
NEBRASKA'S



**COORDINATING COMMISSION
FOR POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION**

Hearing on Postsecondary Education Affordability in Nebraska

Nebraska Legislature's Education Committee

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Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education

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Thank you for allowing me to speak today on college affordability in Nebraska. I don't think a day goes by without running across a story on student debt and college affordability, debt-free college, two years of free college, income sharing agreements as alternatives to student loans, or state divestment in higher education. In the midst of all that information, I'm going to present a context for affordability discussions in Nebraska, information on the state's need-based student aid program, and some ideas for improving affordability for Nebraska students. I know you have a full schedule today, so I won't go into detail on all these topics, but I am leaving you with additional materials that I hope will assist you as you move forward with this study.

A. Nebraska's tax support for public colleges and universities, and tuition and fees, in context

1. Nebraska supports public higher education comparatively well.

National comparisons of public funding for public colleges and universities have long shown that Nebraska supports its public colleges and universities relatively well. In fiscal year 2014, Nebraska was in the top 10 states in education appropriations per full-time equivalent student and it was 20th lowest in net tuition revenue per FTE. At 41%, Nebraska ranked 15th lowest in student share of total education revenue at public colleges and universities in fiscal year 2014. Since 1989, student share has grown from 27% to 41% of total education revenue in Nebraska, while student share has grown from 24% to 48% nationally. **(Figures 1-4, Tables 1-2)**

2. Nebraska's tuition and fees are among the lowest in the country.

As a result of relatively strong State support, tuition and fees at Nebraska's public college and universities are much lower than tuition and fees in most states. According to the annual tuition and fee survey conducted by the College Board, among community colleges, Nebraska's tuition and fees were the 10th lowest in the country in 2014-15. Among four-year institutions, Nebraska's tuition and fees in 2014-15 were the 15th lowest in the country. **(Figures 5-6)**

The State's strong support for public colleges and universities and its relatively low tuition and fees are likely important factors in Nebraska's strong performance in college continuation (7th) and educational attainment (12th in associate's or higher and 13th in bachelor's or higher among 25 to 64 years olds).

3. But Nebraska's tuition and fees are still rising faster than family income.

Among low-income families, tuition and fees as a percentage of family income have increased over the past decade at all campuses and range from a high of 18.8% at UNMC to a low of 4.7% at Metro Community College. Among median income families, the range is from a high of 16.2% at UNMC to a low of 3.8% at Metro. **(Table 3)**

4. And tuition and fees are not the only cost that students and families pay.

Students who live on campus or off campus but not at home have room and board expenses, and all students have textbook and material expenses and transportation and miscellaneous expenses. In fact, these other components of cost of attendance are uniformly more than the cost of tuition and fees, particularly for students who don't live at home. **(Campus-level detail information beginning on pg. 17)**

5. There are many sources of grant and scholarship aid that doesn't need to be repaid, but even after that aid is applied, there is still a lot left to be paid by students and their families.

As with tuition and fees, Nebraska does well compared to other states in net price to students – that is, total cost of attendance minus grant and scholarship aid – but it is still a very substantial chunk of family income. For example, Nebraska's four-year campuses have the 12th lowest net price of attendance in the country, but it still takes up over half the income of the lowest 20% of families. Nebraska's two-year campuses have the 8th lowest net price, but it still consumes 40% of the income of the lowest 20% of families. **(Figures 7–10)**

6. In order to cover remaining costs, students and families contribute from savings and work – and they borrow.

The average net cost of attendance at a four-year campus in Nebraska is about \$11,500 (\$15,000 at UNL) – that is, all costs minus grant and scholarship aid. At community colleges, that figure is around \$7,000. As those are significant sums for low- and middle-income families, students and families often turn to borrowing. I've included specific figures for each campus in this document, taken from data that colleges and universities are required to submit to the U.S. Department of Education. I won't go into all of them at this point, but you can see that the percentage of undergraduate students borrowing and the average amount borrowed for a year is significant across the board. **(Table 4)**

In 2013-14, 40% of first-time, full-time freshmen at Nebraska community colleges borrowed an average of \$4,289. 24% of all community college students borrowed an average of \$4,827. 64% of first-time, full-time NSCS freshmen borrowed an average of \$5,077, while 55% of all NSCS undergraduates borrowed an average of \$6,042. 48% of University of Nebraska first-time, full-time freshmen (at all campuses) borrowed an average of \$5,143, while 43% of all undergraduates borrowed an average of \$6,305.

While aggregate debt figures by campus are difficult to come by – the federal government's IPEDS data collect annual borrowing figures – the aggregate figures reported by CollegeInSight for 2013 graduates of the University of Nebraska campuses don't appear far-fetched – UNK, 49%, \$18,173; UNL, 59%, \$23,591; UNO, 64%, \$26,212. Similar figures are not readily available for other campuses.

B. Nebraska's State-funded student financial aid programs

As we have seen, Nebraska funds its public colleges and universities relatively well, which leads to relatively low tuition and fees. However, when the full cost of attendance is considered, students with financial need as measured by receiving federal financial aid must still come up with approximately \$7,000 to \$15,000 per year to attend college on a full-time basis, which is a very important predictor of completion. This shortfall is particularly hard on low-income and middle-income families and is likely a factor in the 25 percentage point difference in rates of college continuation between low-income and non-low-income high school graduates.

7. The Nebraska Opportunity Grant (NOG) is the State's need-based financial aid program for undergraduate students.

- Administered by the Coordinating Commission
- Began in 2003 as the Nebraska State Grant Program, combination of precursor programs
- Funded through Lottery (\$10 million) and State General Fund (\$6.9 million)
- Students at public, independent, and private-for-profit institutions are eligible

- Nearly 16,000 students received a grant in 2013-14
- Average grant is slightly over \$1,000
- More than 30,000 eligible students did not receive a grant in 2013-14
- Decentralized program – institutions receive funding based on statewide share of eligible students and distribute funds to eligible students at their discretion
- 67% of 2011-12 first-time freshmen who received a NOG award in their first year of college had graduated or were still enrolled in college after four years. Only 44% of first-time freshmen who were eligible for a NOG grant but did not receive one had graduated or were still enrolled after four years.

The Nebraska Opportunity Grant is a successful program that promotes student choice as well as access, but funding does not meet need. Nebraska ranks 33rd in the amount of need-based aid per undergraduate FTE student. The growth in the number of low-income Nebraska children and the large difference in college-going rates between low-income high school graduates and non-low income high school graduates make this an imperative.

8. The Access College Early (ACE) scholarship program is the State’s need-based aid program for high school students participating in dual credit courses.

- Administered by the Coordinating Commission since creation in 2007
- Currently funded through State General funds (\$750,000) and federal funds (ending in 2015)
- Scholarship pays the tuition and mandatory fees for students taking dual-credit and early-admit college courses at Nebraska colleges and universities
- More than 86 percent of ACE students go on to college, compared to 77 percent of non-low-income students and nearly 53 percent of low-income non-ACE recipients.
- Of the 1,866 ACE students in 2013-14, 72 percent received a grade of B or better in their ACE-funded college course

9. The newly created Community College Gap Assistance Program will allow low-income adults to receive non-credit training for certified workforce credentials.

- Provides financial aid to community college students taking non-credit courses that could lead to jobs in high-need fields
- These students would not be eligible for federal financial aid because, although they’re enrolled in college, they are not enrolled in courses for credit that lead directly to a degree
- Program will begin July 1, 2016
- Funded through Nebraska Lottery - 9 percent of the available funds set aside for education every year. This equates to about \$1.4 million for FY 2016-17.
- Funds will be distributed to the state’s six community colleges, which will recruit and select eligible low-income students in eligible programs to receive grants.

C. Other systemic improvements that could improve affordability

10. At the transition between high school and college, we must continue to focus on improving student preparation and efficiency.

- Dual credit and dual enrollment opportunities improve student readiness for additional college courses, shorten time to degree by meeting general education or other credit hour

requirements, and encourage students to see themselves as college material. ACE scholarship are particularly important to making college affordable for low-income students, and additional funding for ACE or new funding mechanisms that will allow demand for courses to be met should be pursued.

- The first step – at least for now – for receiving federal and state financial aid, including grants and loans, is the completion of the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). The FAFSA has a bad reputation for being lengthy and difficult, and many low-income students don't take the first step to getting financial aid by completing it. There is help available to students through school counselors and organizations such as EducationQuest, College Possible, Avenue Scholars, and others, but too often students don't get around to doing it or get started and give up without finishing it. The FAFSA completion initiative is a web-based tool that allows high school counselors and staff at organizations that have a direct relationship with a high school student to check on whether or not the student has completed a FAFSA. The software is in the testing phase and will be available to all high schools by the time students can begin completing FAFSAs in January 2016.
- More than 20% of first-time students in Nebraska community colleges need remediation in math or English. There are many strategies to improve outcomes for students who take remedial courses, but the best strategy is to avoid it altogether, as it costs time and money, uses up financial aid eligibility, and does not provide credit toward a degree. Identifying students in high school who are likely to place into remedial coursework and addressing the identified needs will improve the students' college outcomes and reduce their college costs.

11. For students in college, we can focus on improving transfer pathways, shortening time to degree, and improving financial literacy

Helping students transfer more efficiently is an important affordability strategy. The National Student Clearinghouse has found that of the 3.6 million students who entered college for the first time in fall 2008, 37.2% transferred to a different institution at least once within six years, and of those transfer students, 45% changed their institutions more than once. About 5,000 students transfer each year into Nebraska public colleges and universities. When independent and private for-profit colleges are included, that figure is more than 9,000 per year.

- In 2013-14, Nebraska's community colleges partnered with the University of Nebraska and the Nebraska State College System to develop a reverse transfer process that identifies students who have transferred from a community college to a public four-year campus before receiving an associate's degree and evaluates their course-taking at the four-year campus to see if a student has completed the requirements for an associate's degree. In the two years of the initiative, over 270 associate's degrees have been awarded out of the thousands of potential students identified.
- While valuable in its own right, the reverse transfer initiative led to the implementation of a tool that has great potential to improve transfer student success by allowing students to identify courses that will transfer into a degree program at another college or university well in advance, giving students a great planning tool. The Transfer.Nebraska website is currently supported by the University of Nebraska, but is of such a nature that the State should strongly consider funding it on behalf of all campuses and students.

- Additional articulation agreements that allow students to complete an associate's degree at a community college and enter a four-year institution with junior status would allow students to complete two years at less expensive community colleges and a bachelor's degree in two more years. States with highly developed transfer agreements, such as California, Florida, and Illinois, use this model very effectively.

Time is money for students, and the more time students take to complete their degrees, the more time it costs them, both in terms of out-of-pocket costs and foregone income. Timely degree completion has been a priority in Nebraska for years, identified by the P-16 Initiative and again last year in the Education Committee's Vision, but it remains an area that could be improved, particularly at the four-year level. Additional time in college leads to additional borrowing. One of the best illustrations of this I have seen comes from a University of Texas study of 2012 graduates of UT Austin, which showed that the average debt of students graduating in four years or less was \$22,938, compared to \$30,886 for five-year graduates and \$34,827 for six-year graduates.

- Indiana has addressed the increase in student debt by improving students' debt literacy. Beginning in 2012-13, Indiana University began sending letters to all student borrowers summarizing their current student loan indebtedness, their estimated monthly payments, total principal and interest, and the percentage of their borrowing limits reached. The result of this educational effort has been a large drop in borrowing among undergraduates at Indiana University, and the program was mandated statewide by the Indiana General Assembly beginning in 2015.

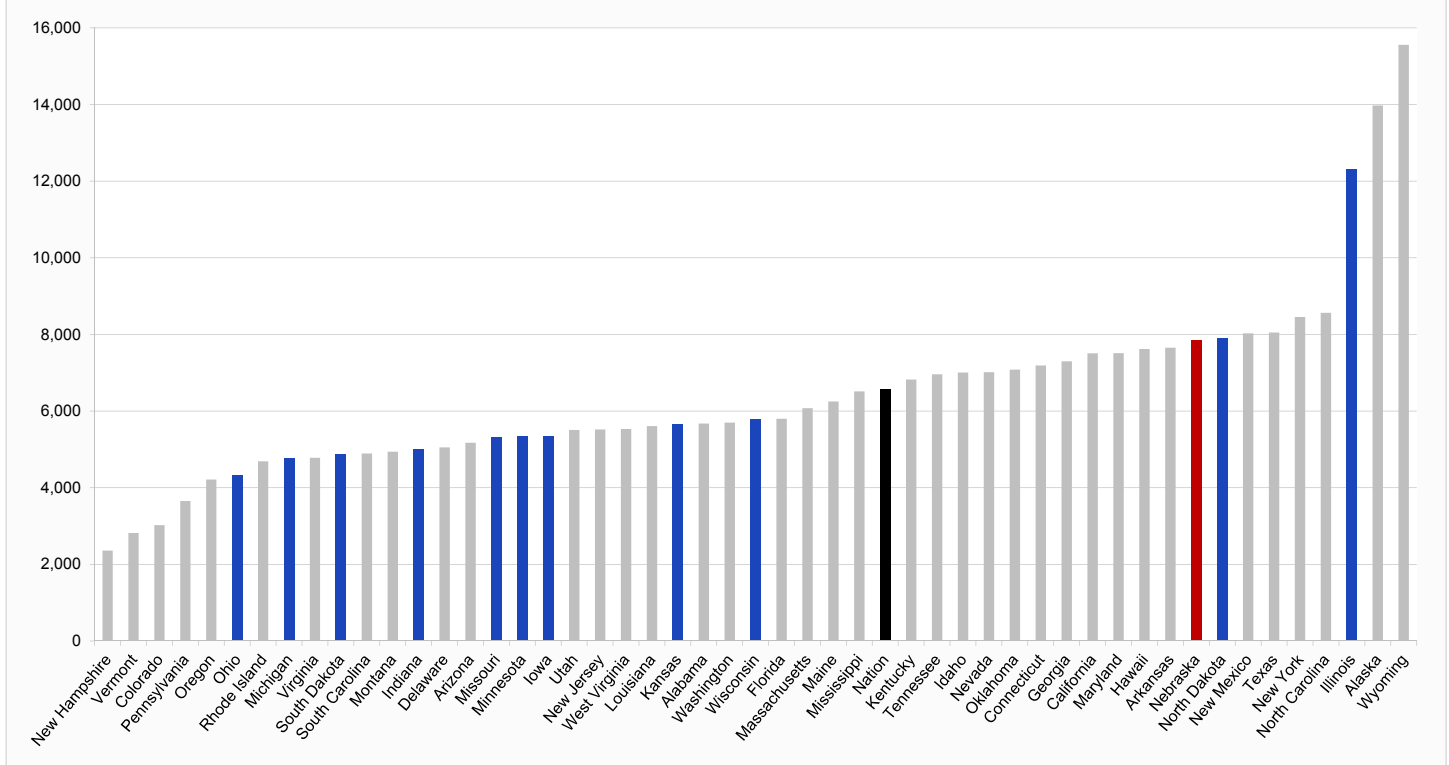
12. Affordability is an issue for adult students, too.

Most of the focus on college affordability is on young adults, but many adult Nebraskans need to gain skills that are in demand in the workforce. Among Nebraskans 25 to 64 years of age, 24% have some college but no degree, 24% have a high school diploma but no postsecondary experience, and 9% have not finished high school. Many of these adults have life, work, and military experience that can be translated into some credit toward a certificate, degree, or other recognized workplace credential.

- Nebraska should continue to develop ways to recognize prior learning and military training as a way to expedite entry into the workforce and further education.
- The Community College Gap Assistance Program has great potential for getting students into the workforce quickly in areas where Nebraska employers have needs.
- New initiatives such as TechHire in Buffalo County have great potential to provide affordable training with immediate workforce connections to adult students.
- Several states are making great efforts to connect to adults who have some college but no credential. For instance, the Tennessee Reconnect program provides last-dollar grants to students attending a technical college, community college, or university in Tennessee. Students are required to apply for federal financial aid and attend full time.

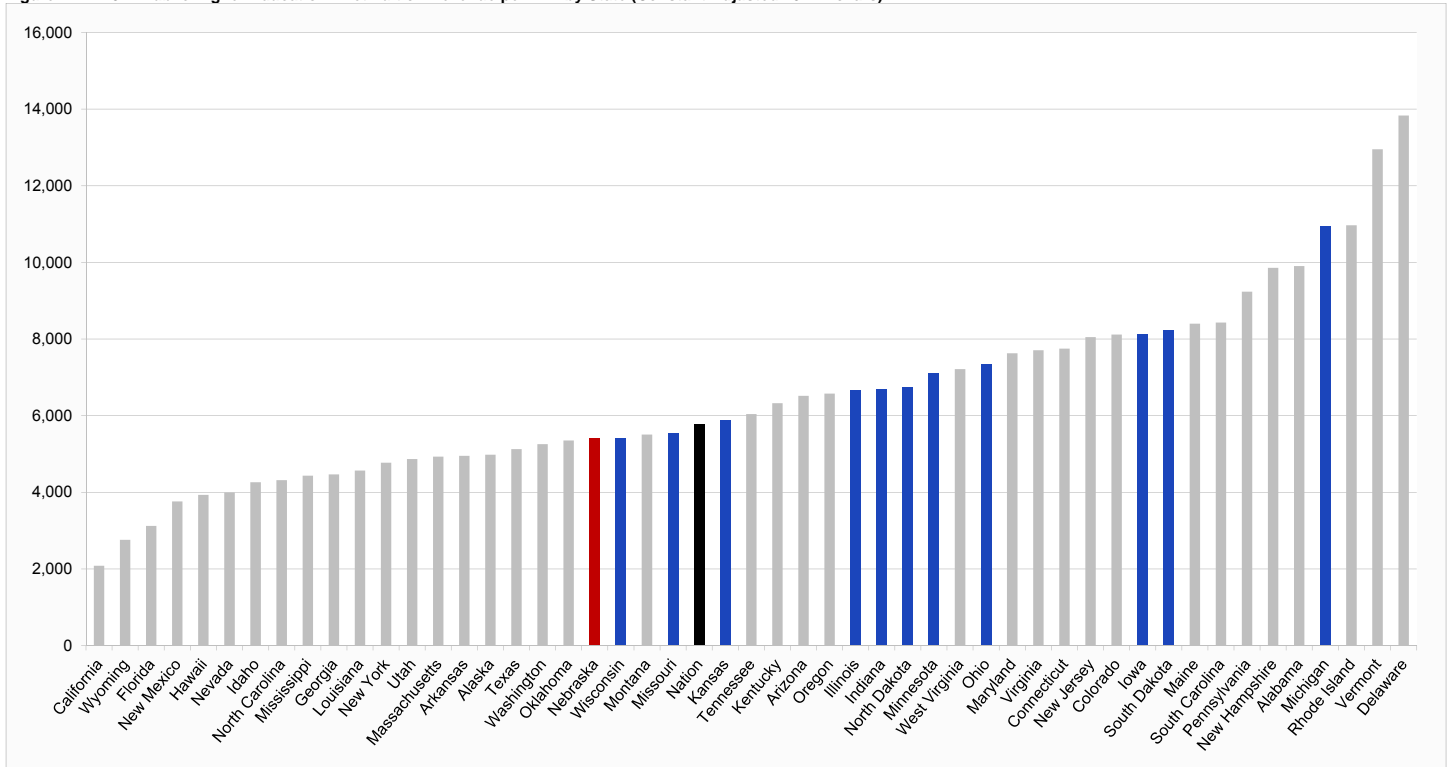
National Comparisons

Figure 1. FY2014 Public Higher Education - Educational Appropriations per FTE by State (Constant Adjusted 2014 Dollars)



Note. Midwestern Higher Education Compact (MHEC) states shown in blue. Data source: State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), State Higher Education Finance: FY2014.

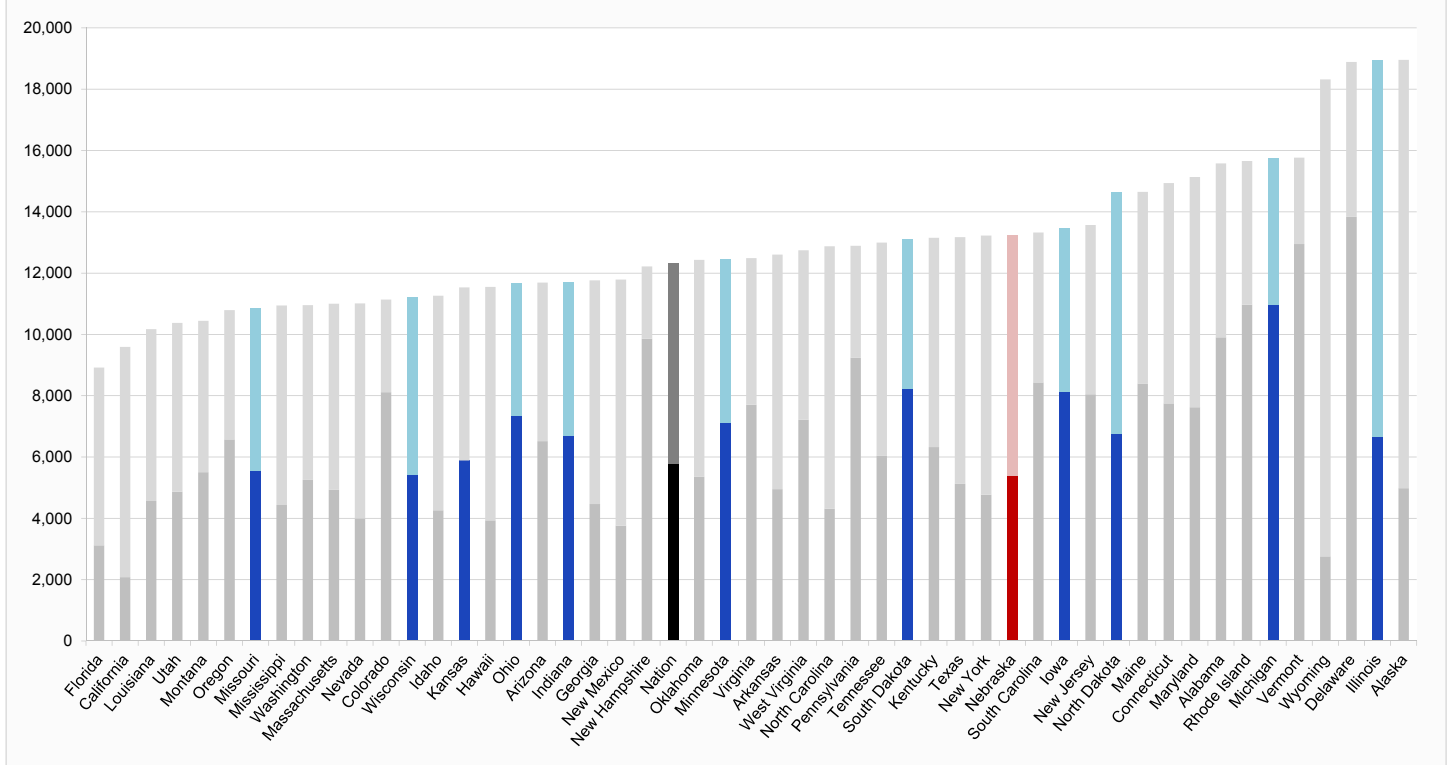
Figure 2. FY2014 Public Higher Education - Net Tuition Revenue per FTE by State (Constant Adjusted 2014 Dollars)



Note. Midwestern Higher Education Compact (MHEC) states shown in blue. Data source: State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), State Higher Education Finance: FY2014.

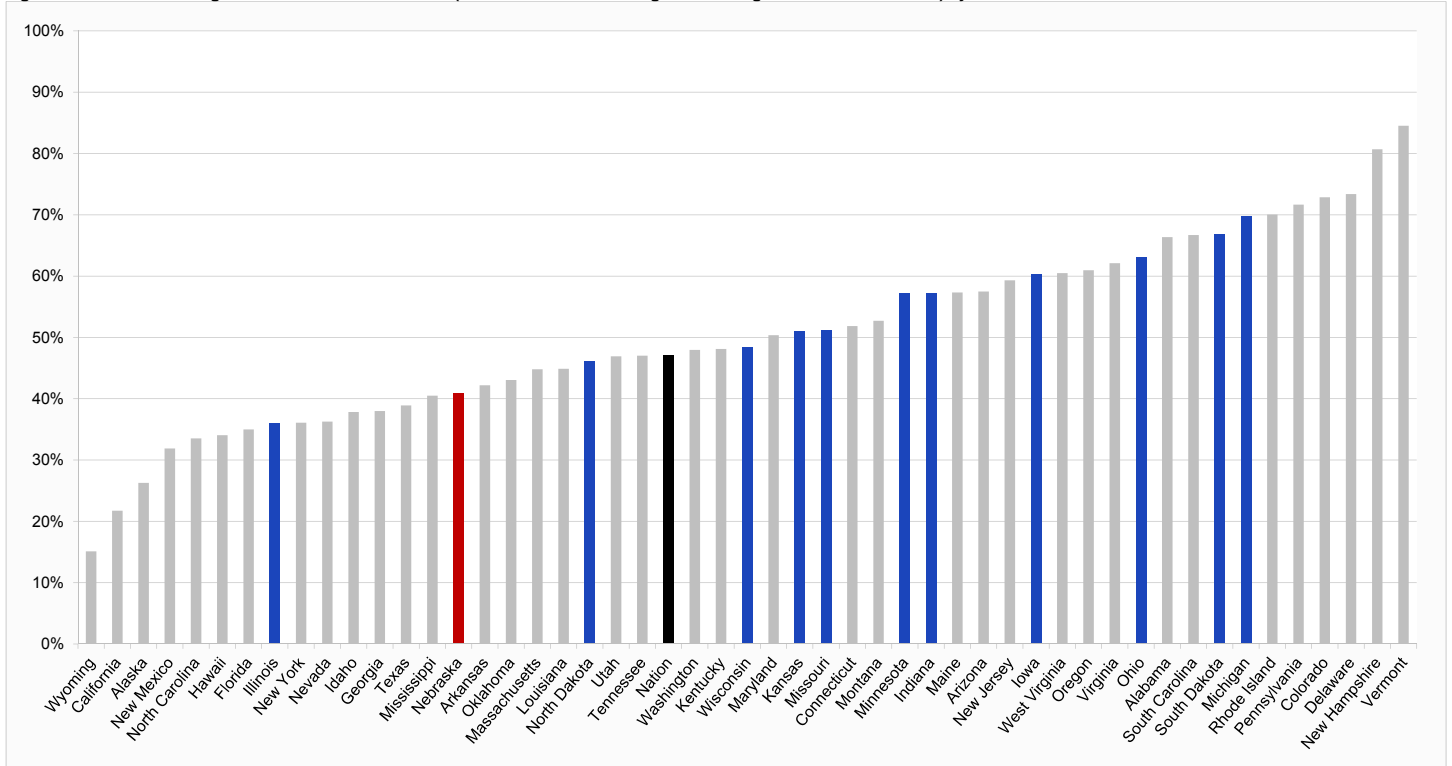
National Comparisons

Figure 3. FY2014 Public Higher Education - Total Revenue per FTE by State



Note. Dark bars represent net tuition revenue per FTE. Light bars represent educational appropriations per FTE. Midwestern Higher Education Compact (MHEC) states shown in blue. Data source: State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), State Higher Education Finance: FY2014.

Figure 4. FY2014 Public Higher Education - Student Share (Net Tuition as a Percentage of Total Higher Education Revenue) by State



Note. Midwestern Higher Education Compact (MHEC) states shown in blue. Data source: State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), State Higher Education Finance: FY2014.

