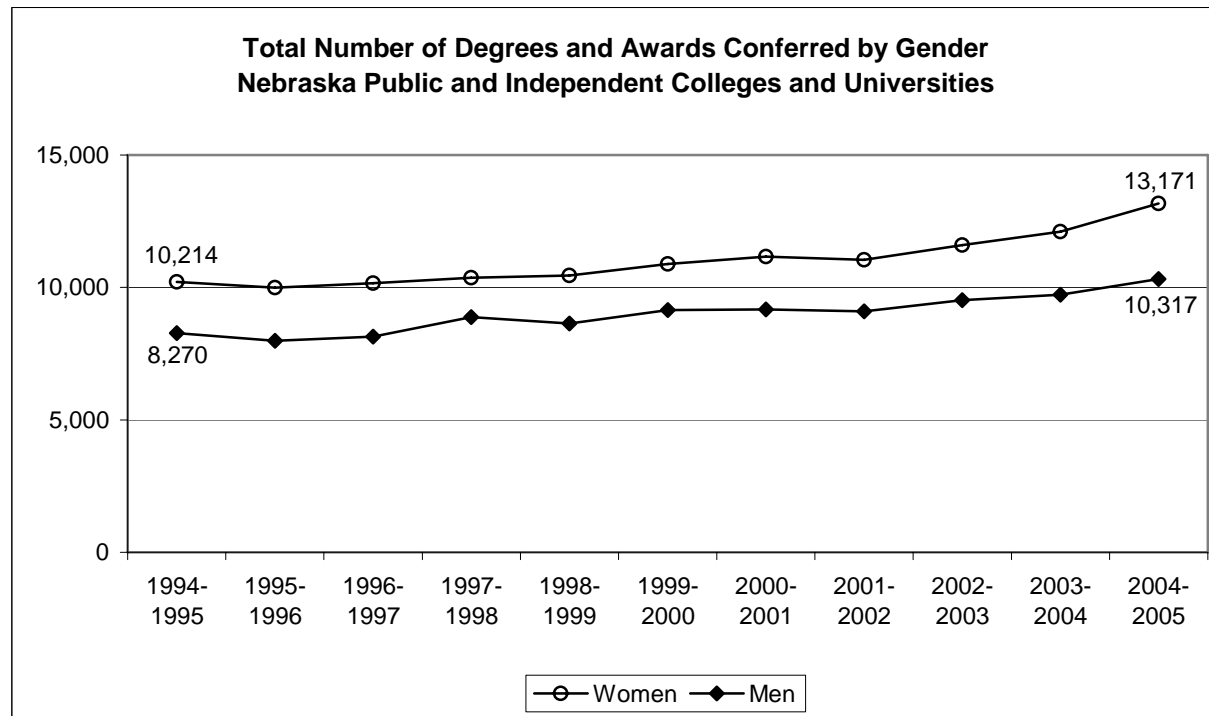


Section B.3
**Total Degrees and Other Awards
by Gender**

**Note: Summarized data are for Nebraska public and independent colleges and universities.
These institutions do not include for-profit career schools.**

TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS by GENDER: 1995-2005

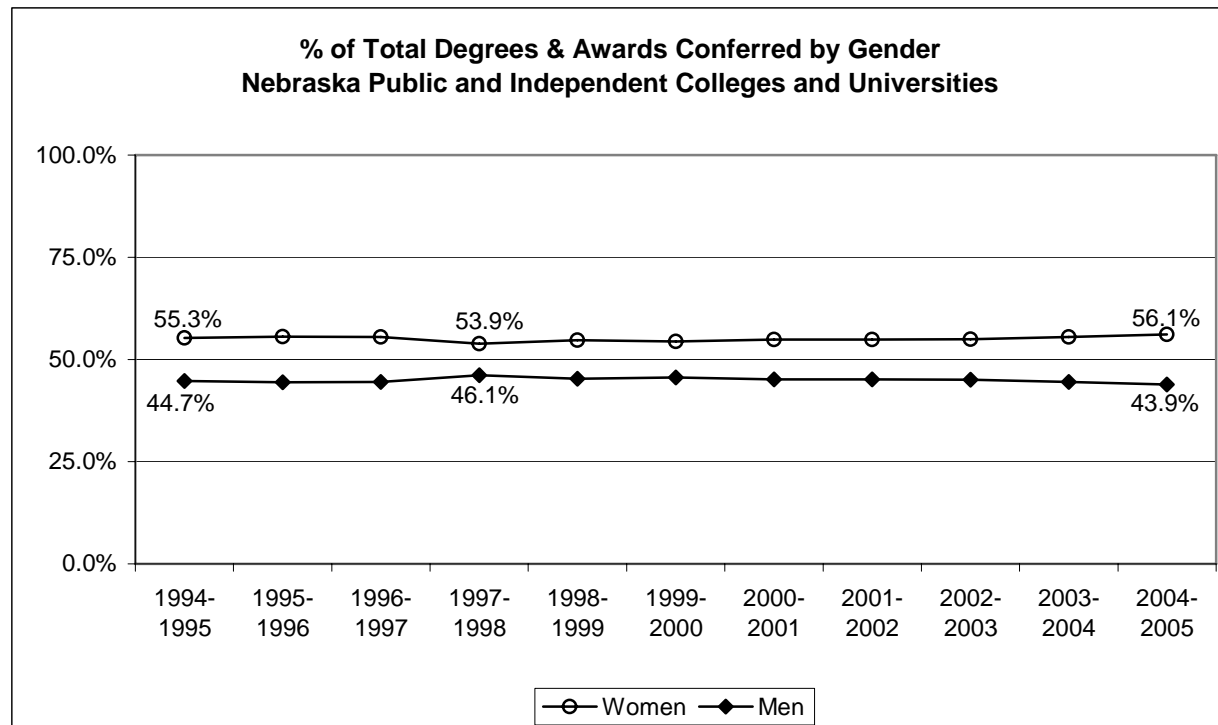
- In 2004-05, Nebraska public and independent colleges and universities awarded 13,171 degrees, diplomas, and certificates to women, an increase of 29.0% from 1994-95 when women were granted 10,214 degrees and other awards.
- The number of degrees and other awards granted to men increased by 24.8%, from 8,270 in 1994-95 to 10,371 in 2004-05.



Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

Percentage of TOTAL DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS by GENDER: 1995-2005

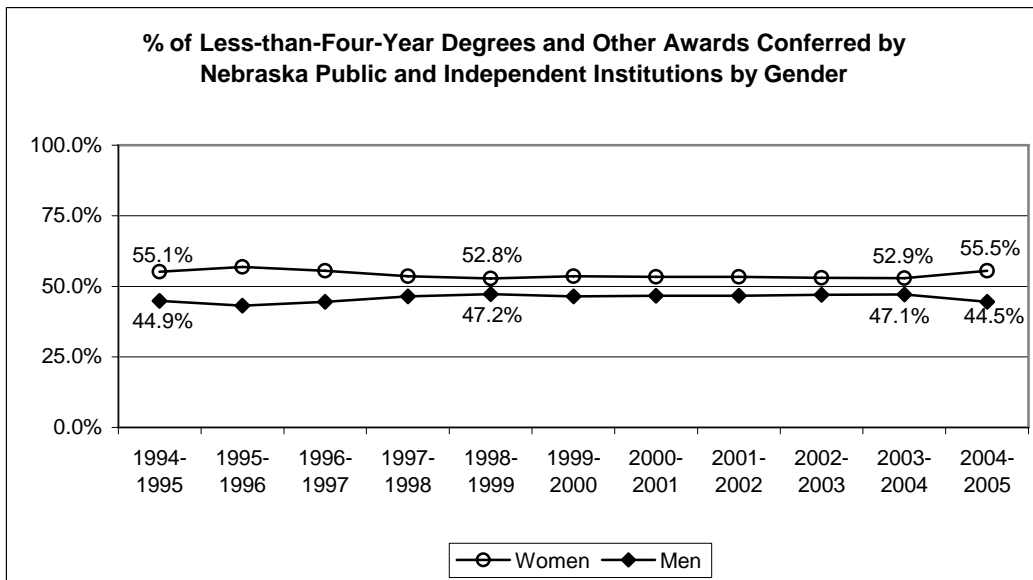
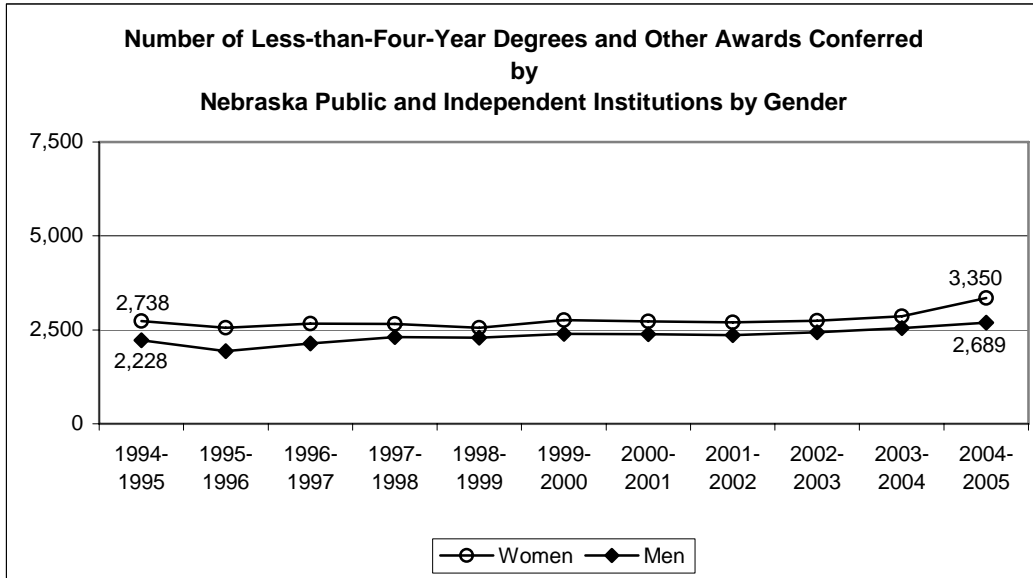
- Over the 10-year period from 1994-95 to 2004-05, consistently higher percentages of the degrees and other awards conferred by Nebraska public and independent colleges and universities were awarded to women than men.
- The gender gap narrowed slightly between 1994-95 and 1997-98, but increased between 1997-98 and 2004-05. As a result, women were awarded a slightly higher percentage of all of the degrees and awards conferred by Nebraska public and independent institutions in 2004-2005 than in 1994-95.



Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook:** [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

Section B.3.1
Degrees and Other Awards
by Level and by Gender

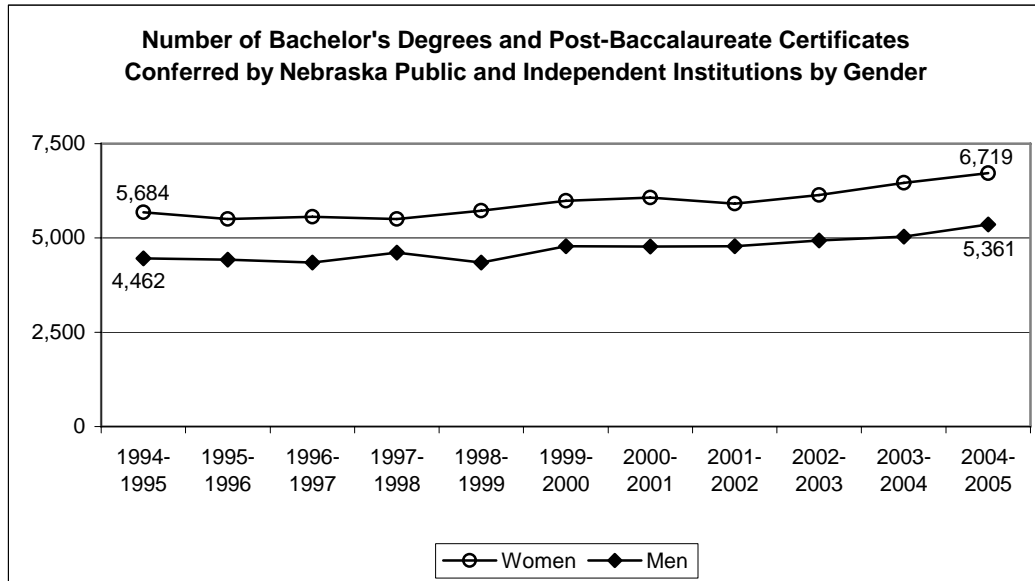
LESS-THAN-FOUR-YEAR DEGREES AND OTHER AWARDS by GENDER: 1995-2005



