reporting the latest available retention, graduation, and transfer rates based on IPEDS data, this section of the *Progress Report* includes information about graduation and persistence rates obtained from research conducted by the National Student Clearinghouse Research Center. Using Clearinghouse data, six-year student outcomes based on national cohorts of degree-seeking, first-time freshmen were analyzed by state as well as for the United States as a whole. As a result, it provides additional information about the graduation and persistence rates of students who have started college at two-year public institutions, four-year public institutions, and four-year private nonprofit institutions in Nebraska.

The research conducted by the National Student Clearinghouse Research Center is not without limitations. However, the research encompasses part-time students as well as full-time students and includes students who transferred to other institutions before completing their programs of study. Including these students overcomes important limitations of the analyses that are based only on IPEDS data. In overcoming these limitations, the research conducted by the Clearinghouse provides previously unavailable information about graduation and persistence rates. Consequently, this information, presented in Section 2.3, should be of interest to public policy makers and administrators of postsecondary institutions in Nebraska.

²⁹ The recent addition of the Outcome Measures Survey to IPEDS addresses some of the shortcomings of the Graduation Rate Survey mentioned above. The Outcome Measures Survey includes transfer student cohorts as well as first-time student cohorts, both types of students further disaggregated into full-time, part-time, and Pell Grant recipients. The Commission intends to incorporate the new information into the *Progress Report* over time. Data from the Outcome Measures Survey is presented in the Commission's *Comprehensive Plan* annual metrics report, *Measuring Accomplishments*, at ccpe.nebraska.gov/reports.

2.1 Freshmen Retention Rates (Based on IPEDS Data)

Increase the percentage of students who persist beyond their first year(s) of enrollment.

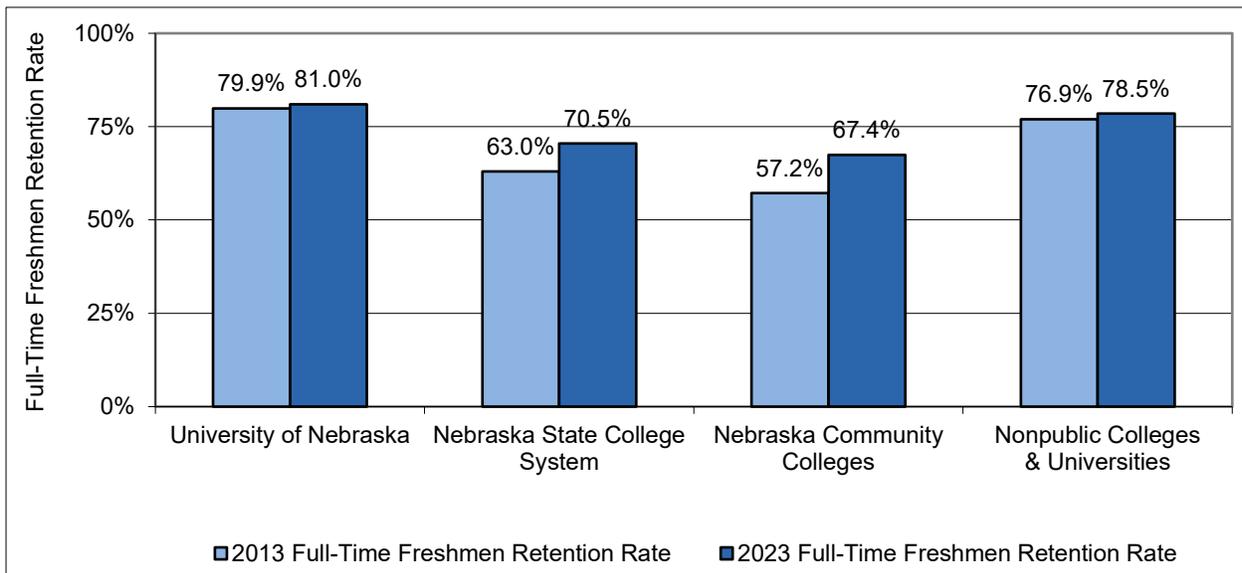
The following analysis of freshmen retention rates is based on data reported by Nebraska institutions to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). The NCES defines a retention rate as the rate at which students persist in their educational program at an institution, expressed as a percentage. For four-year institutions, this is the percentage of first-time bachelors (or equivalent) degree-seeking undergraduates from the previous fall who are again enrolled in the current fall. For all other institutions, this is the percentage of first-time degree/certificate-seeking students from the previous fall who either re-enrolled or successfully completed their program by the current fall. Separate retention rates are reported by institutions for their full-time and part-time students.

The latest available data are for fall 2023. Retention rates for fall 2024 will not be available until mid-2025 and will be reported in the *2026 Progress Report*. Consequently, the following analysis focuses on how fall 2023 retention rates compare to fall 2013 rates.

Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates by Sector

Figure 2.1.1 shows that full-time freshmen retention rates for all sectors were higher in fall 2023 than they were in fall 2013.

Figure 2.1.1
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates
of Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
Fall 2023 Compared to Fall 2013



Note. See [Table A9.1](#) and [Table A9.4](#) in [Appendix 9](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 and fall 2023 surveys.

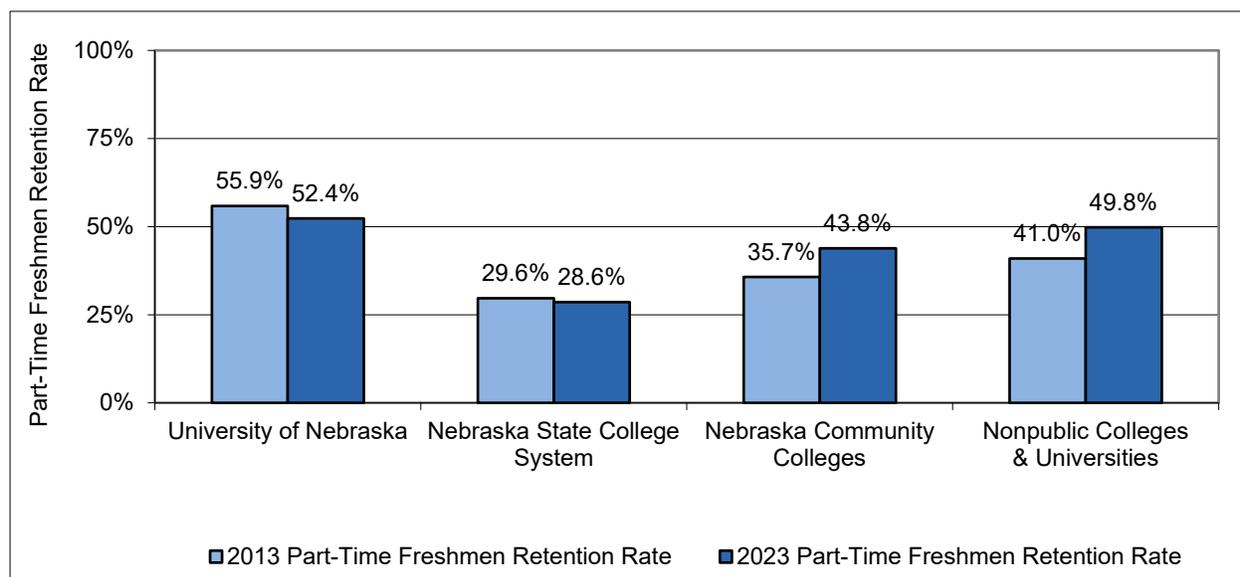
- The net effect of these changes in sector rates was that the overall full-time retention rate for all institutions in Nebraska increased 5.1 percentage points, from 71.3% in fall 2013 to 76.4% in fall 2023.
- See [Table A9.1](#) in [Appendix 9](#) for data related to the calculated sector and state retention rates for full-time freshmen. See [Table A9.4](#) in [Appendix 9](#) for the full-time retention rates by institution for fall 2013 and fall 2023.

Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates by Sector

As shown in [Figure 2.1.2](#), part-time retention rates increased for Nebraska’s community colleges and nonpublic institutions between fall 2013 and fall 2023. Meanwhile, part-time retention rates decreased at the University of Nebraska and the state colleges.

- The net effect of these changes in sector rates was that the overall part-time retention rate for all institutions in Nebraska increased 7.4 percentage points, from 37.7% in fall 2013 to 45.1% in fall 2023.
- Regardless of sector, retention rates for part-time students are much lower than comparable rates for full-time students.
- Compared to Nebraska’s community colleges, the other sectors of higher education in Nebraska consistently report small numbers of part-time, first-time freshmen. See [Table A9.2](#) in [Appendix 9](#) for more information.

Figure 2.1.2
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates
of Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
Fall 2023 Compared to Fall 2013



Note. See [Table A9.2](#) and [Table A9.5](#) in [Appendix 9](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 and fall 2023 surveys.

Nebraska Freshmen Retention Rates Compared to Those of Other States

The charts in this section show the fall 2022 overall freshmen retention rates for full-time and part-time freshmen enrolled at Nebraska's public two-year institutions and Nebraska's public four-year institutions, compared to the retention rates for other states and the nation. (See Table A9.3 in Appendix 9 for supporting data.)

Retention Rates for Public Two-Year Institutions

Figure 2.1.3 and Figure 2.1.4 compare the overall full-time and part-time freshmen retention rates for Nebraska's public two-year institutions—Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture and Nebraska's six community colleges—to the state and national rates for all two-year public colleges.

- As shown in Figure 2.1.3, the overall full-time retention rate for Nebraska's public two-year institutions was 67.3% in fall 2023, compared to a 64.5% retention rate for the nation.
- Nebraska's fall 2023 full-time retention rate for the community colleges was the 7th highest in the nation.
- As shown in Figure 2.1.4, the overall part-time retention rate for Nebraska's public two-year institutions was 43.8% in fall 2023, compared to the national average of 43.9%.
- Nebraska's fall 2023 part-time retention rate for the community colleges was the 23rd highest in the nation.

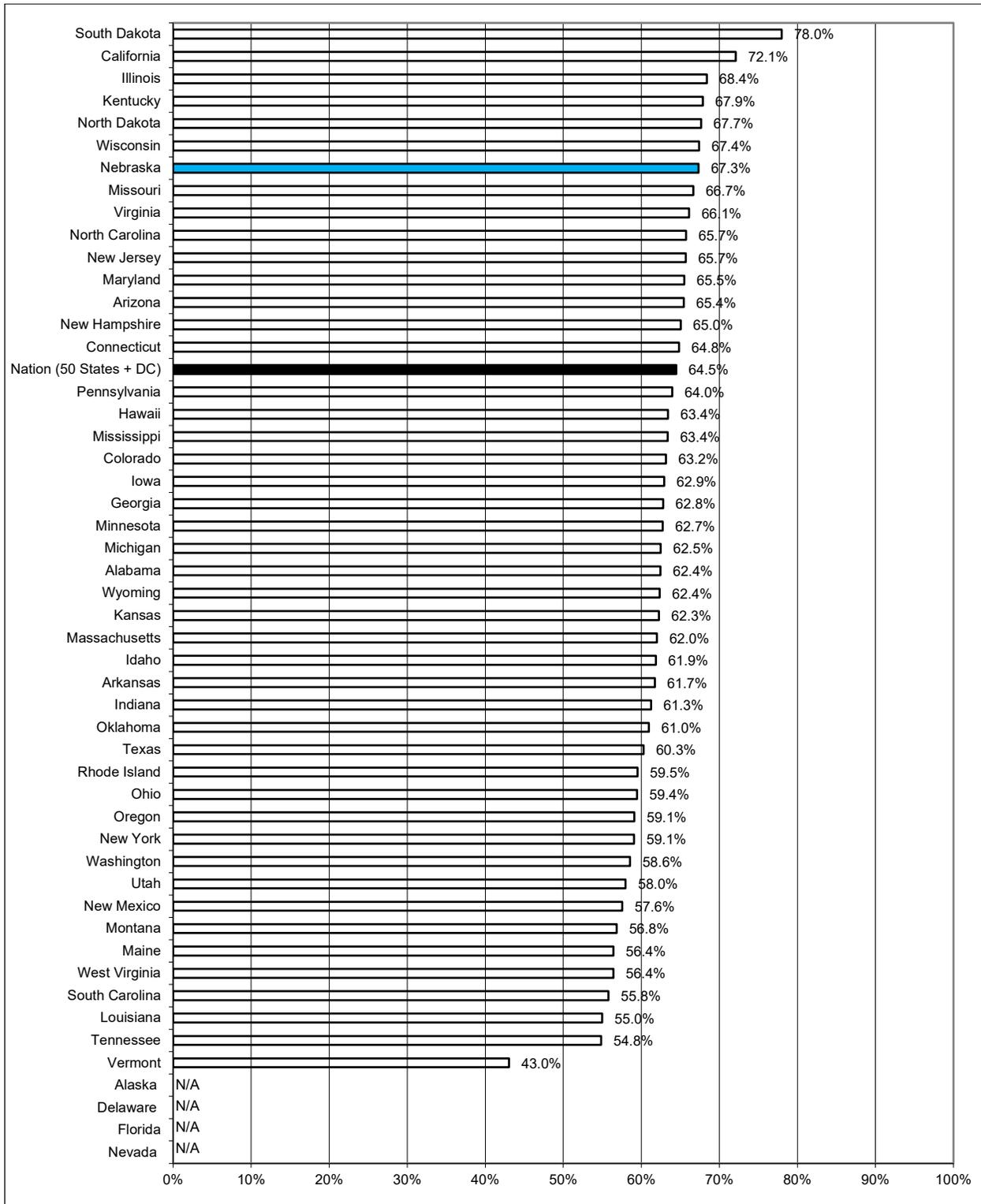
Retention Rates for Public Four-Year Institutions

Figure 2.1.5 and Figure 2.1.6 reveal that the fall 2023 retention rates for full-time and part-time freshmen enrolled at Nebraska's public four-year institutions were below the corresponding national averages.

- As shown in Figure 2.1.5, the overall full-time retention rate for Nebraska's public four-year institutions—University of Nebraska at Kearney, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, University of Nebraska at Omaha, and the three institutions in the Nebraska State College System—was 79.6% in fall 2023, compared to an 82.0% retention rate for the nation.
- Nebraska's fall 2023 full-time retention rate for public four-year institutions was the 33rd highest in the nation.
- As shown in Figure 2.1.6, the overall part-time retention rate for Nebraska's public four-year institutions was 49.0% in fall 2023, compared to the national average of 54.4%.
- Nebraska's fall 2023 part-time retention rate for public four-year institutions was the 21st highest in the nation.

Figure 2.1.3

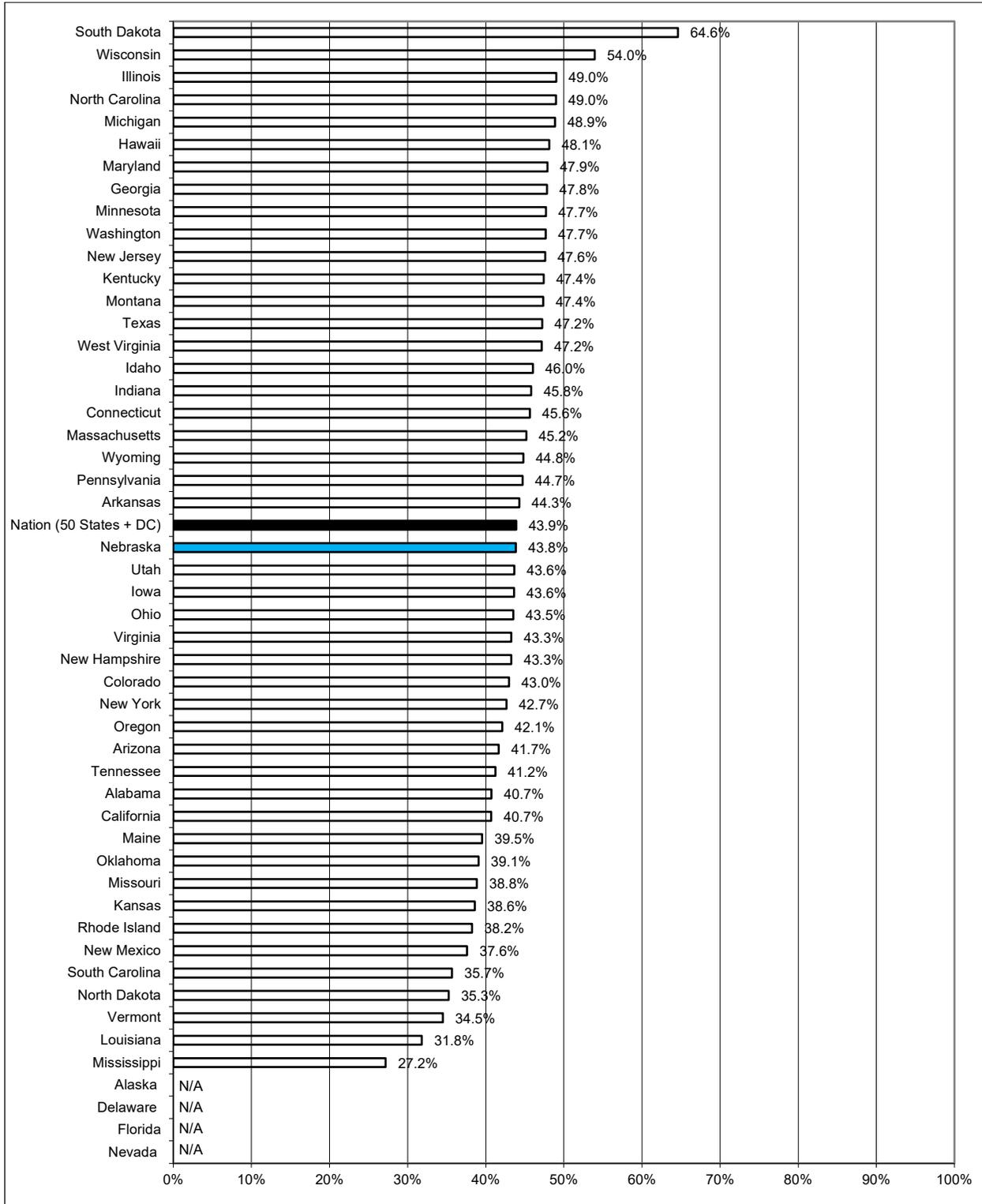
2023 Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates for Two-Year Public Institutions by State



Note. Data includes only Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2023 survey.

Figure 2.1.4

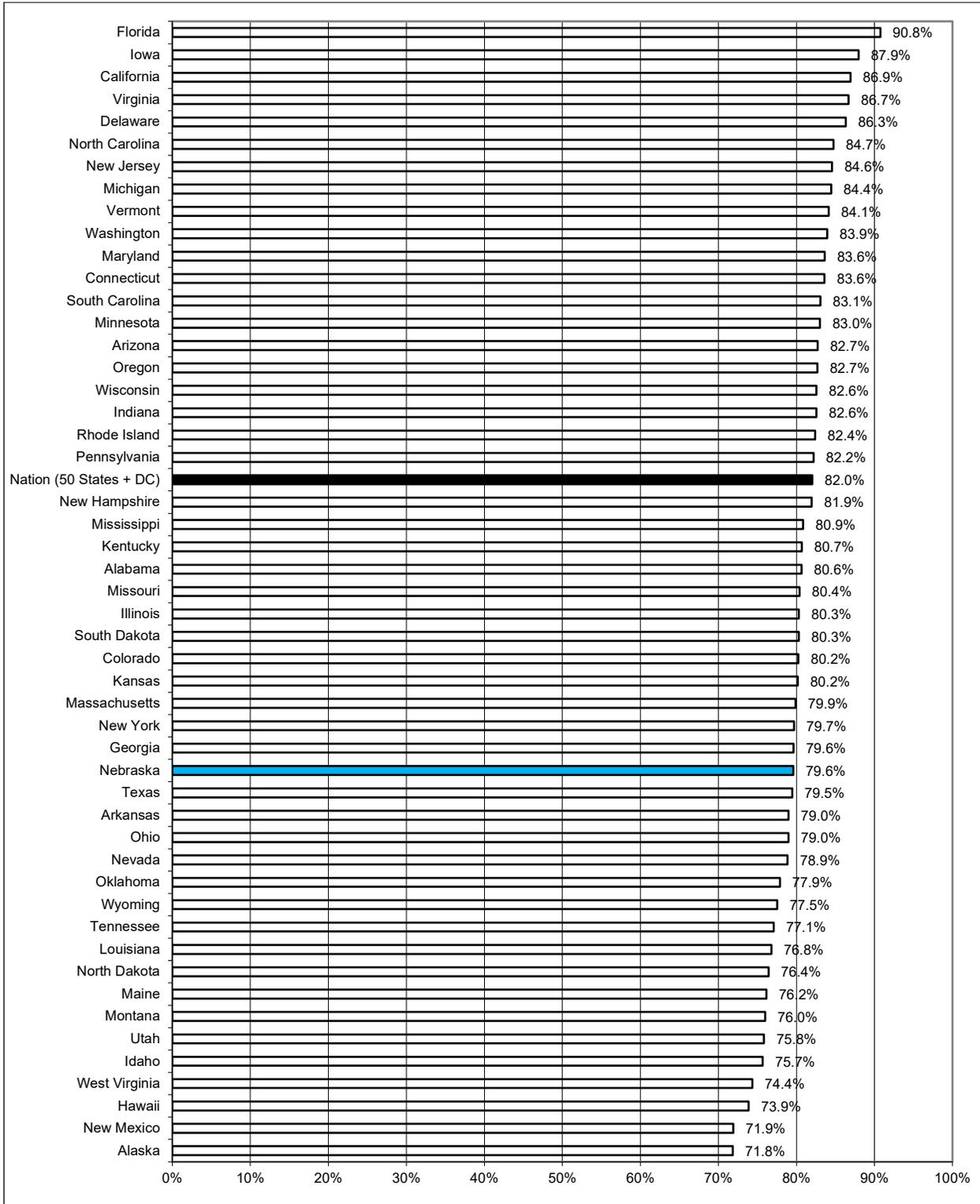
2023 Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates for Two-Year Public Institutions by State



Note. Data includes only Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2023 survey.

Figure 2.1.5

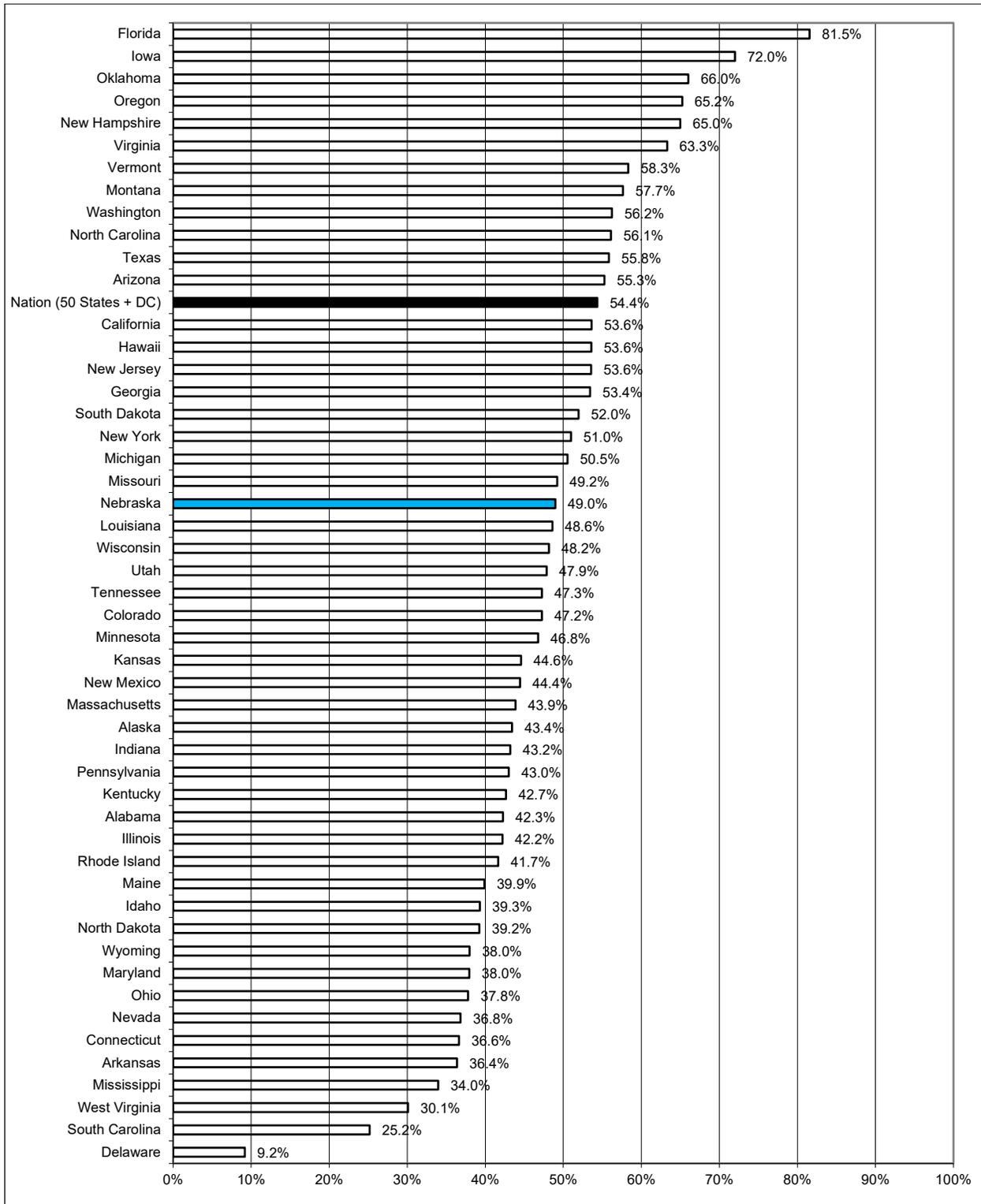
2023 Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates for Four-Year Public Institutions by State



Note. Data includes only Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2023 survey.

Figure 2.1.6

2023 Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates for Four-Year Public Institutions by State



Note. Data includes only Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2023 survey.

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2.2 College Graduation and Transfer Rates within 150% of Normal Time (Based on IPEDS Data)

Increase the percentage of students who complete associate degrees within three years and baccalaureate degrees within six years

The college graduation rates reported in this section are based on data collected by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). The latest available data are for undergraduates who completed degree programs during the 2022-2023 academic year. Completion data for students who finished their degree programs in 2023-2024 will not be available for analysis until mid-2025. Consequently, the following analysis focuses on how 2022-2023 graduation rates for Nebraska institutions compare to 2013-2013 rates. **Throughout this analysis, the terms “completion rate” and “graduation rate” are used interchangeably.**

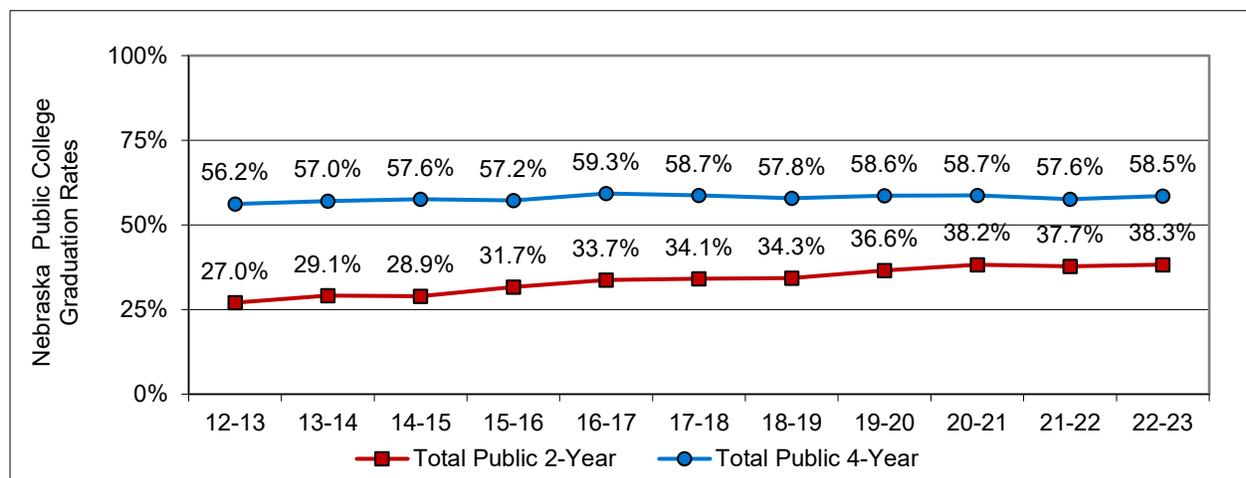
Based on the same cohorts as graduation rates, the 2022-2023 transfer rates for Nebraska’s six community colleges are presented at the end of this section. Presenting these rates provides an important supplement to the graduation rates reported for these institutions.

Generally, baccalaureate graduation and transfer rates are based on a six-year time frame, while rates for associate degrees are based on three years. In all cases, rates are calculated only for students who enrolled in degree programs as full-time, first-time freshmen. See Explanatory Note A10.1 in Appendix 10 and Explanatory Note A11.1 in Appendix 11 for further information on how completion and transfer rates are calculated.

College Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time for Nebraska Public Postsecondary Institutions

- As shown in Figure 2.2.1 the statewide graduation rate for Nebraska’s public four-year postsecondary institutions increased from 56.2% in 2012-2013 to 58.5% in 2022-2023. Meanwhile, the statewide graduation rate for Nebraska’s public two-year institutions increased from 27.0% in 2012-2013 to 38.3% in 2022-2023.

Figure 2.2.1
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for Nebraska Public Postsecondary Institutions
2012-2013 through 2022-2023



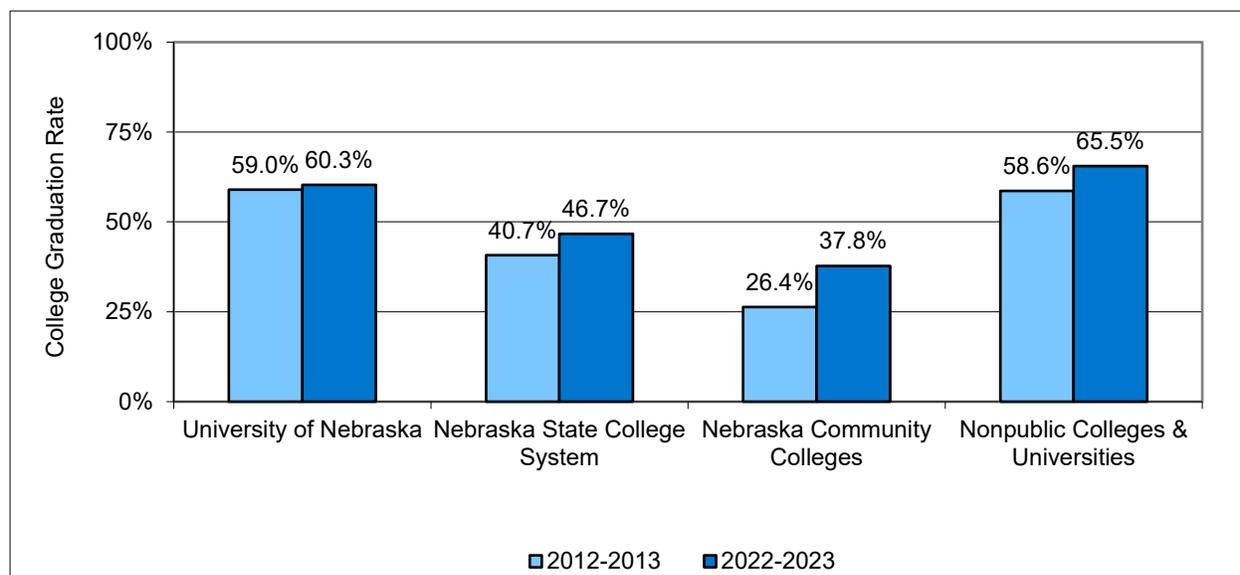
Note. See Table A10.1 in Appendix 10 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2013 through 2023 surveys.

College Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time by Sector and by Institution

- Completion rates by sector varied noticeably, as shown in [Figure 2.2.2](#).
- The overall graduation rate for the University of Nebraska system increased from 59.0% in 2012-2013 to 60.3% in 2022-2023. The highest graduation rate within this sector in 2022-2023 was at the University of Nebraska–Lincoln (65.8%) while the lowest rate was at the University of Nebraska at Omaha (47.5%).
- The overall graduation rate for the Nebraska State College System increased from 40.7% in 2012-2013 to 46.7% in 2022-2023. The highest graduation rate within this sector in 2022-2023 was at Wayne State College (55.7%) while the lowest rate was at Peru State College (37.7%).
- The overall graduation rate for Nebraska’s community colleges increased from 26.4% in 2012-2013 to 37.8% in 2022-2023. The highest graduation rate within this sector in 2022-2023 was at Northeast Community College (55.8%) while the lowest rate was at Metropolitan Community College (25.1%).
- Within the nonpublic sector, the graduation rate increased from 58.6% in 2012-2013 to 65.5% in 2022-2023. The highest graduation rate in the nonpublic sector in 2022-2023 was at Universal College of Healing Arts (100.0%). Meanwhile, Nebraska Indian Community College and Little Priest Tribal College reported the lowest graduation rates (16.7%) in the nonpublic sector. For some institutions, the cohorts are very small and graduation rates should be interpreted with caution. For example, while the 2022-2023 graduation rate for Universal College of Healing Arts was 100.0%, the cohort consisted of only three students. See [Table A10.4](#) in [Appendix 10](#) for more information.

Figure 2.2.2

Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector 2022-2023 Compared to 2012-2013



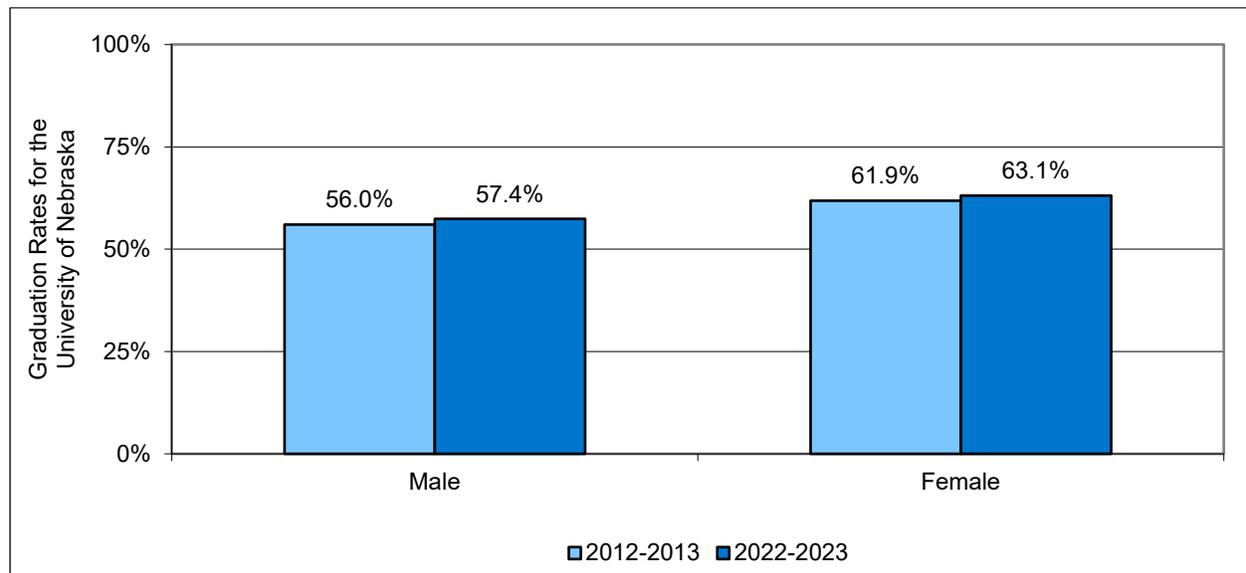
Note. See [Table A10.2](#) in [Appendix 10](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2013 and 2023 surveys.

- Within all the sectors, some schools showed significant changes in their completion rates. Consequently, the sector completion rates shown in [Figure 2.2.2](#) should not be interpreted as an indicant of the performance of any particular school.
- See [Table A10.3](#) for the 2012-2013 and 2022-2023 completion rates by institution and by sector. See [Table A10.4](#) in [Appendix 10](#) for the data used to calculate the graduation rates by institution and by sector for 2012-2013 through 2022-2023.

College Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time by Sector and by Sex

- The following charts show how the graduation rates by sex varied and changed between 2012-2013 and 2022-2023 within each sector of higher education in Nebraska.
- Segmenting college graduation rates by sector and by sex results in graduation rates for eight subgroups.
- As shown in [Figure 2.2.3](#), graduation rates at the University of Nebraska increased for both male and female students. However, graduation rates were higher for female students than male students.

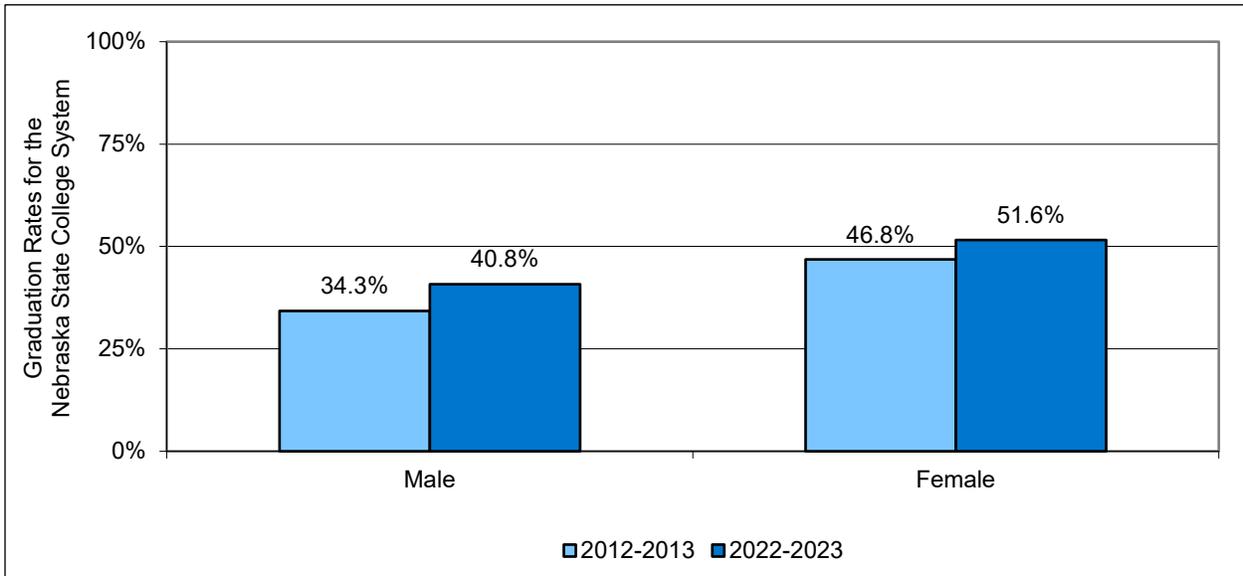
Figure 2.2.3
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for the University of Nebraska by Sex
2022-2023 Compared to 2012-2013



Note. See [Table A10.5](#) in [Appendix 10](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2013 and 2023 surveys.

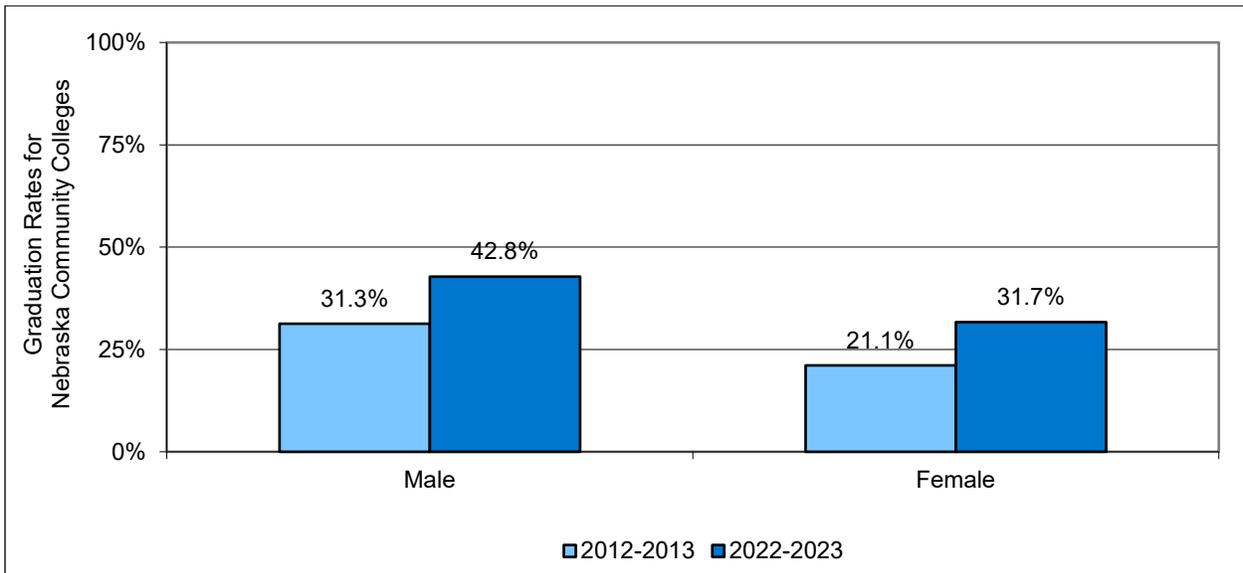
- At the state colleges, graduation rates increased for both male and female students (see [Figure 2.2.4](#)). Graduation rates were higher for female students than male students.
- As shown in [Figure 2.2.5](#), graduation rates at Nebraska’s community colleges increased for both male and female students. This was the only sector that reported higher graduation rates for male students than female students.

Figure 2.2.4
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for the Nebraska State College System by Sex
2022-2023 Compared to 2012-2013



Note. See [Table A10.5](#) in [Appendix 10](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2013 and 2023 surveys.

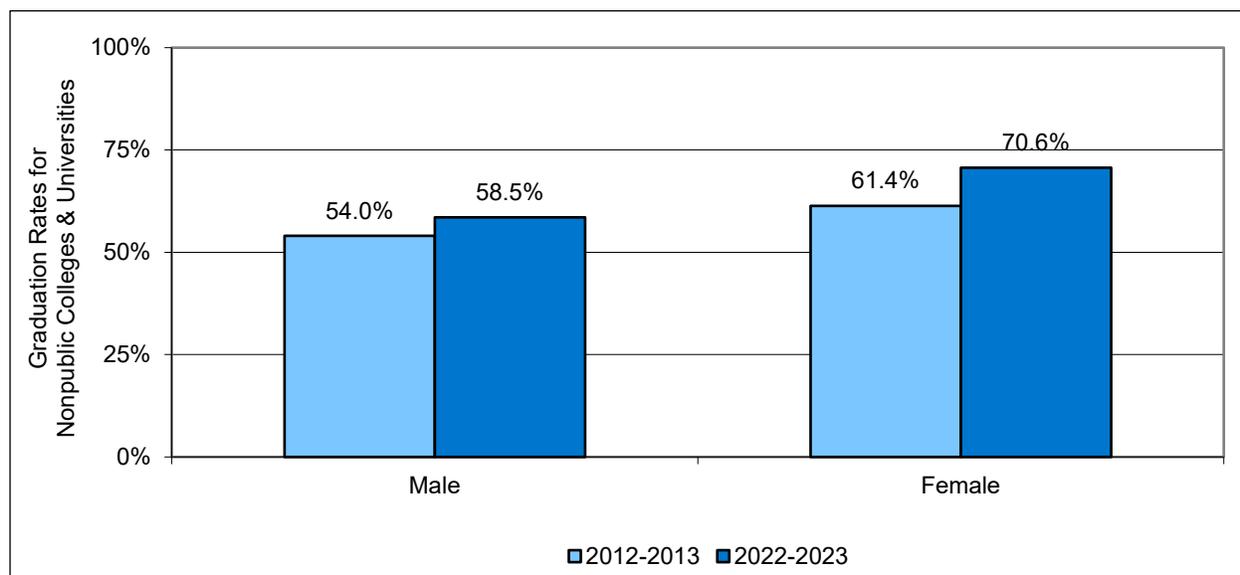
Figure 2.2.5
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for Nebraska Community Colleges by Sex
2022-2023 Compared to 2012-2013



Note. See [Table A10.5](#) in [Appendix 10](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2013 and 2023 surveys.

- As shown in [Figure 2.2.6](#), graduation rates at Nebraska’s nonpublic institutions increased for both male and female students. Graduation rates were higher for female students than male students.

Figure 2.2.6
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for Nonpublic Colleges and Universities by Sex
2022-2023 Compared to 2012-2013

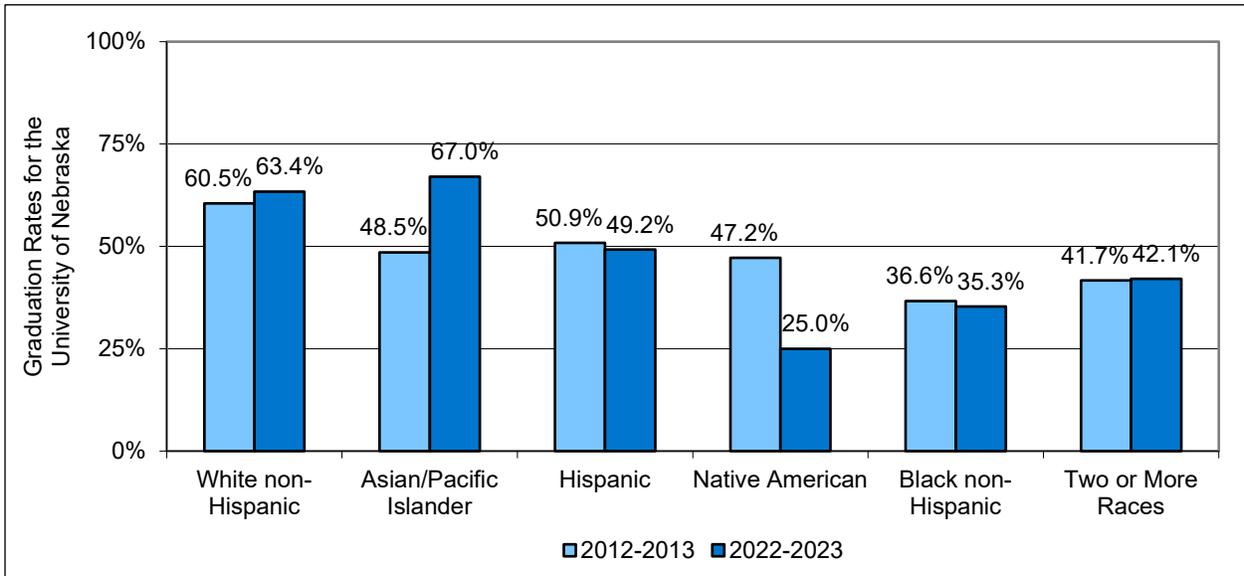


Note. See [Table A10.5](#) in [Appendix 10](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2013 and 2023 surveys.

College Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time by Sector and by Race/Ethnicity

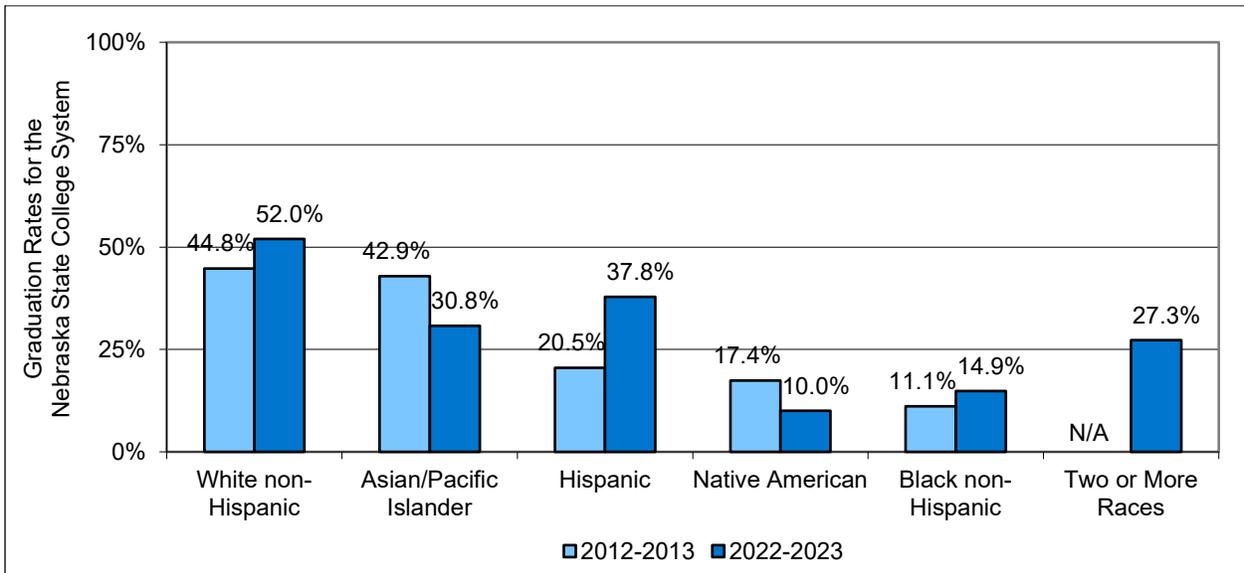
- The following charts show how the graduation rates for each racial/ethnic group varied and changed between 2012-2013 and 2022-2023 within each sector of higher education in Nebraska.
- Segmenting college graduation rates by sector and by race/ethnicity results in graduation rates for 24 subgroups. For some subgroups, the cohorts are very small and graduation rates should be interpreted with caution. For example, the 2012-2013 graduation rate for Asian/Pacific Islander students at the state colleges was 42.9%, but the cohort consisted of only seven students. See [Table A10.6](#) in [Appendix 10](#) for more information.
- As shown in [Figure 2.2.7](#), graduation rates at the University of Nebraska increased for White non-Hispanics, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and multiracial students but decreased for Hispanics, Native Americans, and Black non-Hispanics.
- At the state colleges, graduation rates increased for White non-Hispanics, Hispanics, and Black non-Hispanics but decreased for Asian/Pacific Islanders and Native Americans (see [Figure 2.2.8](#)).
- As shown in [Figure 2.2.9](#), graduation rates at Nebraska’s community colleges increased for all racial/ethnic groups.
- As shown in [Figure 2.2.10](#), graduation rates at Nebraska’s nonpublic institutions increased for White non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Native Americans, and Black non-Hispanics but decreased for Asian/Pacific Islanders and multiracial students.

Figure 2.2.7
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for the University of Nebraska by Race/Ethnicity
2022-2023 Compared to 2012-2013



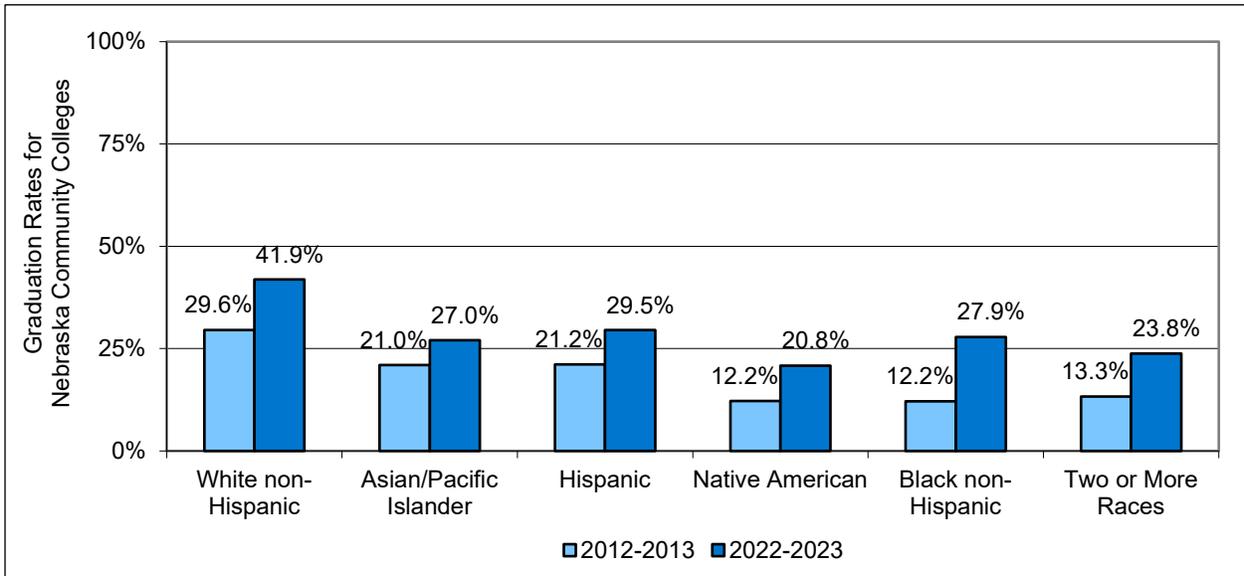
Note. See [Table A10.6](#) in [Appendix 10](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2013 and 2023 surveys.

