

# Postsecondary Education Operating and State Aid Budget Recommendations 2019-21 Biennium



COMMISSION APPROVED  
OCTOBER 11, 2018



*Promoting high quality, ready access, and efficient use of resources in Nebraska higher education.*



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## Executive Summary

Knowledge and skills acquired through education have become the primary drivers of economic growth in the United States, and as a result, ongoing improvements in education, from pre-kindergarten through graduate study, are needed to provide the skilled workforce essential to Nebraska's economic development and the well-being of its citizens. Indeed, the Georgetown University Center for Education and the Workforce predicts that by 2020, over 71% of all jobs in Nebraska will require some postsecondary training beyond high school – the eighth highest rate in the United States and well above the 65% projection for the entire country. (*Georgetown University Center for Education and Workforce, 2012*)

State support for postsecondary education is a sound investment in Nebraska's future and should be a top priority. The investment in human potential has a high rate of return. Further, state investment in higher education has a multiplier effect on the economy, quality of life, and prosperity of the people of the state. In the information age, a well-educated work force is without doubt a state's principal asset.

The State constitution and state statutes require the Commission to review the budget requests of the University of Nebraska, the Nebraska State College System, and the community colleges in light of specific criteria set forth in the statutes. The Commission also makes recommendations on major statewide funding issues and initiatives, as suggested by statute.

The Commission's recommendations begin with a discussion of statewide funding issues and initiatives. This biennium, the Commission recommends that the state concentrate on two statewide issues: financial aid for low-income students, including the Access College Early (ACE) program for high school students from low-income families, and continued state support for public postsecondary institutions.

After considering statewide issues, the recommendations turn to the institutional requests. In the process of developing the public postsecondary education budget recommendations for the 2019-21 biennium, the Commission reviewed 11 requests as part of the continuation budget requests, one request for a new and expanded program, and the community college state aid request.

As shown on page 4, the total increase requested for the biennial by public postsecondary institutions is \$56,228,387, a 7.76% increase over the current base funding of \$724,942,552. In its recommendations, the Commission recognizes that financing higher education is a shared responsibility between the state and students, but believes that the preponderance of the responsibility for affordable public higher education rests with the state.

The Commission's recommendations regarding institutional requests do not endorse exact funding levels. According to statute, the Commission's role in budget review is to analyze institutional requests in light of the *Comprehensive Statewide Plan for Postsecondary Education*, taking into account the role and mission of the institutions, and with the goal of preventing unnecessary duplication.

## Statewide Funding Issues and Initiatives

The Commission has identified and made recommendations on two statewide issues and initiatives. (See Section 3 starting on page 23)

### **Financial aid for low-income students**

#### Access College Early (ACE) scholarship program

Research<sup>(1)</sup> on high school students taking college courses while in high school indicates that when academic rigor is increased during high school, college can be completed faster, money is saved, transition from high school to college is streamlined, and students have a head start on their chosen programs. Further, data show that high school students who earn college credit while in high school are more likely to attend college after graduating and are more likely to continue in higher education and graduate with a degree. While college costs continue to increase, the ACE program is one of the most cost effective ways to decrease the time to graduation and, as a result, decrease the cost of a degree and potentially the amount of debt a student would have upon graduation.

In 2007, the Commission proposed a need-based scholarship system available to all needy high school students taking college classes, whether through their high school or directly from the postsecondary institution. This new program, known as the Access College Early (ACE) program, was introduced as a bill by Senator John Harms and strongly supported by the Legislature. Over the past several years, the number of ACE applications has exceeded the available funding, and during the 2015-16 award year, over 600 applications for ACE scholarship aid were received after funding was exhausted. For the FY2018-19 fiscal year, the Legislature appropriated \$945,600 in General funds for the ACE program.

<sup>(1)</sup> Community College Research Center. (2012, February). *What we know about dual enrollment*. New York, NY: Columbia University. <http://ccrc.tc.columbia.edu/media/k2/attachments/dual-enrollment-research-overview.pdf>.  
ACT. (2015, December). *Using dual enrollment to improve the educational outcomes of high school students*. Iowa City, IA. [http://www.act.org/content/dam/act/unsecured/documents/UsingDualEnrollment\\_2015.pdf](http://www.act.org/content/dam/act/unsecured/documents/UsingDualEnrollment_2015.pdf).  
Shapiro, D., Dundar, A., Wakhungu, P.K., Yuan, X., Nathan, A., & Hwang, Y. (2016, September). *Time to Degree: A National View of the Time Enrolled and Elapsed for Associate and Bachelor's Degree Earners* (Signature Report No. 11). Herndon, VA: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center.

### Nebraska Opportunity Grant (NOG)

The percentage of PK-12 students who qualify for free and reduced lunch is currently 45%, has increased every year since 2006-07, and has increased every year except one since 1999-2000. This indicates that the number of Nebraskan's potentially eligible for NOG aid will continue to increase. With current unmet financial need of \$188.4 million, ensuring the state's only statewide need-based college aid program is able to at least keep pace with the inflationary increases is an important part of the success of low-income students.

In 2003, the Legislature created the Nebraska State Grant Program (renamed the Nebraska Opportunity Grant in 2010) as its sole financial aid program, replacing three prior programs. The enabling legislation provided a funding mechanism that included significant increases to the financial aid program from lottery funds. Currently, NOG is funded by \$6.6 million in General fund appropriations and \$11.3 million in lottery funds.

### Continued state-aided support for public postsecondary institutions

The *Comprehensive Statewide Plan for Postsecondary Education* states as a goal that Nebraska will value postsecondary education and support its investment in public postsecondary education through fair and reliable funding policies that provide appropriate levels of support to enable institutions to excel and meet the educational needs of the state and its students. National studies show that Nebraska institutions have benefited from reliable state support for higher education in recent years compared to many other states. The state's commitment to its public colleges and universities is reflected in moderate tuition and fees compared to institutions in other states. Nebraska should continue to fund its institutions reliably and adequately, and the institutions should maintain their commitment to affordability and efficient use of taxpayer resources.

## **Commission Recommendations on Institutional Budget Requests**

The Commission reviews public institutions' budget requests for continuation and new and expanded budget requests and makes recommendations regarding the institutional budget requests for 2019-21. (See Section 4)

## 2019-2021 Biennium Institutional Operating Budget and State Aid General Fund Appropriation Request

	2018-19 Current General fund Appropriation	Requested 2019-20 Increase to 2018-19	Requested 2020-21 Increase to 2018-19	2019-21 Request over Current Appropriation	Total Biennial Percent Increase over Current Appropriation
University System (Excluding NCTA)	\$571,372,711	\$17,317,820	\$21,700,000	\$39,017,820	6.83%
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture (NCTA)	\$3,373,163	\$83,300	\$106,200	\$189,500	5.62%
Nebraska State College System	\$51,620,804	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000	19.37%
Community Colleges (state aid formula funding)	\$98,575,874	\$3,450,156	\$3,570,911	\$7,021,067	7.12%
<b>Total Higher Education Institutional Request</b>	<b>\$724,942,552</b>	<b>\$25,851,276</b>	<b>\$30,377,111</b>	<b>\$56,228,387</b>	<b>7.76%</b>

For each request, the Commission made one of six recommendations. The six categories are as follows:

### Strongly Recommends Approval of New General Funds

Signifies that the institution provided supportive information to justify the needs, identified results and how they will be measured, and demonstrated consistency with the *Plan*. Requests identified as strongly recommended are believed by the Commission to be most beneficial to students and/or the state and have the greatest urgency. Some requests may not present evidence to support the requested level of funding, but the priority remains high. In such cases, the Commission might strongly recommend *some* level of funding for those types of requests but not necessarily the entire amount requested.

### Recommends Approval of New General Funds

Signifies the institution provided sufficient information regarding need, results, and consistency with the *Plan* to enable the Commission to make a recommendation in funding as state revenue is available to accommodate the requests.



**Recommends Approval of Some New General Funds**

Signifies the Commission supports parts of the request or a level of funding below what is requested when and if state revenue is sufficient to support such requests. In many instances, the Commission believes costs should be borne by both the General fund and institutional or private funds.

**Recommends Approval of No New General Funds at This Time**

Signifies the Commission may support the concept of the request, but does not believe the request is of a nature to justify state funding in this biennium. In some instances, there may be alternative sources of funds to support requests, such as private funding, third-party funding, the federal government, or reallocation. In other instances, this may signify the Commission does not believe the request is in compliance with the *Plan*.

**Recommends Approval of Funding From Other Sources of Revenue**

Signifies the Commission may support the concept of the request, but believes there may be alternative sources of funds that would be more appropriate to support the request.

**No Recommendation Due to Inadequate Information**

Signifies the Commission may support the concept of the request, but has not received sufficient information to justify funding in this biennium. In some instances, there may be other sources of funds to support the requests, such as private funding, third party, the federal government or reallocation.

**Commission Recommendations for General and Cash Fund Appropriations – Details provided in Section 3**

**Statewide Funding Initiatives - Financial aid for low income students**

	<u>2018-19 Base</u>	<u>2019-20 Increase to 2018-19</u>	<u>2020-21 Increase to 2019-20</u>	<u>2019-21 Increase to Base Amount</u>	<u>2020-21 Base</u>	<u>Commission Recommendation</u>	<u>Page</u>
Access College Early (ACE)	\$945,600	\$54,400	\$100,000	\$154,400	\$1,100,000	Strongly Recommends Approval of New General Funds	29
Nebraska Opportunity Grant (NOG)	\$11,354,872	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$13,354,872	Strongly Recommends Approval of Additional Cash Fund Spending Authority	32

**Commission Recommendations for General Fund Appropriations – Details provided in Section 4**

**University of Nebraska System (excluding NCTA)**

**Continuation**

<u>Institutional Request</u>	<u>2018-19 State Aided Base (estimated)<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>2019-20 Increase to 2018-19</u>	<u>2020-21 Increase to 2019-20</u>	<u>2019-21 Increase to Base Amount</u>	<u>2020-21 State Aided Base</u>
Salaries and Benefits	\$720,997,497	\$14,500,000	\$14,800,000	\$29,300,000	\$750,297,497
Health Insurance	\$72,063,799	\$500,000	\$4,500,000	\$5,000,000	\$77,063,799
Workers Compensation	\$2,060,819	(\$132,257)	\$0	(\$132,257)	\$1,928,562
Utilities Expense	\$49,160,329	\$1,400,000	\$1,500,000	\$2,900,000	\$52,060,329
General Operations	\$102,711,999	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$1,800,000	\$104,511,999
DAS Accounting Assessment	\$672,298	\$150,077	\$0	\$150,077	\$822,375
Other Costs	\$18,416,427	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,416,427
<b>Continuation Request Total</b>	<b>\$966,083,168</b>	<b>\$17,317,820</b>	<b>\$21,700,000</b>	<b>\$39,017,820</b>	<b>\$1,005,100,988</b>

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(1) For the University and state colleges, the state aided base appropriation is composed of General fund appropriations and tuition and fee dollars.

**Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture (NCTA)**

**Continuation**

<u>Institutional Request</u>	<u>2018-19 State Aided Base (estimated)<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>2019-20 Increase to 2018-19</u>	<u>2020-21 Increase to 2019-20</u>	<u>2019-21 Increase to Base Amount</u>	<u>2020-21 State Aided Base</u>
Salaries and Benefits	\$2,918,060	\$60,800	\$62,000	\$122,800	\$3,040,860
Health Insurance	\$381,190	\$2,400	\$23,500	\$25,900	\$407,090
Utilities Expense	\$458,206	\$13,700	\$14,200	\$27,900	\$486,106
General Operations	\$336,774	\$6,400	\$6,500	\$12,900	\$349,674
Other Costs	\$173,516	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$173,516
<b>Continuation Request Total</b>	<b>\$4,267,746</b>	<b>\$83,300</b>	<b>\$106,200</b>	<b>\$189,500</b>	<b>\$4,457,246</b>

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(1) For the University and state colleges, the state aided base appropriation is composed of General fund appropriations and tuition and fee dollars.

## Nebraska State College System

### Continuation

<u>Institutional Request</u>	<u>2018-19 State Aided Base (estimated)<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>2019-20 Increase to 2018-19</u>	<u>2020-21 Increase to 2019-20</u>	<u>2019-21 Increase to Base Amount</u>	<u>2020-21 State Aided Base</u>
Salaries and Benefits	\$56,753,500	\$1,135,070	\$1,146,420	\$2,281,490	\$59,034,990
Health Insurance	\$8,779,750	\$702,380	\$758,570	\$1,460,950	\$10,240,700
Utilities	\$3,209,025	\$128,361	\$133,496	\$261,857	\$3,470,882
DAS Rate Changes	\$611,749	\$7,014	\$0	\$7,014	\$618,763
Other Operating (Inflationary)	\$17,499,900	\$524,997	\$540,748	\$1,065,745	\$18,565,645
Other Costs	\$3,776,050	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,776,050
<b>Continuation Request Total</b>	<b>\$90,629,974</b>	<b>\$2,497,822</b>	<b>\$2,579,234</b>	<b>\$5,077,056</b>	<b>\$95,707,030</b>

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### New and Expanded

<u>Institution Request</u>	<u>2018-19 State Aided Base (estimated)<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>2019-20 Increase to 2018-19</u>	<u>2020-21 Increase to 2019-20</u>	<u>2019-21 Increase to Base Amount</u>	<u>2020-21 State Aided Base</u>
NebraskaFWD	\$0	\$2,502,178	\$2,420,766	\$4,922,944	\$4,922,944
<b>New and Expanded Request Total</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$2,502,178</b>	<b>\$2,420,766</b>	<b>\$4,922,944</b>	<b>\$4,922,944</b>
<b>State College System Totals</b>	<b>\$90,629,974</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	<b>\$100,629,974</b>

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(1) For the University and state colleges, the state aided base appropriation is composed of General fund appropriations and tuition and fee dollars.

## Nebraska Community Colleges

<u>Institutional Request</u>	<u>2018-19 Base</u>	<u>2019-20 Increase to 2018-19</u>	<u>2020-21 Increase to 2019-20</u>	<u>2019-21 Increase to Base Amount</u>	<u>2020-21 Base</u>
Appropriations	\$98,575,874	\$3,450,156	\$3,570,911	\$7,021,067	
<b>Cumulative</b>		<b>\$102,026,030</b>	<b>\$105,596,941</b>	<b>\$105,596,941</b>	<b>\$105,596,941</b>

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## Introduction

The Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education is directed by the Nebraska Constitution, Article VII, Section 14(3) to “review and modify, if needed to promote compliance and consistency with the *Comprehensive Statewide Plan* and prevent unnecessary duplication, the budget requests of the governing boards” prior to the budget requests being submitted to the Governor and Legislature. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 85-1416(2)(c), further directs the Commission to:

“...analyze institutional budget priorities in light of the comprehensive statewide plan, role and mission assignments, and the goal of prevention of unnecessary duplication. The commission shall submit to the Governor and Legislature by October 15 of each year recommendations for approval or modification of the budget requests together with a rationale for its recommendations. The analysis and recommendations by the commission shall focus on budget requests for new and expanded programs and services and major statewide funding issues or initiatives as identified in the comprehensive statewide plan.”

The Commission’s role regarding public postsecondary institution budget review is to provide an independent, broad, policy-based review consistent with the above statute. The Commission does not provide a detailed analysis of line items in the operating budgets of the state’s 14 public colleges and universities.

Consistent with this charge, the Commission develops its recommendations based largely on information provided by the institutions. The Commission conducts its budget reviews with efficient allocation and use of state resources in mind, thus helping to ensure that our higher education system meets the needs of our state as reflected in the *Comprehensive Statewide Plan*.

The statutes direct that the University and State Colleges are to submit an outline of their budget requests to the Commission by August 15; with the Community Colleges' requests due to the Commission by September 15. The full budget documents are to be submitted by September 15 to the commission, Governor, and Legislature with the Commission's recommendations due to the Governor and Legislature by October 15. As a result, the Commission and its staff complete their reviews of institutional budget requests in less than a month.

As required by statute, the Commission will address statewide funding issues, review continuation requests, and focus on new and expanded programs in its budget review and recommendations. The following chapters contain an overview of the status of Nebraska public higher education, the Commission's analysis of statewide funding issues and its related recommendations, and the Commission's analysis and recommendations on institutional requests for new and expanded funding.

SECTION  
**2**

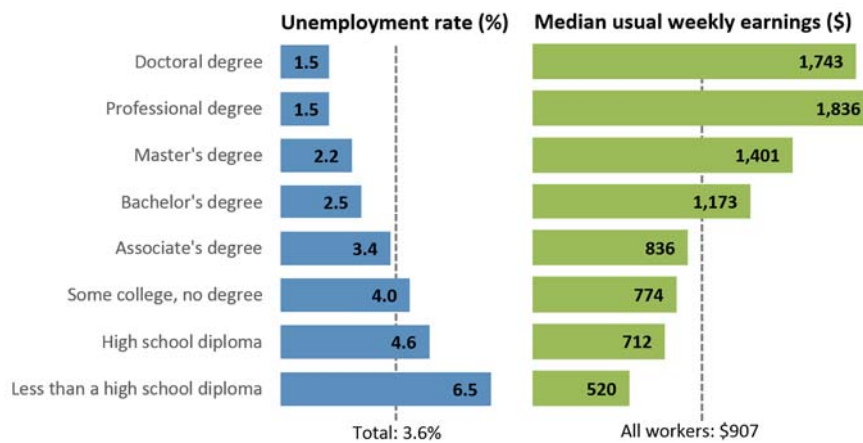
## How Are We Doing?

The *Statewide Comprehensive Plan for Postsecondary Education* is built upon the foundation of existing postsecondary educational institutions within our state, the current and projected demographics of the state, the economic and political realities of the state, and the state’s constitution and statutes. The *Plan* identifies goals that will lead to an educationally and economically sound, vigorous, progressive, and coordinated higher education network throughout the state and is used by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education (CCPE) to facilitate most of its statutory decision-making processes.

This section of the *Operating Budget Recommendations* provides a brief overview of how the state and the public postsecondary institutions are meeting the needs of the student (Chapter 2 of the *Plan*), the needs of the state (Chapter 3 of the *Plan*), and the needs of the public institutions (Chapter 4 of the *Plan*).

For the past decade, CCPE has noted that postsecondary education has become a necessity for individual and collective well-being. Despite ongoing questions about whether and for whom college is really “worth it,” most people agree that their lives and their children’s lives will be much better if they successfully complete postsecondary credentials. National statistics on employment and earnings bear out the value of completing a degree. People with at least an associate’s degree are more likely to be employed and to earn a significantly better living than people who have not earned a postsecondary credential.

**Unemployment rates and earnings by educational attainment, 2017**



Note: Data are for persons age 25 and over. Earnings are for full-time wage and salary workers.  
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Source: [http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep\\_chart\\_001.htm](http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_chart_001.htm). Last modified March 27, 2018

The projected growth in jobs requiring postsecondary education in Nebraska is also evident from data analyzed by the Nebraska Department of Labor. As shown in the table below, Nebraska’s estimated employment projections through 2026 indicate that the education level required for those annual openings with the highest growth rate are those that require at least some college credential.

**Nebraska Projected Employment Change by Education Level**

Education Level Required	2016 Estimated Employment	2026 Projected Employment	Average Annual Openings	10-year Growth Rate
Doctoral or professional degree	27,227	30,060	1,742	10.41%
Master's degree	17,633	20,009	1,699	13.47%
Bachelor's degree	224,652	250,740	20,911	11.61%
Associate's degree	22,147	25,031	2,134	13.02%
Postsecondary non-degree award	78,896	87,778	9,232	11.26%
Some college, no degree	31,542	33,198	3,430	5.25%
High school diploma or equivalent	444,467	478,231	53,425	7.60%
No formal educational credential	278,574	300,584	45,496	7.90%

Source: <https://networks.nebraska.gov/>. Occupational Employment Projections Data Files for Nebraska Statewide, Data Download Center, Labor Market Data. Produced by The Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information, July 2018.

Although the Commission has addressed the issue of the number of degrees, diplomas, or certificates produced by Nebraska’s public postsecondary institutions for the past decade, the issue of completion and attainment as it impacts the economy is now a national theme of foundations, state governments, national higher education associations, and national leaders. The Commission, in conjunction with Nebraska’s postsecondary institutions and other stakeholders, recently undertook a review of the *Comprehensive Statewide Plan for Postsecondary Education*. The review included the adoption of new metrics for measuring progress toward achieving the *Plan’s* major statewide goals through national comparisons and institutional peer comparisons. The *Plan’s* intent is that, when rank order is appropriate, Nebraska will rank among the ten best states in national comparisons and individual public institutions will rank among the five best institutions in peer comparisons.

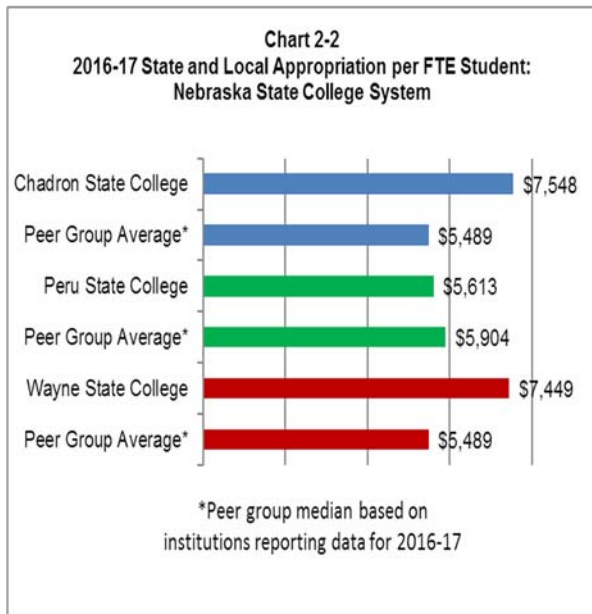
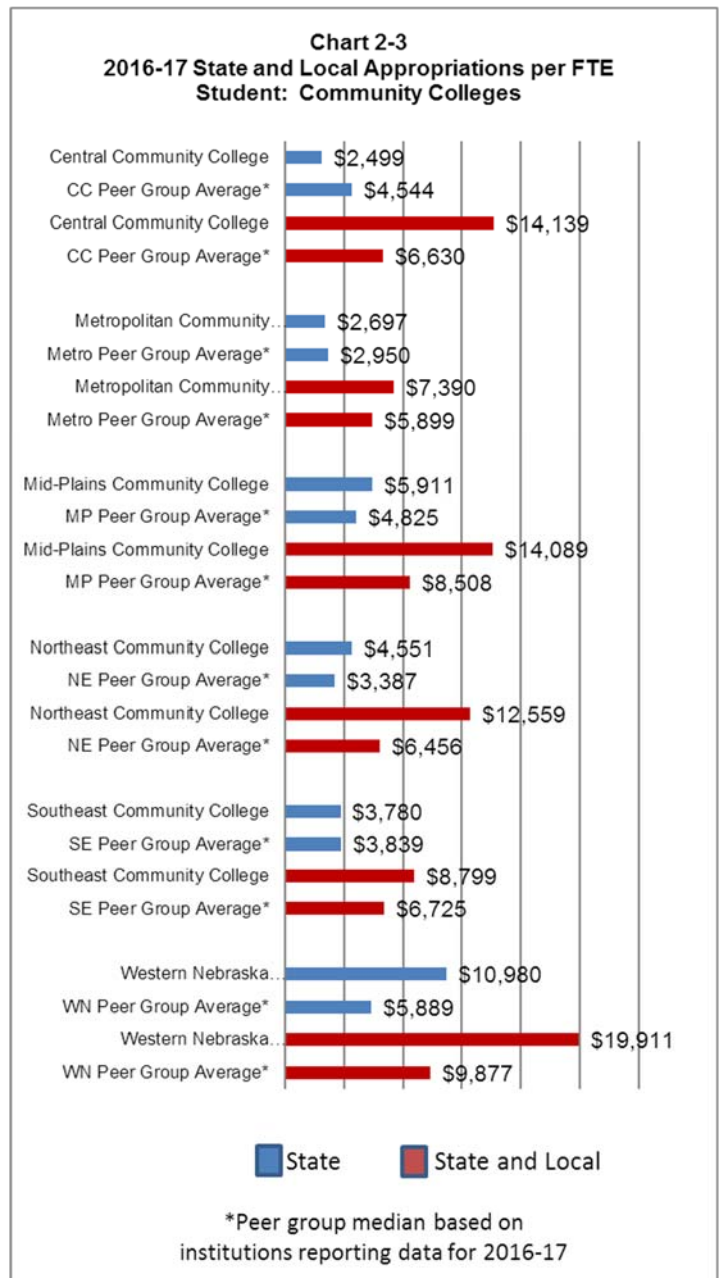
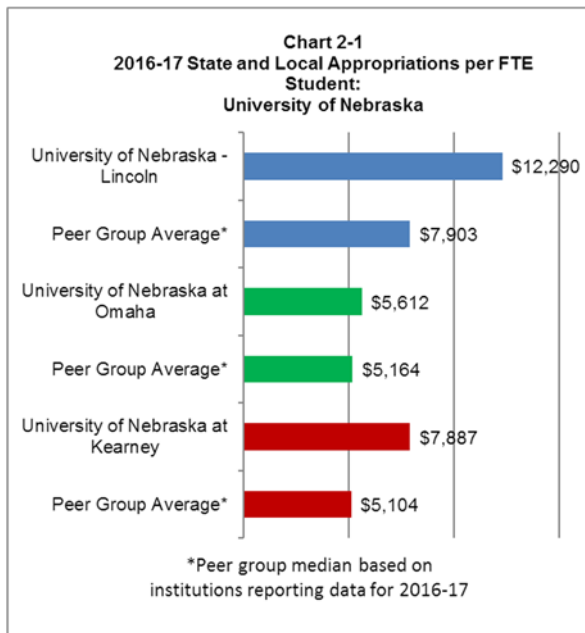
In 2016, 48.2% of working-age Nebraskans had attained at least a high-quality certificate, defined as having clear and transparent learning outcomes leading to further education and employment. However, Nebraska will not reach the top 10 goal identified in the *Comprehensive Plan* without increasing the percentage of students who complete their degrees – particularly Hispanic, African American, and Native American students – and without attracting adults with some college but no degree, back to complete their degrees. The Lumina Foundation notes that nearly 188,000 working-age Nebraskans have attended college but did not complete a degree – almost a quarter of the adult working-age population (Lumina Foundation, *A Stronger Nation*). The need for more degreed people is evident and Nebraska must hold itself and its colleges and universities accountable for removing barriers to completion.



## Nebraska State Appropriations for Higher Education

***Nebraska has a long history of providing strong financial support for higher education. However during the recent challenging economic conditions and the State's budget difficulties, State General fund support for higher education has been reduced each of the past three fiscal years from original appropriations.***

- For 2018-19, the State appropriated \$733,761,852 for public higher education operations, representing 16.5% of the state's total General fund appropriation, a decrease of 0.3% of the total state appropriations of 2016-17 and a decrease of 2.4% from the 2008-09 fiscal year when public higher education appropriations represented 18.9% of the state's total General fund appropriation.
- For 2017-18, the last year national comparison are available, the State initially provided total support of \$760,198,501 for public higher education, an increase of 1.7% from 2015-16. This two-year change ranked Nebraska 34<sup>th</sup> when compared to other states in percentage change. However, during the 2017-18 Nebraska legislative session, higher education funding was reduced almost \$14.5 million which undoubtedly lowered Nebraska's ranking. (Appendix 1a and 1b)
- Over the past five years, the state appropriation for higher education increased by 15.3%; while the national average was a 20.7% increase. Inflation during this five year time period was about 7.8%. The five-year percentage increase ranks Nebraska 26<sup>th</sup> in the country in increased general support for higher education. (Appendix 1b)
- Nebraska continued to rank high in comparison to other states in 2016-17 appropriations for higher education per capita, for which Nebraska ranked 6<sup>th</sup> in the country, and in appropriations for higher education per \$1,000 of personal income, for which Nebraska ranked 11<sup>th</sup>. In 2015-16, Nebraska ranked 6<sup>th</sup> for per capita funding and 10<sup>th</sup> in appropriation per \$1,000 of personal income. (Appendix 1d)
- According to the 2017 State Higher Education Finance report, Nebraska's 2016-17 higher education appropriations per FTE, which includes local property taxes, increased 8.1% since 2007-08 (pre-recession) after adjusting to 2017 dollars. However, 2016-17 saw a 1.6% decrease when compared to 2015-16. (Appendix 1e)
- All four-year colleges except Peru State College are above its Commission-established peer group's median in state appropriation per full-time equivalent (FTE) student. (See Charts 2-1 and 2-2 on the following page)
- For the community college sector, Chart 2-3 shows state appropriations per FTE enrollment as well as state appropriation plus property tax contribution per FTE. In comparison to Commission-established peers, Central Community College, Metropolitan Community College, and Southeast Community College were below their respective peer medians with regard to state tax appropriations. When property tax revenue is added to state tax dollar allocations, all six community colleges were above their respective peer averages in combined state and local tax appropriations per FTE student.

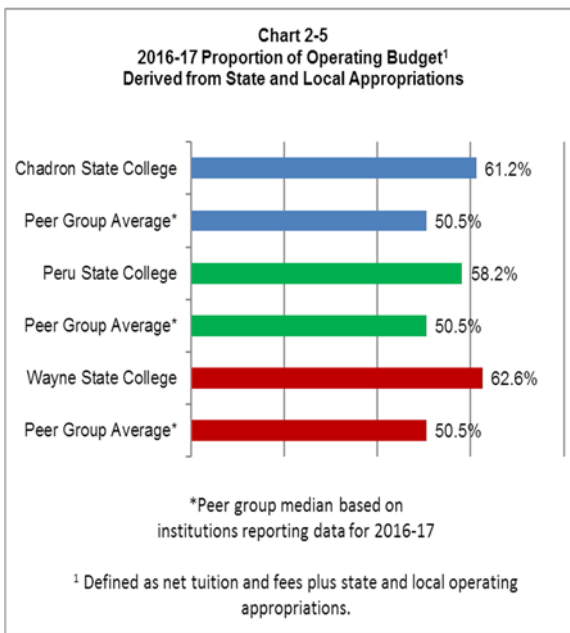
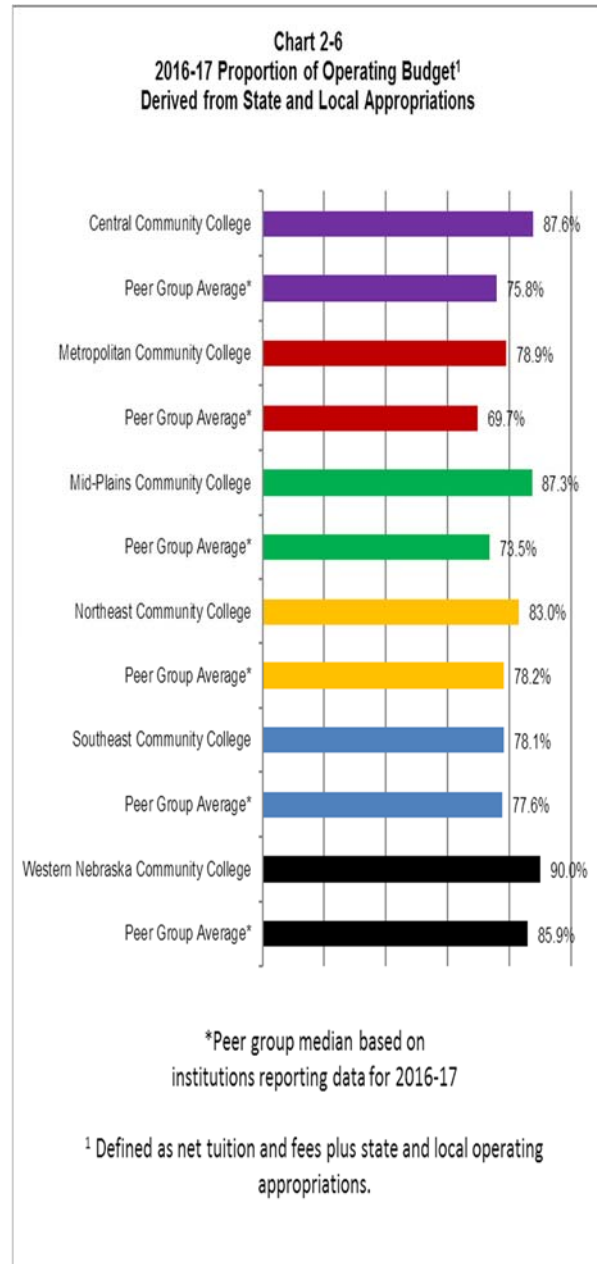
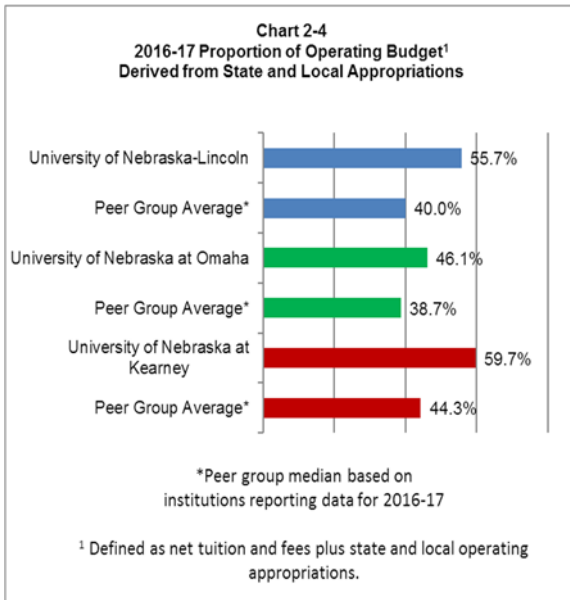


Source: 2018 Tuition, Fees, and College Affordability Report

### Students' versus State's Share of Educational Costs

- The state contributed between 46.1% and 59.7% of the cost of students' education at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL), the University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO), and the University of Nebraska at Kearney (UNK) in 2016-17. In contrast, peer institutions received an average of 38.7% to 44.3% of students' cost of education from their respective states.
- The state's share of the cost of education at Nebraska State Colleges ranged from 58.2% to 62.6%. The State Colleges' peers received an average of 50.5% of students' cost of education from their states.

- For the four-year public institutions, the state paid the smallest share (46.1%) of students’ cost of education at the University of Nebraska at Omaha in 2016-17. Wayne State College received the greatest percentage of the cost of their students’ education through state funding (62.6%).
- For community colleges, the taxpayers’ share of the cost of education ranged from 90.0% at Western Nebraska Community College to 78.1% at Southeast Community College. (See charts 2-4, 2-5, and 2-6)



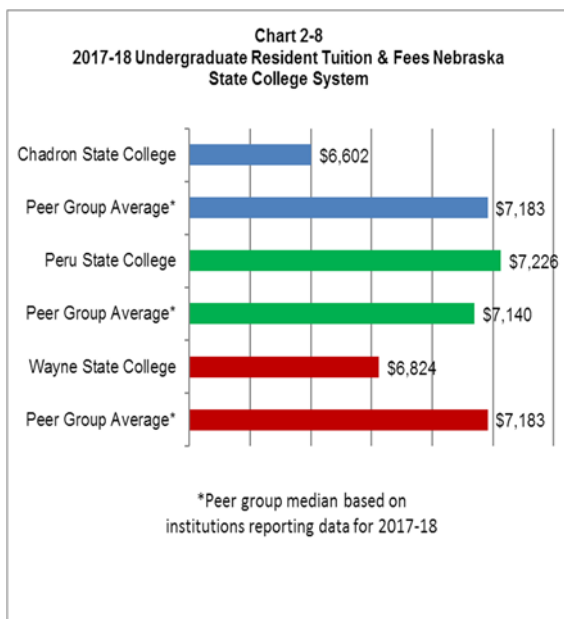
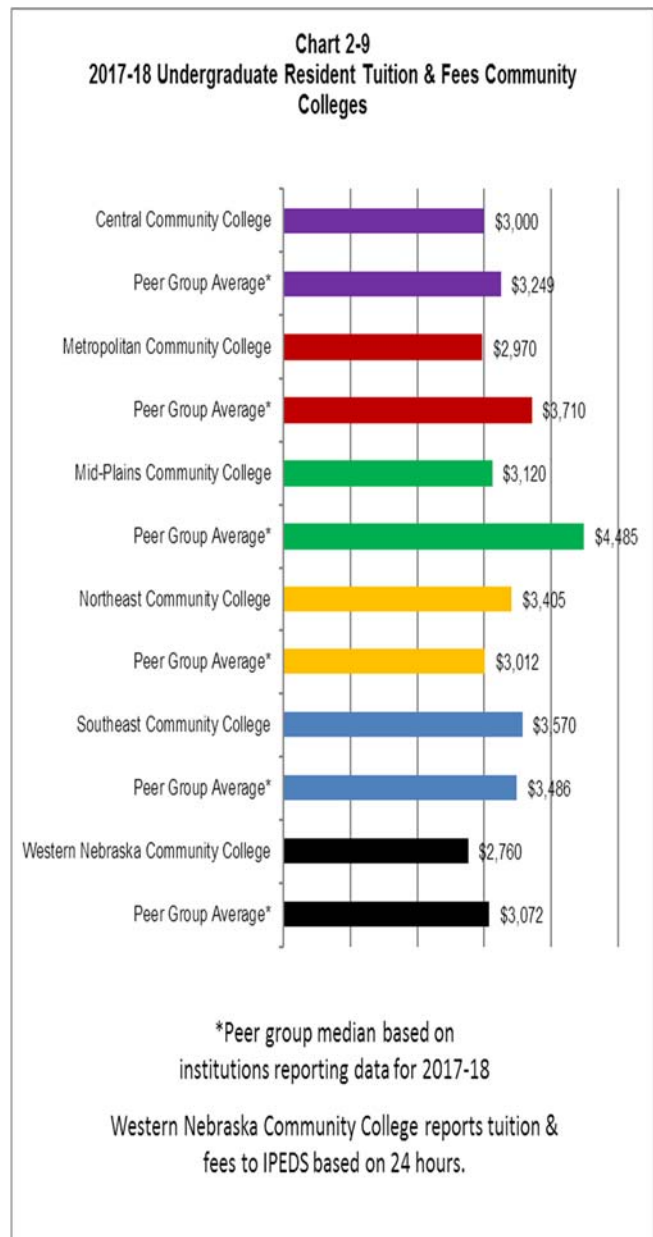
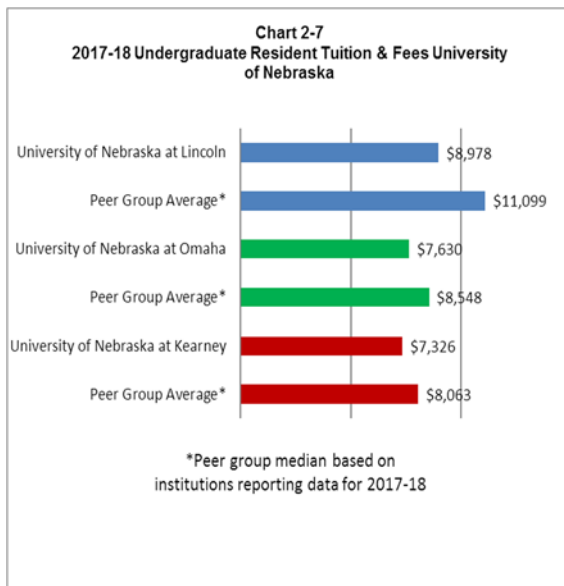
Source: 2018 Tuition, Fees, and College Affordability Report

## Higher Education Affordability

**Several indicators suggest that Nebraska higher education is less affordable than in the past.**

### Tuition & Fees Comparisons (Charts 2-7, 2-8, 2-9)

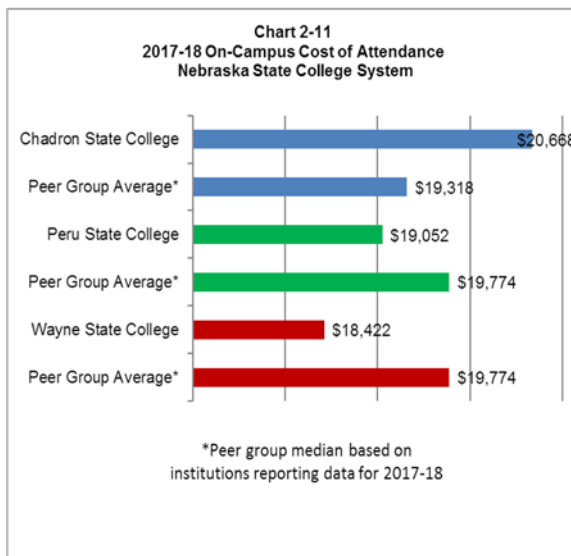
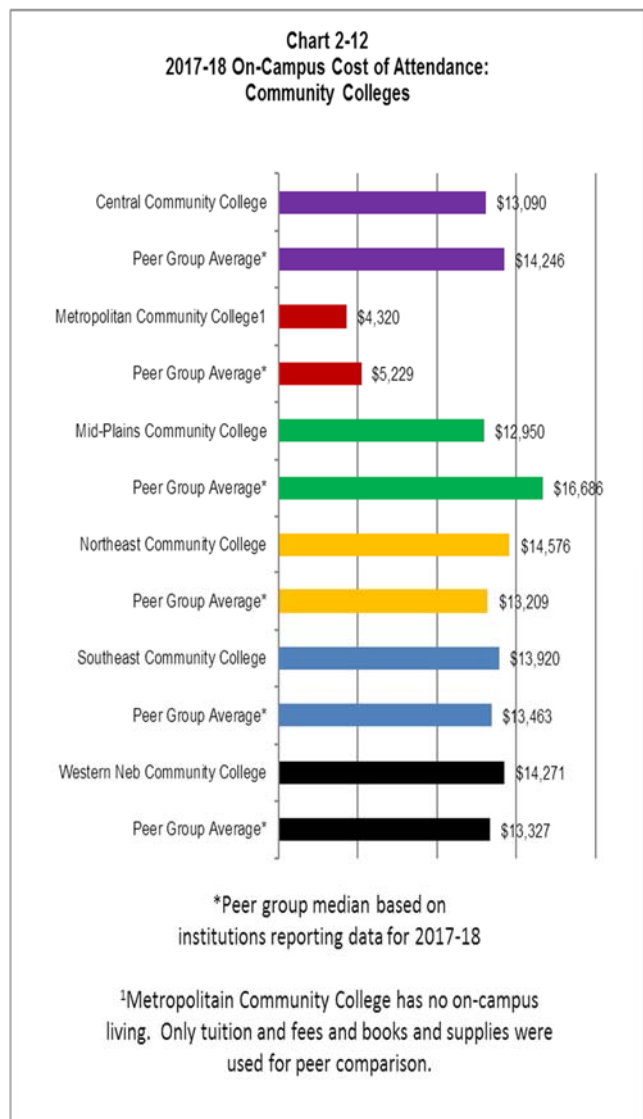
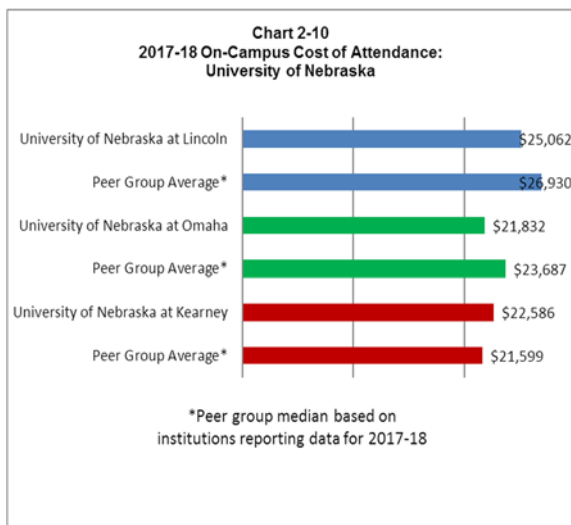
- From 2009-10 to 2017-18, in-district resident undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees for full-time students at all Nebraska public institutions increased. The range was from 16% at the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture to 65% at Southeast Community College.
- According to the College Board's *Trends in College Pricing-2017*, the national average inflation-adjusted increase between 2012-13 and 2017-18 was 8% for public four-year institutions and 6% for public two-year institutions, while the inflation-adjusted increases for Nebraska public institutions were 8% and 12% respectively. (College Board, *Trends in College Pricing*, 2017 pages 14 and 15)
- Tuition and mandatory fees for Nebraska resident students are below those charged resident students by those institutions' peers, with the exception of Peru State College, Northeast Community College, and Southeast Community College. (See Charts 2-7, 2-8, 2-9)
- In 2017-18, undergraduate students at all Nebraska four-year public institutions paid less than the national undergraduate average of \$9,970 for full-time, annual tuition and mandatory fees. (College Board, *Trends in College Pricing*, 2017 page 15 and Figure 6 data file)
- In 2017-18, all of Nebraska's community colleges charged resident tuition and mandatory fees that were at or below the national community college annual average of \$3,570. Specifically, Nebraska community colleges charge between \$2,760 and \$3,570 for Nebraska residents. (College Board, *Trends in College Pricing*, 2017 page 14 and Figure 5 data file)



Source: 2018 Tuition, Fees, and College Affordability Report

**Cost of Attendance (Charts 2-10, 2-11, 2-12)**

- The Cost of Attendance is an estimate assigned by the financial aid office of the expenses a student will have for one year of attendance at a college or university. Variables that make up the cost of attendance include tuition and fees based on the classification of the student (undergraduate/graduate, resident/non-resident, full-time/part-time), living expenses (on-campus/off-campus/with parent), books and supplies, transportation, and other miscellaneous expenses. For the charts that follow, only on-campus living, transportation, and other miscellaneous expenses are included, with the exception of Metropolitan Community College which has no on-campus living.