Nebraska Comparisons by Sector

Table 1. Student Share of Institutional Income by Sector and Institution

Sector / Institution	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	10-Year % Point Change
University of Nebraska:							
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	25.5%	25.9%	27.4%	28.2%	31.9%	32.5%	7.0
University of Nebraska at Kearney	40.5%	44.1%	43.6%	45.8%	50.7%	50.8%	10.3
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	36.8%	38.1%	40.6%	43.4%	48.8%	49.4%	12.6
University of Nebraska Medical Center	19.9%	22.6%	22.5%	24.9%	28.1%	27.4%	7.5
University of Nebraska at Omaha	51.4%	53.2%	53.8%	56.4%	60.9%	61.8%	10.4
University of Nebraska Total ^a	40.4%	42.0%	43.8%	46.5%	51.6%	52.2%	11.8
Nebraska State Colleges:							
Chadron State College	34.1%	29.4%	30.3%	36.2%	38.8%	36.5%	2.4
Peru State College	59.5%	42.0%	46.2%	46.5%	47.9%	47.7%	-11.8
Wayne State College	37.7%	40.7%	42.1%	41.8%	45.0%	44.6%	6.9
Nebraska State Colleges Total	38.5%	37.4%	39.4%	41.0%	43.6%	42.4%	3.9
Nebraska Community Colleges:							
Central Community College	22.0%	22.3%	23.7%	24.9%	22.4%	20.2%	-1.8
Metropolitan Community College	28.0%	31.5%	29.3%	31.7%	34.2%	30.5%	2.5
Mid-Plains Community College	21.7%	22.2%	19.9%	19.6%	24.3%	22.9%	1.2
Northeast Community College	28.6%	27.9%	24.1%	22.5%	23.7%	23.1%	-5.5
Southeast Community College	32.5%	32.7%	32.2%	31.5%	36.2%	33.4%	0.9
Western Nebraska Community College	19.7%	19.2%	18.5%	18.6%	20.4%	18.7%	-1.0
Nebraska Community Colleges Total	27.0%	28.1%	26.9%	27.5%	29.6%	27.0%	0.0

Note. ^aIncludes the University of Nebraska at Kearney, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, and the University of Nebraska at Omaha. Data source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

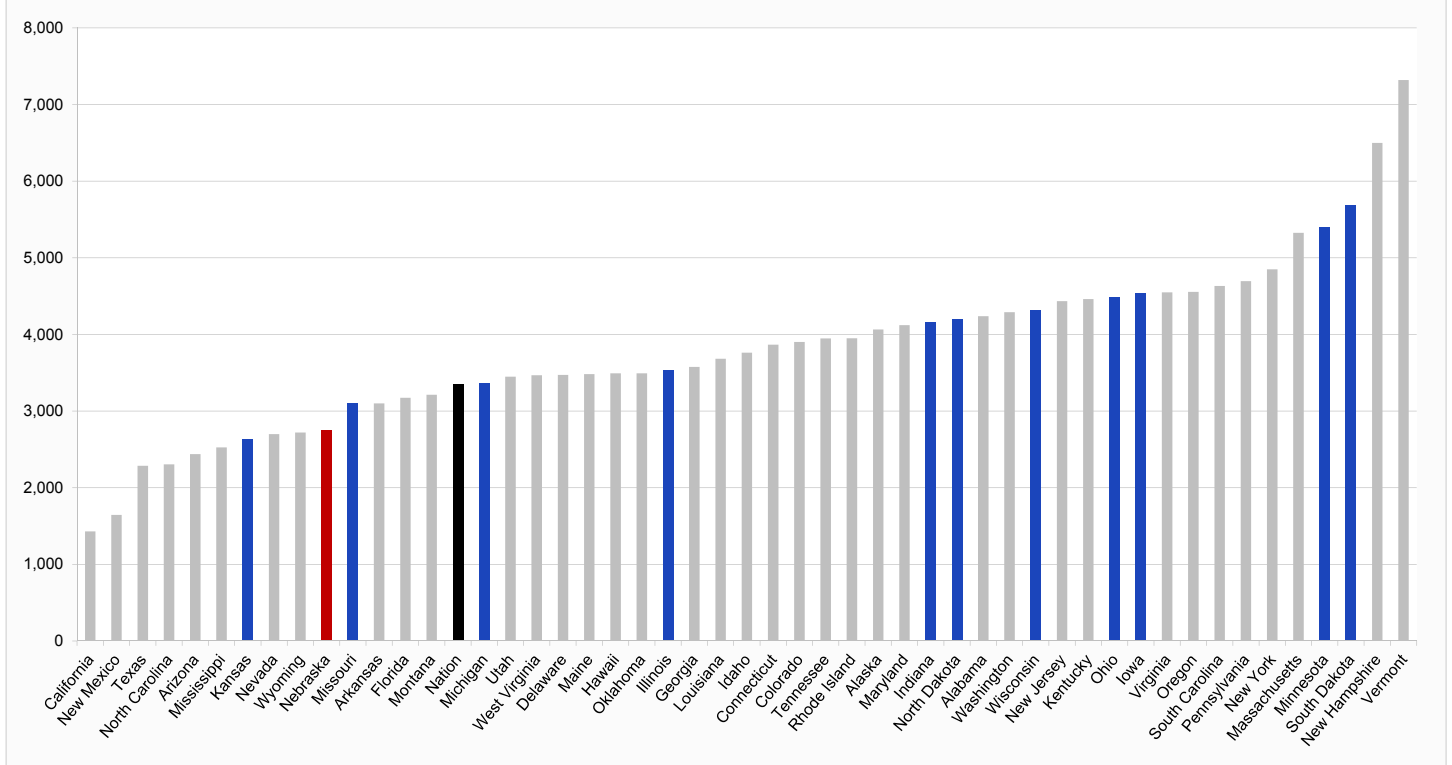
Table 2. Appropriations per FTE by Sector and Institution

Sector / Institution	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	10-Year % Change
University of Nebraska:							
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	\$9,122	\$14,865	\$8,326	\$8,642	\$8,938	\$10,212	11.9%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	\$5,364	\$5,488	\$6,212	\$6,400	\$6,003	\$6,348	18.3%
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	\$10,368	\$11,725	\$11,567	\$11,398	\$11,291	\$12,205	17.7%
University of Nebraska Medical Center	\$44,191	\$68,816	\$73,458	\$41,402	\$35,407	\$39,391	-10.9%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	\$4,535	\$4,773	\$5,227	\$5,196	\$4,835	\$5,039	11.1%
University of Nebraska Total ^a	\$8,230	\$8,543	\$8,847	\$8,790	\$8,524	\$9,097	10.5%
Nebraska State Colleges:							
Chadron State College	\$5,484	\$6,420	\$6,700	\$7,000	\$6,424	\$7,803	42.3%
Peru State College	\$5,364	\$4,741	\$4,821	\$4,869	\$5,009	\$5,304	-1.1%
Wayne State College	\$4,738	\$5,448	\$5,847	\$6,628	\$6,289	\$6,561	38.5%
Nebraska State Colleges Total	\$5,110	\$5,584	\$5,858	\$6,306	\$6,033	\$6,667	30.5%
Nebraska Community Colleges:							
Central Community College	\$6,096	\$6,843	\$7,693	\$7,352	\$9,079	\$11,378	86.6%
Metropolitan Community College	\$4,772	\$4,294	\$5,202	\$4,654	\$4,621	\$5,930	24.3%
Mid-Plains Community College	\$6,227	\$7,913	\$9,194	\$10,075	\$8,572	\$9,786	57.2%
Northeast Community College	\$5,297	\$5,410	\$6,810	\$8,183	\$8,532	\$9,643	82.0%
Southeast Community College	\$3,576	\$3,986	\$4,971	\$5,021	\$4,920	\$6,263	75.1%
Western Nebraska Community College	\$8,821	\$8,944	\$9,593	\$10,316	\$10,681	\$13,581	54.0%
Nebraska Community Colleges Total	\$4,924	\$5,128	\$6,125	\$6,024	\$6,178	\$7,757	57.5%

Note. Appropriations include state appropriations for the University of Nebraska and Nebraska's state colleges. Appropriations include state and local appropriations for Nebraska's community colleges. ^aIncludes the University of Nebraska at Kearney, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, and the University of Nebraska at Omaha. Data source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

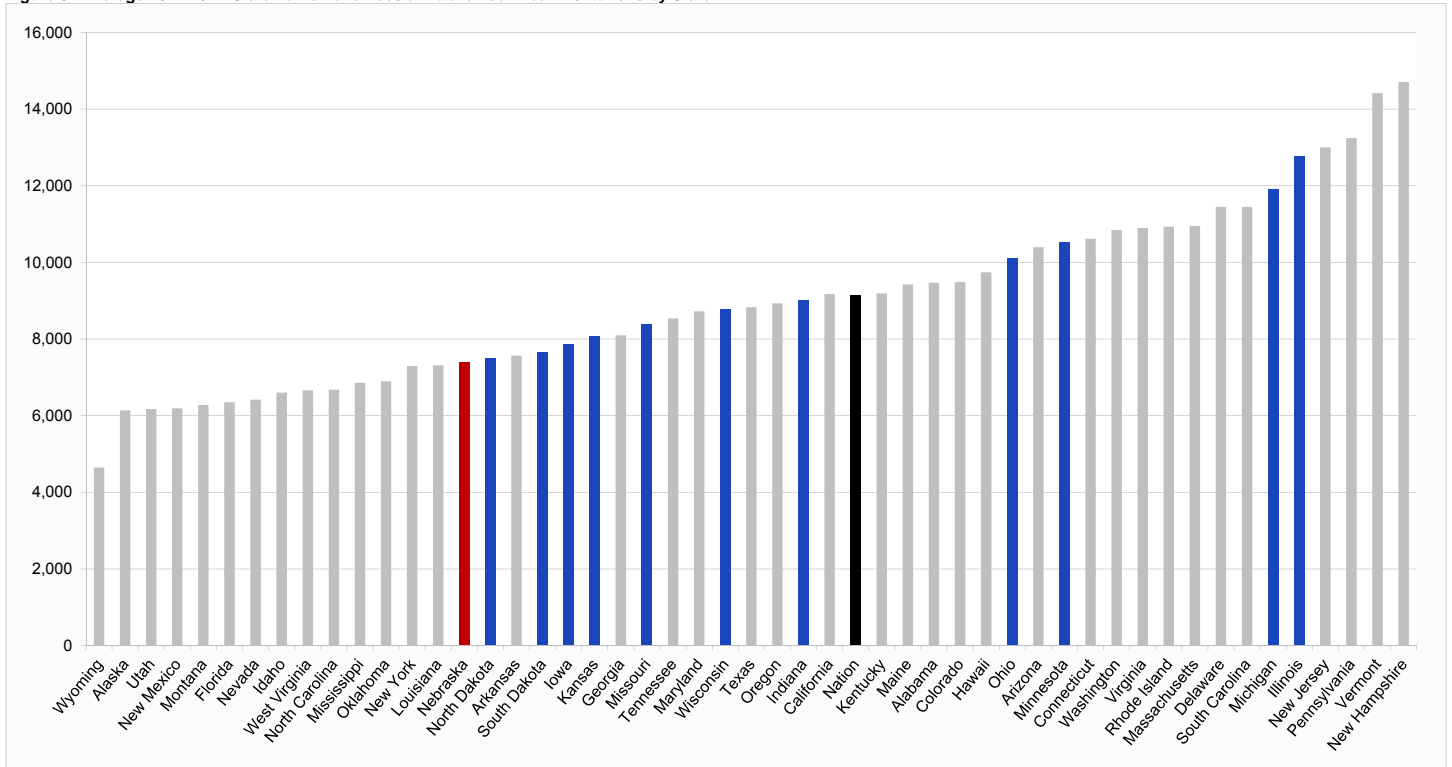
National Comparisons

Figure 5. Average 2014-15 In-State Tuition and Fees at Public Two-Year Institutions by State



Note. Midwestern Higher Education Compact (MHEC) states shown in blue. Data source: The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges, prepared October 2014.

Figure 6. Average 2014-15 In-State Tuition and Fees at Public Four-Year Institutions by State



Note. Midwestern Higher Education Compact (MHEC) states shown in blue. Data source: The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges, prepared October 2014.

Nebraska Comparisons by Sector

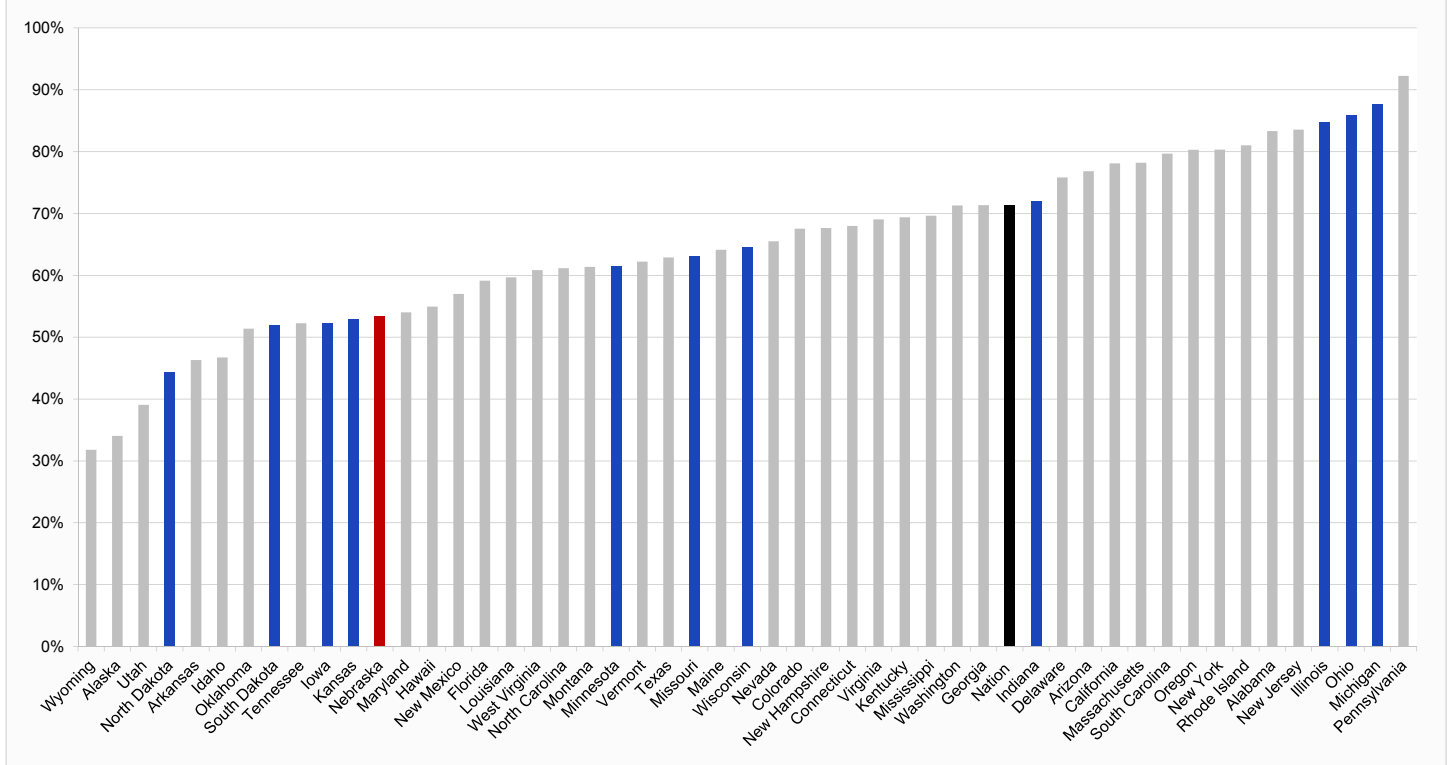
Table 3. Tuition and Fees as a Percentage of Income for Low-Income and Median-Income Families by Institution

Sector / Institution	Average Family Income Level	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	10-Year % Point Change
University of Nebraska:								
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	Low	10.0%	8.4%	9.2%	10.3%	9.6%	10.1%	0.1
	Median	8.7%	7.3%	8.0%	8.9%	8.1%	8.7%	0.0
University of Nebraska at Kearney	Low	10.4%	11.3%	12.7%	13.4%	13.9%	13.4%	3.0
	Median	9.0%	9.6%	10.9%	11.5%	11.8%	11.4%	2.4
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	Low	12.8%	13.7%	15.3%	16.1%	16.7%	16.4%	3.6
	Median	11.3%	12.0%	13.4%	14.1%	14.2%	14.2%	2.9
University of Nebraska Medical Center	Low	15.5%	15.9%	17.6%	17.6%	18.5%	18.8%	3.3
	Median	13.5%	13.8%	15.2%	15.3%	15.7%	16.2%	2.7
University of Nebraska at Omaha	Low	8.8%	9.6%	10.9%	11.8%	11.4%	11.6%	2.8
	Median	7.1%	7.7%	8.8%	9.4%	9.1%	9.2%	2.1
Nebraska State Colleges:								
Chadron State College	Low	7.0%	7.7%	9.5%	11.5%	12.1%	11.8%	4.8
	Median	6.4%	6.8%	8.5%	10.3%	10.6%	10.6%	4.2
Peru State College	Low	7.8%	8.8%	9.3%	10.2%	11.2%	11.4%	3.6
	Median	6.4%	7.2%	7.6%	8.3%	9.1%	9.3%	2.9
Wayne State College	Low	9.0%	7.9%	8.9%	11.4%	11.8%	11.4%	2.4
	Median	7.9%	6.9%	7.8%	9.9%	10.0%	9.7%	1.8
Nebraska Community Colleges:								
Central Community College	Low	4.2%	4.6%	5.1%	5.4%	5.6%	5.6%	1.4
	Median	3.6%	3.9%	4.3%	4.6%	4.8%	4.7%	1.1
Metropolitan Community College	Low	3.5%	3.8%	4.2%	4.5%	4.6%	4.7%	1.2
	Median	2.8%	3.0%	3.4%	3.6%	3.7%	3.8%	1.0
Mid-Plains Community College	Low	4.4%	4.7%	5.7%	5.8%	6.0%	5.8%	1.4
	Median	4.1%	4.3%	5.1%	5.3%	5.2%	5.1%	1.0
Northeast Community College	Low	4.9%	5.2%	5.8%	6.0%	6.1%	6.3%	1.4
	Median	4.5%	4.7%	5.3%	5.5%	5.2%	5.4%	0.9
Southeast Community College	Low	3.8%	4.3%	4.8%	4.7%	5.0%	5.3%	1.5
	Median	3.1%	3.5%	3.9%	3.8%	4.1%	4.3%	1.2
Western Nebraska Community College	Low	4.4%	4.8%	4.5%	4.7%	5.1%	5.2%	0.8
	Median	3.8%	4.2%	3.9%	4.1%	4.5%	4.7%	0.9

Note. Calculations for the state colleges, community colleges, UNK, UNL, and UNO are based on the average income within each service area. Calculations for NCTA and UNMC are based on the statewide average income. Data source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

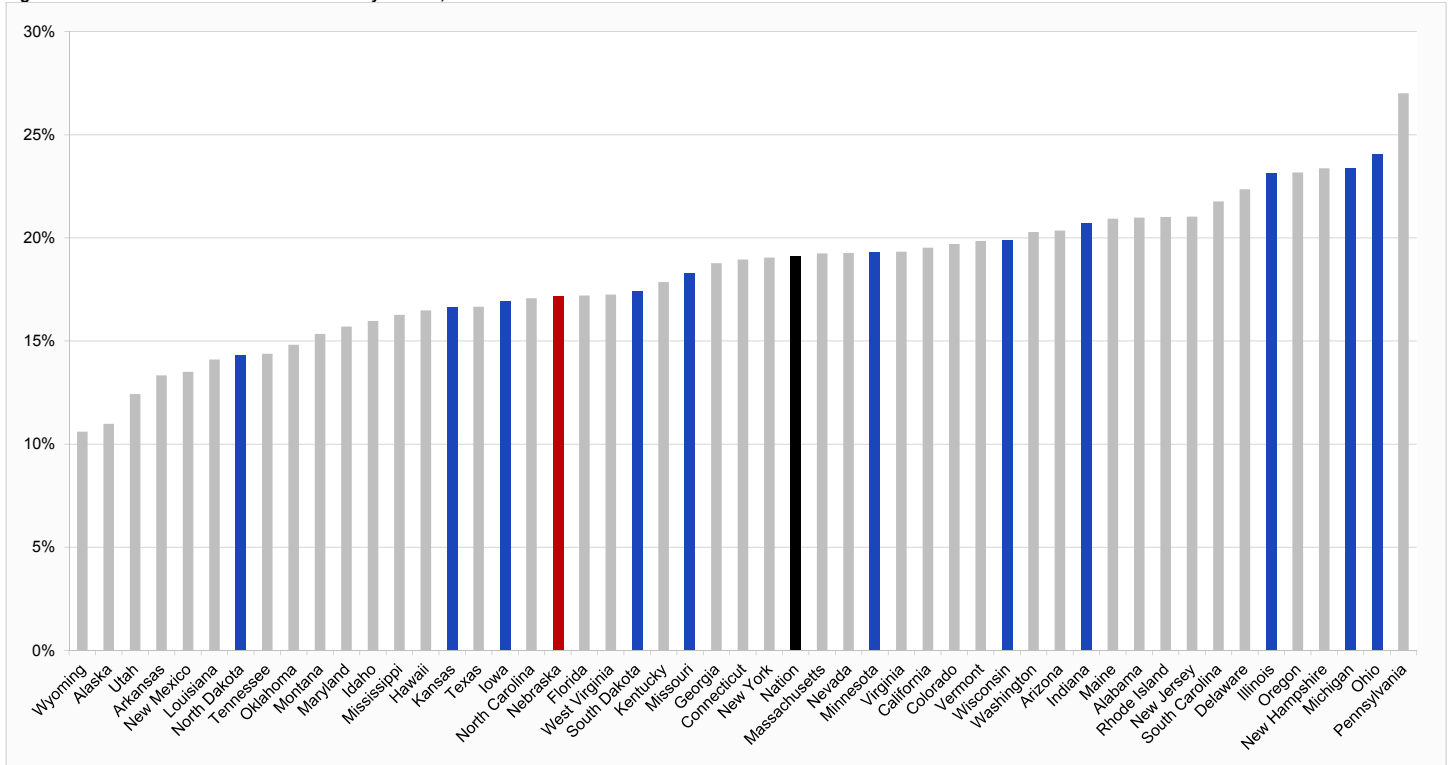
National Comparisons

Figure 7. Net Cost as a Percent of Lowest Quintile Family Income, Public Four-Year Institutions



Note. Midwestern Higher Education Compact (MHEC) states shown in blue. Data sources: NCES, IPEDS Institutional Characteristics Files; hd2013 and ic2013_ay Provisional Release Data Files; NCES, IPEDS Fall 2012 Enrollment File; ef2012a Final Release Data File; NCES, IPEDS Academic Year 2012-13 Student Financial Aid File; sfa1213 Provisional Release Data File; U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) One-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) File. Data prepared by the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, presented at the MHEC Executive Committee June 2, 2015.

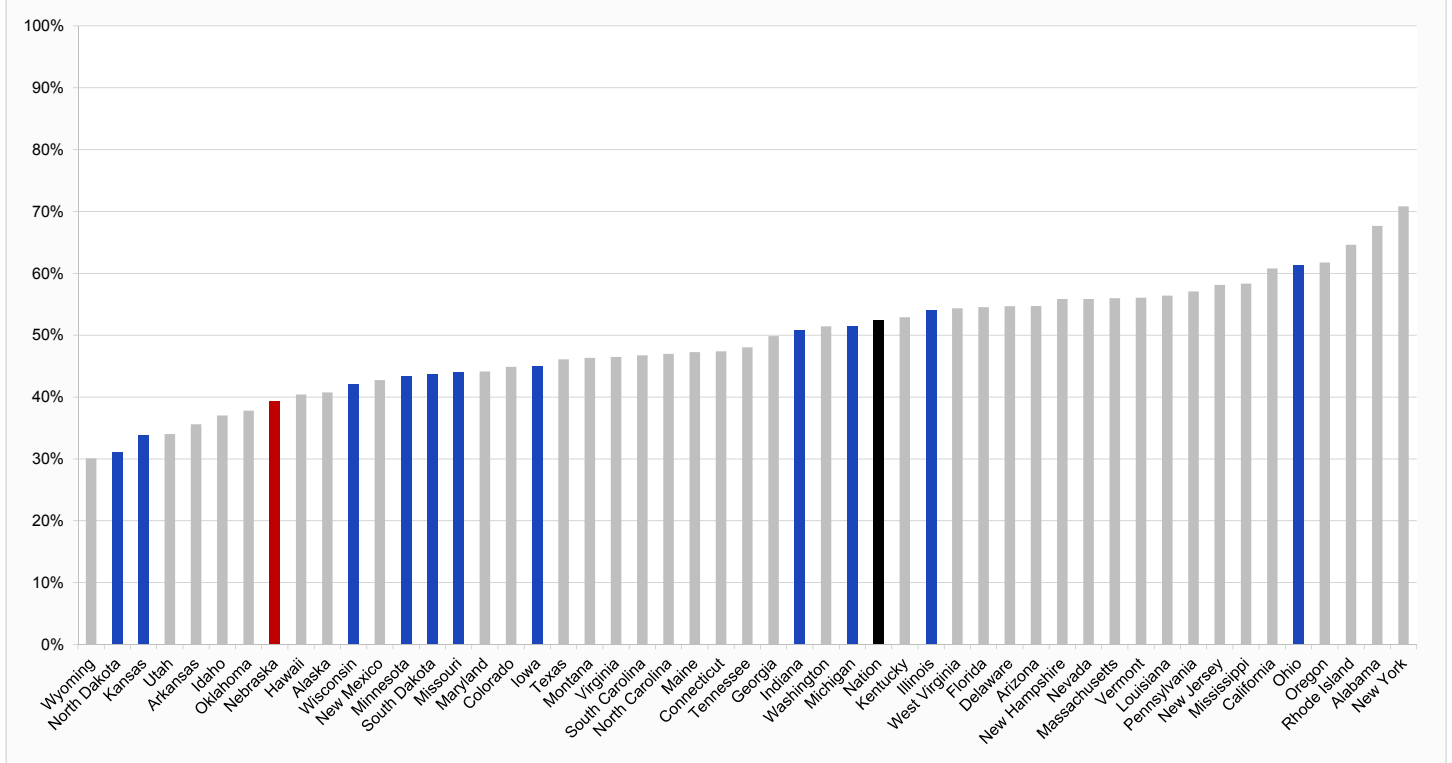
Figure 8. Net Cost as a Percent of Median Family Income, Public Four-Year Institutions



Note. Midwestern Higher Education Compact (MHEC) states shown in blue. Data sources: NCES, IPEDS Institutional Characteristics Files; hd2013 and ic2013_ay Provisional Release Data Files; NCES, IPEDS Fall 2012 Enrollment File; ef2012a Final Release Data File; NCES, IPEDS Academic Year 2012-13 Student Financial Aid File; sfa1213 Provisional Release Data File; U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) One-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) File. Data prepared by the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, presented at the MHEC Executive Committee June 2, 2015.