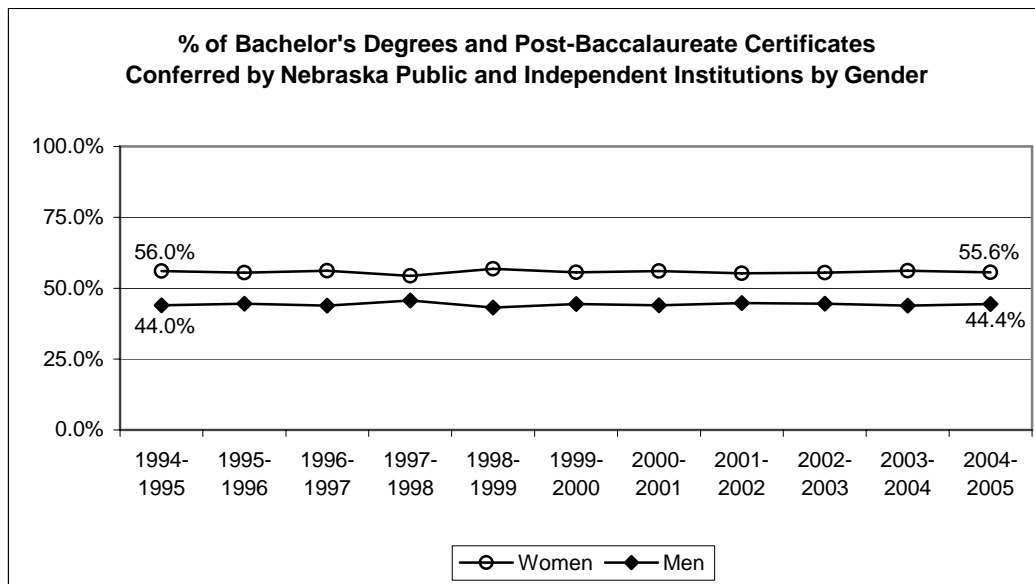
- The number of less-than-four-year degrees and awards granted to women increased by 22.4% between 1994-95 and 2004-05, while the number granted to men increased by 20.7%.
- At every point in the 10-year period between 1994-95 and 2004-05, women earned a higher number and percentage of the less-than-four-year awards than men.
- The gender gap narrowed between 1994-95 and 1998-99 and was relatively stable for the next five years. However, between 2003-04 and 2004-05, there was a surge in the number of degrees and other awards earned by women.
- As a result, women earned a slightly higher percentage of the less-than-four-year awards in 2004-2005 than in 1994-95.

Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook:** [3HFL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

BACHELOR'S DEGREES AND POST-BACCALAUREATE CERTIFICATES by GENDER: 1995-2005

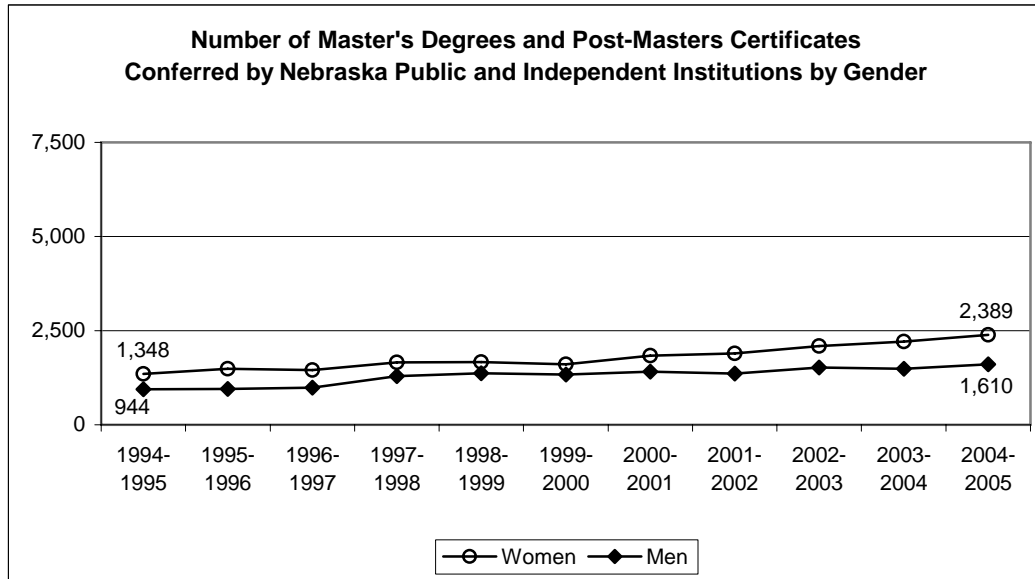


- The number of bachelor's degrees and post-baccalaureate certificates earned by women increased by 18.2% between 1994-95 and 2004-05, while the number of bachelor-level awards granted to men increased by 20.4%.
- Over the 10-year period, the gender gap was relatively stable, with women receiving about 56% of the degrees and certificates awarded, while men received about 44%.