Figure 2.2.8
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for the Nebraska State College System by Race/Ethnicity
2022-2023 Compared to 2012-2013



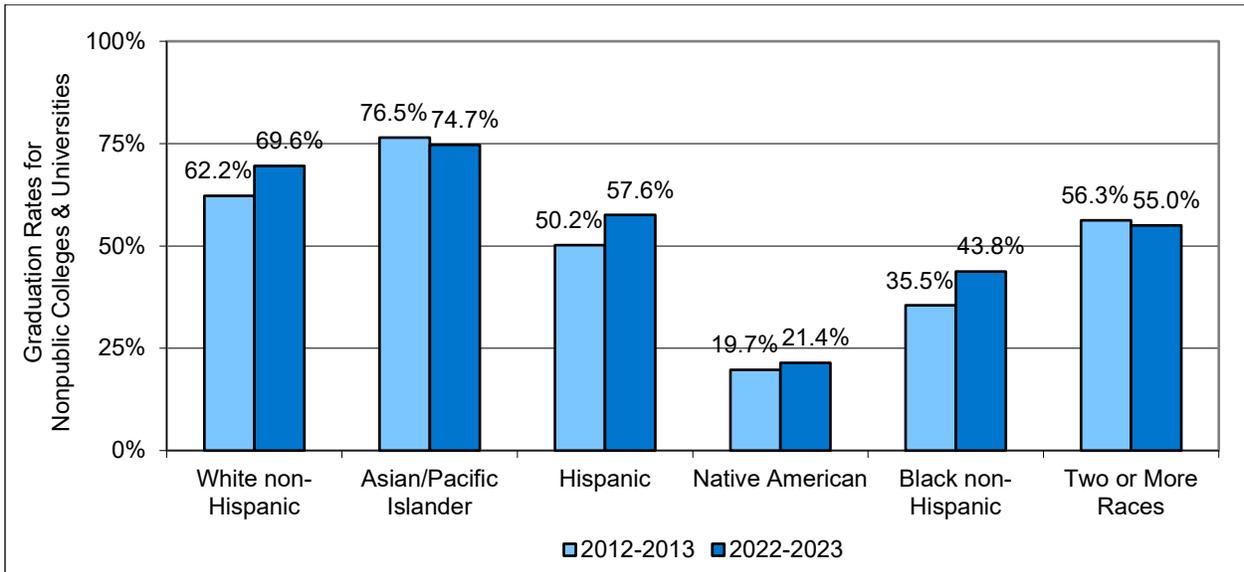
Note. See [Table A10.6](#) in [Appendix 10](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2013 and 2023 surveys.

Figure 2.2.9
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for Nebraska Community Colleges by Race/Ethnicity
2022-2023 Compared to 2012-2013



Note. See Table A10.6 in Appendix 10 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2013 and 2023 surveys.

Figure 2.2.10
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for Nonpublic Colleges and Universities by Race/Ethnicity
2022-2023 Compared to 2012-2013



Note. See Table A10.6 in Appendix 10 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2013 and 2023 surveys.

College Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time by Financial Aid Received

IPEDS college graduation rates are also reported for Pell Grant recipients, Direct Subsidized Loan recipients that did not receive Pell Grants, and students that did not receive Pell Grants or Direct Subsidized Loans.³⁰ Students are placed into one of these mutually exclusive subgroups based on the financial aid the student received and used upon their entry into the institution. If a student received and used their Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan *after* their initial entry into the institution, they would be counted in the ‘did not receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan’ subgroup. A student does not need to receive the aid throughout their time at the institution to be counted as part of these subgroups. As long as the student received and used their aid upon entry, they do not need to continue to be awarded that aid during their time at the institution to be counted as part of these subgroups.

Graduation rates by financial aid received are shown separately for two-year public institutions and four-year public institutions. For graduation rates from two-year public institutions, students who completed an award within 150% of normal time are included. For graduation rates from four-year public institutions, students who completed a bachelor’s or equivalent degree within 150% of normal time are included.

- As shown in [Table 2.2.1](#), the 2022-2023 graduation rates for Pell Grant recipients and Direct Subsidized Loan recipients were generally lower than the total graduation rates for two-year public institutions. Meanwhile, rates for students who did not receive Pell Grants or Direct Subsidized Loans were generally higher than the total graduation rates for two-year public institutions.

Table 2.2.1 Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time for Two-Year Public Institutions by Financial Aid Received 2022-2023				
Institutions	Pell Grant Graduation Rate	Direct Subsidized Loan Graduation Rate ^a	Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan Graduation Rate	Total Graduation Rate
Neb. College of Technical Agr.	78.1%	52.6%	45.1%	56.9%
Central Community College	43.1%	50.0%	45.0%	44.8%
Metropolitan Community College	21.8%	21.4%	27.1%	25.1%
Mid-Plains Community College	40.9%	45.5%	50.0%	45.6%
Northeast Community College	49.5%	47.1%	62.0%	55.8%
Southeast Community College	26.8%	43.0%	22.7%	26.5%
Western Neb. Community College	26.5%	30.3%	50.5%	35.5%
Total Two-Year Public Institutions	36.6%	43.9%	38.4%	38.3%
<i>Note.</i> See Table A10.7 in Appendix 10 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2023 survey.				
^a Only includes recipients that did not receive a Pell Grant.				

³⁰ Federal Pell Grants and Direct Subsidized Loans are awarded to students who have demonstrated financial need, and they serve as a proxy for low-income status. Direct Subsidized Loans were previously called Subsidized Stafford Loans.

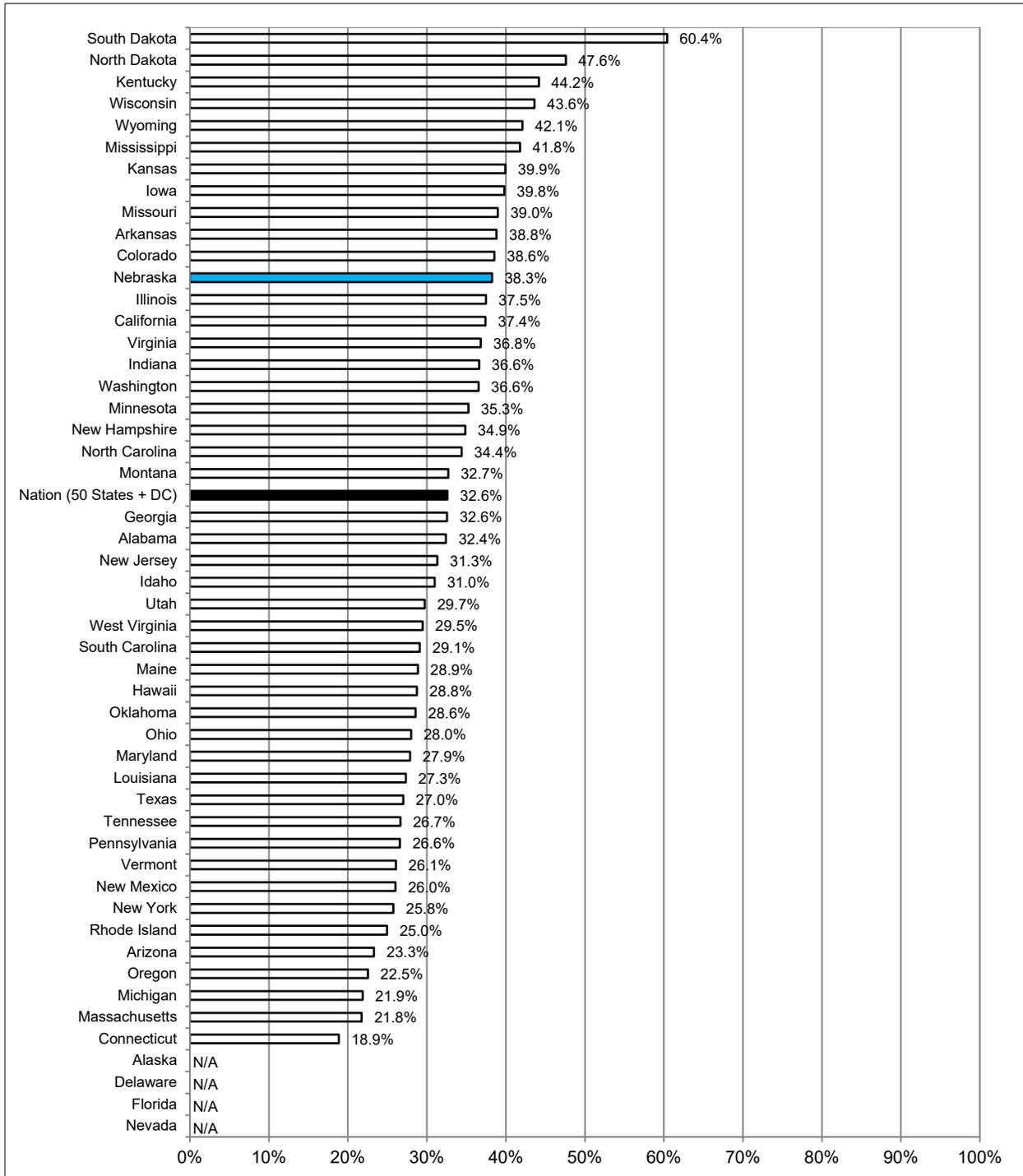
- As shown in [Table 2.2.2](#), graduation rates for Pell Grant recipients and Direct Subsidized Loan recipients were generally lower than the total graduation rates for Nebraska’s four-year public institutions. Meanwhile, rates for students who did not receive Pell Grants or Direct Subsidized Loans were higher than the total graduation rates for four-year public institutions.

Table 2.2.2 Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time for Four-Year Public Institutions by Financial Aid Received 2022-2023				
Institutions	Pell Grant Graduation Rate	Direct Subsidized Loan Graduation Rate ^a	Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan Graduation Rate	Total Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska at Kearney	54.7%	56.9%	66.4%	60.1%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	53.0%	61.2%	72.7%	65.7%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	40.1%	47.0%	57.3%	49.4%
Chadron State College	31.5%	30.2%	46.4%	38.1%
Peru State College	29.3%	40.9%	50.0%	37.7%
Wayne State College	41.4%	50.5%	68.7%	55.7%
Total Four-Year Public Institutions	46.6%	55.7%	67.5%	59.0%
<i>Note.</i> Includes students who completed a bachelor’s or equivalent degree within 150% of normal time. See Table A10.8 in Appendix 10 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2023 survey.				
^a Only includes recipients that did not receive a Pell Grant.				

Nebraska Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time Compared to Those of Other States

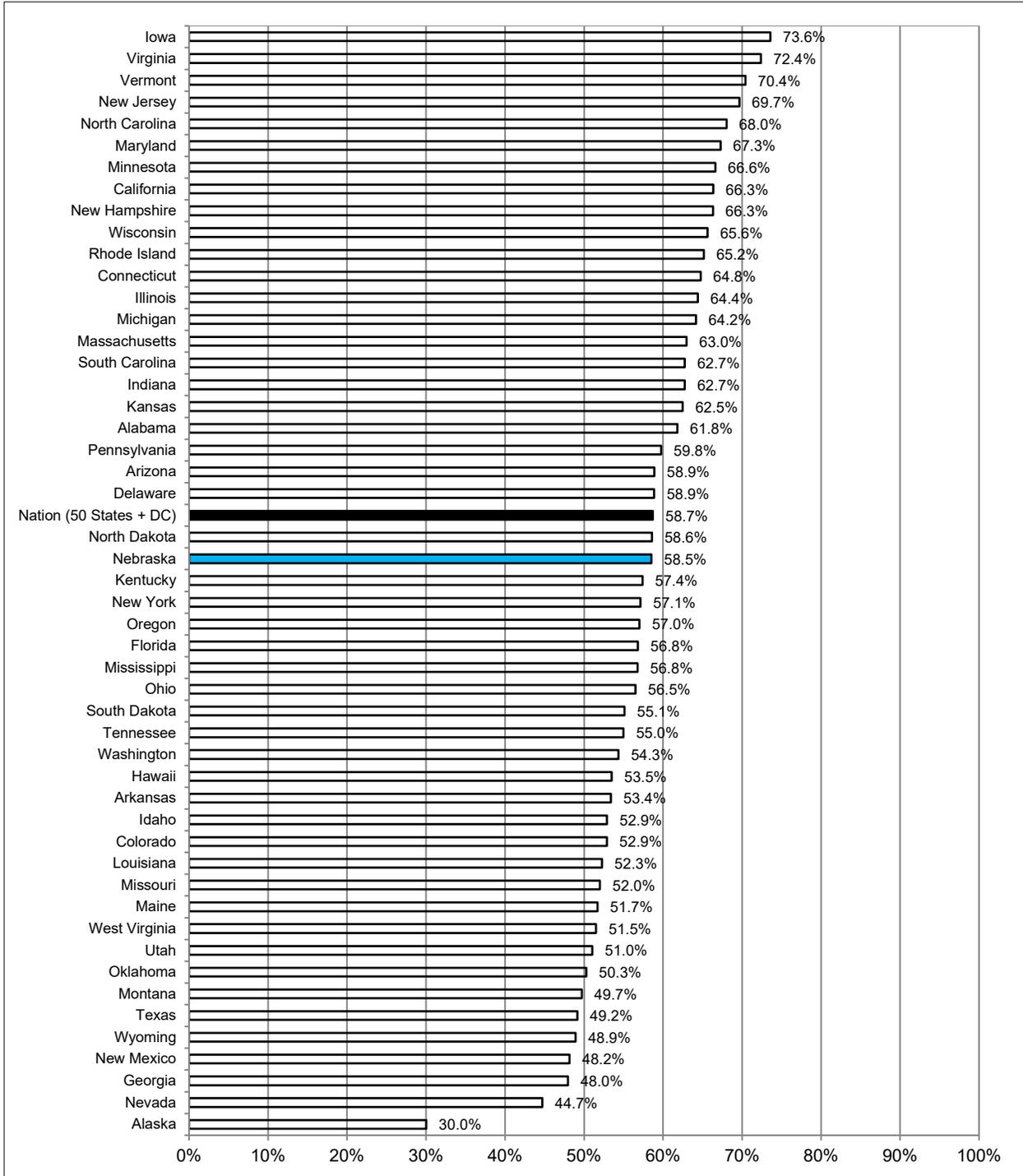
- [Figure 2.2.11](#) and [Figure 2.2.12](#) show how the graduation rates of Nebraska’s public two-year and public four-year institutions compare to the rates calculated for other states and the United States as a whole. These rates are calculated for all public degree-granting institutions within each state. These rates are for all awards conferred. For example, the graduation rate for Nebraska’s public two-year schools encompasses awards of diplomas and certificates as well as two-year associate degrees.
- As illustrated in [Figure 2.2.11](#), the graduation rate for Nebraska’s public two-year institutions was 38.3% for 2022-2023, or 12th highest nationally, and 5.7 percentage points higher than the graduation rate of 32.6% for all public two-year institutions in the United States.
- As shown in [Figure 2.2.12](#), the graduation rate for Nebraska’s public four-year institutions was 58.5%, or 24th highest nationally, and 0.2 percentage points lower than the graduation rate for all public four-year institutions in the United States.

Figure 2.2.11
2022-2023 Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time for
Two-Year Public Institutions by State



Note. Data includes only Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2023 survey.

Figure 2.2.12
2022-2023 Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time for
Four-Year Public Institutions by State



Note. Data includes only Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2023 survey.

Transfer Rates within 150% of Normal Time for Nebraska Community Colleges

A college’s graduation and transfer rates are based on the same full-time, first-time freshmen cohort. Consequently, a college’s graduation and transfer rates can be added together to determine the total percentage of the full-time, first-time freshmen who either completed their programs or transferred to other schools within 150% of the time specified for normal program completion.

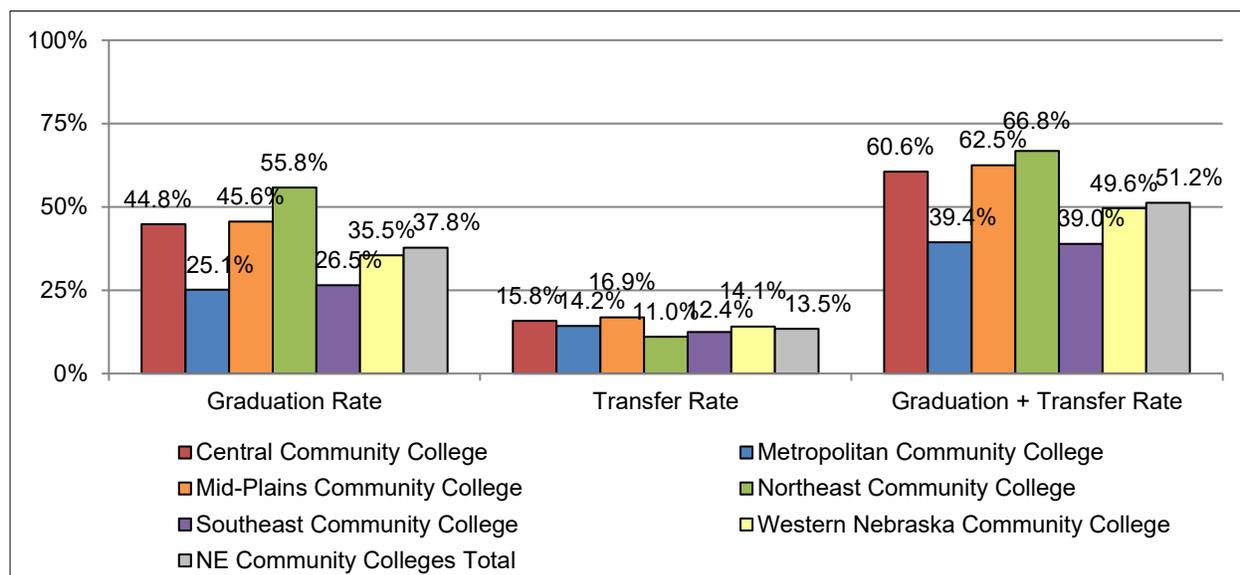
Institutions are not required to report the number of students in their freshmen cohorts who transfer to other institutions unless the mission of the institution, “...includes providing substantial preparation for students to enroll in another eligible institution without having completed a program...” (IPEDS Graduation Rates Full Instructions). Since 2010-2011, all six of Nebraska’s community colleges have reported transfer data. (For more information about computed college transfer rates based on IPEDS data, see [Explanatory Note A11.1](#) in [Appendix 11](#).)

[Figure 2.2.13](#) compares the 2022-2023 graduation rates, transfer rates, and graduation plus transfer rates for Nebraska’s six community colleges.

- As shown in [Figure 2.2.13](#), the overall graduation rate for Nebraska’s community colleges in 2022-2023 was 37.8% while the overall transfer rate was 13.5%.
- The 2022-2023 graduation rates for the community colleges ranged from 25.1% at Metropolitan Community College to 55.8% at Northeast Community College.
- Meanwhile, the schools’ transfer rates ranged from 11.0% at Northeast Community College to 16.9% at Mid-Plains Community College.
- The rates produced by combining each institution’s graduation rate and transfer rate ranged from 39.0% at Southeast Community College to 66.8% at Northeast Community College.

Figure 2.2.13

2022-2023 Graduation Rates and Transfers Rates within 150% of Normal Time for Nebraska Community Colleges



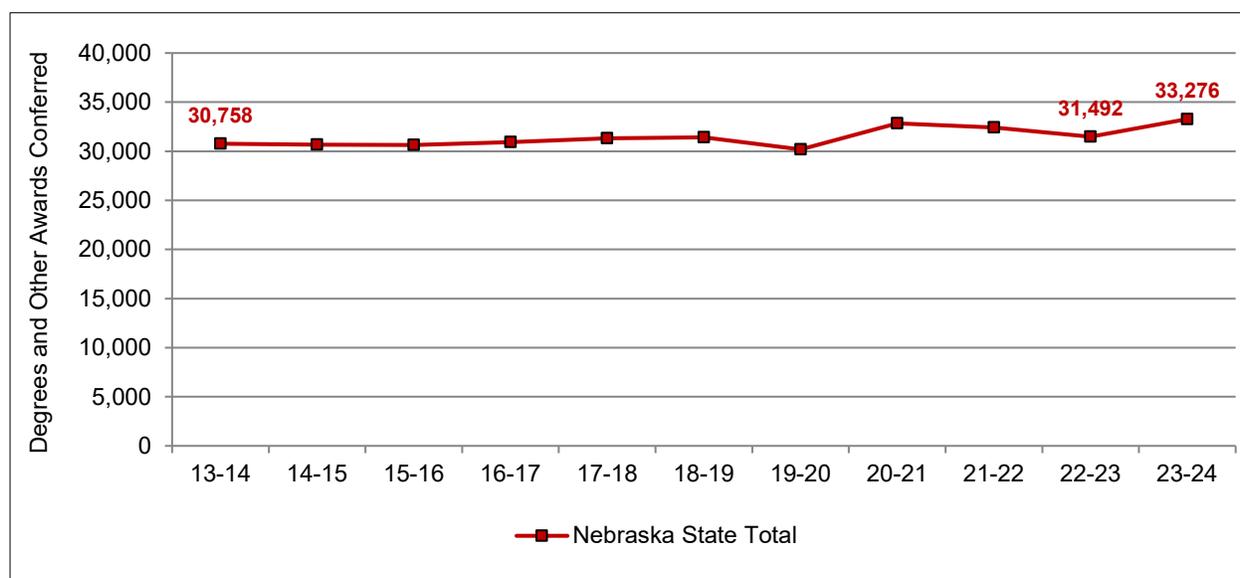
Note. See [Table A10.4](#) in [Appendix 10](#) and [Table A11.1](#) and [Table A11.2](#) in [Appendix 11](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2023 survey.

Number of Degrees Conferred at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions

The 2003 LR 174 Higher Education Task Force stated that “increasing the number of Nebraskans with high levels of educational attainment is essential to support economic expansion and diversification.” Increasing educational attainment ultimately depends on increasing the number of degrees and credentials awarded, retaining the graduates in the state, and attracting highly educated persons to Nebraska.

- As shown in [Figure 2.2.14](#), the total number of degrees and awards conferred by Nebraska institutions increased 8.2% from 30,758 in 2013-2014 to 33,276 in 2023-2024.

Figure 2.2.14
Total Number of Degrees and Other Awards Conferred
by Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
2013-2014 Academic Year through 2023-2024 Academic Year



Note. For more information, see the *2024 Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska – Degrees and Other Awards* on the Commission’s website at ccpe.nebraska.gov/reports. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2014 through 2024 surveys.

- As shown in [Figure 2.2.15](#), the University of Nebraska, state colleges, and community colleges awarded more degrees and other awards in 2023-2024 than in 2013-2014.
- By sector, the number of degrees and other awards conferred by Nebraska’s postsecondary institutions changed as follows:

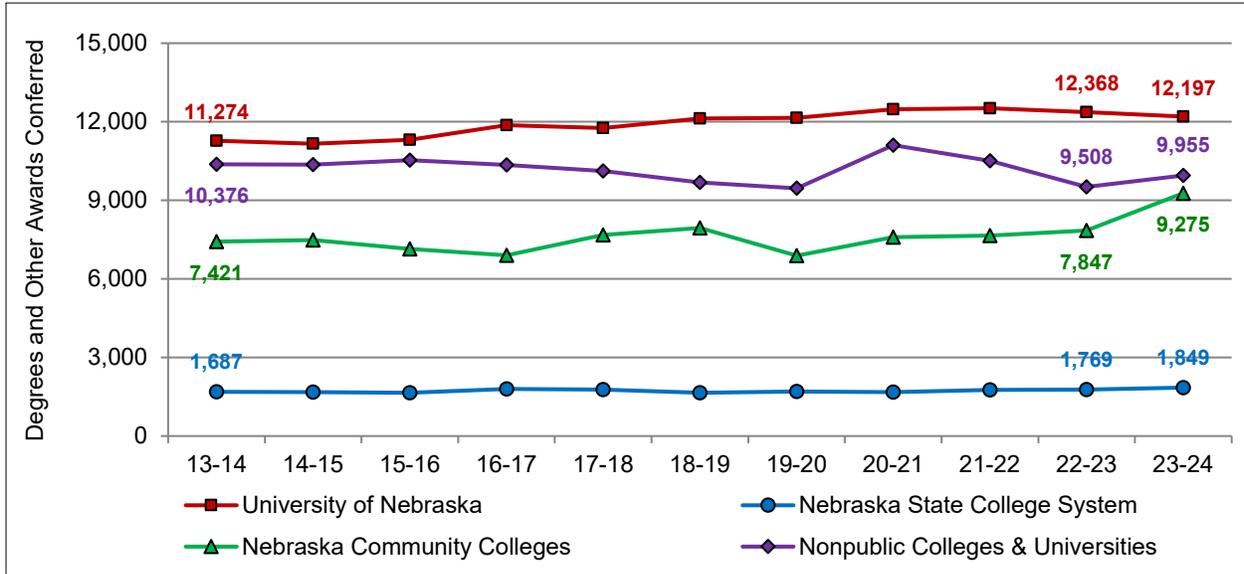
Sector	1-Year Change 22-23 to 23-24	10-Year Change 22-23 to 23-24
University of Nebraska	-1.4%	8.2%
Nebraska State College System	4.5%	9.6%
Nebraska Community Colleges	18.2%	25.0%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	4.7%	-4.1%

- [Table 2.2.3](#) shows, by award level, the number of degrees and other awards conferred by all Nebraska colleges and universities. Based on these data, from 2013-2014 to 2023-2024,

the largest percentage point increase was at the less-than-four-year certificate level (62.6%).

Figure 2.2.15

**Total Number of Degrees and Other Awards Conferred by Sector
2013-2014 Academic Year through 2023-2024 Academic Year**



Note. For more information, see the *2024 Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska – Degrees and Other Awards* on the Commission’s website at ccpe.nebraska.gov/reports. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2014 through 2024 surveys.

Table 2.2.3
Total Number of Degrees and Other Awards Conferred by Award Level
Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
2013-2014 Academic Year through 2023-2024 Academic Year

Award Level	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	10-Yr. Chg.
Less-than-Four-Year Certificates	3,404	3,393	3,282	3,009	4,032	3,868	3,407	3,812	3,895	4,208	5,534	62.6%
Associate Degrees	5,755	5,712	5,144	5,067	4,703	5,007	4,389	4,680	4,780	4,639	4,873	-15.3%
Bachelor's Degrees & Post-Baccalaureate Certificates	15,022	14,514	14,734	14,965	14,950	15,072	14,801	15,860	15,506	15,046	14,974	-0.3%
Master's Degrees & Post-Master's Certificates	5,074	5,481	5,788	6,268	5,980	5,690	5,853	6,681	6,276	5,643	5,889	16.1%
Doctor's Degrees	1,503	1,583	1,699	1,607	1,663	1,779	1,735	1,814	1,970	1,956	2,006	33.5%
Total Awards Conferred	30,758	30,683	30,647	30,916	31,328	31,416	30,185	32,847	32,427	31,492	33,276	8.2%

Note. For more information, see the *2024 Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska – Degrees and Other Awards* on the Commission’s website at ccpe.nebraska.gov/reports. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2014 through 2024 surveys.

2.3 Graduation and Persistence Rates (Based on Clearinghouse Data)

Research by the National Student Clearinghouse Research Center provides important information about the completion and persistence rates of students who start college at Nebraska’s postsecondary institutions.

This section of the *Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report* summarizes the findings of a recent study of the six-year completion and persistence rates of degree-seeking, first-time freshmen who started college in Nebraska in fall 2018. The study was conducted by the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) Research Center and published in the report *Yearly Progress and Completion*. A similar report was first available in February 2013 (*Completing College*). While the current report is much like the previous reports, there are important differences; therefore, the results presented in the *2025 Progress Report* are not comparable to prior data. The NSC report presents the findings of their annual study of six-year student outcomes based on a national cohort analyzed by state as well as for the United States as a whole. The report is important because it presents comparable six-year completion and persistence rates for students who started college at (a) two-year public colleges, (b) four-year public colleges and universities, and (c) four-year private nonprofit institutions.³¹

Introduction to the National Student Clearinghouse Study

The completion and persistence rates reported in this section are based on the enrollment and completion records maintained by the NSC. An analysis of these records resulted in a national cohort of approximately 2.3 million college students who could be classified as degree-seeking, first-time freshmen in fall 2018. The enrollment and completion records of these students were then analyzed through the six-year period ending June 30, 2024.

Each student was classified by the state of the institution where the student first entered college, not by the student’s residential home state. First-time enrollment status was established by confirming that a student (1) did not have a previous enrollment record in NSC data prior to the first day of enrollment in fall 2018 (not counting enrollments before the student turned 18 years old, qualified as former dual enrollment students), and (2) did not receive any credential from any postsecondary institution prior to fall 2018, according to Clearinghouse data, unless the award date was before the student turned 18 years old. The study was not limited to recent high school graduates.

The percentage of Nebraska’s two-year and four-year institutions with Clearinghouse records varied by type of institution. The data coverage rate, based on student enrollments, for Nebraska’s four-year public institutions was 100.0%, and Nebraska’s four-year private nonprofit institutions coverage rate was 99.9%. Meanwhile, the data coverage rate for Nebraska’s two-year public colleges was 100.0%. (The Nebraska institutions included in the study are listed in Table A12.1 in Appendix 12 of this report.) The Nebraska cohort included 17,190 degree-seeking, first-time freshmen—5,491 started college at two-year public institutions, 8,348 started college at four-year public institutions, and 3,351 started at four-year private nonprofit institutions.

Degree-seeking status was defined differently for students at two-year and four-year schools. For students who started at four-year institutions, Clearinghouse records had to show that they were enrolled at least one term with an intensity of half-time or higher. For students who started at two-year institutions, they had to either be enrolled for at least one term full time

³¹ Students who began at multistate four-year nonprofit institutions were excluded from the results summarized in this section.

before August 10, 2019, be enrolled three-quarter time for at least one term or half time for any two terms for any two terms before December 31, 2019.

One of the important changes with the current report is related to enrollment intensity. Prior studies looked at enrollment intensity throughout the study period. The students in this study were classified as full-time or part-time students, depending only on their starting enrollment.

The current report also includes outcomes analyzed by whether or not the student took dual enrollment in high school. Dual enrollment students are defined as those students who enrolled in college courses while still in high school prior to fall 2018. Students were classified as dual enrollment if they had an enrollment or credential record prior to the fall semester before they turned 18 years old.

Student outcomes were also analyzed by sex as well as age group. For age, students were divided into three groups based on the age of the students when they first entered college (20 or younger, 21 to 24, and 25 or older).

Reported Student Outcomes

The six-year student outcomes calculated and compared in the National Student Clearinghouse study are as follows:

Total completion rate: The percentage of the cohort who received a credential from any institution in the United States by the end of the defined six-year period.

Starting institution completion rate: The percentage of the cohort who received degrees or certificates from the same institution where they enrolled as first-time freshmen.

Transferred and graduated from other institution completion rates: The percentage of the cohort who received degrees or certificates from institutions anywhere in the United States to which they had transferred.

Persistence rate: The percentage of students in a cohort who did not earn a degree or other academic award but were still enrolled in college at any institution during the last year of the study period.

Percentage of students not enrolled: The percentage of the cohort who had not completed degrees or certificate programs and were not enrolled at any institution during the last year of the study period.³²

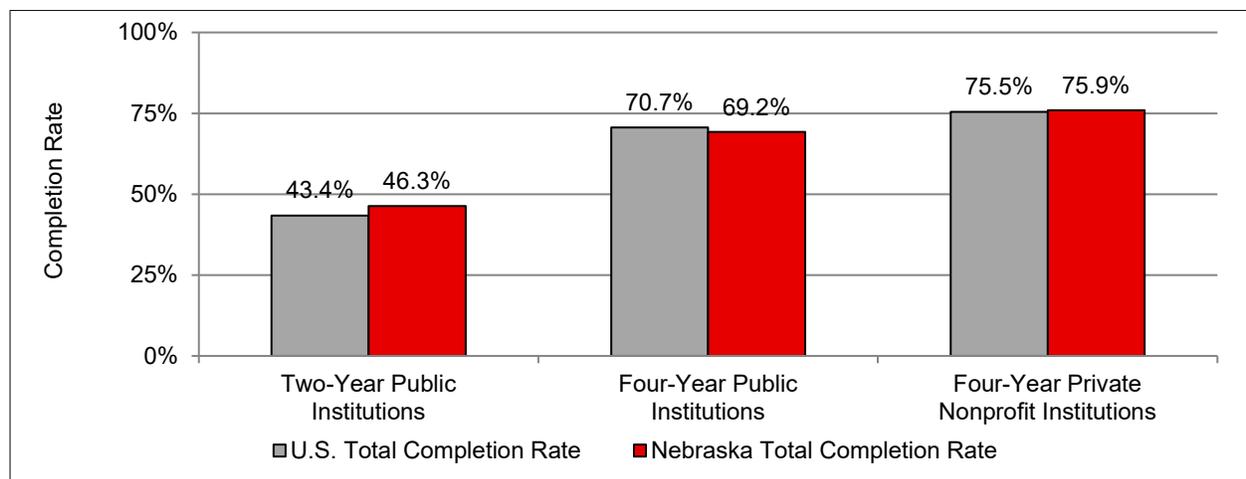
³² For more information about the NSC's report, *Yearly Progress and Completion*, see <https://nscresearchcenter.org/yearly-progress-and-completion/>.

Nebraska Completion and Persistence Rates Compared to National Rates

- Figure 2.3.1 shows how the total completion rates for Nebraska institutions compared to the national rates for two-year public institutions, four-year public institutions, and four-year private nonprofit institutions.
- Total completion rates for degree-seeking, first-time freshmen at Nebraska’s two-year public institutions and four-year private nonprofit institutions were both higher than the comparable national rates.
- The total completion rate for Nebraska’s four-year public institutions was lower than the national rate for similar institutions.

Figure 2.3.1

Six-Year Total Completion Rates for Nebraska and the United States for Degree-Seeking, First-Time Freshmen (Fall 2018)

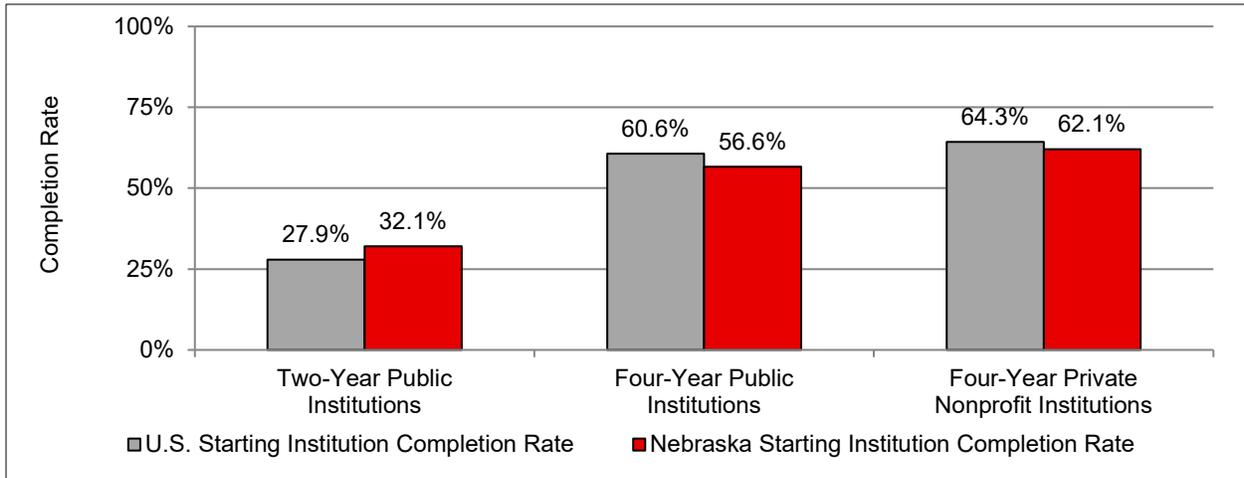


Note. See [Table A12.2](#) in [Appendix 12](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, *Yearly Progress and Completion* (Signature Report 23), published December 2024.

- Figure 2.3.2 compares the U.S. and Nebraska completion rates for students who received degrees or certificates from the same institutions where they initially enrolled as first-time freshmen.
- The completion rate for Nebraska’s two-year public institutions was higher than the comparable national rate. Nebraska’s completion rates for four-year public institutions and four-year private nonprofit institutions were lower than the corresponding national rates.

Figure 2.3.2

Six-Year Starting Institution Completion Rates for Nebraska and the United States for Degree-Seeking, First-Time Freshmen (Fall 2018)

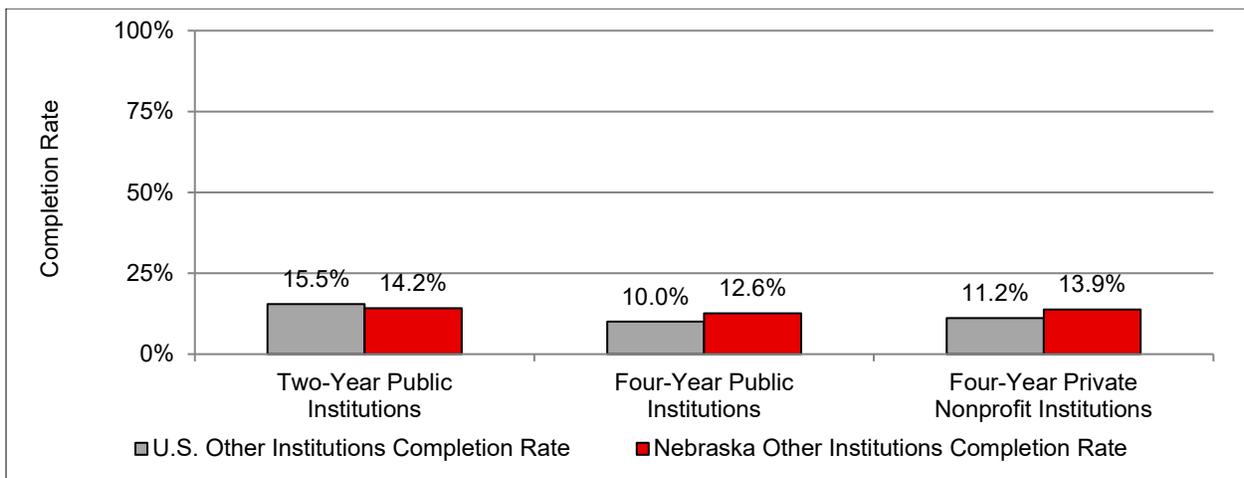


Note. See Table A12.2 in Appendix 12 for supporting data. Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, *Yearly Progress and Completion* (Signature Report 23), published December 2024.

- As shown in [Figure 2.3.3](#), a notable percentage of freshmen started college at one institution and then transferred to another school where they completed a program of study.
- Approximately 13% to 14% of the first-time students at Nebraska’s public and private nonprofit institutions graduated from two-year or four-year schools to which they had transferred.
- Nebraska’s completion rates were higher than the comparable national rates for four-year public and four-year private nonprofit institutions.

Figure 2.3.3

Six-Year “Other Institutions” Completion Rates for Nebraska and the United States for Degree-Seeking, First-Time Freshmen (Fall 2018)

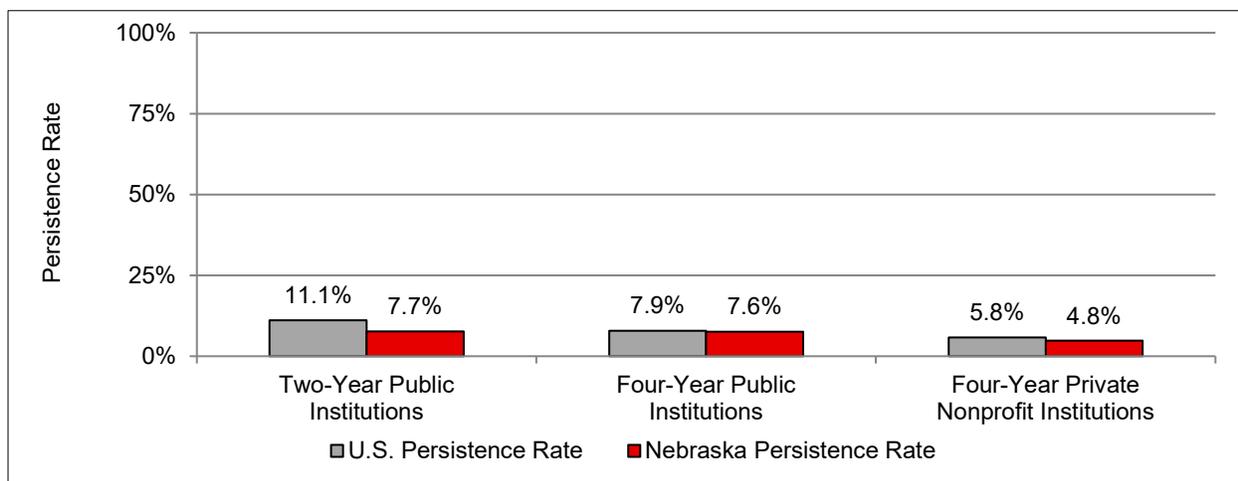


Note. See Table A12.2 in Appendix 12 for supporting data. Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, *Yearly Progress and Completion* (Signature Report 23), published December 2024.

- As shown in [Figure 2.3.4](#), 5% to 8% of the students who started college at Nebraska’s public and private nonprofit institutions had not completed a degree or certificate program and were still enrolled at these or other institutions during the last year of the study period.
- Nebraska’s persistence rates for two-year and four-year public institutions and four-year private nonprofit institutions were lower than the national persistence rate for similar institutions.

Figure 2.3.4

Six-Year Persistence Rates for Nebraska and the United States for Degree-Seeking, First-Time Freshmen (Fall 2018)



Note. See [Table A12.2](#) in Appendix 12 for supporting data. Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, *Yearly Progress and Completion* (Signature Report 23), published December 2024.

Nebraska Student Outcomes by Enrollment Status

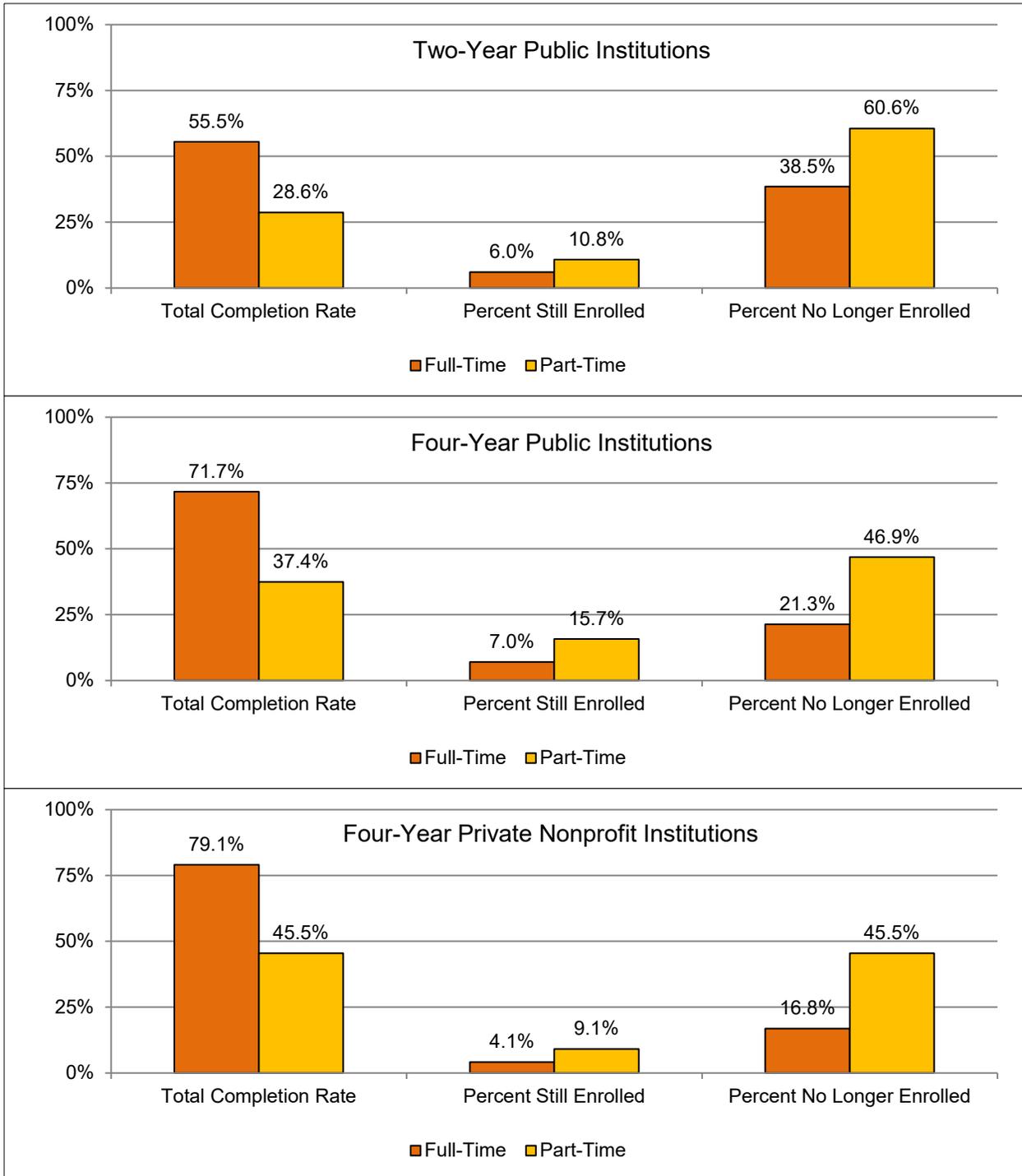
The findings of the National Student Clearinghouse study confirm that the completion rates of full-time students are significantly higher than for students who attend college only part-time. This study also reveals that the completion rates for students who start at two-year and four-year institutions full-time are higher than those who start as part-time students. In addition, this study confirms that part-time students are less likely to persist in their studies and more likely to drop out of college than full-time students.

Student Outcomes Compared Within Each Sector

- [Figure 2.3.5](#) shows that students who started part-time had total completion rates that were significantly lower than the completion rates for students who started full-time.
- The six-year persistence rates (i.e., the percentage of students who had not completed a degree or certificate program but were still enrolled) for students who started full-time were roughly twice as high as the persistence rates for students who started part-time, regardless of the type of institution where they enrolled as first-time freshmen.
- The percentage of students who were no longer enrolled six years after they started college was significantly higher for part-time students than for full-time students.

Figure 2.3.5

Nebraska Six-Year Student Outcomes by Sector and Student Enrollment Status for Degree-Seeking, First-Time Freshmen (Fall 2018)



Note. See Table A12.2 in Appendix 12 for supporting data. Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, *Yearly Progress and Completion* (Signature Report 23), published December 2024.

Nebraska Student Outcomes by Dual Enrollment

- As shown in [Figure 2.3.6](#), students who took dual enrollment in high school were more likely to complete degrees or certificate programs than students who did not take dual enrollment in high school.
- While persistence rates were slightly higher for students who did not take dual enrollment, those students were much less likely to still be enrolled in college at the end of the six-year period.

Nebraska Student Outcomes by Sex

- As shown in [Figure 2.3.7](#), males who started at two-year public institutions were slightly more likely than females to have completed degrees or certificate programs. However, females who started at four-year public and four-year private nonprofit institutions were more likely than males to have graduated within six years.
- Across all sectors, the percentages of female students who left college before degree completion were lower than the percentages of male students who dropped out of college. However, at the four-year private nonprofit institutions, the persistence rates of students who did not earn a degree or certificate within six years were similar for males and females.

Nebraska Student Outcomes by Age Group

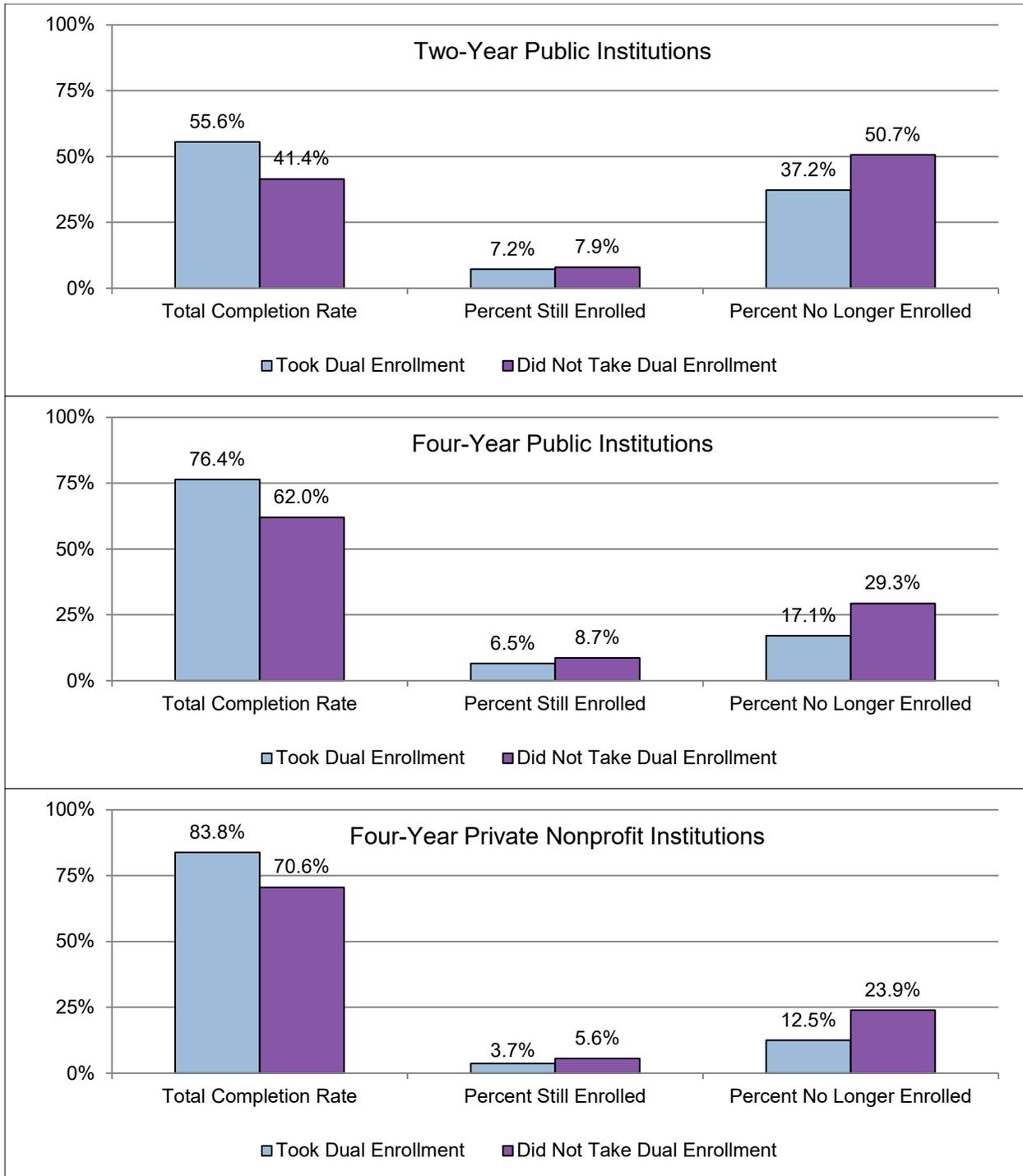
- As shown in [Figure 2.3.8](#), students who started college when they were age 20 or younger were more likely to complete degrees or certificate programs than students who didn't start college until they were over the age of 20, regardless of the type of institution where they enrolled as first-time freshmen.
- The highest total completion rates for students age 20 or younger and students age 21 through 24 were at the four-year private nonprofit schools (78.8% and 52.9%, respectively). Meanwhile, the highest total completion rate for students age 25 or older was at four-year public institutions (47.0%).