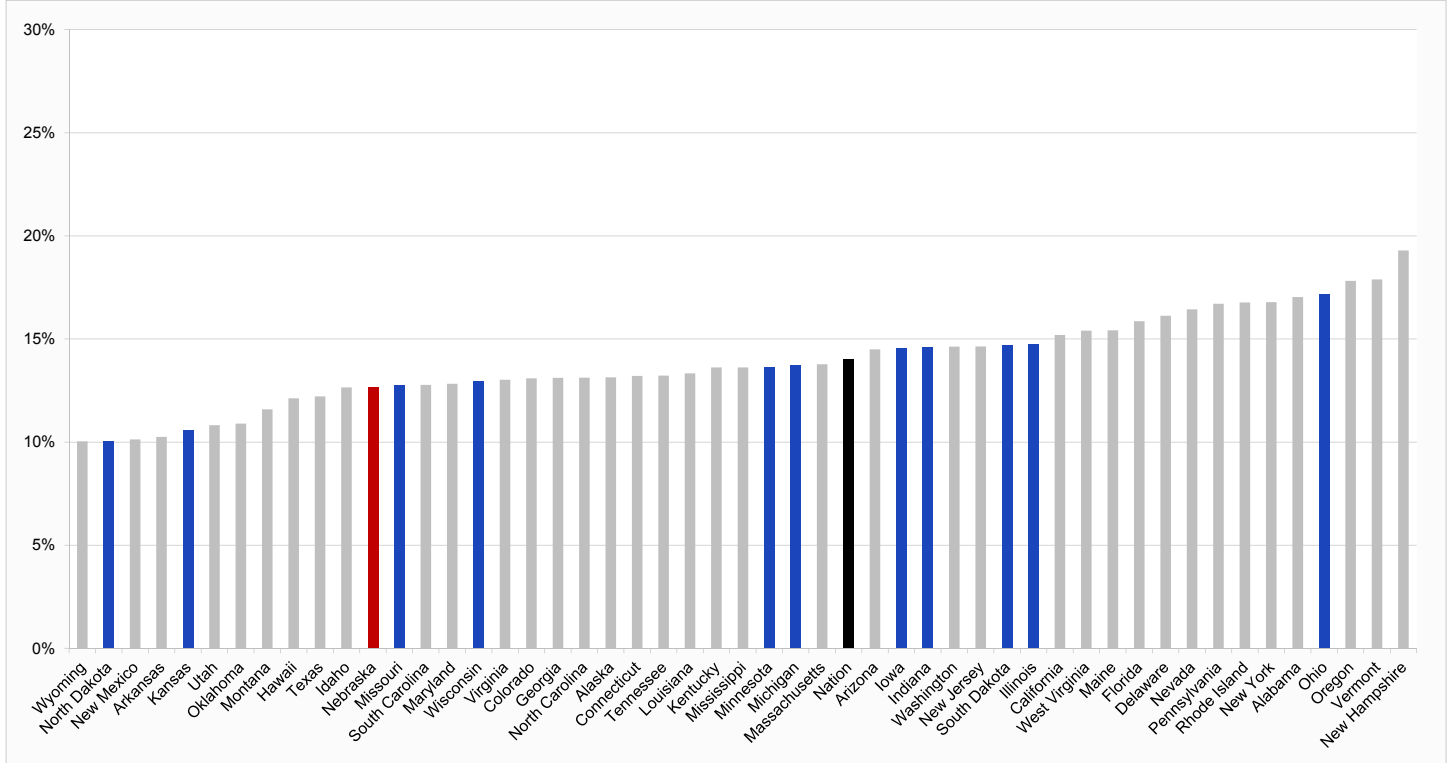
National Comparisons

Figure 9. Net Cost as a Percent of Lowest Quintile Family Income, Public Two-Year Institutions



Note. Midwestern Higher Education Compact (MHEC) states shown in blue. Data sources: NCES, IPEDS Institutional Characteristics Files; hd2013 and ic2013_ay Provisional Release Data Files; NCES, IPEDS Fall 2012 Enrollment File; ef2012a Final Release Data File; NCES, IPEDS Academic Year 2012-13 Student Financial Aid File; sfa1213 Provisional Release Data File; U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) One-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) File. Data prepared by the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, presented at the MHEC Executive Committee June 2, 2015.

Figure 10. Net Cost as a Percent of Median Family Income, Public Two-Year Institutions



Note. Midwestern Higher Education Compact (MHEC) states shown in blue. Data sources: NCES, IPEDS Institutional Characteristics Files; hd2013 and ic2013_ay Provisional Release Data Files; NCES, IPEDS Fall 2012 Enrollment File; ef2012a Final Release Data File; NCES, IPEDS Academic Year 2012-13 Student Financial Aid File; sfa1213 Provisional Release Data File; U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) One-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) File. Data prepared by the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, presented at the MHEC Executive Committee June 2, 2015.

Nebraska Comparisons by Sector

Table 4. Percentage of Students Receiving and Average Amount of Federal Loans by Institution by Student Group

Sector / Institution	Student Group	Number Receiving	Percent Receiving	Total Amount Received	Average Amount Received
University of Nebraska:					
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	First-Time Full-Time Freshmen	45	52%	\$222,072	\$4,935
	All Undergraduates	102	34%	\$543,707	\$5,330
University of Nebraska at Kearney	First-Time Full-Time Freshmen	486	48%	\$2,475,099	\$5,093
	All Undergraduates	2,732	50%	\$17,214,032	\$6,301
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	First-Time Full-Time Freshmen	2,233	51%	\$11,671,542	\$5,227
	All Undergraduates	7,472	39%	\$44,345,025	\$5,935
University of Nebraska Medical Center	First-Time Full-Time Freshmen	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	All Undergraduates	552	66%	\$5,960,716	\$10,798
University of Nebraska at Omaha	First-Time Full-Time Freshmen	757	42%	\$3,741,405	\$4,942
	All Undergraduates	5,551	45%	\$35,395,948	\$6,376
Nebraska State Colleges:					
Chadron State College	First-Time Full-Time Freshmen	253	55%	\$1,239,146	\$4,898
	All Undergraduates	1,336	55%	\$8,520,162	\$6,377
Peru State College	First-Time Full-Time Freshmen	205	75%	\$1,137,613	\$5,549
	All Undergraduates	1,021	47%	\$6,597,985	\$6,462
Wayne State College	First-Time Full-Time Freshmen	454	66%	\$2,253,768	\$4,964
	All Undergraduates	1,838	61%	\$10,228,313	\$5,565
Nebraska Community Colleges:					
Central Community College	First-Time Full-Time Freshmen	276	39%	\$1,134,233	\$4,110
	All Undergraduates	1,240	18%	\$4,631,443	\$3,735
Metropolitan Community College	First-Time Full-Time Freshmen	201	19%	\$881,487	\$4,386
	All Undergraduates	2,379	15%	\$9,965,544	\$4,189
Mid-Plains Community College	First-Time Full-Time Freshmen	156	39%	\$642,841	\$4,121
	All Undergraduates	607	24%	\$2,775,009	\$4,572
Northeast Community College	First-Time Full-Time Freshmen	405	54%	\$1,901,735	\$4,696
	All Undergraduates	1,466	28%	\$7,710,767	\$5,260
Southeast Community College	First-Time Full-Time Freshmen	553	46%	\$2,485,058	\$4,494
	All Undergraduates	4,205	43%	\$22,909,757	\$5,448
Western Nebraska Community College	First-Time Full-Time Freshmen	196	58%	\$618,678	\$3,157
	All Undergraduates	397	20%	\$1,691,973	\$4,262

Note. The University of Nebraska Medical Center does not enroll first-time freshmen. Data source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

National Comparisons

Table 5. Estimated Undergraduate Grant Dollars per Undergraduate Enrollment, by State: 2012-13

Rank	State	Estimated Need-Based UG Grant Dollars/UG FTE	Rank	State	Estimated Need-Based UG Grant Dollars/UG FTE
1	Washington	1316.86	28	Iowa	222.15
2	New Jersey	1177.66	29	Michigan	210.68
3	New York	1049.22	30	Alaska	197.75
4	California	917.52	31	Rhode Island	197.01
5	North Carolina	832.23	32	Florida	190.7
6	Pennsylvania	825.22	33	Nebraska	176.66
7	Indiana	812.29	34	Ohio	175.18
8	Illinois	694.91	35	Puerto Rico	155.08
9	Minnesota	685.29	36	Connecticut	155.05
10	Texas	661.27	37	Louisiana	141.24
11	Vermont	548.12	38	New Mexico	125.07
12	Oklahoma	506.38	39	Kansas	122.84
13	West Virginia	464.72	40	Montana	102.38
14	Kentucky	452.83	41	Arkansas	73.99
15	Wisconsin	451.97	42	Hawaii	64.37
16	Virginia	419.3	43	Arizona	47.14
17	Nevada	412.75	44	Mississippi	41.17
18	Maryland	401.28	45	Alabama	31.88
19	Tennessee	355.7	46	Washington, DC	27.54
20	Delaware	346.87	47	Utah	18.29
21	Maine	332.89	48	Idaho	14.55
22	South Carolina	315.17	49	Georgia	-
23	Oregon	304.87	50	New Hampshire	-
24	Colorado	300.62	51	South Dakota	-
25	North Dakota	270.55	52	Wyoming	-
26	Massachusetts	265.86		Nation	509.33
27	Missouri	224.63			

Note. Georgia, New Hampshire, South Dakota and Wyoming do not offer need-based financial aid programs. Data source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), fall enrollment 2012. Data prepared by the National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs (NASSGAP), presented in the 44th Annual Survey Report on State-Sponsored Student Financial Aid, 2012-2013 Academic Year.

Nebraska Comparisons by Sector

Table 6. Nebraska Opportunity Grant (NOG) Allocations by Institution: 2015-16

Sector / Institution	NOG Allocations
University of Nebraska:	
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	\$43,332
University of Nebraska at Kearney	\$1,157,217
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	\$3,335,098
University of Nebraska Medical Center	\$216,800
University of Nebraska at Omaha	\$2,982,398
Nebraska State Colleges:	
Chadron State College	\$317,858
Peru State College	\$269,426
Wayne State College	\$587,735
Nebraska Community Colleges:	
Central Community College	\$466,598
Metropolitan Community College	\$940,843
Mid-Plains Community College	\$125,381
Northeast Community College	\$405,854
Southeast Community College	\$1,039,739
Western Nebraska Community College	\$132,041
Independent Colleges and Universities:	
Bellevue University	\$545,740
Bryan College of Health Sciences	\$127,752
Clarkson College	\$183,446
College of Saint Mary	\$199,895
Concordia University	\$141,213
Creighton University	\$251,093
Doane College	\$407,930
Grace University	\$86,572
Hastings College	\$198,558
Little Priest Tribal College	\$8,424
Midland University	\$342,887
Nebraska Christian College	\$30,437
Nebraska Methodist College	\$192,187
Nebraska Wesleyan University	\$415,329
Omaha School of Massage and Health Care	\$40,463
Union College	\$63,293
York College	\$52,905
Private Career Colleges:	
Capitol School of Hairstyling	\$67,064
College of Hair Design	\$106,559
Creative Center	\$32,358
ITT Educational Services, Inc.	\$112,631
Joseph's Colleges of Beauty	\$125,440
Kaplan University - Lincoln	\$398,216
Kaplan University - Omaha	\$417,265
La'James College	\$31,248
National American University	\$88,631
Vatterott College	\$28,238
Xenon International School of Hair	\$152,062
Grand Total:	\$16,868,156

Data source: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, Nebraska Opportunity Grant records.

Nebraska Comparisons by Sector

Table 7. Nebraska Opportunity Grant Allocations by Sector: 2004-05 through 2015-16

Sector	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
University of Nebraska	\$2,979,570	35.6%	\$3,783,872	37.9%	\$4,001,490	38.7%
Nebraska State Colleges	\$625,268	7.5%	\$751,125	7.5%	\$831,656	8.0%
Nebraska Community Colleges	\$1,212,454	14.5%	\$1,538,026	15.4%	\$1,653,096	16.0%
Independent Colleges and Universities	\$2,246,249	26.8%	\$2,260,037	22.6%	\$1,935,529	18.7%
Private Career Colleges	\$1,305,742	15.6%	\$1,657,353	16.6%	\$1,923,959	18.6%
Total	\$8,369,283	100.0%	\$9,990,413	100.0%	\$10,345,730	100.0%
	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
University of Nebraska	\$4,751,381	38.3%	\$4,933,679	38.8%	\$5,310,772	37.5%
Nebraska State colleges	\$944,640	7.6%	\$950,136	7.5%	\$1,050,714	7.4%
Nebraska Community Colleges	\$2,027,431	16.3%	\$2,044,908	16.1%	\$2,417,967	17.1%
Independent Colleges and Universities	\$2,463,599	19.8%	\$2,588,115	20.4%	\$2,743,627	19.4%
Private Career Colleges	\$2,229,853	18.0%	\$2,193,087	17.3%	\$2,622,400	18.5%
Total	\$12,416,904	100.0%	\$12,709,925	100.0%	\$14,145,480	100.0%
	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
University of Nebraska	\$5,747,492	38.4%	\$5,810,137	39.4%	\$6,633,642	43.6%
Nebraska State Colleges	\$1,037,024	6.9%	\$923,198	6.3%	\$987,719	6.5%
Nebraska Community Colleges	\$2,805,202	18.7%	\$2,787,113	18.9%	\$2,668,007	17.5%
Independent Colleges and Universities	\$2,943,720	19.6%	\$2,787,951	18.9%	\$3,018,355	19.8%
Private Career Colleges	\$2,451,469	16.4%	\$2,419,700	16.4%	\$1,915,261	12.6%
Total	\$14,984,907	100.0%	\$14,728,099	100.0%	\$15,222,984	100.0%
	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
University of Nebraska	\$7,026,919	42.7%	\$7,256,011	44.1%	\$7,734,845	45.9%
Nebraska State Colleges	\$1,109,418	6.7%	\$1,182,964	7.2%	\$1,175,019	7.0%
Nebraska Community Colleges	\$3,187,642	19.4%	\$3,067,820	18.6%	\$3,110,456	18.4%
Independent Colleges and Universities	\$3,138,286	19.1%	\$3,158,161	19.2%	\$3,288,124	19.5%
Private Career Colleges	\$1,985,779	12.1%	\$1,803,200	10.9%	\$1,559,712	9.2%
Total	\$16,448,044	100.0%	\$16,468,156	100.0%	\$16,868,156	100.0%

Data source: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, Nebraska Opportunity Grant records.

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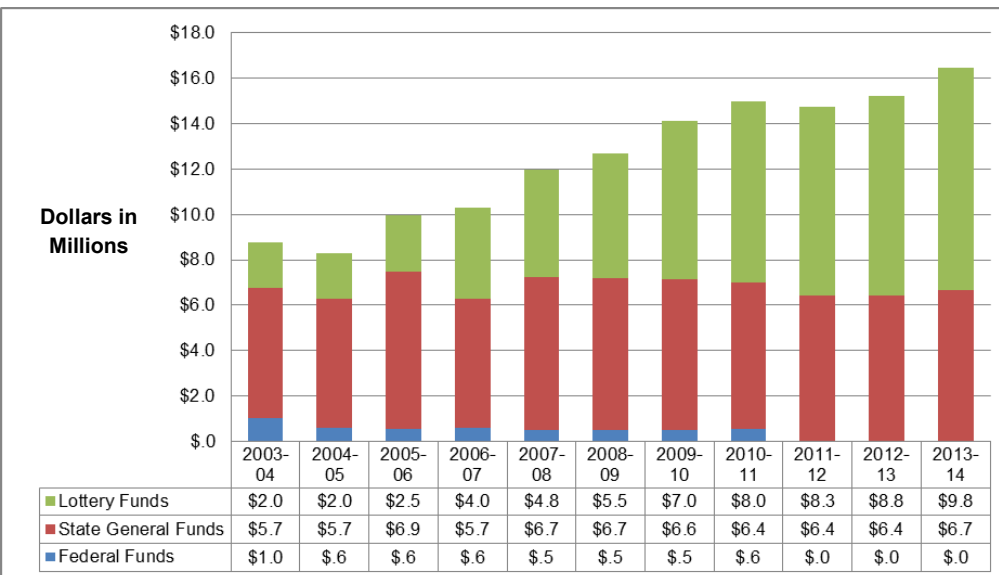
Nebraska Opportunity Grant (NOG)

September 2015

Overview

The Nebraska Opportunity Grant (NOG) program provides financial aid to students who are residents of Nebraska, have not earned a bachelor's, graduate or professional degree, have high financial need, and who are attending eligible Nebraska colleges and universities. NOG is the State of Nebraska's only need-based finan-

cial aid program for postsecondary students. Prior to the 2010-11 academic year, the program was called the Nebraska State Grant Program, which began in 2003. The Coordinating Commission administers the program. Although funding for NOG has steadily increased, Nebraska still ranks only 33rd in the country in State-provided need-based financial aid. Funding has not kept pace with student need.



Note: The Legislature in 2015 granted the Commission spending authority for roughly \$10 million in Lottery funds and an appropriation of \$6.9 million in General funds for FY 2016.

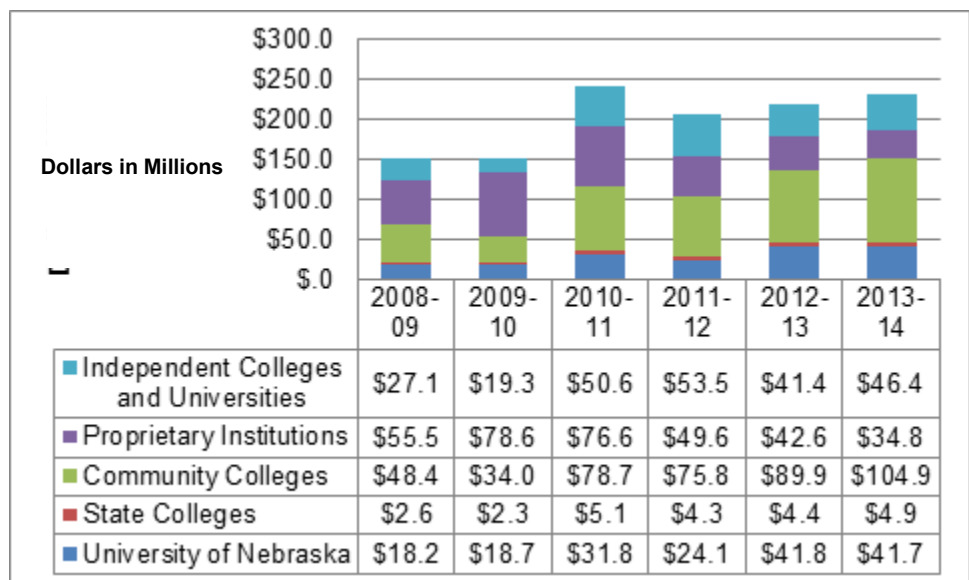
Funding

NOG is funded through a combination of General fund appropriations and lottery funds. As you can see on the chart to the left, General funds have remained stagnant since 2007-08. Federal funds have disappeared. The only increase in NOG funding has come from lottery funds. Meanwhile, student need has continued to increase at a rate that outpaces any increase in funding.

Unmet financial need

Nearly 16,000 students received NOG awards in 2013-14 — **but more than 30,000 students qualified for grants and did not receive them due to a lack of NOG funds.**

The chart to the right illustrates the unmet financial need of Nebraska postsecondary students. A lack of State-sponsored financial aid is a contributing factor to this. A student is more likely to take out costly private loans when confronted with unmet financial need.



NOG — by the numbers (2013-14)

Amount awarded: \$16,419,718

Recipients: 15,944 students

Recipients by sector:

- 39.6% - Community Colleges
- 23.1% - University of Nebraska
- 20.1% - Independents
- 10.4% - Private career schools
- 6.8% - State Colleges

Average grant: \$1,029.84

NOG recipients by income level:

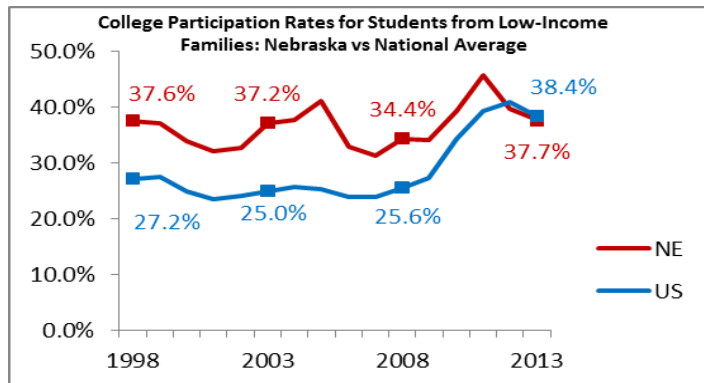
- 45.2% - \$19,999 or less
- 28.0% - \$20,000-\$39,999
- 26.8% - \$40,000+

Future need

Growth in free and reduced lunch

Nebraska students will continue to need financial aid to afford college. One predictor is the percentage of PK-12 students who qualify for free and reduced lunch, currently 45%, which has increased every year since 2006-07 and every year except one since 1999-2000.

Low-income college participation has stalled



2012-13 NOG recipients/unfunded students by Legislative District

SENATOR	DISTRICT	RECIPIENTS	UNFUNDED	SENATOR	DISTRICT	RECIPIENTS	UNFUNDED
Baker	30	346	742	Kolowski	31	176	393
Bloomfield	17	161	410	Kolterman	24	227	500
Bolz	29	363	981	Krist	10	290	509
Brasch	16	172	399	Kuehn	38	191	342
Campbell	25	191	689	Larson	40	183	398
Chambers	11	414	1,239	Lindstrom	18	261	685
Coash	27	402	1,057	McCollister	20	269	625
Cook	13	296	958	McCoy	39	141	356
Craighhead	6	259	589	Mello	5	273	813
Crawford	45	336	792	Morfeld	46	497	1,151
Davis	43	167	347	Murante	49	219	474
Ebke	32	239	587	Nordquist	7	210	623
Friesen	34	212	376	Pansing Brooks	28	491	1,246
Garrett	3	272	635	Riepe	12	301	792
Gloor	35	277	385	Scheer	19	249	687
Groene	42	284	466	Schilz	47	142	279
Haar	21	477	1,135	Schnoor	15	272	531
Hadley	37	212	583	Schumacher	22	295	425
Hansen	26	284	466	Seiler	33	269	436
Harr	8	298	873	Smith	14	300	679
Hilkemann	4	164	405	Stinner	48	264	610
Howard	9	232	648	Sullivan	41	234	506
Hughes	44	188	219	Watermeier	1	284	512
Johnson	23	237	466	Williams	36	284	449
Kintner	2	241	509				

Note: Number of recipients for some districts is likely affected by students from throughout the state providing their college address as their home address.

Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Program

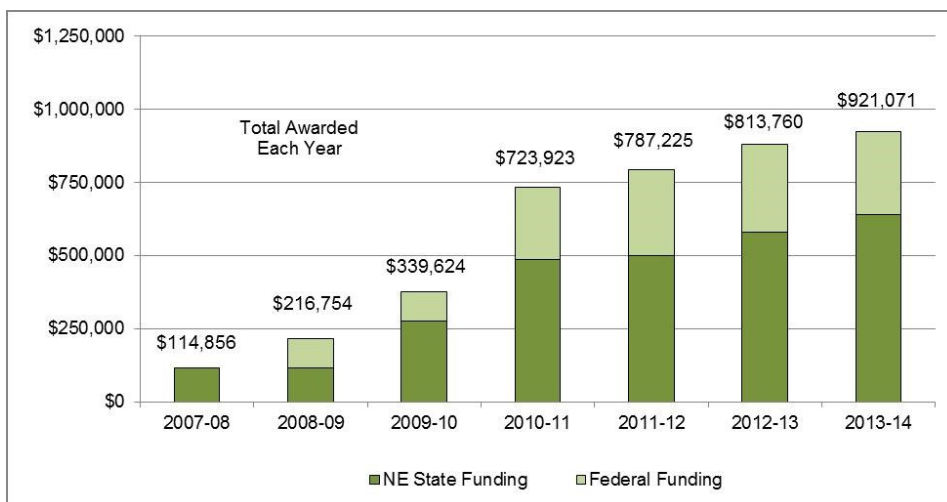
September 2015

"This program has truly been a godsend for our students and school. Without it, our students' dreams would be just that — a dream. With the program, those dreams are now realities." — Nebraska high school guidance counselor

Overview

The Access College Early (ACE) scholarship program awards scholarships to low-income high school students who enroll in a college course at a participating public or private postsecondary institution while the student is still in high school. The Commission recommended the creation of this program in 2007, funding it through the transfer of funds from a relatively inactive

program, the Community Scholarship Foundation Program, to the ACE program. (The CSFP was eliminated.) Research shows that high school students who take college courses while in high school remain in school and graduate at higher rates; enroll in college at increased rates; and return for their college sophomore years at higher rates. In Nebraska, ACE students are 30 percent more likely to go on to college than other low-income high school students.

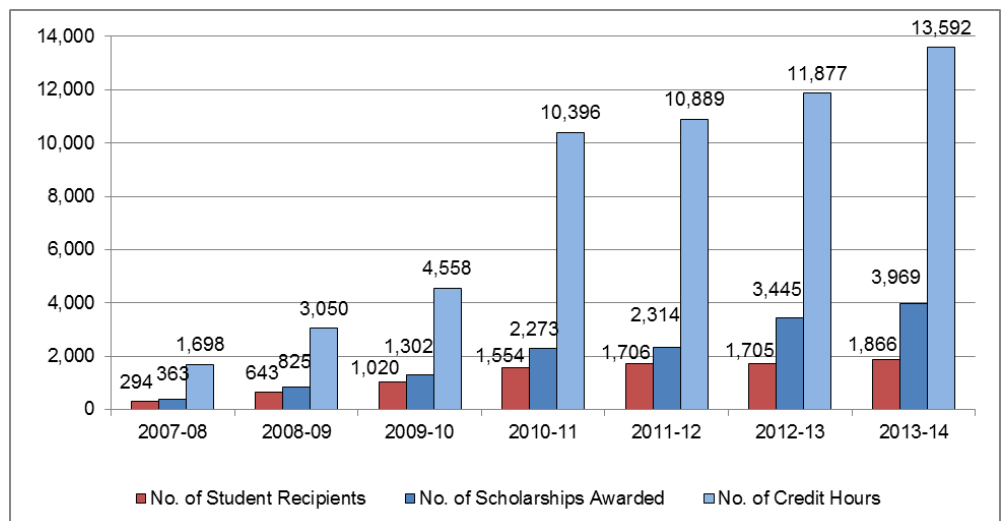


Funding

The ACE program is funded through a combination of State and federal funds. In 2013-14, State General fund appropriations accounted for nearly 75 percent, or \$685,000, of ACE funding. The remaining \$236,000 came from the federal College Access Challenge Grant (CACG), which is being eliminated after the 2015-16 academic year. The Commission will receive roughly \$48,000 in CACG funds for FY 2015-16.

Rising Demand

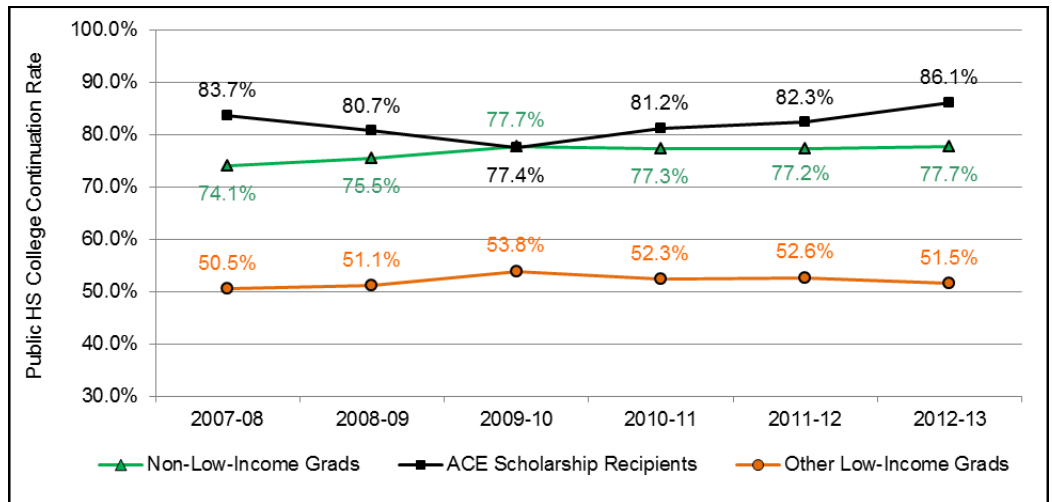
More than 1,800 students received ACE scholarships in 2013-14 and even more students are projected to receive scholarships in 2014-15. Most students qualify for ACE by qualifying for the federal free and reduced lunch program. In Nebraska, 45 percent of PK-12 students qualify for free and reduced lunch; that percentage has increased every year since 2006-07.



Proven Success

More than 86 percent of ACE students go on to college, compared to 77 percent of non-low-income students and nearly 53 percent of low-income non-ACE recipients.

Furthermore, of the 1,866 ACE students in 2013-14, 72 percent received a grade of B or better in their ACE-funded college course.



ACE — By the Numbers

217 — Nebraska high schools that participated in the ACE program in 2013-14

20 — Nebraska colleges and universities that participated in the ACE program

453 — Different courses taken by ACE students

\$232.07 — Average amount of an ACE scholarship (covers one course)

2007-08 — ACE program's first academic year of awards

85-2101— 85-2108 — Statutes that govern the ACE program

2013-14 ACE recipients by Legislative District

SENATOR	District	Recipients	SENATOR	District	Recipients	SENATOR	District	Recipients
Baker	30	33	Hadley	37	5	Morfeld	46	20
Bloomfield	17	43	Hansen	26	7	Murante	49	9
Bolz	29	5	Harr	8	21	Nordquist	7	82
Brasch	16	73	Hilkemann	4	10	Pansing Brooks	28	9
Campbell	25	9	Howard	9	18	Riepe	12	15
Chambers	11	50	Hughes	44	15	Scheer	19	40
Coash	27	6	Johnson	23	21	Schilz	47	13
Cook	13	33	Kintner	2	12	Schnoor	15	37
Craighead	6	29	Kolowski	31	5	Schumacher	22	49
Crawford	45	13	Kolterman	24	29	Seiler	33	8
Davis	43	45	Krist	10	28	Smith	14	8
Ebke	32	27	Kuehn	38	27	Stinner	48	72
Friesen	34	82	Larson	40	57	Sullivan	41	60
Garrett	3	23	Lindstrom	18	25	Watermeier	1	23
Gloor	35	158	McCollister	20	13	Williams	36	54
Groene	42	40	McCoy	39	8			
Haar	21	28	Mello	5	78			

Community College Gap Assistance Program

The Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce predicts that 71 percent of Nebraska jobs will require at least some postsecondary education by 2020.

