

2020
Nebraska
Higher Education
Progress Report

Approved by the Commission March 12, 2020



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COORDINATING COMMISSION
FOR POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION



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Key Takeaways – 2020 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 2020, it remains essential, as an estimated 71 percent of Nebraska jobs currently require at least some postsecondary education. 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.

88.4

Nebraska's 2018-2019 public high school graduation rate. (See Figure 1.1.a.4, page 26.) However, ACT reports that only 22% 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.)

70.6

The college continuation rate for the 2017-2018 Nebraska public high school graduating class. (See Figure 1.1.c.5, page 51.)

83.0

The percentage of ACE Scholarship recipients from public high schools who have gone on to college. The comparable college continuation rates were 53.7% for low-income public high school graduates who did not receive ACE and 77.0% for non-low-income public high school graduates. (See Figure 1.5.8, page 86.)

40.5

68.1

The six-year completion rates for Nebraska public two-year institutions (40.5%) and four-year public institutions (68.1%), compared to national rates of 39.2% and 65.7%, respectively. (Fall 2012 cohort.) (See Figure 2.3.1, page 109.)

45.4

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 45.4 people from 2014 to 2018, meaning that Nebraska continues to lose more residents with a bachelor's degree than it attracts from other states. (See page 121.)

32.9

The percentage of Nebraskans ages 22 to 64 who have a bachelor's degree or higher for the period 2014-2018, according to the American Community Survey. This is up from 30.8% for the period 2009-2013. The percentage of Nebraskans ages 22 to 64 who have some college or an associate's degree is 35.3%, down from 36.5%. (See Figure 3.1, page 119.)

25.7

The percentage difference in college attainment between whites and minorities ages 25 to 44, which ranks third worst in the country. (See page S19.)

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 *2020 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report* reflect modest annual changes in the state's postsecondary education system.
- Even though progress toward most of the state's higher-education goals is generally in the right direction, it is not aggressive enough to meet the state's long-term needs and goals.
 - Preliminary estimates indicate that Nebraska's total postsecondary enrollment increased a modest 3.2% between fall 2008 and fall 2019. While enrollments increased steadily from fall 2008 to fall 2010, they have since declined 4.7% across the state. However, this decrease is consistent with national trends and has been attributable to the countercyclical nature of enrollment and unemployment.
 - Since 2008-2009, the number of students graduating from Nebraska's high schools has increased 9.9%. The cohort four-year graduation rate has increased from 86.1% in 2010-2011 to 88.4% in 2018-2019. However, many students are taking 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 increased slightly from 69.0% in 2007-2008 to 70.6% in 2017-2018. However, analysis of this data by race/ethnicity, gender, 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 state funding has not kept pace with the number of students who are eligible for state grants. 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 2008, the overall freshmen retention rate has increased 2.1 percentage points. Meanwhile, the state's overall college graduation rate for public two-year institutions increased 0.9 percentage point while the state's overall college graduation rate for public four-year institutions has increased 3.0 percentage points.
 - Estimates of net migration—priority three—indicate that out-migration of highly educated working-age Nebraskans has not been reduced or eliminated.

Priority 1

Increase the number of students who enter postsecondary education in Nebraska

Decreasing enrollments are one of the most significant trends evidenced in this report on higher education in Nebraska. Since 2010, Nebraska’s total fall enrollment has decreased an estimated 6.8% to 135,986. Meanwhile, first-time freshmen (FTF) enrollment decreased to 18,726, a 4.7% decline since 2010. The decrease is consistent with national trends over the same period and has been attributable in part to the countercyclical nature of enrollment and unemployment.

It is estimated that fall 2019 statewide enrollment increased 0.3% since 2018, resulting in an 11-year increase of 3.2% since fall 2008.

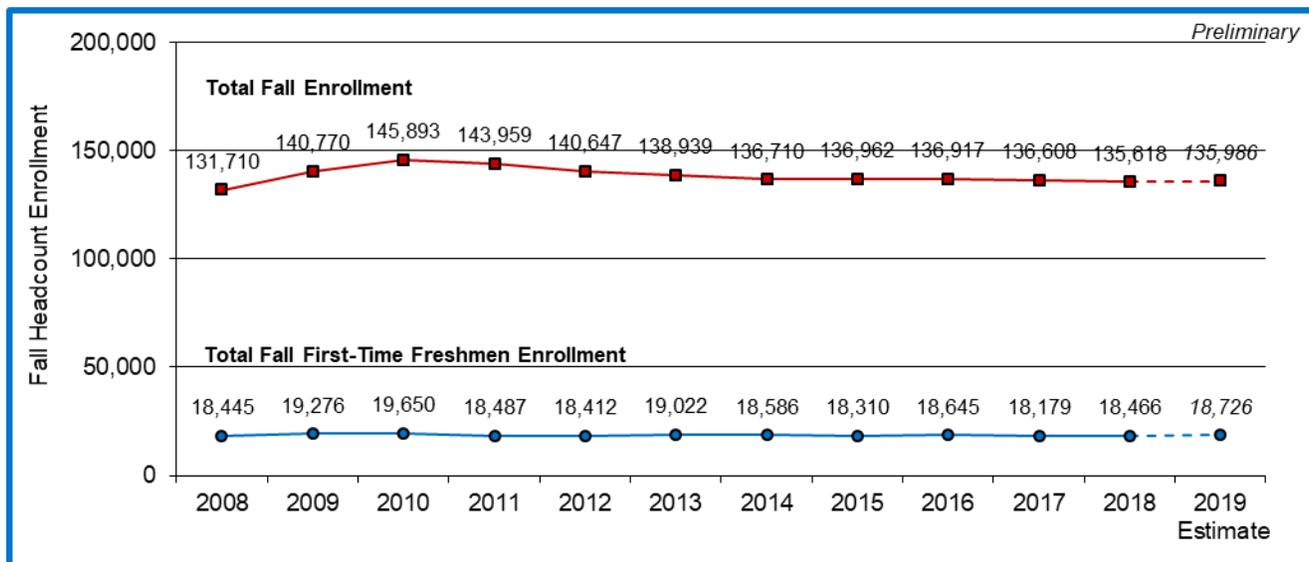
As shown on the next page, between 2008 and 2018, total fall enrollment increased 8.5% at the University of Nebraska and 11.7% at the nonpublic colleges and universities. Meanwhile, fall enrollment declined 4.1% at the state colleges and 8.3% at the community colleges.

Based on preliminary estimates, between 2018 and 2019, fall enrollments increased 2.6% at the state colleges and 2.9% at the nonpublic colleges and universities. During this same time, fall enrollments declined 1.4% at the University of Nebraska and 0.4% at the community colleges.

Total fall enrollments

Nebraska’s total postsecondary headcount enrollment increased steadily from 131,710 in fall 2008 to a high of 145,893 in fall 2010, an increase of 10.8%. However, fall enrollment decreased to 135,618 in fall 2018, for an overall 10-year increase of 3.0%.

**Fall Total Headcount Enrollment and First-Time Freshmen Enrollment
Fall 2008 through Fall 2019**



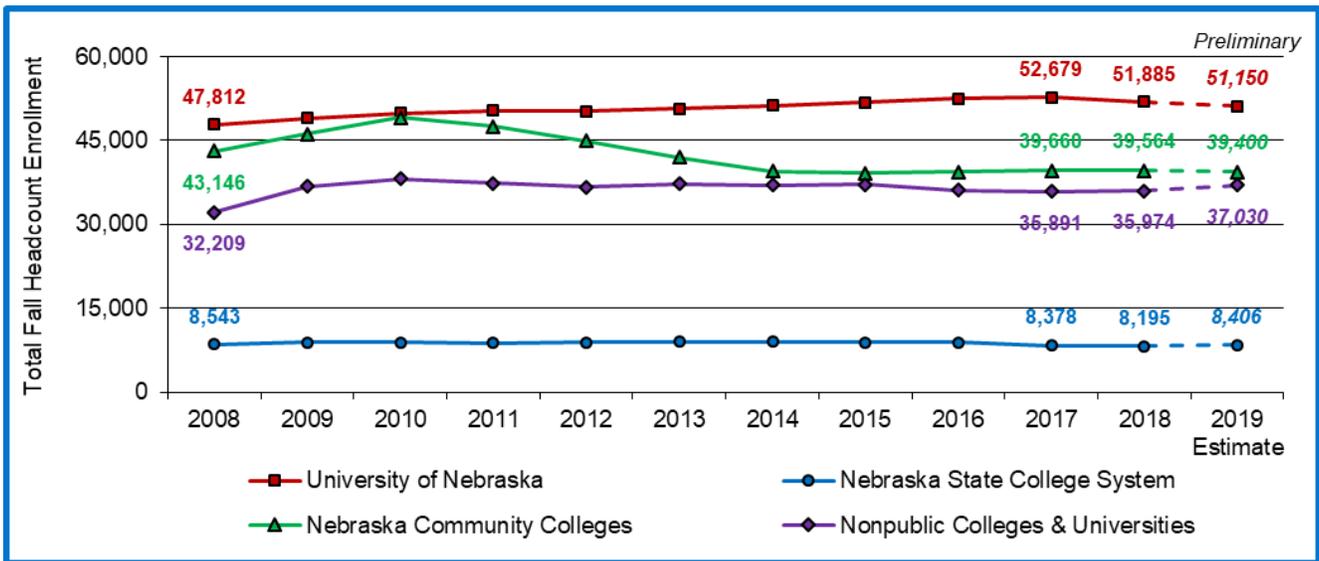
Note. See Figure 1.1 (page 3) and Figure 1.13 (page 15).

Freshmen fall enrollments

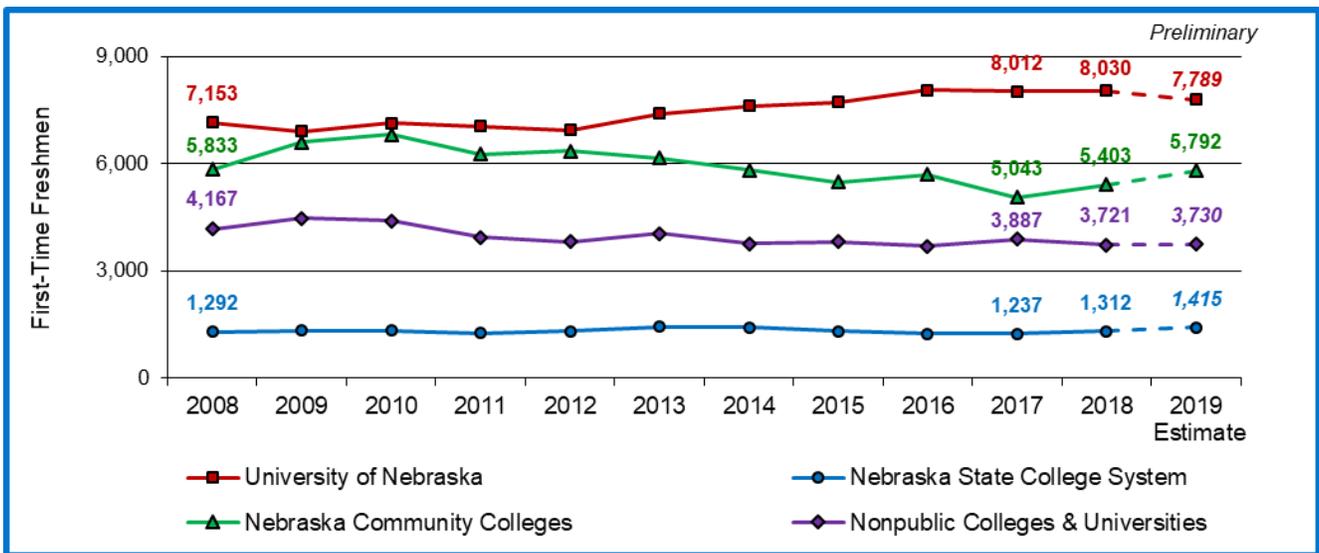
Total enrollment of first-time freshmen (FTF) at the state’s postsecondary institutions increased 0.1%, from 18,445 in fall 2008 to 18,466 in fall 2018. It is estimated that fall 2019 statewide FTF enrollment increased 1.4% over 2018, resulting in an 11-year increase of 1.5% since fall 2008.

Between fall 2008 and fall 2019, FTF enrollment decreased an estimated 0.7% at the community colleges and 10.5% at the non-public institutions. However, FTF enrollment increased 8.9% at the University of Nebraska and 9.5% at the state colleges.

**Fall Total Headcount Enrollment by Sector
Fall 2008 through Fall 2019**



**First-Time Freshmen Enrollment by Sector
Fall 2008 through Fall 2019**



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 2008-2009, the number of students graduating annually from Nebraska high schools increased 9.9%, from 21,618 to 23,763 in 2018-

2019. Based on the latest projections, Nebraska high schools will graduate about 296 more students in 2028-2029 than in 2018-2019, an increase of 1.2%.

Shifting high school demographics

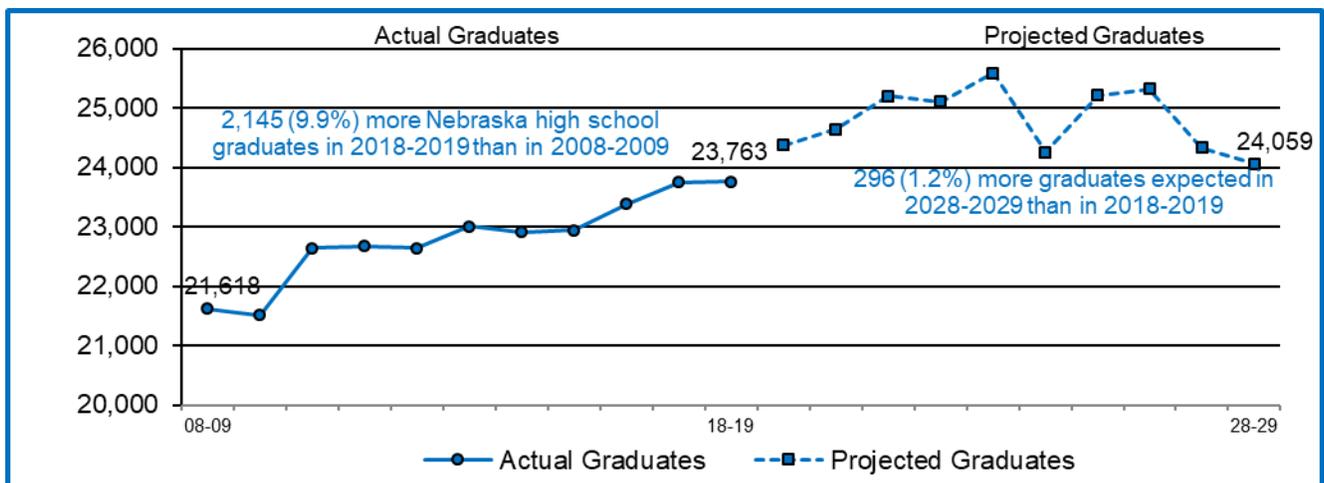
As shown on the next page, the demographic profile of Nebraska’s public high school graduates has changed considerably over the last decade and is forecast to continue to change over the next decade.

Since 2008-2009, the percentage of students who are white non-Hispanic has declined while the percentages of students who are minorities has increased. The overwhelming shift has been the increase in the number of Hispanic graduates.

Furthermore, Hispanic students are projected to account for 19.1% of Nebraska’s public high school graduates by 2028-2029, compared to 17.1% in 2018-2019. Asian/Pacific Islanders are also projected to account for a larger percentage of Nebraska’s public high school graduates in 2028-2029.

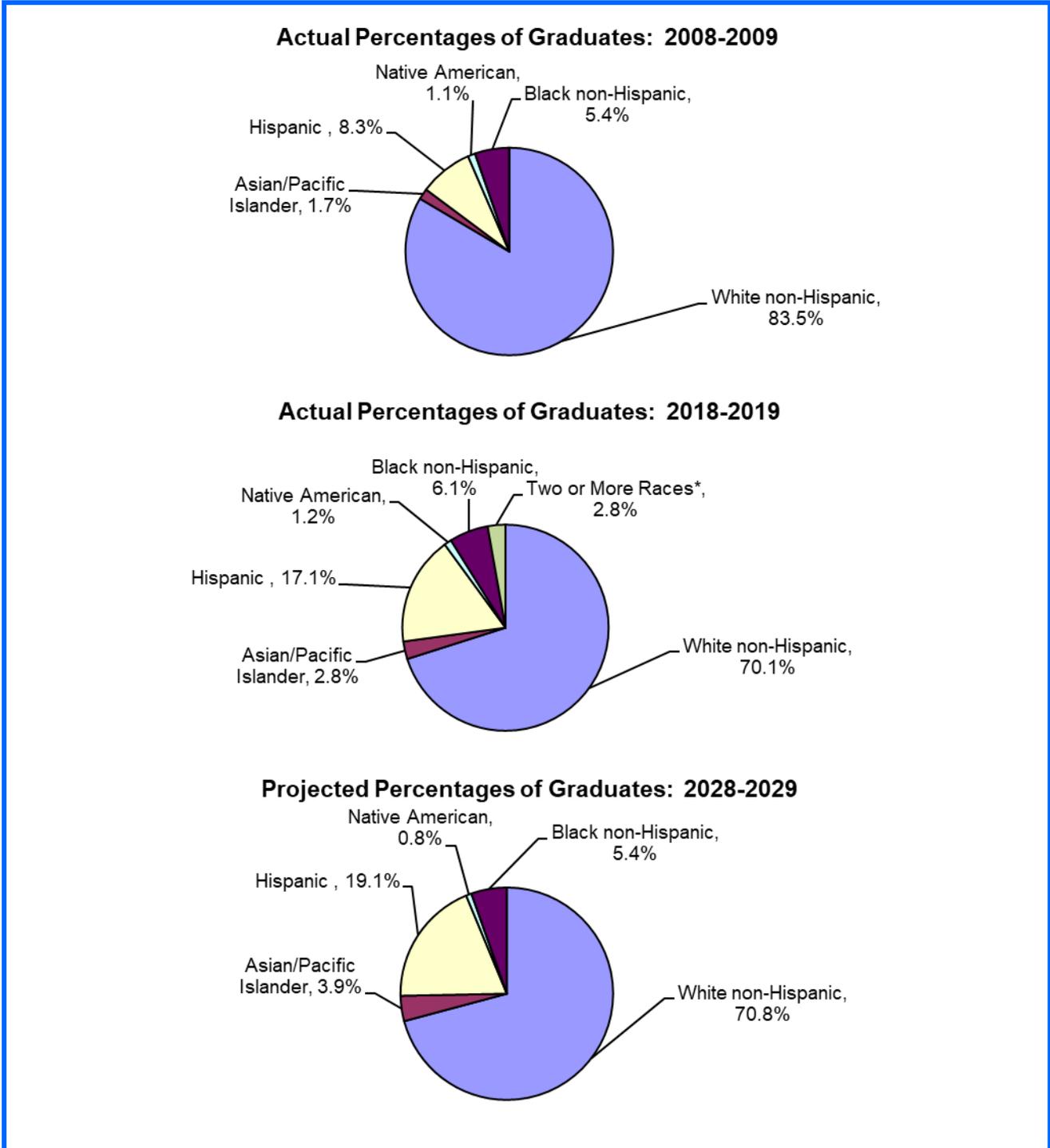
However, black non-Hispanics and Native Americans are projected to account for a smaller percentage of Nebraska’s public high school graduates in 2028-2029.

**Actual and Projected Number of Nebraska High School Graduates
2008-2009 through 2028-2029**



Note. The gap in the above line graph separates actual from projected graduates. See Figure 1.1.a.1 (page 21) and Figure 1.1.a.2 (page 23).

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



Note. See Figure 1.1.a.3 (page 24).

Public high school graduation rates

Nebraska's overall public high school cohort four-year graduation rate was 88.4% in 2018-2019, up from 86.1% eight years earlier in 2010-2011. In fact, in 2016-2017 (the latest year for which national data is available), Nebraska's cohort four-year graduation rate was ranked ninth highest in the nation. (See Figure 1.1.a.5 on page 27.)

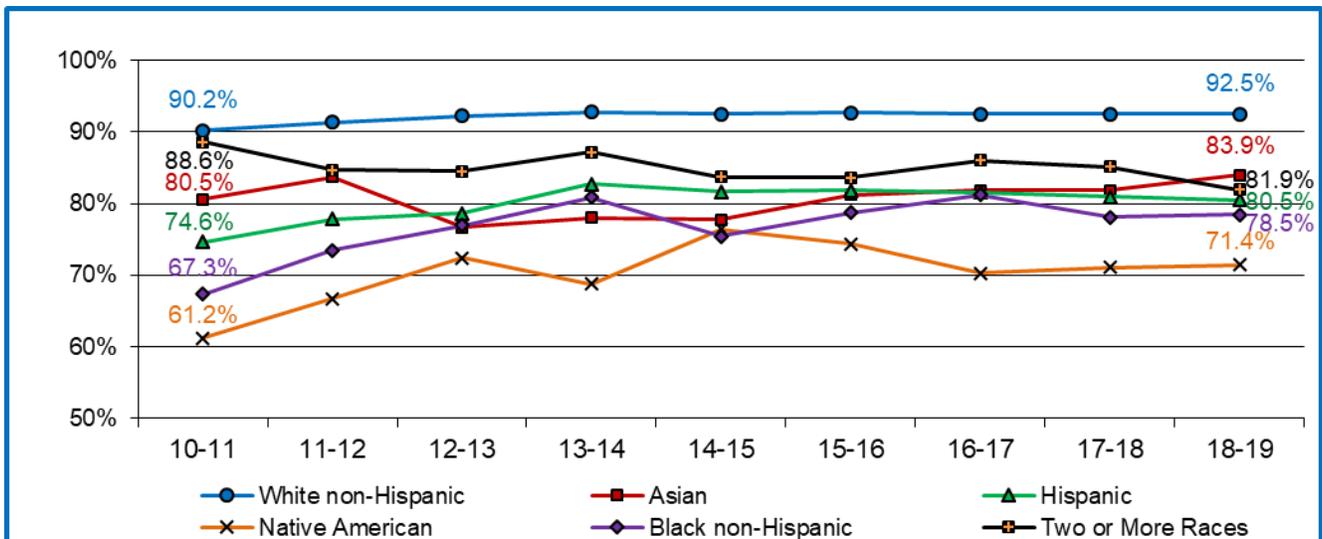
The cohort four-year graduation rates for females were higher than the rates for males from 2010-2011 to 2018-2019. In 2010-2011, the graduation rate for females was 89.0%, compared to 83.4% for males. By 2018-2019, the graduation rate for males increased to 85.3%, compared to 91.8% for their female classmates. (See Figure 1.1.a.6 on page 28.)

As shown below, between 2010-2011 and 2018-2019, cohort four-year graduation rates decreased 6.7 percentage points for multiracial individuals. During this same time, cohort four-year graduation rates increased for all other racial/ethnic groups, ranging from a 2.3 percentage point increase for white non-Hispanics to a 11.2 percentage point increase for black non-Hispanics.

For some students, particularly minorities, it takes 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 three percentage points and helps to narrow the gaps between graduation rates for various racial/ethnic groups. (See Figure 1.1.a.8 on page 32.)

While Nebraska's overall public high school graduation rate has been increasing, disparities still exist for various groups of students. Consequently, Nebraska needs to continue to strengthen efforts to reduce and eliminate these disparities.

Nebraska Public High School Cohort Four-Year Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity 2010-2011 through 2018-2019



Note. See Figure 1.1.a.7 (page 29).

Preparation for college

Beginning with the graduating class of 2018, all Nebraska students take the ACT test in the cohort minus one year. The precise effects of this change on ACT scores is 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.

The average ACT composite score for Nebraska high school students was 20.0 in 2019, compared to 22.1 in 2009. Nebraska's 2019 ACT composite score was lower than the 2019 national average of 20.7. (See Figure 1.1.b.1 on page 34.)

Using ACT college readiness standards, data for the class of 2019 suggest that only 22% 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.)

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, and multiracial high school graduates are adequately prepared for entry-level college coursework.

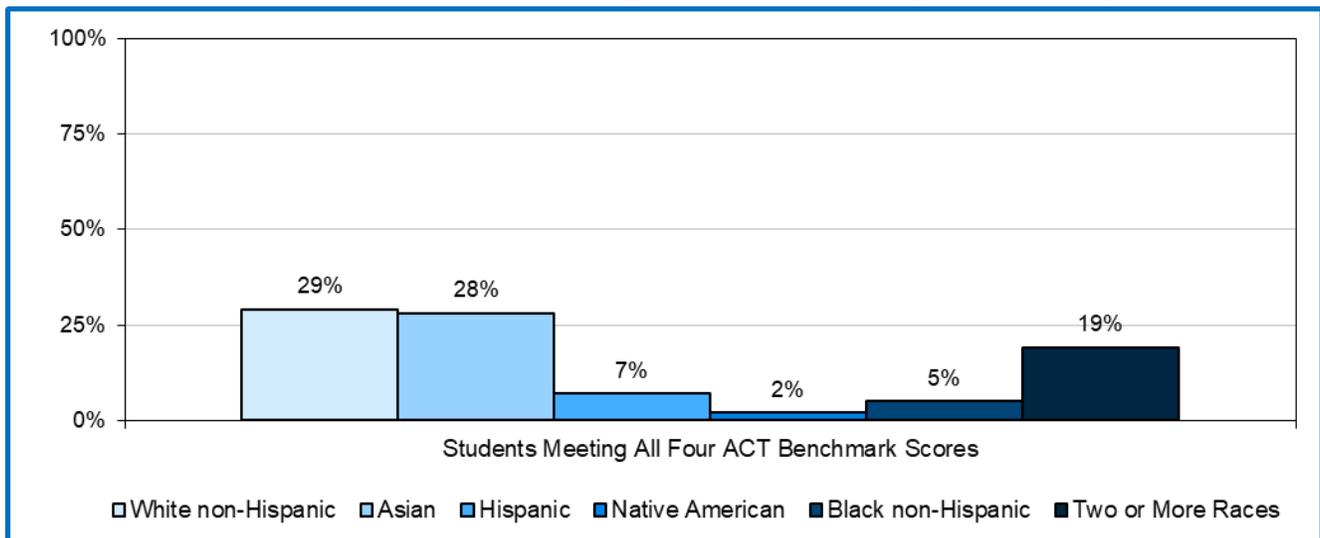
Public high school college continuation rates based on National Student Clearinghouse data

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, gender, and race/ethnicity. A disadvantage is that interstate comparisons are not possible currently.

Data from the NDE matched with the NSC show that overall, 70.6% of 2017-2018 Nebraska public high school graduates continued onto college within one year of high school graduation. 75.9% of female graduates continued on to college, compared to 65.4% of their male classmates. (See Figure 1.1.c.7 on page 53.)

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 gender. 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

Percentages of 2019 ACT-Tested Nebraska High School Students Who Met or Exceeded ACT College Readiness Scores by Race/Ethnicity

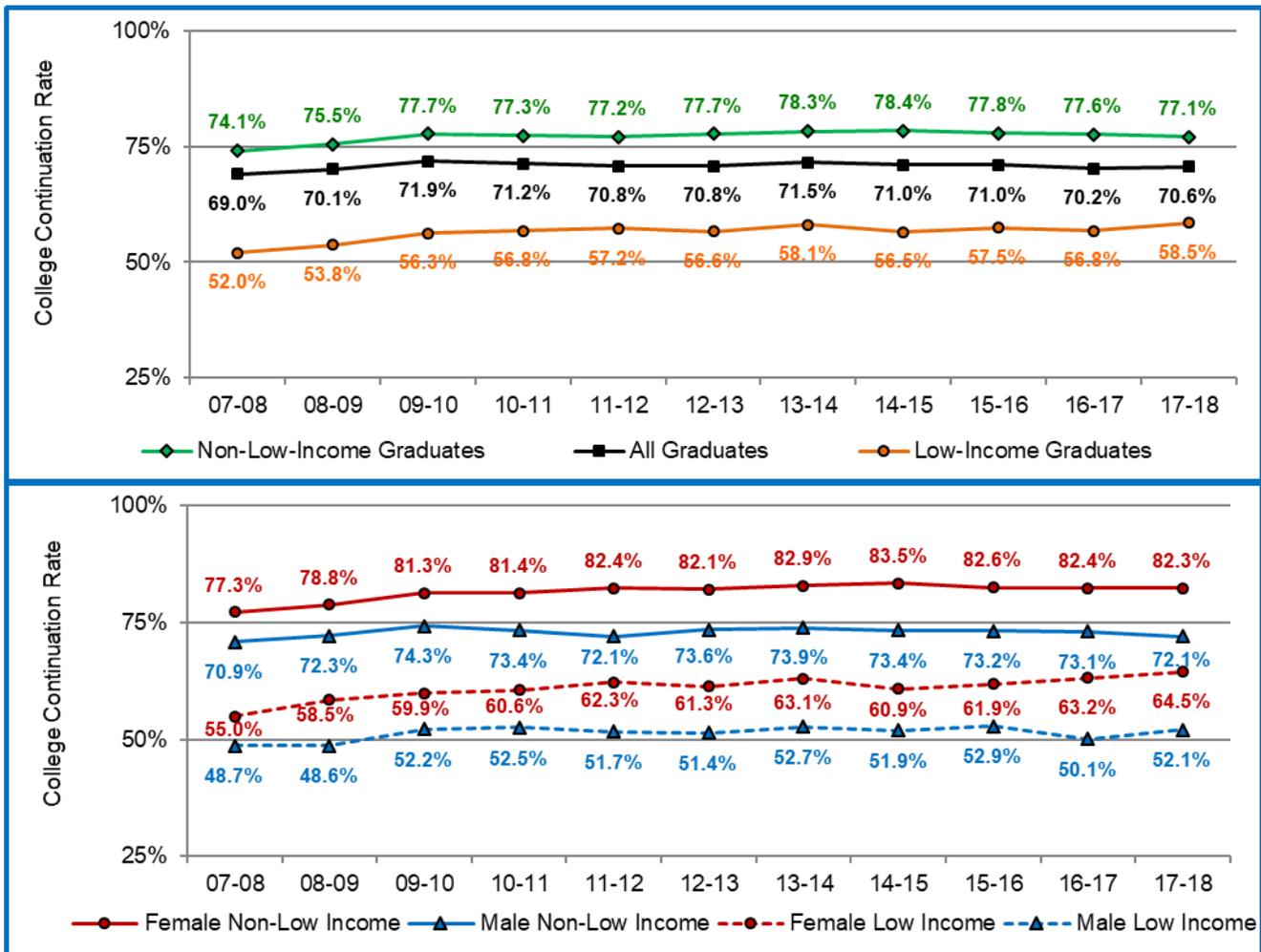


public high school graduates from low-income households.

An important recent addition to this report is the inclusion of college continuation rates by race/ethnicity. Segmenting college continuation rates by race/ethnicity, gender, and student income status results in college continuation rates for 24 subgroups.

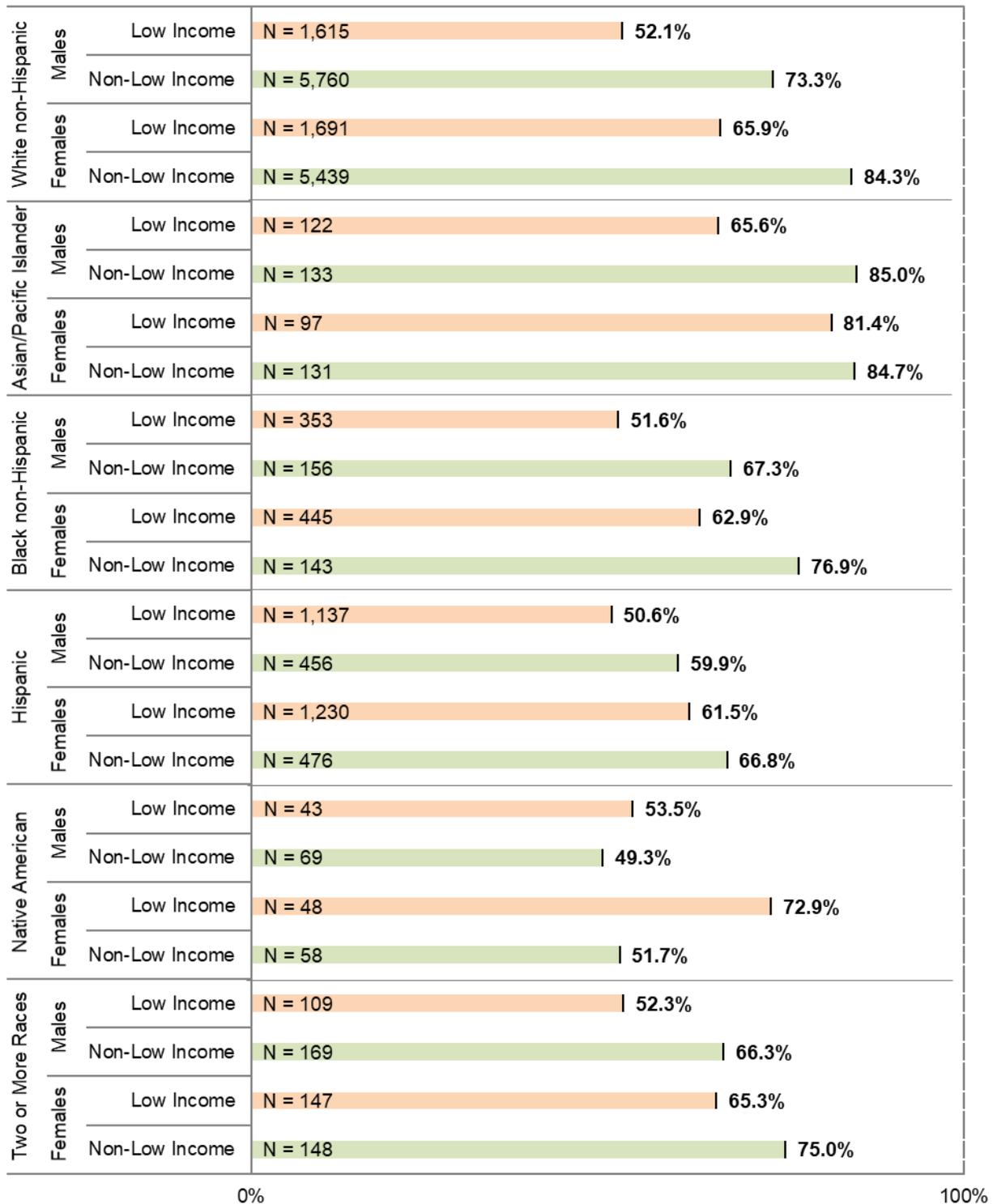
Among graduates in 2017-2018, the highest college continuation rate among these 24 subgroups was for non-low-income, Asian/Pacific Islander, male graduates (85.0%), while the lowest college continuation rate was for non-low-income, Native American, male graduates (49.3%).

College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates Based on NSC Data 2008-2009 through 2017-2018



Note. See Figure 1.1.c.6 (page 52) and Figure 1.1.c.8 (page 54).

**College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates Based on NSC Data
By Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Student Income Status: 2017-2018**



Note. See Figure 1.1.c.9 (page 55).

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

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.

Using IPEDS data collected every other year, the Commission monitors the enrollment and residency of first-time freshmen. This data can be used to calculation 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.

Net Migration of First-Time Freshmen Who Attended Postsecondary Institutions Within 12 Months of High School Graduation Fall 2008 through Fall 2018

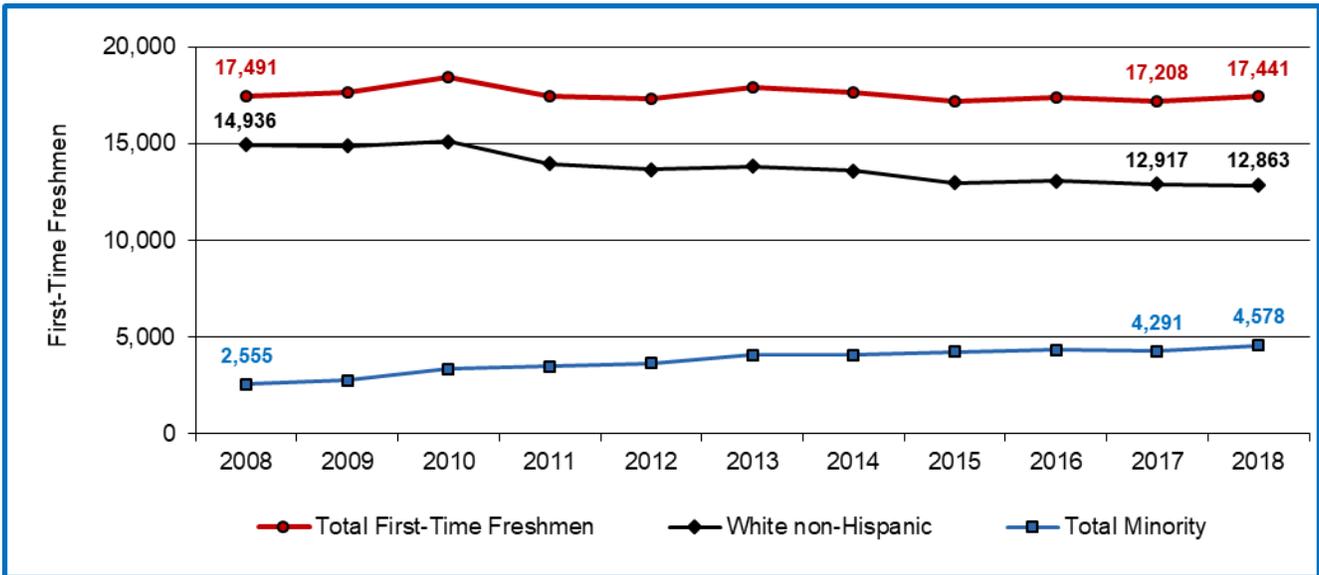
Student Residency and Where They Attended College	Fall 2008	Fall 2010	Fall 2012	Fall 2014	Fall 2016	Fall 2018	Δ Since Fall 2008	
							N	%
<u>In-Migration</u> Non-Nebraska, Non-Foreign Students Enrolled at Nebraska Colleges and Universities	2,883	2,846	2,826	3,294	3,621	3,772	889	30.8%
<u>Out-Migration</u> Resident Nebraska Students Enrolled at Out-of-State Colleges and Universities	2,665	2,421	2,800	2,692	2,725	2,753	88	3.3%
Net Migration	218	425	26	602	896	1,019		
<i>Note.</i> 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. See Table 1.3.2 (page 66).								

First-time freshmen enrollments by race/ethnicity

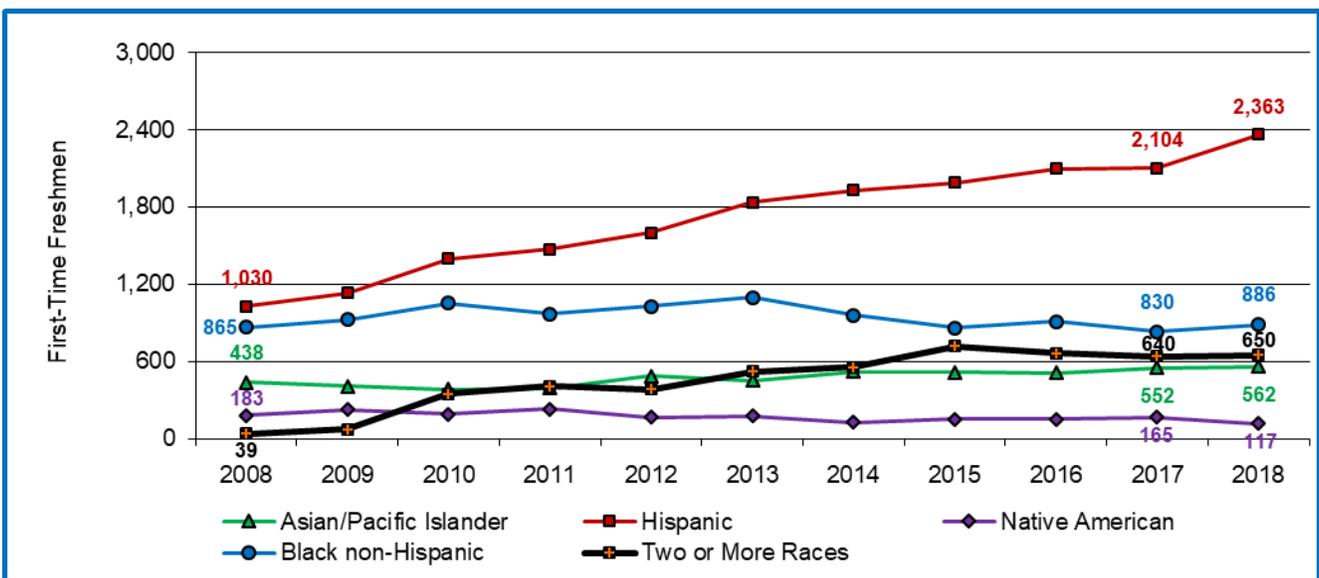
Based on IPEDS data collected annually, first-time freshmen enrollments are becoming more racially/ethnically diverse. In fall 2008, white non-Hispanics accounted for 85.4% of first-time freshmen enrollments while minorities accounted for 14.6%. Of the first-time freshmen enrolled in fall 2018, 73.8% were white non-Hispanics, while 26.2% were minorities.

There were 2,023 more minority students attending Nebraska colleges as first-time freshmen in fall 2018 than in fall 2008, an increase of 79.2%. (Hispanic enrollments accounted for 65.9% of this increase.) In comparison, there were 2,073 fewer white non-Hispanic first-time freshmen in fall 2018 than in fall 2008, a decrease of 13.9%.

**Numbers of White Non-Hispanic and Minority First-Time Freshmen
Fall 2008 through Fall 2018**



**Numbers of Minority Students Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen
Fall 2008 through Fall 2018**



Note. See Figure 1.4.1 and Figure 1.4.2 (page 68).

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.

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

Including state, lottery, and federal funds, total dollars available for the NOG program increased from \$12,709,925 in 2008-2009 to \$18,004,374 in 2018-2019.

Meanwhile, the number of low-income students served by the NOG program decreased 9.6%, from 14,106 in 2008-2009 to 12,753 in 2018-2019, and the average award increased 57.7%, from \$894 to \$1,410. (See Figure 1.5.2 on page 75.)

The success of the ACE Scholarship Program

The state-funded Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Program, which was initiated in 2007-2008, 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 \$216,754 in 2008-2009 to \$945,600 in 2018-2019. For 2019-2020, \$1,100,000 of state funds is appropriated for ACE scholarships.

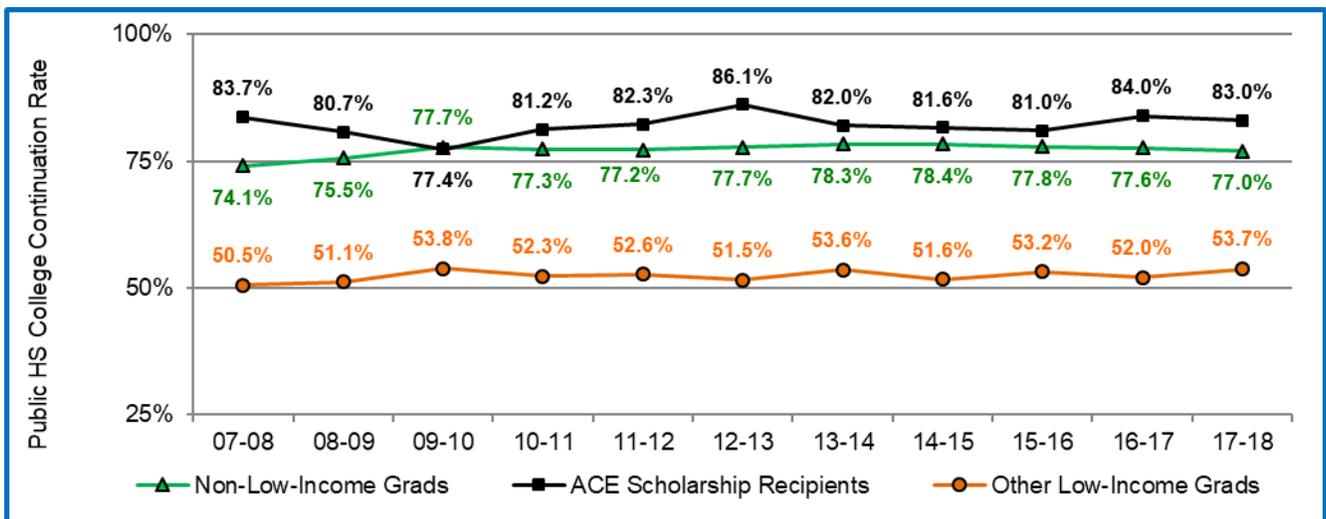
In 2008-2009, 643 Nebraska high school students took 3,050 credit hours of college coursework paid for by their ACE scholarships. With increased funding, 2,309 low-income Nebraska high school students were able to take 13,652 credit hours of college coursework in 2018-2019. (See Figure 1.5.6 on page 83.)

College continuation rates of ACE Scholarship recipients

As illustrated in the chart on the following page, the 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 scholarship 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 2007-2008 through 2017-2018



Note. See Figure 1.5.8 (page 86).

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 are improving slowly in 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

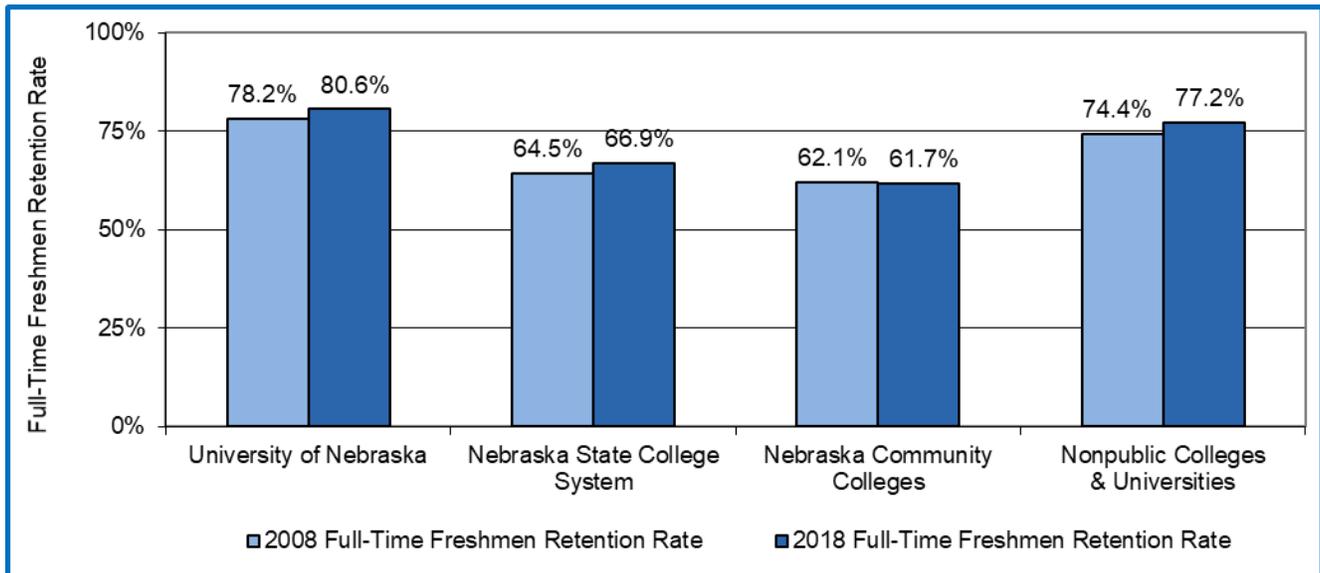
complete degree or certificate programs than students who attend college full time.

Freshmen retention rates

As shown in the chart below, full-time freshmen retention rates for the University of Nebraska, the state colleges, and the nonpublic colleges and universities were higher in fall 2018 than they were in fall 2008. For the community colleges, the full-time retention rate was slightly lower in fall 2018 than in fall 2008.

Retention rates for full-time students in fall 2018 varied between the sectors, ranging from 61.7% at the community colleges to 80.6% at the University of Nebraska.

**Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates of Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
Fall 2018 Compared to Fall 2008**



Note. See Figure 2.1.1 (page 89).

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

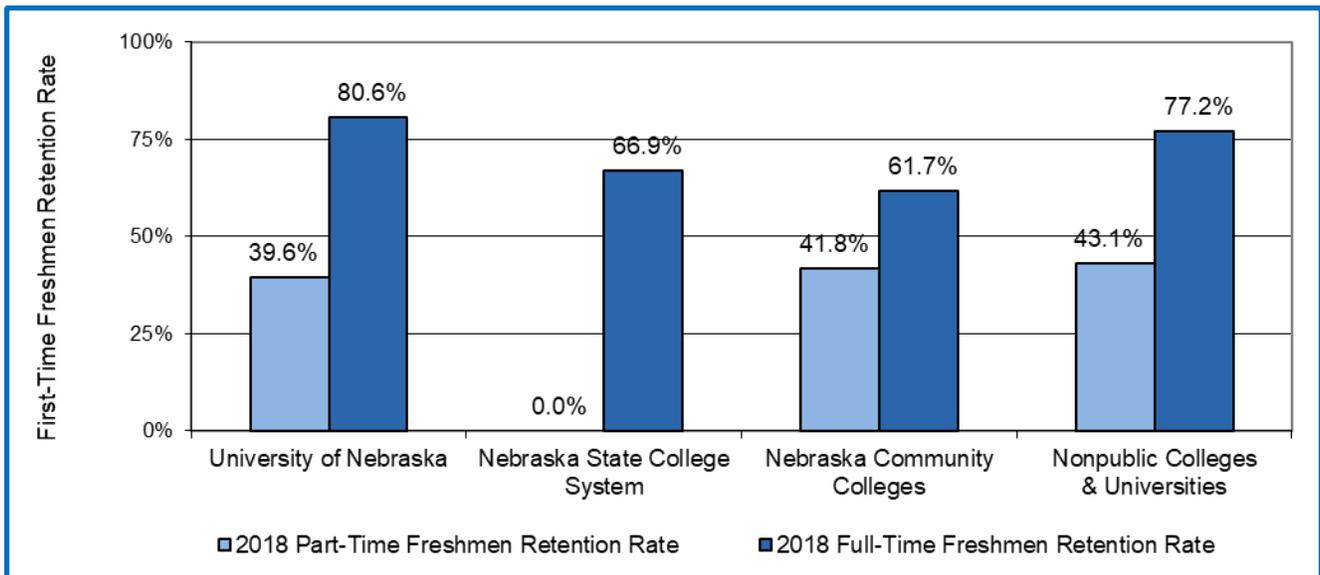
Freshmen retention rates for full-time and part-time students at the state’s postsecondary institutions are compared in the chart below. This comparison clearly indicates that students who start college full time are much more likely than part-time students to continue going to college beyond their freshmen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

nationally). For two-year public institutions, Nebraska’s full-time retention rate was 61.5% and its part-time rate was 41.8% (compared to 61.9% and 44.7% nationally). (See Figure 2.1.3, Figure 2.1.4, Figure 2.1.5, and Figure 2.1.6 on pages 92-95.) Some of these differences may result from the propensity of Nebraska students to transfer after their first year compared to students in other states.

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

Nebraska’s retention rates for 2018 were lower than corresponding national rates. For four-year public institutions, Nebraska’s full-time retention rate was 79.0% and its part-time retention rate was 36.4% (compared to 81.2% and 54.8%

Fall 2018 Full-Time and Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates of Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector



Note. See Figure 2.1.1 (page 89) and Figure 2.1.2 (page 90).

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.²

Based on IPEDS data, the statewide graduation rate for Nebraska’s public four-year institutions increased from 55.7% in 2007-2008 to 58.7% in 2017-2018. Meanwhile, the statewide graduation rate for Nebraska’s public two-year institutions increased from 33.2% in 2007-2008 to 34.1% in 2017-2018. (See Figure 2.2.1 on page 97.)

In 2017-2018, sector graduation rates ranged from 33.6% at Nebraska’s community colleges to 64.0% 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 2017-2018, Nebraska’s six community colleges had an overall transfer rate of 17.2%. (See Figure 2.2.9 on page 106.)

Racial/ethnic disparities in graduation rates

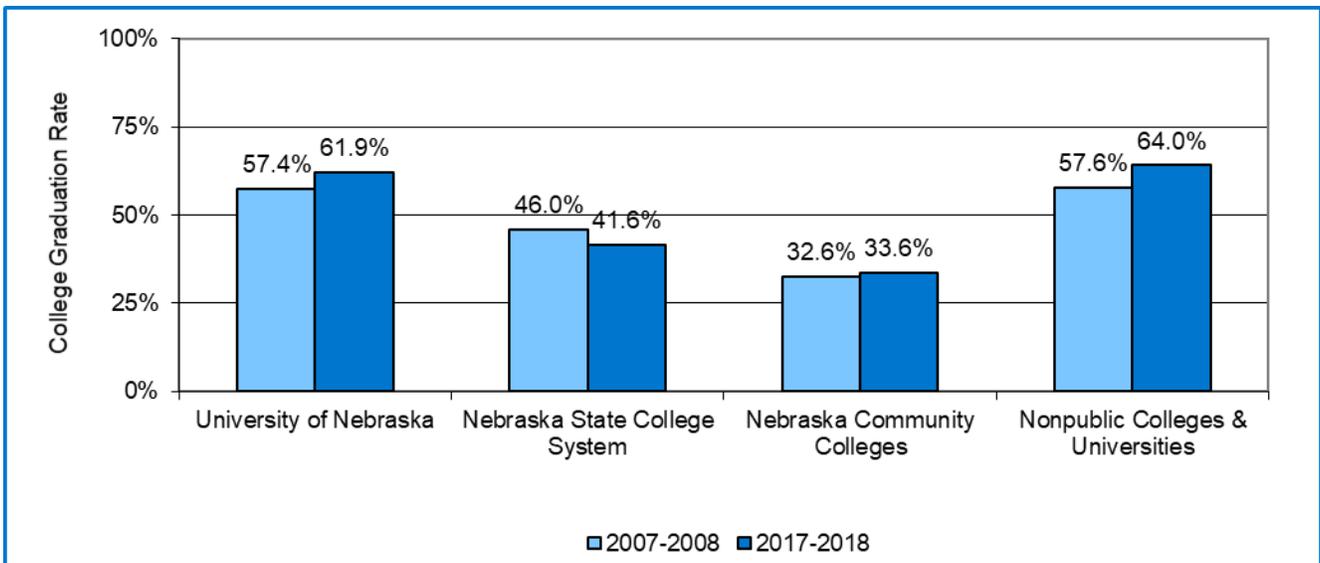
Segmenting college graduation rates by sector and race/ethnicity results in graduation rates for 24 subgroups. As shown in the chart on the next page, these rates vary quite dramatically.

At the University of Nebraska, 2017-2018 graduation rates ranged from 35.4% for black non-Hispanics to 65.1% for white non-Hispanics. Since 2007-2008, rates have increased for all racial/ethnic groups except for Native Americans. (See Figure 2.2.3 on page 100.)

At the state colleges, 2017-2018 graduation rates ranged from 13.3% for black non-Hispanics to 46.6% for white non-Hispanics. Since 2007-2008, rates increased for Native Americans but decreased or remained the same for all other racial/ethnic groups. (See Figure 2.2.4 on page 100.)

At the community colleges, 2017-2018 graduation rates ranged from 14.8% for Native Americans to 37.9% for white non-Hispanics. Since 2007-2008, rates increased for white non-Hispanics, Hispanics, and Native Americans but decreased for Asian/Pacific Islanders and black non-Hispanics. (See Figure 2.2.5 on page 101.)

Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector 2017-2018 Compared to 2007-2008



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 98).

² The recent addition of the IPEDS Outcome Measures Survey may yield usable data in the future for calculating the graduation rates over time for non-first-time students and part-time students.

Meanwhile, 2017-2018 graduation rates at the nonpublic institutions ranged from 21.6% for Native Americans to 70.3% for Asian/Pacific Islanders. Since 2007-2008, rates increased for all racial/ethnic groups except for Native Americans. (See Figure 2.2.6 on page 101.)

The 2017-2018 graduation rate for Pell Grant recipients at four-year public institutions was 48.4% while the graduation rate for Subsidized Stafford Loan recipients was 56.7%. Students at four-year public institutions who did not receive these grants or loans had an overall graduation rate of 66.1%. (See Table 2.2.2 on page 103.)

College graduation rates by financial aid received

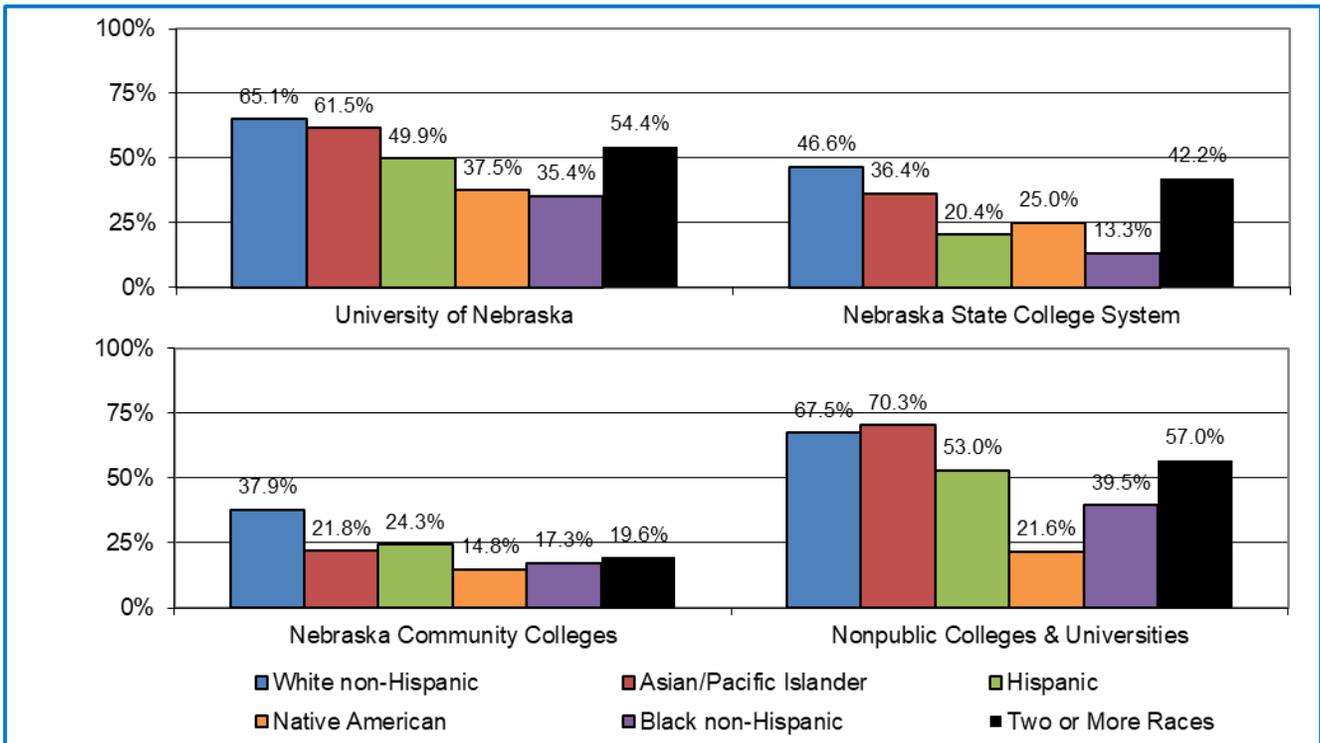
IPEDS college graduation rates are also reported for Pell Grant recipients, Subsidized Stafford Loan recipients that did not receive Pell Grants, and students that did not receive Pell Grants or Subsidized Stafford Loans. Pell Grants and Subsidized Stafford Loans are awarded to students who have demonstrated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

Nebraska graduation rates compared to those of other states

Nebraska's 2017-2018 graduation rate for four-year public institutions was 58.7%, compared to 57.0% nationally. For two-year public institutions, Nebraska's graduation rate was 34.1%, compared to 27.0% nationally. (See Figure 2.2.7 and Figure 2.2.8 on pages 104 and 105.)

The 2017-2018 graduation rate for Pell Grant recipients at two-year public institutions was 30.2% while the graduation rate for Subsidized Stafford Loan recipients was 39.3%. Students at two-year public institutions who did not receive these grants or loans had an overall graduation rate of 36.9%. (See Table 2.2.1 on page 102.)

2017-2018 Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time by Sector and by Race/Ethnicity



Note. See Figure 2.2.3 through Figure 2.2.6 (pages 100-101).

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 2012, 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 enrollment intensity (full time, part time, mixed enrollment) and by age group.

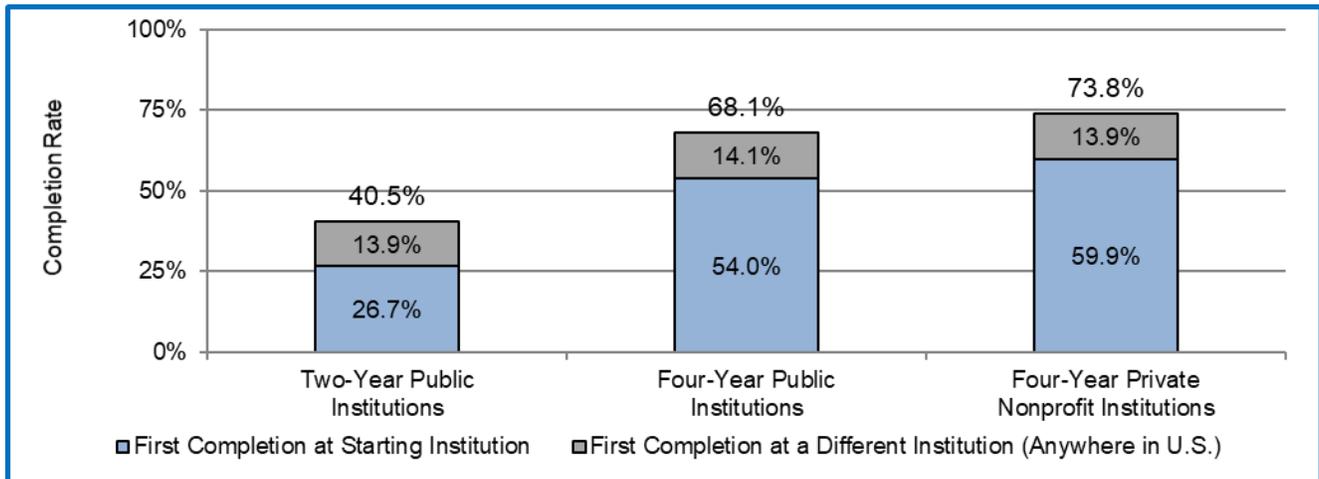
As shown below, completion rates for starting institutions ranged from 26.7% at Nebraska’s two-year public institutions to 59.9% at the state’s

four-year private nonprofit institutions. However, approximately 14% of students actually received their first completion at an institution in the United States *other* than their starting institution, no matter the sector of first enrollment. The total completion rate was 40.5% for students who started at Nebraska’s two-year public institutions, 68.1% for those who started at the state’s four-year public institutions, and 73.8% for students who began their studies at Nebraska’s four-year private nonprofit institutions.

This study also revealed that students who are able to attend college full time—exclusively or at least sometime during the course of their studies—are 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 2.3.5 on page 112.)

Another finding of interest is that 11.6% of the students who initially enrolled at Nebraska’s two-year public colleges graduated from four-year institutions over the course of the next six years. (See Table A12.2 on page 288.)

Six-Year Total Completion Rates for Nebraska and the United States for Degree-Seeking, First-Time Freshmen (Fall 2012)



Note. See Figure 2.3.1 through Figure 2.3.3 (pages 109-110.)

Priority 3

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

Since 2005, the U.S. Census Bureau has collected data annually through the American Community Survey (ACS) to estimate net migration by education level for each state. 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, not because any significant changes in migration patterns have occurred, but because estimates based on small samples commonly fluctuate as a result of sampling error.

Theoretically, by calculating migration estimates based on the combined data collected through five consecutive ACS surveys, these limitations may be reduced. Therefore, average annual migration estimates are calculated using five-year ACS PUMS files. In addition, to help provide context to the average annual migration estimates, the educational attainment of 22- to 64-year-olds is also discussed.

Educational Attainment for 22- to 64-Year-Olds

Between 2009-2013 and 2014-2018, Nebraska's estimated population of 22- to 64-year-olds increased 1.6%. As shown below by education level, Nebraska's estimated population of 22- to 64-year-olds decreased 1.1 percentage points for high school graduates or below, decreased 1.2 percentage points for those with some college or an associate's degree, and increased 2.1 percentage points for those with a bachelor's degree or higher. The result of these increases

and decreases is that overall, educational attainment in Nebraska is increasing.

Migration Estimates for 22- to 64-Year-Olds

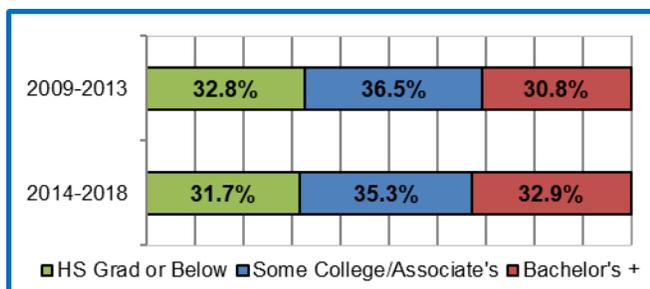
Between 2009-2013, Nebraska had an average annual net out-migration of 2,276 working-age adults with a bachelor's degree or higher. Additionally, between 2014-2018, Nebraska had an average annual net out-migration of 1,548 working-age adults with a bachelor's degree or higher. Combining these estimates, Nebraska had a total net out-migration of 19,120 highly educated, working-age adults over the last decade. (See Figure 3.2 on page 120.)

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 45.4 people for 2014-2018, compared to an average annual net out-migration of 72.6 people for 2009-2013.

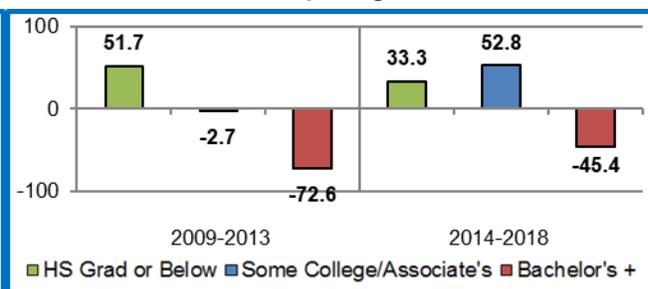
While out-migration of Nebraskans with at least a bachelor's degree continues to be a serious issue that Nebraska must address, it is worth noting that the educational attainment of 22- to 64-year-olds continues to increase, albeit less than it would have if out-migration were curtailed.

Nebraska Educational Attainment of 22- to 64-Year Olds



Note. See Figure 3.1 (page 119).

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



Note. See page 121.

2020 Progress Report Conclusion

Achieving State Goals by Addressing the Attainment Gap

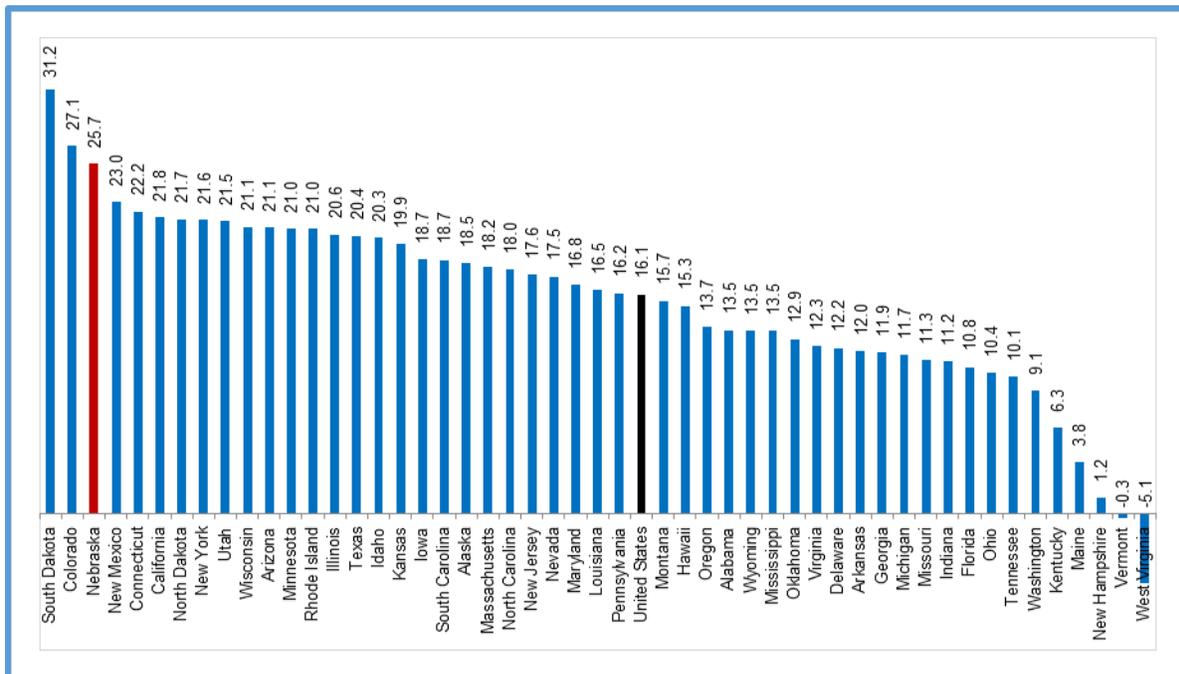
In 2006, the Nebraska Legislature stated that increasing the number of Nebraskans with high levels of educational attainment is essential to support Nebraska’s economic expansion and diversification. In 2016, the Coordinating Commission added a goal to its *Comprehensive Statewide Plan for Postsecondary Education* that the state’s adult population would rank among the top 10 states for educational attainment. For 2013-2017, Nebraska ranked 13th in the percentage of adults aged 25 to 64 with an associate’s degree or higher and 19th in the percentage with a bachelor’s degree or higher.

To reach the top 10 states, Nebraska needs 23,000 additional residents with associate’s degrees or higher and nearly 36,000 more residents with bachelor’s degrees or higher among its approximately 950,000 adults aged 25 to 64. Nebraska institutions currently award

about 27,000 associate’s degrees or higher each year and about 23,000 bachelor’s degrees or higher each year, so moving into the top 10 is not a small task. There is, however, some clarity on where to focus resources and efforts.

The *2020 Progress Report* concludes that progress is being made and educational attainment is increasing, but alongside many successes, it also demonstrates systemic leaks and disparities. A consequence of the disparities in high school graduation rates, college continuation rates, and college graduation rates is that Nebraska’s gap in educational attainment between whites and minorities (i.e., not white non-Hispanic) is the third largest in the nation. In Nebraska, 55.6% of 25- to 44-year old, white non-Hispanics have completed an associate’s degree or higher. In comparison, only 29.9% of 25- to 44-year-old minorities have completed an associate’s degree or higher. As shown below, the net difference is an attainment gap of 25.7 percentage points.

**Estimated Difference in College Attainment Between Whites and Minorities
Ages 25 to 44 by State
Based on the 2014-2018 American Community Survey (ACS)**



Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey five-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files, 2014-2018. Compiled and prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska Omaha.

2020 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 *2020 Progress Report* indicate that more work needs to be done in order for Nebraskans to enroll in college and successfully complete degrees. Among the initiatives and collaboration that may address the shortcomings identified in the *2020 Progress Report* are the following recommendations.