Source: 2018 Tuition, Fees, and College Affordability Report

### Financial Aid for Needy Students

- In 2015-16, Nebraska ranked 31<sup>st</sup> nationally in the amount of state-provided need-based financial aid per full-time undergraduate student, up from 32<sup>nd</sup> in 2012-13. (*National Association of State Student Grant & Aid Programs, 47<sup>th</sup> Annual Survey Report on State-Sponsored Student Financial Aid, 2015-16 Academic Year*)
- For the 2016-17 academic year, CCPE estimates that at least \$188.4 million of annual unmet student financial need existed for Nebraska low-income postsecondary education students. (CCPE, *Nebraska Opportunity Grant 2016-17 Year-end Report, page 6*)
- In 2016-17, Nebraska's state grant program assisted 36.8% of eligible recipients who are the lowest-income students. Just less than 35% of recipients and their families had incomes below \$20,000 annually. Another 30% of recipients were from families with incomes between \$20,000 and \$40,000. Approximately 35% of recipients were from families that had incomes over \$40,000. (CCPE, *Nebraska Opportunity Grant 2016-17 Year-end Report, pages 9 and 13*)

### Student Loan Volume

- Of the Nebraska students that graduated in 2016, approximately 61% graduated with debt, ranking Nebraska 14<sup>th</sup> in the nation. (*The Project on Student Debt, Student Debt and the Class of 2016*, October 2017)
- Nebraska students that graduated in 2016 from a Nebraska public or private four-year institution with debt had an average student loan debt of \$26,585, ranking Nebraska 36<sup>th</sup> in the nation. (*The Project on Student Debt, Student Debt and the Class of 2016*, September 2017)
- As the table below demonstrates, the net price of attendance after subtracting grant aid is lower for low income families than for high income families. However, as a share of family income, the net price of attendance is still high for most families, resulting in the need to borrow and work a significant number of hours during the school year.

<b>Net Price of Attendance for Full-time, First-time Degree/Certificate-seeking Undergraduate Students Receiving Grant or Scholarship Aid, 2016-17 Academic Year</b>						
	<b>Average Net Price by Family Income</b>					
	<b>All Incomes</b>	<b>\$0 - \$30,000</b>	<b>\$30,001 - \$48,000</b>	<b>\$48,001 - \$75,000</b>	<b>\$75,001 - \$110,000</b>	<b>Over \$110,000</b>
Central Community College	\$7,917	\$6,709	\$6,910	\$9,054	\$11,047	\$11,349
Metropolitan Community College Area	\$6,423	\$5,525	\$5,953	\$7,427	\$9,189	\$10,032
Mid-Plains Community College	\$7,462	\$5,411	\$5,837	\$7,740	\$9,980	\$9,747
Northeast Community College	\$8,696	\$6,952	\$6,896	\$9,615	\$11,779	\$12,373
Southeast Community College Area	\$7,828	\$7,277	\$7,602	\$9,117	\$10,980	\$11,316
Western Nebraska Community College	\$6,234	\$4,988	\$5,173	\$6,541	\$9,477	\$10,412
Chadron State College	\$13,740	\$12,221	\$11,556	\$13,894	\$17,182	\$16,585
Peru State College	\$12,850	\$11,147	\$12,115	\$13,371	\$15,629	\$15,870
Wayne State College	\$12,626	\$10,585	\$10,905	\$13,005	\$15,012	\$15,719
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	\$11,417	\$9,388	\$9,820	\$13,215	\$14,323	\$15,755
University of Nebraska at Kearney	\$15,909	\$12,715	\$13,754	\$15,821	\$19,229	\$19,693
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	\$16,813	\$12,948	\$13,579	\$16,268	\$20,245	\$21,525
University of Nebraska at Omaha	\$11,727	\$10,023	\$10,326	\$13,091	\$15,791	\$17,916

Source: 2018 Tuition, Fees, and College Affordability Report

### Community College Transfers (Appendix 6)

- Academic transfer FTE enrollment at the community colleges increased 140.7% between the 1993-94 academic year, when the Legislature expanded the community colleges' academic transfer authority, and the 2017-18 academic year. During the same period, enrollment in applied technology programs increased 5.9%.

- Over the same 24-year trend period, the percentage of FTE enrollment in academic transfer programs increased from 12.6% of total enrollment in 1993-94 to 23.1% in 2017-18, an increase of 10.5%. Meanwhile, applied technology's share of enrollment declined 11 percentage points, from 56.5% in 1993-94 to 45.5% in 2017-18. A significant portion of academic transfer FTEs are due to the increase in dual enrollment courses being taken by high school students at community colleges.
- During the past 24 years, Foundations Education (also referred to as developmental or remedial education) has shown a steady increase from 4.6% of total enrollment in 1993-94 to 5.5% in 2017-18. Although the numbers are relatively small (935 in 1993-94 and 1,452 in 2017-18), the percentage increase over the 24 year period was 55.3%.

## Higher Education Access

***Nebraska has always enjoyed high college-going rates—70.2% in 2016-17 for public high school graduates that attend college within one year of graduation. However, there is concern that Nebraska is not keeping pace with other states in higher education participation.***

## Higher Education Enrollment & Participation

- Enrollment increases from fall 2007 to fall 2017 by sector:
  - Independent Colleges and Universities: 20.7% (up 5,849)
  - University of Nebraska: 11.9% (up 5,617)
  - State Colleges: -1.4% (down 116)
  - Community Colleges: -3.4% (down 1,375)
  - For-Profit/Career Schools' enrollments: -52.1% (down 1,905)

(CCPE, 2018 Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska: Enrollment, page 1.3)
- In fall 2017, the University system had the largest headcount enrollment (52,718), followed by the Community Colleges (39,641).  
(CCPE, 2018 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report, page 4)
- Minority enrollment in Nebraska institutions was 22.2% of total enrollment in fall 2017, with community colleges, independent institutions, and for-profit/career schools having the highest minority enrollment as a percentage of their total enrollment. (CCPE, 2018 Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska: Enrollment, pages 4.7-4.10)
- Nebraska's college continuation rate based on Nebraska Department of Education data has fluctuated over the past 10 years, rising from 69.0% in the fall of 2007 to a high of 71.9% in the fall of 2009. However, this rate has fallen to 70.2% for the fall of 2016. (Appendix 2)
- For 2014, the last year that national comparisons are available using IPEDS data, Nebraska's college continuation rate of 62.5% ranks 26<sup>th</sup> in the nation. (Appendix 2)



- In fall 2016, 52.8% of 2016 Nebraska high school graduates attended college at Nebraska institutions, compared to 55.4% in fall 2006. (CCPE, 2018 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report, page 54)
- Nebraska had 22,945 high school graduates in the class of 2016. Of those high school graduates, 35.3% did not go on to college within 12 months of graduation. This compares to 32.3% of the graduating class of 2006. (CCPE, 2018 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report, page 54)

## **Higher Education Retention and Accountability**

***Nebraska higher education demonstrated some improvement in areas such as retention and graduation.***

### **Student Retention/Completion (IPEDS)**

(IPEDS retention and completion numbers are based on full-time, first-time freshmen remaining and graduating from the same institution)

- The retention rate for Nebraska community college students returning for their second year of college was 62.3% in fall 2016. The national average was 62.0%. (CCPE, 2018 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report, page 104)
- The retention rate for freshmen at four-year colleges and universities in Nebraska returning for their sophomore year was 78.8% in fall 2016. The national average in 2016 was 81.1%. (CCPE, 2018 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report, page 102)
- Nebraska's overall community college graduation rate (defined as graduating within 150% of the normal program length) was 31.5% in 2015-16, with Northeast Community College having the highest rate of 53.0% and Metropolitan Community College having the lowest rate at 13.1%. However, many community college students transfer to a four-year institution without graduating from the community college. When these students are included, the graduation/transfer rate at Northeast Community College is 66.5% and at Metropolitan Community is 33.8%. (CCPE, 2018 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report, page 117)
- Baccalaureate 150% graduation rates at the University campuses in 2015-16 were 42.9% at NCTA, which offers two-year programs and certificates, 66.7% at UNL, 56.9% and UNK, and 44.9% at UNO. The overall graduation rate for NCTA, UNK, UNL, and UNO increased from 54.9% in 2005-06 to 59.5% in 2015-16, or by 4.6%. (CCPE, 2018 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report, page 262)
- The state college six-year graduation rates for 2015-16 were 43.2% at Chadron State College, 35.4% at Peru State College, and 47.9% at Wayne State College. The overall graduation rate for the Nebraska State Colleges decreased 3.0% from 2005-06 to 2015-16 to 44.2%. (CCPE, 2018 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report, page 262)
- The independent colleges and universities had some of the highest six-year graduation rates in 2015-16, with Creighton University at 79.0% and five other institutions with rates over 60%. The overall graduation rate increased 1.7%, from 62.5% in 2005-06 to 64.2% in 2015-16. (CCPE, 2018 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report, page 262)

## Degrees Awarded

- Many foundations, state governments, and national higher education associations have issued calls for increasing the proportion of Americans with high-quality degrees and credentials. One goal, established by the Lumina Foundation and endorsed by national leaders, has been set at 60% of the population holding degrees, diplomas, or certificates by 2025. (The 60% goal has been widely misunderstood to refer to bachelor's degree holders. That is not the case.)
- An estimated 48.2% of Nebraska's working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a quality postsecondary credential, defined as having clear and transparent learning outcomes leading to further education and employment. (*Lumina Report: A Stronger Nation through Higher Education*, 2017)
- Nebraska public, independent, and for-profit colleges and universities awarded 30,916 degrees and other awards in 2016-17. This was an increase of 18.3% over 10 years. Of those degrees, 14,965 were bachelor's degrees, 8,076 were less-than-four-year degrees, 6,268 were master's degrees, and 1,607 were research/scholarship and professional practice doctoral degrees. (CCPE, 2018 *Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report*, page 20)
- Between 2006-07 and 2016-17, the total number of degrees and awards conferred to white, non-Hispanic students increased from 21,684 to 22,980, an increase of 6.0%; to minority students increased from 2,428 to 5,315, an increase of 118.9%; and to foreign students from 580 to 1,428, an increase of 146.2% (CCPE, 2018 *Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska, Degrees and Other Awards*, page 4.6)
- In 2016-17, the highest percentage of degrees were awarded by the public and independent institutions in the following areas:

Four-year degrees:            Business, Communication – 24.7%  
    Health – 17.6%  
    STEM – 17.4%  
    Education – 14.5%  
    Social and Behavioral Sciences – 13.0%

Less-than-four-years:        Trades – 29.4%  
    Health – 20.7%  
    Arts, Humanities – 17.6%  
    Business, Communication – 14.3%  
    STEM – 14.1%

(Source: CCPE, 2016 *Factual Look Excel workbook*)

### **Instructional Expenditures per FTE Student (Appendix 3)**

- In 2016-17, UNL's expenditures on instruction per FTE student of \$12,043 were less than seven of its 10 Commission-established peers.
- In 2016-17, two of the six community colleges' expenditures on instruction per FTE were within \$1,000 of the median of their peers. However, Central Community College was \$2,287 above the median of their peers and Western Nebraska Community College was \$2,467 above the median of their peers.
- In 2016-17, Peru State College's expenditures on instruction per FTE student of \$4,911 were less than nine of its 10 Commission-established peers.

### **Revenue and Research Dollars (Appendix 4)**

- In 2015-16, the latest year for which data are available, total spending for University-based research and development for UNL was \$294.9 million, ranking UNL 80<sup>th</sup> among the country's 634 institutions and systems. Of that, 33.3% was federal government funding and 66.7% was from internal or other external sources funding. The University of Nebraska Medical Center's (UNMC) total spending for research and development was \$150.7 million, resulting in a ranking for UNMC of 129<sup>th</sup>.
- For 2015-16, federally financed research and development funding at UNL was \$95.4 million, which ranked UNL 105<sup>th</sup>. For 2015-16, UNMC's federally financed research and development funding was \$76.2 million, ranking the Medical Center 122<sup>nd</sup> among the country's institutions.

### **State Appropriations per Degree Awarded (Appendix 5)**

- One of many possible measures of productivity is a comparison of the dollars allocated to an institution and the number of degrees and certificates it awards.
- Community college state and local appropriated dollars per degree awarded for 2016-17 range from \$88,817 at Western Nebraska Community College to \$23,556 at Central Community College. When tuition and fee dollars are included, the dollars per degree awarded range from \$106,330 at Western Nebraska Community College to \$28,493 at Central Community College.
- State college state appropriated dollars per degree awarded for 2016-17 range from \$20,219 at Peru State College to \$29,166 at Chadron State College. When tuition and fee dollars are included, the dollars per degree awarded range from \$40,708 at Peru State College to \$52,959 at Wayne State College.
- University state appropriated dollars per degree awarded for 2016-17 range from \$27,108 at the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture to \$139,439 at the University of Nebraska Medical Center. When tuition and fee dollars are included, the dollars per degree awarded range from \$36,260 at the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture to \$190,321 at the University of Nebraska Medical Center.



SECTION  
3

## General Statewide Funding Issues and Initiatives

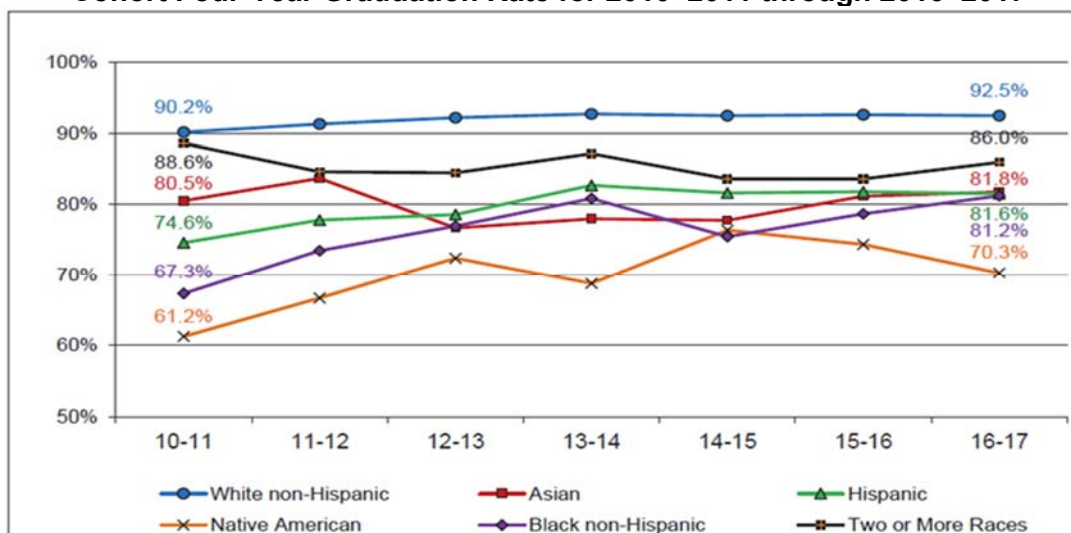
Access, affordability, and completion are important issues in higher education, and the shifting demographics of Nebraska’s children and youth add urgency to them. Projected growth of Nebraska’s white, non-Hispanic population during the next decade will be modest, and ethnic minorities, particularly Hispanics, will account for nearly all of the growth in the state’s population and the number of high school graduates. Our economy will increasingly rely on this growing population. (Chart 2)

Unfortunately, much of this important population group experiences lower incomes, language barriers, and lower high school and college graduation rates. The compound effects are evident in statewide degree attainment rates. Among adults ages 25 to 64, 48.4% of white Nebraskans have attained an associate’s degree or higher compared to 34.2% of African Americans, 15.2% of Hispanics, 61.7% of Asians, and 23.3% of Native Americans. (*A Stronger Nation*, Lumina Foundation, 2018)

Hispanics make up the majority of Nebraska’s minority population, accounting for 60,000 students, or 17.5% of Nebraska’s K-12 public school enrollment in 2017-18, up from 6.7% in 2000-2001.

In Nebraska’s high school class of 2016-17, 82% of Hispanics and 81% of black, non-Hispanics graduated, compared to 93% of white, non-Hispanics. (Chart 1) As can also be seen in Chart 3, students from low-income families continue onto college at a lower rate than their non-low-income peers, regardless of race or gender.

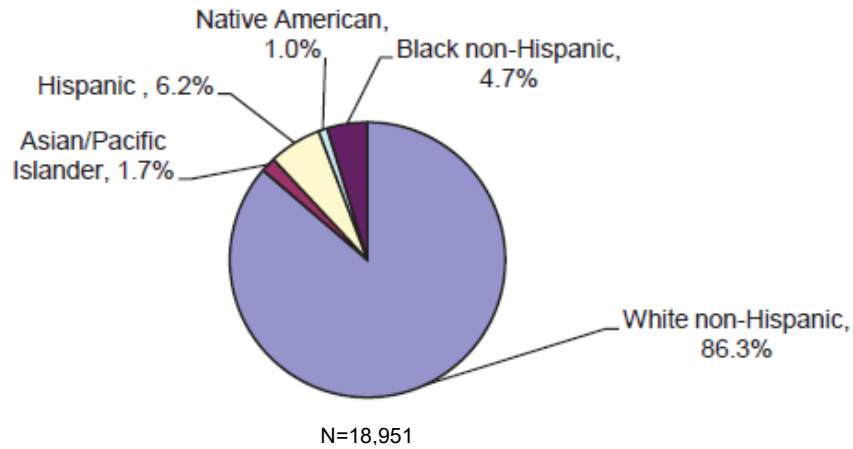
**Chart 1**  
**By Race/Ethnicity Nebraska Public High School**  
**Cohort Four-Year Graduation Rate for 2010–2011 through 2016–2017**



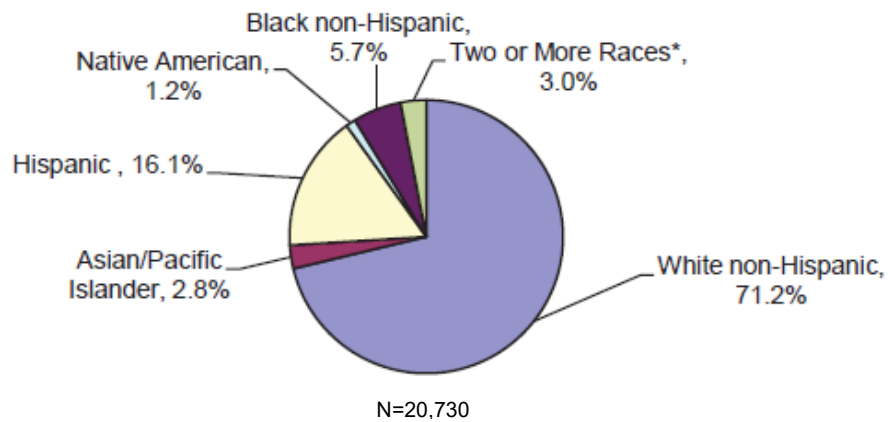
Note. Cohort graduation rates are not shown for Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders. (CCPE, 2018 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report, page 31)

**Chart 2**  
**By Race/Ethnicity: Actual and Projected**  
**Percentages of Nebraska Public High School Graduates**

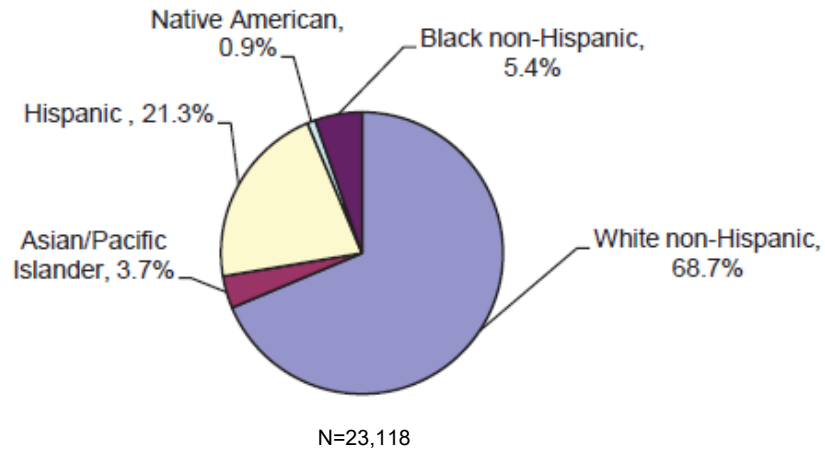
**Actual Percentages of Graduates: 2006-2007**



**Actual Percentages of Graduates: 2016-2017**

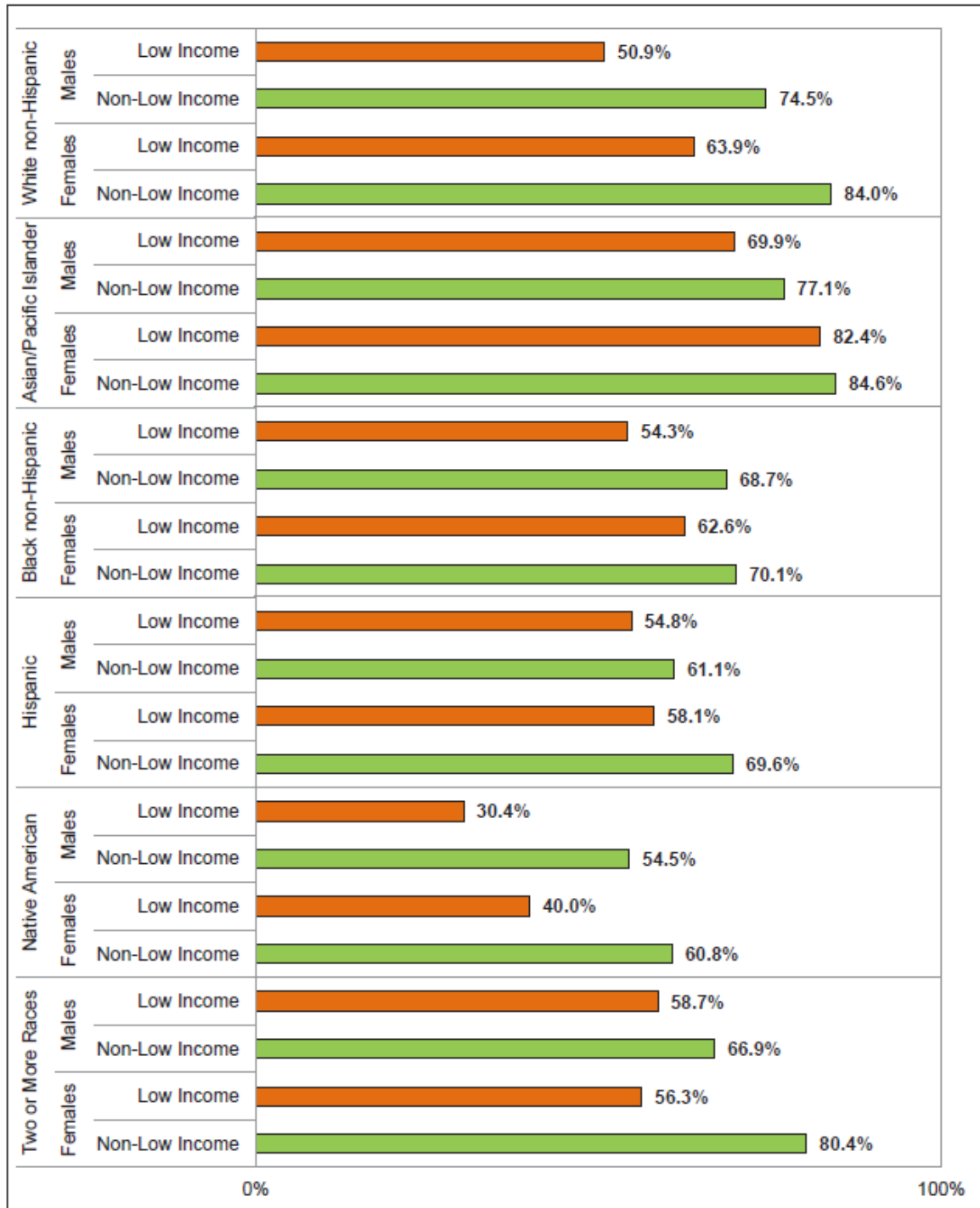


**Projected Percentages of Graduates: 2026-2027**



*Note. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. Actual counts and projections do not include graduates of educational service units or state-operated schools. \*Two or more races' was not a racial/ethnic category until 2010-11. For projections, multiracial graduates are proportionally distributed to the four race categories (American Indian/Alaska Native (i.e., Native American), Asian/Pacific Islander, black non-Hispanic, and white non-Hispanic. (CCPE, 2018 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report, page 26)*

**Chart 3**  
**College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates**  
**by Gender, Student Income Status, and Race/Ethnicity 2013–2014**



(CCPE, 2018 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report, page 61)

Nebraska cannot afford to let any of its young people fall behind. Nebraska students must not only graduate from high school, but receive an education that prepares them for higher education and/or the workforce. Once these students reach college, many will need reasonable tuition rates and substantial financial aid to make college attendance and success a reality.

Affordability and access are strongly addressed in Chapter 2 of Nebraska's *Comprehensive Statewide Plan for Postsecondary Education*. The Commission is charged by statute to develop the *Plan* in consultation with the institutions and others and update as necessary. In it, the Commission has stated its shared belief with the leaders of Nebraska higher education institutions and their governing boards that all Nebraska citizens deserve reasonable and affordable access to higher education opportunities appropriate to their individual needs and abilities.

The Commission also believes it is important that the Legislature and Governor continue to provide reliable and adequate state support to Nebraska's public postsecondary institutions as stated in Chapter 4 of the *Plan*. National studies have shown that Nebraska institutions have benefited from reliable state support in recent years compared to many other states. (Appendix 1c)

To address these and other concerns, the Commission has identified two major statewide funding issues to bring to the attention of legislators for the 2019-2021 biennium. They are:

- **Initiatives that make postsecondary education more affordable**
- **initiatives that respond to identified educational and workforce development needs in Nebraska**



## Financial Aid for Students from Low-income Families

Chapter 2 of the Commission's *Comprehensive Plan* identifies goals and strategies to meet the educational needs of students including affordability. Increasing participation and success in higher education and ensuring that access to higher education programs and services is not restricted by economic status are major goals in the *Plan*.

By almost any comparative measure, Nebraska provides less financial aid to support its students from low-income families than do a majority of states. Nebraska ranked 31<sup>st</sup> in the country in need-based financial aid per full-time undergraduate student for the 2015-16 academic year. (*National Association of State Student Grant & Aid Programs, 47<sup>th</sup> Annual Survey Report on State-Sponsored Student Financial Aid, 2015-16 Academic Year, Table 12*)

Increasing state support for state-administered, need-based financial aid so that it is above or equal to the regional or national average would help achieve this goal. By identifying financial aid for needy students as one of its statewide funding issues for 2019-2021, the Commission hopes to draw attention to the need to increase access to higher education for Nebraska's students from low-income families.

### Access College Early (ACE) Program

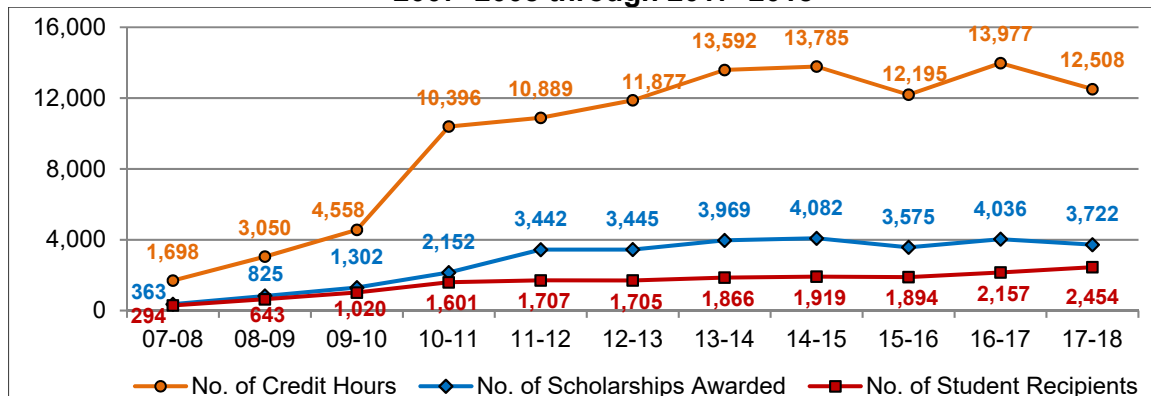
We know that Nebraska students from low-income families are graduating from high school at lower rates and continuing on to college at much lower rates than students coming from more affluent families. (See Chart 5)

Research on high school students taking college courses while in high school indicates that academic rigor is increased during high school, college can be completed faster, money is saved, the transition from high school to college is streamlined, students have a head start on their chosen programs, and students enroll in college and graduate at better rates than students who do not take such courses.

In Nebraska, high school students qualifying to take college courses while still in high school generally must pay the colleges for the college credit. Since no federal financial assistance is available, this has usually meant that only those who can afford to pay for these classes are benefitting. In 2007, the Commission proposed a need-based scholarship program available to all high school students from low-income families taking college classes, whether through their high school or directly from the postsecondary institution. The new program, known as the Access College Early (ACE) program, has been strongly supported by the Legislature. For the 2018-19 fiscal year, the ACE program is being funded with \$945,600 in General funds. Despite increased state funding for the ACE program, there still are not sufficient funding to accommodate all eligible high school students wishing to take college courses while still in high school. In prior years, the Commission was forced to limit the number of courses taken by students each semester due to lack of funding.

Growth in the ACE program has been tremendous but is limited by funding challenges. In 2007-08, 363 scholarships were awarded to 294 Nebraska high school students who took college courses and earned college credit before they received a high school diploma. By 2010-11, 2,152 scholarships were awarded to 1,601 students enrolled in a college course while still in high school. For the 2017-18 academic year, 3,722 scholarships were awarded to 2,454 students enrolled in college courses while still in high school. (Chart 4)

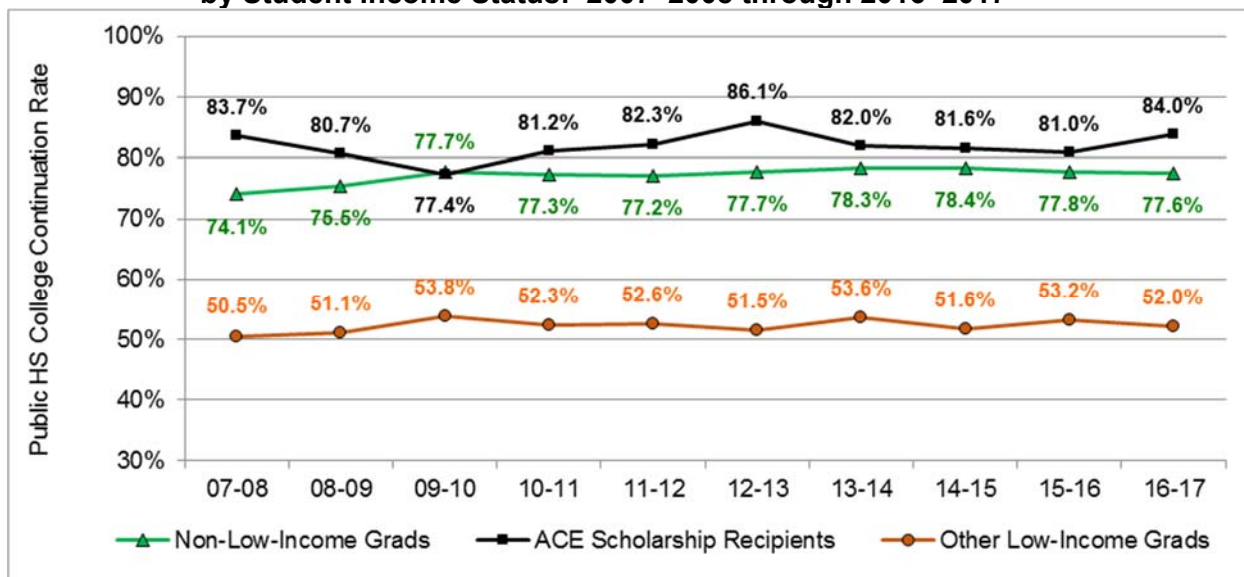
**Chart 4**  
**Growth of the Nebraska Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Program**  
**Numbers of Student Recipients, ACE Scholarships, and Credit Hours**  
**2007–2008 through 2017–2018**



CCPE, 2018 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report, page 92. Expanded to include 2017-18 from ACE database.

A major goal of the ACE program is to encourage high school students to continue on to college. In 2016-17, the ACE student college continuation rate of 84.0% was greater than the overall college continuation rate of 71.0% for all Nebraska public high school graduates, and greater than the non-low-income college continuation rate of 77.6%. Clearly, the ACE program is remarkably successful in achieving its important goals. (Chart 5)

**Chart 5**  
**College Continuation Rates for Public High School Seniors**  
**Who Received Access Early (ACE) Scholarships**  
**and Other Graduates of Nebraska Public High Schools**  
**by Student Income Status: 2007–2008 through 2016–2017**



CCPE, 2018 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report, page 95; ACE database for 2016-17 data

It is in the state's best interest that all students have equal access to these programs in high school, regardless of their financial situation. The opportunity to take college classes in high school streamlines the transition from high school to college and gives students a good start on their chosen college program, usually at a reduced cost. Students can graduate sooner and spend less money completing their degree. For a high school student taking 15 credit hours of dual credit courses from UNL, that student could save almost \$10,000 before enrolling in their first semester.

Because of the outstanding results of the ACE program, the Commission is requesting increased state support. High school is the least expensive time to help students begin attending college as dual credit tuition is typically lower than regular tuition and students are not paying for campus housing.

The Commission is concerned that a lack of available state funds for the ACE program will discourage these students from pursuing a college education. Nebraska's students from low-income families go on to college at a much lower rate than non-low-income high school graduates. This program reverses that trend, but demand is high and state funding is limited.

**Recommendation:**

**The Commission recommends increasing state General funds for ACE from \$945,600 to \$1 million for 2019-20 and by an additional \$100,000, to \$1.1 million for 2020-21. The additional state funds will provide at least 230 additional scholarships the first year and 660 scholarships the following year to high school students from low-income families.**

## Nebraska Opportunity Grant (NOG)

Over the past decade, Nebraska's public institutions have increased their tuition and mandatory fees, partly to counter decreased State appropriations during a time of economic challenges for the State (Chart 7). Unfortunately, even as the tuition and fees increased, the State did not appropriate a corresponding increase in need-based financial aid. In fact, state General fund financial aid, which had been receiving steady increases, was cut in 2009-10 and received no increases until 2013-14. (Chart 8) Some institutions, notably NU, have been able to provide some additional institutional and/or private funds to help address the shortfall. The larger problem remains, however. These factors have provided students from low-income families too little aid to meet their needs. Increased reliance on federal student loans and the subsequent increase in student loan debt confirms the need for more financial aid.

**Chart 7**

**Two-year Public Institutions**  
**Average Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**  
 (Constant Adjusted Dollars as of July 2017 at the Beginning of the Academic Year)

	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	2015-16	2017-18	10-year NE % Change	2017-18 Peer Average	10-year Peer % Change
CCC	\$2,574	\$2,626	\$2,795	\$2,829	\$2,892	\$3,000	16.6%	\$3,249	28.7%
MCC	\$2,433	\$2,455	\$2,584	\$2,735	\$2,816	\$2,970	22.1%	\$3,710	34.4%
MPCC	\$2,609	\$2,762	\$2,871	\$2,892	\$2,954	\$3,120	19.6%	\$4,485	29.1%
NECC	\$2,659	\$2,854	\$2,973	\$3,049	\$3,246	\$3,405	28.0%	\$3,012	22.8%
SCC	\$2,433	\$2,455	\$2,547	\$2,676	\$2,850	\$3,570	46.8%	\$3,486	32.6%
WNCC	\$2,087	\$2,210	\$2,392	\$2,502	\$2,683	\$2,760	32.2%	\$3,072	25.7%
NCTA	\$4,433	\$4,959	\$4,742	\$4,747	\$4,720	\$5,062	14.2%	\$6,148	9.3%

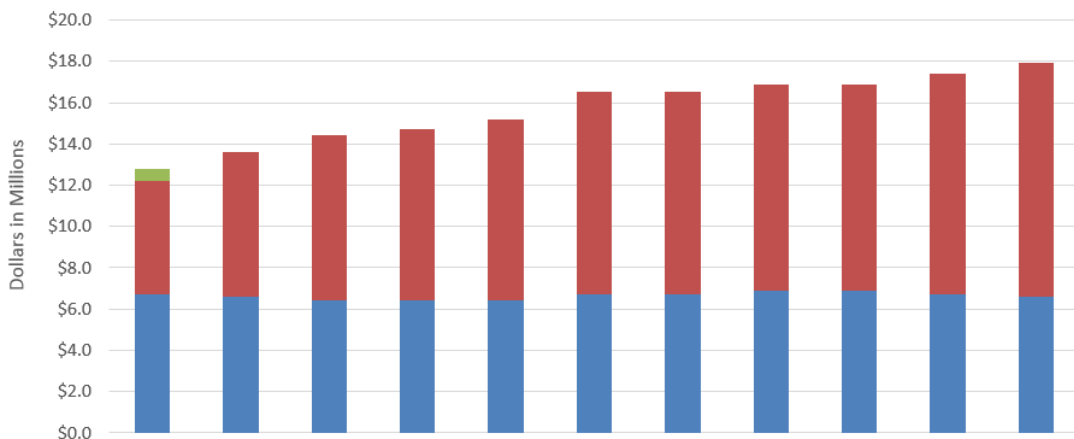
**Four-year Public Institutions**  
**Average Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**  
 (Constant Adjusted Dollars as of July 2017 at the Beginning of the Academic Year)

	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	2015-16	2017-18	10-year NE % Change	2017-18 Peer Average	10-year Peer % Change
CSC	\$4,321	\$5,148	\$5,776	\$5,843	\$6,363	\$6,602	52.8%	\$7,183	16.8%
PSC	\$4,818	\$5,209	\$5,819	\$6,021	\$6,561	\$7,226	50.0%	\$7,140	16.1%
WSC	\$4,245	\$5,462	\$5,762	\$5,841	\$6,197	\$6,824	60.8%	\$7,183	16.8%
UNK	\$5,900	\$6,405	\$6,717	\$6,833	\$6,897	\$7,326	24.2%	\$8,063	23.2%
UNL	\$7,305	\$7,794	\$8,194	\$8,357	\$8,492	\$8,978	22.9%	\$11,099	51.7%
UNO	\$6,114	\$7,080	\$6,804	\$6,864	\$7,075	\$7,630	24.8%	\$8,548	40.4%

CCPE, 2018 Tuition, Fees, and College Affordability Report

In 2003, the Legislature created the Nebraska State Grant Program (renamed the Nebraska Opportunity Grant in 2010) as its sole financial aid program, replacing three prior programs. The enabling legislation provided a funding mechanism that included significant increases to the financial aid program from lottery funds. According to current statutes, 27.5% of the State Lottery Operation Trust fund helps support the NOG program. Inherent in lottery-based funding, however, is the fact that the amount of funding fluctuates depending on lottery sales. Therefore, a steady level of financial aid funding is not guaranteed.