The Community College Gap Assistance Program aims to address this looming shortage by offering financial aid to community college students taking non-credit courses that could lead to jobs in high-need fields. These are low-income students who would not be eligible for federal financial aid because, although they're enrolled in college, they are not enrolled in courses for credit that lead directly to a degree.

Sen. Kate Bolz of Lincoln championed legislation that created the Gap Program during the 2015 Nebraska Legislative session. The program will begin July 1, 2016, and will receive 9 percent of the available Nebraska Lottery funds set aside for education every year. This equates to about \$1.4 million for FY 2016-17.

Gap Program funds will be distributed to the state's six community colleges, which will recruit and select eligible low-income students in eligible programs to receive grants. Eligible students must have a family income at or below 250 percent of federal poverty guidelines. Student grants can be used for tuition, direct training costs, required books and equipment, and fees, including those for industry testing services and background check services.

Legislation defines eligible programs as: "...a program offered by a community college that is not offered for credit but is aligned with training programs with stackable credentials that lead to a program awarding college credit, an associate's degree, a diploma, or a certificate in an in-demand occupation, has a duration of not less than sixteen contact hours in length, and does any of the following:

- Offers a state, national, or locally recognized certificate;
- Offers preparation for a professional examination or licensure;
- Provides endorsement for an existing credential or license;
- Represents recognized skill standards defined by an industrial sector; or
- Offers a similar credential or training."

The legislation specifies in-demand occupations to include:

- Financial services
- Transportation, warehousing, and distribution logistics
- Precision metals manufacturing

-
- Biosciences
 - Renewable energy
 - Agriculture and food processing
 - Business management and administrative services
 - Software and computer services
 - Research, development, and engineering services
 - Health services
 - Hospitality and tourism

Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education will administer the program, which will be under the direction of the Nebraska Community College Student Performance and Occupational Education Grant Committee. The committee can designate additional in-demand occupations that are eligible for the program.

The Coordinating Commission serves as chair of the committee, which consists of representatives from the community colleges, the Nebraska Department of Economic Development, the Nebraska Department of Labor, and the Nebraska Department of Education. The committee will develop an application tracking system; coordinate statewide oversight and evaluation of the program; and meet at least quarterly as part of these efforts. Performance measures will include eligible program completion rates, job attainment rates, and continuing education rates.

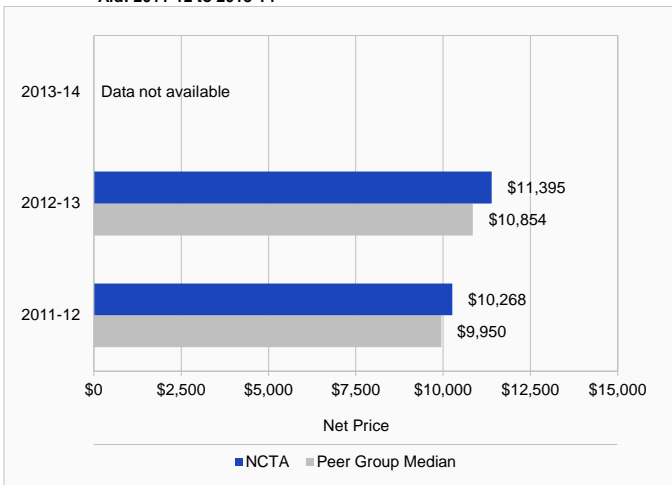
The committee will meet during the coming year to address program details not addressed in legislation.

Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture (NCTA)

Table 8. All Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees for the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture and its Peer Group

Institution	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	10-Year % Change
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	\$4,128	\$3,595	\$3,986	\$4,631	\$4,530	\$4,994	21.0%
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College	\$1,922	\$2,098	\$2,285	\$2,962	\$3,279	\$3,394	76.6%
Iowa Lakes Community College	\$3,524	\$3,916	\$4,396	\$4,876	\$5,210	\$5,516	56.5%
Lake Area Technical Institute	\$3,496	\$4,024	\$4,583	\$5,236	\$6,133	\$4,930	41.0%
Linn State Technical College	\$4,140	\$4,710	\$5,370	\$5,370	\$5,730	\$5,820	40.6%
Mitchell Technical Institute	\$2,760	\$4,250	\$4,564	\$4,860	\$5,160	\$5,072	83.8%
Morrisville State College	\$5,285	\$5,600	\$5,771	\$6,522	\$8,277	\$7,689	45.5%
Northland Community and Technical College	\$4,344	\$4,963	\$5,229	\$5,060	\$5,502	\$5,517	27.0%
Ohio State University Agricultural Technical Institute	\$5,115	\$5,859	\$5,859	\$6,300	\$7,104	\$7,203	40.8%
South Central College	\$3,532	\$4,223	\$4,515	\$4,910	\$5,355	\$5,378	52.3%
SUNY College of Agriculture and Technology at Cobleskill	\$5,300	\$5,454	\$5,611	\$6,321	\$8,262	\$7,609	43.6%

Figure 11a. Average Net Price of Attendance for Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid: 2011-12 to 2013-14



Note. Average net price = total cost of attendance – average amount of federal, state/local government, and institutional grant and scholarship aid. Total cost of attendance = ∑ published tuition and required fees+ books and supplies + average weighted room and board and other expenses.

Figure 11b. Average Price of Attendance for Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid: 2012-13

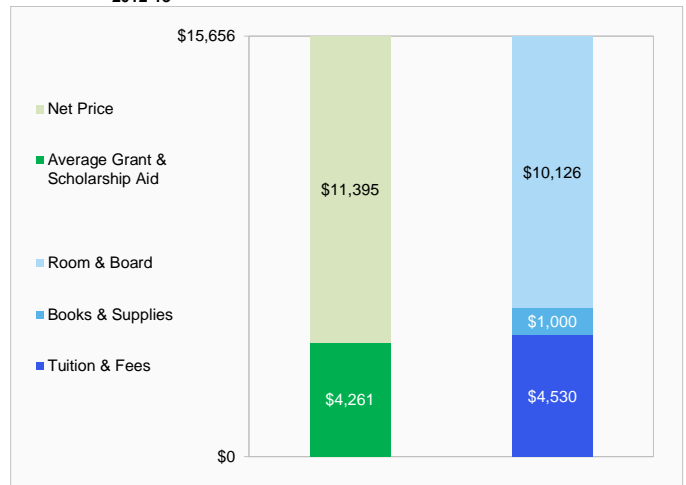


Figure 12a. Percent of Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students who Received Aid, by Type of Aid: 2013-14

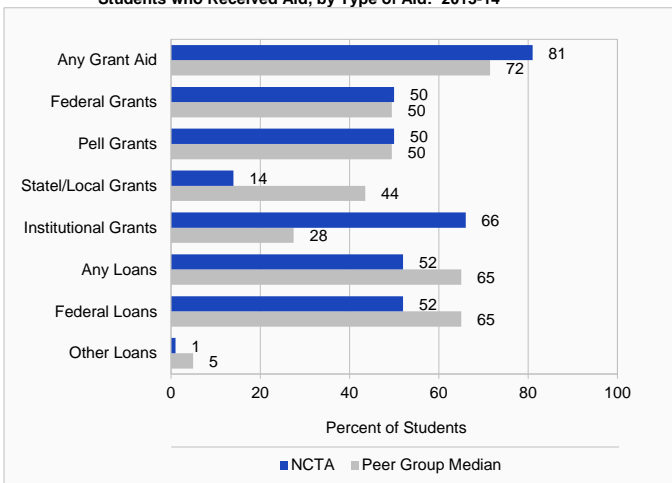
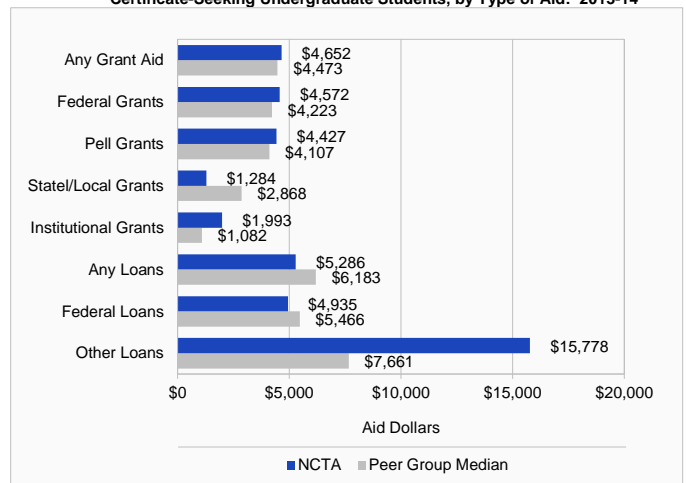


Figure 12b. Average Amounts of Aid Received by Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = ∑ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, or the institution. Federal grants = ∑ Pell grants + other federal grants. Any loans = ∑ federal loans + other loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture (NCTA)

Figure 13a. Percent of All Undergraduates Receiving Aid by Type of Aid: 2013-14

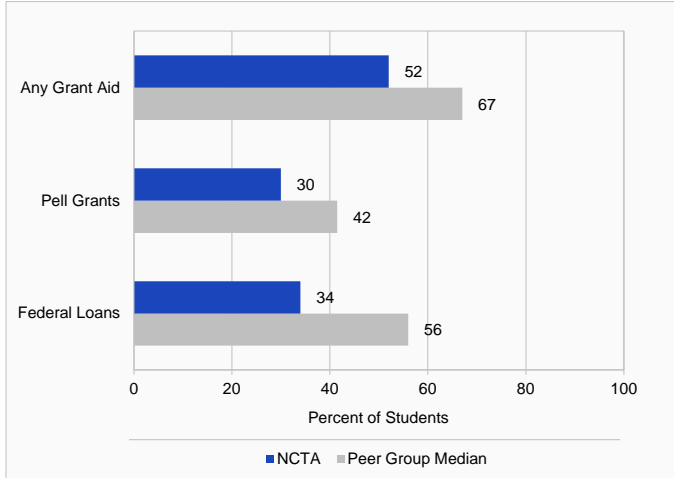
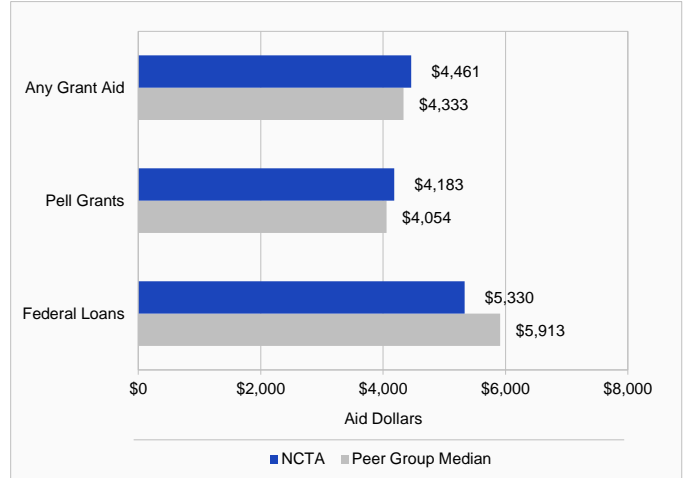
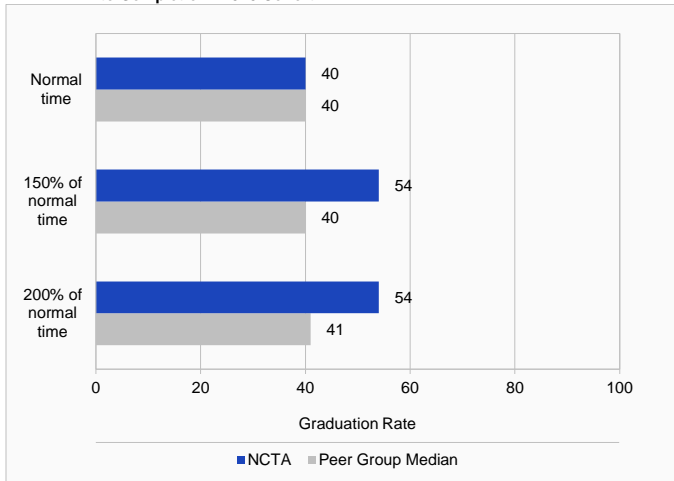


Figure 13b. Average Amount of Aid Received by All Undergraduates, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = Σ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, the institution, or other sources. Federal loans = only federal loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

Figure 14. Graduation Rates of Full-Time, First-Time Degree/ Certificate-Seeking Undergraduates within Normal Time, and 150% and 200% of Normal Time to Completion: 2010 Cohort



Note. The 150% graduation rate is the Student Right-to-Know (SRK) rates; the Normal Time and 200% rates are calculated using the same methodology. Peer group does not include Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College because the institution did not report graduation rates. SUNY College of Agriculture and Technology at Cobleskill and Morrisville State College are also excluded because the institutions use bachelor's degree cohorts.

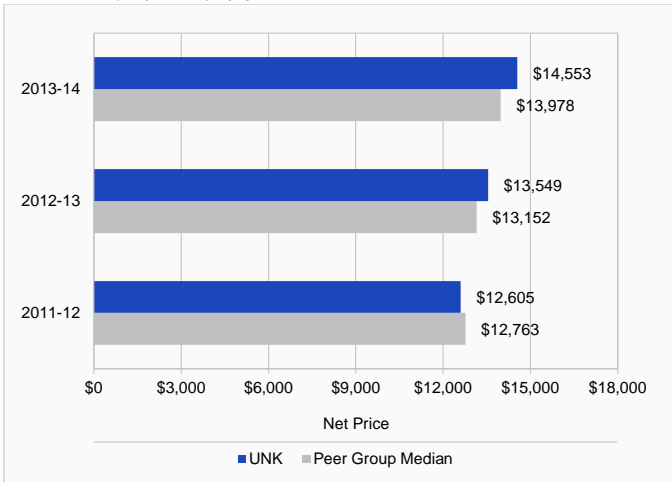
Data source for Table 8 and Figures 11a, 11b, 12a, 12b, 13a, 13b, and 14: U.S. Dept. of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

University of Nebraska at Kearney (UNK)

Table 9. All Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees for the University of Nebraska at Kearney and its Peer Group

Institution	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	10-Year % Change
University of Nebraska at Kearney	\$4,260	\$4,765	\$5,426	\$5,959	\$6,506	\$6,584	54.6%
Eastern Illinois University	\$5,479	\$7,069	\$8,782	\$9,202	\$10,340	\$10,959	100.0%
Emporia State University	\$3,036	\$3,586	\$4,136	\$4,636	\$5,272	\$5,746	89.3%
Minnesota State University-Moorhead	\$4,894	\$5,720	\$6,144	\$6,923	\$7,790	\$7,816	59.7%
Northwest Missouri State University	\$5,325	\$4,878	\$5,530	\$5,638	\$6,175	\$6,525	22.5%
Pittsburg State University	\$3,294	\$3,790	\$4,322	\$4,848	\$5,494	\$6,230	89.1%
Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania	\$5,986	\$6,549	\$7,099	\$8,056	\$9,154	\$9,774	63.3%
University of Central Missouri	\$4,272	\$5,835	\$5,413	\$6,585	\$7,147	\$7,265	70.1%
Western Carolina University	\$3,273	\$3,731	\$4,196	\$5,124	\$5,925	\$6,305	92.6%
Western Illinois University	\$6,183	\$7,411	\$8,862	\$9,177	\$10,417	\$11,471	85.5%
Winona State University	\$6,325	\$7,100	\$7,626	\$8,200	\$8,710	\$8,750	38.3%

Figure 15a. Average Net Price of Attendance for Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid: 2011-12 to 2013-14



Note. Average net price = total cost of attendance – average amount of federal, state/local government, and institutional grant and scholarship aid. Total cost of attendance = ∑ published tuition and required fees+ books and supplies + average weighted room and board and other expenses.

Figure 15b. Average Price of Attendance for Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid: 2013-14

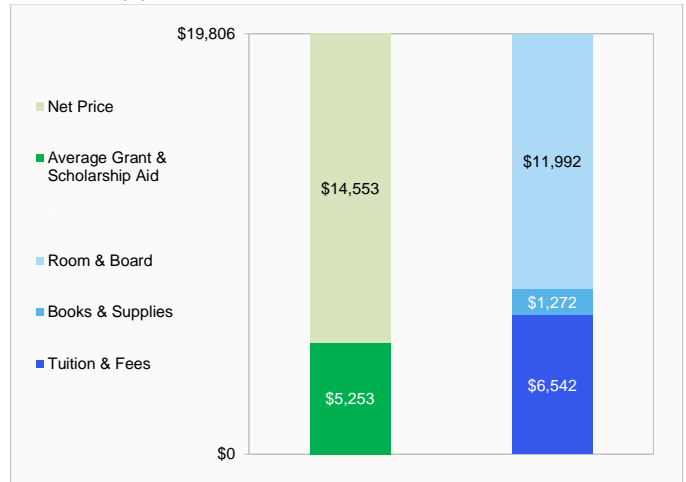


Figure 16a. Percent of Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students who Received Aid, by Type of Aid: 2013-14

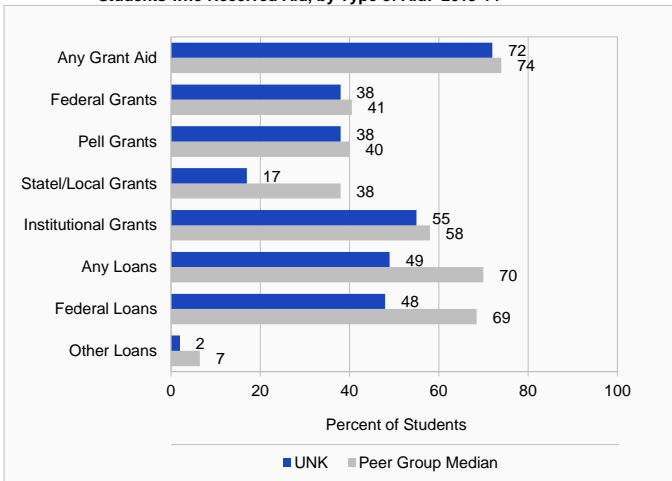
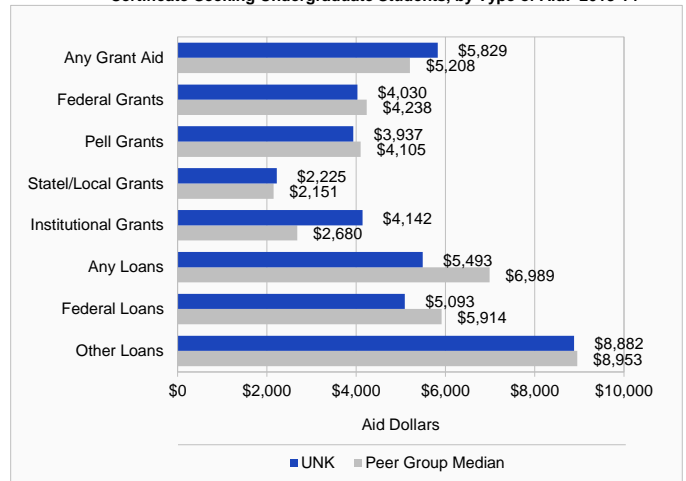


Figure 16b. Average Amounts of Aid Received by Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = ∑ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, or the institution. Federal grants = ∑ Pell grants + other federal grants. Any loans = ∑ federal loans + other loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

University of Nebraska at Kearney (UNK)

Figure 17a. Percent of All Undergraduates Receiving Aid by Type of Aid: 2013-14

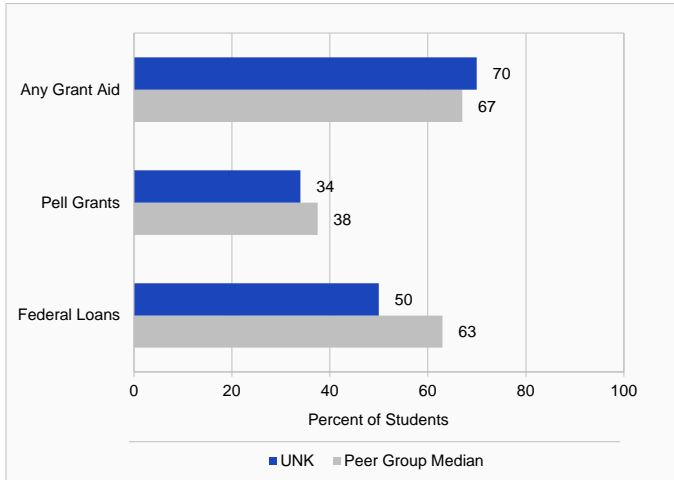
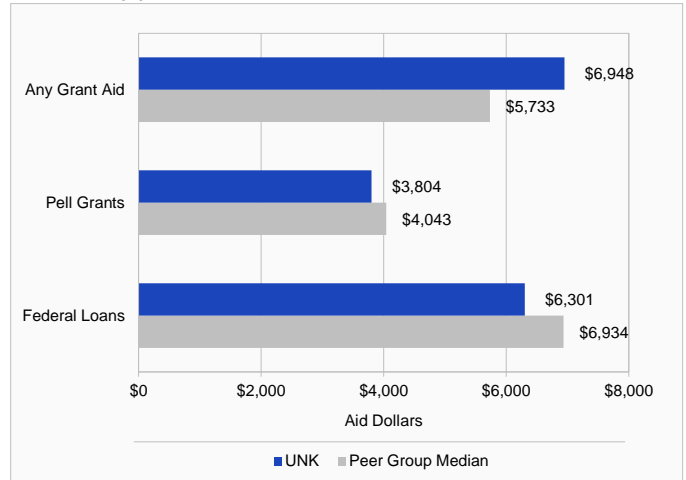
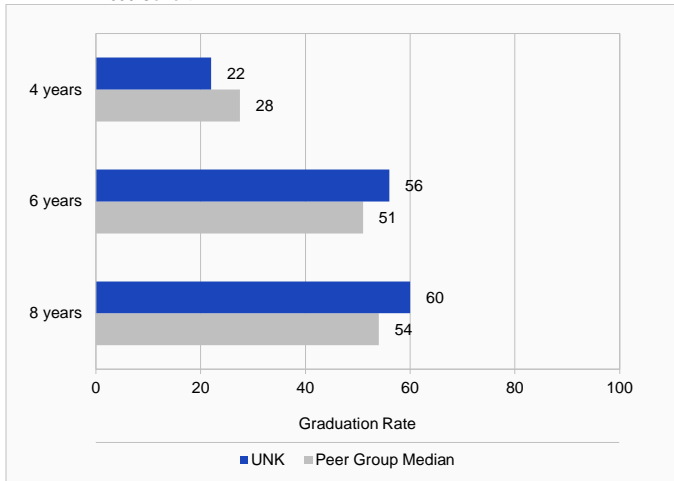


Figure 17b. Average Amount of Aid Received by All Undergraduates, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = Σ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, the institution, or other sources. Federal loans = only federal loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

Figure 18. Bachelor's Degree Graduation Rates of Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduates within 4 Years, 6 Years, and 8 Years: 2006 Cohort



Note. The 6-year graduation rate is the Student Right-to-Know (SRK) rates; the 4- and 8-year rates are calculated using the same methodology.

Data source for Table 9 and Figures 15a, 15b, 16a, 16b, 17a, 17b, and 18: U.S. Dept. of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL)

Table 10. All Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees for the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and its Peer Group

Institution	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	10-Year % Change
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	\$5,267	\$5,867	\$6,584	\$7,224	\$7,897	\$8,070	53.2%
Colorado State University-Fort Collins	\$3,790	\$4,717	\$5,874	\$6,985	\$8,649	\$9,897	161.1%
Iowa State University	\$5,426	\$5,860	\$6,360	\$6,997	\$7,726	\$7,731	42.5%
Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College	\$4,226	\$4,449	\$5,086	\$5,764	\$6,989	\$8,750	107.1%
The University of Tennessee-Knoxville	\$4,748	\$5,622	\$6,250	\$7,382	\$9,092	\$11,003	131.7%
University of Iowa	\$5,396	\$6,135	\$6,544	\$7,417	\$8,057	\$8,079	49.7%
University of Kansas	\$4,737	\$6,153	\$7,042	\$8,025	\$8,888	\$9,707	104.9%
University of Kentucky	\$5,165	\$6,510	\$7,736	\$8,610	\$9,676	\$10,616	105.5%
University of Missouri-Columbia	\$7,100	\$7,308	\$8,467	\$8,501	\$9,257	\$9,433	32.9%
University of Oklahoma-Norman Campus	\$4,140	\$5,110	\$6,493	\$6,784	\$7,341	\$7,695	85.9%
Washington State University	\$5,628	\$6,447	\$7,565	\$9,489	\$12,300	\$12,428	120.8%

Figure 19a. Average Net Price of Attendance for Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid: 2011-12 to 2013-14

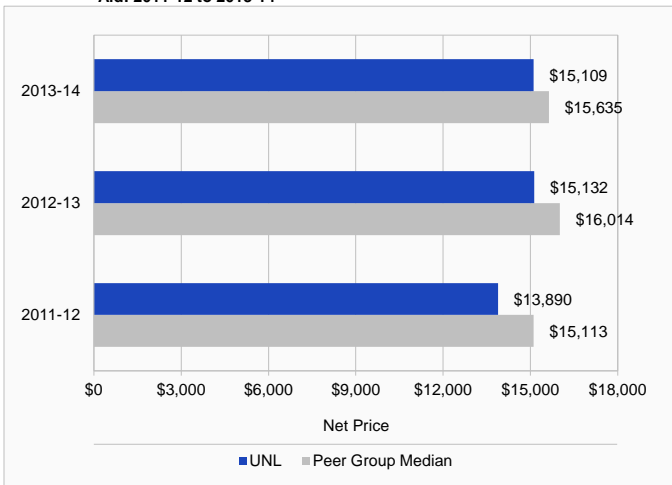
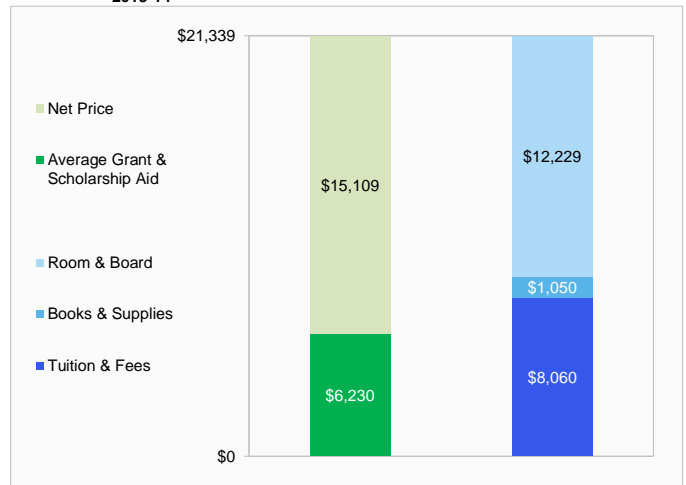


Figure 19b. Average Price of Attendance for Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid: 2013-14



Note. Average net price = total cost of attendance – average amount of federal, state/local government, and institutional grant and scholarship aid. Total cost of attendance = ∑ published tuition and required fees + books and supplies + average weighted room and board and other expenses.