At the High School Level:

- Increase the percentage of students who stay in school and earn diplomas. Nebraska's 2016-2017 public high school cohort four-year graduation rate is one of the best in the nation (89.1%), but disparities continue to be seen. Nebraska's 2018-2019 data reveal that while 91.8% of females graduate in four years, only 85.3% of males do. Disparities are even more pronounced between racial/ethnic groups, with only 71.4% (Native American) to 81.9% (two or more races) of minorities earning diplomas in four years.
- Increase the percentage of students who are prepared academically for college. According to ACT, only 22% 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 equitable. 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.
- For males, minorities, and low-income students especially, more effort needs to be exerted to increase:
 - The percentage who are prepared for college academically
 - The number who take dual enrollment courses
 - High school graduation rates
 - Completion of the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)
 - College-going rates
- 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 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 counseling resources to improve students' awareness of careers, the range of higher education opportunities and their associated career pathways, possible employment outcomes, and financial aid availability to help students 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, particularly among low-income black, Hispanic, Native American, and white males. If all high school graduates continued to college at the same rate or better than 2018 white non-Hispanic, non-low income graduates, an additional 1,600 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 70.6% of Nebraska public high school graduates go on to college, but National Student Clearinghouse research shows that those who attend school 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 implementation of guided pathways and integrated planning and advising systems. Full-time retention rates vary by sector, ranging from 61.7% at the community colleges to 80.6% at the University of Nebraska.
- 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.
- Increase efforts to improve graduation rates for all students across all sectors of higher education in Nebraska, especially at the community colleges and for minority students at all institutions. While graduation rates are generally increasing for minority students, they continue to lag behind their white non-Hispanic and Asian classmates.
- Identify and reach out to adults with college credit but no earned certificates or degrees with degree completion initiatives. Identify what additional resources may be necessary to be successful.
- Reach out to adults who have not attained a high school diploma to enroll them in adult education programs that result in a GED and prepare them for the workforce and additional postsecondary education.
- Partner with other colleges and universities and state departments to use longitudinal data to study the employment patterns of recent graduates so that strategies to reduce brain-drain can be developed and implemented in a targeted fashion.

At the State Government Level:

- 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 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 35th in the amount of need-based grant dollars per undergraduate FTE. Currently, only about one-third of students eligible for a NOG grant receive one, and the average award is only \$1,410. 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 attainment goals.
- Continue to support and increase funding for the ACE program so that scholarships are sufficient to allow all academically qualified low-income students to participate in dual enrollment courses. Low-income students who enroll in dual credit courses and receive ACE funding are over 30 percentage points more likely to attend college after graduating from high school than non-recipients.
- Consider new programs, such as Tennessee Reconnect and Indiana Adult Student Grants, that are aimed at adults without degrees to determine the costs and benefits of adopting similar programs in Nebraska. The Tennessee and Indiana programs have had great success in attracting adults students into or back into college.
- Implement and grow Governor Ricketts' proposed 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 employers through internship opportunities.

-
- Initiate incentives for the state's public colleges and universities to improve graduation rates and increase the number of degrees and certificates awarded, particularly in programs that are essential to Nebraska's economic growth.
 - 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.
 - Encourage the growth of high-wage, high-skill jobs that keep Nebraska graduates in Nebraska and inspire students to pursue postsecondary credentials.
 - Annually measure progress toward the *Comprehensive Statewide Plan for Postsecondary Education's* goal that Nebraska be among the top 10 states in educational attainment.

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 School of Hairstyling and Esthetics
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
Dana College (Closed Fall 2010)
Doane University
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
Little Priest Tribal College

Nonpublic Colleges & Universities (Continued)

Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology (No longer an IPEDS reporting institution Fall 2011)
Midland University
Myotherapy Institute
National American University-Bellevue (Closed Fall 2019)
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University
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)
Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln
Purdue University Global-Lincoln (No longer an IPEDS reporting institution Fall 2019)
Purdue University Global-Omaha (Closed Fall 2019)
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology (No longer an IPEDS reporting institution Fall 2016)
Summit Christian College
The Creative Center
Union College
Universal College of Healing Arts
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus (Closed Fall 2015)
Vatterott College-Spring Valley (Closed Fall 2015)
Xenon International Academy-Omaha
York College

Note. See page 124 for a detailed listing of institutional changes that have occurred during the reporting period.

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2020 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report

Introduction

The *2020 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report* is the fourteenth 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 subdivision (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 *2020 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 also 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 124 for more details.

The *2020 Progress Report* provides an update of every section of the 2019 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 2020 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 has to 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 is 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 2008 within the context of 10-year trends and estimated 11-year trends.

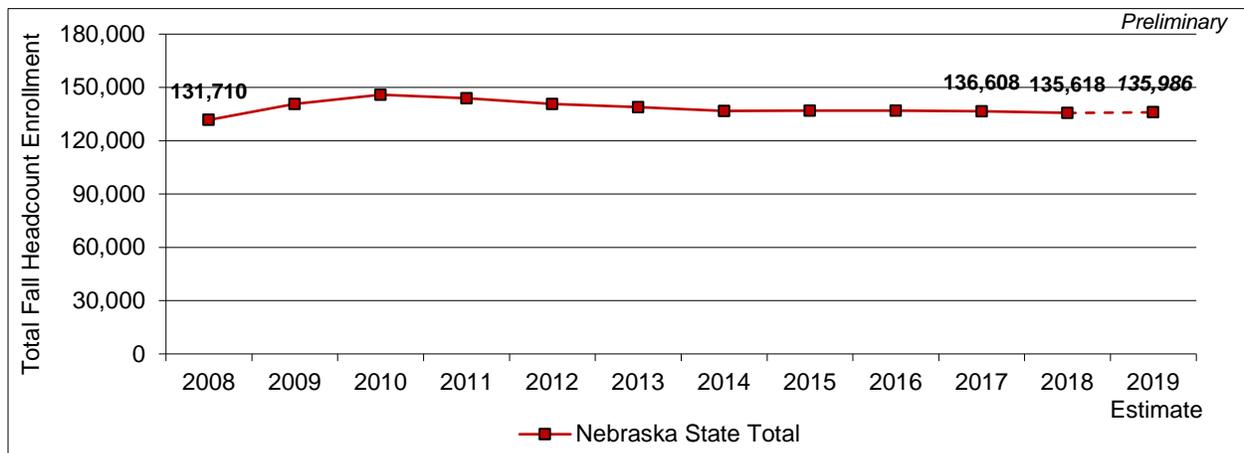
The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) in the U.S. Department of Education is the official source of the enrollment data summarized for fall 2008 through fall 2018. Enrollments for fall 2019 are preliminary, based on estimates that institutions reported directly to the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education.

Nebraska Total Fall Headcount Enrollment

- Total headcount—the count of all students taking courses for credit—at Nebraska’s postsecondary institutions increased from 131,710 in fall 2008 to 145,893 in fall 2010. However, total enrollment decreased 7.0% between fall 2010 and fall 2018. It is estimated that enrollment increased 0.3% between fall 2018 and fall 2019. As a result, total headcount enrollment increased from 131,710 in fall 2008 to 135,618 in fall 2018, for a 10-year increase of 3.0%, as shown in [Figure 1.1](#). In the context of estimated 11-year trends, total fall enrollment increased 3.2% between 2008 and 2019.

Figure 1.1

**Total Fall Headcount Enrollment at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
Fall 2008 through Fall 2019**



Note. See [Table A1.1](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data sources: For 2008 through 2018 data, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) fall 2008 through fall 2018 surveys. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2019 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2019.

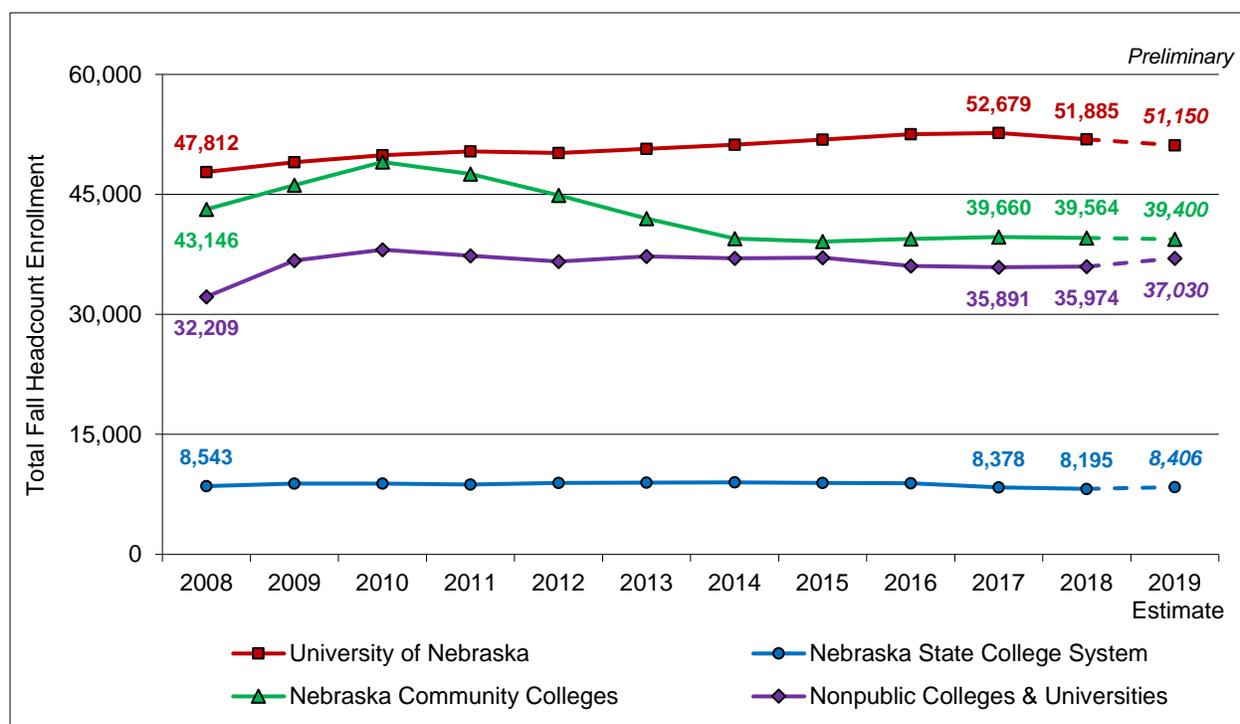
Nebraska Total Fall Headcount Enrollment by Sector

- 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 nonpublic institutions have also contributed positively to the state's increased enrollment since 2008. However, based on preliminary data for fall 2019, enrollments at Nebraska's state colleges and community colleges declined between fall 2008 and fall 2019.
- By sector, Nebraska's postsecondary enrollment has changed as follows:

Sector	1-Year Change 2017 to 2018	Est. 1-Year Change 2018 to 2019	10-Year Change 2008 to 2018	Est. 11-Year Change 2008 to 2019
University of Nebraska	-1.5%	-1.4%	8.5%	7.0%
Nebraska State College System	-2.2%	2.6%	-4.1%	-1.6%
Nebraska Community Colleges	-0.2%	-0.4%	-8.3%	-8.7%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	0.2%	2.9%	11.7%	15.0%

Figure 1.2

Fall Headcount Enrollment at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
Fall 2008 through Fall 2019



Note. See [Table A1.2](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data sources: For 2008 through 2018 data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 through fall 2018 surveys. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2019 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2019.

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 2008 to fall 2019.

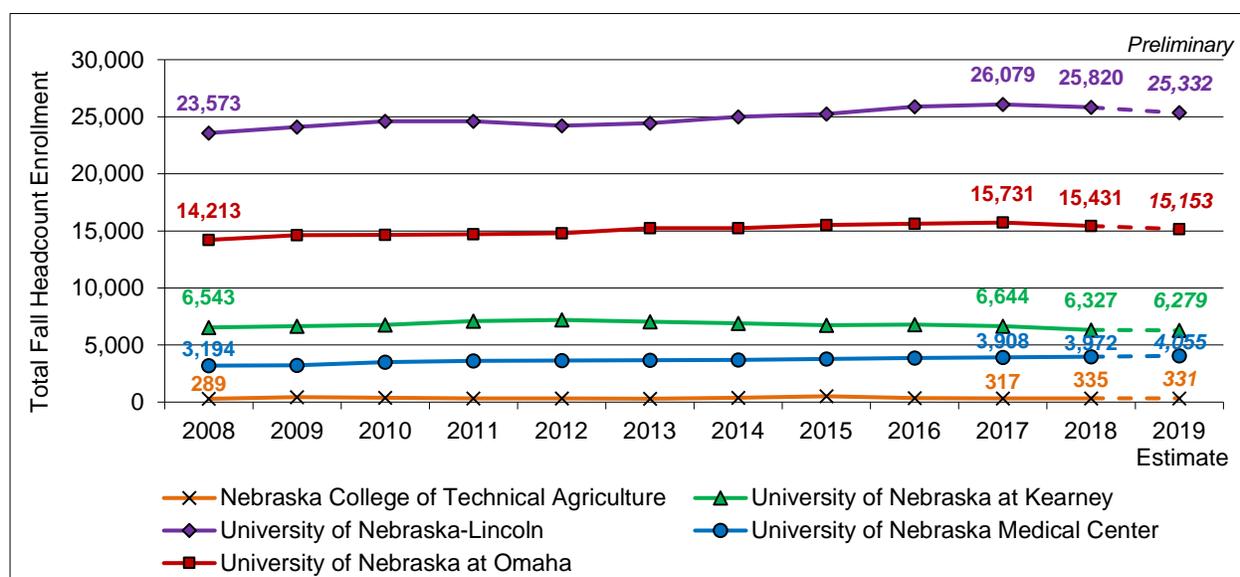
University of Nebraska

- From fall 2008 to fall 2019, fall enrollment increased an estimated 7.0% at the University of Nebraska. While the University of Nebraska at Kearney experienced a decrease during this 11-year period, all other institutions experienced increases. The largest increase was seen at the University of Nebraska Medical Center (27.0%).
- Following are the most recent one-year changes in enrollment, as well as the total changes in enrollment between fall 2008 and fall 2019, at the institutions constituting the University of Nebraska:

Institution	1-Year Change 2017 to 2018	Est. 1-Year Change 2018 to 2019	10-Year Change 2008 to 2018	Est. 11-Year Change 2008 to 2019
Neb. College of Technical Agriculture	5.7%	-1.2%	15.9%	14.5%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	-4.8%	-0.8%	-3.3%	-4.0%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	-1.0%	-1.9%	9.5%	7.5%
University of Neb. Medical Center	1.6%	2.1%	24.4%	27.0%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	-1.9%	-1.8%	8.6%	6.6%

Figure 1.3

Fall Headcount Enrollment at the University of Nebraska by Institution
Fall 2008 through Fall 2019



Note. See Table A1.2 in Appendix 1 for supporting data. Data sources: For 2008 through 2018 data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 through fall 2018 surveys. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2019 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2019.

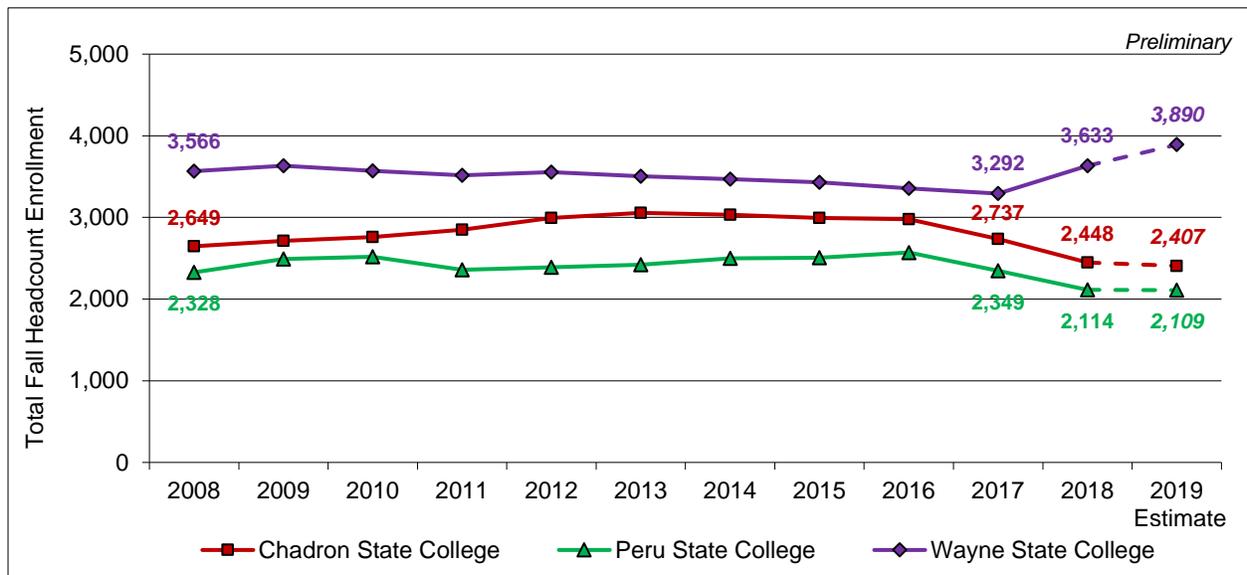
Nebraska State College System

- From fall 2008 to fall 2019, fall enrollment decreased an estimated 1.6% within the Nebraska State College System. While Wayne State College experienced a 9.1% increase during this 11-year period, Chadron State College and Peru State College experienced decreases of 9.1% and 9.4%, respectively.
- Notably, since fall 2016, Chadron State College decreased an estimated 19.1% while Peru State College decreased an estimated 18.0%.
- Following are the most recent one-year changes in enrollment, as well as the total changes in enrollment between fall 2008 and fall 2019, at the institutions constituting the Nebraska State College System:

Institution	1-Year Change 2017 to 2018	Est. 1-Year Change 2018 to 2019	10-Year Change 2008 to 2018	Est. 11-Year Change 2008 to 2019
Chadron State College	-10.6%	-1.7%	-7.6%	-9.1%
Peru State College	-10.0%	-0.2%	-9.2%	-9.4%
Wayne State College	10.4%	7.1%	1.9%	9.1%

Figure 1.4

Fall Headcount Enrollment at Nebraska State College System by Institution
Fall 2008 through Fall 2019



Note. See [Table A1.2](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data sources: For 2008 through 2018 data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 through fall 2018 surveys. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2019 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2019.

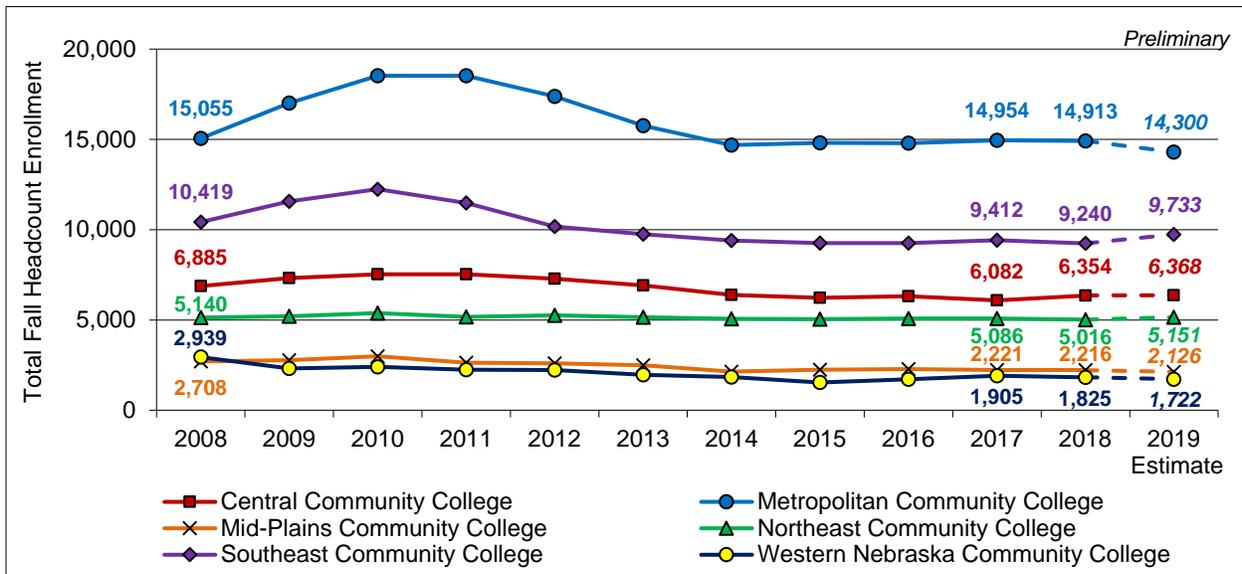
Nebraska Community Colleges

- From fall 2008 to fall 2019, total fall enrollment decreased an estimated 8.7% at the community colleges. Five out of six of Nebraska's community colleges experienced decreases during this 11-year period while enrollments at Northeast Community College were virtually unchanged.
- Following are the most recent one-year changes in enrollment, as well as the total changes in enrollment between fall 2008 and fall 2019, at Nebraska's six community colleges:

Institution	1-Year Change 2017 to 2018	Est. 1-Year Change 2018 to 2019	10-Year Change 2008 to 2018	Est. 11-Year Change 2008 to 2019
Central Community College	4.5%	0.2%	-7.7%	-7.5%
Metropolitan Community College	-0.3%	-4.1%	-0.9%	-5.0%
Mid-Plains Community College	-0.2%	-4.1%	-18.2%	-21.5%
Northeast Community College	-1.4%	2.7%	-2.4%	0.2%
Southeast Community College	-1.8%	5.3%	-11.3%	-6.6%
Western Neb. Community College	-4.2%	-5.6%	-37.9%	-41.4%

Figure 1.5

Fall Headcount Enrollment at Nebraska Community Colleges by Institution
Fall 2008 through Fall 2019



Note. See Table A1.2 in Appendix 1 for supporting data. Data sources: For 2008 through 2018 data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 through fall 2018 surveys. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2019 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2019.

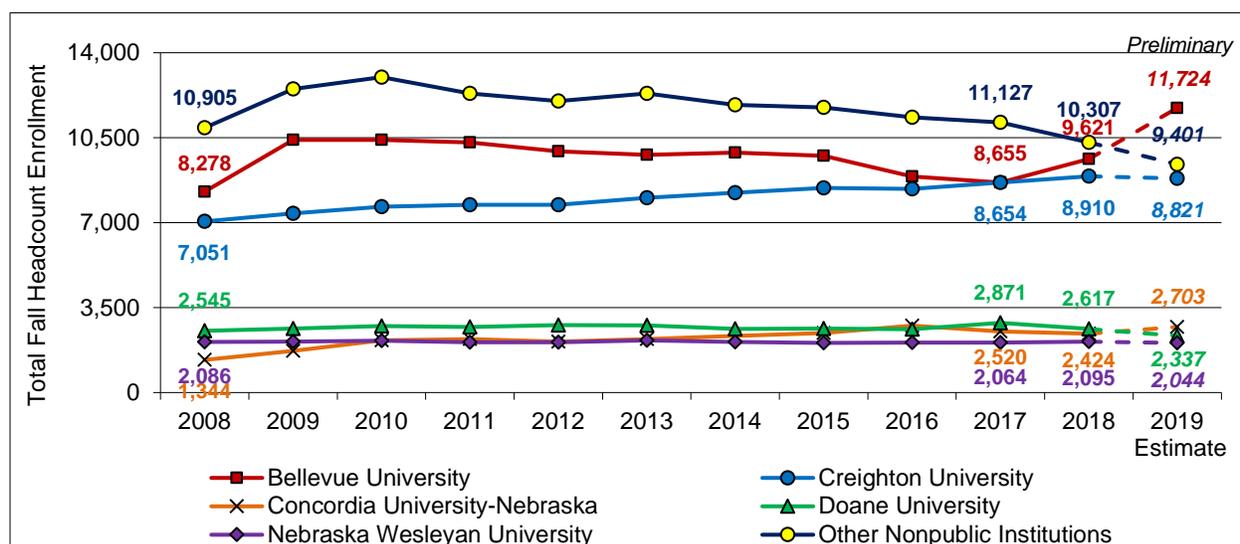
Nebraska Nonpublic Colleges and Universities: Fall Enrollment

- From fall 2008 to fall 2019, total fall enrollment increased an estimated 15.0% 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 2019: 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 2007 and fall 2018, 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 2017 to 2018	Est. 1-Year Change 2018 to 2019	10-Year Change 2008 to 2018	Est. 11-Year Change 2008 to 2019
Bellevue University	11.2%	21.9%	16.2%	41.6%
Creighton University	3.0%	-1.0%	26.4%	25.1%
Concordia University-Nebraska	-3.8%	11.5%	80.4%	101.1%
Doane University	-8.8%	-10.7%	2.8%	-8.2%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	1.5%	-2.4%	0.4%	-2.0%
Other Nonpublic Institutions	-7.4%	-8.8%	-5.5%	-13.8%

Figure 1.6

Fall Headcount Enrollment at Nebraska Nonpublic Colleges and Universities
Fall 2008 through Fall 2019



Note. See [Table A1.2](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data sources: For 2008 through 2018 data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 through fall 2018 surveys. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2019 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2019.

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 2008 and fall 2019 is that enrollments at the University of Nebraska and the nonpublic colleges and universities accounted for a higher percentage of Nebraska's total postsecondary enrollment in fall 2019 than they did in fall 2008.

Table 1.1 Nebraska Total Fall Headcount Enrollment by Sector 2008 and 2019				
Enrollment Sector	Fall 2008		<i>Estimated Fall 2019</i>	
	Enrollment	% of Enrollment	<i>Enrollment</i>	<i>% of Enrollment</i>
University of Nebraska	47,812	36.3%	<i>51,150</i>	<i>37.6%</i>
Nebraska State College System	8,543	6.5%	<i>8,406</i>	<i>6.2%</i>
Nebraska Community Colleges	43,146	32.8%	<i>39,400</i>	<i>29.0%</i>
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	32,209	24.5%	<i>37,030</i>	<i>27.2%</i>
Total Nebraska Postsecondary Headcount Enrollment	131,710	100.0%	<i>135,986</i>	<i>100.0%</i>
Data sources: For 2008 data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 survey. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2019 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2019.				

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

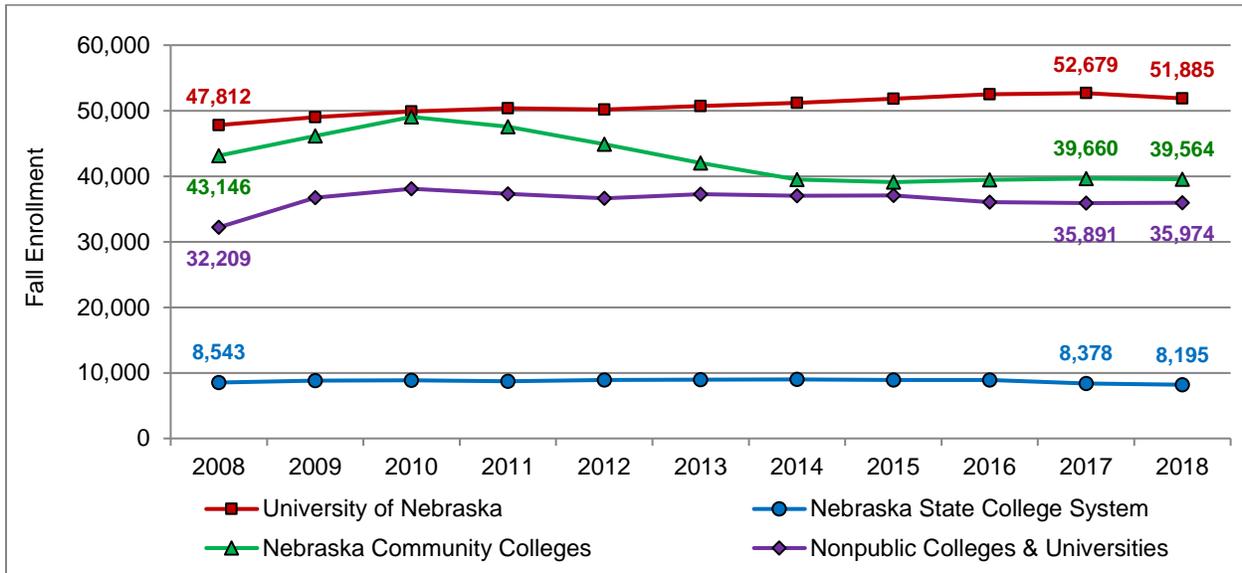
Fall headcount enrollment is the best available indicator of enrollment trends across all of the sectors of postsecondary education in Nebraska because it is reported by and can be analyzed by race/ethnicity, gender, enrollment status (part-time/full-time), level of study (undergraduate/ graduate), and 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 50% to 66% 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.

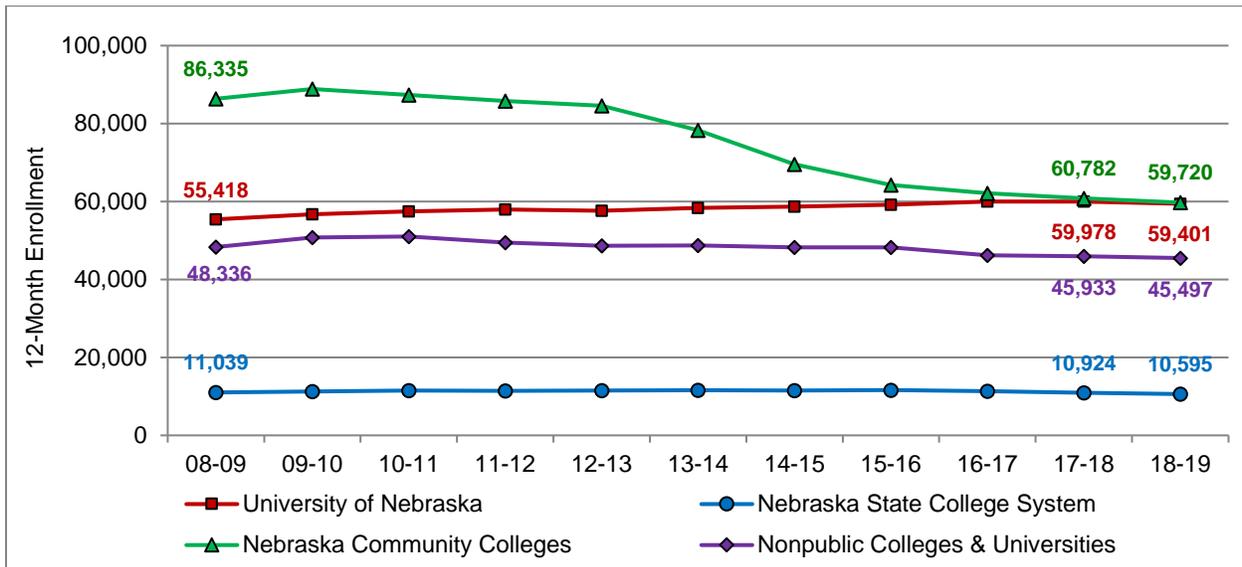
- Figure 1.8 shows total fall enrollment by sector from fall 2008 through fall 2018, the latest period for which official data are available from the NCES. Figure 1.9 shows the comparable 12-month enrollments reported to the NCES for the 2008-2009 academic year through the 2018-2019 academic year.
- 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 2018, for example, the University of Nebraska enrolled 51,885 students compared to enrollment of 39,564 students at the community colleges.
- The 12-month enrollments summarized in Figure 1.9, on the other hand, show that Nebraska's community colleges serve a greater number of students than the University of Nebraska over the course of an academic year. In 2018-2019, the community colleges served a total of 59,720 students over the course of the academic year, while the University of Nebraska served 59,401 students. This is not surprising given the differences in the institutional missions and programs offered by these two sectors.

Figure 1.8
Fall Headcount Enrollment
at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
Fall 2008 through Fall 2018



Note. See Table A1.1 in Appendix 1 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 through fall 2018 surveys.

Figure 1.9
12-Month Unduplicated Headcount
at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
2008-2009 Academic Year through 2018-2019 Academic Year

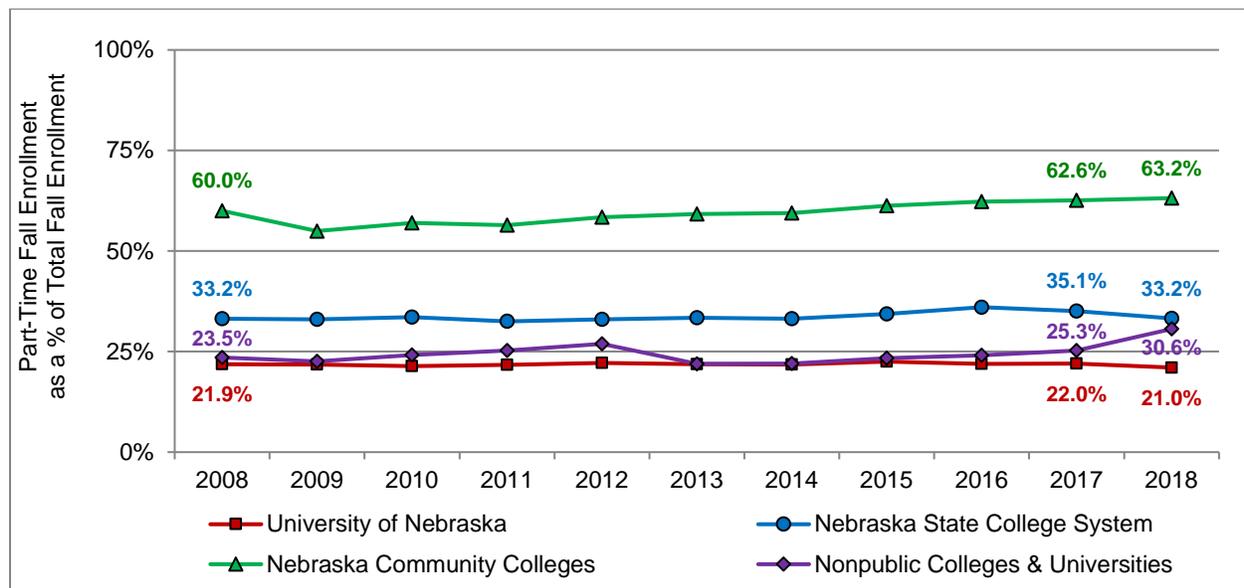


Note. See Table A1.3 in Appendix 1 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2009 through 2019 surveys.

- The 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 63.2% of total fall enrollment at the community colleges in fall 2018. In comparison, part-time students accounted for 21.0% of the University of Nebraska’s fall 2018 enrollment, 33.2% of the fall enrollment at the state colleges, and 30.6% at the nonpublic institutions.²

Figure 1.10

Part-Time Fall Enrollment as a Percentage of Total Fall Headcount Enrollment at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector Fall 2008 through Fall 2018



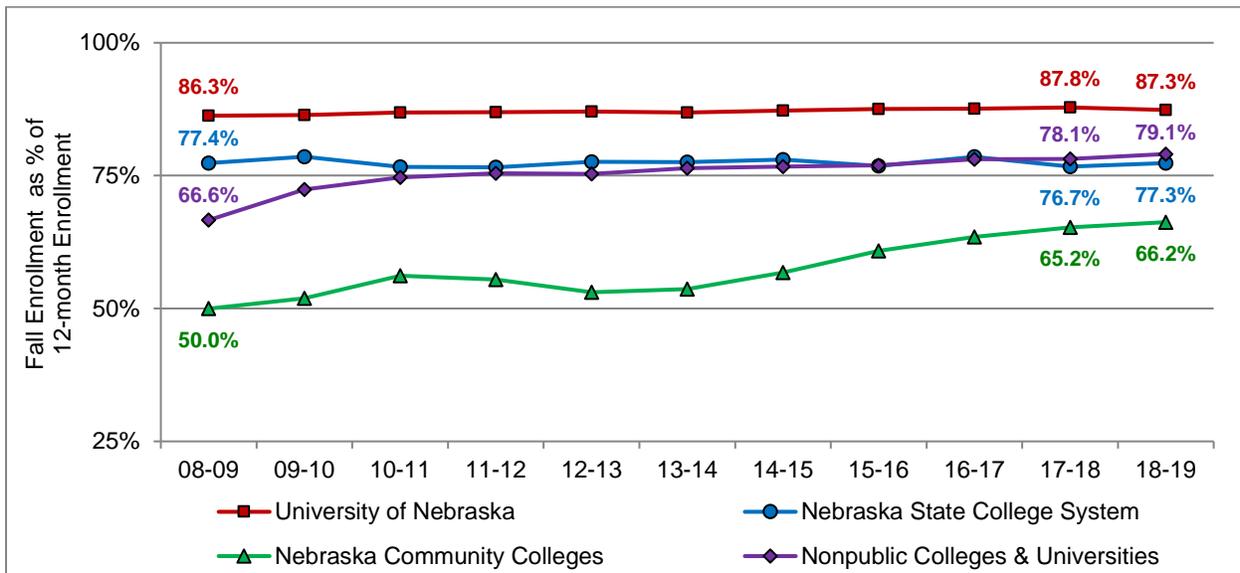
Note. For more information, see the *2019 Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska – Enrollment* on the Commission’s website at ccpe.nebraska.gov/reports. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 through fall 2018 surveys.

- [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 2018 accounted for 87.3%, 79.1%, and 77.3% of 12-month enrollment during the 2018-2019 academic year at the University of Nebraska, the nonpublic sector, and the Nebraska State College System, respectively. Meanwhile, fall enrollments accounted for 66.2% of the students served annually by the state’s six community colleges.
- 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 for-profit/career schools.

² The NCES does not ask institutions to report 12-month unduplicated headcounts by full-time/part-time enrollment status. Consequently, the numbers and percentages of students who attend any institution on a part-time basis are available only for fall headcount enrollments.

Figure 1.11

Fall Headcount Enrollment as a Percentage of 12-Month Unduplicated Headcount at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector 2008-2009 Academic Year through 2018-2019 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 2009 through 2019 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 2008 enrollments of first-time freshmen to estimated first-time freshmen enrollment in fall 2019. Enrollments for fall 2019 are preliminary, based on estimates that institutions report directly to the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education.

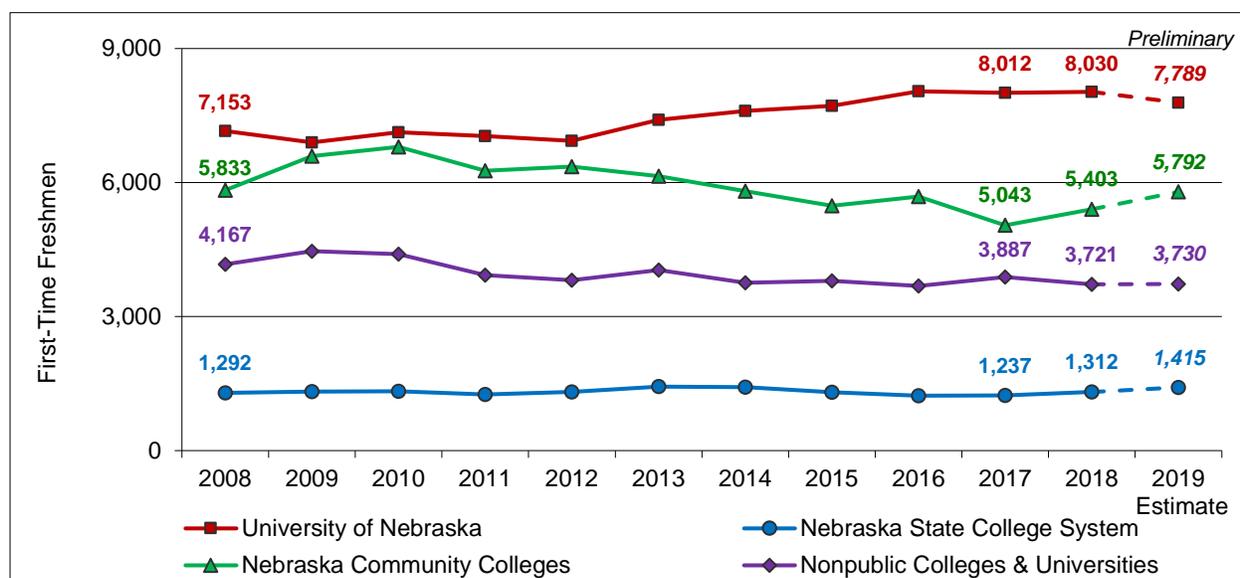
Total Enrollment of First-Time Freshmen by Sector

- As shown in [Figure 1.12](#), the University of Nebraska has enrolled more first-time freshmen than any other sector since fall 2008.
- 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 2008 and fall 2019:

Sector	1-Year Change 2017 to 2018	Est. 1-Year Change 2018 to 2019	10-Year Change 2008 to 2018	Est. 11-Year Change 2008 to 2019
University of Nebraska	0.2%	-3.0%	12.3%	8.9%
Nebraska State College System	6.1%	7.9%	1.5%	9.5%
Nebraska Community Colleges	7.1%	7.2%	-7.4%	-0.7%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	-4.3%	0.2%	-10.7%	-10.5%
Total Nebraska	0.2%	-3.0%	12.3%	8.9%

Figure 1.12

**Total First-Time Freshmen Enrollment by Sector
Fall 2008 through Fall 2019**

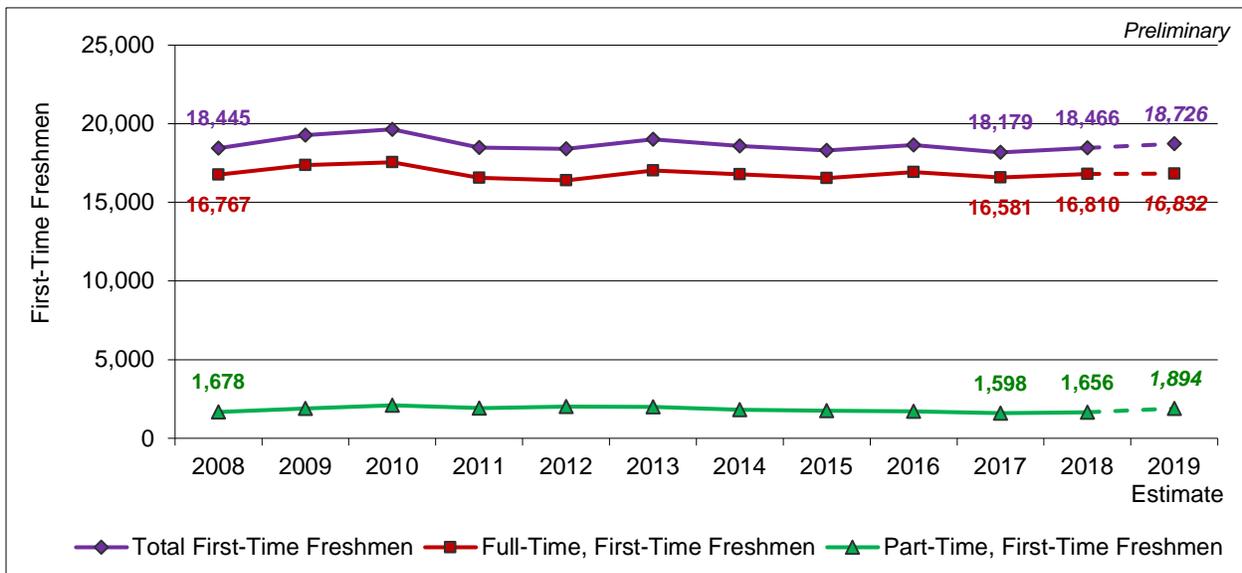


Note. See [Table A1.4](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data sources: For 2008 through 2018 data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 through fall 2018 surveys. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2019 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2019.

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 1.5% between fall 2008 and fall 2019.
- Full-time first-time freshmen accounted for an estimated 89.9% of the first-time freshmen attending postsecondary institutions in Nebraska in fall 2019, down from 90.9% in fall 2008.
- Full-time first-time freshmen enrollment increased an estimated 0.4% over the 11-year period between fall 2008 and fall 2019. Meanwhile, part-time first-time freshmen enrollment increased an estimated 12.9% over the 11-year period.
- Analyzing the actual changes in fall enrollment between 2008 and 2018 reveals that Nebraska’s total first-time freshmen enrollment increased slightly (0.1%). Full-time first-time freshmen enrollment increased 0.3% while part-time first-time freshmen enrollment decreased 1.3%.

Figure 1.13
Total First-Time Freshmen Enrollment by Full- and Part-Time Student Status
Fall 2008 through Fall 2019



Note. See [Table A1.4](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data sources: For 2008 through 2018 data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 through fall 2018 surveys. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2019 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2019.

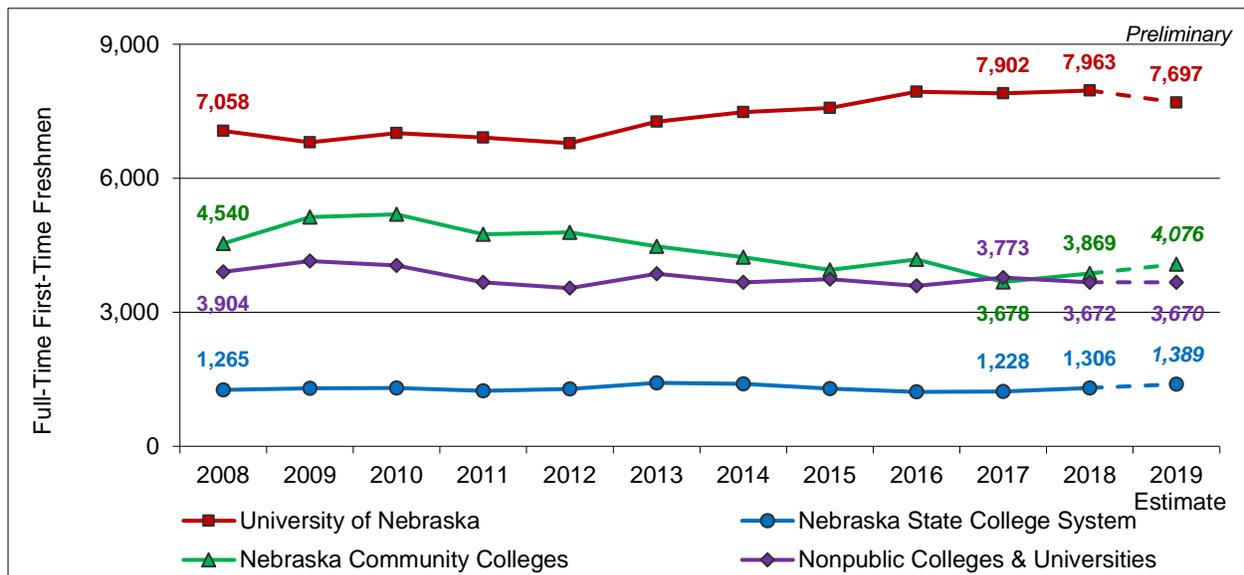
Enrollment of Full- and Part-Time, First-Time Freshmen by Sector

- From fall 2008 to fall 2019, full-time first-time freshmen enrollment increased an estimated 0.4%. 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 2008 and fall 2019:

Sector	1-Year Change 2017 to 2018	Est. 1-Year Change 2018 to 2019	10-Year Change 2008 to 2018	Est. 11-Year Change 2008 to 2019
University of Nebraska	0.8%	-3.3%	12.8%	9.1%
Nebraska State College System	6.4%	6.4%	3.2%	9.8%
Nebraska Community Colleges	5.2%	5.4%	-14.8%	-10.2%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	-2.7%	-0.1%	-5.9%	-6.0%
Total Nebraska Full-Time First-Time	1.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%

Figure 1.14

**Total Full-Time, First-Time Freshmen Enrollment by Sector
Fall 2008 through Fall 2019**

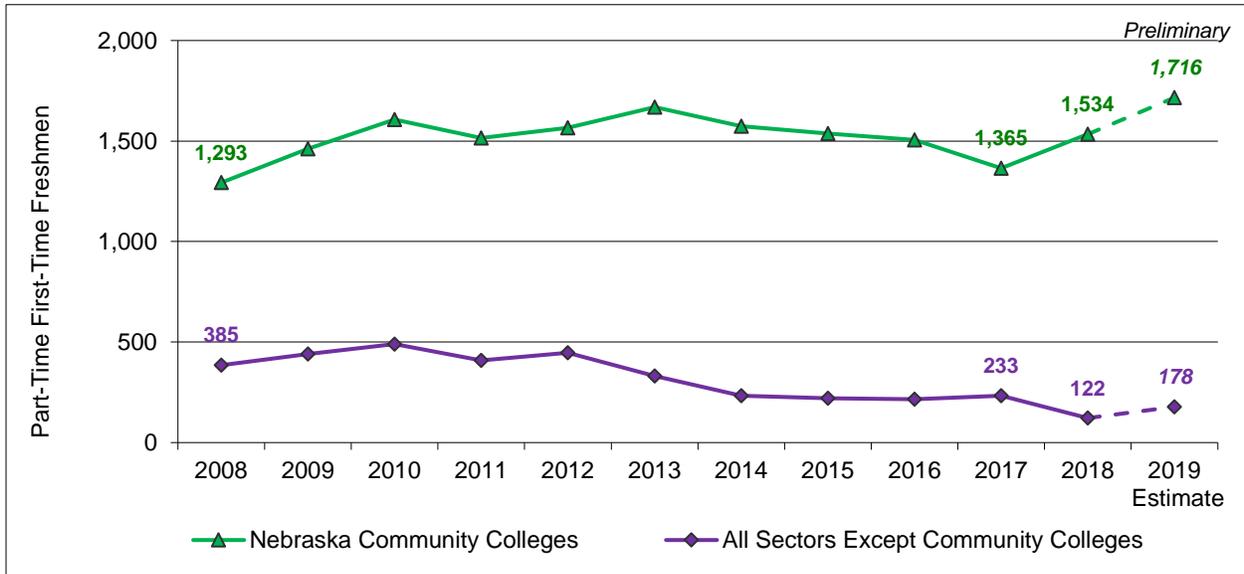


Note. See [Table A1.4](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data sources: For 2008 through 2018 data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 through fall 2018 surveys. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2019 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2019.

- As shown in [Figure 1.15](#), Nebraska's community colleges account for the majority of first-time freshmen who attend school part-time (77.1% of the state total in fall 2008 and an estimated 90.6% in fall 2019).
- From fall 2008 to fall 2019, part-time first-time freshmen enrollment increased an estimated 12.9%.

- Enrollment of part-time first-time freshmen at Nebraska’s community colleges increased an estimated 11.9% from fall 2018 to fall 2019, resulting in an estimated 11-year increase of 32.7%.
- The number of part-time first-time freshmen enrolled at other types of institutions increased an estimated 45.9% from fall 2018 to fall 2019. However, part-time enrollments decreased an estimated 53.8% over the 11-year period.

Figure 1.15
Total Part-Time, First-Time Freshmen Enrollment by Sector
Fall 2008 through Fall 2019



Note. See [Table A1.4](#) in [Appendix 1](#) for supporting data. Data sources: For 2008 through 2018 data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 through fall 2018 surveys. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2019 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2019.

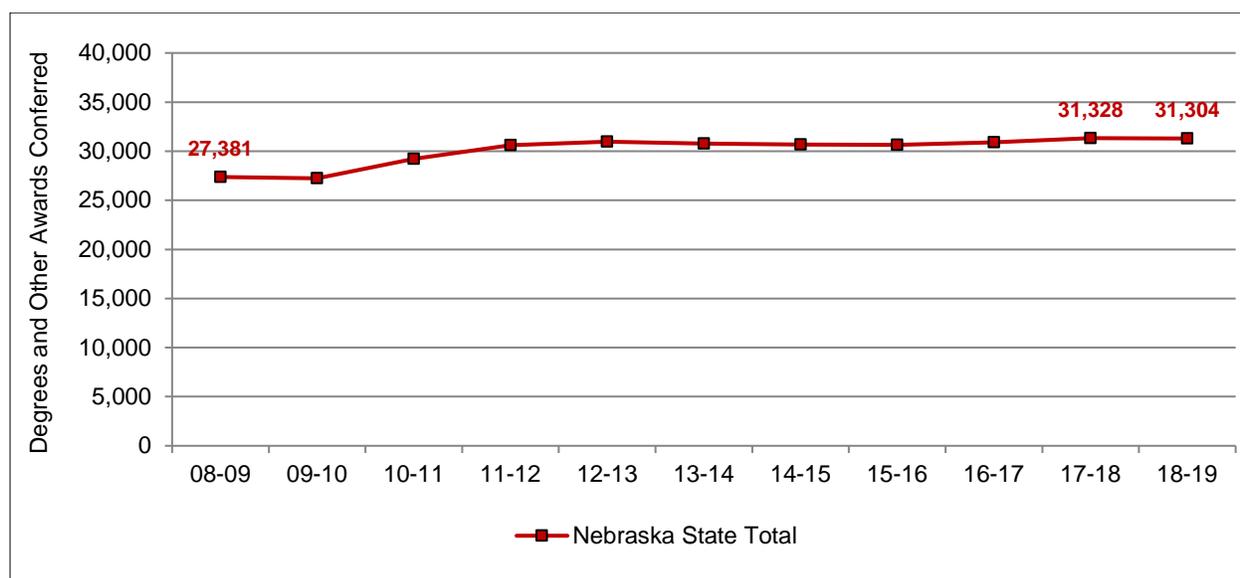
Number of Degrees Conferred at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions

Although not specified as a state priority by the 2003 LR 174 Higher Education Task Force, increasing the number of degrees is a logical outcome of increasing enrollment and increasing the percentage of students who complete degree programs.

- As shown in [Figure 1.16](#), the total number of degrees and awards conferred by Nebraska institutions increased 14.3% from 27,381 in 2008-2009 to 31,304 in 2018-2019.

Figure 1.16

Total Number of Degrees and Other Awards Conferred by Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions 2008-2009 Academic Year through 2018-2019 Academic Year



Note. For more information, see the *2019 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 2009 through 2019 surveys.

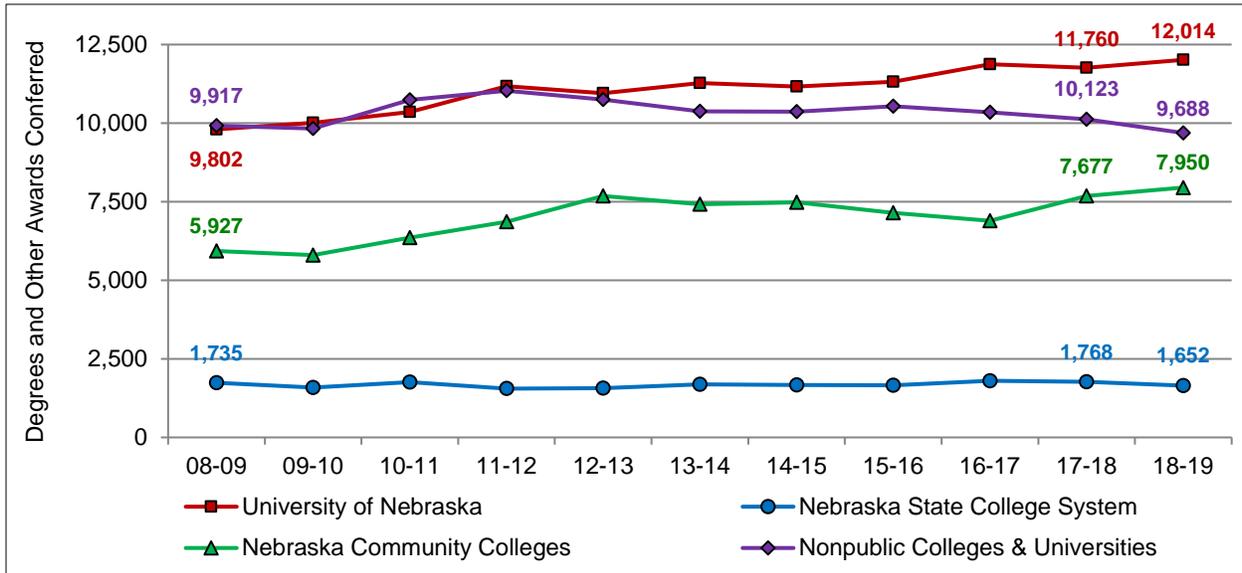
- As shown in [Figure 1.17](#), the University of Nebraska and the community colleges awarded more degrees and other awards in 2018-2019 than in 2008-2009.
- By sector, the number of degrees and other awards conferred by Nebraska’s postsecondary institutions changed as follows:

Sector	1-Year Change 17-18 to 18-19	10-Year Change 08-09 to 18-19
University of Nebraska	2.2%	22.6%
Nebraska State College System	-6.6%	-4.8%
Nebraska Community Colleges	3.6%	34.1%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	-4.3%	-2.3%

- [Table 1.2](#) shows, by award level, the number of degrees and other awards conferred by all Nebraska colleges and universities. Based on these data, from 2008-2009 to 2018-2019, the largest percentage point increase was at the doctoral level (29.8%).

Figure 1.17

**Total Number of Degrees and Other Awards Conferred by Sector
2008-2009 Academic Year through 2018-2019 Academic Year**



Note. For more information, see the *2019 Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska – Degrees and Other Awards* on the Commission’s website at cpe.nebraska.gov/reports. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2008 through 2018 surveys.

**Table 1.2
Total Number of Degrees and Other Awards Conferred by Award Level
Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
2008-2009 Academic Year through 2018-2019 Academic Year**

Award Level	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	10-Yr. Chg.
Less-than-Four-Year Certificates	3,251	2,975	3,261	3,227	3,746	3,404	3,393	3,282	3,009	4,032	3,868	19.0%
Associate Degrees	4,763	4,862	5,352	5,765	5,944	5,755	5,712	5,144	5,067	4,703	5,007	5.1%
Bachelor’s Degrees & Post-Baccalaureate Certificates	13,017	13,091	14,061	14,548	14,523	15,022	14,514	14,734	14,965	14,950	15,012	15.3%
Master’s Degrees & Post-Master’s Certificates	4,979	4,914	5,163	5,692	5,244	5,074	5,481	5,788	6,268	5,980	5,638	13.2%
Doctor’s Degrees	1,371	1,392	1,371	1,392	1,495	1,503	1,583	1,699	1,607	1,663	1,779	29.8%
Total Awards Conferred	27,381	27,234	29,208	30,624	30,952	30,758	30,683	30,647	30,916	31,328	31,304	14.3%

Note. For more information, see the *2019 Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska – Degrees and Other Awards* on the Commission’s website at cpe.nebraska.gov/reports. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2008 through 2018 surveys.

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.

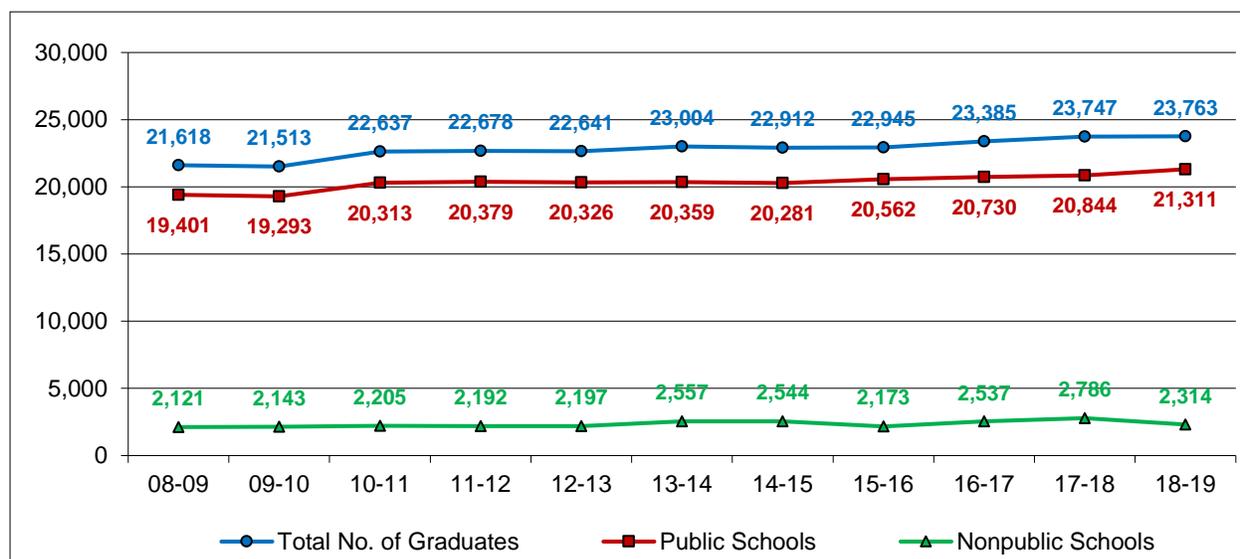
One strategic approach to increasing the number of students who enter postsecondary education in Nebraska is to increase the proportion of students who graduate from the state's high schools. In other words, increase Nebraska's high school graduation rate and, in the process, increase the pool of high 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](#), 23,763 students graduated from Nebraska high schools in 2018-2019, an increase of 9.9% (2,145 students) since 2008-2009.
- The number of students who graduated from Nebraska high schools increased 0.1% (16 students) between 2017-2018 and 2018-2019.
- Between 2008-2009 and 2018-2019, the number of public high school graduates increased 9.8% to 21,311, while the number graduating from nonpublic (private) high schools increased 9.1% to 2,314.
- Notably, between 2017-2018 and 2018-2019, the number of public high school graduates increased 2.2% (467 students) while the number of nonpublic high school graduates decreased 16.9% (472 students).

Figure 1.1.a.1

**Numbers of Nebraska Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates
2008-2009 through 2018-2019**



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, February 2011 (2008-09 and 2009-10 data), February 2012 (2010-11 data), December 2012 (2011-12 data), January 2014 (2012-13 data), 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), and December 2019 (2018-19 data).

- As shown in [Table 1.1.a.1](#), since 2008-2009, about 9 out of 10 Nebraska high school graduates have received their diplomas from public schools.

Type of School	2008-2009		2017-2018		2018-2019	
	No. of Graduates	% of Graduates	No. of Graduates	% of Graduates	No. of Graduates	% of Graduates
Public	19,401	90.1%	20,844	88.2%	21,311	90.2%
Nonpublic	2,121	9.9%	2,786	11.8%	2,314	9.8%
Subtotal	21,522	100.0%	23,630	100.0%	23,625	100.0%
ESU & SO	96		117		138	
State Total	21,618		23,747		23,763	

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, February 2011 (2008-09 data), December 2018 (2017-18 data), and December 2019 (2018-19 data).

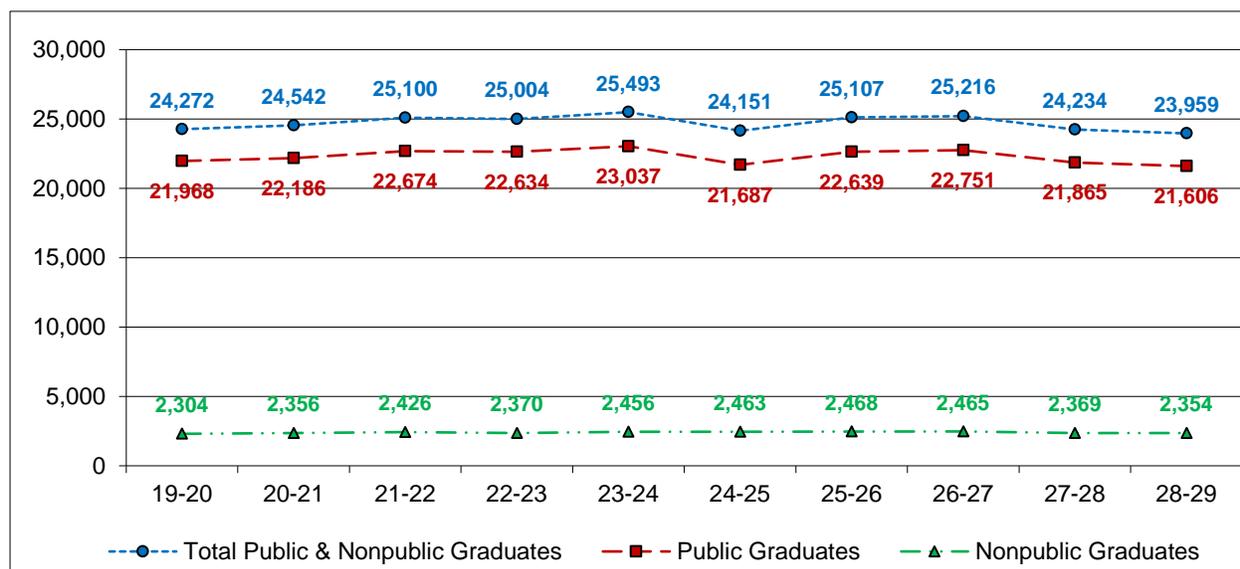
Projected Trends in the Number of Nebraska High School Graduates³

- As shown in [Figure 1.1.a.2](#), 23,959 students are forecast to graduate from Nebraska public and nonpublic high schools in 2028-2029. 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 1.2% (296 students) over the next decade.
- Public schools are projected to account for 90% to 91% of Nebraska's high school graduates through the 2028-2029 school year.
- The numbers of graduates from Nebraska's public high schools are projected to increase 3.1% between 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 and then decrease 1.6% from 2019-2020 to 2028-2029.
- The numbers of graduates from the state's nonpublic (private) high schools are projected to decrease 0.4% from 2018-2019 to 2019-2020 and then increase 2.2% from 2019-2020 to 2028-2029.

³ Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates, 2016*. See [Table A2.2](#) in [Appendix 2](#) for supporting data. For 2018-2019, the actual number of public school graduates (21,311) was 1.3% lower than WICHE predicted in their 2016 report (21,599).

Figure 1.1.a.2

**Projected Numbers of Graduates from Nebraska Public and Nonpublic High Schools
2019-2020 through 2028-2029**

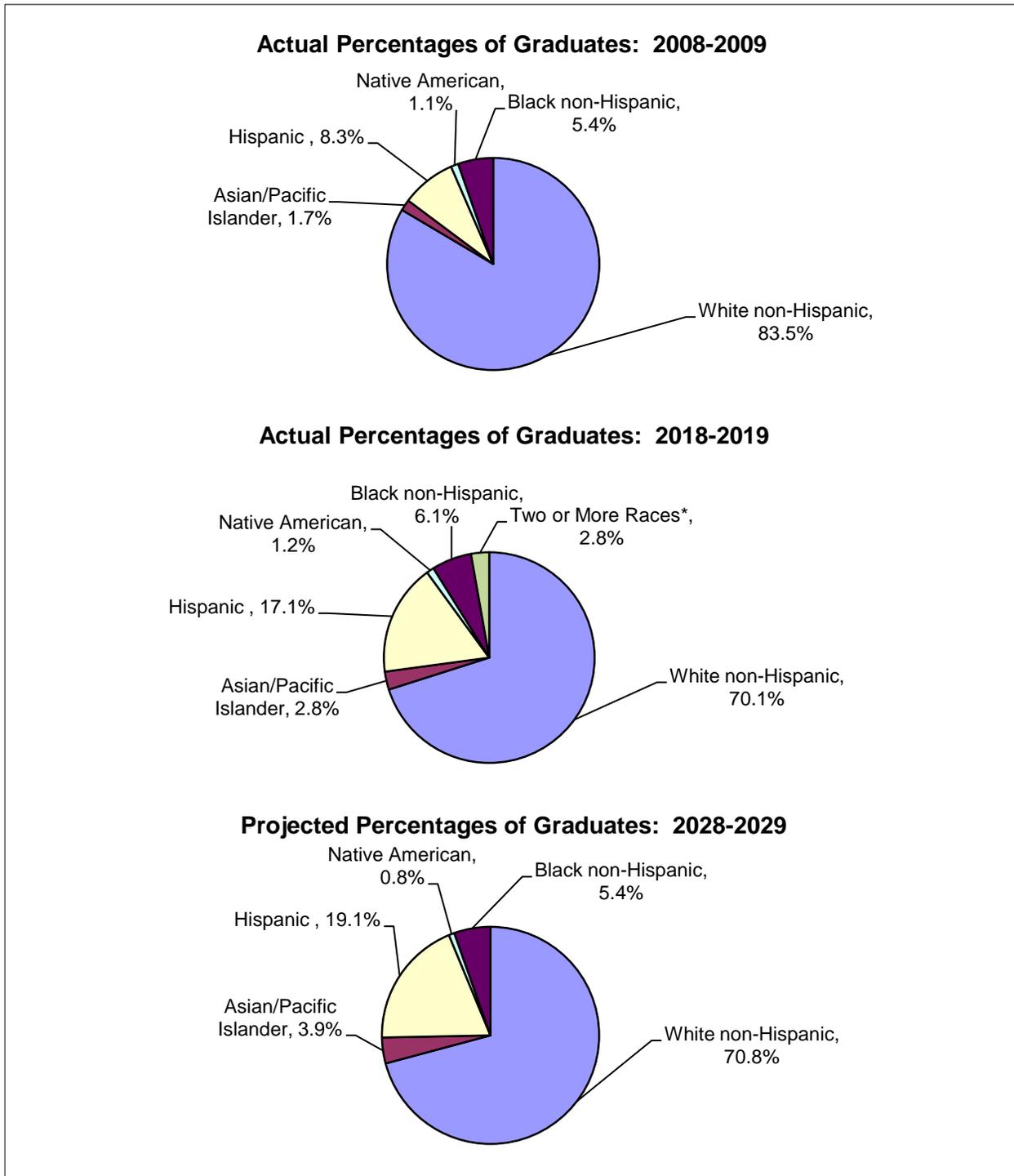


Note. Projections do not include graduates of educational service units or state-operated schools. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. See [Table A2.2](#) in [Appendix 2](#) for supporting data. Data source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates, 2016*.

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

- As illustrated in [Figure 1.1.a.3](#), Asian/Pacific Islander students and Hispanic students are projected to account for higher percentages of the state’s public high school graduates in 2028-2029 than they did in 2008-2009.
- 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 2008-2009 and 2018-2019, the number of public high school graduates in each of the major racial/ethnic groups changed as follows:
 - White non-Hispanics decreased 7.8% (from 16,203 to 14,937 graduates)
 - Asian/Pacific Islanders increased 80.2% (from 328 to 591 graduates)
 - Hispanics increased 126.5% (from 1,609 to 3,644 graduates)
 - Native Americans increased 10.8% (from 222 to 246 graduates)
 - Black non-Hispanics increased 25.3% (from 1,039 to 1,302 graduates)
 - Since 2010-2011, graduates also have been classified in the category of “two or more races.” In 2010-2011, there were 492 public high school graduates in this category. By 2018-2019, the number had increased 20.1% to 591 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. *Two or more races' was not a racial/ethnic category until 2010-11. For projections, multiracial graduates are proportionally distributed to the four race categories (American Indian/Alaska Native (i.e., Native American), Asian/Pacific Islander, black non-Hispanic, and white non-Hispanic). See [Table A2.3](#) in [Appendix 2](#) for supporting data. Data sources: Nebraska Department of Education, February 2011 and December 2019 (actual number of graduates). Projection data obtained from Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates, 2016*.

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. Consequently, **the 2011 cohort four-year graduation rate established a new baseline for future comparisons.**⁴
- 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.

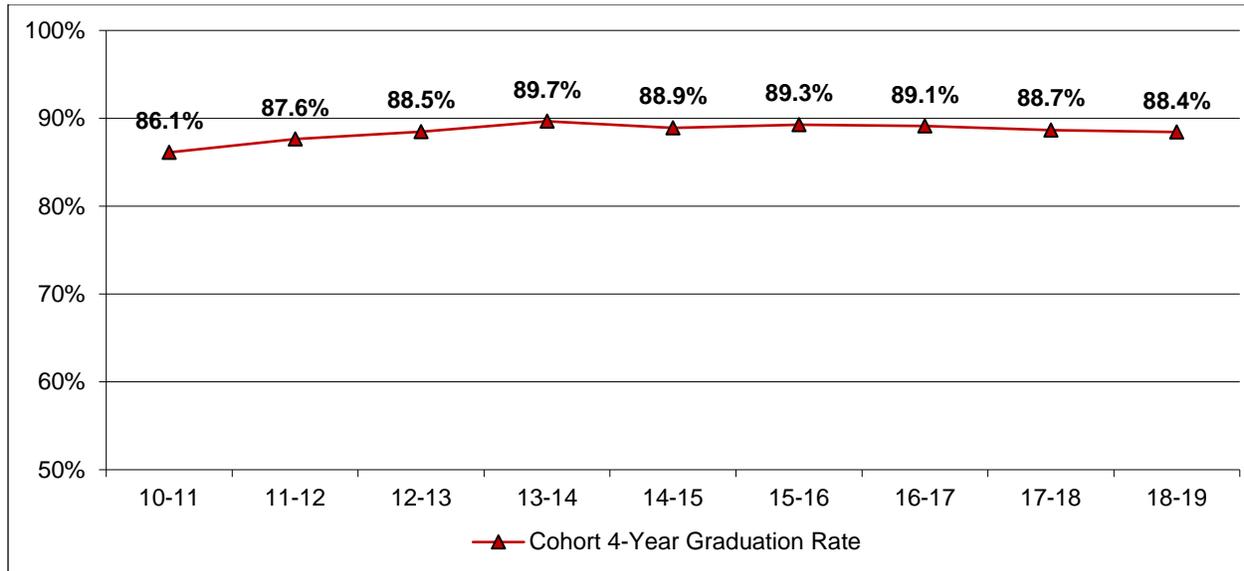
Cohort Four-Year High School Graduation Rates (2010-2011 through 2018-2019)

- 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 86.1% in 2011 (2010-2011) and 88.4% in 2015 (2018-2019)**, or 2.3 percentage points higher than the cohort rate for 2011.