**Chart 8**  
Sources and Available Funding  
Nebraska Opportunity Grant Program  
2008-09 through 2018-19



Funding Source	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Federal Funds	\$0.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Lottery Funds	\$5.5	\$7.0	\$8.0	\$8.3	\$8.8	\$9.8	\$9.8	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.7	\$11.3
General Funds	\$6.7	\$6.6	\$6.4	\$6.4	\$6.4	\$6.7	\$6.7	\$6.9	\$6.9	\$6.7	\$6.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$12.8</b>	<b>\$13.6</b>	<b>\$14.4</b>	<b>\$14.7</b>	<b>\$15.2</b>	<b>\$16.5</b>	<b>\$16.5</b>	<b>\$16.9</b>	<b>\$16.9</b>	<b>\$17.4</b>	<b>\$17.9</b>

### Where We Stand

- Per capita income from 2008 to 2018 increased about 14%, while tuition and mandatory fees at Nebraska’s public institutions over the same time period increased between 37% and 65% for community colleges, between 66% and 79% for state colleges, and between 27% and 39% for the University of Nebraska. (CCPE, 2018 Tuition, Fees, and Affordability Report; Illinois State University, College of Education, Grapevine Data, Table 4 for Fiscal Years 2008 and 2018)
- Nebraska ranks 31<sup>st</sup> in the country in need-based financial aid per full-time undergraduate student. (National Association of State Student Grant & Aid Programs, 47th Annual Survey Report on State-Sponsored Student Financial Aid, 2015-16 Academic Year, Table 12 )

- Unmet need, an indicator of insufficient support, for Nebraska’s Pell-eligible students was \$188.4 million in 2016-17 compared to \$217.3 million in 2011-12 and \$117.0 million in 2006-07. (Note: The federal Pell Grants specify the financial criteria that determine eligibility for federal financial aid. The reduction in this measure stems from a decline in the number of Pell-eligible students enrolled in postsecondary education, particularly at community colleges and private career colleges.) (CCPE, *Nebraska Opportunity Grant, 2016-17 Year-end Report, page 6*)
- According to the *Project on Student Debt*, students who graduated in 2016 from a Nebraska public or private non-profit, four-year institution had an average student loan debt of \$26,585, ranking Nebraska 36<sup>th</sup> in the nation. (*The Project on Student Debt, Student Debt and the Class of 2016, September 2017*)

**Pell Grants**

The federal government uses Pell Grants to provide financial assistance to low-income students. The Pell Grant, initiated five decades ago, was originally designed as the foundation for student aid packaging. Today, however, the maximum Pell Grant has far less purchasing power than it once did.

For example, in 1976, Pell Grants paid for more than 72% of a student’s cost to attend a public four-year institution. (*The Power of Pell Grants, 2009*) Pell Grants now cover less than 59% of the average cost of attendance at a four-year public college and only 17% of the cost at a private four-year college. (College Board – *Trends in Student Aid, 2017*)

This change in Pell Grant buying power puts a greater financial burden on students and families and has contributed to the need for greater state aid.

**State Financial Aid Comparisons**

State financial aid varies by state. Some provide virtually no aid, such as Georgia and South Dakota, while some states provide considerable aid, such as California, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, and Texas. Chart 9 below shows the amount of State-provided, need-based financial aid as compared to the amount provided to students by the federal government through Pell Grants for Nebraska and other states in the region.

**Chart 9**

**State Spending on Need-Based Financial Aid as a Percent of Pell Grant Aid**

State	2011-12	2013-14	2015-16
Colorado	14.1%	16.7%	29.8%
Illinois	29.9%	29.1%	29.3%
Iowa	7.0%	14.6%	17.6%
Kansas	6.4%	6.9%	7.5%
Minnesota	26.7%	34.3%	40.3%
Missouri	9.4%	10.1%	13.1%
<b>Nebraska</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>
Wyoming	33.3%	41.2%	58.3%
Average percentage	18.4%	21.5%	25.1%

Source: U.S. Dept. of Education, Distribution of Federal Pell Grant Program Funds by Institution, NASSGAP Annual Surveys

### Aid Awards in Comparison to Tuition (Constant Adjusted Dollars)

In 2016-17, 35,178 Nebraska students qualified for a Nebraska Opportunity Grant. Of those, 36.8%, or 12,928, received these grants. The average award in 2016-17 was \$1,306 - \$294 more than in 2006-07 current adjusted dollars.

(CCPE, Nebraska Opportunity Grant 2016-17 Year-end Report)

### Unmet Need

An indicator of sufficient or insufficient support for needy students is the amount of unmet need that exists after students have accessed all available aid. To calculate this amount, the Commission requested information from all of Nebraska's postsecondary education institutions regarding the amount of unmet financial need for Pell Grant students who were residents of Nebraska in 2016-17. Chart 10 below shows the amount reported by each sector.

**Chart 10  
Unmet Need**

Institution	Amount of Unmet Need (in millions)			Nebraska Resident Pell Grant-Eligible Students	Dollar Amount of Unmet Need per Pell Eligible Student
	(2012-13)	(2014-15)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)
University of Nebraska	\$41.8	\$53.0	\$55.3	10,011	\$5,527.57
Nebraska State College System	\$4.4	\$6.1	\$5.3	1,824	\$2,930.36
Community Colleges	\$89.9	\$92.0	\$73.3	13,861	\$5,291.45
Private Career Schools	\$42.6	\$30.5	\$15.8	1,674	\$9,425.36
Independent Colleges & Universities	\$41.4	\$45.8	\$38.6	4,270	\$9,046.44
<b>Total Unmet Financial Need</b>	<b>\$220.1</b>	<b>\$227.4</b>	<b>\$188.4</b>	<b>31,640</b>	<b>\$5,955.52</b>

(CCPE, Nebraska Opportunity Grant 2016-17 Year-end Report)

This unmet need of more than \$188.4 million represents only the unmet financial requirements of those students with the greatest need, that is, those receiving Pell Grants. Many other students, of course, receive some amount of financial aid. Institutional representatives and the Commission are increasingly concerned about those students, as well. To bridge this large gap, students are borrowing greater amounts.

### Increased Tuition, Increased Student Loan Debt

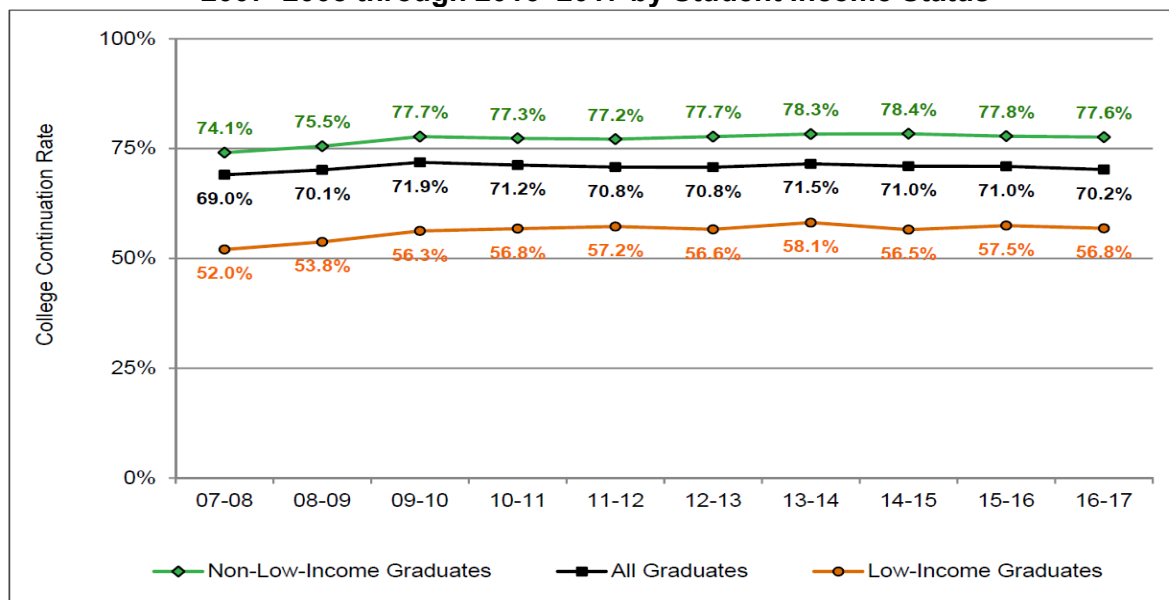
In 2016, Nebraska college and university graduates who required loans to attend higher education institutions had amassed on average \$26,585 in student loan debt, ranking Nebraska 36<sup>th</sup> among the states. (*The Project on Student Debt, Student Debt and the Class of 2016*, page 7, September 2017)

### Participation, Retention, and Completion

By substantially increasing funding to the Nebraska Opportunity Grant program, the state would be able to increase the percentage of students from low-income families served, increase the average grant award, or both. These improvements would likely support an increase in college participation or retention among those students in the lowest-income brackets who often do not go on to college or complete a college degree. Low income families and students are significantly more sensitive to price and grant aid.

Among 2016-17 Nebraska high school graduates, about 56.8% of low-income public high school graduates attended college. This is significantly lower than the 77.6% college participation rate for non-low-income Nebraska public high school graduates and the 70.2% college participation rate of all Nebraska public high school graduates. (Chart 11)

**Chart 11**  
**College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates**  
**2007–2008 through 2016–2017 by Student Income Status**



CCPE, 2018 Tuition, Fees, and College Affordability Report, page 14

In 2016-17, Nebraska students eligible for State-based aid came from families with the state’s lowest income.

- 28.1% from families with annual incomes of less than \$20,000
- 43.0% from families with annual incomes between \$20,000-\$40,000
- 28.9% from families with annual incomes above \$40,000

### Recommendations:

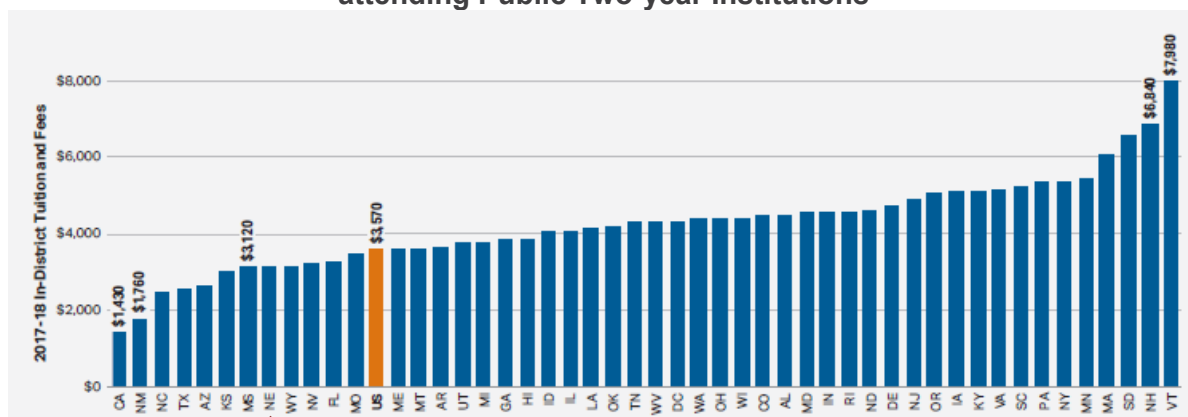
**Increase cash fund spending authority from lottery funds for NOG at least \$1,000,000 (a 8.8% increase over current cash fund appropriation) for 2019-20 and an additional \$1,000,000 for 2020-21 to help the students from low-income families afford increases in tuition and fees and other educational expenses including books, supplies, and room and board. At the current average award, each \$1 million increase would serve about 765 additional students.**



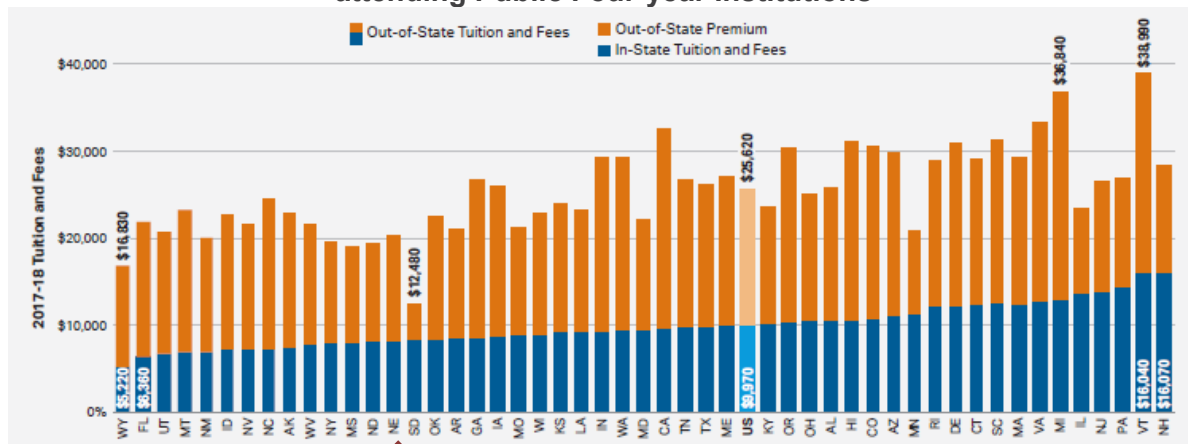
## Continued State Support for Public Postsecondary Institutions

Chapter 4 of the Commission’s *Comprehensive Plan* identifies goals and strategies to meet educational needs through exemplary institutions. More specifically, the *Plan* states as a goal that Nebraska will value postsecondary education and support its investment in public postsecondary education through fair and reliable funding policies that provide appropriate levels of support to enable institutions to excel and meet the educational needs of the state and its students. National studies show that Nebraska institutions have benefited from reliable state support for higher education in recent years compared to many other states, which is reflected in moderate tuition and fees compared to institutions in other states.

**Chart 12**  
2017-18 Average Published Tuition and Fees for In-state Students  
attending Public Two-year Institutions



2017-18 Average Published Tuition and Fees for In-state and Out-of-State Students  
attending Public Four-year Institutions



Source: *Trends in College Pricing, 2017*, pages 14 and 15, CollegeBoard

The student payment share at Nebraska public institutions is consistent with established guidelines in Chapter 2 of the *Plan*, which state that Nebraska taxpayers should continue to bear the majority of the cost of education for students at public postsecondary education institutions, on a per student basis. The *Plan* continues that the students’ share of the cost of education, as measured by student payment share, should be appropriate to the role and mission of each sector. As such, students at the University of Nebraska have the highest

student payment share of Nebraska public institutions while students at all other institutions contribute less than 50% of the cost of attendance. Charts 2-4, 2-5, 2-6 in Section 2.

The State of Nebraska has been strongly supportive of higher education. During FY18 Nebraska’s Legislature appropriated \$760,198,501 of state tax dollars for higher education operating expenses, representing a 0.9% increase over FY17. However, this amount was subsequently reduced almost \$14.5 million due to economic restraints. The nation averaged a 1.6% increase from FY17 to FY18. (Appendix 1a and 1b)

Additionally, the \$760,198,501 state tax dollars appropriated for FY18 represent a 15.3% increase from FY13, which places Nebraska 26<sup>th</sup> in the nation for state aid increases for that period. Nationally, states increased their appropriations by 20.7% during that same period. (Appendix 1a and 1b)

Other ways to measure a state’s investment in higher education include appropriations per \$1,000 in personal income and appropriations per capita. For FY18, Nebraska’s appropriation per \$1,000 of personal income was \$7.86, which is a slight decrease from FY16’s funding per \$1,000 of personal income of \$7.97. The \$7.86 ranked Nebraska 11<sup>th</sup> in the nation and was significantly higher than the national average of \$5.42. Additionally, for FY18, Nebraska’s appropriation per capita was \$395.92, an increase over FY16’s amount of \$394.81. The FY18 amount was also significantly higher than the national average of \$271.27 and ranked Nebraska 6<sup>th</sup> in the nation. (Appendix 1d)

While Nebraska ranks fairly well in these measures, from FY2009 through FY2019, the percentage of General fund appropriations allocated to higher education decreased from 18.9% to 16.5%. During this same period, General fund appropriations for higher education increased 15.9%, the smallest increase of the major sectors in the state General fund budget. (Chart 13)

**Chart 13**  
**General Fund Appropriations by Sector, FYE 6/30/09 and FYE 6/30/19**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>% Change between FYE 6/30/09 and FYE 6/30/19</b>	<b>FYE 6/30/09</b>		<b>FYE 6/30/19</b>	
		<b>Sector Total</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>Sector Total</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
Elementary and Secondary Education	19.0%	1,052,968,416	31.5%	1,252,963,206	28.3%
Higher Education	15.9%	632,901,848	18.9%	733,761,852	16.5%
Public Assistance excluding Medicaid	26.2%	617,718,837	18.5%	779,544,802	17.6%
Medicaid	76.9%	480,386,812	14.4%	849,628,184	19.2%
Corrections	36.7%	172,020,802	5.1%	235,086,818	5.3%
All Others	50.9%	386,725,254	11.6%	583,559,753	13.2%
<b>Total Operating</b>	<b>32.7%</b>	<b>3,342,721,969</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,434,544,615</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Program General Fund Appropriations Summary, Administrative Services - State Budget Division

**Recommendations:**

**Nebraska should continue to fund its institutions reliably and adequately, and the institutions should maintain their commitment to affordability and efficient use of taxpayer resources. Continued higher education funding at appropriate levels is an important part of keeping college affordable to all and insuring a skilled workforce for the future growth of Nebraska.**

## Institutional Budget Request Recommendations

Neb. Rev. Stat. §85-1416 requires each public postsecondary institution to submit an outline of its proposed operating budget request or an outline of its proposed state aid request. The outline is required to include the information summaries provided to the institution's governing board describing the respective institution's budget for the next fiscal year or biennium. The outline is also required to include a projection of funds necessary for (i) the retention of current programs and services, ii) any inflationary costs necessary to maintain current programs and services and the current programmatic or service levels, and (iii) proposed new and expanded programs and services. The Commission is directed to review the budget requests of the governing boards and make recommendations for approval or modification of the budget requests, together with the rationale for its recommendations, in order to promote compliance and consistency with the *Comprehensive Statewide Plan for Postsecondary Education* and prevent unnecessary duplication.

Chapter 2 of the *Plan* articulates that Nebraska taxpayers should continue to bear the majority of the cost of education for students at public postsecondary education institutions, on a per student basis. The *Plan* continues that the students' share of the cost of education, as measured by student payment share, should be appropriate to the role and mission of each sector. After several years of reductions in state appropriations, students are paying an increasing share of the cost of education. Responsible increases in General funds are needed to arrest the shift in burden to students.

Section 4 is divided into three sections: 1) continuation operating budget requests and recommendations for the University and state colleges, 2) new and expanded programs and services requests and recommendations for the University and state colleges, and 3) state aid request for the community colleges. Within the first two sections, each sector's budget request is analyzed for compliance with the *Plan*.

# Continuation Budget Recommendations

## Overview

Continuation budget requests are for those items necessary for the institutions to maintain operations, including salaries, health insurance, utilities, property insurance, accounting fees, workers compensation, operating and maintenance (O&M) costs, and other miscellaneous costs. Although the State has not defined categories of costs and requests, the Commission believes it is important to identify those requests that are operationally necessary. The table below shows the continuation funding requested for the University and state colleges. Recommendations and analysis for each line item follows.

## Continuation Requests and Recommendations

University of Nebraska System (excluding NCTA)						
Continuation						
Institutional Request	2018-19 Base	2019-20 Increase to 2018-19	2020-21 Increase to 2019-20	2019-21 Increase to Base Amount	2020-21 Base	Commission Recommendation
Salaries and Benefits	\$720,997,497	\$14,500,000	\$14,800,000	\$29,300,000	\$750,297,497	Recommends Approval of New General Funds
Health Insurance	\$72,063,799	\$500,000	\$4,500,000	\$5,000,000	\$77,063,799	Recommends Approval of New General Funds
Workers Compensation	\$2,060,819	(\$132,257)	\$0	(\$132,257)	\$1,928,562	
Utilities Expense	\$49,160,329	\$1,400,000	\$1,500,000	\$2,900,000	\$52,060,329	Recommends Approval of New General Funds
General Operations	\$102,711,999	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$1,800,000	\$104,511,999	Recommends Approval of New General Funds
DAS Accounting Assessment	\$672,298	\$150,077	\$0	\$150,077	\$822,375	Recommends Approval of New General Funds
Other Costs	\$18,416,427	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,416,427	
<b>Continuation Request Total</b>	<b>\$966,083,168</b>	<b>\$17,317,820</b>	<b>\$21,700,000</b>	<b>\$39,017,820</b>	<b>\$1,005,100,988</b>	

Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture (NCTA)						
Continuation						
Institutional Request	2018-19 Base	2019-20 Increase to 2018-19	2020-21 Increase to 2019-20	2019-21 Increase to Base Amount	2020-21 Base	Commission Recommendation
Salaries and Benefits	\$2,918,060	\$60,800	\$62,000	\$122,800	\$3,040,860	Recommends Approval of New General Funds
Health Insurance	\$381,190	\$2,400	\$23,500	\$25,900	\$407,090	Recommends Approval of New General Funds
Utilities Expense	\$458,206	\$13,700	\$14,200	\$27,900	\$486,106	Recommends Approval of New General Funds
General Operations	\$336,774	\$6,400	\$6,500	\$12,900	\$349,674	Recommends Approval of New General Funds
Other Costs	\$173,516	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$173,516	
<b>Continuation Request Total</b>	<b>\$4,267,746</b>	<b>\$83,300</b>	<b>\$106,200</b>	<b>\$189,500</b>	<b>\$4,457,246</b>	

Nebraska State College System						
Continuation						
Institutional Request	2018-19 Base (estimated)	2019-20 Increase to 2018-19	2020-21 Increase to 2019-20	2019-21 Increase to Base Amount	2020-21 Base	Commission Recommendation
Salaries and Benefits	\$56,753,500	\$1,135,070	\$1,146,420	\$2,281,490	\$59,034,990	Recommends Approval of New General Funds
Health Insurance	\$8,779,750	\$702,380	\$758,570	\$1,460,950	\$10,240,700	Recommends Approval of New General Funds
Utilities	\$3,209,025	\$128,361	\$133,496	\$261,857	\$3,470,882	Recommends Approval of New General Funds
DAS Rate Changes	\$611,749	\$7,014	\$0	\$7,014	\$618,763	Recommends Approval of New General Funds
Other Operating (Inflationary)	\$17,499,900	\$524,997	\$540,748	\$1,065,745	\$18,565,645	Recommends Approval of New General Funds
Other Costs	\$3,776,050	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,776,050	
<b>Continuation Request Total</b>	<b>\$90,629,974</b>	<b>\$2,497,822</b>	<b>\$2,579,234</b>	<b>\$5,077,056</b>	<b>\$95,707,030</b>	

## University of Nebraska including NCTA

### **Salaries and Benefits**

The Governor has requested all agencies include in their budget request a 2.0% increase per year in salary costs and related benefits. As noted by the University, these placeholder estimates will be revised after collective bargaining contracts are negotiated, sometime after the first of the year.

The University has requested, per the Governor's instructions, a 2.0% increase for 2019-20 of \$14,500,000 and for 2020-21 an additional \$14,800,000. For NCTA a 2.0% increase for 2019-20 would be \$60,800 and for 2020-21 an additional \$62,000. When calculating this request, the University used as a base salary amount, both state funded and tuition funded salaries.

#### **Recommendation:**

**Although this increase is used as a placeholder until collective bargaining contracts are negotiated per the Governor's request, the Commission recommends approval of new General funds so that, as directed in the *Plan*, the majority of the cost of educating students continues to be borne by the state's taxpayers.**

### **Health Insurance**

The Governor has requested all agencies include in their budget request a 3.3% increase for 2019-20 and a 5.2% increase for 2020-21 in health insurance costs. The University and NCTA are requesting a 3.2% increase for 2019-20 and an 8.7% increase for 2020-21 for health insurance. When calculating this increase, the University used as a base amount, both state funded and tuition funded health insurance premium costs.

The University is anticipating one-time cost savings from moving to a new third-party administrator which is reflected in the first year request. The requested increase in health insurance for the University would total \$500,000 in 2019-20 and \$4.5 million in 2020-21. NCTA's requested increase would total \$2,400 for 2019-20 and \$23,500 for 2020-21.

#### **Analysis:**

The University is self-insured, and as in prior years, used an actuarial consultant, Milliman, to help establish its annual premium rates for its health plan. The Commission believes providing a more accurate estimate based on the Milliman report is the prudent course of action.

#### **Recommendation:**

**Although the Governor had requested a lower percentage increase to be used as a placeholder, the Commission believes providing a more accurate estimate based on the Milliman report is the prudent course of action. The Commission recommends approval of new General funds so that, as directed in the *Plan*, the majority of the cost of educating students continues to be borne by the state's taxpayers.**

## **Workers Compensation**

Worker Compensation fees are charged to all state agencies by the Department of Administrative Services (DAS). Per the 2019-21 biennial budget instructions provided by DAS, the University will realize a \$132,257 reduction to its University-wide workers compensation assessment in both fiscal years. The University adjusted this reduction to \$100,000 to reflect the approximate amount state General funds contribute to the Workers' Compensation fund. The remaining Workers' Compensation charges are paid from other sources of funds, including federal and tuition revenue.

### **Recommendation:**

**As the amount of the reduction is greater than the estimated General share, the reduction seems reasonable.**

## **Utilities**

The University and NCTA are requesting an increase of 3.0% in funding for purchased utilities for both 2019-20 and 2020-21. For the University, the requested amount is \$1.4 million for 2019-20 and \$1.5 million for 2020-21. NCTA's request equates to \$13,700 for both 2019-20 and \$14,200 for 2018-19.

### **Analysis:**

The Commission examined predictions from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) Annual Energy Outlook. The EIA estimates natural gas prices will increase 4.0% and electrical prices will increase 3.0% during the 2019-21 biennium. Reviewing historical rate increases in electrical prices for LES, NPPD, and OPPD for 2015 and 2016, the average electricity rate increases were 3.0% and 2.1, respectfully. The Commission believes the 3.0% requested for 2019-21 biennium is reasonable.

### **Recommendation:**

**The Commission believes a 3.0% increase for utilities for the University campuses is reasonable. The Commission recommends approval of new General funds so that, as directed in the *Plan*, the majority of the cost of educating students continues to be borne by the state's taxpayers.**

## **Inflationary Increases for Operations**

The University and NCTA are requesting an increase of 1.0% in funding for general operation increases for both 2019-20 and 2020-21. For the University, the requested amount is \$900,000 each year and for NCTA the request equates to \$6,400 for both 2019-20 and \$6,500 for 2020-21.

### **Analysis:**

A 2.5% requested increase for inflation seems appropriate. A review of the Congressional Budget Office's economic projections for the Consumer Price Index through December 2021 indicates and inflationary rate greater than 2% each year is expected.

**Recommendation:**

**The Commission believes a 1.0% increase for operations for the University campuses is reasonable. The Commission recommends approval of new General funds so that, as directed in the *Plan*, the majority of the cost of educating students continues to be borne by the state's taxpayers.**

**DAS Accounting Fees**

DAS Accounting fees are charged to all state agencies by the Department of Administrative Services (DAS). The state is currently in the process of replacing its current accounting system and has increased fees for all state agencies. Per the 2019-21 biennial budget instructions provided by DAS, the University will realize a \$150,000 increase, from \$672,298 in the current fiscal year to \$822,375 in each of the next two fiscal years, to its DAS Accounting fee assessment.

**Recommendation:**

**The University utilizes its own accounting system separate from the state accounting system but is required to sync its accounting data with the state's accounting system. The Commission recommends approval of new General funds so that, as directed in the *Plan*, the majority of the cost of educating students continues to be borne by the state's taxpayers.**

## Nebraska State College System (NSCS)

### **Salaries and Benefits**

The Governor has requested all agencies include in their budget request a 2.0% increase per year in salary costs and related benefits. As noted by the NSCS, these placeholder estimates will be revised after collective bargaining contracts are negotiated, sometime after the first of the year. When calculating this increase, the NSCS used as a base salary amount, both state funded and tuition funded salaries.

The NSCS have requested, per the Governor's instructions, a 2.0% increase for 2019-20 of \$1,135,070 and for 2020-21 and additional \$1,146,420. When calculating this increase, the NSCS used as a base salary amount, both state funded and tuition funded salaries.

#### **Recommendation:**

**Although this increase is used as a placeholder until collective bargaining contracts are negotiated per the Governor's request, the Commission recommends approval of new General funds so that, as directed in the *Plan*, the majority of the cost of educating students continues to be borne by the state's taxpayers.**

### **Health Insurance**

The Governor has requested all agencies include in their budget request a health insurance increase of 3.3% increase for 2019-20 and 5.2% increase for 2020-21. The NSCS are requesting an 8% increase in health insurance for each year of the biennium, or \$702,380 for 2019-20 and \$758,570 for 2020-21.

#### **Analysis:**

The NSCS participates with the Educator's Health Alliance (EHA) for health insurance through Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Nebraska. Actual rate increases for the past five years were 2014-15, 2.3%; 2015-16, 1.91%; 2016-17, 4.9%; 2017-18, 7.99%; 2018-19, 0%. With a 0% increase last year, it is not unreasonable to assume an increase in the 8% range. The state colleges indicate that actual rates for 2019-20 will be provided to them in the fall, at which time the NSCS should amend their request if the difference is significant.

#### **Recommendation:**

**As additional information is available, the NSCS should revise its health insurance projections, if necessary. The Commission recommends approval of new General funds so that, as directed in the *Plan*, the majority of the cost of educating students continues to be borne by the state's taxpayers.**

### **Utilities**

The NSCS requested a 4% increase in funding for utilities for the 2017-19 biennial budget process. This equates to a total increase for all three campuses of \$119,050 in 2017-18 and an additional \$123,812 in 2018-19.



**Analysis:**

The Commission's analysis of the State College budgets indicates that actual utility expenses had declined approximately 14.9% between 2014-15 and 2015-16 and declined an additional 9.5% between 2015-16 and 2016-17. The Commission also reviewed predictions from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) Annual Energy Outlook. The EIA estimates natural gas prices will increase 4.0% and electrical prices will increase 3.0% during the 2019-21 biennium. Reviewing historical rate increases in electrical prices for LES, NPPD, and OPPD for 2015 and 2016, the average electricity rate increases were 3.0% and 2.1, respectively. The Commission believes the 4.0% requested for 2019-21 biennium is reasonable.

**Recommendation:**

**The Commission believes a 4.0% increase for utilities is reasonable. The Commission recommends approval of new General funds so that, as directed in the *Plan*, the majority of the cost of educating students continues to be borne by the state's taxpayers.**

### **DAS Rate Changes**

The percentage increase in accounting, Workers' Compensation, and motor vehicle liability and physical damage assessments are set by the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) and are based on identification of additional resources needed to meet current demands related to funding these operations. DAS indicated in its budget instructions the assessment for each agency.

The NSCS indicated a \$7,014 increase in DAS fees for 2019-2020 and no additional increase for 2020-21.

**Recommendation:**

**These fees are included in the biennial budget instructions and represent the amount the state colleges will be charged for the next biennium. The Commission recommends approval of new General funds so that, as directed in the *Plan*, the majority of the cost of educating students continues to be borne by the state's taxpayers.**

### **Inflationary Increases for Operations**

The NSCS requested a 3% inflationary increase for operations for each year of the 2015-17 biennium.

**Recommendation:**

A 2.5% requested increase for inflation seems appropriate. A review of the Congressional Budget Office's economic projections for the Consumer Price Index through December 2021 indicates and inflationary rate greater than 2% each year is expected.

**The Commission believes a 3.0% increase for operations for the NSCS is reasonable. The Commission recommends approval of new General funds so that, as directed in the *Plan*, the majority of the cost of educating students continues to be borne by the state's taxpayers.**

## New and Expanded Requests

### Overview

The Commission examined the NSCS's budget request in light of the goals and guidelines of the Comprehensive Statewide Plan for Postsecondary Education and the statewide funding issues and initiatives the Commission identified for the 2019-2021 biennial budget process at its March 2018 meeting. The goals and guidelines include role and mission, prevention of unnecessary duplication, improvements in efficiency and effectiveness, and accountability for additional funding. The statewide funding issues and initiatives include initiatives that make postsecondary education more affordable and initiatives that respond to identified educational and workforce development needs in Nebraska.

As the Commission makes these budget recommendations, it is aware of the many funding demands placed on the state. The Commission recognizes that the Legislature and Governor will have to make difficult decisions regarding the best use of the state's resources. However, the Commission understands that it has constitutional and statutory responsibility to judge the merits of the budget requests using the criteria mentioned above. Therefore, these recommendations are based on the results of that evaluation, separate from the availability of state funds.

For each request, the Commission made one of six recommendations. This structure will assist the Governor and Legislature in identifying funding priorities.

The six categories are as follows:

### **Strongly Recommends Approval of New General Funds**

Signifies that the institution provided supporting information to justify the needs, identified results and how they will be measured, and demonstrated consistency with the *Plan*. Requests identified as strongly recommended are believed by the Commission to be most beneficial to students and/or the state and have the greatest urgency. Some requests may not present evidence to support the requested level of funding, but the priority remains high. In such cases, the Commission might strongly recommend *some* level of funding for those types of requests but not necessarily the entire amount requested.

### **Recommends Approval of New General Funds**

Signifies the institution provided sufficient information regarding need, results, and consistency with the *Plan* to enable the Commission to make a recommendation in funding as state revenue is available to accommodate the requests.

### **Recommends Approval of Some New General Funds**

Signifies the Commission supports parts of the request or a level of funding below what is requested when and if state revenue is sufficient to support such requests. In many instances, the Commission believes costs should be borne by both the General fund and institutional or private funds.

**Recommends Approval of No New General Funds at This Time**

Signifies the Commission may support the concept of the request, but does not believe the request is of a nature to justify state funding in this biennium. In some instances, there may be alternative sources of funds to support requests, such as private funding, third-party funding, the federal government, or reallocation. In other instances, this may signify the Commission does not believe the request is in compliance with the *Plan*.

**Recommends Approval of Funding From Other Sources of Revenue**

Signifies the Commission may support the concept of the request, but believes there may be alternative sources of funds that would be more appropriate to support the request.

**No Recommendation Due to Inadequate Information**

Signifies the Commission may support the concept of the request, but has not received sufficient information to justify funding in this biennium. In some instances, there may be other sources of funds to support the requests, such as private funding, third party, the federal government or reallocation.

The Commission's recommendations follow.

## Nebraska State College System (NSCS)

### Overview

The state colleges have evolved from their earlier role as teachers' colleges into comprehensive institutions that provide diverse educational opportunities to their regions. High quality teaching is the primary focus of state colleges. Research at state colleges is strongly linked to and supportive of the state colleges' emphasis on undergraduate teaching.

The state colleges are recognized for the significant public service role they provide in the educational, cultural, and economic development of their service areas. State colleges meet their public service mission with emphasis on educational outreach programs, cultural enrichment programs, and assistance to the businesses and communities of their geographic region of the state.

In 2008-09, the state appropriated \$45,393,201 compared to the 2018-19 appropriation of \$51,620,804. The increase for this ten-year period was \$6,227,603, or 13.7%, which is approximately 1.3% compounded a year. Over the same time period, inflation measured by CPI increased by 14.6%, and inflation measures by the Higher Education Price Index was approximately 21%, thus state appropriations have increased slightly less than inflation.

Over the past ten years, enrollment at the three state colleges as measured by FTEs decreased by 38 FTEs, or 0.6%, with variation across the campuses that affects appropriations per FTE differently.

### FTE Enrollment

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	10-year Change
CSC	2,144	2,226	2,221	2,252	2,239	2,412	2,374	2,367	2,361	2,348	2,276	6.2%
PSC	1,695	1,771	1,771	1,808	1,788	1,697	1,674	1,726	1,737	1,772	1,729	2.0%
WSC	3,068	3,146	3,126	3,203	3,156	3,101	3,121	3,130	2,968	2,970	2,864	-6.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,907</b>	<b>7,143</b>	<b>7,118</b>	<b>7,263</b>	<b>7,183</b>	<b>7,210</b>	<b>7,169</b>	<b>7,223</b>	<b>7,066</b>	<b>7,090</b>	<b>6,869</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>

*Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)*

As can be seen from the tables on the next page, while the three state colleges receive more state appropriations per FTE than their peers, the tuition and mandatory fees are higher at their peer institutions. With only two major sources of revenue available, state aid and tuition and fees, a decrease from state appropriations will result in either a corresponding increase in tuition and fees or a decrease in expenditures.

The third table, Estimated On-Campus Expenses for In-State First-Time, Full-Time Undergraduate Student, which includes tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies, and personal expenses, provides context to the first two tables.

<b>Appropriations per FTE</b>					<b>Average In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees</b>				
	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>10-year Change</u>		<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>10-year Change</u>
CSC	\$6,626	\$6,424	\$7,548	13.9%	CSC	\$3,190	\$5,331	\$6,252	96.0%
CSC Peers	\$4,904	\$4,363	\$5,489	11.9%	CSC Peers	\$5,112	\$5,899	\$7,091	38.7%
PSC	\$4,807	\$5,009	\$5,613	16.8%	PSC	\$4,096	\$5,371	\$6,790	65.8%
PSC Peers	\$5,050	\$4,363	\$5,904	16.9%	PSC Peers	\$5,112	\$5,899	\$7,091	38.7%
WSC	\$5,709	\$6,289	\$7,449	30.5%	WSC	\$3,354	\$5,318	\$6,427	91.6%
WSC Peers	\$4,904	\$4,363	\$5,489	11.9%	WSC Peers	\$5,112	\$5,899	\$7,091	38.7%

**Estimated On Campus Expenses for In-State First-Time, Full-Time Undergraduate Student**

	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>10-year Change</u>
CSC	\$10,845	\$14,620	\$20,098	85.3%
CSC Peers	\$13,125	\$16,215	\$18,829	43.5%
PSC	\$11,612	\$14,888	\$18,561	59.8%
PSC Peers	\$13,125	\$16,215	\$19,296	47.0%
WSC	\$11,550	\$14,600	\$17,464	51.2%
WSC Peers	\$13,125	\$16,215	\$19,296	47.0%

CCPE, 2018 *Tuition, Fees, and College Affordability Report*, pages 60, 67, 74

Each year the Commission evaluates state dollars appropriated per degree awarded, which is often used as a performance and efficiency indicator. Both Chadron State College's and Wayne State College's appropriation per degree awarded are near the top of their peer group. For a more detailed comparison with peers, see Appendix 5c.

**State Appropriated Dollars per Degree Awarded**

	<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2016-17</u>
CSC	\$29,212	\$29,166
CSC Peers	\$22,550	\$21,802
PSC	\$24,584	\$20,219
PSC Peers	\$23,013	\$22,697
WSC	\$30,225	\$29,103
WSC Peers	\$22,448	\$21,808

Expenditures of educational and general dollars per FTE for instruction is another measure of how efficient institutions use its limited resources. For a comparison with individual peers and definitions of categories, see Appendix 3a.

<b>2016-17 Expenditures per FTE by Category</b>						
	<b>Instruction</b>	<b>Research</b>	<b>Public Service</b>	<b>Academic Support</b>	<b>Student Services</b>	<b>Institutional Support</b>
Chadron	\$5,779	\$48	\$239	\$2,145	\$2,884	\$3,085
Chadron Peer Median	\$7,172	\$24	\$114	\$1,559	\$2,159	\$2,039
Peru	\$4,911	\$13	\$3	\$1,700	\$2,364	\$2,264
Peru Peer Median	\$7,172	\$25	\$239	\$1,559	\$2,419	\$2,056
Wayne	\$7,224	\$4	\$34	\$1,962	\$3,386	\$1,623
Wayne Peer Median	\$6,940	\$25	\$239	\$1,559	\$2,159	\$2,282

While the measures above are useful in comparing costs, the tables below measure the levels of success of the campuses in meeting their core responsibility – educating students. The state colleges generally exceed the performance of their peer institutions in retaining and graduating students.

<b>Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates</b>					
	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Chadron	67%	65%	65%	64%	66%
Chadron Peer Median	50%	53%	56%	64%	61%
Peru	58%	58%	54%	63%	57%
Peru Peer Median	50%	57%	65%	64%	66%
Wayne	62%	68%	72%	67%	69%
Wayne Peer Median	52%	56%	57%	63%	63%
<b>Total State Colleges</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>65%</b>

<b>Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time</b>					
	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>
Chadron	33%	36%	42%	43%	42%
Chadron Peer Median	31%	27%	28%	26%	27%
Peru	40%	37%	37%	35%	36%
Peru Peer Median	31%	27%	42%	43%	42%
Wayne	46%	49%	49%	48%	51%
Wayne Peer Median	29%	27%	25%	25%	26%
<b>Total State Colleges</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>46%</b>

## **Commission Recommendations for New and Expanded Requests**

### **NebraskaFWD (Future Workforce Development) (All campuses)**

The NSCS's single strategic initiative prioritizes Nebraska workforce needs. It would provide financial aid to students who select majors addressing identified rural workforce needs and provide increased operational funding to stabilize and potentially decrease tuition rates for all students, resulting in improved retention and graduation rates and lower student debt at graduation.