Conclusion

All of the six-year student outcomes for the United States as a whole and for Nebraska's public and private nonprofit institutions are presented in [Table A12.2](#) in [Appendix 12](#). When the national percentages are compared to Nebraska's percentages, Nebraska's outcomes are higher, lower, or about the same as the comparable national rates, depending on the type of institution and the specific student enrollment or age group that was analyzed.

This study clearly shows that students who took dual enrollment while in high school, start college earlier, and start college full-time are much more likely to earn degrees and certificates. While this study is not without limitations, it does provide reasonable estimates of the six-year completion and persistence rates for Nebraska's two-year public institutions, four-year public institutions, and four-year private nonprofit institutions, compared to national rates.

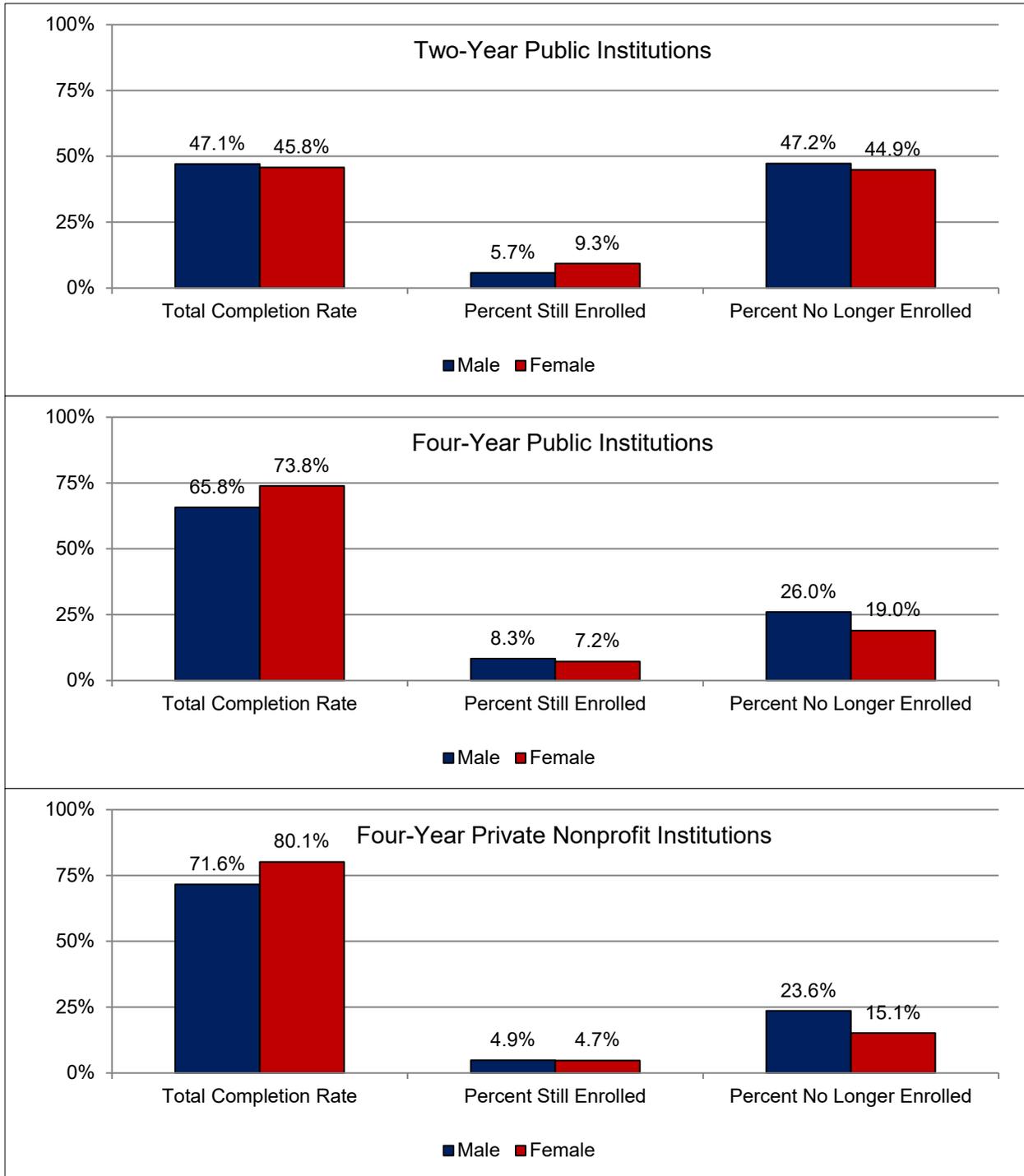
Figure 2.3.6
Nebraska Six-Year Student Outcomes by Sector and Dual Enrollment
for Degree-Seeking, First-Time Freshmen (Fall 2018)



Note. See Table A12.2 in Appendix 12 for supporting data. Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, *Yearly Progress and Completion* (Signature Report 23), published December 2024.

Figure 2.3.7

Nebraska Six-Year Student Outcomes by Sector and Sex for Degree-Seeking, First-Time Freshmen (Fall 2018)



Note. See Table A12.2 in Appendix 12 for supporting data. Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, *Yearly Progress and Completion* (Signature Report 23), published December 2024.

Figure 2.3.8
Nebraska Six-Year Student Outcomes by Sector and Age Group
for Degree-Seeking, First-Time Freshmen (Fall 2018)



Note. See Table A12.2 in Appendix 12 for supporting data. Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, *Yearly Progress and Completion* (Signature Report 23), published December 2024.

Section 3

Reversing the Net Out-Migration of College-Educated Nebraskans

Priority 3. Reduce, eliminate, and then reverse the net out-migration of Nebraskans with high levels of educational attainment.

The third priority recommended by the 2003 LR 174 Task Force was to reduce, eliminate, and then reverse the net out-migration of Nebraskans with high levels of educational attainment. This priority was advised because data from the 2000 U.S. Census showed that Nebraska lost more college-educated adults than the state attracted between 1995 and 2000. Furthermore, during the same period, Nebraska attracted a significant net in-migration of adults with less than a high school education. The results of this analysis underscore the importance of connecting Nebraska employers and individuals who are educated at Nebraska's colleges and universities.

The migration analysis presented in the *2004 Baseline Report* was based on the U.S. Census Bureau's estimates of the numbers of *adults aged 22 to 64* who left and entered the state during the five-year period preceding the 2000 census. These estimates and the resulting estimates of net migration were based on responses to questions asked on the 2000 Census long-form, completed by a one-in-six sample of U.S. households.

Migration estimates based on 2000 census data were included in the *2004 Baseline Report* with the intention that they would later be compared to data collected through the 2010 decennial census. However, the U.S. Census Bureau no longer collects migration data comparable to the data collected in 2000. Instead, the Census Bureau replaced the long-form of the decennial census with the annual American Community Survey (ACS).

First conducted in 2005, the ACS is an ongoing survey that provides annual population estimates for the United States. The ACS is collected monthly over the course of the survey year, and migration estimates are obtained by asking if members of a household lived in a different residence one year ago.

Compared to the decennial census, the major advantage of the ACS is that it provides new estimates of interstate migration every year, rather than only once every 10 years. For the purposes of this report, the major disadvantage of the annual ACS is that it provides estimates of the numbers of 22- to 64-year-olds who migrated to and from Nebraska based on small samples of individuals who entered or left the state. As a result, the migration estimates for 22- to 64-year-olds developed from ACS data can vary dramatically from one year to another, not because any significant changes in migration patterns have occurred, but because estimates based on small samples commonly fluctuate due to sampling error. In contrast, the migration data collected through the long-form of the decennial census in 2000 were from large samples of respondents, thus resulting in estimates with small margins of error.

In 2023, the nationwide ACS had an initial sample of approximately 3.54 million housing unit addresses. Using the total ACS sample, the U.S. Census Bureau publishes estimates of the number of adults 25 years of age or older that move in to or out of each state. However, the only way to obtain migration estimates for 22- to 64-year-olds is to develop them based on a smaller sample of ACS data that is available for public use, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

The ACS PUMS files include the survey responses obtained from an annual sample of about 1% of Nebraska’s households. However, only a small fraction of the individuals surveyed report that they lived in Nebraska for less than a year or that they moved out of Nebraska within one year of the survey. When these groups of respondents are classified by level of education, sample sizes are further reduced, thereby decreasing the reliability of the migration estimates by education level.

Even though migration estimates based on ACS data can be expected to vary quite dramatically from one year to another, they are currently the *only* available statistics for monitoring Nebraska migration patterns. Consequently, the Coordinating Commission has reported the estimates for 22- to 64-year-olds by education level since ACS data first became available for public use.

Generally, only limited conclusions can be drawn from one-year migration estimates, due to the small samples on which the estimates are based each year and the relatively high margin of error associated with each estimate. Theoretically, by calculating average annual migration estimates based on the combined data collected through five consecutive ACS surveys, these limitations may be reduced. Therefore, average annual migration estimates presented in this section are calculated using five-year ACS PUMS files.

This section summarizes the average annual migration estimates based on the 2019-2023 ACS data collected from samples of 22- to 64-year-olds that migrated to and from the state and compares these estimates to those based on average annual estimates based on 2014-2018 ACS. To provide context to the average annual migration estimates, the educational attainment of 22- to 64-year-olds is also discussed. While out-migration of Nebraskans with at least a bachelor’s degree continues to be a serious issue that Nebraska must address, it is worth noting that the educational attainment of 22- to 64-year-olds continues to increase, albeit less than it would have if net out-migration were curtailed.

An important recent addition to the *Higher Education Progress Report* is the inclusion of Nebraska’s educational attainment goal set by the 107th Legislature, Second Session, in LR 335. It is the goal of the State of Nebraska that at least 70% of 25- to 34-year-old Nebraskans have a degree, certificate, diploma, or other postsecondary or industry-recognized credential with economic value by 2030. To analyze progress towards this goal, this section begins with data from the Lumina Foundation’s *A Stronger Nation*.³³

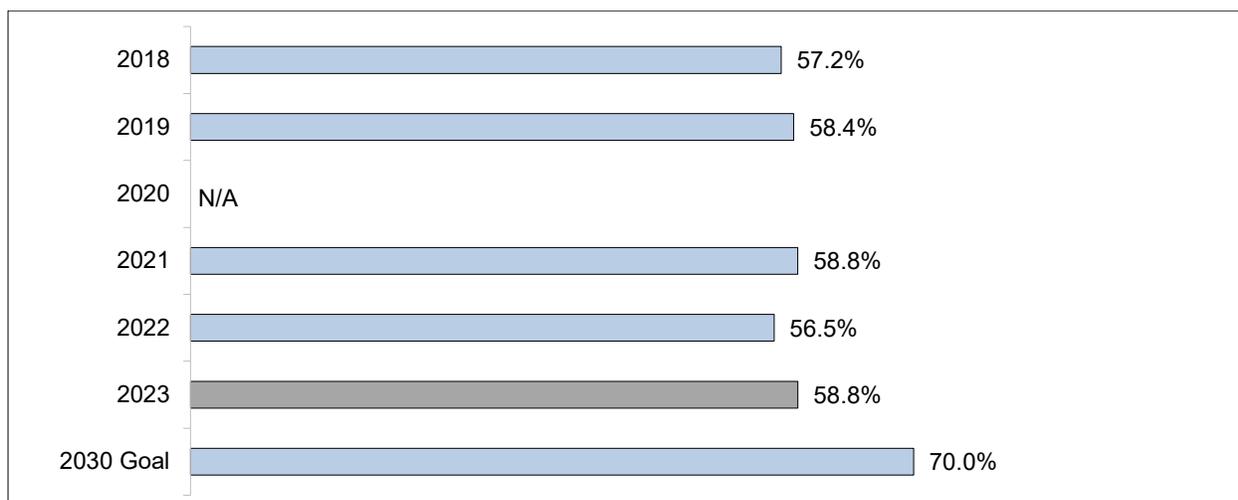
³³ Data for *A Stronger Nation* comes from two sources. One-year files from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS) are used for degree attainment. Since the ACS does not include data for short-term credentials (high-value certificates and certifications), estimates for short-term credentials are produced by Georgetown University’s Center on Education and the Workforce. Short-term credential estimates are not available by race/ethnicity.

Credential Attainment for 25- to 34-Year-Olds

- As shown in [Figure 3.1](#), the Lumina Foundation estimates that between 2018 and 2023, credential attainment of Nebraskans aged 25 to 34 increased from 57.2% to 58.8%. It is the goal of the State of Nebraska to reach 70.0% credential attainment by 2030 for 25- to 34-year-olds.
- As shown in [Figure 3.2](#), it is estimated that 6.5% of Nebraskans aged 25 to 34 have obtained a short-term credential.

Figure 3.1

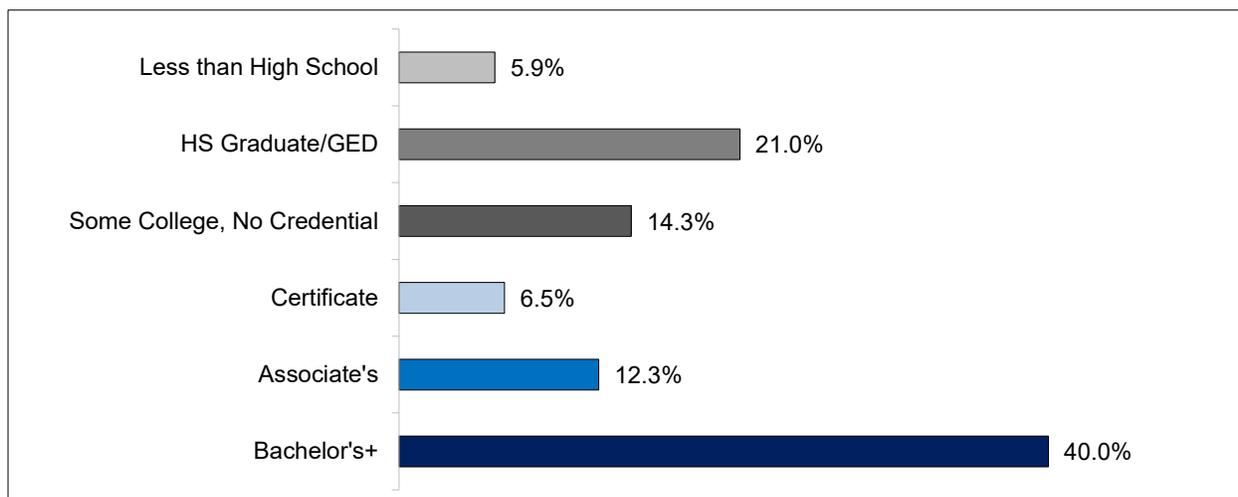
**Credential Attainment of 25- to 34-Year-Old Nebraskans
2030 Attainment Goal Compared to 2018 through 2023 Estimates**



Note. Data for 2020 is excluded due to quality concerns. See <https://www.luminafoundation.org/stronger-nation/report2025/#/progress> for more information. Data source: Lumina Foundation, *A Stronger Nation*, 2025.

Figure 3.2

**Credential Attainment of 25- to 34-Year-Old Nebraskans by Level
2023 Estimates**



Note. See <https://www.luminafoundation.org/stronger-nation/report2025/#/progress> for more information. Data source: Lumina Foundation, *A Stronger Nation*, 2025.

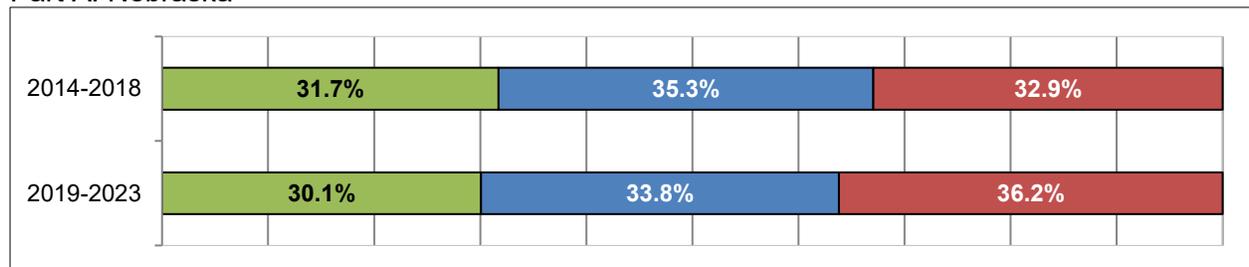
Educational Attainment for 22- to 64-Year-Olds

- Between 2014-2018 and 2019-2023, Nebraska’s estimated population of 22- to 64-year-olds increased 1.4% (from 1,035,358 to 1,049,973). (See [Table A13.1](#) in [Appendix 13](#).)
- Analysis by education level reveals that between 2014-2018 and 2019-2023, Nebraska’s estimated population of 22- to 64-year-olds:
 - Decreased 1.6 percentage points for high school graduates or below.
 - Decreased 1.5 percentage points for those with some college or an associate’s degree.
 - Increased 3.3 percentage points for those with a bachelor’s degree or higher.
- As shown in [Figure 3.3](#), the result of these increases and decreases is that overall, educational attainment in Nebraska is increasing.
- Educational attainment is also increasing for the United States as a whole, as shown in [Figure 3.3](#). Nevertheless, Nebraska has consistently had higher percentages of 22- to 64-year-olds with some college or an associate’s degree and for those with a bachelor’s degree or higher. However, as shown below, educational attainment for the nation is increasing at a higher rate than Nebraska. Between 2014-2018 and 2019-2023, bachelor’s degree or higher increased 3.3 percentage points for Nebraska and 3.8 percentage points for the nation.

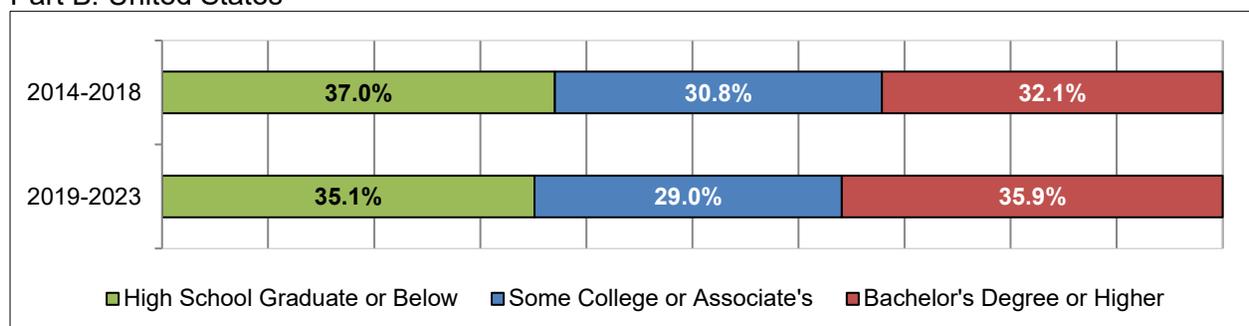
Figure 3.3

Educational Attainment of 22- to 64-Year-Olds Based on the 2014-2018 and 2019-2023 American Community Survey

Part A: Nebraska



Part B: United States



Note. See [Table A13.1](#) in [Appendix 13](#) for supporting data. Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey five-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files, 2014-2018 and 2019-2023 (compiled and prepared by Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education).

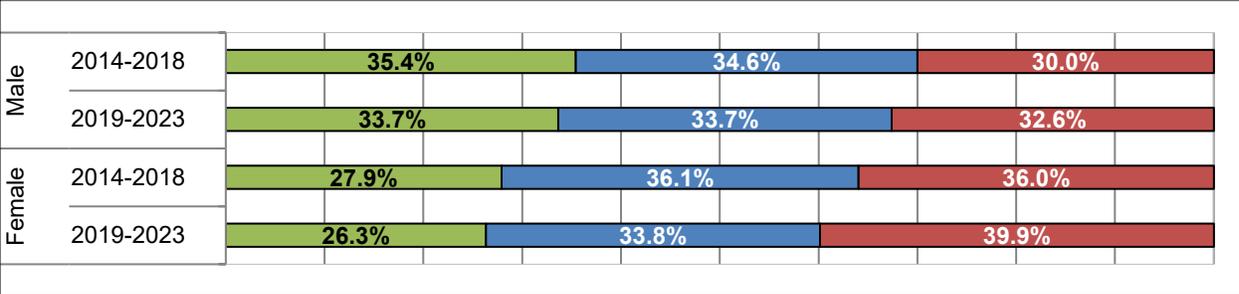
- As shown in [Figure 3.4](#), attainment rates vary by sex and by race/ethnicity.

- Between 2014-2018 and 2019-2023, the percentage of males with a bachelor’s degree or higher increased from 30.0% to 32.6% while the percentage of females with bachelor’s degree or higher increased from 36.0% to 39.9%.
- While educational attainment is increasing for most groups outlined in [Figure 3.4](#), large attainment gaps remain. Furthermore, while overall educational attainment is higher for Nebraska than the nation, Nebraska has lower attainment levels when analyzed by race/ethnicity for all groups included in [Figure 3.4](#). (See [Table A13.2](#) and [Table A13.3](#) in [Appendix 13](#) for comparable national rates.)

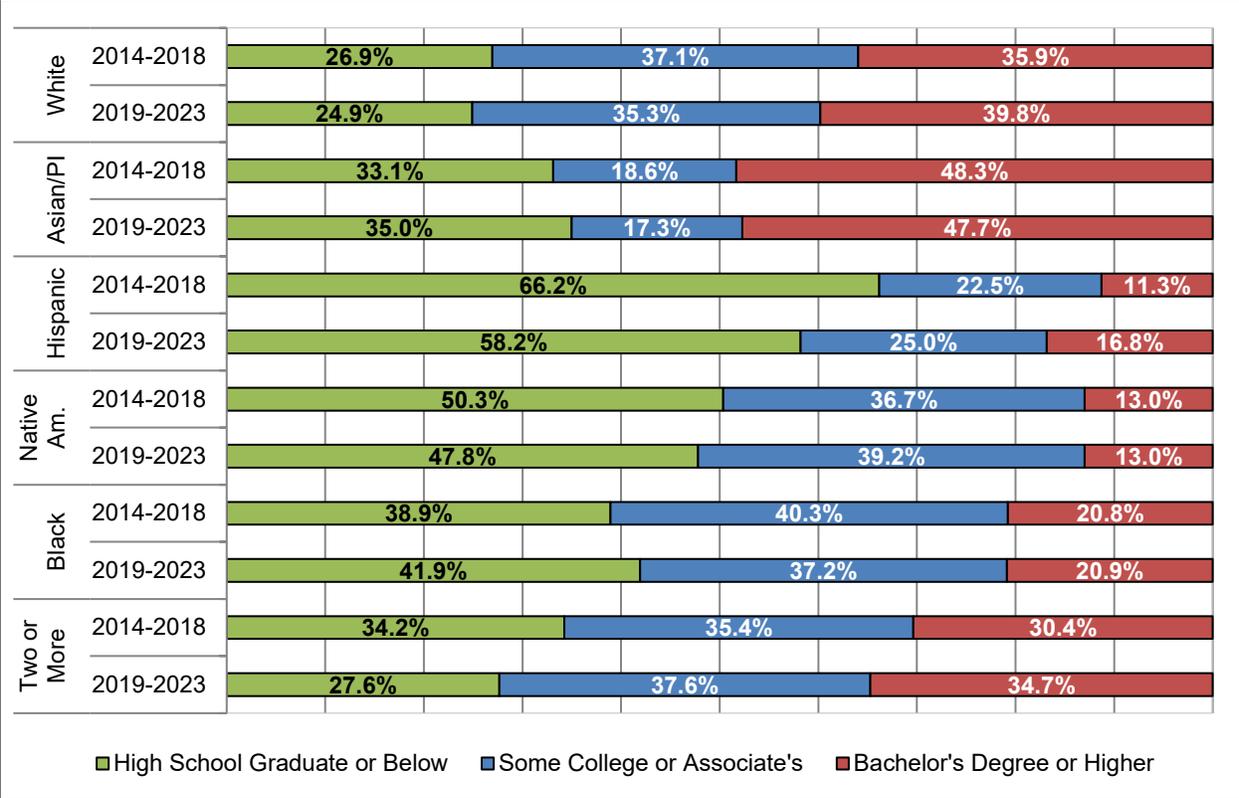
Figure 3.4

Educational Attainment of 22- to 64-Year-Old Nebraskans by Sex and Race/Ethnicity Based on the 2014-2018 and 2019-2023 American Community Survey

Part A: Sex



Part B: Race/Ethnicity



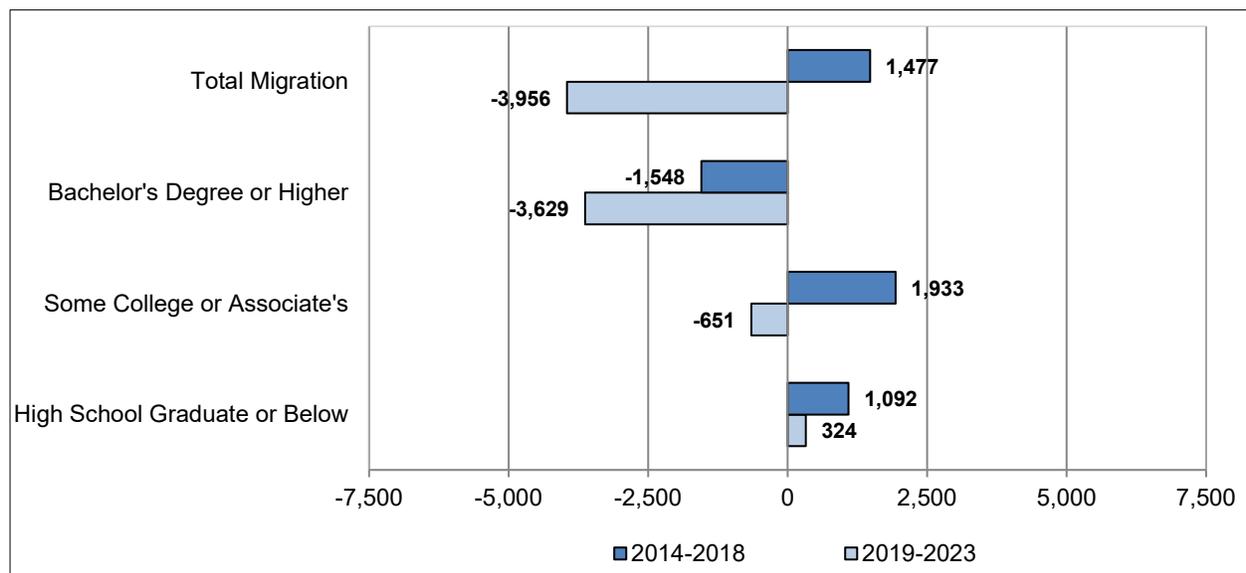
Note. Does not include rates for the racial category “Other” due to small sample sizes. See [Table A13.2](#) and [Table A13.3](#) in [Appendix 13](#) for supporting data. Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey five-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files, 2014-2018 and 2019-2023 (compiled and prepared by Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education).

Migration Estimates for 22- to 64-Year-Olds

- [Figure 3.5](#) summarizes the average annual net migration estimates for Nebraska by education level, based on the results of the 2014-2018 and 2019-2023 ACS.³⁴
- Analysis by education level reveals that between 2014 and 2018, Nebraska had an average annual net out-migration of 1,548 working-age adults with a bachelor's degree or higher. Furthermore, it is estimated that between 2019 and 2023, Nebraska had an average annual net out-migration of 3,629 working-age adults with a bachelor's degree or higher. The result of this continued pattern of net out-migration over the last 10 years is that Nebraska has lost an estimated 25,885 working-age adults with high levels of education.
- [Figure 3.5](#) demonstrates that the net out-migration of highly educated working-age Nebraskans has not been eliminated since the 2003 LR 174 Task Force prioritized the issue.

Figure 3.5

Nebraska Average Annual Net Migration of 22- to 64-Year-Olds by Education Level Based on the 2014-2018 and 2019-2023 American Community Survey



Note. See [Table A13.4](#) in [Appendix 13](#) for supporting data. Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey five-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files, 2014-2018 (compiled and prepared by the Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska Omaha) and 2019-2023 (compiled and prepared by Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education).

³⁴ Net migration is the difference between the estimated numbers of individuals who moved to or from Nebraska. If net migration is positive, the number of people who moved to the state is higher than the number who left Nebraska. If net migration is negative, the number of people who left the state exceeded the number who moved to Nebraska. Migration estimates from the ACS PUMS surveys are based on survey responses from a small number of working-age adults that moved in to or out of Nebraska. As shown in [Table A13.4](#) in [Appendix 13](#), the 2019-2023 ACS PUMS data reveals that only 1,098 highly educated, working-age adults were surveyed that moved in to or out of Nebraska (approximately 220 survey respondents per year).

Migration Estimates Compared to Educational Attainment for 22- to 64-Year-Olds

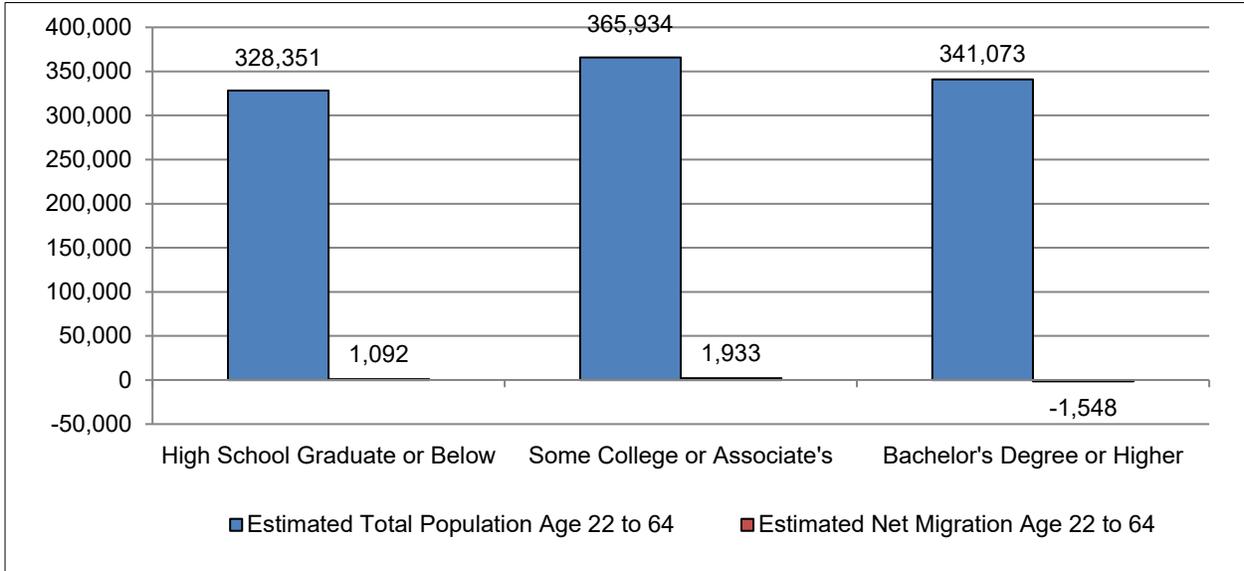
Current estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau reveal there is reason to be concerned about the net migration of working-age adults, particularly at the bachelor's degree and above level.

As illustrated in [Figure 3.6](#), the latest available average annual net migration estimate at each education level is small relative to the corresponding total estimated working-age population of the state. Nevertheless, repeated positive or negative net migration will have a corresponding positive or negative effect on the size and quality of the state's labor force over the long run.

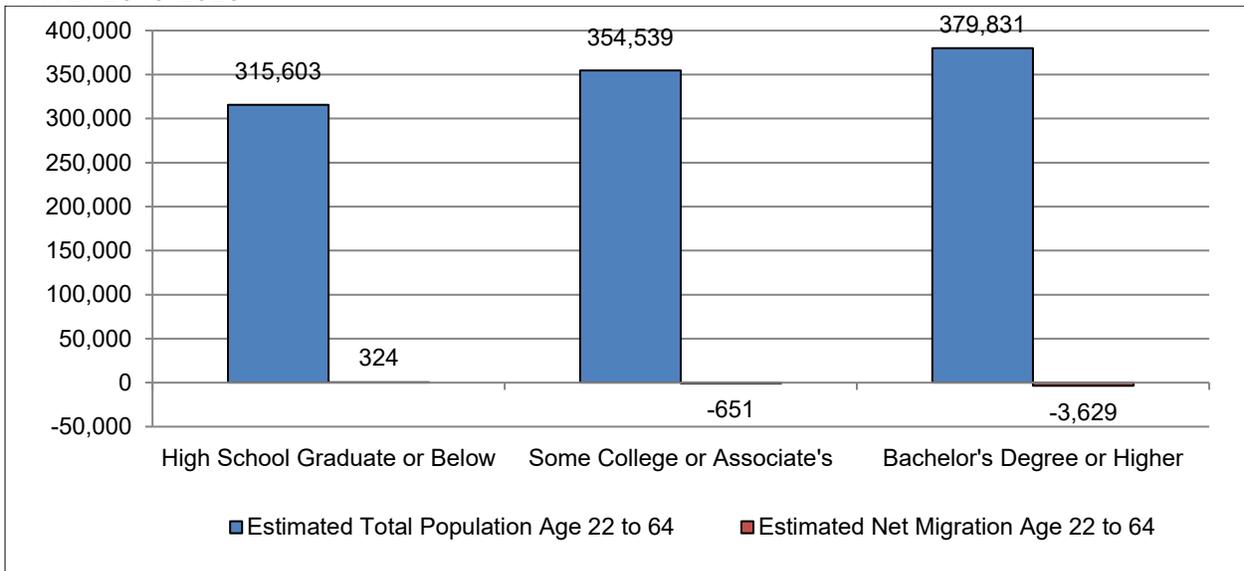
- Analyzing the overall educational attainment and the overall net migration of 22- to-64-year-olds reveals that for every 10,000 people in Nebraska with a high school education or below, there was an average annual net in-migration of 10.3 people for 2019-2023, compared to an average annual net in-migration of 33.3 people for 2014-2018.
- For every 10,000 people in Nebraska with some college or an associate's degree, there was an average annual net out-migration of 18.4 people for 2019-2023, compared to an average annual net in-migration of 52.8 people for 2014-2018.
- For every 10,000 people in Nebraska with a bachelor's degree or higher, there was an average annual net out-migration of 95.5 people for 2019-2023, compared to an average annual net out-migration of 45.4 people for 2014-2018.
- As previously discussed, only limited conclusions can be drawn about the net migration of 22- to-64-year-olds due to the small samples on which the estimates are based each year and the relatively high margin of error associated with each estimate. Caution should be exercised when interpreting the migration estimates based on American Community Survey data.
- A better future measure to analyze the net migration of Nebraskans with high levels of education attainment would be to obtain data from the postsecondary institutions related to where their recent college graduates are employed.

Figure 3.6
Nebraska Educational Attainment of 22- to 64-Year-Olds Compared to the
Nebraska Average Annual Net Migration of 22- to 64-Year-Olds by Education Level
Based on the 2014-2018 and 2019-2023 American Community Survey

Part A: 2014-2018



Part B: 2019-2023



Note. See [Table A13.1](#) and [Table A13.4](#) in [Appendix 13](#) for supporting data. Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey five-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files, 2014-2018 (compiled and prepared by the Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska Omaha) and 2019-2023 (compiled and prepared by Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education).

Appendices

Note. Adjustments are occasionally made to improve data accuracy. Therefore, it is generally advisable to reference the most recent edition of this report. Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100.0% for data summarized in this report. Additionally, due to rounding, totals may not equal the sum of their parts.

Reporting Institutions

University of Nebraska

- Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture
- University of Nebraska at Kearney
- University of Nebraska-Lincoln
- University of Nebraska Medical Center
- University of Nebraska at Omaha

Nebraska State College System

- Chadron State College
- Peru State College
- Wayne State College

Nebraska Community Colleges

- Central Community College
- Metropolitan Community College
- Mid-Plains Community College
- Northeast Community College
- Southeast Community College
- Western Nebraska Community College

Nonpublic College & Universities

- Bellevue University
- Bryan College of Health Sciences
- Capitol Beauty School
 - Formerly Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics
- CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology
 - Formerly Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology
- Clarkson College
- College of Hair Design-Downtown
- College of Hair Design-East Campus
- College of Saint Mary
- Concordia University-Nebraska
- Creighton University
- Doane University
 - Formerly Doane College-Crete
 - Formerly Doane College-Lincoln
 - Formerly Doane University-Arts & Sciences
 - Formerly Doane University-Graduate and Professional Studies
- Entourage Institute of Beauty and Esthetics
 - Formerly Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln
 - Formerly Davines Professional Academy of Beauty and Business
 - Did not report to IPEDS until Fall 2016
- Fullen School of Hair Design
 - No longer an IPEDS reporting institution Fall 2016
 - Closed Fall 2022
- Grace University
 - Closed Fall 2018
- Hastings College

Nonpublic College & Universities (Continued)

- ITT Technical Institute-Omaha
 - Closed Fall 2016
- Joseph's College Cosmetology
 - Formerly Joseph's College
- La'James International College
 - Closed Fall 2020
- Little Priest Tribal College
- Midland University
- Myotherapy Institute
- National American University-Bellevue
 - Closed Fall 2019
- Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University
 - Formerly Nebraska Christian College
 - Closed Fall 2020
- Nebraska Indian Community College
- Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health
- Nebraska Wesleyan University
- Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University
 - Closed Fall 2018
- Purdue University Global-Lincoln
 - Formerly Kaplan University-Lincoln Campus
 - No longer an IPEDS reporting institution Fall 2019
 - Closed Fall 2023
- Purdue University Global-Omaha
 - Formerly Kaplan University-Omaha Campus
 - Closed Fall 2019
- Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology
 - No longer an IPEDS reporting institution Fall 2016
- Ricketts Great Books College
 - Opened Fall 2024
- Stephanie Moss Academy
 - Formerly Xenon International Academy-Omaha
- Summit Christian College
- The Creative Center
 - Closed Fall 2021
- Union Adventist University
 - Formerly Union College
- Universal College of Healing Arts
- University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus
 - Closed Fall 2015
- Vatterott College-Spring Valley
 - Closed Fall 2015
- York University
 - Formerly York College

Appendix 1

Nebraska College Enrollments

Table A1.1 Nebraska Total Fall Headcount Enrollment by Sector Fall 2013 through Fall 2024					
Year	University of Nebraska	Nebraska State College System	Nebraska Community Colleges	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	Nebraska State Total
2013	50,705	8,984	42,005	37,245	138,939
2014	51,215	9,002	39,484	37,009	136,710
2015	51,835	8,930	39,107	37,090	136,962
2016	52,516	8,905	39,436	36,060	136,917
2017	52,679	8,378	39,660	35,891	136,608
2018	51,885	8,195	39,564	35,974	135,618
2019	51,208	8,406	39,529	37,070	136,213
2020	51,206	8,434	37,351	38,610	135,601
2021	50,066	8,897	38,584	37,003	134,550
2022	48,867	8,832	39,767	37,986	135,452
2023	49,063	8,650	41,794	38,816	138,323
<i>2024 Estimated</i>	49,034	8,256	43,247	39,685	140,222
<p><i>Note.</i> Statewide official enrollments for fall 2024 will not be available from IPEDS until mid-2025. Data sources: For 2013 through 2023 data, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) fall 2013 through fall 2023 surveys. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2024 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2024.</p>					

**Table A1.2
Nebraska Total Fall Headcount Enrollment by Sector and by Institution
Fall 2013 through Fall 2024**

Total Fall Headcount Enrollment	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Nebraska Public Institutions	101,694	99,701	99,872	100,857	100,717	99,644
University of Nebraska	50,705	51,215	51,835	52,516	52,679	51,885
Neb. College of Technical Agriculture	300	384	512	342	317	335
University of Nebraska at Kearney	7,052	6,902	6,747	6,788	6,644	6,327
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	24,445	25,006	25,260	25,897	26,079	25,820
University of Nebraska Medical Center	3,681	3,696	3,790	3,862	3,908	3,972
University of Nebraska at Omaha	15,227	15,227	15,526	15,627	15,731	15,431
Nebraska State College System	8,984	9,002	8,930	8,905	8,378	8,195
Chadron State College	3,056	3,033	2,993	2,977	2,737	2,448
Peru State College	2,422	2,499	2,506	2,571	2,349	2,114
Wayne State College	3,506	3,470	3,431	3,357	3,292	3,633
Nebraska Community Colleges	42,005	39,484	39,107	39,436	39,660	39,564
Central Community College	6,906	6,377	6,227	6,316	6,082	6,354
Metropolitan Community College	15,752	14,675	14,812	14,788	14,954	14,913
Mid-Plains Community College	2,491	2,143	2,235	2,276	2,221	2,216
Northeast Community College	5,145	5,061	5,051	5,075	5,086	5,016
Southeast Community College	9,751	9,392	9,248	9,262	9,412	9,240
Western Nebraska Community College	1,960	1,836	1,534	1,719	1,905	1,825
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	37,245	37,009	37,090	36,060	35,891	35,974
Bellevue University	9,788	9,879	9,760	8,896	8,655	9,621
Bryan College of Health Sciences	711	691	704	703	679	716
Capitol Beauty School	144	116	121	124	124	107
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	22	22	19	18	15	15
Clarkson College	1,238	1,221	1,254	1,219	1,273	1,162
College of Hair Design-Downtown	116	98	103	92	88	123
College of Hair Design-East Campus	114	112	80	67	40	37
College of Saint Mary	970	1,018	1,001	1,043	1,140	1,168
Concordia University-Nebraska	2,206	2,332	2,457	2,757	2,520	2,424
Creighton University	8,019	8,236	8,435	8,393	8,654	8,910
Doane University	2,766	2,624	2,639	2,615	2,871	2,617
Entourage Institute of Beauty and Esthetics	-	-	37	55	58	51
Fullen School of Hair Design	34	29	24	-	-	-
Grace University	481	469	471	393	298	-
Hastings College	1,144	1,212	1,219	1,246	1,202	1,080
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	505	395	312	-	-	-
Joseph's College Cosmetology	281	229	245	266	202	163
La'James International College	33	24	24	20	17	8
Little Priest Tribal College	144	127	132	132	141	130
Midland University	1,288	1,362	1,646	1,709	1,793	1,873
Myotherapy Institute	23	15	20	41	23	11
National American University-Bellevue	227	191	121	106	98	68
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	150	136	130	124	146	134

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Table A1.2 Continued						
Total Fall Headcount Enrollment	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	<i>Est. 2024</i>
Nebraska Public Institutions	99,143	96,991	97,547	97,466	99,507	100,537
University of Nebraska	51,208	51,206	50,066	48,867	49,063	49,034
Neb. College of Technical Agriculture	331	282	282	303	259	201
University of Nebraska at Kearney	6,279	6,225	6,275	6,041	6,017	5,881
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	25,390	25,108	24,431	23,805	23,986	23,992
University of Nebraska Medical Center	4,055	3,699	3,750	3,660	3,786	3,988
University of Nebraska at Omaha	15,153	15,892	15,328	15,058	15,015	14,972
Nebraska State College System	8,406	8,434	8,897	8,832	8,650	8,256
Chadron State College	2,407	2,330	2,250	2,260	2,205	2,098
Peru State College	2,109	1,902	2,067	1,799	1,638	1,492
Wayne State College	3,890	4,202	4,580	4,773	4,807	4,666
Nebraska Community Colleges	39,529	37,351	38,584	39,767	41,794	43,247
Central Community College	6,368	5,974	6,309	6,519	6,862	6,553
Metropolitan Community College	14,300	13,244	13,709	14,541	15,964	16,642
Mid-Plains Community College	2,125	2,075	2,101	2,084	2,066	2,140
Northeast Community College	5,258	5,105	5,345	5,583	5,595	5,724
Southeast Community College	9,756	9,328	9,416	9,465	9,799	10,619
Western Nebraska Community College	1,722	1,625	1,704	1,575	1,508	1,569
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	37,070	38,610	37,003	37,986	38,816	39,685
Bellevue University	11,637	13,059	11,902	13,841	14,476	14,818
Bryan College of Health Sciences	773	778	744	725	746	701
Capitol Beauty School	158	160	154	138	167	127
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	16	15	19	24	25	29
Clarkson College	1,108	1,169	1,180	1,133	1,078	1,122
College of Hair Design-Downtown	78	43	57	67	72	53
College of Hair Design-East Campus	94	51	114	117	116	125
College of Saint Mary	1,050	1,024	1,011	857	733	786
Concordia University-Nebraska	2,703	3,224	2,989	3,047	3,423	3,479
Creighton University	8,821	8,770	8,735	8,397	8,255	8,580
Doane University	2,422	2,281	2,060	1,879	1,948	2,074
Entourage Institute of Beauty and Esthetics	44	38	33	27	49	37
Fullen School of Hair Design	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grace University	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hastings College	998	982	946	936	1,011	926
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joseph's College Cosmetology	140	131	127	107	98	70
La'James International College	15	-	-	-	-	-
Little Priest Tribal College	133	113	165	208	208	223
Midland University	1,809	1,765	1,671	1,615	1,557	1,558
Myotherapy Institute	17	13	14	13	10	10
National American University-Bellevue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska Christian College of Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-
International University	111	-	-	-	-	-

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Table A1.2 Continued

	1-Year Change 22-23	Est. 1-Year Change 23-24	10-Year Change 13-23	Est. 11-Year Change 13-24
Total Fall Headcount Enrollment				
Nebraska Public Institutions	2.1%	1.0%	-2.2%	-1.1%
University of Nebraska	0.4%	-0.1%	-3.2%	-3.3%
Neb. College of Technical Agriculture	-14.5%	-22.4%	-13.7%	-33.0%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	-0.4%	-2.3%	-14.7%	-16.6%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	0.8%	0.0%	-1.9%	-1.9%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	3.4%	5.3%	2.9%	8.3%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	-0.3%	-0.3%	-1.4%	-1.7%
Nebraska State College System	-2.1%	-4.6%	-3.7%	-8.1%
Chadron State College	-2.4%	-4.9%	-27.8%	-31.3%
Peru State College	-8.9%	-8.9%	-32.4%	-38.4%
Wayne State College	0.7%	-2.9%	37.1%	33.1%
Nebraska Community Colleges	5.1%	3.5%	-0.5%	3.0%
Central Community College	5.3%	-4.5%	-0.6%	-5.1%
Metropolitan Community College	9.8%	4.2%	1.3%	5.7%
Mid-Plains Community College	-0.9%	3.6%	-17.1%	-14.1%
Northeast Community College	0.2%	2.3%	8.7%	11.3%
Southeast Community College	3.5%	8.4%	0.5%	8.9%
Western Nebraska Community College	-4.3%	4.0%	-23.1%	-19.9%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	2.2%	2.2%	4.2%	6.6%
Bellevue University	4.6%	2.4%	47.9%	51.4%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	2.9%	-6.0%	4.9%	-1.4%
Capitol Beauty School	21.0%	-24.0%	16.0%	-11.8%
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	4.2%	16.0%	13.6%	31.8%
Clarkson College	-4.9%	4.1%	-12.9%	-9.4%
College of Hair Design-Downtown	7.5%	-26.4%	-37.9%	-54.3%
College of Hair Design-East Campus	-0.9%	7.8%	1.8%	9.6%
College of Saint Mary	-14.5%	7.2%	-24.4%	-19.0%
Concordia University-Nebraska	12.3%	1.6%	55.2%	57.7%
Creighton University	-1.7%	3.9%	2.9%	7.0%
Doane University	3.7%	6.5%	-29.6%	-25.0%
Entourage Institute of Beauty and Esthetics	81.5%	-24.5%	-	-
Fullen School of Hair Design	-	-	-	-
Grace University	-	-	-	-
Hastings College	8.0%	-8.4%	-11.6%	-19.1%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	-	-	-	-
Joseph's College Cosmetology	-8.4%	-28.6%	-65.1%	-75.1%
La'James International College	-	-	-	-
Little Priest Tribal College	0.0%	7.2%	44.4%	54.9%
Midland University	-3.6%	0.1%	20.9%	21.0%
Myotherapy Institute	-23.1%	0.0%	-56.5%	-56.5%
National American University-Bellevue	-	-	-	-
Nebraska Christian College of Hope	-	-	-	-
International University	-	-	-	-

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Table A1.2 Continued						
Total Fall Headcount Enrollment	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Nebraska Indian Community College	199	120	158	175	180	200
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	943	1,000	1,000	1,088	1,167	1,102
Nebraska Wesleyan University	2,149	2,083	2,049	2,059	2,064	2,095
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	121	146	104	106	17	-
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	501	593	498	410	296	288
Purdue University Global-Omaha	795	720	678	585	458	332
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	8	7	11	-	-	-
Ricketts Great Books College	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stephanie Moss Academy	237	230	194	191	215	191
Summit Christian College	29	40	36	37	30	27
The Creative Center	86	78	64	60	51	39
Union Adventist University	911	887	903	895	868	807
Universal College of Healing Arts	28	14	25	11	46	35
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	34	-	-	-	-	-
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	330	145	6	-	-	-
York University	470	408	410	424	462	440
Nebraska State Total	138,939	136,710	136,962	136,917	136,608	135,618

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Table A1.2 Continued						
Total Fall Headcount Enrollment	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	<i>Est. 2024</i>
Nebraska Indian Community College	226	210	409	474	624	620
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	1,128	1,212	1,229	1,146	1,040	1,067
Nebraska Wesleyan University	2,044	1,924	1,816	1,688	1,690	1,653
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-0
Purdue University Global-Omaha	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ricketts Great Books College	-	-	-	-	-	6
Stephanie Moss Academy	177	152	166	181	220	245
Summit Christian College	25	34	26	22	23	32
The Creative Center	40	24	-	-	0	0
Union Adventist University	770	757	774	694	635	784
Universal College of Healing Arts	26	29	14	24	27	29
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	-	-	-	-	0	0
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	-	-	-	-	0	0
York University	507	652	648	626	585	531
Nebraska State Total	136,213	135,601	134,550	135,452	138,323	140,222

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Table A1.2 Continued				
Total Fall Headcount Enrollment	1-Year Change 22-23	<i>Est. 1-Year Change</i> 23-24	10-Year Change 13-23	<i>Est. 11-Year Change</i> 13-24
Nebraska Indian Community College	31.6%	-0.6%	213.6%	211.6%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	-9.2%	2.6%	10.3%	13.1%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	0.1%	-2.2%	-21.4%	-23.1%
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	-	-	-	-
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	-	-	-	-
Purdue University Global-Omaha	-	-	-	-
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	-	-	-	-
Ricketts Great Books College	-	-	-	-
Stephanie Moss Academy	21.5%	11.4%	-7.2%	3.4%
Summit Christian College	4.5%	39.1%	-20.7%	10.3%
The Creative Center	-	-	-	-
Union Adventist University	-8.5%	23.5%	-30.3%	-13.9%
Universal College of Healing Arts	12.5%	7.4%	-3.6%	3.6%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	-	-	-	-
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	-	-	-	-
York University	-6.5%	-9.2%	24.5%	13.0%
Nebraska State Total	2.1%	1.4%	-0.4%	0.9%
Data sources: For 2013 through 2023 data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 through fall 2023 surveys. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2024 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2024.				

**Table A1.3
Nebraska 12-Month Unduplicated Headcount Enrollment by Sector
2013-2014 through 2023-2024**

Academic Year	University of Nebraska	Nebraska State College System	Nebraska Community Colleges	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	Nebraska State Total
2013-2014	58,373	11,584	78,308	48,745	197,010
2014-2015	58,708	11,537	69,560	48,258	188,063
2015-2016	59,217	11,622	64,268	48,221	183,328
2016-2017	59,963	11,339	62,113	46,185	179,600
2017-2018	59,978	10,924	60,782	45,933	177,617
2018-2019	59,401	10,595	59,720	45,497	175,213
2019-2020	57,516	10,956	56,768	51,017	176,257
2020-2021	58,037	11,702	54,424	50,786	174,949
2021-2022	56,818	11,523	54,835	51,252	174,428
2022-2023	55,328	11,256	56,891	51,444	174,919
2023-2024	55,318	10,830	59,772	52,236	178,156

Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2013 through 2023 surveys.