⁴ With the adoption of the cohort four-year graduation rate, the Nebraska Department of Education is no longer using its previous methodology for calculating graduation rates.

Figure 1.1.a.4

**Nebraska Public High School Cohort Four-Year Graduation Rates
2010-2011 through 2018-2019**



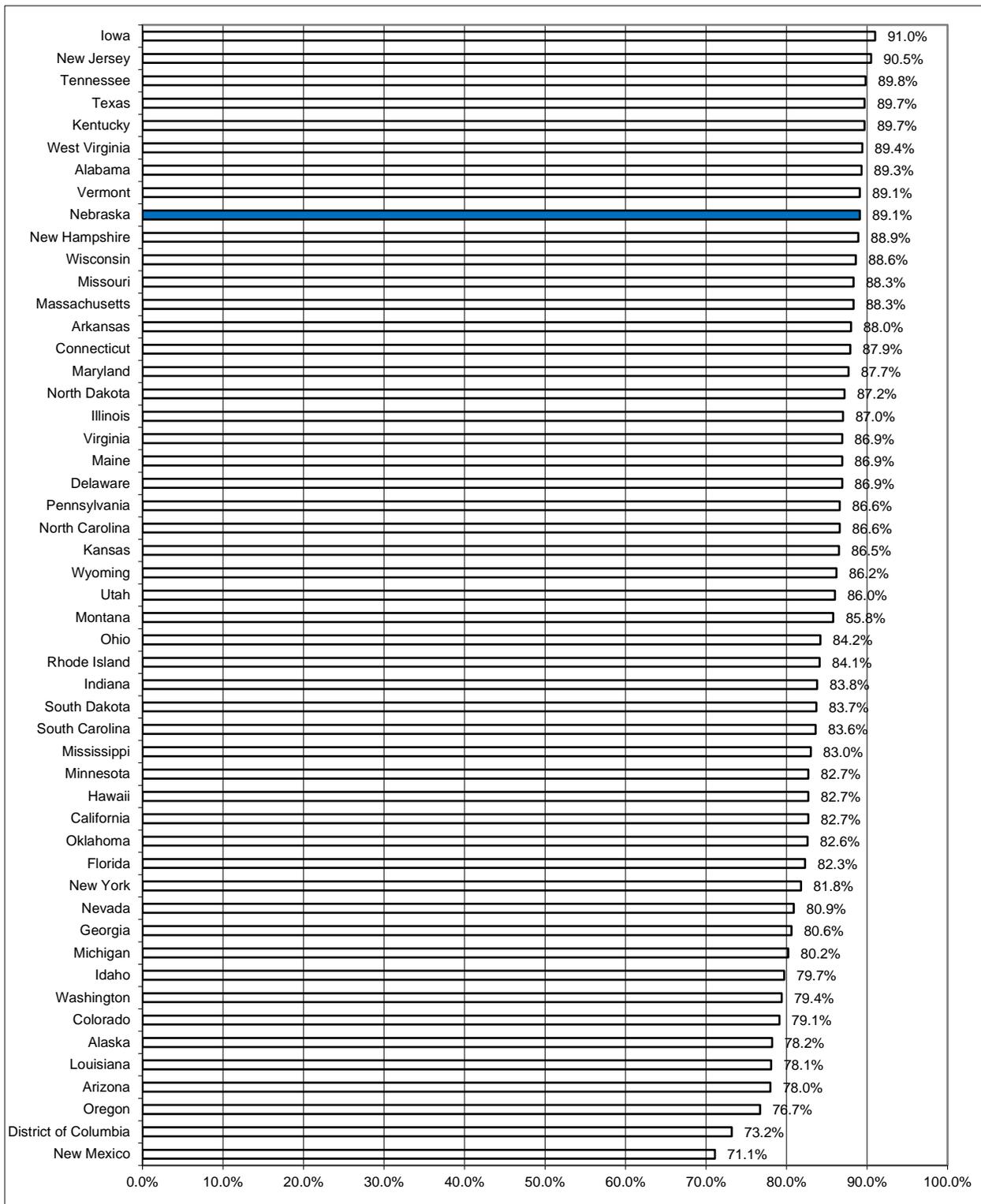
Note. See [Table A3.1](#) in [Appendix 3](#) for supporting data. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, *2018-2019 Education Profile for State of Nebraska*, Cohort Graduation Data.

Public High School Graduation Rates by State

National public high school graduation data for the 2017-2018 cohort have not yet been released by the National Center for Education Statistics. The latest available data are for the 2016-2017 cohort and were previously reported in the *2019 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report*. [Figure 1.1.a.5](#) shows the state-to-state comparisons of the cohort four-year graduation rates calculated for the 2016-2017 cohort.

- As shown in [Figure 1.1.a.5](#), Nebraska's 2016-2017 cohort four-year graduation rate was the ninth highest among the rates reported by 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Figure 1.1.a.5
By State: 2016-2017 Public High School
Cohort Four-Year Graduation Rates



Data source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Common Core of Data*, school year 2016-17.

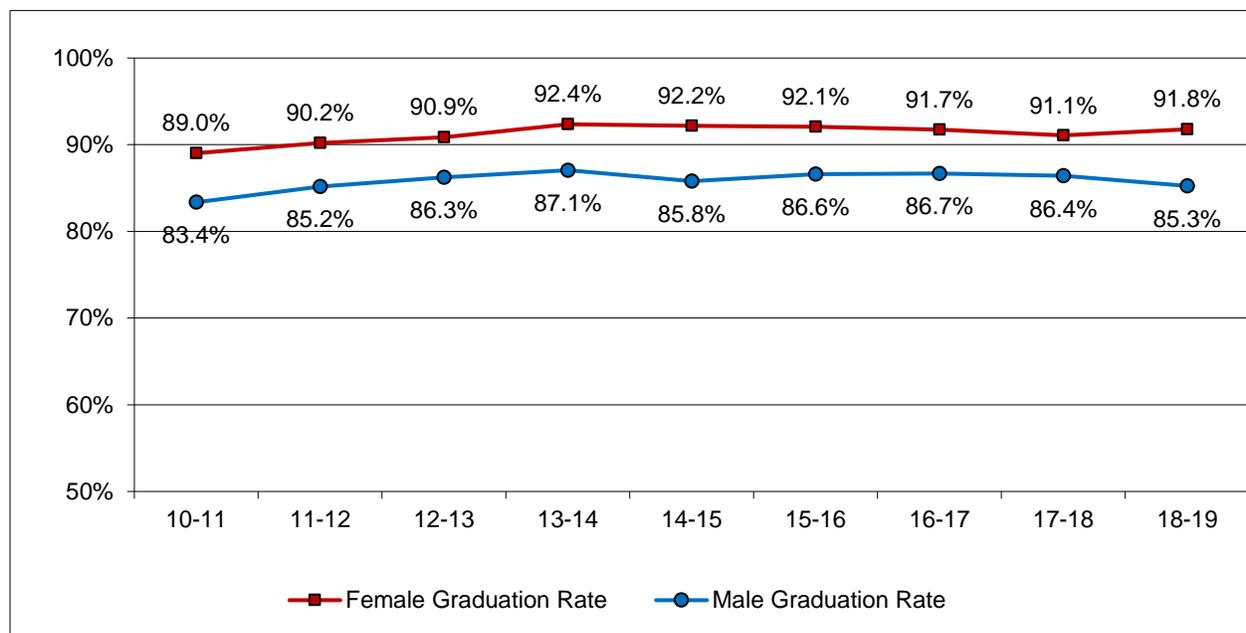
Nebraska Public High School Graduation Rates by Gender

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, regardless of the methodology used to calculate them.

- As evidenced in [Figure 1.1.a.6](#), the cohort four-year graduation rates for females were higher than the rates for males from 2010-2011 to 2018-2019. While both rates increased during this time, the gap between males and females increased from 5.7 percentage points in 2010-2011 to 6.5 percentage points in 2018-2019.
- **The cohort graduation rate for females in 2018-2019 was 91.8%**, 2.8 percentage points higher than the rate for 2010-2011. **The cohort graduation rate for males in 2018-2019 was 85.3%**, 1.9 percentage points higher than the rate for 2010-2011.

Figure 1.1.a.6

By Gender: Nebraska Public High School Cohort Four-Year Graduation Rates 2010-2011 through 2018-2019



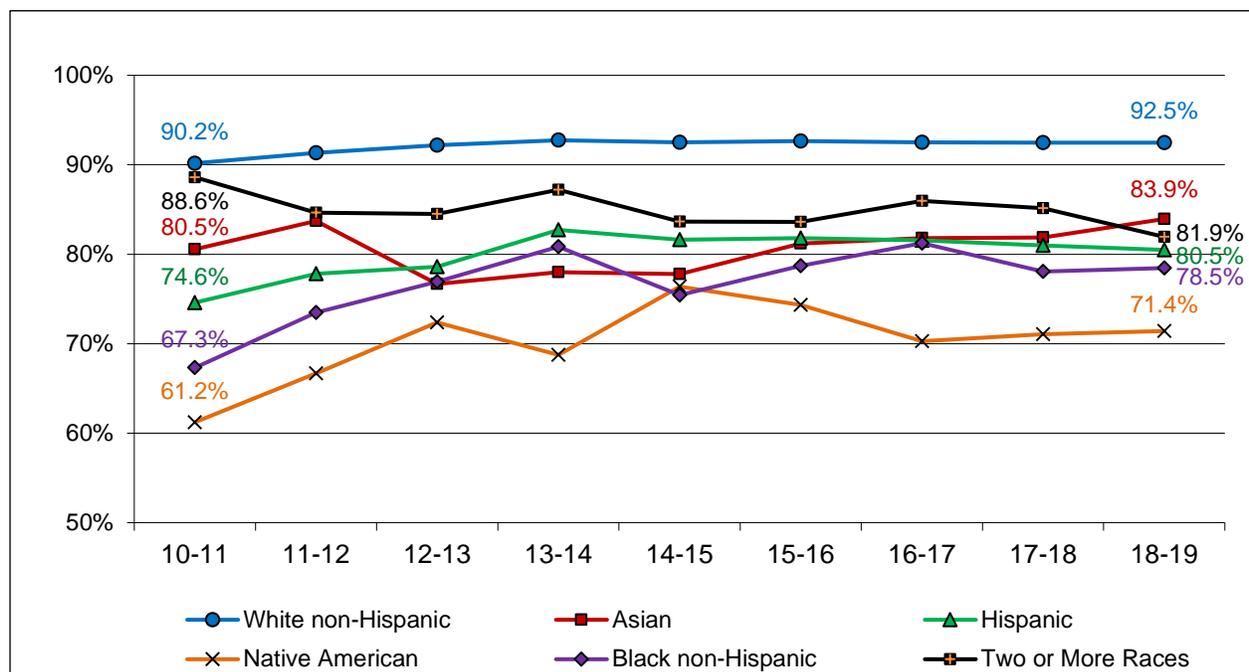
Note. See [Table A3.1](#) in [Appendix 3](#) for supporting data. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, *2018-2019 Education Profile for State of Nebraska*, Cohort Graduation Data.

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 2010-2011 and 2018-2019, the cohort four-year graduation rate decreased 6.7 percentage points for multiracial individuals. During this same time, cohort four-year graduation rates increased for all other racial/ethnic groups, ranging from a 2.3 percentage point change for white non-Hispanics to an 11.2 percentage point increase for black non-Hispanics.

Figure 1.1.a.7
By Race/Ethnicity: Nebraska Public High School
Cohort Four-Year Graduation Rates
2010-2011 through 2018-2019



Note. 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, *2018-2019 Education Profile for State of Nebraska*, Cohort Graduation Data.

District-Level Analysis of Graduation Rates

The Nebraska Department of Education provides the Commission with the distribution of the 2018-2019 cohort four-year graduation rates for Nebraska's 249 public school districts, as shown in Table 1.1.a.2.

- 72 (28.9%) of Nebraska's public school districts had cohort four-year graduation rates of 100%, and 202 districts (81.1%) had graduation rates equal to or higher than the statewide rate in 2018-2019.
- 47 (18.9%) districts had graduation rates that were lower than the statewide rate for public schools in 2018-2019, and eight districts 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 76.7% (2,733 graduates), Lincoln Public Schools with a graduation rate of 81.8% (2,373 graduates), and Millard Public Schools with a graduation rate of 92.8% (1,704 graduates).

Table 1.1.a.2 Distribution of the Cohort Four-Year High School Graduation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Districts 2018-2019			
Cohort Four-Year High School Graduation Rate	No. of School Districts	% of School Districts	Cumulative % of School Districts
100.00%	72	28.9%	28.9%
97.00% - 99.99%	18	7.2%	36.1%
94.00% - 96.99%	46	18.5%	54.6%
91.00% - 93.99%	44	17.7%	72.3%
88.42% - 90.99%	22	8.8%	81.1%
88.42% Nebraska Public High School Rate			
85.00% - 88.41%	28	11.2%	92.4%
75.00% - 84.99%	11	4.4%	96.8%
Less than 75.00%	8	3.2%	100.0%
All Public Districts	249		
Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, December 2019.			

Nebraska Public High School Cohort Extended Graduation Rates

Figure 1.1.a.8 shows extended five- and six-year graduation rates for the 2016-2017 cohort (Part A) and extended five-year graduation rates for the 2017-2018 cohort (Part B).

- As evidenced in Part A of Figure 1.1.a.8, the 2016-2017 cohort **six-year** graduation rate for Nebraska's public school was 92%, three percentage points higher than the cohort four-year graduation rate.
- As shown in Part B of Figure 1.1.a.8, the overall **five-year** graduation rate for the 2017-2018 cohort was 91%, two percentage points higher than the cohort four-year graduation rate.

Extended Graduation Rates by Gender

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 2016-2017 cohort, the four-year graduation rate was 87% for males and 92% for females, a gap of five percentage points. However, extending the graduation rate out to six years reveals the gap narrowed to four percentage points (90% for males and 94% for females).
- For the 2017-2018 cohort, the five-year graduation rate was 93% for females (up from 91% for four years) and 89% for males (up from 87% for four years).

Extended Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity

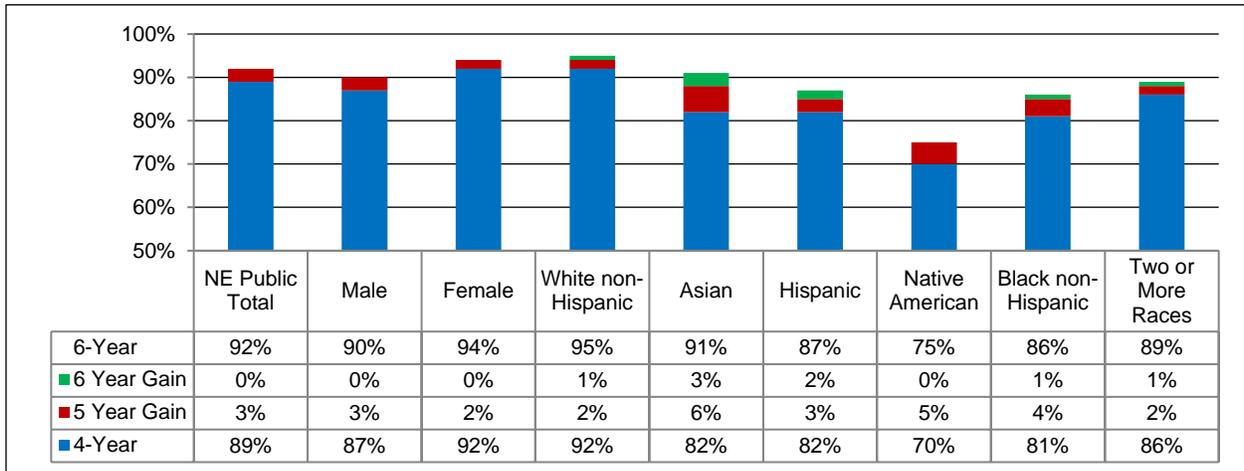
Extending cohort graduation rates to five and six years also narrows the gaps between graduation rates for various racial/ethnic groups.

- The 2016-2017 cohort graduation rate for Asians increased nine percentage points when extended from four to six years, while the cohort graduation rates for white non-Hispanics and multiracial students increased three percentage points when extended from four to six years.
- For the 2017-2018 cohort, the graduation rates for Asians, Hispanics, and black non-Hispanics increased four percentage points when extended from four to five years, while the cohort graduation rates for white non-Hispanics and multiracial students increased two percentage points.

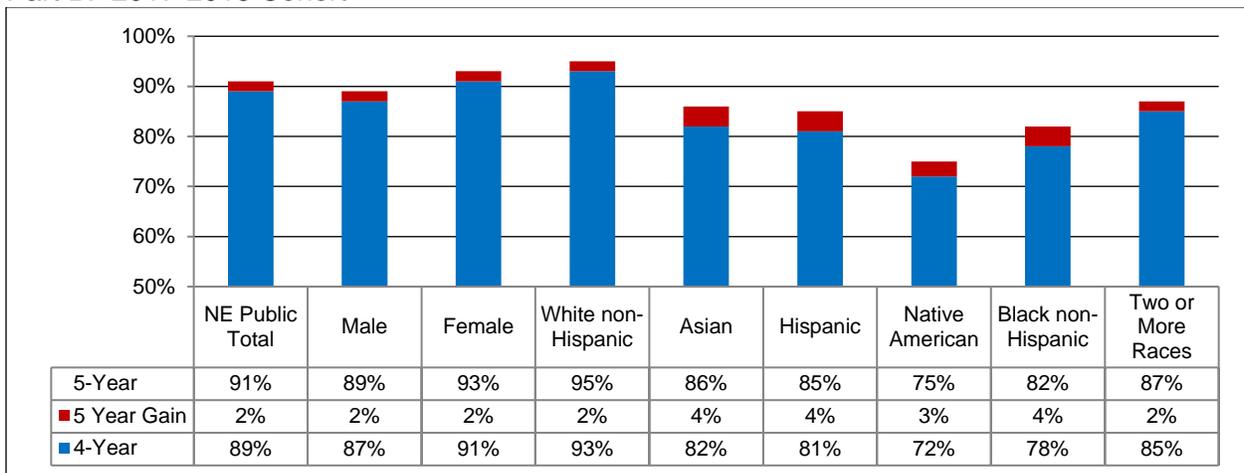
Figure 1.1.a.8

By Gender and By Race/Ethnicity: Nebraska Public High School Cohort Extended Graduation Rates for 2016-2017 and 2017-2018

Part A: 2016-2017 Cohort



Part B: 2017-2018 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, 2018-2019 Education Profile for State of Nebraska, Cohort Graduation 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.⁵

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.⁶

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 2019 was 20.0, down from 22.1 in 2009. Nebraska's 2019 average ACT composite score was 0.7 point lower than the national average of 20.7.
- There are three known reasons for the recent declines in the average ACT composite score.
 - First, starting in 2013, extended-time test takers are included in national and state composite scores. Historically, the inclusion of these students' scores has lowered Nebraska's average composite score by 0.2 point.⁷
 - Second, the Nebraska ACT Pilot Project required all 11th graders in eight selected Nebraska public school districts to take the ACT during a school day in the spring of 2012, 2013, and 2014. The net effect of this project on ACT scores is unknown as the Commission does not know which students would have taken the ACT Assessment had it not been required.

⁵ 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.

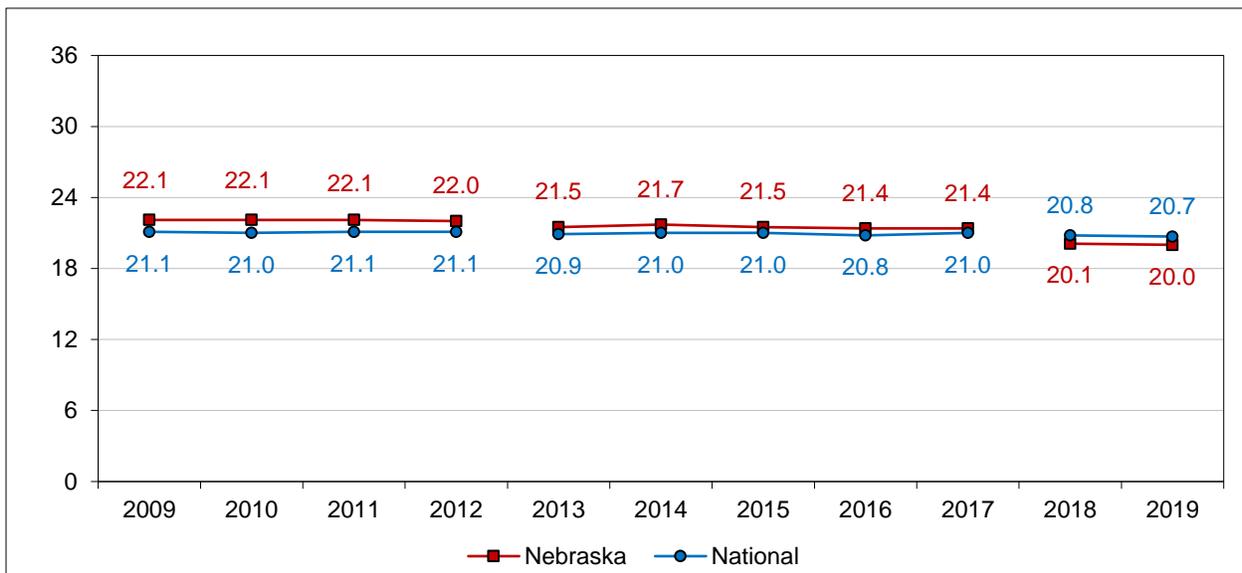
⁶ In 2019, only 3.0% of Nebraska students took the SAT Test.

⁷ Students with disabilities are provided reasonable accommodations appropriate to the student's disability. Approved students have up to five total hours (50% more time) to complete all four multiple-choice tests.

- Third, beginning with the graduating class of 2018, all students take the ACT test in the cohort minus one year. The precise effects of this change on ACT scores is 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.
- Nationally, an estimated 52% of students in the high school graduating class of 2019 took the ACT Assessment. Nebraska was tied for the fourth highest average composite score among the 17 states where an estimated 95% or higher of the 2019 high school graduates took the ACT Assessment.

Figure 1.1.b.1

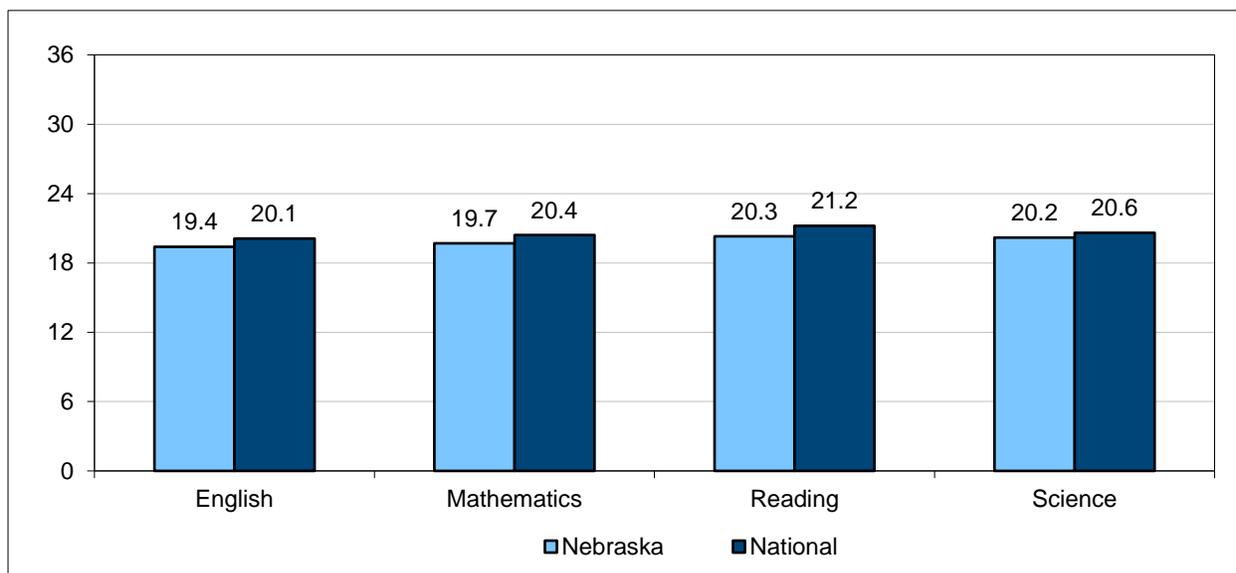
Comparison of Nebraska and National Average ACT Composite Scores for the High School Graduating Classes of 2009 through 2019



Note. Beginning with the graduating class of 2013, scores for extended-time test takers are included in reported ACT composite scores. 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). Data source: ACT, *High School Profile Report - Nebraska*, 2009 through 2019.

- As shown in [Figure 1.1.b.2](#), Nebraska students in the 2019 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 2019



Data source: ACT, *High School Profile Report - Nebraska*, 2019.

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 Score⁸</u>
English Composition	English	18
Social Science	Reading	22
Algebra	Mathematics	22
Biology	Science	23

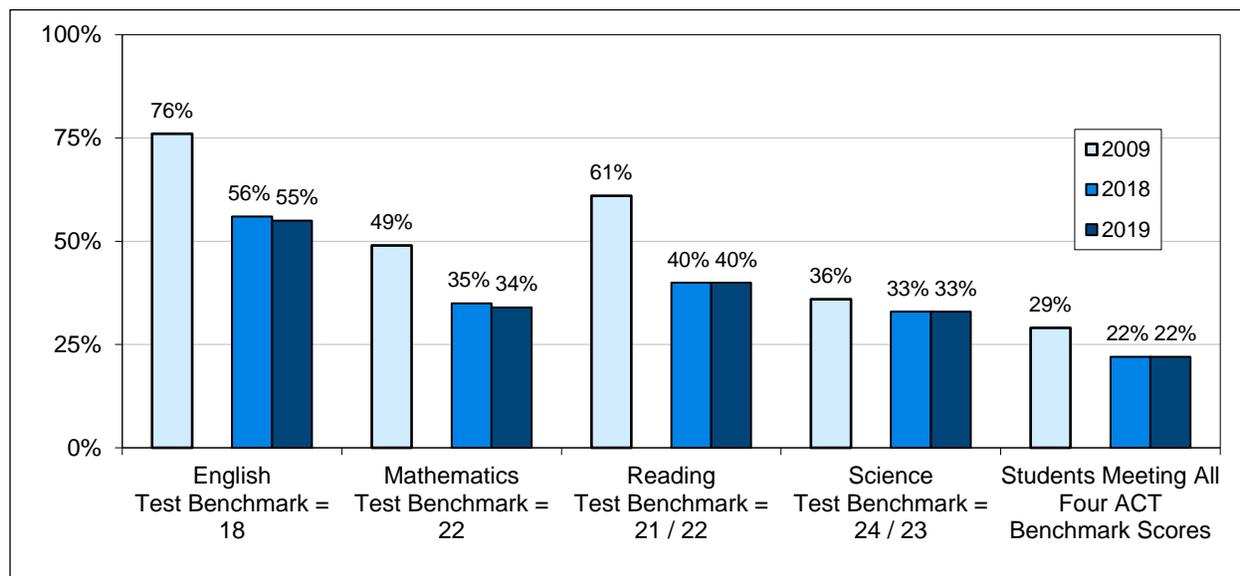
⁸ Beginning in 2013, the reading benchmark score increased from 21 to 22 and the science benchmark score decreased from 24 to 23.

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

- Based on the data summarized in [Figure 1.1.b.3](#), 55% of the ACT-tested Nebraska high school graduating class of 2019 met or exceeded the College Readiness Benchmark Score of 18 on the ACT English test, indicating that there is a relatively high probability that these students will earn at least a C in college-level English composition courses.
- In comparison, 34% met or exceeded the mathematics benchmark score of 22 for college algebra; 40% met or exceeded the benchmark score of 22 on the reading test; and only 33% met or exceeded the science benchmark score of 23 for biology.
- Between 2009 and 2019, the percentages of Nebraska students who met or exceeded ACT College Readiness Benchmarks on the English, mathematics, reading, and science tests decreased 21, 15, 21, and 3 percentage points, respectively.
- While the percentages of students meeting or exceeding ACT benchmark scores have been trending downward since 2009, large declines have occurred since Nebraska started testing all students in the cohort minus one year. Between 2017 and 2019, the percentage of Nebraska students who met or exceeded ACT College Readiness Benchmarks for English, mathematics, reading, and science decreased 12, 8, 10, and 8 percentage points, respectively. (See [Table A4.1](#) in [Appendix 4](#) for more detail.)
- **Only 22% of Nebraska’s high school graduates in the class of 2019 met or exceeded the ACT College Readiness Benchmarks in all four subject areas included in the ACT Assessment.** This percentage is seven points lower than in 2009.

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: 2018 and 2019 Compared to 2009



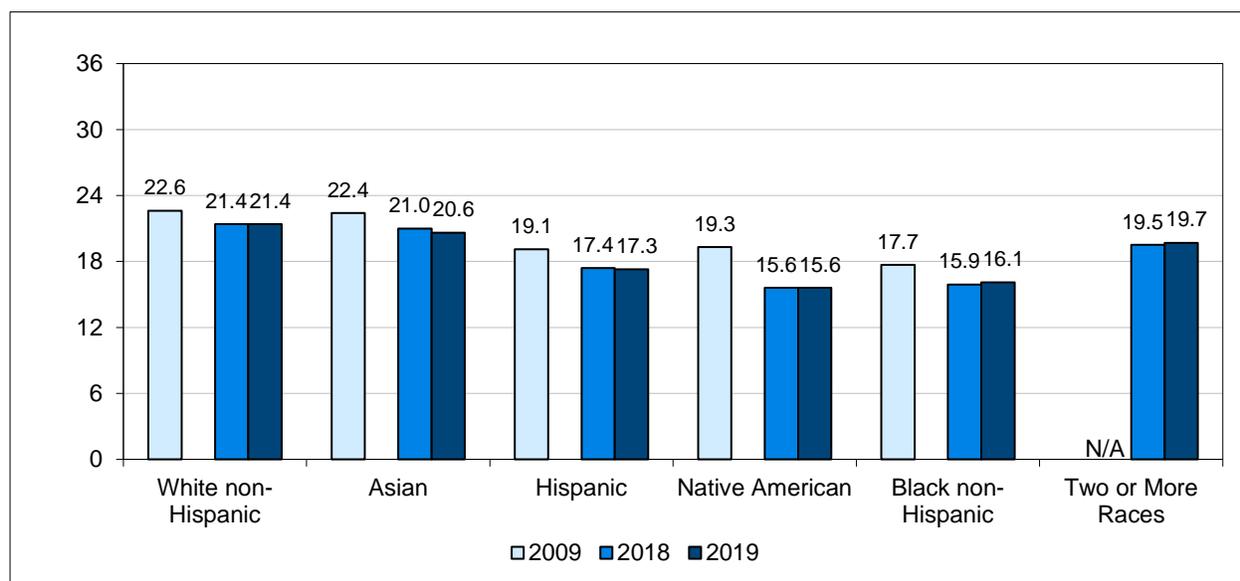
Note. Beginning with the 2013 graduating class, ACT’s college readiness benchmark score for reading increased from 21 to 22 while their college readiness benchmark score for science decreased from 24 to 23. The benchmark scores for English (18) and mathematics (22) were unchanged during the reporting period. In addition, starting in 2013, extended-time test takers are included in national and state scores. 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). See [Table A4.1](#) in [Appendix 4](#) for supporting data. Data source: ACT, *High School Profile Report - Nebraska*, 2009, 2018, and 2019.

ACT Composite Scores and College Readiness Percentages by Race/Ethnicity

- As shown in [Figure 1.1.b.4](#), average ACT composite scores vary by race/ethnicity.
- The average composite scores for Hispanics, Native Americans, and black non-Hispanics who graduated from Nebraska high schools in 2009, 2018, and 2019 were generally lower than the average composite scores of their white non-Hispanic, Asian, and multi-racial classmates.
- Between 2018 and 2019, average composite scores decreased slightly for Asians and Hispanics and increased slightly for black non-Hispanics and multi-racial students.
- It is unknown how much of the overall decline was attributable to the inclusion of extended-time test takers and students who took the ACT test only because they were required to do so, and how much of the decline is attributable to other variables.

Figure 1.1.b.4

**Nebraska Average ACT Composite Scores by Race/Ethnicity
2018 and 2019 Compared to 2009**



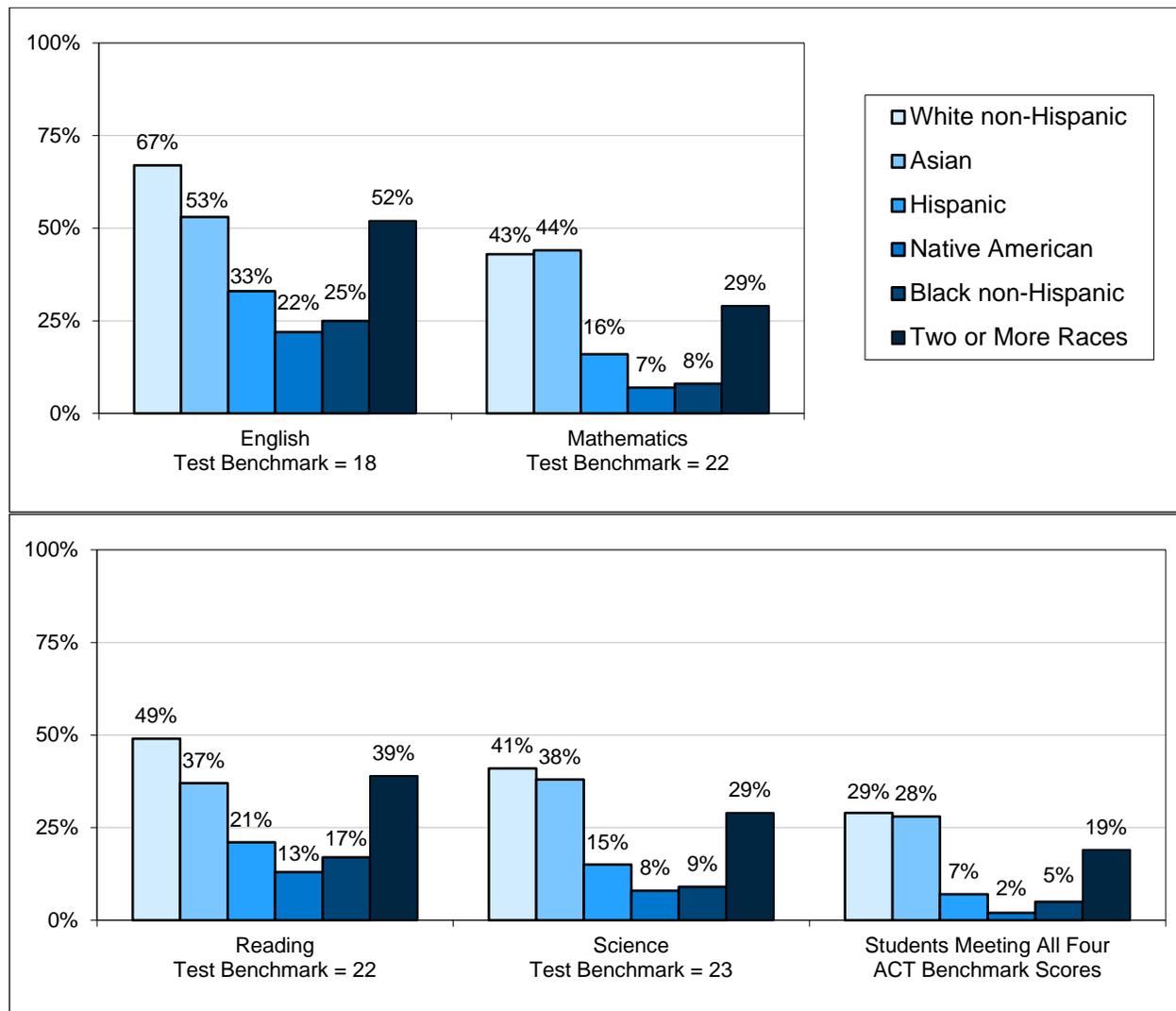
Note. Beginning with the graduating class of 2013, scores for extended-time test takers are included in reported ACT composite scores. Prior to 2011, the Asian category included Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders. Average composite scores for Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders are excluded from this figure due to the small number of individuals in this racial category who took the ACT Assessment. In 2018, 38 Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders took the ACT Assessment with an average composite score of 16.9. In 2019, 32 Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders took the ACT Assessment with an average composite score of 16.9. These students are not included in the calculation of the average composite score for Asians in 2018 or 2019. Prior to 2011, ACT did not have a racial/ethnic category for individuals who were more than one race. 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). Data source: ACT, *High School Profile Report - Nebraska*, 2009, 2018, and 2019.

- Based on the data for the graduating class of 2019 summarized in [Figure 1.1.b.5](#), lower percentages of Hispanics, Native Americans, black non-Hispanics, and multiracial graduates are sufficiently prepared for college-level coursework compared to their white non-Hispanic and Asian classmates.

- For example, only 29% of multiracial students in the class of 2019 met or exceeded the ACT College Readiness Benchmark Score in mathematics, compared to 43% of white non-Hispanic students and 44% of Asian students. More dramatically, only 16% of Hispanics, 7% of Native Americans, and 8% of black non-Hispanics met or exceeded the benchmark score in mathematics. A similar pattern is evidenced for the other three ACT subject-matter tests as well as the percentage of students who met all four ACT benchmark scores.
- In fact, 29% of white non-Hispanics and 28% of Asians met or exceeded the benchmarks for all four subject-matter tests in 2019, while only 19% of multiracial students, 7% of Hispanics, 2% of Native Americans, and 5% of black non-Hispanics met or exceeded the benchmarks for all four subject-matter tests.

Figure 1.1.b.5

Percentages of ACT-Tested High School Students in the Graduating Class of 2019 Who Met or Exceeded ACT College Readiness Benchmark Scores that Indicate Sufficient Preparation for College-Level Courses by Race/Ethnicity



Note. Data for Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders are excluded from this figure due to the small number of individuals in this racial category (32) who took the ACT Assessment. Data source: ACT, *High School Profile Report - Nebraska, 2019*.

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.⁹

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.

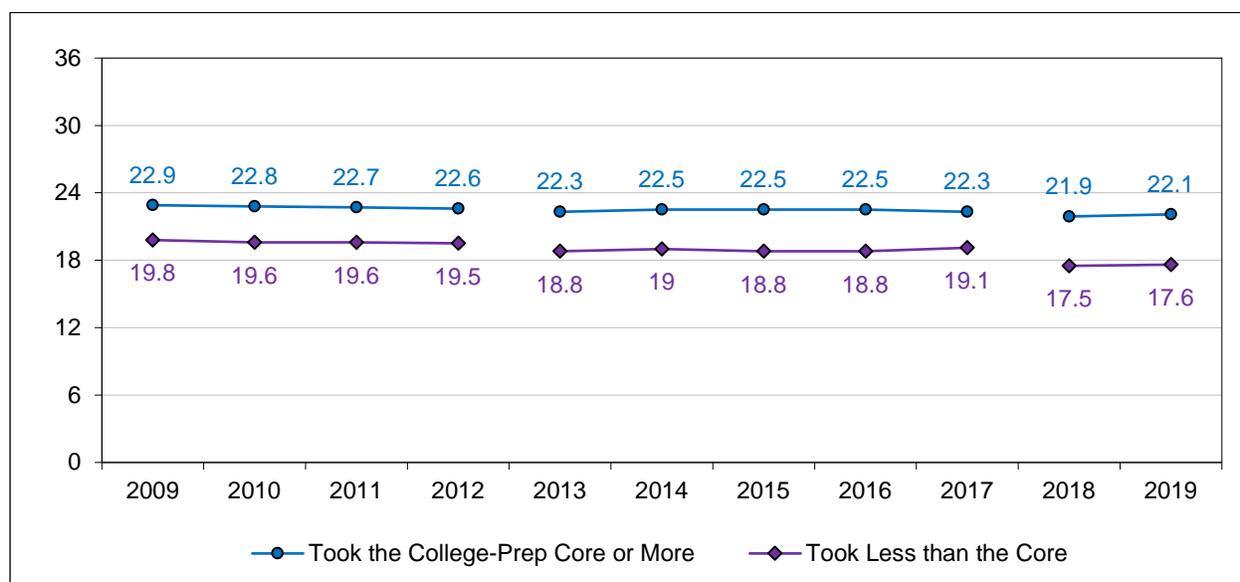
⁹ *Mind the Gaps: How College Readiness Narrows Achievement Gaps in College Success*, ACT, Inc., 2010.

Nebraska ACT Composite Scores of Students Who Take the ACT-Recommended Core and Students Who Take Less than the Core Curriculum¹⁰

- As shown in [Figure 1.1.b.6](#), 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 2019, those who took the core or more had an average composite score of 22.1 compared to an average score of 17.6 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 0.8 point lower in 2019 than it was in 2009 while the average score for students who took less than the core was 2.2 points lower in 2019 than it was in 2009.

Figure 1.1.b.6

Nebraska Average ACT Composite Scores of Students Who Took the College-Preparatory Core and Students Who Took Less than the Core 2009 through 2019



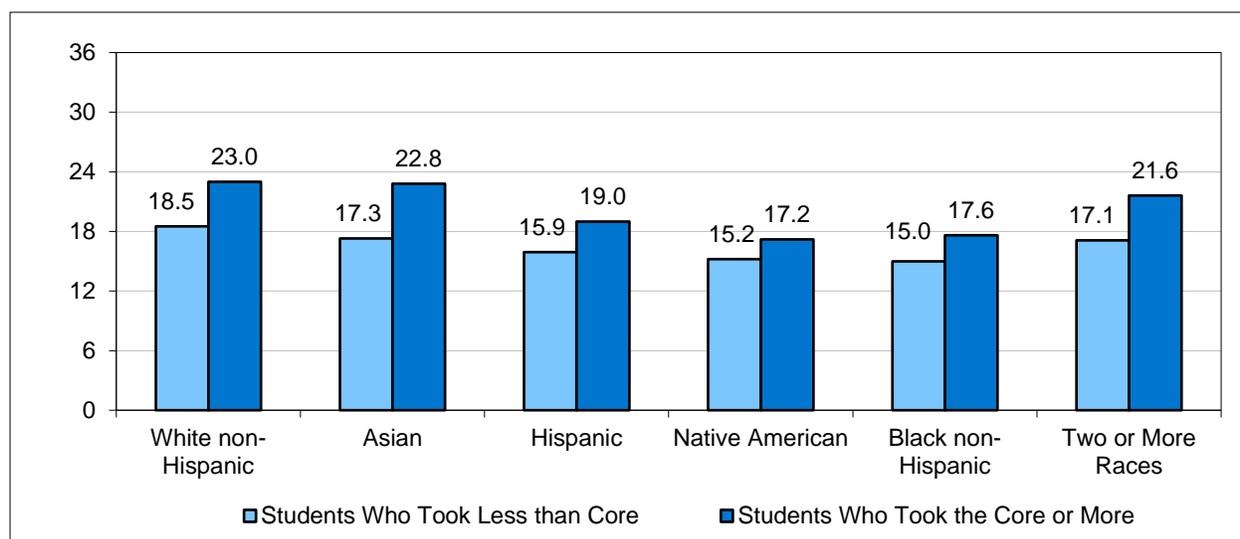
Note. Beginning with the graduating class of 2013, scores for extended-time test takers are now included in reported ACT composite scores. Beginning with the 2018 graduating class, Nebraska students are tested using the Nebraska Student-Centered Assessment System (NSCAS ACT). This test is given to all students in the cohort minus one year (typically the 11th grade). Data source: ACT, *High School Profile Report - Nebraska*, 2009 through 2019.

¹⁰ *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.6](#) 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 of every race/ethnicity.** Within each of the six racial/ethnic groups, the average ACT composite score was higher for the students in the graduating class of 2019 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.7](#).

Figure 1.1.b.7

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 2019



Note. Data for Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders are excluded from this figure due to the small number of individuals in this racial category (32) who took the ACT Assessment. Data source: ACT, *High School Profile Report - Nebraska, 2019*.

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

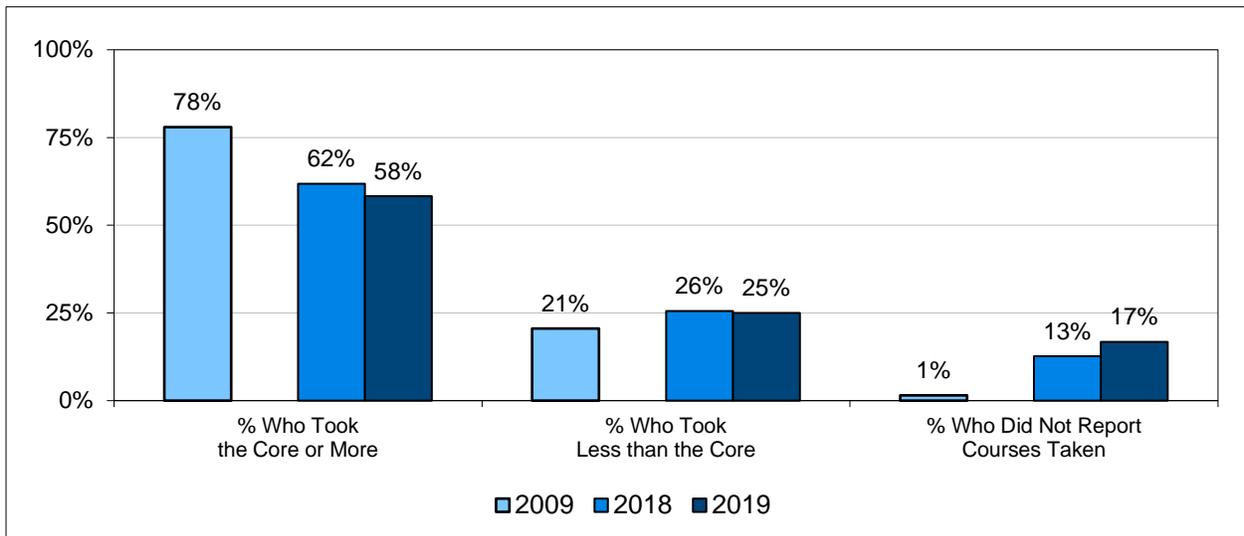
As mentioned earlier in this section, the students themselves report the courses they have taken and plan to take before they graduate from high school when they register for the ACT Assessment. Self-reporting may make the data less accurate and/or less reliable. However, the percentage of ACT-tested students who reported the courses they took or planned to take in high school was 99% in 2009, 87% in 2018, and 83% in 2019.¹¹

- A direct comparison of 2018 and 2019 percentages indicates that the percentage of high school students who took the core or more decreased four percentage points over the last year. As shown in [Figure 1.1.b.8](#), the percentage of students who reported that they took the core or more was 20 percentage points lower in 2019 than in 2009.
- [Figure 1.1.b.9](#) shows that for all major racial/ethnic groups, there has been a dramatic decrease since 2009 in the percentage of the ACT-tested students who have reported taking the core or more in high school.

¹¹ The high school graduating class of 2018 was the first class that had all Nebraska juniors take the ACT test.

Figure 1.1.b.8

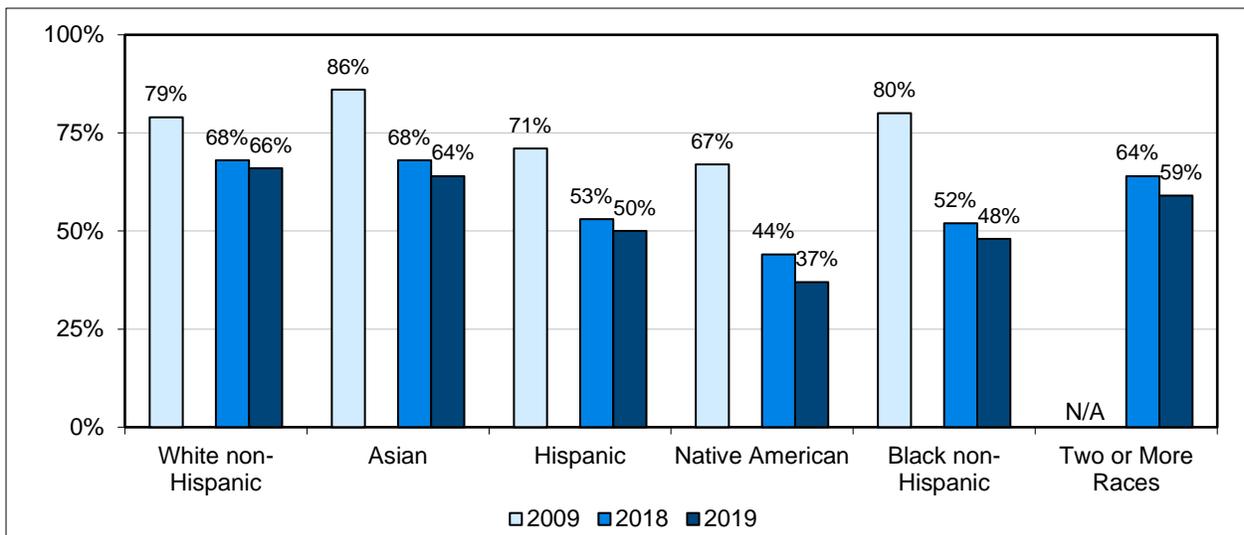
Percentages of Nebraska’s ACT-Tested Students Who Took the College-Preparatory Core or More and Students Who Took Less than the Core 2018 and 2019 Compared to 2009



Note. Beginning with the graduating class of 2013, scores for extended-time test takers are included in reported ACT composite scores. 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). See [Table A4.2](#) in [Appendix 4](#) for supporting data. Data source: ACT, *High School Profile Report - Nebraska*, 2009, 2018, and 2019.

Figure 1.1.b.9

Percentage of Nebraska ACT-Tested Students Who Reported That They Took the College-Preparatory Core or More by Race/Ethnicity 2018 and 2019 Compared to 2009



Note. Beginning with the graduating class of 2013, scores for extended-time test takers are included in reported ACT composite scores. Prior to 2011, ACT did not have a racial/ethnic category for individuals who were more than one race. Data for Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders are excluded from this figure due to the small number of individuals in this racial category who took the ACT Assessment. 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). Data source: ACT, *High School Profile Report - Nebraska*, 2009, 2018, and 2019.

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 gender, 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 2018, providing a basis for estimating the college continuation rate for

students who graduated from Nebraska high schools during the 2017-2018 school year. In this section, the estimated college continuation rates are analyzed for fall 2008 through fall 2018.

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.¹²

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, gender, 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, gender, 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 Coordinating Commission has estimated college continuation rates for the students who graduated from Nebraska's public high schools during the 2007-2008 through 2017-2018 school years, using data obtained from the National Student Clearinghouse. The findings of this research are summarized at the end of this section.

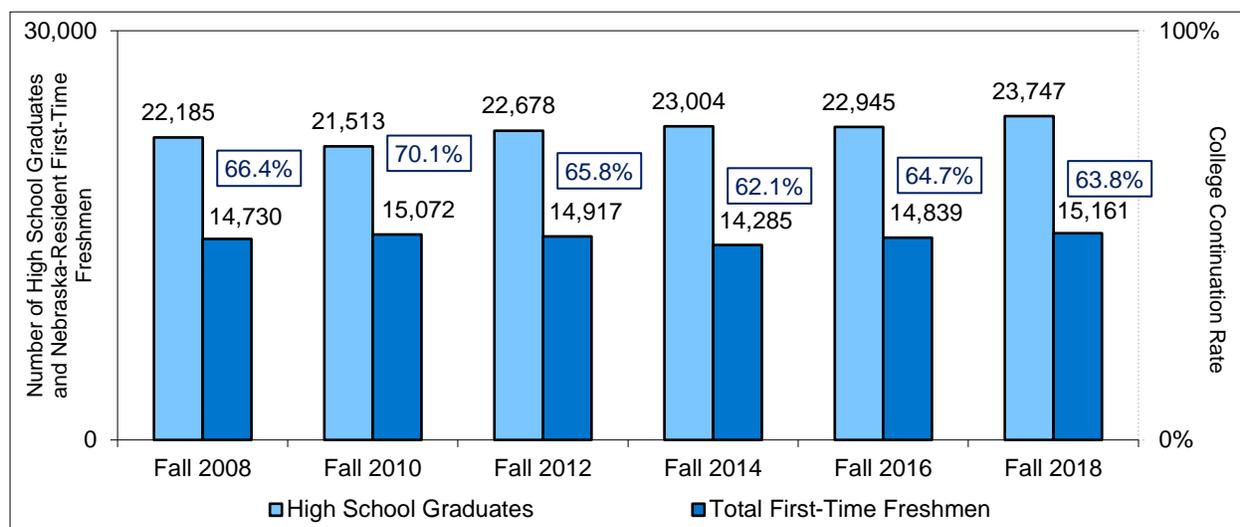
¹² Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, [Participating Enrollment Reporting Institutions](#), retrieved February 20, 2020.

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 2018 and attended college in fall 2018 was 63.8%, a decrease of 2.6 percentage points from the 66.4% continuation rate in fall 2008.

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 2008 through Fall 2018



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. Data sources: Nebraska Department of Education, January 2009, January 2011, December 2013, January 2015, December 2016, and December 2018, and the National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 surveys.

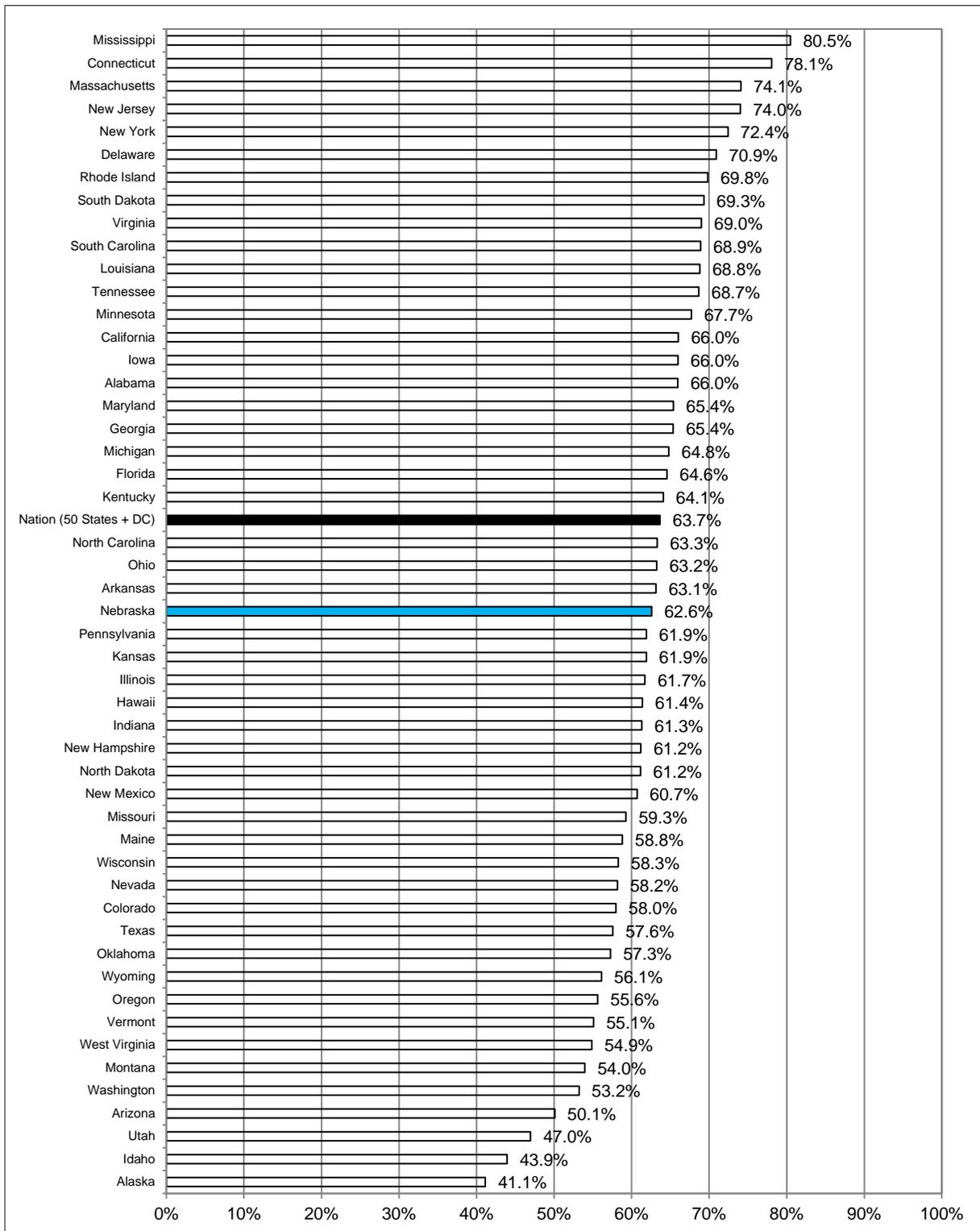
State-by-State College Continuation Rates

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 2018 fall term after graduating from high school during the 2017-2018 school year. National high school graduation data for the 2017-2018 school year has not yet been released by the National Center for Education Statistics. In place of this information, projections of 2017-2018 high school graduates were used to calculate fall 2018 college continuation rates by state. While the national college continuation rate data presented in this edition of the *Progress Report* is directly comparable to the data presented in the *2019 Progress Report*, it is not comparable to rates included in editions prior to 2018.

- As shown in [Figure 1.1.c.2](#), Nebraska's fall 2018 estimated college continuation rate of 62.6% was the 25th highest in the nation and 1.1 percentage points below the national rate.

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 2018



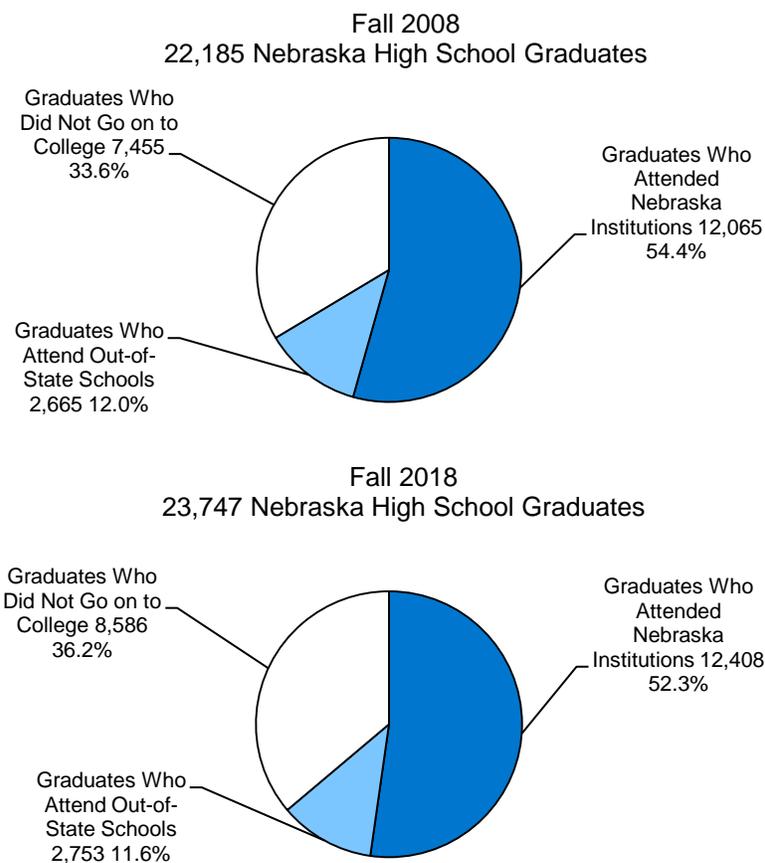
Data sources: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates*, 2016, and the National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2018 survey. College continuation rates obtained from the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS), February 2020.

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 52.3% for the state's 2017-2018 high school graduates who attended college. This is a decrease of 2.1 percentage points since fall 2008.
- Meanwhile, the out-of-state college continuation rate decreased, from 12.0% of the high school graduating class of 2007-2008 to 11.6% of Nebraska high graduates in 2017-2018.

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 2018 Compared to Fall 2008



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. See [Table A5.2](#) in [Appendix 5](#) for supporting data. Date sources: Nebraska Department of Education, January 2009 and December 2018, and the National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 and 2018 surveys.

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

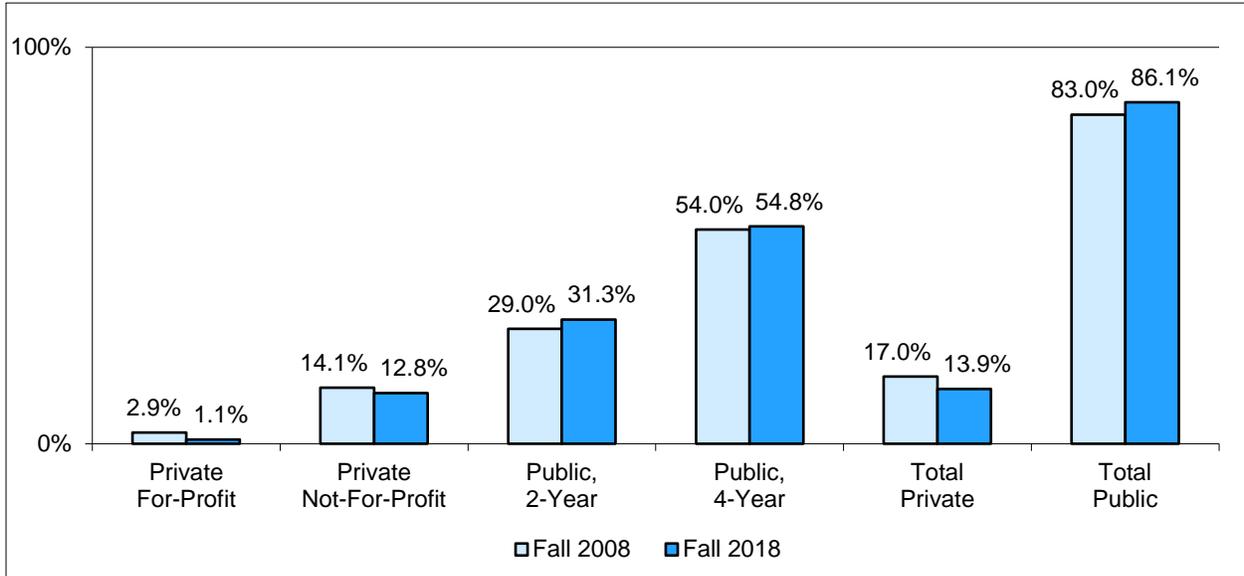
Of related interest are the types of postsecondary institutions attended by recent graduates of Nebraska’s high schools. As shown in [Part A](#) and [Part B](#) of [Figure 1.1.c.4](#), the pattern of attendance of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who go to college in Nebraska in the fall term following 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 86.1% of the fall 2018 first-time freshmen who stayed in state attended Nebraska’s public colleges or universities, compared to 13.9% 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 62.4% of the fall 2018 first-time freshmen who went out of state attended public institutions, while 37.6% went to private institutions.

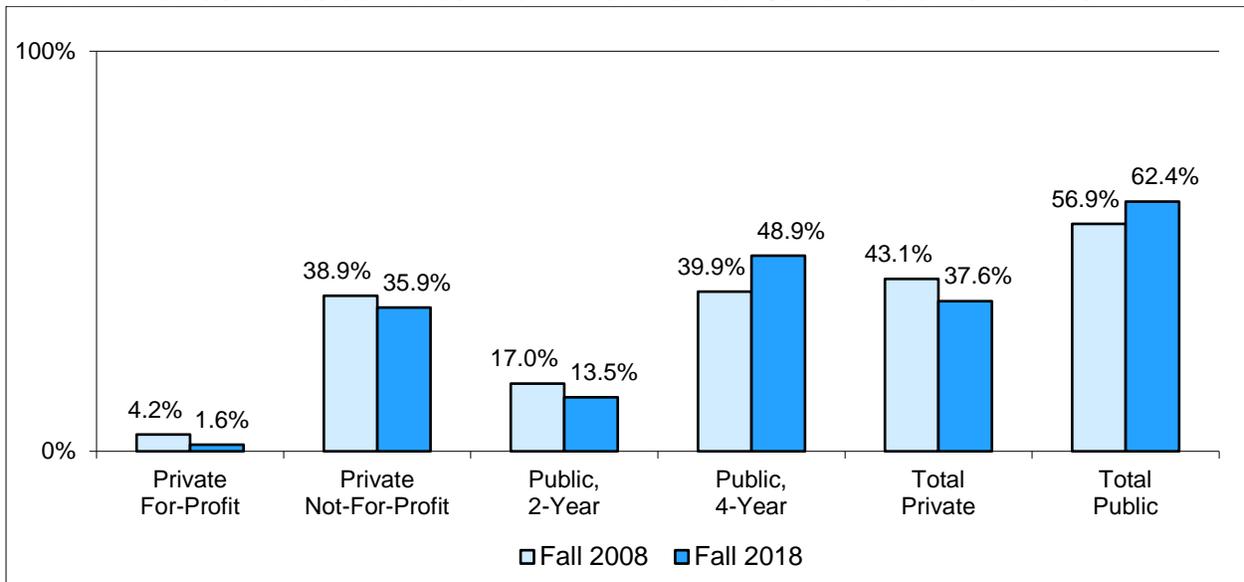
Figure 1.1.c.4

**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 2018 Compared to Fall 2008**

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. Date source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 and 2018 surveys.

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

As mentioned in the introduction to this section, the Coordinating Commission has worked with the Nebraska Department of Education (NDE) to estimate the college continuation rates for students who graduated from Nebraska public high schools during the 2007-2008 through 2017-2018 school years.

- 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 and enrollment data from the Clearinghouse, the Coordinating Commission estimated the college continuation rate for all public high school students who earned regular diplomas between 2007-2008 and 2017-2018.¹³ In addition, the Commission asked the NDE to determine the number of male and female low-income students in these graduating classes and to determine how many of these students continued on to college within a year of high school graduation, based on enrollment records obtained from the Clearinghouse. Using the counts provided by the NDE, the Commission estimated the college continuation rates for male and female low-income and non-low-income students who graduated from Nebraska’s public schools.

Additionally, the Commission has calculated college continuation rates by race/ethnicity, gender, and student income status, for all public high school students who earned regular diplomas between 2011-2012 and 2017-2018.

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

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. Since participation in the free or reduced-price school lunch program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the NDE, low-income students in the non-low-income category cannot be identified and excluded for the purposes of analysis.

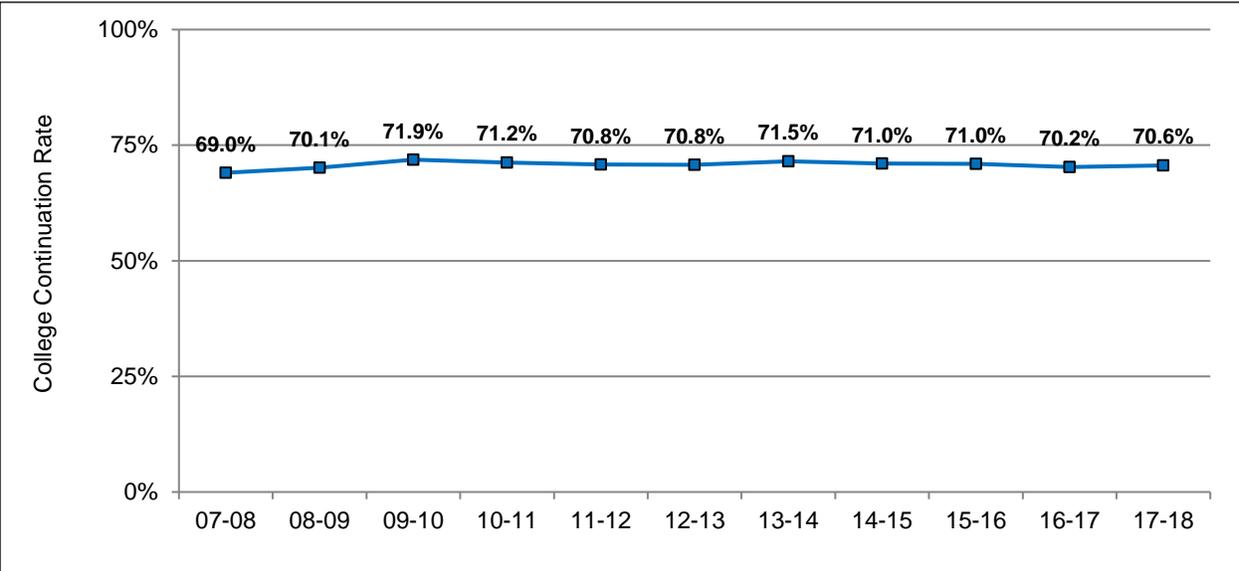
Since the Commission relies on college enrollment records from the Clearinghouse, students who continue on to college at non-NSC-reporting institutions are classified as not continuing on to college. **As a result, the college continuation rates reported in this section are underestimated to some degree.**

¹³ The Commission has also estimated 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 for each of these analyses is available on the Commission’s website, ccpe.nebraska.gov/reports.

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 70.6% for the graduating class of 2017-2018, up from 69.0% for the students who graduated in 2007-2008.
- 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
2007-2008 through 2017-2018**



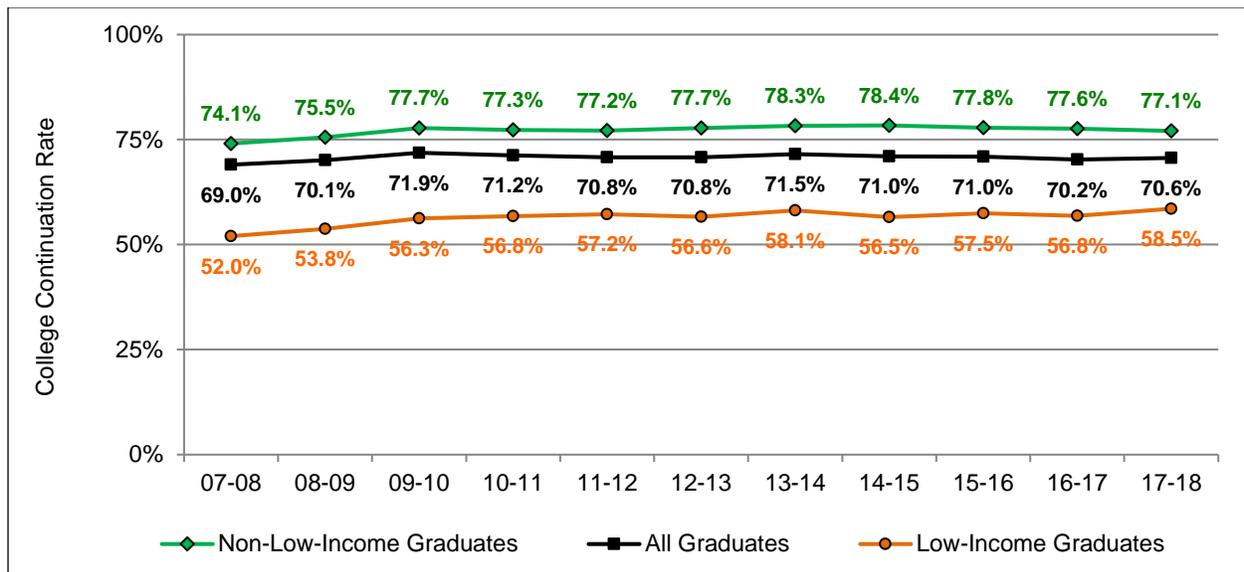
Note. See [Table A5.4](#) and [Table A5.5](#) in [Appendix 5](#) for supporting data. Data sources: National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), May 2019; and Nebraska Department of Education (public high school graduate data) May 2019.