The state colleges have identified their current initiatives that respond to state workforce needs, including the Rural Health Opportunities Program (RHOP) that partners with UNMC in response to shortages in the health care profession, the Northeast Nebraska Teacher's Academy (NENTA) that partners with area school districts in response to a shortage of available substitute teachers, and the Rural Law Opportunities Program (RLOP) that partners with UNL's School of Law to address the need for lawyers in rural areas of the state.

THE NCSC has requested funding for this strategic initiative in the following amounts:

State funding request	FY2017-18	\$2,502,178
	FY2018-19	\$2,420,766
Increase to base appropriation		\$4,992,944

#### **Recommendation:**

**The Commission recommends approval of new General funds for the NebraskaFWD request of \$2,502,178 for 2019-20 and \$2,420,766 for 2020-21. This is in addition to any increases in continuation funding for inflationary increases.**

#### **Rationale for the Recommendation:**

Chapter 3 of the *Comprehensive Statewide Plan for Postsecondary Education* includes workforce development as a major statewide goal. Shortages of skilled and trained workers exist throughout the state and postsecondary education has an important role in assisting businesses and contributing to the overall prosperity of Nebraska's economy. Employers need college graduates and trained workers who have extensive and varied knowledge, skills, and demonstrated competencies that prepare them for entering and succeeding in the workforce.

As part of this workforce development goal, developing, offering, and promoting degree or certificate programs in needed areas is identified as one means of meeting this goal. Through this initiative the state colleges and the Department of Labor will identify specific areas of rural workforce needs. To attract students to enter these fields, the state colleges will offer targeted tuition remission which should not only increase enrollment in these fields, but also decrease the debt of these students after graduation.

Affordability is one of the goals identified in Chapter 2 of the *Comprehensive Statewide Plan for Postsecondary Education*. State appropriations provide approximately 60% of the combined total of appropriations and tuition and fees for the state colleges. The Commission recognizes that financing higher education is a shared responsibility between the state and students, but believes that the preponderance of the responsibility should rest on the state as included in the Recommended Tuition & Fee Guidelines on page 2-3 of the *Plan*.

Within these guidelines, recommendations for state colleges are that they will have a mid-range level of tuition and fees that continue to encourage access by the citizens of their regions and that the student payment share at the state colleges should be greater than the student share at community colleges, but less than that at a University of Nebraska campus. Chadron, Peru, and Wayne's unweighted average tuition and fees of \$6,884 is only \$1,100 less than UNL, UNO, and UNK's unweighted average tuition and fees of \$7,978.

With the stated goals of this initiative being to provide financial assistance to students enrolling in majors needed for rural workforce development and reducing the overall tuition for all students, this initiative addresses current challenges facing both students and business in Nebraska.



## Community College Sector

### Background

Until fiscal year 2007-08, the community colleges' state aid was distributed through two formulas. Starting in 2007-08, state aid funds were distributed by a single formula that incorporated many of the features of the two previous formulas, including equalization, Reimbursable Educational Units (REUs), projected growth, and sources of revenue. The single formula split 18% of the funding equally between the six colleges, distributed 12% on the proportion of REUs at each college, and based the remaining 70% on the three-year average of REUs. REUs were meant to recognize that certain courses cost more to offer than others. For example, an English course is not as expensive as a welding course given the specialized equipment, lab space, and lower student:faculty ratios required for welding. To calculate REUs, the FTE students in a specific course are multiplied by that course's weighting factor.

In 2011 the Legislature passed LB 59, which discarded the single formula and instead specified the amount that each community college would receive without taking into account FTE growth or prior equalization measures. LB 59 also specified the percentage of state aid each community college would receive for 2011-12 and 2012-13.

The 2012 Legislature passed LB 946, which specified a base amount of state aid (\$87,870,147) to be allocated to the community colleges based on the percentage of state aid received by each community college in 2012-13. LB 946 also provided that if the state provides funding in excess of \$87,870,147, the excess is to be distributed as follows:

- First, any increase up to \$500,000 above the 2012-13 base is transferred to the Nebraska Community College Student Performance and Occupational Education Grant Fund. Dollars in the fund are to be used to provide aid or grants on a competitive basis to any community college or group of colleges for (1) applied technology and occupational faculty training, instructional equipment upgrades, employee assessment, pre-employment training, employee training, and dislocated worker programs; or (2) programs or activities to enhance student performance, diploma completion, retention, foundations education, and the collection, reporting or analysis of student data.
- Second, any amount provided by the Legislature and the Governor over the \$87,870,147 base and the first \$500,000 is to be distributed according to a formula with the following parameters:
  - 25% of available funds are to be divided equally among the community colleges.
  - 45% of available funds are to be divided based on each community college's proportionate share of a three-year average of full-time equivalent (FTE) student enrollment.
  - 30% of available funds are to be divided based on each community college's proportionate share of a three-year average of reimbursable educational units (REUs).

For the 2018-19 fiscal year, \$10,205,727 will be distributed through the new formula above the base amount of \$87,870,147 and \$500,000 will be distributed through the grant fund.

In addition to creating a new method of allocating state funds to the community colleges, LB 946 made membership in Nebraska Community College Association (NCCA) voluntary. Currently, five community colleges (Central (CCC), Mid-Plains (MPCC), Northeast (NECC), Southeast (SCC), and Western Nebraska (WNCC)) are members of NCCA, while Metropolitan Community College (MCC) has chosen not to be a member. However, both the NCCA and Metropolitan Community College agreed to request a 3.5% increase in state aid for each year of the 2019-2021 biennium. The state aid appropriation for 2018-19 is \$98,575,874. The combined requests from NCCA and MCC would bring the total state aid appropriated to community colleges to \$102,026,030 for 2019-20 and to \$105,596,941 for 2020-21.

## **Measurements**

The impact, success, and efficiency of a community college can be evaluated in many ways. For example, change in total enrollment, measured by both headcount and Full Time Equivalent (FTE) students, indicates demand for a community college's services. The number of awards granted indicates the success of a community college in preparing students for occupations and additional education, as does the number of students transferring to other colleges or universities with or without completing their associate's degree. (Appendix 6 provides additional information on academic transfers.) Finally, the amount of noncredit instruction provided by community colleges to students, companies, and communities indicates their impact and success in meeting community and workforce needs.

One measure of a community college's efficiency is to examine the total cost to students and Nebraska taxpayers, through state aid and property taxes, on a per FTE basis. Another is to look at the amount of resources used to produce a certificate or degree.

Finally, measuring the spending of an institution against its peers provides a basis for comparison of the effectiveness and efficiency of operations. Appendices 3 and 5 show how each community college compares to its individual peers and its peer average.

The analysis that follows considers a limited number of measures and is meant to provide useful information for establishing appropriate levels of state funding. The Commission acknowledges that these are far from the only measurements of community college success but believes the measurements provide a rationale for the state aid funding recommendation.

## **Enrollment**

Community college enrollment generally grows during a downturn in the economy and shrinks when the economy is doing well. That pattern is clear in Nebraska over the past decade.

Fall headcount measures the number of students taking courses for credit regardless of the number of courses they are taking. Since fall 2010, when fall headcount enrollment reached an all-time high of 49,052, fall headcount enrollment has decreased over 19.1%. Looking over a ten-year period, the community colleges' fall headcount enrollment has decreased 3.4% over the past 10 years but has increased the past two years.

Fall Headcount Enrollment - Undergraduate								
	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2-year change	10-year change
Central	6,531	7,320	7,521	6,906	6,227	6,082	-2.3%	-6.9%
Metropolitan	14,804	17,003	18,518	15,752	14,812	14,954	1.0%	1.0%
Mid-Plains	2,715	2,765	2,623	2,491	2,235	2,221	-0.6%	-18.2%
Northeast	5,149	5,205	5,161	5,145	5,051	5,086	0.7%	-1.2%
Southeast	9,603	11,556	11,479	9,751	9,248	9,412	1.8%	-2.0%
Western Nebraska	2,233	2,304	2,240	1,960	1,534	1,905	24.2%	-14.7%
<b>Total Community College</b>	<b>41,035</b>	<b>46,153</b>	<b>47,542</b>	<b>42,005</b>	<b>39,107</b>	<b>39,660</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>-3.4%</b>
<b>Total State Colleges</b>	<b>6,943</b>	<b>7,316</b>	<b>7,362</b>	<b>7,581</b>	<b>7,444</b>	<b>6,958</b>	<b>-6.5%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>Total University of Nebraska</b>	<b>35,723</b>	<b>36,776</b>	<b>38,097</b>	<b>38,348</b>	<b>39,175</b>	<b>39,598</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>

Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)

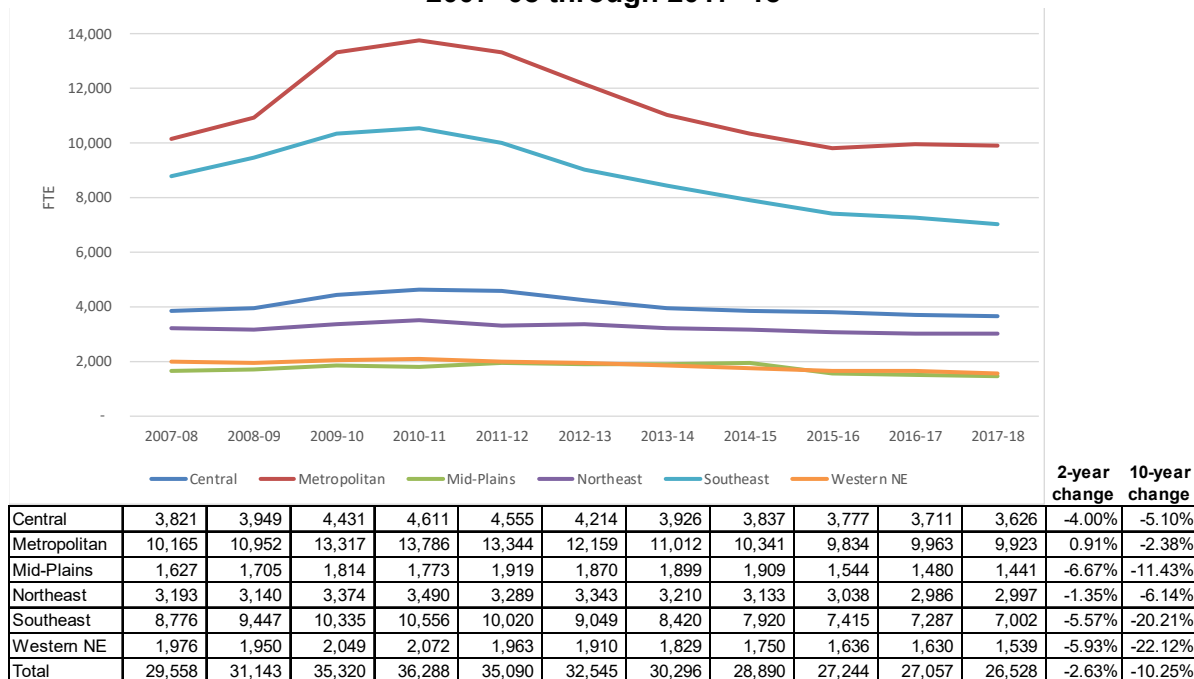
Another measure of enrollment particularly suited to community colleges is 12-month unduplicated enrollment. Measured on a 12-month basis, community colleges serve more students than the University and state colleges combined. However, as with fall enrollment, 12-month enrollment at community colleges has also declined.

12-month Unduplicated Headcount Enrollment - Undergraduate								
	2006-07	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15	2016-17	2-year change	10-year change
Central	13,379	13,360	13,419	12,614	9,454	9,238	-2.3%	-31.0%
Metropolitan	30,217	31,458	32,650	30,892	26,388	25,030	-5.1%	-17.2%
Mid-Plains	6,866	6,320	5,390	7,837	9,149	3,850	-57.9%	-43.9%
Northeast	7,586	7,326	7,717	7,147	6,752	6,605	-2.2%	-12.9%
Southeast	16,717	18,108	19,401	16,321	14,942	14,755	-1.3%	-11.7%
Western Nebraska	7,943	9,763	8,758	9,772	2,875	2,635	-8.3%	-66.8%
<b>Total Community College</b>	<b>82,708</b>	<b>86,335</b>	<b>87,335</b>	<b>84,583</b>	<b>69,560</b>	<b>62,113</b>	<b>-10.7%</b>	<b>-24.9%</b>
<b>Total State Colleges</b>	<b>7,437</b>	<b>8,356</b>	<b>8,985</b>	<b>9,032</b>	<b>9,157</b>	<b>8,970</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>	<b>20.6%</b>
<b>Total University of Nebraska</b>	<b>39,081</b>	<b>40,060</b>	<b>41,785</b>	<b>42,292</b>	<b>42,604</b>	<b>43,642</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>11.7%</b>

Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)

FTE enrollment is a measure of instructional workload and is found by dividing total student credit hours by a full-time study load – 30 credits for colleges on a semester system and 45 credits for colleges on a quarter system. FTE enrollment at the community colleges increased steadily until 2010-11 but has declined 26.9% since then. Over the past decade, FTE enrollment has decreased 10.3%.

### Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollment at Nebraska Community Colleges by Institution 2007-08 through 2017-18



2-year change 10-year change

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2-year change	10-year change
Central	3,821	3,949	4,431	4,611	4,555	4,214	3,926	3,837	3,777	3,711	3,626	-4.00%	-5.10%
Metropolitan	10,165	10,952	13,317	13,786	13,344	12,159	11,012	10,341	9,834	9,963	9,923	0.91%	-2.38%
Mid-Plains	1,627	1,705	1,814	1,773	1,919	1,870	1,899	1,909	1,544	1,480	1,441	-6.67%	-11.43%
Northeast	3,193	3,140	3,374	3,490	3,289	3,343	3,210	3,133	3,038	2,986	2,997	-1.35%	-6.14%
Southeast	8,776	9,447	10,335	10,556	10,020	9,049	8,420	7,920	7,415	7,287	7,002	-5.57%	-20.21%
Western NE	1,976	1,950	2,049	2,072	1,963	1,910	1,829	1,750	1,636	1,630	1,539	-5.93%	-22.12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,558</b>	<b>31,143</b>	<b>35,320</b>	<b>36,288</b>	<b>35,090</b>	<b>32,545</b>	<b>30,296</b>	<b>28,890</b>	<b>27,244</b>	<b>27,057</b>	<b>26,528</b>	<b>-2.63%</b>	<b>-10.25%</b>

Source: Audited Statements of Reimbursable Full-Time Equivalent Student Enrollment and Reimbursable Educational Units

## Student Progress and Completion

Awards conferred measures the number of awards granted by the institution and is one indicator of how successful an institution is in preparing a student for a career. Community colleges maintain that many of their students enroll for short periods of time, with no intention of earning a degree or certificate, and that many others transfer before earning a credential. The Commission recognizes these points and considers them when evaluating the community colleges' funding request. The colleges have not experienced the same decline in awards produced that they have experienced in enrollment.

	Degrees and Certificates Conferred						2-year change	10-year change
	2006-07	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15	2016-17		
Central	1,304	1,753	1,659	2,232	2,375	2,174	-8.5%	66.7%
Metropolitan	1,270	1,274	1,459	2,057	1,784	1,551	-13.1%	22.1%
Mid-Plains	417	324	484	463	428	438	2.3%	5.0%
Northeast	827	772	813	799	924	880	-4.8%	6.4%
Southeast	1,648	1,595	1,674	1,784	1,653	1,600	-3.2%	-2.9%
Western Nebraska	227	229	269	351	320	254	-20.6%	11.9%
<b>Total Community College</b>	<b>5,693</b>	<b>5,947</b>	<b>6,358</b>	<b>7,686</b>	<b>7,484</b>	<b>6,897</b>	<b>-7.8%</b>	<b>21.1%</b>

Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) See Appendix 5c for peer comparisons.

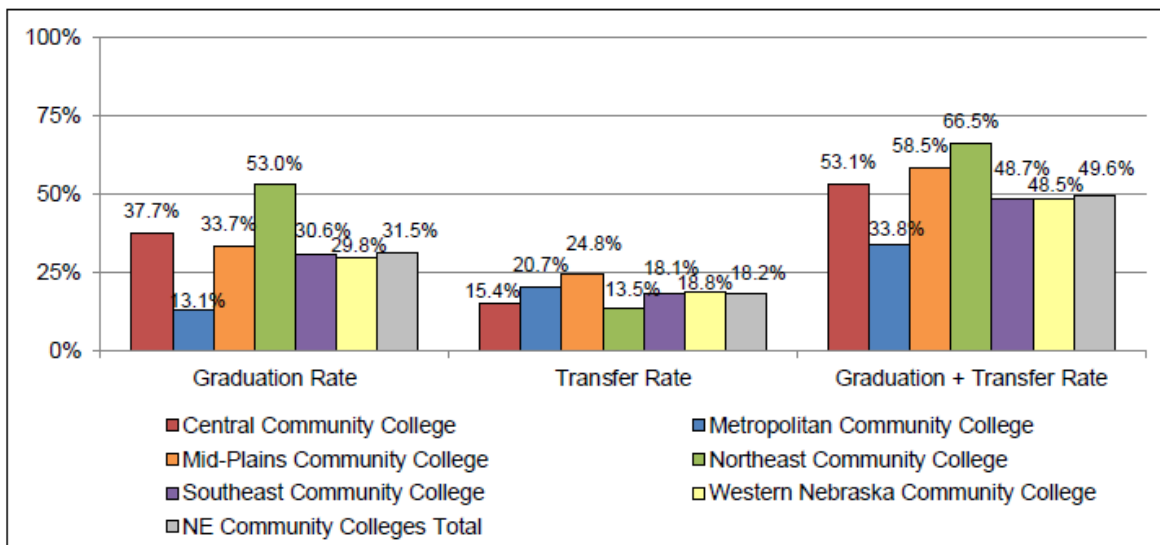
While the table below does not reflect only students who transferred to a four-year institution, it does demonstrate that a large number of students begin their collegiate studies at community colleges and subsequently transfer to another institution. The transfer mission should be taken into account when discussing community college outcomes.

Community College Students that Transferred to Other Institutions						
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Central	134	179	161	159	162	109
Metropolitan	214	227	266	223	272	223
Mid-Plains	69	80	82	91	95	98
Northeast	122	130	114	129	111	101
Southeast	301	319	235	325	254	218
Western Nebraska	65	81	85	73	75	63
<b>Total Community College</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>812</b>

CCPE, 2018 Progress Report, page 295

The chart below provides a more accurate “success” rate for the community colleges by factoring in both graduation rates and transfer rates. This is comparable to the public four-year institutions’ six-year graduation rate of 57.2%

**2015-16 Graduation Rates and Transfers Rates within 150% of Normal Time for Nebraska Community Colleges**



CCPE, 2018 Progress Report, page 117. Percentages refer only to first-time, full-time students.

<b>Full-Time Freshmen Retention Rates</b>					
	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Central	63%	65%	69%	68%	65%
Central Peer Median	57%	54%	56%	63%	62%
Metropolitan	50%	47%	45%	53%	53%
Metropolitan Peer Median	59%	63%	54%	55%	59%
Mid-Plains	53%	59%	60%	67%	63%
Mid-Plains Peer Median	50%	52%	52%	56%	60%
Northeast	68%	69%	75%	70%	68%
Northeast Peer Median	61%	60%	56%	67%	64%
Southeast	57%	61%	60%	63%	62%
Southeast Peer Median	64%	70%	65%	69%	61%
Western NE	48%	59%	52%	53%	53%
Western NE Peer Median	55%	53%	59%	59%	61%
<b>Total NE Comm. Colleges</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>61%</b>

CCPE, 2018 Progress Report, page 241; Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)

<b>Graduation Rates within 150% of Normal Time</b>					
	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>
Central	25%	33%	32%	38%	40%
Central Peer Median	20%	23%	26%	27%	31%
Metropolitan	12%	14%	13%	13%	16%
Metropolitan Peer Median	12%	13%	12%	14%	14%
Mid-Plains	34%	33%	35%	34%	35%
Mid-Plains Peer Median	24%	27%	26%	29%	34%
Northeast	43%	46%	48%	53%	55%
Northeast Peer Median	23%	26%	29%	25%	29%
Southeast	27%	25%	27%	31%	31%
Southeast Peer Median	19%	22%	22%	24%	27%
Western NE	23%	27%	25%	30%	31%
Western NE Peer Median	23%	25%	28%	32%	30%
<b>Total NE Comm. Colleges</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>33%</b>

CCPE, 2018 Progress Report, page 259; Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)

## Academic Transfer Enrollments

Preparing students for academic transfer is an important role for the community colleges. Enrollment growth among students under 25 years old has driven an increase in the number of student credit hours generated in academic transfer courses. Over the past ten years, enrollment of students under age 25 has increased from 61% to 69% of total enrollment, while enrollment of students 25 and older has declined from 39% to 31%. (2018 Factual Look – Enrollment, page 6.6) In 1993-94, when the Legislature authorized expansion of academic transfer courses, about 12.6% of the FTE generated at community colleges was in academic transfer courses. By 2017-18, the FTE in academic transfer had risen to 23.1% of total FTE. (See Appendix 6)

FTE Enrollments in Academic Transfer Courses					
	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	2015-16	2017-18
Central	727	805	665	815	796
Metropolitan	1,958	1,783	1,276	1,208	1,220
Mid-Plains	886	784	824	707	762
Northeast	1,103	1,253	1,267	1,357	1,373
Southeast	2,821	2,703	1,963	1,389	1,543
Western NE	626	637	457	567	427
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,121</b>	<b>7,965</b>	<b>6,452</b>	<b>6,043</b>	<b>6,121</b>

Source: Audited Statements of Reimbursable Full-Time Equivalent Student Enrollment and Reimbursable Educational Units

Percentage of FTE in Academic Transfer Courses to Total Courses					
	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	2015-16	2017-18
Central	16%	18%	17%	22%	22%
Metropolitan	15%	13%	12%	12%	12%
Mid-Plains	49%	41%	43%	46%	53%
Northeast	33%	38%	39%	45%	46%
Southeast	27%	27%	23%	19%	22%
Western NE	31%	32%	25%	35%	28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>23%</b>

Source: Audited Statements of Reimbursable Full-Time Equivalent Student Enrollment and Reimbursable Educational Units

Percentages were calculated by dividing the total number credit hours taken in courses that are eligible to transfer to another school by the total number of FTE credit hours.

## Community College Funding

As in prior years, the Commission has evaluated the amount of state funds and local property tax funds expended per FTE enrollment and per award granted (for the community colleges, this includes associate degrees, diplomas, and certificates). The analysis on an FTE enrollment and awards-granted basis includes local property tax revenue for operations (not capital facilities) since both state appropriation and local property taxes are considered tax revenue sources. Figures are not adjusted for inflation.

	2006-07		2014-15		2016-17	
	State Funds per Award	State & Local Tax Funds per Award	State Funds per Award	State & Local Tax Funds per Award	State Funds per Award	State & Local Tax Funds per Award
Central	\$7,788	\$20,103	\$3,669	\$21,144	\$4,163	\$23,556
Metro	\$13,579	\$31,870	\$14,238	\$37,584	\$16,808	\$46,059
Mid-Plains	\$13,761	\$28,438	\$19,916	\$44,603	\$19,973	\$47,606
Northeast	\$9,756	\$21,396	\$14,223	\$38,213	\$15,355	\$42,372
Southeast	\$10,465	\$22,156	\$16,064	\$30,758	\$16,935	\$39,424
Western NE	\$43,688	\$73,933	\$38,230	\$67,096	\$48,980	\$88,817

See Appendix 5 for detail and peer comparisons.

The appropriation per award is strongly influenced by the types of awards conferred. Because awards can range from certificates earned in 12 credit hour programs up to associate's degrees requiring more than 60 credit hours, comparison of awards should be reviewed in conjunction with other measures. In the chart on the previous page, the lowest cost per degree for state funds is at Central Community College and is due to a significant increase in awards conferred, including 12 credit hour programs and a concerted effort to identify students nearing degree completion, and relatively little state funding. The very high cost per award for Western Nebraska Community College reflects, to some degree, the distribution of state funds through formulas, the inability to take advantage of economies of scale, and a relatively low number of degree completions.

The following three charts take into account the number of both credit and reimbursable non-credit courses community colleges offer. Figures are not adjusted for inflation.

**State Aid per FTE**

Institution	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	6 year % Change
Central	\$1,798	\$1,688	\$1,847	\$2,089	\$2,271	\$2,454	\$2,439	35.7%
Metropolitan	\$1,334	\$1,724	\$1,916	\$2,203	\$2,456	\$2,700	\$2,613	95.9%
Mid-Plains	\$4,653	\$4,092	\$4,253	\$4,315	\$4,466	\$5,769	\$5,906	26.9%
Northeast	\$3,664	\$3,703	\$3,690	\$3,967	\$4,195	\$4,489	\$4,500	22.8%
Southeast	\$2,570	\$2,448	\$2,745	\$3,044	\$3,353	\$3,712	\$3,718	44.7%
Western Nebraska	\$5,748	\$5,865	\$6,104	\$6,516	\$6,990	\$7,697	\$7,631	32.8%
<b>State Aid as a % of State Aid, Tuition and Mandatory Fees, and Property Tax Revenue</b>	<b>30.7%</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>29.8%</b>	<b>30.5%</b>	<b>30.5%</b>	<b>30.6%</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	

**Tuition and Mandatory Fees per FTE**

Institution	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	6 year % Change
Central	\$2,100	\$2,199	\$2,440	\$2,558	\$2,530	\$2,587	\$2,645	26.0%
Metropolitan	\$1,993	\$2,008	\$2,125	\$2,168	\$2,171	\$2,245	\$2,350	17.9%
Mid-Plains	\$2,095	\$2,268	\$2,136	\$2,299	\$2,411	\$1,833	\$2,701	28.9%
Northeast	\$2,121	\$2,297	\$2,383	\$2,487	\$2,635	\$2,525	\$2,604	22.8%
Southeast	\$2,204	\$2,335	\$2,486	\$2,550	\$2,639	\$2,689	\$2,653	20.4%
Western Nebraska	\$1,977	\$2,172	\$2,213	\$2,227	\$2,309	\$2,398	\$2,481	25.5%
<b>Tuition and Mandatory Fees as a % of State Aid, Tuition and Mandatory Fees, and Property Tax Revenue</b>	<b>26.8%</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>24.1%</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>20.8%</b>	

**Property Tax Revenue per FTE**

Institution	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	6 year % Change
Central	\$6,132	\$6,799	\$8,015	\$8,285	\$9,918	\$10,115	\$10,037	63.7%
Metropolitan	\$2,839	\$2,932	\$3,326	\$3,709	\$4,027	\$4,433	\$4,554	60.4%
Mid-Plains	\$4,770	\$4,521	\$4,993	\$5,201	\$5,552	\$7,291	\$7,954	66.8%
Northeast	\$4,267	\$4,812	\$4,885	\$4,654	\$6,956	\$7,592	\$7,978	87.0%
Southeast	\$2,075	\$2,374	\$2,743	\$3,088	\$3,067	\$4,246	\$4,936	137.9%
Western Nebraska	\$3,408	\$3,750	\$4,054	\$4,460	\$5,278	\$5,734	\$6,206	82.1%
<b>Property Tax Revenue as a % of State Aid, Tuition and Mandatory Fees, and Property Tax Revenue</b>	<b>42.5%</b>	<b>43.5%</b>	<b>44.9%</b>	<b>45.4%</b>	<b>47.0%</b>	<b>48.8%</b>	<b>49.9%</b>	

Source: Audited Statements of Reimbursable Full-Time Equivalent Student Enrolment and Reimbursable Educational Units



Comparing expenditures per FTE across functional operating expenditure categories and with peer institutions also provides information on efficiency, though it must be undertaken with an understanding that institutions may vary somewhat in their expenditure classifications, their size, and their programs. Appendix 3 provides further definitions of the expenditure categories shown in the chart below.

<b>2016-17 Expenditures per FTE by Category</b>						
	<b>Instruction</b>	<b>Research</b>	<b>Public Service</b>	<b>Academic Support</b>	<b>Student Services</b>	<b>Institutional Support</b>
Central	\$8,242	\$0	\$0	\$2,513	\$1,851	\$4,611
Central Peer Median	\$5,955	\$0	\$394	\$983	\$1,650	\$2,272
Metropolitan	\$5,821	\$0	\$0	\$1,481	\$1,285	\$2,260
Metropolitan Peer Median	\$5,893	\$0	\$179	\$1,218	\$1,169	\$2,213
Mid-Plains	\$7,196	\$0	\$0	\$1,881	\$1,377	\$3,353
Mid-Plains Peer Median	\$6,881	\$36	\$138	\$1,261	\$1,816	\$3,418
Northeast	\$7,283	\$0	\$0	\$2,893	\$2,085	\$3,958
Northeast Peer Median	\$6,223	\$57	\$336	\$872	\$1,662	\$2,547
Southeast	\$7,998	\$0	\$0	\$1,177	\$787	\$2,864
Southeast Peer Median	\$6,574	\$0	\$115	\$862	\$1,035	\$2,213
Western NE	\$9,473	\$0	\$0	\$4,309	\$3,231	\$6,253
Western NE Peer Median	\$7,006	\$281	\$375	\$1,628	\$1,584	\$3,365

See Appendix 3a for additional detail.

## Community College Request

Both the Nebraska Community College Association (NCCA) and Metropolitan Community College are requesting a 3.5% increase in state aid appropriation each year of the 2019-21 biennium. The state aid appropriation for 2018-19 is \$98,575,874, and the community colleges' request would bring the total state aid appropriated to \$102,026,030 for 2019-20 and to \$105,596,941 for 2020-21. The table below estimates each community college's allocation of the increase based on **current** FTE and REU amounts.

<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY2018-19</b>	<b>FY2019-20</b>	<b>FY2020-21</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>
	<b>Distribution</b>	<b>Increase from FY2018-19</b>	<b>Increase from FY2019-20</b>	<b>Increase from FY2018-19</b>
Central	\$9,264,576	\$572,560	\$517,590	\$1,090,150
Metropolitan	\$26,483,917	\$1,234,521	\$1,115,998	\$2,350,519
Mid-Plains	\$8,793,245	\$325,511	\$294,259	\$619,770
Northeast	\$13,618,152	\$495,886	\$448,276	\$944,162
Southeast	\$27,372,775	\$979,972	\$885,888	\$1,865,860
Western Nebraska	\$12,543,209	\$341,706	\$308,900	\$650,606
	<b>\$98,075,874</b>	<b>\$3,950,156</b>	<b>\$3,570,911</b>	<b>\$7,521,067</b>
Occupational Education Grant	\$500,000			
<b>Total Appropriation</b>	<b>\$98,575,874</b>	<b>\$3,950,156</b>	<b>\$3,570,911</b>	<b>\$7,521,067</b>

## Recommendation:

The Commission recommends approval of new General funds for the community colleges' state aid request increases of \$3,450,156 for 2019-20 and \$3,570,911 for 2020-21 in order to maintain current operational funding levels and to more closely align with the *Comprehensive Statewide Plan's* stated shared responsibility of funding community colleges.

## Rationale for the Recommendation

Policy decisions at both the local level and state level affect the amount a student will pay for an education. Keeping student costs affordable is a goal of the *Comprehensive Statewide Plan* and has been a goal of the Legislature, Governor, and community colleges' boards through policy decisions related to state aid appropriations, property tax levels, and tuition and fees charged to students. Decreases in state aid will potentially increase student costs, increase property taxes, and/or require a reduction in expenditures. Providing state aid that will meet only inflationary cost increases will have a similar affect, although to a lesser extent.

Because of state budget shortfalls, state aid appropriations to the community college have declined or been flat over the past three fiscal years. Funding the colleges' 3.5% increases request would have the effect of an average annual increase of 1.3% over the five years between fiscal year 2015-16 and fiscal year 2020-21, which is less than inflation measured by the Consumer Price Index between June 2015 and August 2018.

Appropriated				Requested		Average
2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Annual Increase
\$98,891,562	\$96,795,176	\$98,317,683	\$98,575,874	\$102,026,030	\$105,596,941	1.3%

The *Comprehensive Statewide Plan* recognizes the shared responsibility of funding community colleges and asserts that ideally the state should pay 40 percent of the operating costs of the community colleges, property owners should pay 40 percent of the costs through a tax levy established by the community college area governing boards, and 20 percent of costs should be covered by student tuition and fees and other sources of revenue. As shown below, not only is there a large variance between how the six community colleges fund operations, there is also a significant difference between the concept of shared responsibility as envisioned in the *Plan* and actual funding sources used for operations.

	Tuition and Property Tax			Funding Source for all Community Colleges			
	State Aid	Mandatory Fees	Revenue	Total	State Aid	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	Property Tax Revenue
	2016-17				2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Central	16.1%	17.5%	66.4%	2012-13	29.8%	25.3%	44.9%
Metro	27.5%	24.7%	47.9%	2011-12	30.0%	26.4%	43.5%
Mid-Plains	35.7%	16.3%	48.0%	2010-11	30.7%	26.8%	42.5%
Northeast	29.8%	17.3%	52.9%	2009-10	32.2%	23.3%	44.5%
Southeast	32.9%	23.5%	43.7%	2008-09	34.4%	26.9%	38.6%
Western	46.8%	15.2%	38.0%	2007-08	37.1%	22.5%	40.3%
Total	29.4%	20.8%	49.9%	2006-07	33.6%	25.4%	41.0%
				2005-06	33.6%	26.3%	40.1%

The Schedule of General Fund Revenues on the following page identifies the sources of funding for operations beginning in 2005-06. Since 2010-11, the increase in total revenue has averaged 2.75%, on par with inflation. Over the past several years, as state aid has been reduced, property taxes necessarily increased in order to keep tuition at a reasonable level.

**Schedule of General Fund Revenues <sup>(1)</sup>**

Fiscal Year	State Aid	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	General Fund Levy	Subtotal Operating Funds	Miscellaneous Income	Total Revenue	% increase (decrease)
			Property Tax Revenue <sup>(2)</sup>				
2016-17	96,795,176	68,376,504	164,289,242	329,460,922	4,374,237	333,835,159	2.81%
2015-16	98,481,760	66,214,487	156,990,393	321,686,640	3,033,440	324,720,080	3.71%
2014-15	94,567,787	69,953,123	145,623,267	310,144,177	2,966,553	313,110,730	3.67%
2013-14	90,941,867	71,808,680	135,554,458	298,305,005	3,732,486	302,037,491	1.43%
2012-13	87,870,147	74,805,774	132,455,650	295,131,571	2,648,622	297,780,193	2.17%
2011-12	86,758,025	76,378,218	125,742,612	288,878,855	2,577,213	291,456,068	1.76%
2010-11	86,563,560	75,633,027	119,728,971	281,925,558	4,488,119	286,413,677	3.70%
2009-10	86,891,462	62,900,659	120,181,807	269,973,928	6,219,222	276,193,150	6.43%
2008-09	87,266,475	68,308,068	97,947,587	253,522,130	5,986,664	259,508,794	12.30%
2007-08	84,066,475	50,970,947	91,268,217	226,305,639	4,772,907	231,078,546	11.60%
2006-07	68,566,477	51,820,370	83,516,246	203,903,093	3,161,379	207,064,472	5.47%
2005-06	65,312,216	51,068,365	77,800,376	194,180,957	2,137,941	196,318,898	

Source: Audited Financial Statements received in November

(1) Revenues are presented on the same basis as the College's general fund budget and are not on a GASB basis of accounting. In particular, tuition is not reduced for scholarship allowances from grants and some other funds.

(2) Amount does not include amounts collected for Capital Improvement or ADA/Hazardous Waste Fund

**Schedule of General Fund Revenues  
% increase (decrease)**

Fiscal Year	State Aid	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	General Fund Levy Property Tax Revenue	Total Revenue
2016-17	-1.71%	3.27%	4.65%	2.81%
2015-16	4.14%	-5.34%	7.81%	3.71%
2014-15	3.99%	-2.58%	7.43%	3.67%
2013-14	3.50%	-4.01%	2.34%	1.43%
2012-13	1.28%	-2.06%	5.34%	2.17%
2011-12	0.22%	0.99%	5.02%	1.76%
2010-11	-0.38%	20.24%	-0.38%	3.70%
2009-10	-0.43%	-7.92%	22.70%	6.43%
2008-09	3.81%	34.01%	7.32%	12.30%
2007-08	22.61%	-1.64%	9.28%	11.60%
2006-07	4.98%	1.47%	7.35%	5.47%

The following table provides the Legislature and the Governor with an area-by-area estimate of a 3.5% increase on an FTE basis. Actual community college area allocations will differ slightly based on actual FTE and REU amounts reported that are used in the allocation formula.

**Calculation of Community College Funding per FTE based on 3.5% Increase**

<b><u>FY2018-19</u></b>	<b><u>Central</u></b>	<b><u>Metro</u></b>	<b><u>Mid-Plains</u></b>	<b><u>Northeast</u></b>	<b><u>Southeast</u></b>	<b><u>Western NE</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>
FY2017-18 FTE	3,626	9,923	1,441	2,997	7,002	1,539	26,528
FY2017-18 Appropriation per FTE	\$2,439	\$2,613	\$5,906	\$4,500	\$3,718	\$7,631	
FY2018-19 Appropriation per FTE <sup>(1)</sup>	\$2,555	\$2,669	\$6,102	\$4,544	\$3,909	\$8,150	
FY2018-19 State Aid Amount <sup>(2)</sup>	\$9,264,576	\$26,483,917	\$8,793,245	\$13,618,152	\$27,372,775	\$12,543,209	\$98,075,874
<b><u>FY2019-20</u></b>							
FY2018-19 Appropriation per FTE	\$2,555	\$2,669	\$6,102	\$4,544	\$3,909	\$8,150	
3.5% Increase	\$158	\$124	\$226	\$165	\$140	\$222	
FY2019-20 Appropriation per FTE	\$2,713	\$2,793	\$6,328	\$4,709	\$4,049	\$8,372	
FY2019-20 State Aid Amount	\$9,837,136	\$27,718,438	\$9,118,756	\$14,114,038	\$28,352,747	\$12,884,915	\$102,026,030
<b>Estimated increase</b>	<b>\$572,560</b>	<b>\$1,234,521</b>	<b>\$325,511</b>	<b>\$495,886</b>	<b>\$979,972</b>	<b>\$341,706</b>	<b>\$3,950,156</b>
<b><u>FY202-21</u></b>							
FY2019-20 Appropriation per FTE	\$2,713	\$2,793	\$6,328	\$4,709	\$4,049	\$8,372	
3.5% Increase	\$143	\$112	\$204	\$150	\$127	\$201	
FY2020-21 Appropriation per FTE	\$2,856	\$2,905	\$6,532	\$4,859	\$4,176	\$8,573	
FY2020-21 State Aid Amount	\$10,354,726	\$28,834,436	\$9,413,015	\$14,562,314	\$29,238,635	\$13,193,815	\$105,596,941
<b>Estimated increase</b>	<b>\$517,590</b>	<b>\$1,115,998</b>	<b>\$294,259</b>	<b>\$448,276</b>	<b>\$885,888</b>	<b>\$308,900</b>	<b>\$3,570,911</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> FY2018-19 Appropriation per FTE based on FY2017-18 State Aid Amount divided by FY2017-18 FTE.

<sup>(2)</sup> The total amount reflects the amount distributed to the community colleges through the state aid formula and excludes the \$500,000 awarded through the Student Performance and Educational Occupation grant.

## Appendices

### **Appendix 1** (page 67) – **State Funding of Higher Education**

- 1a State Fiscal Support for Higher Education – By State
- 1b Percent Changes in State Fiscal Support for Higher Education
- 1c State Fiscal Support for Higher Education – By Region
- 1d State Fiscal Support per \$1,000 Personal Income and Per Capita
- 1e Educational Appropriations per FTE
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### **Appendix 2** (page 75) – **College Continuation Rate**

### **Appendix 3** (page 79) – **Expenditures by Category**

- 3a 2016-17 Expenditures by Category per FTE
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### **Appendix 5** (page 109) – **State Appropriated Dollars per Degree Conferred**

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## State Funding of Higher Education

Nebraska is well known for its strong support of higher education. However, between fiscal years 2013 and 2018, 24 states had percentage increases greater than Nebraska's 15.3% increase. Changes in funding over this six-year period ranged from increases of over 50% in California and Florida to reductions of over 10% in Alaska and Oklahoma. (Appendices 1a and 1b). Regionally, Nebraska was one of three plains states with an increase of over 15%. (Appendix 1c).

Nebraska's support for higher education is also evident in measures of tax effort. The table titled *State Fiscal Support for Higher Education* (Appendix 1d) summarized for Nebraska below, shows Nebraska's appropriations per capita and per \$1,000 of personal income. Nebraska is in the top eleven states in both measures in fiscal year 2018, and has historically been among the top states on those two measures.

Year	Appropriations per Capita Ranking	Appropriation per \$1,000 of Personal Income Ranking
FY 2004	7	13
FY 2006	7	13
FY 2008	10	13
FY 2010	7	10
FY2012	7	11
FY2014	7	10
FY2016	6	9
FY2018	6	11

The percentage of total general funds expended for higher education is yet another measure of state support. Appendix 1e, *State Spending by Function*, demonstrates that Nebraska's 23.9% is fourth in the country in the percentage of general funds appropriated to higher education, behind only Iowa (1<sup>st</sup>), Oklahoma (2<sup>nd</sup>), and Kentucky (3<sup>rd</sup>).