Figure 20a. Percent of Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students who Received Aid, by Type of Aid: 2013-14

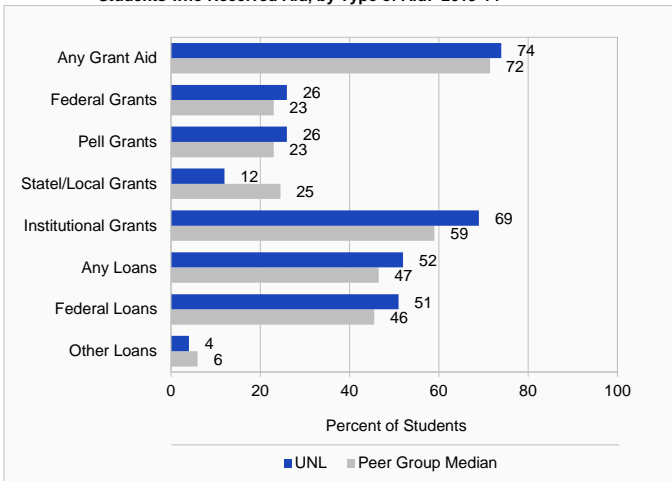
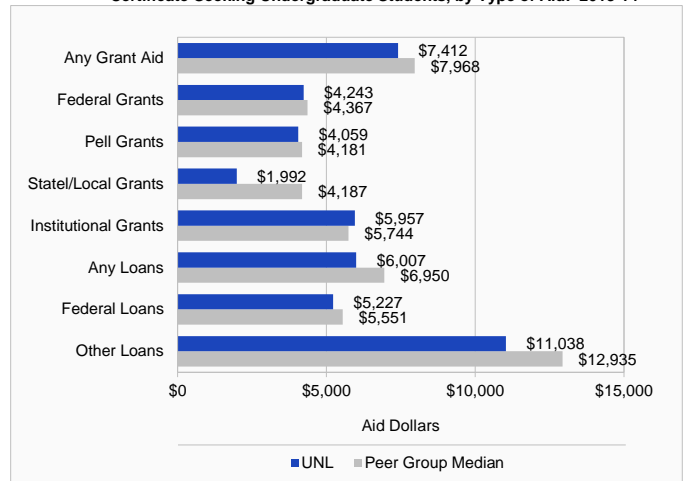


Figure 20b. Average Amounts of Aid Received by Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = ∑ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, or the institution. Federal grants = ∑ Pell grants + other federal grants. Any loans = ∑ federal loans + other loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL)

Figure 21a. Percent of All Undergraduates Receiving Aid by Type of Aid: 2013-14

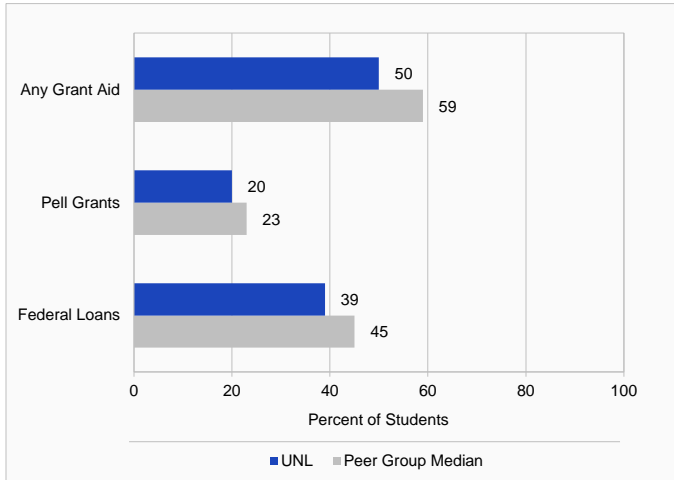
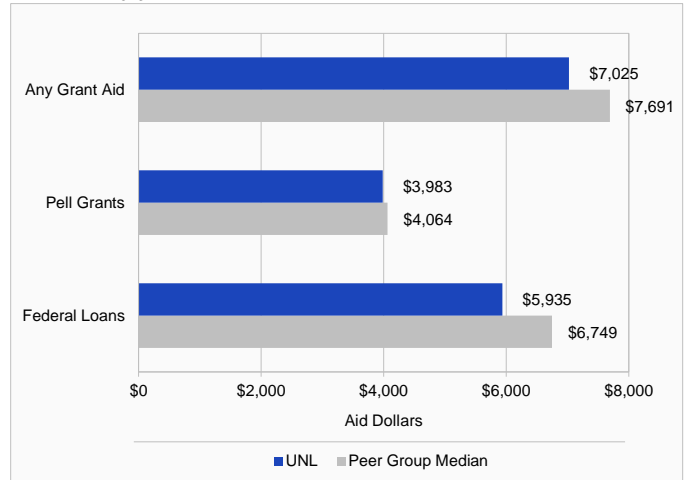
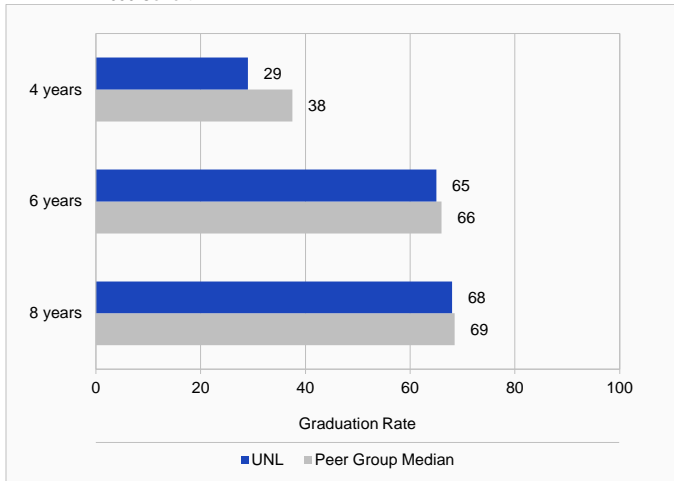


Figure 21b. Average Amount of Aid Received by All Undergraduates, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = Σ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, the institution, or other sources. Federal loans = only federal loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

Figure 22. Bachelor's Degree Graduation Rates of Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduates within 4 Years, 6 Years, and 8 Years: 2006 Cohort



Note. The 6-year graduation rate is the Student Right-to-Know (SRK) rates; the 4- and 8-year rates are calculated using the same methodology.

Data source for Table 10 and Figures 19a, 19b, 20a, 20b, 21a, 21b, and 22: U.S. Dept. of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC)

Table 11. All Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees for the University of Nebraska Medical Center and its Peer Group

Institution	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	10-Year % Change
University of Nebraska Medical Center	\$6,400	\$6,825	\$7,583	\$7,930	\$8,758	\$9,293	45.2%
Medical University of South Carolina	\$9,080	\$11,352	\$12,159	\$14,734	\$15,438	\$16,076	77.0%
Ohio State University-Main Campus	\$7,542	\$8,667	\$8,679	\$9,420	\$10,037	\$10,037	33.1%
The University of Tennessee-Knoxville	\$4,748	\$5,622	\$6,250	\$7,382	\$9,092	\$11,003	131.7%
University of Arizona	\$4,098	\$4,766	\$5,542	\$8,237	\$10,035	\$10,581	158.2%
University of Connecticut	\$7,490	\$8,362	\$9,338	\$10,416	\$11,242	\$12,700	69.6%
University of Iowa	\$5,396	\$6,135	\$6,544	\$7,417	\$8,057	\$8,079	49.7%
University of Kansas	\$4,737	\$6,153	\$7,042	\$8,025	\$8,888	\$9,707	104.9%
University of Kentucky	\$5,165	\$6,510	\$7,736	\$8,610	\$9,676	\$10,616	105.5%
University of Utah	\$4,000	\$4,642	\$5,284	\$6,272	\$7,139	\$7,835	95.9%
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$5,138	\$5,819	\$6,779	\$8,817	\$9,885	\$12,398	141.3%

Note. The University of Nebraska Medical Center does not enroll first-time freshmen. Therefore, graphs are not included for UNMC for the following metrics: average net price of attendance for full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students receiving grant or scholarship aid; full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates students who receive aid; bachelor's degree graduation rates for full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates within four years, six years, and eight years.

Figure 23a. Percent of All Undergraduates Receiving Aid by Type of Aid: 2013-14

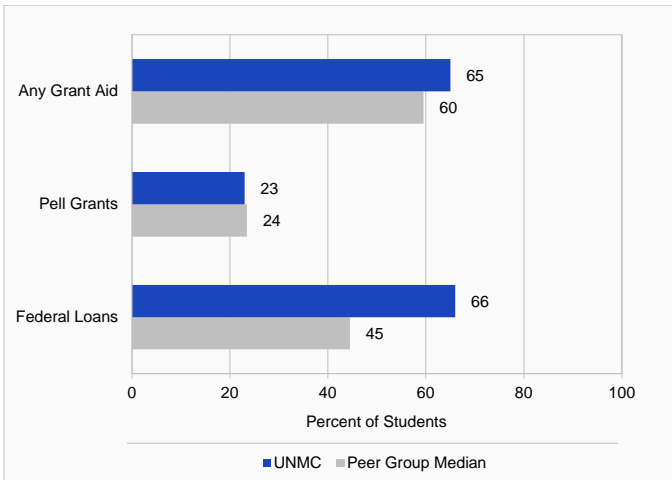
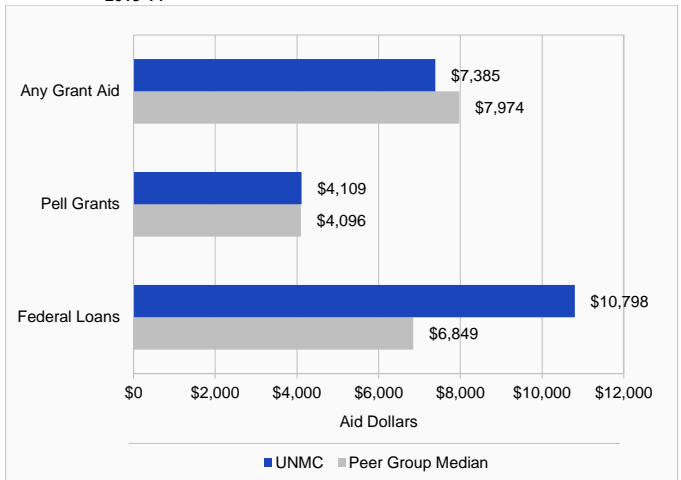


Figure 23b. Average Amount of Aid Received by All Undergraduates, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = Σ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, the institution, or other sources. Federal loans = only federal loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

Data source for Table 11 and Figures 23a and 23b: U.S. Dept. of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

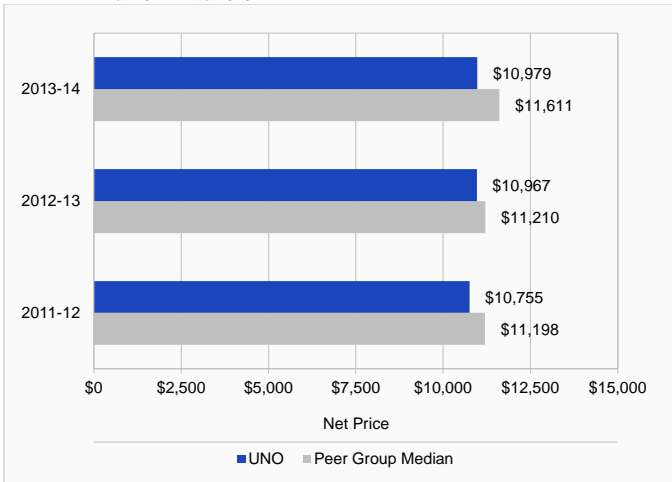
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University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO)

Table 12. All Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees for the University of Nebraska at Omaha and its Peer Group

Institution	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	10-Year % Change
University of Nebraska at Omaha	\$4,533	\$5,118	\$5,880	\$6,626	\$6,510	\$6,750	48.9%
Cleveland State University	\$6,792	\$7,920	\$7,945	\$8,516	\$9,314	\$9,686	42.6%
Eastern Michigan University	\$5,762	\$6,935	\$8,069	\$8,378	\$9,026	\$9,663	67.7%
Northern Kentucky University	\$4,368	\$5,448	\$6,528	\$7,128	\$8,064	\$8,856	102.7%
The University of Tennessee-Chattanooga	\$4,094	\$4,688	\$5,310	\$6,062	\$7,212	\$8,138	98.8%
University of Central Oklahoma	\$3,012	\$3,539	\$4,223	\$4,456	\$5,092	\$5,807	92.8%
University of Colorado Colorado Springs	\$4,036	\$4,899	\$5,477	\$6,029	\$6,688	\$7,460	84.8%
University of Missouri-St Louis	\$7,378	\$7,968	\$8,595	\$8,631	\$9,314	\$9,474	28.4%
University of North Carolina at Greensboro	\$3,435	\$3,813	\$4,135	\$4,973	\$6,136	\$6,454	87.9%
University of North Florida	\$3,101	\$3,352	\$3,775	\$4,419	\$5,612	\$5,747	85.3%
Wichita State University	\$3,908	\$4,515	\$5,085	\$5,890	\$6,442	\$7,265	85.9%

Figure 24a. Average Net Price of Attendance for Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid: 2011-12 to 2013-14



Note. Average net price = total cost of attendance – average amount of federal, state/local government, and institutional grant and scholarship aid. Total cost of attendance = ∑ published tuition and required fees+ books and supplies + average weighted room and board and other expenses.

Figure 24b. Average Price of Attendance for Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid: 2013-14

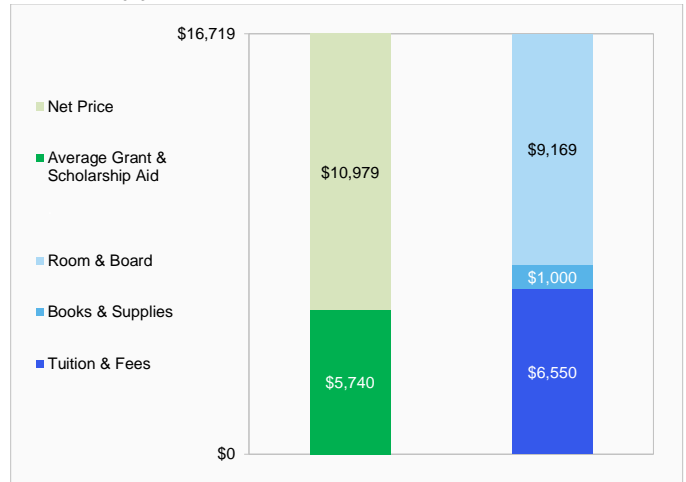


Figure 25a. Percent of Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students who Received Aid, by Type of Aid: 2013-14

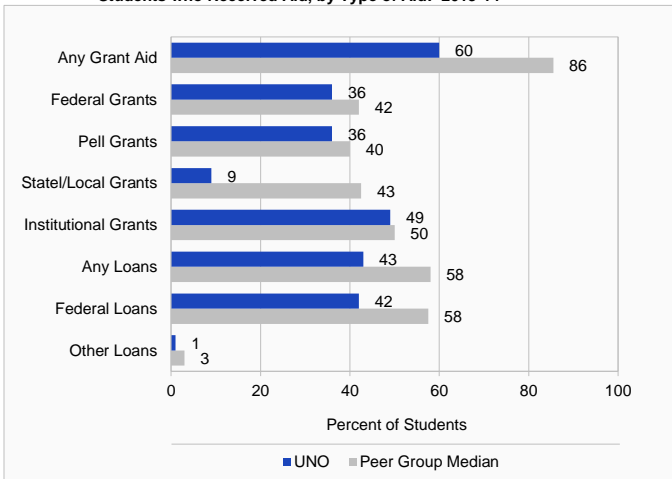
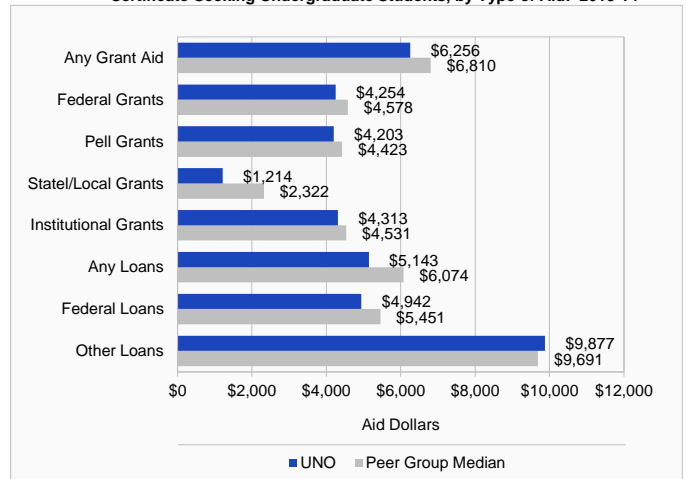


Figure 25b. Average Amounts of Aid Received by Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = ∑ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, or the institution. Federal grants = ∑ Pell grants + other federal grants. Any loans = ∑ federal loans + other loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO)

Figure 26a. Percent of All Undergraduates Receiving Aid by Type of Aid: 2013-14

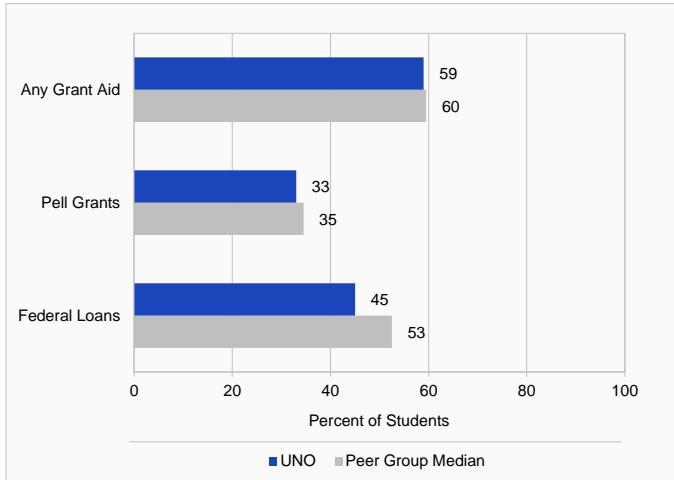
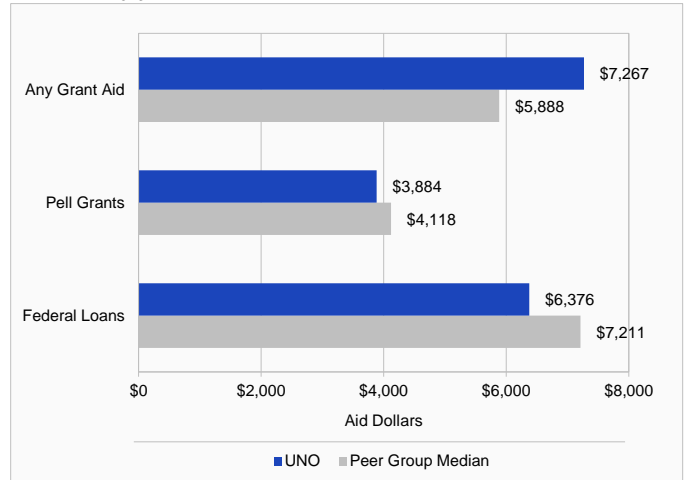
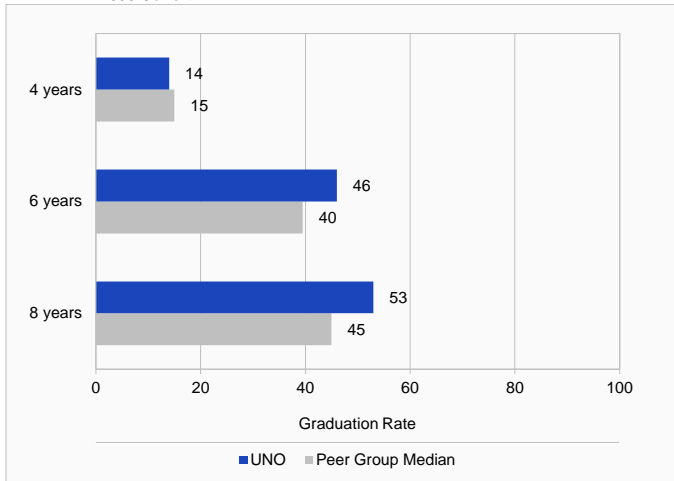


Figure 26b. Average Amount of Aid Received by All Undergraduates, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = Σ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, the institution, or other sources. Federal loans = only federal loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

Figure 27. Bachelor's Degree Graduation Rates of Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduates within 4 Years, 6 Years, and 8 Years: 2006 Cohort



Note. The 6-year graduation rate is the Student Right-to-Know (SRK) rates; the 4- and 8-year rates are calculated using the same methodology.

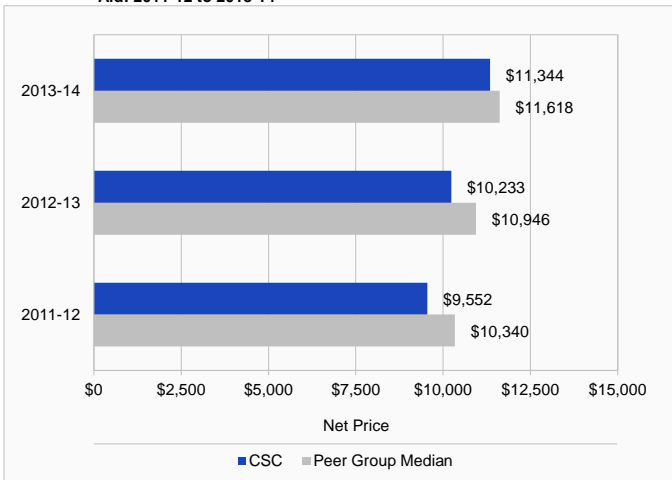
Data source for Table 12 and Figures 24a, 24b, 25a, 25b, 26a, 26b, and 27: U.S. Dept. of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

Chadron State College (CSC)

Table 13. All Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees for Chadron State College and its Peer Group

Institution	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	10-Year % Change
Chadron State College	\$2,828	\$3,190	\$3,985	\$5,053	\$5,576	\$5,737	102.9%
Granite State College	\$4,563	\$5,187	\$5,907	\$6,435	\$7,065	\$7,065	54.8%
Lincoln University	\$4,065	\$4,096	\$4,948	\$6,175	\$6,725	\$6,988	71.9%
Missouri Western State University	\$4,776	\$5,168	\$4,562	\$4,562	\$5,252	\$6,206	29.9%
Montana State University-Billings	\$4,550	\$5,055	\$5,172	\$5,242	\$5,711	\$5,780	27.0%
Ohio State University-Lima Campus	\$4,977	\$5,664	\$5,664	\$6,102	\$7,140	\$7,140	43.5%
Ohio State University-Newark Campus	\$4,977	\$5,664	\$5,664	\$6,102	\$7,140	\$7,140	43.5%
Peru State College	\$3,514	\$4,096	\$4,343	\$4,966	\$5,656	\$5,922	68.5%
Shawnee State University	\$5,202	\$5,832	\$5,832	\$6,546	\$6,988	\$7,364	41.6%
University of Arkansas at Monticello	\$3,625	\$4,150	\$4,600	\$4,990	\$5,560	\$6,082	67.8%
Wayne State College	\$3,672	\$3,354	\$3,816	\$5,071	\$5,520	\$5,604	52.6%

Figure 28a. Average Net Price of Attendance for Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid: 2011-12 to 2013-14



Note. Average net price = total cost of attendance – average amount of federal, state/local government, and institutional grant and scholarship aid. Total cost of attendance = ∑ published tuition and required fees+ books and supplies + average weighted room and board and other expenses.

Figure 28b. Average Price of Attendance for Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid: 2013-14

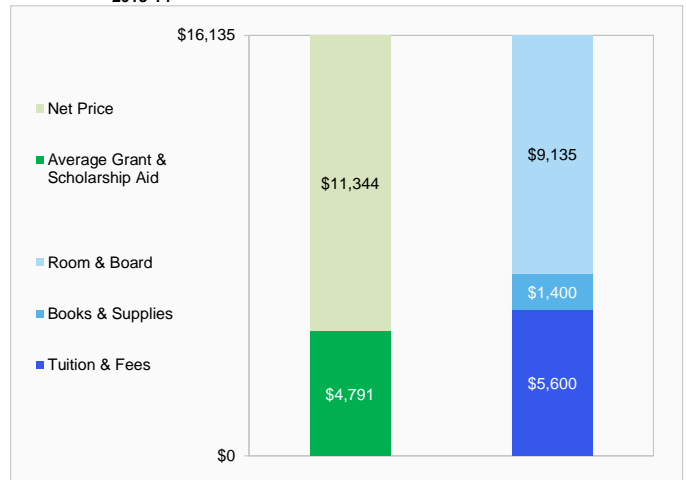
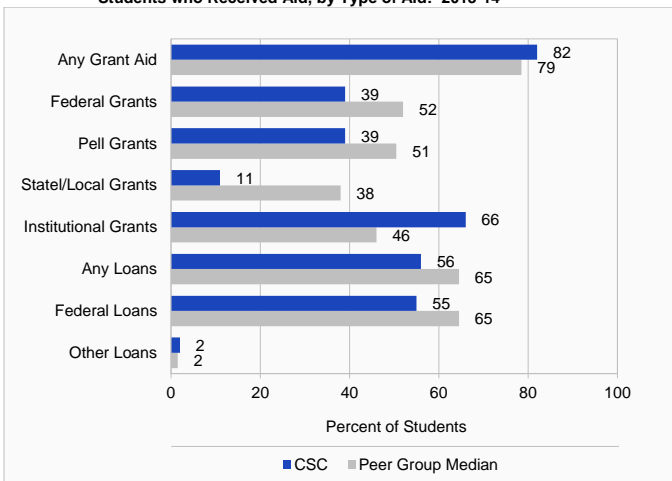
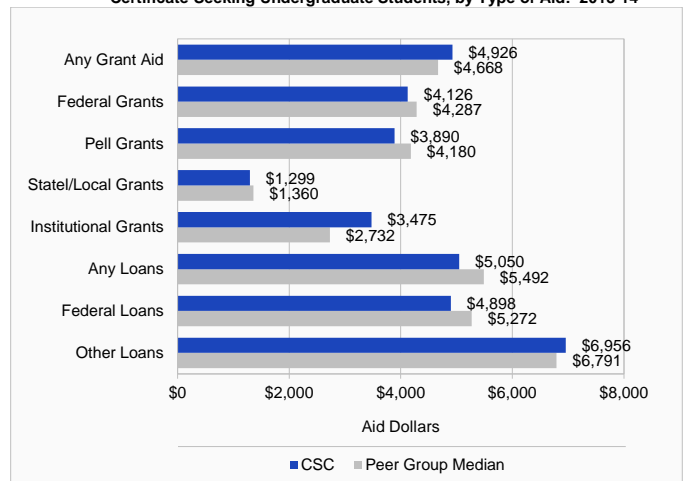


Figure 29a. Percent of Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students who Received Aid, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = ∑ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, or the institution. Federal grants = ∑ Pell grants + other federal grants. Any loans = ∑ federal loans + other loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

Figure 29b. Average Amounts of Aid Received by Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Chadron State College (CSC)

Figure 30a. Percent of All Undergraduates Receiving Aid by Type of Aid: 2013-14

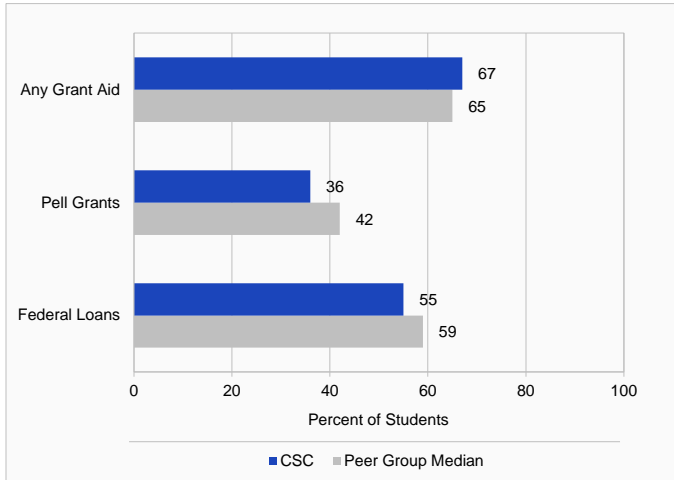
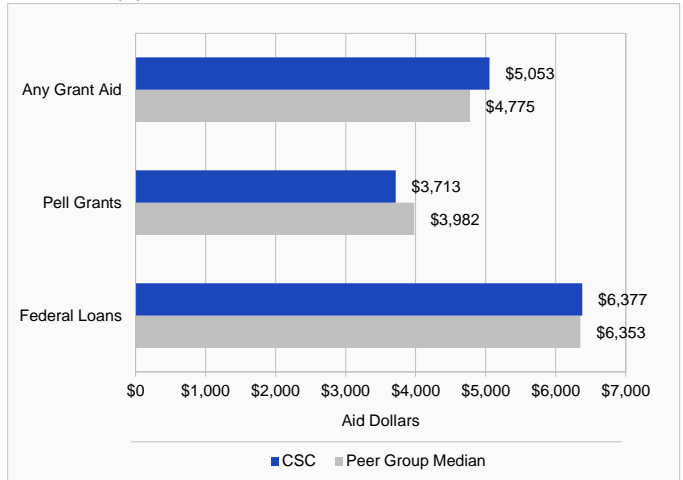
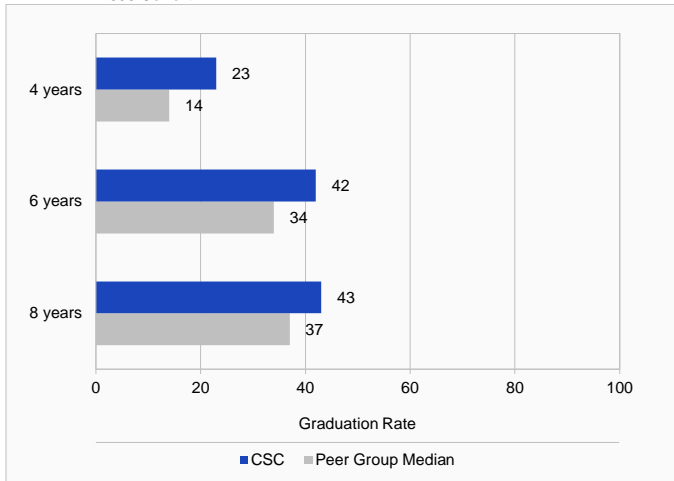


Figure 30b. Average Amount of Aid Received by All Undergraduates, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = Σ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, the institution, or other sources. Federal loans = only federal loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

Figure 31. Bachelor's Degree Graduation Rates of Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduates within 4 Years, 6 Years, and 8 Years: 2006 Cohort



Note. The 6-year graduation rate is the Student Right-to-Know (SRK) rates; the 4- and 8-year rates are calculated using the same methodology.