College Continuation Rates for Public High School Graduates by Income Status

- Students from low-income households accounted for 34.9% of the Nebraska public high school graduates in 2017-2018, up from 22.9% in 2007-2008.
- 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 2007-2008 through 2017-2018.
- The college-going rate for low-income students increased 6.5 percentage points, from 52.0% in 2007-2008 to 58.5% in 2017-2018. In comparison, the college continuation rate for students from non-low-income households increased 3.0 percentage points, from 74.1% in 2007-2008 to 77.1% in 2017-2018.

Figure 1.1.c.6

College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates by Student Income Status: 2007-2008 through 2017-2018



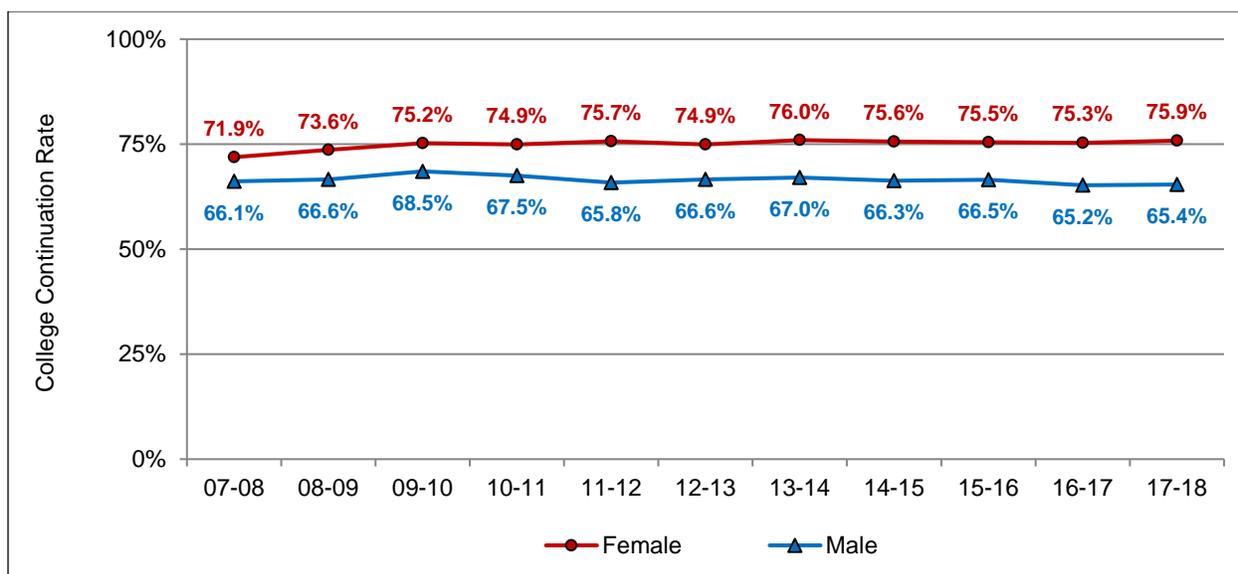
Note. See Table A5.4 and Table A5.5 in Appendix 5 for supporting data. Data sources: National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), May 2019; and Nebraska Department of Education (public high school graduate data) May 2019.

College Continuation Rates for Public High School Graduates by Gender

- Female and male students each accounted for about half of the graduates of Nebraska’s public high schools from 2007-2008 through 2017-2018.
- 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 increased from 71.9% in 2007-2008 to 75.9% in 2017-2018, the college-going rate for males decreased from 66.1% in 2007-2008 to 65.4% in 2017-2018.
- The difference between the college-going rates of male and female graduates increased from 5.8 percentage points in 2007-2008 to 10.5 percentage points in 2017-2018.

Figure 1.1.c.7

College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates by Gender: 2007-2008 through 2017-2018



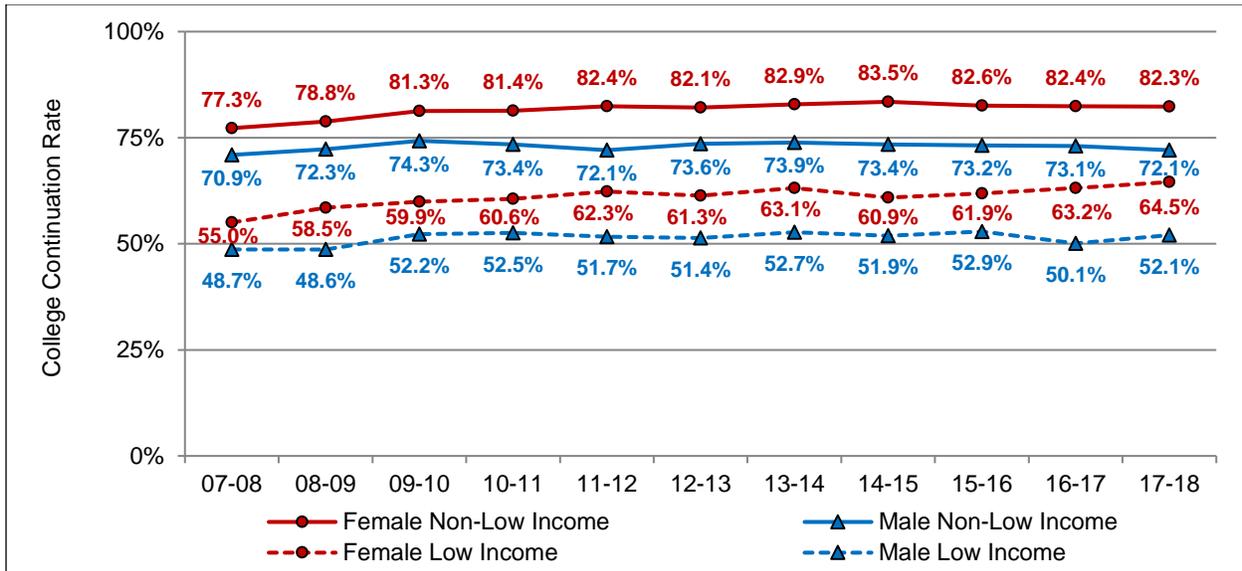
Note. See Table A5.4 and Table A5.5 in Appendix 5 for supporting data. Data sources: National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), May 2019; and Nebraska Department of Education (public high school graduate data) May 2019.

College Continuation Rates for Public High School Graduates by Gender 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 2007-2008 and 2017-2018.
 - Among low-income graduates in 2007-2008, 55.0% of females continued on to college, compared to 48.7% of males. Among low-income graduates in 2017-2018, 64.5% of females continued on to college, compared to 52.1% of males.
 - Among non-low-income graduates in 2007-2008, 77.3% of females went to college, compared to 70.9% of males. Among non-low-income graduates in 2017-2018, 82.3% of females continued on to college, compared to 72.1% of males.
- Between 2016-2017 and 2017-2018, college-going rates decreased for non-low-income males and low-income females. Meanwhile, college-going rates increased for both male and female low-income graduates.
- 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 gender.
- 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 Gender and Student Income Status: 2007-2008 through 2017-2018



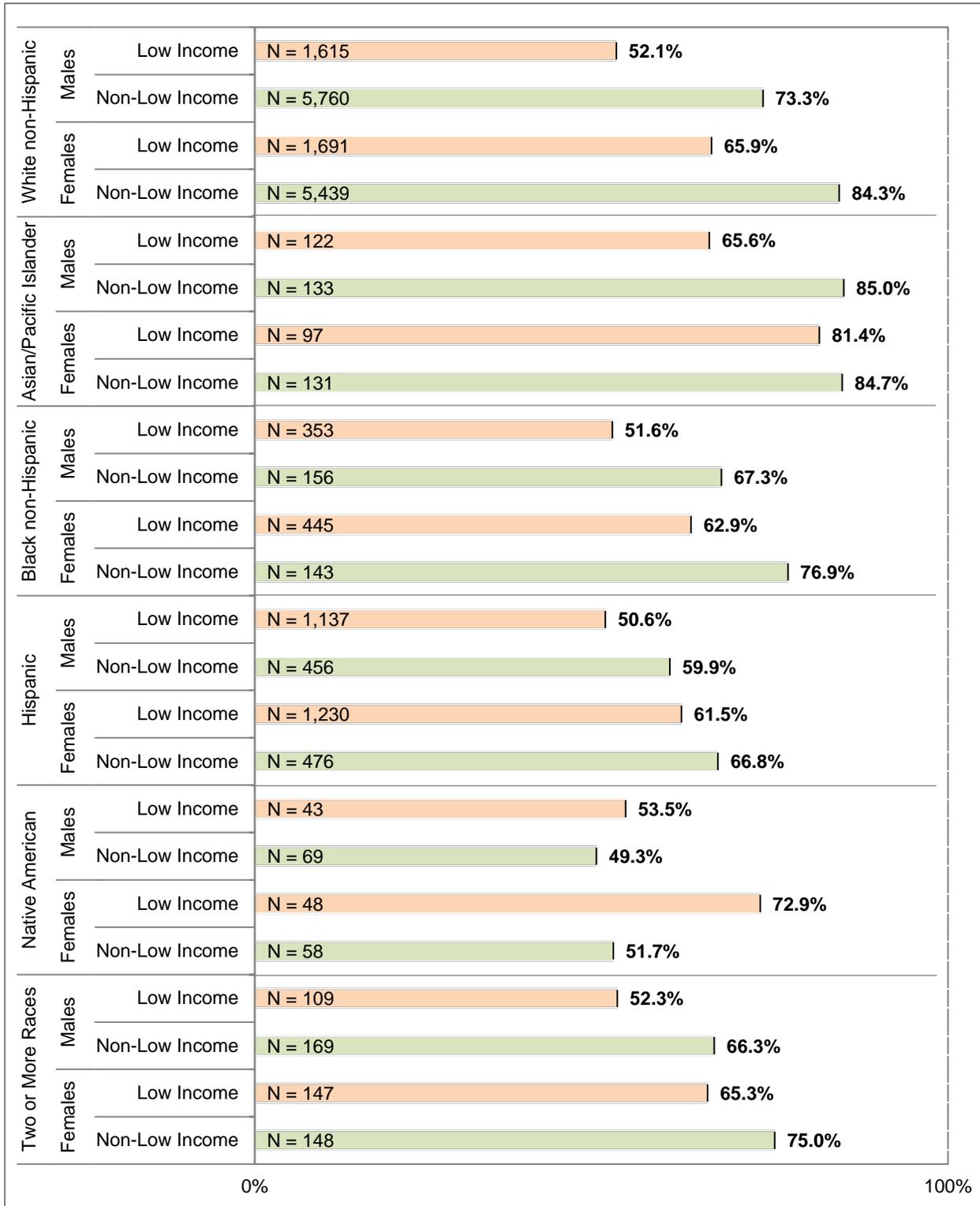
Note. See Table A5.4 and Table A5.5 in Appendix 5 for supporting data. Data sources: National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), May 2019; and Nebraska Department of Education (public high school graduate data) May 2019.

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

- As shown in Figure 1.1.c.9, segmenting college continuation rates by race/ethnicity, gender, and student income status results in college continuation rates for 24 subgroups.
- Among graduates in 2017-2018, the highest college continuation rate among these 24 subgroups was for non-low-income, Asian/Pacific Islander, male graduates (85.0%). Meanwhile, the lowest college continuation rate among these 24 subgroups was for non-low-income, Native American, male graduates (49.3%).
- Overall, college continuation rates by race/ethnicity ranged from 56.0% for Native Americans to 79.3% for Asian/Pacific Islanders. (See Table A5.5 in Appendix 5 for supporting data.)
- Between 2011-2012 and 2017-2018, the number of white non-Hispanic high school graduates decreased 2.5% while the number of minority high school graduates increased 26.1%. Unless efforts are focused to increase college continuation rates for minority students, Nebraska’s college continuation rate will likely decrease as the state becomes more racially/ethnically diverse.
- College continuation rates by gender, student income status, and race/ethnicity for the graduating classes of 2010-2011 through 2017-2018 can be found in Table A5.5 in Appendix 5.

Figure 1.1.c.9

College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Student Income Status: 2017-2018



Note. N = the number of public high school graduates within each subgroup. See Table A5.5 in Appendix 5 for supporting data. Data sources: National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), May 2019; and Nebraska Department of Education (public high school graduate data) May 2019.

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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 2018.

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 2008 and fall 2018.¹⁴

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 2008 and fall 2018, 431 more Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen attended postsecondary institutions within one year of high school graduation. During the same period, 1,593 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 6.4% (1,162 students) since fall 2008.

**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 2008 through Fall 2018**

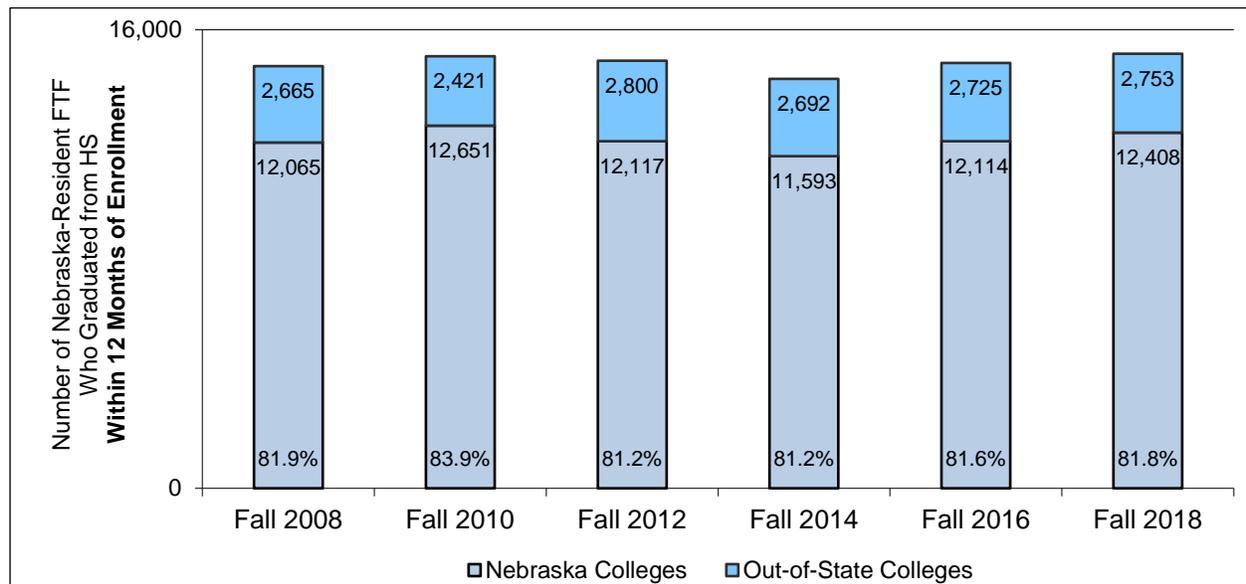
Length of Time Since High School Graduation	Fall 2008		Fall 2010		Fall 2012		Fall 2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Graduated During the 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment	14,730	80.9%	15,072	79.1%	14,917	83.2%	14,285	81.5%
Graduated More than 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment	3,472	19.1%	3,977	20.9%	3,002	16.8%	3,238	18.5%
Total	18,202	100.0%	19,049	100.0%	17,919	100.0%	17,523	100.0%
Length of Time Since High School Graduation	Fall 2016		Fall 2018				Δ Since Fall 2008	
	N	%	N	%			N	%
Graduated During the 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment	14,839	86.6%	15,161	89.0%			431	2.9%
Graduated More than 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment	2,302	13.4%	1,879	11.0%			-1,593	-45.9%
Total	17,141	100.0%	17,040	100.0%			-1,162	-6.4%

Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. Δ = change. See [Table A6.1](#) and [Table A6.3](#) in [Appendix 6](#) for supporting data. Data sources: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 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 2008 and fall 2018 of 431 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 88 Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who enrolled at *out-of-state* institutions within 12 months of high school graduation and an increase of 343 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 2008. As illustrated in [Figure 1.2.1](#), 81.8% of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen started college in Nebraska in fall 2018, compared to 81.9% in fall 2008.

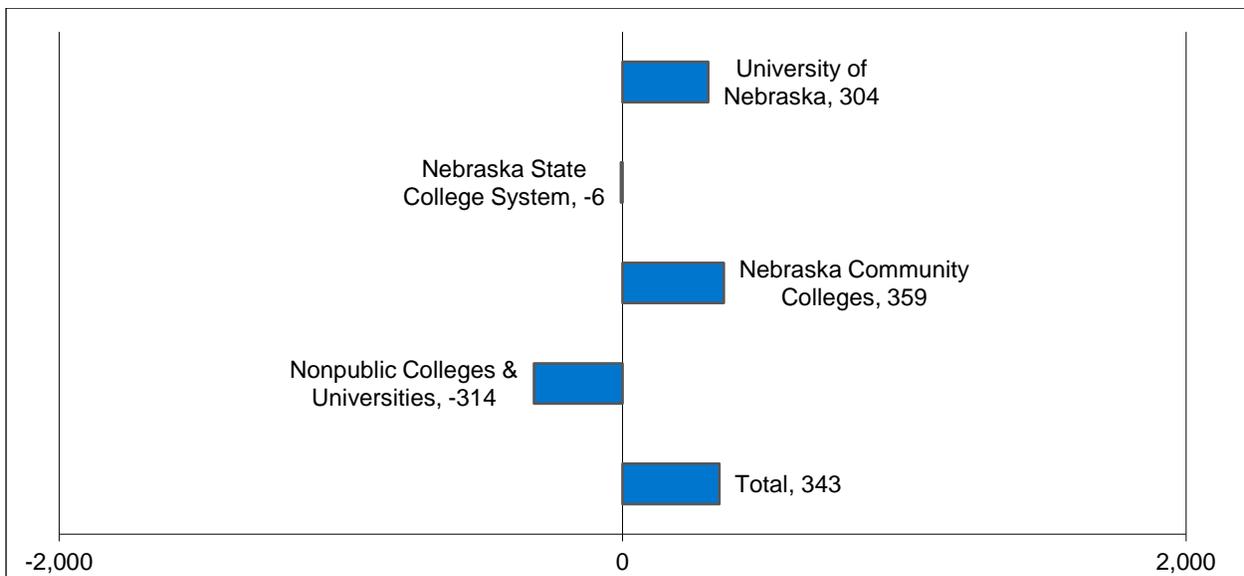
Figure 1.2.1
Number of Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska and Out-of-State Postsecondary Institutions Within 12 Months of Graduation from High School
Fall 2008 through Fall 2018



Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. FTF = first-time freshmen. See [Table A6.1](#) in [Appendix 6](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 surveys.

- As illustrated in [Figure 1.2.2](#), from fall 2008 to fall 2018, two 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 5.4%, while Nebraska’s community colleges reported an increase of 10.5%.
 - Nebraska’s state colleges and nonpublic colleges and universities reported decreases of 0.6% and 15.3%, respectively.
- Overall, the number of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who enrolled at Nebraska postsecondary institutions within 12 months of high school graduation increased 2.8%, from 12,065 in fall 2008 to 12,408 in fall 2018.
- 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 2018 Compared to Fall 2008



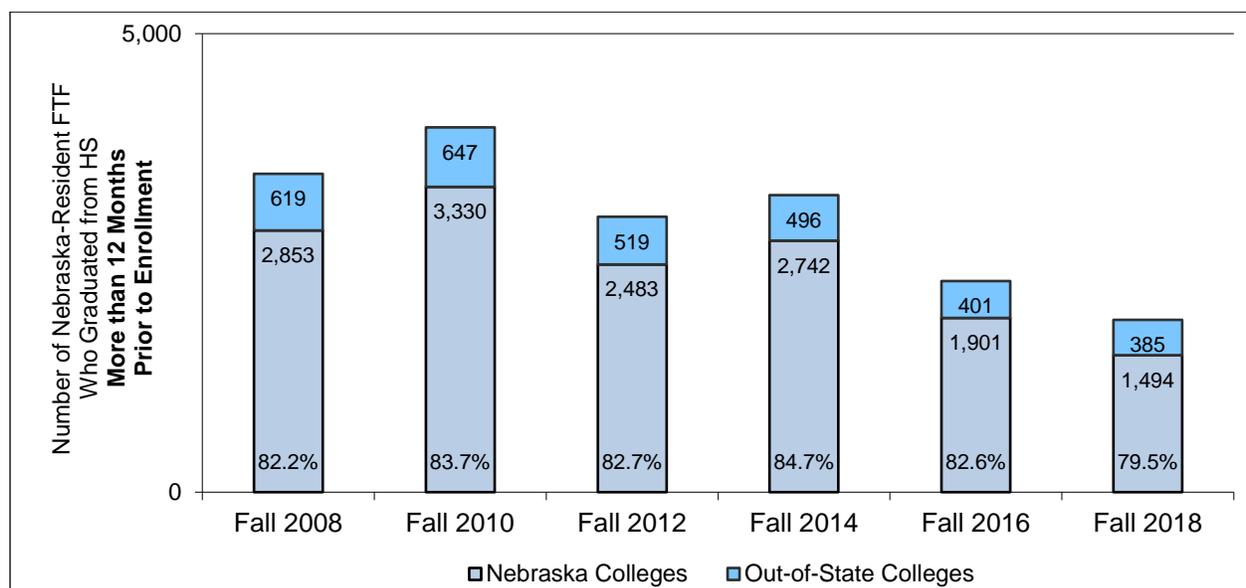
Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. See [Table A6.2](#) in [Appendix 6](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 and fall 2018 surveys.

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 2008 and fall 2018, 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, 1,359 fewer first-time freshmen attended Nebraska colleges in fall 2018 than in fall 2008, a decrease of 47.6%.
- Likewise, between 2008 and 2018, 234 fewer first-time freshmen from Nebraska went to out-of-state colleges more than a year after graduating from high school, a 37.8% 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 2018 than in fall 2008, while a higher percentage chose to go out of state. Specifically, 79.5% attended Nebraska colleges in 2018, compared to 82.2% in 2008.
- Total enrollment of first-time freshmen at out-of-state and in-state schools decreased 45.9% (1,593 students) from 3,472 in fall 2008 to 1,879 in fall 2018. (See Table A6.3 in Appendix 6 for supporting data.)

Figure 1.2.3

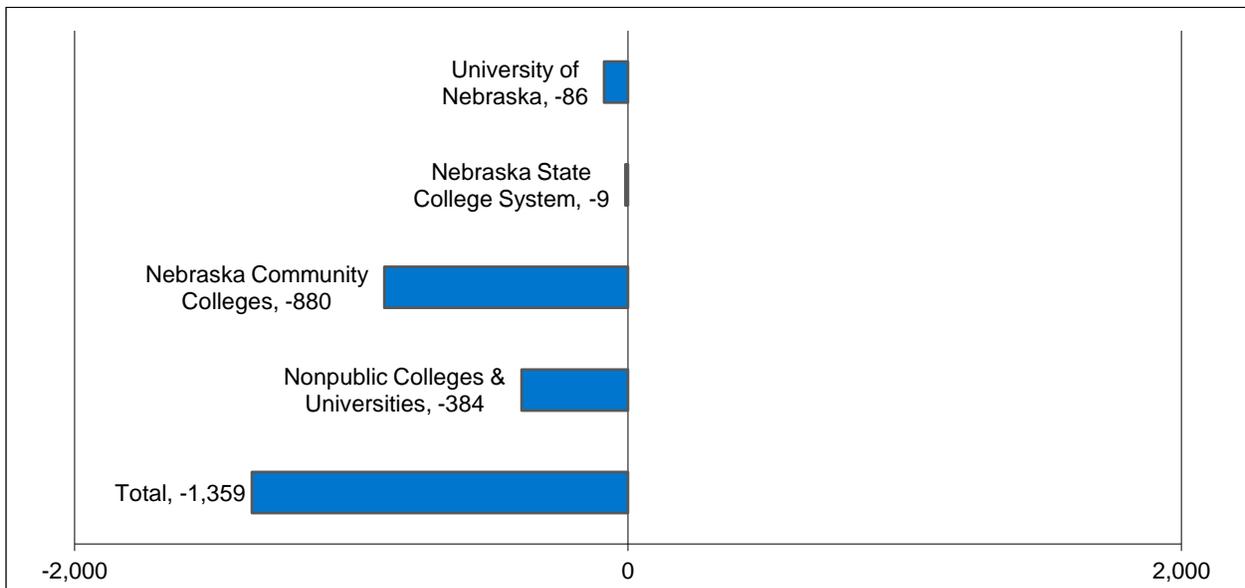
Number of Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska and Out-of-State Postsecondary Institutions More than 12 Months After Graduation from High School Fall 2008 through Fall 2018



Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. FTF = first-time freshmen. HS = high school. See Table A6.3 in Appendix 6 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 surveys.

- As illustrated in [Figure 1.2.4](#), from fall 2008 to fall 2018, all of the sectors of higher education in Nebraska reported decreases in the number of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who enrolled in college more than a year after high school graduation.
 - The University of Nebraska and the state colleges reported decreases of 29.5% and 18.0%, respectively.
 - In terms of the number of students enrolled, Nebraska’s community colleges and nonpublic institutions experienced the largest declines between fall 2008 and fall 2018. The community colleges enrolled 880 fewer first-time freshmen, a decrease of 43.8%, while the nonpublic colleges and universities enrolled 384 fewer first-time freshmen, a decrease of 76.6%
- Overall, the number of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who enrolled at Nebraska postsecondary institutions more than a year after high school graduation decreased 47.6%, from 2,853 in fall 2008 to 1,494 in fall 2018. This decrease of 1,359 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 2018 Compared to Fall 2008



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 2008 and fall 2018 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.

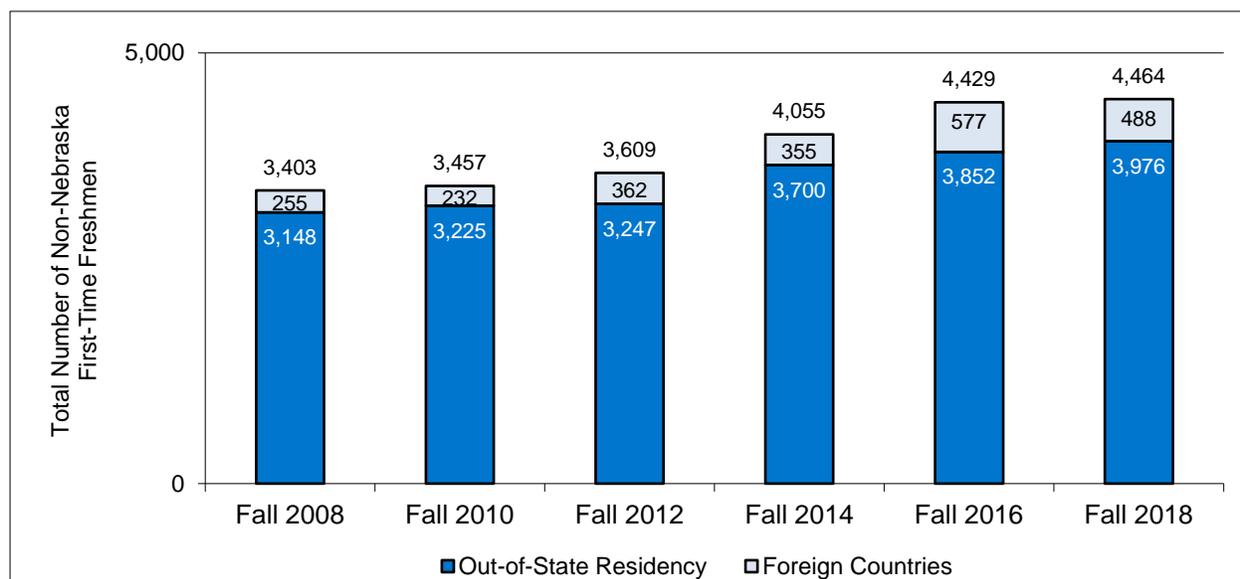
In this section, the latest available data, which are for fall 2018, are compared to the data for fall 2008, fall 2010, fall 2012, fall 2014, and fall 2016. Emphasis is primarily on the comparison of the findings for fall 2018 to those for fall 2008.

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

- As shown in [Figure 1.3.1](#), Nebraska’s postsecondary institutions attracted 1,061, or 31.2%, more non-Nebraska, first-time freshmen in fall 2018 than in fall 2008.
- While the number of first-time freshmen with out-of-state residency increased 26.3%, the number of first-time freshmen from foreign countries increased 91.4%.

Figure 1.3.1

Total Number of Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions Fall 2008 through Fall 2018



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 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 surveys.

- The University of Nebraska-Lincoln enrolled 1,426 (31.9%) of the non-Nebraska, first-time freshmen in fall 2018, up from 851 (25.0%) in fall 2008. Creighton University enrolled 904 (20.3%) of the non-Nebraska, first-time freshmen in fall 2018, up from 671 (19.7%) in fall 2008. Together, these two institutions accounted for 808, or 76.2%, of the additional 1,061 non-Nebraska, first-time freshmen enrolled at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions. (See Table A6.8 in Appendix 6 for supporting data on total non-Nebraska, first-time freshmen by institution.)
- Between fall 2008 and fall 2018, postsecondary institutions in Nebraska attracted a noticeably higher number of non-Nebraskans who went to college within a year of high school graduation. The state attracted about the same number of out-of-state and foreign students who started college more than a year after they graduated from high school. Both of these trends are evidenced in Table 1.3.1.
- As shown in Table 1.3.1, the net enrollment of out-of-state and foreign students at Nebraska postsecondary institutions increased by 1,061 students, or 31.2%, between fall 2008 and fall 2018.

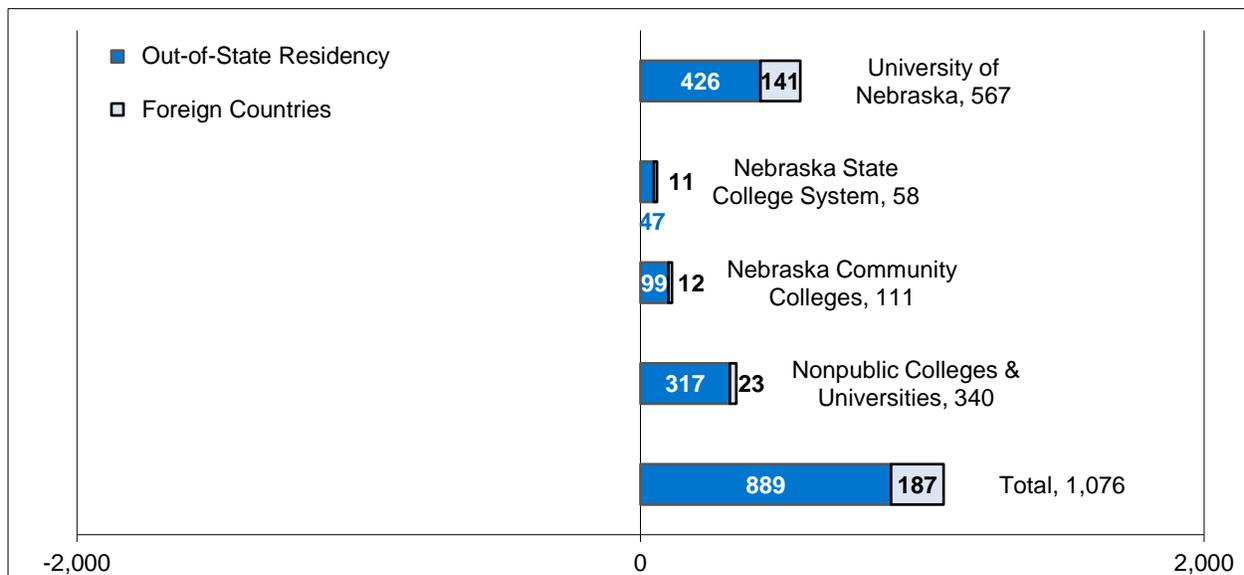
Table 1.3.1
Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen
Enrolled at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
Classified by Length of Time Since High School Graduation
Fall 2008 through Fall 2018

Length of Time Since High School Graduation	Fall 2008		Fall 2010		Fall 2012		Fall 2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Graduated During the 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment	2,988	87.8%	2,948	85.3%	2,981	82.6%	3,488	86.0%
Graduated More than 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment	415	12.2%	509	14.7%	628	17.4%	567	14.0%
Total	3,403	100.0%	3,457	100.0%	3,609	100.0%	4,055	100.0%
Length of Time Since High School Graduation	Fall 2016		Fall 2018			Δ Since Fall 2008		
	N	%	N	%		N	%	
Graduated During the 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment	3,957	89.3%	4,064	91.0%		1,076	36.0%	
Graduated More than 12 Months Prior to College Enrollment	472	10.7%	400	9.0%		-15	-3.6%	
Total	4,429	100.0%	4,464	100.0%		1,061	31.2%	

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. Δ = change. See Table A6.5 and Table A6.6 in Appendix 6 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 surveys.

- As shown in [Figure 1.3.2](#), 52.7% of the net increase of 1,076 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, Nebraska’s community colleges, 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 30.8%, the number of first-time freshmen from foreign countries increased 178.1%. As shown in [Figure 1.3.2](#), the University of Nebraska enrolled the majority of first-time freshmen from foreign countries
- 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](#) provide 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 2008 through fall 2018.

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 2018 Compared to Fall 2008



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 2008 and fall 2018 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 2008, fall 2010, fall 2012, fall 2014, fall 2016, and fall 2018, 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.

Table 1.3.2 Net Migration of First-Time Freshmen Who Attended Postsecondary Institutions <u>Within 12 Months of High School Graduation</u> Fall 2008 through Fall 2018								
Student Residency and Where They Attended College	Fall 2008	Fall 2010	Fall 2012	Fall 2014	Fall 2016	Fall 2018	Δ Since Fall 2008	
							N	%
<u>In-Migration</u> Non-Nebraska, Non-Foreign Students Enrolled at Nebraska Colleges and Universities	2,883	2,846	2,826	3,294	3,621	3,772	889	30.8%
<u>Out-Migration</u> Resident Nebraska Students Enrolled at Out-of-State Colleges and Universities	2,665	2,421	2,800	2,692	2,725	2,753	88	3.3%
Net Migration	218	425	26	602	896	1,019		
<i>Note.</i> 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. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 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 Race/Ethnicity

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

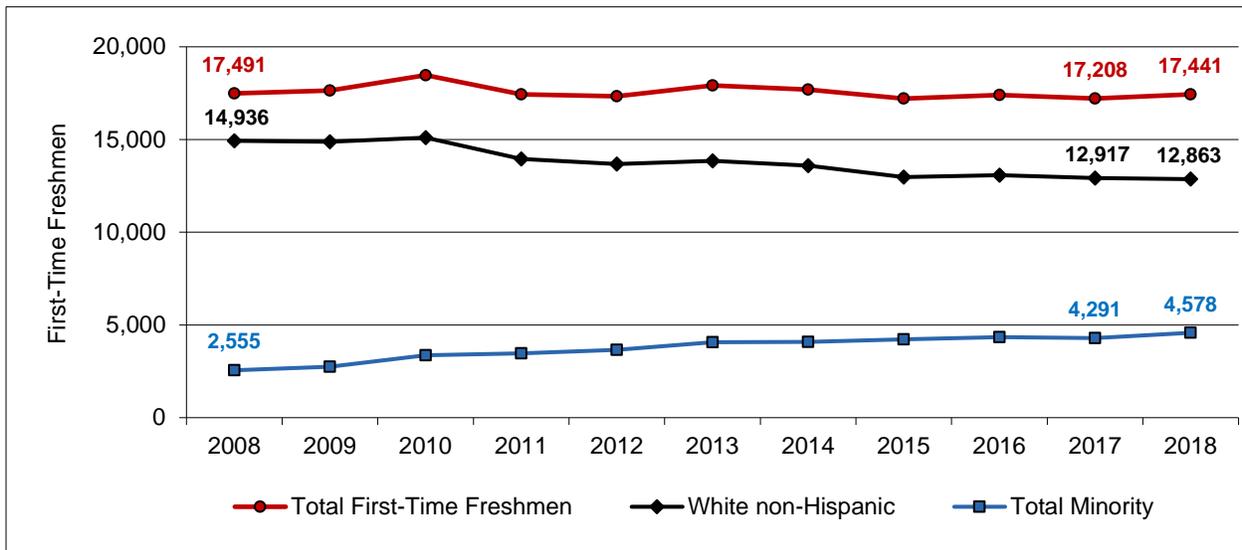
Increasing the number and percentage of students who have been underrepresented in Nebraska's higher education system is another recommended approach to increasing the state's postsecondary enrollment. To determine the extent to which this strategic objective is being achieved, the following analysis focuses on (1) the changes that have occurred since 2008 in the numbers of white non-Hispanics and minority students who have been enrolled as *first-time freshmen* at Nebraska colleges and (2) the extent to which each racial/ethnic group was represented in the state's postsecondary education system in fall 2018, the latest period for which data are available. (Estimated enrollments for fall 2019 are not available by race/ethnicity; therefore, enrollments by race/ethnicity for fall 2019 will be reported in the *2021 Progress Report*.)

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

- As shown in [Figure 1.4.1](#), 17,441 first-time freshmen of known race/ethnicity were enrolled at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions in fall 2018, a 0.3% decrease from the 17,491 first-time freshmen of known race/ethnicity enrolled in fall 2008.
- Between fall 2017 and fall 2018, total enrollment of first-time freshmen of known race/ethnicity increased 1.4%.
- In fall 2008, white non-Hispanics accounted for 85.4% of the first-time freshmen, while minorities accounted for 14.6%. Of the first-time freshmen enrolled in fall 2018, 73.8% were white non-Hispanics, while 26.2% were minorities.¹⁶
- As shown in [Figure 1.4.2](#), higher numbers of Asians/Pacific Islanders, black non-Hispanics, and Hispanics were enrolled in college in fall 2018 than in fall 2008. However, the numbers of Native-American first-time freshmen decreased since fall 2008.
- The net effect of these changes is that there were **2,023 more minority students** attending Nebraska colleges as first-time freshmen in fall 2018 than in fall 2008, an increase of 79.2%. In comparison, there were **2,073 fewer white non-Hispanic** first-time freshmen in fall 2018 than in fall 2008, a decrease of 13.9%.

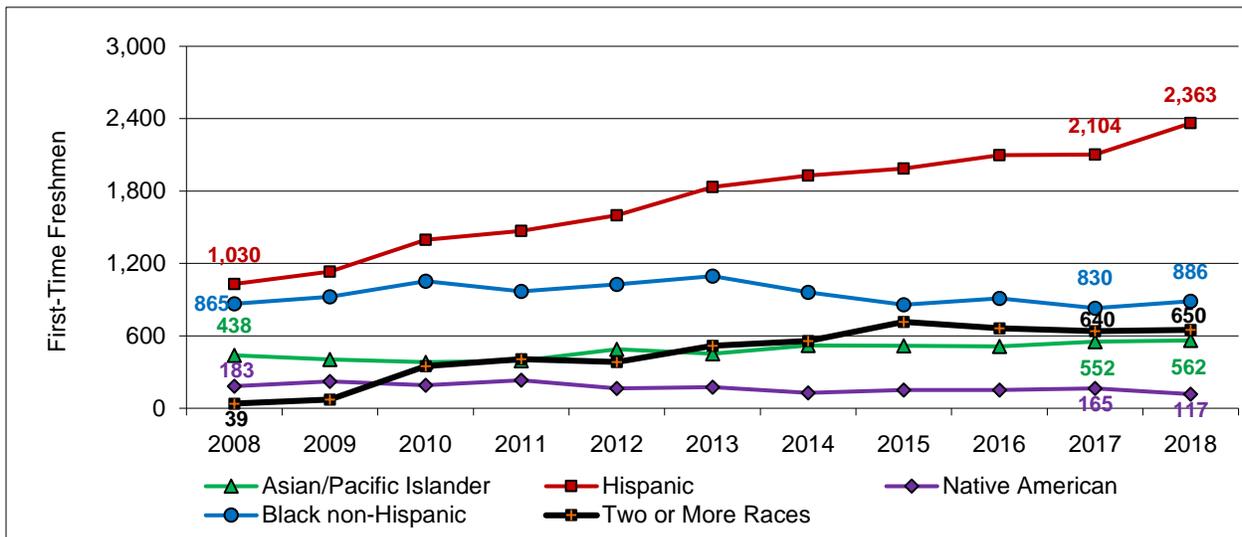
¹⁶ Minority students are defined as students from the following race/ethnicity categories: Asian/Pacific Islander, black non-Hispanic, Hispanic, Native American, and two or more races. Figures do not include nonresident aliens or students of unknown race/ethnicity.

Figure 1.4.1
Numbers of White Non-Hispanic and Minority First-Time Freshmen
at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
Fall 2008 through Fall 2018



Note. Counts include full-time and part-time students. Counts do not include nonresident aliens 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 2008 through fall 2018 surveys.

Figure 1.4.2
Numbers of Minority Students Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen
at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
Fall 2008 through Fall 2018



Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. The race/ethnicity category 'two or more races' was an optional reporting category for enrollments reported for fall 2008 and fall 2009. Adoption of the category was mandatory beginning with data reported for fall 2010. See [Table A7.1](#) in [Appendix 7](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 through fall 2018 surveys.

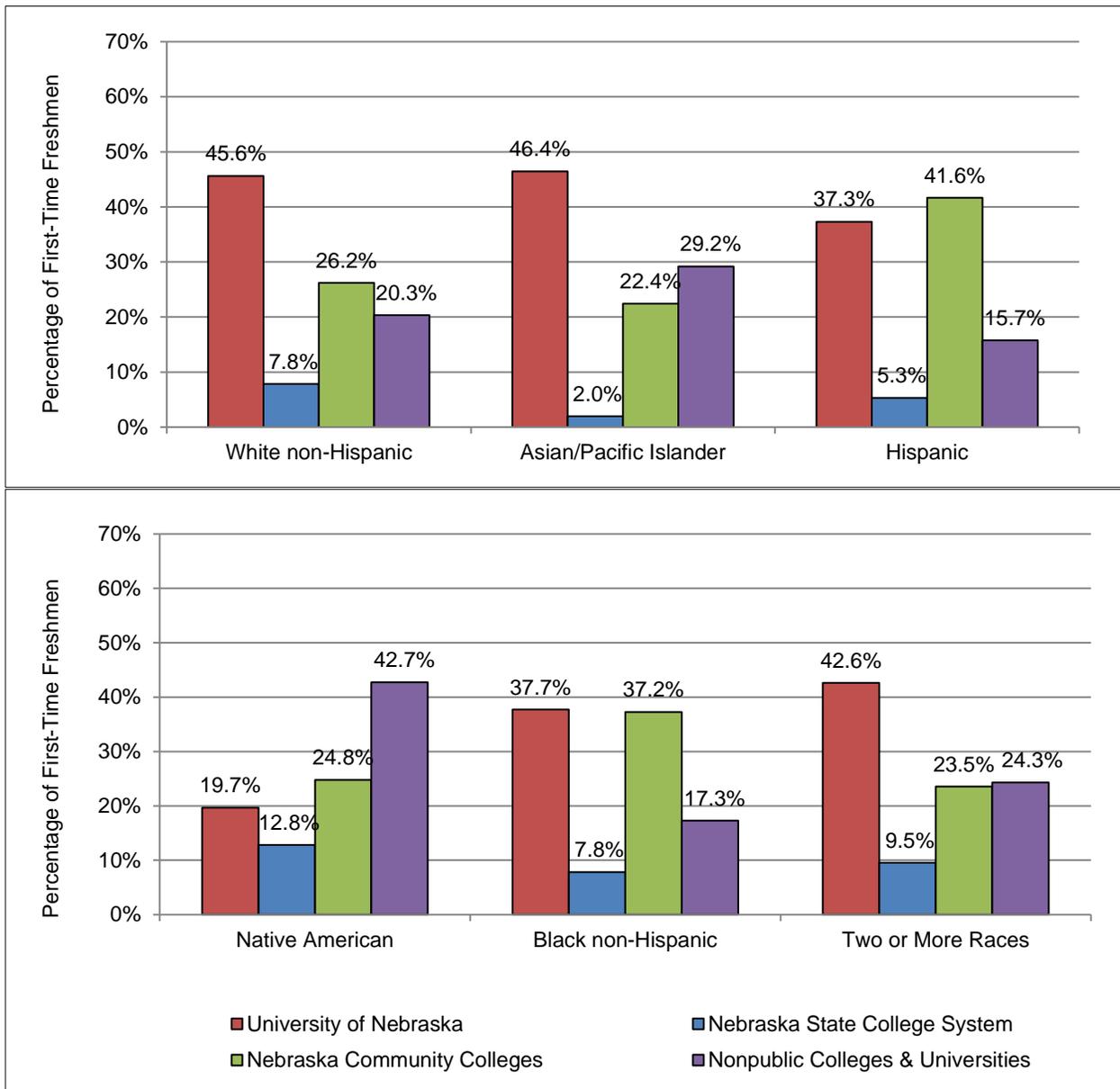
Types of Institutions Most Frequently Attended by Each Racial/Ethnic Group

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

- Figure 1.4.3 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 2018.
- As evidenced in Figure 1.4.3, 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 state's community colleges. Native American first-time freshmen were most likely to enroll at the nonpublic colleges and universities.
- As shown in Table A7.2 in Appendix 7, 37 (31.6%) of the 117 Native Americans who were first-time freshmen in fall 2018 attended Little Priest Tribal College (20) or Nebraska Indian Community College (17).

Figure 1.4.3

**First-Time Freshmen Enrollments at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
by Race/Ethnicity and by Sector
Fall 2018**

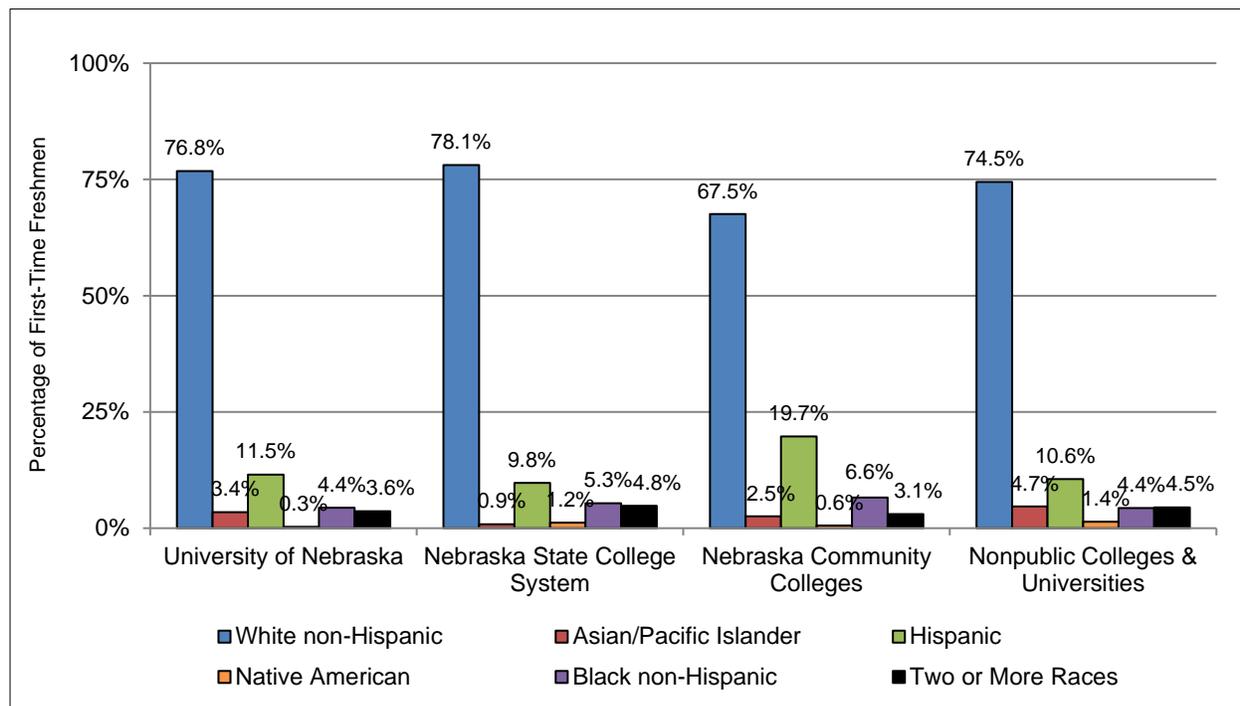


Note. Counts include full-time and part-time students. Counts do not include nonresident aliens or students of unknown race/ethnicity. The two native tribal colleges, Little Priest Tribal College and Nebraska Indian Community College, are included under nonpublic colleges and universities. See [Table A7.2](#) in [Appendix 7](#) for fall 2008 through fall 2018 data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2018 survey.

Representation of Racial/Ethnic Groups by Sector

Representation of each racial/ethnic group varied across the sectors of higher education, as shown in Figure 1.4.4.

Figure 1.4.4
First-Time Freshmen Racial/Ethnic Enrollments by Sector
Fall 2018



Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. Does not include nonresident aliens or students of unknown race/ethnicity. See Table A7.3 in Appendix 7 for fall 2008 through fall 2018 data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2018 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 in the amount of 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 Students Not Served by Nebraska's Opportunity Grant Program

Nebraska allocates state General and lottery funds to a financial aid program called the Nebraska Opportunity Grant (NOG) 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.¹⁸

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 about a third of the students who are eligible for state-funded financial aid receive state grants.

Figure 1.5.1 illustrates how the amount of available funding for state grants has significantly increased since 2008-2009. For the 2008-2009 academic year, the state allocated \$12,217,065 for grant aid to students attending public and private institutions in Nebraska. For 2018-2019, the state allocated \$18,004,374 to assist students from low-income families attend higher education institutions in Nebraska, an increase of 47.4%. For the 2019-2020 academic year, the amount of available state funding for grant aid increased to \$18,948,302, or 5.2% above the amount allocated for 2018-2019. As a result, available state funding for state grants awarded in 2019-2020 is 55.1% higher than the state appropriated for student financial aid in 2008-2009.

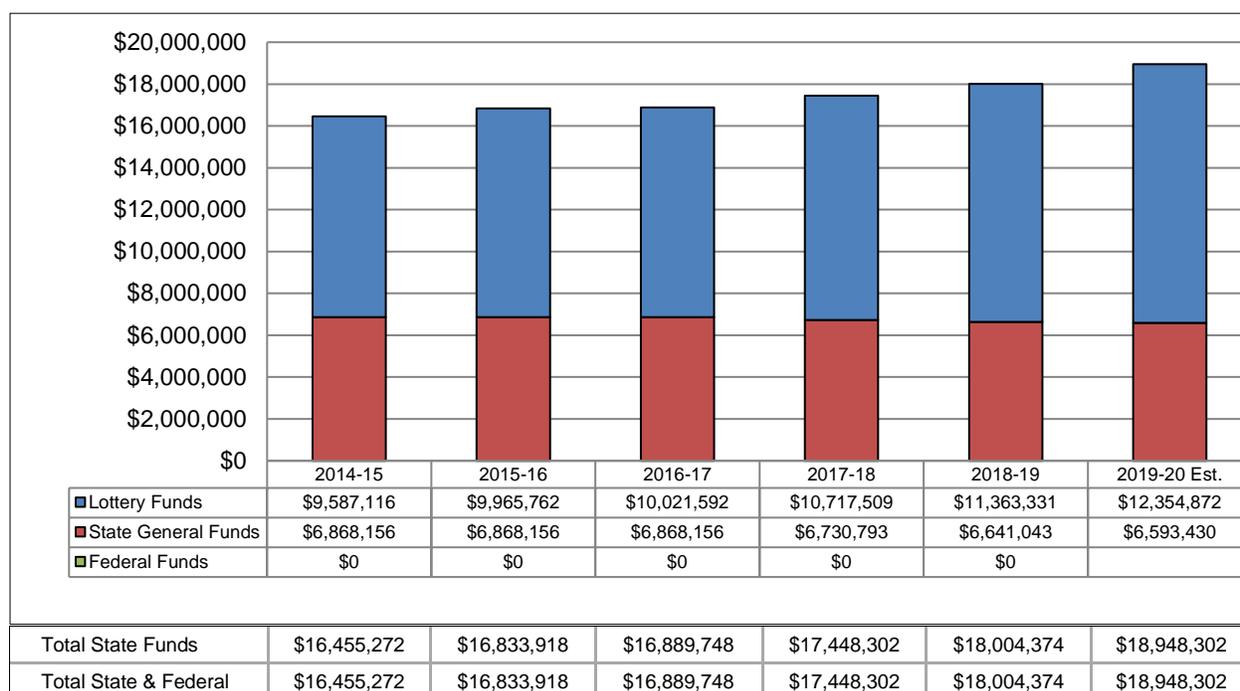
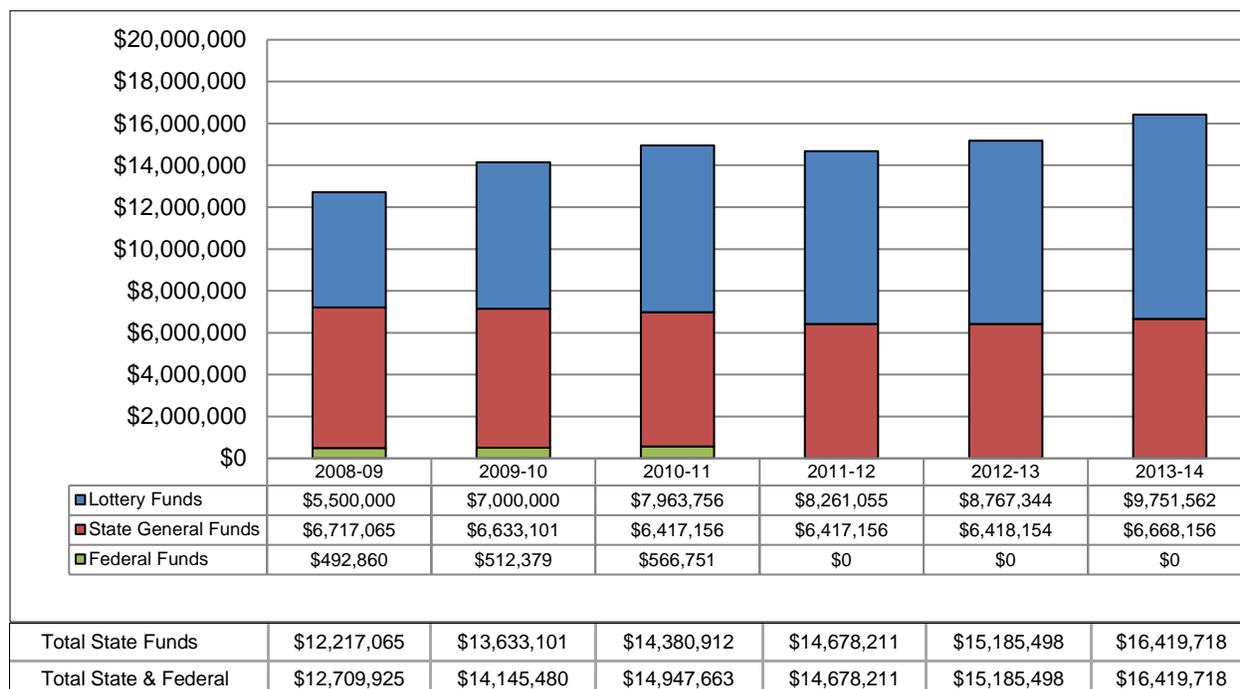
Between 2008-2009 and 2019-2020, allocation of lottery funds for state grants increased 106.6%, from \$5,500,000 in 2008-2009 to \$12,354,872 in 2019-2020. Over the same period, appropriations for state grants from the state's General Fund decreased 1.1%, from \$6,717,065 to \$6,593,430. Meanwhile, federal funding increased from \$492,860 in 2008-2009 to \$566,751 in 2010-2011 and was eliminated in 2011-2012.

¹⁷ For more information on tuition, fees, and financial aid, see the *2018 Tuition, Fees, and College Affordability Report*, available on the Commission's website at ccpe.nebraska.gov/reports.

¹⁸ For more information on the Nebraska Opportunity Grant, see the *Nebraska Opportunity Grant 2018-19 Year-End Report*, available on the Commission's website at ccpe.nebraska.gov/reports.

Figure 1.5.1

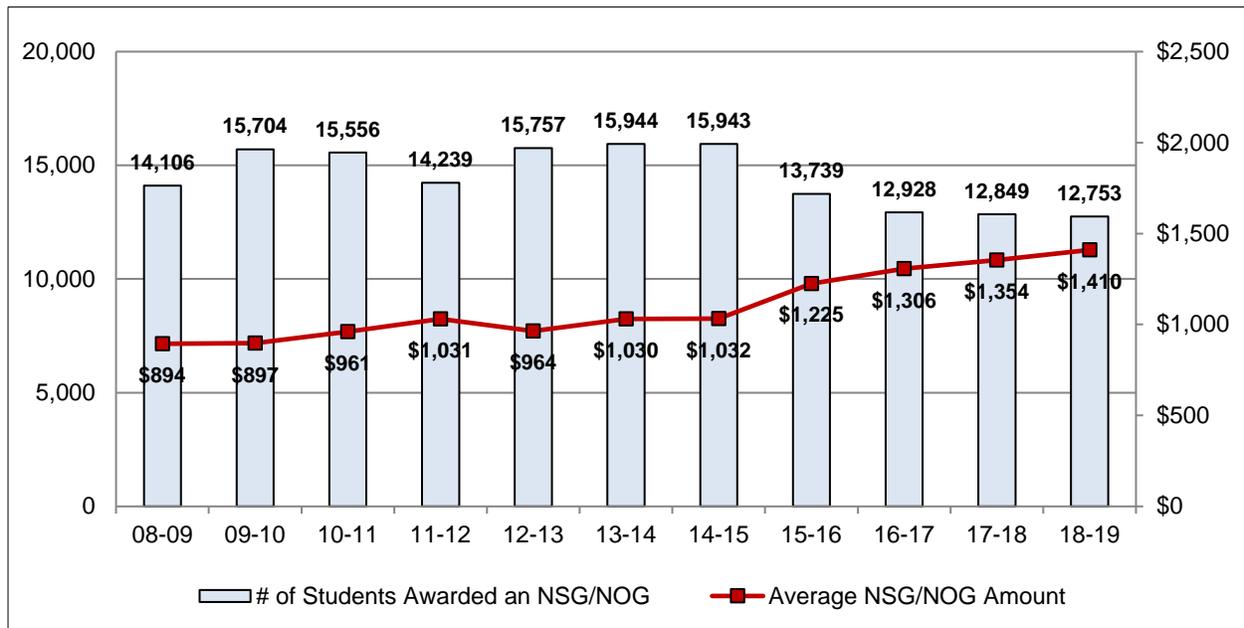
**Sources and Amounts of Available Funding
for the Nebraska Opportunity Grant Program
2008-2009 through 2019-2020**



Data sources: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, *2018 Tuition, Fees, and College Affordability Report*, supplemented with CCPE records, December 2019.

Between 2008-2009 and 2018-2019, as shown in [Figure 1.5.2](#), the number of students who received state grants decreased 9.6%, from 14,106 to 12,753, and the average awarded grant increased 57.7%, from \$894 to \$1,410.¹⁹

Figure 1.5.2
Number of Students Who Received
Nebraska Opportunity Grants (NOGs) and the Average Grant Awarded
2008-2009 through 2018-2019



Data source: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, *Nebraska Opportunity Grant Year-End Report*, 2009 through 2019.

Unfortunately, as shown in [Figure 1.5.3](#), many students who are eligible for state grants do not receive them. In 2018-2019, for example, 12,753 students received state grants. However, based upon expenditure reports submitted to the Commission by each institution, it is estimated that an additional 22,090 students qualified for state grants but did not receive them due to insufficient available funding.

Furthermore, the percentage of eligible students who receive state grants has decreased. In 2008-2009, 48.2% of the students who were eligible for state grants received them. In 2018-2019, only 36.6% of the eligible students received state grants. This decrease is due to state funding not keeping pace with the increases in the numbers of eligible students.²⁰

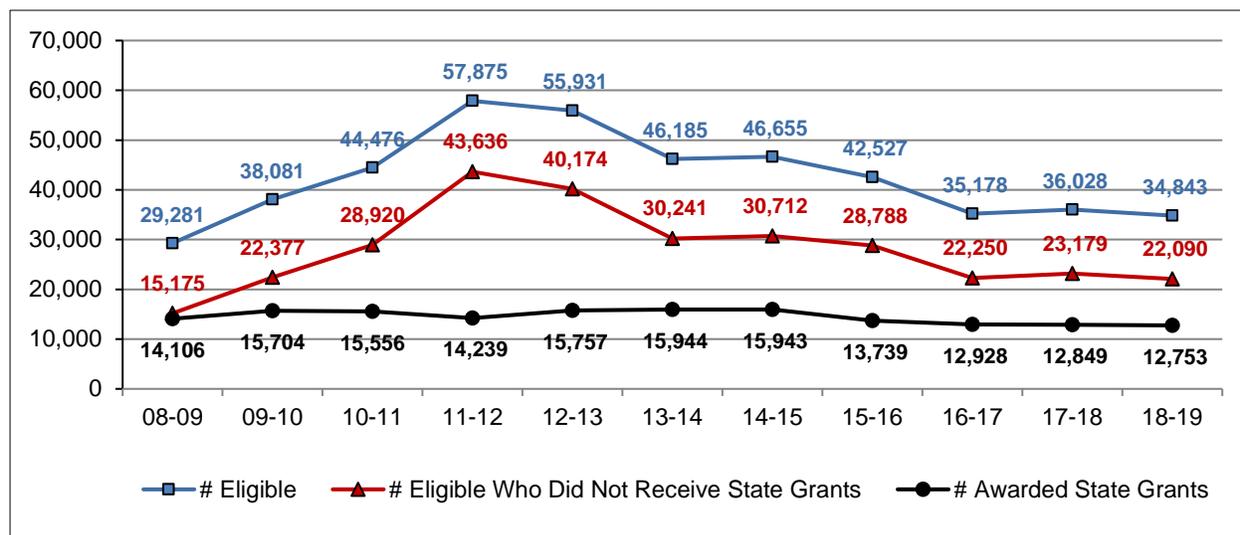
See [Table A8.1](#) and [Table A8.2](#) in [Appendix 8](#) for supporting data and for additional information about the numbers and amounts of Nebraska state grants awarded by sector.

¹⁹ The maximum award a student could receive has been 25% or 50% of the tuition and mandatory fees charged by UNL to a full-time, Nebraska-resident undergraduate student, depending on the year. In 2008-2009, the maximum award was at the 25% level, or \$1,646. For 2018-2019, the maximum award was at the 50% level, or \$4,458.

²⁰ Part of the increase beginning in 2010-2011 in the number of students eligible to receive Nebraska Opportunity Grants is likely due to the expansion of Pell Grant eligibility.

Figure 1.5.3

Number of Students Eligible to Receive Nebraska Opportunity Grants Compared to the Number of Students Awarded a Nebraska Opportunity Grant 2008-2009 through 2018-2019



Data source: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, *Nebraska Opportunity Grant Year-End Report*, 2019.

Other Evidence of Unmet Need for Financial Aid

Although state funding of financial aid has increased significantly since 2008-2009, 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 PLUS (parent loan for undergraduate students), from the total cost of attending Nebraska colleges and universities for all Pell-Grant-eligible students.²¹ Using this formula, which includes subsidized and unsubsidized loans as financial aid, the Commission estimates the unmet need of Nebraskans was nearly \$152 million in 2008-2009 and over \$206 million in 2018-2019, as a result of the significant increase in the number of Nebraskans eligible for financial aid.²²

An indicator of the increased difficulty in meeting the financial needs of students is that students and their families are covering an increasing percentage of the costs of education for all sectors of Nebraska's public postsecondary institutions. For details, see page 7 of the Commission's *2018 Tuition, Fees, and College Affordability Report*.

As illustrated in [Figure 1.5.4](#), the amount students borrowed to attend Nebraska's public postsecondary institutions declined 3.6%, from \$314,781,652 in 2008-2009 to \$303,460,634 in 2018-2019.²³ The number of loan recipients decreased 18.3%, from 65,647 in 2008-2009 to 53,666 in 2018-2019, while the number of originated loans decreased 18.5%, from 74,772 to 60,909 in 2018-2019.

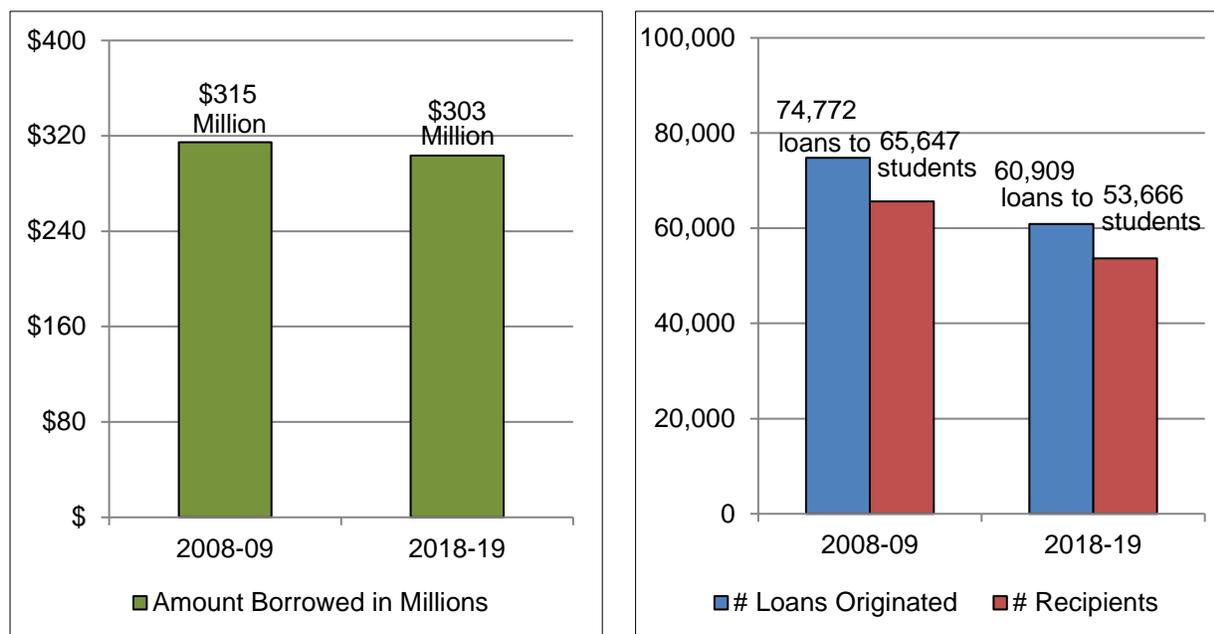
²¹ Cost of attendance includes tuition and mandatory fees, room and board, and books and supplies.

²² For details regarding these estimates, see the Commission's *2018 Tuition, Fees, and College Affordability Report*, available on the Commission's website at cpe.nebraska.gov/reports.

²³ Originated loans, including fees.

Figure 1.5.4

**Level of Student Borrowing to Attend Nebraska’s Public Colleges and Universities
2018-2019 Compared to 2008-2009**



Note. Includes undergraduate and graduate loans. Data source: Common Origination and Disbursement System, U.S. Department of Education Federal Student Aid, July 2019.

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 analysis in this section focuses primarily on the changes in the funding of Nebraska’s state grant program that occurred between 2008-2009 and 2018-2019. In the analysis of the Nebraska’s state grant program, other sources of need-based aid also are discussed to present a complete picture of the amount of financial aid available to Nebraskans. 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.

Nebraska Opportunity Grant Program and Other Sources of Title IV Financial Aid

The Nebraska Opportunity Grant program was one of several programs based on or administered under the guidelines of Title IV of the U.S. Higher Education Act between 2008-2009 and 2018-2019. These programs provide financial aid to students attending postsecondary institutions in Nebraska and include the following federal programs (see [Explanatory Note A8.1](#) in [Appendix 8](#) for descriptions of all of the financial aid programs listed below):

- Academic Competitiveness Grant (ACG)
- Federal Pell Grant
- Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG)
- Federal Work-Study (FWS)
- Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant (IASG)
- National Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent (SMART) Grant
- Perkins Loans
- PLUS Loans
- PLUS Loans for Graduate and Professional Degree Students (Grad PLUS)
- Subsidized (Sub) and Unsubsidized (Unsub) Stafford Loans
- Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education Grant (TEACH)

Federal Pell Grants are awarded to undergraduates who have not yet earned bachelor's degrees and who demonstrate high financial need. Nebraska state grants are awarded to Nebraska-resident students who demonstrate high financial need and attend eligible Nebraska postsecondary institutions.

Nebraska Opportunity Grants as a Percentage of All Title IV Financial Aid

Between 2008-2009 and 2017-2018, Nebraska's Opportunity Grants represented only a small percentage of the total Title IV financial aid awarded through all of the eligible postsecondary institutions in Nebraska. [Table 1.5.1](#) compares the total amount of financial aid awarded to students attending Nebraska colleges and universities in 2017-2018, the latest year for which federal data for all Nebraska institutions are available, to financial aid awarded in 2008-2009.²⁴

- A total of \$764,938,806 Title IV financial aid was awarded to students at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions in 2017-2018, an increase of 16.9% from 2008-2009.
- Nebraska's state grants were equivalent to 2.3% of the total Title IV financial aid awarded to students attending Nebraska postsecondary institutions in 2017-2018, up from 1.9% in 2008-2009.

²⁴ The interest on a Perkins Loan or a subsidized loan is paid by the federal government while the student borrower is in college. Therefore, this interest is comparable to a grant in the sense that it does not have to be repaid. For the sake of clarification, the amounts reported in this section are for the actual amounts borrowed, *not including interest*.

Table 1.5.1
Total Title IV Federal and State Financial Aid
Awarded at All Eligible Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
2017-2018 Compared to 2008-2009

Type of Financial Aid Awarded	2008-2009		2017-2018		% Change
	\$ Awarded	% of Total	\$ Awarded	% of Total	
Grants					
Pell Grant	\$81,130,049	12.4%	\$133,106,309	17.4%	64.1%
FSEOG	\$5,687,074	0.9%	\$5,904,128	0.8%	3.8%
IASG	\$0	0.0%	\$1,382	0.0%	
TEACH	\$515,885	0.1%	\$900,794	0.1%	74.6%
NOG	\$12,611,384	1.9%	\$17,392,498	2.3%	37.9%
FED Work-Study	\$5,694,774	0.9%	\$5,816,508	0.8%	2.1%
Loans					
Perkins Loans	\$9,282,283	1.4%	\$7,759,547	1.0%	-16.4%
Sub Loans	\$193,007,344	29.5%	\$128,175,986	16.8%	-33.6%
Unsub Loans	\$262,745,481	40.1%	\$318,228,299	41.6%	21.1%
Grad PLUS	\$30,791,018	4.7%	\$60,749,050	7.9%	97.3%
PLUS Loans	\$53,127,748	8.1%	\$86,904,305	11.4%	63.6%
Total Grants and Loans	\$654,593,040	100.0%	\$764,938,806	100.0%	16.9%
<p><i>Note.</i> FSEOG = Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant; IASG = Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant; TEACH = Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education Grants; NOG = Nebraska Opportunity Grant; Sub = subsidized loans; Unsub Loans = unsubsidized loans. IASG grants were not available in 2008-2009. See Explanatory Note A8.1 in Appendix 8 for information about each of the programs included in this analysis. Data sources: Common Origination and Disbursement System, U.S. Department of Education Federal Student Aid, July 2019, supplemented with CCPE records, December 2019.</p>					

Nebraska Opportunity Grants as a Percentage of Title IV Financial Aid Awarded at Nebraska Public Institutions

- The amounts of federal funding for all types of Title IV financial aid that were awarded to students at all of Nebraska’s eligible postsecondary institutions in 2018-2019 are not yet available. However, the amount of aid awarded through each Title IV program to students attending the state’s *public* institutions in 2018-2019 is available to compare to the amount awarded in 2008-2009.
- A total of \$426,389,106 Title IV financial aid was awarded to students at Nebraska’s *public* postsecondary institutions in 2018-2019, an increase of \$59,535,875 (16.2%) from 2008-2009.
- As shown in [Table 1.5.2](#), Nebraska state grants accounted for 3.3% of the total financial aid awarded by Nebraska’s public institutions in 2018-2019, up from 2.2% in 2008-2009.