**Grapevine Table 1: State Fiscal Support for Higher Education, Fiscal Years 2012-13, 2015-16, 2016-17, and 2017-18 (as of Jan. 16, 2018)**

State Fiscal Support for Higher Education (\$)				
	FY13	FY16	FY17	FY18
Alabama	1,406,898,493	1,484,979,091	1,557,047,574	1,618,261,945
Alaska	372,574,202	360,897,635	335,656,925	327,222,500
Arizona	843,251,300	804,078,900	841,517,900	852,217,100
Arkansas	1,015,018,606	989,276,907	978,736,543	990,308,071
California	9,377,928,000	13,137,378,906	13,773,357,000	14,300,823,000
Colorado	638,253,447	864,901,546	866,808,182	887,037,491
Connecticut	887,382,687	1,221,326,416	1,155,009,466	1,143,736,037
Delaware	216,492,700	230,005,700	234,722,700	237,069,500
Florida	3,338,709,071	4,367,744,694	4,537,335,070	5,051,738,013
Georgia	2,624,294,318	3,044,261,694	3,210,406,736	3,423,355,485
Hawaii	526,179,654	603,948,055	667,478,019	716,718,368
Idaho	360,070,800	419,045,700	460,323,000	478,997,900
Illinois*	4,292,588,458	3,339,552,639	4,604,431,997	4,349,491,603
Indiana	1,557,306,211	1,739,630,019	1,745,379,182	1,773,727,687
Iowa	787,419,692	849,068,059	829,402,839	816,055,053
Kansas	795,346,375	766,842,487	769,175,109	764,547,532
Kentucky	1,187,665,803	1,177,003,850	1,170,767,200	1,173,159,100
Louisiana	1,174,061,988	1,179,534,783	1,083,248,580	1,156,078,487
Maine	265,872,234	285,491,133	301,740,529	301,805,964
Maryland	1,617,306,184	1,847,893,244	1,980,921,147	1,992,867,551
Massachusetts	1,255,182,474	1,493,700,338	1,544,319,564	1,564,337,918
Michigan	1,608,824,500	1,825,523,600	1,877,039,600	1,917,024,500
Minnesota	1,285,247,000	1,532,825,000	1,543,313,000	1,653,249,000
Mississippi	924,952,654	1,038,807,427	1,013,678,408	900,155,014
Missouri	931,239,665	1,035,360,643	1,011,797,327	988,536,584
Montana	202,187,817	249,277,353	252,366,788	243,920,115
Nebraska	659,571,367	747,592,380	753,553,849	760,198,501
Nevada	472,368,017	538,609,215	570,958,220	622,021,005
New Hampshire	85,622,352	123,921,071	125,200,059	127,935,617
New Jersey	1,888,439,000	2,068,260,000	2,083,569,000	2,065,933,000
New Mexico	832,616,879	911,915,500	854,808,000	828,197,600
New York	5,111,538,235	5,602,512,841	5,752,197,935	5,860,223,303
North Carolina	3,751,478,952	3,830,565,248	3,974,049,726	4,020,836,353
North Dakota	343,805,783	405,723,652	419,650,340	358,491,256
Ohio	2,050,123,177	2,226,256,398	2,303,647,976	2,300,904,761
Oklahoma	1,044,735,666	927,345,547	863,204,515	829,597,660
Oregon	580,701,607	775,829,437	814,961,439	859,469,660
Pennsylvania	1,632,655,000	1,647,532,000	1,693,108,000	1,651,732,000
Rhode Island	163,710,910	178,775,488	187,668,420	198,291,070
South Carolina	910,405,772	1,026,089,319	1,094,964,380	1,097,979,545
South Dakota	196,229,662	218,328,634	238,612,300	233,805,655
Tennessee	1,455,168,883	1,639,925,353	1,732,289,377	1,844,857,699
Texas	6,351,228,175	7,435,341,813	7,614,429,799	7,493,114,733
Utah	748,759,000	933,251,500	978,663,600	1,025,936,100
Vermont	89,340,755	91,139,939	92,366,259	94,462,556
Virginia	1,712,075,324	1,861,817,203	2,051,845,077	2,013,572,522
Washington	1,407,137,000	1,770,882,000	1,878,116,000	1,906,810,000
West Virginia	550,588,678	486,264,899	484,109,151	470,910,031
Wisconsin	1,163,226,571	1,471,162,500	1,473,947,300	1,509,157,200
Wyoming	383,533,411	419,149,337	382,164,128	373,759,707
<b>Total, 50 states</b>	<b>73,077,314,509</b>	<b>83,226,547,093</b>	<b>86,764,065,235</b>	<b>88,170,639,052</b>
<b>Other Jurisdictions**</b>				
Washington, DC	75,404,620	71,942,472	76,680,000	78,180,000

\*Illinois data include rapidly increasing appropriations made to the State Universities Retirement System (SURS) to address the historical underfunding of pension programs. Monies earmarked for SURS accounted for 33% of the total state support in FY 2013, 48% in FY 2016, 36% in FY 2017, and 37% in 2018. The relatively large proportion of funds earmarked for SURS in FY 2016 (48%) was due in part to the budget impasse at that time. These SURS appropriations do not go to individual institutions or agencies and are not available to be used for educational purposes.

\*\*In the wake of Hurricane Maria, FY18 data for Puerto Rico are not yet available.



**Grapevine Table 2: One-Year (FY17-FY18), Two-Year (FY16-FY18), and Five-Year (FY13-FY18) Percent Changes in State Fiscal Support for Higher Education, by State (as of Jan. 26, 2018)**

	1-Year % Change, FY17-FY18	2-Year % Change, FY16-FY18	5-Year % Change, FY13-FY18
Alabama	3.9%	9.0%	15.0%
Alaska	-2.5%	-9.3%	-12.2%
Arizona	1.3%	6.0%	1.1%
Arkansas	1.2%	0.1%	-2.4%
California	3.8%	8.9%	52.5%
Colorado	2.3%	2.6%	39.0%
Connecticut	-1.0%	-6.4%	28.9%
Delaware	1.0%	3.1%	9.5%
Florida	11.3%	15.7%	51.3%
Georgia	6.6%	12.5%	30.4%
Hawaii	7.4%	18.7%	36.2%
Idaho	4.1%	14.3%	33.0%
Illinois	-5.5%	30.2%	1.3%
Indiana	1.6%	2.0%	13.9%
Iowa	-1.6%	-3.9%	3.6%
Kansas	-0.6%	-0.3%	-3.9%
Kentucky	0.2%	-0.3%	-1.2%
Louisiana	6.7%	-2.0%	-1.5%
Maine	0.0%	5.7%	13.5%
Maryland	0.6%	7.8%	23.2%
Massachusetts	1.3%	4.7%	24.6%
Michigan	2.1%	5.0%	19.2%
Minnesota	7.1%	7.9%	28.6%
Mississippi	-11.2%	-13.3%	-2.7%
Missouri	-2.3%	-4.5%	6.2%
Montana	-3.3%	-2.1%	20.6%
<b>Nebraska</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>15.3%</b>
Nevada	8.9%	15.5%	31.7%
New Hampshire	2.2%	3.2%	49.4%
New Jersey	-0.8%	-0.1%	9.4%
New Mexico	-3.1%	-9.2%	-0.5%
New York	1.9%	4.6%	14.6%
North Carolina	1.2%	5.0%	7.2%
North Dakota	-14.6%	-11.6%	4.3%
Ohio	-0.1%	3.4%	12.2%
Oklahoma	-3.9%	-10.5%	-20.6%
Oregon	5.5%	10.8%	48.0%
Pennsylvania	-2.4%	0.3%	1.2%
Rhode Island	5.7%	10.9%	21.1%
South Carolina	0.3%	7.0%	20.6%
South Dakota	-2.0%	7.1%	19.1%
Tennessee	6.5%	12.5%	26.8%
Texas	-1.6%	0.8%	18.0%
Utah	4.8%	9.9%	37.0%
Vermont	2.3%	3.6%	5.7%
Virginia	-1.9%	8.2%	17.6%
Washington	1.5%	7.7%	35.5%
West Virginia	-2.7%	-3.2%	-14.5%
Wisconsin	2.4%	2.6%	29.7%
Wyoming	-2.2%	-10.8%	-2.5%
<b>Total, 50 states</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>20.7%</b>
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>			
Washington, DC	2.0%	8.7%	3.7%

Grapevine Table 3: State Fiscal Support for Higher Education, by Region, FY13, FY16, FY17, and FY18  
(as of Jan. 26, 2018)

State Fiscal Support for Higher Education (\$)					Percent Changes in State Support		
Region	FY13	FY16	FY17	FY18	1-Year % Change, FY17-FY18	2-Year % Change, FY16-FY18	5-Year % Change, FY13-FY18
<b>New England</b>							
Connecticut	887,382,687	1,221,326,416	1,155,009,466	1,143,736,037	-1.0%	-6.4%	28.9%
Maine	265,872,234	285,491,133	301,740,529	301,805,964	0.0%	5.7%	13.5%
Massachusetts	1,255,182,474	1,493,700,338	1,544,319,564	1,564,337,918	1.3%	4.7%	24.6%
New Hampshire	85,622,352	123,921,071	125,200,059	127,935,617	2.2%	3.2%	49.4%
Rhode Island	163,710,910	178,775,488	187,668,420	198,291,070	5.7%	10.9%	21.1%
Vermont	89,340,755	91,139,939	92,366,259	94,462,556	2.3%	3.6%	5.7%
<b>Mideast</b>							
Delaware	216,492,700	230,005,700	234,722,700	237,069,500	1.0%	3.1%	9.5%
Maryland	1,617,306,184	1,847,893,244	1,980,921,147	1,992,867,551	0.6%	7.8%	23.2%
New Jersey	1,888,439,000	2,068,260,000	2,083,569,000	2,065,933,000	-0.8%	-0.1%	9.4%
New York	5,111,538,235	5,602,512,841	5,752,197,935	5,860,223,303	1.9%	4.6%	14.6%
Pennsylvania	1,632,655,000	1,647,532,000	1,693,108,000	1,651,732,000	-2.4%	0.3%	1.2%
<b>Great Lakes</b>							
Illinois*	4,292,588,458	3,339,552,639	4,604,431,997	4,349,491,603	-5.5%	30.2%	1.3%
Indiana	1,557,306,211	1,739,630,019	1,745,379,182	1,773,727,687	1.6%	2.0%	13.9%
Michigan	1,608,824,500	1,825,523,600	1,877,039,600	1,917,024,500	2.1%	5.0%	19.2%
Ohio	2,050,123,177	2,226,256,398	2,303,647,976	2,300,904,761	-0.1%	3.4%	12.2%
Wisconsin	1,163,226,571	1,471,162,500	1,473,947,300	1,509,157,200	2.4%	2.6%	29.7%
<b>Plains</b>							
Iowa	787,419,692	849,068,059	829,402,839	816,055,053	-1.6%	-3.9%	3.6%
Kansas	795,346,375	766,842,487	769,175,109	764,547,532	-0.6%	-0.3%	-3.9%
Minnesota	1,285,247,000	1,532,825,000	1,543,313,000	1,653,249,000	7.1%	7.9%	28.6%
Missouri	931,239,665	1,035,360,643	1,011,797,327	988,536,584	-2.3%	-4.5%	6.2%
Nebraska	659,571,367	747,592,380	753,553,849	760,198,501	0.9%	1.7%	15.3%
North Dakota	343,805,783	405,723,652	419,650,340	358,491,256	-14.6%	-11.6%	4.3%
South Dakota	196,229,662	218,326,634	238,612,300	233,805,655	-2.0%	7.1%	19.1%
<b>Southeast</b>							
Alabama	1,406,898,493	1,484,979,091	1,557,047,574	1,618,261,945	3.9%	9.0%	15.0%
Arkansas	1,015,018,606	989,276,907	978,736,543	990,308,071	1.2%	0.1%	-2.4%
Florida	3,338,709,071	4,367,744,694	4,537,335,070	5,051,738,013	11.3%	15.7%	51.3%
Georgia	2,624,294,318	3,044,261,694	3,210,406,736	3,423,355,485	6.6%	12.5%	30.4%
Kentucky	1,187,665,803	1,177,003,850	1,170,767,200	1,173,159,100	0.2%	-0.3%	-1.2%
Louisiana	1,174,061,988	1,179,534,783	1,083,248,580	1,156,078,487	6.7%	-2.0%	-1.5%
Mississippi	924,952,654	1,038,807,427	1,013,678,408	900,155,014	-11.2%	-13.3%	-2.7%
North Carolina	3,751,478,952	3,830,565,248	3,974,049,726	4,020,836,353	1.2%	5.0%	7.2%
South Carolina	910,405,772	1,026,089,319	1,094,964,380	1,097,979,545	0.3%	7.0%	20.6%
Tennessee	1,455,168,883	1,639,925,353	1,732,289,377	1,844,857,699	6.5%	12.5%	26.8%
Virginia	1,712,075,324	1,861,817,203	2,051,845,077	2,013,572,522	-1.9%	8.2%	17.6%
West Virginia	550,588,678	486,264,899	484,109,151	470,910,031	-2.7%	-3.2%	-14.5%
<b>Southwest</b>							
Arizona	843,251,300	804,078,900	841,517,900	852,217,100	1.3%	6.0%	1.1%
New Mexico	832,616,879	911,915,500	854,808,000	828,197,600	-3.1%	-9.2%	-0.5%
Oklahoma	1,044,735,666	927,345,547	863,204,515	829,597,660	-3.9%	-10.5%	-20.6%
Texas	6,351,228,175	7,435,341,813	7,614,429,799	7,493,114,733	-1.6%	0.8%	18.0%
<b>Rocky Mountain</b>							
Colorado	638,253,447	864,901,546	866,808,182	887,037,491	2.3%	2.6%	39.0%
Idaho	360,070,800	419,045,700	460,323,000	478,997,900	4.1%	14.3%	33.0%
Montana	202,187,817	249,277,353	252,366,788	243,920,115	-3.3%	-2.1%	20.6%
Utah	748,759,000	933,251,500	978,663,600	1,025,936,100	4.8%	9.9%	37.0%
Wyoming	383,533,411	419,149,337	382,164,128	373,759,707	-2.2%	-10.8%	-2.5%
<b>Far West</b>							
Alaska	372,574,202	360,897,635	335,656,925	327,222,500	-2.5%	-9.3%	-12.2%
California	9,377,928,000	13,137,378,906	13,773,357,000	14,300,823,000	3.8%	8.9%	52.5%
Hawaii	526,179,654	603,948,055	667,478,019	716,718,368	7.4%	18.7%	36.2%
Nevada	472,368,017	538,609,215	570,958,220	622,021,005	8.9%	15.5%	31.7%
Oregon	580,701,607	775,829,437	814,961,439	859,469,660	5.5%	10.8%	48.0%
Washington	1,407,137,000	1,770,882,000	1,878,116,000	1,906,810,000	1.5%	7.7%	35.5%
<b>Region Totals</b>							
New England	2,747,111,412	3,394,354,385	3,406,304,297	3,430,569,162	0.7%	1.1%	24.9%
Mideast	10,466,431,119	11,396,203,785	11,744,518,782	11,807,825,354	0.5%	3.6%	12.8%
Great Lakes	10,672,068,917	10,602,125,156	12,004,446,055	11,850,305,751	-1.3%	11.8%	11.0%
Plains	4,998,859,544	5,555,740,855	5,565,504,764	5,574,883,581	0.2%	0.3%	11.5%
Southeast	20,051,318,542	22,126,270,468	22,888,477,822	23,761,212,265	3.8%	7.4%	18.5%
Southwest	9,071,832,020	10,078,681,760	10,173,960,214	10,003,127,093	-1.7%	-0.7%	10.3%
Rocky Mountain	2,332,804,475	2,885,625,436	2,940,325,698	3,009,651,313	2.4%	4.3%	29.0%
Far West	12,736,888,480	17,187,545,248	18,040,527,603	18,733,064,533	3.8%	9.0%	47.1%
<b>Total, 50 states</b>	<b>73,077,314,509</b>	<b>83,226,547,093</b>	<b>86,764,065,235</b>	<b>88,170,639,052</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>20.7%</b>
<b>Other Jurisdictions**</b>							
Washington, DC	75,404,620	71,942,472	76,680,000	78,180,000	2.0%	8.7%	3.7%

\*Illinois data include rapidly increasing appropriations made to the State Universities Retirement System (SURS) to address the historical underfunding of pension programs. Monies earmarked for SURS accounted for 33% of the total state support in FY 2013, 48% in FY 2016, 36% in FY 2017, and 37% in 2018. The relatively large proportion of funds earmarked for SURS in FY 2016 (48%) was due in part to the budget impasse at that time. These SURS appropriations do not go to individual institutions or agencies and are not available to be used for educational purposes.

\*\*In the wake of Hurricane Maria, FY18 data for Puerto Rico are not yet available.

**Grapevine Table 4: State Fiscal Support for Higher Education Per \$1,000 in Personal Income and Per Capita, FY16, FY17, FY18 (as of Jan. 26, 2018)**

	Fiscal Year 2016			Fiscal Year 2017			Fiscal Year 2018		
	FY16 Total (\$)	per \$1,000 in Personal		FY17 Total (\$)	per \$1,000 in Personal		FY18 Total (\$)	per \$1,000 in Personal	
		Income <sup>c</sup>	per Capita <sup>d</sup>		Income <sup>e</sup>	per Capita <sup>f</sup>		Income <sup>g</sup>	per Capita <sup>h</sup>
Alabama	1,484,979,091	8.03	306.13	1,557,047,574	8.22	320.34	1,618,261,945	8.34	331.97
Alaska	360,897,635	8.64	489.04	335,656,925	8.12	452.66	327,222,500	7.96	442.32
Arizona	804,078,900	2.99	118.21	841,517,900	3.01	121.81	852,217,100	2.96	121.46
Arkansas	989,276,907	8.53	332.46	978,736,543	8.23	327.53	990,308,071	8.10	329.63
California	13,137,378,906	6.17	336.58	13,773,357,000	6.24	350.50	14,300,823,000	6.23	361.71
Colorado	864,901,546	3.06	158.98	866,808,182	3.02	156.74	887,037,491	2.98	158.20
Connecticut	1,221,326,416	4.99	339.84	1,155,009,466	4.64	321.94	1,143,736,037	4.56	318.75
Delaware	230,005,700	5.18	243.62	234,722,700	5.16	246.38	237,069,500	5.11	246.45
Florida	4,367,744,694	4.77	215.49	4,537,335,070	4.80	219.66	5,051,738,013	5.17	240.74
Georgia	3,044,261,694	7.31	298.47	3,210,406,736	7.41	311.28	3,423,355,485	7.64	328.24
Hawaii	603,948,055	8.70	423.43	667,478,019	9.29	467.20	716,718,368	9.73	502.07
Idaho	419,045,700	6.55	254.07	460,323,000	6.91	274.00	478,997,900	6.90	278.98
Illinois*	3,339,552,639	5.14	259.64	4,604,431,997	6.93	358.72	4,349,491,603	6.48	339.75
Indiana	1,739,630,019	6.31	263.16	1,745,379,182	6.12	263.10	1,773,727,687	6.06	266.05
Iowa	849,068,059	5.97	272.27	829,402,839	5.74	264.91	816,055,053	5.65	259.42
Kansas	766,842,487	5.61	263.90	769,175,109	5.59	264.53	764,547,532	5.54	262.45
Kentucky	1,177,003,850	6.93	266.17	1,170,767,200	6.79	263.92	1,173,159,100	6.71	263.38
Louisiana	1,179,534,783	5.91	252.51	1,083,248,580	5.47	231.16	1,156,078,487	5.71	246.80
Maine	285,491,133	5.03	215.01	301,740,529	5.13	226.83	301,805,964	5.06	225.92
Maryland	1,847,893,244	5.50	307.95	1,980,921,147	5.68	328.80	1,992,867,551	5.55	329.28
Massachusetts	1,493,700,338	3.51	219.86	1,544,319,564	3.53	226.32	1,564,337,918	3.49	228.04
Michigan	1,825,523,600	4.30	184.06	1,877,039,600	4.28	188.96	1,917,024,500	4.28	192.43
Minnesota	1,532,825,000	5.49	279.55	1,543,313,000	5.38	279.33	1,653,249,000	5.60	296.46
Mississippi	1,038,807,427	10.01	347.97	1,013,678,408	9.57	339.54	900,155,014	8.37	301.65
Missouri	1,035,360,643	4.03	170.50	1,011,797,327	3.86	166.11	988,536,584	3.71	161.70
Montana	249,277,353	5.68	242.41	252,366,788	5.65	242.97	243,920,115	5.29	232.20
Nebraska	747,592,380	7.97	394.81	753,553,849	7.87	395.03	760,198,501	7.86	395.92
Nevada	538,609,215	4.33	186.82	570,958,220	4.49	194.25	622,021,005	4.69	207.48
New Hampshire	123,921,071	1.71	93.16	125,200,059	1.67	93.78	127,935,617	1.68	95.28
New Jersey	2,068,260,000	3.85	230.83	2,083,569,000	3.79	232.06	2,065,933,000	3.68	229.40
New Mexico	911,915,500	11.55	437.94	854,808,000	10.66	409.89	828,197,600	10.25	396.63
New York	5,602,512,841	4.85	282.68	5,752,197,935	4.88	289.98	5,860,223,303	4.87	295.23
North Carolina	3,830,565,248	9.25	381.46	3,974,049,726	9.29	391.27	4,020,836,353	9.06	391.38
North Dakota	405,723,652	9.65	537.48	419,650,340	10.10	555.43	358,491,256	8.60	474.58
Ohio	2,226,256,398	4.39	191.82	2,303,647,976	4.45	198.20	2,300,904,761	4.36	197.36
Oklahoma	927,345,547	5.41	237.52	863,204,515	5.13	220.14	829,597,660	4.88	211.05
Oregon	775,829,437	4.38	193.16	814,961,439	4.39	199.45	859,469,660	4.48	207.46
Pennsylvania	1,647,532,000	2.60	128.80	1,693,108,000	2.62	132.41	1,651,732,000	2.49	128.99
Rhode Island	178,775,488	3.41	169.31	187,668,420	3.52	177.45	198,291,070	3.67	187.13
South Carolina	1,026,089,319	5.43	209.73	1,094,964,380	5.60	220.77	1,097,979,545	5.43	218.53
South Dakota	218,328,634	5.35	255.64	238,612,300	5.76	276.96	233,805,655	5.59	268.85
Tennessee	1,639,925,353	5.93	248.82	1,732,289,377	6.04	260.52	1,844,857,699	6.23	274.70
Texas	7,435,341,813	5.80	270.82	7,614,429,799	5.90	272.87	7,493,114,733	5.67	264.73
Utah	933,251,500	7.89	312.66	978,663,600	7.87	321.47	1,025,936,100	7.95	330.75
Vermont	91,139,939	2.99	145.95	92,366,259	2.96	148.18	94,462,556	2.98	151.47
Virginia	1,861,817,203	4.27	222.53	2,051,845,077	4.62	243.85	2,013,572,522	4.41	237.73
Washington	1,770,882,000	4.67	247.58	1,878,116,000	4.74	257.95	1,906,810,000	4.60	257.48
West Virginia	486,264,899	7.21	264.31	484,109,151	7.21	264.74	470,910,031	6.92	259.33
Wisconsin	1,471,162,500	5.57	255.42	1,473,947,300	5.46	255.32	1,509,157,200	5.50	260.40
Wyoming	419,149,337	12.63	715.15	382,164,128	11.80	653.37	373,759,707	11.38	645.18
<b>Total (50 states)</b>	<b>83,226,547,093</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>259.78</b>	<b>86,764,065,235</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>268.85</b>	<b>88,170,639,052</b>	<b>5.42</b>	<b>271.27</b>
<b>Other Jurisdictions**</b>									
District of Columbia	71,942,472	1.45	106.94	76,680,000	1.48	112.05	78,180,000.00	1.48	112.66

<sup>a</sup>Based on personal income data for the 2nd quarter of 2012, retrieved from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, [https://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/spi/spqi\\_newsrelease.htm](https://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/spi/spqi_newsrelease.htm). <sup>b</sup>Based on July 2012 population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2017/demo/popest/state-total.html>. <sup>c</sup>Based on personal income data for the 2nd quarter of 2015, retrieved from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, [https://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/spi/spqi\\_newsrelease.htm](https://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/spi/spqi_newsrelease.htm). <sup>d</sup>Based on July 2015 population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2017/demo/popest/state-total.html>. <sup>e</sup>Based on personal income data for the 2nd quarter of 2016, retrieved from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, [https://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/spi/spqi\\_newsrelease.htm](https://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/spi/spqi_newsrelease.htm). <sup>f</sup>Based on July 2016 population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2017/demo/popest/state-total.html>. <sup>g</sup>Based on personal income data for the 2nd quarter of 2017, retrieved from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S.

\*Illinois data include rapidly increasing appropriations made to the State Universities Retirement System (SURS) to address the historical underfunding of pension programs. Monies earmarked for SURS accounted for 33% of the total state support in FY 2013, 48% in FY 2016, 36% in FY 2017, and 37% in 2018. The relatively large proportion of funds earmarked for SURS in FY 2016 (48%) was due in part to the budget impasse at that time. These SURS appropriations do not go to individual institutions or agencies and are not available to be used for educational purposes.

\*\*In the wake of Hurricane Maria, FY18 data for Puerto Rico are not yet available.



**TABLE 4**  
**EDUCATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS PER FTE (CONSTANT ADJUSTED 2017 DOLLARS)**

	FY 2008 (PRE-RECESSION)	FY 2012	FY 2016	FY 2017	INDEX TO U.S. AVERAGE	1-YEAR % CHANG
ALABAMA	\$10,492	\$6,709	\$6,429	\$6,666	0.87	3.7%
ALASKA	\$14,267	\$13,771	\$14,170	\$13,612	1.78	-3.9%
ARIZONA	\$8,399	\$5,225	\$4,968	\$4,920	0.64	-1.0%
ARKANSAS	\$9,099	\$8,455	\$8,124	\$7,885	1.03	-3.0%
CALIFORNIA	\$8,002	\$5,985	\$8,263	\$8,447	1.11	2.2%
COLORADO	\$4,697	\$3,209	\$4,305	\$4,194	0.55	-2.6%
CONNECTICUT	\$9,998	\$7,813	\$9,219	\$8,103	1.06	-12.1%
DELAWARE	\$6,530	\$4,931	\$4,739	\$4,880	0.64	3.0%
FLORIDA	\$8,432	\$5,250	\$6,284	\$6,456	0.85	2.7%
GEORGIA	\$10,252	\$7,304	\$8,367	\$8,550	1.12	2.2%
HAWAII	\$10,904	\$8,150	\$9,523	\$10,810	1.41	13.5%
IDAHO	\$12,146	\$7,089	\$9,221	\$9,793	1.28	6.2%
ILLINOIS	\$11,398	\$12,310	\$12,088	\$16,055	2.10	32.8%
INDIANA	\$6,996	\$6,030	\$6,969	\$6,899	0.90	-1.0%
IOWA	\$7,743	\$5,423	\$6,205	\$5,997	0.79	-3.3%
KANSAS	\$7,687	\$6,065	\$6,138	\$6,112	0.80	-0.4%
KENTUCKY	\$10,225	\$7,929	\$7,773	\$7,634	1.00	-1.8%
LOUISIANA	\$10,033	\$6,230	\$5,682	\$5,373	0.70	-5.4%
MAINE	\$7,697	\$6,720	\$7,223	\$7,559	0.99	4.7%
MARYLAND	\$7,943	\$6,521	\$7,315	\$7,729	1.01	5.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	\$8,313	\$5,994	\$7,043	\$7,230	0.95	2.7%
MICHIGAN	\$7,655	\$5,367	\$6,488	\$6,508	0.85	0.3%
MINNESOTA	\$8,288	\$5,686	\$7,158	\$7,182	0.94	0.3%
MISSISSIPPI	\$9,619	\$6,912	\$7,730	\$7,357	0.96	-4.8%
MISSOURI	\$8,920	\$6,620	\$6,964	\$6,534	0.86	-6.2%
MONTANA	\$6,272	\$5,292	\$6,405	\$6,190	0.81	-3.4%
NEBRASKA	\$9,066	\$8,072	\$9,960	\$9,801	1.28	-1.6%
NEVADA	\$10,903	\$7,455	\$7,420	\$7,496	0.98	1.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$3,815	\$1,842	\$2,859	\$2,701	0.35	-5.5%
NEW JERSEY	\$8,453	\$6,691	\$6,430	\$6,362	0.83	-1.0%
NEW MEXICO	\$11,233	\$8,535	\$9,529	\$9,348	1.22	-1.9%
NEW YORK	\$8,423	\$7,395	\$8,357	\$8,640	1.13	3.4%
NORTH CAROLINA	\$11,969	\$9,316	\$9,959	\$9,959	1.30	0.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	\$7,161	\$8,389	\$9,245	\$9,552	1.25	3.3%
OHIO	\$6,655	\$5,084	\$6,049	\$6,061	0.79	0.2%
OKLAHOMA	\$9,816	\$7,847	\$7,108	\$6,585	0.86	-7.4%
OREGON	\$6,075	\$4,053	\$5,839	\$5,959	0.78	2.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	\$6,379	\$4,020	\$4,021	\$4,122	0.54	2.5%
RHODE ISLAND	\$6,592	\$5,565	\$5,417	\$5,606	0.73	3.5%
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$7,702	\$4,686	\$5,352	\$5,716	0.75	6.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	\$6,809	\$5,098	\$5,610	\$6,488	0.85	15.7%
TENNESSEE	\$10,011	\$6,681	\$7,940	\$8,242	1.08	3.8%
TEXAS	\$9,204	\$7,298	\$7,821	\$7,846	1.03	0.3%
UTAH	\$8,612	\$5,770	\$7,075	\$6,543	0.86	-7.5%
VERMONT	\$3,351	\$2,870	\$2,745	\$2,695	0.35	-1.8%
VIRGINIA	\$6,530	\$4,480	\$5,013	\$5,533	0.72	10.4%
WASHINGTON	\$7,998	\$5,130	\$6,641	\$6,982	0.91	5.1%
WEST VIRGINIA	\$6,976	\$5,455	\$4,820	\$4,781	0.63	-0.8%
WISCONSIN	\$8,031	\$6,492	\$6,094	\$6,156	0.81	1.0%
WYOMING	\$17,555	\$15,638	\$20,218	\$18,237	2.39	-9.8%
U.S.	\$8,641	\$6,525	\$7,453	\$7,642	1.00	2.5%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	N/A	\$9,944	\$6,919	\$9,757	1.28	41.0%

- NOTES:**
1. Educational appropriations are a measure of state and local support available for public higher education operating expenses including ARRA funds, and exclude appropriations for independent institutions, financial aid for students attending independent institutions, research, hospitals, and medical education.
  2. The U.S. calculation does not include the District of Columbia.
  3. Adjustment factors to arrive at constant dollar figures include Cost of Living Index (COLI), Enrollment Mix Index and Higher Education Cost Adjustment (HECA). The Cost of Living Index (COLI) is not a measure of inflation over time. The District of Columbia is not adjusted for COLI or EMI.
  4. For Illinois, a \$1.25 billion back payment in FY 2017 to their historically underfunded higher education pension resulted in past legacy pension funds accounting for 37.8 percent of all educational appropriations.

Grapevine Table 6f

**State Fiscal Support for Higher Education by State and by Source of State Support (Taxes, Other State Monies),  
Fiscal Year 2017-18**

STATES	Fiscal Year 2017-18			
	Tax Appropriations	Other State Support	Returns and Portions of Multi-Year Appropriations <sup>a</sup>	Total State Support (Less Returns and Portions of Multi-Year Appropriations)
Alabama	1,618,261,945	0	0	1,618,261,945
Alaska	327,222,500	0	0	327,222,500
Arizona	759,906,200	92,310,900	0	852,217,100
Arkansas	885,063,866	105,244,205	0	990,308,071
California	13,905,736,000	395,087,000	0	14,300,823,000
Colorado	868,001,194	19,036,297	0	887,037,491
Connecticut	1,143,723,858	12,179	0	1,143,736,037
Delaware	237,069,500	0	0	237,069,500
Florida	4,076,901,118	974,836,895	0	5,051,738,013
Georgia	2,626,857,352	796,498,133	0	3,423,355,485
Hawaii	717,036,853	8,412,295	8,730,780	716,718,368
Idaho	463,157,900	15,840,000	0	478,997,900
Illinois	4,349,491,603	0	0	4,349,491,603
Indiana	1,764,623,813	9,103,874	0	1,773,727,687
Iowa	816,055,053	0	0	816,055,053
Kansas	752,053,483	12,494,049	0	764,547,532
Kentucky	917,529,000	255,630,100	0	1,173,159,100
Louisiana	1,131,848,487	24,230,000	0	1,156,078,487
Maine	295,999,740	5,806,224	0	301,805,964
Maryland	1,984,072,367	8,795,184	0	1,992,867,551
Massachusetts	1,564,337,918	0	0	1,564,337,918
Michigan	1,917,024,500	0	0	1,917,024,500
Minnesota	1,653,249,000	0	0	1,653,249,000
Mississippi	897,912,307	2,242,707	0	900,155,014
Missouri	910,952,497	142,747,340	65,163,253	988,536,584
Montana	240,475,480	4,389,706	945,071	243,920,115
Nebraska	732,203,528	27,994,973	0	760,198,501
Nevada	622,021,005	0	0	622,021,005
New Hampshire	127,935,617	0	0	127,935,617
New Jersey	2,065,933,000	0	0	2,065,933,000
New Mexico	771,475,700	56,721,900	0	828,197,600
New York	5,860,223,303	0	0	5,860,223,303
North Carolina	3,993,756,620	27,079,733	0	4,020,836,353
North Dakota	358,491,256	0	0	358,491,256
Ohio	2,300,904,761	0	0	2,300,904,761
Oklahoma	746,061,986	83,535,674	0	829,597,660
Oregon	855,349,664	4,119,996	0	859,469,660
Pennsylvania	1,651,732,000	0	0	1,651,732,000
Rhode Island	198,291,070	0	0	198,291,070
South Carolina	707,726,067	390,253,478	0	1,097,979,545
South Dakota	227,424,569	6,381,086	0	233,805,655
Tennessee	1,483,643,300	361,214,399	0	1,844,857,699
Texas	6,921,660,777	571,453,956	0	7,493,114,733
Utah	1,017,765,900	8,170,200	0	1,025,936,100
Vermont	91,081,827	3,380,729	0	94,462,556
Virginia	2,013,572,522	0	0	2,013,572,522
Washington	1,906,810,000	0	0	1,906,810,000
West Virginia	432,902,473	38,007,558	0	470,910,031
Wisconsin	1,509,157,200	0	0	1,509,157,200
Wyoming	354,527,382	19,232,325	0	373,759,707
<b>Totals</b>	<b>83,775,215,061</b>	<b>4,470,263,095</b>	<b>74,839,104</b>	<b>88,170,639,052</b>
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>				
Washington, DC	78,180,000	0	0	78,180,000

<sup>a</sup>Includes appropriations that have been returned to the states (or that states anticipate will be returned) as well as portions of multi-year appropriations applied in the respective year. Both are factored out of state totals for fiscal support.

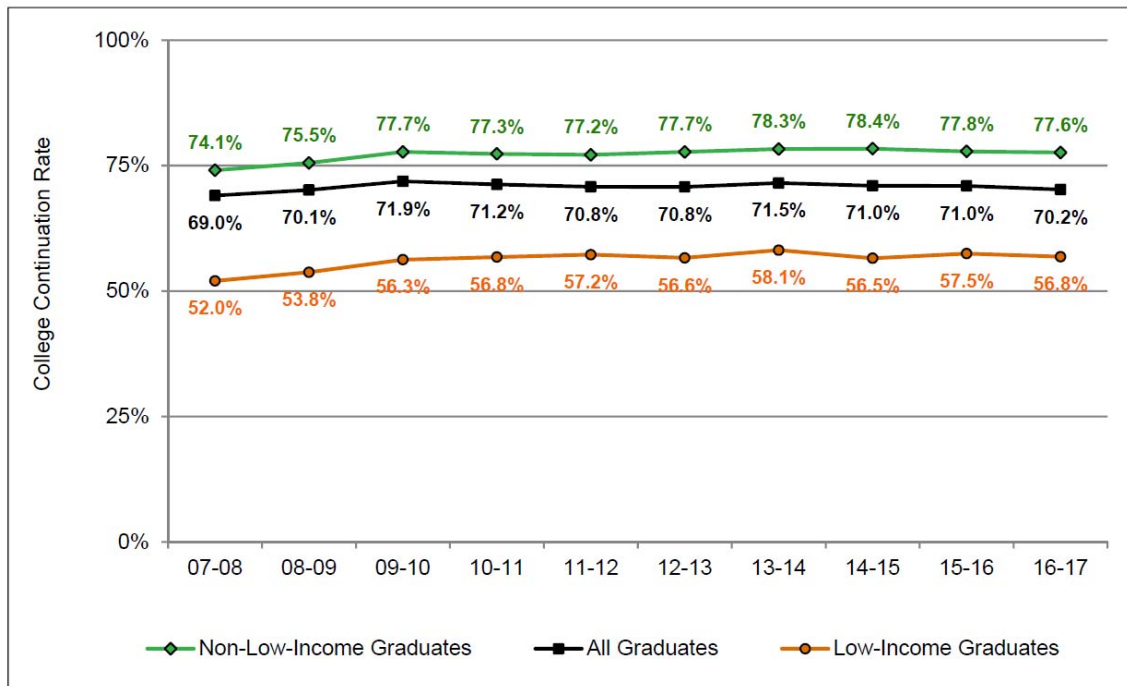


## College Continuation Rates

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

Since the beginning of 2009, the Commission has worked in cooperation with the Nebraska Department of Education to obtain and analyze data from the National Clearing House to estimate the college continuation rates. Under this approach, students who have graduated from Nebraska’s nonpublic (or private) high schools are not included in the analysis. However, this research is conducted in the spring of the year following high school graduation and as a result, students who do not start college in the summer or fall immediately following high school graduation but who instead wait to begin college until the winter or spring are included in the count of the state’s public high school graduates who continued on to college. The chart below shows the college continuation rate of 70.2% using this approach.

**College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates by Student Income Status: 2007-08 through 2016-2017**

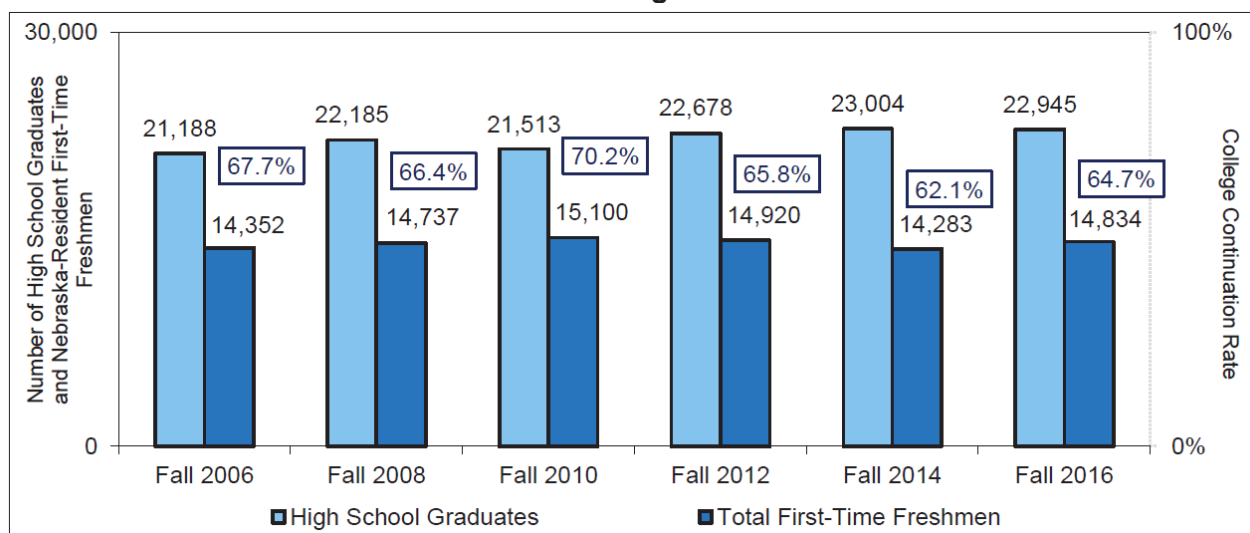


CCPE, 2018 Tuition, Fees, and College Affordability Report, page 14

Using IPEDS data, the college continuation rate is the number of Nebraska-resident, first-time freshmen who enrolled in college in the fall term following their high school graduation, divided by the number of students who graduated from Nebraska high schools during the previous school year. This approach does not include students that wait to begin college until the winter or spring following their graduation and therefore, under reports the college continuation rate compared to the method using Department of Education data.

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

**College Continuation Rate for Nebraska High School Graduates Who Attended  
Degree-Granting and Non-Degree-Granting Institutions in the United States  
in the Fall Term Following High School Graduation  
Fall 2006 through Fall 2016**



*Note.* Includes full-time and part-time students. Data sources: Nebraska Department of Education, January 2009, January 2011, December 2013, January 2015, and December 2016, and the National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2006 through 2016 surveys.