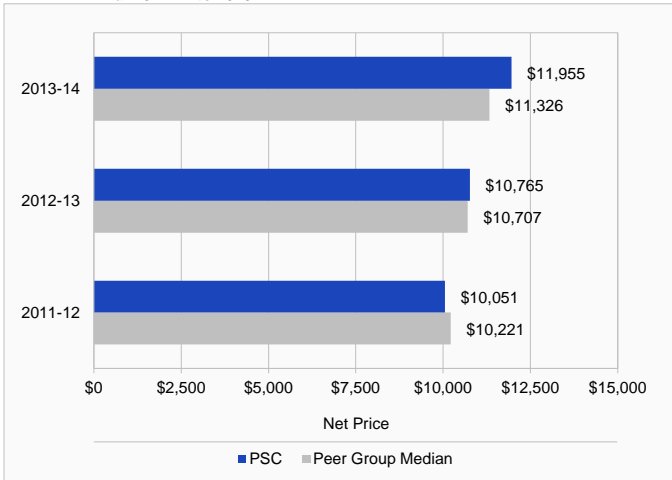
Data source for Table 13 and Figures 28a, 28b, 29a, 29b, 30a, 30b, and 31: U.S. Dept. of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

Peru State College (PSC)

Table 14. All Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees for Peru State College and its Peer Group

Institution	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	10-Year % Change
Peru State College	\$3,514	\$4,096	\$4,343	\$4,966	\$5,656	\$5,922	68.5%
Chadron State College	\$2,828	\$3,190	\$3,985	\$5,053	\$5,576	\$5,737	102.9%
Granite State College	\$4,563	\$5,187	\$5,907	\$6,435	\$7,065	\$7,065	54.8%
Lincoln University	\$4,065	\$4,096	\$4,948	\$6,175	\$6,725	\$6,988	71.9%
Missouri Western State University	\$4,776	\$5,168	\$4,562	\$4,562	\$5,252	\$6,206	29.9%
Montana State University-Billings	\$4,550	\$5,055	\$5,172	\$5,242	\$5,711	\$5,780	27.0%
Ohio State University-Lima Campus	\$4,977	\$5,664	\$5,664	\$6,102	\$7,140	\$7,140	43.5%
Ohio State University-Newark Campus	\$4,977	\$5,664	\$5,664	\$6,102	\$7,140	\$7,140	43.5%
Shawnee State University	\$5,202	\$5,832	\$5,832	\$6,546	\$6,988	\$7,364	41.6%
University of Arkansas at Monticello	\$3,625	\$4,150	\$4,600	\$4,990	\$5,560	\$6,082	67.8%
Wayne State College	\$3,672	\$3,354	\$3,816	\$5,071	\$5,520	\$5,604	52.6%

Figure 32a. Average Net Price of Attendance for Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid: 2011-12 to 2013-14



Note. Average net price = total cost of attendance – average amount of federal, state/local government, and institutional grant and scholarship aid. Total cost of attendance = ∑ published tuition and required fees+ books and supplies + average weighted room and board and other expenses.

Figure 32b. Average Price of Attendance for Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid: 2013-14

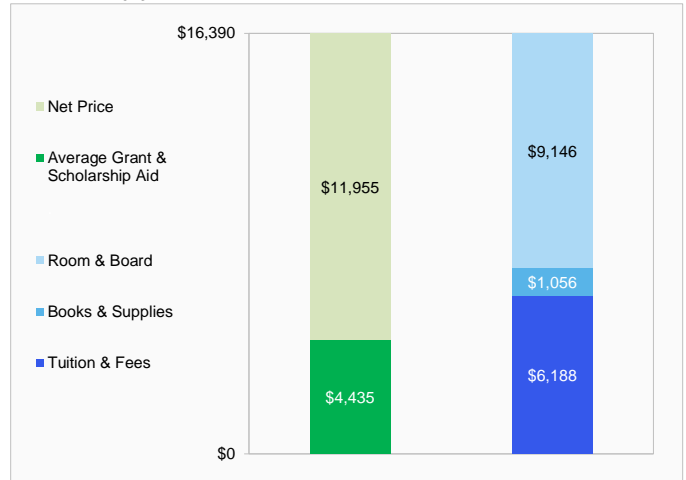
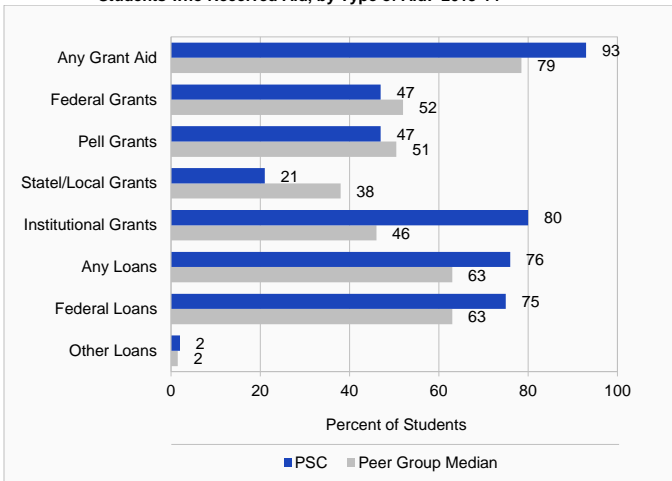
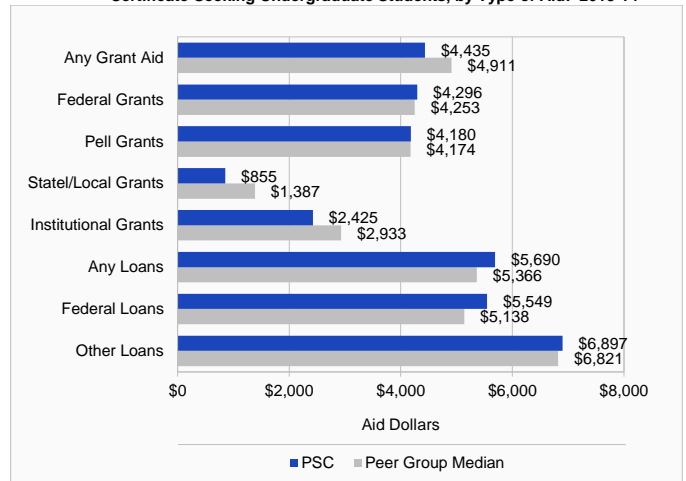


Figure 33a. Percent of Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students who Received Aid, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = ∑ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, or the institution. Federal grants = ∑ Pell grants + other federal grants. Any loans = ∑ federal loans + other loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

Figure 33b. Average Amounts of Aid Received by Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Peru State College (PSC)

Figure 34a. Percent of All Undergraduates Receiving Aid by Type of Aid: 2013-14

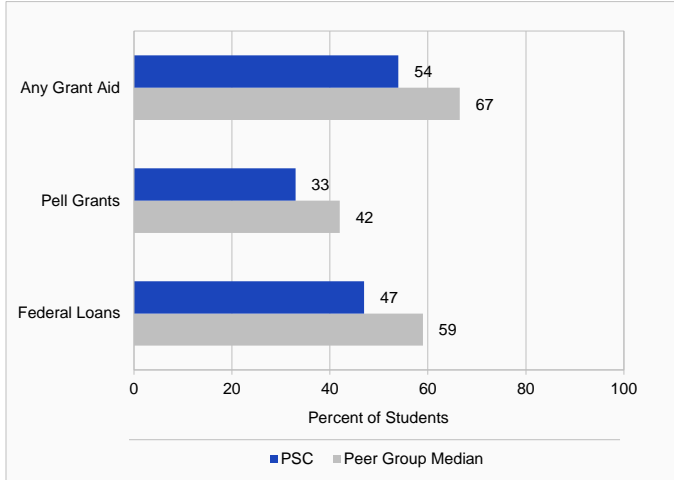
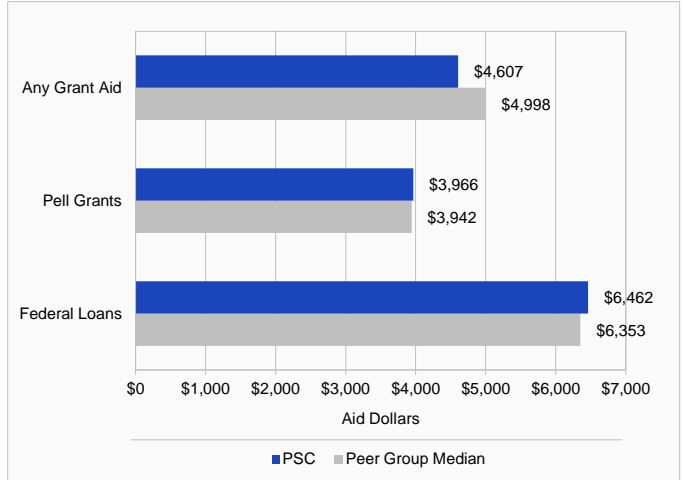
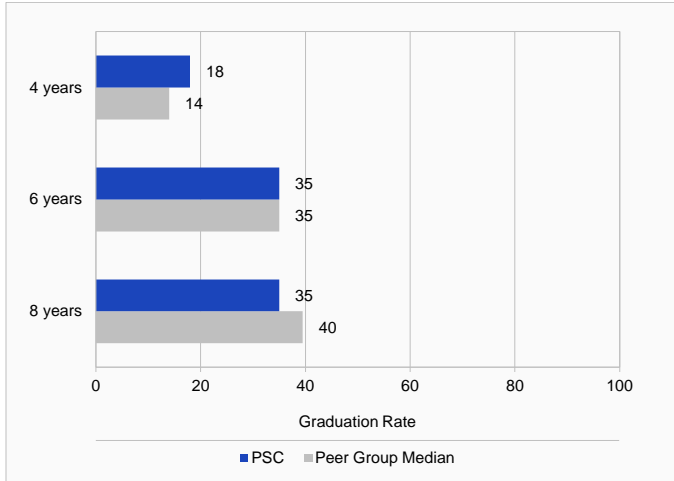


Figure 34b. Average Amount of Aid Received by All Undergraduates, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = Σ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, the institution, or other sources. Federal loans = only federal loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

Figure 35. Bachelor's Degree Graduation Rates of Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduates within 4 Years, 6 Years, and 8 Years: 2006 Cohort



Note. The 6-year graduation rate is the Student Right-to-Know (SRK) rates; the 4- and 8-year rates are calculated using the same methodology.

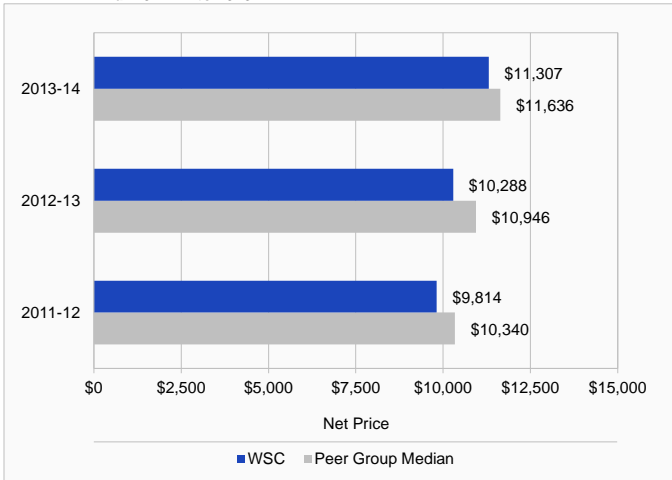
Data source for Table 14 and Figures 32a, 32b, 33a, 33b, 34a, 34b, and 35: U.S. Dept. of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

Wayne State College (WSC)

Table 15. All Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees for Wayne State College and its Peer Group

Institution	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	10-Year % Change
Wayne State College	\$3,672	\$3,354	\$3,816	\$5,071	\$5,520	\$5,604	52.6%
Chadron State College	\$2,828	\$3,190	\$3,985	\$5,053	\$5,576	\$5,737	102.9%
Granite State College	\$4,563	\$5,187	\$5,907	\$6,435	\$7,065	\$7,065	54.8%
Lincoln University	\$4,065	\$4,096	\$4,948	\$6,175	\$6,725	\$6,988	71.9%
Missouri Western State University	\$4,776	\$5,168	\$4,562	\$4,562	\$5,252	\$6,206	29.9%
Montana State University-Billings	\$4,550	\$5,055	\$5,172	\$5,242	\$5,711	\$5,780	27.0%
Ohio State University-Lima Campus	\$4,977	\$5,664	\$5,664	\$6,102	\$7,140	\$7,140	43.5%
Ohio State University-Newark Campus	\$4,977	\$5,664	\$5,664	\$6,102	\$7,140	\$7,140	43.5%
Peru State College	\$3,514	\$4,096	\$4,343	\$4,966	\$5,656	\$5,922	68.5%
Shawnee State University	\$5,202	\$5,832	\$5,832	\$6,546	\$6,988	\$7,364	41.6%
University of Arkansas at Monticello	\$3,625	\$4,150	\$4,600	\$4,990	\$5,560	\$6,082	67.8%

Figure 36a. Average Net Price of Attendance for Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid: 2011-12 to 2013-14



Note. Average net price = total cost of attendance – average amount of federal, state/local government, and institutional grant and scholarship aid. Total cost of attendance = ∑ published tuition and required fees+ books and supplies + average weighted room and board and other expenses.

Figure 36b. Average Price of Attendance for Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid: 2013-14

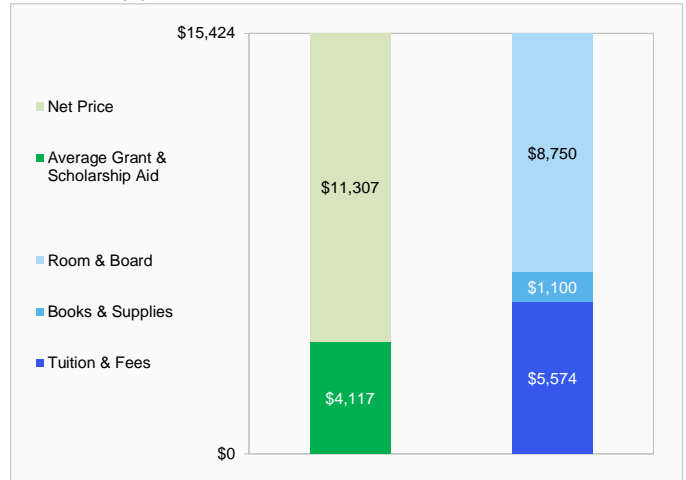


Figure 37a. Percent of Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students who Received Aid, by Type of Aid: 2013-14

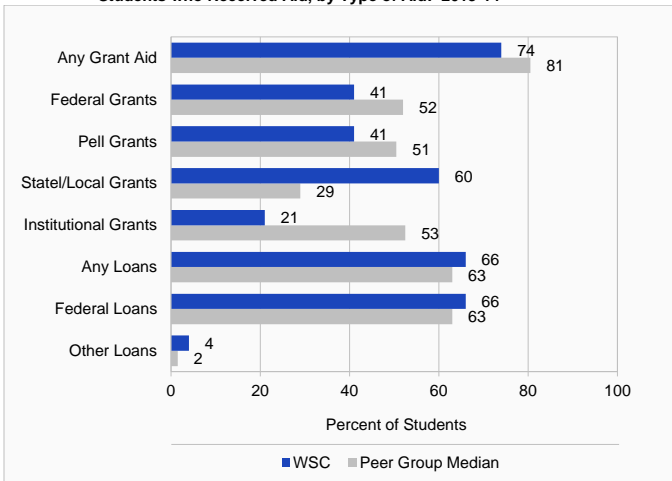
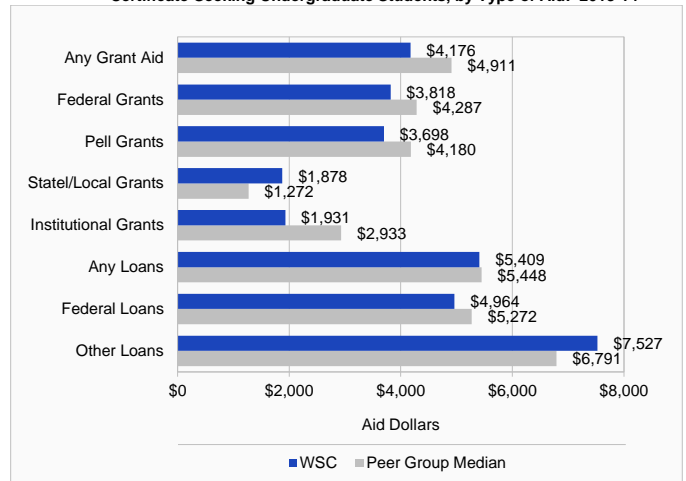


Figure 37b. Average Amounts of Aid Received by Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = ∑ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, or the institution. Federal grants = ∑ Pell grants + other federal grants. Any loans = ∑ federal loans + other loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

Wayne State College (WSC)

Figure 38a. Percent of All Undergraduates Receiving Aid by Type of Aid: 2013-14

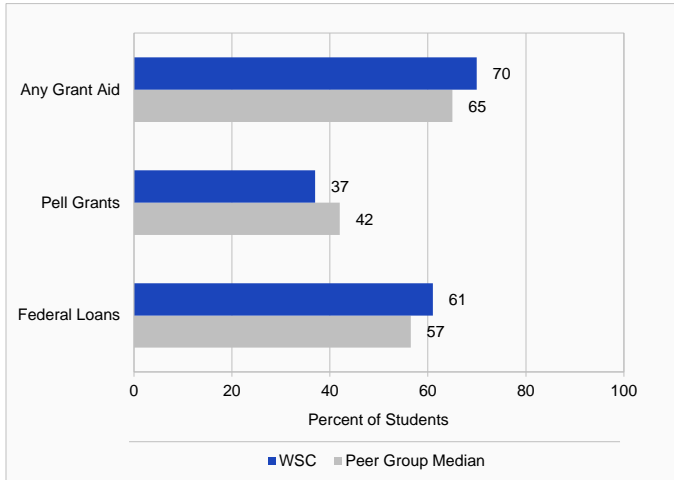
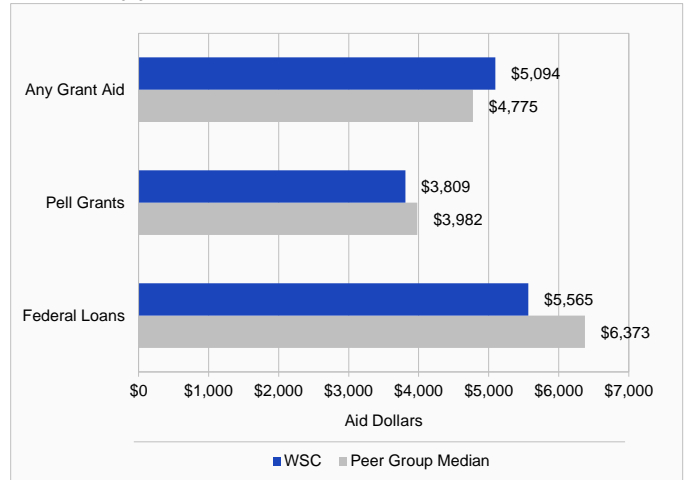
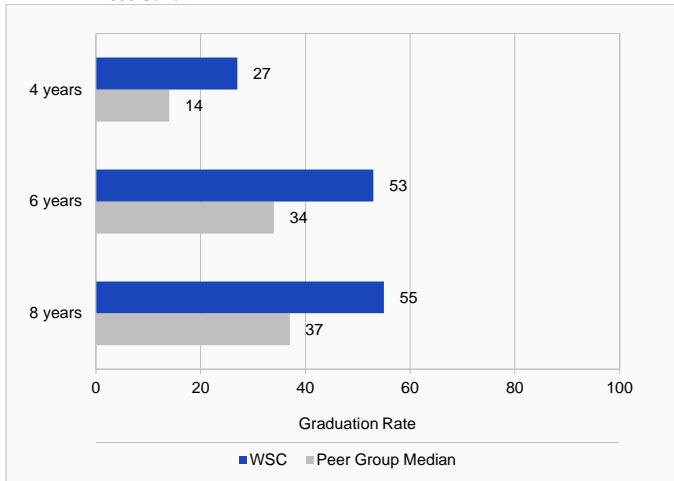


Figure 38b. Average Amount of Aid Received by All Undergraduates, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = Σ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, the institution, or other sources. Federal loans = only federal loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

Figure 39. Bachelor's Degree Graduation Rates of Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduates within 4 Years, 6 Years, and 8 Years: 2006 Cohort



Note. The 6-year graduation rate is the Student Right-to-Know (SRK) rates; the 4- and 8-year rates are calculated using the same methodology.

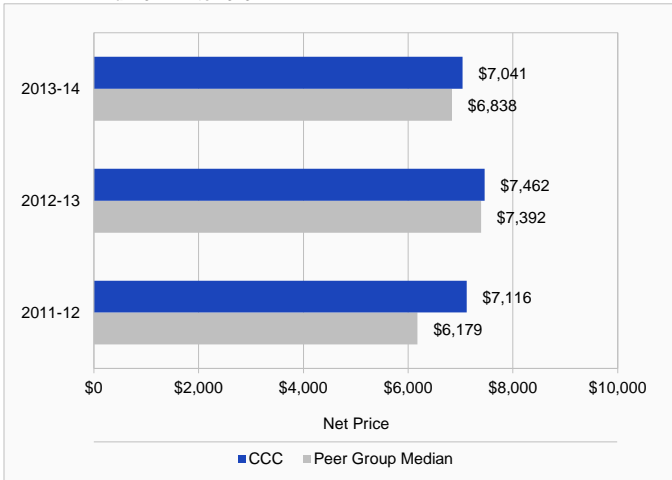
Data source for Table 15 and Figures 36a, 36b, 37a, 37b, 38a, 38b, and 39: U.S. Dept. of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

Central Community College (CCC)

Table 16. All Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees for Central Community College and its Peer Group

Institution	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	10-Year % Change
Central Community College	\$1,740	\$1,980	\$2,190	\$2,430	\$2,640	\$2,760	58.6%
Black Hawk College	\$1,920	\$2,190	\$2,535	\$2,835	\$2,850	\$3,600	87.5%
Central Carolina Community College	\$1,212	\$1,253	\$1,432	\$1,896	\$2,208	\$2,412	99.0%
Eastern Arizona College	\$1,008	\$1,220	\$1,380	\$1,520	\$1,760	\$2,000	98.4%
Hutchinson Community College	\$2,016	\$2,144	\$2,272	\$2,528	\$2,144	\$2,720	34.9%
Indian Hills Community College	\$2,244	\$2,580	\$2,832	\$3,120	\$3,456	\$3,720	65.8%
Iowa Central Community College	\$2,910	\$3,270	\$3,600	\$3,990	\$3,960	\$4,710	61.9%
Jackson Community College	\$1,836	\$2,280	\$2,592	\$3,000	\$2,544	\$3,648	98.7%
Laramie County Community College	\$1,836	\$2,004	\$2,208	\$2,472	\$1,800	\$2,832	54.2%
Paris Junior College	\$1,068	\$1,068	\$1,116	\$1,164	\$1,128	\$1,548	44.9%
Shasta College	\$691	\$623	\$553	\$699	\$1,104	\$1,183	71.2%

Figure 40a. Average Net Price of Attendance for Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid: 2011-12 to 2013-14



Note. Average net price = total cost of attendance – average amount of federal, state/local government, and institutional grant and scholarship aid. Total cost of attendance = ∑ published tuition and required fees+ books and supplies + average weighted room and board and other expenses.

