Nebraska

**PREPARATION**

2008 Grade: B-

**Change Over Time**

Nebraska performs fairly well in preparing its young people for college, but there are large gaps by ethnicity.

- Eighth graders perform well in math, science, and reading, but their scores in writing are fairly low.
- Only 61% of Hispanics have a high school credential, compared with 94% of whites—one of the largest gaps in the nation.

**PARTICIPATION**

2008 Grade: B

**Change Over Time**

Nebraska does well in providing college opportunities for its residents.

- The likelihood of enrolling in college by age 19 is very high, but a fairly low percentage of working-age adults are enrolled in higher education.
- Twenty-three percent of Hispanic young adults are enrolled in college, compared with 42% of whites.

**AFFORDABILITY**

2008 Grade: F

**Change Over Time**

A fairly large proportion of residents have a bachelor’s degree, but there are substantial gaps by ethnicity.

- Eleven percent of Hispanics have a bachelor’s degree, compared with 32% of whites.
- If all racial/ethnic groups had the same educational attainment and earnings as whites, total annual personal income in the state would be about $1 billion higher.

**COMPLETION**

2008 Grade: B+

**Change Over Time**

Nebraska performs well in awarding certificates and degrees.

- Fifty-six percent of college students complete a bachelor’s degree within six years—and this percentage has increased over the decade.
- However, only 43% of Hispanics graduate within six years, compared with 58% of whites.

**BENEFITS**

2008 Grade: B

**Change Over Time**

Like all states, Nebraska receives an “Incomplete” in Learning because there is not sufficient data to allow meaningful state-by-state comparisons.

**LEARNING**

2008 Grade: I

**WHAT DO THE ARROWS MEAN?**

- **State has increased or remained stable on the key indicator in the category.**
- **State has declined on the key indicator in the category.**

**REPORT CARD**

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For the complete state report card and more information on state grades go to www.highereducation.org
This page reflects Nebraska’s performance and progress since the early 1990s on several key indicators.

**PREPARATION**

The percentage of young adults in Nebraska who earn a high school diploma has decreased slightly since the early 1990s. High school completion is above the U.S. average but below the top-performing states.

**PARTICIPATION**

College enrollment of young adults in Nebraska has remained stable since the early 1990s. The state is above the national average but below the top states in the percentage of young adults enrolled.

The enrollment of working-age adults, relative to the number of residents without a bachelor’s degree, has declined substantially in Nebraska—as it has nationally and in the best-performing states. The percentage attending college in Nebraska is higher than the U.S. average but below the top states.

**AFFORDABILITY**

The share of family income, even after financial aid, needed to pay for college has risen substantially. To attend public two- and four-year colleges in Nebraska, students and families pay less than the U.S. average but more than those in the best-performing states.

**COMPLETION**

The number of undergraduate credentials and degrees awarded in Nebraska, relative to the number of students enrolled, has increased since the early 1990s. Nebraska surpasses the U.S. average but is below the top states on this measure.

**BENEFITS**

The percentage of residents who have a bachelor’s degree has increased considerably in Nebraska. The state is above the U.S. average but below the top states.

The enrollment of working-age adults, relative to the number of residents without a bachelor’s degree, has declined substantially in Nebraska—as it has nationally and in the best-performing states. The percentage attending college in Nebraska is higher than the U.S. average but below the top states.

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*Key indicator for the category.*

**LEGEND:**

- = Nebraska
- = United States
- = Median of Top Five States