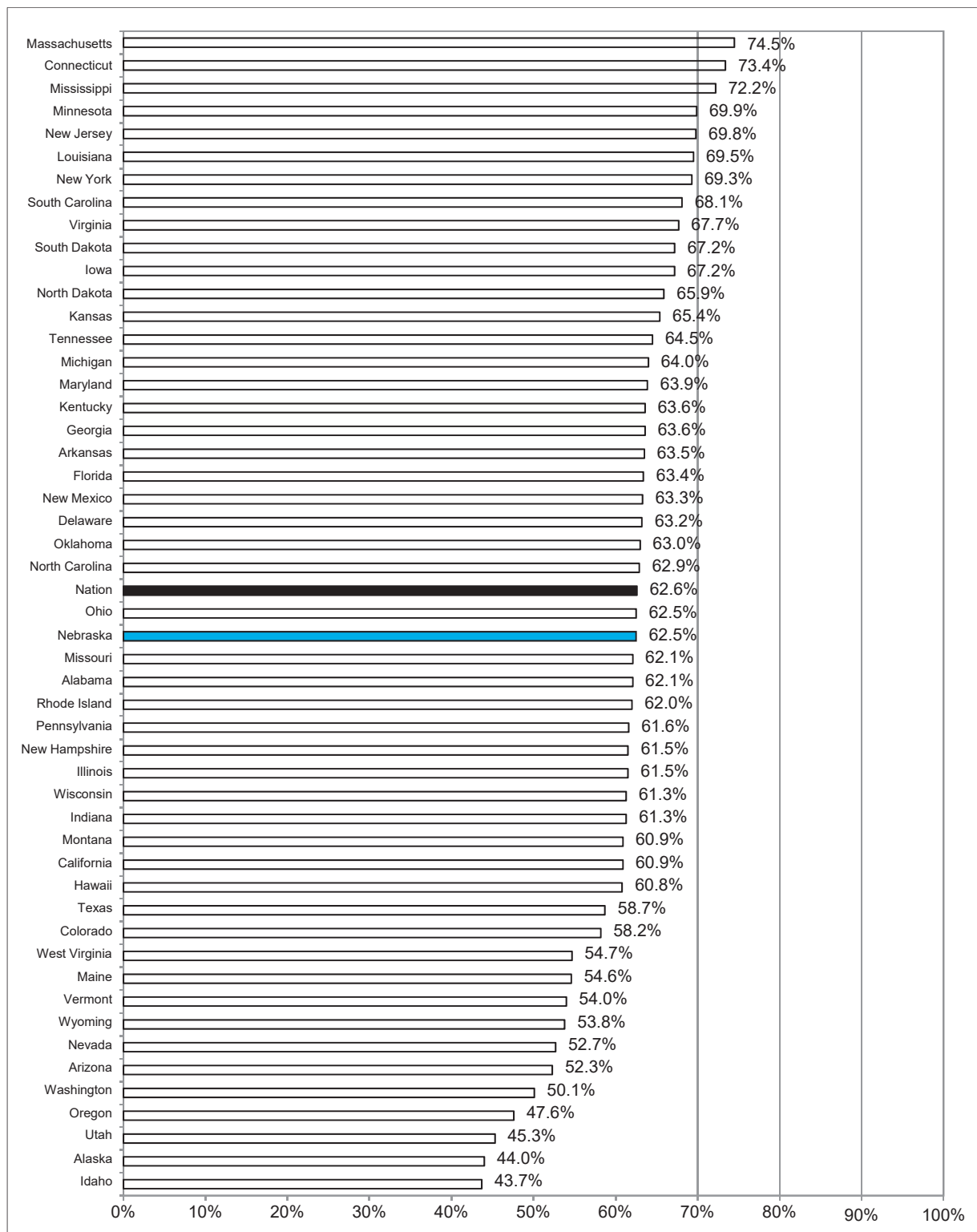
### **State-by-State College Continuation Rates**

National high school graduation data for the 2013-2014 school year has not yet been released by the National Center for Education Statistics. In place of this information, projections of 2013-2014 high school graduates were used to calculate fall 2014 college continuation rates by state. The most recent national study of college continuation rates includes students who attended postsecondary institutions in the United States as first-time freshmen in the 2014 fall term after graduating from high school during the 2013-2014 school year.

- As shown on the following page, Nebraska's fall 2014 estimated college continuation rate of 62.6% was the 26<sup>th</sup> highest in the nation and 0.1 percentage point below the national rate.



**College Continuation Rates for High School Graduates Who Attended  
Degree-Granting and Non-Degree-Granting Institutions in the United States  
in the Fall Term Following High School Graduation: Fall 2014**



Data sources: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates*, 2016, and the National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS fall 2014 survey. College continuation rates obtained from the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS), February 2018.

(CCPE, 2018 *Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report*, page 51 and 52)



# 2016-17

## Expenditures by Category

### Nebraska public institutions and their Commission-established peers.

#### Definitions of categories:

##### **Instruction:**

Includes activities carried out for the express purpose of eliciting some measures of educational change in a learner. Items in this category would be: degree-related instruction, vocational/technical degree-related instruction, remedial instruction, and non-degree general studies.

##### **Research:**

Includes activities intended to produce research outcomes including creation, organization and application of knowledge. Some items in this category would be: research centers and institutes, project research, and individual research.

##### **Public Service:**

Includes programs established to make available to the public the various unique resources and capabilities of the institution to respond to a community need or solve a commitment problem. Some items included would be: direct patient care, health care supportive services, cooperative extension, public broadcasting, and community services.

##### **Academic Support:**

Includes activities carried out in direct support of one or more of three primary programs: instruction, research and public service. Some items included would be: library services, museums and galleries, educational media services, computing services, academic administration, course and curriculum development, and academic personnel development.

##### **Student Services:**

Includes activities carried out with the objective of contributing to the emotional and physical well-being of students, as well as intellectual, cultural, and social development outside of formal instruction. Some items included would be: student services administration, social and cultural development, counseling and career guidance, financial aid administration, intercollegiate athletics, and student health services.

##### **Institutional Administration Support:**

Includes activities carried out to provide for both the day-to-day functioning and long-range viability of the institution. Some items included would be: executive management, financial management, administrative computing, public relations and development, student recruitment, admissions, and student records.

##### **Physical Plant Operations (O&M):**

Includes activities related to maintaining existing grounds and facilities, providing utility services and planning and designing future plant expansions and modifications. Some items included would be: physical plant administration, building maintenance, custodial services, utilities, landscape and ground maintenance, major repairs, and renovations. **The amounts are reported as informational only as these costs have already been allocated to the functions listed above.**

*Data: National Center for Educational Statistics*

## Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture 2016-17 Expenditures by Category

FTE	Institution Name	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Plant O&M
<b>296</b>	<b>NE-Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture</b>	<b>\$2,608,584</b>	<b>\$3,798</b>	<b>\$13,961</b>	<b>\$1,530,600</b>	<b>\$803,455</b>	<b>\$56,855</b>	<b>\$1,277,354</b>
	Per FTE	<b>\$8,813</b>	<b>\$13</b>	<b>\$47</b>	<b>\$5,171</b>	<b>\$2,714</b>	<b>\$192</b>	<b>\$4,315</b>
2,853	GA-Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College	\$14,292,476	\$0	\$919,493	\$5,848,849	\$2,718,347	\$7,878,837	\$3,896,691
	Per FTE	\$5,010	\$0	\$322	\$2,050	\$953	\$2,762	\$1,366
1,593	IA-Iowa Lakes Community College	\$12,149,102	\$0	\$2,048,432	\$591,530	\$2,196,708	\$13,245,918	\$14,487,930
	Per FTE	\$7,627	\$0	\$1,286	\$371	\$1,379	\$8,315	\$9,095
1,991	SD-Lake Area Technical Institute	\$13,573,028	\$0	\$0	\$1,390,600	\$2,456,737	\$1,072,261	\$1,457,884
	Per FTE	\$6,817	\$0	\$0	\$698	\$1,234	\$539	\$732
1,226	SD-Mitchell Technical Institute	\$9,352,257	\$0	\$0	\$677,539	\$443,428	\$3,726,887	\$1,429,717
	Per FTE	\$7,628	\$0	\$0	\$553	\$362	\$3,040	\$1,166
2,807	NY-Morrisville State College	\$33,179,255	\$7,286	\$1,587,934	\$11,972,565	\$5,662,001	\$10,490,770	\$8,716,113
	Per FTE	\$11,820	\$3	\$566	\$4,265	\$2,017	\$3,737	\$3,105
2,227	MN-Northland Community and Technical College	\$16,665,000	\$74,000	\$342,000	\$5,016,000	\$4,505,000	\$3,523,000	\$2,653,000
	Per FTE	\$7,483	\$33	\$154	\$2,252	\$2,023	\$1,582	\$1,191
668	OH-Ohio State University Agricultural Technical Institute	\$5,443,496	\$602,841	\$94,177	\$1,582,481	\$1,049,424	\$1,636,873	\$849,521
	Per FTE	\$8,149	\$902	\$141	\$2,369	\$1,571	\$2,450	\$1,272
2,159	MN-South Central College	\$16,753,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,653,000	\$4,740,000	\$4,806,000	\$1,795,000
	Per FTE	\$7,760	\$0	\$0	\$2,618	\$2,195	\$2,226	\$831
1,292	MO-State Technical College of Missouri	\$13,501,790	\$0	\$247,483	\$955,507	\$2,097,295	\$2,657,565	\$1,141,684
	Per FTE	\$10,450	\$0	\$192	\$740	\$1,623	\$2,057	\$884
2,380	NY-SUNY College of Agriculture and Technology at Cobleskill	\$27,437,885	\$142,090	\$664,507	\$11,645,877	\$8,094,818	\$12,767,734	\$9,542,281
	Per FTE	\$11,529	\$60	\$279	\$4,893	\$3,401	\$5,365	\$4,009
<b>2,075</b>	<b>Peer Median Per FTE</b>	<b>\$7,694</b>	<b>\$47</b>	<b>\$279</b>	<b>\$2,151</b>	<b>\$1,597</b>	<b>\$2,606</b>	<b>\$1,232</b>

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

## University of Nebraska at Kearney 2016-17 Expenditures by Category

FTE	Institution Name	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Plant O&M
<b>5,521</b>	<b>NE-University of Nebraska at Kearney</b>	<b>\$50,826,794</b>	<b>\$2,490,274</b>	<b>\$2,633,006</b>	<b>\$9,871,856</b>	<b>\$6,936,915</b>	<b>\$9,616,410</b>	<b>\$8,692,411</b>
	Per FTE	<b>\$9,206</b>	<b>\$451</b>	<b>\$477</b>	<b>\$1,788</b>	<b>\$1,256</b>	<b>\$1,742</b>	<b>\$1,574</b>
6,465	IL-Eastern Illinois University	\$114,063,866	\$1,132,536	\$5,325,410	\$17,351,937	\$22,310,160	\$12,930,391	\$12,257,442
	Per FTE	\$17,643	\$175	\$824	\$2,684	\$3,451	\$2,000	\$1,896
4,995	KS-Emporia State University	\$37,006,528	\$482,053	\$3,015,660	\$13,180,746	\$7,955,640	\$7,506,163	\$9,403,459
	Per FTE	\$7,409	\$97	\$604	\$2,639	\$1,593	\$1,503	\$1,883
5,264	MN-Minnesota State University-Moorhead	\$40,370,000	\$275,000	\$678,000	\$13,607,000	\$16,039,000	\$8,080,000	\$8,636,000
	Per FTE	\$7,669	\$52	\$129	\$2,585	\$3,047	\$1,535	\$1,641
5,777	MO-Northwest Missouri State University	\$54,427,845	\$308,361	\$1,807,538	\$4,775,459	\$17,903,896	\$12,541,410	\$7,133,648
	Per FTE	\$9,421	\$53	\$313	\$827	\$3,099	\$2,171	\$1,235
6,588	KS-Pittsburg State University	\$42,494,300	\$2,236,404	\$1,448,852	\$11,190,016	\$8,743,084	\$9,337,047	\$10,195,656
	Per FTE	\$6,450	\$339	\$220	\$1,699	\$1,327	\$1,417	\$1,548
6,356	PA-Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania	\$60,583,961	\$626,365	\$7,717,426	\$16,255,214	\$15,751,932	\$19,235,874	\$11,388,184
	Per FTE	\$9,532	\$99	\$1,214	\$2,557	\$2,478	\$3,026	\$1,792
11,246	MO-University of Central Missouri	\$100,160,963	\$498,467	\$6,410,988	\$11,894,813	\$28,235,000	\$23,513,473	\$17,465,722
	Per FTE	\$8,906	\$44	\$570	\$1,058	\$2,511	\$2,091	\$1,553
9,863	NC-Western Carolina University	\$80,649,748	\$2,236,242	\$2,934,768	\$19,088,773	\$12,130,046	\$26,472,491	\$20,160,778
	Per FTE	\$8,177	\$227	\$298	\$1,935	\$1,230	\$2,684	\$2,044
9,116	IL-Western Illinois University	\$125,827,367	\$6,288,202	\$16,014,690	\$28,497,634	\$31,104,111	\$24,941,571	\$12,712,675
	Per FTE	\$13,803	\$690	\$1,757	\$3,126	\$3,412	\$2,736	\$1,395
7,468	MN-Winona State University	\$58,784,000	\$341,000	\$459,000	\$17,590,000	\$15,783,000	\$16,371,000	\$8,910,000
	Per FTE	\$7,871	\$46	\$61	\$2,355	\$2,113	\$2,192	\$1,193
<b>6,527</b>	<b>Peer Median Per FTE</b>	<b>\$8,542</b>	<b>\$98</b>	<b>\$442</b>	<b>\$2,456</b>	<b>\$2,495</b>	<b>\$2,131</b>	<b>\$1,597</b>

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

## University of Nebraska-Lincoln 2016-17 Expenditures by Category

FTE	Institution Name	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Plant O&M
<b>22,828</b>	<b>NE-University of Nebraska-Lincoln</b>	<b>\$274,920,802</b>	<b>\$221,171,198</b>	<b>\$84,786,849</b>	<b>\$82,756,412</b>	<b>\$20,200,713</b>	<b>\$51,376,736</b>	<b>\$76,091,862</b>
	Per FTE	<b>\$12,043</b>	<b>\$9,689</b>	<b>\$3,714</b>	<b>\$3,625</b>	<b>\$885</b>	<b>\$2,251</b>	<b>\$3,333</b>
28,846	CO-Colorado State University-Fort Collins	\$284,593,336	\$198,977,757	\$108,267,705	\$79,334,614	\$32,423,268	\$49,956,028	\$68,914,705
	Per FTE	\$9,866	\$6,898	\$3,753	\$2,750	\$1,124	\$1,732	\$2,389
34,022	IA-Iowa State University	\$330,078,899	\$211,002,625	\$91,396,972	\$208,421,696	\$44,316,981	\$57,333,607	\$71,212,424
	Per FTE	\$9,702	\$6,202	\$2,686	\$6,126	\$1,303	\$1,685	\$2,093
28,917	LA-Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical C	\$320,606,898	\$269,770,158	\$82,836,804	\$111,387,581	\$33,544,416	\$74,322,798	\$112,120,035
	Per FTE	\$11,087	\$9,329	\$2,865	\$3,852	\$1,160	\$2,570	\$3,877
26,734	TN-The University of Tennessee-Knoxville	\$370,348,990	\$227,956,966	\$144,818,848	\$95,580,642	\$56,603,527	\$119,050,461	\$74,269,045
	Per FTE	\$13,853	\$8,527	\$5,417	\$3,575	\$2,117	\$4,453	\$2,778
29,587	IA-University of Iowa	\$407,672,000	\$402,965,000	\$110,213,000	\$184,113,000	\$48,689,000	\$76,097,000	\$199,479,000
	Per FTE	\$13,779	\$13,620	\$3,725	\$6,223	\$1,646	\$2,572	\$6,742
25,752	KS-University of Kansas	\$464,419,035	\$294,716,415	\$47,444,144	\$75,623,384	\$40,981,174	\$76,598,200	\$74,875,296
	Per FTE	\$18,034	\$11,444	\$1,842	\$2,937	\$1,591	\$2,974	\$2,908
27,079	KY-University of Kentucky	\$337,798,981	\$306,824,981	\$579,135,652	\$116,605,337	\$43,469,660	\$77,996,373	\$82,438,919
	Per FTE	\$12,475	\$11,331	\$21,387	\$4,306	\$1,605	\$2,880	\$3,044
29,733	MO-University of Missouri-Columbia	\$359,260,841	\$159,207,833	\$128,708,137	\$92,971,150	\$43,834,989	\$60,984,743	\$29,425,479
	Per FTE	\$12,083	\$5,355	\$4,329	\$3,127	\$1,474	\$2,051	\$990
24,792	OK-University of Oklahoma-Norman Campus	\$315,668,000	\$124,243,000	\$54,112,000	\$100,509,000	\$34,733,000	\$77,306,000	\$50,459,000
	Per FTE	\$12,733	\$5,011	\$2,183	\$4,054	\$1,401	\$3,118	\$2,035
28,426	WA-Washington State University	\$343,525,853	\$231,971,938	\$46,822,208	\$104,190,427	\$38,674,913	\$107,009,261	\$35,191,554
	Per FTE	\$12,085	\$8,161	\$1,647	\$3,665	\$1,361	\$3,764	\$1,238
<b>28,636</b>	<b>Peer Median Per FTE</b>	<b>\$12,280</b>	<b>\$8,344</b>	<b>\$3,295</b>	<b>\$3,759</b>	<b>\$1,438</b>	<b>\$2,726</b>	<b>\$2,584</b>

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

## University of Nebraska at Omaha 2016-17 Expenditures by Category

FTE	Institution Name	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Plant O&M
<b>12,994</b>	<b>NE-University of Nebraska at Omaha</b>	<b>\$115,464,688</b>	<b>\$11,220,232</b>	<b>\$12,476,778</b>	<b>\$19,561,891</b>	<b>\$12,174,047</b>	<b>\$23,313,977</b>	<b>\$13,892,667</b>
	Per FTE	<b>\$8,886</b>	<b>\$863</b>	<b>\$960</b>	<b>\$1,505</b>	<b>\$937</b>	<b>\$1,794</b>	<b>\$1,069</b>
14,521	OH-Cleveland State University	\$141,916,332	\$13,095,759	\$9,262,802	\$38,979,035	\$26,126,102	\$41,341,642	\$31,379,263
	Per FTE	\$9,773	\$902	\$638	\$2,684	\$1,799	\$2,847	\$2,161
16,754	MI-Eastern Michigan University	\$121,355,083	\$5,085,290	\$12,829,686	\$33,639,649	\$18,645,078	\$31,695,790	\$28,188,846
	Per FTE	\$7,243	\$304	\$766	\$2,008	\$1,113	\$1,892	\$1,683
11,696	KY-Northern Kentucky University	\$85,997,000	\$1,689,000	\$16,221,000	\$31,710,000	\$34,723,000	\$40,554,000	\$19,994,000
	Per FTE	\$7,353	\$144	\$1,387	\$2,711	\$2,969	\$3,467	\$1,709
10,444	TN-The University of Tennessee-Chattanooga	\$82,399,464	\$6,956,122	\$4,357,471	\$18,869,579	\$36,233,954	\$14,175,487	\$18,460,115
	Per FTE	\$7,890	\$666	\$417	\$1,807	\$3,469	\$1,357	\$1,768
12,941	OK-University of Central Oklahoma	\$104,348,184	\$5,997,593	\$3,507,102	\$13,316,560	\$23,983,894	\$14,470,372	\$19,490,476
	Per FTE	\$8,063	\$463	\$271	\$1,029	\$1,853	\$1,118	\$1,506
10,475	CO-University of Colorado Colorado Springs	\$83,025,787	\$6,728,001	\$3,650,543	\$21,508,060	\$21,842,823	\$29,482,697	\$10,827,933
	Per FTE	\$7,926	\$642	\$349	\$2,053	\$2,085	\$2,815	\$1,034
9,769	MO-University of Missouri-St Louis	\$96,478,600	\$10,121,377	\$24,220,532	\$23,729,953	\$18,085,814	\$19,757,412	\$10,892,607
	Per FTE	\$9,876	\$1,036	\$2,479	\$2,429	\$1,851	\$2,022	\$1,115
17,641	NC-University of North Carolina at Greensboro	\$157,785,984	\$19,464,688	\$8,505,817	\$46,860,068	\$25,929,412	\$35,161,115	\$32,748,780
	Per FTE	\$8,944	\$1,103	\$482	\$2,656	\$1,470	\$1,993	\$1,856
13,771	FL-University of North Florida	\$104,036,915	\$7,028,490	\$6,050,265	\$33,572,954	\$24,535,109	\$31,323,047	\$18,659,815
	Per FTE	\$7,555	\$510	\$439	\$2,438	\$1,782	\$2,275	\$1,355
11,398	KS-Wichita State University	\$72,723,213	\$47,916,423	\$19,123,726	\$29,069,806	\$28,777,389	\$20,424,636	\$22,495,278
	Per FTE	\$6,380	\$4,204	\$1,678	\$2,550	\$2,525	\$1,792	\$1,974
<b>12,319</b>	<b>Peer Median Per FTE</b>	<b>\$7,908</b>	<b>\$654</b>	<b>\$560</b>	<b>\$2,434</b>	<b>\$1,852</b>	<b>\$2,008</b>	<b>\$1,696</b>

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

## Chadron State College 2016-17 Expenditures by Category

FTE	Institution Name	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Plant O&M
<b>2,276</b>	<b>NE-Chadron State College</b>	<b>\$13,153,142</b>	<b>\$108,123</b>	<b>\$543,552</b>	<b>\$4,881,055</b>	<b>\$6,564,468</b>	<b>\$7,022,317</b>	<b>\$8,142,535</b>
	Per FTE	<b>\$5,779</b>	<b>\$48</b>	<b>\$239</b>	<b>\$2,145</b>	<b>\$2,884</b>	<b>\$3,085</b>	<b>\$3,578</b>
1,786	NH-Granite State College	\$6,936,890	\$80,084	\$0	\$3,872,829	\$3,488,366	\$3,238,798	\$638,080
	Per FTE	\$3,884	\$45	\$0	\$2,168	\$1,953	\$1,813	\$357
2,221	MO-Lincoln University	\$15,012,538	\$5,343,668	\$6,063,309	\$3,296,851	\$8,484,982	\$7,838,933	\$3,184,421
	Per FTE	\$6,759	\$2,406	\$2,730	\$1,484	\$3,820	\$3,529	\$1,434
3,919	MO-Missouri Western State University	\$39,902,515	\$95,197	\$445,774	\$2,566,375	\$12,299,448	\$6,033,504	\$5,743,377
	Per FTE	\$10,182	\$24	\$114	\$655	\$3,138	\$1,540	\$1,466
3,447	MT-Montana State University-Billings	\$26,645,333	\$642,610	\$3,231,338	\$5,938,715	\$10,043,849	\$5,729,719	\$7,915,385
	Per FTE	\$7,730	\$186	\$937	\$1,723	\$2,914	\$1,662	\$2,296
927	OH-Ohio State University-Lima Campus	\$7,965,835	\$6,779	\$41,731	\$1,513,972	\$1,646,647	\$1,434,436	\$1,118,296
	Per FTE	\$8,593	\$7	\$45	\$1,633	\$1,776	\$1,547	\$1,206
2,185	OH-Ohio State University-Newark Campus	\$12,720,918	\$12,661	\$143,891	\$2,190,035	\$2,189,008	\$5,023,327	\$933,212
	Per FTE	\$5,822	\$6	\$66	\$1,002	\$1,002	\$2,299	\$427
1,729	NE-Peru State College	\$8,490,809	\$22,874	\$5,082	\$2,938,656	\$4,087,697	\$3,913,600	\$8,889,380
	Per FTE	\$4,911	\$13	\$3	\$1,700	\$2,364	\$2,264	\$5,141
3,444	OH-Shawnee State University	\$24,520,658	\$0	\$2,654,331	\$4,114,517	\$5,505,339	\$12,396,141	\$5,260,516
	Per FTE	\$7,120	\$0	\$771	\$1,195	\$1,599	\$3,599	\$1,527
2,882	AR-University of Arkansas at Monticello	\$22,198,749	\$71,738	\$926,401	\$2,029,804	\$3,488,030	\$7,154,497	\$3,995,204
	Per FTE	\$7,703	\$25	\$321	\$704	\$1,210	\$2,482	\$1,386
2,864	NE-Wayne State College	\$20,688,393	\$11,250	\$98,621	\$5,619,020	\$9,696,546	\$4,647,479	\$5,703,353
	Per FTE	\$7,224	\$4	\$34	\$1,962	\$3,386	\$1,623	\$1,991
<b>2,543</b>	<b>Peer Median Per FTE</b>	<b>\$7,172</b>	<b>\$24</b>	<b>\$114</b>	<b>\$1,559</b>	<b>\$2,159</b>	<b>\$2,039</b>	<b>\$1,450</b>

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System



**Peru State College  
2016-17 Expenditures by Category**

FTE	Institution Name	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Plant O&M
<b>1,729</b>	<b>NE-Peru State College</b>	<b>\$8,490,809</b>	<b>\$22,874</b>	<b>\$5,082</b>	<b>\$2,938,656</b>	<b>\$4,087,697</b>	<b>\$3,913,600</b>	<b>\$8,889,380</b>
	Per FTE	<b>\$4,911</b>	<b>\$13</b>	<b>\$3</b>	<b>\$1,700</b>	<b>\$2,364</b>	<b>\$2,264</b>	<b>\$5,141</b>
2,276	NE-Chadron State College	\$13,153,142	\$108,123	\$543,552	\$4,881,055	\$6,564,468	\$7,022,317	\$8,142,535
	Per FTE	\$5,779	\$48	\$239	\$2,145	\$2,884	\$3,085	\$3,578
1,786	NH-Granite State College	\$6,936,890	\$80,084	\$0	\$3,872,829	\$3,488,366	\$3,238,798	\$638,080
	Per FTE	\$3,884	\$45	\$0	\$2,168	\$1,953	\$1,813	\$357
2,221	MO-Lincoln University	\$15,012,538	\$5,343,668	\$6,063,309	\$3,296,851	\$8,484,982	\$7,838,933	\$3,184,421
	Per FTE	\$6,759	\$2,406	\$2,730	\$1,484	\$3,820	\$3,529	\$1,434
3,919	MO-Missouri Western State University	\$39,902,515	\$95,197	\$445,774	\$2,566,375	\$12,299,448	\$6,033,504	\$5,743,377
	Per FTE	\$10,182	\$24	\$114	\$655	\$3,138	\$1,540	\$1,466
3,447	MT-Montana State University-Billings	\$26,645,333	\$642,610	\$3,231,338	\$5,938,715	\$10,043,849	\$5,729,719	\$7,915,385
	Per FTE	\$7,730	\$186	\$937	\$1,723	\$2,914	\$1,662	\$2,296
927	OH-Ohio State University-Lima Campus	\$7,965,835	\$6,779	\$41,731	\$1,513,972	\$1,646,647	\$1,434,436	\$1,118,296
	Per FTE	\$8,593	\$7	\$45	\$1,633	\$1,776	\$1,547	\$1,206
2,185	OH-Ohio State University-Newark Campus	\$12,720,918	\$12,661	\$143,891	\$2,190,035	\$2,189,008	\$5,023,327	\$933,212
	Per FTE	\$5,822	\$6	\$66	\$1,002	\$1,002	\$2,299	\$427
3,444	OH-Shawnee State University	\$24,520,658	\$0	\$2,654,331	\$4,114,517	\$5,505,339	\$12,396,141	\$5,260,516
	Per FTE	\$7,120	\$0	\$771	\$1,195	\$1,599	\$3,599	\$1,527
2,882	AR-University of Arkansas at Monticello	\$22,198,749	\$71,738	\$926,401	\$2,029,804	\$3,488,030	\$7,154,497	\$3,995,204
	Per FTE	\$7,703	\$25	\$321	\$704	\$1,210	\$2,482	\$1,386
2,864	NE-Wayne State College	\$20,688,393	\$11,250	\$98,621	\$5,619,020	\$9,696,546	\$4,647,479	\$5,703,353
	Per FTE	\$7,224	\$4	\$34	\$1,962	\$3,386	\$1,623	\$1,991
<b>2,570</b>	<b>Peer Median Per FTE</b>	<b>\$7,172</b>	<b>\$25</b>	<b>\$239</b>	<b>\$1,559</b>	<b>\$2,419</b>	<b>\$2,056</b>	<b>\$1,450</b>

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

## Wayne State College 2016-17 Expenditures by Category

FTE	Institution Name	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Plant O&M
<b>2,864</b>	<b>NE-Wayne State College</b>	<b>\$20,688,393</b>	<b>\$11,250</b>	<b>\$98,621</b>	<b>\$5,619,020</b>	<b>\$9,696,546</b>	<b>\$4,647,479</b>	<b>\$5,703,353</b>
	Per FTE	<b>\$7,224</b>	<b>\$4</b>	<b>\$34</b>	<b>\$1,962</b>	<b>\$3,386</b>	<b>\$1,623</b>	<b>\$1,991</b>
2,276	NE-Chadron State College	\$13,153,142	\$108,123	\$543,552	\$4,881,055	\$6,564,468	\$7,022,317	\$8,142,535
	Per FTE	\$5,779	\$48	\$239	\$2,145	\$2,884	\$3,085	\$3,578
1,786	NH-Granite State College	\$6,936,890	\$80,084	\$0	\$3,872,829	\$3,488,366	\$3,238,798	\$638,080
	Per FTE	\$3,884	\$45	\$0	\$2,168	\$1,953	\$1,813	\$357
2,221	MO-Lincoln University	\$15,012,538	\$5,343,668	\$6,063,309	\$3,296,851	\$8,484,982	\$7,838,933	\$3,184,421
	Per FTE	\$6,759	\$2,406	\$2,730	\$1,484	\$3,820	\$3,529	\$1,434
3,919	MO-Missouri Western State University	\$39,902,515	\$95,197	\$445,774	\$2,566,375	\$12,299,448	\$6,033,504	\$5,743,377
	Per FTE	\$10,182	\$24	\$114	\$655	\$3,138	\$1,540	\$1,466
3,447	MT-Montana State University-Billings	\$26,645,333	\$642,610	\$3,231,338	\$5,938,715	\$10,043,849	\$5,729,719	\$7,915,385
	Per FTE	\$7,730	\$186	\$937	\$1,723	\$2,914	\$1,662	\$2,296
927	OH-Ohio State University-Lima Campus	\$7,965,835	\$6,779	\$41,731	\$1,513,972	\$1,646,647	\$1,434,436	\$1,118,296
	Per FTE	\$8,593	\$7	\$45	\$1,633	\$1,776	\$1,547	\$1,206
2,185	OH-Ohio State University-Newark Campus	\$12,720,918	\$12,661	\$143,891	\$2,190,035	\$2,189,008	\$5,023,327	\$933,212
	Per FTE	\$5,822	\$6	\$66	\$1,002	\$1,002	\$2,299	\$427
1,729	NE-Peru State College	\$8,490,809	\$22,874	\$5,082	\$2,938,656	\$4,087,697	\$3,913,600	\$8,889,380
	Per FTE	\$4,911	\$13	\$3	\$1,700	\$2,364	\$2,264	\$5,141
3,444	OH-Shawnee State University	\$24,520,658	\$0	\$2,654,331	\$4,114,517	\$5,505,339	\$12,396,141	\$5,260,516
	Per FTE	\$7,120	\$0	\$771	\$1,195	\$1,599	\$3,599	\$1,527
2,882	AR-University of Arkansas at Monticello	\$22,198,749	\$71,738	\$926,401	\$2,029,804	\$3,488,030	\$7,154,497	\$3,995,204
	Per FTE	\$7,703	\$25	\$321	\$704	\$1,210	\$2,482	\$1,386
<b>2,249</b>	<b>Peer Median Per FTE</b>	<b>\$6,940</b>	<b>\$25</b>	<b>\$239</b>	<b>\$1,559</b>	<b>\$2,159</b>	<b>\$2,282</b>	<b>\$1,450</b>

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

## Central Community College 2016-17 Expenditures by Category

FTE	Institution Name	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Plant O&M
<b>3,622</b>	<b>NE-Central Community College</b>	<b>\$29,852,730</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$9,101,654</b>	<b>\$6,703,960</b>	<b>\$16,701,095</b>	<b>\$5,219,706</b>
	Per FTE	<b>\$8,242</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$2,513</b>	<b>\$1,851</b>	<b>\$4,611</b>	<b>\$1,441</b>
3,808	IL-Black Hawk College	\$21,704,794	\$0	\$2,110,589	\$7,366,903	\$5,775,277	\$12,987,177	\$7,279,942
	Per FTE	\$5,700	\$0	\$554	\$1,935	\$1,517	\$3,410	\$1,912
3,362	NC-Central Carolina Community College	\$22,387,175	\$0	\$2,592,494	\$5,572,984	\$3,695,921	\$4,802,889	\$4,444,659
	Per FTE	\$6,659	\$0	\$771	\$1,658	\$1,099	\$1,429	\$1,322
3,692	AZ-Eastern Arizona College	\$20,247,721	\$0	\$0	\$937,560	\$7,326,014	\$9,445,135	\$4,061,292
	Per FTE	\$5,484	\$0	\$0	\$254	\$1,984	\$2,558	\$1,100
3,913	KS-Hutchinson Community College	\$18,562,398	\$0	\$2,341,908	\$3,432,312	\$6,317,843	\$5,001,033	\$3,419,299
	Per FTE	\$4,744	\$0	\$598	\$877	\$1,615	\$1,278	\$874
3,287	IA-Indian Hills Community College	\$30,003,758	\$0	\$0	\$702,576	\$5,297,712	\$12,948,795	\$4,962,267
	Per FTE	\$9,128	\$0	\$0	\$214	\$1,612	\$3,939	\$1,510
4,090	IA-Iowa Central Community College	\$25,398,651	\$0	\$321,438	\$141,161	\$6,994,168	\$13,398,327	\$4,917,464
	Per FTE	\$6,210	\$0	\$79	\$35	\$1,710	\$3,276	\$1,202
3,701	MI-Jackson College	\$24,508,022	\$0	\$335,291	\$4,027,073	\$7,362,969	\$7,051,138	\$5,000,076
	Per FTE	\$6,622	\$0	\$91	\$1,088	\$1,989	\$1,905	\$1,351
2,638	WY-Laramie County Community College	\$20,287,967	\$0	\$530,036	\$5,933,597	\$4,441,375	\$8,947,893	\$5,382,554
	Per FTE	\$7,691	\$0	\$201	\$2,249	\$1,684	\$3,392	\$2,040
3,199	TX-Paris Junior College	\$12,726,240	\$0	\$745,768	\$1,982,199	\$3,950,630	\$4,264,932	\$2,643,705
	Per FTE	\$3,978	\$0	\$233	\$620	\$1,235	\$1,333	\$826
5,489	CA-Shasta College	\$23,214,202	\$0	\$3,746,883	\$6,376,358	\$10,374,808	\$10,902,500	\$3,666,023
	Per FTE	\$4,229	\$0	\$683	\$1,162	\$1,890	\$1,986	\$668
<b>3,697</b>	<b>Peer Median Per FTE</b>	<b>\$5,955</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$394</b>	<b>\$983</b>	<b>\$1,650</b>	<b>\$2,272</b>	<b>\$1,262</b>

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

## Metropolitan Community College 2016-17 Expenditures by Category

FTE	Institution Name	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Plant O&M
<b>9,667</b>	<b>NE-Metropolitan Community College Area</b>	<b>\$56,268,661</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$14,321,188</b>	<b>\$12,417,867</b>	<b>\$21,850,538</b>	<b>\$10,608,250</b>
	Per FTE	<b>\$5,821</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,481</b>	<b>\$1,285</b>	<b>\$2,260</b>	<b>\$1,097</b>
11,308	PA-Community College of Allegheny County	\$54,557,574	\$0	\$0	\$10,438,069	\$15,410,661	\$26,297,501	\$15,239,455
	Per FTE	\$4,825	\$0	\$0	\$923	\$1,363	\$2,326	\$1,348
14,297	IA-Des Moines Area Community College	\$87,313,893	\$0	\$0	\$12,824,602	\$14,217,107	\$32,569,202	\$18,011,785
	Per FTE	\$6,107	\$0	\$0	\$897	\$994	\$2,278	\$1,260
10,798	NY-Erie Community College	\$59,891,478	\$0	\$0	\$9,133,390	\$16,620,764	\$25,569,764	\$12,277,965
	Per FTE	\$5,547	\$0	\$0	\$846	\$1,539	\$2,368	\$1,137
8,057	SC-Greenville Technical College	\$59,351,460	\$0	\$0	\$10,857,580	\$9,385,142	\$10,915,468	\$12,756,779
	Per FTE	\$7,366	\$0	\$0	\$1,348	\$1,165	\$1,355	\$1,583
7,901	NC-Guilford Technical Community College	\$48,570,475	\$0	\$0	\$11,921,889	\$6,922,936	\$16,962,100	\$12,455,660
	Per FTE	\$6,147	\$0	\$0	\$1,509	\$876	\$2,147	\$1,576
9,122	IL-Joliet Junior College	\$64,688,322	\$0	\$3,097,019	\$9,353,684	\$13,288,232	\$55,525,283	\$14,548,786
	Per FTE	\$7,091	\$0	\$340	\$1,025	\$1,457	\$6,087	\$1,595
12,083	AZ-Mesa Community College	\$57,896,125	\$0	\$112,371	\$13,131,541	\$14,155,549	\$14,342,330	\$7,646,746
	Per FTE	\$4,792	\$0	\$9	\$1,087	\$1,172	\$1,187	\$633
13,805	TX-San Jacinto Community College	\$97,812,321	\$0	\$8,504,269	\$22,864,297	\$20,575,097	\$53,848,799	\$16,881,705
	Per FTE	\$7,085	\$0	\$616	\$1,656	\$1,490	\$3,901	\$1,223
10,246	OK-Tulsa Community College	\$58,188,598	\$0	\$183,683	\$18,144,439	\$11,925,582	\$15,917,946	\$13,560,353
	Per FTE	\$5,679	\$0	\$18	\$1,771	\$1,164	\$1,554	\$1,323
15,342	NC-Wake Technical Community College	\$75,455,535	\$0	\$0	\$22,545,846	\$13,044,523	\$27,588,773	\$15,185,755
	Per FTE	\$4,918	\$0	\$0	\$1,470	\$850	\$1,798	\$990
<b>11,053</b>	<b>Peer Median Per FTE</b>	<b>\$5,893</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$179</b>	<b>\$1,218</b>	<b>\$1,169</b>	<b>\$2,213</b>	<b>\$1,292</b>

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

## Mid-Plains Community College 2016-17 Expenditures by Category

FTE	Institution Name	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Plant O&M
<b>1,480</b>	<b>NE-Mid-Plains Community College</b>	<b>\$10,649,541</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$2,783,737</b>	<b>\$2,037,677</b>	<b>\$4,962,732</b>	<b>\$2,784,533</b>
	Per FTE	<b>\$7,196</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,881</b>	<b>\$1,377</b>	<b>\$3,353</b>	<b>\$1,881</b>
1,355	IL-Carl Sandburg College	\$5,823,172	\$0	\$134,895	\$391,287	\$2,825,485	\$11,450,066	\$1,365,904
	Per FTE	\$4,298	\$0	\$100	\$289	\$2,085	\$8,450	\$1,008
1,321	KS-Cloud County Community College	\$7,360,495	\$0	\$0	\$591,727	\$1,823,616	\$2,359,759	\$620,294
	Per FTE	\$5,572	\$0	\$0	\$448	\$1,380	\$1,786	\$470
1,658	NC-College of the Albemarle	\$11,119,546	\$0	\$0	\$2,416,836	\$1,945,714	\$3,974,029	\$2,286,418
	Per FTE	\$6,707	\$0	\$0	\$1,458	\$1,174	\$2,397	\$1,379
1,500	MT-Flathead Valley Community College	\$12,717,869	\$0	\$500,066	\$3,549,087	\$2,821,134	\$5,064,903	\$2,753,315
	Per FTE	\$8,479	\$0	\$333	\$2,366	\$1,881	\$3,377	\$1,836
2,084	KS-Highland Community College	\$5,974,478	\$75,677	\$287,631	\$2,214,952	\$3,304,790	\$3,780,814	\$1,083,418
	Per FTE	\$2,867	\$36	\$138	\$1,063	\$1,586	\$1,814	\$520
1,593	IA-Iowa Lakes Community College	\$12,149,102	\$0	\$2,048,432	\$591,530	\$2,196,708	\$13,245,918	\$14,487,930
	Per FTE	\$7,627	\$0	\$1,286	\$371	\$1,379	\$8,315	\$9,095
2,070	MI-Lake Michigan College	\$12,781,168	\$0	\$2,791	\$4,401,374	\$5,593,198	\$7,089,362	\$3,855,295
	Per FTE	\$6,174	\$0	\$1	\$2,126	\$2,702	\$3,425	\$1,862
1,924	IA-Southeastern Community College	\$18,170,952	\$0	\$3,877,018	\$463,044	\$3,367,291	\$6,574,964	\$4,473,752
	Per FTE	\$9,444	\$0	\$2,015	\$241	\$1,750	\$3,417	\$2,325
1,514	MI-Southwestern Michigan College	\$10,680,383	\$0	\$97,147	\$2,537,342	\$4,070,241	\$5,174,282	\$3,157,533
	Per FTE	\$7,054	\$0	\$64	\$1,676	\$2,688	\$3,418	\$2,086
1,133	NE-Western Nebraska Community College	\$10,733,311	\$0	\$0	\$4,882,402	\$3,660,260	\$7,084,664	\$1,794,711
	Per FTE	\$9,473	\$0	\$0	\$4,309	\$3,231	\$6,253	\$1,584
<b>1,554</b>	<b>Peer Median Per FTE</b>	<b>\$6,881</b>	<b>\$36</b>	<b>\$138</b>	<b>\$1,261</b>	<b>\$1,816</b>	<b>\$3,418</b>	<b>\$1,710</b>