Figure 40b. Average Price of Attendance for Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid: 2013-14

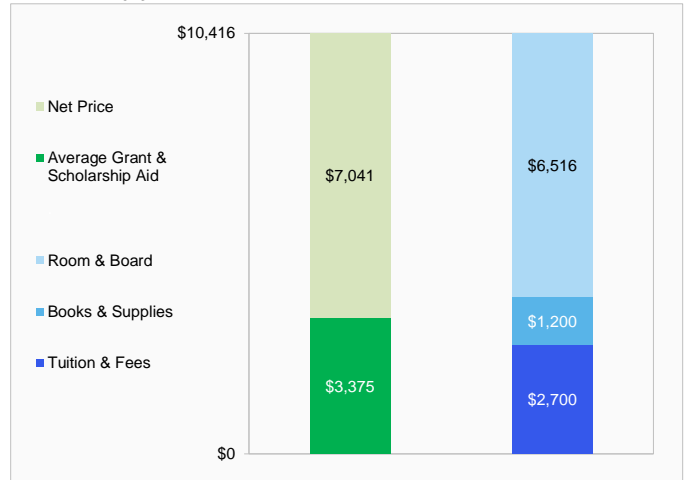


Figure 41a. Percent of Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students who Received Aid, by Type of Aid: 2013-14

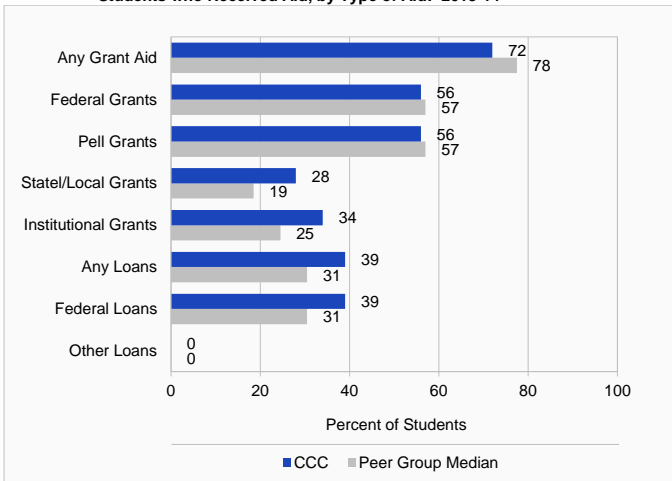
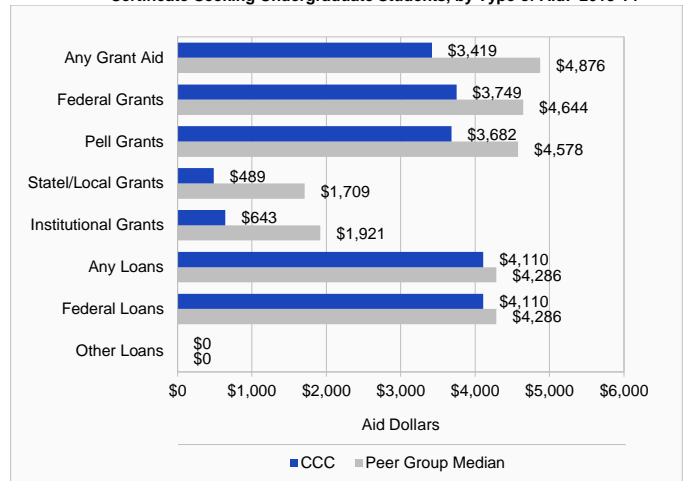


Figure 41b. Average Amounts of Aid Received by Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = ∑ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, or the institution. Federal grants = ∑ Pell grants + other federal grants. Any loans = ∑ federal loans + other loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

Central Community College (CCC)

Figure 42a. Percent of All Undergraduates Receiving Aid by Type of Aid: 2013-14

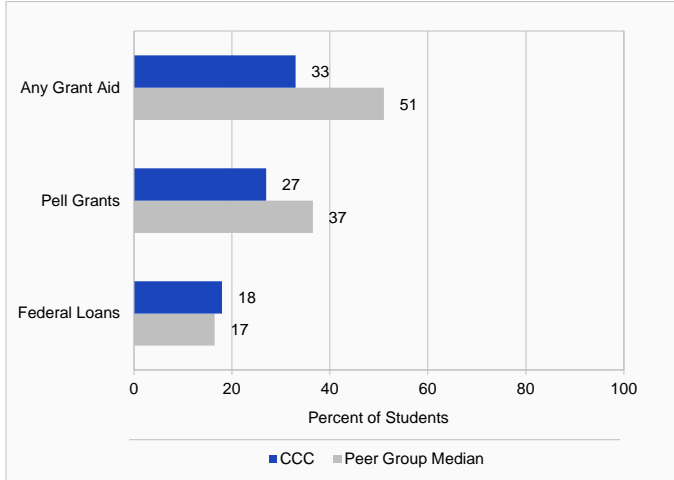
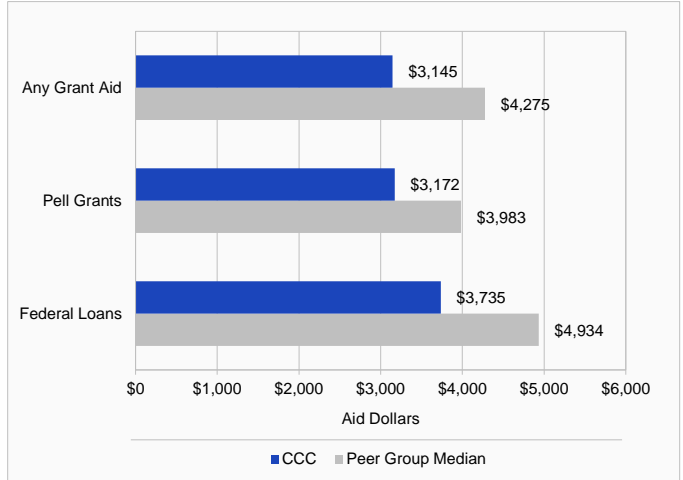
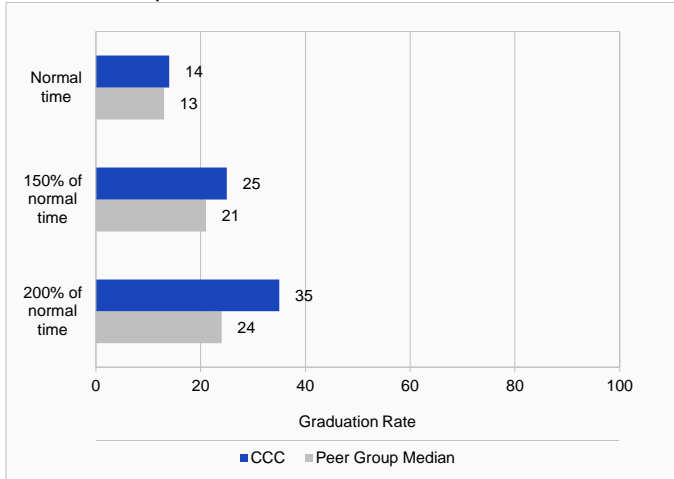


Figure 42b. Average Amount of Aid Received by All Undergraduates, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = Σ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, the institution, or other sources. Federal loans = only federal loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

Figure 43. Graduation Rates of Full-Time, First-Time Degree/ Certificate-Seeking Undergraduates within Normal Time, and 150% and 200% of Normal Time to Completion: 2010 Cohort



Note. The 150% graduation rate is the Student Right-to-Know (SRK) rates; the Normal Time and 200% rates are calculated using the same methodology. Peer group does not include Jackson College because the institution did not report graduation rates.

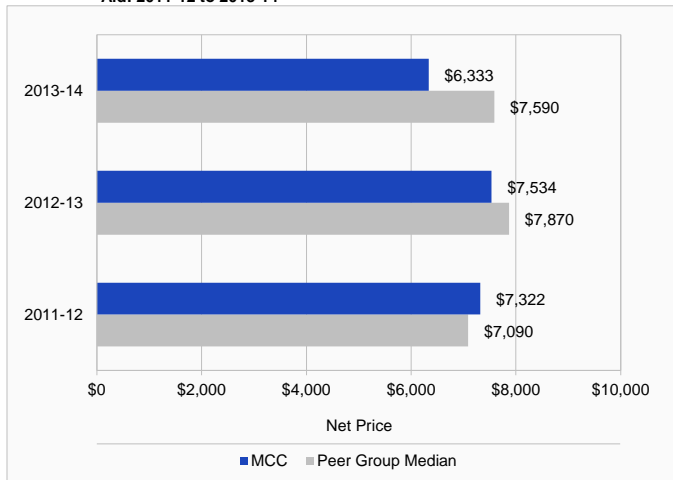
Data source for Table 16 and Figures 40a, 40b, 41a, 41b, 42a, 42b, and 43: U.S. Dept. of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

Metropolitan Community College (MCC)

Table 17. All Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees for Metropolitan Community College and its Peer Group

Institution	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	10-Year % Change
Metropolitan Community College	\$1,733	\$1,935	\$2,160	\$2,385	\$2,520	\$2,610	50.6%
Community College of Allegheny County	\$2,306	\$2,696	\$2,678	\$2,720	\$3,312	\$3,918	69.9%
Des Moines Area Community College	\$2,712	\$2,910	\$3,210	\$3,750	\$3,990	\$4,170	53.8%
Erie Community College	\$3,080	\$3,331	\$3,327	\$3,690	\$4,444	\$4,888	58.7%
Greenville Technical College	\$2,900	\$3,190	\$3,396	\$3,636	\$3,866	\$4,094	41.2%
Guilford Technical Community College	\$1,291	\$1,369	\$1,506	\$1,981	\$2,393	\$2,201	70.5%
Joliet Junior College	\$2,040	\$2,190	\$2,640	\$3,090	\$3,210	\$3,450	69.1%
Mesa Community College	\$1,330	\$1,590	\$1,734	\$1,734	\$1,854	\$2,046	53.8%
San Jacinto Community College	\$866	\$1,280	\$1,310	\$1,182	\$1,312	\$1,408	62.6%
Tulsa Community College	\$1,703	\$2,418	\$2,622	\$2,313	\$2,546	\$2,820	65.6%
Wake Technical Community College	\$1,244	\$1,294	\$1,426	\$1,890	\$2,380	\$2,640	112.2%

Figure 44a. Average Net Price of Attendance for Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid: 2011-12 to 2013-14



Note. Average net price = total cost of attendance – average amount of federal, state/local government, and institutional grant and scholarship aid. Total cost of attendance = ∑ published tuition and required fees + books and supplies + average weighted room and board and other expenses.

Figure 44b. Average Price of Attendance for Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid: 2013-14

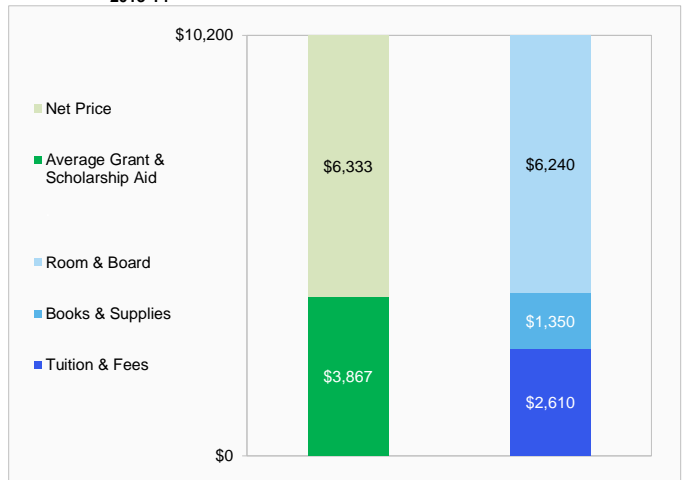


Figure 45a. Percent of Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students who Received Aid, by Type of Aid: 2013-14

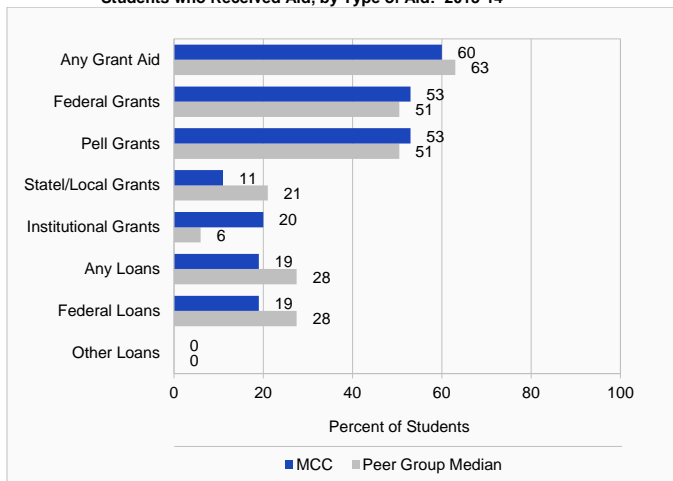
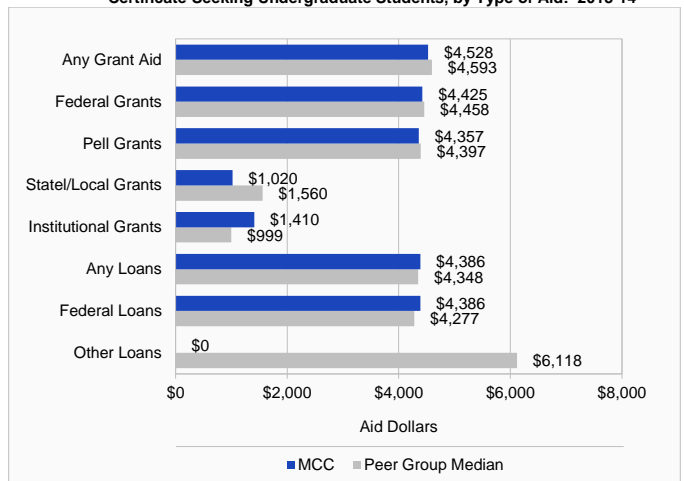


Figure 45b. Average Amounts of Aid Received by Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = ∑ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, or the institution. Federal grants = ∑ Pell grants + other federal grants. Any loans = ∑ federal loans + other loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

Metropolitan Community College (MCC)

Figure 46a. Percent of All Undergraduates Receiving Aid by Type of Aid: 2013-14

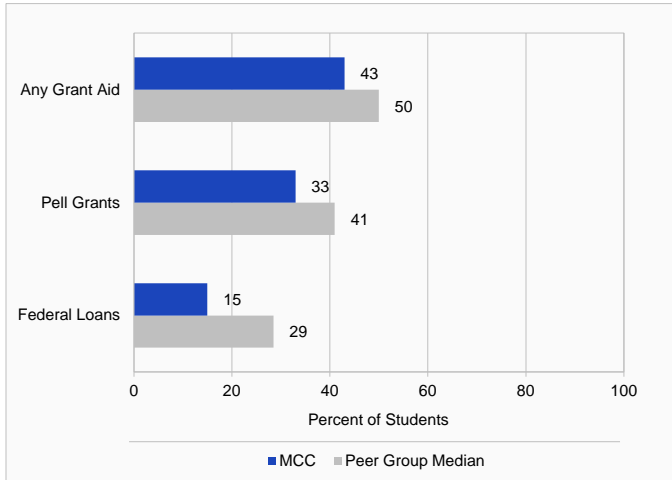
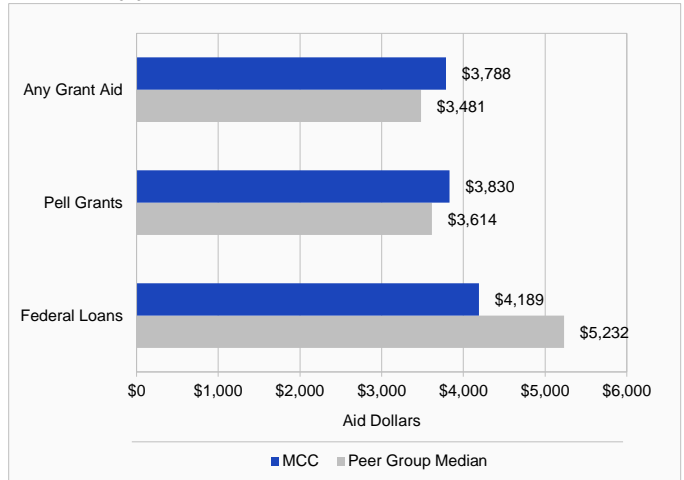
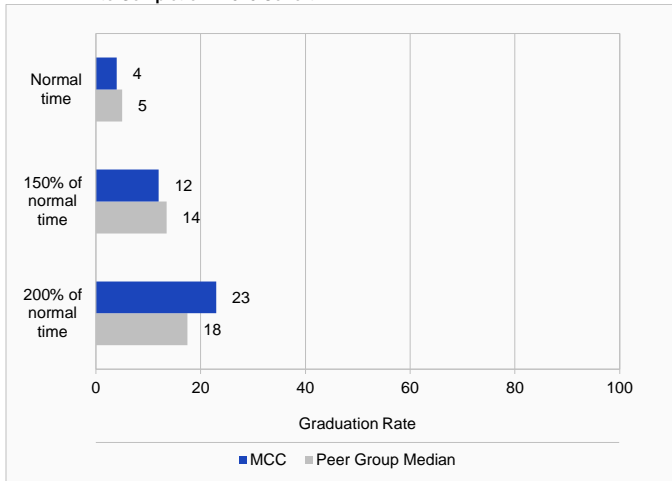


Figure 46b. Average Amount of Aid Received by All Undergraduates, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = Σ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, the institution, or other sources. Federal loans = only federal loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

Figure 47. Graduation Rates of Full-Time, First-Time Degree/ Certificate-Seeking Undergraduates within Normal Time, and 150% and 200% of Normal Time to Completion: 2010 Cohort



Note. The 150% graduation rate is the Student Right-to-Know (SRK) rates; the Normal Time and 200% rates are calculated using the same methodology.

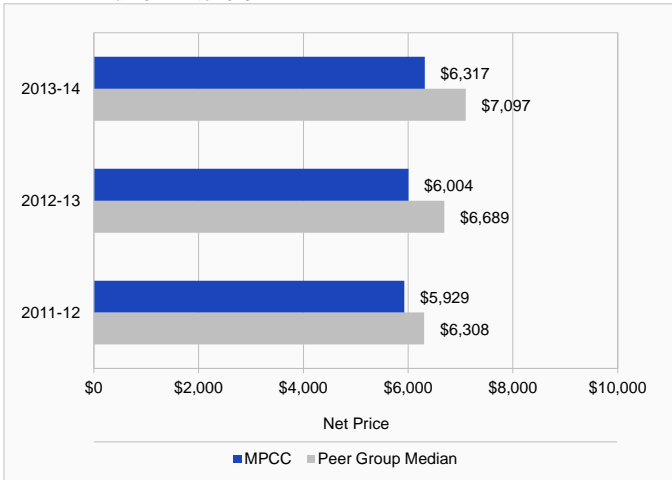
Data source for Table 17 and Figures 44a, 44b, 45a, 45b, 46a, 46b, and 47: U.S. Dept. of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

Mid-Plains Community College (MPCC)

Table 18. All Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees for Mid-Plains Community College and its Peer Group

Institution	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	10-Year % Change
Mid-Plains Community College	\$1,770	\$1,950	\$2,370	\$2,550	\$2,760	\$2,820	59.3%
Carl Sandburg College	\$2,415	\$2,685	\$3,048	\$4,035	\$3,914	\$4,110	70.2%
Cloud County Community College	\$2,080	\$2,220	\$2,400	\$2,640	\$2,700	\$2,910	39.9%
College of the Albemarle	\$1,286	\$1,334	\$1,414	\$1,909	\$2,329	\$2,102	63.5%
Flathead Valley Community College	\$2,192	\$2,545	\$3,472	\$3,584	\$3,730	\$3,837	75.0%
Highland Community College	\$1,740	\$1,860	\$1,980	\$2,310	\$2,790	\$3,072	76.6%
Iowa Lakes Community College	\$3,524	\$3,916	\$4,396	\$4,876	\$5,210	\$5,516	56.5%
Lake Michigan College	\$2,326	\$3,105	\$3,105	\$3,270	\$3,660	\$4,005	72.2%
Southeastern Community College	\$2,883	\$3,162	\$3,450	\$3,780	\$4,260	\$4,590	59.2%
Southwestern Michigan College	\$2,276	\$2,821	\$3,271	\$3,898	\$4,464	\$4,805	111.1%
Western Nebraska Community College	\$1,770	\$1,980	\$1,896	\$2,040	\$2,316	\$2,496	41.0%

Figure 48a. Average Net Price of Attendance for Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid: 2011-12 to 2013-14



Note. Average net price = total cost of attendance – average amount of federal, state/local government, and institutional grant and scholarship aid. Total cost of attendance = ∑ published tuition and required fees+ books and supplies + average weighted room and board and other expenses.

Figure 48b. Average Price of Attendance for Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid: 2013-14

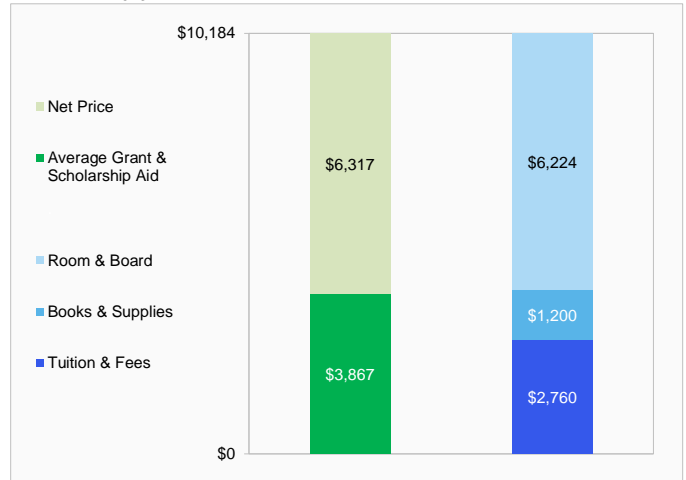


Figure 49a. Percent of Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students who Received Aid, by Type of Aid: 2013-14

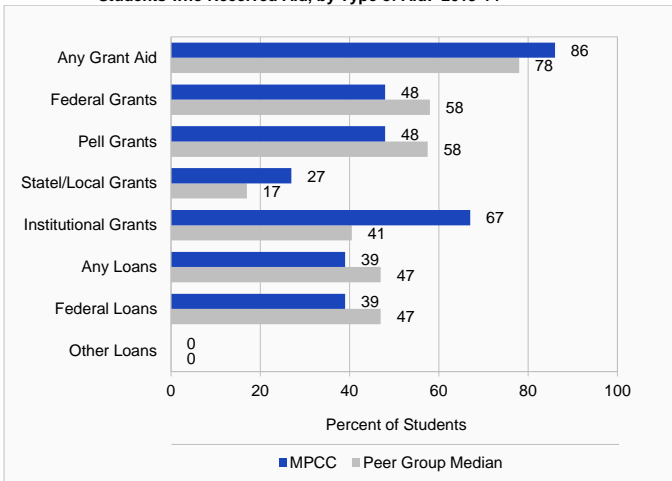
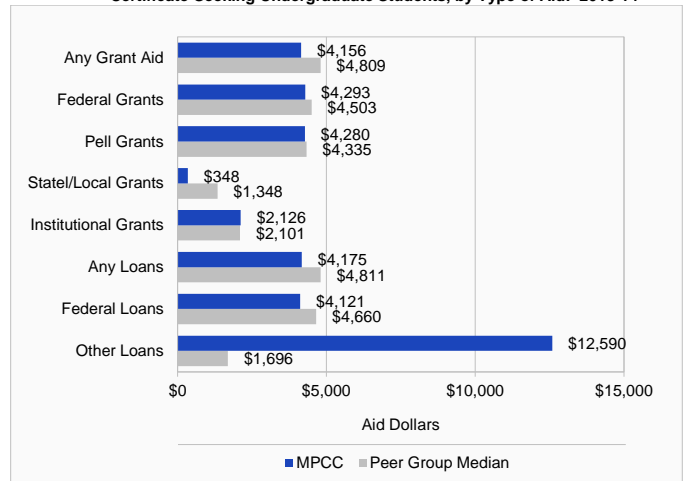


Figure 49b. Average Amounts of Aid Received by Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = ∑ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, or the institution. Federal grants = ∑ Pell grants + other federal grants. Any loans = ∑ federal loans + other loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

Mid-Plains Community College (MPCC)

Figure 50a. Percent of All Undergraduates Receiving Aid by Type of Aid: 2013-14

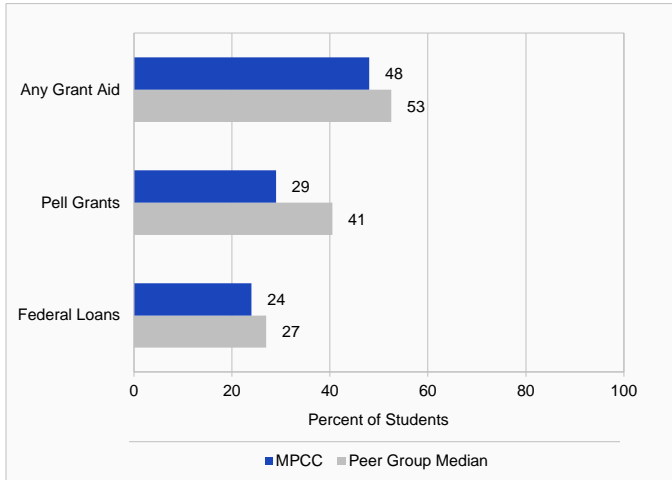
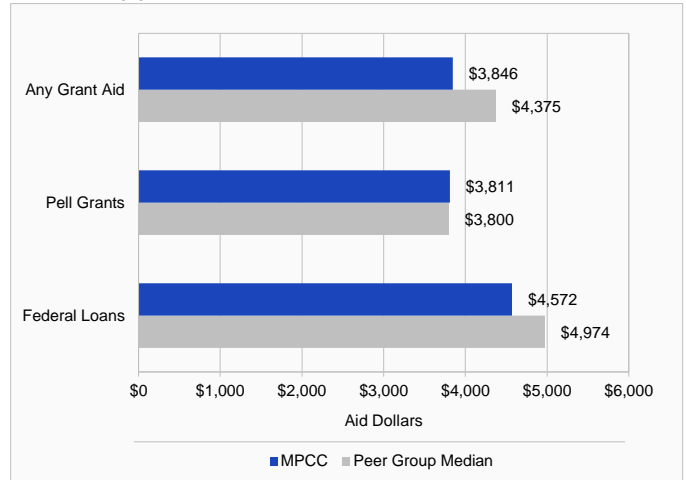
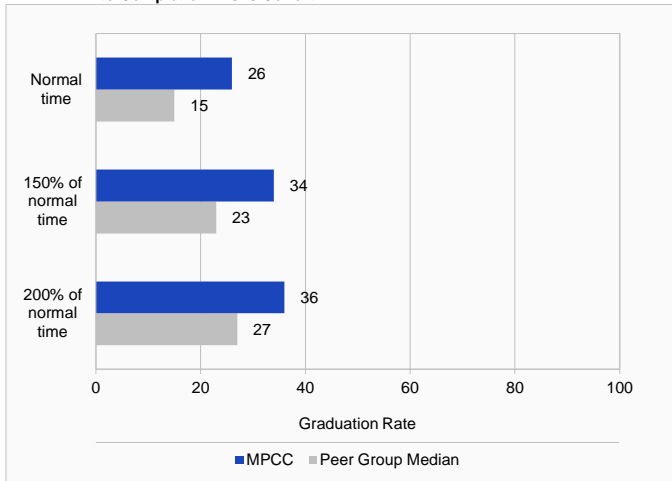


Figure 50b. Average Amount of Aid Received by All Undergraduates, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = Σ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, the institution, or other sources. Federal loans = only federal loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

Figure 51. Graduation Rates of Full-Time, First-Time Degree/ Certificate-Seeking Undergraduates within Normal Time, and 150% and 200% of Normal Time to Completion: 2010 Cohort



Note. The 150% graduation rate is the Student Right-to-Know (SRK) rates; the Normal Time and 200% rates are calculated using the same methodology. Peer group does not include Lake Michigan College because the institution did not report graduation rates.

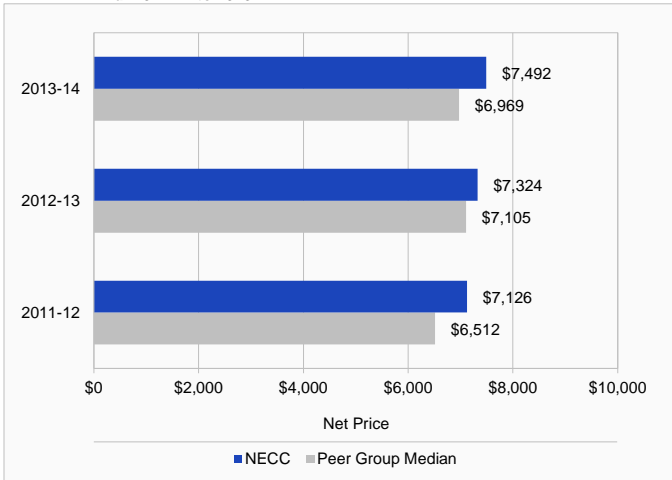
Data source for Table 18 and Figures 48a, 48b, 49a, 49b, 50a, 50b, and 51: U.S. Dept. of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

Northeast Community College (NECC)

Table 19. All Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees for Northeast Community College and its Peer Group

Institution	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	10-Year % Change
Northeast Community College	\$1,968	\$2,154	\$2,418	\$2,612	\$2,837	\$3,030	54.0%
Casper College	\$1,464	\$1,584	\$1,752	\$1,848	\$2,232	\$2,592	77.0%
Central Community College	\$1,740	\$1,980	\$2,190	\$2,430	\$2,640	\$2,760	58.6%
Crowder College	\$1,560	\$1,800	\$1,920	\$1,920	\$2,136	\$2,232	43.1%
Eastern Arizona College	\$1,008	\$1,220	\$1,380	\$1,520	\$1,760	\$2,000	98.4%
Grayson College	\$960	\$1,064	\$1,080	\$1,128	\$1,460	\$1,632	70.0%
Hutchinson Community College	\$2,016	\$2,144	\$2,272	\$2,528	\$2,688	\$2,720	34.9%
Illinois Valley Community College	\$1,848	\$1,908	\$2,038	\$2,434	\$2,946	\$3,562	92.7%
Linn-Benton Community College	\$2,352	\$2,730	\$2,772	\$3,234	\$4,032	\$4,137	75.9%
State Fair Community College	\$2,100	\$2,190	\$2,460	\$2,460	\$2,850	\$2,352	12.0%
Western Iowa Tech Community College	\$3,150	\$3,360	\$3,675	\$3,204	\$3,444	\$3,624	15.0%

Figure 52a. Average Net Price of Attendance for Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid: 2011-12 to 2013-14



Note. Average net price = total cost of attendance – average amount of federal, state/local government, and institutional grant and scholarship aid. Total cost of attendance = ∑ published tuition and required fees+ books and supplies + average weighted room and board and other expenses.