**Table A1.4
First-Time Freshmen Enrollment by Sector
Fall 2012 through Fall 2023**

Part A: <u>Full-Time</u>, First-Time Freshmen						
Number of Students	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
University of Nebraska	7,267	7,478	7,570	7,935	7,902	7,963
Nebraska State College System	1,420	1,399	1,292	1,217	1,228	1,306
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,475	4,235	3,946	4,183	3,678	3,869
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	3,859	3,667	3,743	3,589	3,773	3,672
Nebraska Total	17,021	16,779	16,551	16,924	16,581	16,810
% of Total Freshmen Enrolled	89.5%	90.3%	90.4%	90.8%	91.2%	91.0%
Number of Students	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Est. 2024
University of Nebraska	7,697	7,807	7,870	7,856	7,765	7,649
Nebraska State College System	1,389	1,413	1,460	1,314	1,254	1,325
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,982	3,734	3,554	3,630	3,764	4,084
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	3,562	3,374	3,446	3,308	3,605	3,738
Nebraska Total	16,630	16,328	16,330	16,108	16,388	16,796
% of Total Freshmen Enrolled	90.8%	90.2%	90.2%	89.2%	88.9%	87.1%
Percentage Changes	1-Year Change 22-23	Est. 1-Year Change 23-24	10-Year Change 13-23	Est. 11-Year Change 13-24		
University of Nebraska	-1.2%	-1.5%	6.9%	5.3%		
Nebraska State College System	-4.6%	5.7%	-11.7%	-6.7%		
Nebraska Community Colleges	3.7%	8.5%	-15.9%	-8.7%		
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	9.0%	3.7%	-6.6%	-3.1%		
Nebraska Total	1.7%	2.5%	-3.7%	-1.3%		

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Table A1.4 Continued

Part B: <u>Part-Time</u>, First-Time Freshmen						
Number of Students	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
University of Nebraska	134	125	147	107	110	67
Nebraska State College System	12	20	17	12	9	6
Nebraska Community Colleges	1,669	1,574	1,538	1,506	1,365	1,534
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	186	88	57	96	114	49
Nebraska Total	2,001	1,807	1,759	1,721	1,598	1,656
% of Total Freshmen Enrolled	10.5%	9.7%	9.6%	9.2%	8.8%	9.0%
Number of Students	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Est. 2024
University of Nebraska	90	122	97	92	100	79
Nebraska State College System	26	17	24	14	19	19
Nebraska Community Colleges	1,488	1,515	1,458	1,511	1,573	1,979
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	82	121	191	333	358	409
Nebraska Total	1,686	1,775	1,770	1,950	2,050	2,486
% of Total Freshmen Enrolled	9.2%	9.8%	9.8%	10.8%	11.1%	12.9%
Percentage Changes	1-Year Change 22-23	Est. 1-Year Change 23-24	10-Year Change 13-23	Est. 11-Year Change 13-24		
University of Nebraska	8.7%	-21.0%	-25.4%	-41.0%		
Nebraska State College System	35.7%	0.0%	58.3%	58.3%		
Nebraska Community Colleges	4.1%	25.8%	-5.8%	18.6%		
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	7.5%	14.2%	92.5%	119.9%		
Nebraska Total	5.1%	21.3%	2.4%	24.2%		

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Table A1.4 Continued

Part C: <u>Total</u> First-Time Freshmen						
Number of Students	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
University of Nebraska	7,401	7,603	7,717	8,042	8,012	8,030
Nebraska State College System	1,432	1,419	1,309	1,229	1,237	1,312
Nebraska Community Colleges	6,144	5,809	5,484	5,689	5,043	5,403
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	4,045	3,755	3,800	3,685	3,887	3,721
Nebraska Total	19,022	18,586	18,310	18,645	18,179	18,466
Number of Students	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Est. 2024
University of Nebraska	7,787	7,929	7,967	7,948	7,865	7,728
Nebraska State College System	1,415	1,430	1,484	1,328	1,273	1,344
Nebraska Community Colleges	5,470	5,249	5,012	5,141	5,337	6,063
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	3,644	3,495	3,637	3,641	3,963	4,147
Nebraska Total	18,316	18,103	18,100	18,058	18,438	19,282
Percentage Changes	1-Year Change 22-23	Est. 1-Year Change 23-24	10-Year Change 13-23	Est. 11-Year Change 13-24		
University of Nebraska	-1.0%	-1.7%	6.3%	4.4%		
Nebraska State College System	-4.1%	5.6%	-11.1%	-6.1%		
Nebraska Community Colleges	3.8%	13.6%	-13.1%	-1.3%		
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	8.8%	4.6%	-2.0%	2.5%		
Nebraska Total	2.1%	4.6%	-3.1%	1.4%		
Data sources: For 2013 through 2023 data, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) fall 2013 through fall 2023 surveys. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2024 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2024.						

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Appendix 2

Actual and Projected Numbers of Nebraska High School Graduates

Table A2.1 Numbers of Nebraska High School Graduates 2013-2014 through 2023-2024					
School Year	Type of School/Agency			Total Number of Graduates	One-Year % Change
	Public Schools	Nonpublic Schools	ESU & SO		
13-14	20,359	2,557	88	23,004	1.6%
14-15	20,281	2,544	87	22,912	-0.4%
15-16	20,562	2,173	210	22,945	0.1%
16-17	20,730	2,537	118	23,385	1.9%
17-18	20,844	2,786	117	23,747	1.5%
18-19	21,311	2,314	138	23,763	0.1%
19-20	21,506	2,569	150	24,225	1.9%
20-21	21,771	2,856	72	24,699	2.0%
21-22	22,170	2,698	88	24,956	1.0%
22-23	22,224	2,442	124	24,790	-0.7%
23-24	22,306	2,347	96	24,749	-0.2%

Note. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. ESU = Educational service units; SO = State-operated schools. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, January 2015 (2013-14 data), January 2016 (2014-15 data), December 2016 (2015-16 data), December 2017 (2016-17 data), December 2018 (2017-18 data), December 2019 (2018-19 data), December 2020 (2019-20 data), February 2022 (2020-21 data), January 2023 (2021-22 data), December 2023 (2022-23 data), January 2025 (2023-24 data).

**Table A2.2
Actual and Projected Numbers of Nebraska High School Graduates
2013-2014 through 2033-2034**

Academic Year	Public by Race/Ethnicity							Public Total	Non Public Total	Total
	White non-Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	Black non-Hispanic	Two or More Races	Race/Ethnicity Total			
Actual										
13-14	14,964	507	2,907	211	1,179	591	20,359	20,359	2,557	22,916
14-15	14,817	503	3,026	228	1,112	595	20,281	20,281	2,544	22,825
15-16	15,007	484	3,082	211	1,206	562	20,562	20,562	2,173	22,735
16-17	14,770	573	3,334	240	1,187	626	20,730	20,730	2,537	23,267
17-18	14,854	520	3,486	233	1,157	594	20,844	20,844	2,786	23,630
18-19	14,937	591	3,644	246	1,302	591	21,311	21,311	2,314	23,625
19-20	14,967	603	3,867	210	1,203	656	21,506	21,506	2,569	24,075
20-21	15,036	629	3,909	255	1,252	690	21,771	21,771	2,856	24,627
21-22	15,098	666	4,096	247	1,286	777	22,170	22,170	2,698	24,868
22-23	14,962	684	4,179	233	1,339	827	22,224	22,224	2,442	24,666
23-24	14,617	669	4,603	249	1,352	816	22,306	22,306	2,347	24,653
Projected										
23-24	14,635	670	4,277	237	1,353	788	21,960	21,997	2,291	24,288
24-25	14,175	641	4,461	243	1,261	816	21,597	21,658	2,204	23,862
25-26	14,822	730	4,841	240	1,368	934	22,935	22,993	2,499	25,492
26-27	14,647	711	5,082	246	1,348	943	22,977	23,010	2,445	25,455
27-28	14,357	767	4,966	214	1,333	986	22,623	22,647	2,431	25,078
28-29	14,071	786	4,868	232	1,238	974	22,169	22,190	2,408	24,598
29-30	14,087	836	4,994	252	1,251	1,030	22,450	22,463	2,446	24,909
30-31	13,829	846	5,224	226	1,273	1,054	22,452	22,435	2,534	24,969
31-32	14,018	857	5,474	228	1,255	1,076	22,908	22,857	2,570	25,427
32-33	13,739	827	5,699	236	1,253	1,118	22,872	22,778	2,501	25,279
33-34	13,710	868	6,037	255	1,254	1,206	23,330	23,176	2,527	25,703

Note. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. The actual and projected public totals do not include graduates from education service units or state-operated schools. The projected race/ethnicity total may not equal the projected total number of public school graduates because graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected independently from the total public projections. The sum of the projected public and nonpublic graduates may not equal the total graduates, and the sum of the projected races may not equal the race/ethnicity total. For 2023-2024, the actual number of public school graduates (22,306) was 1.4% higher than WICHE predicted (21,997). Data sources: For actual numbers of graduates: Nebraska Department of Education, January 2015 (2013-14 data), January 2016 (2014-15 data), December 2016 (2015-16 data), December 2017 (2016-17 data), December 2018 (2017-18 data), December 2019 (2018-19 data), December 2020 (2019-20 data), February 2022 (2020-21 data), January 2022 (2021-22 data), December 2023 (2022-23 data), and January 2025 (2023-24 data). For projected numbers of graduates: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates, 2024*.

Table A2.3
Actual and Projected Changes in the Numbers and Percentages of
Nebraska Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity:
2013-2014, 2023-24, and 2033-2034

Race/Ethnicity	2013-2014		2023-2024		Actual % Change 13-14 to 23-24	2033-2034		Projected % Change 23-24 to 33-34
	Actual No. of Grads	% of Actual Grads	Actual No. of Grads	% of Actual Grads		Projected No. of Grads	% of Projected Grads	
White non-Hispanic	14,964	73.5%	14,617	65.5%	-2.3%	13,710	58.8%	-6.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	507	2.5%	669	3.0%	32.0%	868	3.7%	29.7%
Hispanic	2,907	14.3%	4,603	20.6%	58.3%	6,037	25.9%	31.2%
Native American	211	1.0%	249	1.1%	18.0%	255	1.1%	2.4%
Black non-Hispanic	1,179	5.8%	1,352	6.1%	14.7%	1,254	5.4%	-7.2%
Two or More Races	591	2.9%	816	3.7%	38.1%	1,206	5.2%	47.8%
Total for Public High Schools	20,359		22,306		9.6%	23,330 ^a		4.6%

Note. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. Actual counts and projections do not include graduates of educational service units or state-operated schools.

Data source: For actual numbers of graduates: Nebraska Department of Education, January 2015, and January 2025. For projected numbers of graduates: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates, 2024*.

^a Because projections were made independently for the various race/ethnic groups, the projected race/ethnicity total may not equal the projected total number of public school graduates. WICHE projects a total of 23,176 individuals will graduate from Nebraska's public schools in 2033-34. This is a projected increase of 3.9% between 2023-24 and 2033-34.

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Appendix 3

Nebraska High School Graduation Rates

Explanatory Note A3.1 The Cohort Four-Year High School Graduation Rate

Prior to the 2010-2011 school year, the Nebraska Department of Education used the **four-year high school graduation rate** to measure the proportion of high school students who receive regular diplomas.

Beginning with the 2010-2011 school year, the Nebraska Department of Education (NDE) started using the **cohort four-year graduation rate** or, more simply, the **cohort graduation rate**, to measure the proportion of Nebraska's public high school students who receive regular diplomas. The cohort graduation rate is not currently calculated for nonpublic schools in Nebraska.

The cohort four-year graduation rate is calculated by dividing the number of students in a cohort who graduate with a regular high school diploma in four years or less by the number of students in the graduation cohort, including students who graduate in the summer of the expected graduation year.

A student belongs to a graduation cohort based on school enrollment status. The demographic subgroups for a graduation cohort are determined by data submitted by the school district and reported at the student's final status.

A graduation cohort represents the group of students sharing an expected graduation year. The expected graduation year is determined by adding four years to the school year when the student reaches 9th grade for the first time and remains unchanged. For example, the 2024 graduation cohort is the group of students who entered 9th grade for the first time at the beginning of or during the 2020-2021 school year. The expected graduation year for this cohort was the 2023-2024 school year.

A graduation cohort is adjusted by adding any students transferring into the cohort and by subtracting any students who transfer out, emigrate to another country, or die during the four-year cohort period.

Only students who earn and receive regular diplomas are counted as completers in calculating the cohort graduation rate. Students who receive certificates of achievement or attendance, alternative awards, or General Education Diplomas (GED) remain in the cohort, but they are not counted as completers for the purposes of calculating the cohort graduate rate. Instead, they remain only in the denominator. The cohort graduation rate is computed using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{High school diploma recipients (Year X)}}{\text{1st time 9th graders (Year X - 4) + Students who transfer in - (Students who transfer out, emigrate to another country, or die)}}$$

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Explanatory Note A3.1 (Continued)

The cohort four-year graduation rate is calculated using an entirely different methodology than the four-year graduation rate; therefore, it is not comparable to the four-year graduation rates for previous school years.

Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, *2023-2024 Nebraska Education Profile*, Definitions.

**Table A3.1
Cohort Graduation Rates for Nebraska Public High Schools
By Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Other Student Groups
2013-2014 through 2023-2024**

Student Group	Cohort Four-Year		Cohort Five-Year		Cohort Six-Year	
	N	Grad Rate	N	Grad Rate	N	Grad Rate
2013-2014						
Total Cohort Graduates	19,493	90%	19,987	92%	20,215	93%
Sex						
Male	9,655	87%	9,960	90%	10,108	91%
Female	9,838	92%	10,027	94%	10,107	95%
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	14,526	93%	14,777	94%	14,893	95%
Asian	418	78%	447	83%	481	89%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pac. Islander	24	77%	26	84%	27	84%
Hispanic	2,695	83%	2,824	87%	2,860	88%
Native American	187	69%	204	76%	208	77%
Black non-Hispanic	1,085	81%	1,136	84%	1,166	86%
Two or More Races	558	87%	573	90%	580	91%
Other Groups						
Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch	6,550	82%	6,842	88%	6,967	90%
Special Education Students	1,801	72%	1,956	80%	2,069	85%
English Language Learners	449	60%	510	70%	550	75%
2014-2015						
Total Cohort Graduates	19,430	89%	20,036	92%	20,250	92%
Sex						
Male	9,619	86%	10,008	89%	10,136	90%
Female	9,811	92%	10,028	94%	10,114	95%
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	14,374	93%	14,656	94%	14,775	95%
Asian	434	78%	475	86%	502	89%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pac. Islander	23	96%	23	96%	23	96%
Hispanic	2,804	82%	2,953	86%	2,989	87%
Native American	207	76%	215	79%	219	80%
Black non-Hispanic	1,020	75%	1,116	83%	1,135	84%
Two or More Races	568	84%	598	88%	607	89%
Other Groups						
Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch	6,530	81%	6,880	88%	6,994	90%
Special Education Students	1,803	71%	1,975	79%	2,087	84%
English Language Learners	410	55%	505	68%	541	72%

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Table A3.1 (Continued)						
Student Group	Cohort Four-Year		Cohort Five-Year		Cohort Six-Year	
	N	Grad Rate	N	Grad Rate	N	Grad Rate
2015-2016						
Total Cohort Graduates	19,668	89%	20,149	91%	20,380	92%
Sex						
Male	9,850	87%	10,153	89%	10,297	90%
Female	9,818	92%	9,996	94%	10,083	94%
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	14,536	93%	14,776	94%	14,884	95%
Asian	410	81%	428	83%	449	87%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pac. Islander	27	77%	31	89%	32	91%
Hispanic	2,883	82%	3,022	85%	3,083	87%
Native American	197	74%	204	77%	211	79%
Black non-Hispanic	1,094	79%	1,152	82%	1,181	84%
Two or More Races	521	84%	536	87%	540	87%
Other Groups						
Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch	6,631	82%	6,910	87%	7,038	89%
Special Education Students	1,837	70%	1,992	77%	2,127	83%
English Language Learners	348	55%	408	63%	431	69%
2016-2017						
Total Cohort Graduates	19,931	89%	20,502	92%	20,715	92%
Sex						
Male	10,030	87%	10,378	90%	10,491	90%
Female	9,901	92%	10,124	94%	10,224	94%
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	14,345	92%	14,627	94%	14,731	95%
Asian	499	82%	539	88%	557	91%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pac. Islander	35	85%	37	93%	38	95%
Hispanic	3,130	82%	3,282	85%	3,334	87%
Native American	227	70%	245	75%	248	75%
Black non-Hispanic	1,100	81%	1,157	85%	1,184	86%
Two or More Races	595	86%	615	88%	621	89%
Other Groups						
Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch	7,099	82%	7,432	87%	7,494	89%
Special Education Students	1,768	71%	1,925	79%	2,023	83%
English Language Learners	411	50%	501	62%	538	67%

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Table A3.1 (Continued)						
Student Group	Cohort Four-Year		Cohort Five-Year		Cohort Six-Year	
	N	Grad Rate	N	Grad Rate	N	Grad Rate
2017-2018						
Total Cohort Graduates	20,546	89%	21,053	91%	21,247	92%
Sex						
Male	10,331	87%	10,620	89%	10,739	90%
Female	10,215	91%	10,433	93%	10,508	94%
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	14,658	93%	14,905	95%	15,003	95%
Asian	483	82%	506	86%	520	88%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pac. Islander	20	95%	20	95%	20	95%
Hispanic	3,385	81%	3,535	85%	3,585	86%
Native American	217	72%	227	75%	232	77%
Black non-Hispanic	1,193	78%	1,258	82%	1,283	84%
Two or More Races	590	85%	601	87%	604	88%
Other Groups						
Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch	7,291	81%	7,559	87%	7,661	88%
Special Education Students	1,819	70%	1,948	75%	2,030	79%
English Language Learners	432	48%	535	61%	567	65%
2018-2019						
Total Cohort Graduates	20,491	88%	21,000	90%	21,141	91%
Sex						
Male	10,122	85%	10,458	88%	10,536	89%
Female	10,369	92%	10,542	93%	10,605	94%
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	14,500	92%	14,750	94%	14,822	94%
Asian	528	84%	553	88%	558	89%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pac. Islander	21	75%	23	82%	24	86%
Hispanic	3,432	80%	3,570	84%	3,612	85%
Native American	235	71%	254	76%	260	79%
Black non-Hispanic	1,212	78%	1,269	82%	1,281	83%
Two or More Races	558	82%	581	85%	584	85%
Other Groups						
Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch	7,553	81%	7,882	85%	7,963	86%
Special Education Students	1,890	69%	2,006	74%	2,075	77%
English Language Learners	466	49%	560	60%	573	62%

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Table A3.1 (Continued)						
Student Group	Cohort Four-Year		Cohort Five-Year		Cohort Six-Year	
	N	Grad Rate	N	Grad Rate	N	Grad Rate
2019-2020						
Total Cohort Graduates	20,690	88%	21,188	90%	21,377	90%
Sex						
Male	10,229	84%	10,512	87%	10,618	88%
Female	10,461	91%	10,676	93%	10,759	93%
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	14,518	92%	14,734	94%	14,824	94%
Asian	567	87%	585	90%	593	91%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pac. Islander	24	73%	26	76%	26	76%
Hispanic	3,639	78%	3,809	82%	3,869	83%
Native American	186	72%	202	77%	206	78%
Black non-Hispanic	1,118	75%	1,177	80%	1,195	80%
Two or More Races	638	83%	655	85%	664	86%
Other Groups						
Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch	8,014	80%	8,383	84%	8,499	85%
Special Education Students	1,858	65%	2,006	72%	2,085	76%
English Language Learners	609	52%	711	61%	743	64%
2020-2021						
Total Cohort Graduates	20,914	88%	21,446	90%	21,610	90%
Sex						
Male	10,505	85%	10,831	87%	10,963	88%
Female	10,409	90%	10,615	92%	10,687	93%
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	14,613	92%	14,823	93%	14,891	94%
Asian	569	89%	591	92%	595	93%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pac. Islander	29	83%	30	86%	30	86%
Hispanic	3,654	79%	3,824	83%	3,884	84%
Native American	228	73%	253	81%	254	81%
Black non-Hispanic	1,159	75%	1,233	79%	1,256	80%
Two or More Races	662	81%	692	86%	700	87%
Other Groups						
Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch	8,429	80%	8,799	84%	8,885	85%
Special Education Students	1,931	65%	2,078	71%	2,141	74%
English Language Learners	596	58%	682	67%	706	70%

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Table A3.1 (Continued)						
Student Group	Cohort Four-Year		Cohort Five-Year		Cohort Six-Year	
	N	Grad Rate	N	Grad Rate	N	Grad Rate
2021-2022						
Total Cohort Graduates	21,274	87%	21,779	89%	21,956	90%
Sex						
Male	10,611	84%	10,931	87%	11,044	88%
Female	10,663	90%	10,848	92%	10,912	92%
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	14,771	92%	15,006	94%	15,084	94%
Asian	604	90%	616	92%	618	92%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pac. Islander	28	90%	30	100%	30	100%
Hispanic	3,795	77%	3,940	80%	4,005	81%
Native American	208	70%	221	74%	226	76%
Black non-Hispanic	1,154	74%	1,230	79%	1,250	80%
Two or More Races	714	82%	736	84%	743	85%
Other Groups						
Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch	8,260	79%	8,547	83%	8,657	84%
Special Education Students	1,978	66%	2,129	72%	2,211	75%
English Language Learners	616	53%	701	61%	731	64%
2022-2023						
Total Cohort Graduates	21,232	87%	21,799	90%		
Sex						
Male	10,702	85%	11,017	87%		
Female	10,530	90%	10,782	92%		
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	14,486	92%	14,703	94%		
Asian	623	88%	645	92%		
Native Hawaiian/Other Pac. Islander	35	85%	36	84%		
Hispanic	3,898	77%	4,098	81%		
Native American	212	74%	225	78%		
Black non-Hispanic	1,214	76%	1,300	81%		
Two or More Races	764	81%	792	84%		
Other Groups						
Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch	7,990	79%	8,378	84%		
Special Education Students	2,019	67%	2,160	73%		
English Language Learners	693	53%	803	62%		
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Table A3.1 (Continued)						
Student Group	Cohort Four-Year		Cohort Five-Year		Cohort Six-Year	
	N	Grad Rate	N	Grad Rate	N	Grad Rate
2023-2024						
Total Cohort Graduates	21,444	88%				
Sex						
Male	10,726	86%				
Female	10,718	90%				
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	14,281	93%				
Asian	619	90%				
Native Hawaiian/Other Pac. Islander	29	73%				
Hispanic	4,259	80%				
Native American	233	74%				
Black non-Hispanic	1,247	76%				
Two or More Races	776	84%				
Other Groups						
Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch	8,543	82%				
Special Education Students	2,108	69%				
English Language Learners	779	61%				
<i>Note.</i> Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, 2024-2025 Data Downloads, Graduation Cohort Data, supplemented with cohort graduation data from the Nebraska Department of Education, January 2025.						

Appendix 4

Nebraska Scores on the ACT Test

Table A4.1						
Percentages of ACT-Tested Students Meeting ACT College Readiness Benchmarks						
Nebraska and National High School Graduating Classes						
2014 through 2024						
Year of High School Graduation	No. of Students Tested		<i>% of ACT-Tested Students Meeting College Readiness Benchmarks</i>			
			English		Mathematics	
	Nebraska	National	Nebraska	National	Nebraska	National
2014	17,768	1,845,787	72%	64%	45%	43%
2015	18,347	1,924,436	69%	64%	44%	42%
2016	18,598	2,090,342	68%	61%	43%	41%
2017	18,993	2,030,038	67%	61%	42%	41%
2018	24,516	1,914,817	56%	60%	35%	40%
2019	24,744	1,782,820	55%	59%	34%	39%
2020	24,973	1,670,497	54%	58%	34%	37%
2021	21,627	1,295,349	55%	56%	33%	36%
2022	24,370	1,349,644	51%	53%	30%	31%
2023	24,565	1,386,335	50%	51%	29%	30%
2024	24,581	1,374,791	49%	51%	28%	29%
Year of High School Graduation	<i>% of ACT-Tested Students Meeting College Readiness Benchmarks</i>					
	Reading		Science		Meeting All Four ACT Benchmark Scores	
	Nebraska	National	Nebraska	National	Nebraska	National
2014	48%	44%	42%	37%	29%	26%
2015	49%	46%	42%	38%	29%	28%
2016	48%	44%	40%	36%	28%	26%
2017	50%	47%	41%	37%	28%	27%
2018	40%	46%	33%	36%	22%	27%
2019	40%	45%	33%	36%	22%	26%
2020	38%	45%	31%	36%	22%	26%
2021	42%	44%	35%	35%	23%	25%
2022	37%	41%	31%	32%	20%	22%
2023	36%	40%	30%	31%	19%	21%
2024	36%	40%	28%	30%	18%	20%
<p><i>Note.</i> The benchmark scores for English (18), mathematics (22), reading (22), and science (23) were unchanged during the reporting period. Beginning with the 2018 graduating class, Nebraska students are tested using the Nebraska Student-Centered Assessment System (NSCAS ACT). This test is given to all students in the cohort minus one year (typically the 11th grade). However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the ACT testing requirement was waived for the 2021 graduating class and not all 2022 graduates took the assessment. Data source: ACT, <i>High School Profile Report - Nebraska</i>, 2014 through 2024.</p>						

Table A4.2
Numbers and Percentages of ACT-Tested Students
by High School Curriculum Completed or Planned to Complete Before Graduation
2014 through 2024

Year of High School Graduation	The Core or More		Less Than the Core		Did Not Report Courses Taken		Total No. of Students
	No. of Students	% of Total	No. of Students	% of Total	No. of Students	% of Total	
2014	13,909	78%	3,283	18%	576	3%	17,768
2015	13,943	76%	3,489	19%	915	5%	18,347
2016	13,865	75%	3,480	19%	1,253	7%	18,598
2017	14,384	76%	3,501	18%	1,108	6%	18,993
2018	15,146	62%	6,263	26%	3,107	13%	24,516
2019	14,415	58%	6,181	25%	4,148	17%	24,744
2020	13,706	55%	5,839	23%	5,428	22%	24,973
2021	8,984	42%	3,131	14%	9,512	44%	21,627
2022	13,256	54%	5,163	21%	5,951	24%	24,370
2023	11,533	47%	4,695	19%	8,337	34%	24,565
2024	11,375	46%	5,035	20%	8,171	33%	24,581

Note. ACT, Inc. defines the core, college-preparatory high school curriculum (or what is simply called “the core”) as consisting of four years of English and three or more years each of social studies, science, and mathematics (beginning with Algebra I). Data is self-reported by the student. Beginning with the 2018 graduating class, Nebraska students are tested using the Nebraska Student-Centered Assessment System (NSCAS ACT). This test is given to all students in the cohort minus one year (typically the 11th grade). However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the ACT testing requirement was waived for the 2021 graduating class and not all 2022 graduates took the assessment. Data source: ACT, *High School Profile Report - Nebraska*, 2014 through 2024.

Appendix 5

Nebraska College Continuation Rates

Table A5.1 College Continuation Rates for Nebraska High School Graduates Who Attended Postsecondary Institutions in the Fall Term Following High School Graduation Fall 2012 through Fall 2022				
Year of HS Graduation	No. of HS Graduates	Fall IPEDS Survey	No. of FTF with Nebraska Residency Who Graduated from HS During the Past 12 Months and Attended Postsecondary Institutions	College Continuation Rate
2011-2012	22,678	2012	14,917	65.8%
2013-2014	23,004	2014	14,285	62.1%
2015-2016	22,945	2016	14,839	64.7%
2017-2018	23,747	2018	15,160	63.8%
2019-2020	24,225	2020	14,644	60.4%
2021-2022	24,956	2022	15,383	61.6%
Change Since: 2011-12 (HS) & Fall 2012 (FTF)	10.0% (HS)		3.1% (FTF)	

Note. High school graduates include graduates of public schools, nonpublic (private) schools, educational service units, and state-operated schools. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. First-time freshmen include full-time and part-time students who attended a postsecondary institution that reports data to IPEDS. FTF = first-time freshmen. HS = high school. Continuation rate = the number of first-time freshmen who graduated from high school within the past 12 months and enrolled at degree-granting or non-degree-granting institutions in the fall term following high school graduation divided by the total number of high school graduates. First-time freshmen enrolled in the fall term who attended college for the first time in the prior summer term are also included. Nebraskans who have delayed going to college are not included in the calculation of Nebraska's college continuation rate because there is no way of determining from IPEDS data when they received their high school diplomas. Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education discovered an error with college continuation data for one out-of-state institution, Texas State Technical College (TSTC). TSTC reported 403 Nebraska first-time freshmen attended TSTC in fall 2022 within 12 months of high school graduation. Internal analysis of National Student Clearinghouse data reveals that no on-time Nebraska public high school graduates attended TSTC between June 1, 2022, and May 31, 2023. Furthermore, in the 10 years prior to 2022, TSTC did not report any Nebraska students attending within 12 months of high school graduation. Therefore, the Commission has overridden TSTC's fall 2022 enrollments to zero Nebraska students. Data sources: For high school data, Nebraska Department of Education, December 2013 (2011-12 data), January 2015 (2013-14 data), December 2016 (2015-16 data), December 2018 (2017-18 data), December 2020 (2019-20 data), and January 2023 (2021-22 data); for first-time freshmen data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 surveys.

Table A5.2
In-State and Out-of-State College Continuation Rates for Nebraska High School Graduates Who Attended Postsecondary Institutions and the Estimated Number and Percentage of Nebraska High School Graduates Who Did Not Go to College in the Fall Term Following High School Graduation Fall 2012 through Fall 2022

Year of HS Graduation	No. of HS Graduates	Fall IPEDS Survey	No. of FTF with Nebraska Residency Who Graduated from HS During the Past 12 Months				Estimated No. and % of HS Grads Who Did Not Go to College	
			No. Who Attended Nebraska Institutions	In-State College Continuation Rate	No. Who Attended Out-of-State Institutions	Out-of-State College Continuation Rate	N	%
2011-12	22,678	2012	12,117	53.4%	2,800	12.3%	7,761	34.2%
2013-14	23,004	2014	11,593	50.4%	2,692	11.7%	8,719	37.9%
2015-16	22,945	2016	12,114	52.8%	2,725	11.9%	8,106	35.3%
2017-18	23,747	2018	12,408	52.3%	2,752	11.6%	8,587	36.2%
2019-20	24,225	2020	11,994	49.5%	2,650	10.9%	9,581	39.6%
2021-22	24,956	2022	11,967	48.0%	3,416	13.7%	9,573	38.4%

Note. High school graduates include graduates of public schools, nonpublic (private) schools, educational service units, and state-operated schools. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. First-time freshmen include full-time and part-time students who attended a postsecondary institution that reports data to IPEDS. FTF = first-time freshmen. HS = high school. Continuation rate = the number of first-time freshmen who graduated from high school within the past 12 months and enrolled at degree-granting or non-degree-granting institutions in the fall term following high school graduation divided by the total number of high school graduates. First-time freshmen enrolled in the fall term who attended college for the first time in the prior summer term are also included. Nebraskans who have delayed going to college are not included in the calculation of Nebraska's college continuation rate because there is no way of determining from IPEDS data when they received their high school diplomas. Does not include fall 2022 data for Texas State Technical College (see [Table A5.1](#) for more information). Data sources: For high school data, Nebraska Department of Education, December 2013 (2011-12 data), January 2015 (2013-14 data), December 2016 (2015-16 data), December 2018 (2017-18 data), December 2020 (2019-20 data), and January 2023 (2021-22 data); for first-time freshmen data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 surveys.

Table A5.3
Percentages of First-Time Freshmen with Nebraska Residency Who Attended
Nebraska and Out-of-State Postsecondary Institutions in the Fall Term Following
High School Graduation by Type of Institution
Fall 2022 Compared to Fall 2012

Type of Postsecondary Institution Attended	No. and % of FTF with Nebraska Residency Who Attended Nebraska Institutions			
	Fall 2012		Fall 2022	
	N	%	N	%
Private For-Profit	196	1.6%	59	0.5%
Private Not-For-Profit	1,610	13.3%	1,295	10.8%
Subtotal	1,806	14.9%	1,354	11.3%
Public, 2-Year	4,008	33.1%	3,790	31.7%
Public, 4-Year	6,303	52.0%	6,823	57.0%
Subtotal	10,311	85.1%	10,613	88.7%
Total to Nebraska Institutions	12,117	100.0%	11,967	100.0%
Type of Postsecondary Institution Attended	No. and % of FTF with Nebraska Residency Who Attended Out-of-State Institutions			
	Fall 2012		Fall 2022	
	N	%	N	%
Private For-Profit	71	2.5%	118	3.5%
Private Not-For-Profit	1,082	38.6%	1,008	29.5%
Subtotal	1,153	41.2%	1,126	33.0%
Public, 2-Year	489	17.5%	684	20.0%
Public, 4-Year	1,158	41.4%	1,606	47.0%
Subtotal	1,647	58.8%	2,290	67.0%
Total to Out-of-State Institutions	2,800	100.0%	3,416	100.0%
Total All States	14,917		15,383	
<p><i>Note.</i> FTF = first-time freshmen. First-time freshmen include full-time and part-time students who attended a postsecondary institution that reports data to IPEDS. Does not include fall 2022 data for Texas State Technical College (see Table A5.1 for more information). Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012 and 2022 surveys.</p>				

**Table A5.4
College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates
by Sex, Student Income Status, and Race/Ethnicity: 2012-2013 through 2022-2023**

Sex / Student Income Status / Race/Ethnicity	2012-2013			2013-2014		
	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate
Males						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	1,581	798	50.5%	1,515	769	50.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	75	57	76.0%	100	75	75.0%
Black non-Hispanic	360	209	58.1%	362	211	58.3%
Hispanic	847	409	48.3%	971	516	53.1%
Native American	64	25	39.1%	62	24	38.7%
Two or More Races	120	68	56.7%	114	51	44.7%
Total	3,047	1,566	51.4%	3,124	1,646	52.7%
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	5,911	4,419	74.8%	5,750	4,337	75.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	109	89	81.7%	107	87	81.3%
Black non-Hispanic	162	112	69.1%	164	92	56.1%
Hispanic	347	202	58.2%	391	225	57.5%
Native American	41	19	46.3%	26	13	50.0%
Two or More Races	119	80	67.2%	130	98	75.4%
Total	6,689	4,921	73.6%	6,568	4,852	73.9%
Total						
White non-Hispanic	7,492	5,217	69.6%	7,265	5,106	70.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	184	146	79.3%	207	162	78.3%
Black non-Hispanic	522	321	61.5%	526	303	57.6%
Hispanic	1,194	611	51.2%	1,362	741	54.4%
Native American	105	44	41.9%	88	37	42.0%
Two or More Races	239	148	61.9%	244	149	61.1%
Total	9,736	6,487	66.6%	9,692	6,498	67.0%
Females						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	1,721	1,113	64.7%	1,702	1,114	65.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	90	70	77.8%	94	75	79.8%
Black non-Hispanic	437	251	57.4%	423	250	59.1%
Hispanic	917	521	56.8%	983	597	60.7%
Native American	63	22	34.9%	68	28	41.2%
Two or More Races	147	93	63.3%	167	105	62.9%
Total	3,375	2,070	61.3%	3,437	2,169	63.1%
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	5,598	4,685	83.7%	5,578	4,690	84.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	102	79	77.5%	144	120	83.3%
Black non-Hispanic	157	121	77.1%	140	118	84.3%
Hispanic	337	223	66.2%	360	245	68.1%
Native American	29	9	31.0%	31	14	45.2%
Two or More Races	119	91	76.5%	147	116	78.9%
Total	6,342	5,208	82.1%	6,400	5,303	82.9%
Total						
White non-Hispanic	7,319	5,798	79.2%	7,280	5,804	79.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	192	149	77.6%	238	195	81.9%
Black non-Hispanic	594	372	62.6%	563	368	65.4%
Hispanic	1,254	744	59.3%	1,343	842	62.7%
Native American	92	31	33.7%	99	42	42.4%
Two or More Races	266	184	69.2%	314	221	70.4%
Total	9,717	7,278	74.9%	9,837	7,472	76.0%

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Table A5.4 (Continued)						
Sex / Student Income Status / Race/Ethnicity	2012-2013			2013-2014		
	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate
Total						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	3,302	1,911	57.9%	3,217	1,883	58.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	165	127	77.0%	194	150	77.3%
Black non-Hispanic	797	460	57.7%	785	461	58.7%
Hispanic	1,764	930	52.7%	1,954	1,113	57.0%
Native American	127	47	37.0%	130	52	40.0%
Two or More Races	267	161	60.3%	281	156	55.5%
Total	6,422 (33.0%)	3,636	56.6%	6,561 (33.6%)	3,815	58.1%
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	11,509	9,104	79.1%	11,328	9,027	79.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	211	168	79.6%	251	207	82.5%
Black non-Hispanic	319	233	73.0%	304	210	69.1%
Hispanic	684	425	62.1%	751	470	62.6%
Native American	70	28	40.0%	57	27	47.4%
Two or More Races	238	171	71.8%	277	214	77.3%
Total	13,031 (67.0%)	10,129	77.7%	12,968 (66.4%)	10,155	78.3%
Total						
White non-Hispanic	14,811	11,015	74.4%	14,545	10,910	75.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	376	295	78.5%	445	357	80.2%
Black non-Hispanic	1,116	693	62.1%	1,089	671	61.6%
Hispanic	2,448	1,355	55.4%	2,705	1,583	58.5%
Native American	197	75	38.1%	187	79	42.2%
Two or More Races	505	332	65.7%	558	370	66.3%
Total	19,453 (100.0%)	13,765	70.8%	19,529 (100.0%)	13,970	71.5%

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Table A5.4 (Continued)						
Sex / Student Income Status / Race/Ethnicity	2014-2015			2015-2016		
	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate
Males						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	1,658	833	50.2%	1,642	836	50.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	98	68	69.4%	83	58	69.9%
Black non-Hispanic	340	193	56.8%	396	215	54.3%
Hispanic	936	487	52.0%	1,009	553	54.8%
Native American	54	22	40.7%	56	17	30.4%
Two or More Races	120	61	50.8%	104	61	58.7%
Total	3,206	1,664	51.9%	3,290	1,740	52.9%
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	5,637	4,206	74.6%	5,757	4,288	74.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	115	99	86.1%	118	91	77.1%
Black non-Hispanic	188	124	66.0%	182	125	68.7%
Hispanic	415	251	60.5%	434	265	61.1%
Native American	51	24	47.1%	44	24	54.5%
Two or More Races	143	102	71.3%	127	85	66.9%
Total	6,549	4,806	73.4%	6,662	4,878	73.2%
Total						
White non-Hispanic	7,295	5,039	69.1%	7,399	5,124	69.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	213	167	78.4%	201	149	74.1%
Black non-Hispanic	528	317	60.0%	578	340	58.8%
Hispanic	1,351	738	54.6%	1,443	818	56.7%
Native American	105	46	43.8%	100	41	41.0%
Two or More Races	263	163	62.0%	231	146	63.2%
Total	9,755	6,470	66.3%	9,952	6,618	66.5%
Females						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	1,678	1,052	62.7%	1,631	1,042	63.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	87	65	74.7%	119	98	82.4%
Black non-Hispanic	360	226	62.8%	377	236	62.6%
Hispanic	1,081	623	57.6%	1,077	626	58.1%
Native American	66	34	51.5%	50	20	40.0%
Two or More Races	164	92	56.1%	142	80	56.3%
Total	3,436	2,092	60.9%	3,396	2,102	61.9%
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	5,516	4,691	85.0%	5,607	4,709	84.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	180	149	82.8%	130	110	84.6%
Black non-Hispanic	152	123	80.9%	164	115	70.1%
Hispanic	407	284	69.8%	369	257	69.6%
Native American	40	25	62.5%	51	31	60.8%
Two or More Races	150	107	71.3%	163	131	80.4%
Total	6,445	5,379	83.5%	6,484	5,353	82.6%
Total						
White non-Hispanic	7,194	5,743	79.8%	7,238	5,751	79.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	267	214	80.1%	249	208	83.5%
Black non-Hispanic	512	349	68.2%	541	351	64.9%
Hispanic	1,488	907	61.0%	1,446	883	61.1%
Native American	106	59	55.7%	101	51	50.5%
Two or More Races	314	199	63.4%	305	211	69.2%
Total	9,881	7,471	75.6%	9,880	7,455	75.5%

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Table A5.4 (Continued)						
Sex / Student Income Status / Race/Ethnicity	2014-2015			2015-2016		
	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate
Total						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	3,336	1,885	56.5%	3,273	1,878	57.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	185	133	71.9%	202	156	77.2%
Black non-Hispanic	700	419	59.9%	773	451	58.3%
Hispanic	2,017	1,110	55.0%	2,086	1,179	56.5%
Native American	120	56	46.7%	106	37	34.9%
Two or More Races	284	153	53.9%	246	141	57.3%
Total	6,642 (33.8%)	3,756	56.5%	6,686 (33.7%)	3,842	57.5%
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	11,153	8,897	79.8%	11,364	8,997	79.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	295	248	84.1%	248	201	81.0%
Black non-Hispanic	340	247	72.6%	346	240	69.4%
Hispanic	822	535	65.1%	803	522	65.0%
Native American	91	49	53.8%	95	55	57.9%
Two or More Races	293	209	71.3%	290	216	74.5%
Total	12,994 (66.2%)	10,185	78.4%	13,146 (66.3%)	10,231	77.8%
Total						
White non-Hispanic	14,489	10,782	74.4%	14,637	10,875	74.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	480	381	79.4%	450	357	79.3%
Black non-Hispanic	1,040	666	64.0%	1,119	691	61.8%
Hispanic	2,839	1,645	57.9%	2,889	1,701	58.9%
Native American	211	105	49.8%	201	92	45.8%
Two or More Races	577	362	62.7%	536	357	66.6%
Total	19,636 (100.0%)	13,941	71.0%	19,832 (100.0%)	14,073	71.0%

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Table A5.4 (Continued)						
Sex / Student Income Status / Race/Ethnicity	2016-2017			2017-2018		
	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate
Males						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	1,680	827	49.2%	1,615	842	52.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	112	79	70.5%	122	80	65.6%
Black non-Hispanic	378	194	51.3%	353	182	51.6%
Hispanic	1,076	549	51.0%	1,137	575	50.6%
Native American	65	19	29.2%	43	23	53.5%
Two or More Races	123	53	43.1%	109	57	52.3%
Total	3,434	1,721	50.1%	3,379	1,759	52.1%
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	5,606	4,203	75.0%	5,760	4,223	73.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	159	131	82.4%	133	113	85.0%
Black non-Hispanic	162	102	63.0%	156	105	67.3%
Hispanic	472	261	55.3%	456	273	59.9%
Native American	45	24	53.3%	69	34	49.3%
Two or More Races	157	102	65.0%	169	112	66.3%
Total	6,601	4,823	73.1%	6,743	4,860	72.1%
Total						
White non-Hispanic	7,286	5,030	69.0%	7,375	5,065	68.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	271	210	77.5%	255	193	75.7%
Black non-Hispanic	540	296	54.8%	509	287	56.4%
Hispanic	1,548	810	52.3%	1,593	848	53.2%
Native American	110	43	39.1%	112	57	50.9%
Two or More Races	280	155	55.4%	278	169	60.8%
Total	10,035	6,544	65.2%	10,122	6,619	65.4%
Females						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	1,714	1,100	64.2%	1,691	1,114	65.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	111	85	76.6%	97	79	81.4%
Black non-Hispanic	416	261	62.7%	445	280	62.9%
Hispanic	1,186	729	61.5%	1,230	757	61.5%
Native American	60	30	50.0%	48	35	72.9%
Two or More Races	162	100	61.7%	147	96	65.3%
Total	3,649	2,305	63.2%	3,658	2,361	64.5%
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	5,349	4,484	83.8%	5,439	4,585	84.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	153	119	77.8%	131	111	84.7%
Black non-Hispanic	147	112	76.2%	143	110	76.9%
Hispanic	403	291	72.2%	476	318	66.8%
Native American	61	41	67.2%	58	30	51.7%
Two or More Races	152	116	76.3%	148	111	75.0%
Total	6,265	5,163	82.4%	6,395	5,265	82.3%
Total						
White non-Hispanic	7,063	5,584	79.1%	7,130	5,699	79.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	264	204	77.3%	228	190	83.3%
Black non-Hispanic	563	373	66.3%	588	390	66.3%
Hispanic	1,589	1,020	64.2%	1,706	1,075	63.0%
Native American	121	71	58.7%	106	65	61.3%
Two or More Races	314	216	68.8%	295	207	70.2%
Total	9,914	7,468	75.3%	10,053	7,626	75.9%

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Table A5.4 (Continued)						
Sex / Student Income Status / Race/Ethnicity	2016-2017			2017-2018		
	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate
Total						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	3,394	1,927	56.8%	3,306	1,956	59.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	223	164	73.5%	219	159	72.6%
Black non-Hispanic	794	455	57.3%	798	462	57.9%
Hispanic	2,262	1,278	56.5%	2,367	1,332	56.3%
Native American	125	49	39.2%	91	58	63.7%
Two or More Races	285	153	53.7%	256	153	59.8%
Total	7,083 (35.5%)	4,026	56.8%	7,037 (34.9%)	4,120	58.5%
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	10,955	8,687	79.3%	11,199	8,808	78.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	312	250	80.1%	264	224	84.8%
Black non-Hispanic	309	214	69.3%	299	215	71.9%
Hispanic	875	552	63.1%	932	591	63.4%
Native American	106	65	61.3%	127	64	50.4%
Two or More Races	309	218	70.6%	317	223	70.3%
Total	12,866 (64.5%)	9,986	77.6%	13,138 (65.1%)	10,125	77.1%
Total						
White non-Hispanic	14,349	10,614	74.0%	14,505	10,764	74.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	535	414	77.4%	483	383	79.3%
Black non-Hispanic	1,103	669	60.7%	1,097	677	61.7%
Hispanic	3,137	1,830	58.3%	3,299	1,923	58.3%
Native American	231	114	49.4%	218	122	56.0%
Two or More Races	594	371	62.5%	573	376	65.6%
Total	19,949 (100.0%)	14,012	70.2%	20,175 (100.0%)	14,245	70.6%

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Table A5.4 (Continued)						
Sex / Student Income Status / Race/Ethnicity	2018-2019			2019-2020		
	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate
Males						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	1,685	827	49.1%	1,846	832	45.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	125	80	64.0%	153	91	59.5%
Black non-Hispanic	401	211	52.6%	394	199	50.5%
Hispanic	1,187	592	49.9%	1,270	552	43.5%
Native American	54	22	40.7%	39	13	33.3%
Two or More Races	132	70	53.0%	139	69	49.6%
Total	3,584	1,802	50.3%	3,841	1,756	45.7%
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	5,532	4,083	73.8%	5,503	3,934	71.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	158	120	75.9%	133	111	83.5%
Black non-Hispanic	184	103	56.0%	167	109	65.3%
Hispanic	491	281	57.2%	534	288	53.9%
Native American	73	34	46.6%	51	20	39.2%
Two or More Races	137	89	65.0%	172	119	69.2%
Total	6,575	4,710	71.6%	6,560	4,581	69.8%
Total						
White non-Hispanic	7,217	4,910	68.0%	7,349	4,766	64.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	283	200	70.7%	286	202	70.6%
Black non-Hispanic	585	314	53.7%	561	308	54.9%
Hispanic	1,678	873	52.0%	1,804	840	46.6%
Native American	127	56	44.1%	90	33	36.7%
Two or More Races	269	159	59.1%	311	188	60.5%
Total	10,159	6,512	64.1%	10,401	6,337	60.9%
Females						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	1,821	1,175	64.5%	1,916	1,188	62.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	142	116	81.7%	166	118	71.1%
Black non-Hispanic	462	279	60.4%	442	279	63.1%
Hispanic	1,302	798	61.3%	1,437	830	57.8%
Native American	47	27	57.4%	43	18	41.9%
Two or More Races	157	93	59.2%	175	104	59.4%
Total	3,931	2,488	63.3%	4,179	2,537	60.7%
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	5,525	4,637	83.9%	5,427	4,484	82.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	124	100	80.6%	146	121	82.9%
Black non-Hispanic	166	116	69.9%	128	82	64.1%
Hispanic	459	310	67.5%	465	308	66.2%
Native American	62	35	56.5%	61	43	70.5%
Two or More Races	136	104	76.5%	159	124	78.0%
Total	6,472	5,302	81.9%	6,386	5,162	80.8%
Total						
White non-Hispanic	7,346	5,812	79.1%	7,343	5,672	77.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	266	216	81.2%	312	239	76.6%
Black non-Hispanic	628	395	62.9%	570	361	63.3%
Hispanic	1,761	1,108	62.9%	1,902	1,138	59.8%
Native American	109	62	56.9%	104	61	58.7%
Two or More Races	293	197	67.2%	334	228	68.3%
Total	10,403	7,790	74.9%	10,565	7,699	72.9%

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Table A5.4 (Continued)						
Sex / Student Income Status / Race/Ethnicity	2018-2019			2019-2020		
	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate
Total						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	3,506	2,002	57.1%	3,762	2,020	53.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	267	196	73.4%	319	209	65.5%
Black non-Hispanic	863	490	56.8%	836	478	57.2%
Hispanic	2,489	1,390	55.8%	2,707	1,382	51.1%
Native American	101	49	48.5%	82	31	37.8%
Two or More Races	289	163	56.4%	314	173	55.1%
Total	7,515 (36.5%)	4,290	57.1%	8,020 (38.3%)	4,293	53.5%
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	11,057	8,720	78.9%	10,930	8,418	77.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	282	220	78.0%	279	232	83.2%
Black non-Hispanic	350	219	62.6%	295	191	64.7%
Hispanic	950	591	62.2%	999	596	59.7%
Native American	135	69	51.1%	112	63	56.3%
Two or More Races	273	193	70.7%	331	243	73.4%
Total	13,047 (63.5%)	10,012	76.7%	12,946 (61.7%)	9,743	75.3%
Total						
White non-Hispanic	14,563	10,722	73.6%	14,692	10,438	71.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	549	416	75.8%	598	441	73.7%
Black non-Hispanic	1,213	709	58.5%	1,131	669	59.2%
Hispanic	3,439	1,981	57.6%	3,706	1,978	53.4%
Native American	236	118	50.0%	194	94	48.5%
Two or More Races	562	356	63.3%	645	416	64.5%
Total	20,562 (100.0%)	14,302	69.6%	20,966 (100.0%)	14,036	66.9%

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Table A5.4 (Continued)						
Sex / Student Income Status / Race/Ethnicity	2020-2021			2021-2022		
	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate
Males						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	1,882	875	46.5%	2,119	1,050	49.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	141	88	62.4%	154	88	57.1%
Black non-Hispanic	408	190	46.6%	472	222	47.0%
Hispanic	1,223	565	46.2%	1,416	628	44.4%
Native American	41	14	34.1%	89	37	41.6%
Two or More Races	161	73	45.3%	189	77	40.7%
Total	3,856	1,805	46.8%	4,439	2,102	47.4%
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	5,667	4,067	71.8%	5,401	3,874	71.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	157	130	82.8%	136	102	75.0%
Black non-Hispanic	171	113	66.1%	96	64	66.7%
Hispanic	597	305	51.1%	495	274	55.4%
Native American	78	34	43.6%	26	11	42.3%
Two or More Races	169	116	68.6%	154	100	64.9%
Total	6,839	4,765	69.7%	6,308	4,425	70.1%
Total						
White non-Hispanic	7,549	4,942	65.5%	7,520	4,924	65.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	298	218	73.2%	290	190	65.5%
Black non-Hispanic	579	303	52.3%	568	286	50.4%
Hispanic	1,820	870	47.8%	1,911	902	47.2%
Native American	119	48	40.3%	115	48	41.7%
Two or More Races	330	189	57.3%	343	177	51.6%
Total	10,695	6,570	61.4%	10,747	6,527	60.7%
Females						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	1,892	1,138	60.1%	2,258	1,398	61.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	151	104	68.9%	180	136	75.6%
Black non-Hispanic	459	249	54.2%	538	278	51.7%
Hispanic	1,337	754	56.4%	1,547	846	54.7%
Native American	45	21	46.7%	86	36	41.9%
Two or More Races	173	94	54.3%	243	132	54.3%
Total	4,057	2,360	58.2%	4,852	2,826	58.2%
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	5,348	4,422	82.7%	5,069	4,096	80.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	160	133	83.1%	168	133	79.2%
Black non-Hispanic	141	91	64.5%	79	58	73.4%
Hispanic	555	360	64.9%	421	259	61.5%
Native American	71	42	59.2%	15	10	66.7%
Two or More Races	176	133	75.6%	153	111	72.5%
Total	6,451	5,181	80.3%	5,905	4,667	79.0%
Total						
White non-Hispanic	7,240	5,560	76.8%	7,327	5,494	75.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	311	237	76.2%	348	269	77.3%
Black non-Hispanic	600	340	56.7%	617	336	54.5%
Hispanic	1,892	1,114	58.9%	1,968	1,105	56.1%
Native American	116	63	54.3%	101	46	45.5%
Two or More Races	349	227	65.0%	396	243	61.4%
Total	10,508	7,541	71.8%	10,757	7,493	69.7%