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

## Northeast Community College 2016-17 Expenditures by Category

FTE	Institution Name	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Plant O&M
<b>2,969</b>	<b>NE-Northeast Community College</b>	<b>\$21,623,520</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$8,588,625</b>	<b>\$6,188,984</b>	<b>\$11,752,359</b>	<b>\$4,497,769</b>
	Per FTE	<b>\$7,283</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$2,893</b>	<b>\$2,085</b>	<b>\$3,958</b>	<b>\$1,515</b>
2,488	WY-Casper College	\$25,617,230	\$0	\$657,853	\$6,463,526	\$5,059,921	\$9,425,612	\$2,638,541
	Per FTE	\$10,296	\$0	\$264	\$2,598	\$2,034	\$3,788	\$1,061
3,622	NE-Central Community College	\$29,852,730	\$0	\$0	\$9,101,654	\$6,703,960	\$16,701,095	\$5,219,706
	Per FTE	\$8,242	\$0	\$0	\$2,513	\$1,851	\$4,611	\$1,441
3,283	MO-Crowder College	\$19,330,740	\$0	\$0	\$843,811	\$7,389,344	\$4,267,082	\$2,281,687
	Per FTE	\$5,888	\$0	\$0	\$257	\$2,251	\$1,300	\$695
3,692	AZ-Eastern Arizona College	\$20,247,721	\$0	\$0	\$937,560	\$7,326,014	\$9,445,135	\$4,061,292
	Per FTE	\$5,484	\$0	\$0	\$254	\$1,984	\$2,558	\$1,100
2,861	TX-Grayson College	\$18,037,466	\$0	\$960,683	\$2,480,031	\$3,721,259	\$6,180,493	\$4,029,832
	Per FTE	\$6,305	\$0	\$336	\$867	\$1,301	\$2,160	\$1,409
3,913	KS-Hutchinson Community College	\$18,562,398	\$0	\$2,341,908	\$3,432,312	\$6,317,843	\$5,001,033	\$3,419,299
	Per FTE	\$4,744	\$0	\$598	\$877	\$1,615	\$1,278	\$874
2,176	IL-Illinois Valley Community College	\$13,362,985	\$0	\$818,246	\$1,268,333	\$2,221,814	\$14,517,831	\$3,439,203
	Per FTE	\$6,141	\$0	\$376	\$583	\$1,021	\$6,672	\$1,581
4,115	OR-Linn-Benton Community College	\$40,374,653	\$210,451	\$249,278	\$6,888,900	\$7,030,449	\$5,753,465	\$5,371,649
	Per FTE	\$9,812	\$51	\$61	\$1,674	\$1,708	\$1,398	\$1,305
3,213	MO-State Fair Community College	\$16,058,262	\$0	\$544,614	\$2,633,774	\$4,061,378	\$9,563,970	\$6,802,294
	Per FTE	\$4,998	\$0	\$170	\$820	\$1,264	\$2,977	\$2,117
3,305	IA-Western Iowa Tech Community College	\$22,064,184	\$207,662	\$5,460,721	\$4,697,811	\$3,194,769	\$8,377,889	\$8,383,039
	Per FTE	\$6,676	\$63	\$1,652	\$1,421	\$967	\$2,535	\$2,536
<b>3,294</b>	<b>Peer Median Per FTE</b>	<b>\$6,223</b>	<b>\$57</b>	<b>\$336</b>	<b>\$872</b>	<b>\$1,662</b>	<b>\$2,547</b>	<b>\$1,357</b>

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

## Southeast Community College 2016-17 Expenditures by Category

FTE	Institution Name	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Plant O&M
<b>7,169</b>	<b>NE-Southeast Community College Area</b>	<b>\$57,337,877</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$8,440,306</b>	<b>\$5,642,733</b>	<b>\$20,530,876</b>	<b>\$10,443,475</b>
	Per FTE	<b>\$7,998</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,177</b>	<b>\$787</b>	<b>\$2,864</b>	<b>\$1,457</b>
6,902	NC-Cape Fear Community College	\$35,048,652	\$0	\$0	\$5,702,048	\$3,696,568	\$10,357,374	\$8,755,965
	Per FTE	\$5,078	\$0	\$0	\$826	\$536	\$1,501	\$1,269
7,317	AZ-Cochise College	\$17,692,489	\$0	\$843,231	\$1,275,601	\$6,280,632	\$11,550,687	\$2,274,967
	Per FTE	\$2,418	\$0	\$115	\$174	\$858	\$1,579	\$311
9,194	IL-College of Lake County	\$68,660,469	\$0	\$6,803,924	\$6,294,811	\$12,132,575	\$26,829,298	\$10,915,085
	Per FTE	\$7,468	\$0	\$740	\$685	\$1,320	\$2,918	\$1,187
14,297	IA-Des Moines Area Community College	\$87,313,893	\$0	\$0	\$12,824,602	\$14,217,107	\$32,569,202	\$18,011,785
	Per FTE	\$6,107	\$0	\$0	\$897	\$994	\$2,278	\$1,260
6,710	IL-Elgin Community College	\$53,429,090	\$0	\$727,052	\$11,540,322	\$10,199,159	\$21,355,799	\$11,948,992
	Per FTE	\$7,963	\$0	\$108	\$1,720	\$1,520	\$3,183	\$1,781
7,901	NC-Guilford Technical Community College	\$48,570,475	\$0	\$0	\$11,921,889	\$6,922,936	\$16,962,100	\$12,455,660
	Per FTE	\$6,147	\$0	\$0	\$1,509	\$876	\$2,147	\$1,576
9,871	MS-Hinds Community College	\$65,825,126	\$0	\$0	\$2,461,776	\$10,620,663	\$14,015,074	\$12,532,387
	Per FTE	\$6,669	\$0	\$0	\$249	\$1,076	\$1,420	\$1,270
9,122	IL-Joliet Junior College	\$64,688,322	\$0	\$3,097,019	\$9,353,684	\$13,288,232	\$55,525,283	\$14,548,786
	Per FTE	\$7,091	\$0	\$340	\$1,025	\$1,457	\$6,087	\$1,595
9,549	IA-Kirkwood Community College	\$61,867,707	\$0	\$0	\$2,301,981	\$7,056,033	\$54,506,392	\$8,759,696
	Per FTE	\$6,479	\$0	\$0	\$241	\$739	\$5,708	\$917
8,722	WI-Madison Area Technical College	\$135,688,832	\$0	\$445,909	\$9,665,017	\$21,464,359	\$17,643,727	\$10,796,326
	Per FTE	\$15,557	\$0	\$51	\$1,108	\$2,461	\$2,023	\$1,238
<b>8,922</b>	<b>Peer Median Per FTE</b>	<b>\$6,574</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$115</b>	<b>\$862</b>	<b>\$1,035</b>	<b>\$2,213</b>	<b>\$1,265</b>

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

## Western Nebraska Community College 2016-17 Expenditures by Category

FTE	Institution Name	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Plant O&M
<b>1,133</b>	<b>NE-Western Nebraska Community College</b>	<b>\$10,733,311</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$4,882,402</b>	<b>\$3,660,260</b>	<b>\$7,084,664</b>	<b>\$1,794,711</b>
	Per FTE	<b>\$9,473</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$4,309</b>	<b>\$3,231</b>	<b>\$6,253</b>	<b>\$1,584</b>
1,042	WY-Central Wyoming College	\$7,070,500	\$293,232	\$293,706	\$2,285,099	\$2,520,172	\$4,981,851	\$2,704,922
	Per FTE	\$6,786	\$281	\$282	\$2,193	\$2,419	\$4,781	\$2,596
1,291	KS-Coffeyville Community College	\$8,820,237	\$0	\$0	\$507,137	\$2,388,801	\$1,025,013	\$2,521,840
	Per FTE	\$6,832	\$0	\$0	\$393	\$1,850	\$794	\$1,953
1,337	KS-Dodge City Community College	\$7,272,333	\$0	\$779,028	\$5,967,513	\$3,500,362	\$7,786,422	\$3,803,058
	Per FTE	\$5,439	\$0	\$583	\$4,463	\$2,618	\$5,824	\$2,844
1,500	MT-Flathead Valley Community College	\$12,717,869	\$0	\$500,066	\$3,549,087	\$2,821,134	\$5,064,903	\$2,753,315
	Per FTE	\$8,479	\$0	\$333	\$2,366	\$1,881	\$3,377	\$1,836
1,480	NE-Mid-Plains Community College	\$10,649,541	\$0	\$0	\$2,783,737	\$2,037,677	\$4,962,732	\$2,784,533
	Per FTE	\$7,196	\$0	\$0	\$1,881	\$1,377	\$3,353	\$1,881
1,213	NC-Rockingham Community College	\$8,707,617	\$0	\$0	\$1,832,504	\$1,616,207	\$4,487,520	\$1,018,697
	Per FTE	\$7,179	\$0	\$0	\$1,511	\$1,332	\$3,700	\$840
1,251	IL-Shawnee Community College	\$10,701,418	\$0	\$520,182	\$280,493	\$1,774,467	\$3,283,666	\$1,017,661
	Per FTE	\$8,554	\$0	\$416	\$224	\$1,418	\$2,625	\$813
1,924	IA-Southeastern Community College	\$18,170,952	\$0	\$3,877,018	\$463,044	\$3,367,291	\$6,574,964	\$4,473,752
	Per FTE	\$9,444	\$0	\$2,015	\$241	\$1,750	\$3,417	\$2,325
1,080	IL-Southeastern Illinois College	\$4,527,212	\$0	\$347,986	\$391,575	\$1,191,456	\$3,423,169	\$1,392,683
	Per FTE	\$4,192	\$0	\$322	\$363	\$1,103	\$3,170	\$1,290
2,176	NC-Surry Community College	\$12,545,514	\$0	\$0	\$3,794,361	\$1,578,469	\$4,197,781	\$479,464
	Per FTE	\$5,765	\$0	\$0	\$1,744	\$725	\$1,929	\$220
<b>1,314</b>	<b>Peer Median Per FTE</b>	<b>\$7,006</b>	<b>\$281</b>	<b>\$375</b>	<b>\$1,628</b>	<b>\$1,584</b>	<b>\$3,365</b>	<b>\$1,859</b>

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System



## Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture 2016-17 Expenditures by Category

Institution Name	FTE	Total Educational And General Expenditures (1)		Total Institutional Expenditures (2)	
		Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE
<b>NE-Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>\$5,706,950</b>	<b>\$19,280</b>	<b>\$7,434,502</b>	<b>\$25,117</b>
GA-Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College	2,853	\$36,678,120	\$12,856	\$45,676,906	\$16,010
IA-Iowa Lakes Community College	1,593	\$30,681,913	\$19,260	\$38,091,378	\$23,912
SD-Lake Area Technical Institute	1,991	\$18,492,626	\$9,288	\$23,140,962	\$11,623
SD-Mitchell Technical Institute	1,226	\$14,200,111	\$11,582	\$18,592,976	\$15,166
NY-Morrisville State College	2,807	\$70,471,165	\$25,106	\$83,645,039	\$29,799
MN-Northland Community and Technical College	2,227	\$30,717,000	\$13,793	\$36,306,000	\$16,303
OH-Ohio State University Agricultural Technical Institute	668	\$10,970,686	\$16,423	\$10,970,686	\$16,423
MN-South Central College	2,159	\$32,733,000	\$15,161	\$38,580,000	\$17,869
MO-State Technical College of Missouri	1,292	\$20,194,132	\$15,630	\$25,019,018	\$19,365
NY-SUNY College of Agriculture and Technology at Cobleskill	2,380	\$64,193,169	\$26,972	\$77,577,711	\$32,596
<b>Peer Median</b>	<b>2,075</b>	<b>\$30,699,457</b>	<b>\$15,396</b>	<b>\$37,198,689</b>	<b>\$17,146</b>

(1) Includes expenditures for instruction, research, public services, academic support, student services, institutional support, and scholarships and fellowships.

(2) Includes expenditures included above and mandatory auxiliary enterprise expenditures, mandatory hospital, independent operations, and other expenditures.

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

## University of Nebraska at Kearney 2016-17 Expenditures by Category

Institution Name	FTE	Total Educational And General Expenditures (1)		Total Institutional Expenditures (2)	
		Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE
<b>NE-University of Nebraska at Kearney</b>	<b>5,521</b>	<b>\$87,816,129</b>	<b>\$15,906</b>	<b>\$112,082,978</b>	<b>\$20,301</b>
IL-Eastern Illinois University	6,465	\$176,066,520	\$27,234	\$210,064,856	\$32,493
KS-Emporia State University	4,995	\$76,139,031	\$15,243	\$86,341,045	\$17,285
MN-Minnesota State University-Moorhead	5,264	\$80,111,000	\$15,219	\$107,713,000	\$20,462
MO-Northwest Missouri State University	5,777	\$92,796,871	\$16,063	\$123,596,576	\$21,395
KS-Pittsburg State University	6,588	\$81,634,908	\$12,391	\$105,425,367	\$16,003
PA-Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania	6,356	\$123,414,153	\$19,417	\$144,456,114	\$22,728
MO-University of Central Missouri	11,246	\$178,038,273	\$15,831	\$224,847,125	\$19,994
NC-Western Carolina University	9,863	\$155,491,079	\$15,765	\$222,518,653	\$22,561
IL-Western Illinois University	9,116	\$242,866,505	\$26,642	\$303,329,268	\$33,274
MN-Winona State University	7,468	\$109,916,000	\$14,718	\$162,402,000	\$21,746
<b>Peer Median</b>	<b>6,527</b>	<b>\$116,665,077</b>	<b>\$15,798</b>	<b>\$153,429,057</b>	<b>\$21,571</b>

(1) Includes expenditures for instruction, research, public services, academic support, student services, institutional support, and scholarships and fellowships.

(2) Includes expenditures included above and mandatory auxiliary enterprise expenditures, mandatory hospital, independent operations, and other expenditures.

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

## University of Nebraska-Lincoln 2016-17 Expenditures by Category

Institution Name	FTE	Total Educational And General Expenditures (1)		Total Institutional Expenditures (2)	
		Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE
<b>NE-University of Nebraska-Lincoln</b>	<b>22,828</b>	<b>\$761,842,383</b>	<b>\$33,373</b>	<b>\$1,058,668,402</b>	<b>\$46,376</b>
CO-Colorado State University-Fort Collins	28,846	\$765,890,976	\$26,551	\$1,244,411,734	\$43,140
IA-Iowa State University	34,022	\$974,019,240	\$28,629	\$1,223,365,444	\$35,958
LA-Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College	28,917	\$931,720,932	\$32,221	\$1,127,869,273	\$39,004
TN-The University of Tennessee-Knoxville	26,734	\$1,050,981,570	\$39,313	\$1,300,119,775	\$48,632
IA-University of Iowa	29,587	\$1,260,984,000	\$42,620	\$3,342,749,000	\$112,980
KS-University of Kansas	25,752	\$1,019,418,824	\$39,586	\$1,217,187,599	\$47,266
KY-University of Kentucky	27,079	\$1,497,498,981	\$55,301	\$3,072,982,227	\$113,482
MO-University of Missouri-Columbia	29,733	\$882,648,694	\$29,686	\$2,256,129,018	\$75,880
OK-University of Oklahoma-Norman Campus	24,792	\$747,235,000	\$30,140	\$1,001,631,000	\$40,401
WA-Washington State University	28,426	\$937,690,937	\$32,987	\$1,129,628,432	\$39,739
<b>Peer Median</b>	<b>28,636</b>	<b>\$955,855,089</b>	<b>\$32,604</b>	<b>\$1,233,888,589</b>	<b>\$45,203</b>

(1) Includes expenditures for instruction, research, public services, academic support, student services, institutional support, and scholarships and fellowships.

(2) Includes expenditures included above and mandatory auxiliary enterprise expenditures, mandatory hospital, independent operations, and other expenditures.

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

## University of Nebraska at Omaha 2016-17 Expenditures by Category

Institution Name	FTE	Total Educational And General Expenditures (1)		Total Institutional Expenditures (2)	
		Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE
<b>NE-University of Nebraska at Omaha</b>	<b>12,994</b>	<b>\$207,593,568</b>	<b>\$15,976</b>	<b>\$264,723,207</b>	<b>\$20,373</b>
OH-Cleveland State University	14,521	\$287,932,121	\$19,829	\$346,959,689	\$23,894
MI-Eastern Michigan University	16,754	\$250,923,828	\$14,977	\$363,864,356	\$21,718
KY-Northern Kentucky University	11,696	\$223,591,000	\$19,117	\$238,134,000	\$20,360
TN-The University of Tennessee-Chattanooga	10,444	\$173,039,561	\$16,568	\$187,298,671	\$17,934
OK-University of Central Oklahoma	12,941	\$179,207,944	\$13,848	\$201,856,696	\$15,598
CO-University of Colorado Colorado Springs	10,475	\$170,234,252	\$16,251	\$204,123,150	\$19,487
MO-University of Missouri-St Louis	9,769	\$202,416,688	\$20,720	\$214,153,338	\$21,922
NC-University of North Carolina at Greensboro	17,641	\$323,009,473	\$18,310	\$406,414,677	\$23,038
FL-University of North Florida	13,771	\$220,987,159	\$16,047	\$277,260,458	\$20,134
KS-Wichita State University	11,398	\$233,387,982	\$20,476	\$284,071,599	\$24,923
<b>Peer Median</b>	<b>12,319</b>	<b>\$222,289,080</b>	<b>\$17,439</b>	<b>\$257,697,229</b>	<b>\$21,039</b>

(1) Includes expenditures for instruction, research, public services, academic support, student services, institutional support, and scholarships and fellowships.

(2) Includes expenditures included above and mandatory auxiliary enterprise expenditures, mandatory hospital, independent operations, and other expenditures.

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

## Chadron State College 2016-17 Expenditures by Category

Institution Name	FTE	Total Educational And General Expenditures (1)		Total Institutional Expenditures (2)	
		Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE
<b>NE-Chadron State College</b>	<b>2,276</b>	<b>\$33,688,830</b>	<b>\$14,802</b>	<b>\$41,219,490</b>	<b>\$18,110</b>
NH-Granite State College	1,786	\$17,616,967	\$9,864	\$17,637,188	\$9,875
MO-Lincoln University	2,221	\$46,193,505	\$20,799	\$56,068,117	\$25,245
MO-Missouri Western State University	3,919	\$65,213,275	\$16,640	\$78,129,778	\$19,936
MT-Montana State University-Billings	3,447	\$56,647,652	\$16,434	\$65,380,787	\$18,967
OH-Ohio State University-Lima Campus	927	\$13,560,015	\$14,628	\$13,560,015	\$14,628
OH-Ohio State University-Newark Campus	2,185	\$24,735,529	\$11,321	\$24,735,529	\$11,321
NE-Peru State College	1,729	\$20,852,292	\$12,060	\$24,779,514	\$14,332
OH-Shawnee State University	3,444	\$55,274,492	\$16,050	\$65,782,113	\$19,100
AR-University of Arkansas at Monticello	2,882	\$42,247,917	\$14,659	\$49,682,037	\$17,239
NE-Wayne State College	2,864	\$42,161,143	\$14,721	\$50,149,494	\$17,510
<b>Peer Median</b>	<b>2,543</b>	<b>\$42,204,530</b>	<b>\$14,690</b>	<b>\$49,915,766</b>	<b>\$17,375</b>

(1) Includes expenditures for instruction, research, public services, academic support, student services, institutional support, and scholarships and fellowships.

(2) Includes expenditures included above and mandatory auxiliary enterprise expenditures, mandatory hospital, independent operations, and other expenditures.

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

## Peru State College 2016-17 Expenditures by Category

Institution Name	FTE	Total Educational And General Expenditures (1)		Total Institutional Expenditures (2)	
		Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE
<b>NE-Peru State College</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>\$20,852,292</b>	<b>\$12,060</b>	<b>\$24,779,514</b>	<b>\$14,332</b>
NE-Chadron State College	2,276	\$33,688,830	\$14,802	\$41,219,490	\$18,110
NH-Granite State College	1,786	\$17,616,967	\$9,864	\$17,637,188	\$9,875
MO-Lincoln University	2,221	\$46,193,505	\$20,799	\$56,068,117	\$25,245
MO-Missouri Western State University	3,919	\$65,213,275	\$16,640	\$78,129,778	\$19,936
MT-Montana State University-Billings	3,447	\$56,647,652	\$16,434	\$65,380,787	\$18,967
OH-Ohio State University-Lima Campus	927	\$13,560,015	\$14,628	\$13,560,015	\$14,628
OH-Ohio State University-Newark Campus	2,185	\$24,735,529	\$11,321	\$24,735,529	\$11,321
OH-Shawnee State University	3,444	\$55,274,492	\$16,050	\$65,782,113	\$19,100
AR-University of Arkansas at Monticello	2,882	\$42,247,917	\$14,659	\$49,682,037	\$17,239
NE-Wayne State College	2,864	\$42,161,143	\$14,721	\$50,149,494	\$17,510
<b>Peer Median</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>\$42,204,530</b>	<b>\$14,762</b>	<b>\$49,915,766</b>	<b>\$17,810</b>

(1) Includes expenditures for instruction, research, public services, academic support, student services, institutional support, and scholarships and fellowships.

(2) Includes expenditures included above and mandatory auxiliary enterprise expenditures, mandatory hospital, independent operations, and other expenditures.

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

## Wayne State College 2016-17 Expenditures by Category

Institution Name	FTE	Total Educational And General Expenditures (1)		Total Institutional Expenditures (2)	
		Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE
<b>NE-Wayne State College</b>	<b>2,864</b>	<b>\$42,161,143</b>	<b>\$14,721</b>	<b>\$50,149,494</b>	<b>\$17,510</b>
NE-Chadron State College	2,276	\$33,688,830	\$14,802	\$41,219,490	\$18,110
NH-Granite State College	1,786	\$17,616,967	\$9,864	\$17,637,188	\$9,875
MO-Lincoln University	2,221	\$46,193,505	\$20,799	\$56,068,117	\$25,245
MO-Missouri Western State University	3,919	\$65,213,275	\$16,640	\$78,129,778	\$19,936
MT-Montana State University-Billings	3,447	\$56,647,652	\$16,434	\$65,380,787	\$18,967
OH-Ohio State University-Lima Campus	927	\$13,560,015	\$14,628	\$13,560,015	\$14,628
OH-Ohio State University-Newark Campus	2,185	\$24,735,529	\$11,321	\$24,735,529	\$11,321
NE-Peru State College	1,729	\$20,852,292	\$12,060	\$24,779,514	\$14,332
OH-Shawnee State University	3,444	\$55,274,492	\$16,050	\$65,782,113	\$19,100
AR-University of Arkansas at Monticello	2,882	\$42,247,917	\$14,659	\$49,682,037	\$17,239
<b>Peer Median</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>\$37,968,374</b>	<b>\$14,731</b>	<b>\$45,450,764</b>	<b>\$17,675</b>

(1) Includes expenditures for instruction, research, public services, academic support, student services, institutional support, and scholarships and fellowships.

(2) Includes expenditures included above and mandatory auxiliary enterprise expenditures, mandatory hospital, independent operations, and other expenditures.

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

## Central Community College 2016-17 Expenditures by Category

Institution Name	FTE	Total Educational And General Expenditures (1)		Total Institutional Expenditures (2)	
		Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE
<b>NE-Central Community College</b>	<b>3,622</b>	<b>\$65,674,192</b>	<b>\$18,132</b>	<b>\$71,006,956</b>	<b>\$19,604</b>
IL-Black Hawk College	3,808	\$52,340,460	\$13,745	\$55,958,324	\$14,695
NC-Central Carolina Community College	3,362	\$44,306,416	\$13,179	\$51,346,742	\$15,273
AZ-Eastern Arizona College	3,692	\$40,980,335	\$11,100	\$44,122,785	\$11,951
KS-Hutchinson Community College	3,913	\$39,436,131	\$10,078	\$49,464,831	\$12,641
IA-Indian Hills Community College	3,287	\$51,547,649	\$15,682	\$60,558,152	\$18,424
IA-Iowa Central Community College	4,090	\$48,246,955	\$11,796	\$66,841,900	\$16,343
MI-Jackson College	3,701	\$45,032,849	\$12,168	\$46,720,813	\$12,624
WY-Laramie County Community College	2,638	\$46,978,384	\$17,808	\$65,872,078	\$24,970
TX-Paris Junior College	3,199	\$27,714,675	\$8,664	\$28,900,628	\$9,034
CA-Shasta College	5,489	\$68,861,720	\$12,545	\$83,895,732	\$15,284
<b>Peer Median</b>	<b>3,697</b>	<b>\$46,005,617</b>	<b>\$12,357</b>	<b>\$53,652,533</b>	<b>\$14,984</b>

(1) Includes expenditures for instruction, research, public services, academic support, student services, institutional support, and scholarships and fellowships.

(2) Includes expenditures included above and mandatory auxiliary enterprise expenditures, mandatory hospital, independent operations, and other expenditures.

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System



## Metropolitan Community College 2016-17 Expenditures by Category

Institution Name	FTE	Total Educational And General Expenditures (1)		Total Institutional Expenditures (2)	
		Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE
<b>NE-Metropolitan Community College Area</b>	<b>9,667</b>	<b>\$115,301,550</b>	<b>\$11,927</b>	<b>\$115,776,676</b>	<b>\$11,976</b>
PA-Community College of Allegheny County	11,308	\$113,818,826	\$10,065	\$129,126,453	\$11,419
IA-Des Moines Area Community College	14,297	\$150,451,197	\$10,523	\$156,044,846	\$10,915
NY-Erie Community College	10,798	\$124,327,456	\$11,514	\$134,467,408	\$12,453
SC-Greenville Technical College	8,057	\$102,524,113	\$12,725	\$109,812,424	\$13,629
NC-Guilford Technical Community College	7,901	\$96,269,382	\$12,184	\$104,840,963	\$13,269
IL-Joliet Junior College	9,122	\$147,644,235	\$16,186	\$156,490,097	\$17,155
AZ-Mesa Community College	12,083	\$113,889,225	\$9,426	\$120,610,075	\$9,982
TX-San Jacinto Community College	13,805	\$227,734,699	\$16,497	\$232,987,577	\$16,877
OK-Tulsa Community College	10,246	\$113,329,235	\$11,061	\$136,710,126	\$13,343
NC-Wake Technical Community College	15,342	\$159,556,711	\$10,400	\$182,760,175	\$11,912
<b>Peer Median</b>	<b>11,053</b>	<b>\$119,108,341</b>	<b>\$11,288</b>	<b>\$135,588,767</b>	<b>\$12,861</b>

(1) Includes expenditures for instruction, research, public services, academic support, student services, institutional support, and scholarships and fellowships.

(2) Includes expenditures included above and mandatory auxiliary enterprise expenditures, mandatory hospital, independent operations, and other expenditures.

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

## Mid-Plains Community College 2016-17 Expenditures by Category

Institution Name	FTE	Total Educational And General Expenditures (1)		Total Institutional Expenditures (2)	
		Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE
<b>NE-Mid-Plains Community College</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>\$22,185,762</b>	<b>\$14,990</b>	<b>\$29,995,851</b>	<b>\$20,267</b>
IL-Carl Sandburg College	1,355	\$23,439,866	\$17,299	\$27,393,968	\$20,217
KS-Cloud County Community College	1,321	\$12,828,837	\$9,711	\$17,225,024	\$13,039
NC-College of the Albemarle	1,658	\$21,545,545	\$12,995	\$21,699,700	\$13,088
MT-Flathead Valley Community College	1,500	\$27,324,247	\$18,216	\$34,181,254	\$22,788
KS-Highland Community College	2,084	\$18,954,347	\$9,095	\$22,045,716	\$10,579
IA-Iowa Lakes Community College	1,593	\$30,681,913	\$19,260	\$38,091,378	\$23,912
MI-Lake Michigan College	2,070	\$30,826,602	\$14,892	\$37,900,380	\$18,309
IA-Southeastern Community College	1,924	\$33,693,163	\$17,512	\$42,379,839	\$22,027
MI-Southwestern Michigan College	1,514	\$22,905,900	\$15,129	\$25,218,270	\$16,657
NE-Western Nebraska Community College	1,133	\$28,189,849	\$24,881	\$29,720,453	\$26,232
<b>Peer Median</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>\$25,382,057</b>	<b>\$16,214</b>	<b>\$28,557,211</b>	<b>\$19,263</b>

(1) Includes expenditures for instruction, research, public services, academic support, student services, institutional support, and scholarships and fellowships.

(2) Includes expenditures included above and mandatory auxiliary enterprise expenditures, mandatory hospital, independent operations, and other expenditures.

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

## Northeast Community College 2016-17 Expenditures by Category

Institution Name	FTE	Total Educational And General Expenditures (1)		Total Institutional Expenditures (2)	
		Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE
<b>NE-Northeast Community College</b>	<b>2,969</b>	<b>\$52,794,924</b>	<b>\$17,782</b>	<b>\$58,491,774</b>	<b>\$19,701</b>
WY-Casper College	2,488	\$50,632,593	\$20,351	\$57,632,617	\$23,164
NE-Central Community College	3,622	\$65,674,192	\$18,132	\$71,006,956	\$19,604
MO-Crowder College	3,283	\$37,554,564	\$11,439	\$42,530,570	\$12,955
AZ-Eastern Arizona College	3,692	\$40,980,335	\$11,100	\$44,122,785	\$11,951
TX-Grayson College	2,861	\$35,256,758	\$12,323	\$36,758,907	\$12,848
KS-Hutchinson Community College	3,913	\$39,436,131	\$10,078	\$49,464,831	\$12,641
IL-Illinois Valley Community College	2,176	\$34,845,816	\$16,014	\$37,405,462	\$17,190
OR-Linn-Benton Community College	4,115	\$65,532,856	\$15,925	\$70,656,017	\$17,170
MO-State Fair Community College	3,213	\$38,148,663	\$11,873	\$42,591,499	\$13,256
IA-Western Iowa Tech Community College	3,305	\$45,386,801	\$13,733	\$51,319,370	\$15,528
<b>Peer Median</b>	<b>3,294</b>	<b>\$40,208,233</b>	<b>\$13,028</b>	<b>\$46,793,808</b>	<b>\$14,392</b>

(1) Includes expenditures for instruction, research, public services, academic support, student services, institutional support, and scholarships and fellowships.

(2) Includes expenditures included above and mandatory auxiliary enterprise expenditures, mandatory hospital, independent operations, and other expenditures.

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

## Southeast Community College 2016-17 Expenditures by Category

Institution Name	FTE	Total Educational And General Expenditures (1)		Total Institutional Expenditures (2)	
		Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE
<b>NE-Southeast Community College Area</b>	<b>7,169</b>	<b>\$97,635,455</b>	<b>\$13,619</b>	<b>\$107,551,003</b>	<b>\$15,002</b>
NC-Cape Fear Community College	6,902	\$61,841,319	\$8,960	\$83,899,435	\$12,156
AZ-Cochise College	7,317	\$41,398,138	\$5,658	\$48,683,683	\$6,654
IL-College of Lake County	9,194	\$123,007,328	\$13,379	\$153,563,857	\$16,703
IA-Des Moines Area Community College	14,297	\$150,451,197	\$10,523	\$156,044,846	\$10,915
IL-Elgin Community College	6,710	\$100,980,985	\$15,049	\$133,588,635	\$19,909
NC-Guilford Technical Community College	7,901	\$96,269,382	\$12,184	\$104,840,963	\$13,269
MS-Hinds Community College	9,871	\$111,957,044	\$11,342	\$146,452,177	\$14,837
IL-Joliet Junior College	9,122	\$147,644,235	\$16,186	\$156,490,097	\$17,155
IA-Kirkwood Community College	9,549	\$125,732,113	\$13,167	\$152,355,393	\$15,955
WI-Madison Area Technical College	8,722	\$194,997,092	\$22,357	\$209,812,366	\$24,056
<b>Peer Median</b>	<b>8,922</b>	<b>\$117,482,186</b>	<b>\$12,676</b>	<b>\$149,403,785</b>	<b>\$15,396</b>

(1) Includes expenditures for instruction, research, public services, academic support, student services, institutional support, and scholarships and fellowships.

(2) Includes expenditures included above and mandatory auxiliary enterprise expenditures, mandatory hospital, independent operations, and other expenditures.

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

## Western Nebraska Community College 2016-17 Expenditures by Category

Institution Name	FTE	Total Educational And General Expenditures (1)		Total Institutional Expenditures (2)	
		Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE
<b>NE-Western Nebraska Community College</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>\$28,189,849</b>	<b>\$24,881</b>	<b>\$29,720,453</b>	<b>\$26,232</b>
WY-Central Wyoming College	1,042	\$19,739,762	\$18,944	\$27,049,549	\$25,959
KS-Coffeyville Community College	1,291	\$15,125,687	\$11,716	\$21,088,739	\$16,335
KS-Dodge City Community College	1,337	\$27,643,204	\$20,676	\$31,101,261	\$23,262
MT-Flathead Valley Community College	1,500	\$27,324,247	\$18,216	\$34,181,254	\$22,788
NE-Mid-Plains Community College	1,480	\$22,185,762	\$14,990	\$29,995,851	\$20,267
NC-Rockingham Community College	1,213	\$18,212,370	\$15,014	\$19,143,723	\$15,782
IL-Shawnee Community College	1,251	\$18,057,856	\$14,435	\$19,185,566	\$15,336
IA-Southeastern Community College	1,924	\$33,693,163	\$17,512	\$42,379,839	\$22,027
IL-Southeastern Illinois College	1,080	\$11,380,761	\$10,538	\$17,415,589	\$16,126
NC-Surry Community College	2,176	\$24,602,085	\$11,306	\$30,397,690	\$13,970
<b>Peer Median</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>\$20,962,762</b>	<b>\$15,002</b>	<b>\$28,522,700</b>	<b>\$18,301</b>

(1) Includes expenditures for instruction, research, public services, academic support, student services, institutional support, and scholarships and fellowships.

(2) Includes expenditures included above and mandatory auxiliary enterprise expenditures, mandatory hospital, independent operations, and other expenditures.

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System



**2015-2016 UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA  
FEDERALLY-FINANCED R&D EXPENDITURES  
and TOTAL R&D EXPENDITURES**

(latest data available)

University of Nebraska Institutions	Ranking by 2015-16 Federally Finance R&D	2015-16 Federally Financed R&D	Ranking by 2015-16 Total R&D Expenditures	2015-16 Total R&D Expenditures
University of Nebraska – Lincoln	105	\$95.4 million	80	\$294.9 million
University of Nebraska Medical Center	122	\$76.2 million	129	\$150.7 million
University of Nebraska at Omaha	298	\$7.2 million	326	\$10.5 million
University of Nebraska at Kearney	524	\$0.9 million	526	\$1.9 million

Source: National Science Foundation, Higher Education Research and Development Survey (HERD):

Table 23. Federally financed higher education R&D expenditures, ranked by FY 2016 R&D expenditures: FYs 2007–16

Table 20. Higher education R&D expenditures, ranked by FY 2016 R&D expenditures: FYs 2007–16

<http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/srvyherd/>





## State Appropriated Dollars per Degree Conferred

The Commission examines the relationships between general state funds appropriated to each public institution and the number of degrees awarded by the institution. Degrees awarded include degrees, diplomas, and certificates. The dollars appropriated per degree awarded is one measure of institution efficiency the Commission considers as it reviews the budgets and progress of the institutions.

- Understandably, dollars appropriated per degree awarded is the highest at UNMC. (See 5a)
- Western Nebraska Community College dollars appropriated per degree awarded is the third highest among Nebraska public institutions and has continued to be at the top of the other community colleges in appropriation per degree awarded for over a decade. (See 5a)
- Central has the lowest dollars appropriated per degree awarded of the community colleges as well as the lowest combined appropriations, tax revenue, and tuition per degree awarded among the community colleges. (See 5b)
- UNL has the second highest appropriation per degree awarded among the public institutions and is highest in appropriation per degree among its Commission established peers. (See 5c)

## Summary of State and Local Tax Revenue and Tuition Dollars per Degree Conferred at Nebraska Public Institutions

Institution Name	State + Local Property Tax Revenue per Degree		State and Local Property Tax Revenue + Tuition per Degree	
	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	\$35,813	\$27,108	\$50,295	\$36,260
University of Nebraska at Kearney	\$30,667	\$32,350	\$62,738	\$62,498
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	\$53,938	\$52,608	\$107,515	\$108,934
University of Nebraska at Omaha	\$20,178	\$20,381	\$52,435	\$52,847
Chadron State College	\$29,212	\$29,166	\$48,409	\$51,295
Peru State College	\$24,584	\$20,219	\$46,729	\$40,708
Wayne State College	\$30,225	\$29,103	\$53,837	\$52,959
Central Community College	\$21,144	\$23,556	\$25,636	\$28,493
Metropolitan Community College	\$37,584	\$46,059	\$52,761	\$63,957
Mid-Plains Community College	\$44,603	\$47,606	\$58,227	\$56,762
Northeast Community College	\$38,213	\$42,372	\$48,789	\$52,704
Southeast Community College	\$30,758	\$39,424	\$46,409	\$53,293
Western Nebraska Community College	\$67,096	\$88,817	\$80,819	\$106,330

### Data on Appropriations, Tax Revenue, and Tuition for Nebraska Public Institutions

Institution Name	State Appropriations		Tuition		Property Tax Revenue		# of Degrees Conferred		FTE
	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17	2016-17
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	\$2,865,072	\$3,442,708	\$1,158,498	\$1,162,317	\$0	\$0	80	127	296
University of Nebraska at Kearney	\$39,560,758	\$43,542,510	\$41,370,824	\$40,580,177	\$0	\$0	1,290	1,346	5,521
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	\$272,388,353	\$280,559,605	\$270,560,693	\$300,386,381	\$0	\$0	5,050	5,333	22,828
University of Nebraska at Omaha	\$66,082,893	\$72,921,850	\$105,642,790	\$116,164,940	\$0	\$0	3,275	3,578	12,994
Chadron State College	\$16,913,568	\$17,179,001	\$11,115,033	\$13,033,769	\$0	\$0	579	589	2,276
Peru State College	\$9,513,954	\$9,704,951	\$8,570,275	\$9,834,902	\$0	\$0	387	480	1,729
Wayne State College	\$21,308,966	\$21,332,564	\$16,645,828	\$17,486,674	\$0	\$0	705	733	2,864
Central Community College	\$8,712,898	\$9,051,099	\$10,668,627	\$10,732,151	\$41,503,490	\$42,160,246	2,375	2,174	3,622
Metropolitan Community College	\$25,400,240	\$26,069,548	\$27,076,128	\$27,759,992	\$41,648,969	\$45,367,736	1,784	1,551	9,667
Mid-Plains Community College	\$8,524,038	\$8,748,097	\$5,830,994	\$4,010,220	\$10,566,038	\$12,103,454	428	438	1,480
Northeast Community College	\$13,142,371	\$13,512,217	\$9,771,612	\$9,091,372	\$22,166,897	\$23,775,498	924	880	2,969
Southeast Community College	\$26,553,247	\$27,095,637	\$25,871,157	\$22,189,437	\$24,290,448	\$35,983,358	1,653	1,600	7,169
Western Nebraska Community College	\$12,233,643	\$12,440,842	\$4,391,362	\$4,448,377	\$9,236,929	\$10,118,576	320	254	1,133

## Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture Peer Institutions

Institution Name	State and Local Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State and Local Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE
	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17	2016-17
<b>NE-Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture</b>	<b>\$2,865,072</b>	<b>\$3,442,708</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>\$35,813</b>	<b>\$27,108</b>	<b>296</b>
GA-Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College	\$13,884,816	\$16,629,765	636	596	\$21,831	\$27,902	2,853
IA-Iowa Lakes Community College	\$15,783,881	\$17,967,773	503	431	\$31,379	\$41,689	1,593
SD-Lake Area Technical Institute	\$7,317,991	\$8,590,151	733	846	\$9,984	\$10,154	1,991
SD-Mitchell Technical Institute	\$4,474,372	\$4,384,448	471	543	\$9,500	\$8,074	1,226
NY-Morrisville State College	\$30,520,176	\$33,769,837	645	665	\$47,318	\$50,782	2,807
MN-Northland Community and Technical College	\$12,319,000	\$13,108,000	965	1,162	\$12,766	\$11,281	2,227
OH-Ohio State University Agricultural Technical Institute	\$2,451,844	\$3,259,857	141	223	\$17,389	\$14,618	668
MN-South Central College	\$12,781,000	\$14,083,000	687	607	\$18,604	\$23,201	2,159
MO-State Technical College of Missouri	\$4,809,935	\$5,833,132	543	542	\$8,858	\$10,762	1,292
NY-SUNY College of Agriculture and Technology at Cobleskill	\$26,743,932	\$29,252,086	626	676	\$42,722	\$43,272	2,380
<b>Peer Average</b>	<b>\$13,108,695</b>	<b>\$14,687,805</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>\$22,035</b>	<b>\$24,174</b>	<b>1,920</b>

## University of Nebraska at Kearney Peer Institutions

Institution Name	State and Local Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State and Local Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE
	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17	2016-17
<b>NE-University of Nebraska at Kearney</b>	<b>\$39,560,758</b>	<b>\$43,542,510</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>\$30,667</b>	<b>\$32,350</b>	<b>5,521</b>
IL-Eastern Illinois University	\$42,923,858	\$31,812,000	2,456	2,550	\$17,477	\$12,475	6,465
KS-Emporia State University	\$30,992,540	\$30,776,348	1,382	1,532	\$22,426	\$20,089	4,995
MN-Minnesota State University-Moorhead	\$29,271,000	\$30,461,000	1,476	1,477	\$19,831	\$20,624	5,264
MO-Northwest Missouri State University	\$31,138,721	\$29,841,859	1,555	1,526	\$20,025	\$19,556	5,777
KS-Pittsburg State University	\$35,473,176	\$35,171,201	1,722	1,739	\$20,600	\$20,225	6,588
PA-Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania	\$28,354,334	\$29,662,989	1,593	1,729	\$17,799	\$17,156	6,356
MO-University of Central Missouri	\$55,021,303	\$53,770,433	3,468	4,715	\$15,865	\$11,404	11,246
NC-Western Carolina University	\$85,513,070	\$89,333,309	2,639	2,646	\$32,404	\$33,762	9,863
IL-Western Illinois University	\$51,465,200	\$31,409,000	2,824	2,732	\$18,224	\$11,497	9,116
MN-Winona State University	\$34,228,000	\$37,647,000	1,975	1,942	\$17,331	\$19,386	7,468
<b>Peer Average</b>	<b>\$42,438,120</b>	<b>\$39,988,514</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>2,259</b>	<b>\$20,198</b>	<b>\$18,617</b>	<b>7,314</b>