Figure 52b. Average Price of Attendance for Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid: 2013-14

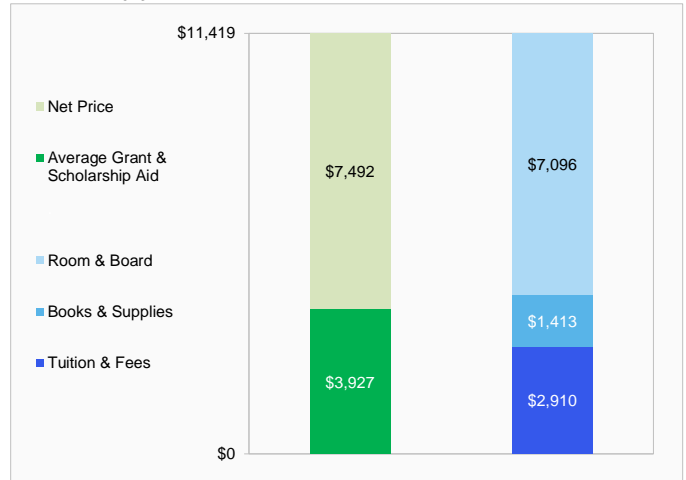


Figure 53a. Percent of Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students who Received Aid, by Type of Aid: 2013-14

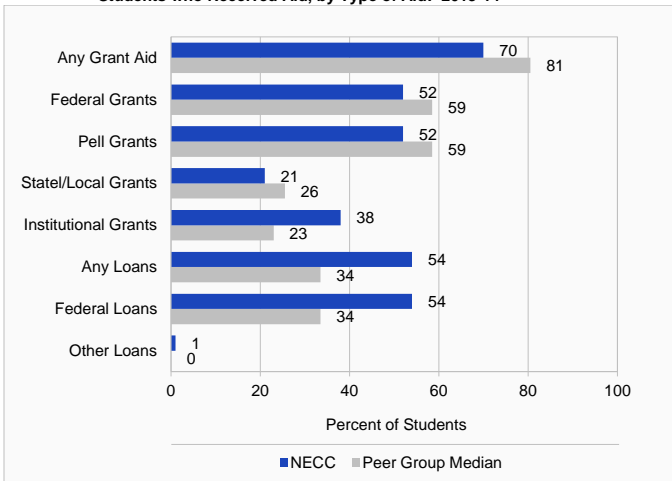
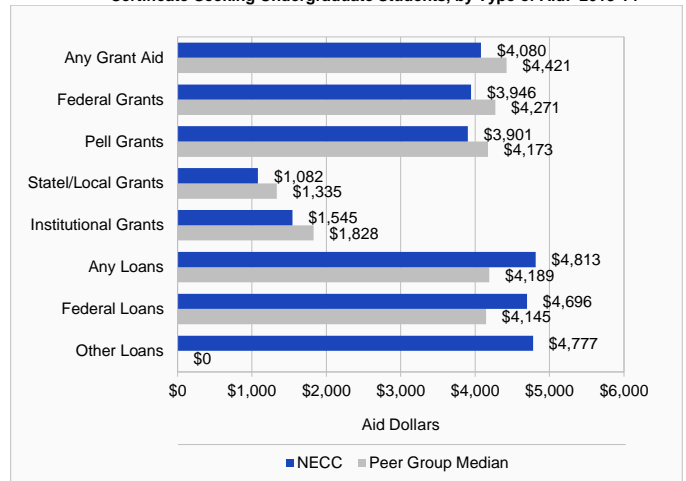


Figure 53b. Average Amounts of Aid Received by Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = ∑ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, or the institution. Federal grants = ∑ Pell grants + other federal grants. Any loans = ∑ federal loans + other loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

Northeast Community College (NECC)

Figure 54a. Percent of All Undergraduates Receiving Aid by Type of Aid: 2013-14

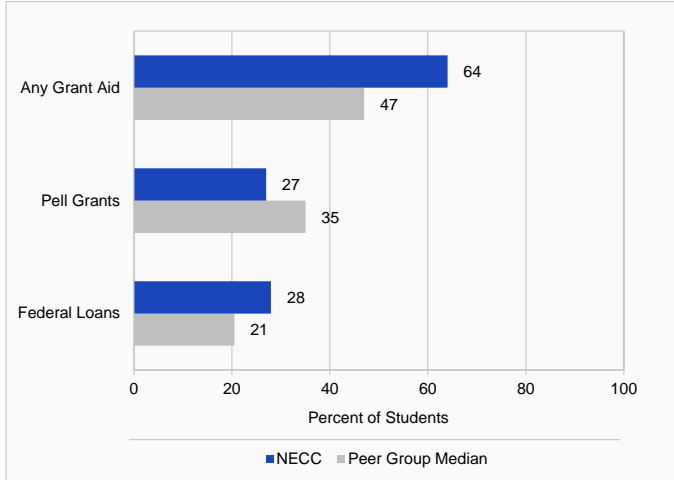
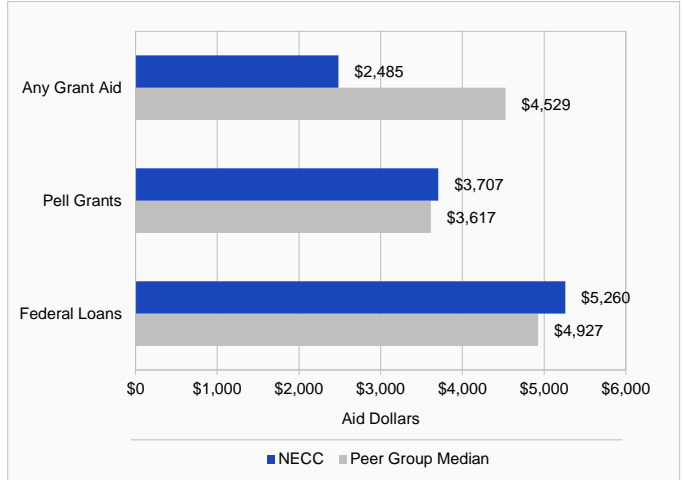
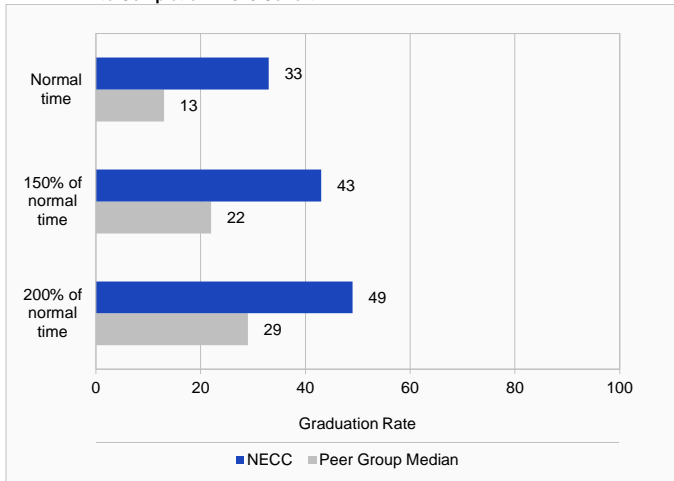


Figure 54b. Average Amount of Aid Received by All Undergraduates, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = Σ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, the institution, or other sources. Federal loans = only federal loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

Figure 55. Graduation Rates of Full-Time, First-Time Degree/ Certificate-Seeking Undergraduates within Normal Time, and 150% and 200% of Normal Time to Completion: 2010 Cohort



Note. The 150% graduation rate is the Student Right-to-Know (SRK) rates; the Normal Time and 200% rates are calculated using the same methodology.

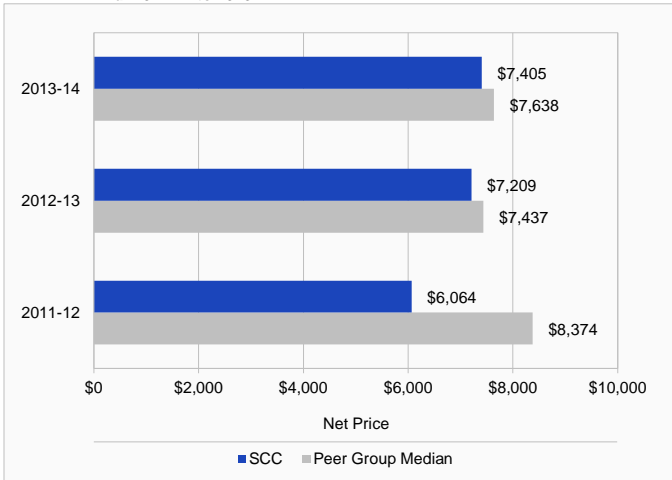
Data source for Table 19 and Figures 52a, 52b, 53a, 53b, 54a, 54b, and 55: U.S. Dept. of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

Southeast Community College (SCC)

Table 20. All Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees for Southeast Community College and its Peer Group

Institution	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	10-Year % Change
Southeast Community College	\$1,665	\$1,935	\$2,160	\$2,205	\$2,486	\$2,689	61.5%
Cape Fear Community College	\$1,286	\$1,334	\$1,423	\$1,945	\$2,345	\$2,526	96.4%
Cochise College	\$1,178	\$1,230	\$1,344	\$1,560	\$1,680	\$1,800	52.8%
College of Lake County	\$1,919	\$2,400	\$2,850	\$2,968	\$3,136	\$3,388	76.6%
Des Moines Area Community College	\$2,712	\$2,910	\$3,210	\$3,750	\$3,990	\$4,170	53.8%
Elgin Community College	\$1,680	\$2,026	\$2,194	\$2,194	\$2,530	\$2,746	63.5%
Guilford Technical Community College	\$1,291	\$1,369	\$1,506	\$1,981	\$2,393	\$2,201	70.5%
Hinds Community College	\$1,360	\$1,700	\$1,700	\$2,060	\$2,060	\$2,500	83.8%
Joliet Junior College	\$2,040	\$2,190	\$2,640	\$3,090	\$3,210	\$3,450	69.1%
Kirkwood Community College	\$2,670	\$2,970	\$3,210	\$3,540	\$3,840	\$4,350	62.9%
Madison Area Technical College	\$2,486	\$2,800	\$3,196	\$3,433	\$3,815	\$4,133	66.3%

Figure 56a. Average Net Price of Attendance for Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid: 2011-12 to 2013-14



Note. Average net price = total cost of attendance – average amount of federal, state/local government, and institutional grant and scholarship aid. Total cost of attendance = ∑ published tuition and required fees+ books and supplies + average weighted room and board and other expenses.

Figure 56b. Average Price of Attendance for Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid: 2013-14

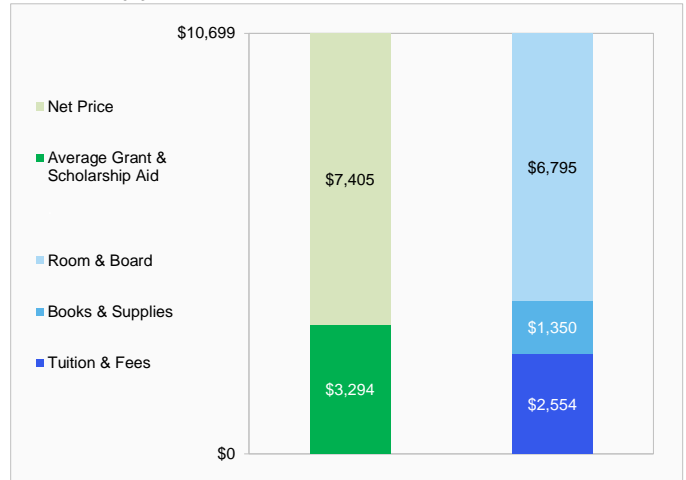
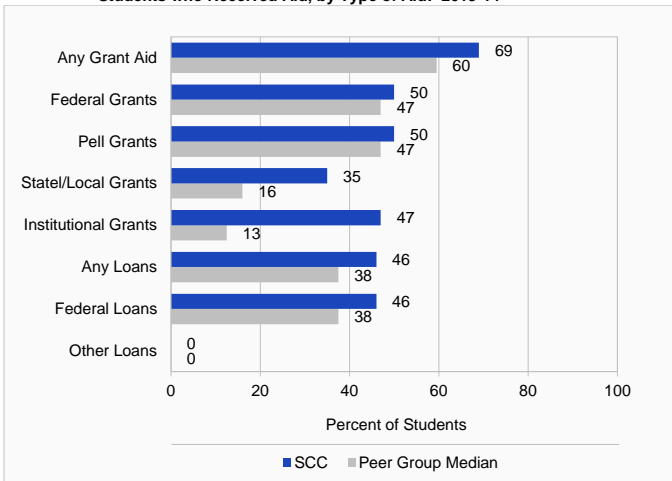
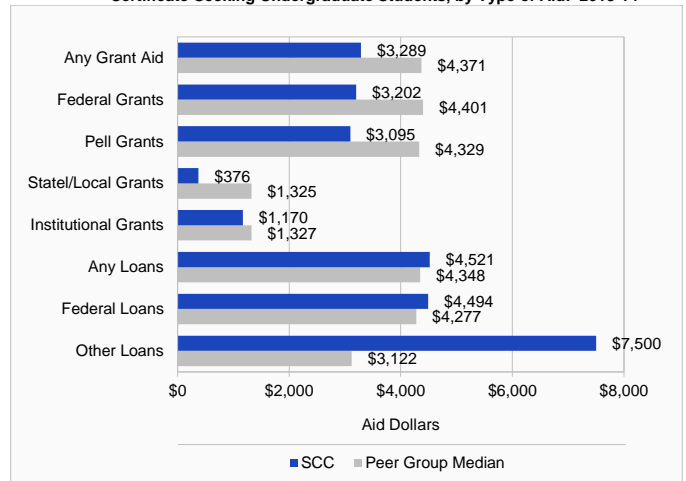


Figure 57a. Percent of Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students who Received Aid, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = ∑ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, or the institution. Federal grants = ∑ Pell grants + other federal grants. Any loans = ∑ federal loans + other loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

Figure 57b. Average Amounts of Aid Received by Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Southeast Community College (SCC)

Figure 58a. Percent of All Undergraduates Receiving Aid by Type of Aid: 2013-14

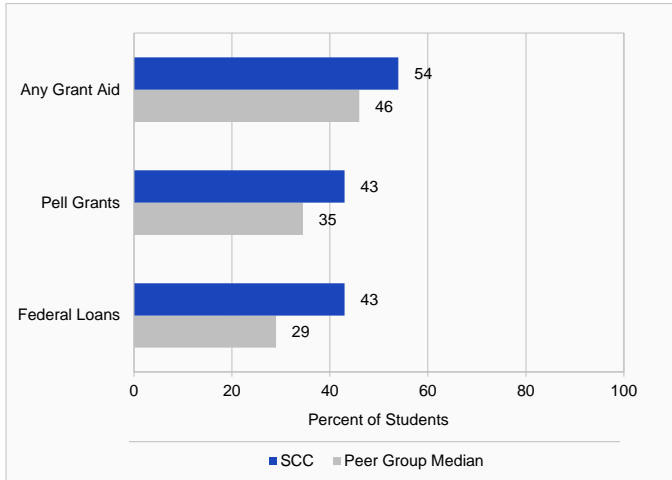
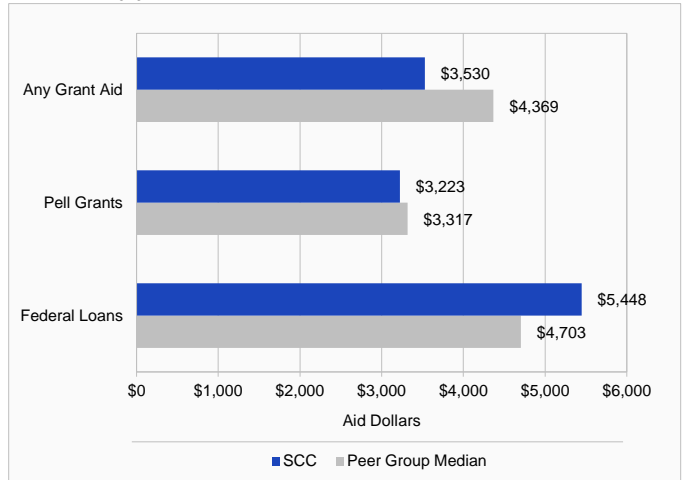
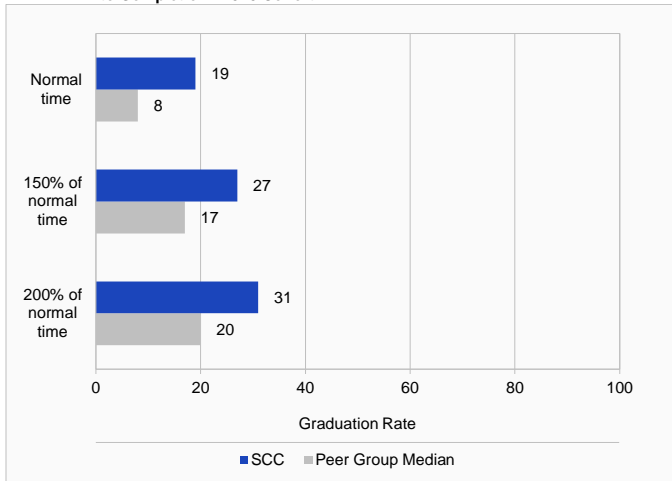


Figure 58b. Average Amount of Aid Received by All Undergraduates, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = Σ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, the institution, or other sources. Federal loans = only federal loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

Figure 59. Graduation Rates of Full-Time, First-Time Degree/ Certificate-Seeking Undergraduates within Normal Time, and 150% and 200% of Normal Time to Completion: 2010 Cohort



Note. The 150% graduation rate is the Student Right-to-Know (SRK) rates; the Normal Time and 200% rates are calculated using the same methodology. Peer group does not include Madison Area Technical College because the institution did not report graduation rates.

Data source for Table 20 and Figures 56a, 56b, 57a, 57b, 58a, 58b, and 59: U.S. Dept. of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

Western Nebraska Community College (WNCC)

Table 21. All Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees for Western Nebraska Community College and its Peer Group

Institution	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	10-Year % Change
Western Nebraska Community College	\$1,770	\$1,980	\$1,896	\$2,040	\$2,316	\$2,496	41.0%
Central Wyoming College	\$1,800	\$1,920	\$2,064	\$2,136	\$2,472	\$2,712	50.7%
Coffeyville Community College	\$1,408	\$1,840	\$1,920	\$1,920	\$2,080	\$2,080	47.7%
Dodge City Community College	\$1,840	\$2,080	\$2,180	\$2,180	\$2,100	\$2,250	22.3%
Flathead Valley Community College	\$2,192	\$2,545	\$3,472	\$3,584	\$3,730	\$3,837	75.0%
Mid-Plains Community College	\$1,770	\$1,950	\$2,370	\$2,550	\$2,760	\$2,820	59.3%
Rockingham Community College	\$1,384	\$1,361	\$1,576	\$1,484	\$1,772	\$1,844	33.2%
Shawnee Community College	\$1,536	\$1,920	\$2,160	\$2,610	\$2,760	\$2,850	85.5%
Southeastern Community College	\$2,883	\$3,162	\$3,450	\$3,780	\$4,260	\$4,590	59.2%
Southeastern Illinois College	\$1,824	\$2,112	\$2,304	\$2,610	\$2,760	\$2,910	59.5%
Surry Community College	\$1,280	\$1,328	\$1,415	\$903	\$1,158	\$1,832	43.1%

Figure 60a. Average Net Price of Attendance for Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid: 2011-12 to 2013-14

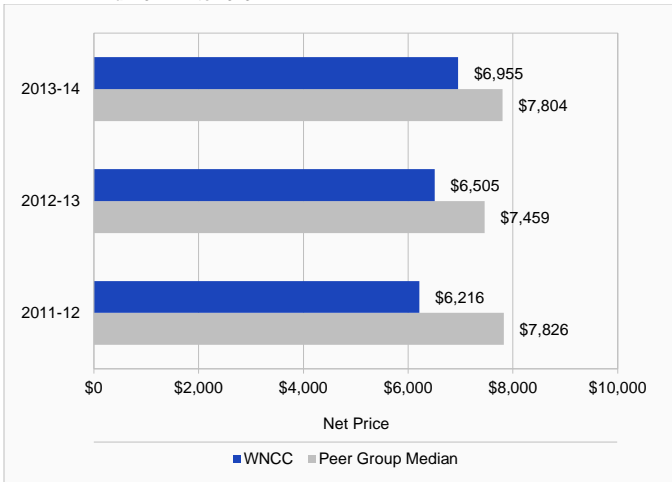
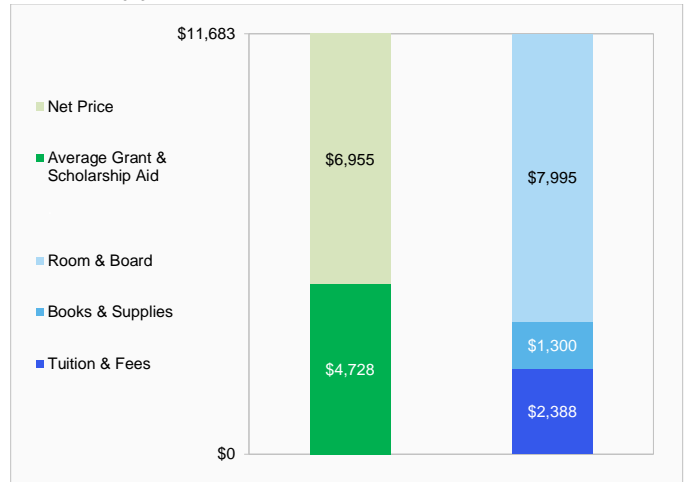


Figure 60b. Average Price of Attendance for Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid: 2013-14



Note. Average net price = total cost of attendance – average amount of federal, state/local government, and institutional grant and scholarship aid. Total cost of attendance = ∑ published tuition and required fees+ books and supplies + average weighted room and board and other expenses.

Figure 61a. Percent of Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students who Received Aid, by Type of Aid: 2013-14

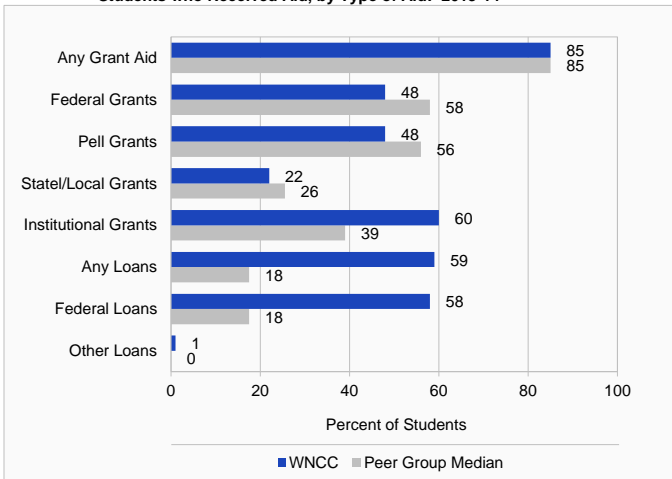
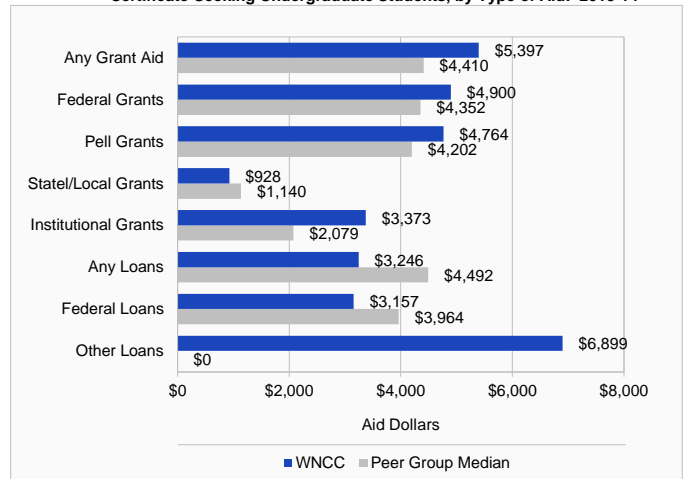


Figure 61b. Average Amounts of Aid Received by Full-Time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Students, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = ∑ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, or the institution. Federal grants = ∑ Pell grants + other federal grants. Any loans = ∑ federal loans + other loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

Western Nebraska Community College (WNCC)

Figure 62a. Percent of All Undergraduates Receiving Aid by Type of Aid: 2013-14

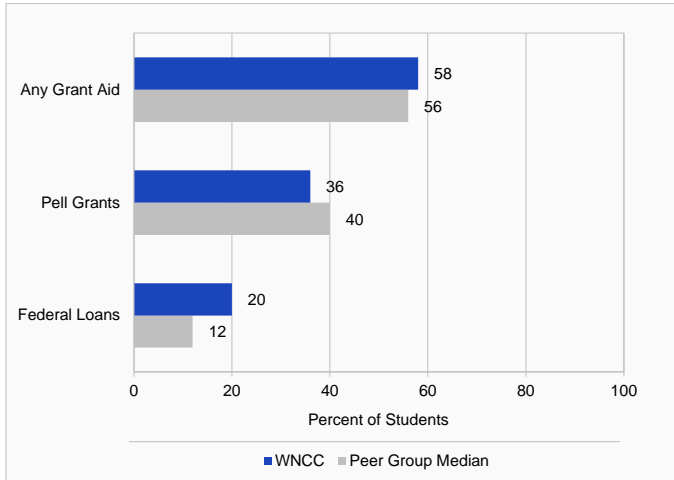
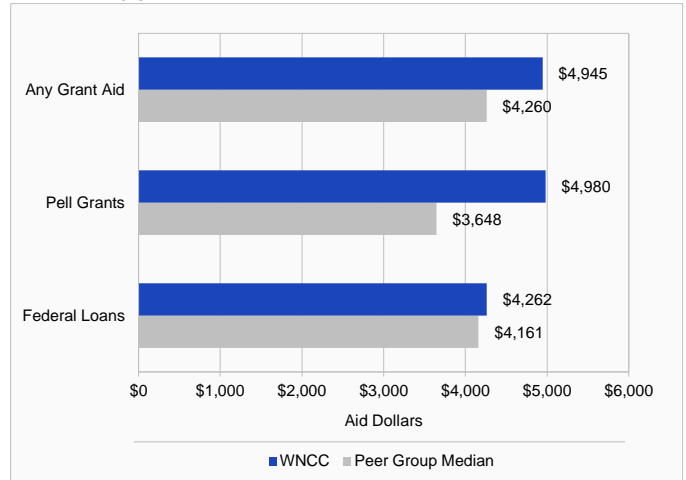
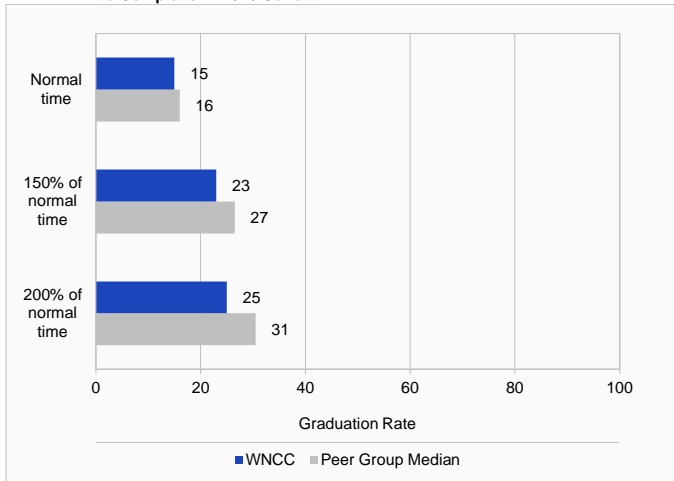


Figure 62b. Average Amount of Aid Received by All Undergraduates, by Type of Aid: 2013-14



Note. Any grant aid above = Σ grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state or local government, the institution, or other sources. Federal loans = only federal loans to students. Average amounts of aid = total aid awarded / total number of recipients.

Figure 63. Graduation Rates of Full-Time, First-Time Degree/ Certificate-Seeking Undergraduates within Normal Time, and 150% and 200% of Normal Time to Completion: 2010 Cohort



Note. The 150% graduation rate is the Student Right-to-Know (SRK) rates; the Normal Time and 200% rates are calculated using the same methodology.

Data source for Table 21 and Figures 60a, 60b, 61a, 61b, 62a, 62b, and 63: U.S. Dept. of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).