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Table A5.4 (Continued)						
Sex / Student Income Status / Race/Ethnicity	2020-2021			2021-2022		
	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate
Total						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	3,774	2,013	53.3%	4,377	2,448	55.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	292	192	65.8%	334	224	67.1%
Black non-Hispanic	867	439	50.6%	1,010	500	49.5%
Hispanic	2,560	1,319	51.5%	2,963	1,474	49.7%
Native American	86	35	40.7%	175	73	41.7%
Two or More Races	334	167	50.0%	432	209	48.4%
Total	7,913 (37.3%)	4,165	52.6%	9,291 (43.2%)	4,928	53.0%
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	11,015	8,489	77.1%	10,470	7,970	76.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	317	263	83.0%	304	235	77.3%
Black non-Hispanic	312	204	65.4%	175	122	69.7%
Hispanic	1,152	665	57.7%	916	533	58.2%
Native American	149	76	51.0%	41	21	51.2%
Two or More Races	345	249	72.2%	307	211	68.7%
Total	13,290 (62.7%)	9,946	74.8%	12,213 (56.8%)	9,092	74.4%
Total						
White non-Hispanic	14,789	10,502	71.0%	14,847	10,418	70.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	609	455	74.7%	638	459	71.9%
Black non-Hispanic	1,179	643	54.5%	1,185	622	52.5%
Hispanic	3,712	1,984	53.4%	3,879	2,007	51.7%
Native American	235	111	47.2%	216	94	43.5%
Two or More Races	679	416	61.3%	739	420	56.8%
Total	21,203 (100.0%)	14,111	66.6%	21,504 (100.0%)	14,020	65.2%

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Table A5.4 (Continued)

Sex / Student Income Status / Race/Ethnicity	2022-2023					
	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate			
Males						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	2,286	1,055	46.2%			
Asian/Pacific Islander	191	127	66.5%			
Black non-Hispanic	502	240	47.8%			
Hispanic	1,405	645	45.9%			
Native American	97	29	29.9%			
Two or More Races	213	100	46.9%			
Total	4,694	2,196	46.8%			
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	5,270	3,710	70.4%			
Asian/Pacific Islander	151	121	80.1%			
Black non-Hispanic	103	57	55.3%			
Hispanic	490	253	51.6%			
Native American	16	11	68.8%			
Two or More Races	177	110	62.1%			
Total	6,207	4,262	68.7%			
Total						
White non-Hispanic	7,556	4,765	63.1%			
Asian/Pacific Islander	342	248	72.5%			
Black non-Hispanic	605	297	49.1%			
Hispanic	1,895	898	47.4%			
Native American	113	40	35.4%			
Two or More Races	390	210	53.8%			
Total	10,901	6,458	59.2%			
Females						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	2,231	1,392	62.4%			
Asian/Pacific Islander	178	130	73.0%			
Black non-Hispanic	556	316	56.8%			
Hispanic	1,628	917	56.3%			
Native American	89	45	50.6%			
Two or More Races	245	134	54.7%			
Total	4,927	2,934	59.5%			
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	4,895	4,005	81.8%			
Asian/Pacific Islander	150	124	82.7%			
Black non-Hispanic	95	78	82.1%			
Hispanic	467	314	67.2%			
Native American	14	7	50.0%			
Two or More Races	162	113	69.8%			
Total	5,783	4,641	80.3%			
Total						
White non-Hispanic	7,126	5,397	75.7%			
Asian/Pacific Islander	328	254	77.4%			
Black non-Hispanic	651	394	60.5%			
Hispanic	2,095	1,231	58.8%			
Native American	103	52	50.5%			
Two or More Races	407	247	60.7%			
Total	10,710	7,575	70.7%			

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Table A5.4 (Continued)						
Sex / Student Income Status / Race/Ethnicity	2022-2023					
	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate			
Total						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	4,517	2,447	54.2%			
Asian/Pacific Islander	369	257	69.6%			
Black non-Hispanic	1,058	556	52.6%			
Hispanic	3,033	1,562	51.5%			
Native American	186	74	39.8%			
Two or More Races	458	234	51.1%			
Total	9,621 (44.5%)	5,130	53.3%			
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	10,165	7,715	75.9%			
Asian/Pacific Islander	301	245	81.4%			
Black non-Hispanic	198	135	68.2%			
Hispanic	957	567	59.2%			
Native American	30	18	60.0%			
Two or More Races	339	223	65.8%			
Total	11,990 (55.5%)	8,903	74.3%			
Total						
White non-Hispanic	14,682	10,162	69.2%			
Asian/Pacific Islander	670	502	74.9%			
Black non-Hispanic	1,256	691	55.0%			
Hispanic	3,990	2,129	53.4%			
Native American	216	92	42.6%			
Two or More Races	797	457	57.3%			
Total	21,611 (100.0%)	14,033	64.9%			
<p><i>Note.</i> Includes only "on-time" graduates (students who graduated from high school in four years or less). Includes graduates of Nebraska's state operated schools. Low-income students = students approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches (FRL). Effective with the 2021-2022 cohort, students are also classified as low income if they graduate from a school that participates in the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP). Non-low-income students = students who are not approved to receive free or reduced-priced lunches. College continuation rate = the number of students enrolled in college on or before April 9, 2014 (2012-13 graduates), April 16, 2015 (2013-14 graduates), April 13, 2016 (2014-15 graduates), May 31, 2017 (2015-16 graduates), April 23, 2018 (2016-17 graduates), April 15, 2019 (2017-18 graduates), April 27, 2020 (2018-19 graduates), May 31, 2021 (2019-20 graduates), May 26, 2022 (2020-21 graduates), May 31, 2023 (2021-22 graduates), or May 8, 2024 (2022-23 graduates), divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska public high schools during the academic year. Data sources: Nebraska Department of Education (numbers of high school graduates), April 2014, April 2015, April 2016, September 2017, May 2018, May 2019, May 2020, October 2021, May 2022, October 2023, and July 2024; National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), April 2014, April 2015, April 2016, September 2017, May 2018, May 2019, May 2020, October 2021, May 2022, October 2023, and May 2024.</p>						

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Appendix 6

Nebraska and Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen Migration Data

Table A6.1
Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen
Enrolled at Nebraska and Out-of-State Postsecondary Institutions
Within 12 Months of High School Graduation
Fall 2012 through Fall 2022

Where Students Enrolled as FTF	Fall 2012		Fall 2014		Fall 2016		Fall 2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Nebraska Schools	12,117	81.2%	11,593	81.2%	12,114	81.6%	12,408	81.8%
Out-of-State Schools	2,800	18.8%	2,692	18.8%	2,725	18.4%	2,752	18.2%
Total	14,917	100.0%	14,285	100.0%	14,839	100.0%	15,160	100.0%
Δ Since the Previous IPEDS Survey			-632	-4.2%	554	3.9%	321	2.2%
Where Students Enrolled as FTF	Fall 2020		Fall 2022			Δ Since Fall 2012		
	N	%	N	%		N	%	
Nebraska Schools	11,994	81.9%	11,967	77.8%		-150	-1.2%	
Out-of-State Schools	2,650	18.1%	3,416	22.2%		616	22.0%	
Total	14,644	100.0%	15,383	100.0%		466	3.1%	
Δ Since the Previous IPEDS Survey	-516	-3.4%	739	5.0%				

Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. FTF = first-time freshmen; Δ = change. Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education discovered an error with migration data for one out-of-state institution, Texas State Technical College (TSTC). TSTC reported 403 Nebraska first-time freshmen attended TSTC in fall 2022 within 12 months of high school graduation. Internal analysis of National Student Clearinghouse data reveals that no on-time Nebraska public high school graduates attended TSTC between June 1, 2022, and May 31, 2023. Furthermore, in the 10 years prior to 2022, TSTC did not report any Nebraska students attending within 12 months of high school graduation. Therefore, the Commission has overridden TSTC's fall 2022 migration to zero Nebraska students. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 surveys.

Table A6.2
Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen
Enrolled at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
Within 12 Months of High School Graduation
Fall 2012 through Fall 2022

Where Students Enrolled as FTF	Fall 2012		Fall 2014		Fall 2016		Fall 2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	5,454	45.0%	5,776	49.8%	5,959	49.2%	5,946	47.9%
Nebraska State College System	924	7.6%	994	8.6%	820	6.8%	936	7.5%
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,920	32.4%	3,126	27.0%	3,646	30.1%	3,790	30.5%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	1,819	15.0%	1,697	14.6%	1,689	13.9%	1,736	14.0%
Nebraska Total	12,117	100.0%	11,593	100.0%	12,114	100.0%	12,408	100.0%
Where Students Enrolled as FTF	Fall 2020		Fall 2022			Δ Since Fall 2012		
	N	%	N	%		N	%	
University of Nebraska	6,034	50.3%	6,010	50.2%		556	10.2%	
Nebraska State College System	1,000	8.3%	877	7.3%		-47	-5.1%	
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,424	28.5%	3,702	30.9%		-218	-5.6%	
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	1,536	12.8%	1,378	11.5%		-441	-24.2%	
Nebraska Total	11,994	100.0%	11,967	100.0%		-150	-1.2%	

Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. FTF = first-time freshmen; Δ = change. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 surveys.

Table A6.3
Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen
Enrolled at Nebraska and Out-of-State Postsecondary Institutions
More than 12 Months After High School Graduation
Fall 2012 through Fall 2022

Where Students Enrolled as FTF	Fall 2012		Fall 2014		Fall 2016		Fall 2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Nebraska Schools	2,483	82.7%	2,742	84.7%	1,901	82.6%	1,494	79.5%
Out-of-State Schools	519	17.3%	496	15.3%	401	17.4%	385	20.5%
Total	3,002	100.0%	3,238	100.0%	2,302	100.0%	1,879	100.0%
Δ Since the Previous IPEDS Survey			236	7.9%	-936	-28.9%	-423	-18.4%
Where Students Enrolled as FTF	Fall 2020		Fall 2022			Δ Since Fall 2012		
	N	%	N	%		N	%	
Nebraska Schools	1,713	77.4%	1,432	74.4%		-1,051	-42.3%	
Out-of-State Schools	499	22.6%	492	25.6%		-27	-5.2%	
Total	2,212	100.0%	1,924	100.0%		-1,078	-35.9%	
Δ Since the Previous IPEDS Survey	333	17.7%	-288	-13.0%				

Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. FTF = first-time freshmen; Δ = change. Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education discovered an error with migration data for one out-of-state institution, Texas State Technical College (TSTC). TSTC reported 137 Nebraska first-time freshmen attended TSTC in fall 2022 more than 12 months after high school graduation. Internal analysis of National Student Clearinghouse data reveals that no on-time Nebraska public high school graduates attended TSTC between June 1, 2022, and May 31, 2023. Furthermore, in the 10 years prior to 2022, TSTC reported only one Nebraska student attended TSTC more than 12 months after high school graduation. Therefore, the Commission has overridden TSTC's fall 2022 migration to zero Nebraska students. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 surveys.

Table A6.4
Nebraska-Resident First-Time Freshmen,
Enrolled at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
More than 12 Months After High School Graduation
Fall 2012 through Fall 2022

Where Students Enrolled as FTF	Fall 2012		Fall 2014		Fall 2016		Fall 2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	136	5.5%	189	6.9%	217	11.4%	206	13.8%
Nebraska State College System	59	2.4%	56	2.0%	36	1.9%	41	2.7%
Nebraska Community Colleges	1,908	76.8%	2,190	79.9%	1,439	75.7%	1,130	75.6%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	380	15.3%	307	11.2%	209	11.0%	117	7.8%
Nebraska Total	2,483	100.0%	2,742	100.0%	1,901	100.0%	1,494	100.0%
Where Students Enrolled as FTF	Fall 2020		Fall 2022			Δ Since Fall 2012		
	N	%	N	%		N	%	
University of Nebraska	295	17.2%	238	16.6%		102	75.0%	
Nebraska State College System	45	2.6%	33	2.3%		-26	-44.1%	
Nebraska Community Colleges	1,251	73.0%	981	68.5%		-927	-48.6%	
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	122	7.1%	180	12.6%		-200	-52.6%	
Nebraska Total	1,713	100.0%	1,432	100.0%		-1,051	-42.3%	

Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. FTF = first-time freshmen; Δ = change. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 surveys.

Table A6.5
Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen
Enrolled at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
Within 12 Months of High School Graduation
Fall 2012 through Fall 2022

Where Students Enrolled as FTF	Fall 2012		Fall 2014		Fall 2016		Fall 2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	1,072	36.0%	1,347	38.6%	1,581	40.0%	1,646	40.5%
Out-of-State Res.	979		1,232		1,339		1,440	
Foreign Countries	93		115		242		206	
Nebraska State College System	294	9.9%	331	9.5%	345	8.7%	317	7.8%
Out-of-State Res.	292		318		340		304	
Foreign Countries	2		13		5		13	
Nebraska Community Colleges	271	9.1%	295	8.5%	335	8.5%	303	7.5%
Out-of-State Res.	249		276		300		279	
Foreign Countries	22		19		35		24	
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	1,344	45.1%	1,515	43.4%	1,696	42.9%	1,798	44.2%
Out-of-State Res.	1,306		1,468		1,642		1,749	
Foreign Countries	38		47		54		49	
Nebraska Total	2,981	100.0%	3,488	100.0%	3,957	100.0%	4,064	100.0%
Out-of-State Res.	2,826		3,294		3,621		3,772	
Foreign Countries	155		194		336		292	
Where Students Enrolled as FTF	Fall 2020		Fall 2022			Δ Since Fall 2012		
	N	%	N	%		N	%	
University of Nebraska	1,459	38.9%	1,546	41.6%		474	44.2%	
Out-of-State Res.	1,365		1,439			460	47.0%	
Foreign Countries	94		107			14	15.1%	
Nebraska State College System	357	9.5%	356	9.6%		62	21.1%	
Out-of-State Res.	355		352			60	20.5%	
Foreign Countries	2		4			2	100.0%	
Nebraska Community Colleges	277	7.4%	238	6.4%		-33	-12.2%	
Out-of-State Res.	260		208			-41	-16.5%	
Foreign Countries	17		30			8	36.4%	
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	1,661	44.2%	1,578	42.4%		234	17.4%	
Out-of-State Res.	1,622		1,522			216	16.5%	
Foreign Countries	39		56			18	47.4%	
Nebraska Total	3,754	100.0%	3,718	100.0%		737	24.7%	
Out-of-State Res.	3,602		3,521			695	24.6%	
Foreign Countries	152		197			42	27.1%	

Note. Includes full-time and part-time students as well as students from foreign countries. Does not include students with reported unknown states of residence and students for whom no residence information was reported. FTF = first-time freshmen; Δ = change. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 surveys.

Table A6.6
Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen
Enrolled at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
More than 12 Months after High School Graduation
Fall 2012 through Fall 2022

Where Students Enrolled as FTF	Fall 2012		Fall 2014		Fall 2016		Fall 2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	199	31.7%	154	27.2%	219	46.4%	181	45.3%
Out-of-State Res.	19		29		40		61	
Foreign Countries	180		125		179		120	
Nebraska State College System	32	5.1%	38	6.7%	28	5.9%	17	4.3%
Out-of-State Res.	32		33		23		15	
Foreign Countries	0		5		5		2	
Nebraska Community Colleges	200	31.8%	188	33.2%	156	33.1%	146	36.5%
Out-of-State Res.	173		167		108		92	
Foreign Countries	27		21		48		54	
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	197	31.4%	187	33.0%	69	14.6%	56	14.0%
Out-of-State Res.	197		177		60		36	
Foreign Countries	0		10		9		20	
Nebraska Total	628	100.0%	567	100.0%	472	100.0%	400	628
Out-of-State Res.	421		406		231		204	
Foreign Countries	207		161		241		196	

Where Students Enrolled as FTF	Fall 2020		Fall 2022		Δ Since Fall 2012	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	122	31.2%	139	17.4%	-60	-30.2%
Out-of-State Res.	63		79		60	315.8%
Foreign Countries	59		60		-120	-66.7%
Nebraska State College System	28	7.2%	51	6.4%	19	59.4%
Out-of-State Res.	25		25		-7	-21.9%
Foreign Countries	3		26		26	-
Nebraska Community Colleges	173	44.2%	133	16.6%	-67	-33.5%
Out-of-State Res.	138		74		-99	-57.2%
Foreign Countries	35		59		32	118.5%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	68	17.4%	477	59.6%	280	142.1%
Out-of-State Res.	64		446		249	126.4%
Foreign Countries	4		31		31	-
Nebraska Total	391	100.0%	800	100.0%	172	27.4%
Out-of-State Res.	290		624		203	48.2%
Foreign Countries	101		176		-31	-15.0%

Note. Includes full-time and part-time students as well as students from foreign countries. Does not include students with reported unknown states of residence and students for whom no residence information was reported. FTF = first-time freshmen; Δ = change. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 surveys.

Table A6.7
Nebraska and Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions Within 12 Months of High School Graduation: Fall 2012 through Fall 2022

Fall 2012							
Sector or Institution	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Nebraska Public Institutions	10,298	86.3%	1,520	12.7%	117	1.0%	11,935
University of Nebraska	5,454	83.6%	979	15.0%	93	1.4%	6,526
Neb. College of Tech. Agriculture	75	81.5%	17	18.5%			92
University of Nebraska at Kearney	893	90.3%	82	8.3%	14	1.4%	989
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	2,975	78.7%	738	19.5%	66	1.7%	3,779
University of Neb. Medical Center							0
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,511	90.7%	142	8.5%	13	0.8%	1,666
Nebraska State College System	924	75.9%	292	24.0%	2	0.2%	1,218
Chadron State College	218	59.4%	149	40.6%			367
Peru State College	120	70.2%	50	29.2%	1	0.6%	171
Wayne State College	586	86.2%	93	13.7%	1	0.1%	680
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,920	93.5%	249	5.9%	22	0.5%	4,191
Central Community College	713	98.5%	11	1.5%			724
Metropolitan Community College	989	97.6%	24	2.4%			1,013
Mid-Plains Community College	263	82.2%	56	17.5%	1	0.3%	320
Northeast Community College	660	95.4%	31	4.5%	1	0.1%	692
Southeast Community College	1,023	93.5%	68	6.2%	3	0.3%	1,094
Western Neb. Community College	272	78.2%	59	17.0%	17	4.9%	348
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	1,819	57.5%	1,306	41.3%	38	1.2%	3,163
Bellevue University	35	74.5%	12	25.5%			47
Bryan College of Health Sciences	40	97.6%	1	2.4%			41
Capitol Beauty School	44	88.0%	6	12.0%			50
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology							0
Clarkson College	37	86.0%	6	14.0%			43
College of Hair Design-Downtown	14	100.0%					14
College of Hair Design-East Campus	19	86.4%	3	13.6%			22
College of Saint Mary	68	76.4%	21	23.6%			89
Concordia University-Nebraska	138	47.3%	150	51.4%	4	1.4%	292
Creighton University	210	22.4%	712	75.8%	17	1.8%	939
Doane University	280	86.7%	42	13.0%	1	0.3%	323
Entourage Institute of Beauty and Esthetics							0
Fullen School of Hair Design	7	87.5%	1	12.5%			8
Grace University	38	55.9%	30	44.1%			68
Hastings College	140	59.8%	91	38.9%	3	1.3%	234
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	16	100.0%					16
Joseph's College Cosmetology	30	93.8%	2	6.3%			32

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Table A6.7 Continued

Fall 2012							
Sector or Institution	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
La'James International College	6	100.0%					6
Little Priest Tribal College	3	100.0%					3
Midland University	238	78.0%	67	22.0%			305
Myotherapy Institute	3	100.0%					3
National American University-Bellevue	4	100.0%					4
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	13	44.8%	16	55.2%			29
Nebraska Indian Community College	13	81.3%	3	18.8%			16
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	27	93.1%	2	6.9%			29
Nebraska Wesleyan University	304	86.1%	46	13.0%	3	0.8%	353
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	6	75.0%	2	25.0%			8
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	1	100.0%					1
Purdue University Global-Omaha	4	80.0%	1	20.0%			5
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology							0
Stephanie Moss Academy	22	95.7%	1	4.3%			23
Summit Christian College	6	46.2%	7	53.8%			13
The Creative Center	15	55.6%	12	44.4%			27
Union Adventist University	1	3.1%	21	65.6%	10	31.3%	32
Universal College of Healing Arts	1	100.0%					1
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus							0
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	4	100.0%					4
York University	32	38.6%	51	61.4%			83
Nebraska Total	12,117	80.3%	2,826	18.7%	155	1.0%	15,098

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Table A6.7 Continued

Fall 2014							
Sector or Institution	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Nebraska Public Institutions	9,896	83.4%	1,826	15.4%	147	1.2%	11,869
University of Nebraska	5,776	81.1%	1,232	17.3%	115	1.6%	7,123
Neb. College of Tech. Agriculture	88	77.9%	25	22.1%			113
University of Nebraska at Kearney	811	91.6%	74	8.4%			885
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,326	74.8%	1,004	22.6%	115	2.6%	4,445
University of Neb. Medical Center							0
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,551	92.3%	129	7.7%			1,680
Nebraska State College System	994	75.0%	318	24.0%	13	1.0%	1,325
Chadron State College	220	53.8%	178	43.5%	11	2.7%	409
Peru State College	195	79.3%	50	20.3%	1	0.4%	246
Wayne State College	579	86.4%	90	13.4%	1	0.1%	670
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,126	91.4%	276	8.1%	19	0.6%	3,421
Central Community College	215	99.1%	2	0.9%			217
Metropolitan Community College	774	97.1%	23	2.9%			797
Mid-Plains Community College	243	78.6%	61	19.7%	5	1.6%	309
Northeast Community College	707	95.0%	31	4.2%	6	0.8%	744
Southeast Community College	976	92.1%	84	7.9%			1,060
Western Neb. Community College	211	71.8%	75	25.5%	8	2.7%	294
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	1,697	52.8%	1,468	45.7%	47	1.5%	3,212
Bellevue University	38	80.9%	9	19.1%			47
Bryan College of Health Sciences	50	98.0%	1	2.0%			51
Capitol Beauty School	30	100.0%					30
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology							0
Clarkson College	23	82.1%	5	17.9%			28
College of Hair Design-Downtown	8	100.0%					8
College of Hair Design-East Campus	4	100.0%					4
College of Saint Mary	46	67.6%	22	32.4%			68
Concordia University-Nebraska	134	43.6%	170	55.4%	3	1.0%	307
Creighton University	227	22.5%	759	75.1%	25	2.5%	1,011
Doane University	191	71.5%	76	28.5%			267
Entourage Institute of Beauty and Esthetics							0
Fullen School of Hair Design	5	100.0%					5
Grace University	28	51.9%	26	48.1%			54
Hastings College	213	62.5%	122	35.8%	6	1.8%	341
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	7	100.0%					7
Joseph's College Cosmetology	30	96.8%	1	3.2%			31

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Table A6.7 Continued

Fall 2014							
Sector or Institution	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
La'James International College	3	100.0%					3
Little Priest Tribal College	3	75.0%	1	25.0%			4
Midland University	186	84.2%	35	15.8%			221
Myotherapy Institute	7	100.0%					7
National American University-Bellevue	1	100.0%					1
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	13	52.0%	12	48.0%			25
Nebraska Indian Community College	12	92.3%	1	7.7%			13
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	33	86.8%	5	13.2%			38
Nebraska Wesleyan University	323	87.8%	41	11.1%	4	1.1%	368
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	8	88.9%	1	11.1%			9
Purdue University Global-Lincoln							0
Purdue University Global-Omaha	2	100.0%					2
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology							0
Stephanie Moss Academy	24	88.9%	3	11.1%			27
Summit Christian College	3	60.0%	2	40.0%			5
The Creative Center	16	66.7%	8	33.3%			24
Union Adventist University			111	92.5%	9	7.5%	120
Universal College of Healing Arts	1	100.0%					1
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus							0
Vatterott College-Spring Valley							0
York University	28	32.9%	57	67.1%			85
Nebraska Total	11,593	76.9%	3,294	21.8%	194	1.3%	15,081

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Table A6.7 Continued

Fall 2016							
Sector or Institution	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Nebraska Public Institutions	10,425	82.2%	1,979	15.6%	282	2.2%	12,686
University of Nebraska	5,959	79.0%	1,339	17.8%	242	3.2%	7,540
Neb. College of Tech. Agriculture	83	83.8%	16	16.2%			99
University of Nebraska at Kearney	847	90.0%	78	8.3%	16	1.7%	941
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,353	72.7%	1,068	23.2%	189	4.1%	4,610
University of Neb. Medical Center							0
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,676	88.7%	177	9.4%	37	2.0%	1,890
Nebraska State College System	820	70.4%	340	29.2%	5	0.4%	1,165
Chadron State College	178	51.3%	166	47.8%	3	0.9%	347
Peru State College	185	74.3%	63	25.3%	1	0.4%	249
Wayne State College	457	80.3%	111	19.5%	1	0.2%	569
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,646	91.6%	300	7.5%	35	0.9%	3,981
Central Community College	607	97.1%	18	2.9%			625
Metropolitan Community College	859	95.8%	38	4.2%			897
Mid-Plains Community College	253	79.6%	62	19.5%	3	0.9%	318
Northeast Community College	790	95.0%	33	4.0%	9	1.1%	832
Southeast Community College	950	92.0%	79	7.6%	4	0.4%	1,033
Western Neb. Community College	187	67.8%	70	25.4%	19	6.9%	276
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	1,689	49.9%	1,642	48.5%	54	1.6%	3,385
Bellevue University	14	66.7%	6	28.6%	1	4.8%	21
Bryan College of Health Sciences	54	94.7%	3	5.3%			57
Capitol Beauty School	15	75.0%	5	25.0%			20
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology							0
Clarkson College	24	75.0%	8	25.0%			32
College of Hair Design-Downtown	10	100.0%					10
College of Hair Design-East Campus	9	100.0%					9
College of Saint Mary	63	70.0%	27	30.0%			90
Concordia University-Nebraska	134	41.6%	185	57.5%	3	0.9%	322
Creighton University	180	17.5%	813	79.2%	33	3.2%	1,026
Doane University	223	74.1%	78	25.9%			301
Entourage Institute of Beauty and Esthetics	1	33.3%	2	66.7%			3
Fullen School of Hair Design							0
Grace University	23	60.5%	15	39.5%			38
Hastings College	172	65.6%	89	34.0%	1	0.4%	262
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha							0
Joseph's College Cosmetology	38	100.0%					38

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Table A6.7 Continued

Fall 2016							
Sector or Institution	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
La'James International College	1	50.0%	1	50.0%			2
Little Priest Tribal College	8	47.1%	9	52.9%			17
Midland University	212	63.1%	120	35.7%	4	1.2%	336
Myotherapy Institute	4	100.0%					4
National American University-Bellevue	2	100.0%					2
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	11	68.8%	5	31.3%			16
Nebraska Indian Community College	13	92.9%	1	7.1%			14
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	36	87.8%	5	12.2%			41
Nebraska Wesleyan University	356	84.8%	61	14.5%	3	0.7%	420
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	7	87.5%	1	12.5%			8
Purdue University Global-Lincoln							0
Purdue University Global-Omaha							0
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology							0
Stephanie Moss Academy	28	96.6%	1	3.4%			29
Summit Christian College	2	40.0%	3	60.0%			5
The Creative Center	12	57.1%	9	42.9%			21
Union Adventist University	9	6.2%	128	87.7%	9	6.2%	146
Universal College of Healing Arts	1	100.0%					1
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus							0
Vatterott College-Spring Valley							0
York University	27	28.7%	67	71.3%			94
Nebraska Total	12,114	75.4%	3,621	22.5%	336	2.1%	16,071

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Table A6.7 Continued

Fall 2018							
Sector or Institution	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Nebraska Public Institutions	10,672	82.5%	2,023	15.6%	243	1.9%	12,938
University of Nebraska	5,946	78.3%	1,440	19.0%	206	2.7%	7,592
Neb. College of Tech. Agriculture	79	71.8%	31	28.2%			110
University of Nebraska at Kearney	805	91.9%	65	7.4%	6	0.7%	876
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,264	71.3%	1,163	25.4%	153	3.3%	4,580
University of Neb. Medical Center							0
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,798	88.7%	181	8.9%	47	2.3%	2,026
Nebraska State College System	936	74.7%	304	24.3%	13	1.0%	1,253
Chadron State College	170	50.4%	162	48.1%	5	1.5%	337
Peru State College	167	78.0%	47	22.0%			214
Wayne State College	599	85.3%	95	13.5%	8	1.1%	702
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,790	92.6%	279	6.8%	24	0.6%	4,093
Central Community College	612	98.4%	10	1.6%			622
Metropolitan Community College	881	98.8%	11	1.2%			892
Mid-Plains Community College	220	78.0%	56	19.9%	6	2.1%	282
Northeast Community College	764	91.6%	55	6.6%	15	1.8%	834
Southeast Community College	1,121	95.2%	54	4.6%	2	0.2%	1,177
Western Neb. Community College	192	67.1%	93	32.5%	1	0.3%	286
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	1,736	49.1%	1,749	49.5%	49	1.4%	3,534
Bellevue University	15	88.2%	2	11.8%			17
Bryan College of Health Sciences	63	100.0%					63
Capitol Beauty School	67	97.1%	2	2.9%			69
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology							0
Clarkson College	16	84.2%	3	15.8%			19
College of Hair Design-Downtown	7	100.0%					7
College of Hair Design-East Campus	5	100.0%					5
College of Saint Mary	89	76.1%	28	23.9%			117
Concordia University-Nebraska	166	48.7%	175	51.3%			341
Creighton University	240	21.3%	872	77.3%	16	1.4%	1,128
Doane University	167	64.0%	91	34.9%	3	1.1%	261
Entourage Institute of Beauty and Esthetics	6	100.0%					6
Fullen School of Hair Design							0
Grace University							0
Hastings College	133	50.6%	123	46.8%	7	2.7%	263
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha							0
Joseph's College Cosmetology	20	95.2%	1	4.8%			21

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Table A6.7 Continued

Fall 2018							
Sector or Institution	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
La'James International College	2	100.0%					2
Little Priest Tribal College	10	37.0%	17	63.0%			27
Midland University	183	55.5%	141	42.7%	6	1.8%	330
Myotherapy Institute	1	100.0%					1
National American University-Bellevue	1	100.0%					1
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	15	46.9%	17	53.1%			32
Nebraska Indian Community College	6	100.0%					6
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	32	76.2%	10	23.8%			42
Nebraska Wesleyan University	418	85.8%	68	14.0%	1	0.2%	487
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University							0
Purdue University Global-Lincoln							0
Purdue University Global-Omaha							0
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology							0
Stephanie Moss Academy	20	90.9%	2	9.1%			22
Summit Christian College	4	80.0%	1	20.0%			5
The Creative Center	6	60.0%	4	40.0%			10
Union Adventist University	17	11.4%	124	83.2%	8	5.4%	149
Universal College of Healing Arts							0
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus							0
Vatterott College-Spring Valley							0
York University	27	26.2%	68	66.0%	8	7.8%	103
Nebraska Total	12,408	75.3%	3,772	22.9%	292	1.8%	16,472

Continued on the next page.

Table A6.7 Continued

Fall 2020							
Sector or Institution	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Nebraska Public Institutions	10,458	83.3%	1,980	15.8%	113	0.9%	12,551
University of Nebraska	6,034	80.5%	1,365	18.2%	94	1.3%	7,493
Neb. College of Tech. Agriculture	77	83.7%	15	16.3%			92
University of Nebraska at Kearney	708	91.5%	58	7.5%	8	1.0%	774
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,369	73.5%	1,160	25.3%	54	1.2%	4,583
University of Neb. Medical Center							0
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,880	92.0%	132	6.5%	32	1.6%	2,044
Nebraska State College System	1,000	73.7%	355	26.2%	2	0.1%	1,357
Chadron State College	177	50.6%	173	49.4%			350
Peru State College	148	67.9%	69	31.7%	1	0.5%	218
Wayne State College	675	85.6%	113	14.3%	1	0.1%	789
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,424	92.5%	260	7.0%	17	0.5%	3,701
Central Community College	570	98.6%	8	1.4%			578
Metropolitan Community College	698	97.8%	16	2.2%			714
Mid-Plains Community College	236	82.2%	46	16.0%	5	1.7%	287
Northeast Community College	733	92.7%	48	6.1%	10	1.3%	791
Southeast Community College	1,016	93.0%	75	6.9%	2	0.2%	1,093
Western Neb. Community College	171	71.8%	67	28.2%			238
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	1,536	48.0%	1,622	50.7%	39	1.2%	3,197
Bellevue University	22	66.7%	11	33.3%			33
Bryan College of Health Sciences	30	93.8%	2	6.3%			32
Capitol Beauty School	20	100.0%					20
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology							0
Clarkson College	30	76.9%	9	23.1%			39
College of Hair Design-Downtown	3	100.0%					3
College of Hair Design-East Campus	4	100.0%					4
College of Saint Mary	63	69.2%	28	30.8%			91
Concordia University-Nebraska	158	48.3%	162	49.5%	7	2.1%	327
Creighton University	234	23.7%	743	75.3%	10	1.0%	987
Doane University	173	64.8%	91	34.1%	3	1.1%	267
Entourage Institute of Beauty and Esthetics	2	100.0%					2
Fullen School of Hair Design							0
Grace University							0
Hastings College	156	54.7%	129	45.3%			285
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha							0
Joseph's College Cosmetology	16	94.1%	1	5.9%			17

Continued on the next page.

Table A6.7 Continued

Fall 2020							
Sector or Institution	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
La'James International College							0
Little Priest Tribal College	7	87.5%	1	12.5%			8
Midland University	173	47.3%	179	48.9%	14	3.8%	366
Myotherapy Institute	2	100.0%					2
National American University-Bellevue							0
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University							0
Nebraska Indian Community College	7	77.8%	2	22.2%			9
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	34	79.1%	9	20.9%			43
Nebraska Wesleyan University	342	80.1%	84	19.7%	1	0.2%	427
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University							0
Purdue University Global-Lincoln							0
Purdue University Global-Omaha							0
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology							0
Stephanie Moss Academy	5	83.3%	1	16.7%			6
Summit Christian College	3	75.0%	1	25.0%			4
The Creative Center							0
Union Adventist University	15	15.2%	80	80.8%	4	4.0%	99
Universal College of Healing Arts	1	100.0%					1
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus							0
Vatterott College-Spring Valley							0
York University	36	28.8%	89	71.2%			125
Nebraska Total	11,994	76.2%	3,602	22.9%	152	1.0%	15,748

Continued on the next page.

Table A6.7 Continued

Fall 2022							
Sector or Institution	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Nebraska Public Institutions	10,589	83.2%	1,999	15.7%	141	1.1%	12,729
University of Nebraska	6,010	79.5%	1,439	19.0%	107	1.4%	7,556
Neb. College of Tech. Agriculture	64	66.7%	32	33.3%			96
University of Nebraska at Kearney	699	86.9%	95	11.8%	10	1.2%	804
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,292	73.2%	1,158	25.7%	48	1.1%	4,498
University of Neb. Medical Center							0
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,955	90.6%	154	7.1%	49	2.3%	2,158
Nebraska State College System	877	71.1%	352	28.5%	4	0.3%	1,233
Chadron State College	132	46.6%	149	52.7%	2	0.7%	283
Peru State College	129	58.4%	92	41.6%			221
Wayne State College	616	84.5%	111	15.2%	2	0.3%	729
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,702	94.0%	208	5.3%	30	0.8%	3,940
Central Community College	562	98.6%	8	1.4%			570
Metropolitan Community College	748	97.1%	22	2.9%			770
Mid-Plains Community College	217	86.8%	28	11.2%	5	2.0%	250
Northeast Community College	805	92.0%	50	5.7%	20	2.3%	875
Southeast Community College	1,207	93.3%	82	6.3%	5	0.4%	1,294
Western Neb. Community College	163	90.1%	18	9.9%			181
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	1,378	46.6%	1,522	51.5%	56	1.9%	2,956
Bellevue University	16	76.2%	5	23.8%			21
Bryan College of Health Sciences	60	98.4%	1	1.6%			61
Capitol Beauty School	14	93.3%	1	6.7%			15
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology							0
Clarkson College	27	84.4%	5	15.6%			32
College of Hair Design-Downtown	1	100.0%					1
College of Hair Design-East Campus	14	100.0%					14
College of Saint Mary	47	61.8%	28	36.8%	1	1.3%	76
Concordia University-Nebraska	191	58.1%	135	41.0%	3	0.9%	329
Creighton University	223	22.2%	766	76.2%	16	1.6%	1,005
Doane University	153	64.0%	82	34.3%	4	1.7%	239
Entourage Institute of Beauty and Esthetics							0
Fullen School of Hair Design							0
Grace University							0
Hastings College	137	51.9%	110	41.7%	17	6.4%	264
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha							0
Joseph's College Cosmetology	15	100.0%					15

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Table A6.7 Continued

Fall 2022							
Sector or Institution	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
La'James International College							0
Little Priest Tribal College	20	80.0%	5	20.0%			25
Midland University	142	49.1%	147	50.9%			289
Myotherapy Institute	1	100.0%					1
National American University-Bellevue							0
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University							0
Nebraska Indian Community College	4	44.4%	5	55.6%			9
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	9	81.8%	2	18.2%			11
Nebraska Wesleyan University	243	67.9%	109	30.4%	6	1.7%	358
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University							0
Purdue University Global-Lincoln							0
Purdue University Global-Omaha							0
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology							0
Stephanie Moss Academy	14	87.5%	2	12.5%			16
Summit Christian College	1	33.3%	2	66.7%			3
The Creative Center							0
Union Adventist University	18	26.9%	46	68.7%	3	4.5%	67
Universal College of Healing Arts							0
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus							0
Vatterott College-Spring Valley							0
York University	28	26.7%	71	67.6%	6	5.7%	105
Nebraska Total	11,967	76.3%	3,521	22.4%	197	1.3%	15,685
<i>Note.</i> Counts include full-time and part-time students. Counts do not include students with reported unknown states of residence and students for whom no residence information was reported. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 surveys.							

Table A6.8
Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska Institutions
Fall 2022 Compared to Fall 2012

Institution	Fall 2012		Fall 2022		Δ Since Fall 2012
	N	% of Non-NE FTF	N	% of Non-NE FTF	
University of Nebraska					
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	18	0.5%	35	0.8%	17
University of Nebraska at Kearney	199	5.5%	130	2.9%	-69
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	863	23.9%	1,250	27.7%	387
University of Nebraska Medical Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
University of Nebraska at Omaha	191	5.3%	270	6.0%	79
Nebraska State College System					
Chadron State College	164	4.5%	171	3.8%	7
Peru State College	65	1.8%	92	2.0%	27
Wayne State College	97	2.7%	144	3.2%	47
Nebraska Community Colleges					
Central Community College	15	0.4%	14	0.3%	-1
Metropolitan Community College	97	2.7%	35	0.8%	-62
Mid-Plains Community College	97	2.7%	69	1.5%	-28
Northeast Community College	69	1.9%	90	2.0%	21
Southeast Community College	95	2.6%	131	2.9%	36
Western Nebraska Community College	98	2.7%	32	0.7%	-66
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities					
Bellevue University	84	2.3%	393	8.7%	309
Bryan College of Health Sciences	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0
Capitol Beauty School	7	0.2%	1	0.0%	-6
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Clarkson College	6	0.2%	7	0.2%	1
College of Hair Design-Downtown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
College of Hair Design-East Campus	3	0.1%	2	0.0%	-1
College of Saint Mary	21	0.6%	32	0.7%	11
Concordia University-Nebraska	157	4.4%	144	3.2%	-13
Creighton University	729	20.2%	795	17.6%	66
Doane University	45	1.2%	86	1.9%	41
Entourage Institute of Beauty and Esthetics	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Fullen School of Hair Design	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	-1
Grace University	30	0.8%	0	0.0%	-30
Hastings College	95	2.6%	127	2.8%	32
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Joseph's College Cosmetology	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	-3
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Table A6.8 Continued

Institution	Fall 2012		Fall 2022		Δ Since Fall 2012
	N	% of Non-NE FTF	N	% of Non-NE FTF	
La'James International College	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	-1
Little Priest Tribal College	1	0.0%	8	0.2%	7
Midland University	85	2.4%	177	3.9%	92
Myotherapy Institute	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	-1
National American University-Bellevue	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	-2
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	23	0.6%	0	0.0%	-23
Nebraska Indian Community College	3	0.1%	17	0.4%	14
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	2	0.1%	10	0.2%	8
Nebraska Wesleyan University	49	1.4%	115	2.5%	66
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	7	0.2%	0	0.0%	-7
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Purdue University Global-Omaha	4	0.1%	0	0.0%	-4
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Stephanie Moss Academy	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	1
Summit Christian College	8	0.2%	2	0.0%	-6
The Creative Center	14	0.4%	0	0.0%	-14
Union Adventist University	106	2.9%	56	1.2%	-50
Universal College of Healing Arts	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	1
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	-1
York University	51	1.4%	79	1.7%	28
Nebraska Total	3,609	100.0%	4,518	100.0%	909

Note. Includes full-time and part-time students as well as students from foreign countries. Does not include students with reported unknown states of residence and students for whom no residence information was reported. FTF = first-time freshmen; Δ = change. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2012 and fall 2022 surveys.

Appendix 7

First-Time Freshmen Enrollments by Sex and by Race/Ethnicity

Table A7.1							
Changes in the Number of First-Time Freshmen							
at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sex and by Race/Ethnicity							
Fall 2013 through Fall 2023							
Sex/ Race/Ethnicity	Number of First-Time Freshmen						
	Fall 2013	Fall 2014	Fall 2015	Fall 2016	Fall 2017	Fall 2018	Fall 2019
Sex:							
Male	8,977	8,794	8,783	8,855	8,661	8,779	8,637
Female	10,045	9,792	9,527	9,790	9,518	9,687	9,679
Race/Ethnicity:							
White non-Hispanic	13,845	13,594	12,976	13,069	12,917	12,863	12,714
Asian/Pacific Islander	451	520	518	513	552	562	528
Hispanic	1,834	1,929	1,987	2,098	2,104	2,363	2,483
Native American	174	127	151	151	165	117	124
Black non-Hispanic	1,095	960	859	910	830	886	853
Two or More Races	519	557	716	663	640	650	667
Total Minority	4,073	4,093	4,231	4,335	4,291	4,578	4,655
Total Known Race/Ethnicity	17,918	17,687	17,207	17,404	17,208	17,441	17,369
% Δ from Previous Yr.	3.3%	-1.3%	-2.7%	1.1%	-1.1%	1.4%	-0.4%
Sex/ Race/Ethnicity	Number of First-Time Freshmen				Δ Since Fall 2013		
	Fall 2020	Fall 2021	Fall 2022	Fall 2023	N	%	
Sex:							
Male	8,341	8,502	8,675	8,775	-202	-2.3%	
Female	9,762	9,598	9,383	9,663	-382	-3.8%	
Race/Ethnicity:							
White non-Hispanic	12,597	12,512	12,283	12,199	-1,646	-11.9%	
Asian/Pacific Islander	585	612	578	619	168	37.3%	
Hispanic	2,583	2,498	2,658	2,697	863	47.1%	
Native American	136	158	160	205	31	17.8%	
Black non-Hispanic	848	842	833	917	-178	-16.3%	
Two or More Races	694	674	695	792	273	52.6%	
Total Minority	4,846	4,784	4,924	5,230	1,157	28.4%	
Total Known Race/Ethnicity	17,443	17,296	17,207	17,429	-489	-2.7%	
% Δ from Previous Yr.	0.4%	-0.8%	-0.5%	1.3%			
<p><i>Note.</i> Counts include full-time and part-time students. Counts by race/ethnicity do not include U.S. Nonresidents or students of unknown race/ethnicity. Δ = change. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 through fall 2023 surveys.</p>							

**Table A7.2
First-Time Freshmen Enrollments at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
by Sex and by Sector
Fall 2013 through Fall 2023**

Fall 2013						
Sector of Higher Education	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	3,618	40.3%	3,783	37.7%	7,401	38.9%
Nebraska State College System	640	7.1%	792	7.9%	1,432	7.5%
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,051	34.0%	3,093	30.8%	6,144	32.3%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	1,668	18.6%	2,377	23.7%	4,045	21.3%
Total	8,977	100.0%	10,045	100.0%	19,022	100.0%
Fall 2014						
Sector of Higher Education	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	3,657	41.6%	3,946	40.3%	7,603	40.9%
Nebraska State College System	630	7.2%	789	8.1%	1,419	7.6%
Nebraska Community Colleges	2,893	32.9%	2,916	29.8%	5,809	31.3%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	1,614	18.4%	2,141	21.9%	3,755	20.2%
Total	8,794	100.0%	9,792	100.0%	18,586	100.0%
Fall 2015						
Sector of Higher Education	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	3,665	41.7%	4,052	42.5%	7,717	42.1%
Nebraska State College System	584	6.6%	725	7.6%	1,309	7.1%
Nebraska Community Colleges	2,838	32.3%	2,646	27.8%	5,484	30.0%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	1,696	19.3%	2,104	22.1%	3,800	20.8%
Total	8,783	100.0%	9,527	100.0%	18,310	100.0%

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Table A7.2 Continued**Fall 2016**

Sector of Higher Education	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	3,803	42.9%	4,239	43.3%	8,042	43.1%
Nebraska State College System	581	6.6%	648	6.6%	1,229	6.6%
Nebraska Community Colleges	2,933	33.1%	2,756	28.2%	5,689	30.5%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	1,538	17.4%	2,147	21.9%	3,685	19.8%
Total	8,855	100.0%	9,790	100.0%	18,645	100.0%

Fall 2017

Sector of Higher Education	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	3,859	44.6%	4,153	43.6%	8,012	44.1%
Nebraska State College System	560	6.5%	677	7.1%	1,237	6.8%
Nebraska Community Colleges	2,588	29.9%	2,455	25.8%	5,043	27.7%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	1,654	19.1%	2,233	23.5%	3,887	21.4%
Total	8,661	100.0%	9,518	100.0%	18,179	100.0%

Fall 2018

Sector of Higher Education	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	3,859	44.0%	4,171	43.1%	8,030	43.5%
Nebraska State College System	585	6.7%	727	7.5%	1,312	7.1%
Nebraska Community Colleges	2,775	31.6%	2,628	27.1%	5,403	29.3%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	1,560	17.8%	2,161	22.3%	3,721	20.2%
Total	8,779	100.0%	9,687	100.0%	18,466	100.0%

Fall 2019

Sector of Higher Education	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	3,572	41.4%	4,215	43.5%	7,787	42.5%
Nebraska State College System	603	7.0%	812	8.4%	1,415	7.7%
Nebraska Community Colleges	2,859	33.1%	2,611	27.0%	5,470	29.9%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	1,603	18.6%	2,041	21.1%	3,644	19.9%
Total	8,637	100.0%	9,679	100.0%	18,316	100.0%

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Table A7.2 Continued**Fall 2020**

Sector of Higher Education	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	3,583	43.0%	4,346	44.5%	7,929	43.8%
Nebraska State College System	595	7.1%	835	8.6%	1,430	7.9%
Nebraska Community Colleges	2,696	32.3%	2,553	26.2%	5,249	29.0%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	1,467	17.6%	2,028	20.8%	3,495	19.3%
Total	8,341	100.0%	9,762	100.0%	18,103	100.0%

Fall 2021

Sector of Higher Education	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	3,542	41.7%	4,425	46.1%	7,967	44.0%
Nebraska State College System	642	7.6%	842	8.8%	1,484	8.2%
Nebraska Community Colleges	2,763	32.5%	2,249	23.4%	5,012	27.7%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	1,555	18.3%	2,082	21.7%	3,637	20.1%
Total	8,502	100.0%	9,598	100.0%	18,100	100.0%

Fall 2022

Sector of Higher Education	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	3,570	41.2%	4,378	46.7%	7,948	44.0%
Nebraska State College System	584	6.7%	744	7.9%	1,328	7.4%
Nebraska Community Colleges	2,869	33.1%	2,272	24.2%	5,141	28.5%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	1,652	19.0%	1,989	21.2%	3,641	20.2%
Total	8,675	100.0%	9,383	100.0%	18,058	100.0%

Fall 2023

Sector of Higher Education	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	3,557	40.5%	4,308	44.6%	7,865	42.7%
Nebraska State College System	530	6.0%	743	7.7%	1,273	6.9%
Nebraska Community Colleges	2,875	32.8%	2,462	25.5%	5,337	28.9%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	1,813	20.7%	2,150	22.2%	3,963	21.5%
Total	8,775	100.0%	9,663	100.0%	18,438	100.0%

Note. Counts include full-time and part-time students. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 through 2023 surveys.

**Table A7.3
First-Time Freshmen Enrollments at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
by Race/Ethnicity and by Sector
Fall 2013 through Fall 2023**

Fall 2013								
Sector of Higher Education	White non-Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
University of Nebraska	5,657	40.9%	181	40.1%	614	33.5%		
Nebraska State College System	1,043	7.5%	11	2.4%	118	6.4%		
Neb. Community Colleges	4,268	30.8%	114	25.3%	790	43.1%		
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	2,877	20.8%	145	32.2%	312	17.0%		
Total	13,845	100.0%	451	100.0%	1,834	100.0%		
Sector of Higher Education	Native American ^a		Black non-Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	14	8.0%	277	25.3%	235	45.3%	6,978	38.9%
Nebraska State College System	8	4.6%	59	5.4%	57	11.0%	1,296	7.2%
Neb. Community Colleges	54	31.0%	501	45.8%	86	16.6%	5,813	32.4%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	98	56.3%	258	23.6%	141	27.2%	3,831	21.4%
Total	174	100.0%	1,095	100.0%	519	100.0%	17,918	100.0%
^a A total of 78 (44.8%) of the 174 Native Americans who were first-time freshmen in 2013 were enrolled at Little Priest Tribal College (24) or Nebraska Indian Community College (54).								
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Table A7.3 Continued

Fall 2014

Sector of Higher Education	White non-Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
University of Nebraska	5,754	42.3%	219	42.1%	670	34.7%		
Nebraska State College System	1,127	8.3%	14	2.7%	108	5.6%		
Neb. Community Colleges	3,929	28.9%	137	26.3%	851	44.1%		
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	2,784	20.5%	150	28.8%	300	15.6%		
Total	13,594	100.0%	520	100.0%	1,929	100.0%		

Sector of Higher Education	Native American ^a		Black non-Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	13	10.2%	276	28.8%	266	47.8%	7,198	40.7%
Nebraska State College System	19	15.0%	71	7.4%	37	6.6%	1,376	7.8%
Neb. Community Colleges	40	31.5%	436	45.4%	146	26.2%	5,539	31.3%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	55	43.3%	177	18.4%	108	19.4%	3,574	20.2%
Total	127	100.0%	960	100.0%	557	100.0%	17,687	100.0%

^a A total of 40 (31.5%) of the 127 Native Americans who were first-time freshmen in 2014 were enrolled at Little Priest Tribal College (19) or Nebraska Indian Community College (21).

Continued on the next page.