Table 1.5.2
Total Title IV Federal and State Financial Aid
Awarded at Nebraska Public Postsecondary Institutions
2018-2019 Compared to 2008-2009

Type of Financial Aid Awarded	2008-2009		2018-2019		% Change
	\$ Awarded	% of Total	\$ Awarded	% of Total	
Grants					
Pell Grant	\$59,665,932	16.3%	\$101,692,520	23.8%	70.4%
FSEOG	\$2,563,448	0.7%	\$3,301,540	0.8%	28.8%
IASG	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	
TEACH	\$222,000	0.1%	\$454,136	0.1%	104.6%
NOG	\$7,924,272	2.2%	\$13,914,941	3.3%	75.6%
FED Work-Study	\$3,450,979	0.9%	\$3,565,335	0.8%	3.3%
Loans					
Perkins Loans	\$3,681,978	1.0%	\$0	0.0%	-100.0%
Sub Loans	\$111,436,832	30.4%	\$74,715,787	17.5%	-33.0%
Unsub Loans	\$141,331,207	38.5%	\$157,294,612	36.9%	11.3%
Grad PLUS	\$3,569,555	1.0%	\$16,726,681	3.9%	368.6%
PLUS Loans	\$33,007,028	9.0%	\$54,723,554	12.8%	65.8%
Total Grants and Loans	\$366,853,231	100.0%	\$426,389,106	100.0%	16.2%
<p><i>Note.</i> FSEOG = Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant; IASG = Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant; TEACH = Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education Grants; NOG = Nebraska Opportunity Grant; Sub = subsidized loans; Unsub Loans = unsubsidized loans. IASG grants were not available in 2008-2009. Perkins Loans were last disbursed in 2017-2018. See Explanatory Note A8.1 in Appendix 8 for information about each of the programs included in this analysis. Data sources: Common Origination and Disbursement System, U.S. Department of Education Federal Student Aid, July 2019, supplemented with CCPE records, December 2019.</p>					

Need-Based Financial Aid (Excluding Loans) Awarded at Nebraska's Public Institutions

Title IV Aid (Excluding Loans):

- As shown in [Table 1.5.3](#), of the \$122,932,572 awarded through grants or the work-study program in 2018-2019, 11.3% was awarded through the Nebraska state grant program, compared to 10.7% in 2008-2009.
- Between 2008-2009 and 2018-2019, state funding of state grants increased by 82.7%, from \$7,616,817 to \$13,919,041.
- State funds accounted for 100% of the \$13,919,041 awarded in state grants to students enrolled at public institutions in 2018-2019. Since 2011-2012, no federal funds have been available for funding the state grant program.
- Total federal funding of grants and work-study increased by 65.4%, from \$65,902,359 in 2008-2009 to \$109,013,531 in 2018-2019.

**Table 1.5.3
Total Need-Based Financial Aid (Excluding Loans)
Awarded at Nebraska Public Postsecondary Institutions
2018-2019 Compared to 2008-2009**

Type of Need-Based Financial Aid	2008-2009		2018-2019		% Change
	\$ Awarded	% of Total	\$ Awarded	% of Total	
Title IV Aid (Excluding Loans)					
Nebraska Opportunity Grants					
State-Funded	\$7,616,817	8.1%	\$13,919,041	8.3%	82.7%
Federal-Funded	\$307,455	0.3%	\$0	0.0%	-100.0%
Total NE State Grant	\$7,924,272	8.4%	\$13,919,041	8.3%	75.7%
Federal Title IV					
Pell Grant	\$59,665,932	63.6%	\$101,692,520	60.8%	70.4%
FSEOG	\$2,563,448	2.7%	\$3,301,540	2.0%	28.8%
IASG	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	
TEACH	\$222,000	0.2%	\$454,136	0.3%	104.6%
Federal Work Study	\$3,450,979	3.7%	\$3,565,335	2.1%	3.3%
Total Federal Title IV	\$65,902,359	70.2%	\$109,013,531	65.2%	65.4%
Total Title IV Aid (Excluding Loans)	\$73,826,631	78.7%	\$122,932,572	73.5%	66.5%
Other Need-Based Aid (Excluding Loans)					
University of Nebraska	\$16,262,327	17.3%	\$36,842,601	22.0%	126.6%
NE State College System	\$448,036	0.5%	\$2,168,120	1.3%	383.9%
NE Community Colleges ^a	\$3,283,722	3.5%	\$5,370,865	3.2%	63.6%
Total Other Need-Based Aid (Excluding Loans)	\$19,994,085	21.3%	\$44,381,586	26.5%	122.0%
Total Need-Based Aid (Excluding Loans)	\$93,820,716	100.0%	\$167,314,158	100.0%	78.3%
<p><i>Note.</i> FSEOG = Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant; IASG = Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant; TEACH = Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education Grants. IASG grants were not available in 2008-2009. See Explanatory Note A8.1 in Appendix 8 for information about each of the programs included in this analysis. Data sources: Common Origination and Disbursement System, U.S. Department of Education Federal Student Aid, July 2019, supplemented with CCPE records, December 2019.</p> <p>^aThe 2008-2009 other need-based aid for Nebraska's community colleges does not include aid awarded by Western Nebraska Community College (WNCC) as no data was reported by the college. In 2007-2008, WNCC accounted for 13% of the other need-based aid reported by the six community colleges.</p>					

Other Need-Based Aid (Excluding Loans):

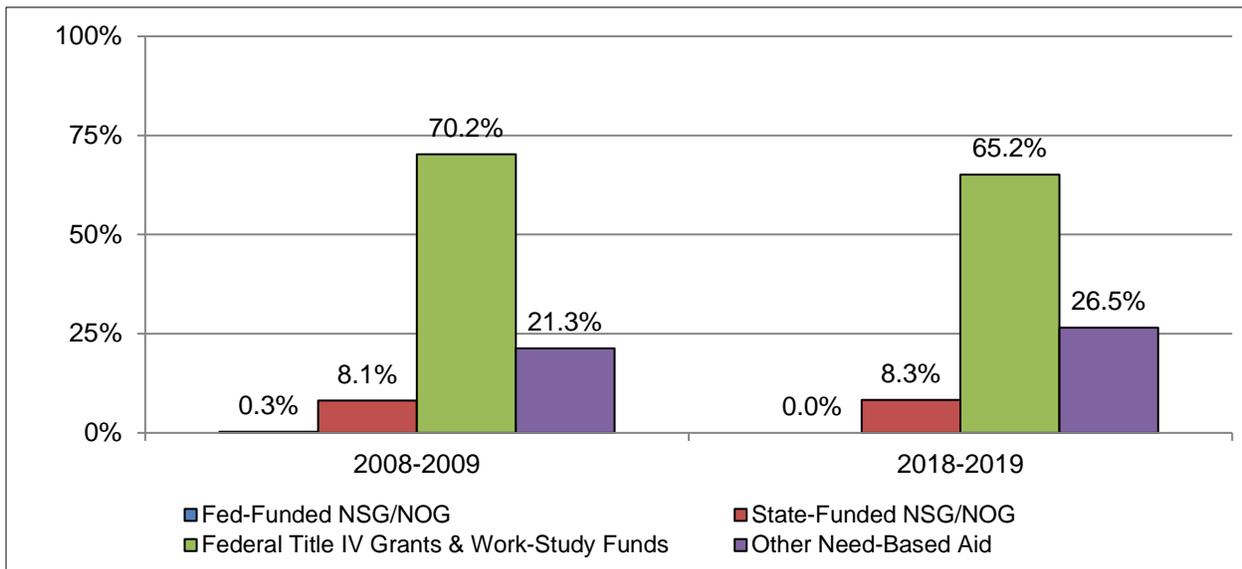
Although Title IV-related programs are the primary source of need-based financial aid, other institution-based programs are available to assist students. Programs available through the state's public institutions are funded by the institutions and private sources.

- As shown in [Table 1.5.4](#), the total amount of need-based financial aid, not including Title IV aid, provided to students by Nebraska's public institutions increased 122.0% from \$19,994,085 in 2008-2009 to \$44,381,586 in 2018-2019.
- Between 2008-2009 and 2018-2019, the amount of other need-based aid provided by the University of Nebraska increased 126.6%, while the amount of other need-based aid provided by the Nebraska State College System increased 383.9%. Meanwhile, the amount of other need-based aid awarded by Nebraska's six community colleges increased 63.6%.

Total Need-Based Aid (Excluding Loans):

- The total amount of need-based financial aid provided to students attending Nebraska's public institutions, including Title IV programs and other need-based aid, but excluding loans, increased 78.3% from \$93,820,716 in 2008-2009 to \$167,314,158 in 2018-2019.
- As illustrated in [Figure 1.5.5](#), the state-funded portion of the Nebraska state grants program accounted for 8.1% of all of the need-based aid awarded by Nebraska public institutions in 2008-2009, excluding loans, compared to 8.3% in 2018-2019.

Figure 1.5.5
Total Need-Based Financial Aid (Excluding Loans)
Awarded by Nebraska Public Postsecondary Institutions
2018-2019 Compared to 2008-2009



Note. Data sources: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, *2018 Tuition, Fees, and College Affordability Report*, supplemented with CCPE records, December 2019.

Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Program

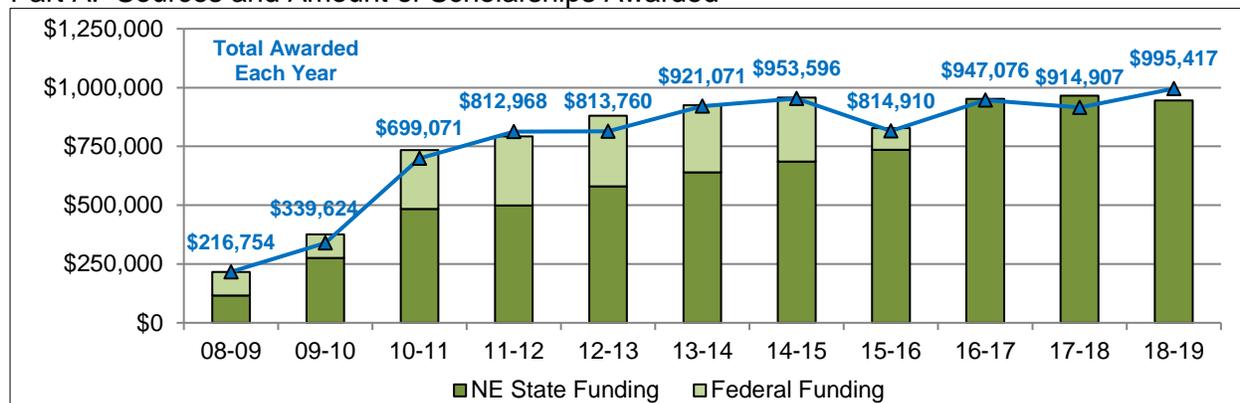
Started in fall 2007, the Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Program awards scholarships to eligible low-income Nebraska high school students who take courses for credit from postsecondary institutions while the students are in high school. These courses are typically dual enrollment courses, which are offered for both high school and college credit, but some are college courses offered only for college credit.²⁵ [Figure 1.5.6](#) illustrates the growth of the ACE Scholarship Program.

- In 2008-2009, 825 ACE scholarships totaling \$216,754 were awarded to 643 Nebraska high school students from 135 high schools. These students registered for 3,050 credit hours at 13 Nebraska colleges and universities.

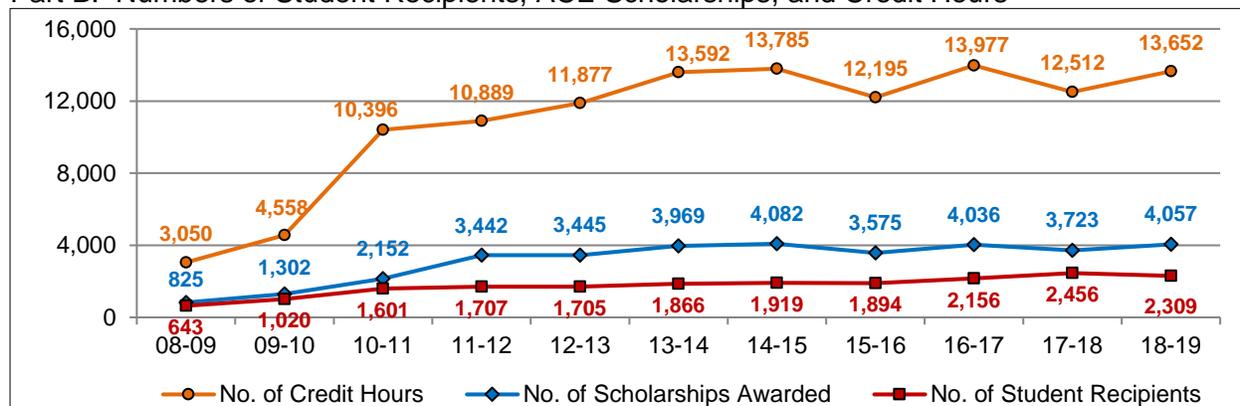
Figure 1.5.6

Growth of the Nebraska Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Program 2008-2009 through 2018-2019

Part A: Sources and Amount of Scholarships Awarded



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



Note. In academic years 2008-2009 and 2009-2010, scholarships were limited to funding only one course per term per eligible student, so that a student could receive scholarships for a maximum of two or three courses during the school year, depending on whether courses were taken on a semester or quarter basis. In 2010-2011 through 2014-2015, eligible students were allowed to apply for scholarships for as many courses as they wanted to take. In 2015-2016 and 2016-2017, eligible students were limited to two courses per term. For 2017-2018 and 2018-2019, eligible students were limited to two courses per year. See [Table A8.3 in Appendix 8](#) for supporting data. Data source: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2019.

²⁵ For more information on the Access College Early Scholarship, see the *Access College Early Scholarship 2018-19 Year-End Report*, available on the Commission's website at ccpe.nebraska.gov/reports.

- In 2018-2019, 4,057 ACE scholarships totaling \$995,417 were awarded to 2,309 Nebraska high school students from 223 high schools. These students registered for 13,652 credit hours at 17 Nebraska colleges and universities. A total of \$1,100,000 is appropriated for ACE scholarships for 2019-2020.

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 2017-2018, the college continuation rate is the percentage of these students who were enrolled in college any time between June 1, 2018, and May 31, 2019. 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 gender 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.

Non-low-income students are students who are not approved for free or reduced-price school lunches.²⁶

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.

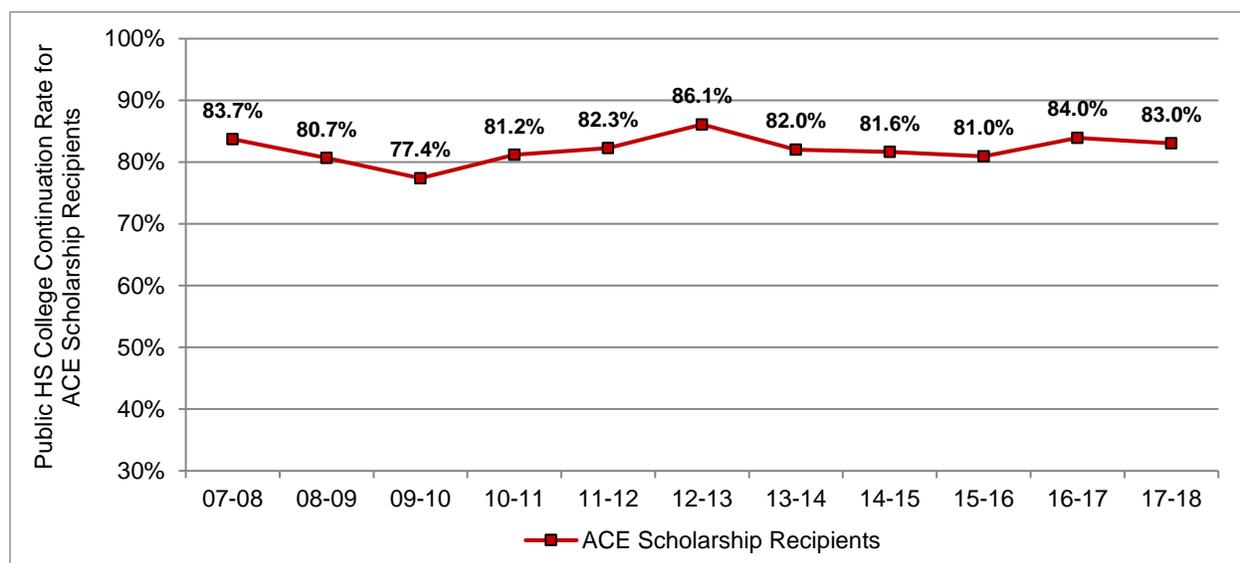
²⁶ Non-low-income students for this study include at least some students who live in low-income households but who did not apply for free or reduced-price school lunches. Since participation in the free or reduced-price school lunch program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the Nebraska Department of Education, low-income students in the non-low-income category cannot be identified and excluded for the purposes of analysis.

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 increased from 69.0% for the 2007-2008 graduating class to 70.6% for the 2017-2018 graduating class.
- From the first year of the program in 2007-2008 to the third year in 2009-2010, the college continuation rates of ACE scholarship recipients decreased as the number of awarded ACE scholarships increased. As shown in [Figure 1.5.7](#), the college continuation rate for *all public high school graduates* who received ACE scholarships during their senior year has varied by year.
- Since 2007-2008, the college-going rate for ACE scholarship recipients decreased from 83.7% to 83.0% for 2017-2018 graduates.

Figure 1.5.7

College Continuation Rates for All Public High School Graduates Who Received Access College Early (ACE) Scholarships 2007-2008 through 2017-2018



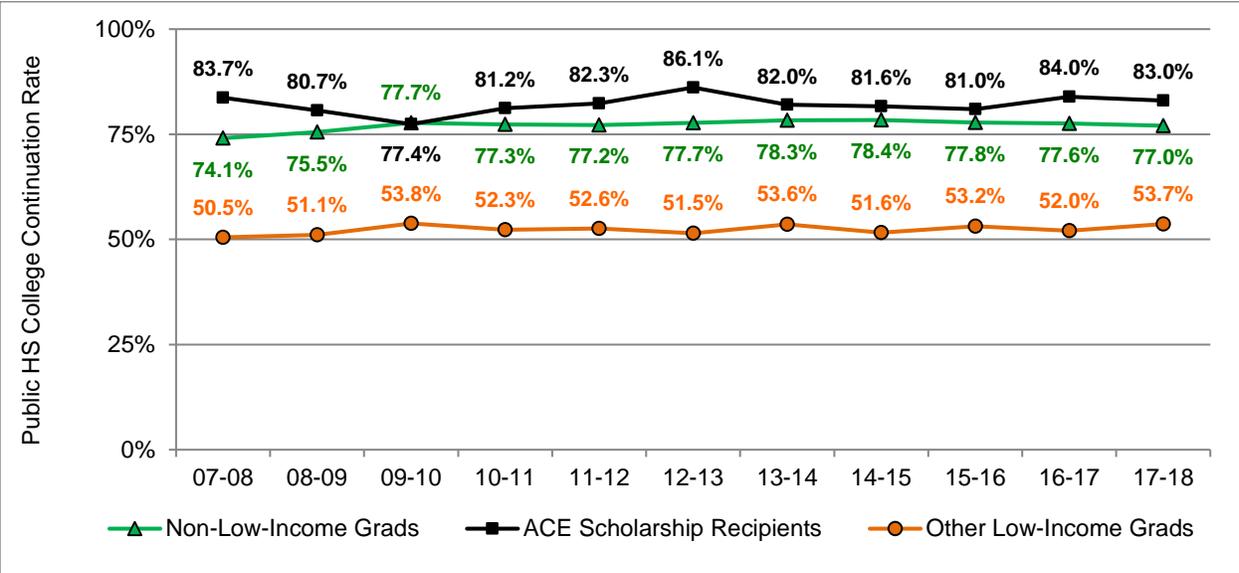
Note. See [Tables A8.4.a](#), [A8.4.b](#), [A8.4.c](#), [A8.4.d](#), [A8.4.e](#), [A8.4.f](#), [A8.4.g](#), [A8.4.h](#), [A8.4.i](#), [A8.5.a](#) and [A8.5.b](#) in [Appendix 8](#) for supporting data. Data sources: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education (numbers of ACE recipients), May 2019; National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), May 2019.

College Continuation Rates by Household Income

- As shown in [Figure 1.5.8](#), college continuation rates of ACE scholarship recipients have been higher than, or about equal to, 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 2007-2008 and 2017-2018.

Figure 1.5.8

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: 2007-2008 through 2017-2018



Note. See [Tables A8.4.a](#), [A8.4.b](#), [A8.4.c](#), [A8.4.d](#), [A8.4.e](#), [A8.4.f](#), [A8.4.g](#), [A8.4.h](#), [A8.4.i](#), [A8.5.a](#) and [A8.5.b](#) in [Appendix 8](#) for supporting data. Data sources: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education (numbers of ACE recipients), May 2019; National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), May 2019; and Nebraska Department of Education (numbers of low-income and non-low-income graduates) May 2019.

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 is 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.²⁷

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

²⁷ 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 NCES-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.²⁸

In addition to reporting the latest available retention, graduation, and transfer rates based on NCES-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 NCES-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.

²⁸ 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.

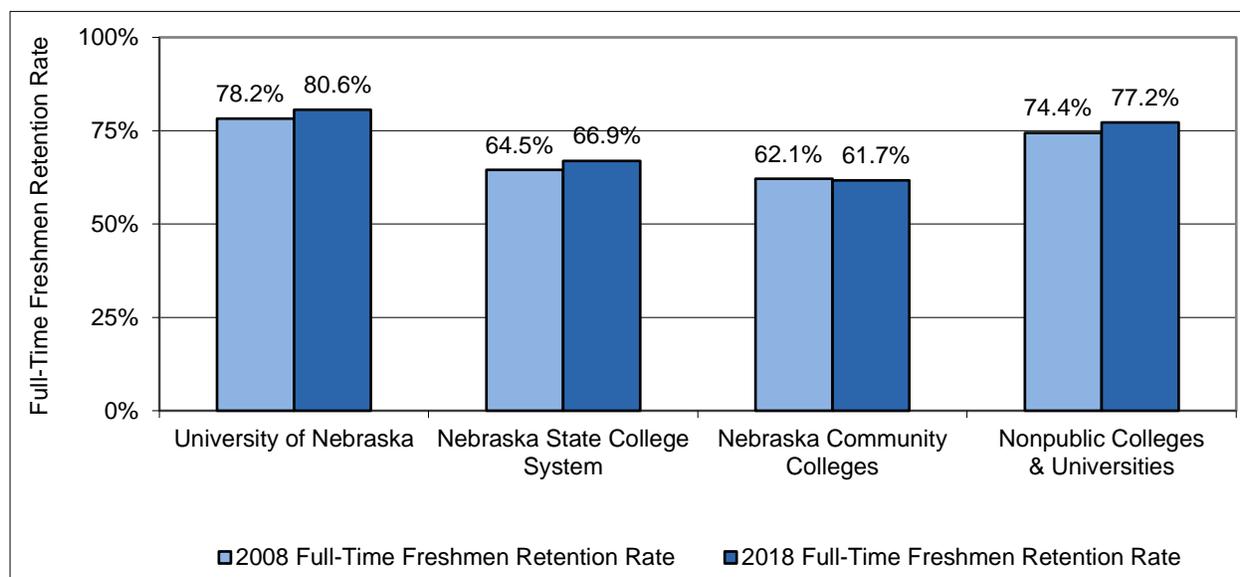
The following analysis of freshmen retention rates is based on data reported by Nebraska institutions to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). The NCES defines a retention rate as the rate at which students persist in their 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 2018. Retention rates for fall 2019 will not be available until mid-2020 and will be reported in the *2021 Progress Report*. Consequently, the following analysis focuses on how fall 2018 retention rates compare to fall 2008 rates.

Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates by Sector

Figure 2.1.1 shows that full-time freshmen retention rates for the University of Nebraska, Nebraska State College System, and the nonpublic colleges and universities were higher in fall 2018 than they were in fall 2008. Meanwhile, the full-time retention rate for the community colleges was slightly lower in fall 2018 than in fall 2008.

Figure 2.1.1
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates
of Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
Fall 2018 Compared to Fall 2008



Note. See Table A9.1 and Table A9.4 in Appendix 9 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 and fall 2018 surveys.

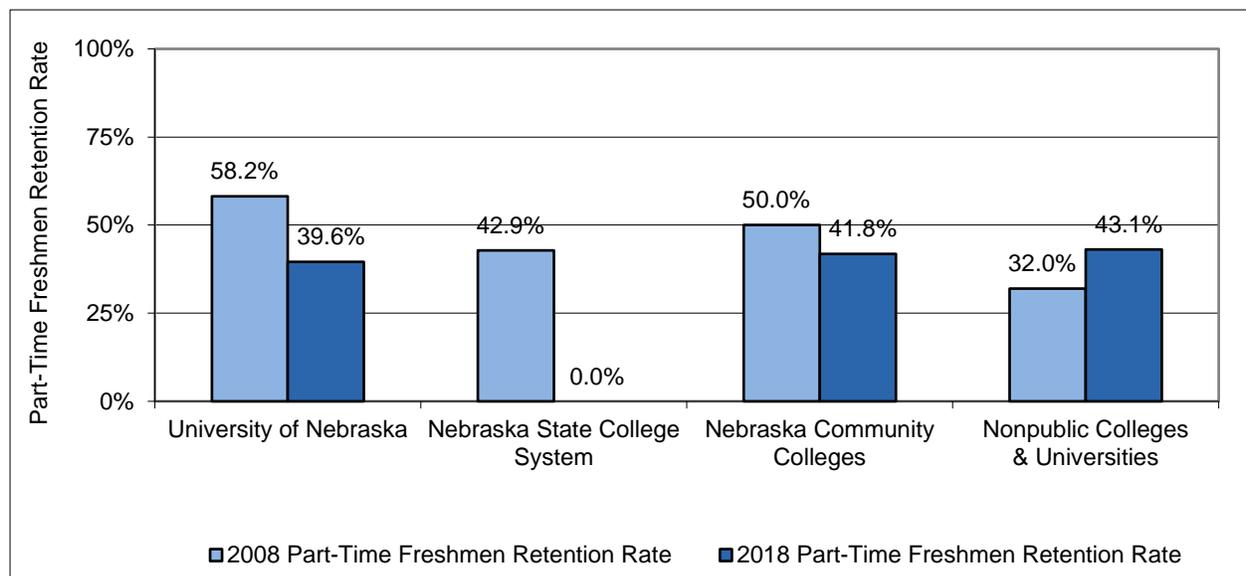
- The net effect of these changes in sector rates was that the overall full-time retention rate for all institutions in Nebraska increased 2.1 percentage points, from 72.3% in fall 2008 to 74.4% in fall 2018.
- See [Table A9.1](#) in [Appendix 9](#) for data related to the calculated sector and state retention rates for full-time freshmen. See [Table A9.4](#) in [Appendix 9](#) for the full-time retention rates by institution for fall 2008 and fall 2018.

Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates by Sector

As shown in [Figure 2.1.2](#), part-time retention rates for all sectors decreased between fall 2008 and fall 2018 with the exception of the nonpublic colleges and universities.

- The net effect of these changes in sector rates was that the overall part-time retention rate for all institutions in Nebraska decreased 8.0 percentage points, from 49.5% in fall 2008 to 41.5% in fall 2018.
- 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 2018 Compared to Fall 2008



Note. See [Table A9.2](#) and [Table A9.5](#) in [Appendix 9](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 and fall 2018 surveys.

Nebraska Freshmen Retention Rates Compared to Those of Other States

The charts in this section show the fall 2018 overall freshmen retention rates for full-time and part-time freshmen enrolled at Nebraska's public four-year institutions and Nebraska's public two-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 Four-Year Institutions

Figure 2.1.3 and Figure 2.1.4 reveal that the fall 2018 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 2.1.3, 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 79.0% in fall 2018, compared to an 81.2% retention rate for the nation.
- Nebraska's fall 2018 full-time retention rate for public four-year institutions was the 29th highest in the nation.
- As shown in Figure 2.1.4, the overall part-time retention rate for Nebraska's public four-year institutions was 36.4% in fall 2018, compared to the national average of 54.8%.
- Nebraska's fall 2018 part-time retention rate for public four-year institutions was the 45th highest in the nation.

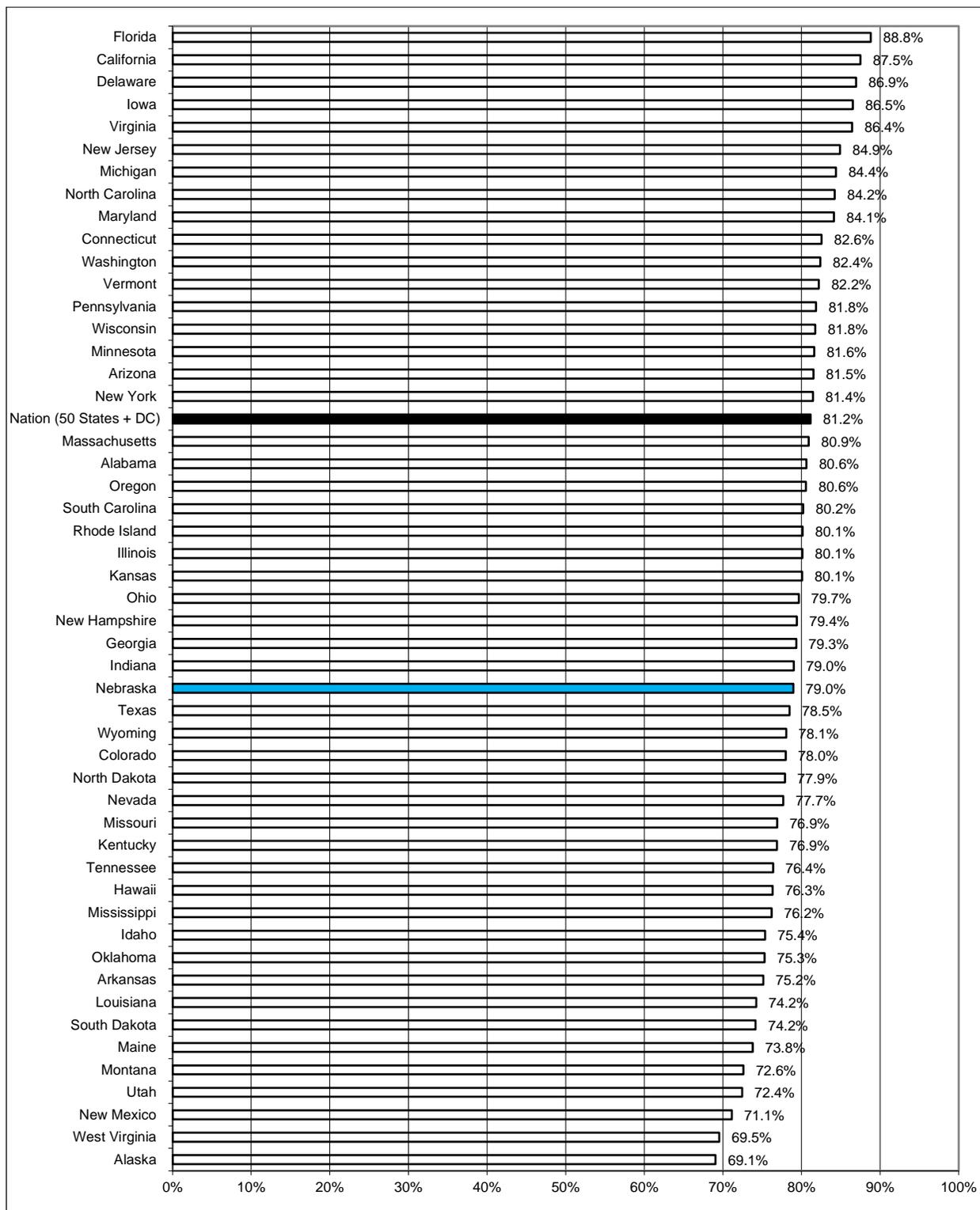
Retention Rates for Public Two-Year Institutions

Figure 2.1.5 and Figure 2.1.6 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 2.1.5, the overall full-time retention rate for Nebraska's public two-year institutions was 61.5% in fall 2018, compared to a 61.9% retention rate for the nation.
- Nebraska's fall 2018 full-time retention rate for the community colleges was the 14th highest in the nation.
- As shown in Figure 2.1.6, the overall part-time retention rate for Nebraska's public two-year institutions was 41.8% in fall 2018, compared to the national average of 44.7%.
- Nebraska's fall 2018 part-time retention rate for the community colleges was the 28th highest in the nation.

Figure 2.1.3

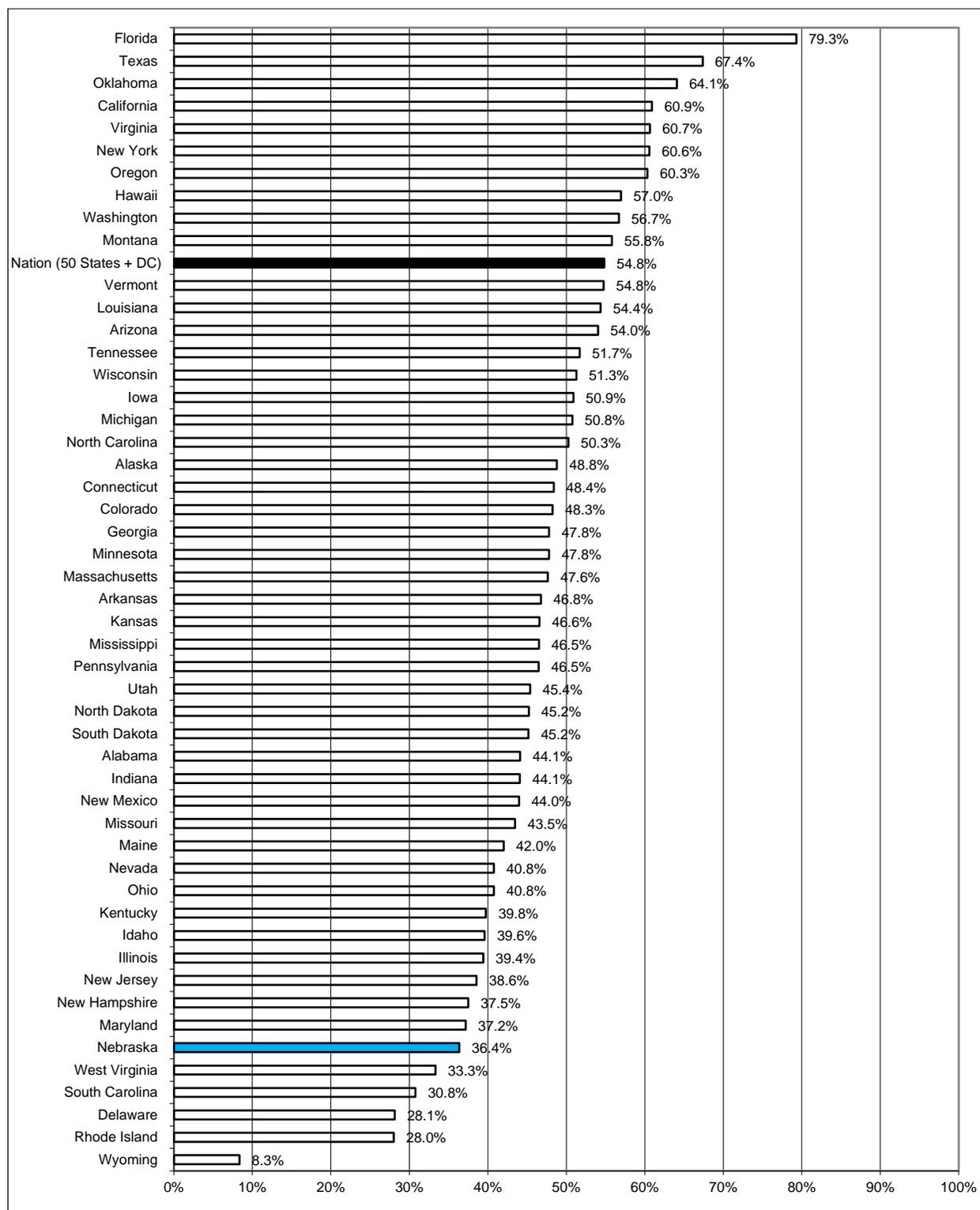
2018 Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates for Four-Year Public Institutions by State



Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2018 survey.

Figure 2.1.4

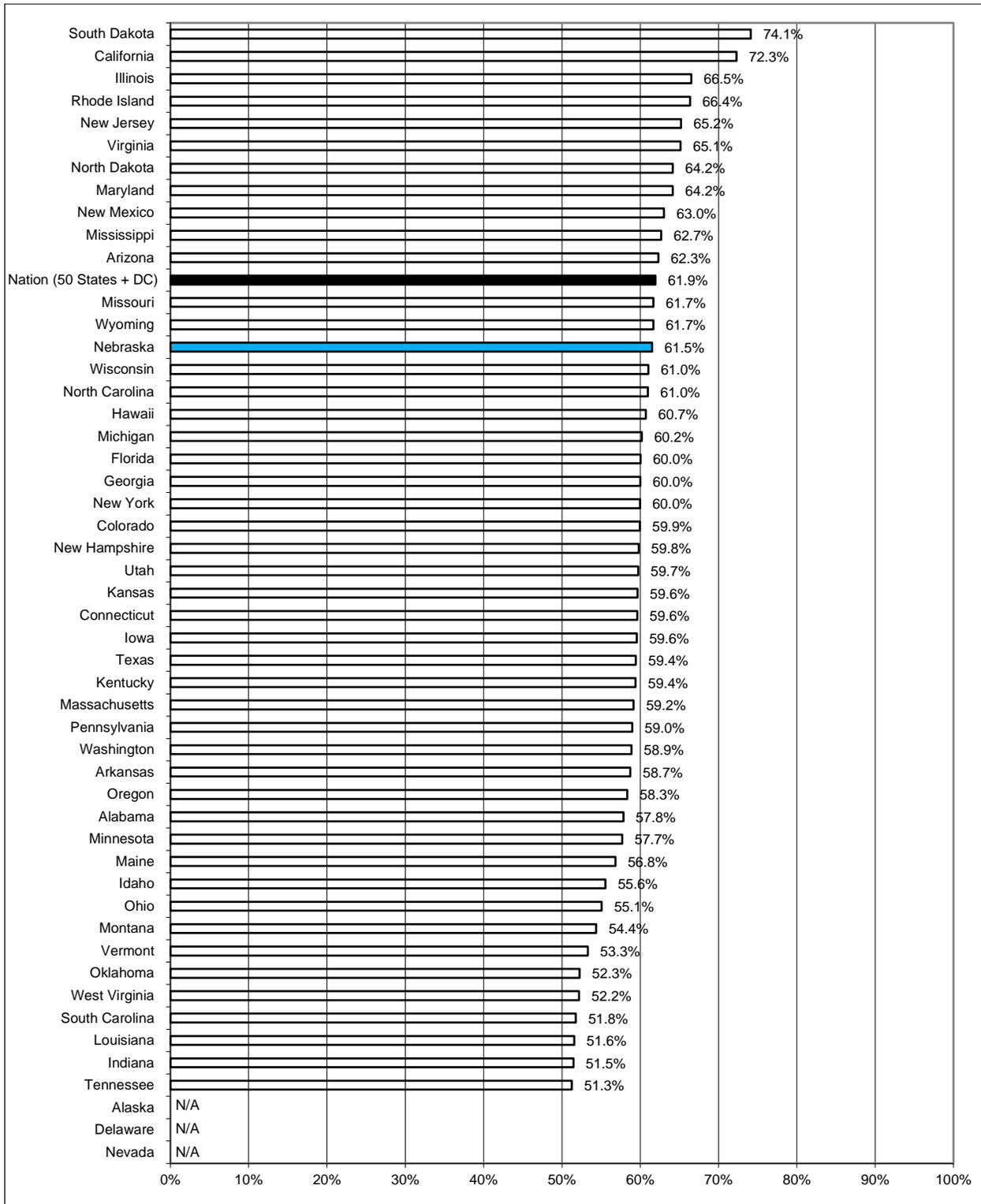
2018 Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates for Four-Year Public Institutions by State



Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2018 survey.

Figure 2.1.5

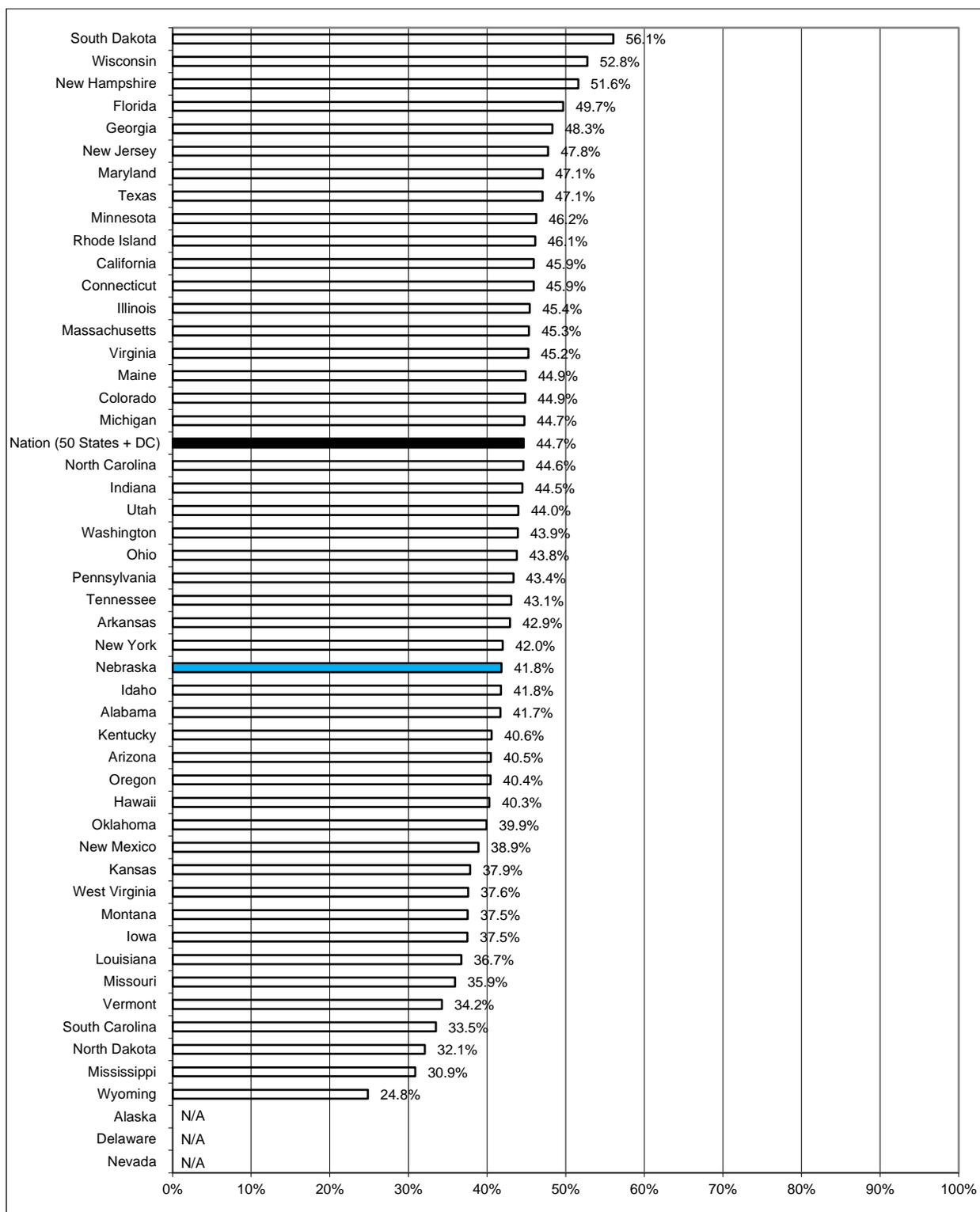
2018 Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates for Two-Year Public Institutions by State



Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2018 survey.

Figure 2.1.6

2018 Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates for Two-Year Public Institutions by State



Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2018 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 2017-2018 academic year. Completion data for students who finished their degree programs in 2018-2019 will not be available for analysis until mid-2020. Consequently, the following analysis focuses on how 2017-2018 graduation rates for Nebraska institutions compare to 2007-2008 rates. **Throughout this analysis, the terms “completion rate” and “graduation rate” are used interchangeably.**

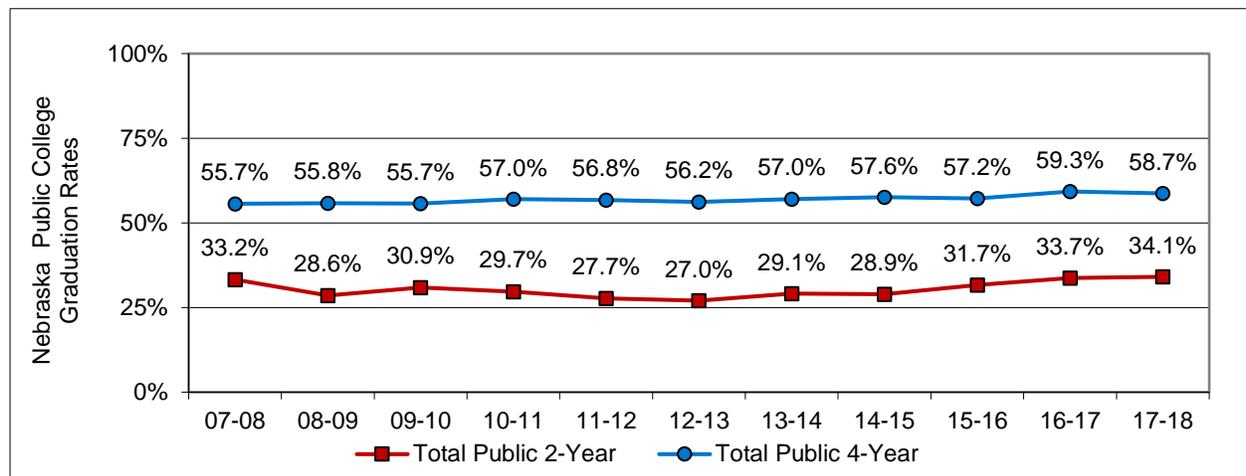
Based on the same cohorts as graduation rates, the 2017-2018 transfer rates for Nebraska’s six community colleges are presented at the end of this section. Presenting these rates provides an important supplement to the graduation rates reported for these institutions.

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 55.7% in 2007-2008 to 58.7% in 2017-2018. Meanwhile, the statewide graduation rate for Nebraska’s public two-year institutions increased from 33.2% in 2007-2008 to 34.1% in 2017-2018.

Figure 2.2.1
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for Nebraska Public Postsecondary Institutions
2007-2008 through 2017-2018

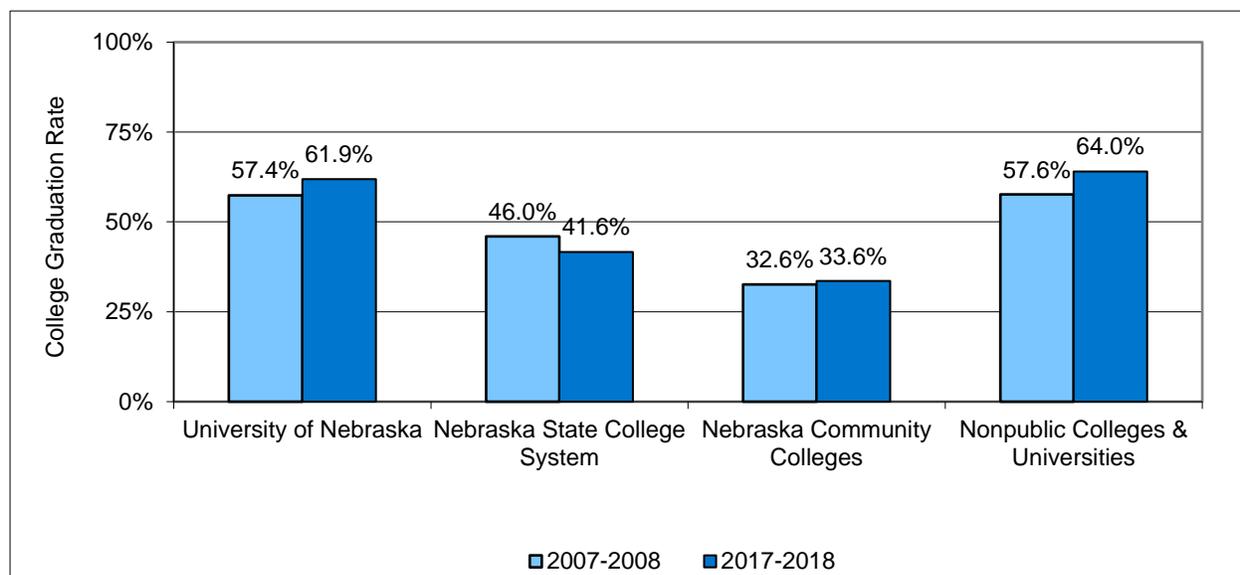


Note. See Table A10.1 in Appendix 10 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2008 through 2018 surveys.

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 57.4% in 2007-2008 to 61.9% in 2017-2018. The highest graduation rate within this sector in 2017-2018 was at the University of Nebraska–Lincoln (68.7%) while the lowest rate was at the University of Nebraska at Omaha (48.5%).
- The overall graduation rate for the Nebraska State College System decreased from 46.0% in 2007-2008 to 41.6% in 2017-2018. The highest graduation rate within this sector in 2017-2018 was at Chadron State College (43.4%) while the lowest rate was at Peru State College (34.5%).
- The overall graduation rate for Nebraska’s community colleges increased from 32.6% in 2007-2008 to 33.6% in 2017-2018. The highest graduation rate within this sector in 2017-2018 was at Northeast Community College (48.5%) while the lowest rate was at Metropolitan Community College (15.7%).
- Within the nonpublic sector, the graduation rate increased from 57.6% in 2007-2008 to 64.0% in 2017-2018. The highest graduation rate in the nonpublic sector in 2017-2018 was at the Universal College of Healing Arts (100.0%). Meanwhile, Bellevue University and National American University-Bellevue reported the lowest graduation rates (0.0%). For some institutions, the cohorts are very small and graduation rates should be interpreted with caution. For example, while the 2017-2018 graduation rate for Bellevue University was 0.0%, the cohort consisted of only two 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
2017-2018 Compared to 2007-2008



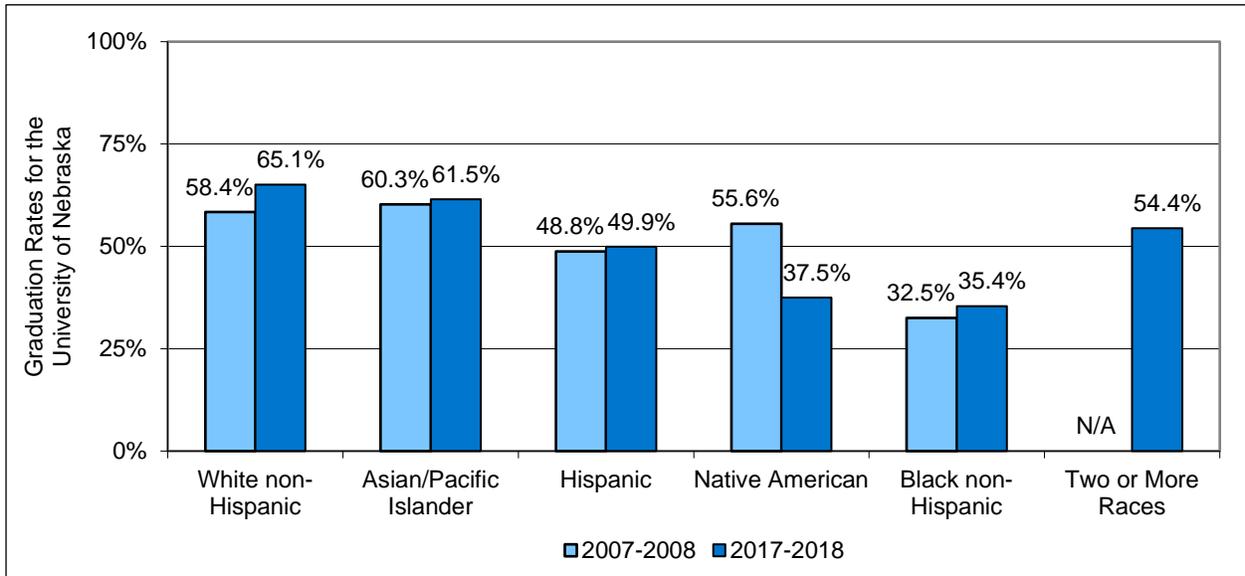
Note. See [Table A10.2](#) in [Appendix 10](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2008 and 2018 surveys.

- Within all of 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 indicator of the performance of any particular school.
- See [Table A10.3](#) for the 2007-2008 and 2017-2018 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 2007-2008 through 2017-2018.

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

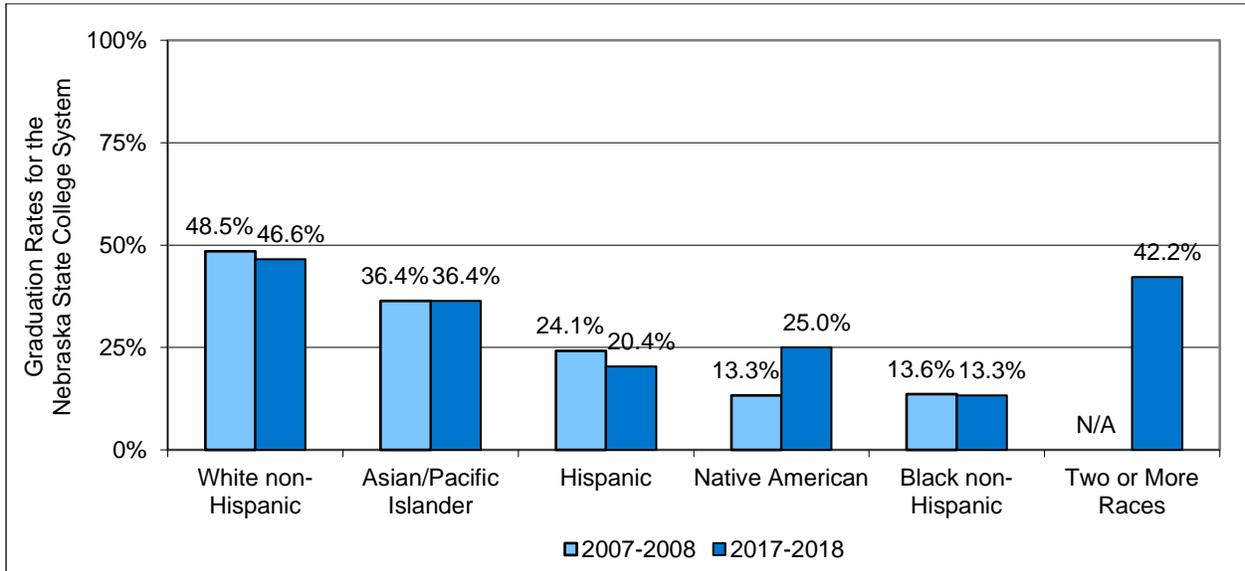
- The following charts show how the graduation rates for each racial/ethnic group varied and changed between 2007-2008 and 2017-2018 within each sector of higher education in Nebraska.
- Segmenting college graduation rates by sector and by race/ethnicity results in graduation rates for 24 subgroups. For some subgroups, the cohorts are very small and graduation rates should be interpreted with caution. For example, the 2017-2018 graduation rate for Asian/Pacific Islanders at the state colleges was 36.4%, but the cohort consisted of only 11 students. See [Table A10.5](#) in [Appendix 10](#) for more information.
- As shown in [Figure 2.2.3](#), graduation rates at the University of Nebraska increased for all racial/ethnic groups except for Native Americans.
- At the state colleges, graduation rates increased for Native Americans but decreased or were unchanged for the other racial/ethnic groups (see [Figure 2.2.4](#)).
- As shown in [Figure 2.2.5](#), graduation rates at Nebraska's community colleges decreased for Asian/Pacific Islanders and black non-Hispanics but increased for all other racial/ethnic groups.
- As shown in [Figure 2.2.6](#), graduation rates at Nebraska's nonpublic institutions increased for all racial/ethnic groups except for Native Americans.

Figure 2.2.3
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for the University of Nebraska by Race/Ethnicity
2017-2018 Compared to 2007-2008



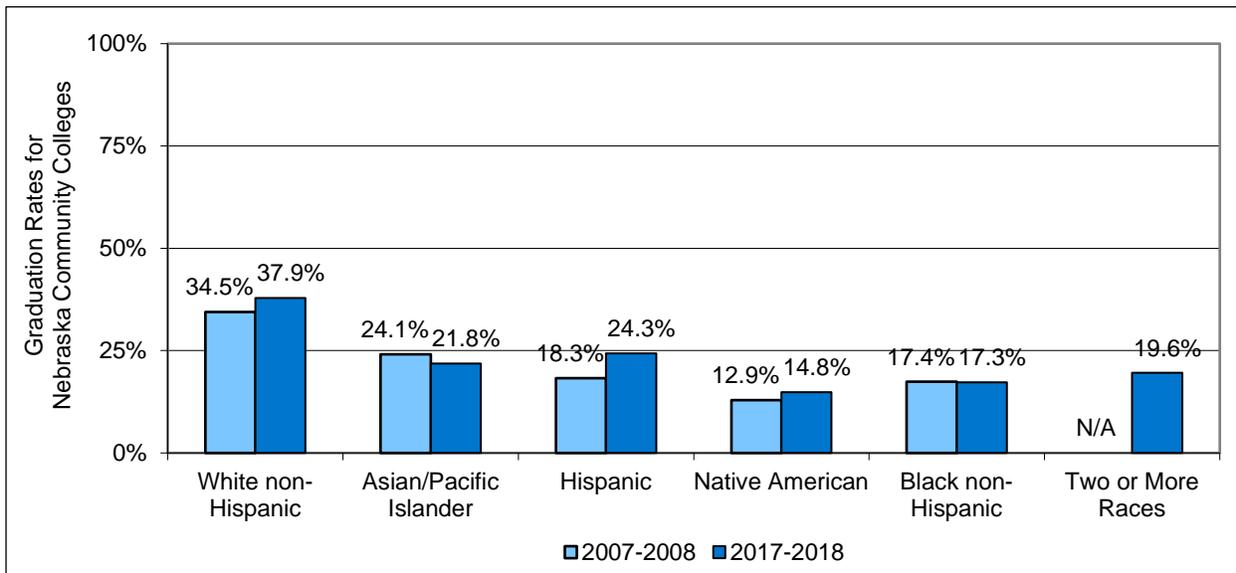
Note. See [Table A10.5](#) in [Appendix 10](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2008 and 2018 surveys.

Figure 2.2.4
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for the Nebraska State College System by Race/Ethnicity
2017-2018 Compared to 2007-2008



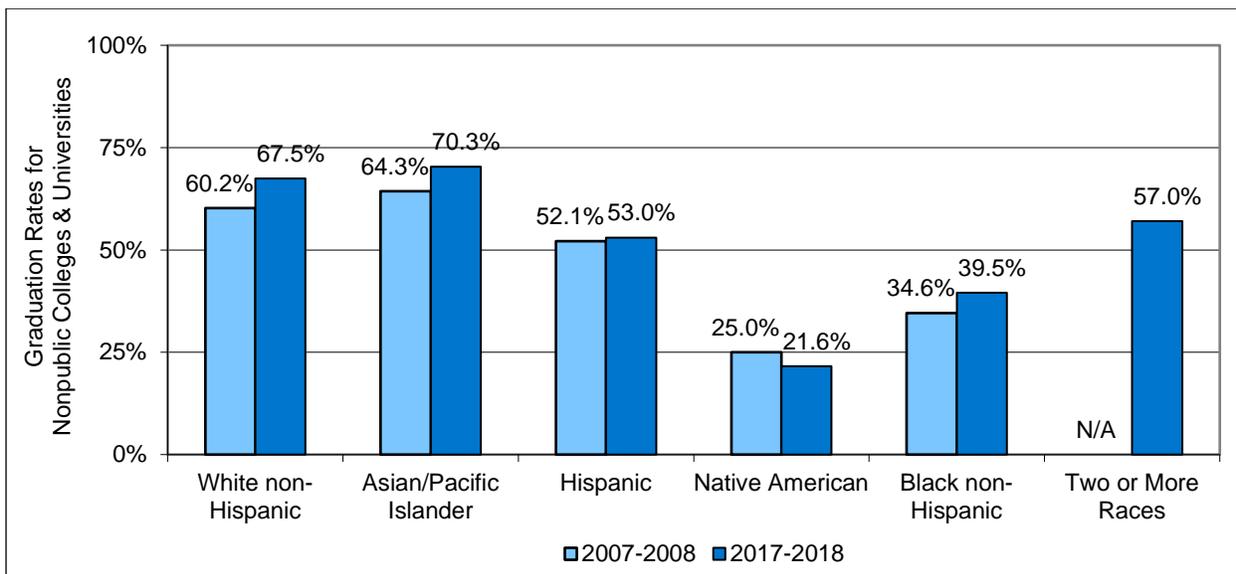
Note. See [Table A10.5](#) in [Appendix 10](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2008 and 2018 surveys

Figure 2.2.5
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for Nebraska Community Colleges by Race/Ethnicity
2017-2018 Compared to 2007-2008



Note. See Table A10.5 in Appendix 10 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2008 and 2018 surveys

Figure 2.2.6
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for Nonpublic Colleges and Universities by Race/Ethnicity
2017-2018 Compared to 2007-2008



Note. See Table A10.5 in Appendix 10 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2008 and 2018 surveys.

College Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time by Financial Aid Received

IPEDS college graduation rates are also reported for Pell Grant recipients, Subsidized Stafford Loan recipients that did not receive Pell Grants, and students that did not receive Pell Grants or Subsidized Stafford Loans.²⁹ 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 Subsidized Stafford Loan *after* their initial entry into the institution, they would be counted in the ‘did not receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford 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 2017-2018 graduation rates for Pell Grant recipients were lower than the total graduation rates for two-year public institutions, while graduation rates for students who did not receive Pell Grants or Subsidized Stafford Loans were higher than the total graduation rates for two-year public institutions. Meanwhile, graduation rates for students that received Subsidized Stafford Loans were sometimes higher and sometimes lower than the total graduation rates for two-year public institutions.

Institutions	Pell Grant Graduation Rate	Subsidized Stafford Loan Graduation Rate ^a	Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan Graduation Rate	Total Graduation Rate
Neb. College of Technical Agr.	45.9%	75.0%	62.2%	56.7%
Central Community College	37.2%	44.1%	46.7%	41.2%
Metropolitan Community College	14.4%	15.4%	17.0%	15.7%
Mid-Plains Community College	47.4%	33.3%	51.3%	48.5%
Northeast Community College	42.9%	46.0%	54.6%	48.4%
Southeast Community College	26.8%	37.9%	33.2%	31.2%
Western Neb. Community College	16.5%	37.5%	31.9%	25.9%
Total Two-Year Public Institutions	30.2%	39.3%	36.9%	34.1%
<i>Note.</i> See Table A10.6 in Appendix 10 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2017 survey.				
^a Only includes recipients that did not receive a Pell Grant.				

²⁹ Federal Pell Grants and Subsidized Stafford Loans are awarded to students who have demonstrated financial need, and they serve as a proxy for low-income status. See [Explanatory Note A8.1 in Appendix 8](#) for more information on Federal Pell Grants and Subsidized Stafford Loans.

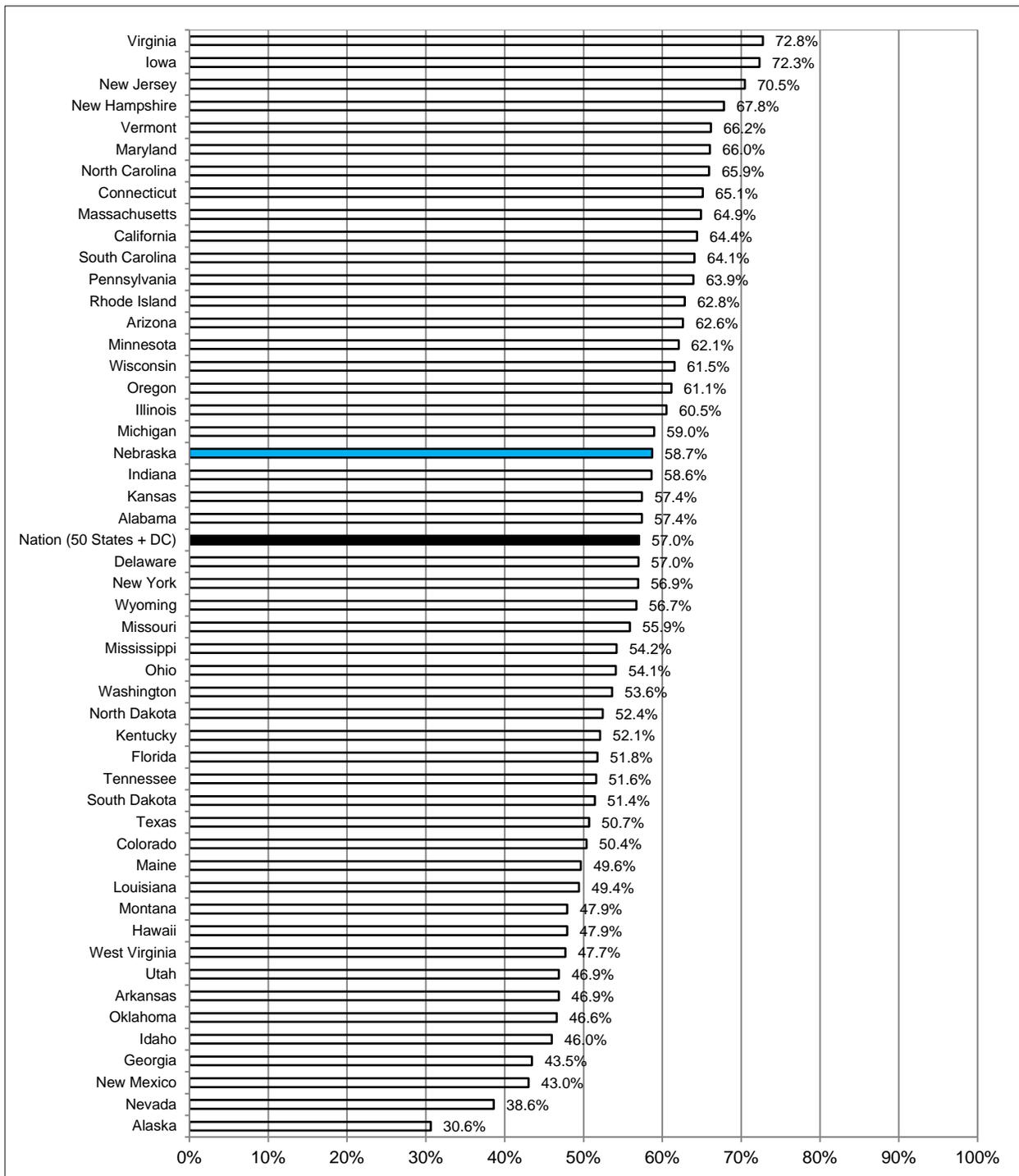
- As shown in [Table 2.2.2](#), graduation rates for Pell Grant recipients were lower than the total graduation rates for Nebraska’s four-year public institutions. Meanwhile, with the exception of the University of Nebraska at Kearney, graduation rates for students who did not receive Pell Grants or Subsidized Stafford Loans were higher than the total graduation rates for four-year public institutions. Graduation rates for students that received Subsidized Stafford Loans were sometimes higher and sometimes lower 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 2017-2018				
Institutions	Pell Grant Graduation Rate	Subsidized Stafford Loan Graduation Rate ^a	Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan Graduation Rate	Total Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska at Kearney	57.2%	61.9%	57.9%	58.4%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	58.8%	62.4%	74.7%	68.7%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	40.0%	49.1%	55.6%	49.1%
Chadron State College	38.6%	27.9%	50.2%	43.4%
Peru State College	22.2%	47.1%	44.3%	34.5%
Wayne State College	32.3%	37.8%	55.1%	42.6%
Total Four-Year Public Institutions	48.4%	56.7%	66.1%	59.1%
<i>Note.</i> See Table A10.7 in Appendix 10 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2017 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

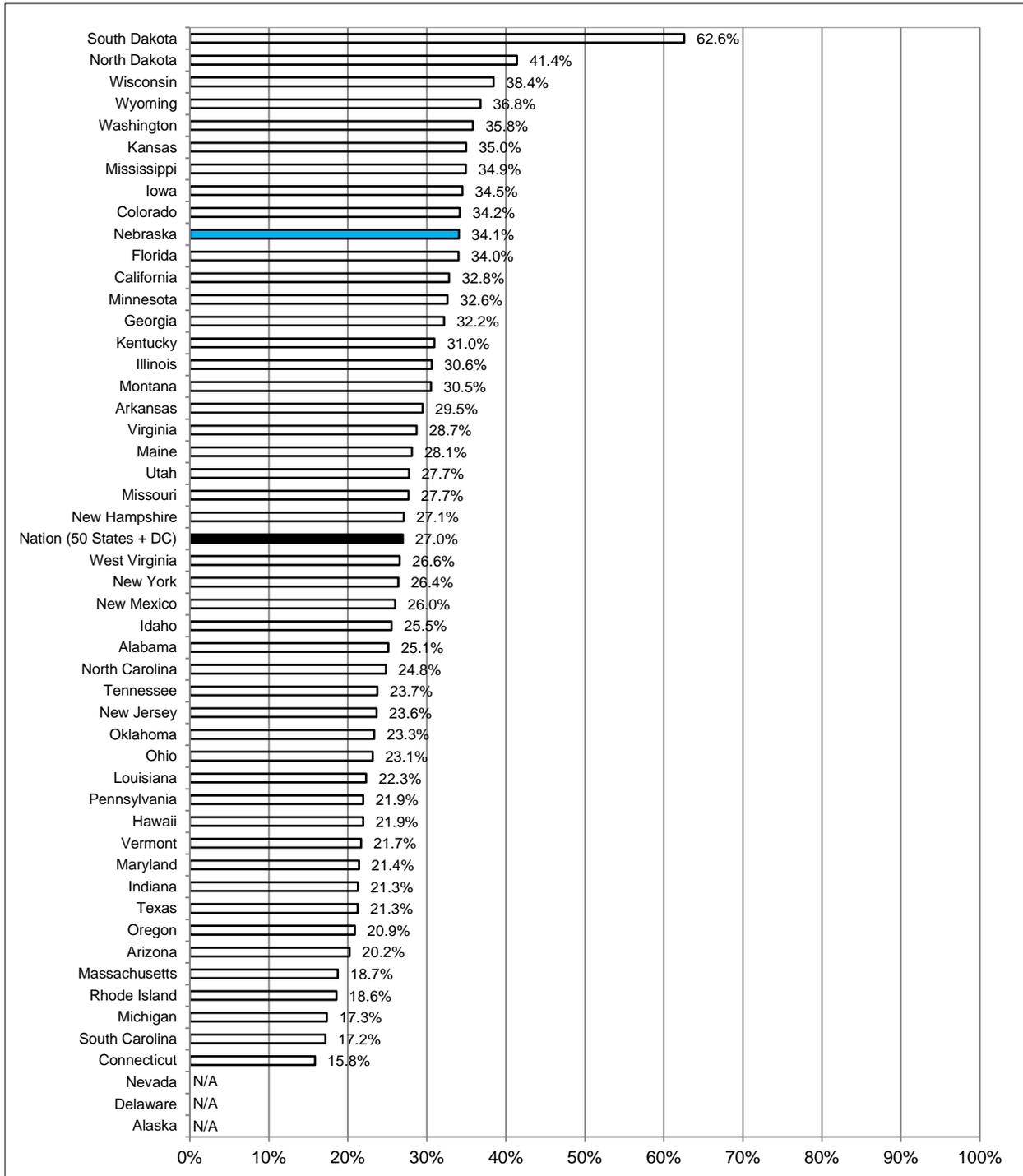
- [Figure 2.2.7](#) and [Figure 2.2.8](#) show how the graduation rates of Nebraska’s public four-year and public two-year institutions compare to the rates calculated for other states and the United States as a whole. These rates are calculated for all public degree-granting institutions within each 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 shown in [Figure 2.2.7](#), the graduation rate for Nebraska’s public four-year institutions was 58.7% for 2017-2018, or 20th highest nationally and 1.7 percentage points above the 57.0% graduation rate for all public four-year institutions in the United States.
- As illustrated in [Figure 2.2.8](#), the graduation rate for Nebraska’s public two-year institutions was 34.1%, or 10th highest nationally, and 7.1 percentage points higher than the graduation rate of 27.0% for all public two-year institutions in the United States.