## University of Nebraska-Lincoln Peer Institutions

Institution Name	State and Local Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State and Local Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE
	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17	2016-17
<b>NE-University of Nebraska-Lincoln</b>	<b>\$272,388,353</b>	<b>\$280,559,605</b>	<b>5,050</b>	<b>5,333</b>	<b>\$53,938</b>	<b>\$52,608</b>	<b>22,828</b>
CO-Colorado State University-Fort Collins	\$2,355,000	\$0	6,979	7,081	\$337	\$0	28,846
IA-Iowa State University	\$250,353,637	\$244,458,106	7,324	8,509	\$34,183	\$28,729	34,022
LA-Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College	\$217,160,961	\$218,868,829	6,422	6,749	\$33,815	\$32,430	28,917
TN-The University of Tennessee-Knoxville	\$302,772,177	\$326,965,085	6,705	6,921	\$45,156	\$47,242	26,734
IA-University of Iowa	\$242,855,000	\$234,922,000	7,845	7,806	\$30,957	\$30,095	29,587
KS-University of Kansas	\$255,688,520	\$251,984,356	6,499	6,939	\$39,343	\$36,314	25,752
KY-University of Kentucky	\$301,585,888	\$291,934,808	6,443	6,957	\$46,808	\$41,963	27,079
MO-University of Missouri-Columbia	\$224,562,005	\$211,965,644	8,668	9,150	\$25,907	\$23,166	29,733
OK-University of Oklahoma-Norman Campus	\$147,149,000	\$120,427,000	6,281	6,360	\$23,428	\$18,935	24,792
WA-Washington State University	\$178,717,955	\$224,658,120	7,208	7,807	\$24,794	\$28,776	28,426
<b>Peer Average</b>	<b>\$212,320,014</b>	<b>\$212,618,395</b>	<b>7,037</b>	<b>7,428</b>	<b>\$30,473</b>	<b>\$28,765</b>	<b>28,389</b>

## University of Nebraska at Omaha Peer Institutions

Institution Name	State Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE
	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17	2016-17
<b>NE-University of Nebraska at Omaha</b>	<b>\$66,082,893</b>	<b>\$72,921,850</b>	<b>3,275</b>	<b>3,578</b>	<b>\$20,178</b>	<b>\$20,381</b>	<b>12,994</b>
OH-Cleveland State University	\$71,018,135	\$74,979,638	4,003	4,099	\$17,741	\$18,292	14,521
MI-Eastern Michigan University	\$72,620,994	\$74,150,361	4,759	4,778	\$15,260	\$15,519	16,754
KY-Northern Kentucky University	\$48,538,000	\$46,353,000	3,087	2,932	\$15,723	\$15,809	11,696
TN-The University of Tennessee-Chattanooga	\$39,321,256	\$47,528,308	2,352	2,467	\$16,718	\$19,266	10,444
OK-University of Central Oklahoma	\$64,755,050	\$56,145,533	3,182	3,233	\$20,350	\$17,366	12,941
CO-University of Colorado Colorado Springs	\$0	\$0	2,096	2,376	\$0	\$0	10,475
MO-University of Missouri-St Louis	\$57,970,429	\$56,928,654	3,267	3,223	\$17,744	\$17,663	9,769
NC-University of North Carolina at Greensboro	\$144,234,249	\$153,781,139	3,773	4,161	\$38,228	\$36,958	17,641
FL-University of North Florida	\$91,463,417	\$89,953,087	4,067	4,059	\$22,489	\$22,161	13,771
KS-Wichita State University	\$71,866,324	\$71,717,391	3,050	3,198	\$23,563	\$22,426	11,398
<b>Peer Average</b>	<b>\$66,178,785</b>	<b>\$67,153,711</b>	<b>3,364</b>	<b>3,453</b>	<b>\$18,782</b>	<b>\$18,546</b>	<b>12,941</b>

### Chadron, Peru, and Wayne State College Peer Institutions

Institution Name	State and Local Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State and Local Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE
	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17	2016-17
<b>NE-Chadron State College</b>	<b>\$16,913,568</b>	<b>\$17,179,001</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>\$29,212</b>	<b>\$29,166</b>	<b>2,276</b>
NH-Granite State College	\$3,211,937	\$3,212,071	649	667	\$4,949	\$4,816	1,786
MO-Lincoln University	\$18,123,417	\$18,063,885	394	379	\$45,999	\$47,662	2,221
MO-Missouri Western State University	\$21,586,490	\$21,020,534	861	830	\$25,071	\$25,326	3,919
MT-Montana State University-Billings	\$22,197,045	\$22,969,965	1,062	859	\$20,901	\$26,740	3,447
OH-Ohio State University-Lima Campus	\$3,594,381	\$3,465,234	150	214	\$23,963	\$16,193	927
OH-Ohio State University-Newark Campus	\$5,820,385	\$6,606,401	471	673	\$12,358	\$9,816	2,185
<b>NE-Peru State College</b>	<b>\$9,513,954</b>	<b>\$9,704,951</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>\$24,584</b>	<b>\$20,219</b>	<b>1,729</b>
OH-Shawnee State University	\$16,257,877	\$15,811,534	746	778	\$21,793	\$20,323	3,444
AR-University of Arkansas at Monticello	\$18,534,689	\$18,570,160	1,184	1,042	\$15,654	\$17,822	2,882
<b>NE-Wayne State College</b>	<b>\$21,308,966</b>	<b>\$21,332,564</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>\$30,225</b>	<b>\$29,103</b>	<b>2,864</b>
<b>Chadron Peer Average</b>	<b>\$14,014,914</b>	<b>\$14,075,730</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>\$22,550</b>	<b>\$21,802</b>	<b>2,540</b>
<b>Peru Peer Average</b>	<b>\$14,754,876</b>	<b>\$14,823,135</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>\$23,013</b>	<b>\$22,697</b>	<b>2,595</b>
<b>Wayne Peer Average</b>	<b>\$13,575,374</b>	<b>\$13,660,374</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>\$22,448</b>	<b>\$21,808</b>	<b>2,482</b>

### Central Community College Peer Institutions

Institution Name	State and Local Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State and Local Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE
	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17	2016-17
<b>NE-Central Community College</b>	<b>\$50,216,388</b>	<b>\$51,211,345</b>	<b>2,375</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>\$21,144</b>	<b>\$23,556</b>	<b>3,622</b>
IL-Black Hawk College	\$36,613,909	\$43,049,676	940	845	\$38,951	\$50,946	3,808
NC-Central Carolina Community College	\$26,777,837	\$29,586,861	1,351	1,185	\$19,821	\$24,968	3,362
AZ-Eastern Arizona College	\$23,992,949	\$23,927,424	1,490	1,427	\$16,103	\$16,768	3,692
KS-Hutchinson Community College	\$25,099,159	\$25,163,320	948	933	\$26,476	\$26,970	3,913
IA-Indian Hills Community College	\$22,354,080	\$22,279,859	1,408	1,306	\$15,876	\$17,060	3,287
IA-Iowa Central Community College	\$22,309,402	\$24,145,575	1,081	1,086	\$20,638	\$22,233	4,090
MI-Jackson College	\$18,061,319	\$17,892,099	963	827	\$18,755	\$21,635	3,701
WY-Laramie County Community College	\$35,134,243	\$33,620,768	853	710	\$41,189	\$47,353	2,638
TX-Paris Junior College	\$12,997,609	\$13,126,179	1,044	938	\$12,450	\$13,994	3,199
CA-Shasta College	\$36,939,664	\$40,763,567	960	1,242	\$38,479	\$32,821	5,489
<b>Peer Average</b>	<b>\$26,028,017</b>	<b>\$27,355,533</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>\$24,874</b>	<b>\$27,475</b>	<b>3,718</b>

## Metropolitan Community College Peer Institutions

Institution Name	State and Local Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State and Local Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE
	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17	2016-17
<b>NE-Metropolitan Community College Area</b>	<b>\$67,049,209</b>	<b>\$71,437,284</b>	<b>1,784</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>\$37,584</b>	<b>\$46,059</b>	<b>9,667</b>
PA-Community College of Allegheny County	\$59,510,366	\$63,242,960	2,593	2,486	\$22,950	\$25,440	11,308
IA-Des Moines Area Community College	\$65,877,397	\$69,938,390	3,573	4,398	\$18,438	\$15,902	14,297
NY-Erie Community College	\$50,421,852	\$51,042,383	2,474	2,381	\$20,381	\$21,437	10,798
SC-Greenville Technical College	\$28,285,243	\$31,638,322	2,311	2,040	\$12,239	\$15,509	8,057
NC-Guilford Technical Community College	\$58,134,471	\$57,488,170	2,452	2,485	\$23,709	\$23,134	7,901
IL-Joliet Junior College	\$56,672,951	\$60,510,857	2,242	3,491	\$25,278	\$17,333	9,122
AZ-Mesa Community College	\$71,602,310	\$70,344,100	4,278	4,267	\$16,737	\$16,486	12,083
TX-San Jacinto Community College	\$127,148,952	\$136,100,047	5,235	7,645	\$24,288	\$17,802	13,805
OK-Tulsa Community College	\$74,263,848	\$70,356,180	2,560	2,327	\$29,009	\$30,235	10,246
NC-Wake Technical Community College	\$79,472,762	\$91,683,976	4,433	6,075	\$17,928	\$15,092	15,342
<b>Peer Average</b>	<b>\$67,139,015</b>	<b>\$70,234,539</b>	<b>3,215</b>	<b>3,760</b>	<b>\$21,096</b>	<b>\$19,837</b>	<b>11,296</b>

## Mid-Plains Community College Peer Institutions

Institution Name	State and Local Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State and Local Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE
	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17	2016-17
<b>NE-Mid-Plains Community College</b>	<b>\$19,090,076</b>	<b>\$20,851,551</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>\$44,603</b>	<b>\$47,606</b>	<b>1,480</b>
IL-Carl Sandburg College	\$12,273,880	\$10,835,231	535	480	\$22,942	\$22,573	1,355
KS-Cloud County Community College	\$6,995,739	\$7,228,869	596	614	\$11,738	\$11,773	1,321
NC-College of the Albemarle	\$13,747,222	\$14,336,439	510	522	\$26,955	\$27,464	1,658
MT-Flathead Valley Community College	\$14,963,050	\$15,624,191	443	388	\$33,777	\$40,269	1,500
KS-Highland Community College	\$5,494,028	\$5,647,597	622	618	\$8,833	\$9,139	2,084
IA-Iowa Lakes Community College	\$15,783,881	\$17,967,773	503	431	\$31,379	\$41,689	1,593
MI-Lake Michigan College	\$21,271,518	\$22,152,970	455	491	\$46,751	\$45,118	2,070
IA-Southeastern Community College	\$12,389,724	\$12,985,623	669	586	\$18,520	\$22,160	1,924
MI-Southwestern Michigan College	\$12,028,992	\$12,669,045	670	597	\$17,954	\$21,221	1,514
NE-Western Nebraska Community College	\$21,470,572	\$22,559,418	320	254	\$67,096	\$88,817	1,133
<b>Peer Average</b>	<b>\$13,641,861</b>	<b>\$14,200,716</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>\$28,595</b>	<b>\$33,022</b>	<b>1,615</b>

### Northeast Community College Peer Institutions

Institution Name	State and Local Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State and Local Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE
	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17	2016-17
<b>NE-Northeast Community College</b>	<b>\$35,309,268</b>	<b>\$37,287,715</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>\$38,213</b>	<b>\$42,372</b>	<b>2,969</b>
WY-Casper College	\$37,964,994	\$33,881,855	754	794	\$50,351	\$42,672	2,488
NE-Central Community College	\$50,216,388	\$51,211,345	2,375	2,174	\$21,144	\$23,556	3,622
MO-Crowder College	\$8,416,650	\$9,061,618	863	1,161	\$9,753	\$7,805	3,283
AZ-Eastern Arizona College	\$23,992,949	\$23,927,424	1,490	1,427	\$16,103	\$16,768	3,692
TX-Grayson College	\$23,206,366	\$25,083,303	908	962	\$25,558	\$26,074	2,861
KS-Hutchinson Community College	\$25,099,159	\$25,163,320	948	933	\$26,476	\$26,970	3,913
IL-Illinois Valley Community College	\$21,377,297	\$24,018,774	973	1,042	\$21,971	\$23,051	2,176
OR-Linn-Benton Community College	\$23,462,219	\$24,870,486	948	812	\$24,749	\$30,629	4,115
MO-State Fair Community College	\$8,906,447	\$11,147,192	954	878	\$9,336	\$12,696	3,213
IA-Western Iowa Tech Community College	\$19,420,757	\$19,689,375	2,099	2,017	\$9,252	\$9,762	3,305
<b>Peer Average</b>	<b>\$24,206,323</b>	<b>\$24,805,469</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>\$21,469</b>	<b>\$21,998</b>	<b>3,267</b>

### Southeast Community College Peer Institutions

Institution Name	State and Local Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State and Local Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE
	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17	2016-17
<b>NE-Southeast Community College Area</b>	<b>\$50,843,695</b>	<b>\$63,078,995</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>\$30,758</b>	<b>\$39,424</b>	<b>7,169</b>
NC-Cape Fear Community College	\$40,637,401	\$45,074,077	1,909	1,922	\$21,287	\$23,452	6,902
AZ-Cochise College	\$29,618,618	\$31,263,547	2,135	1,928	\$13,873	\$16,216	7,317
IL-College of Lake County	\$101,217,893	\$111,570,584	3,729	3,021	\$27,143	\$36,932	9,194
IA-Des Moines Area Community College	\$65,877,397	\$69,938,390	3,573	4,398	\$18,438	\$15,902	14,297
IL-Elgin Community College	\$60,712,434	\$60,313,600	2,585	2,054	\$23,486	\$29,364	6,710
NC-Guilford Technical Community College	\$58,134,471	\$57,488,170	2,452	2,485	\$23,709	\$23,134	7,901
MS-Hinds Community College	\$45,823,715	\$46,696,804	3,573	3,549	\$12,825	\$13,158	9,871
IL-Joliet Junior College	\$56,672,951	\$60,510,857	2,242	3,491	\$25,278	\$17,333	9,122
IA-Kirkwood Community College	\$63,954,270	\$65,078,332	2,432	2,303	\$26,297	\$28,258	9,549
WI-Madison Area Technical College	\$139,147,433	\$145,898,688	3,617	3,196	\$38,470	\$45,650	8,722
<b>Peer Average</b>	<b>\$66,179,658</b>	<b>\$69,383,305</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>2,835</b>	<b>\$23,081</b>	<b>\$24,940</b>	<b>8,959</b>



## Western Nebraska Community College Peer Institutions

Institution Name	State and Local Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State and Local Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE
	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17	2016-17
<b>NE-Western Nebraska Community College</b>	<b>\$21,470,572</b>	<b>\$22,559,418</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>\$67,096</b>	<b>\$88,817</b>	<b>1,133</b>
WY-Central Wyoming College	\$19,271,038	\$15,062,258	324	299	\$59,479	\$50,375	1,042
KS-Coffeyville Community College	\$10,104,687	\$10,960,139	520	502	\$19,432	\$21,833	1,291
KS-Dodge City Community College	\$14,310,256	\$14,908,337	270	262	\$53,001	\$56,902	1,337
MT-Flathead Valley Community College	\$14,963,050	\$15,624,191	443	388	\$33,777	\$40,269	1,500
NE-Mid-Plains Community College	\$19,090,076	\$20,851,551	428	438	\$44,603	\$47,606	1,480
NC-Rockingham Community College	\$11,095,927	\$11,327,410	370	400	\$29,989	\$28,319	1,213
IL-Shawnee Community College	\$13,963,057	\$14,714,222	651	550	\$21,449	\$26,753	1,251
IA-Southeastern Community College	\$12,389,724	\$12,985,623	669	586	\$18,520	\$22,160	1,924
IL-Southeastern Illinois College	\$9,090,993	\$8,788,778	508	440	\$17,896	\$19,974	1,080
NC-Surry Community College	\$17,174,011	\$18,376,592	789	647	\$21,767	\$28,403	2,176
<b>Peer Average</b>	<b>\$14,145,282</b>	<b>\$14,359,910</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>\$31,991</b>	<b>\$34,259</b>	<b>1,429</b>

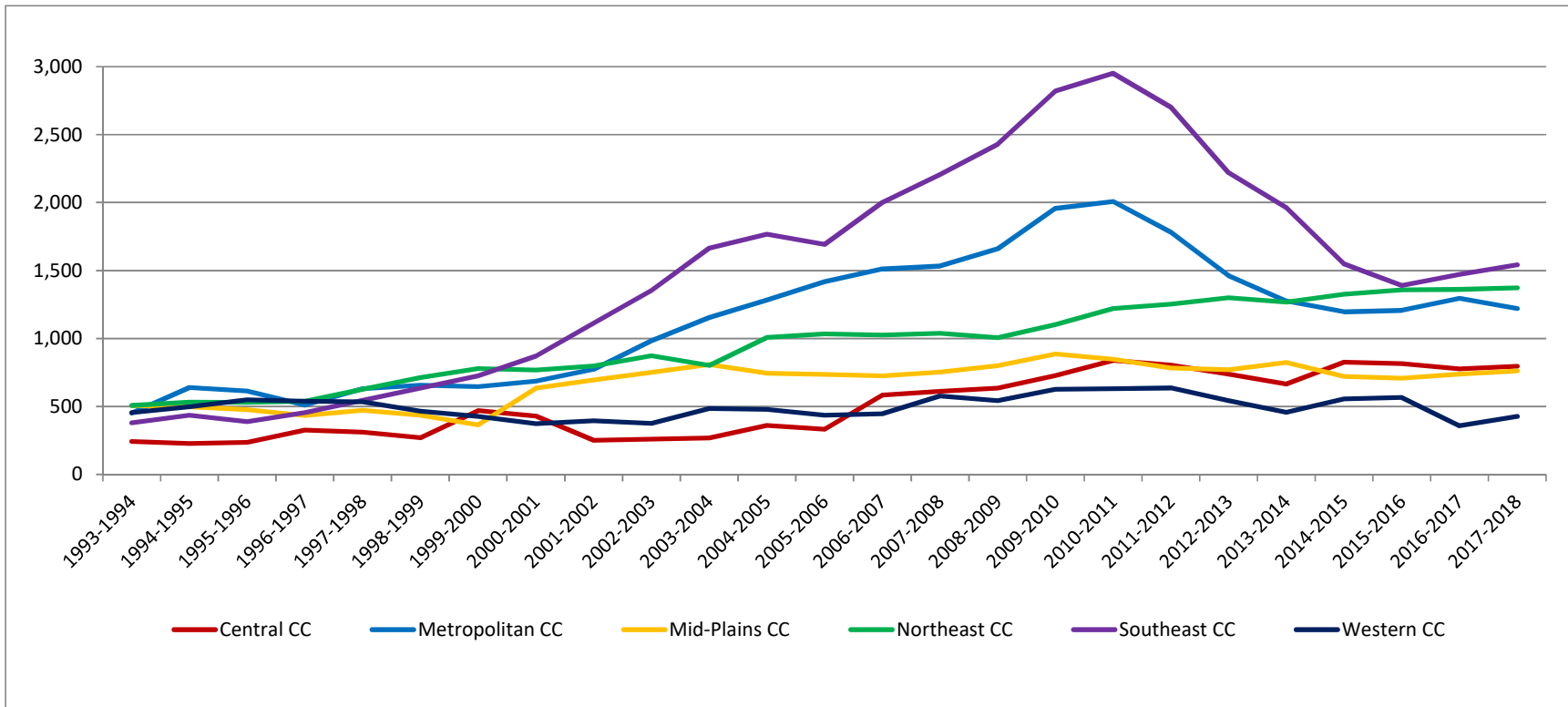


## Community College Academic Transfer Enrollments

In 1993-94, the Commission expanded the community colleges' academic transfer authority.

- The total of academic transfer FTE for community colleges has increased from 12.6% in 1993-94 to 23.1% in 2017-18.
- Mid-Plains Community College had the highest percentage (52.8%) of FTEs enrolled in academic transfer courses.

### Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollments in Community College Academic Transfer Courses 1993-94 through 2017-18



Data Source: Community College Area Enrollment Audits 1993-94 through 2017-18.

#### 24-Year Growth Rates for Academic Transfer

Central	Metro	Mid-Plains	Northeast	Southeast	Western
237.3%	98.7%	60.1%	159.5%	297.7%	-22.4%

### 2017-18 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollments in Community College Courses by Category

Category of Courses	Central	Metro	Mid-Plains	Northeast	Southeast	Western	Total	Combined Total	% of Combined Total
<b>Academic</b>									
Academic Transfer	796	1,220	762	1,373	1,543	427	6,121	6,121	23.1%
Academic Support	410	3,548	23	213	913	179	5,286	17,352	65.4%
Undeclared/Non-degree	594	360	19	14	550	65	1,602	1,602	6.0%
Foundations Education	125	864	69	77	278	39	1,452	1,452	5.5%
Subtotal: Academic	1,925	5,992	874	1,677	3,283	711	14,461	26,527	
<b>Technology</b>									
Applied Technology (Class 1)	837	1,894	331	537	1,563	536	5,698		
Applied Technology (Class 2)	863	2,038	239	780	2,155	293	6,368		
Subtotal: Technology	1,700	3,933	570	1,317	3,718	829	12,066		45.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,624</b>	<b>9,925</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>2,995</b>	<b>7,002</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>26,527</b>	Combined Total for Academic Support equals Academic Support plus Class 1 and 2 Applied Technology courses	
Academic Transfer % of Total FTE	22.0%	12.3%	52.7%	45.8%	22.0%	27.7%	23.1%		

Data Source: Community College Areas' Statements of Reimbursable Full-time Equivalent Student Enrollment and Reimbursable Educational Units Audit

**Percentage Change in Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollments  
in Community College Courses by Category 1993-94 through 2017-18**

<b>Category of Courses</b>	<b>Central</b>	<b>Metro</b>	<b>Mid-Plains</b>	<b>Northeast</b>	<b>Southeast</b>	<b>Western</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Academic</b>							
Academic Transfer	227.6%	170.6%	50.2%	170.7%	306.2%	-6.2%	140.7%
Academic Support	-23.4%	117.2%	-85.4%	-59.0%	14.5%	27.2%	39.7%
Undeclared/Non-degree	77.8%	-28.7%	-90.8%	-69.9%	53.7%	-14.5%	5.4%
Foundations Education	105.2%	32.3%	-24.6%	285.2%	652.0%	-46.7%	55.3%
Subtotal: Academic	64.0%	84.8%	-8.6%	53.5%	108.9%	-4.6%	64.7%
<b>Technology</b>							
Applied Technology (Class 1)	-0.2%	59.9%	-0.4%	-6.5%	13.2%	202.6%	27.0%
Applied Technology (Class 2)	-9.6%	20.2%	-51.0%	-1.0%	-17.0%	-24.8%	-7.9%
Subtotal: Technology	-5.2%	36.5%	-30.5%	-3.3%	-6.5%	46.2%	5.9%
<b>Total</b>	22.1%	62.1%	-18.7%	22.0%	26.2%	17.3%	31.4%

Data Source: Community College Areas' Statements of Reimbursable Full-time Equivalent Student Enrollment and Reimbursable Educational Units Audit

## Jobs and Education Requirements Through 2020

A new, highly detailed forecast shows that as the economy struggles to recover, and jobs slowly return, there will be a growing disconnect between the types of jobs employers need to fill and numbers of Americans who have the education and training to fill those jobs.

A report, *RECOVERY: Jobs Growth and Education Requirements Through 2020*, by the Georgetown Public Policy Institute, Center on Education and the Workforce, forecasts that by 2020, 71 percent of all jobs in Nebraska will require at least some postsecondary education. By 2020, Nebraska employers will need 168,000 new workers with postsecondary education.

**"America needs more workers with college degrees, certificates and industry certifications," said Anthony P. Carnevale, the Center's director. "If we don't address this need now, millions of jobs could go offshore."**

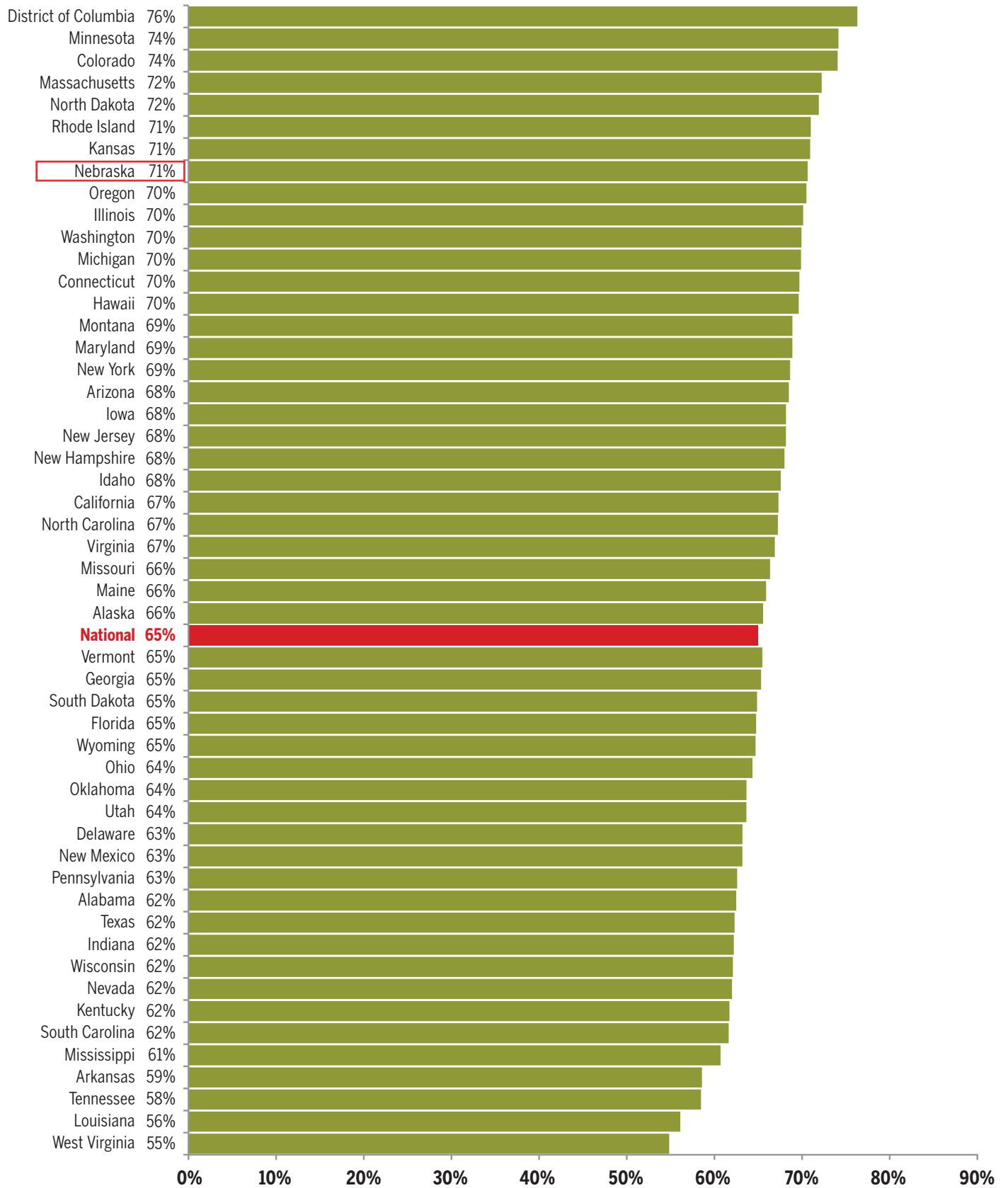
The Center's study is the first to help Americans connect the dots between employment opportunity and specific education and training choices. The report projects job creation and education requirements through most of the next decade, showing job growth by industry and occupation nationally, and with state-by-state forecasts.

Randi Weigarten, President of the American Federation of Teachers, put it simply: "The bottom line is: we are under-investing in education. This report shows that the demand for well-educated Americans isn't being met by our current investments."

"We're sending more students to college than ever before, but only about half them will ever earn a degree," said Hilary Pennington, Director of Education, Postsecondary Success & Special Initiatives of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. "This report shows why it is critical that we create the kinds of supports and incentives that help students earn the credentials that employers value."

Nebraska's data is on the following pages. The full report is available online at <http://cew.georgetown.edu/recovery2020/>

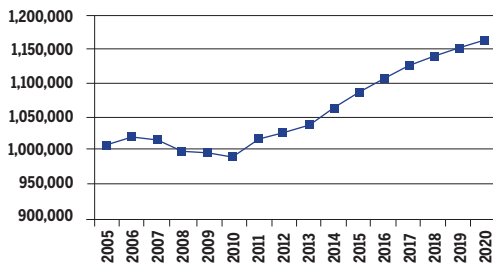
Figure 1: By 2020, 65 percent of jobs in the nation will require postsecondary education.





**NEBRASKA**  
2010-2020 Total Job Openings 387,000

**NE TOTAL JOBS, excluding military**



INDUSTRY	2010 jobs	2020 jobs	Growth rate (%)
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	50,290	47,990	-5
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	2,170	3,050	40
Utilities	1,510	1,700	13
Construction	53,220	64,550	21
Manufacturing	78,500	89,220	14
Wholesale Trade	35,760	38,980	9
Retail Trade	105,950	116,290	10
Transportation and Warehousing	52,550	63,950	22
Information	15,750	17,570	12
Finance and Insurance	66,340	83,200	25
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	30,820	38,420	25
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	50,360	65,490	30
Management of Companies and Enterprises	14,780	18,270	24
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	46,740	60,960	30
Educational Services	18,940	22,670	20
Healthcare and Social Assistance	107,540	131,250	22
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	17,870	21,090	18
Accommodation and Food Services	60,610	70,300	16
Other Services (except Public Administration)	49,570	57,410	16
Government	131,290	150,230	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>990,560</b>	<b>1,162,610</b>	<b>17</b>

OCCUPATION	2010 jobs	2020 jobs	Growth rate (%)
Managerial and Professional Office	138,720	161,470	16
STEM	32,290	40,340	25
Social Sciences	4,400	5,710	30
Community Services and Arts	38,990	46,890	20
Education	57,250	68,120	19
Healthcare Professional and Technical	46,540	56,780	22
Healthcare Support	24,300	30,590	26
Food and Personal Services	148,210	174,950	18
Sales and Office Support	268,460	306,830	14
Blue Collar	231,410	270,920	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>990,560</b>	<b>1,162,610</b>	<b>17</b>

**JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (IN THOUSANDS)**

OCCUPATION	Less than high school	High school diploma	Some college/ no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree or better
Managerial and Professional Office	1	8	11	6	20	8
STEM	0	1	3	2	5	3
Social Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	2
Community Services and Arts	1	1	2	1	9	3
Education	0	1	3	0	10	9
Healthcare Professional and Technical	0	1	1	5	6	6
Healthcare Support	1	3	4	1	0	0
Food and Personal Services	4	21	20	6	7	1
Sales and Office Support	3	21	37	12	26	3
Blue Collar	15	35	23	11	7	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>34</b>

**RECOVERY:**



OCCUPATION	Less than high school	High school diploma	Some college/ no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree or better
<b>Managerial and Professional Office:</b>						
Management	2,090	17,990	19,490	11,690	28,150	12,710
Business operations	210	3,350	9,070	2,390	11,190	4,730
Financial services	-	1,950	4,260	2,870	19,250	4,080
Legal	-	140	1,110	820	870	3,050
<b>STEM :</b>						
Computers & mathematical sciences	140	1,680	5,900	4,230	9,340	2,580
Architecture	-	-	150	610	1,800	300
Engineering	-	320	1,070	990	3,050	3,310
Life & physical sciences	610	-	850	550	1,300	1,640
<b>Social Sciences</b>	-	-	960	-	-	4,670
<b>Community Services and Arts:</b>						
Community & social services	-	490	2,510	1,390	9,750	5,500
Arts, design, entertainment, sports & media	1,980	3,130	2,460	1,180	16,050	2,460
<b>Education, Training &amp; Library</b>	160	3,490	8,110	1,120	29,490	25,750
<b>Healthcare Professional &amp; Technical</b>	-	2,490	3,690	14,380	18,510	17,950
<b>Healthcare Support</b>	2,450	8,730	13,150	4,320	980	730
<b>Food and Personal Services:</b>						
Food preparation & serving related	6,600	30,240	26,430	4,790	6,260	-
Building and grounds cleaning & maintenance	4,880	18,320	11,260	4,620	3,120	-
Personal care & services	1,000	10,060	15,610	6,870	8,430	1,210
Protective services	20	3,700	6,210	1,060	3,420	850
<b>Sales and Office Support:</b>						
Sales & related	1,560	30,820	45,500	16,510	44,520	6,350
Office & administrative support	6,300	32,200	67,040	19,050	33,400	3,590
<b>Blue Collar:</b>						
Farming, fishing & forestry	2,010	4,370	3,530	1,830	690	-
Construction & extraction	8,650	24,300	11,350	6,340	4,120	150
Installation, maintenance & repair	4,240	11,350	11,830	13,150	1,960	190
Production	17,320	30,020	16,400	6,430	6,710	-
Transportation & material moving	11,550	34,460	25,020	5,170	6,760	1,010



**Community Colleges**

For detailed information on how these institutions were selected please see [https://ccpe.nebraska.gov/sites/ccpe.nebraska.gov/files/doc/CCPeerReport\\_2014.pdf](https://ccpe.nebraska.gov/sites/ccpe.nebraska.gov/files/doc/CCPeerReport_2014.pdf).

**Central Community College**

Black Hawk College	Moline	Illinois
Central Carolina Community College	Sanford	North Carolina
Eastern Arizona College	Thatcher	Arizona
Hutchinson Community College	Hutchinson	Kansas
Indian Hills Community College	Ottumwa	Iowa
Iowa Central Community College	Fort Dodge	Iowa
Jackson College	Jackson	Michigan
Laramie County Community College	Cheyenne	Wyoming
Paris Junior College	Paris	Texas
Shasta College	Redding	California

**Metropolitan Community College Area**

Community College of Allegheny County	Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania
Des Moines Area Community College	Ankeny	Iowa
Erie Community College	Buffalo	New York
Greenville Technical College	Greenville	South Carolina
Guilford Technical Community College	Jamestown	North Carolina
Joliet Junior College	Joliet	Illinois
Mesa Community College	Mesa	Arizona
San Jacinto Community College	Pasadena	Texas
Tulsa Community College	Tulsa	Oklahoma
Wake Technical Community College	Raleigh	North Carolina

**Mid-Plains Community College**

Carl Sandburg College	Galesburg	Illinois
Cloud County Community College	Concordia	Kansas
College of the Albemarle	Elizabeth City	North Carolina
Flathead Valley Community College	Kalispell	Montana
Highland Community College	Highland	Kansas
Iowa Lakes Community College	Estherville	Iowa
Lake Michigan College	Benton Harbor	Michigan
Southeastern Community College	West Burlington	Iowa
Southwestern Michigan College	Dowagiac	Michigan
Western Nebraska Community College	Scottsbluff	Nebraska

**Northeast Community College**

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Casper College	Casper	Wyoming
Central Community College	Grand Island	Nebraska
Crowder College	Neosho	Missouri
Eastern Arizona College	Thatcher	Arizona
Grayson College	Denison	Texas
Hutchinson Community College	Hutchinson	Kansas
Illinois Valley Community College	Oglesby	Illinois
Linn-Benton Community College	Albany	Oregon
State Fair Community College	Sedalia	Missouri
Western Iowa Tech Community College	Sioux City	Iowa

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**Southeast Community College**

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Cape Fear Community College	Wilmington	North Carolina
Cochise County Community College District	Douglas	Arizona
College of Lake County	Grayslake	Illinois
Des Moines Area Community College	Ankeny	Iowa
Elgin Community College	Elgin	Illinois
Guilford Technical Community College	Jamestown	North Carolina
Hinds Community College	Raymond	Mississippi
Joliet Junior College	Joliet	Illinois
Kirkwood Community College	Cedar Rapids	Iowa
Madison Area Technical College	Madison	Wisconsin

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**Western Nebraska Community College**

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Central Wyoming College	Riverton	Wyoming
Coffeyville Community College	Coffeyville	Kansas
Dodge City Community College	Dodge City	Kansas
Flathead Valley Community College	Kalispell	Montana
Mid-Plains Community College	North Platte	Nebraska
Rockingham Community College	Wentworth	North Carolina
Shawnee Community College	Ullin	Illinois
Southeastern Community College	West Burlington	Iowa
Southeastern Illinois College	Harrisburg	Illinois
Surry Community College	Dobson	North Carolina

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**State Colleges**

For detailed information on how these institutions were selected please see [https://ccpe.nebraska.gov/sites/ccpe.nebraska.gov/files/doc/StateCollegePeerReport\\_2014.pdf](https://ccpe.nebraska.gov/sites/ccpe.nebraska.gov/files/doc/StateCollegePeerReport_2014.pdf).

**Chadron State College**

Granite State College	Concord	New Hampshire
Lincoln University	Jefferson City	Missouri
Missouri Western State University	Saint Joseph	Missouri
Montana State University-Billings	Billings	Montana
Ohio State University-Lima Campus	Lima	Ohio
Ohio State University-Newark Campus	Newark	Ohio
Peru State College	Peru	Nebraska
Shawnee State University	Portsmouth	Ohio
University of Arkansas at Monticello	Monticello	Arkansas
Wayne State College	Wayne	Nebraska

**Peru State College**

Chadron State College	Chadron	Nebraska
Granite State College	Concord	New Hampshire
Lincoln University	Jefferson City	Missouri
Missouri Western State University	Saint Joseph	Missouri
Montana State University-Billings	Billings	Montana
Ohio State University-Lima Campus	Lima	Ohio
Ohio State University-Newark Campus	Newark	Ohio
Shawnee State University	Portsmouth	Ohio
University of Arkansas at Monticello	Monticello	Arkansas
Wayne State College	Wayne	Nebraska

**Wayne State College**

Chadron State College	Chadron	Nebraska
Granite State College	Concord	New Hampshire
Lincoln University	Jefferson City	Missouri
Missouri Western State University	Saint Joseph	Missouri
Montana State University-Billings	Billings	Montana
Ohio State University-Lima Campus	Lima	Ohio
Ohio State University-Newark Campus	Newark	Ohio
Peru State College	Peru	Nebraska
Shawnee State University	Portsmouth	Ohio
University of Arkansas at Monticello	Monticello	Arkansas

**University of Nebraska**

**Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture**

For detailed information on how these institutions were selected please see [https://ccpe.nebraska.gov/sites/ccpe.nebraska.gov/files/doc/NCTA\\_PeerReport.pdf](https://ccpe.nebraska.gov/sites/ccpe.nebraska.gov/files/doc/NCTA_PeerReport.pdf).

Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College	Tifton	Georgia
Iowa Lakes Community College	Estherville	Iowa
Lake Area Technical Institute	Watertown	South Dakota
Mitchell Technical Institute	Mitchell	South Dakota
Morrisville State College	Morrisville	New York
Northland Community and Technical College	Thief River Falls	Minnesota
Ohio State University Agricultural Technical Institute	Wooster	Ohio
South Central College	North Mankato	Minnesota
State Technical College of Missouri	Linn	Missouri
SUNY College of Agriculture and Technology at Cobleskill	Cobleskill	New York

**University of Nebraska-Lincoln**

For detailed information on how these institutions were selected please see [https://ccpe.nebraska.gov/sites/ccpe.nebraska.gov/files/doc/UNL\\_PeerReport.pdf](https://ccpe.nebraska.gov/sites/ccpe.nebraska.gov/files/doc/UNL_PeerReport.pdf).

Colorado State University-Fort Collins	Fort Collins	Colorado
Iowa State University	Ames	Iowa
Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College	Baton Rouge	Louisiana
The University of Tennessee-Knoxville	Knoxville	Tennessee
University of Iowa	Iowa City	Iowa
University of Kansas	Lawrence	Kansas
University of Kentucky	Lexington	Kentucky
University of Missouri-Columbia	Columbia	Missouri
University of Oklahoma-Norman Campus	Norman	Oklahoma
Washington State University	Pullman	Washington

**University of Nebraska at Kearney**

For detailed information on how these institutions were selected please see [https://ccpe.nebraska.gov/sites/ccpe.nebraska.gov/files/doc/UNKPeerReport\\_2015.pdf](https://ccpe.nebraska.gov/sites/ccpe.nebraska.gov/files/doc/UNKPeerReport_2015.pdf).

Eastern Illinois University	Charleston	Illinois
Emporia State University	Emporia	Kansas
Minnesota State University Moorhead	Moorhead	Minnesota
Northwest Missouri State University	Maryville	Missouri
Pittsburg State University	Pittsburg	Kansas
Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania	Shippensburg	Pennsylvania
University of Central Missouri	Warrensburg	Missouri
Western Carolina University	Cullowhee	North Carolina
Western Illinois University	Macomb	Illinois
Winona State University	Winona	Minnesota

**University of Nebraska at Omaha**

For detailed information on how these institutions were selected please see  
[https://ccpe.nebraska.gov/sites/ccpe.nebraska.gov/files/doc/UNOPeerReport\\_2015.pdf](https://ccpe.nebraska.gov/sites/ccpe.nebraska.gov/files/doc/UNOPeerReport_2015.pdf).

Cleveland State University	Cleveland	Ohio
Eastern Michigan University	Ypsilanti	Michigan
Northern Kentucky University	Highland Heights	Kentucky
The University of Tennessee-Chattanooga	Chattanooga	Tennessee
University of Central Oklahoma	Edmond	Oklahoma
University of Colorado Colorado Spring	Colorado Springs	Colorado
University of Missouri-St Louis	St Louis	Missouri
University of North Carolina at Greensboro	Greensboro	North Carolina
University of North Florida	Jacksonville	Florida
Wichita State University	Wichita	Kansas

**University of Nebraska Medical Center**

For detailed information on how these institutions were selected please see  
[https://ccpe.nebraska.gov/sites/ccpe.nebraska.gov/files/doc/UNMC\\_PeerReport.pdf](https://ccpe.nebraska.gov/sites/ccpe.nebraska.gov/files/doc/UNMC_PeerReport.pdf).

Medical University of South Carolina	Charleston	South Carolina
Ohio State University-Main Campus	Columbus	Ohio
The University of Tennessee-Knoxville	Knoxville	Tennessee
University of Arizona	Tucson	Arizona
University of Connecticut	Storrs	Connecticut
University of Iowa	Iowa City	Iowa
University of Kansas	Lawrence	Kansas
University of Kentucky	Lexington	Kentucky
University of Utah	Salt Lake City	Utah
Virginia Commonwealth University	Richmond	Virginia







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

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