Table A7.3 Continued

Fall 2015

Sector of Higher Education	White non-Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
University of Nebraska	5,780	44.5%	206	39.8%	735	37.0%		
Nebraska State College System	1,028	7.9%	13	2.5%	96	4.8%		
Neb. Community Colleges	3,655	28.2%	130	25.1%	789	39.7%		
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	2,513	19.4%	169	32.6%	367	18.5%		
Total	12,976	100.0%	518	100.0%	1,987	100.0%		

Sector of Higher Education	Native American ^a		Black non-Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	14	9.3%	306	35.6%	273	38.1%	7,314	42.5%
Nebraska State College System	18	11.9%	81	9.4%	40	5.6%	1,276	7.4%
Neb. Community Colleges	56	37.1%	333	38.8%	145	20.3%	5,108	29.7%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	63	41.7%	139	16.2%	258	36.0%	3,509	20.4%
Total	151	100.0%	859	100.0%	716	100.0%	17,207	100.0%

^a A total of 42 (27.8%) of the 151 Native Americans who were first-time freshmen in 2015 were enrolled at Little Priest Tribal College (18) or Nebraska Indian Community College (24).

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Table A7.3 Continued

Fall 2016

Sector of Higher Education	White non-Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
University of Nebraska	5,858	44.8%	231	45.0%	796	37.9%		
Nebraska State College System	953	7.3%	10	1.9%	106	5.1%		
Neb. Community Colleges	3,777	28.9%	117	22.8%	877	41.8%		
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	2,481	19.0%	155	30.2%	319	15.2%		
Total	13,069	100.0%	513	100.0%	2,098	100.0%		

Sector of Higher Education	Native American ^a		Black non-Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	21	13.9%	297	32.6%	328	49.5%	7,531	43.3%
Nebraska State College System	8	5.3%	85	9.3%	53	8.0%	1,215	7.0%
Neb. Community Colleges	59	39.1%	394	43.3%	149	22.5%	5,373	30.9%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	63	41.7%	134	14.7%	133	20.1%	3,285	18.9%
Total	151	100.0%	910	100.0%	663	100.0%	17,404	100.0%

^a A total of 56 (37.1%) of the 151 Native Americans who were first-time freshmen in 2016 were enrolled at Little Priest Tribal College (24) or Nebraska Indian Community College (32).

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Table A7.3 Continued

Fall 2017

Sector of Higher Education	White non-Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
University of Nebraska	5,905	45.7%	270	48.9%	781	37.1%		
Nebraska State College System	952	7.4%	13	2.4%	111	5.3%		
Neb. Community Colleges	3,290	25.5%	115	20.8%	848	40.3%		
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	2,770	21.4%	154	27.9%	364	17.3%		
Total	12,917	100.0%	552	100.0%	2,104	100.0%		

Sector of Higher Education	Native American ^a		Black non-Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	24	14.5%	313	37.7%	281	43.9%	7,574	44.0%
Nebraska State College System	10	6.1%	76	9.2%	54	8.4%	1,216	7.1%
Neb. Community Colleges	40	24.2%	261	31.4%	149	23.3%	4,703	27.3%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	91	55.2%	180	21.7%	156	24.4%	3,715	21.6%
Total	165	100.0%	830	100.0%	640	100.0%	17,208	100.0%

^a A total of 70 (42.4%) of the 165 Native Americans who were first-time freshmen in 2017 were enrolled at Little Priest Tribal College (42) or Nebraska Indian Community College (28).

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Table A7.3 Continued

Fall 2018

Sector of Higher Education	White non-Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
University of Nebraska	5,867	45.6%	261	46.4%	881	37.3%		
Nebraska State College System	1,008	7.8%	11	2.0%	126	5.3%		
Neb. Community Colleges	3,373	26.2%	126	22.4%	984	41.6%		
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	2,615	20.3%	164	29.2%	372	15.7%		
Total	12,863	100.0%	562	100.0%	2,363	100.0%		

Sector of Higher Education	Native American ^a		Black non-Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	23	19.7%	334	37.7%	277	42.6%	7,643	43.8%
Nebraska State College System	15	12.8%	69	7.8%	62	9.5%	1,291	7.4%
Neb. Community Colleges	29	24.8%	330	37.2%	153	23.5%	4,995	28.6%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	50	42.7%	153	17.3%	158	24.3%	3,512	20.1%
Total	117	100.0%	886	100.0%	650	100.0%	17,441	100.0%

^a A total of 37 (31.6%) of the 117 Native Americans who were first-time freshmen in 2018 were enrolled at Little Priest Tribal College (20) or Nebraska Indian Community College (17).

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Table A7.3 Continued

Fall 2019

Sector of Higher Education	White non-Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
University of Nebraska	5,651	44.4%	263	49.8%	919	37.0%		
Nebraska State College System	1,084	8.5%	11	2.1%	141	5.7%		
Neb. Community Colleges	3,450	27.1%	128	24.2%	1,011	40.7%		
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	2,529	19.9%	126	23.9%	412	16.6%		
Total	12,714	100.0%	528	100.0%	2,483	100.0%		

Sector of Higher Education	Native American ^a		Black non-Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	22	17.7%	303	35.5%	285	42.7%	7,443	42.9%
Nebraska State College System	20	16.1%	80	9.4%	47	7.0%	1,383	8.0%
Neb. Community Colleges	41	33.1%	303	35.5%	175	26.2%	5,108	29.4%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	41	33.1%	167	19.6%	160	24.0%	3,435	19.8%
Total	124	100.0%	853	100.0%	667	100.0%	17,369	100.0%

^a A total of 31 (25.0%) of the 124 Native Americans who were first-time freshmen in 2019 were enrolled at Little Priest Tribal College (16) or Nebraska Indian Community College (15).

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Table A7.3 Continued

Fall 2020

Sector of Higher Education	White non-Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
University of Nebraska	5,635	44.7%	326	55.7%	1,030	39.9%		
Nebraska State College System	1,144	9.1%	14	2.4%	127	4.9%		
Neb. Community Colleges	3,396	27.0%	119	20.3%	1,025	39.7%		
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	2,422	19.2%	126	21.5%	401	15.5%		
Total	12,597	100.0%	585	100.0%	2,583	100.0%		

Sector of Higher Education	Native American ^a		Black non-Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	19	14.0%	346	40.8%	323	46.5%	7,679	44.0%
Nebraska State College System	23	16.9%	68	8.0%	47	6.8%	1,423	8.2%
Neb. Community Colleges	35	25.7%	273	32.2%	177	25.5%	5,025	28.8%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	59	43.4%	161	19.0%	147	21.2%	3,316	19.0%
Total	136	100.0%	848	100.0%	694	100.0%	17,443	100.0%

^a A total of 42 (30.9%) of the 136 Native Americans who were first-time freshmen in 2020 were enrolled at Little Priest Tribal College (20) or Nebraska Indian Community College (22).

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Table A7.3 Continued

Fall 2021

Sector of Higher Education	White non-Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
University of Nebraska	5,682	45.4%	340	55.6%	965	38.6%		
Nebraska State College System	1,101	8.8%	9	1.5%	145	5.8%		
Neb. Community Colleges	3,261	26.1%	114	18.6%	957	38.3%		
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	2,468	19.7%	149	24.3%	431	17.3%		
Total	12,512	100.0%	612	100.0%	2,498	100.0%		

Sector of Higher Education	Native American ^a		Black non-Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	32	20.3%	358	42.5%	318	47.2%	7,695	44.5%
Nebraska State College System	26	16.5%	104	12.4%	52	7.7%	1,437	8.3%
Neb. Community Colleges	36	22.8%	208	24.7%	147	21.8%	4,723	27.3%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	64	40.5%	172	20.4%	157	23.3%	3,441	19.9%
Total	158	100.0%	842	100.0%	674	100.0%	17,296	100.0%

^a A total of 49 (31.0%) of the 158 Native Americans who were first-time freshmen in 2021 were enrolled at Little Priest Tribal College (23) or Nebraska Indian Community College (26).

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Table A7.3 Continued

Fall 2022

Sector of Higher Education	White non-Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
University of Nebraska	5,708	46.5%	331	57.3%	1,034	38.9%		
Nebraska State College System	998	8.1%	7	1.2%	123	4.6%		
Neb. Community Colleges	3,227	26.3%	102	17.6%	1,003	37.7%		
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	2,350	19.1%	138	23.9%	498	18.7%		
Total	12,283	100.0%	578	100.0%	2,658	100.0%		

Sector of Higher Education	Native American ^a		Black non-Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	20	12.5%	344	41.3%	281	40.4%	7,718	44.9%
Nebraska State College System	16	10.0%	72	8.6%	70	10.1%	1,286	7.5%
Neb. Community Colleges	55	34.4%	221	26.5%	190	27.3%	4,798	27.9%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	69	43.1%	196	23.5%	154	22.2%	3,405	19.8%
Total	160	100.0%	833	100.0%	695	100.0%	17,207	100.0%

^a A total of 52 (32.5%) of the 160 Native Americans who were first-time freshmen in 2022 were enrolled at Little Priest Tribal College (27) or Nebraska Indian Community College (25).

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Table A7.3 Continued

Fall 2023

Sector of Higher Education	White non-Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	5,563	45.6%	360	58.2%	1,001	37.1%
Nebraska State College System	908	7.4%	12	1.9%	146	5.4%
Neb. Community Colleges	3,277	26.9%	114	18.4%	1,074	39.8%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	2,451	20.1%	133	21.5%	476	17.6%
Total	12,199	100.0%	619	100.0%	2,697	100.0%

Sector of Higher Education	Native American ^a		Black non-Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	31	15.1%	345	37.6%	348	43.9%	7,648	43.9%
Nebraska State College System	18	8.8%	79	8.6%	50	6.3%	1,213	7.0%
Neb. Community Colleges	55	26.8%	264	28.8%	210	26.5%	4,994	28.7%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	101	49.3%	229	25.0%	184	23.2%	3,574	20.5%
Total	205	100.0%	917	100.0%	792	100.0%	17,429	100.0%

^a A total of 76 (37.1%) of the 205 Native Americans who were first-time freshmen in 2023 were enrolled at Little Priest Tribal College (31) or Nebraska Indian Community College (45).

Note. Counts include full-time and part-time students. Counts do not include U.S. Nonresidents or students of unknown race/ethnicity. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 through 2023 surveys.

**Table A7.4
First-Time Freshmen Enrollments at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
by Sector and by Sex
Fall 2013 through Fall 2023**

Fall 2013						
Sex	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	3,618	48.9%	640	44.7%	3,051	49.7%
Female	3,783	51.1%	792	55.3%	3,093	50.3%
Total	7,401	100.0%	1,432	100.0%	6,144	100.0%
Sex	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total			
	N	%	N	%		
Male	1,668	41.2%	8,977	47.2%		
Female	2,377	58.8%	10,045	52.8%		
Total	4,045	100.0%	19,022	100.0%		
Fall 2014						
Sex	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	3,657	48.1%	630	44.4%	2,893	49.8%
Female	3,946	51.9%	789	55.6%	2,916	50.2%
Total	7,603	100.0%	1,419	100.0%	5,809	100.0%
Sex	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total			
	N	%	N	%		
Male	1,614	43.0%	8,794	47.3%		
Female	2,141	57.0%	9,792	52.7%		
Total	3,755	100.0%	18,586	100.0%		

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Table A7.4 Continued**Fall 2015**

Sex	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	3,665	47.5%	584	44.6%	2,838	51.8%
Female	4,052	52.5%	725	55.4%	2,646	48.2%
Total	7,717	100.0%	1,309	100.0%	5,484	100.0%

Sex	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total	
	N	%	N	%
Male	1,696	44.6%	8,783	48.0%
Female	2,104	55.4%	9,527	52.0%
Total	3,800	100.0%	18,310	100.0%

Fall 2016

Sex	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	3,803	47.3%	581	47.3%	2,933	51.6%
Female	4,239	52.7%	648	52.7%	2,756	48.4%
Total	8,042	100.0%	1,229	100.0%	5,689	100.0%

Sex	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total	
	N	%	N	%
Male	1,538	41.7%	8,855	47.5%
Female	2,147	58.3%	9,790	52.5%
Total	3,685	100.0%	18,645	100.0%

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Table A7.4 Continued**Fall 2017**

Sex	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	3,859	48.2%	560	45.3%	2,588	51.3%
Female	4,153	51.8%	677	54.7%	2,455	48.7%
Total	8,012	100.0%	1,237	100.0%	5,043	100.0%

Sex	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total		
	N	%	N	%	
Male	1,654	42.6%	8,661	47.6%	
Female	2,233	57.4%	9,518	52.4%	
Total	3,887	100.0%	18,179	100.0%	

Fall 2018

Sex	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	3,859	48.1%	585	44.6%	2,775	51.4%
Female	4,171	51.9%	727	55.4%	2,628	48.6%
Total	8,030	100.0%	1,312	100.0%	5,403	100.0%

Sex	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total		
	N	%	N	%	
Male	1,560	41.9%	8,779	47.5%	
Female	2,161	58.1%	9,687	52.5%	
Total	3,721	100.0%	18,466	100.0%	

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Table A7.4 Continued**Fall 2019**

Sex	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	3,572	45.9%	603	42.6%	2,859	52.3%
Female	4,215	54.1%	812	57.4%	2,611	47.7%
Total	7,787	100.0%	1,415	100.0%	5,470	100.0%

Sex	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total	
	N	%	N	%
Male	1,603	44.0%	8,637	47.2%
Female	2,041	56.0%	9,679	52.8%
Total	3,644	100.0%	18,316	100.0%

Fall 2020

Sex	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	3,583	45.2%	595	41.6%	2,696	51.4%
Female	4,346	54.8%	835	58.4%	2,553	48.6%
Total	7,929	100.0%	1,430	100.0%	5,249	100.0%

Sex	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total	
	N	%	N	%
Male	1,467	42.0%	8,341	46.1%
Female	2,028	58.0%	9,762	53.9%
Total	3,495	100.0%	18,103	100.0%

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Table A7.4 Continued**Fall 2021**

Sex	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	3,542	44.5%	642	43.3%	2,763	55.1%
Female	4,425	55.5%	842	56.7%	2,249	44.9%
Total	7,967	100.0%	1,484	100.0%	5,012	100.0%

Sex	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total		
	N	%	N	%	
Male	1,555	42.8%	8,502	47.0%	
Female	2,082	57.2%	9,598	53.0%	
Total	3,637	100.0%	18,100	100.0%	

Fall 2022

Sex	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	3,570	44.9%	584	44.0%	2,869	55.8%
Female	4,378	55.1%	744	56.0%	2,272	44.2%
Total	7,948	100.0%	1,328	100.0%	5,141	100.0%

Sex	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total		
	N	%	N	%	
Male	1,652	45.4%	8,675	48.0%	
Female	1,989	54.6%	9,383	52.0%	
Total	3,641	100.0%	18,058	100.0%	

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Table A7.4 Continued**Fall 2023**

Sex	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	3,557	45.2%	530	41.6%	2,875	53.9%
Female	4,308	54.8%	743	58.4%	2,462	46.1%
Total	7,865	100.0%	1,273	100.0%	5,337	100.0%

Sex	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total	
	N	%	N	%
Male	1,813	45.7%	8,775	47.6%
Female	2,150	54.3%	9,663	52.4%
Total	3,963	100.0%	18,438	100.0%

Note. Counts include full-time and part-time students. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 through 2023 surveys.

**Table A7.5
First-Time Freshmen Enrollments at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
by Sector and by Race/Ethnicity
Fall 2013 through Fall 2023**

Fall 2013

Race/ Ethnicity	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	5,657	81.1%	1,043	80.5%	4,268	73.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	181	2.6%	11	0.8%	114	2.0%
Hispanic	614	8.8%	118	9.1%	790	13.6%
Native American	14	0.2%	8	0.6%	54	0.9%
Black non-Hispanic	277	4.0%	59	4.6%	501	8.6%
Two or More Races	235	3.4%	57	4.4%	86	1.5%
Total	6,978	100.0%	1,296	100.0%	5,813	100.0%

Race/ Ethnicity	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total	
	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	2,877	75.1%	13,845	77.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	145	3.8%	451	2.5%
Hispanic	312	8.1%	1,834	10.2%
Native American	98	2.6%	174	1.0%
Black non-Hispanic	258	6.7%	1,095	6.1%
Two or More Races	141	3.7%	519	2.9%
Total	3,831	100.0%	17,918	100.0%

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Table A7.5 Continued**Fall 2014**

Race/ Ethnicity	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	5,754	79.9%	1,127	81.9%	3,929	70.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	219	3.0%	14	1.0%	137	2.5%
Hispanic	670	9.3%	108	7.8%	851	15.4%
Native American	13	0.2%	19	1.4%	40	0.7%
Black non-Hispanic	276	3.8%	71	5.2%	436	7.9%
Two or More Races	266	3.7%	37	2.7%	146	2.6%
Total	7,198	100.0%	1,376	100.0%	5,539	100.0%

Race/ Ethnicity	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total	
	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	2,784	77.9%	13,594	76.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	150	4.2%	520	2.9%
Hispanic	300	8.4%	1,929	10.9%
Native American	55	1.5%	127	0.7%
Black non-Hispanic	177	5.0%	960	5.4%
Two or More Races	108	3.0%	557	3.1%
Total	3,574	100.0%	17,687	100.0%

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Table A7.5 Continued**Fall 2015**

Race/ Ethnicity	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	5,780	79.0%	1,028	80.6%	3,655	71.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	206	2.8%	13	1.0%	130	2.5%
Hispanic	735	10.0%	96	7.5%	789	15.4%
Native American	14	0.2%	18	1.4%	56	1.1%
Black non-Hispanic	306	4.2%	81	6.3%	333	6.5%
Two or More Races	273	3.7%	40	3.1%	145	2.8%
Total	7,314	100.0%	1,276	100.0%	5,108	100.0%

Race/ Ethnicity	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total	
	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	2,513	71.6%	12,976	75.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	169	4.8%	518	3.0%
Hispanic	367	10.5%	1,987	11.5%
Native American	63	1.8%	151	0.9%
Black non-Hispanic	139	4.0%	859	5.0%
Two or More Races	258	7.4%	716	4.2%
Total	3,509	100.0%	17,207	100.0%

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Table A7.5 Continued**Fall 2016**

Race/ Ethnicity	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	5,858	77.8%	953	78.4%	3,777	70.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	231	3.1%	10	0.8%	117	2.2%
Hispanic	796	10.6%	106	8.7%	877	16.3%
Native American	21	0.3%	8	0.7%	59	1.1%
Black non-Hispanic	297	3.9%	85	7.0%	394	7.3%
Two or More Races	328	4.4%	53	4.4%	149	2.8%
Total	7,531	100.0%	1,215	100.0%	5,373	100.0%

Race/ Ethnicity	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total	
	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	2,481	75.5%	13,069	75.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	155	4.7%	513	2.9%
Hispanic	319	9.7%	2,098	12.1%
Native American	63	1.9%	151	0.9%
Black non-Hispanic	134	4.1%	910	5.2%
Two or More Races	133	4.0%	663	3.8%
Total	3,285	100.0%	17,404	100.0%

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Table A7.5 Continued**Fall 2017**

Race/ Ethnicity	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	5,905	78.0%	952	78.3%	3,290	70.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	270	3.6%	13	1.1%	115	2.4%
Hispanic	781	10.3%	111	9.1%	848	18.0%
Native American	24	0.3%	10	0.8%	40	0.9%
Black non-Hispanic	313	4.1%	76	6.3%	261	5.5%
Two or More Races	281	3.7%	54	4.4%	149	3.2%
Total	7,574	100.0%	1,216	100.0%	4,703	100.0%

Race/ Ethnicity	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total	
	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	2,770	74.6%	12,917	75.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	154	4.1%	552	3.2%
Hispanic	364	9.8%	2,104	12.2%
Native American	91	2.4%	165	1.0%
Black non-Hispanic	180	4.8%	830	4.8%
Two or More Races	156	4.2%	640	3.7%
Total	3,715	100.0%	17,208	100.0%

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Table A7.5 Continued

Fall 2018

Race/ Ethnicity	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	5,867	76.8%	1,008	78.1%	3,373	67.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	261	3.4%	11	0.9%	126	2.5%
Hispanic	881	11.5%	126	9.8%	984	19.7%
Native American	23	0.3%	15	1.2%	29	0.6%
Black non-Hispanic	334	4.4%	69	5.3%	330	6.6%
Two or More Races	277	3.6%	62	4.8%	153	3.1%
Total	7,643	100.0%	1,291	100.0%	4,995	100.0%

Race/ Ethnicity	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total	
	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	2,615	74.5%	12,863	73.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	164	4.7%	562	3.2%
Hispanic	372	10.6%	2,363	13.5%
Native American	50	1.4%	117	0.7%
Black non-Hispanic	153	4.4%	886	5.1%
Two or More Races	158	4.5%	650	3.7%
Total	3,512	100.0%	17,441	100.0%

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Table A7.5 Continued

Fall 2019

Race/ Ethnicity	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	5,651	75.9%	1,084	78.4%	3,450	67.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	263	3.5%	11	0.8%	128	2.5%
Hispanic	919	12.3%	141	10.2%	1,011	19.8%
Native American	22	0.3%	20	1.4%	41	0.8%
Black non-Hispanic	303	4.1%	80	5.8%	303	5.9%
Two or More Races	285	3.8%	47	3.4%	175	3.4%
Total	7,443	100.0%	1,383	100.0%	5,108	100.0%

Race/ Ethnicity	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total	
	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	2,529	73.6%	12,714	73.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	126	3.7%	528	3.0%
Hispanic	412	12.0%	2,483	14.3%
Native American	41	1.2%	124	0.7%
Black non-Hispanic	167	4.9%	853	4.9%
Two or More Races	160	4.7%	667	3.8%
Total	3,435	100.0%	17,369	100.0%

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Table A7.5 Continued**Fall 2020**

Race/ Ethnicity	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	5,635	73.4%	1,144	80.4%	3,396	67.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	326	4.2%	14	1.0%	119	2.4%
Hispanic	1,030	13.4%	127	8.9%	1,025	20.4%
Native American	19	0.2%	23	1.6%	35	0.7%
Black non-Hispanic	346	4.5%	68	4.8%	273	5.4%
Two or More Races	323	4.2%	47	3.3%	177	3.5%
Total	7,679	100.0%	1,423	100.0%	5,025	100.0%

Race/ Ethnicity	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total	
	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	2,422	73.0%	12,597	72.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	126	3.8%	585	3.4%
Hispanic	401	12.1%	2,583	14.8%
Native American	59	1.8%	136	0.8%
Black non-Hispanic	161	4.9%	848	4.9%
Two or More Races	147	4.4%	694	4.0%
Total	3,316	100.0%	17,443	100.0%

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Table A7.5 Continued

Fall 2021

Race/ Ethnicity	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	5,682	73.8%	1,101	76.6%	3,261	69.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	340	4.4%	9	0.6%	114	2.4%
Hispanic	965	12.5%	145	10.1%	957	20.3%
Native American	32	0.4%	26	1.8%	36	0.8%
Black non-Hispanic	358	4.7%	104	7.2%	208	4.4%
Two or More Races	318	4.1%	52	3.6%	147	3.1%
Total	7,695	100.0%	1,437	100.0%	4,723	100.0%

Race/ Ethnicity	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total	
	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	2,468	71.7%	12,512	72.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	149	4.3%	612	3.5%
Hispanic	431	12.5%	2,498	14.4%
Native American	64	1.9%	158	0.9%
Black non-Hispanic	172	5.0%	842	4.9%
Two or More Races	157	4.6%	674	3.9%
Total	3,441	100.0%	17,296	100.0%

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Table A7.5 Continued

Fall 2022

Race/ Ethnicity	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	5,708	74.0%	998	77.6%	3,227	67.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	331	4.3%	7	0.5%	102	2.1%
Hispanic	1,034	13.4%	123	9.6%	1,003	20.9%
Native American	20	0.3%	16	1.2%	55	1.1%
Black non-Hispanic	344	4.5%	72	5.6%	221	4.6%
Two or More Races	281	3.6%	70	5.4%	190	4.0%
Total	7,718	100.0%	1,286	100.0%	4,798	100.0%

Race/ Ethnicity	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total	
	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	2,350	69.0%	12,283	71.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	138	4.1%	578	3.4%
Hispanic	498	14.6%	2,658	15.4%
Native American	69	2.0%	160	0.9%
Black non-Hispanic	196	5.8%	833	4.8%
Two or More Races	154	4.5%	695	4.0%
Total	3,405	100.0%	17,207	100.0%

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Table A7.5 Continued

Fall 2023

Race/ Ethnicity	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	5,563	72.7%	908	74.9%	3,277	65.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	360	4.7%	12	1.0%	114	2.3%
Hispanic	1,001	13.1%	146	12.0%	1,074	21.5%
Native American	31	0.4%	18	1.5%	55	1.1%
Black non-Hispanic	345	4.5%	79	6.5%	264	5.3%
Two or More Races	348	4.6%	50	4.1%	210	4.2%
Total	7,648	100.0%	1,213	100.0%	4,994	100.0%

Race/ Ethnicity	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total	
	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	2,451	68.6%	12,199	70.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	133	3.7%	619	3.6%
Hispanic	476	13.3%	2,697	15.5%
Native American	101	2.8%	205	1.2%
Black non-Hispanic	229	6.4%	917	5.3%
Two or More Races	184	5.1%	792	4.5%
Total	3,574	100.0%	17,429	100.0%

Note. Counts include full-time and part-time students. Counts do not include U.S. Nonresidents or students of unknown race/ethnicity. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 through 2023 surveys.

Appendix 8

Financial Aid Programs

**Explanatory Note A8.1
Definitions of Income Groups
for Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Recipients**

The following definitions are used for Table A8.5:

- **Low-income students:** Students approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches (FRL). Effective with the 2021-2022 cohort, students are also classified as low income if they graduate from a school that participates in the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP).
- **Non-low-income students:** Students who are not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches. The non-low-income students include students in low-income households that have not applied for free or reduced-price school lunches. Conversely, the low-income students in this study include at least some students who graduated from schools that participate in the CEP but were from non-low-income households.
- **Other low-income graduates:** Students approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches that did not receive an ACE scholarship.

**Table A8.1
Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) Completion Rates by State
High School Seniors in the Class of 2018 through Class of 2024**

State	Class of 2018		Class of 2019		Class of 2020		Class of 2021	
	% Complete	Rank						
Alabama	54.7%	30	52.1%	28	48.7%	33	45.8%	33
Alaska	37.1%	49	34.5%	49	31.2%	50	28.7%	50
Arizona	43.0%	48	40.1%	48	39.7%	48	35.8%	48
Arkansas	58.6%	20	55.3%	18	51.2%	26	47.3%	31
California	56.0%	29	52.6%	24	54.1%	14	49.0%	25
Colorado	47.0%	46	44.0%	45	43.5%	45	40.3%	44
Connecticut	64.2%	8	58.2%	11	59.6%	6	56.1%	8
Delaware	68.6%	3	66.0%	3	62.3%	3	58.8%	4
Florida	53.4%	35	45.3%	43	43.4%	46	41.5%	41
Georgia	58.3%	21	50.4%	31	52.2%	22	51.5%	13
Hawaii	59.1%	17	57.8%	12	55.5%	13	53.8%	11
Idaho	49.5%	43	47.1%	40	44.4%	43	40.2%	45
Illinois	64.1%	10	59.6%	8	57.9%	10	61.4%	3
Indiana	56.4%	26	49.6%	35	49.4%	32	47.9%	28
Iowa	56.3%	27	52.9%	23	53.3%	16	50.6%	14
Kansas	51.0%	37	49.3%	36	47.6%	36	44.5%	37
Kentucky	65.4%	6	60.1%	6	55.5%	12	49.4%	23
Louisiana	77.1%	1	69.4%	2	64.9%	2	64.1%	2
Maine	63.5%	12	53.2%	22	50.8%	28	47.4%	30
Maryland	60.0%	15	55.0%	19	53.4%	15	50.1%	16
Massachusetts	67.2%	4	60.3%	5	58.6%	7	55.8%	9
Michigan	56.6%	25	52.2%	26	51.9%	23	47.8%	29
Minnesota	50.2%	41	41.3%	47	44.3%	44	41.8%	39
Mississippi	63.6%	11	61.5%	4	57.6%	11	55.4%	10
Missouri	56.3%	28	52.2%	25	49.9%	30	45.7%	34
Montana	53.9%	34	50.0%	32	45.6%	38	41.5%	40
Nebraska	54.6%	31	51.2%	30	52.7%	19	49.8%	17
Nevada	49.3%	44	45.1%	44	45.0%	40	40.6%	42
New Hampshire	57.5%	23	55.6%	17	51.3%	25	49.3%	24

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Table A8.1 Continued

State	Class of 2018		Class of 2019		Class of 2020		Class of 2021	
	% Complete	Rank						
New Jersey	67.1%	5	58.3%	10	59.7%	5	56.6%	7
New Mexico	50.6%	40	46.1%	42	45.2%	39	40.4%	43
New York	64.1%	9	58.6%	9	58.6%	8	57.2%	5
North Carolina	58.7%	19	52.1%	27	52.3%	21	49.7%	19
North Dakota	49.7%	42	47.7%	39	48.3%	34	46.8%	32
Ohio	62.2%	13	56.4%	14	52.9%	18	50.1%	15
Oklahoma	50.6%	39	47.7%	38	44.4%	42	38.7%	46
Oregon	50.8%	38	49.6%	33	47.4%	37	42.1%	38
Pennsylvania	59.0%	18	55.9%	16	52.7%	20	49.7%	20
Rhode Island	64.3%	7	56.8%	13	60.0%	4	56.9%	6
South Carolina	59.2%	16	54.2%	20	51.0%	27	49.6%	21
South Dakota	57.8%	22	56.4%	15	50.2%	29	48.9%	26
Tennessee	76.6%	2	71.7%	1	70.5%	1	65.8%	1
Texas	54.5%	32	49.6%	34	51.9%	24	49.4%	22
Utah	35.5%	50	33.5%	50	35.9%	49	32.8%	49
Vermont	53.3%	36	54.2%	21	49.6%	31	48.5%	27
Virginia	57.0%	24	49.0%	37	53.2%	17	49.8%	18
Washington	46.1%	47	42.8%	46	41.6%	47	38.1%	47
West Virginia	60.7%	14	59.8%	7	58.0%	9	52.3%	12
Wisconsin	54.0%	33	51.8%	29	48.3%	35	44.6%	36
Wyoming	48.0%	45	47.0%	41	45.0%	41	45.4%	35
Nation (50 States + D.C.)	54.0%		53.8%		52.0%		49.9%	

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Table A8.1 Continued

State	Class of 2022		Class of 2023		Class of 2024			
	% Complete	Rank	% Complete	Rank	% Complete	Rank		
Alabama	58.9%	8	58.5%	9	47.1%	13		
Alaska	28.3%	50	29.4%	50	24.4%	50		
Arizona	37.6%	48	39.4%	48	32.8%	48		
Arkansas	49.2%	26	49.5%	27	42.8%	29		
California	53.0%	14	58.0%	11	50.4%	10		
Colorado	41.7%	43	42.4%	43	36.7%	42		
Connecticut	57.6%	9	59.3%	7	52.6%	6		
Delaware	61.6%	5	62.4%	4	53.3%	5		
Florida	41.9%	42	42.3%	44	34.5%	46		
Georgia	52.9%	15	54.3%	16	46.6%	16		
Hawaii	52.1%	20	53.3%	17	44.2%	25		
Idaho	40.2%	46	40.6%	47	35.2%	45		
Illinois	62.7%	3	62.8%	3	55.5%	3		
Indiana	46.3%	34	46.9%	32	45.4%	20		
Iowa	52.1%	18	51.8%	23	44.3%	22		
Kansas	46.0%	36	46.7%	33	39.7%	38		
Kentucky	52.1%	19	55.1%	15	46.6%	15		
Louisiana	66.5%	1	67.3%	2	56.6%	2		
Maine	47.4%	30	51.7%	24	44.3%	24		
Maryland	51.1%	23	52.3%	21	44.2%	26		
Massachusetts	56.1%	12	56.3%	13	49.2%	12		
Michigan	47.3%	31	49.5%	28	43.4%	28		
Minnesota	44.0%	40	44.9%	40	40.5%	36		
Mississippi	59.3%	6	60.3%	6	49.8%	11		
Missouri	47.2%	32	48.6%	31	42.2%	31		
Montana	44.3%	38	45.6%	36	37.2%	41		
Nebraska	49.1%	28	49.4%	29	42.1%	32		
Nevada	40.9%	45	41.6%	45	34.4%	47		
New Hampshire	49.3%	25	51.2%	26	45.9%	19		

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Table A8.1 Continued

State	Class of 2022		Class of 2023		Class of 2024			
	% Complete	Rank	% Complete	Rank	% Complete	Rank		
New Jersey	57.4%	10	58.3%	10	51.4%	7		
New Mexico	44.0%	41	45.3%	38	38.3%	39		
New York	59.0%	7	58.9%	8	50.4%	9		
North Carolina	51.8%	22	51.3%	25	43.7%	27		
North Dakota	46.8%	33	45.1%	39	40.7%	33		
Ohio	52.5%	17	53.3%	18	47.0%	14		
Oklahoma	41.0%	44	44.3%	41	35.9%	43		
Oregon	44.2%	39	45.4%	37	40.2%	37		
Pennsylvania	50.4%	24	51.9%	22	45.1%	21		
Rhode Island	56.9%	11	57.2%	12	50.7%	8		
South Carolina	52.7%	16	52.5%	19	44.3%	23		
South Dakota	49.2%	27	49.3%	30	42.5%	30		
Tennessee	66.4%	2	67.3%	1	58.5%	1		
Texas	62.6%	4	62.4%	5	54.1%	4		
Utah	33.9%	49	34.6%	49	29.8%	49		
Vermont	47.9%	29	45.9%	35	40.5%	35		
Virginia	51.8%	21	52.3%	20	46.1%	17		
Washington	38.9%	47	41.4%	46	35.3%	44		
West Virginia	53.9%	13	55.6%	14	46.1%	18		
Wisconsin	45.8%	37	46.7%	34	40.7%	34		
Wyoming	46.0%	35	42.5%	42	37.3%	40		
Nation (50 States + D.C.)	52.1%		53.4%		46.0%			

Note. Includes students who completed the FAFSA between October 1 and June 30 for each high school class. Includes students from public and private high schools. Data source: National College Attainment Network, FAFSA Completion, January 2022, February 2023, February 2024, and February 2025.

**Table A8.2
Nebraska Opportunity Grants (NOG) Awarded by Sector
2023-2024 Compared to 2013-2014**

	2013-2014	2023-2024	% Change
Nebraska Public Institutions			
Number of NOG-Eligible Students	36,831	26,023	-29.3%
Number of Students Awarded a NOG	11,072	10,863	-1.9%
Percent of Eligible Students Awarded a NOG	30.1%	41.7%	38.9%
Total Amount Awarded	\$11,322,929	\$19,700,564	74.0%
Average Amount Award	\$1,023	\$1,814	77.3%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities			
Number of NOG-Eligible Students	9,354	4,634	-50.5%
Number of Students Awarded a NOG	4,872	2,644	-45.7%
Percent of Eligible Students Awarded a NOG	52.1%	57.1%	9.5%
Total Amount Awarded	\$5,096,789	\$4,715,510	-7.5%
Average Amount Award	\$1,046	\$1,783	70.5%
Total Nebraska Opportunity Grants Awarded			
Number of NOG-Eligible Students	46,185	30,657	-33.6%
Number of Students Awarded a NOG	15,944	13,507	-15.3%
Percent of Eligible Students Awarded a NOG	34.5%	44.1%	27.6%
Total Amount Awarded	\$16,419,718	\$24,416,074	48.7%
Average Amount Award	\$1,030	\$1,808	75.5%
<p><i>Note.</i> To be eligible for a NOG, the student must be a Nebraska resident, attend a Nebraska postsecondary institution, and have a minimum Student Aid Index (SAI) as determined by completing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). Students who would otherwise qualify for a NOG but do not complete the FAFSA are not included in the number of NOG-eligible students. Data source: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, <i>Nebraska Opportunity Grant Year-End Report</i>, 2014 and 2024.</p>			

**Table A8.3
Nebraska Opportunity Grants (NOG) Awarded by Sector and Income of Recipient
2023-2024 Compared to 2013-2014**

Income Level of NOG Recipients by Sector	2013-2014		2023-2024		% Change in # of Recipients
	# of Recipients	% of Recipients	# of Recipients	% of Recipients	
Nebraska Public Institutions					
\$0 to \$19,999	4,563	41.2%	3,165	29.1%	-30.6%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	3,174	28.7%	2,590	23.8%	-18.4%
\$40,000 or Higher	3,335	30.1%	5,108	47.0%	53.2%
Total	11,072	100.0%	10,863	100.0%	-1.9%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities					
\$0 to \$19,999	2,441	50.1%	753	28.5%	-69.2%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1,234	25.3%	643	24.3%	-47.9%
\$40,000 or Higher	1,197	24.6%	1,248	47.2%	4.3%
Total	4,872	100.0%	2,644	100.0%	-45.7%
Total Nebraska Opportunity Grants Awarded					
\$0 to \$19,999	7,004	43.9%	3,918	29.0%	-44.1%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	4,408	27.6%	3,233	23.9%	-26.7%
\$40,000 or Higher	4,532	28.4%	6,356	47.1%	40.2%
Total	15,944	100.0%	13,507	100.0%	-15.3%
Data source: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, <i>Nebraska Opportunity Grant Year-End Report</i> , 2014 and 2024.					

**Table A8.4
Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Program Funding and Awards
2013-2014 to 2023-2024**

Academic Year	NE State Funding	Federal Funding	Total Available Funding	\$ Amount of Scholarships Awarded
2013-2014	\$640,000	\$285,000	\$925,000	\$921,071
2014-2015	\$685,000	\$271,890	\$956,890	\$953,596
2015-2016	\$735,000	\$92,082	\$827,082	\$814,910
2016-2017	\$951,414	\$0	\$951,414	\$947,076
2017-2018	\$965,300	\$0	\$965,300	\$914,907
2018-2019	\$945,600	\$0	\$945,600	\$995,417
2019-2020	\$1,100,000	\$0	\$1,100,000	\$1,098,008
2020-2021	\$1,100,000	\$0	\$1,100,000	\$989,327
2021-2022	\$1,250,000	\$0	\$1,250,000	\$1,061,486
2022-2023	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$1,082,449
2023-2024	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$1,110,315
Academic Year	# of Student Recipients	# of Scholarships Awarded	Average Scholarship	Average Received per Student
2013-2014	1,866	3,969	\$232	\$494
2014-2015	1,919	4,082	\$234	\$497
2015-2016	1,894	3,575	\$228	\$430
2016-2017	2,156	4,036	\$235	\$439
2017-2018	2,456	3,723	\$246	\$373
2018-2019	2,309	4,057	\$245	\$431
2019-2020	2,473	4,420	\$248	\$444
2020-2021	2,433	4,518	\$219	\$407
2021-2022	2,683	5,152	\$206	\$396
2022-2023	2,635	5,950	\$182	\$411
2023-2024	2,627	5,584	\$199	\$423
Academic Year	# of Dual Enrollment Courses	# of Credit Hours	# of NE High Schools Represented	# of NE Colleges & Universities Where Students Took Courses
2013-2014	3,969	13,592	217	20
2014-2015	4,082	13,785	211	18
2015-2016	3,575	12,195	204	17
2016-2017	4,036	13,977	209	18
2017-2018	3,723	12,512	224	18
2018-2019	4,057	13,652	223	17
2019-2020	4,420	14,973	231	19
2020-2021	4,518	15,472	231	19
2021-2022	5,152	17,189	222	19
2022-2023	5,950	18,574	214	18
2023-2024	5,584	17,746	192	19
Data source: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2024.				

**Table A8.5.a
College Continuation Rates of
2012-2013 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Recipients**

Part 1: College Continuation Rates of ACE Recipients by Sex and Type of High School Attended

Type of High School Attended	# HS Seniors Who Received ACE Scholarships	# of Senior ACE Recipients Who Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
Public	342	283	82.7%
Nonpublic (Private)	12	11	91.7%
Home-Schooled	1	1	100.0%
Total	355	295	83.1%
Females			
Public	609	536	88.0%
Nonpublic (Private)	22	19	86.4%
Home-Schooled	3	2	66.7%
Total	634	557	87.9%
Total			
Public	951	819	86.1%
Nonpublic (Private)	34	30	88.2%
Home-Schooled	4	3	75.0%
Total	989	852	86.1%

Part 2: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Recipients of ACE Scholarships and Other Public High School Graduates by Sex and Student Income Status

Student Category	# HS Grads	# of Grads Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	342	283	82.7%
Other Low-Income Graduates	2,705	1,283	47.4%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	6,689	4,921	73.6%
Total	9,736	6,487	66.6%
Females			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	609	536	88.0%
Other Low-Income Graduates	2,766	1,534	55.5%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	6,342	5,208	82.1%
Total	9,717	7,278	74.9%
Total			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	951	819	86.1%
Other Low-Income Graduates	5,471	2,817	51.5%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	13,031	10,129	77.7%
Total	19,453	13,765	70.8%

Note. The college continuation rate is the number 2012-13 high school graduates who enrolled in college on or before April 9, 2014, divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska high schools in 2012-13. National Student Clearinghouse records do not include students who enrolled in small private not-for-profit colleges or for-profit colleges and career schools that do not submit enrollment records to the Clearinghouse. Data sources: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education (numbers of ACE recipients), June 2014; National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), April 2014; and Nebraska Department of Education (numbers of low-income and non-low-income graduates), April 2014.

**Table A8.5.b
College Continuation Rates of
2013-2014 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Recipients**

Part 1: College Continuation Rates of ACE Recipients by Sex and Type of High School Attended

Type of High School Attended	# HS Seniors Who Received ACE Scholarships	# of Senior ACE Recipients Who Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
Public	394	301	76.4%
Nonpublic (Private)	10	10	100.0%
Home-Schooled	1	1	100.0%
Total	405	312	77.0%
Females			
Public	657	561	85.4%
Nonpublic (Private)	28	23	82.1%
Home-Schooled	3	3	100.0%
Total	688	587	85.3%
Total			
Public	1,051	862	82.0%
Nonpublic (Private)	38	33	86.8%
Home-Schooled	4	4	100.0%
Total	1,093	899	82.3%

Part 2: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Recipients of ACE Scholarships and Other Public High School Graduates by Sex and Student Income Status

Student Category	# HS Grads	# of Grads Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	394	301	76.4%
Other Low-Income Graduates	2,730	1,345	49.3%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	6,568	4,852	73.9%
Total	9,692	6,498	67.0%
Females			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	657	561	85.4%
Other Low-Income Graduates	2,780	1,608	57.8%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	6,400	5,303	82.9%
Total	9,837	7,472	76.0%
Total			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	1,051	862	82.0%
Other Low-Income Graduates	5,510	2,953	53.6%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	12,968	10,155	78.3%
Total	19,529	13,970	71.5%

Note. The college continuation rate is the number 2013-14 high school graduates who enrolled in college on or before April 16, 2015, divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska high schools in 2013-14. National Student Clearinghouse records do not include students who enrolled in small private not-for-profit colleges or for-profit colleges and career schools that do not submit enrollment records to the Clearinghouse. Data sources: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education (numbers of ACE recipients), August 2015; National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), April 2015; and Nebraska Department of Education (numbers of low-income and non-low-income graduates), April 2015.

**Table A8.5.c
College Continuation Rates of
2014-2015 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Recipients**

Part 1: College Continuation Rates of ACE Recipients by Sex and Type of High School Attended

Type of High School Attended	# HS Seniors Who Received ACE Scholarships	# of Senior ACE Recipients Who Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
Public	426	336	78.9%
Nonpublic (Private)	18	17	94.4%
Home-Schooled	0	0	
Total	444	353	79.5%
Females			
Public	669	558	83.4%
Nonpublic (Private)	14	11	78.6%
Home-Schooled	4	4	100.0%
Total	687	573	83.4%
Total			
Public	1,095	894	81.6%
Nonpublic (Private)	32	28	87.5%
Home-Schooled	4	4	100.0%
Total	1,131	926	81.9%

Part 2: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Recipients of ACE Scholarships and Other Public High School Graduates by Sex and Student Income Status

Student Category	# HS Grads	# of Grads Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	426	336	78.9%
Other Low-Income Graduates	2,780	1,328	47.8%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	6,549	4,806	73.4%
Total	9,755	6,470	66.3%
Females			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	669	558	83.4%
Other Low-Income Graduates	2,767	1,534	55.4%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	6,445	5,379	83.5%
Total	9,881	7,471	75.6%
Total			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	1,095	894	81.6%
Other Low-Income Graduates	5,547	2,862	51.6%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	12,994	10,185	78.4%
Total	19,636	13,941	71.0%

Note. The college continuation rate is the number 2014-15 high school graduates who enrolled in college on or before April 13, 2016, divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska high schools in 2014-15. National Student Clearinghouse records do not include students who enrolled in small private not-for-profit colleges or for-profit colleges and career schools that do not submit enrollment records to the Clearinghouse. Data sources: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education (numbers of ACE recipients), May 2016; National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), April 2016; and Nebraska Department of Education (numbers of low-income and non-low-income graduates), April 2016.

**Table A8.5.d
College Continuation Rates of
2015-2016 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Recipients**

Part 1: College Continuation Rates of ACE Recipients by Sex and Type of High School Attended

Type of High School Attended	# HS Seniors Who Received ACE Scholarships	# of Senior ACE Recipients Who Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
Public	379	292	77.0%
Nonpublic (Private)	8	7	87.5%
Home-Schooled	0	0	
Total	387	299	77.3%
Females			
Public	656	546	83.2%
Nonpublic (Private)	20	20	100.0%
Home-Schooled	2	0	0.0%
Total	678	566	83.5%
Total			
Public	1,035	838	81.0%
Nonpublic (Private)	28	27	96.4%
Home-Schooled	2	0	0.0%
Total	1,065	865	81.2%

Part 2: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Recipients of ACE Scholarships and Other Public High School Graduates by Sex and Student Income Status

Student Category	# HS Grads	# of Grads Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	379	292	77.0%
Other Low-Income Graduates	2,911	1,448	49.7%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	6,662	4,878	73.2%
Total	9,952	6,618	66.5%
Females			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	656	546	83.2%
Other Low-Income Graduates	2,740	1,556	56.8%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	6,484	5,353	82.6%
Total	9,880	7,455	75.5%
Total			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	1,035	838	81.0%
Other Low-Income Graduates	5,651	3,004	53.2%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	13,146	10,231	77.8%
Total	19,832	14,073	71.0%

Note. The college continuation rate is the number 2015-16 high school graduates who enrolled in college on or before May 31, 2017, divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska high schools in 2015-16. National Student Clearinghouse records do not include students who enrolled in small private not-for-profit colleges or for-profit colleges and career schools that do not submit enrollment records to the Clearinghouse. Data sources: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education (numbers of ACE recipients), May 2017; National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), September 2017; and Nebraska Department of Education (numbers of low-income and non-low-income graduates), September 2017.

Table A8.6.a
College Continuation Rates of Public High School Graduates Who Received
2016-2017 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarships by Sex

Part 1: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Graduates Who Received ACE Scholarships by Sex

Sex	# HS Graduates Who Received ACE Scholarships	# Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Male	423	345	81.6%
Female	705	602	85.4%
Total	1,128	947	84.0%

Part 2: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Graduates Who Received ACE Scholarships Compared to Other Public High School Graduates by Sex and Student Income Status

Student Category	# HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	423	345	81.6%
Other Low-Income Graduates	3,028	1,392	46.0%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	6,584	4,807	73.0%
Total	10,035	6,544	65.2%
Females			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	705	602	85.4%
Other Low-Income Graduates	2,984	1,737	58.2%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	6,225	5,129	82.4%
Total	9,914	7,468	75.3%
Total			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	1,128	947	84.0%
Other Low-Income Graduates	6,012	3,129	52.0%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	12,809	9,936	77.6%
Total	19,949	14,012	70.2%

Note. The college continuation rate is the number 2016-17 public high school graduates who enrolled in college on or before April 23, 2018, divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska public high schools in 2016-17. National Student Clearinghouse records do not include students who enrolled in small private not-for-profit colleges or for-profit colleges and career schools that do not submit enrollment records to the Clearinghouse. Data sources: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education (ACE recipient data), May 2018; National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), May 2018; and Nebraska Department of Education (public high school graduate data), May 2018.

Table A8.6.b
College Continuation Rates of Public High School Graduates Who Received
2017-2018 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarships by Sex

Part 1: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Graduates Who Received ACE Scholarships by Sex

Sex	# HS Graduates Who Received ACE Scholarships	# Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Male	460	371	80.7%
Female	784	662	84.4%
Total	1,244	1,033	83.0%

Part 2: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Graduates Who Received ACE Scholarships Compared to Other Public High School Graduates by Sex and Student Income Status

Student Category	# HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	460	371	80.7%
Other Low-Income Graduates	2,938	1,405	47.8%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	6,724	4,843	72.0%
Total	10,122	6,619	65.4%
Females			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	784	662	84.4%
Other Low-Income Graduates	2,918	1,739	59.6%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	6,351	5,225	82.3%
Total	10,053	7,626	75.9%
Total			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	1,244	1,033	83.0%
Other Low-Income Graduates	5,856	3,144	53.7%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	13,075	10,068	77.0%
Total	20,175	14,245	70.6%

Note. The college continuation rate is the number 2017-18 public high school graduates who enrolled in college on or before April 15, 2019, divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska public high schools in 2017-18. National Student Clearinghouse records do not include students who enrolled in small private not-for-profit colleges or for-profit colleges and career schools that do not submit enrollment records to the Clearinghouse. Data sources: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education (ACE recipient data), May 2019; National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), May 2019; and Nebraska Department of Education (public high school graduate data), May 2019.

Table A8.6.c
College Continuation Rates of Public High School Graduates Who Received
2018-2019 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarships by Sex

Part 1: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Graduates Who Received ACE Scholarships by Sex

Sex	# HS Graduates Who Received ACE Scholarships	# Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Male	389	313	80.5%
Female	796	683	85.8%
Total	1,185	996	84.1%

Part 2: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Graduates Who Received ACE Scholarships Compared to Other Public High School Graduates by Sex and Student Income Status

Student Category	# HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	389	313	80.5%
Other Low-Income Graduates	3,206	1,498	46.7%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	6,564	4,701	71.6%
Total	10,159	6,512	64.1%
Females			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	796	683	85.8%
Other Low-Income Graduates	3,165	1,829	57.8%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	6,442	5,278	81.9%
Total	10,403	7,790	74.9%
Total			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	1,185	996	84.1%
Other Low-Income Graduates	6,371	3,327	52.2%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	13,006	9,979	76.7%
Total	20,562	14,302	69.6%

Note. The college continuation rate is the number 2018-19 public high school graduates who enrolled in college on or before April 27, 2020, divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska public high schools in 2018-19. National Student Clearinghouse records do not include students who enrolled in small private not-for-profit colleges or for-profit colleges and career schools that do not submit enrollment records to the Clearinghouse. Data sources: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education (ACE recipient data), May 2020; National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), May 2020; and Nebraska Department of Education (public high school graduate data), May 2020.

Table A8.6.d
College Continuation Rates of Public High School Graduates Who Received
2019-2020 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarships by Sex

Part 1: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Graduates Who Received ACE Scholarships by Sex

Sex	# HS Graduates Who Received ACE Scholarships	# Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Male	475	367	77.3%
Female	856	735	85.9%
Total	1,331	1,102	82.8%

Part 2: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Graduates Who Received ACE Scholarships Compared to Other Public High School Graduates by Sex and Student Income Status

Student Category	# HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	475	367	77.3%
Other Low-Income Graduates	3,400	1,416	41.6%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	6,526	4,554	69.8%
Total	10,401	6,337	60.9%
Females			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	856	735	85.9%
Other Low-Income Graduates	3,390	1,864	55.0%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	6,319	5,100	80.7%
Total	10,565	7,699	72.9%
Total			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	1,331	1,102	82.8%
Other Low-Income Graduates	6,790	3,280	48.3%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	12,845	9,654	75.2%
Total	20,966	14,036	66.9%

Note. The college continuation rate is the number 2019-20 public high school graduates who enrolled in college on or before May 31, 2021, divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska public high schools in 2019-20. National Student Clearinghouse records do not include students who enrolled in small private not-for-profit colleges or for-profit colleges and career schools that do not submit enrollment records to the Clearinghouse. Data sources: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education (ACE recipient data), May 2021; National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), October 2021; and Nebraska Department of Education (public high school graduate data), October 2021.