Figure 2.2.7
2017-2018 Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time for
Four-Year Public Institutions by State



Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2018 survey.

Figure 2.2.8
2017-2018 Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time for
Two-Year Public Institutions by State



Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2018 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.

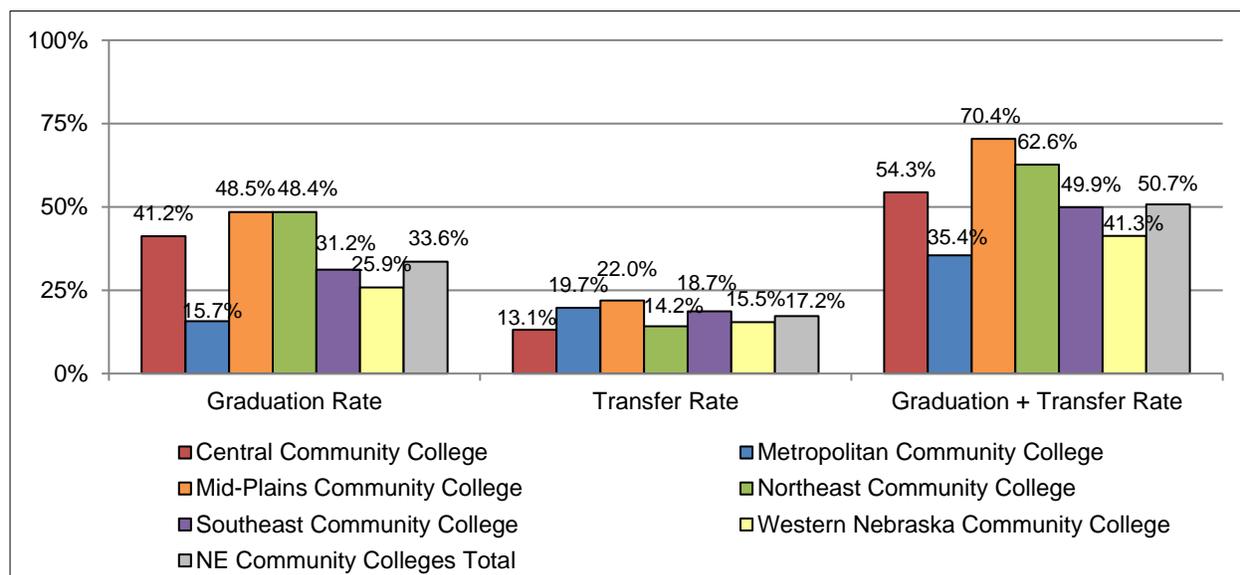
Institutions are not required to report the number of students in their freshmen cohorts who transfer to other institutions unless the mission of the institution, "...includes providing substantial preparation for students to enroll in another eligible institution..." (IPEDS Graduation Rates Full Instructions). 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 2.2.9](#) compares the 2017-2018 graduation rates, transfer rates, and graduation plus transfer rates for Nebraska's six community colleges.

- As shown in [Figure 2.2.9](#), the overall graduation rate for Nebraska's community colleges in 2017-2018 was 33.6% while the overall transfer rate was 17.2%.
- The 2017-2018 graduation rates for the community colleges ranged from 15.7% at Metropolitan Community College to 48.5% at Mid-Plains Community College.
- Meanwhile, the schools' transfer rates ranged from 13.1% at Central Community College to 22.0% at Mid-Plains Community College.
- The rates produced by combining each institution's graduation rates and transfer rates ranged from 35.4% at Metropolitan Community College to 70.4% at Mid-Plains Community College.

Figure 2.2.9

2017-2018 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 2018 survey.

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 2012. The annual study was conducted by the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) Research Center and is published in the report *Completing College: A State-Level View of Student Attainment Rates*. First available in February 2013, the report presents the findings of the NSC's sixth 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.³⁰

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 2012.³¹ The enrollment and completion records of these students were then analyzed through the six-year period ending June 30, 2018.

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 show any postsecondary enrollment record prior to fall 2012 (not counting dual enrollments while still in high school), and (2) did not receive a degree or certificate from any postsecondary institution prior to fall 2012. 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 historical 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 94.4%. Meanwhile, the historical coverage rate for Nebraska's two-year public colleges was 99.8%. (The Nebraska institutions included in the study are listed in Table A12.1 in Appendix 12 of this report.) The Nebraska cohort included 16,180 degree-seeking, first-time freshmen—5,796 started college at two-year public institutions, 7,377 started college at four-year public institutions, and 3,007 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 before August 13, 2013, or be enrolled three-quarters-time for at least one term before

³⁰ Students who began at multistate four-year nonprofit institutions were excluded from the results summarized in this section.

³¹ Fall 2012 enrollment is defined as enrollment during any term beginning August 13 through October 31, 2012, inclusive. If no term started between these dates, the term that started between June 1 and August 12, 2012, inclusive, was used.

December 31, 2013, or be enrolled at least half time for any two terms before December 31, 2013.

The students in this study were classified as exclusively full-time students, exclusively part-time students, or mixed enrollment students. Mixed enrollment students were those who enrolled at least one term full-time and at least one term part-time over the course of their enrollment, rather than being enrolled exclusively full-time or part-time. (Enrollments during summer terms and shorter terms lasting less than 21 days were excluded from consideration.) For students enrolled concurrently at more than one institution, the two highest-intensity enrollment records were combined. So, if a student was concurrently enrolled half time at two institutions, that student was categorized as full time for that term.

Students were also 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). Finally, student outcomes were analyzed by gender.

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 diplomas or certificates 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.

Other institutions completion rates: The percentage of the cohort who received degrees or certificates from institutions anywhere in the United States to which they had transferred. This rate is reported separately for the two-year and four-year schools where the students did not initially enroll as first-time freshmen.

Note: For two-year public institutions, the percentage of students who completed degrees at four-year institutions after they completed programs at two-year colleges was also calculated (i.e., subsequent completion). This percentage added to the rate of first-time completions at four-year institutions equals the reported total four-year graduation rate for students who initially enrolled as first-time freshmen at two-year public institutions.

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 during the last year of the study period.

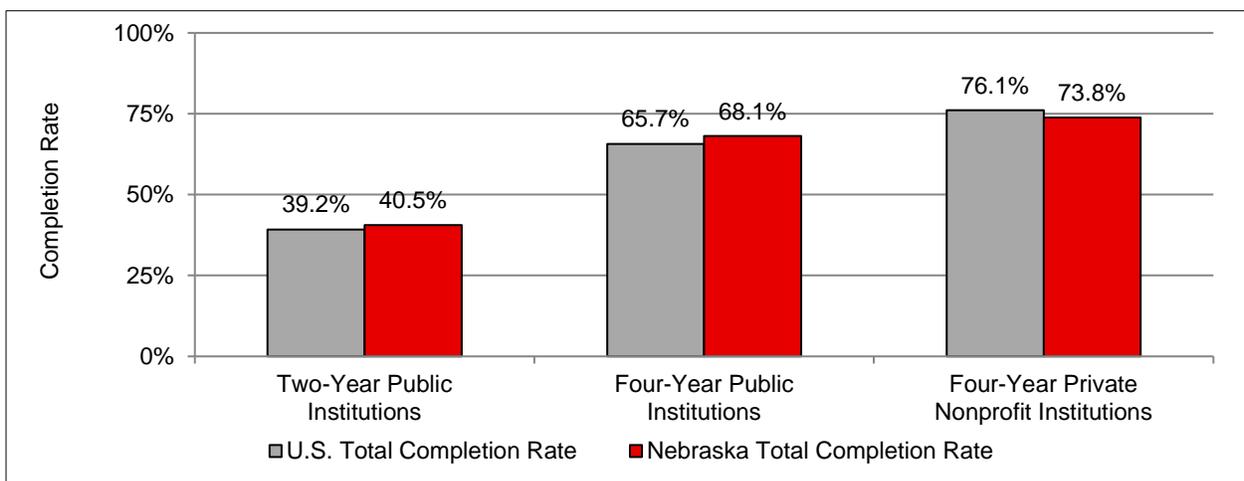
Percentage of students not enrolled: The percentage of the cohort who had not completed degrees or certificate programs and were not enrolled at any institution during the last year of the study period.

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 and four-year public institutions were both higher than the comparable national rates.
- The total completion rate for Nebraska's four-year private nonprofit 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 2012)

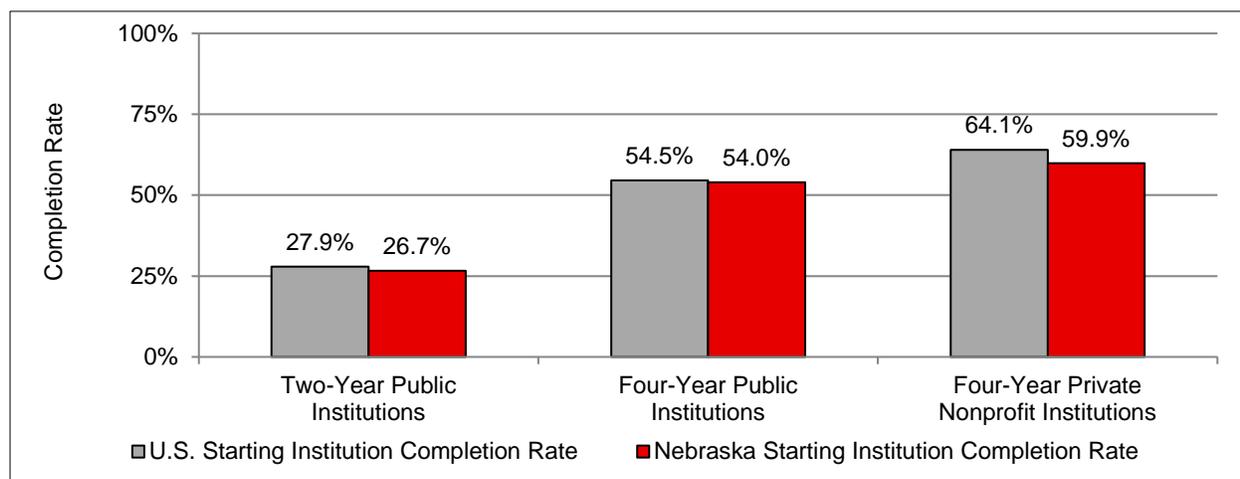


Note. See [Table A12.2](#) in [Appendix 12](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, *Completing College: A State-Level View of Student Attainment Rates* (Signature Report No. 16a), March 2019.

- [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.
- Completion rates for Nebraska's two-year public, four-year public, and four-year private nonprofit institutions were lower than the comparable 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 2012)

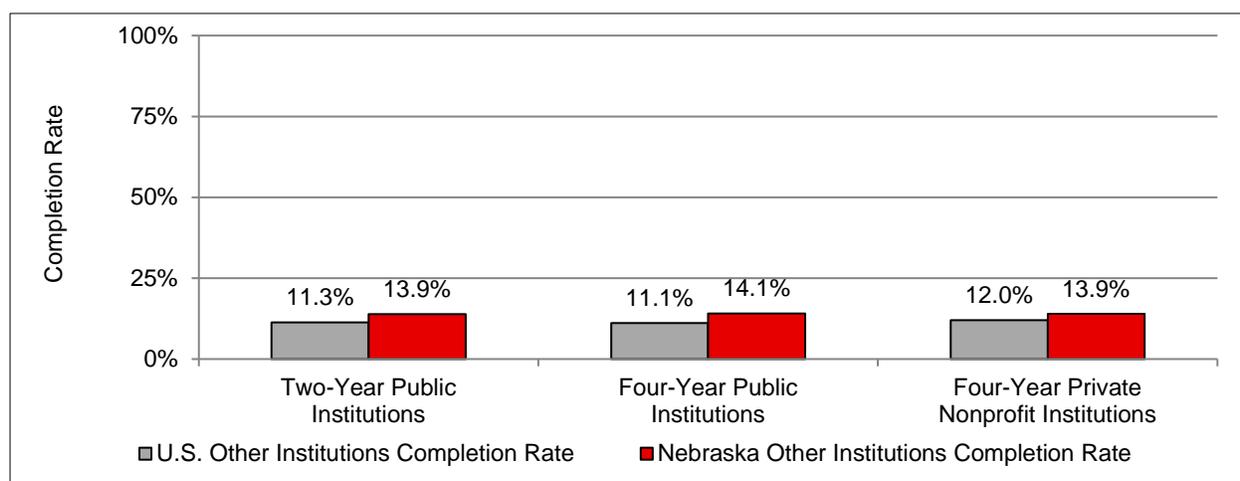


Note. See [Table A12.2](#) in [Appendix 12](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, *Completing College: A State-Level View of Student Attainment Rates* (Signature Report No. 16a), March 2019.

- 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 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 two-year public, 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 2012)

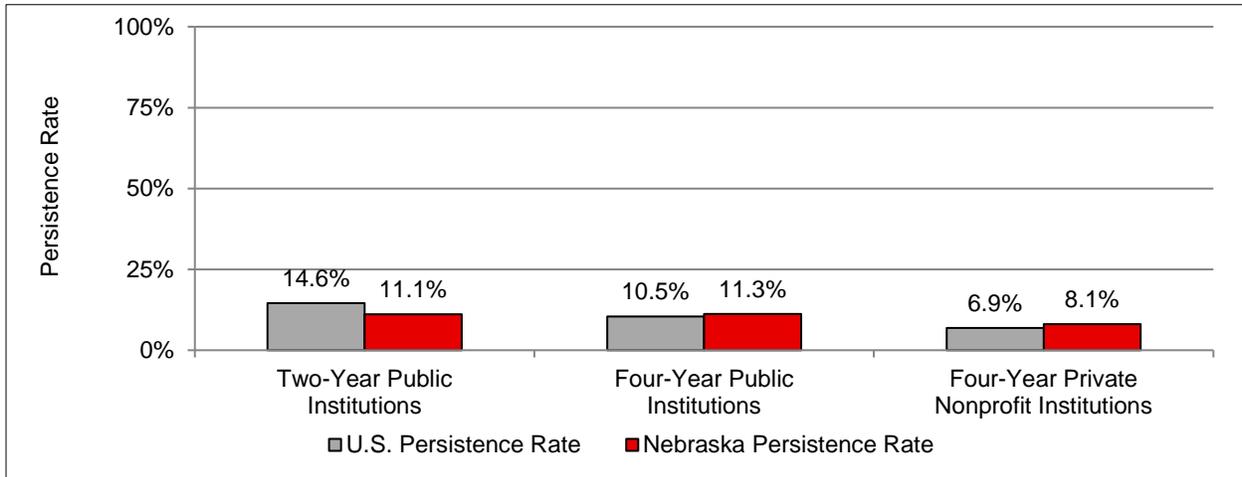


Note. See [Table A12.2](#) in [Appendix 12](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, *Completing College: A State-Level View of Student Attainment Rates* (Signature Report No. 16a), March 2019.

- As shown in [Figure 2.3.4](#), 8% to 11% 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 rate for two-year public institutions was lower than the national persistence rate for similar institutions. However, Nebraska’s persistence rates for the other two sectors were generally in line with the reported national rates.

Figure 2.3.4

Six-Year Persistence Rates for Nebraska and the United States for Degree-Seeking, First-Time Freshmen (Fall 2012)



Note. See [Table A12.2](#) in [Appendix 12](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, *Completing College: A State-Level View of Student Attainment Rates* (Signature Report No. 16a), March 2019.

Nebraska Student Outcomes by Enrollment Status

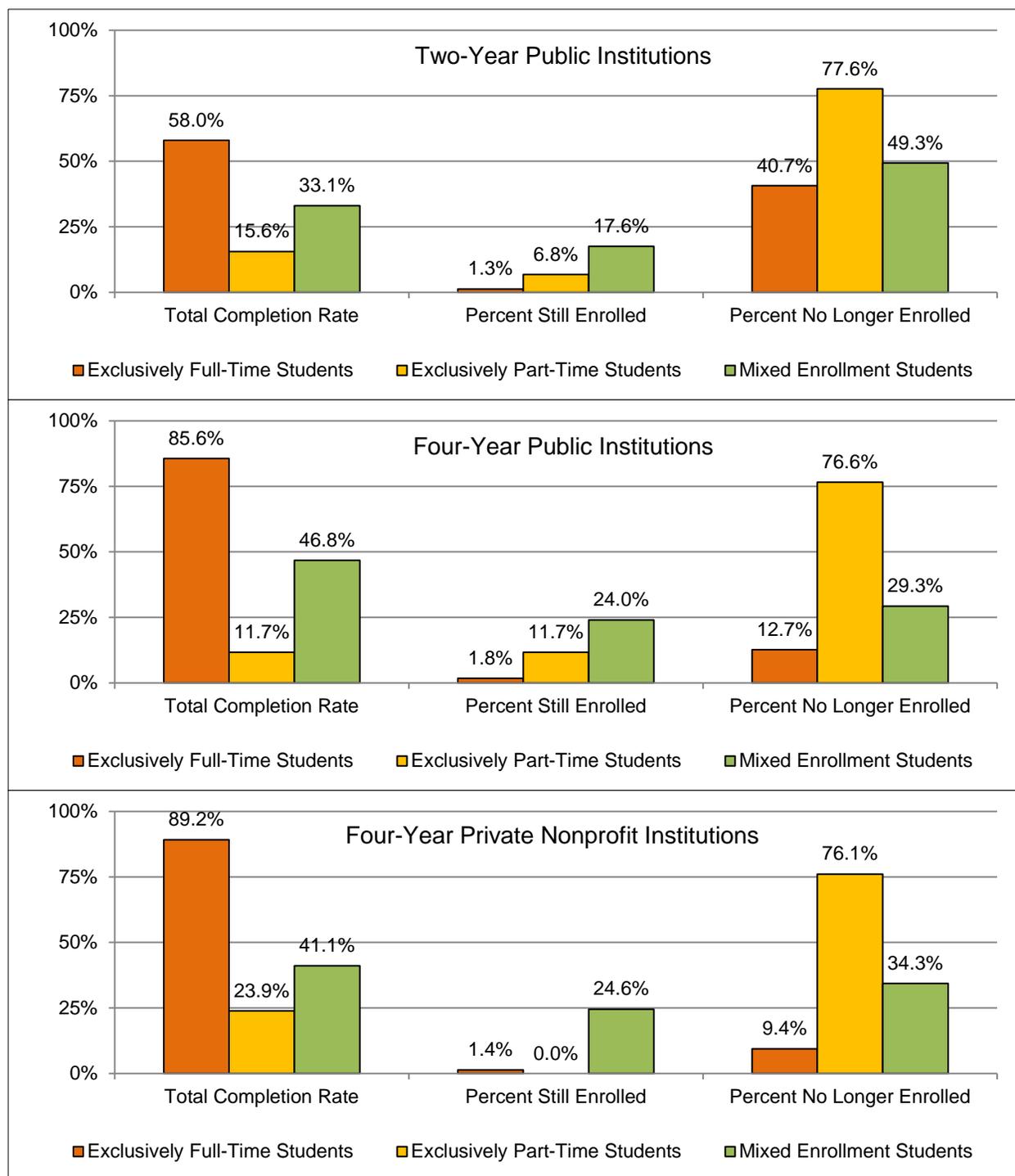
The findings of the National Student Clearinghouse study confirm that the completion rates of full-time students are significantly higher than for students who attend college only part-time. This study also reveals that the completion rates for students with combinations of full-time and part-time enrollment are higher than those for exclusively part-time students but lower than the rates for students who consistently go to college full time. 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 exclusively full-time students.

Student Outcomes Compared Within Each Sector

- [Figure 2.3.5](#) shows that exclusively part-time students had total completion rates that were significantly lower than the completion rates for exclusively full-time students or mixed enrollment students, regardless of whether they started college at two-year public, four-year public, or four-year private nonprofit institutions in Nebraska.
- The six-year persistence rates (i.e., the percentage of students who had not completed a degree or certificate program but were still enrolled) were highest for the mixed enrollment students, 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 exclusively part-time students than for exclusively full-time students or mixed enrollment students.

Figure 2.3.5

Nebraska Six-Year Student Outcomes by Sector and Student Enrollment Status for Degree-Seeking, First-Time Freshmen (Fall 2012)



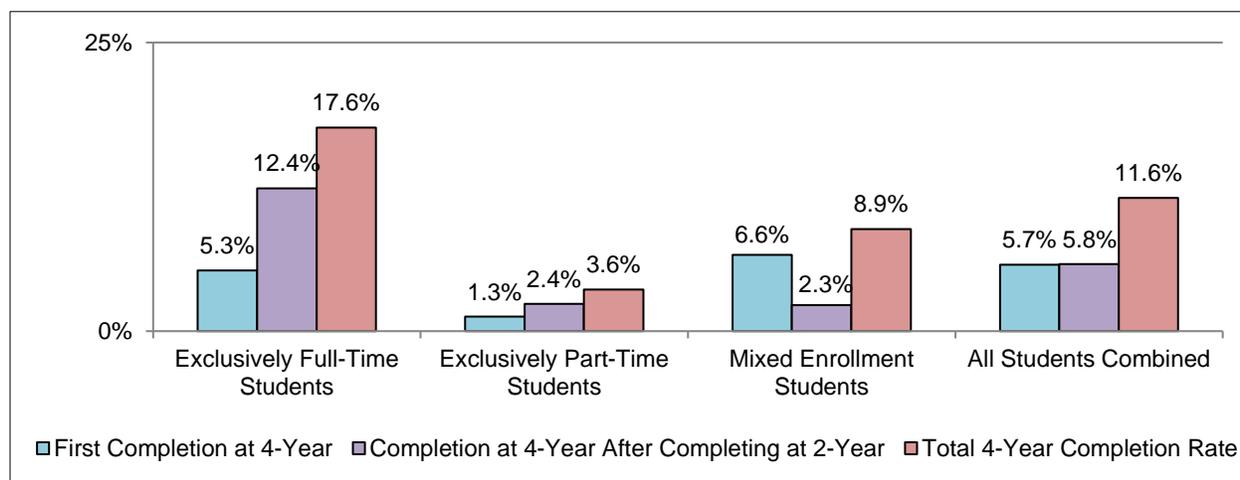
Note. See [Table A12.2](#) in [Appendix 12](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, *Completing College: A State-Level View of Student Attainment Rates* (Signature Report No. 16a), March 2019.

Four-Year Completion Rates for Two-Year Public Institutions

- Another finding of the National Student Clearinghouse study that is of interest is the percentage of students who started college at two-year institutions but earned degrees at four-year institutions. As evidenced in [Figure 2.3.6](#), 11.6% of the students who initially enrolled at Nebraska’s two-year public colleges in fall 2012 had earned degrees from four-year institutions over the course of the next six years. For 5.7% of the cohort, these degrees were their first completions. For 5.8% of the cohort, their four-year degrees were subsequently completed after they had already completed a degree or certificate program at the two-year college where they initially enrolled or at another two-year school.
- Exclusively full-time students and mixed enrollment students had higher total four-year graduation rates than students who attended college part time.
- Exclusively full-time students were more likely than mixed enrollment students to have earned four-year degrees after they had already earned degrees or certificates at two-year schools.

Figure 2.3.6

Nebraska Completion Rates for Four-Year Degrees Earned by Students Who Initially Enrolled at Two-Year Public Institutions for Degree-Seeking, First-Time Freshmen (Fall 2012)

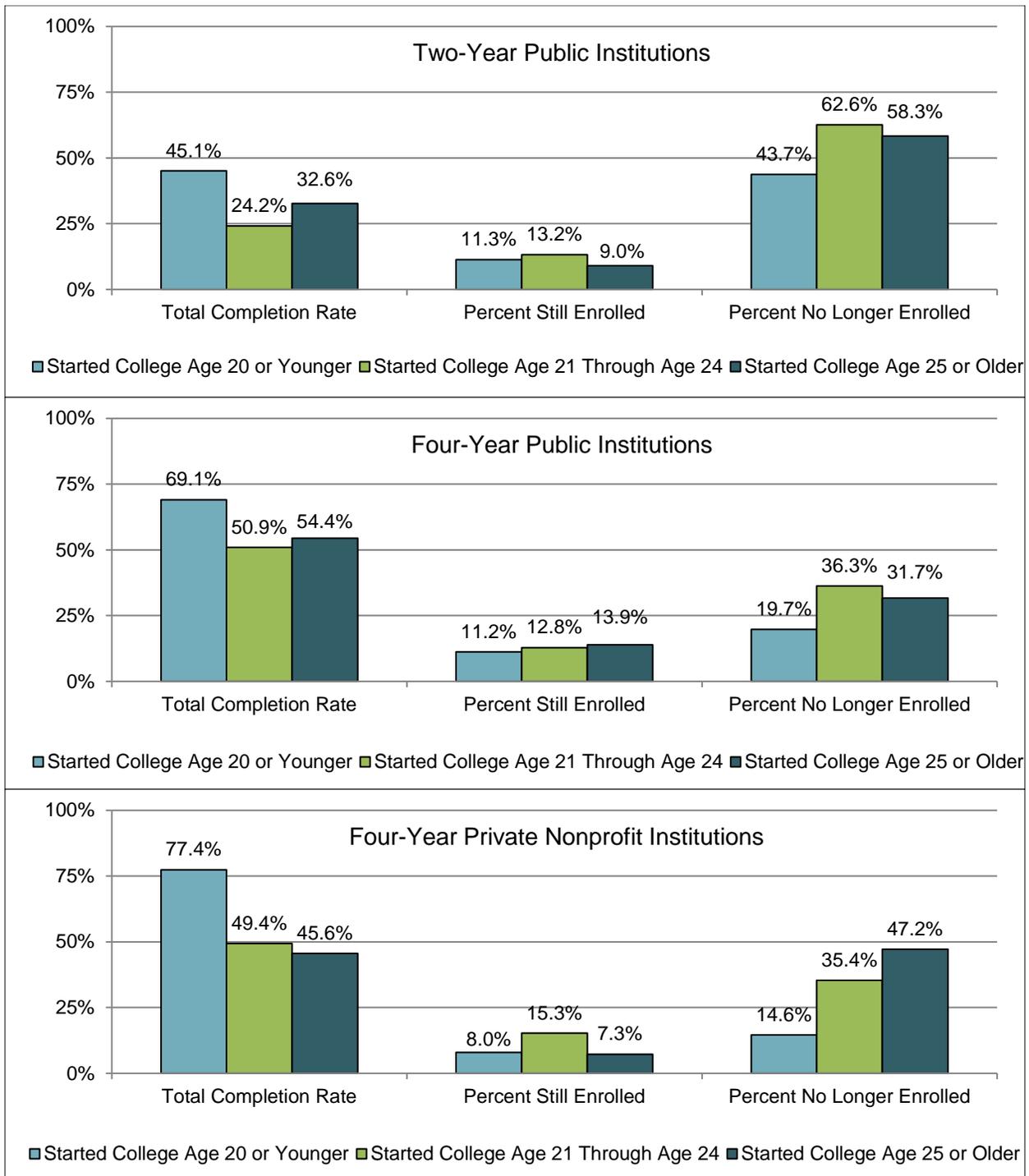


Note. See [Table A12.2](#) in [Appendix 12](#) for supporting data. Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, *Completing College: A State-Level View of Student Attainment Rates* (Signature Report No. 16a), March 2019.

Nebraska Student Outcomes by Age Group

- As shown in [Figure 2.3.7](#), 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 where they initially enrolled.
- The highest total completion rate for students age 20 or younger was 77.4% at the four-year private nonprofit schools. Meanwhile, the highest total completion rates for students age 21 through 24 and students age 25 or older were at four-year public institutions (50.9% and 54.4%, respectively).

Figure 2.3.7
Nebraska Six-Year Student Outcomes by Sector and Age Group
for Degree-Seeking, First-Time Freshmen (Fall 2012)



Note. See Table A12.2 in Appendix 12 for supporting data. Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, *Completing College: A State-Level View of Student Attainment Rates* (Signature Report No. 16a), March 2019.

Nebraska Student Outcomes by Gender

- As shown in [Figure 2.3.8](#), females were more likely than males to have completed degrees or certificate programs within six years, regardless of sector.
- Across all sectors, the percentages of female students who left college before degree completion were much lower than the percentages of male students who dropped out of college. However, at the four-year public and four-year private nonprofit institutions, the persistence rates of students who did not earn a degree or certificate within six years were slightly higher for males than for females.

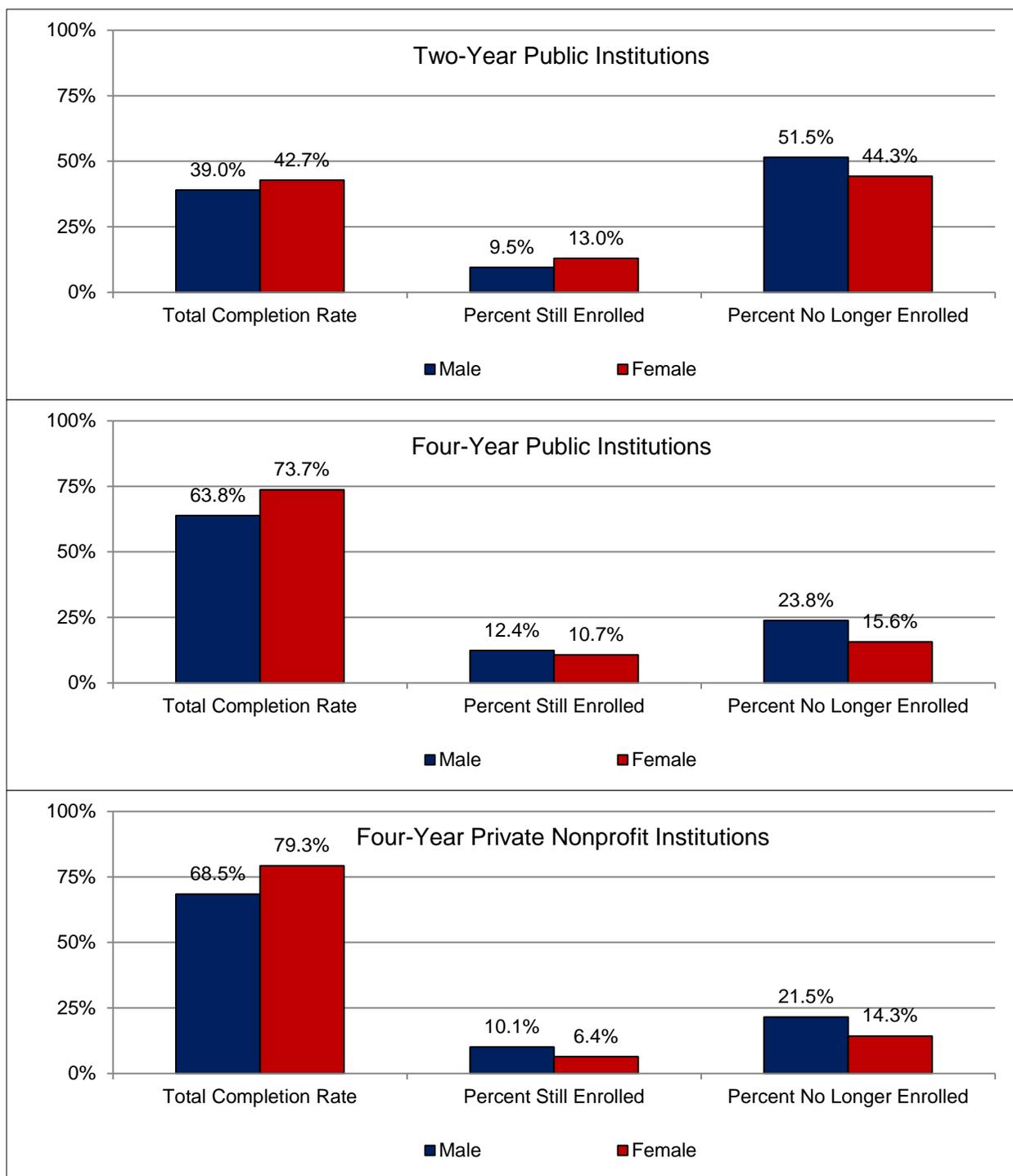
Conclusion

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 start college earlier and attend 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 2.3.8

Nebraska Six-Year Student Outcomes by Sector and Gender for Degree-Seeking, First-Time Freshmen (Fall 2012)



Note. See Table A12.2 in Appendix 12 for supporting data. Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, *Completing College: A State-Level View of Student Attainment Rates* (Signature Report No. 16a), March 2019.

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 is 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 developing more employment opportunities for 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 ten 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 as a result of 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 2018, 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.

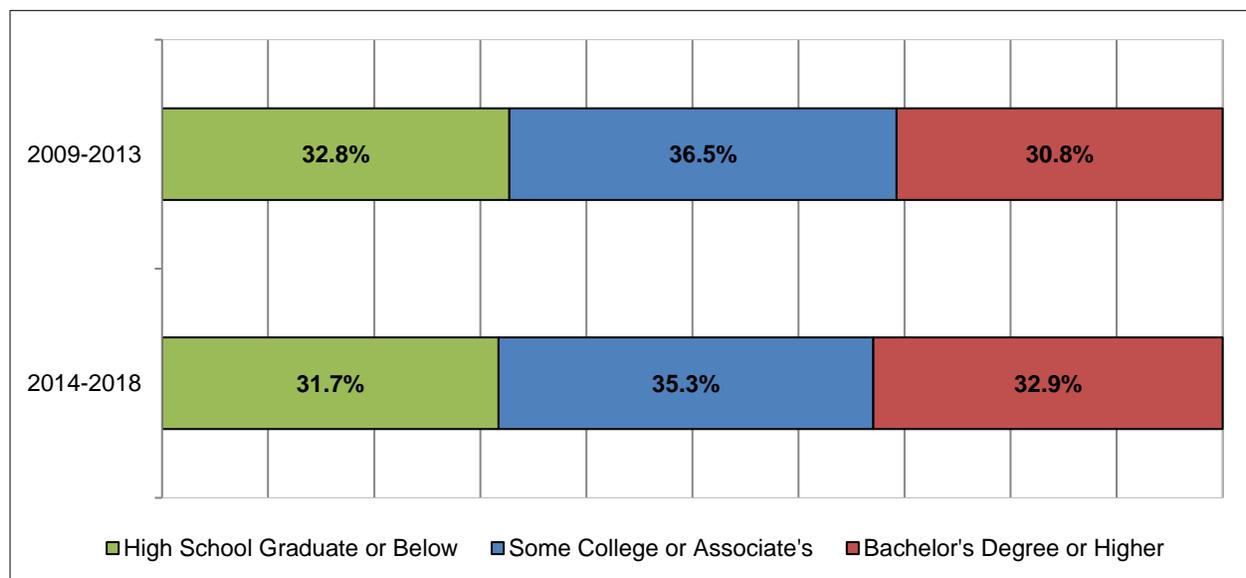
This section summarizes the average annual migration estimates based on the 2014-2018 ACS data collected from samples of 22- to 64-year-olds that migrated to and from the state, and compares these estimates to those based on average annual estimates based on 2009-2013 ACS. To provide context to the average 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 out-migration were curtailed.

Educational Attainment for 22- to 64-Year-Olds

- Between 2009-2013 and 2014-2018, Nebraska’s estimated population of 22- to 64-year-olds increased 1.6% (from 1,019,205 to 1,035,358). (See [Table A13.1](#) in [Appendix 13](#).)
- Analysis by education level reveals that between 2009-2013 and 2014-2018, Nebraska’s estimated population of 22- to 64-year-olds:
 - Decreased 1.1 percentage points for high school graduates or below.
 - Decreased 1.2 percentage points for those with some college or an associate’s degree.
 - Increased 2.1 percentage points for those with a bachelor’s degree or higher.
- As shown in [Figure 3.1](#), the result of these increases and decreases is that overall, educational attainment in Nebraska is increasing.

Figure 3.1

**Nebraska Educational Attainment of 22- to 64-Year-Olds
Based on the 2009-2013 and 2014-2018 American Community Survey**



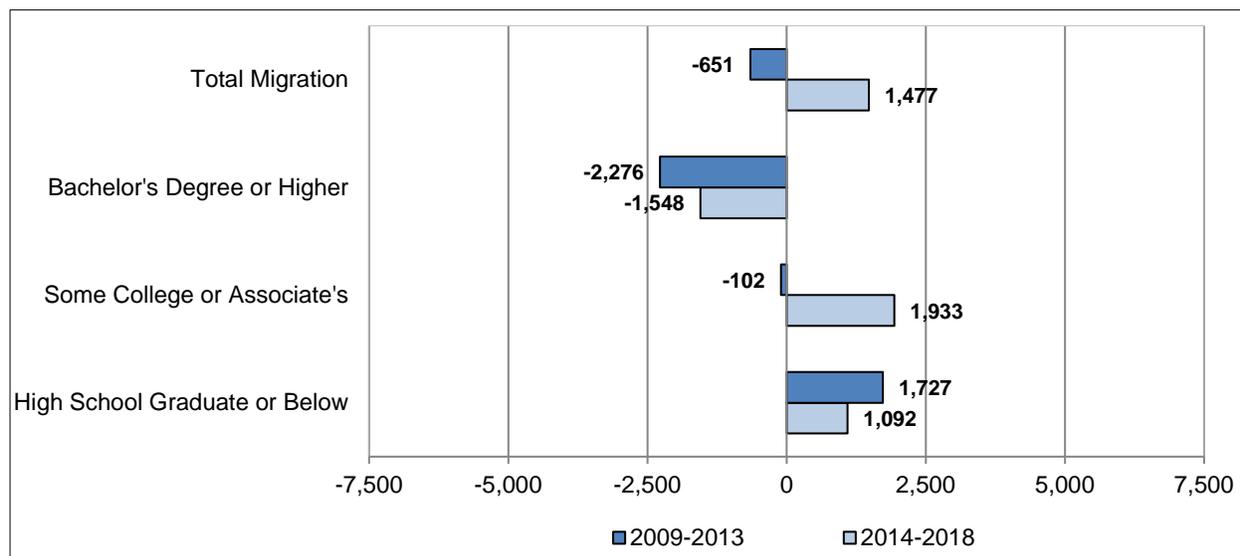
Note. See [Table A13.1](#) in [Appendix 13](#) for supporting data. Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey five-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files, 2009-2013 and 2014-2018. Compiled and prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska Omaha.

Migration Estimates for 22- to 64-Year-Olds

- [Figure 3.2](#) summarizes the average annual net migration estimates for Nebraska by education level, based on the results of the 2009-2013 and 2014-2018 ACS.³²
- Analysis by education level reveals that between 2009 and 2013, Nebraska had an average annual net out-migration of 2,276 working-age adults with a bachelor's degree or higher. Furthermore, it is estimated 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. The result of this continued pattern of net out-migration over the last 10 years is that Nebraska has lost an estimated 19,120 working-age adults with high levels of education.
- [Figure 3.2](#) 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 3.2

Nebraska Average Annual Net Migration of 22- to 64-Year-Olds by Education Level Based on the 2009-2013 and 2014-2018 American Community Survey



Note. See [Table A13.2](#) in [Appendix 13](#) for supporting data. Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey five-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files, 2009-2013 and 2014-2018. Compiled and prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska Omaha.

³² 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 A13.2](#) in [Appendix 13](#), the 2014-2018 ACS PUMS data reveals that only 523 highly educated, working-age adults were surveyed that moved in to or out of Nebraska (approximately 100 survey respondents per year).

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

Although currently available estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau do not reveal a clear picture of overall Nebraska migration patterns at all levels of education, there is still reason to be concerned about the net migration of working-age adults, particularly at the bachelor's degree and above level. In fact, using a slightly different population (age 25+ rather than 22-64) the University of Nebraska at Omaha Center for Public Affairs Research calculates that Nebraska ranked 33rd best in the net loss of people age 25 or older with a bachelor's degree or higher over the past five years.³³

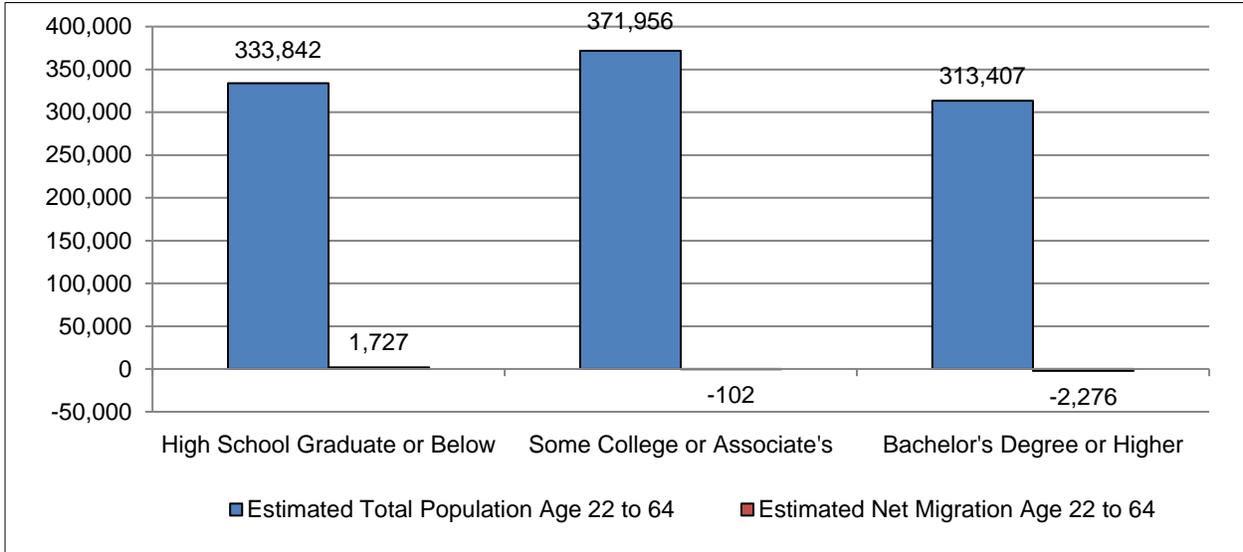
As illustrated in [Figure 3.3](#), the latest available average annual net migration estimate at each education level is small relative to the corresponding total estimated working-age population of the state. Nevertheless, repeated positive or negative net migration will have a corresponding positive 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 33.3 people for 2014-2018, compared to an average annual net in-migration of 51.7 people for 2009-2013.
- For every 10,000 people in Nebraska with some college or an associate's degree, there was an average annual net in-migration of 52.8 people for 2014-2018, compared to an average annual net out-migration of 2.7 people for 2009-2013.
- For every 10,000 people in Nebraska with a bachelor's degree or higher, there was an average annual net out-migration of 45.4 people for 2014-2018, compared to an average annual net out-migration of 72.6 people for 2009-2013.
- 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.

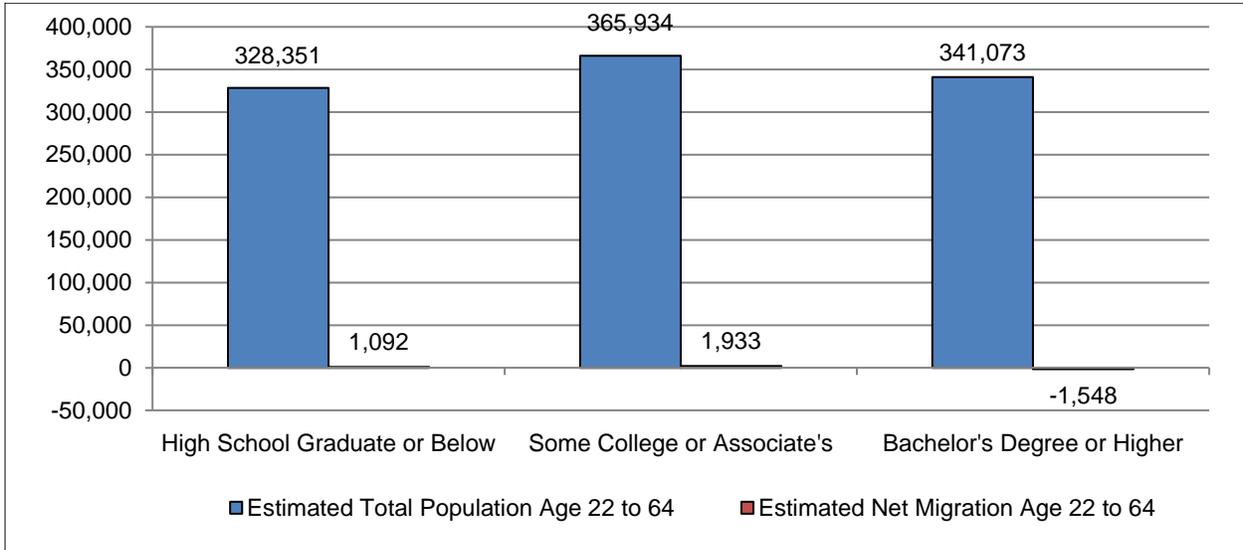
³³ 2014-18 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau analyzed by David Drozd, UNO Center for Public Affairs Research.

Figure 3.3
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 2009-2013 and 2014-2018 American Community Survey

Part A: 2009-2013



Part B: 2014-2018



Note. See Table A13.1 and Table A13.2 in Appendix 13 for supporting data. Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey five-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files, 2009-2013 and 2014-2018. Compiled and prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska Omaha.

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
 - Formerly BryanLGH College of Health Sciences
- Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics
 - Formerly Capitol School of Hairstyling
- CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology
 - Formerly Alegent Health School of Radiologic Technology
- Clarkson College
- College of Hair Design-Downtown
 - Formerly College of Hair Design
- College of Hair Design-East Campus
 - Did not report to IPEDS until Fall 2009
- College of Saint Mary
- Concordia University-Nebraska
 - Formerly Concordia University
 - Formerly Concordia University-Seward
- Creighton University
- Dana College
 - Closed Fall 2010
- Doane University
 - Formerly Doane College
 - Formerly Doane College-Crete
 - Formerly Doane College-Lincoln
 - Formerly Doane University-Arts & Sciences
 - Formerly Doane University-Graduate and Professional Studies
- Fullen School of Hair Design
 - No longer an IPEDS reporting institution Fall 2016
- 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 of Beauty
 - Formerly Joseph's College
- La'James International College
- Little Priest Tribal College
- Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology
 - No longer an IPEDS reporting institution Fall 2011
- Midland University
 - Formerly Midland Lutheran College
- Myotherapy Institute
- National American University-Bellevue
 - Did not report to IPEDS until Fall 2012
 - Closed Fall 2019
- Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University
 - Formerly Nebraska Christian College
- Nebraska Indian Community College
- Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health
- Nebraska Wesleyan University
- Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University
 - Formerly Omaha School of Massage Therapy
 - Closed Fall 2018
- Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln
 - Did not report to IPEDS until Fall 2016
- Purdue University Global-Lincoln
 - Formerly Hamilton College-Lincoln Campus
 - Formerly Kaplan University-Lincoln Campus
 - No longer an IPEDS reporting institution Fall 2019
- Purdue University Global-Omaha
 - Formerly Hamilton College-Omaha Campus
 - Formerly Kaplan University-Omaha Campus
 - Closed Fall 2019
- Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology
 - No longer an IPEDS reporting institution Fall 2016
- Summit Christian College
- The Creative Center
- Union College
- Universal College of Healing Arts
- University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus
 - Closed Fall 2015
- Vatterott College-Spring Valley
 - Closed Fall 2015
- Xenon International Academy-Omaha
 - Formerly Xenon International School of Hair Design II Inc
- York College

Appendix 1

Nebraska College Enrollments

Table A1.1 Nebraska Total Fall Headcount Enrollment by Sector Fall 2008 through Fall 2019					
Year	University of Nebraska	Nebraska State College System	Nebraska Community Colleges	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	Nebraska State Total
2008	47,812	8,543	43,146	32,209	131,710
2009	49,032	8,835	46,153	36,750	140,770
2010	49,905	8,846	49,051	38,091	145,893
2011	50,363	8,726	47,542	37,328	143,959
2012	50,178	8,939	44,899	36,631	140,647
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
<i>2019 Estimated</i>	<i>51,150</i>	<i>8,406</i>	<i>39,400</i>	<i>37,030</i>	<i>135,986</i>
<p><i>Note.</i> Statewide official enrollments for fall 2019 will not be available from IPEDS until mid-2020. Data sources: For 2008 through 2018 data, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) fall 2008 through fall 2018 surveys. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2019 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2019.</p>					

**Table A1.2
Nebraska Total Fall Headcount Enrollment by Sector and by Institution
Fall 2008 through Fall 2019**

Total Fall Headcount Enrollment	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Nebraska Public Institutions	99,501	104,020	107,802	106,631	104,016	101,694
University of Nebraska	47,812	49,032	49,905	50,363	50,178	50,705
Neb. College of Technical Agriculture	289	425	383	333	331	300
University of Nebraska at Kearney	6,543	6,650	6,753	7,100	7,199	7,052
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	23,573	24,100	24,610	24,593	24,207	24,445
University of Nebraska Medical Center	3,194	3,237	3,494	3,625	3,655	3,681
University of Nebraska at Omaha	14,213	14,620	14,665	14,712	14,786	15,227
Nebraska State College System	8,543	8,835	8,846	8,726	8,939	8,984
Chadron State College	2,649	2,712	2,759	2,851	2,994	3,056
Peru State College	2,328	2,492	2,518	2,358	2,390	2,422
Wayne State College	3,566	3,631	3,569	3,517	3,555	3,506
Nebraska Community Colleges	43,146	46,153	49,051	47,542	44,899	42,005
Central Community College	6,885	7,320	7,527	7,521	7,283	6,906
Metropolitan Community College	15,055	17,003	18,523	18,518	17,376	15,752
Mid-Plains Community College	2,708	2,765	2,987	2,623	2,591	2,491
Northeast Community College	5,140	5,205	5,377	5,161	5,251	5,145
Southeast Community College	10,419	11,556	12,242	11,479	10,168	9,751
Western Nebraska Community College	2,939	2,304	2,395	2,240	2,230	1,960
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	32,209	36,750	38,091	37,328	36,631	37,245
Bellevue University	8,278	10,407	10,407	10,304	9,942	9,788
Bryan College of Health Sciences	493	500	528	636	714	711
Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	90	121	104	131	148	144
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	22	22	22	19	17	22
Clarkson College	820	934	980	1,114	1,204	1,238
College of Hair Design-Downtown	230	160	220	130	138	116
College of Hair Design-East Campus	0	92	154	169	140	114
College of Saint Mary	953	1,120	1,070	1,063	1,037	970
Concordia University-Nebraska	1,344	1,717	2,146	2,196	2,091	2,206
Creighton University	7,051	7,385	7,662	7,730	7,736	8,019
Dana College	546	596	-	-	-	-
Doane University	2,545	2,638	2,743	2,701	2,784	2,766
Fullen School of Hair Design	34	40	40	43	32	34
Grace University	433	490	481	459	439	481
Hastings College	1,153	1,154	1,193	1,240	1,112	1,144
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	532	617	732	735	597	505
Joseph's College Cosmetology	365	353	303	264	308	281
La'James International College	49	51	47	40	39	33
Little Priest Tribal College	116	141	148	172	144	144
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology ^a	20	19	20	-	-	-
Midland University	803	716	1,117	1,030	1,126	1,288
Myotherapy Institute	29	26	45	38	29	23
National American University-Bellevue	-	-	-	-	168	227

Continued on the next page.

Table A1.2 Continued						
Total Fall Headcount Enrollment	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	<i>Est. 2019</i>
Nebraska Public Institutions	99,701	99,872	100,857	100,717	99,644	98,956
University of Nebraska	51,215	51,835	52,516	52,679	51,885	51,150
Neb. College of Technical Agriculture	384	512	342	317	335	331
University of Nebraska at Kearney	6,902	6,747	6,788	6,644	6,327	6,279
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	25,006	25,260	25,897	26,079	25,820	25,332
University of Nebraska Medical Center	3,696	3,790	3,862	3,908	3,972	4,055
University of Nebraska at Omaha	15,227	15,526	15,627	15,731	15,431	15,153
Nebraska State College System	9,002	8,930	8,905	8,378	8,195	8,406
Chadron State College	3,033	2,993	2,977	2,737	2,448	2,407
Peru State College	2,499	2,506	2,571	2,349	2,114	2,109
Wayne State College	3,470	3,431	3,357	3,292	3,633	3,890
Nebraska Community Colleges	39,484	39,107	39,436	39,660	39,564	39,400
Central Community College	6,377	6,227	6,316	6,082	6,354	6,368
Metropolitan Community College	14,675	14,812	14,788	14,954	14,913	14,300
Mid-Plains Community College	2,143	2,235	2,276	2,221	2,216	2,126
Northeast Community College	5,061	5,051	5,075	5,086	5,016	5,151
Southeast Community College	9,392	9,248	9,262	9,412	9,240	9,733
Western Nebraska Community College	1,836	1,534	1,719	1,905	1,825	1,722
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	37,009	37,090	36,060	35,891	35,974	37,030
Bellevue University	9,879	9,760	8,896	8,655	9,621	11,724
Bryan College of Health Sciences	691	704	703	679	716	775
Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	116	121	124	124	107	101
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	22	19	18	15	15	16
Clarkson College	1,221	1,254	1,219	1,273	1,162	1,125
College of Hair Design-Downtown	98	103	92	88	123	77
College of Hair Design-East Campus	112	80	67	40	37	84
College of Saint Mary	1,018	1,001	1,043	1,140	1,168	1,042
Concordia University-Nebraska	2,332	2,457	2,757	2,520	2,424	2,703
Creighton University	8,236	8,435	8,393	8,654	8,910	8,821
Dana College	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doane University	2,624	2,639	2,615	2,871	2,617	2,337
Fullen School of Hair Design	29	24	-	-	-	-
Grace University	469	471	393	298	-	-
Hastings College	1,212	1,219	1,246	1,202	1,080	999
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	395	312	-	-	-	-
Joseph's College Cosmetology	229	245	266	202	163	112
La'James International College	24	24	20	17	8	15
Little Priest Tribal College	127	132	132	141	130	133
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midland University	1,362	1,646	1,709	1,793	1,873	1,816
Myotherapy Institute	15	20	41	23	11	15
National American University-Bellevue	191	121	106	98	68	-

Continued on the next page.

Table A1.2 Continued

	1-Year Change 17-18	Est. 1-Year Change 18-19	10-Year Change 08-18	Est. 11-Year Change 08-19
Total Fall Headcount Enrollment				
Nebraska Public Institutions	-1.1%	-0.7%	0.1%	-0.5%
University of Nebraska	-1.5%	-1.4%	8.5%	7.0%
Neb. College of Technical Agriculture	5.7%	-1.2%	15.9%	14.5%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	-4.8%	-0.8%	-3.3%	-4.0%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	-1.0%	-1.9%	9.5%	7.5%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	1.6%	2.1%	24.4%	27.0%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	-1.9%	-1.8%	8.6%	6.6%
Nebraska State College System	-2.2%	2.6%	-4.1%	-1.6%
Chadron State College	-10.6%	-1.7%	-7.6%	-9.1%
Peru State College	-10.0%	-0.2%	-9.2%	-9.4%
Wayne State College	10.4%	7.1%	1.9%	9.1%
Nebraska Community Colleges	-0.2%	-0.4%	-8.3%	-8.7%
Central Community College	4.5%	0.2%	-7.7%	-7.5%
Metropolitan Community College	-0.3%	-4.1%	-0.9%	-5.0%
Mid-Plains Community College	-0.2%	-4.1%	-18.2%	-21.5%
Northeast Community College	-1.4%	2.7%	-2.4%	0.2%
Southeast Community College	-1.8%	5.3%	-11.3%	-6.6%
Western Nebraska Community College	-4.2%	-5.6%	-37.9%	-41.4%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	0.2%	2.9%	11.7%	15.0%
Bellevue University	11.2%	21.9%	16.2%	41.6%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	5.4%	8.2%	45.2%	57.2%
Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	-13.7%	-5.6%	18.9%	12.2%
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	0.0%	6.7%	-31.8%	-27.3%
Clarkson College	-8.7%	-3.2%	41.7%	37.2%
College of Hair Design-Downtown	39.8%	-37.4%	-46.5%	-66.5%
College of Hair Design-East Campus	-7.5%	127.0%	-	-
College of Saint Mary	2.5%	-10.8%	22.6%	9.3%
Concordia University-Nebraska	-3.8%	11.5%	80.4%	101.1%
Creighton University	3.0%	-1.0%	26.4%	25.1%
Dana College	-	-	-	-
Doane University	-8.8%	-10.7%	2.8%	-8.2%
Fullen School of Hair Design	-	-	-	-
Grace University	-	-	-	-
Hastings College	-10.1%	-7.5%	-6.3%	-13.4%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	-	-	-	-
Joseph's College Cosmetology	-19.3%	-31.3%	-55.3%	-69.3%
La'James International College	-52.9%	87.5%	-83.7%	-69.4%
Little Priest Tribal College	-7.8%	2.3%	12.1%	14.7%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology ^a	-	-	-	-
Midland University	4.5%	-3.0%	133.3%	126.2%
Myotherapy Institute	-52.2%	36.4%	-62.1%	-48.3%
National American University-Bellevue	-30.6%	-	-	-

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Table A1.2 Continued						
Total Fall Headcount Enrollment	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	164	123	141	131	139	150
Nebraska Indian Community College	92	129	177	163	150	199
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	589	672	765	847	878	943
Nebraska Wesleyan University	2,086	2,093	2,138	2,070	2,065	2,149
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	145	104	236	179	148	121
Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	429	644	690	469	462	501
Purdue University Global-Omaha	660	1,071	1,059	721	615	795
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	10	9	10	8	9	8
Summit Christian College	41	35	38	39	39	29
The Creative Center	118	127	114	119	109	86
Union College	914	883	901	886	881	911
Universal College of Healing Arts	55	61	55	46	27	28
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	60	36	76	79	71	34
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	276	748	766	587	383	330
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	268	286	285	260	238	237
York College	396	430	478	510	472	470
Nebraska State Total	131,710	140,770	145,893	143,959	140,647	138,939

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Table A1.2 Continued						
Total Fall Headcount Enrollment	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	<i>Est. 2019</i>
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	136	130	124	146	134	110
Nebraska Indian Community College	120	158	175	180	200	227
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	1,000	1,000	1,088	1,167	1,102	1,127
Nebraska Wesleyan University	2,083	2,049	2,059	2,064	2,095	2,044
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	146	104	106	17	-	-
Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln	-	37	55	58	51	25
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	593	498	410	296	288	-
Purdue University Global-Omaha	720	678	585	458	332	-
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	7	11	-	-	-	-
Summit Christian College	40	36	37	30	27	24
The Creative Center	78	64	60	51	39	40
Union College	887	903	895	868	807	813
Universal College of Healing Arts	14	25	11	46	35	41
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	145	6	-	-	-	-
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	230	194	191	215	191	176
York College	408	410	424	462	440	508
Nebraska State Total	136,710	136,962	136,917	136,608	135,618	135,986

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Table A1.2 Continued				
Total Fall Headcount Enrollment	1-Year Change 17-18	<i>Est. 1-Year Change</i> <i>18-19</i>	10-Year Change 08-18	<i>Est. 11-Year Change</i> <i>08-19</i>
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	-8.2%	-17.9%	-18.3%	-32.9%
Nebraska Indian Community College	11.1%	13.5%	117.4%	146.7%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	-5.6%	2.3%	87.1%	91.3%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	1.5%	-2.4%	0.4%	-2.0%
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	-	-	-	-
Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln	-12.1%	-51.0%	-	-
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	-2.7%	-	-32.9%	-
Purdue University Global-Omaha	-27.5%	-	-49.7%	-
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	-	-	-	-
Summit Christian College	-10.0%	-11.1%	-34.1%	-41.5%
The Creative Center	-23.5%	2.6%	-66.9%	-66.1%
Union College	-7.0%	0.7%	-11.7%	-11.1%
Universal College of Healing Arts	-23.9%	17.1%	-36.4%	-25.5%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	-	-	-	-
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	-	-	-	-
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	-11.2%	-7.9%	-28.7%	-34.3%
York College	-4.8%	15.5%	11.1%	28.3%
Nebraska State Total	-0.7%	0.3%	3.0%	3.2%
Data sources: For 2008 through 2018 data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 through fall 2018 surveys. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2019 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2019. ^a Beginning in 2011, Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology reports enrollment through the University of Nebraska at Kearney.				

**Table A1.3
Nebraska 12-Month Unduplicated Headcount Enrollment by Sector
2008-2009 through 2018-2019**

Academic Year	University of Nebraska	Nebraska State College System	Nebraska Community Colleges	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	Nebraska State Total
2008-2009	55,418	11,039	86,335	48,336	201,128
2009-2010	56,737	11,250	88,865	50,743	207,595
2010-2011	57,450	11,540	87,335	51,022	207,347
2011-2012	57,913	11,397	85,780	49,463	204,553
2012-2013	57,626	11,520	84,583	48,629	202,358
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

Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2009 through 2019 surveys.

Table A1.4
First-Time Freshmen Enrollment by Sector
Fall 2008 through Fall 2019

Part A: <u>Full-Time</u>, First-Time Freshmen						
Number of Students	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
University of Nebraska	7,058	6,804	7,011	6,909	6,785	7,267
Nebraska State College System	1,265	1,296	1,304	1,240	1,286	1,420
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,540	5,127	5,192	4,747	4,789	4,475
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	3,904	4,146	4,046	3,667	3,540	3,859
Nebraska Total	16,767	17,373	17,553	16,563	16,400	17,021
% of Total Freshmen Enrolled	90.9%	90.1%	89.3%	89.6%	89.1%	89.5%
Number of Students	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Est. 2019
University of Nebraska	7,478	7,570	7,935	7,902	7,963	7,697
Nebraska State College System	1,399	1,292	1,217	1,228	1,306	1,389
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,235	3,946	4,183	3,678	3,869	4,076
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	3,667	3,743	3,589	3,773	3,672	3,670
Nebraska Total	16,779	16,551	16,924	16,581	16,810	16,832
% of Total Freshmen Enrolled	90.3%	90.4%	90.8%	91.2%	91.0%	89.9%
Percentage Changes	1-Year Change 17-18	Est. 1-Year Change 18-19	10-Year Change 08-18	Est. 11-Year Change 08-19		
University of Nebraska	0.8%	-3.3%	12.8%	9.1%		
Nebraska State College System	6.4%	6.4%	3.2%	9.8%		
Nebraska Community Colleges	5.2%	5.4%	-14.8%	-10.2%		
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	-2.7%	-0.1%	-5.9%	-6.0%		
Nebraska Total	1.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%		

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Table A1.4 Continued

Part B: <u>Part-Time</u>, First-Time Freshmen						
Number of Students	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
University of Nebraska	95	94	112	129	145	134
Nebraska State College System	27	28	23	20	27	12
Nebraska Community Colleges	1,293	1,462	1,607	1,515	1,565	1,669
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	263	319	355	260	275	186
Nebraska Total	1,678	1,903	2,097	1,924	2,012	2,001
% of Total Freshmen Enrolled	9.1%	9.9%	10.7%	10.4%	10.9%	10.5%
Number of Students	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Est. 2019
University of Nebraska	125	147	107	110	67	92
Nebraska State College System	20	17	12	9	6	26
Nebraska Community Colleges	1,574	1,538	1,506	1,365	1,534	1,716
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	88	57	96	114	49	60
Nebraska Total	1,807	1,759	1,721	1,598	1,656	1,894
% of Total Freshmen Enrolled	9.7%	9.6%	9.2%	8.8%	9.0%	10.1%
Percentage Changes	1-Year Change 17-18	Est. 1-Year Change 18-19	10-Year Change 08-18	Est. 11-Year Change 08-19		
University of Nebraska	-39.1%	37.3%	-29.5%	-3.2%		
Nebraska State College System	-33.3%	333.3%	-77.8%	-3.7%		
Nebraska Community Colleges	12.4%	11.9%	18.6%	32.7%		
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	-57.0%	22.4%	-81.4%	-77.2%		
Nebraska Total	3.6%	14.4%	-1.3%	12.9%		

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Table A1.4 Continued

Part C: <u>Total</u> First-Time Freshmen						
Number of Students	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
University of Nebraska	7,153	6,898	7,123	7,038	6,930	7,401
Nebraska State College System	1,292	1,324	1,327	1,260	1,313	1,432
Nebraska Community Colleges	5,833	6,589	6,799	6,262	6,354	6,144
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	4,167	4,465	4,401	3,927	3,815	4,045
Nebraska Total	18,445	19,276	19,650	18,487	18,412	19,022
Number of Students	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Est. 2019
University of Nebraska	7,603	7,717	8,042	8,012	8,030	7,789
Nebraska State College System	1,419	1,309	1,229	1,237	1,312	1,415
Nebraska Community Colleges	5,809	5,484	5,689	5,043	5,403	5,792
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	3,755	3,800	3,685	3,887	3,721	3,730
Nebraska Total	18,586	18,310	18,645	18,179	18,466	18,726
Percentage Changes	1-Year Change 17-18	Est. 1-Year Change 18-19	10-Year Change 08-18	Est. 11-Year Change 08-19		
University of Nebraska	0.2%	-3.0%	12.3%	8.9%		
Nebraska State College System	6.1%	7.9%	1.5%	9.5%		
Nebraska Community Colleges	7.1%	7.2%	-7.4%	-0.7%		
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	-4.3%	0.2%	-10.7%	-10.5%		
Nebraska Total	1.6%	1.4%	0.1%	1.5%		
Data sources: For 2008 through 2018 data, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) fall 2008 through fall 2018 surveys. Preliminary enrollments for fall 2018 were collected from each institution by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2019.						

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Appendix 2

Actual and Projected Numbers of Nebraska High School Graduates

Table A2.1 Numbers of Nebraska High School Graduates 2008-2009 through 2018-2019					
School Year	Type of School/Agency			Total Number of Graduates	One-Year % Change
	Public Schools	Nonpublic Schools	ESU & SO		
08-09	19,401	2,121	96	21,618	- 2.6%
09-10	19,293	2,143	77	21,513	- 0.5%
10-11	20,313	2,205	119	22,637	5.2%
11-12	20,379	2,192	107	22,678	0.2%
12-13	20,326	2,197	118	22,641	- 0.2%
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%

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, February 2011 (2008-09 and 2009-10 data), February 2012 (2010-11 data), December 2012 (2011-12 data), January 2014 (2012-13 data), 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), and December 2019 (2018-19 data).

**Table A2.2
Actual and Projected Numbers of Nebraska High School Graduates
2008-2009 through 2028-2029**

Academic Year	Public by Race/Ethnicity						Public Total	Non Public Total	Total
	White non-Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	Black non-Hispanic	Race/Ethnicity Total			
Actual									
08-09	16,203	328	1,609	222	1,039	19,401	19,401	2,121	21,522
09-10	15,878	351	1,801	186	1,077	19,293	19,293	2,143	21,436
10-11	15,779	380	2,351	237	1,074	19,821	20,313	2,205	22,518
11-12	15,399	451	2,516	265	1,223	19,854	20,379	2,192	22,571
12-13	15,268	408	2,654	227	1,233	19,790	20,326	2,197	22,523
13-14	14,964	507	2,907	211	1,179	19,768	20,359	2,557	22,916
14-15	14,817	503	3,026	228	1,112	19,686	20,281	2,544	22,825
15-16	15,007	484	3,082	211	1,206	20,000	20,562	2,173	22,735
16-17	14,770	573	3,334	240	1,187	20,104	20,730	2,537	23,267
17-18	14,854	520	3,486	233	1,157	20,250	20,844	2,786	23,630
18-19	14,937	591	3,644	246	1,302	20,720	21,311	2,314	23,625
Projected									
18-19	15,760	636	3,729	268	1,232	21,625	21,599	2,402	24,001
19-20	16,001	646	4,053	229	1,133	22,062	21,968	2,304	24,272
20-21	16,101	681	4,131	235	1,149	22,297	22,186	2,356	24,542
21-22	16,433	727	4,295	230	1,142	22,827	22,674	2,426	25,100
22-23	16,209	791	4,416	198	1,204	22,818	22,634	2,370	25,004
23-24	16,285	805	4,695	224	1,225	23,234	23,037	2,456	25,493
24-25	15,526	708	4,364	208	1,085	21,891	21,687	2,463	24,151
25-26	15,901	756	4,893	204	1,228	22,982	22,639	2,468	25,107
26-27	15,874	858	4,925	216	1,245	23,118	22,751	2,465	25,216
27-28	15,408	846	4,506	183	1,215	22,158	21,865	2,369	24,234
28-29	15,433	839	4,153	183	1,179	21,787	21,606	2,354	23,959

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. Beginning in 2010-2011, the actual race/ethnicity total does not equal the public total because students in the “two or more races” category are not included in the race/ethnicity total. They are, however, included in the public total. (Number of multiracial public high school graduates by year: 2010-11 = 492, 2011-12 = 525, 2012-13 = 536, 2013-14 = 591, 2014-15 = 595, 2015-16 = 562, 2016-17 = 626, 2017-18 = 594, 2018-19 = 591.) The projected race/ethnicity total does not equal the projected total number of public school graduates, due to differences in the way historical data may have been reported by the state and 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 2018-2019, the actual number of public school graduates (21,311) was 1.3% lower than WICHE predicted in their 2016 report (21,599). Data sources: For actual numbers of graduates: Nebraska Department of Education, February 2011 (2008-09 and 2009-10 data), February 2012 (2010-11 data), December 2012 (2011-12 data), January 2014 (2012-13 data), 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), and December 2019 (2018-19 data). For projected numbers of graduates: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates, 2016*.

Table A2.3
Actual and Projected Changes in the Numbers and Percentages of
Nebraska Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity:
2008-2009, 2018-19, and 2028-2029

Race/Ethnicity	2008-2009 ^a		2018-2019		Actual % Change 08-09 to 18-19	2028-2029 ^b		Projected % Change 18-19 to 28-29
	Actual No. of Grads	% of Actual Grads	Actual No. of Grads	% of Actual Grads		Projected No. of Grads	% of Projected Grads	
White non-Hispanic	16,203	83.5%	14,937	70.1%	-7.8%	15,433	70.8%	3.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	328	1.7%	591	2.8%	80.2%	839	3.9%	42.0%
Hispanic	1,609	8.3%	3,644	17.1%	126.5%	4,153	19.1%	14.0%
Native American	222	1.1%	246	1.2%	10.8%	183	0.8%	-25.6%
Black non-Hispanic	1,039	5.4%	1,302	6.1%	25.3%	1,179	5.4%	-9.4%
Two or More Races	N/A	N/A	591	2.8%	N/A	N/A ^b	N/A ^b	N/A ^b
Total for Public High Schools	19,401		21,311		9.8%	21,787 ^c		2.2% ^c

Note. The number of actual graduates and the projected number of graduates do not include graduates of educational service units or state-operated schools. Data source: For actual numbers of graduates: Nebraska Department of Education, February 2011, and December 2019. For projected numbers of graduates: For projected numbers of graduates: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates, 2016.*

^a Two or more races was not a racial/ethnic category in 2008-09.

^b WICHE proportionately allocated two or more races data to the “four non-Hispanic race groups (American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, black non-Hispanic, and white non-Hispanic) based on each group’s average share of the combined race total over the three most recent previous years. (Data in the Hispanic category were not part of the apportionment, because Hispanic is considered an ethnicity, not a race.)” (WICHE, page 126.)

^c Because projections were made independently for the various race/ethnic groups, the total shown here for 2028-29 includes 181 more public high school graduates than the projected total number of public high school graduates. WICHE projects a total of 21,606 individuals will graduate from Nebraska’s public schools in 2028-29. This is a projected increase of 1.4% between 2018-19 and 2028-29.

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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 following 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 2019 graduation cohort is the group of students who entered 9th grade for the first time at the beginning of or during the 2015-2016 school year. The expected graduation year for this cohort was the 2018-2019 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. Consequently, **the 2011 cohort four-year graduation rate established a new baseline for future comparisons.**

Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, *2018-2019 Education Profile for State of Nebraska*, Definitions.