Table A8.6.e
College Continuation Rates of Public High School Graduates Who Received
2020-2021 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarships by Sex

Part 1: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Graduates Who Received ACE Scholarships by Sex

Sex	# HS Graduates Who Received ACE Scholarships	# Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Male	476	392	82.4%
Female	770	641	83.2%
Total	1,246	1,033	82.9%

Part 2: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Graduates Who Received ACE Scholarships Compared to Other Public High School Graduates by Sex and Student Income Status

Student Category	# HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	476	392	82.4%
Other Low-Income Graduates	3,434	1,456	42.4%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	6,785	4,722	69.6%
Total	10,695	6,570	61.4%
Females			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	770	641	83.2%
Other Low-Income Graduates	3,353	1,775	52.9%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	6,385	5,125	80.3%
Total	10,508	7,541	71.8%
Total			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	1,246	1,033	82.9%
Other Low-Income Graduates	6,787	3,231	47.6%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	13,170	9,847	74.8%
Total	21,203	14,111	66.6%

Note. The college continuation rate is the number 2020-21 public high school graduates who enrolled in college on or before May 26, 2022, divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska public high schools in 2020-21. National Student Clearinghouse records do not include students who enrolled in small private not-for-profit colleges or for-profit colleges and career schools that do not submit enrollment records to the Clearinghouse. Data sources: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education (ACE recipient data), May 2022; National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), May 2022; and Nebraska Department of Education (public high school graduate data), May 2022.

**Table A8.6.f
College Continuation Rates of Public High School Graduates Who Received
2021-2022 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarships by Sex**

Part 1: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Graduates Who Received ACE Scholarships by Sex

Sex	# HS Graduates Who Received ACE Scholarships	# Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Male	487	372	76.4%
Female	845	708	83.8%
Total	1,332	1,080	81.1%

Part 2: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Graduates Who Received ACE Scholarships Compared to Other Public High School Graduates by Sex and Student Income Status

Student Category	# HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	487	372	76.4%
Other Low-Income Graduates	3,970	1,742	43.9%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	6,290	4,413	70.2%
Total	10,747	6,527	60.7%
Females			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	845	708	83.8%
Other Low-Income Graduates	4,029	2,134	53.0%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	5,883	4,651	79.1%
Total	10,757	7,493	69.7%
Total			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	1,332	1,080	81.1%
Other Low-Income Graduates	7,999	3,876	48.5%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	12,173	9,064	74.5%
Total	21,504	14,020	65.2%

Note. The college continuation rate is the number 2021-22 public high school graduates who enrolled in college on or before May 31, 2023, divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska public high schools in 2021-22. National Student Clearinghouse records do not include students who enrolled in small private not-for-profit colleges or for-profit colleges and career schools that do not submit enrollment records to the Clearinghouse. Data sources: Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education (ACE recipient data), October 2023; National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), October 2023; and Nebraska Department of Education (public high school graduate data), October 2023.

**Table A8.6.g
College Continuation Rates of Public High School Graduates Who Received
2022-2023 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarships by Sex**

Part 1: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Graduates Who Received ACE Scholarships by Sex

Sex	# HS Graduates Who Received ACE Scholarships	# Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Male	471	369	78.3%
Female	762	649	85.2%
Total	1,233	1,018	82.6%

Part 2: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Graduates Who Received ACE Scholarships Compared to Other Public High School Graduates by Sex and Student Income Status

Student Category	# HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	471	369	78.3%
Other Low-Income Graduates	4,235	1,832	43.3%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	6,195	4,257	68.7%
Total	10,901	6,458	59.2%
Females			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	762	649	85.2%
Other Low-Income Graduates	4,187	2,302	55.0%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	5,761	4,624	80.3%
Total	10,710	7,575	70.7%
Total			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	1,233	1,018	82.6%
Other Low-Income Graduates	8,422	4,134	49.1%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	11,956	8,881	74.3%
Total	21,611	14,033	64.9%

Note. The college continuation rate is the number 2022-23 public high school graduates who enrolled in college on or before May 8, 2024, divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska public high schools in 2022-23. National Student Clearinghouse records do not include students who enrolled in small private not-for-profit colleges or for-profit colleges and career schools that do not submit enrollment records to the Clearinghouse. Data sources: Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education (ACE recipient data), August 2024; National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), May 2024; and Nebraska Department of Education (public high school graduate data), May 2024.

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Appendix 9

IPEDS Freshmen Retention Rates

Explanatory Note A9.1
Information on Freshmen Retention Rates Based on Data
Obtained through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)

Data collected through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) are available from the National Center for Education Statistics to calculate freshmen retention rates.

The retention rate for four-year institutions is the percentage of first-time bachelors (or equivalent) degree-seeking undergraduates from the previous fall who are again enrolled in the current fall. For all other institutions, this is the percentage of first-time degree/certificate-seeking students from the previous fall who either re-enrolled or successfully completed their program by the current fall.

A cohort may be reduced only by removing (deleting) students who leave the institution for any of the following reasons: death or total and permanent disability; service in the armed forces; service with a foreign aid service of the federal government, such as the Peace Corps; or service on official church missions. Otherwise, students remain in a cohort group even if they change their enrollment intensity (full time/part time), transfer to other institutions, or drop out of the institution permanently or temporarily. Beginning with 2016 retention data, cohorts are adjusted by adding inclusions to the adjusted freshmen cohort data. Inclusions to the freshmen cohort consist of first-time bachelor's seeking study abroad students who were excluded from the first-time cohort but who have re-enrolled at the institution their second year.

**Table A9.1
Nebraska Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates
of Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
Fall 2023 Compared to Fall 2013**

Sector	Fall 2013			Fall 2023		
	No. of Full-Time, First-Time Freshmen Fall 2012	No. of Students Retained Fall 2013	Full-Time Retention Rate Fall 2013	No. of Full-Time, First-Time Freshmen Fall 2022	No. of Students Retained Fall 2023	Full-Time Retention Rate Fall 2023
University of Nebraska	6,785	5,421	79.9%	7,394	5,990	81.0%
Nebraska State College System	1,285	810	63.0%	1,311	924	70.5%
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,778	2,733	57.2%	3,629	2,446	67.4%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	3,388	2,607	76.9%	3,260	2,559	78.5%
Nebraska State Retention Rate	16,236	11,571	71.3%	15,594	11,919	76.4%

Note. The University of Nebraska includes retention data for the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 and fall 2023 surveys.

Table A9.2
Nebraska Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates
of Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
Fall 2023 Compared to Fall 2013

Sector	Fall 2013			Fall 2023		
	No. of Part-Time, First-Time Freshmen Fall 2012	No. of Students Retained Fall 2013	Part-Time Retention Rate Fall 2013	No. of Part-Time, First-Time Freshmen Fall 2022	No. of Students Retained Fall 2023	Part-Time Retention Rate Fall 2023
University of Nebraska	145	81	55.9%	84	44	52.4%
Nebraska State College System	27	8	29.6%	14	4	28.6%
Nebraska Community Colleges	1,564	559	35.7%	1,512	663	43.8%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	227	93	41.0%	311	155	49.8%
Nebraska State Retention Rate	1,963	741	37.7%	1,921	866	37.7%

Note. The University of Nebraska includes retention data for the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 and fall 2023 surveys.

Table A9.3
Nebraska Freshmen Retention Rates
for Public Four-Year Institutions and Public Two-Year Institutions
Fall 2013 through Fall 2023

Fall 2013 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2012	No. of Students Retained Fall 2013	Retention Rate Fall 2013	Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	96	64	67%	
Central Community College	740	465	63%	
Metropolitan Community College	1,237	624	50%	
Mid-Plains Community College	425	225	53%	
Northeast Community College	800	547	68%	
Southeast Community College	1,203	691	57%	
Western Nebraska Community College	373	181	49%	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	4,874	2,797		57.4%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,123	848	76%	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,918	3,277	84%	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,648	1,232	75%	
Chadron State College	398	268	67%	
Peru State College	194	113	58%	
Wayne State College	693	429	62%	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	7,974	6,167		77.3%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	0	0	NA	
Central Community College	199	78	39%	
Metropolitan Community College	761	238	31%	
Mid-Plains Community College	109	38	35%	
Northeast Community College	83	28	34%	
Southeast Community College	317	158	50%	
Western Nebraska Community College	95	19	20%	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	1,564	559		35.7%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	13	6	46%	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	19	9	47%	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	113	66	58%	
Chadron State College	11	4	36%	
Peru State College	14	4	29%	
Wayne State College	2	0	0%	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	172	89		51.7%

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Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2014 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2013	No. of Students Retained Fall 2014	Retention Rate Fall 2014	Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	70	46	66%	
Central Community College	710	461	65%	
Metropolitan Community College	1,077	509	47%	
Mid-Plains Community College	398	236	59%	
Northeast Community College	749	517	69%	
Southeast Community College	1,205	736	61%	
Western Nebraska Community College	335	198	59%	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	4,544	2,703		59.5%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,007	801	80%	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,396	3,693	84%	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,780	1,378	77%	
Chadron State College	458	298	65%	
Peru State College	272	159	58%	
Wayne State College	690	467	68%	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	8,603	6,796		79.0%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	0	0	NA	
Central Community College	194	86	44%	
Metropolitan Community College	866	317	37%	
Mid-Plains Community College	87	28	32%	
Northeast Community College	78	23	29%	
Southeast Community College	361	153	42%	
Western Nebraska Community College	83	23	28%	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	1,669	630		37.7%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	15	5	33%	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	24	8	33%	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	95	43	45%	
Chadron State College	5	1	20%	
Peru State College	6	0	0%	
Wayne State College	1	1	100%	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	146	58		39.7%
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Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2015 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2014	No. of Students Retained Fall 2015	Retention Rate Fall 2015	Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	121	79	65%	
Central Community College	622	427	69%	
Metropolitan Community College	1,075	489	45%	
Mid-Plains Community College	353	211	60%	
Northeast Community College	785	588	75%	
Southeast Community College	1,064	635	60%	
Western Nebraska Community College	335	174	52%	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	4,355	2,603		59.8%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	985	785	80%	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,628	3,820	83%	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,743	1,344	77%	
Chadron State College	460	298	65%	
Peru State College	259	139	54%	
Wayne State College	680	490	72%	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	8,755	6,876		78.5%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	0	0	NA	
Central Community College	182	80	44%	
Metropolitan Community College	885	295	33%	
Mid-Plains Community College	34	15	44%	
Northeast Community College	94	36	38%	
Southeast Community College	306	139	45%	
Western Nebraska Community College	71	22	31%	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	1,572	587		37.3%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	5	2	40%	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	24	12	50%	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	96	47	49%	
Chadron State College	6	1	17%	
Peru State College	9	2	22%	
Wayne State College	5	2	40%	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	145	66		45.5%

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Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2016 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2015	No. of Students Retained Fall 2016	Retention Rate Fall 2016	Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	91	58	64%	
Central Community College	611	416	68%	
Metropolitan Community College	909	485	53%	
Mid-Plains Community College	329	221	67%	
Northeast Community College	768	536	70%	
Southeast Community College	1,010	633	63%	
Western Nebraska Community College	317	168	53%	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	4,035	2,517		62.4%
Public 4-Year Institutions				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	931	778	84%	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,603	3,784	82%	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,602	1,240	77%	
Chadron State College	413	265	64%	
Peru State College	249	157	63%	
Wayne State College	630	419	67%	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	8,428	6,643		78.8%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	0	0	NA	
Central Community College	197	94	48%	
Metropolitan Community College	774	263	34%	
Mid-Plains Community College	56	16	29%	
Northeast Community College	79	31	39%	
Southeast Community College	359	151	42%	
Western Nebraska Community College	73	15	21%	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	1,538	570		37.1%
Public 4-Year Institutions				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	7	4	57%	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	25	14	56%	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	95	46	48%	
Chadron State College	15	6	40%	
Peru State College	1	1	100%	
Wayne State College	1	0	0%	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	144	71		49.3%

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Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2017 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2016	No. of Students Retained Fall 2017	Retention Rate Fall 2017	Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	109	67	61%	
Central Community College	600	392	65%	
Metropolitan Community College	1,057	559	53%	
Mid-Plains Community College	371	235	63%	
Northeast Community College	865	589	68%	
Southeast Community College	977	605	62%	
Western Nebraska Community College	312	164	53%	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	4,291	2,611		60.8%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	996	790	79%	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,833	4,004	83%	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,612	1,229	76%	
Chadron State College	382	251	66%	
Peru State College	257	146	57%	
Wayne State College	578	396	69%	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	8,658	6,816		78.7%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	0	0	NA	
Central Community College	181	93	51%	
Metropolitan Community College	747	308	41%	
Mid-Plains Community College	81	20	25%	
Northeast Community College	85	28	33%	
Southeast Community College	371	156	42%	
Western Nebraska Community College	41	7	17%	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	1,506	612		40.6%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	12	6	50%	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	27	12	44%	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	57	32	56%	
Chadron State College	6	3	50%	
Peru State College	5	2	40%	
Wayne State College	1	0	0%	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	108	55		50.9%

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Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2018 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2017	No. of Students Retained Fall 2018	Retention Rate Fall 2018	Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	103	57	55%	
Central Community College	559	373	67%	
Metropolitan Community College	665	354	53%	
Mid-Plains Community College	321	200	62%	
Northeast Community College	885	595	67%	
Southeast Community College	972	598	62%	
Western Nebraska Community College	273	147	54%	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	3,778	2,324		61.5%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	897	718	80%	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,883	4,061	83%	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,550	1,157	75%	
Chadron State College	394	226	57%	
Peru State College	229	143	62%	
Wayne State College	605	453	75%	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	8,558	6,758		79.0%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	0	0	NA	
Central Community College	182	90	49%	
Metropolitan Community College	585	250	43%	
Mid-Plains Community College	44	11	25%	
Northeast Community College	68	19	28%	
Southeast Community College	422	184	44%	
Western Nebraska Community College	64	17	27%	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	1,365	571		41.8%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	7	4	57%	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	22	11	50%	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	72	25	35%	
Chadron State College	3	0	0%	
Peru State College	5	0	0%	
Wayne State College	1	0	0%	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	110	40		36.4%

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Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2019 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2018	No. of Students Retained Fall 2019	Retention Rate Fall 2019	Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	119	84	71%	
Central Community College	589	387	66%	
Metropolitan Community College	695	421	61%	
Mid-Plains Community College	329	221	67%	
Northeast Community College	892	609	68%	
Southeast Community College	1,043	672	64%	
Western Nebraska Community College	319	180	56%	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	3,986	2,574		64.6%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	937	721	77%	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,800	3,899	81%	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,644	1,224	74%	
Chadron State College	367	262	71%	
Peru State College	217	146	67%	
Wayne State College	721	500	69%	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	8,686	6,752		77.7%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	0	0	NA	
Central Community College	225	118	52%	
Metropolitan Community College	703	267	38%	
Mid-Plains Community College	56	16	29%	
Northeast Community College	67	24	36%	
Southeast Community College	428	196	46%	
Western Nebraska Community College	52	18	35%	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	1,531	639		41.7%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	5	3	60%	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	14	8	57%	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	39	17	44%	
Chadron State College	1	1	100%	
Peru State College	5	1	20%	
Wayne State College	0	0	NA	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	64	30		46.9%

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Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2020 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2019	No. of Students Retained Fall 2020	Retention Rate Fall 2020	Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	82	53	65%	
Central Community College	644	435	68%	
Metropolitan Community College	665	345	52%	
Mid-Plains Community College	331	228	69%	
Northeast Community College	888	604	68%	
Southeast Community College	1,155	740	64%	
Western Nebraska Community College	298	174	58%	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	4,063	2,579		63.5%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	842	683	81%	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,746	4,035	85%	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,588	1,221	77%	
Chadron State College	390	268	69%	
Peru State College	276	176	64%	
Wayne State College	723	536	74%	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	8,565	6,919		80.8%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	0	0	NA	
Central Community College	211	86	41%	
Metropolitan Community College	591	207	35%	
Mid-Plains Community College	52	19	37%	
Northeast Community College	77	27	35%	
Southeast Community College	489	221	45%	
Western Nebraska Community College	67	18	27%	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	1,487	578		38.9%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	19	9	47%	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	27	13	48%	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	33	24	73%	
Chadron State College	9	2	22%	
Peru State College	9	2	22%	
Wayne State College	7	3	43%	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	104	53		51.0%
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Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2021 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2020	No. of Students Retained Fall 2021	Retention Rate Fall 2021	Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	102	74	73%	
Central Community College	613	401	65%	
Metropolitan Community College	569	311	55%	
Mid-Plains Community College	320	191	60%	
Northeast Community College	789	558	71%	
Southeast Community College	1,181	596	50%	
Western Nebraska Community College	178	106	60%	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	3,752	2,237		59.6%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	815	618	76%	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,704	3,749	80%	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,842	1,274	69%	
Chadron State College	372	253	68%	
Peru State College	229	124	54%	
Wayne State College	812	587	72%	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	8,774	6,605		75.3%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	0	0	NA	
Central Community College	227	107	47%	
Metropolitan Community College	488	208	43%	
Mid-Plains Community College	59	36	61%	
Northeast Community College	106	35	33%	
Southeast Community College	578	242	42%	
Western Nebraska Community College	57	19	33%	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	1,515	647		42.7%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	18	7	39%	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	38	22	58%	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	58	23	40%	
Chadron State College	5	1	20%	
Peru State College	9	2	22%	
Wayne State College	1	0	0%	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	129	55		42.6%

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Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2022 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2021	No. of Students Retained Fall 2022	Retention Rate Fall 2022	Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	107	78	73%	
Central Community College	580	391	67%	
Metropolitan Community College	532	329	62%	
Mid-Plains Community College	238	169	71%	
Northeast Community College	894	652	73%	
Southeast Community College	1,067	683	64%	
Western Nebraska Community College	243	121	50%	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	3,661	2,423		66.2%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	945	702	74%	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,709	3,838	82%	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,633	1,204	74%	
Chadron State College	398	288	72%	
Peru State College	276	159	58%	
Wayne State College	786	565	72%	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	8,747	6,756		77.2%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	0	0	NA	
Central Community College	255	105	41%	
Metropolitan Community College	529	225	43%	
Mid-Plains Community College	40	14	35%	
Northeast Community College	70	32	46%	
Southeast Community College	503	238	47%	
Western Nebraska Community College	61	15	25%	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	1,458	629		43.1%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	13	4	31%	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	27	9	33%	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	47	17	36%	
Chadron State College	6	3	50%	
Peru State College	9	2	22%	
Wayne State College	5	2	40%	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	107	37		34.6%

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Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2023 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2021	No. of Students Retained Fall 2022	Retention Rate Fall 2022	Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	102	66	65%	
Central Community College	567	389	69%	
Metropolitan Community College	560	379	68%	
Mid-Plains Community College	299	190	64%	
Northeast Community College	897	640	71%	
Southeast Community College	1,092	736	67%	
Western Nebraska Community College	214	112	52%	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	3,731	2,512		67.3%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	846	648	77%	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,615	3,889	84%	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,831	1,387	76%	
Chadron State College	314	219	70%	
Peru State College	220	138	63%	
Wayne State College	777	567	73%	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	8,603	6,848		79.6%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	0	0	NA	
Central Community College	160	85	53%	
Metropolitan Community College	555	225	41%	
Mid-Plains Community College	51	13	25%	
Northeast Community College	95	33	35%	
Southeast Community College	563	280	50%	
Western Nebraska Community College	88	27	31%	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	1,512	663		43.8%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	17	7	41%	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	24	16	67%	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	43	21	49%	
Chadron State College	5	3	60%	
Peru State College	8	1	13%	
Wayne State College	1	0	0%	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	98	48		49.0%
Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 through fall 2023 surveys.				

**Table A9.4
Nebraska Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates by Institution
Fall 2023 Compared to Fall 2013**

Sector and Institution	Fall 2013			Fall 2023		
	No. FTF Fall 2012	No. Retained Fall 2013	Retention Rate Fall 2013	No. FTF Fall 2022	No. Retained Fall 2023	Retention Rate Fall 2023
University of Nebraska						
Neb. College of Technical Agriculture	96	64	67%	102	66	65%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,123	848	76%	846	648	77%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,918	3,277	84%	4,615	3,889	84%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,648	1,232	75%	1,831	1,387	76%
Nebraska State College System						
Chadron State College	398	268	67%	314	219	70%
Peru State College	194	113	58%	220	138	63%
Wayne State College	693	429	62%	777	567	73%
Nebraska Community Colleges						
Central Community College	740	465	63%	567	389	69%
Metropolitan Community College	1,237	624	50%	560	379	68%
Mid-Plains Community College	425	225	53%	299	190	64%
Northeast Community College	800	547	68%	897	640	71%
Southeast Community College	1,203	691	57%	1,092	736	67%
Western Nebraska Community College	373	181	49%	214	112	52%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities						
Bellevue University	2	1	50%	170	87	51%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	35	29	83%	62	50	81%
Capitol Beauty School	52	44	85%	15	14	93%
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Clarkson College	35	24	69%	26	20	77%
College of Hair Design-Downtown	18	15	83%	15	14	93%
College of Hair Design-East Campus	26	23	88%	42	38	90%
College of Saint Mary	91	72	79%	88	60	68%
Concordia University-Nebraska	296	224	76%	335	260	78%
Creighton University	943	857	91%	1,023	943	92%
Doane University	337	264	78%	239	173	72%
Entourage Institute of Beauty and Esthetics	0	0	NA	2	0	0%
Fullen School of Hair Design	19	15	79%	0	0	NA
Grace University	71	51	72%	0	0	NA
Hastings College	236	156	66%	264	179	68%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Joseph's College Cosmetology	46	29	63%	22	16	73%
La'James International College	13	9	69%	0	0	NA
Little Priest Tribal College	11	3	27%	22	14	64%
Midland University	363	224	62%	324	235	73%
Myotherapy Institute	18	14	78%	3	2	67%
National American University-Bellevue	1	0	0%	0	0	NA
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	35	20	57%	0	0	NA

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Table A9.4 Continued

Sector and Institution	Fall 2013			Fall 2023		
	No. FTF Fall 2012	No. Retained Fall 2013	Retention Rate Fall 2013	No. FTF Fall 2022	No. Retained Fall 2023	Retention Rate Fall 2023
Nebraska Indian Community College	21	9	43%	0	0	NA
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	28	22	79%	32	25	78%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	356	276	78%	358	267	75%
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	29	22	76%	0	0	NA
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Purdue University Global-Omaha	1	1	100%	0	0	NA
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Stephanie Moss Academy	28	24	86%	24	20	83%
Summit Christian College	13	7	54%	3	3	100%
The Creative Center	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Union Adventist University	145	99	68%	79	63	80%
Universal College of Healing Arts	8	8	100%	4	4	100%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	1	0	0%	0	0	NA
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	26	11	42%	0	0	NA
York University	84	54	64%	108	72	67%

Note. FTF = first-time freshmen. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 and fall 2023 surveys.

**Table A9.5
Nebraska Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates by Institution
Fall 2023 Compared to Fall 2013**

Sector and Institution	Fall 2013			Fall 2023		
	No. FTF Fall 2012	No. Retained Fall 2013	Retention Rate Fall 2013	No. Retained Fall 2022	No. FTF Fall 2023	Retention Rate Fall 2023
University of Nebraska						
Neb. College of Technical Agriculture	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
University of Nebraska at Kearney	13	6	46%	17	7	41%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	19	9	47%	24	16	67%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
University of Nebraska at Omaha	113	66	58%	43	21	49%
Nebraska State College System						
Chadron State College	11	4	36%	5	3	60%
Peru State College	14	4	29%	8	1	13%
Wayne State College	2	0	0%	1	0	0%
Nebraska Community Colleges						
Central Community College	199	78	39%	160	85	53%
Metropolitan Community College	761	238	31%	555	225	41%
Mid-Plains Community College	109	38	35%	51	13	25%
Northeast Community College	83	28	34%	95	33	35%
Southeast Community College	317	158	50%	563	280	50%
Western Nebraska Community College	95	19	20%	88	27	31%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities						
Bellevue University	153	58	38%	278	132	47%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	7	5	71%	10	8	80%
Capitol Beauty School	13	13	100%	0	0	NA
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Clarkson College	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
College of Hair Design-Downtown	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
College of Hair Design-East Campus	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
College of Saint Mary	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Concordia University-Nebraska	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Creighton University	2	1	50%	0	0	NA
Doane University	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Entourage Institute of Beauty and Esthetics	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Fullen School of Hair Design	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Grace University	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Hastings College	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Joseph's College Cosmetology	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
La'James International College	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Little Priest Tribal College	6	3	50%	17	9	53%
Midland University	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Myotherapy Institute	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
National American University-Bellevue	23	8	35%	0	0	NA
Nebraska Christian College of Hope	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
International University	0	0	NA	0	0	NA

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Table A9.5 Continued

Sector and Institution	Fall 2013			Fall 2023		
	No. FTF Fall 2012	No. Retained Fall 2013	Retention Rate Fall 2013	No. Retained Fall 2022	No. FTF Fall 2023	Retention Rate Fall 2023
Nebraska Indian Community College	19	3	16%	0	0	NA
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	0	0	NA	5	5	100%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	1	1	100%	0	0	NA
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	1	1	100%	0	0	NA
Purdue University Global-Omaha	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Stephanie Moss Academy	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Summit Christian College	1	0	0%	1	1	100%
The Creative Center	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Union Adventist University	1	0	0%	0	0	NA
Universal College of Healing Arts	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
York University	0	0	NA	0	0	NA

Note. FTF = first-time freshmen. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2013 and fall 2023 surveys.

Appendix 10

IPEDS College Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time

Explanatory Note A10.1 Information on Computed College Graduation Rates Based on Data Obtained through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)

Data collected through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) are available from the National Center for Education Statistics to calculate the percentage of undergraduates who complete their degree programs within 150% of specified time periods. Students in four-year programs are considered “completers” if they graduate within six years from the time of their first enrollment. For two-year programs, the time frame for completion is three years.

The graduation rate that is calculated for an institution using IPEDS data is typically based on a cohort of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates who enrolled at the institution during the fall semester (or quarter) or the preceding summer. (A full-year cohort, rather than a fall cohort, is used by schools offering primarily occupational or vocational programs and operating on a continuous basis. In Nebraska, several schools operate on a continuous basis, qualifying them to use a full-year cohort. For all other institutions in Nebraska, a fall cohort is used in calculating graduation rates.) The rate is calculated by dividing the number of completers by the number of students in the adjusted cohort. The resulting percentage may be referred to as a “completion rate” or “graduation rate.”

A cohort may be adjusted (reduced) only by removing (deleting) students who leave the institution for any of the following reasons: death or total and permanent disability; service in the armed forces; service with a foreign aid service of the federal government, such as the Peace Corps; or service on official church missions. Otherwise, students remain in a cohort group even if they become part-time students, transfer to other institutions, or drop out of the institution permanently or temporarily.

With or without cohort adjustments, graduation rates based on IPEDS data are estimates of the percentage of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking students who complete their academic programs at the same institution where they were enrolled as freshmen. These rates historically do not estimate the percentage of all students who complete their degree programs after transferring to other institutions, who started their degree programs in the winter or spring, or who initially enrolled at the institution as part-time students.

The IPEDS Outcome Measures Survey addresses some of the shortcomings of the Graduation Rate Survey mentioned above. The Outcome Measures Survey includes transfer student cohorts as well as first-time student cohorts, both types of students further disaggregated into full-time, part-time, and Pell Grant recipients. The Commission intends to incorporate the new information into the *Progress Report* over time. Data from the Outcome Measures Survey is presented in the Commission’s *Comprehensive Plan* annual metrics report, *Measuring Accomplishments*, at ccpe.nebraska.gov/reports.

**Table A10.1
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for Nebraska Public Postsecondary Institutions
2012-2013 through 2022-2023**

Year	Public Two-Year Institutions			Public Four-Year Institutions		
	No. of Students in Cohort	No. of Graduates	Graduation Rate	No. of Students in Cohort	No. of Graduates	Graduation Rate
2012-2013	4,961	1,341	27.0%	7,985	4,486	56.2%
2013-2014	4,759	1,385	29.1%	8,204	4,679	57.0%
2014-2015	4,874	1,408	28.9%	7,982	4,596	57.6%
2015-2016	4,542	1,438	31.7%	8,170	4,673	57.2%
2016-2017	4,354	1,467	33.7%	8,061	4,778	59.3%
2017-2018	4,033	1,374	34.1%	7,974	4,682	58.7%
2018-2019	4,287	1,469	34.3%	8,597	4,972	57.8%
2019-2020	3,779	1,382	36.6%	8,745	5,127	58.6%
2020-2021	3,993	1,527	38.2%	8,769	5,151	58.7%
2021-2022	4,061	1,532	37.7%	9,025	5,202	57.6%
2022-2023	3,837	1,468	38.3%	9,021	5,280	58.5%

Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2013 and 2023 surveys.

**Table A10.2
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
2022-2023 Compared to 2012-2013**

Sector	No. of Students in Cohort	No. of Graduates	Graduation Rate	
2012-2013				
University of Nebraska	6,853	4,040	59.0%	
Nebraska State College System	1,260	513	40.7%	
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,833	1,274	26.4%	
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	4,481	2,628	58.6%	
State Total	17,427	8,455	48.5%	
2022-2023				Percentage Point Change in Grad Rate
University of Nebraska	7,896	4,765	60.3%	1.4
Nebraska State College System	1,227	573	46.7%	6.0
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,735	1,410	37.8%	11.4
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	3,724	2,440	65.5%	6.9
State Total	16,582	9,188	55.4%	6.9
Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2013 and 2023 surveys.				

Table A10.3
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
by Sector and Institution: 2022-2023 Compared to 2012-2013

Institution	2012-2013 Grad Rate	2022-2023 Grad Rate
University of Nebraska	59.0%	60.3%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	52.3%	56.9%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	53.2%	59.8%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	66.8%	65.8%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	NA	NA
University of Nebraska at Omaha	42.1%	47.5%
Nebraska State College System	40.7%	46.7%
Chadron State College	33.3%	38.1%
Peru State College	40.1%	37.7%
Wayne State College	45.6%	55.7%
Nebraska Community Colleges	26.4%	37.8%
Central Community College	24.9%	44.8%
Metropolitan Community College	12.5%	25.1%
Mid-Plains Community College	34.2%	45.6%
Northeast Community College	43.2%	55.8%
Southeast Community College	27.1%	26.5%
Western Nebraska Community College	23.1%	35.5%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	58.6%	65.5%
Bellevue University	39.4%	55.9%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	55.6%	75.5%
Capitol Beauty School	94.6%	85.5%
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	NA	NA
Clarkson College	48.4%	75.0%
College of Hair Design-Downtown	59.4%	90.2%
College of Hair Design-East Campus	74.7%	82.1%
College of Saint Mary	41.9%	59.4%
Concordia University-Nebraska	63.6%	64.1%
Creighton University	75.9%	80.5%
Doane University	60.2%	55.9%
Entourage Institute of Beauty and Esthetics	NA	66.7%
Fullen School of Hair Design	81.0%	NA
Grace University	52.4%	NA
Hastings College	57.6%	53.3%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	42.6%	NA
Joseph's College Cosmetology	67.6%	58.5%
La'James International College	51.3%	NA
Little Priest Tribal College	4.2%	16.7%

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Table A10.3 Continued		
Institution	2012-2013 Grad Rate	2022-2023 Grad Rate
Midland University	49.3%	43.2%
Myotherapy Institute	86.8%	42.9%
National American University-Bellevue	NA	NA
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	24.4%	NA
Nebraska Indian Community College	13.0%	16.7%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	68.0%	66.7%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	68.5%	68.9%
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	63.6%	NA
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	39.8%	NA
Purdue University Global-Omaha	36.9%	NA
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	NA	NA
Stephanie Moss Academy	66.7%	74.4%
Summit Christian College	18.2%	66.7%
The Creative Center	80.5%	NA
Union Adventist University	37.2%	45.9%
Universal College of Healing Arts	95.7%	100.0%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0.0%	NA
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	38.1%	NA
York University	39.3%	37.4%
Nebraska State Total	48.5%	55.4%
<i>Note.</i> See Table A10.4 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2013 and 2023 surveys.		

Table A10.4
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
by Sector and Institution: 2012-2013 through 2022-2023

2012-2013 Graduation Rates			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. of Graduates	2012-2013 Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska	6,853	4,040	59.0%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	128	67	52.3%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	915	487	53.2%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,214	2,814	66.8%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	0	0	NA
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,596	672	42.1%
Nebraska State College System	1,260	513	40.7%
Chadron State College	409	136	33.3%
Peru State College	197	79	40.1%
Wayne State College	654	298	45.6%
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,833	1,274	26.4%
Central Community College	852	212	24.9%
Metropolitan Community College	1,148	143	12.5%
Mid-Plains Community College	401	137	34.2%
Northeast Community College	862	372	43.2%
Southeast Community College	1,168	317	27.1%
Western Nebraska Community College	402	93	23.1%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	4,481	2,628	58.6%
Bellevue University	104	41	39.4%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	9	5	55.6%
Capitol Beauty School	74	70	94.6%
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Clarkson College	31	15	48.4%
College of Hair Design-Downtown	96	57	59.4%
College of Hair Design-East Campus	75	56	74.7%
College of Saint Mary	93	39	41.9%
Concordia University-Nebraska	264	168	63.6%
Creighton University	947	719	75.9%
Doane University	261	157	60.2%
Entourage Institute of Beauty and Esthetics	0	0	NA
Fullen School of Hair Design	21	17	81.0%
Grace University	82	43	52.4%
Hastings College	302	174	57.6%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	61	26	42.6%
Joseph's College Cosmetology	105	71	67.6%
La'James International College	39	20	51.3%
Little Priest Tribal College	24	1	4.2%

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Table A10.4 Continued			
2012-2013 Graduation Rates			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. of Graduates	2012-2013 Graduation Rate
Midland University	215	106	49.3%
Myotherapy Institute	38	33	86.8%
National American University-Bellevue	0	0	NA
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	45	11	24.4%
Nebraska Indian Community College	23	3	13.0%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	50	34	68.0%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	438	300	68.5%
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	22	14	63.6%
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	166	66	39.8%
Purdue University Global-Omaha	255	94	36.9%
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Stephanie Moss Academy	63	42	66.7%
Summit Christian College	11	2	18.2%
The Creative Center	41	33	80.5%
Union Adventist University	164	61	37.2%
Universal College of Healing Arts	23	22	95.7%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	6	0	0.0%
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	244	93	38.1%
York University	89	35	39.3%
Nebraska State Total	17,427	8,455	48.5%

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Table A10.4 Continued			
2013-2014 Graduation Rates			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. of Graduates	2013-2014 Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska	7,023	4,176	59.5%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	85	37	43.5%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,019	575	56.4%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,164	2,781	66.8%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	0	0	NA
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,755	783	44.6%
Nebraska State College System	1,266	540	42.7%
Chadron State College	403	146	36.2%
Peru State College	210	77	36.7%
Wayne State College	653	317	48.5%
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,674	1,348	28.8%
Central Community College	811	267	32.9%
Metropolitan Community College	887	121	13.6%
Mid-Plains Community College	439	145	33.0%
Northeast Community College	790	364	46.1%
Southeast Community College	1,368	347	25.4%
Western Nebraska Community College	379	104	27.4%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	4,234	2,538	59.9%
Bellevue University	34	10	29.4%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	25	20	80.0%
Capitol Beauty School	79	79	100.0%
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Clarkson College	22	13	59.1%
College of Hair Design-Downtown	51	31	60.8%
College of Hair Design-East Campus	78	64	82.1%
College of Saint Mary	76	37	48.7%
Concordia University-Nebraska	273	181	66.3%
Creighton University	984	766	77.8%
Doane University	247	146	59.1%
Entourage Institute of Beauty and Esthetics	0	0	NA
Fullen School of Hair Design	32	25	78.1%
Grace University	62	34	54.8%
Hastings College	320	188	58.8%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	76	26	34.2%
Joseph's College Cosmetology	111	67	60.4%
La'James International College	31	20	64.5%
Little Priest Tribal College	27	4	14.8%

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Table A10.4 Continued			
2013-2014 Graduation Rates			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. of Graduates	2013-2014 Graduation Rate
Midland University	157	75	47.8%
Myotherapy Institute	22	19	86.4%
National American University-Bellevue	0	0	NA
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	38	10	26.3%
Nebraska Indian Community College	30	1	3.3%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	56	37	66.1%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	383	266	69.5%
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	22	12	54.5%
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	170	49	28.8%
Purdue University Global-Omaha	259	88	34.0%
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Stephanie Moss Academy	99	66	66.7%
Summit Christian College	9	5	55.6%
The Creative Center	47	32	68.1%
Union Adventist University	160	79	49.4%
Universal College of Healing Arts	8	8	100.0%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	0	NA
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	134	39	29.1%
York University	112	41	36.6%
Nebraska State Total	17,197	8,602	50.0%

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Table A10.4 Continued			
2014-2015 Graduation Rates			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. of Graduates	2014-2015 Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska	6,782	4,066	60.0%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	96	51	53.1%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	974	544	55.9%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,965	2,658	67.0%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	0	0	NA
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,747	813	46.5%
Nebraska State College System	1,296	581	44.8%
Chadron State College	406	172	42.4%
Peru State College	227	83	36.6%
Wayne State College	663	326	49.2%
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,778	1,357	28.4%
Central Community College	740	234	31.6%
Metropolitan Community College	1,236	166	13.4%
Mid-Plains Community College	424	147	34.7%
Northeast Community College	800	387	48.4%
Southeast Community College	1,203	330	27.4%
Western Nebraska Community College	375	93	24.8%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	4,116	2,443	59.4%
Bellevue University	11	2	18.2%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	28	22	78.6%
Capitol Beauty School	77	70	90.9%
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Clarkson College	14	10	71.4%
College of Hair Design-Downtown	44	32	72.7%
College of Hair Design-East Campus	41	34	82.9%
College of Saint Mary	105	50	47.6%
Concordia University-Nebraska	288	169	58.7%
Creighton University	1,052	828	78.7%
Doane University	310	190	61.3%
Entourage Institute of Beauty and Esthetics	0	0	NA
Fullen School of Hair Design	12	12	100.0%
Grace University	69	32	46.4%
Hastings College	290	169	58.3%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	117	34	29.1%
Joseph's College Cosmetology	43	23	53.5%
La'James International College	18	10	55.6%
Little Priest Tribal College	6	1	16.7%

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Table A10.4 Continued**2014-2015 Graduation Rates**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. of Graduates	2014-2015 Graduation Rate
Midland University	115	50	43.5%
Myotherapy Institute	18	16	88.9%
National American University-Bellevue	0	0	NA
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	19	5	26.3%
Nebraska Indian Community College	22	2	9.1%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	49	36	73.5%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	393	245	62.3%
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	29	22	75.9%
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	138	35	25.4%
Purdue University Global-Omaha	201	60	29.9%
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Stephanie Moss Academy	97	64	66.0%
Summit Christian College	4	1	25.0%
The Creative Center	48	28	58.3%
Union Adventist University	114	65	57.0%
Universal College of Healing Arts	8	8	100.0%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	0	NA
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	220	69	31.4%
York University	116	49	42.2%
Nebraska State Total	16,972	8,447	49.8%

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Table A10.4 Continued

2015-2016 Graduation Rates

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. of Graduates	2015-2016 Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska	6,936	4,127	59.5%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	70	30	42.9%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,124	640	56.9%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,039	2,692	66.7%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	0	0	NA
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,703	765	44.9%
Nebraska State College System	1,304	576	44.2%
Chadron State College	384	166	43.2%
Peru State College	243	86	35.4%
Wayne State College	677	324	47.9%
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,472	1,408	31.5%
Central Community College	710	268	37.7%
Metropolitan Community College	1,077	141	13.1%
Mid-Plains Community College	395	133	33.7%
Northeast Community College	749	397	53.0%
Southeast Community College	1,205	369	30.6%
Western Nebraska Community College	336	100	29.8%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	3,731	2,406	64.5%
Bellevue University	8	1	12.5%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	30	22	73.3%
Capitol Beauty School	73	58	79.5%
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Clarkson College	13	6	46.2%
College of Hair Design-Downtown	28	15	53.6%
College of Hair Design-East Campus	47	40	85.1%
College of Saint Mary	90	36	40.0%
Concordia University-Nebraska	276	186	67.4%
Creighton University	1,010	798	79.0%
Doane University	327	192	58.7%
Entourage Institute of Beauty and Esthetics	9	9	100.0%
Fullen School of Hair Design	0	0	NA
Grace University	62	41	66.1%
Hastings College	312	182	58.3%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	0	0	NA
Joseph's College Cosmetology	92	55	59.8%
La'James International College	19	13	68.4%
Little Priest Tribal College	17	3	17.6%

Continued on the next page.

Table A10.4 Continued**2015-2016 Graduation Rates**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. of Graduates	2015-2016 Graduation Rate
Midland University	228	106	46.5%
Myotherapy Institute	10	8	80.0%
National American University-Bellevue	0	0	NA
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	46	29	63.0%
Nebraska Indian Community College	33	2	6.1%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	39	23	59.0%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	427	299	70.0%
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	38	26	68.4%
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	27	6	22.2%
Purdue University Global-Omaha	49	18	36.7%
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Stephanie Moss Academy	80	62	77.5%
Summit Christian College	3	3	100.0%
The Creative Center	35	26	74.3%
Union Adventist University	167	72	43.1%
Universal College of Healing Arts	5	5	100.0%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	0	NA
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	0	0	NA
York University	131	64	48.9%
Nebraska State Total	16,443	8,517	51.8%

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Table A10.4 Continued

2016-2017 Graduation Rates

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. of Graduates	2016-2017 Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska	6,942	4,267	61.5%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	121	59	48.8%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,055	647	61.3%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,056	2,756	67.9%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	0	0	NA
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,710	805	47.1%
Nebraska State College System	1,240	570	46.0%
Chadron State College	392	164	41.8%
Peru State College	172	62	36.0%
Wayne State College	676	344	50.9%
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,233	1,408	33.3%
Central Community College	621	251	40.4%
Metropolitan Community College	1,075	170	15.8%
Mid-Plains Community College	352	123	34.9%
Northeast Community College	785	433	55.2%
Southeast Community College	1,064	327	30.7%
Western Nebraska Community College	336	104	31.0%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	3,634	2,347	64.6%
Bellevue University	6	1	16.7%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	28	22	78.6%
Capitol Beauty School	89	74	83.1%
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Clarkson College	27	20	74.1%
College of Hair Design-Downtown	44	31	70.5%
College of Hair Design-East Campus	33	26	78.8%
College of Saint Mary	88	42	47.7%
Concordia University-Nebraska	314	208	66.2%
Creighton University	974	785	80.6%
Doane University	290	182	62.8%
Entourage Institute of Beauty and Esthetics	1	0	0.0%
Fullen School of Hair Design	0	0	NA
Grace University	70	30	42.9%
Hastings College	321	175	54.5%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	0	0	NA
Joseph's College Cosmetology	99	58	58.6%
La'James International College	30	22	73.3%
Little Priest Tribal College	17	2	11.8%

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Table A10.4 Continued**2016-2017 Graduation Rates**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. of Graduates	2016-2017 Graduation Rate
Midland University	265	129	48.7%
Myotherapy Institute	13	10	76.9%
National American University-Bellevue	0	0	NA
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	41	10	24.4%
Nebraska Indian Community College	15	1	6.7%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	30	21	70.0%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	359	234	65.2%
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	36	17	47.2%
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	19	6	31.6%
Purdue University Global-Omaha	28	7	25.0%
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Stephanie Moss Academy	70	51	72.9%
Summit Christian College	5	0	0.0%
The Creative Center	45	32	71.1%
Union Adventist University	154	83	53.9%
Universal College of Healing Arts	4	4	100.0%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	0	NA
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	0	0	NA
York University	119	64	53.8%
Nebraska State Total	16,049	8,592	53.5%

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Table A10.4 Continued

2017-2018 Graduation Rates

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. of Graduates	2017-2018 Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska	6,778	4,198	61.9%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	90	51	56.7%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,123	656	58.4%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,918	2,693	68.7%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	0	0	NA
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,647	798	48.5%
Nebraska State College System	1,286	535	41.6%
Chadron State College	399	173	43.4%
Peru State College	194	67	34.5%
Wayne State College	693	295	42.6%
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,943	1,323	33.6%
Central Community College	611	252	41.2%
Metropolitan Community College	909	143	15.7%
Mid-Plains Community College	328	159	48.5%
Northeast Community College	768	372	48.4%
Southeast Community College	1,010	315	31.2%
Western Nebraska Community College	317	82	25.9%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	3,563	2,282	64.0%
Bellevue University	2	0	0.0%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	36	25	69.4%
Capitol Beauty School	99	84	84.8%
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Clarkson College	43	23	53.5%
College of Hair Design-Downtown	34	21	61.8%
College of Hair Design-East Campus	24	18	75.0%
College of Saint Mary	91	55	60.4%
Concordia University-Nebraska	296	186	62.8%
Creighton University	939	757	80.6%
Doane University	337	220	65.3%
Entourage Institute of Beauty and Esthetics	10	9	90.0%
Fullen School of Hair Design	0	0	NA
Grace University	0	0	NA
Hastings College	236	125	53.0%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	0	0	NA
Joseph's College Cosmetology	118	73	61.9%
La'James International College	15	8	53.3%
Little Priest Tribal College	19	4	21.1%

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Table A10.4 Continued**2017-2018 Graduation Rates**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. of Graduates	2017-2018 Graduation Rate
Midland University	364	161	44.2%
Myotherapy Institute	6	4	66.7%
National American University-Bellevue	1	0	0.0%
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	44	17	38.6%
Nebraska Indian Community College	15	1	6.7%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	30	19	63.3%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	356	225	63.2%
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	0	0	NA
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	19	6	31.6%
Purdue University Global-Omaha	42	12	28.6%
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Stephanie Moss Academy	99	76	76.8%
Summit Christian College	13	6	46.2%
The Creative Center	33	22	66.7%
Union Adventist University	151	76	50.3%
Universal College of Healing Arts	6	6	100.0%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	0	NA
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	0	0	NA
York University	85	43	50.6%
Nebraska State Total	15,570	8,338	53.6%

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Table A10.4 Continued			
2018-2019 Graduation Rates			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. of Graduates	2018-2019 Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska	7,285	4,366	59.9%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	109	47	43.1%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,007	562	55.8%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,392	2,877	65.5%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	0	0	NA
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,777	880	49.5%
Nebraska State College System	1,421	653	46.0%
Chadron State College	458	206	45.0%
Peru State College	273	94	34.4%
Wayne State College	690	353	51.2%
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,178	1,422	34.0%
Central Community College	599	212	35.4%
Metropolitan Community College	1,057	204	19.3%
Mid-Plains Community College	371	151	40.7%
Northeast Community College	862	440	51.0%
Southeast Community College	977	321	32.9%
Western Nebraska Community College	312	94	30.1%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	3,569	2,199	61.6%
Bellevue University	87	21	24.1%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	36	20	55.6%
Capitol Beauty School	54	41	75.9%
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Clarkson College	29	11	37.9%
College of Hair Design-Downtown	32	19	59.4%
College of Hair Design-East Campus	27	17	63.0%
College of Saint Mary	89	51	57.3%
Concordia University-Nebraska	281	180	64.1%
Creighton University	961	780	81.2%
Doane University	287	155	54.0%
Entourage Institute of Beauty and Esthetics	12	10	83.3%
Fullen School of Hair Design	0	0	NA
Grace University	0	0	NA
Hastings College	345	205	59.4%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	0	0	NA
Joseph's College Cosmetology	52	33	63.5%
La'James International College	10	3	30.0%
Little Priest Tribal College	34	4	11.8%

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Table A10.4 Continued**2018-2019 Graduation Rates**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. of Graduates	2018-2019 Graduation Rate
Midland University	366	147	40.2%
Myotherapy Institute	15	8	53.3%
National American University-Bellevue	0	0	NA
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	52	21	40.4%
Nebraska Indian Community College	16	4	25.0%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	29	20	69.0%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	379	245	64.6%
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	0	0	NA
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	0	0	NA
Purdue University Global-Omaha	0	0	NA
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Stephanie Moss Academy	73	53	72.6%
Summit Christian College	3	2	66.7%
The Creative Center	22	17	77.3%
Union Adventist University	178	81	45.5%
Universal College of Healing Arts	7	7	100.0%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	0	NA
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	0	0	NA
York University	93	44	47.3%
Nebraska State Total	16,453	8,640	52.5%

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Table A10.4 Continued			
2019-2020 Graduation Rates			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. of Graduates	2019-2020 Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska	7,449	4,529	60.8%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	103	49	47.6%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	981	578	58.9%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,623	3,050	66.0%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	0	0	NA
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,742	852	48.9%
Nebraska State College System	1,399	647	46.2%
Chadron State College	460	193	42.0%
Peru State College	259	94	36.3%
Wayne State College	680	360	52.9%
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,676	1,333	36.3%
Central Community College	560	217	38.8%
Metropolitan Community College	665	109	16.4%
Mid-Plains Community College	321	150	46.7%
Northeast Community College	885	459	51.9%
Southeast Community College	972	297	30.6%
Western Nebraska Community College	273	101	37.0%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	3,548	2,302	64.9%
Bellevue University	88	20	22.7%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	45	34	75.6%
Capitol Beauty School	61	52	85.2%
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Clarkson College	31	16	51.6%
College of Hair Design-Downtown	42	41	97.6%
College of Hair Design-East Campus	53	39	73.6%
College of Saint Mary	71	43	60.6%
Concordia University-Nebraska	326	205	62.9%
Creighton University	1,025	836	81.6%
Doane University	268	161	60.1%
Entourage Institute of Beauty and Esthetics	16	5	31.3%
Fullen School of Hair Design	0	0	NA
Grace University	0	0	NA
Hastings College	345	207	60.0%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	0	0	NA
Joseph's College Cosmetology	54	35	64.8%
La'James International College	0	0	NA
Little Priest Tribal College	33	3	9.1%

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Table A10.4 Continued**2019-2020 Graduation Rates**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. of Graduates	2019-2020 Graduation Rate
Midland University	326	143	43.9%
Myotherapy Institute	8	8	100.0%
National American University-Bellevue	0	0	NA
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	0	0	NA
Nebraska Indian Community College	17	2	11.8%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	34	22	64.7%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	368	230	62.5%
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	0	0	NA
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	0	0	NA
Purdue University Global-Omaha	0	0	NA
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Stephanie Moss Academy	60	48	80.0%
Summit Christian College	4	3	75.0%
The Creative Center	28	20	71.4%
Union Adventist University	156	79	50.6%
Universal College of Healing Arts	4	3	75.0%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	0	NA
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	0	0	NA
York University	85	47	55.3%
Nebraska State Total	16,072	8,811	54.8%

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Table A10.4 Continued			
2020-2021 Graduation Rates			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. of Graduates	2020-2021 Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska	7,596	4,645	61.2%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	119	69	58.0%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	930	539	58.0%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,602	3,056	66.4%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	0	0	NA
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,945	981	50.4%
Nebraska State College System	1,292	575	44.5%
Chadron State College	413	160	38.7%
Peru State College	249	100	40.2%
Wayne State College	630	315	50.0%
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,874	1,458	37.6%
Central Community College	588	243	41.3%
Metropolitan Community College	695	151	21.7%
Mid-Plains Community College	328	137	41.8%
Northeast Community College	892	464	52.0%
Southeast Community College	1,043	324	31.1%
Western Nebraska Community College	328	139	42.4%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	3,644	2,331	64.0%
Bellevue University	53	12	22.6%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	43	30	69.8%
Capitol Beauty School	66	61	92.4%
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Clarkson College	32	23	71.9%
College of Hair Design-Downtown	49	39	79.6%
College of Hair Design-East Campus	83	65	78.3%
College of Saint Mary	77	46	59.7%
Concordia University-Nebraska	347	202	58.2%
Creighton University	1,064	839	78.9%
Doane University	330	194	58.8%
Entourage Institute of Beauty and Esthetics	11	4	36.4%
Fullen School of Hair Design	0	0	NA
Grace University	0	0	NA
Hastings College	293	145	49.5%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	0	0	NA
Joseph's College Cosmetology	46	31	67.4%
La'James International College	0	0	NA
Little Priest Tribal College	36	5	13.9%

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Table A10.4 Continued**2020-2021 Graduation Rates**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. of Graduates	2020-2021 Graduation Rate
Midland University	309	139	45.0%
Myotherapy Institute	4	4	100.0%
National American University-Bellevue	0	0	NA
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	0	0	NA
Nebraska Indian Community College	11	1	9.1%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	30	22	73.3%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	439	289	65.8%
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	0	0	NA
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	0	0	NA
Purdue University Global-Omaha	0	0	NA
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Stephanie Moss Academy	32	27	84.4%
Summit Christian College	8	4	50.0%
The Creative Center	0	0	NA
Union Adventist University	172	103	59.9%
Universal College of Healing Arts	0	0	NA
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	0	NA
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	0	0	NA
York University	109	46	42.2%
Nebraska State Total	16,406	9,009	54.9%

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Table A10.4 Continued			
2021-2022 Graduation Rates			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. of Graduates	2021-2022 Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska	7,890	4,685	59.4%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	82	35	42.7%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	996	539	54.1%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,826	3,134	64.9%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	0	0	NA
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,986	977	49.2%
Nebraska State College System	1,217	552	45.4%
Chadron State College	382	169	44.2%
Peru State College	257	87	33.9%
Wayne State College	578	296	51.2%
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,979	1,497	37.6%
Central Community College	644	274	42.5%
Metropolitan Community College	664	168	25.3%
Mid-Plains Community College	331	149	45.0%
Northeast Community College	887	450	50.7%
Southeast Community College	1,155	356	30.8%
Western Nebraska Community College	298	100	33.6%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	3,511	2,233	63.6%
Bellevue University	27	11	40.7%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	50	36	72.0%
Capitol Beauty School	60	46	76.7%
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Clarkson College	32	23	71.9%
College of Hair Design-Downtown	51	34	66.7%
College of Hair Design-East Campus	57	48	84.2%
College of Saint Mary	102	68	66.7%
Concordia University-Nebraska	320	189	59.1%
Creighton University	1,031	809	78.5%
Doane University	303	186	61.4%
Entourage Institute of Beauty and Esthetics	15	7	46.7%
Fullen School of Hair Design	0	0	NA
Grace University	0	0	NA
Hastings College	273	149	54.6%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	0	0	NA
Joseph's College Cosmetology	51	31	60.8%
La'James International College	0	0	NA
Little Priest Tribal College	23	3	13.0%

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Table A10.4 Continued**2021-2022 Graduation Rates**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. of Graduates	2021-2022 Graduation Rate
Midland University	336	147	43.8%
Myotherapy Institute	5	4	80.0%
National American University-Bellevue	0	0	NA
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	0	0	NA
Nebraska Indian Community College	11	0	0.0%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	43	31	72.1%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	420	248	59.0%
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	0	0	NA
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	0	0	NA
Purdue University Global-Omaha	0	0	NA
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Stephanie Moss Academy	41	29	70.7%
Summit Christian College	7	4	57.1%
The Creative Center	0	0	NA
Union Adventist University	155	87	56.1%
Universal College of Healing Arts	1	1	100.0%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	0	NA
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	0	0	NA
York University	97	42	43.3%
Nebraska State Total	16,597	8,967	54.0%

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Table A10.4 Continued			
2022-2023 Graduation Rates			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. of Graduates	2022-2023 Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska	7,896	4,765	60.3%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	102	58	56.9%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	897	536	59.8%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,878	3,212	65.8%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	0	0	NA
University of Nebraska at Omaha	2,019	959	47.5%
Nebraska State College System	1,227	573	46.7%
Chadron State College	394	150	38.1%
Peru State College	228	86	37.7%
Wayne State College	605	337	55.7%
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,735	1,410	37.8%
Central Community College	614	275	44.8%
Metropolitan Community College	569	143	25.1%
Mid-Plains Community College	320	146	45.6%
Northeast Community College	789	440	55.8%
Southeast Community College	1,181	313	26.5%
Western Nebraska Community College	262	93	35.5%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	3,724	2,440	65.5%
Bellevue University	34	19	55.9%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	53	40	75.5%
Capitol Beauty School	69	59	85.5%
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Clarkson College	40	30	75.0%
College of Hair Design-Downtown	41	37	90.2%
College of Hair Design-East Campus	123	101	82.1%
College of Saint Mary	101	60	59.4%
Concordia University-Nebraska	348	223	64.1%
Creighton University	1,119	901	80.5%
Doane University	299	167	55.9%
Entourage Institute of Beauty and Esthetics	12	8	66.7%
Fullen School of Hair Design	0	0	NA
Grace University	0	0	NA
Hastings College	306	163	53.3%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	0	0	NA
Joseph's College Cosmetology	41	24	58.5%
La'James International College	0	0	NA
Little Priest Tribal College	12	2	16.7%

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Table A10.4 Continued			
2022-2023 Graduation Rates			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. of Graduates	2022-2023 Graduation Rate
Midland University	324	140	43.2%
Myotherapy Institute	7	3	42.9%
National American University-Bellevue	0	0	NA
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	0	0	NA
Nebraska Indian Community College	18	3	16.7%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	39	26	66.7%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	405	279	68.9%
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	0	0	NA
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	0	0	NA
Purdue University Global-Omaha	0	0	NA
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Stephanie Moss Academy	39	29	74.4%
Summit Christian College	3	2	66.7%
The Creative Center	0	0	NA
Union Adventist University	157	72	45.9%
Universal College of Healing Arts	3	3	100.0%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	0	NA
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	0	0	NA
York University	131	49	37.4%
Nebraska State Total	16,582	9,188	55.4%
Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2013 through 2023 surveys.			