**Table A3.1
Cohort Graduation Rates for Nebraska Public High Schools
By Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Other Student Groups
2010-2011 through 2018-2019**

Student Group	Cohort Four-Year		Cohort Five-Year		Cohort Six-Year	
	N	Grad Rate	N	Grad Rate	N	Grad Rate
2010-2011						
Total Cohort Graduates	19,313	86%	19,957	89%	20,210	90%
Gender						
Male	9,560	83%	9,979	87%	10,129	88%
Female	9,753	89%	9,978	91%	10,081	92%
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	15,246	90%	15,566	92%	15,701	93%
Asian	327	81%	358	88%	364	90%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pac. Islander	27	90%	29	97%	29	97%
Hispanic	2,113	75%	2,264	79%	2,317	81%
Native American	210	61%	236	68%	239	69%
Black non-Hispanic	939	67%	1,038	73%	1,086	76%
Two or More Races	451	89%	466	91%	474	92%
Other Groups						
Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch	5,711	78%	6,087	83%	6,226	85%
Special Education Students	1,725	69%	1,874	75%	1,980	80%
English Language Learners	485	62%	569	72%	589	75%
2011-2012						
Total Cohort Graduates	19,317	88%	19,945	90%	20,136	91%
Gender						
Male	9,607	85%	9,984	88%	10,100	89%
Female	9,710	90%	9,961	92%	10,036	93%
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	14,849	91%	15,161	93%	15,260	94%
Asian	375	84%	400	89%	417	92%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pac. Islander	29	85%	30	88%	30	88%
Hispanic	2,276	78%	2,430	83%	2,469	84%
Native American	232	67%	261	73%	276	77%
Black non-Hispanic	1,066	73%	1,148	79%	1,165	80%
Two or More Races	490	85%	515	89%	519	90%
Other Groups						
Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch	6,150	79%	6,540	86%	6,660	88%
Special Education Students	1,824	71%	1,980	79%	2,071	83%
English Language Learners	566	64%	643	75%	669	79%

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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
2012-2013						
Total Cohort Graduates	19,389	88%	19,977	91%	20,222	92%
Gender						
Male	9,711	86%	10,075	89%	10,218	91%
Female	9,678	91%	9,902	93%	10,004	94%
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	14,772	92%	15,049	94%	15,169	95%
Asian	365	77%	408	84%	425	88%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pac. Islander	18	100%	19	100%	19	100%
Hispanic	2,435	79%	2,579	83%	2,647	85%
Native American	194	72%	206	76%	208	77%
Black non-Hispanic	1,098	77%	1,182	82%	1,211	84%
Two or More Races	507	85%	534	88%	543	90%
Other Groups						
Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch	6,388	81%	6,735	87%	6,857	89%
Special Education Students	1,820	72%	2,000	80%	2,132	86%
English Language Learners	468	60%	557	72%	588	76%
2013-2014						
Total Cohort Graduates	19,493	90%	19,987	92%	20,215	93%
Gender						
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%

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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
2014-2015						
Total Cohort Graduates	19,430	89%	20,036	92%	20,250	92%
Gender						
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%
2015-2016						
Total Cohort Graduates	19,668	89%	20,149	91%	20,380	92%
Gender						
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%

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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
2016-2017						
Total Cohort Graduates	19,931	89%	20,502	92%	20,690	92%
Gender						
Male	10,030	87%	10,378	90%	10,479	90%
Female	9,901	92%	10,124	94%	10,211	94%
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	14,345	92%	14,627	94%	14,713	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%	3,332	87%
Native American	227	70%	245	75%	248	75%
Black non-Hispanic	1,100	81%	1,157	85%	1,180	86%
Two or More Races	595	86%	615	88%	620	89%
Other Groups						
Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch	7,099	82%	7,432	87%	7,479	89%
Special Education Students	1,768	71%	1,925	79%	2,002	82%
English Language Learners	411	50%	501	62%	537	66%
2017-2018						
Total Cohort Graduates	20,546	89%	21,053	91%		
Gender						
Male	10,331	87%	10,620	89%		
Female	10,215	91%	10,433	93%		
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	14,658	93%	14,905	95%		
Asian	483	82%	506	86%		
Native Hawaiian/Other Pac. Islander	20	95%	20	95%		
Hispanic	3,385	81%	3,535	85%		
Native American	217	72%	227	75%		
Black non-Hispanic	1,193	78%	1,258	82%		
Two or More Races	590	85%	601	87%		
Other Groups						
Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch	7,291	81%	7,559	87%		
Special Education Students	1,819	70%	1,948	75%		
English Language Learners	432	48%	535	61%		

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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
2018-2019						
Total Cohort Graduates	20,491	88%				
Gender						
Male	10,122	85%				
Female	10,369	92%				
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	14,500	92%				
Asian	528	84%				
Native Hawaiian/Other Pac. Islander	21	75%				
Hispanic	3,432	80%				
Native American	235	71%				
Black non-Hispanic	1,212	78%				
Two or More Races	558	82%				
Other Groups						
Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch	7,553	81%				
Special Education Students	1,890	69%				
English Language Learners	466	49%				
<i>Note.</i> Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, <i>2018-2019 Education Profile for State of Nebraska</i> , Cohort Graduation Data.						

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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 2009 through 2019						
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
2009	16,286	1,480,469	76%	67%	49%	42%
2010	16,172	1,568,835	76%	66%	50%	43%
2011	16,461	1,623,112	76%	66%	50%	45%
2012	16,581	1,666,017	75%	67%	51%	46%
2013	17,745	1,799,243	71%	64%	46%	44%
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%
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
2009	61%	53%	36%	28%	29%	23%
2010	60%	52%	35%	29%	29%	24%
2011	60%	52%	36%	30%	29%	25%
2012	59%	52%	36%	31%	30%	25%
2013	48%	44%	41%	36%	28%	26%
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%
<p><i>Note.</i> Beginning with the 2013 graduating class, ACT's college readiness benchmark score for reading increased from 21 to 22 while their college readiness benchmark score for science decreased from 24 to 23. The benchmark scores for English (18) and mathematics (22) were unchanged during the reporting period. In addition, starting in 2013, extended-time test takers are included in national and state scores. 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). Data source: ACT, <i>High School Profile Report - Nebraska</i>, 2009 through 2019.</p>						

Table A4.2
Numbers and Percentages of ACT-Tested Students
by High School Curriculum Completed or Planned to Complete Before Graduation
2009 through 2019

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	
2009	12,701	78%	3,346	21%	239	1%	16,286
2010	12,870	80%	3,053	19%	249	2%	16,172
2011	13,168	80%	3,120	19%	173	1%	16,461
2012	13,515	82%	2,896	17%	170	1%	16,581
2013	13,851	78%	3,372	19%	522	3%	17,745
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

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). Data source: ACT, *High School Profile Report - Nebraska*, 2009 through 2019.

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 2008 through Fall 2018				
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
2007-2008	22,185	2008	14,730	66.4%
2009-2010	21,513	2010	15,072	70.1%
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%
Change Since: 2007-08 (HS) & Fall 2008 (FTF)	7.0% (HS)		2.9% (FTF)	
<p><i>Note.</i> 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. Data sources: For high school data, Nebraska Department of Education, January 2009 (2007-08 data), February 2011 (2009-10 data), December 2013 (2011-12 data), January 2015 (2013-14 data), December 2016 (2015-16 data), and December 2018 (2017-18 data); for first-time freshmen data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 surveys.</p>				

**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 2008 through Fall 2018**

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	%
2007-08	22,185	2008	12,065	54.4%	2,665	12.0%	7,455	33.6%
2009-10	21,513	2010	12,651	58.8%	2,421	11.3%	6,441	29.9%
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%	2,753	11.6%	8,586	36.2%

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. Data sources: For high school data, Nebraska Department of Education, January 2009 (2007-08 data), February 2011 (2009-10 data), December 2013 (2011-12 data), January 2015 (2013-14 data), December 2016 (2015-16 data), and December 2018 (2017-18 data); for first-time freshmen data, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 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 2018 Compared to Fall 2008

Type of Postsecondary Institution Attended	No. and % of FTF with Nebraska Residency Who Attended Nebraska Institutions			
	Fall 2008		Fall 2018	
	N	%	N	%
Private For-Profit	345	2.9%	135	1.1%
Private Not-For-Profit	1,702	14.1%	1,585	12.8%
Subtotal	2,047	17.0%	1,720	13.9%
Public, 2-Year	3,499	29.0%	3,885	31.3%
Public, 4-Year	6,519	54.0%	6,803	54.8%
Subtotal	10,018	83.0%	10,688	86.1%
Total to Nebraska Institutions	12,065	100.0%	12,408	100.0%
Type of Postsecondary Institution Attended	No. and % of FTF with Nebraska Residency Who Attended Out-of-State Institutions			
	Fall 2008		Fall 2018	
	N	%	N	%
Private For-Profit	112	4.2%	45	1.6%
Private Not-For-Profit	1,037	38.9%	989	35.9%
Subtotal	1,149	43.1%	1,034	37.6%
Public, 2-Year	452	17.0%	372	13.5%
Public, 4-Year	1,064	39.9%	1,347	48.9%
Subtotal	1,516	56.9%	1,719	62.4%
Total to Out-of-State Institutions	2,665	100.0%	2,753	100.0%
Total All States	14,730		15,161	
<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. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 and 2018 surveys.</p>				

Table A5.4
College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates
by Gender and Student Income Status
2007-2008 through 2010-2011

Student Income Status	No. of Public High School Graduates	No. of Graduates Who Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
2007-2008 Public High School Graduates			
Males			
Low Income	2,156	1,049	48.7%
Non-Low Income	7,803	5,536	70.9%
Total	9,959	6,585	66.1%
Females			
Low Income	2,423	1,333	55.0%
Non-Low Income	7,654	5,913	77.3%
Total	10,077	7,246	71.9%
Total			
Low Income	4,579 (22.9%)	2,382	52.0%
Non-Low Income	15,457 (77.1%)	11,449	74.1%
Total	20,036 (100.0%)	13,831	69.0%
2008-2009 Public High School Graduates			
Males			
Low Income	2,323	1,130	48.6%
Non-Low Income	7,354	5,314	72.3%
Total	9,677	6,444	66.6%
Females			
Low Income	2,497	1,461	58.5%
Non-Low Income	7,320	5,769	78.8%
Total	9,817	7,230	73.6%
Total			
Low Income	4,820 (24.7%)	2,591	53.8%
Non-Low Income	14,674 (75.3%)	11,083	75.5%
Total	19,494 (100.0%)	13,674	70.1%
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Table A5.4 (Continued)			
Student Income Status	No. of Public High School Graduates	No. of Graduates Who Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
2009-2010 Public High School Graduates			
Males			
Low Income	2,529	1,321	52.2%
Non-Low Income	7,165	5,321	74.3%
Total	9,694	6,642	68.5%
Females			
Low Income	2,767	1,658	59.9%
Non-Low Income	6,947	5,648	81.3%
Total	9,714	7,306	75.2%
Total			
Low Income	5,296 (27.3%)	2,979	56.3%
Non-Low Income	14,112 (72.7%)	10,969	77.7%
Total	19,408 (100.0%)	13,948	71.9%
2010-2011 Public High School Graduates			
Males			
Low Income	2,708	1,423	52.5%
Non-Low Income	6,872	5,044	73.4%
Total	9,580	6,467	67.5%
Females			
Low Income	3,032	1,836	60.6%
Non-Low Income	6,747	5,489	81.4%
Total	9,779	7,325	74.9%
Total			
Low Income	5,740 (29.7%)	3,259	56.8%
Non-Low Income	13,619 (70.3%)	10,533	77.3%
Total	19,359 (100.0%)	13,792	71.2%
<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). Non-low-income students = students not approved for FRL. The non-low-income students include at least some students who live in low-income households, but who do not apply for FRL. Since participation in the FRL program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the Nebraska Department of Education, low-income students in the non-low-income category cannot be identified or excluded for the purposes of analysis. College continuation rate = the number of students enrolled in college on or before April 7, 2009 (2007-08 graduates), April 20, 2010 (2008-09 graduates), April 28, 2011 (2009-10 graduates), or April 24, 2012 (2010-11 graduates) divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska public high schools during the academic year. Data sources: For high school graduates, Nebraska Department of Education, April 2009, April 2010, April 2011, and April 2012; for number of graduates who enrolled in college, National Student Clearinghouse, April 2009, April 2010, April 2011, and April 2012.</p>			

**Table A5.5
College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates
by Gender, Student Income Status, and Race/Ethnicity: 2011-2012 through 2017-2018**

Gender / Student Income Status / Race/Ethnicity	2011-2012			2012-2013		
	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate
Males						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	1,570	852	54.3%	1,581	798	50.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	73	47	64.4%	75	57	76.0%
Black non-Hispanic	359	203	56.5%	360	209	58.1%
Hispanic	771	339	44.0%	847	409	48.3%
Native American	82	29	35.4%	64	25	39.1%
Two or More Races	92	53	57.6%	120	68	56.7%
Total	2,947	1,523	51.7%	3,047	1,566	51.4%
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	5,903	4,309	73.0%	5,911	4,419	74.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	136	107	78.7%	109	89	81.7%
Black non-Hispanic	162	116	71.6%	162	112	69.1%
Hispanic	325	192	59.1%	347	202	58.2%
Native American	41	21	51.2%	41	19	46.3%
Two or More Races	120	75	62.5%	119	80	67.2%
Total	6,687	4,820	72.1%	6,689	4,921	73.6%
Total						
White non-Hispanic	7,473	5,161	69.1%	7,492	5,217	69.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	209	154	73.7%	184	146	79.3%
Black non-Hispanic	521	319	61.2%	522	321	61.5%
Hispanic	1,096	531	48.4%	1,194	611	51.2%
Native American	123	50	40.7%	105	44	41.9%
Two or More Races	212	128	60.4%	239	148	61.9%
Total	9,634	6,343	65.8%	9,736	6,487	66.6%
Females						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	1,691	1,120	66.2%	1,721	1,113	64.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	80	59	73.8%	90	70	77.8%
Black non-Hispanic	412	256	62.1%	437	251	57.4%
Hispanic	830	457	55.1%	917	521	56.8%
Native American	69	23	33.3%	63	22	34.9%
Two or More Races	158	104	65.8%	147	93	63.3%
Total	3,240	2,019	62.3%	3,375	2,070	61.3%
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	5,715	4,778	83.6%	5,598	4,685	83.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	119	95	79.8%	102	79	77.5%
Black non-Hispanic	137	109	79.6%	157	121	77.1%
Hispanic	362	252	69.6%	337	223	66.2%
Native American	44	24	54.5%	29	9	31.0%
Two or More Races	124	97	78.2%	119	91	76.5%
Total	6,501	5,355	82.4%	6,342	5,208	82.1%
Total						
White non-Hispanic	7,406	5,898	79.6%	7,319	5,798	79.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	199	154	77.4%	192	149	77.6%
Black non-Hispanic	549	365	66.5%	594	372	62.6%
Hispanic	1,192	709	59.5%	1,254	744	59.3%
Native American	113	47	41.6%	92	31	33.7%
Two or More Races	282	201	71.3%	266	184	69.2%
Total	9,741	7,374	75.7%	9,717	7,278	74.9%

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Table A5.5 (Continued)

Gender / Student Income Status / Race/Ethnicity	2011-2012			2012-2013		
	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate
Total						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	3,261	1,972	60.5%	3,302	1,911	57.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	153	106	69.3%	165	127	77.0%
Black non-Hispanic	771	459	59.5%	797	460	57.7%
Hispanic	1,601	796	49.7%	1,764	930	52.7%
Native American	151	52	34.4%	127	47	37.0%
Two or More Races	250	157	62.8%	267	161	60.3%
Total	6,187 (31.9%)	3,542	57.2%	6,422 (33.0%)	3,636	56.6%
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	11,618	9,087	78.2%	11,509	9,104	79.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	255	202	79.2%	211	168	79.6%
Black non-Hispanic	299	225	75.3%	319	233	73.0%
Hispanic	687	444	64.6%	684	425	62.1%
Native American	85	45	52.9%	70	28	40.0%
Two or More Races	244	172	70.5%	238	171	71.8%
Total	13,188 (68.1%)	10,175	77.2%	13,031 (67.0%)	10,129	77.7%
Total						
White non-Hispanic	14,879	11,059	74.3%	14,811	11,015	74.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	408	308	75.5%	376	295	78.5%
Black non-Hispanic	1,070	684	63.9%	1,116	693	62.1%
Hispanic	2,288	1,240	54.2%	2,448	1,355	55.4%
Native American	236	97	41.1%	197	75	38.1%
Two or More Races	494	329	66.6%	505	332	65.7%
Total	19,375 (100.0%)	13,717	70.8%	19,453 (100.0%)	13,765	70.8%

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Table A5.5 (Continued)						
Gender / Student Income Status / Race/Ethnicity	2013-2014			2014-2015		
	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate
Males						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	1,515	769	50.8%	1,658	833	50.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	100	75	75.0%	98	68	69.4%
Black non-Hispanic	362	211	58.3%	340	193	56.8%
Hispanic	971	516	53.1%	936	487	52.0%
Native American	62	24	38.7%	54	22	40.7%
Two or More Races	114	51	44.7%	120	61	50.8%
Total	3,124	1,646	52.7%	3,206	1,664	51.9%
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	5,750	4,337	75.4%	5,637	4,206	74.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	107	87	81.3%	115	99	86.1%
Black non-Hispanic	164	92	56.1%	188	124	66.0%
Hispanic	391	225	57.5%	415	251	60.5%
Native American	26	13	50.0%	51	24	47.1%
Two or More Races	130	98	75.4%	143	102	71.3%
Total	6,568	4,852	73.9%	6,549	4,806	73.4%
Total						
White non-Hispanic	7,265	5,106	70.3%	7,295	5,039	69.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	207	162	78.3%	213	167	78.4%
Black non-Hispanic	526	303	57.6%	528	317	60.0%
Hispanic	1,362	741	54.4%	1,351	738	54.6%
Native American	88	37	42.0%	105	46	43.8%
Two or More Races	244	149	61.1%	263	163	62.0%
Total	9,692	6,498	67.0%	9,755	6,470	66.3%
Females						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	1,702	1,114	65.5%	1,678	1,052	62.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	94	75	79.8%	87	65	74.7%
Black non-Hispanic	423	250	59.1%	360	226	62.8%
Hispanic	983	597	60.7%	1081	623	57.6%
Native American	68	28	41.2%	66	34	51.5%
Two or More Races	167	105	62.9%	164	92	56.1%
Total	3,437	2,169	63.1%	3,436	2,092	60.9%
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	5,578	4,690	84.1%	5,516	4,691	85.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	144	120	83.3%	180	149	82.8%
Black non-Hispanic	140	118	84.3%	152	123	80.9%
Hispanic	360	245	68.1%	407	284	69.8%
Native American	31	14	45.2%	40	25	62.5%
Two or More Races	147	116	78.9%	150	107	71.3%
Total	6,400	5,303	82.9%	6,445	5,379	83.5%
Total						
White non-Hispanic	7,280	5,804	79.7%	7,194	5,743	79.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	238	195	81.9%	267	214	80.1%
Black non-Hispanic	563	368	65.4%	512	349	68.2%
Hispanic	1,343	842	62.7%	1,488	907	61.0%
Native American	99	42	42.4%	106	59	55.7%
Two or More Races	314	221	70.4%	314	199	63.4%
Total	9,837	7,472	76.0%	9,881	7,471	75.6%

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Table A5.5 (Continued)						
Gender / Student Income Status / Race/Ethnicity	2013-2014			2014-2015		
	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate
Total						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	3,217	1,883	58.5%	3,336	1,885	56.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	194	150	77.3%	185	133	71.9%
Black non-Hispanic	785	461	58.7%	700	419	59.9%
Hispanic	1,954	1,113	57.0%	2,017	1,110	55.0%
Native American	130	52	40.0%	120	56	46.7%
Two or More Races	281	156	55.5%	284	153	53.9%
Total	6,561 (33.6%)	3,815	58.1%	6,642 (33.8%)	3,756	56.5%
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	11,328	9,027	79.7%	11,153	8,897	79.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	251	207	82.5%	295	248	84.1%
Black non-Hispanic	304	210	69.1%	340	247	72.6%
Hispanic	751	470	62.6%	822	535	65.1%
Native American	57	27	47.4%	91	49	53.8%
Two or More Races	277	214	77.3%	293	209	71.3%
Total	12,968 (66.4%)	10,155	78.3%	12,994 (66.2%)	10,185	78.4%
Total						
White non-Hispanic	14,545	10,910	75.0%	14,489	10,782	74.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	445	357	80.2%	480	381	79.4%
Black non-Hispanic	1,089	671	61.6%	1,040	666	64.0%
Hispanic	2,705	1,583	58.5%	2,839	1,645	57.9%
Native American	187	79	42.2%	211	105	49.8%
Two or More Races	558	370	66.3%	577	362	62.7%
Total	19,529 (100.0%)	13,970	71.5%	19,636 (100.0%)	13,941	71.0%

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Table A5.5 (Continued)						
Gender / Student Income Status / Race/Ethnicity	2015-2016			2016-2017		
	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate
Males						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	1,642	836	50.9%	1,680	827	49.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	83	58	69.9%	112	79	70.5%
Black non-Hispanic	396	215	54.3%	378	194	51.3%
Hispanic	1,009	553	54.8%	1,076	549	51.0%
Native American	56	17	30.4%	65	19	29.2%
Two or More Races	104	61	58.7%	123	53	43.1%
Total	3,290	1,740	52.9%	3,434	1,721	50.1%
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	5,757	4,288	74.5%	5,606	4,203	75.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	118	91	77.1%	159	131	82.4%
Black non-Hispanic	182	125	68.7%	162	102	63.0%
Hispanic	434	265	61.1%	472	261	55.3%
Native American	44	24	54.5%	45	24	53.3%
Two or More Races	127	85	66.9%	157	102	65.0%
Total	6,662	4,878	73.2%	6,601	4,823	73.1%
Total						
White non-Hispanic	7,399	5,124	69.3%	7,286	5,030	69.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	201	149	74.1%	271	210	77.5%
Black non-Hispanic	578	340	58.8%	540	296	54.8%
Hispanic	1,443	818	56.7%	1,548	810	52.3%
Native American	100	41	41.0%	110	43	39.1%
Two or More Races	231	146	63.2%	280	155	55.4%
Total	9,952	6,618	66.5%	10,035	6,544	65.2%
Females						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	1,631	1,042	63.9%	1,714	1,100	64.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	119	98	82.4%	111	85	76.6%
Black non-Hispanic	377	236	62.6%	416	261	62.7%
Hispanic	1,077	626	58.1%	1,186	729	61.5%
Native American	50	20	40.0%	60	30	50.0%
Two or More Races	142	80	56.3%	162	100	61.7%
Total	3,396	2,102	61.9%	3,649	2,305	63.2%
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	5,607	4,709	84.0%	5,349	4,484	83.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	130	110	84.6%	153	119	77.8%
Black non-Hispanic	164	115	70.1%	147	112	76.2%
Hispanic	369	257	69.6%	403	291	72.2%
Native American	51	31	60.8%	61	41	67.2%
Two or More Races	163	131	80.4%	152	116	76.3%
Total	6,484	5,353	82.6%	6,265	5,163	82.4%
Total						
White non-Hispanic	7,238	5,751	79.5%	7,063	5,584	79.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	249	208	83.5%	264	204	77.3%
Black non-Hispanic	541	351	64.9%	563	373	66.3%
Hispanic	1,446	883	61.1%	1,589	1,020	64.2%
Native American	101	51	50.5%	121	71	58.7%
Two or More Races	305	211	69.2%	314	216	68.8%
Total	9,880	7,455	75.5%	9,914	7,468	75.3%

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Table A5.5 (Continued)						
Gender / Student Income Status / Race/Ethnicity	2015-2016			2016-2017		
	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate
Total						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	3,273	1,878	57.4%	3,394	1,927	56.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	202	156	77.2%	223	164	73.5%
Black non-Hispanic	773	451	58.3%	794	455	57.3%
Hispanic	2,086	1,179	56.5%	2,262	1,278	56.5%
Native American	106	37	34.9%	125	49	39.2%
Two or More Races	246	141	57.3%	285	153	53.7%
Total	6,686 (33.7%)	3,842	57.5%	7,083 (35.5%)	4,026	56.8%
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	11,364	8,997	79.2%	10,955	8,687	79.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	248	201	81.0%	312	250	80.1%
Black non-Hispanic	346	240	69.4%	309	214	69.3%
Hispanic	803	522	65.0%	875	552	63.1%
Native American	95	55	57.9%	106	65	61.3%
Two or More Races	290	216	74.5%	309	218	70.6%
Total	13,146 (66.3%)	10,231	77.8%	12,866 (64.5%)	9,986	77.6%
Total						
White non-Hispanic	14,637	10,875	74.3%	14,349	10,614	74.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	450	357	79.3%	535	414	77.4%
Black non-Hispanic	1,119	691	61.8%	1,103	669	60.7%
Hispanic	2,889	1,701	58.9%	3,137	1,830	58.3%
Native American	201	92	45.8%	231	114	49.4%
Two or More Races	536	357	66.6%	594	371	62.5%
Total	19,832 (100.0%)	14,073	71.0%	19,949 (100.0%)	14,012	70.2%

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Table A5.5 (Continued)

Gender / Student Income Status / Race/Ethnicity	2017-2018					
	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate			
Males						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	1,615	842	52.1%			
Asian/Pacific Islander	122	80	65.6%			
Black non-Hispanic	353	182	51.6%			
Hispanic	1,137	575	50.6%			
Native American	43	23	53.5%			
Two or More Races	109	57	52.3%			
Total	3,379	1,759	52.1%			
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	5,760	4,223	73.3%			
Asian/Pacific Islander	133	113	85.0%			
Black non-Hispanic	156	105	67.3%			
Hispanic	456	273	59.9%			
Native American	69	34	49.3%			
Two or More Races	169	112	66.3%			
Total	6,743	4,860	72.1%			
Total						
White non-Hispanic	7,375	5,065	68.7%			
Asian/Pacific Islander	255	193	75.7%			
Black non-Hispanic	509	287	56.4%			
Hispanic	1,593	848	53.2%			
Native American	112	57	50.9%			
Two or More Races	278	169	60.8%			
Total	10,122	6,619	65.4%			
Females						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	1,691	1,114	65.9%			
Asian/Pacific Islander	97	79	81.4%			
Black non-Hispanic	445	280	62.9%			
Hispanic	1,230	757	61.5%			
Native American	48	35	72.9%			
Two or More Races	147	96	65.3%			
Total	3,658	2,361	64.5%			
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	5,439	4,585	84.3%			
Asian/Pacific Islander	131	111	84.7%			
Black non-Hispanic	143	110	76.9%			
Hispanic	476	318	66.8%			
Native American	58	30	51.7%			
Two or More Races	148	111	75.0%			
Total	6,395	5,265	82.3%			
Total						
White non-Hispanic	7,130	5,699	79.9%			
Asian/Pacific Islander	228	190	83.3%			
Black non-Hispanic	588	390	66.3%			
Hispanic	1,706	1,075	63.0%			
Native American	106	65	61.3%			
Two or More Races	295	207	70.2%			
Total	10,053	7,626	75.9%			

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Table A5.5 (Continued)

Gender / Student Income Status / Race/Ethnicity	2017-2018					
	Public HS Grads	# Enrolled in College	College Cont. Rate			
Total						
Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	3,306	1,956	59.2%			
Asian/Pacific Islander	219	159	72.6%			
Black non-Hispanic	798	462	57.9%			
Hispanic	2,367	1,332	56.3%			
Native American	91	58	63.7%			
Two or More Races	256	153	59.8%			
Total	7,037 (34.9%)	4,120	58.5%			
Non-Low Income						
White non-Hispanic	11,199	8,808	78.6%			
Asian/Pacific Islander	264	224	84.8%			
Black non-Hispanic	299	215	71.9%			
Hispanic	932	591	63.4%			
Native American	127	64	50.4%			
Two or More Races	317	223	70.3%			
Total	13,138 (65.1%)	10,125	77.1%			
Total						
White non-Hispanic	14,505	10,764	74.2%			
Asian/Pacific Islander	483	383	79.3%			
Black non-Hispanic	1,097	677	61.7%			
Hispanic	3,299	1,923	58.3%			
Native American	218	122	56.0%			
Two or More Races	573	376	65.6%			
Total	20,175 (100.0%)	14,245	70.6%			
<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). Non-low-income students = students not approved for FRL. The non-low-income students include at least some students who live in low-income households, but who do not apply for FRL. Since participation in the FRL program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the Nebraska Department of Education, low-income students in the non-low-income category cannot be identified or excluded for the purposes of analysis. College continuation rate = the number of students enrolled in college on or before May 31, 2013 (2011-12 graduates), March 27, 2014 (2012-13 graduates), May 31, 2015 (2013-14 graduates), May 27, 2016 (2014-15 graduates), May 25, 2017 (2015-16 graduates), or May 31, 2018 (2016-17 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), August 2013, April 2014, August 2015, April 2016, October 2017, May 2018, and May 2019; National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), August and September 2013, March and April 2014, August 2015, May 2016, May 2017, May 2018, and May 2019.</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 2008 through Fall 2018

Where Students Enrolled as FTF	Fall 2008		Fall 2010		Fall 2012		Fall 2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Nebraska Schools	12,065	81.9%	12,651	83.9%	12,117	81.2%	11,593	81.2%
Out-of-State Schools	2,665	18.1%	2,421	16.1%	2,800	18.8%	2,692	18.8%
Total	14,730	100.0%	15,072	100.0%	14,917	100.0%	14,285	100.0%
Δ Since the Previous IPEDS Survey			342	2.3%	-155	-1.0%	-632	-4.2%
Where Students Enrolled as FTF	Fall 2016		Fall 2018			Δ Since Fall 2008		
	N	%	N	%		N	%	
Nebraska Schools	12,114	81.6%	12,408	81.8%		343	2.8%	
Out-of-State Schools	2,725	18.4%	2,753	18.2%		88	3.3%	
Total	14,839	100.0%	15,161	100.0%		431	2.9%	
Δ Since the Previous IPEDS Survey	554	3.9%	322	2.2%				

Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. FTF = first-time freshmen; Δ = change. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 surveys.

Table A6.2
Nebraska-Resident, First-Time Freshmen
Enrolled at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
Within 12 Months of High School Graduation
Fall 2008 through Fall 2018

Where Students Enrolled as FTF	Fall 2008		Fall 2010		Fall 2012		Fall 2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	5,642	46.8%	5,690	45.0%	5,454	45.0%	5,776	49.8%
Nebraska State College System	942	7.8%	965	7.6%	924	7.6%	994	8.6%
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,431	28.4%	3,989	31.5%	3,920	32.4%	3,126	27.0%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	2,050	17.0%	2,007	15.9%	1,819	15.0%	1,697	14.6%
Nebraska Total	12,065	100.0%	12,651	100.0%	12,117	100.0%	11,593	100.0%
Where Students Enrolled as FTF	Fall 2016		Fall 2018			Δ Since Fall 2008		
	N	%	N	%		N	%	
University of Nebraska	5,959	49.2%	5,946	47.9%		304	5.4%	
Nebraska State College System	820	6.8%	936	7.5%		-6	-0.6%	
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,646	30.1%	3,790	30.5%		359	10.5%	
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	1,689	13.9%	1,736	14.0%		-314	-15.3%	
Nebraska Total	12,114	100.0%	12,408	100.0%		343	2.8%	

Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. FTF = first-time freshmen; Δ = change. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 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 2008 through Fall 2018

Where Students Enrolled as FTF	Fall 2008		Fall 2010		Fall 2012		Fall 2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Nebraska Schools	2,853	82.2%	3,330	83.7%	2,483	82.7%	2,742	84.7%
Out-of-State Schools	619	17.8%	647	16.3%	519	17.3%	496	15.3%
Total	3,472	100.0%	3,977	100.0%	3,002	100.0%	3,238	100.0%
Δ Since the Previous IPEDS Survey			505	14.5%	-975	-24.5%	236	7.9%
Where Students Enrolled as FTF	Fall 2016		Fall 2018			Δ Since Fall 2008		
	N	%	N	%		N	%	
Nebraska Schools	1,901	82.6%	1,494	79.5%		-1,359	-47.6%	
Out-of-State Schools	401	17.4%	385	20.5%		-234	-37.8%	
Total	2,302	100.0%	1,879	100.0%		-1,593	-45.9%	
Δ Since the Previous IPEDS Survey	-936	-28.9%	-423	-18.4%				
<i>Note.</i> Includes full-time and part-time students. FTF = first-time freshmen; Δ = change. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 surveys.								

Table A6.4
Nebraska-Resident First-Time Freshmen,
Enrolled at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
More than 12 Months After High School Graduation
Fall 2008 through Fall 2018

Where Students Enrolled as FTF	Fall 2008		Fall 2010		Fall 2012		Fall 2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	292	10.2%	238	7.1%	136	5.5%	189	6.9%
Nebraska State College System	50	1.8%	47	1.4%	59	2.4%	56	2.0%
Nebraska Community Colleges	2,010	70.5%	2,304	69.2%	1,908	76.8%	2,190	79.9%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	501	17.6%	741	22.3%	380	15.3%	307	11.2%
Nebraska Total	2,853	100.0%	3,330	100.0%	2,483	100.0%	2,742	100.0%
Where Students Enrolled as FTF	Fall 2016		Fall 2018			Δ Since Fall 2008		
	N	%	N	%		N	%	
University of Nebraska	217	11.4%	206	13.8%		-86	-29.5%	
Nebraska State College System	36	1.9%	41	2.7%		-9	-18.0%	
Nebraska Community Colleges	1,439	75.7%	1,130	75.6%		-880	-43.8%	
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	209	11.0%	117	7.8%		-384	-76.6%	
Nebraska Total	1,901	100.0%	1,494	100.0%		-1,359	-47.6%	

Note. Includes full-time and part-time students. FTF = first-time freshmen; Δ = change. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 surveys.

Table A6.5
Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen
Enrolled at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
Within 12 Months of High School Graduation
Fall 2008 through Fall 2018

Where Students Enrolled as FTF	Fall 2008		Fall 2010		Fall 2012		Fall 2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	1,079	36.1%	1,006	34.1%	1,072	36.0%	1,347	38.6%
Out-of-State Res.	1,014		933		979		1,232	
Foreign Countries	65		73		93		115	
Nebraska State College System	259	8.7%	277	9.4%	294	9.9%	331	9.5%
Out-of-State Res.	257		275		292		318	
Foreign Countries	2		2		2		13	
Nebraska Community Colleges	192	6.4%	185	6.3%	271	9.1%	295	8.5%
Out-of-State Res.	180		178		249		276	
Foreign Countries	12		7		22		19	
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	1,458	48.8%	1,480	50.2%	1,344	45.1%	1,515	43.4%
Out-of-State Res.	1,432		1,460		1,306		1,468	
Foreign Countries	26		20		38		47	
Nebraska Total	2,988	100.0%	2,948	100.0%	2,981	100.0%	3,488	100.0%
Out-of-State Res.	2,883		2,846		2,826		3,294	
Foreign Countries	105		102		155		194	
Where Students Enrolled as FTF	Fall 2016		Fall 2018		Δ Since Fall 2008			
	N	%	N	%			N	%
University of Nebraska	1,581	40.0%	1,646	40.5%	567	52.5%		
Out-of-State Res.	1,339		1,440		426	42.0%		
Foreign Countries	242		206		141	216.9%		
Nebraska State College System	345	8.7%	317	7.8%	58	22.4%		
Out-of-State Res.	340		304		47	18.3%		
Foreign Countries	5		13		11	550.0%		
Nebraska Community Colleges	335	8.5%	303	7.5%	111	57.8%		
Out-of-State Res.	300		279		99	55.0%		
Foreign Countries	35		24		12	100.0%		
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	1,696	42.9%	1,798	44.2%	340	23.3%		
Out-of-State Res.	1,642		1,749		317	22.1%		
Foreign Countries	54		49		23	88.5%		
Nebraska Total	3,957	100.0%	4,064	100.0%	1,076	36.0%		
Out-of-State Res.	3,621		3,772		889	30.8%		
Foreign Countries	336		292		187	178.1%		

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 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 surveys.

Table A6.6
Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen
Enrolled at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
More than 12 Months after High School Graduation
Fall 2008 through Fall 2018

Where Students Enrolled as FTF	Fall 2008		Fall 2010		Fall 2012		Fall 2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	105	25.3%	122	24.0%	199	31.7%	154	27.2%
Out-of-State Res.	37		33		19		29	
Foreign Countries	68		89		180		125	
Nebraska State College System	33	8.0%	38	7.5%	32	5.1%	38	6.7%
Out-of-State Res.	19		32		32		33	
Foreign Countries	14		6		0		5	
Nebraska Community Colleges	167	40.2%	234	46.0%	200	31.8%	188	33.2%
Out-of-State Res.	137		203		173		167	
Foreign Countries	30		31		27		21	
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	110	26.5%	115	22.6%	197	31.4%	187	33.0%
Out-of-State Res.	72		111		197		177	
Foreign Countries	38		4		0		10	
Nebraska Total	415	100.0%	509	100.0%	628	100.0%	567	100.0%
Out-of-State Res.	265		379		421		406	
Foreign Countries	150		130		207		161	
Where Students Enrolled as FTF	Fall 2016		Fall 2018		Δ Since Fall 2008			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
University of Nebraska	219	46.4%	181	45.3%	76	72.4%		
Out-of-State Res.	40		61		24	64.9%		
Foreign Countries	179		120		52	76.5%		
Nebraska State College System	28	5.9%	17	4.3%	-16	-48.5%		
Out-of-State Res.	23		15		-4	-21.1%		
Foreign Countries	5		2		-12	-85.7%		
Nebraska Community Colleges	156	33.1%	146	36.5%	-21	-12.6%		
Out-of-State Res.	108		92		-45	-32.8%		
Foreign Countries	48		54		24	80.0%		
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	69	14.6%	56	14.0%	-54	-49.1%		
Out-of-State Res.	60		36		-36	-50.0%		
Foreign Countries	9		20		-18	-47.4%		
Nebraska Total	472	100.0%	400	100.0%	-15	-3.6%		
Out-of-State Res.	231		204		-61	-23.0%		
Foreign Countries	241		196		46	30.7%		

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 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 surveys.

Table A6.7
Nebraska and Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions Within 12 Months of High School Graduation: Fall 2008 through Fall 2018

Fall 2008							
Sector or Institution	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Nebraska Public Institutions	10,015	86.7%	1,451	12.6%	79	0.7%	11,545
University of Nebraska	5,642	83.9%	1,014	15.1%	65	1.0%	6,721
Neb. College of Tech. Agriculture	65	78.3%	18	21.7%			83
University of Nebraska at Kearney	881	90.2%	85	8.7%	11	1.1%	977
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,124	79.6%	754	19.2%	45	1.1%	3,923
University of Neb. Medical Center							0
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,572	90.4%	157	9.0%	9	0.5%	1,738
Nebraska State College System	942	78.4%	257	21.4%	2	0.2%	1,201
Chadron State College	249	68.2%	114	31.2%	2	0.5%	365
Peru State College	177	84.3%	33	15.7%			210
Wayne State College	516	82.4%	110	17.6%			626
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,431	94.7%	180	5.0%	12	0.3%	3,623
Central Community College	707	99.2%	6	0.8%			713
Metropolitan Community College	672	97.1%	20	2.9%			692
Mid-Plains Community College	173	77.9%	43	19.4%	6	2.7%	222
Northeast Community College	546	94.8%	30	5.2%			576
Southeast Community College	1,072	98.7%	14	1.3%			1,086
Western Neb. Community College	261	78.1%	67	20.1%	6	1.8%	334
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	2,050	58.4%	1,432	40.8%	26	0.7%	3,508
Bellevue University	102	88.7%	13	11.3%			115
Bryan College of Health Sciences	24	96.0%	1	4.0%			25
Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	25	89.3%	3	10.7%			28
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology							0
Clarkson College	13	92.9%	1	7.1%			14
College of Hair Design-Downtown	35	97.2%	1	2.8%			36
College of Hair Design-East Campus							0
College of Saint Mary	52	86.7%	8	13.3%			60
Concordia University-Nebraska	106	39.8%	160	60.2%			266
Creighton University	309	31.7%	650	66.6%	17	1.7%	976
Dana College	77	57.0%	58	43.0%			135
Doane University	207	84.1%	39	15.9%			246
Fullen School of Hair Design	9	90.0%	1	10.0%			10
Grace University	55	57.3%	41	42.7%			96
Hastings College	196	62.0%	119	37.7%	1	0.3%	316
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	38	100.0%					38
Joseph's College Cosmetology	44	100.0%					44
La'James International College	8	100.0%					8

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Table A6.7 Continued

Fall 2008							
Sector or Institution	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Little Priest Tribal College	15	93.8%	1	6.3%			16
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology							0
Midland University	93	66.0%	46	32.6%	2	1.4%	141
Myotherapy Institute	27	100.0%					27
National American University-Bellevue							0
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	23	60.5%	15	39.5%			38
Nebraska Indian Community College	3	100.0%					3
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	33	89.2%	4	10.8%			37
Nebraska Wesleyan University	339	89.2%	41	10.8%			380
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	22	91.7%	2	8.3%			24
Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln							0
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	17	94.4%	1	5.6%			18
Purdue University Global-Omaha	46	93.9%	3	6.1%			49
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology							0
Summit Christian College	4	40.0%	6	60.0%			10
The Creative Center	28	65.1%	15	34.9%			43
Union College	18	11.9%	127	84.1%	6	4.0%	151
Universal College of Healing Arts	3	100.0%					3
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus							0
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	8	100.0%					8
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	35	87.5%	5	12.5%			40
York College	36	33.6%	71	66.4%			107
Nebraska Total	12,065	80.2%	2,883	19.2%	105	0.7%	15,053

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Table A6.7 Continued

Fall 2010							
Sector or Institution	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Nebraska Public Institutions	10,644	87.9%	1,386	11.4%	82	0.7%	12,112
University of Nebraska	5,690	85.0%	933	13.9%	73	1.1%	6,696
Neb. College of Tech. Agriculture	83	80.6%	20	19.4%			103
University of Nebraska at Kearney	879	89.3%	93	9.5%	12	1.2%	984
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,189	80.6%	705	17.8%	61	1.5%	3,955
University of Neb. Medical Center							0
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,539	93.0%	115	7.0%			1,654
Nebraska State College System	965	77.7%	275	22.1%	2	0.2%	1,242
Chadron State College	213	61.2%	135	38.8%			348
Peru State College	178	74.2%	62	25.8%			240
Wayne State College	574	87.8%	78	11.9%	2	0.3%	654
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,989	95.6%	178	4.3%	7	0.2%	4,174
Central Community College	800	99.4%	5	0.6%			805
Metropolitan Community College	976	97.0%	30	3.0%			1,006
Mid-Plains Community College	194	78.5%	50	20.2%	3	1.2%	247
Northeast Community College	676	97.1%	19	2.7%	1	0.1%	696
Southeast Community College	1,082	98.2%	19	1.7%	1	0.1%	1,102
Western Neb. Community College	261	82.1%	55	17.3%	2	0.6%	318
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	2,007	57.6%	1,460	41.9%	20	0.6%	3,487
Bellevue University	47	85.5%	8	14.5%			55
Bryan College of Health Sciences	33	97.1%	1	2.9%			34
Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	80	100.0%					80
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology							0
Clarkson College	7	100.0%					7
College of Hair Design-Downtown	17	100.0%					17
College of Hair Design-East Campus	27	93.1%	2	6.9%			29
College of Saint Mary	64	76.2%	20	23.8%			84
Concordia University-Nebraska	129	48.0%	139	51.7%	1	0.4%	269
Creighton University	272	27.0%	718	71.4%	16	1.6%	1,006
Dana College							0
Doane University	268	83.8%	52	16.3%			320
Fullen School of Hair Design	8	100.0%					8
Grace University	28	54.9%	23	45.1%			51
Hastings College	214	68.6%	97	31.1%	1	0.3%	312
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	22	100.0%					22
Joseph's College Cosmetology	28	93.3%	2	6.7%			30
La'James International College	11	100.0%					11

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Table A6.7 Continued

Fall 2010							
Sector or Institution	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Little Priest Tribal College	12	100.0%					12
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology							0
Midland University	145	64.7%	78	34.8%	1	0.4%	224
Myotherapy Institute	6	100.0%					6
National American University-Bellevue							0
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	26	53.1%	23	46.9%			49
Nebraska Indian Community College	12	100.0%					12
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	32	91.4%	2	5.7%	1	2.9%	35
Nebraska Wesleyan University	367	85.5%	62	14.5%			429
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	20	83.3%	4	16.7%			24
Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln							0
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	6	100.0%					6
Purdue University Global-Omaha	10	90.9%	1	9.1%			11
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology							0
Summit Christian College	1	25.0%	3	75.0%			4
The Creative Center	17	51.5%	16	48.5%			33
Union College	13	9.4%	126	90.6%			139
Universal College of Healing Arts	3	100.0%					3
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus							0
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	20	87.0%	3	13.0%			23
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	23	100.0%					23
York College	39	32.8%	80	67.2%			119
Nebraska Total	12,651	81.1%	2,846	18.2%	102	0.7%	15,599

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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	%	
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 School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	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
Dana College							0
Doane University	280	86.7%	42	13.0%	1	0.3%	323
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
La'James International College	6	100.0%					6

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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	%	
Little Priest Tribal College	3	100.0%					3
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology							0
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
Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln							0
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
Summit Christian College	6	46.2%	7	53.8%			13
The Creative Center	15	55.6%	12	44.4%			27
Union College	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
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	22	95.7%	1	4.3%			23
York College	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 School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	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
Dana College							0
Doane University	191	71.5%	76	28.5%			267
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
La'James International College	3	100.0%					3

Continued on the next page.

Table A6.7 Continued

Fall 2014							
Sector or Institution	Nebraska Students		Out-of-State Students		Foreign Students		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Little Priest Tribal College	3	75.0%	1	25.0%			4
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology							0
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
Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln							0
Purdue University Global-Lincoln							0
Purdue University Global-Omaha	2	100.0%					2
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology							0
Summit Christian College	3	60.0%	2	40.0%			5
The Creative Center	16	66.7%	8	33.3%			24
Union College			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
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	24	88.9%	3	11.1%			27
York College	28	32.9%	57	67.1%			85
Nebraska Total	11,593	76.9%	3,294	21.8%	194	1.3%	15,081

Continued on the next page.

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 School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	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
Dana College							0
Doane University	223	74.1%	78	25.9%			301
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
La'James International College	1	50.0%	1	50.0%			2

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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	%	
Little Priest Tribal College	8	47.1%	9	52.9%			17
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology							0
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
Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln	1	33.3%	2	66.7%			3
Purdue University Global-Lincoln							0
Purdue University Global-Omaha							0
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology							0
Summit Christian College	2	40.0%	3	60.0%			5
The Creative Center	12	57.1%	9	42.9%			21
Union College	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
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	28	96.6%	1	3.4%			29
York College	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 School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	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
Dana College							0
Doane University	167	64.0%	91	34.9%	3	1.1%	261
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
La'James International College	2	100.0%					2

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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	%	
Little Priest Tribal College	10	37.0%	17	63.0%			27
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology							0
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
Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln	6	100.0%					6
Purdue University Global-Lincoln							0
Purdue University Global-Omaha							0
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology							0
Summit Christian College	4	80.0%	1	20.0%			5
The Creative Center	6	60.0%	4	40.0%			10
Union College	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
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	20	90.9%	2	9.1%			22
York College	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

Note. 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 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 surveys.

Table A6.8
Non-Nebraska, First-Time Freshmen Enrolled at Nebraska Institutions
Fall 2018 Compared to Fall 2008

Institution	Fall 2008		Fall 2018		Δ Since Fall 2008
	N	% of Non-NE FTF	N	% of Non-NE FTF	
University of Nebraska					
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	18	0.5%	32	0.7%	14
University of Nebraska at Kearney	135	4.0%	95	2.1%	-40
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	851	25.0%	1,426	31.9%	575
University of Nebraska Medical Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
University of Nebraska at Omaha	180	5.3%	274	6.1%	94
Nebraska State College System					
Chadron State College	138	4.1%	179	4.0%	41
Peru State College	34	1.0%	48	1.1%	14
Wayne State College	120	3.5%	107	2.4%	-13
Nebraska Community Colleges					
Central Community College	7	0.2%	14	0.3%	7
Metropolitan Community College	64	1.9%	30	0.7%	-34
Mid-Plains Community College	62	1.8%	86	1.9%	24
Northeast Community College	66	1.9%	99	2.2%	33
Southeast Community College	61	1.8%	83	1.9%	22
Western Nebraska Community College	99	2.9%	137	3.1%	38
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities					
Bellevue University	54	1.6%	8	0.2%	-46
Bryan College of Health Sciences	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	-1
Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	3	0.1%	6	0.1%	3
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Clarkson College	2	0.1%	3	0.1%	1
College of Hair Design-Downtown	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0
College of Hair Design-East Campus	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
College of Saint Mary	8	0.2%	28	0.6%	20
Concordia University-Nebraska	165	4.8%	185	4.1%	20
Creighton University	671	19.7%	904	20.3%	233
Dana College	60	1.8%	0	0.0%	-60
Doane University	39	1.1%	94	2.1%	55
Fullen School of Hair Design	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	-1
Grace University	41	1.2%	0	0.0%	-41
Hastings College	122	3.6%	130	2.9%	8
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Joseph's College Cosmetology	4	0.1%	1	0.0%	-3
La'James International College	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0
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Table A6.8 Continued

Institution	Fall 2008		Fall 2018		Δ Since Fall 2006
	N	% of Non-NE FTF	N	% of Non-NE FTF	
Little Priest Tribal College	2	0.1%	17	0.4%	15
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Midland University	53	1.6%	147	3.3%	94
Myotherapy Institute	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
National American University-Bellevue	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	15	0.4%	17	0.4%	2
Nebraska Indian Community College	5	0.1%	3	0.1%	-2
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	4	0.1%	10	0.2%	6
Nebraska Wesleyan University	41	1.2%	69	1.5%	28
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	5	0.1%	0	0.0%	-5
Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	1
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	-1
Purdue University Global-Omaha	28	0.8%	0	0.0%	-28
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Summit Christian College	7	0.2%	1	0.0%	-6
The Creative Center	16	0.5%	5	0.1%	-11
Union College	133	3.9%	136	3.0%	3
Universal College of Healing Arts	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	7	0.2%	0	0.0%	-7
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	5	0.1%	4	0.1%	-1
Nebraska Total	3,403	100.0%	4,464	100.0%	1,061
<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. FTF = first-time freshmen; Δ = change. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 and fall 2018 surveys.</p>					

Appendix 7

First-Time Freshmen Enrollments by Race/Ethnicity

Table A7.1							
Changes in the Number of First-Time Freshmen							
at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Race/Ethnicity							
Fall 2008 through Fall 2018							
Race/Ethnicity	Number of First-Time Freshmen						
	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	Fall 2012	Fall 2013	Fall 2014
White non-Hispanic	14,936	14,880	15,100	13,956	13,675	13,845	13,594
Asian/Pacific Islander	438	405	382	394	488	451	520
Hispanic	1,030	1,131	1,396	1,471	1,600	1,834	1,929
Native American	183	223	191	232	165	174	127
Black non-Hispanic	865	923	1,054	969	1,028	1,095	960
Two or More Races	39	72	349	407	383	519	557
Total Minority	2,555	2,754	3,372	3,473	3,664	4,073	4,093
Total Students	17,491	17,634	18,472	17,429	17,339	17,918	17,687
% Δ from Previous Yr.	-1.1%	0.8%	4.8%	-5.6%	-0.5%	3.3%	-1.3%
Race/Ethnicity	Number of First-Time Freshmen				Δ Since Fall 2008		
	Fall 2015	Fall 2016	Fall 2017	Fall 2018	N	%	
White non-Hispanic	12,976	13,069	12,917	12,863	-2,073	-13.9%	
Asian/Pacific Islander	518	513	552	562	124	28.3%	
Hispanic	1,987	2,098	2,104	2,363	1,333	129.4%	
Native American	151	151	165	117	-66	-36.1%	
Black non-Hispanic	859	910	830	886	21	2.4%	
Two or More Races	716	663	640	650	611	1566.7%	
Total Minority	4,231	4,335	4,291	4,578	2,023	79.2%	
Total Students	17,207	17,404	17,208	17,441	-50	-0.3%	
% Δ from Previous Yr.	-2.7%	1.1%	-1.1%	1.4%			
<p><i>Note.</i> Counts include full-time and part-time students. Counts do not include nonresident aliens or students of unknown race/ethnicity. The race/ethnicity category 'two or more races' was an optional reporting category for enrollments reported for fall 2008 and fall 2009. Adoption of the category was mandatory beginning with data reported for fall 2010. Δ = change. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 through fall 2018 surveys.</p>							

**Table A7.2
First-Time Freshmen Enrollments at Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
by Race/Ethnicity and by Sector
Fall 2008 through Fall 2018**

Fall 2008

Sector of Higher Education	White non-Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	6,003	40.2%	160	36.5%	325	31.6%
Nebraska State College System	1,089	7.3%	7	1.6%	34	3.3%
Neb. Community Colleges	4,641	31.1%	109	24.9%	427	41.5%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	3,203	21.4%	162	37.0%	244	23.7%
Total	14,936	100.0%	438	100.0%	1,030	100.0%

Sector of Higher Education	Native American ^a		Black non-Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	35	19.1%	220	25.4%	0	0.0%	6,743	38.6%
Nebraska State College System	21	11.5%	46	5.3%	4	10.3%	1,201	6.9%
Neb. Community Colleges	43	23.5%	335	38.7%	25	64.1%	5,580	31.9%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	84	45.9%	264	30.5%	10	25.6%	3,967	22.7%
Total	183	100.0%	865	100.0%	39	100.0%	17,491	100.0%

^a A total of 49 (26.8%) of the 183 Native Americans who were first-time freshmen in 2008 were enrolled at Little Priest Tribal College (25) or Nebraska Indian Community College (24).

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Table A7.2 Continued

Fall 2009

Sector of Higher Education	White non-Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
University of Nebraska	5,754	38.6%	141	34.8%	355	31.5%		
Nebraska State College System	912	6.1%	11	2.7%	42	3.7%		
Neb. Community Colleges	4,912	33.0%	87	21.5%	509	45.0%		
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	3,302	22.2%	166	40.1%	225	19.9%		
Total	14,880	100.0%	405	100.0%	1,131	100.0%		

Sector of Higher Education	Native American ^a		Black non-Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	39	17.5%	255	27.6%	0	0.0%	6,544	37.1%
Nebraska State College System	16	7.2%	36	3.9%	17	23.6%	1,034	5.9%
Neb. Community Colleges	66	29.6%	384	41.6%	30	41.7%	5,988	34.0%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	102	45.7%	248	26.9%	25	34.7%	4,068	23.1%
Total	223	100.0%	923	100.0%	72	100.0%	17,634	100.0%

^a A total of 65 (29.1%) of the 223 Native Americans who were first-time freshmen in 2009 were enrolled at Little Priest Tribal College (16) or Nebraska Indian Community College (49).

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Table A7.2 Continued

Fall 2010

Sector of Higher Education	White non-Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
University of Nebraska	5,910	39.1%	119	31.2%	432	30.9%		
Nebraska State College System	1,073	7.1%	9	2.4%	68	4.9%		
Neb. Community Colleges	4,786	31.7%	92	24.1%	629	45.1%		
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	3,331	22.1%	162	42.4%	267	19.1%		
Total	15,100	100.0%	382	100.0%	1,396	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	9.9%	233	22.1%	151	43.3%	6,864	37.2%
Nebraska State College System	18	9.4%	53	5.0%	18	5.2%	1,239	6.7%
Neb. Community Colleges	59	30.9%	491	46.6%	74	21.2%	6,131	33.2%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	95	49.7%	277	26.3%	106	30.4%	4,238	22.9%
Total	191	100.0%	1,054	100.0%	349	100.0%	18,472	100.0%

^a A total of 64 (33.5%) of the 191 Native Americans who were first-time freshmen in 2010 were enrolled at Little Priest Tribal College (28) or Nebraska Indian Community College (36).

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Table A7.2 Continued

Fall 2011

Sector of Higher Education	White non-Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
University of Nebraska	5,477	39.2%	139	35.3%	505	34.3%		
Nebraska State College System	1,007	7.2%	8	2.0%	68	4.6%		
Neb. Community Colleges	4,491	32.2%	107	27.2%	659	44.8%		
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	2,981	21.4%	140	35.5%	239	16.2%		
Total	13,956	100.0%	394	100.0%	1,471	100.0%		

Sector of Higher Education	Native American ^a		Black non-Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	16	6.9%	229	23.6%	188	46.2%	6,554	37.6%
Nebraska State College System	14	6.0%	74	7.6%	30	7.4%	1,201	6.9%
Neb. Community Colleges	89	38.4%	454	46.9%	79	19.4%	5,879	33.7%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	113	48.7%	212	21.9%	110	27.0%	3,795	21.8%
Total	232	100.0%	969	100.0%	407	100.0%	17,429	100.0%

^a A total of 91 (39.2%) of the 232 Native Americans who were first-time freshmen in 2011 were enrolled at Little Priest Tribal College (53) or Nebraska Indian Community College (38).

Continued on the next page.

Table A7.2 Continued

Fall 2012

Sector of Higher Education	White non-Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		Hispanic			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
University of Nebraska	5,366	39.2%	188	38.5%	493	30.8%		
Nebraska State College System	1,011	7.4%	14	2.9%	89	5.6%		
Neb. Community Colleges	4,507	33.0%	119	24.4%	744	46.5%		
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	2,791	20.4%	167	34.2%	274	17.1%		
Total	13,675	100.0%	488	100.0%	1,600	100.0%		

Sector of Higher Education	Native American ^a		Black non-Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
University of Nebraska	15	9.1%	233	22.7%	218	56.9%	6,513	37.6%
Nebraska State College System	17	10.3%	106	10.3%	26	6.8%	1,263	7.3%
Neb. Community Colleges	64	38.8%	509	49.5%	51	13.3%	5,994	34.6%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	69	41.8%	180	17.5%	88	23.0%	3,569	20.6%
Total	165	100.0%	1,028	100.0%	383	100.0%	17,339	100.0%

^a A total of 49 (29.7%) of the 165 Native Americans who were first-time freshmen in 2012 were enrolled at Little Priest Tribal College (7) or Nebraska Indian Community College (42).

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Table A7.2 Continued

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).

Continued on the next page.

Table A7.2 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).

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Table A7.2 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 A7.2 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 A7.2 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 A7.2 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).

Note. Counts include full-time and part-time students. Counts do not include nonresident aliens or students of unknown race/ethnicity. The race/ethnicity category 'two or more races' was an optional reporting category for enrollments reported for fall 2008 and fall 2009. Adoption of the category was mandatory beginning with data reported for fall 2010. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 through 2018 surveys.

**Table A7.3
First-Time Freshmen Racial/Ethnic Enrollments by Sector
Fall 2008 through Fall 2018**

Fall 2008						
Race/ Ethnicity	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	6,003	89.0%	1,089	90.7%	4,641	83.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	160	2.4%	7	0.6%	109	2.0%
Hispanic	325	4.8%	34	2.8%	427	7.7%
Native American	35	0.5%	21	1.7%	43	0.8%
Black non-Hispanic	220	3.3%	46	3.8%	335	6.0%
Two or More Races	0	0.0%	4	0.3%	25	0.4%
Total	6,743	100.0%	1,201	100.0%	5,580	100.0%
Race/ Ethnicity	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total			
	N	%	N	%		
White non-Hispanic	3,203	80.7%	14,936	85.4%		
Asian/Pacific Islander	162	4.1%	438	2.5%		
Hispanic	244	6.2%	1,030	5.9%		
Native American	84	2.1%	183	1.0%		
Black non-Hispanic	264	6.7%	865	4.9%		
Two or More Races	10	0.3%	39	0.2%		
Total	3,967	100.0%	17,491	100.0%		

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Table A7.3 Continued**Fall 2009**

Race/ Ethnicity	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	5,754	87.9%	912	88.2%	4,912	82.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	141	2.2%	11	1.1%	87	1.5%
Hispanic	355	5.4%	42	4.1%	509	8.5%
Native American	39	0.6%	16	1.5%	66	1.1%
Black non-Hispanic	255	3.9%	36	3.5%	384	6.4%
Two or More Races	0	0.0%	17	1.6%	30	0.5%
Total	6,544	100.0%	1,034	100.0%	5,988	100.0%

Race/ Ethnicity	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total	
	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	3,302	81.2%	14,880	84.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	166	4.1%	405	2.3%
Hispanic	225	5.5%	1,131	6.4%
Native American	102	2.5%	223	1.3%
Black non-Hispanic	248	6.1%	923	5.2%
Two or More Races	25	0.6%	72	0.4%
Total	4,068	100.0%	17,634	100.0%

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Table A7.3 Continued**Fall 2010**

Race/ Ethnicity	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	5,910	86.1%	1,073	86.6%	4,786	78.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	119	1.7%	9	0.7%	92	1.5%
Hispanic	432	6.3%	68	5.5%	629	10.3%
Native American	19	0.3%	18	1.5%	59	1.0%
Black non-Hispanic	233	3.4%	53	4.3%	491	8.0%
Two or More Races	151	2.2%	18	1.5%	74	1.2%
Total	6,864	100.0%	1,239	100.0%	6,131	100.0%

Race/ Ethnicity	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total	
	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	3,331	78.6%	15,100	81.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	162	3.8%	382	2.1%
Hispanic	267	6.3%	1,396	7.6%
Native American	95	2.2%	191	1.0%
Black non-Hispanic	277	6.5%	1,054	5.7%
Two or More Races	106	2.5%	349	1.9%
Total	4,238	100.0%	18,472	100.0%

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Table A7.3 Continued**Fall 2011**

Race/ Ethnicity	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	5,477	83.6%	1,007	83.8%	4,491	76.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	139	2.1%	8	0.7%	107	1.8%
Hispanic	505	7.7%	68	5.7%	659	11.2%
Native American	16	0.2%	14	1.2%	89	1.5%
Black non-Hispanic	229	3.5%	74	6.2%	454	7.7%
Two or More Races	188	2.9%	30	2.5%	79	1.3%
Total	6,554	100.0%	1,201	100.0%	5,879	100.0%

Race/ Ethnicity	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total	
	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	2,981	78.6%	13,956	80.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	140	3.7%	394	2.3%
Hispanic	239	6.3%	1,471	8.4%
Native American	113	3.0%	232	1.3%
Black non-Hispanic	212	5.6%	969	5.6%
Two or More Races	110	2.9%	407	2.3%
Total	3,795	100.0%	17,429	100.0%

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Table A7.3 Continued**Fall 2012**

Race/ Ethnicity	University of Nebraska		Nebraska State Colleges		Community Colleges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	5,366	82.4%	1,011	80.0%	4,507	75.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	188	2.9%	14	1.1%	119	2.0%
Hispanic	493	7.6%	89	7.0%	744	12.4%
Native American	15	0.2%	17	1.3%	64	1.1%
Black non-Hispanic	233	3.6%	106	8.4%	509	8.5%
Two or More Races	218	3.3%	26	2.1%	51	0.9%
Total	6,513	100.0%	1,263	100.0%	5,994	100.0%

Race/ Ethnicity	Nonpublic Colleges & Universities		Nebraska Total	
	N	%	N	%
White non-Hispanic	2,791	78.2%	13,675	78.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	167	4.7%	488	2.8%
Hispanic	274	7.7%	1,600	9.2%
Native American	69	1.9%	165	1.0%
Black non-Hispanic	180	5.0%	1,028	5.9%
Two or More Races	88	2.5%	383	2.2%
Total	3,569	100.0%	17,339	100.0%

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Table A7.3 Continued**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 A7.3 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 A7.3 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 A7.3 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 A7.3 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 A7.3 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%

Note. Counts include full-time and part-time students. Counts do not include nonresident aliens or students of unknown race/ethnicity. The race/ethnicity category 'two or more races' was an optional reporting category for enrollments reported for fall 2008 and fall 2009. Adoption of the category was mandatory beginning with data reported for fall 2010. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 through 2018 surveys.

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Appendix 8

Financial Aid Programs

Explanatory Note A8.1 Definitions of Federal and State Title IV Financial Aid Programs

The following are descriptions of the types of federal and Title IV financial aid programs available to Nebraska postsecondary students between 2008-2009 and 2018-2019:

- **Academic Competitiveness Grant (ACG):** Created under the Higher Education Reconciliation Act of 2005, ACGs were need-based but limited to students who had demonstrated academic achievement. To receive an ACG, a student must have been a college freshman or sophomore, a U.S. citizen, Pell Grant-eligible, and have completed a program of rigorous high school course work as defined by their state and recognized by the U.S. Secretary of Education. ACGs provided additional funds of up to \$750 for first-year college students and up to an additional \$1,300 for second-year students who were enrolled full time and maintained a 3.0 GPA in college. Institutions began awarding these grants in the 2006-2007 academic year. This program was eliminated after the 2010-2011 academic year.
- **Federal Pell Grant:** Federal Pell Grants are awarded to undergraduates who have not earned a bachelor's degree and who demonstrate high financial need. Pell Grants do not have to be repaid. The award range for Pell Grants for the award year 2018-2019 was \$652 to \$6,095.
- **Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG):** Undergraduate students with exceptional need who have not received a bachelor's degree are eligible to receive the FSEOG. FSEOG awards can range from \$100 to \$4,000 and do not have to be repaid, but awards are subject to the availability of funds at a student's institution.
- **Federal Work-Study (FWS):** The FWS provides on- and off-campus jobs for graduate and undergraduate students who demonstrate financial need. Work-study amounts awarded vary from institution to institution.
- **Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant (IASG):** The IASG provides money to college or career school students to help pay for educational expenses. A student may be eligible to receive the IASG if the student's parent or guardian was a member of the U.S. armed forces and died as a result of military service performed in Iraq or Afghanistan after the events of 9/11, and the student is not eligible for a Federal Pell Grant on the basis of the Expected Family Contribution but meets the remaining Federal Pell Grant eligibility requirements, and the student was under 24 years old or enrolled in college at least part time at the time of the parent's or guardian's death. The grant was awarded for the first time in Nebraska in 2013-2014. The grant award is equal to the amount of a maximum Federal Pell Grant for the award year but cannot exceed the student's cost of attendance for that year.
- **Nebraska Opportunity Grant (NOG):** State grants are awarded to Nebraska-resident students who demonstrate high financial need and who attend eligible Nebraska postsecondary institutions to assist with the students' educational expenses. Funding for the grant comes from the state through the Nebraska Lottery and the state's General Fund.
- **National Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent (SMART) Grant:** Created under the Higher Education Reconciliation Act of 2005, SMART grants were need-based but limited to students majoring in specified fields who maintained B averages in college. To

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Explanatory Note A8.1 Continued

receive a SMART grant, a student must have been a third- or fourth-year college student; a U.S. citizen; Pell Grant-eligible; enrolled full time; majored in a designated science, technology, mathematics, or critical language; and maintained a 3.0 GPA. Students who met these criteria would receive up to \$4,000 in additional financial aid. Institutions began awarding SMART grants in the 2006-2007 academic year. This program was eliminated after the 2010-2011 academic year.

- **Perkins Loans:** Perkins Loans were fixed, low-interest (5%) loans available to graduate and undergraduate students with financial need. Undergraduate students were able to borrow up to \$5,500 per year, and graduate students were able to borrow up to \$8,000 per year, depending on the availability of funds at their institution. Under federal law, the authority for schools to make new Perkins Loans ended September 2017, and final disbursements were permitted through June 2018.
- **PLUS Loans:** PLUS loans are available to the parents of dependent undergraduate students. These loans are not need-based. Parents may borrow up to the student's cost of attendance, less any other financial aid received.
- **PLUS Loans for Graduate and Professional Degree Students (Grad PLUS):** Graduate and professional degree students are eligible to borrow under the PLUS loan program up to their cost of attendance minus other estimated financial assistance. The terms and conditions applicable to PLUS also apply to GRAD PLUS. Applicants must apply for their annual loan maximum eligibility under the Federal Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loan Program before applying for a Graduate/Professional PLUS loan.
- **Subsidized (Sub) and Unsubsidized (Unsub) Stafford Loans:** Sub and Unsub Loans are available to undergraduate and graduate students. Students must demonstrate financial need in order to qualify for a Subsidized Loan, where the federal government pays the interest while the student is in school. Unsubsidized Loans are available to all students, but borrowers are responsible for the interest while in school. Limits for Sub and Unsub Loans range from a maximum of \$5,500 to \$20,500 depending on grade level and dependency status.
- **Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education (TEACH) Grant:** The TEACH grant program was established under the College Cost Reduction and Access Act (CCRAA) to benefit current and prospective teachers. Beginning in 2008-2009, students may be awarded up to \$4,000 per academic year. Any TEACH Grant that is first disbursed on or after October 1, 2018 must be reduced by a percentage of the award amount for which a recipient would otherwise be eligible. More details are available at <https://studentaid.gov/understand-aid/types/grants/teach>. Students must sign a TEACH Grant Agreement to Serve in which the student agrees to teach in a high-need field, at an elementary school, secondary school, or educational service agency that service students from low-income families, for at least four complete academic years within eight years after completing (or ceasing enrollment in) the course of study for which the student received the grant. If service is not met, the grant must be repaid as an Unsubsidized Direct Stafford Loan with interest from the date(s) of original disbursement.

Students must demonstrate financial need to be considered for all aid programs listed except for the TEACH, the Unsubsidized Loan, the PLUS, and the GRAD PLUS. Financial need is the difference between the student's costs to attend his or her respective institution and the ability of the family to contribute toward college costs. That ability is determined through completing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). For example, if the cost of attendance is \$8,000 and the student's contribution is \$1,000, the student demonstrates a need of \$7,000.

Explanatory Note A8.2
Definitions of Income Groups
for Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Recipients

The following definitions are used for Table A8.4:

- **Low-income students:** Students approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches.
- **Non-low-income students:** Students 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. Participation in the free or reduced-price school lunch program is the only indicant of household income in the student records maintained by the Nebraska Department of Education; therefore, low-income students in the non-low-income category cannot be identified and excluded for the purposes of analysis.
- **Other low-income graduates:** Students approved to receive free or reduced-price school lunches that did not receive an ACE scholarship.

**Table A8.1
Nebraska Opportunity Grants (NOG) Awarded by Sector
2018-2019 Compared to 2008-2009**

	2008-2009	2018-2019	% Change
Nebraska Public Institutions			
Number of NOG-Eligible Students	21,705	29,483	35.8%
Number of Students Awarded a NOG	9,392	9,463	0.8%
Percent of Eligible Students Awarded a NOG	43.3%	32.1%	-25.8%
Total Amount Awarded	\$7,924,272	\$13,914,941	75.6%
Average Amount Award	\$844	\$1,470	74.3%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities			
Number of NOG-Eligible Students	7,576	5,360	-29.3%
Number of Students Awarded a NOG	4,714	3,290	-30.2%
Percent of Eligible Students Awarded a NOG	62.2%	61.4%	-1.4%
Total Amount Awarded	\$4,687,112	\$4,063,323	-13.3%
Average Amount Award	\$994	\$1,235	24.2%
Total Nebraska Opportunity Grants Awarded			
Number of NOG-Eligible Students	29,281	34,843	19.0%
Number of Students Awarded a NOG	14,106	12,753	-9.6%
Percent of Eligible Students Awarded a NOG	48.2%	36.6%	-24.0%
Total Amount Awarded	\$12,611,384	\$17,978,264	42.6%
Average Amount Award	\$894	\$1,410	57.7%
<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 EFC 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>, 2009 and 2019.</p>			

**Table A8.2
Nebraska Opportunity Grants (NOG) Awarded by Sector and Income of Recipient
2018-2019 Compared to 2008-2009**

Income Level of NOG Recipients by Sector	2008-2009		2018-2019		% Change in # of Recipients
	# of Recipients	% of Recipients	# of Recipients	% of Recipients	
Nebraska Public Institutions					
\$0 to \$19,999	4,507	48.0%	3,181	33.6%	-29.4%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	3,016	32.1%	2,623	27.7%	-13.0%
\$40,000 or Higher	1,869	19.9%	3,659	38.7%	95.8%
Total	9,392	100.0%	9,463	100.0%	0.8%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities					
\$0 to \$19,999	2,744	58.2%	1,273	38.7%	-53.6%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1,236	26.2%	957	29.1%	-22.6%
\$40,000 or Higher	734	15.6%	1,060	32.2%	44.4%
Total	4,714	100.0%	3,290	100.0%	-30.2%
Total Nebraska Opportunity Grants Awarded					
\$0 to \$19,999	7,251	51.4%	4,454	34.9%	-38.6%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	4,252	30.1%	3,580	28.1%	-15.8%
\$40,000 or Higher	2,603	18.5%	4,719	37.0%	81.3%
Total	14,106	100.0%	12,753	100.0%	-9.6%
Data source: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, <i>Nebraska Opportunity Grant Year-End Report</i> , 2009 and 2019.					