Table A10.5
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector and Sex
2022-2023 Compared to 2012-2013

Sex	2012-2013			2022-2023		
	Cohort	No. of Graduates	Grad Rate	Cohort	No. of Graduates	Grad Rate
University of Nebraska						
Male	3,403	1,906	56.0%	3,795	2,178	57.4%
Female	3,450	2,134	61.9%	4,101	2,587	63.1%
Total	6,853	4,040		7,896	4,765	
Nebraska State College System						
Male	613	210	34.3%	554	226	40.8%
Female	647	303	46.8%	673	347	51.6%
Total	1,260	513		1,227	573	
Nebraska Community Colleges						
Male	2,491	779	31.3%	2,039	873	42.8%
Female	2,342	495	21.1%	1,696	537	31.7%
Total	4,833	1,274		3,735	1,410	
Nonpublic Colleges and Universities						
Male	1,667	901	54.0%	1,575	922	58.5%
Female	2,814	1,727	61.4%	2,149	1,518	70.6%
Total	4,481	2,628		3,724	2,440	
Total Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions						
Male	8,174	3,796	46.4%	7,963	4,199	52.7%
Female	9,253	4,659	50.4%	8,619	4,989	57.9%
Total	17,427	8,455		16,582	9,188	
Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2013 and 2023 surveys.						

Table A10.6
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector and Race/Ethnicity
2022-2023 Compared to 2012-2013

Race/Ethnicity	2012-2013			2022-2023		
	Cohort	No. of Graduates	Grad Rate	Cohort	No. of Graduates	Grad Rate
University of Nebraska						
White non-Hispanic	5,553	3,361	60.5%	5,834	3,696	63.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	169	82	48.5%	264	177	67.0%
Hispanic	285	145	50.9%	760	374	49.2%
Native American	36	17	47.2%	24	6	25.0%
Black non-Hispanic	232	85	36.6%	303	107	35.3%
Two or More Races	12	5	41.7%	278	117	42.1%
Total Known Race/Ethnicity	6,287	3,695		7,463	4,477	
Nebraska State College System						
White non-Hispanic	1,041	466	44.8%	943	490	52.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	3	42.9%	13	4	30.8%
Hispanic	39	8	20.5%	111	42	37.8%
Native American	23	4	17.4%	10	1	10.0%
Black non-Hispanic	45	5	11.1%	74	11	14.9%
Two or More Races	0	0	NA	55	15	27.3%
Total Known Race/Ethnicity	1,155	486		1,206	563	
Nebraska Community Colleges						
White non-Hispanic	3,647	1,078	29.6%	2,555	1,071	41.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	62	13	21.0%	74	20	27.0%
Hispanic	416	88	21.2%	698	206	29.5%
Native American	41	5	12.2%	24	5	20.8%
Black non-Hispanic	288	35	12.2%	140	39	27.9%
Two or More Races	45	6	13.3%	101	24	23.8%
Total Known Race/Ethnicity	4,499	1,225		3,592	1,365	
Nonpublic Colleges and Universities						
White non-Hispanic	3,484	2,168	62.2%	2,676	1,862	69.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	153	117	76.5%	158	118	74.7%
Hispanic	243	122	50.2%	396	228	57.6%
Native American	76	15	19.7%	42	9	21.4%
Black non-Hispanic	327	116	35.5%	160	70	43.8%
Two or More Races	32	18	56.3%	160	88	55.0%
Total Known Race/Ethnicity	4,315	2,556		3,592	2,375	
Continued on the next page.						

Table A10.6 Continued						
Race/Ethnicity	2012-2013			2022-2023		
	Cohort	No. of Graduates	Grad Rate	Cohort	No. of Graduates	Grad Rate
Total Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions						
White non-Hispanic	13,725	7,073	51.5%	12,008	7,119	59.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	391	215	55.0%	509	319	62.7%
Hispanic	983	363	36.9%	1,965	850	43.3%
Native American	176	41	23.3%	100	21	21.0%
Black non-Hispanic	892	241	27.0%	677	227	33.5%
Two or More Races	89	29	32.6%	594	244	41.1%
Total Known Race/Ethnicity	16,256	7,962		15,853	8,780	
Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2013 and 2023 surveys.						

Table A10.7
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for Two-Year Public Institutions by Financial Aid Received
2015-2016 through 2022-2023

2015-2016 Graduation Rates			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed an Award	Graduation Rate
Neb. College of Technical Agriculture	70	30	42.9%
Pell Grant Recipients	35	17	48.6%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	11	3	27.3%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	24	10	41.7%
Central Community College	710	268	37.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	400	136	34.0%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	48	18	37.5%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	262	114	43.5%
Metropolitan Community College	1,077	141	13.1%
Pell Grant Recipients	570	62	10.9%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	52	7	13.5%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	455	72	15.8%
Mid-Plains Community College	395	133	33.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	190	49	25.8%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	19	6	31.6%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	186	78	41.9%
Northeast Community College	749	397	53.0%
Pell Grant Recipients	392	177	45.2%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	100	58	58.0%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	257	162	63.0%
Southeast Community College	1,205	369	30.6%
Pell Grant Recipients	639	159	24.9%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	80	38	47.5%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	486	172	35.4%
Western Neb. Community College	336	100	29.8%
Pell Grant Recipients	162	36	22.2%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	24	5	20.8%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	150	59	39.3%
Total Two-Year Public Institutions	4,542	1,438	31.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	2,388	636	26.6%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	334	135	40.4%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	1,820	667	36.6%

Continued on the next page.

Table A10.7 Continued

2016-2017 Graduation Rates

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed an Award	Graduation Rate
Neb. College of Technical Agriculture	121	59	48.8%
Pell Grant Recipients	51	21	41.2%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	16	7	43.8%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	54	31	57.4%
Central Community College	621	251	40.4%
Pell Grant Recipients	337	126	37.4%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	31	17	54.8%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	253	108	42.7%
Metropolitan Community College	1075	170	15.8%
Pell Grant Recipients	591	84	14.2%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	82	12	14.6%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	402	74	18.4%
Mid-Plains Community College	352	123	34.9%
Pell Grant Recipients	171	43	25.1%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	16	6	37.5%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	165	74	44.8%
Northeast Community College	785	433	55.2%
Pell Grant Recipients	399	195	48.9%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	70	37	52.9%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	316	201	63.6%
Southeast Community College	1064	327	30.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	512	128	25.0%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	131	61	46.6%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	421	138	32.8%
Western Neb. Community College	336	104	31.0%
Pell Grant Recipients	166	39	23.5%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	16	5	31.3%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	154	60	39.0%
Total Two-Year Public Institutions	4,354	1,467	33.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	2,227	636	28.6%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	362	145	40.1%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	1,765	686	38.9%

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Table A10.7 Continued

2017-2018 Graduation Rates

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed an Award	Graduation Rate
Neb. College of Technical Agriculture	90	51	56.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	37	17	45.9%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	8	6	75.0%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	45	28	62.2%
Central Community College	611	252	41.2%
Pell Grant Recipients	333	124	37.2%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	68	30	44.1%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	210	98	46.7%
Metropolitan Community College	909	143	15.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	417	60	14.4%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	39	6	15.4%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	453	77	17.0%
Mid-Plains Community College	328	159	48.5%
Pell Grant Recipients	156	74	47.4%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	18	6	33.3%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	154	79	51.3%
Northeast Community College	768	372	48.4%
Pell Grant Recipients	333	143	42.9%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	100	46	46.0%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	335	183	54.6%
Southeast Community College	1010	315	31.2%
Pell Grant Recipients	444	119	26.8%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	174	66	37.9%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	392	130	33.2%
Western Neb. Community College	317	82	25.9%
Pell Grant Recipients	127	21	16.5%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	8	3	37.5%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	182	58	31.9%
Total Two-Year Public Institutions	4,033	1,374	34.1%
Pell Grant Recipients	1,847	558	30.2%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	415	163	39.3%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	1,771	653	36.9%

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Table A10.7 Continued

2018-2019 Graduation Rates

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed an Award	Graduation Rate
Neb. College of Technical Agriculture	109	47	43.1%
Pell Grant Recipients	38	20	52.6%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	20	8	40.0%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	51	19	37.3%
Central Community College	599	212	35.4%
Pell Grant Recipients	356	122	34.3%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	63	23	36.5%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	180	67	37.2%
Metropolitan Community College	1057	204	19.3%
Pell Grant Recipients	431	74	17.2%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	53	15	28.3%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	573	115	20.1%
Mid-Plains Community College	371	151	40.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	164	52	31.7%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	19	10	52.6%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	188	89	47.3%
Northeast Community College	862	440	51.0%
Pell Grant Recipients	383	174	45.4%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	102	55	53.9%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	377	211	56.0%
Southeast Community College	977	321	32.9%
Pell Grant Recipients	431	120	27.8%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	97	40	41.2%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	449	161	35.9%
Western Neb. Community College	312	94	30.1%
Pell Grant Recipients	133	35	26.3%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	13	6	46.2%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	166	53	31.9%
Total Two-Year Public Institutions	4,287	1,469	34.3%
Pell Grant Recipients	1,936	597	30.8%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	367	157	42.8%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	1,984	715	36.0%

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Table A10.7 Continued			
2019-2020 Graduation Rates			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed an Award	Graduation Rate
Neb. College of Technical Agriculture	103	49	47.6%
Pell Grant Recipients	30	23	76.7%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	14	8	57.1%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	59	18	30.5%
Central Community College	560	217	38.8%
Pell Grant Recipients	289	98	33.9%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	57	26	45.6%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	214	93	43.5%
Metropolitan Community College	665	109	16.4%
Pell Grant Recipients	293	45	15.4%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	20	4	20.0%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	352	60	17.0%
Mid-Plains Community College	321	150	46.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	131	52	39.7%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	20	7	35.0%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	170	91	53.5%
Northeast Community College	885	459	51.9%
Pell Grant Recipients	403	193	47.9%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	98	58	59.2%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	384	208	54.2%
Southeast Community College	972	297	30.6%
Pell Grant Recipients	440	114	25.9%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	100	43	43.0%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	432	140	32.4%
Western Neb. Community College	273	101	37.0%
Pell Grant Recipients	125	36	28.8%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	9	5	55.6%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	139	60	43.2%
Total Two-Year Public Institutions	3,779	1,382	36.6%
Pell Grant Recipients	1,711	561	32.8%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	318	151	47.5%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	1,750	670	38.3%

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Table A10.7 Continued			
2020-2021 Graduation Rates			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed an Award	Graduation Rate
Neb. College of Technical Agriculture	119	69	58.0%
Pell Grant Recipients	38	32	84.2%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	13	7	53.8%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	68	30	44.1%
Central Community College	588	243	41.3%
Pell Grant Recipients	294	109	37.1%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	68	30	44.1%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	226	104	46.0%
Metropolitan Community College	695	151	21.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	275	47	17.1%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	16	5	31.3%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	404	99	24.5%
Mid-Plains Community College	328	137	41.8%
Pell Grant Recipients	123	46	37.4%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	20	13	65.0%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	185	78	42.2%
Northeast Community College	892	464	52.0%
Pell Grant Recipients	412	184	44.7%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	88	49	55.7%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	392	231	58.9%
Southeast Community College	1043	324	31.1%
Pell Grant Recipients	451	134	29.7%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	68	28	41.2%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	524	162	30.9%
Western Neb. Community College	328	139	42.4%
Pell Grant Recipients	130	54	41.5%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	152	68	44.7%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	46	17	37.0%
Total Two-Year Public Institutions	3,993	1,527	38.2%
Pell Grant Recipients	1,723	606	35.2%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	425	200	47.1%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	1,845	721	39.1%

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Table A10.7 Continued

2021-2022 Graduation Rates

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed an Award	Graduation Rate
Neb. College of Technical Agriculture	82	35	42.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	29	19	65.5%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	9	3	33.3%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	44	13	29.5%
Central Community College	644	274	42.5%
Pell Grant Recipients	330	143	43.3%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	71	26	36.6%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	243	105	43.2%
Metropolitan Community College	664	168	25.3%
Pell Grant Recipients	277	55	19.9%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	61	12	19.7%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	326	101	31.0%
Mid-Plains Community College	331	149	45.0%
Pell Grant Recipients	137	52	38.0%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	21	11	52.4%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	173	86	49.7%
Northeast Community College	887	450	50.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	408	187	45.8%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	88	48	54.5%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	391	215	55.0%
Southeast Community College	1155	356	30.8%
Pell Grant Recipients	496	112	22.6%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	213	80	37.6%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	446	164	36.8%
Western Neb. Community College	298	100	33.6%
Pell Grant Recipients	137	35	25.5%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	11	7	63.6%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	150	58	38.7%
Total Two-Year Public Institutions	4,061	1,532	37.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	1,814	603	33.2%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	474	187	39.5%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	1,773	742	41.8%

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Table A10.7 Continued			
2022-2023 Graduation Rates			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed an Award	Graduation Rate
Neb. College of Technical Agriculture	102	58	56.9%
Pell Grant Recipients	32	25	78.1%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	19	10	52.6%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	51	23	45.1%
Central Community College	614	275	44.8%
Pell Grant Recipients	276	119	43.1%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	76	38	50.0%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	262	118	45.0%
Metropolitan Community College	569	143	25.1%
Pell Grant Recipients	197	43	21.8%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	14	3	21.4%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	358	97	27.1%
Mid-Plains Community College	320	146	45.6%
Pell Grant Recipients	149	61	40.9%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	11	5	45.5%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	160	80	50.0%
Northeast Community College	789	440	55.8%
Pell Grant Recipients	311	154	49.5%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	70	33	47.1%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	408	253	62.0%
Southeast Community College	1181	313	26.5%
Pell Grant Recipients	355	95	26.8%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	151	65	43.0%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	675	153	22.7%
Western Neb. Community College	262	93	35.5%
Pell Grant Recipients	136	36	26.5%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	33	10	30.3%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	93	47	50.5%
Total Two-Year Public Institutions	3,837	1,468	38.3%
Pell Grant Recipients	1,456	533	36.6%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	374	164	43.9%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	2,007	771	38.4%

Note. Includes students who completed an award within 150% of normal time. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2016 through 2023 surveys.

^a Only includes recipients that did not receive a Pell Grant.

Table A10.8
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for Four-Year Public Institutions by Financial Aid Received
2015-2016 through 2022-2023

2015-2016 Graduation Rates			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed a Bachelor's or Equivalent	Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,124	640	56.9%
Pell Grant Recipients	453	226	49.9%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	164	89	54.3%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	507	325	64.1%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,039	2,692	66.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	1,050	588	56.0%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	754	462	61.3%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	2,235	1,642	73.5%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,486	672	45.2%
Pell Grant Recipients	475	193	40.6%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	197	79	40.1%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	814	400	49.1%
Chadron State College	384	166	43.2%
Pell Grant Recipients	178	85	47.8%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	35	12	34.3%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	171	69	40.4%
Peru State College	243	86	35.4%
Pell Grant Recipients	111	38	34.2%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	38	9	23.7%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	94	39	41.5%
Wayne State College	677	324	47.9%
Pell Grant Recipients	288	119	41.3%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	121	56	46.3%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	268	149	55.6%
Total Four-Year Public Institutions	7,953	4,580	57.6%
Pell Grant Recipients	2,555	1,249	48.9%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	1,309	707	54.0%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	4,089	2,624	64.2%

Continued on the next page.

Table A10.8 Continued

2016-2017 Graduation Rates

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed a Bachelor's or Equivalent	Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,055	647	61.3%
Pell Grant Recipients	396	213	53.8%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	191	125	65.4%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	468	309	66.0%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,056	2,756	67.9%
Pell Grant Recipients	990	556	56.2%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	791	529	66.9%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	2,275	1,671	73.5%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,506	718	47.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	493	201	40.8%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	197	79	40.1%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	816	438	53.7%
Chadron State College	392	164	41.8%
Pell Grant Recipients	164	68	41.5%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	44	12	27.3%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	184	84	45.7%
Peru State College	172	62	36.0%
Pell Grant Recipients	88	26	29.5%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	32	12	37.5%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	52	24	46.2%
Wayne State College	676	344	50.9%
Pell Grant Recipients	303	130	42.9%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	123	65	52.8%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	250	149	59.6%
Total Four-Year Public Institutions	7,857	4,691	59.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	2,434	1,194	49.1%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	1,378	822	59.7%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	4,045	2,675	66.1%

Continued on the next page.

Table A10.8 Continued

2017-2018 Graduation Rates

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed a Bachelor's or Equivalent	Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,123	656	58.4%
Pell Grant Recipients	390	223	57.2%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	210	130	61.9%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	523	303	57.9%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,918	2,693	68.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	911	536	58.8%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	732	457	62.4%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	2,275	1,700	74.7%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,461	717	49.1%
Pell Grant Recipients	520	208	40.0%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	216	106	49.1%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	725	403	55.6%
Chadron State College	399	173	43.4%
Pell Grant Recipients	153	59	38.6%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	43	12	27.9%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	203	102	50.2%
Peru State College	194	67	34.5%
Pell Grant Recipients	90	20	22.2%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	34	16	47.1%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	70	31	44.3%
Wayne State College	693	295	42.6%
Pell Grant Recipients	297	96	32.3%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	111	42	37.8%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	285	157	55.1%
Total Four-Year Public Institutions	7,788	4,601	59.1%
Pell Grant Recipients	2,361	1,142	48.4%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	1,346	763	56.7%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	4,081	2,696	66.1%

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Table A10.8 Continued

2018-2019 Graduation Rates

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed a Bachelor's or Equivalent	Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska at Kearney	812	426	52.5%
Pell Grant Recipients	313	151	48.2%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	118	69	58.5%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	381	206	54.1%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,998	2,601	65.1%
Pell Grant Recipients	1,012	589	58.2%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	647	413	63.8%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	2,339	1,599	68.4%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,533	787	51.3%
Pell Grant Recipients	538	262	48.7%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	176	85	48.3%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	819	440	53.7%
Chadron State College	458	206	45.0%
Pell Grant Recipients	178	69	38.8%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	64	22	34.4%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	216	115	53.2%
Peru State College	273	94	34.4%
Pell Grant Recipients	129	29	22.5%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	52	18	34.6%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	92	47	51.1%
Wayne State College	690	353	51.2%
Pell Grant Recipients	283	124	43.8%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	109	64	58.7%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	298	165	55.4%
Total Four-Year Public Institutions	7,764	4,467	57.5%
Pell Grant Recipients	2,453	1,224	49.9%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	1,166	671	57.5%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	4,145	2,572	62.1%

Continued on the next page.

Table A10.8 Continued

2019-2020 Graduation Rates

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed a Bachelor's or Equivalent	Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska at Kearney	870	505	58.0%
Pell Grant Recipients	311	159	51.1%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	98	42	42.9%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	461	304	65.9%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,108	2,739	66.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	1,118	637	57.0%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	614	383	62.4%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	2,376	1,719	72.3%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,337	669	50.0%
Pell Grant Recipients	480	217	45.2%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	190	85	44.7%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	667	367	55.0%
Chadron State College	460	193	42.0%
Pell Grant Recipients	190	77	40.5%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	55	26	47.3%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	215	90	41.9%
Peru State College	259	94	36.3%
Pell Grant Recipients	124	31	25.0%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	49	16	32.7%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	86	47	54.7%
Wayne State College	680	360	52.9%
Pell Grant Recipients	274	114	41.6%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	116	59	50.9%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	290	187	64.5%
Total Four-Year Public Institutions	7,714	4,560	59.1%
Pell Grant Recipients	2,497	1,235	49.5%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	1,122	611	54.5%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	4,095	2,714	66.3%

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Table A10.8 Continued

2020-2021 Graduation Rates

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed a Bachelor's or Equivalent	Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska at Kearney	767	436	56.8%
Pell Grant Recipients	262	134	51.1%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	91	47	51.6%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	414	255	61.6%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,108	2,726	66.4%
Pell Grant Recipients	1,085	585	53.9%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	589	369	62.6%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	2,434	1,772	72.8%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,510	786	52.1%
Pell Grant Recipients	525	218	41.5%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	170	87	51.2%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	815	481	59.0%
Chadron State College	413	160	38.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	172	59	34.3%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	39	7	17.9%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	202	94	46.5%
Peru State College	248	97	39.1%
Pell Grant Recipients	120	27	22.5%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	43	19	44.2%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	85	51	60.0%
Wayne State College	630	315	50.0%
Pell Grant Recipients	264	108	40.9%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	92	41	44.6%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	274	166	60.6%
Total Four-Year Public Institutions	7,676	4,520	58.9%
Pell Grant Recipients	2,428	1,131	46.6%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	1,024	570	55.7%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	4,224	2,819	66.7%

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Table A10.8 Continued

2021-2022 Graduation Rates

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed a Bachelor's or Equivalent	Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska at Kearney	843	452	53.6%
Pell Grant Recipients	277	150	54.2%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	116	56	48.3%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	450	246	54.7%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,301	2,785	64.8%
Pell Grant Recipients	1,000	518	51.8%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	807	497	61.6%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	2,494	1,770	71.0%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,499	776	51.8%
Pell Grant Recipients	514	227	44.2%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	191	88	46.1%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	794	461	58.1%
Chadron State College	382	169	44.2%
Pell Grant Recipients	141	51	36.2%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	49	22	44.9%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	192	96	50.0%
Peru State College	257	87	33.9%
Pell Grant Recipients	139	41	29.5%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	42	16	38.1%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	76	30	39.5%
Wayne State College	578	296	51.2%
Pell Grant Recipients	228	94	41.2%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	111	51	45.9%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	239	151	63.2%
Total Four-Year Public Institutions	7,860	4,565	58.1%
Pell Grant Recipients	2,299	1,081	47.0%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	1,316	730	55.5%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	4,245	2,754	64.9%

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Table A10.8 Continued			
2022-2023 Graduation Rates			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed a Bachelor's or Equivalent	Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska at Kearney	730	439	60.1%
Pell Grant Recipients	300	164	54.7%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	109	62	56.9%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	321	213	66.4%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,312	2,834	65.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	1,082	574	53.0%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	760	465	61.2%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	2,470	1,795	72.7%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,542	761	49.4%
Pell Grant Recipients	594	238	40.1%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	198	93	47.0%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	750	430	57.3%
Chadron State College	394	150	38.1%
Pell Grant Recipients	162	51	31.5%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	53	16	30.2%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	179	83	46.4%
Peru State College	228	86	37.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	116	34	29.3%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	44	18	40.9%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	68	34	50.0%
Wayne State College	605	337	55.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	222	92	41.4%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	99	50	50.5%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	284	195	68.7%
Total Four-Year Public Institutions	7,811	4,607	59.0%
Pell Grant Recipients	2,476	1,153	46.6%
Direct Subsidized Loan Recipient ^a	1,263	704	55.7%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Direct Subsidized Loan	4,072	2,750	67.5%

Note. Includes students who completed a bachelor's or equivalent degree within 150% of normal time.
Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2016 through 2023 surveys.
^a Only includes recipients that did not receive a Pell Grant.

Appendix 11

IPEDS College Transfer Rates within 150% of Normal Time

Explanatory Note A11.1 Information on Computed College Transfer Rates Based on Data Obtained through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)

Data collected through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) are available from the National Center for Education Statistics to calculate transfer-out rates for reporting institutions. In this report, the terms transfer-out rate and transfer rate are used interchangeably.

A transfer-out student is a student who leaves the reporting institution (before completing a degree) and enrolls at another institution. A transfer-out rate is the total number of students who are known to have transferred out of the reporting institution within 150% of the normal time to degree or other award completion divided by the number of students in the adjusted cohort.

The cohort for a transfer rate is the same cohort that is used to calculate the graduation or completion rate, namely the full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates who enrolled at the institution during the fall semester (or quarter) or the preceding summer. (A full-year cohort, rather than a fall cohort, is used by schools offering primarily occupational or vocational programs and operating on a continuous basis. In Nebraska, several schools operate on a continuous basis, qualifying them to use a full-year cohort. For all other institutions in Nebraska, a fall cohort is used in calculating transfer rates.)

A cohort may be adjusted (reduced) only by removing (deleting) students who leave the institution for any of the following reasons: death or total and permanent disability; service in the armed forces; service with a foreign aid service of the federal government, such as the Peace Corps; or service on official church missions. Otherwise, students remain in a cohort group even if they become part-time students, transfer to other institutions, or drop out of the institution permanently or temporarily.

Data are collected on the number of students that transfer to other institutions if the mission of the institution, "...includes providing substantial preparation for students to enroll in another eligible institution..." (IPEDS Graduation Rates Full Instructions). As a result of the qualification that transfer be part of an institution's mission, some schools are not required to report the number of students in their freshmen cohorts who transfer to other institutions. Therefore, it is permissible for some schools to not report transfers, even though it would be desirable for them to report this information.

Table A11.1
Transfer Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for Nebraska Community Colleges by Sector and Institution
2012-2013 through 2022-2023

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Transferred to Other Institutions	Transfer Rate
2012-2013			
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,833	943	19.5%
Central Community College	852	161	18.9%
Metropolitan Community College	1,148	266	23.2%
Mid Plains Community College	401	82	20.4%
Northeast Community College	862	114	13.2%
Southeast Community College	1,168	235	20.1%
Western Nebraska Community College	402	85	21.1%
2013-2014			
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,674	1,000	21.4%
Central Community College	811	159	19.6%
Metropolitan Community College	887	223	25.1%
Mid Plains Community College	439	91	20.7%
Northeast Community College	790	129	16.3%
Southeast Community College	1,368	325	23.8%
Western Nebraska Community College	379	73	19.3%
2014-2015			
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,778	969	20.3%
Central Community College	740	162	21.9%
Metropolitan Community College	1,236	272	22.0%
Mid Plains Community College	424	95	22.4%
Northeast Community College	800	111	13.9%
Southeast Community College	1,203	254	21.1%
Western Nebraska Community College	375	75	20.0%
2015-2016			
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,472	812	18.2%
Central Community College	710	109	15.4%
Metropolitan Community College	1,077	223	20.7%
Mid Plains Community College	395	98	24.8%
Northeast Community College	749	101	13.5%
Southeast Community College	1,205	218	18.1%
Western Nebraska Community College	336	63	18.8%

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Table A11.1 Continued			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Transferred to Other Institutions	Transfer Rate
2016-2017			
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,233	741	17.5%
Central Community College	621	106	17.1%
Metropolitan Community College	1,075	210	19.5%
Mid Plains Community College	352	76	21.6%
Northeast Community College	785	99	12.6%
Southeast Community College	1,064	178	16.7%
Western Nebraska Community College	336	72	21.4%
2017-2018			
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,943	678	17.2%
Central Community College	611	80	13.1%
Metropolitan Community College	909	179	19.7%
Mid Plains Community College	328	72	22.0%
Northeast Community College	768	109	14.2%
Southeast Community College	1,010	189	18.7%
Western Nebraska Community College	317	49	15.5%
2018-2019			
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,178	755	18.1%
Central Community College	599	104	17.4%
Metropolitan Community College	1,057	219	20.7%
Mid Plains Community College	371	61	16.4%
Northeast Community College	862	106	12.3%
Southeast Community College	977	204	20.9%
Western Nebraska Community College	312	61	19.6%
2019-2020			
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,676	659	17.9%
Central Community College	560	67	12.0%
Metropolitan Community College	665	106	15.9%
Mid Plains Community College	321	52	16.2%
Northeast Community College	885	139	15.7%
Southeast Community College	972	254	26.1%
Western Nebraska Community College	273	41	15.0%

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Table A11.1 Continued			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Transferred to Other Institutions	Transfer Rate
2020-2021			
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,874	688	17.8%
Central Community College	588	90	15.3%
Metropolitan Community College	695	85	12.2%
Mid Plains Community College	328	66	20.1%
Northeast Community College	892	132	14.8%
Southeast Community College	1,043	266	25.5%
Western Nebraska Community College	328	49	14.9%
2021-2022			
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,979	595	15.0%
Central Community College	644	85	13.2%
Metropolitan Community College	664	109	16.4%
Mid Plains Community College	331	58	17.5%
Northeast Community College	887	132	14.9%
Southeast Community College	1,155	169	14.6%
Western Nebraska Community College	298	42	14.1%
2022-2023			
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,735	503	13.5%
Central Community College	614	97	15.8%
Metropolitan Community College	569	81	14.2%
Mid Plains Community College	320	54	16.9%
Northeast Community College	789	87	11.0%
Southeast Community College	1,181	147	12.4%
Western Nebraska Community College	262	37	14.1%
Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2013 through 2023 surveys.			

**Table A11.2
Graduation Rates Plus Transfer Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for Nebraska Community Colleges by Sector and Institution
2012-2013 through 2022-2023**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Graduates + Transfers	Graduation + Transfer Rate
2012-2013			
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,833	2,217	45.9%
Central Community College	852	373	43.8%
Metropolitan Community College	1,148	409	35.6%
Mid Plains Community College	401	219	54.6%
Northeast Community College	862	486	56.4%
Southeast Community College	1,168	552	47.3%
Western Nebraska Community College	402	178	44.3%
2013-2014			
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,674	2,348	50.2%
Central Community College	811	426	52.5%
Metropolitan Community College	887	344	38.8%
Mid Plains Community College	439	236	53.8%
Northeast Community College	790	493	62.4%
Southeast Community College	1,368	672	49.1%
Western Nebraska Community College	379	177	46.7%
2014-2015			
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,778	2,326	48.7%
Central Community College	740	396	53.5%
Metropolitan Community College	1,236	438	35.4%
Mid Plains Community College	424	242	57.1%
Northeast Community College	800	498	62.3%
Southeast Community College	1,203	584	48.5%
Western Nebraska Community College	375	168	44.8%
2015-2016			
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,472	2,220	49.6%
Central Community College	710	377	53.1%
Metropolitan Community College	1,077	364	33.8%
Mid Plains Community College	395	231	58.5%
Northeast Community College	749	498	66.5%
Southeast Community College	1,205	587	48.7%
Western Nebraska Community College	336	163	48.5%
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Table A11.2 Continued			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Graduates + Transfers	Graduation + Transfer Rate
2016-2017			
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,233	2,149	50.8%
Central Community College	621	357	57.5%
Metropolitan Community College	1,075	380	35.3%
Mid Plains Community College	352	199	56.5%
Northeast Community College	785	532	67.8%
Southeast Community College	1,064	505	47.5%
Western Nebraska Community College	336	176	52.4%
2017-2018			
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,943	2,001	50.7%
Central Community College	611	332	54.3%
Metropolitan Community College	909	322	35.4%
Mid Plains Community College	328	231	70.4%
Northeast Community College	768	481	62.6%
Southeast Community College	1,010	504	49.9%
Western Nebraska Community College	317	131	41.3%
2018-2019			
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,178	2,177	52.1%
Central Community College	599	316	52.8%
Metropolitan Community College	1,057	423	40.0%
Mid Plains Community College	371	212	57.1%
Northeast Community College	862	546	63.3%
Southeast Community College	977	525	53.7%
Western Nebraska Community College	312	155	49.7%
2019-2020			
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,676	1,992	54.2%
Central Community College	560	284	50.7%
Metropolitan Community College	665	215	32.3%
Mid Plains Community College	321	202	62.9%
Northeast Community College	885	598	67.6%
Southeast Community College	972	551	56.7%
Western Nebraska Community College	273	142	52.0%
Continued on the next page.			

Table A11.2 Continued			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Graduates + Transfers	Graduation + Transfer Rate
2020-2021			
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,874	2,146	55.4%
Central Community College	588	333	56.6%
Metropolitan Community College	695	236	34.0%
Mid Plains Community College	328	203	61.9%
Northeast Community College	892	596	66.8%
Southeast Community College	1,043	590	56.6%
Western Nebraska Community College	328	188	57.3%
2021-2022			
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,979	2,092	52.6%
Central Community College	644	359	55.7%
Metropolitan Community College	664	277	41.7%
Mid Plains Community College	331	207	62.5%
Northeast Community College	887	582	65.6%
Southeast Community College	1,155	525	45.5%
Western Nebraska Community College	298	142	47.7%
2022-2023			
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,735	1,913	51.2%
Central Community College	614	372	60.6%
Metropolitan Community College	569	224	39.4%
Mid Plains Community College	320	200	62.5%
Northeast Community College	789	527	66.8%
Southeast Community College	1,181	460	39.0%
Western Nebraska Community College	262	130	49.6%
Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2013 through 2023 surveys.			

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Appendix 12

National Student Clearinghouse Research Center Study, Yearly Progress and Completion Six-Year Student Success Outcomes and College Completion Rates for Nebraska and the United States

Table A12.1 List of Nebraska Institutions Included in the National Student Clearinghouse Research Center Study Fall 2018 Cohort
2-Year Public
Central Community College
Metropolitan Community College
Mid-Plains Community College
Northeast Community College
Southeast Community College
Western Nebraska Community College
4-Year Public
Chadron State College
Peru State College
Wayne State College
University of Nebraska at Kearney
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
University of Nebraska Medical Center
University of Nebraska at Omaha
4-Year Private Nonprofit
Bellevue University
Bryan College of Health Sciences
Clarkson College
College of Saint Mary
Concordia University-Nebraska
Creighton University
Doane University
Hastings College
Midland University
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health
Nebraska Wesleyan University
Union Adventist University
York University
Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center staff, February 25, 2025.

Table A12.2
Six-Year Outcomes for Fall 2018 Degree-Seeking, First-Time Freshmen by Type of Institution: Nebraska Compared to U.S. Overall

Comparison (# of Students)	Total Completion Rate	Graduated from Starting Institution	Transferred & Graduated from Other Institution	Still Enrolled at any Institution	Not Enrolled
Two-Year Public Institutions					
U.S. Overall	43.4%	27.9%	15.5%	11.1%	45.5%
NE Overall (5,491)	46.3%	32.1%	14.2%	7.7%	46.0%
Enrollment Status at Entry:					
<i>Full-Time:</i>					
U.S. Overall	50.3%	32.1%	18.2%	9.5%	40.3%
NE Overall	55.5%	39.9%	15.6%	6.0%	38.5%
<i>Part-Time:</i>					
U.S. Overall	31.6%	21.0%	10.6%	13.9%	54.5%
NE Overall	28.6%	17.1%	11.5%	10.8%	60.6%
Dual Enrollment:					
<i>Took Dual Enrollment:</i>					
U.S. Overall	56.7%	34.2%	22.5%	9.7%	33.6%
NE Overall	55.6%	37.3%	18.3%	7.2%	37.2%
<i>Did Not Take Dual Enrollment:</i>					
U.S. Overall	39.5%	26.1%	13.4%	11.6%	49.0%
NE Overall	41.4%	29.3%	12.1%	7.9%	50.7%
Sex:					
<i>Male:</i>					
U.S. Overall	41.3%	26.7%	14.7%	10.3%	48.4%
NE Overall	47.1%	35.2%	11.9%	5.7%	47.2%
<i>Female:</i>					
U.S. Overall	46.4%	29.6%	16.9%	11.8%	41.8%
NE Overall	45.8%	28.9%	16.8%	9.3%	44.9%
Age Group at Entry:					
<i>Age 20 or Younger:</i>					
U.S. Overall	44.5%	27.7%	16.8%	11.4%	44.1%
NE Overall	47.1%	32.7%	14.4%	7.9%	45.0%
<i>Age 21 Through Age 24:</i>					
U.S. Overall	35.1%	25.4%	9.7%	11.4%	53.5%
NE Overall	39.9%	21.3%	18.6%	7.8%	52.3%
<i>Age 25 or Older:</i>					
U.S. Overall	39.6%	31.7%	7.9%	8.3%	52.1%
NE Overall	42.6%	33.2%	9.4%	5.1%	52.3%

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Table A12.2 Continued					
Comparison (# of Students)	Total Completion Rate	Graduated from Starting Institution	Transferred & Graduated from Other Institution	Still Enrolled at any Institution	Not Enrolled
Four-Year Public Institutions					
U.S. Overall	70.7%	60.6%	10.0%	7.9%	21.5%
NE Overall (8,348)	69.2%	56.6%	12.6%	7.6%	23.2%
Enrollment Status at Entry:					
<i>Full-Time:</i>					
U.S. Overall	73.1%	63.3%	9.7%	7.3%	19.7%
NE Overall	71.7%	59.4%	12.3%	7.0%	21.3%
<i>Part-Time:</i>					
U.S. Overall	41.0%	28.8%	12.1%	14.3%	44.7%
NE Overall	37.4%	20.5%	16.9%	15.7%	46.9%
Dual Enrollment:					
<i>Took Dual Enrollment:</i>					
U.S. Overall	76.6%	65.5%	11.0%	7.0%	16.5%
NE Overall	76.4%	62.9%	13.5%	6.5%	17.1%
<i>Did Not Take Dual Enrollment:</i>					
U.S. Overall	67.9%	58.3%	9.6%	8.3%	23.8%
NE Overall	62.0%	50.2%	11.8%	8.7%	29.3%
Sex:					
<i>Male:</i>					
U.S. Overall	66.9%	57.5%	9.5%	8.7%	24.4%
NE Overall	65.8%	55.4%	10.4%	8.3%	26.0%
<i>Female:</i>					
U.S. Overall	74.3%	63.1%	11.2%	7.4%	18.3%
NE Overall	73.8%	58.5%	15.4%	7.2%	19.0%
Age Group at Entry:					
<i>Age 20 or Younger:</i>					
U.S. Overall	71.9%	61.7%	10.2%	7.9%	20.2%
NE Overall	69.9%	57.1%	12.8%	7.7%	22.5%
<i>Age 21 Through Age 24:</i>					
U.S. Overall	38.8%	34.0%	4.8%	6.3%	55.0%
NE Overall	34.3%	27.5%	6.9%	4.9%	60.8%
<i>Age 25 or Older:</i>					
U.S. Overall	35.2%	30.7%	4.5%	8.5%	56.3%
NE Overall	47.0%	42.4%	4.6%	6.0%	47.0%
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Table A12.2 Continued					
Comparison (# of Students)	Total Completion Rate	Graduated from Starting Institution	Transferred & Graduated from Other Institution	Still Enrolled at any Institution	Not Enrolled
Four-Year Private Nonprofit Institutions					
U.S. Overall	75.5%	64.3%	11.2%	5.8%	18.7%
NE Overall (3,351)	75.9%	62.1%	13.9%	4.8%	19.3%
Enrollment Status at Entry:					
<i>Full-Time:</i>					
U.S. Overall	77.9%	66.9%	11.0%	5.2%	16.9%
NE Overall	79.1%	66.1%	13.0%	4.1%	16.8%
<i>Part-Time:</i>					
U.S. Overall	37.9%	26.4%	11.5%	14.1%	48.1%
NE Overall	45.5%	24.8%	20.7%	9.1%	45.5%
Dual Enrollment:					
<i>Took Dual Enrollment:</i>					
U.S. Overall	81.2%	68.6%	12.7%	5.3%	13.5%
NE Overall	83.8%	68.2%	15.7%	3.7%	12.5%
<i>Did Not Take Dual Enrollment:</i>					
U.S. Overall	73.6%	62.9%	10.7%	6.0%	20.4%
NE Overall	70.6%	57.9%	12.6%	5.6%	23.9%
Sex:					
<i>Male:</i>					
U.S. Overall	71.7%	60.6%	11.0%	6.3%	22.0%
NE Overall	71.6%	57.7%	13.9%	4.9%	23.6%
<i>Female:</i>					
U.S. Overall	78.7%	67.0%	11.7%	5.5%	15.8%
NE Overall	80.1%	66.1%	14.1%	4.7%	15.1%
Age Group at Entry:					
<i>Age 20 or Younger:</i>					
U.S. Overall	77.8%	66.2%	11.6%	5.6%	16.6%
NE Overall	78.8%	64.1%	14.7%	4.4%	16.7%
<i>Age 21 Through Age 24:</i>					
U.S. Overall	42.9%	37.5%	5.5%	8.6%	48.5%
NE Overall	52.9%	47.1%	5.8%	11.8%	35.3%
<i>Age 25 or Older:</i>					
U.S. Overall	36.8%	32.7%	4.2%	9.5%	53.7%
NE Overall	42.0%	38.0%	4.0%	8.5%	49.5%
<i>Note.</i> See https://nscresearchcenter.org/yearly-progress-and-completion/ for more information. Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, <i>Yearly Progress and Completion</i> (Signature Report 23), published December 2024.					

Appendix 13

Estimated Nebraska Net Migration of 22- to 64-Year-Olds

Table A13.1				
Educational Attainment of 22- to 64-Year-Olds				
Based on the 2014-2018 and 2019-2023 American Community Survey				
Level of Education	Nebraska Estimated Total Population		United States Estimated Total Population	
	N	%	N	%
2014-2018				
High School Graduate or Below	328,351	31.7%	67,545,603	37.0%
Some College or Associate's	365,934	35.3%	56,265,546	30.8%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	341,073	32.9%	58,593,029	32.1%
Total	1,035,358		182,404,178	
2019-2023				
High School Graduate or Below	315,603	30.1%	65,058,875	35.1%
Some College or Associate's	354,539	33.8%	53,687,205	29.0%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	379,831	36.2%	66,535,657	35.9%
Total	1,049,973		185,281,737	
Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey five-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files, 2014-2018 and 2019-2023 (compiled and prepared by Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education).				

**Table A13.2
Educational Attainment of 22- to 64-Year-Olds by Sex
Based on the 2014-2018 and 2019-2023 American Community Survey**

Level of Education	Nebraska Estimated Total Population		United States Estimated Total Population	
	N	%	N	%
2014-2018				
Male				
High School Graduate or Below	185,459	35.4%	36,838,364	40.7%
Some College or Associate's	181,105	34.6%	26,657,570	29.5%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	157,067	30.0%	27,013,376	29.8%
Total	523,631		90,509,310	
Female				
High School Graduate or Below	142,892	27.9%	30,707,239	33.4%
Some College or Associate's	184,829	36.1%	29,607,976	32.2%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	184,006	36.0%	31,579,653	34.4%
Total	511,727		91,894,868	
2019-2023				
Male				
High School Graduate or Below	179,750	33.7%	36,242,839	39.1%
Some College or Associate's	180,063	33.7%	25,851,911	27.9%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	174,144	32.6%	30,582,827	33.0%
Total	533,957		92,677,577	
Female				
High School Graduate or Below	135,853	26.3%	28,816,036	31.1%
Some College or Associate's	174,476	33.8%	27,835,294	30.1%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	205,687	39.9%	35,952,830	38.8%
Total	516,016		92,604,160	
Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey five-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files, 2014-2018 and 2019-2023 (compiled and prepared by Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education).				

**Table A13.3
Educational Attainment of 22- to 64-Year-Olds by Race/Ethnicity
Based on the 2014-2018 and 2019-2023 American Community Survey**

Level of Education	Nebraska Estimated Total Population		United States Estimated Total Population	
	N	%	N	%
2014-2018				
White				
High School Graduate or Below	225,246	26.9%	35,233,552	31.4%
Some College or Associate's	310,362	37.1%	35,763,372	31.9%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	300,572	35.9%	41,148,080	36.7%
Total	836,180		112,145,004	
Asian/Pacific Islander				
High School Graduate or Below	8,822	33.1%	2,727,904	24.3%
Some College or Associate's	4,954	18.6%	2,287,433	20.4%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	12,878	48.3%	6,208,636	55.3%
Total	26,654		11,223,973	
Hispanic				
High School Graduate or Below	66,011	66.2%	17,991,079	57.5%
Some College or Associate's	22,470	22.5%	8,335,686	26.6%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	11,258	11.3%	4,969,044	15.9%
Total	99,739		31,295,809	
Native American				
High School Graduate or Below	3,706	50.3%	588,965	48.7%
Some College or Associate's	2,699	36.7%	444,058	36.7%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	956	13.0%	176,381	14.6%
Total	7,361		1,209,404	
Black				
High School Graduate or Below	19,011	38.9%	9,902,887	43.3%
Some College or Associate's	19,675	40.3%	8,121,792	35.5%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	10,145	20.8%	4,853,075	21.2%
Total	48,831		22,877,754	
Two or More Races				
High School Graduate or Below	5,418	34.2%	954,893	29.3%
Some College or Associate's	5,598	35.4%	1,198,277	36.8%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	4,803	30.4%	1,104,703	33.9%
Total	15,819		3,257,873	
Other				
High School Graduate or Below	137	17.7%	146,323	37.1%
Some College or Associate's	176	22.7%	114,928	29.1%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	461	59.6%	133,110	33.8%
Total	774		394,361	

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Table A13.3 (Continued)				
Level of Education	Nebraska Estimated Total Population		United States Estimated Total Population	
	N	%	N	%
2019-2023				
White				
High School Graduate or Below	201,786	24.9%	31,814,490	29.6%
Some College or Associate's	286,235	35.3%	31,994,281	29.8%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	322,494	39.8%	43,626,299	40.6%
Total	810,515		107,435,070	
Asian/Pacific Islander				
High School Graduate or Below	10,508	35.0%	2,690,764	22.1%
Some College or Associate's	5,196	17.3%	2,185,530	18.0%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	14,329	47.7%	7,281,186	59.9%
Total	30,033		12,157,480	
Hispanic				
High School Graduate or Below	70,627	58.2%	18,514,580	53.2%
Some College or Associate's	30,303	25.0%	9,229,525	26.5%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	20,442	16.8%	7,069,667	20.3%
Total	121,372		34,813,772	
Native American				
High School Graduate or Below	2,853	47.8%	486,651	49.5%
Some College or Associate's	2,340	39.2%	344,965	35.1%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	775	13.0%	151,556	15.4%
Total	5,968		983,172	
Black				
High School Graduate or Below	20,760	41.9%	9,481,060	41.3%
Some College or Associate's	18,413	37.2%	7,679,407	33.5%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	10,343	20.9%	5,791,660	25.2%
Total	49,516		22,952,127	
Two or More Races				
High School Graduate or Below	8,171	27.6%	1,801,140	29.6%
Some College or Associate's	11,123	37.6%	2,014,222	33.1%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	10,272	34.7%	2,273,149	37.3%
Total	29,566		6,088,511	
Other				
High School Graduate or Below	898	29.9%	270,190	31.7%
Some College or Associate's	929	30.9%	239,275	28.1%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	1,176	39.2%	342,140	40.2%
Total	3,003		851,605	
Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey five-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files, 2014-2018 and 2019-2023 (compiled and prepared by Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education).				

Table A13.4
Nebraska Average Annual In-Migration, Out-Migration, and
Net Migration of 22- to 64-Year-Olds by Education Level
Based on the 2014-2018 and 2019-2023 American Community Survey

Level of Education	Estimated In-Migration	Estimated Out-Migration	Estimated Net Migration	Number of Sample Cases
2014-2018				
High School Graduate or Below	8,270	7,178	1,092	684
Some College or Associate's	10,747	8,814	1,933	790
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	12,802	14,350	-1,548	1,183
Total Migration	31,819	30,342	1,477	2,657
2019-2023				
High School Graduate or Below	7,892	7,568	324	679
Some College or Associate's	7,437	8,088	-651	670
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	12,269	15,898	-3,629	1,098
Total Migration	27,598	31,554	-3,956	2,447
<p><i>Note.</i> The number of sample cases is the actual number of survey responses that were used to arrive at the migration estimates. Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey five-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files, 2014-2018 (compiled and prepared by the Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska Omaha) and 2019-2023 (compiled and prepared by Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education).</p>				

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