**Table A8.3
Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Program Funding and Awards
2008-2009 to 2018-2019**

Academic Year	NE State Funding	Federal Funding	Total Available Funding	\$ Amount of Scholarships Awarded
2008-2009	\$116,754	\$100,000	\$216,754	\$216,754
2009-2010	\$275,250	\$100,000	\$375,250	\$339,624
2010-2011	\$484,652	\$250,000	\$734,652	\$699,071
2011-2012	\$499,000	\$294,034	\$793,034	\$812,968
2012-2013	\$580,000	\$300,000	\$880,000	\$813,760
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
Academic Year	# of Student Recipients	# of Scholarships Awarded	Average Scholarship	Average Received per Student
2008-2009	643	825	\$263	\$337
2009-2010	1,020	1,302	\$261	\$333
2010-2011	1,601	2,152	\$325	\$437
2011-2012	1,707	3,442	\$236	\$476
2012-2013	1,705	3,445	\$236	\$477
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
Academic Year	# of Dual Enrollment Courses	# of Credit Hours	# of NE High Schools Represented	# of NE Colleges & Universities Where Students Took Courses
2008-2009	912	3,050	135	13
2009-2010	1,369	4,558	191	12
2010-2011	3,191	10,396	220	12
2011-2012	3,214	10,889	216	15
2012-2013	3,445	11,877	210	15
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
Data source: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, December 2019.				

**Table A8.4.a
College Continuation Rates of
2007-2008 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Recipients**

Part 1: College Continuation Rates of ACE Recipients by Gender 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	74	63	85.1%
Nonpublic (Private)	1	1	100.0%
Home-Schooled	0	0	
Total	75	64	85.3%
Females			
Public	141	117	83.0%
Nonpublic (Private)	4	4	100.0%
Home-Schooled	0	0	
Total	145	121	83.4%
Total			
Public	215	180	83.7%
Nonpublic (Private)	5	5	100.0%
Home-Schooled	0	0	
Total	220	185	84.1%

Part 2: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Recipients of ACE Scholarships and Other Public High School Graduates by Gender and Student Income Status

Student Category	# HS Grads	# of Grads Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	74	63	85.1%
Other Low-Income Graduates	2,082	986	43.0%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	7,803	5,536	70.9%
Total	9,959	6,585	66.1%
Females			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	141	117	83.0%
Other Low-Income Graduates	2,282	1,216	53.3%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	7,654	5,913	77.3%
Total	10,077	7,246	71.9%
Total			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	215	180	83.7%
Other Low-Income Graduates	4,364	2,202	50.5%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	15,457	11,449	74.1%
Total	20,036	13,831	69.0%

Note. The college continuation rate is the number 2007-08 high school graduates who enrolled in college on or before April 7, 2009, divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska high schools in 2007-08. 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), July 2009; National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), April and July 2009; and Nebraska Department of Education (numbers of low-income and non-low-income graduates), April 2009.

**Table A8.4.b
College Continuation Rates of
2008-2009 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Recipients**

Part 1: College Continuation Rates of ACE Recipients by Gender 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	123	98	79.7%
Nonpublic (Private)	2	2	100.0%
Home-Schooled	0	0	
Total	125	100	80.0%
Females			
Public	317	257	81.1%
Nonpublic (Private)	10	10	100.0%
Home-Schooled	0	0	
Total	327	267	81.7%
Total			
Public	440	355	80.7%
Nonpublic (Private)	12	12	100.0%
Home-Schooled	0	0	
Total	452	367	81.2%

Part 2: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Recipients of ACE Scholarships and Other Public High School Graduates by Gender and Student Income Status

Student Category	# HS Grads	# of Grads Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	123	98	79.7%
Other Low-Income Graduates	2,200	1,032	46.9%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	7,354	5,314	72.3%
Total	9,677	6,444	66.6%
Females			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	317	257	81.1%
Other Low-Income Graduates	2,180	1,204	55.2%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	7,320	5,769	78.8%
Total	9,817	7,230	73.6%
Total			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	440	355	80.7%
Other Low-Income Graduates	4,380	2,236	51.1%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	14,674	11,083	75.5%
Total	19,494	13,674	70.1%

Note. The college continuation rate is the number 2008-09 high school graduates who enrolled in college on or before April 20, 2010, divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska high schools in 2008-09. 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), April 2010 and February 2015 (corrected); National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), April 2010; and Nebraska Department of Education (numbers of low-income and non-low-income graduates), April 2010.

**Table A8.4.c
College Continuation Rates of
2009-2010 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Recipients**

Part 1: College Continuation Rates of ACE Recipients by Gender 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	186	136	73.1%
Nonpublic (Private)	11	11	100.0%
Home-Schooled	0	0	
Total	197	147	74.6%
Females			
Public	368	293	79.6%
Nonpublic (Private)	23	22	95.7%
Home-Schooled	1	1	100.0%
Total	392	316	80.6%
Total			
Public	554	429	77.4%
Nonpublic (Private)	34	33	97.1%
Home-Schooled	1	1	100.0%
Total	589	463	78.6%

Part 2: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Recipients of ACE Scholarships and Other Public High School Graduates by Gender and Student Income Status

Student Category	# HS Grads	# of Grads Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	186	136	73.1%
Other Low-Income Graduates	2,343	1,185	50.6%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	7,165	5,321	74.3%
Total	9,694	6,642	68.5%
Females			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	368	293	79.6%
Other Low-Income Graduates	2,399	1,365	56.9%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	6,947	5,648	81.3%
Total	9,714	7,306	75.2%
Total			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	554	429	77.4%
Other Low-Income Graduates	4,742	2,550	53.8%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	14,112	10,969	77.7%
Total	19,408	13,948	71.9%

Note. The college continuation rate is the number 2009-10 high school graduates who enrolled in college on or before March 25, 2011, divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska high schools in 2009-10. 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), February 2015 (corrected); National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), March 2011; and Nebraska Department of Education (numbers of low-income and non-low-income graduates), March 2011.

Table A8.4.d
College Continuation Rates of
2010-2011 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Recipients

Part 1: College Continuation Rates of ACE Recipients by Gender 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	291	232	79.7%
Nonpublic (Private)	14	12	85.7%
Home-Schooled	0	0	
Total	305	244	80.0%
Females			
Public	604	495	82.0%
Nonpublic (Private)	20	18	90.0%
Home-Schooled	1	1	100.0%
Total	625	514	82.2%
Total			
Public	895	727	81.2%
Nonpublic (Private)	34	30	88.2%
Home-Schooled	1	1	100.0%
Total	930	758	81.5%

Part 2: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Recipients of ACE Scholarships and Other Public High School Graduates by Gender and Student Income Status

Student Category	# HS Grads	# of Grads Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	291	232	79.7%
Other Low-Income Graduates	2,417	1,191	49.3%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	6,872	5,044	73.4%
Total	9,580	6,467	67.5%
Females			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	604	495	82.0%
Other Low-Income Graduates	2,428	1,341	55.2%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	6,747	5,489	81.4%
Total	9,779	7,325	74.9%
Total			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	895	727	81.2%
Other Low-Income Graduates	4,845	2,532	52.3%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	13,619	10,533	77.3%
Total	19,359	13,792	71.2%

Note. The college continuation rate is the number 2010-11 high school graduates who enrolled in college on or before March 26, 2012, divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska high schools in 2010-11. 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), February 2015 (corrected); National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), March and April 2012; and Nebraska Department of Education (numbers of low-income and non-low-income graduates), April 2012.

Table A8.4.e
College Continuation Rates of
2011-2012 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Recipients

Part 1: College Continuation Rates of ACE Recipients by Gender 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	341	276	80.9%
Nonpublic (Private)	16	14	87.5%
Home-Schooled	1	1	100.0%
Total	358	291	81.3%
Females			
Public	631	524	83.0%
Nonpublic (Private)	21	21	100.0%
Home-Schooled	0	0	
Total	652	545	83.6%
Total			
Public	972	800	82.3%
Nonpublic (Private)	37	35	94.6%
Home-Schooled	1	1	100.0%
Total	1,010	836	82.8%

Part 2: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Recipients of ACE Scholarships and Other Public High School Graduates by Gender and Student Income Status

Student Category	# HS Grads	# of Grads Enrolled in College	College Continuation Rate
Males			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	341	276	80.9%
Other Low-Income Graduates	2,606	1,247	47.9%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	6,687	4,820	72.1%
Total	9,634	6,343	65.8%
Females			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	631	524	83.0%
Other Low-Income Graduates	2,609	1,495	57.3%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	6,501	5,355	82.4%
Total	9,741	7,374	75.7%
Total			
ACE Scholarship Recipients	972	800	82.3%
Other Low-Income Graduates	5,215	2,742	52.6%
Non-Low-Income Graduates	13,188	10,175	77.2%
Total	19,375	13,717	70.8%

Note. The college continuation rate is the number 2011-12 high school graduates who enrolled in college on or before May 31, 2013, divided by the total number of students who graduated from Nebraska high schools in 2011-12. 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), February 2015 (corrected); National Student Clearinghouse (college continuation data), August and September 2013; and Nebraska Department of Education (numbers of low-income and non-low-income graduates), August 2013.

**Table A8.4.f
College Continuation Rates of
2012-2013 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Recipients**

Part 1: College Continuation Rates of ACE Recipients by Gender 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 Gender 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 March 27, 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), March and April 2014; and Nebraska Department of Education (numbers of low-income and non-low-income graduates), April 2014.

Table A8.4.g
College Continuation Rates of
2013-2014 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Recipients

Part 1: College Continuation Rates of ACE Recipients by Gender 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 Gender 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 May 31, 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), August 2015; and Nebraska Department of Education (numbers of low-income and non-low-income graduates), August 2015.

Table A8.4.h
College Continuation Rates of
2014-2015 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Recipients

Part 1: College Continuation Rates of ACE Recipients by Gender 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 Gender 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 May 27, 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), May 2016; and Nebraska Department of Education (numbers of low-income and non-low-income graduates), April 2016.

Table A8.4.i
College Continuation Rates of
2015-2016 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Recipients

Part 1: College Continuation Rates of ACE Recipients by Gender 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 Gender 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 25, 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), May 2017; and Nebraska Department of Education (numbers of low-income and non-low-income graduates), October 2017.

Table A8.5.a
College Continuation Rates of Public High School Graduates Who Received
2016-2017 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarships by Gender

Part 1: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Graduates Who Received ACE Scholarships by Gender

Gender	# 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 Gender 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 May 31, 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 A8.5.b
College Continuation Rates of Public High School Graduates Who Received
2017-2018 Access College Early (ACE) Scholarships by Gender**

Part 1: College Continuation Rates of Public High School Graduates Who Received ACE Scholarships by Gender

Gender	# 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 Gender 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 May 31, 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.

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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 2018 Compared to Fall 2008**

Sector	Fall 2008			Fall 2018		
	No. of Full-Time, First-Time Freshmen Fall 2007	No. of Students Retained Fall 2008	Full-Time Retention Rate Fall 2008	No. of Full-Time, First-Time Freshmen Fall 2017	No. of Students Retained Fall 2018	Full-Time Retention Rate Fall 2018
University of Nebraska	6,982	5,463	78.2%	7,433	5,993	80.6%
Nebraska State College System	1,261	813	64.5%	1,228	822	66.9%
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,915	2,431	62.1%	3,675	2,267	61.7%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	4,271	3,178	74.4%	3,689	2,848	77.2%
Nebraska State Retention Rate	16,429	11,885	72.3%	16,025	11,930	74.4%

Note. The University of Nebraska includes retention data for the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 and fall 2018 surveys.

**Table A9.2
Nebraska Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates
of Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
Fall 2018 Compared to Fall 2008**

Sector	Fall 2008			Fall 2018		
	No. of Part-Time, First-Time Freshmen Fall 2007	No. of Students Retained Fall 2008	Part-Time Retention Rate Fall 2008	No. of Part-Time, First-Time Freshmen Fall 2017	No. of Students Retained Fall 2018	Part-Time Retention Rate Fall 2018
University of Nebraska	244	142	58.2%	101	40	39.6%
Nebraska State College System	21	9	42.9%	9	0	0.0%
Nebraska Community Colleges	2,035	1,018	50.0%	1,365	571	41.8%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	178	57	32.0%	58	25	43.1%
Nebraska State Retention Rate	2,478	1,226	49.5%	1,533	636	41.5%

Note. The University of Nebraska includes retention data for the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 and fall 2018 surveys.

**Table A9.3
Nebraska Freshmen Retention Rates
for Public Four-Year Institutions and Public Two-Year Institutions
Fall 2008 through Fall 2018**

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2007	Retention Rate Fall 2008	No. of Students Retained	Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	915	79%	719	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,215	84%	3,521	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,603	69%	1,108	
Chadron State College	409	64%	260	
Peru State College	198	64%	126	
Wayne State College	654	65%	427	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	7,994		6,161	77.1%
Public Two-Year Institutions				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	249	46%	115	
Central Community College	706	65%	461	
Metropolitan Community College	862	51%	436	
Mid-Plains Community College	289	52%	149	
Northeast Community College	744	68%	507	
Southeast Community College	931	74%	689	
Western Nebraska Community College	383	49%	189	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	4,164		2,546	61.1%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	57	65%	37	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	20	55%	11	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	72	43%	31	
Chadron State College	6	17%	1	
Peru State College	8	100%	8	
Wayne State College	7	0%	0	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	170		88	51.8%
Public Two-Year Institutions				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	95	66%	63	
Central Community College	160	35%	56	
Metropolitan Community College	653	32%	206	
Mid-Plains Community College	74	34%	25	
Northeast Community College	60	33%	20	
Southeast Community College	969	70%	678	
Western Nebraska Community College	119	28%	33	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	2,130		1,081	50.8%
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Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2009 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2008	Retention Rate Fall 2009	No. of Students Retained	Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,019	83%	843	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,166	84%	3,494	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,755	72%	1,256	
Chadron State College	403	66%	264	
Peru State College	209	63%	132	
Wayne State College	653	67%	436	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	8,205		6,425	78.3%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	107	77%	82	
Central Community College	756	62%	465	
Metropolitan Community College	876	55%	485	
Mid-Plains Community College	255	55%	141	
Northeast Community College	685	68%	466	
Southeast Community College	1,298	75%	974	
Western Nebraska Community College	364	56%	205	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	4,341		2,818	64.9%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	8	38%	3	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	34	53%	18	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	52	44%	23	
Chadron State College	12	25%	3	
Peru State College	8	100%	8	
Wayne State College	7	29%	2	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	121		57	47.1%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	37	16%	6	
Central Community College	189	43%	82	
Metropolitan Community College	586	33%	193	
Mid-Plains Community College	47	40%	19	
Northeast Community College	61	46%	28	
Southeast Community College	580	73%	423	
Western Nebraska Community College	94	36%	34	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	1,594		785	49.2%

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Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2010 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2009	Retention Rate Fall 2010	No. of Students Retained	Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	957	82%	783	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,965	84%	3,348	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,753	73%	1,285	
Chadron State College	407	70%	286	
Peru State College	226	61%	137	
Wayne State College	663	68%	449	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	7,971		6,288	78.9%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	114	75%	86	
Central Community College	890	63%	564	
Metropolitan Community College	984	53%	524	
Mid-Plains Community College	356	55%	195	
Northeast Community College	853	65%	551	
Southeast Community College	1,640	74%	1,214	
Western Nebraska Community College	376	56%	210	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	5,213		3,344	64.1%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	14	50%	7	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	21	62%	13	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	59	49%	29	
Chadron State College	12	17%	2	
Peru State College	11	55%	6	
Wayne State College	2	0%	0	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	119		57	47.9%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	127	13%	17	
Central Community College	235	43%	102	
Metropolitan Community College	679	44%	298	
Mid-Plains Community College	60	38%	23	
Northeast Community College	87	37%	32	
Southeast Community College	291	70%	204	
Western Nebraska Community College	110	38%	42	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	1,589		718	45.2%

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Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2011 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2010	Retention Rate Fall 2011	No. of Students Retained	Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,124	77%	869	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,039	84%	3,378	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,720	73%	1,254	
Chadron State College	384	66%	254	
Peru State College	243	53%	129	
Wayne State College	677	68%	460	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	8,187		6,344	77.5%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	128	63%	81	
Central Community College	853	59%	506	
Metropolitan Community College	1,148	43%	491	
Mid-Plains Community College	401	50%	200	
Northeast Community College	865	63%	547	
Southeast Community College	1,168	63%	732	
Western Nebraska Community College	402	51%	204	
Total Total Public 2-Year Institutions	4,965		2,761	55.6%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	8	25%	2	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	36	47%	17	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	68	53%	36	
Chadron State College	14	21%	3	
Peru State College	5	20%	1	
Wayne State College	4	25%	1	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	135		60	44.4%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	0	NA	0	
Central Community College	206	39%	80	
Metropolitan Community College	799	39%	314	
Mid-Plains Community College	56	34%	19	
Northeast Community College	120	31%	37	
Southeast Community College	696	42%	289	
Western Nebraska Community College	85	25%	21	
Total Total Public 2-Year Institutions	1,962		760	38.7%

Continued on the next page.

Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2012 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2011	Retention Rate Fall 2012	No. of Students Retained	Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,058	79%	839	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,056	84%	3,405	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,710	72%	1,228	
Chadron State College	392	66%	259	
Peru State College	172	63%	109	
Wayne State College	676	70%	470	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	8,064		6,310	78.2%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	85	65%	55	
Central Community College	811	61%	492	
Metropolitan Community College	961	50%	477	
Mid-Plains Community College	442	55%	241	
Northeast Community College	790	67%	527	
Southeast Community College	1,368	64%	875	
Western Nebraska Community College	379	53%	200	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	4,836		2,867	59.3%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	16	25%	4	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	37	59%	22	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	75	43%	32	
Chadron State College	12	42%	5	
Peru State College	2	100%	2	
Wayne State College	6	33%	2	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	148		67	45.3%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	1	0%	0	
Central Community College	212	41%	87	
Metropolitan Community College	747	35%	264	
Mid-Plains Community College	92	23%	21	
Northeast Community College	79	30%	24	
Southeast Community College	275	43%	117	
Western Nebraska Community College	86	29%	25	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	1,492		538	36.1%

Continued on the next page.

Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2013 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2012	Retention Rate Fall 2013	No. of Students Retained	Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,123	76%	848	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,918	84%	3,277	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,648	75%	1,232	
Chadron State College	398	67%	268	
Peru State College	194	58%	113	
Wayne State College	693	62%	429	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	7,974		6,167	77.3%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	96	67%	64	
Central Community College	740	63%	465	
Metropolitan Community College	1,237	50%	624	
Mid-Plains Community College	425	53%	225	
Northeast Community College	800	68%	547	
Southeast Community College	1,203	57%	691	
Western Nebraska Community College	373	49%	181	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	4,874		2,797	57.4%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	13	46%	6	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	19	47%	9	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	113	58%	66	
Chadron State College	11	36%	4	
Peru State College	14	29%	4	
Wayne State College	2	0%	0	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	172		89	51.7%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	0	NA	0	
Central Community College	199	39%	78	
Metropolitan Community College	761	31%	238	
Mid-Plains Community College	109	35%	38	
Northeast Community College	83	34%	28	
Southeast Community College	317	50%	158	
Western Nebraska Community College	95	20%	19	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	1,564		559	35.7%
Continued on the next page.				

Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2014 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2013	Retention Rate Fall 2014	No. of Students Retained	Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,007	80%	801	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,396	84%	3,693	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,780	77%	1,378	
Chadron State College	458	65%	298	
Peru State College	272	58%	159	
Wayne State College	690	68%	467	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	8,603		6,796	79.0%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	70	66%	46	
Central Community College	710	65%	461	
Metropolitan Community College	1,077	47%	509	
Mid-Plains Community College	398	59%	236	
Northeast Community College	749	69%	517	
Southeast Community College	1,205	61%	736	
Western Nebraska Community College	335	59%	198	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	4,544		2,703	59.5%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	15	33%	5	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	24	33%	8	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	95	45%	43	
Chadron State College	5	20%	1	
Peru State College	6	0%	0	
Wayne State College	1	100%	1	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	146		58	39.7%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	0	NA	0	
Central Community College	194	44%	86	
Metropolitan Community College	866	37%	317	
Mid-Plains Community College	87	32%	28	
Northeast Community College	78	29%	23	
Southeast Community College	361	42%	153	
Western Nebraska Community College	83	28%	23	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	1,669		630	37.7%
Continued on the next page.				

Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2015 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2014	Retention Rate Fall 2015	No. of Students Retained	Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	985	80%	785	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,628	83%	3,820	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,743	77%	1,344	
Chadron State College	460	65%	298	
Peru State College	259	54%	139	
Wayne State College	680	72%	490	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	8,755		6,876	78.5%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	121	65%	79	
Central Community College	622	69%	427	
Metropolitan Community College	1,075	45%	489	
Mid-Plains Community College	353	60%	211	
Northeast Community College	785	75%	588	
Southeast Community College	1,064	60%	635	
Western Nebraska Community College	335	52%	174	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	4,355		2,603	59.8%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	5	40%	2	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	24	50%	12	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	96	49%	47	
Chadron State College	6	17%	1	
Peru State College	9	22%	2	
Wayne State College	5	40%	2	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	145		66	45.5%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	0	NA	0	
Central Community College	182	44%	80	
Metropolitan Community College	885	33%	295	
Mid-Plains Community College	34	44%	15	
Northeast Community College	94	38%	36	
Southeast Community College	306	45%	139	
Western Nebraska Community College	71	31%	22	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	1,572		587	37.3%

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Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2016 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2015	Retention Rate Fall 2016	No. of Students Retained	Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	931	84%	778	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,603	82%	3,784	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,602	77%	1,240	
Chadron State College	413	64%	265	
Peru State College	249	63%	157	
Wayne State College	630	67%	419	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	8,428		6,643	78.8%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	91	64%	58	
Central Community College	611	68%	416	
Metropolitan Community College	909	53%	485	
Mid-Plains Community College	329	67%	221	
Northeast Community College	768	70%	536	
Southeast Community College	1,010	63%	633	
Western Nebraska Community College	317	53%	168	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	4,035		2,517	62.4%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	7	57%	4	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	25	56%	14	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	95	48%	46	
Chadron State College	15	40%	6	
Peru State College	1	100%	1	
Wayne State College	1	0%	0	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	144		71	49.3%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	0	NA	0	
Central Community College	197	48%	94	
Metropolitan Community College	774	34%	263	
Mid-Plains Community College	56	29%	16	
Northeast Community College	79	39%	31	
Southeast Community College	359	42%	151	
Western Nebraska Community College	73	21%	15	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	1,538		570	37.1%

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Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2017 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2016	Retention Rate Fall 2017	No. of Students Retained	Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	996	79%	790	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,833	83%	4,004	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,612	76%	1,229	
Chadron State College	382	66%	251	
Peru State College	257	57%	146	
Wayne State College	578	69%	396	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	8,658		6,816	78.7%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	109	61%	67	
Central Community College	600	65%	392	
Metropolitan Community College	1,057	53%	559	
Mid-Plains Community College	371	63%	235	
Northeast Community College	865	68%	589	
Southeast Community College	977	62%	605	
Western Nebraska Community College	312	53%	164	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	4,291		2,611	60.8%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	12	50%	6	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	27	44%	12	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	57	56%	32	
Chadron State College	6	50%	3	
Peru State College	5	40%	2	
Wayne State College	1	0%	0	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	108		55	50.9%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	0	NA	0	
Central Community College	181	51%	93	
Metropolitan Community College	747	41%	308	
Mid-Plains Community College	81	25%	20	
Northeast Community College	85	33%	28	
Southeast Community College	371	42%	156	
Western Nebraska Community College	41	17%	7	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	1,506		612	40.6%

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Table A9.3 Continued

Fall 2018 Retention Rates

Institutions	No. of First-Time Freshmen Fall 2017	Retention Rate Fall 2018	No. of Students Retained	Retention Rate for State-to-State Comparisons
Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	897	80%	718	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,883	83%	4,061	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,550	75%	1,157	
Chadron State College	394	57%	226	
Peru State College	229	62%	143	
Wayne State College	605	75%	453	
Total Public 4-Year Institutions	8,558		6,758	79.0%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	103	55%	57	
Central Community College	559	67%	373	
Metropolitan Community College	665	53%	354	
Mid-Plains Community College	321	62%	200	
Northeast Community College	885	67%	595	
Southeast Community College	972	62%	598	
Western Nebraska Community College	273	54%	147	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	3,778		2,324	61.5%
Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates				
University of Nebraska at Kearney	7	57%	4	
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	22	50%	11	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	72	35%	25	
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%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	0	NA	0	
Central Community College	182	49%	90	
Metropolitan Community College	585	43%	250	
Mid-Plains Community College	44	25%	11	
Northeast Community College	68	28%	19	
Southeast Community College	422	44%	184	
Western Nebraska Community College	64	27%	17	
Total Public 2-Year Institutions	1,365		571	41.8%
Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 through fall 2018 surveys.				

**Table A9.4
Nebraska Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates by Institution
Fall 2018 Compared to Fall 2008**

Sector and Institution	Fall 2008			Fall 2018		
	No. FTF Fall 2007	No. Retained Fall 2008	Retention Rate Fall 2008	No. FTF Fall 2017	No. Retained Fall 2018	Retention Rate Fall 2018
University of Nebraska						
Neb. College of Technical Agriculture	249	115	46%	103	57	55%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	915	719	79%	897	718	80%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,215	3,521	84%	4,883	4,061	83%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,603	1,108	69%	1,550	1,157	75%
Nebraska State College System						
Chadron State College	409	260	64%	394	226	57%
Peru State College	198	126	64%	229	143	62%
Wayne State College	654	427	65%	605	453	75%
Nebraska Community Colleges						
Central Community College	706	461	65%	559	373	67%
Metropolitan Community College	862	436	51%	665	354	53%
Mid-Plains Community College	289	149	52%	321	200	62%
Northeast Community College	744	507	68%	885	595	67%
Southeast Community College	931	689	74%	972	598	62%
Western Nebraska Community College	383	189	49%	273	147	54%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities						
Bellevue University	104	29	28%	35	27	77%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	8	7	88%	47	39	83%
Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	12	12	100%	75	74	99%
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Clarkson College	38	25	66%	23	16	70%
College of Hair Design-Downtown	64	61	95%	65	49	75%
College of Hair Design-East Campus	0	0	NA	25	24	96%
College of Saint Mary	93	56	60%	101	77	76%
Concordia University-Nebraska	264	213	81%	348	273	78%
Creighton University	952	826	87%	1,117	999	89%
Dana College	185	105	57%	0	0	NA
Doane University	261	193	74%	300	213	71%
Fullen School of Hair Design	11	8	73%	0	0	NA
Grace University	81	57	70%	0	0	NA
Hastings College	303	208	69%	306	203	66%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	40	40	100%	0	0	NA
Joseph's College Cosmetology	92	54	59%	34	16	47%
La'James International College	22	13	59%	10	6	60%
Little Priest Tribal College	21	6	29%	36	16	44%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Midland University	214	140	65%	325	196	60%
Myotherapy Institute	26	22	85%	8	6	75%
National American University-Bellevue	0	0	NA	0	0	NA

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Table A9.4 Continued

Sector and Institution	Fall 2008			Fall 2018		
	No. FTF Fall 2007	No. Retained Fall 2008	No. FTF Fall 2007	No. Retained Fall 2008	No. FTF Fall 2007	No. Retained Fall 2008
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	28	15	54%	46	23	50%
Nebraska Indian Community College	22	6	27%	17	10	59%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	50	37	74%	35	29	83%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	437	362	83%	406	339	83%
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln	0	0	NA	17	12	71%
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	81	72	89%	0	0	NA
Purdue University Global-Omaha	5	4	80%	0	0	NA
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Summit Christian College	10	6	60%	2	2	100%
The Creative Center	25	25	100%	0	0	NA
Union College	161	108	67%	138	97	70%
Universal College of Healing Arts	26	22	85%	5	4	80%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	451	290	64%	0	0	NA
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	95	88	93%	36	29	81%
York College	89	68	76%	132	69	52%

Note. FTF = first-time freshmen. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 and fall 2018 surveys.

**Table A9.5
Nebraska Part-Time Freshmen Retention Rates by Institution
Fall 2018 Compared to Fall 2008**

Sector and Institution	Fall 2008			Fall 2018		
	No. FTF Fall 2007	No. Retained Fall 2008	Retention Rate Fall 2008	No. FTF Fall 2017	No. Retained Fall 2018	Retention Rate Fall 2018
University of Nebraska						
Neb. College of Technical Agriculture	95	63	66%	0	0	NA
University of Nebraska at Kearney	57	37	65%	7	4	57%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	20	11	55%	22	11	50%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
University of Nebraska at Omaha	72	31	43%	72	25	35%
Nebraska State College System						
Chadron State College	6	1	17%	3	0	0%
Peru State College	8	8	100%	5	0	0%
Wayne State College	7	0	0%	1	0	0%
Nebraska Community Colleges						
Central Community College	160	56	35%	182	90	49%
Metropolitan Community College	653	206	32%	585	250	43%
Mid-Plains Community College	74	25	34%	44	11	25%
Northeast Community College	60	20	33%	68	19	28%
Southeast Community College	969	678	70%	422	184	44%
Western Nebraska Community College	119	33	28%	64	17	27%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities						
Bellevue University	34	10	29%	14	5	36%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	1	1	100%	6	3	50%
Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	12	12	100%	11	10	91%
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	5	3	60%	0	0	NA
Concordia University-Nebraska	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Creighton University	2	1	50%	3	0	0%
Dana College	31	11	35%	0	0	NA
Doane University	1	1	100%	0	0	NA
Fullen School of Hair Design	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Grace University	8	2	25%	0	0	NA
Hastings College	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	37	3	8%	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	9	1	11%	7	1	14%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Midland University						
Myotherapy Institute	8	1	13%	0	0	NA
National American University-Bellevue	0	0	NA	0	0	NA

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Table A9.5 Continued

Sector and Institution	Fall 2008			Fall 2018		
	No. FTF Fall 2007	No. Retained Fall 2008	Retention Rate Fall 2008	No. FTF Fall 2017	No. Retained Fall 2018	Retention Rate Fall 2018
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	2	1	50%	0	0	NA
Nebraska Indian Community College	3	1	33%	12	5	42%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	0	0	NA	1	0	0%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	16	3	19%	1	1	100%
Purdue University Global-Omaha	8	5	63%	3	0	0%
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Summit Christian College	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
The Creative Center	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Union College	0	0	NA	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
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
York College	1	1	100%	0	0	NA

Note. FTF = first-time freshmen. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2008 and fall 2018 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 to be “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 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.

**Table A10.1
 Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
 for Nebraska Public Postsecondary Institutions
 2007-2008 through 2017-2018**

Year	Public Two-Year Institutions			Public Four-Year Institutions		
	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degree Programs	Graduation Rate	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degree Programs	Graduation Rate
2007-2008	4,582	1,523	33.2%	7,417	4,128	55.7%
2008-2009	4,711	1,345	28.6%	7,297	4,075	55.8%
2009-2010	4,113	1,271	30.9%	7,015	3,908	55.7%
2010-2011	4,360	1,296	29.7%	7,369	4,200	57.0%
2011-2012	5,269	1,459	27.7%	7,566	4,294	56.8%
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%

Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2008 through 2018 surveys.

**Table A10.2
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector
2017-2018 Compared to 2007-2008**

Sector	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degree Programs	Graduation Rate	
2007-2008				
University of Nebraska	6,374	3,659	57.4%	
Nebraska State College System	1,179	542	46.0%	
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,446	1,450	32.6%	
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	5,027	2,897	57.6%	
State Total	17,026	8,548	50.2%	
2017-2018				Percentage Pt. Change in Grad Rate
University of Nebraska	6,778	4,198	61.9%	4.5
Nebraska State College System	1,286	535	41.6%	-4.4
Nebraska Community Colleges	3,943	1,323	33.6%	0.9
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	3,563	2,282	64.0%	6.4
State Total	15,570	8,338	53.6%	3.3
Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2008 and 2018 surveys.				

**Table A10.3
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
by Sector and Institution: 2017-2018 Compared to 2007-2008**

Institution	2007-2008 Grad Rate	2017-2018 Grad Rate
University of Nebraska	57.4%	61.9%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	53.7%	56.7%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	58.7%	58.4%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	63.7%	68.7%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	NA	NA
University of Nebraska at Omaha	42.6%	48.5%
Nebraska State College System	46.0%	41.6%
Chadron State College	49.3%	43.4%
Peru State College	32.7%	34.5%
Wayne State College	47.5%	42.6%
Nebraska Community Colleges	32.6%	33.6%
Central Community College	32.3%	41.2%
Metropolitan Community College	13.7%	15.7%
Mid-Plains Community College	49.4%	48.5%
Northeast Community College	49.1%	48.4%
Southeast Community College	33.8%	31.2%
Western Nebraska Community College	23.2%	25.9%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	57.6%	64.0%
Bellevue University	6.3%	0.0%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	NA	69.4%
Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	77.9%	84.8%
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	NA	NA
Clarkson College	41.7%	53.5%
College of Hair Design-Downtown	67.1%	61.8%
College of Hair Design-East Campus	NA	75.0%
College of Saint Mary	61.9%	60.4%
Concordia University-Nebraska	62.4%	62.8%
Creighton University	76.3%	80.6%
Dana College	42.1%	NA
Doane University	66.9%	65.3%
Fullen School of Hair Design	100.0%	NA
Grace University	43.5%	NA
Hastings College	64.1%	53.0%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	50.0%	NA
Joseph's College Cosmetology	57.3%	61.9%
La'James International College	77.5%	53.3%
Little Priest Tribal College	0.0%	21.1%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	NA	NA

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Table A10.3 Continued		
Institution	2007-2008 Grad Rate	2017-2018 Grad Rate
Midland University	54.5%	50.4%
Myotherapy Institute	85.4%	64.0%
National American University-Bellevue	NA	0.0%
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	35.6%	38.6%
Nebraska Indian Community College	3.3%	6.7%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	71.9%	63.3%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	65.8%	63.2%
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	90.4%	NA
Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln	NA	90.0%
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	33.5%	31.6%
Purdue University Global-Omaha	19.2%	28.6%
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	NA	NA
Summit Christian College	27.3%	46.2%
The Creative Center	78.9%	66.7%
Union College	53.9%	50.3%
Universal College of Healing Arts	90.0%	100.0%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	NA	NA
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	50.7%	NA
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	80.2%	76.8%
York College	46.2%	50.6%
Nebraska State Total	50.2%	53.6%
<i>Note.</i> See Table A10.4 for supporting data. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2008 and 2018 surveys.		

**Table A10.4
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions
by Sector and Institution: 2007-2008 through 2017-2018**

2007-2008 Graduation Rates			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2007-2008 Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska	6,374	3,659	57.4%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	136	73	53.7%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,022	600	58.7%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,615	2,304	63.7%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	0	0	NA
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,601	682	42.6%
Nebraska State College System	1,179	542	46.0%
Chadron State College	406	200	49.3%
Peru State College	171	56	32.7%
Wayne State College	602	286	47.5%
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,446	1,450	32.6%
Central Community College	690	223	32.3%
Metropolitan Community College	854	117	13.7%
Mid Plains Community College	237	117	49.4%
Northeast Community College	808	397	49.1%
Southeast Community College	1,551	525	33.8%
Western Nebraska Community College	306	71	23.2%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	5,027	2,897	57.6%
Bellevue University	143	9	6.3%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	0	0	NA
Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	113	88	77.9%
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Clarkson College	103	43	41.7%
College of Hair Design-Downtown	79	53	67.1%
College of Hair Design-East Campus	0	0	NA
College of Saint Mary	97	60	61.9%
Concordia University-Nebraska	319	199	62.4%
Creighton University	802	612	76.3%
Dana College	140	59	42.1%
Doane University	275	184	66.9%
Fullen School of Hair Design	28	28	100.0%
Grace University	92	40	43.5%
Hastings College	276	177	64.1%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	54	27	50.0%
Joseph's College Cosmetology	253	145	57.3%
La'James International College	89	69	77.5%
Little Priest Tribal College	6	0	0.0%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA

Continued on the next page.

Table A10.4 Continued**2007-2008 Graduation Rates**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2007-2008 Graduation Rate
Midland University	264	144	54.5%
Myotherapy Institute	41	35	85.4%
National American University-Bellevue	0	0	NA
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	59	21	35.6%
Nebraska Indian Community College	30	1	3.3%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	32	23	71.9%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	336	221	65.8%
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	104	94	90.4%
Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln	0	0	NA
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	197	66	33.5%
Purdue University Global-Omaha	381	73	19.2%
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Summit Christian College	11	3	27.3%
The Creative Center	57	45	78.9%
Union College	167	90	53.9%
Universal College of Healing Arts	30	27	90.0%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	0	NA
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	201	102	50.7%
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	131	105	80.2%
York College	117	54	46.2%
Nebraska State Total	17,026	8,548	50.2%

Continued on the next page.

Table A10.4 Continued			
2008-2009 Graduation Rates			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2008-2009 Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska	6,233	3,607	57.9%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	117	55	47.0%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,012	599	59.2%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,639	2,298	63.1%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	0	0	NA
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,465	655	44.7%
Nebraska State College System	1,181	523	44.3%
Chadron State College	395	151	38.2%
Peru State College	188	72	38.3%
Wayne State College	598	300	50.2%
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,594	1,290	28.1%
Central Community College	743	218	29.3%
Metropolitan Community College	908	113	12.4%
Mid Plains Community College	243	105	43.2%
Northeast Community College	742	339	45.7%
Southeast Community College	1,596	431	27.0%
Western Nebraska Community College	362	84	23.2%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	5,991	3,441	57.4%
Bellevue University	223	90	40.4%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	56	44	78.6%
Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	60	60	100.0%
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Clarkson College	21	13	61.9%
College of Hair Design-Downtown	78	66	84.6%
College of Hair Design-East Campus	0	0	NA
College of Saint Mary	78	35	44.9%
Concordia University-Nebraska	222	135	60.8%
Creighton University	933	697	74.7%
Dana College	164	81	49.4%
Doane University	288	184	63.9%
Fullen School of Hair Design	42	35	83.3%
Grace University	103	56	54.4%
Hastings College	338	209	61.8%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	97	39	40.2%
Joseph's College Cosmetology	464	252	54.3%
La'James International College	73	50	68.5%
Little Priest Tribal College	16	2	12.5%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA

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Table A10.4 Continued**2008-2009 Graduation Rates**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2008-2009 Graduation Rate
Midland University	235	113	48.1%
Myotherapy Institute	32	32	100.0%
National American University-Bellevue	0	0	NA
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	43	21	48.8%
Nebraska Indian Community College	13	0	0.0%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	42	35	83.3%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	417	276	66.2%
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	42	39	92.9%
Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln	0	0	NA
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	595	202	33.9%
Purdue University Global-Omaha	701	302	43.1%
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Summit Christian College	22	17	77.3%
The Creative Center	56	31	55.4%
Union College	162	88	54.3%
Universal College of Healing Arts	48	42	87.5%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	0	NA
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	91	48	52.7%
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	124	97	78.2%
York College	112	50	44.6%
Nebraska State Total	17,999	8,861	49.2%

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Table A10.4 Continued

2009-2010 Graduation Rates

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2009-2010 Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska	5,969	3,444	57.7%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	95	48	50.5%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,061	611	57.6%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,236	2,078	64.2%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	0	0	NA
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,577	707	44.8%
Nebraska State College System	1,141	512	44.9%
Chadron State College	372	170	45.7%
Peru State College	217	80	36.9%
Wayne State College	552	262	47.5%
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,018	1,223	30.4%
Central Community College	706	233	33.0%
Metropolitan Community College	976	110	11.3%
Mid-Plains Community College	245	79	32.2%
Northeast Community College	779	383	49.2%
Southeast Community College	931	351	37.7%
Western Nebraska Community College	381	67	17.6%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	5,206	3,119	59.9%
Bellevue University	121	31	25.6%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	0	0	NA
Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	98	85	86.7%
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Clarkson College	19	9	47.4%
College of Hair Design-Downtown	77	61	79.2%
College of Hair Design-East Campus	0	0	NA
College of Saint Mary	101	47	46.5%
Concordia University-Nebraska	278	166	59.7%
Creighton University	968	743	76.8%
Dana College	0	0	NA
Doane University	303	168	55.4%
Fullen School of Hair Design	12	9	75.0%
Grace University	57	25	43.9%
Hastings College	289	187	64.7%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	97	36	37.1%
Joseph's College Cosmetology ^a	0	0	NA
La'James International College	43	27	62.8%
Little Priest Tribal College	21	1	4.8%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA

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Table A10.4 Continued**2009-2010 Graduation Rates**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2009-2010 Graduation Rate
Midland University	252	132	52.4%
Myotherapy Institute	27	27	100.0%
National American University-Bellevue	0	0	NA
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	41	29	70.7%
Nebraska Indian Community College	18	4	22.2%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	34	28	82.4%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	428	278	65.0%
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	42	32	76.2%
Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln	0	0	NA
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	426	123	28.9%
Purdue University Global-Omaha	561	252	44.9%
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Summit Christian College	9	5	55.6%
The Creative Center	51	33	64.7%
Union College	148	84	56.8%
Universal College of Healing Arts	26	22	84.6%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	0	0	NA
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	451	328	72.7%
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	102	101	99.0%
York College	106	46	43.4%
Nebraska State Total	16,334	8,298	50.8%

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Table A10.4 Continued

2010-2011 Graduation Rates

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2010-2011 Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska	6,327	3,751	59.3%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	91	57	62.6%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	1,013	614	60.6%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,533	2,356	66.7%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	0	0	NA
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,690	724	42.8%
Nebraska State College System	1,133	506	44.7%
Chadron State College	333	152	45.6%
Peru State College	213	55	25.8%
Wayne State College	587	299	50.9%
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,269	1,239	29.0%
Central Community College	755	252	33.4%
Metropolitan Community College	876	115	13.1%
Mid-Plains Community College	254	90	35.4%
Northeast Community College	725	331	45.7%
Southeast Community College	1,298	352	27.1%
Western Nebraska Community College	361	99	27.4%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	4,877	2,828	58.0%
Bellevue University	54	20	37.0%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	0	0	NA
Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	59	59	100.0%
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Clarkson College	17	10	58.8%
College of Hair Design-Downtown	50	38	76.0%
College of Hair Design-East Campus	0	0	NA
College of Saint Mary	79	32	40.5%
Concordia University-Nebraska	289	152	52.6%
Creighton University	970	750	77.3%
Dana College	0	0	NA
Doane University	256	162	63.3%
Fullen School of Hair Design	37	29	78.4%
Grace University	56	18	32.1%
Hastings College	312	175	56.1%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	93	15	16.1%
Joseph's College Cosmetology	273	152	55.7%
La'James International College	41	25	61.0%
Little Priest Tribal College	21	0	0.0%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA

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Table A10.4 Continued**2010-2011 Graduation Rates**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2010-2011 Graduation Rate
Midland University	249	110	44.2%
Myotherapy Institute	27	22	81.5%
National American University-Bellevue	0	0	NA
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	41	22	53.7%
Nebraska Indian Community College	17	2	11.8%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	37	29	78.4%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	406	258	63.5%
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	38	26	68.4%
Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln	0	0	NA
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	246	90	36.6%
Purdue University Global-Omaha	309	158	51.1%
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Summit Christian College	10	7	70.0%
The Creative Center	29	26	89.7%
Union College	161	87	54.0%
Universal College of Healing Arts	22	19	86.4%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	10	1	10.0%
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	401	177	44.1%
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	150	107	71.3%
York College	117	50	42.7%
Nebraska State Total	16,606	8,324	50.1%

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Table A10.4 Continued

2011-2012 Graduation Rates

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2011-2012 Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska	6,518	3,808	58.4%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	116	56	48.3%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	937	524	55.9%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,828	2,474	64.6%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	0	0	NA
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,637	754	46.1%
Nebraska State College System	1,164	542	46.6%
Chadron State College	354	148	41.8%
Peru State College	204	71	34.8%
Wayne State College	606	323	53.3%
Nebraska Community Colleges	5,153	1,403	27.2%
Central Community College	888	283	31.9%
Metropolitan Community College	1,021	124	12.1%
Mid-Plains Community College	356	129	36.2%
Northeast Community College	872	412	47.2%
Southeast Community College	1,640	369	22.5%
Western Nebraska Community College	376	86	22.9%
Nonpublic Colleges & Universities	4,793	2,746	57.3%
Bellevue University	103	32	31.1%
Bryan College of Health Sciences	0	0	NA
Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	88	71	80.7%
CHI Health School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Clarkson College	22	11	50.0%
College of Hair Design-Downtown	97	65	67.0%
College of Hair Design-East Campus	59	48	81.4%
College of Saint Mary	92	33	35.9%
Concordia University-Nebraska	302	189	62.6%
Creighton University	965	719	74.5%
Dana College	0	0	NA
Doane University	247	158	64.0%
Fullen School of Hair Design	33	26	78.8%
Grace University	63	27	42.9%
Hastings College	262	145	55.3%
ITT Technical Institute-Omaha	68	23	33.8%
Joseph's College Cosmetology	150	87	58.0%
La'James International College	45	30	66.7%
Little Priest Tribal College	15	0	0.0%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA

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Table A10.4 Continued**2011-2012 Graduation Rates**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	2011-2012 Graduation Rate
Midland University	270	126	46.7%
Myotherapy Institute	23	20	87.0%
National American University-Bellevue	0	0	NA
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	51	20	39.2%
Nebraska Indian Community College	28	5	17.9%
Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	22	14	63.6%
Nebraska Wesleyan University	413	270	65.4%
Omaha School of Massage and Healthcare of Herzing University	37	20	54.1%
Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln	0	0	NA
Purdue University Global-Lincoln	220	77	35.0%
Purdue University Global-Omaha	245	101	41.2%
Regional West Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA
Summit Christian College	4	1	25.0%
The Creative Center	31	24	77.4%
Union College	185	92	49.7%
Universal College of Healing Arts	13	13	100.0%
University of Phoenix-Omaha Campus	24	1	4.2%
Vatterott College-Spring Valley	401	186	46.4%
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	128	85	66.4%
York College	87	27	31.0%
Nebraska State Total	17,628	8,499	48.2%

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Table A10.4 Continued

2012-2013 Graduation Rates

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	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 School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	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%
Dana College	0	0	NA
Doane University	261	157	60.2%
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%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA

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Table A10.4 Continued**2012-2013 Graduation Rates**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	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%
Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln	0	0	NA
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
Summit Christian College	11	2	18.2%
The Creative Center	41	33	80.5%
Union College	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%
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	63	42	66.7%
York College	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. Who Completed Degrees	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 School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	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%
Dana College	0	0	NA
Doane University	247	146	59.1%
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%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA

Continued on the next page.

Table A10.4 Continued**2013-2014 Graduation Rates**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	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%
Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln	0	0	NA
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
Summit Christian College	9	5	55.6%
The Creative Center	47	32	68.1%
Union College	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%
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	99	66	66.7%
York College	112	41	36.6%
Nebraska State Total	17,197	8,602	50.0%

Continued on the next page.

Table A10.4 Continued

2014-2015 Graduation Rates

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	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 School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	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%
Dana College	0	0	NA
Doane University	310	190	61.3%
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%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA

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Table A10.4 Continued**2014-2015 Graduation Rates**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	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%
Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln	0	0	NA
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
Summit Christian College	4	1	25.0%
The Creative Center	48	28	58.3%
Union College	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%
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	97	64	66.0%
York College	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. Who Completed Degrees	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 School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	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%
Dana College	0	0	NA
Doane University	327	192	58.7%
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%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA

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Table A10.4 Continued**2015-2016 Graduation Rates**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	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%
Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln	9	9	100.0%
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
Summit Christian College	3	3	100.0%
The Creative Center	35	26	74.3%
Union College	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
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	80	62	77.5%
York College	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. Who Completed Degrees	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 School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	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%
Dana College	0	0	NA
Doane University	290	182	62.8%
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%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA

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Table A10.4 Continued**2016-2017 Graduation Rates**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	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%
Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln	1	0	0.0%
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
Summit Christian College	5	0	0.0%
The Creative Center	45	32	71.1%
Union College	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
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	70	51	72.9%
York College	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. Who Completed Degrees	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 School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	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%
Dana College	0	0	NA
Doane University	337	220	65.3%
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%
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital School of Radiologic Technology	0	0	NA

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Table A10.4 Continued			
2017-2018 Graduation Rates			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Completed Degrees	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
Paul Mitchell the School Lincoln	10	9	90.0%
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
Summit Christian College	13	6	46.2%
The Creative Center	33	22	66.7%
Union College	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
Xenon International Academy-Omaha	99	76	76.8%
York College	85	43	50.6%
Nebraska State Total	15,570	8,338	53.6%
Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2008 through 2018 surveys.			
^a For 2009-2010, Josephs College Cosmetology originally reported 104 students in the cohort, 103 of whom completed degrees (99.0% graduation rate). These numbers were reported in versions of this report prior to 2014 and are incorrect. Due to problems with the college's data system, which has been replaced, the correct rate is not known, but it is likely in the range of 55% to 60%. Since the correct numbers are unknown, Josephs' students are not included in the 2009-2010 graduation rate table.			

Table A10.5
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions by Sector and Race/Ethnicity
2017-2018 Compared to 2007-2008

Race/Ethnicity	2007-2008			2017-2018		
	Cohort	No. of Graduates	Grad Rate	Cohort	No. of Graduates	Grad Rate
University of Nebraska						
White non-Hispanic	5,512	3,221	58.4%	5,254	3,419	65.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	141	85	60.3%	182	112	61.5%
Hispanic	164	80	48.8%	485	242	49.9%
Native American	18	10	55.6%	16	6	37.5%
Black non-Hispanic	160	52	32.5%	226	80	35.4%
Two or More Races	0	0	NA	215	117	54.4%
Total Known Race/Ethnicity	5,995	3,448		6,378	3,976	
Nebraska State College System						
White non-Hispanic	1,039	504	48.5%	979	456	46.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	11	4	36.4%	11	4	36.4%
Hispanic	29	7	24.1%	103	21	20.4%
Native American	15	2	13.3%	12	3	25.0%
Black non-Hispanic	44	6	13.6%	90	12	13.3%
Two or More Races	0	0	NA	45	19	42.2%
Total Known Race/Ethnicity	1,138	523		1,240	515	
Nebraska Community Colleges						
White non-Hispanic	3,878	1,337	34.5%	2,784	1,055	37.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	58	14	24.1%	87	19	21.8%
Hispanic	213	39	18.3%	555	135	24.3%
Native American	31	4	12.9%	27	4	14.8%
Black non-Hispanic	161	28	17.4%	191	33	17.3%
Two or More Races	0	0	NA	97	19	19.6%
Total Known Race/Ethnicity	4,341	1,422		3,741	1,265	
Nonpublic Colleges and Universities						
White non-Hispanic	4,133	2,490	60.2%	2,710	1,829	67.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	115	74	64.3%	155	109	70.3%
Hispanic	142	74	52.1%	268	142	53.0%
Native American	44	11	25.0%	51	11	21.6%
Black non-Hispanic	327	113	34.6%	124	49	39.5%
Two or More Races	0	0	NA	100	57	57.0%
Total Known Race/Ethnicity	4,761	2,762		3,408	2,197	
Continued on the next page.						

Table A10.5 Continued						
Race/Ethnicity	2007-2008			2017-2018		
	Cohort	No. of Graduates	Grad Rate	Cohort	No. of Graduates	Grad Rate
Total Nebraska Postsecondary Institutions						
White non-Hispanic	14,562	7,552	51.9%	11,727	6,759	57.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	325	177	54.5%	435	244	56.1%
Hispanic	548	200	36.5%	1,411	540	38.3%
Native American	108	27	25.0%	106	24	22.6%
Black non-Hispanic	692	199	28.8%	631	174	27.6%
Two or More Races	0	0	NA	457	212	46.4%
Total Known Race/Ethnicity	16,235	8,155		14,767	7,953	
<p><i>Note.</i> The race/ethnicity category 'two or more races' was an optional reporting category for graduation rates reported for 2007-2008, 2008-2009, and 2009-2010. Adoption of the category was mandatory beginning with graduation rate data reported for 2010-2011. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2008 and 2018 surveys.</p>						

Table A10.6
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for Two-Year Public Institutions by Financial Aid Received
2015-2016 through 2016-2017

2015-2016 Graduation Rates			
Institution	Cohort	No. Who Completed an Award	Graduation Rate
Neb. College of Technical Agriculture	70	30	42.9%
Pell Grant Recipients	35	17	48.6%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	11	3	27.3%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	24	10	41.7%
Central Community College	710	268	37.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	400	136	34.0%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	48	18	37.5%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	262	114	43.5%
Metropolitan Community College	1,077	141	13.1%
Pell Grant Recipients	570	62	10.9%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	52	7	13.5%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	455	72	15.8%
Mid-Plains Community College	395	133	33.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	190	49	25.8%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	19	6	31.6%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	186	78	41.9%
Northeast Community College	749	397	53.0%
Pell Grant Recipients	392	177	45.2%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	100	58	58.0%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	257	162	63.0%
Southeast Community College	1,205	369	30.6%
Pell Grant Recipients	639	159	24.9%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	80	38	47.5%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	486	172	35.4%
Western Neb. Community College	336	100	29.8%
Pell Grant Recipients	162	36	22.2%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	24	5	20.8%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	150	59	39.3%
Total Two-Year Public Institutions	4,542	1,438	31.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	2,388	636	26.6%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	334	135	40.4%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	1,820	667	36.6%
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Table A10.6 Continued

2016-2017 Graduation Rates

Institution	Cohort	No. Who Completed an Award	Graduation Rate
Neb. College of Technical Agriculture	121	59	48.8%
Pell Grant Recipients	51	21	41.2%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	16	7	43.8%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	54	31	57.4%
Central Community College	621	251	40.4%
Pell Grant Recipients	337	126	37.4%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	31	17	54.8%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	253	108	42.7%
Metropolitan Community College	1075	170	15.8%
Pell Grant Recipients	591	84	14.2%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	82	12	14.6%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	402	74	18.4%
Mid-Plains Community College	352	123	34.9%
Pell Grant Recipients	171	43	25.1%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	16	6	37.5%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	165	74	44.8%
Northeast Community College	785	433	55.2%
Pell Grant Recipients	399	195	48.9%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	70	37	52.9%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	316	201	63.6%
Southeast Community College	1064	327	30.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	512	128	25.0%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	131	61	46.6%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	421	138	32.8%
Western Neb. Community College	336	104	31.0%
Pell Grant Recipients	166	39	23.5%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	16	5	31.3%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	154	60	39.0%
Total Two-Year Public Institutions	4,354	1,467	33.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	2,227	636	28.6%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	362	145	40.1%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	1,765	686	38.9%

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Table A10.6 Continued

2017-2018 Graduation Rates

Institution	Cohort	No. Who Completed an Award	Graduation Rate
Neb. College of Technical Agriculture	90	51	56.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	37	17	45.9%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	8	6	75.0%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	45	28	62.2%
Central Community College	611	252	41.2%
Pell Grant Recipients	333	124	37.2%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	68	30	44.1%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	210	98	46.7%
Metropolitan Community College	909	143	15.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	417	60	14.4%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	39	6	15.4%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	453	77	17.0%
Mid-Plains Community College	328	159	48.5%
Pell Grant Recipients	156	74	47.4%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	18	6	33.3%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	154	79	51.3%
Northeast Community College	768	372	48.4%
Pell Grant Recipients	333	143	42.9%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	100	46	46.0%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	335	183	54.6%
Southeast Community College	1010	315	31.2%
Pell Grant Recipients	444	119	26.8%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	174	66	37.9%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	392	130	33.2%
Western Neb. Community College	317	82	25.9%
Pell Grant Recipients	127	21	16.5%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	8	3	37.5%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	182	58	31.9%
Total Two-Year Public Institutions	4,033	1,374	34.1%
Pell Grant Recipients	1,847	558	30.2%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	415	163	39.3%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	1,771	653	36.9%

Note. Includes students who completed an award within 150% of normal time. Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2016 through 2018 surveys.
^a Only includes recipients that did not receive a Pell Grant.

Table A10.7
Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time
for Four-Year Public Institutions by Financial Aid Received
2015-2016 through 2016-2017

2015-2016 Graduation Rates			
Institution	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%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	164	89	54.3%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	507	325	64.1%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,039	2,692	66.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	1,050	588	56.0%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	754	462	61.3%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	2,235	1,642	73.5%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,488	672	45.2%
Pell Grant Recipients	475	193	40.6%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	197	79	40.1%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	816	400	49.0%
Chadron State College	384	166	43.2%
Pell Grant Recipients	178	85	47.8%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	35	12	34.3%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	171	69	40.4%
Peru State College	243	86	35.4%
Pell Grant Recipients	111	38	34.2%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	38	9	23.7%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	94	39	41.5%
Wayne State College	677	324	47.9%
Pell Grant Recipients	288	119	41.3%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	121	56	46.3%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	268	149	55.6%
Total Four-Year Public Institutions	7,955	4,580	57.6%
Pell Grant Recipients	2,555	1,249	48.9%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	1,309	707	54.0%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	4,091	2,624	64.1%

Continued on the next page.

Table A10.7 Continued

2016-2017 Graduation Rates

Institution	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%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	191	125	65.4%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	468	309	66.0%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	4,056	2,756	67.9%
Pell Grant Recipients	990	556	56.2%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	791	529	66.9%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	2,275	1,671	73.5%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,506	718	47.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	493	201	40.8%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	197	79	40.1%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	816	438	53.7%
Chadron State College	392	164	41.8%
Pell Grant Recipients	164	68	41.5%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	44	12	27.3%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	184	84	45.7%
Peru State College	172	62	36.0%
Pell Grant Recipients	88	26	29.5%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	32	12	37.5%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	52	24	46.2%
Wayne State College	676	344	50.9%
Pell Grant Recipients	303	130	42.9%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	123	65	52.8%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford 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%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	1,378	822	59.7%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	4,045	2,675	66.1%

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Table A10.7 Continued

2017-2018 Graduation Rates

Institution	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%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	210	130	61.9%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	523	303	57.9%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,918	2,693	68.7%
Pell Grant Recipients	911	536	58.8%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	732	457	62.4%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	2,275	1,700	74.7%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	1,461	717	49.1%
Pell Grant Recipients	520	208	40.0%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	216	106	49.1%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	725	403	55.6%
Chadron State College	399	173	43.4%
Pell Grant Recipients	153	59	38.6%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	43	12	27.9%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	203	102	50.2%
Peru State College	194	67	34.5%
Pell Grant Recipients	90	20	22.2%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	34	16	47.1%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	70	31	44.3%
Wayne State College	693	295	42.6%
Pell Grant Recipients	297	96	32.3%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	111	42	37.8%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford 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%
Subsidized Stafford Loan Recipient ^a	1,346	763	56.7%
Did Not Receive a Pell Grant or Subsidized Stafford Loan	4,081	2,696	66.1%

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 2018 surveys.

^a Only includes recipients that did not receive a Pell Grant.

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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
2010-2011 through 2017-2018**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Transferred to Other Institutions	Transfer Rate
2010-2011			
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,269	905	21.2%
Central Community College	755	134	17.7%
Metropolitan Community College	876	214	24.4%
Mid Plains Community College	254	69	27.2%
Northeast Community College	725	122	16.8%
Southeast Community College	1,298	301	23.2%
Western Nebraska Community College	361	65	18.0%
2011-2012			
Nebraska Community Colleges	5,153	1,016	19.7%
Central Community College	888	179	20.2%
Metropolitan Community College	1,021	227	22.2%
Mid Plains Community College	356	80	22.5%
Northeast Community College	872	130	14.9%
Southeast Community College	1,640	319	19.5%
Western Nebraska Community College	376	81	21.5%
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%

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Table A11.1 Continued			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Who Transferred to Other Institutions	Transfer Rate
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%
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%
Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2011 through 2018 surveys.			

**Table A11.2
 Graduation Rates Plus Transfer Rates within 150% of Normal Time
 for Nebraska Community Colleges by Sector and Institution
 2010-2011 through 2017-2018**

Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Graduates + Transfers	Graduation + Transfer Rate
2010-2011			
Nebraska Community Colleges	4,269	2,144	50.2%
Central Community College	755	386	51.1%
Metropolitan Community College	876	329	37.6%
Mid Plains Community College	254	159	62.6%
Northeast Community College	725	453	62.5%
Southeast Community College	1,298	653	50.3%
Western Nebraska Community College	361	164	45.4%
2011-2012			
Nebraska Community Colleges	5,153	2,466	47.9%
Central Community College	888	509	57.3%
Metropolitan Community College	1,021	351	34.4%
Mid Plains Community College	356	209	58.7%
Northeast Community College	872	542	62.2%
Southeast Community College	1,640	688	42.0%
Western Nebraska Community College	376	167	44.4%
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%

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Table A11.2 Continued			
Institution	No. of Students in Cohort	No. Graduates + Transfers	Graduation + Transfer Rate
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%
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%
Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS 2011 through 2018 surveys.			

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Appendix 12

National Student Clearinghouse Research Center Study, *Completing College: A State-Level View of Student Attainment Rates,* Fall 2012 Cohort

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 2012 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-Arts & Sciences
Grace University
Hastings College
Midland University
Nebraska Methodist College
Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University
Nebraska Wesleyan University
Union College
Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center staff, May 7, 2019.

Table A12.2
Six-Year Outcomes for Fall 2012 Degree-Seeking, First-Time Freshmen
by Type of Institution: Nebraska Compared to U.S. Overall

Comparison (# of Students)	Total Completion Rate	First Completion at Starting Institution	First Completion at a Different Institution (Anywhere in U.S.)		Subsequent Completion at Four-Year Institution	Total Four-Year Completion Rate	Still Enrolled at any Institution	Not Enrolled
			Two- Year	Four- Year				
Two-Year Public Institutions								
U.S. Overall	39.2%	27.9%	3.3%	8.1%	7.7%	15.8%	14.6%	46.2%
NE Overall (5,796)	40.5%	26.7%	8.2%	5.7%	5.8%	11.6%	11.1%	48.4%
Enrollment Status:								
<i>Exclusively Full-Time:</i>								
U.S. Overall	60.8%	46.3%	3.1%	11.4%	18.4%	29.9%	1.9%	37.3%
NE (2,038)	58.0%	40.1%	12.7%	5.3%	12.4%	17.6%	1.3%	40.7%
<i>Exclusively Part-Time:</i>								
U.S. Overall	19.2%	17.4%	1.2%	0.5%	1.5%	2.0%	9.7%	71.1%
NE (426)	15.6%	12.4%	1.9%	1.3%	2.4%	3.6%	6.8%	77.6%
<i>Mixed Enrollment Status:</i>								
U.S. Overall	34.2%	22.4%	3.7%	8.0%	4.6%	12.6%	20.4%	45.4%
NE (3,332)	33.1%	20.3%	6.2%	6.6%	2.3%	8.9%	17.6%	49.3%
Gender:								
<i>Male</i>								
U.S. Overall	37.5%	26.6%	2.9%	8.0%	6.8%	14.8%	14.0%	48.5%
NE (2,816)	39.0%	27.7%	6.9%	4.3%	3.8%	8.1%	9.5%	51.5%
<i>Female:</i>								
U.S. Overall	42.3%	30.0%	3.9%	8.5%	8.9%	17.4%	15.7%	42.0%
NE (2,863)	42.7%	25.8%	9.7%	7.3%	7.8%	15.1%	13.0%	44.3%
Age Group:								
<i>Students Age 20 or Younger:</i>								
U.S. Overall	42.4%	28.9%	3.6%	9.9%	9.5%	19.4%	16.2%	41.5%
NE (4,138)	45.1%	28.5%	10.0%	6.6%	7.1%	13.7%	11.3%	43.7%
<i>Students Age 21 Through Age 24:</i>								
U.S. Overall	28.6%	21.1%	2.8%	4.7%	4.2%	8.9%	13.6%	57.8%
NE (641)	24.2%	16.7%	4.2%	3.2%	1.7%	5.0%	13.2%	62.6%
<i>Students Age 25 or Older:</i>								
U.S. Overall	34.5%	29.0%	2.3%	3.2%	3.3%	6.5%	9.2%	56.4%
NE (1,007)	32.6%	25.7%	3.0%	3.9%	3.2%	7.1%	9.0%	58.3%

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Table A12.2 Continued

Comparison (# of Students)	Total Completion Rate	First Completion at Starting Institution	First Completion at a Different Institution (Anywhere in U.S.)		Subsequent Completion at Four-Year Institution	Total Four-Year Completion Rate	Still Enrolled at any Institution	Not Enrolled
			Two- Year	Four- Year				
Four-Year Public Institutions								
U.S. Overall	65.7%	54.5%	3.3%	7.8%			10.5%	23.9%
NE Overall (7,377)	68.1%	54.0%	5.0%	9.1%			11.3%	20.7%
Enrollment Status:								
<i>Exclusively Full-Time:</i>								
U.S. Overall	83.6%	74.0%	1.9%	7.7%			2.2%	14.2%
NE (4,160)	85.6%	73.6%	2.9%	9.1%			1.8%	12.7%
<i>Exclusively Part-Time:</i>								
U.S. Overall	20.6%	18.1%	1.2%	1.4%			8.1%	71.3%
NE (120)	11.7%	10.9%	0.0%	0.8%			11.7%	76.6%
<i>Mixed Enrollment Status:</i>								
U.S. Overall	47.4%	33.5%	5.2%	8.7%			21.2%	31.4%
NE (3,096)	46.8%	29.3%	8.2%	9.3%			24.0%	29.3%
Gender:								
<i>Male</i>								
U.S. Overall	62.1%	51.9%	3.1%	7.2%			11.7%	26.2%
NE (3,488)	63.8%	53.0%	4.7%	6.1%			12.4%	23.8%
<i>Female:</i>								
U.S. Overall	69.9%	57.1%	3.8%	9.0%			9.8%	20.3%
NE (3,533)	73.7%	55.9%	5.8%	12.0%			10.7%	15.6%
Age Group:								
<i>Students Age 20 or Younger:</i>								
U.S. Overall	68.7%	56.7%	3.6%	8.5%			10.8%	20.5%
NE (6,989)	69.1%	54.7%	5.2%	9.2%			11.2%	19.7%
<i>Students Age 21 Through Age 24:</i>								
U.S. Overall	50.4%	43.2%	2.0%	5.2%			9.3%	40.3%
NE (195)	50.9%	37.9%	5.2%	7.9%			12.8%	36.3%
<i>Students Age 25 or Older:</i>								
U.S. Overall	50.6%	45.5%	1.2%	3.9%			8.6%	40.8%
NE (173)	54.4%	49.2%	0.0%	5.2%			13.9%	31.7%

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Table A12.2 Continued

Comparison (# of Students)	Total Completion Rate	First Completion at Starting Institution	First Completion at a Different Institution (Anywhere in U.S.)		Subsequent Completion at Four-Year Institution	Total Four-Year Completion Rate	Still Enrolled at any Institution	Not Enrolled
			Two- Year	Four- Year				
Four-Year Private Nonprofit Institutions								
U.S. Overall	76.1%	64.1%	2.1%	9.9%			6.9%	17.1%
NE Overall (3,007)	73.8%	59.9%	2.7%	11.2%			8.1%	18.1%
Enrollment Status:								
<i>Exclusively Full-Time:</i>								
U.S. Overall	88.1%	78.0%	1.1%	9.0%			1.5%	10.4%
NE (2,067)	89.2%	77.1%	1.7%	10.4%			1.4%	9.4%
<i>Exclusively Part-Time:</i>								
U.S. Overall	34.3%	30.3%	1.1%	2.9%			6.9%	58.9%
NE (67)	23.9%	23.9%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	76.1%
<i>Mixed Enrollment Status:</i>								
U.S. Overall	49.3%	31.6%	4.9%	12.8%			20.6%	30.0%
NE (874)	41.1%	21.9%	5.3%	14.0%			24.6%	34.3%
Gender:								
<i>Male</i>								
U.S. Overall	73.0%	61.2%	2.1%	9.7%			8.2%	18.8%
NE (1,312)	68.5%	54.8%	2.9%	10.7%			10.1%	21.5%
<i>Female:</i>								
U.S. Overall	79.8%	67.0%	2.3%	10.6%			6.2%	14.0%
NE (1,641)	79.3%	64.8%	2.7%	11.8%			6.4%	14.3%
Age Group:								
<i>Students Age 20 or Younger:</i>								
U.S. Overall	79.2%	66.1%	2.4%	10.7%			7.1%	13.7%
NE (2,671)	77.4%	62.1%	2.9%	12.4%			8.0%	14.6%
<i>Students Age 21 Through Age 24:</i>								
U.S. Overall	68.7%	60.3%	1.1%	7.3%			5.8%	25.5%
NE (79)	49.4%	41.7%	5.1%	2.6%			15.3%	35.4%
<i>Students Age 25 or Older:</i>								
U.S. Overall	62.2%	55.2%	0.6%	6.4%			6.5%	31.3%
NE (244)	45.6%	43.8%	0.0%	1.7%			7.3%	47.2%
<p><i>Note.</i> The percentages reported in this table are based on the enrollment and completion records maintained by the National Student Clearinghouse. An analysis of these records resulted in a national cohort of nearly 2.3 million college students who were classified as degree-seeking, first-time freshmen in fall 2012. The enrollment and completion records of these students were then analyzed through the six-year period ending June 30, 2018. Each student was classified by the state of the institution where the student first entered college, not by the student's residential home state. The percentage of Nebraska institutions with Clearinghouse records varied by type of institution. The historical data coverage rate for Nebraska's four-year public institutions was 100.0%, Nebraska's four-year private nonprofit institutions was 94.4%, and Nebraska's two-year public colleges was 99.8%. First-time enrollment status was established by confirming that a student (1) did not show any postsecondary enrollment record prior to fall 2012 (not counting dual enrollments while still in high school), and (2) did not receive a degree or certificate from any postsecondary institution prior to fall 2012, according to Clearinghouse data. Since Clearinghouse enrollment data does not include a flag for dual enrollment, students were classified as dual enrollment if their enrollment/degree records prior to fall 2012 were before the student turned 18 years old. Data source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, <i>Completing College: A State-Level View of Student Attainment Rates</i> (Signature Report No. 16a), published March 2019.</p>								

Appendix 13

Estimated Nebraska Net Migration of 22- to 64-Year-Olds

Table A13.1		
Nebraska Educational Attainment of 22- to 64-Year-Olds		
Based on the 2009-2013 and 2014-2018 American Community Survey		
Level of Education	Estimated Total Population	
	N	%
2009-2013		
High School Graduate or Below	333,842	32.8%
Some College or Associate's	371,956	36.5%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	313,407	30.8%
Total	1,019,205	
2014-2018		
High School Graduate or Below	328,351	31.7%
Some College or Associate's	365,934	35.3%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	341,073	32.9%
Total	1,035,358	
Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey five-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files, 2009-2013 and 2014-2018. Compiled and prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska Omaha.		

Table A13.2
Nebraska Average Annual In-Migration, Out-Migration, and
Net Migration of 22- to 64-Year-Olds by Education Level
Based on the 2009-2013 and 2014-2018 American Community Survey

Level of Education	Estimated In-Migration	Estimated Out-Migration	Estimated Net Migration	Number of Sample Cases
2009-2013				
High School Graduate or Below	9,468	7,741	1,727	398
Some College or Associate's	9,000	9,102	-102	378
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	10,108	12,384	-2,276	414
Total Migration	28,576	29,227	-651	1,190
2014-2018				
High School Graduate or Below	8,270	7,178	1,092	354
Some College or Associate's	10,747	8,814	1,933	384
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	12,802	14,350	-1,548	523
Total Migration	31,819	30,342	1,477	1,261
<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, 2009-2013 and 2014-2018. Compiled and prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska Omaha.</p>				

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