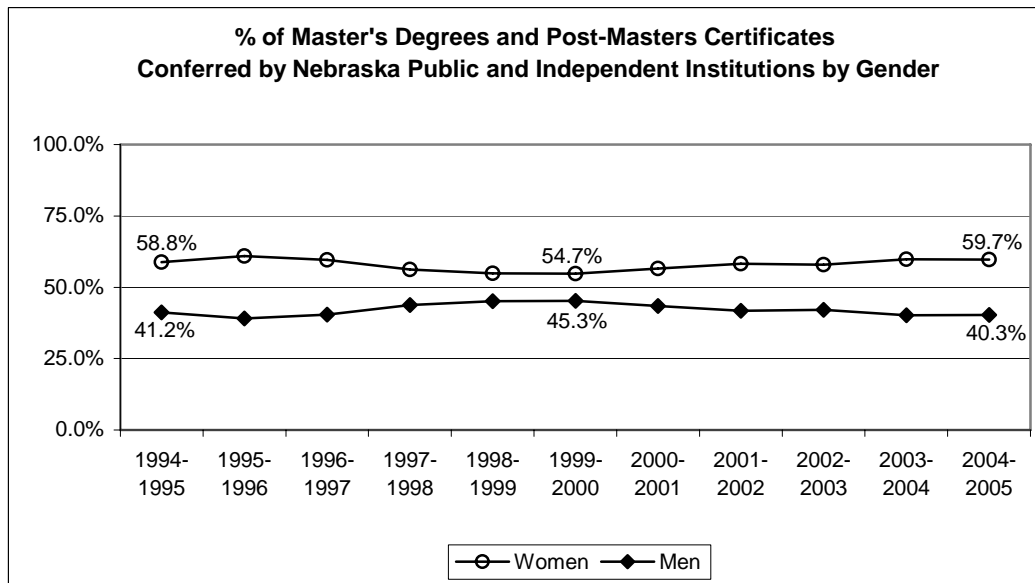


Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook: 4HFL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls**

MASTER'S DEGREES AND POST-MASTERS CERTIFICATES by GENDER: 1995-2005

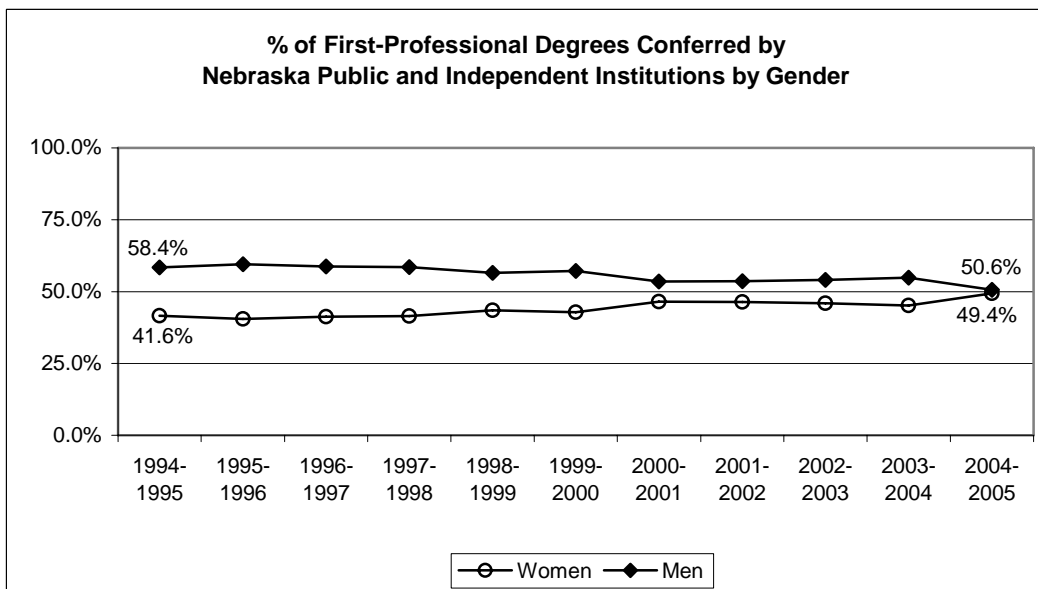
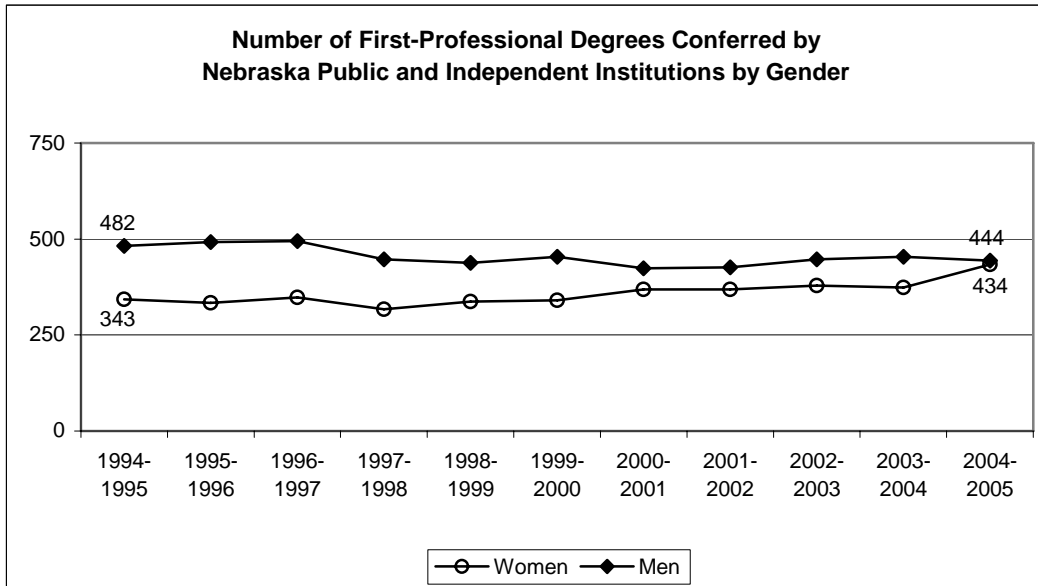


- Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, the numbers of master's degrees and post-masters certificates conferred to women and men increased by 77.2% and 70.6% respectively.
- The gender gap at the master's level narrowed between 1994-95 and 1999-2000, but the gap increased over the next five years so that, by 2004-05, 60% of the masters-level awards were earned by women, while 40% were earned by men.



Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook:** [5HFL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

FIRST-PROFESSIONAL DEGREES by GENDER: 1995-2005

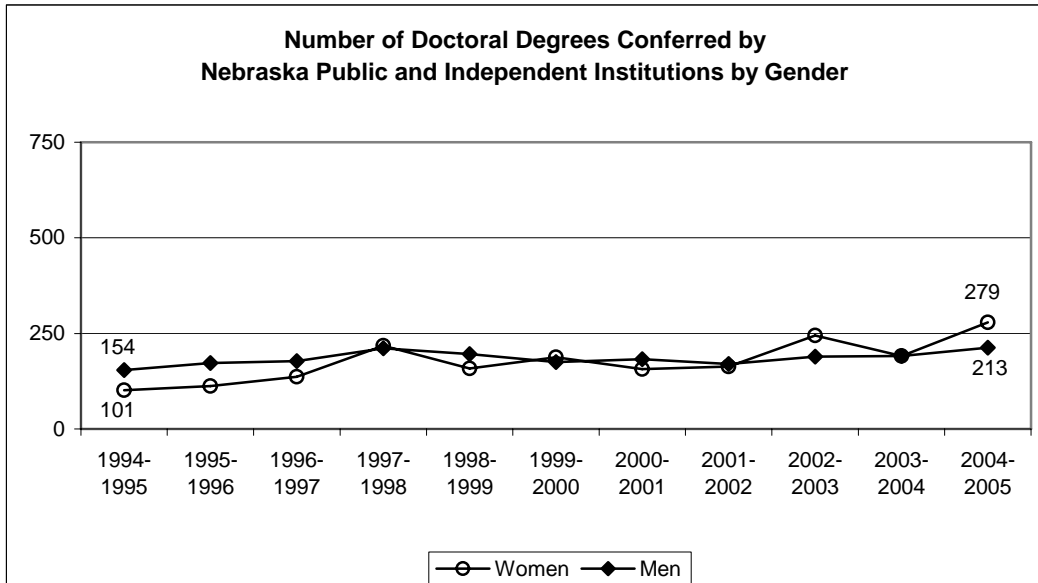


- At the first-professional level¹, the number of degrees awarded to men decreased by 7.9%, while the number of women who earned first-professional degrees increased by 26.5%.
- As a result, the gender gap narrowed between 1994-95 and 2004-05. By 2004-05, men still accounted for about 51% of the first-professional degrees awarded in Nebraska. However, the percentage of degrees awarded to women had increased from 42% to 49% by 2004-05.

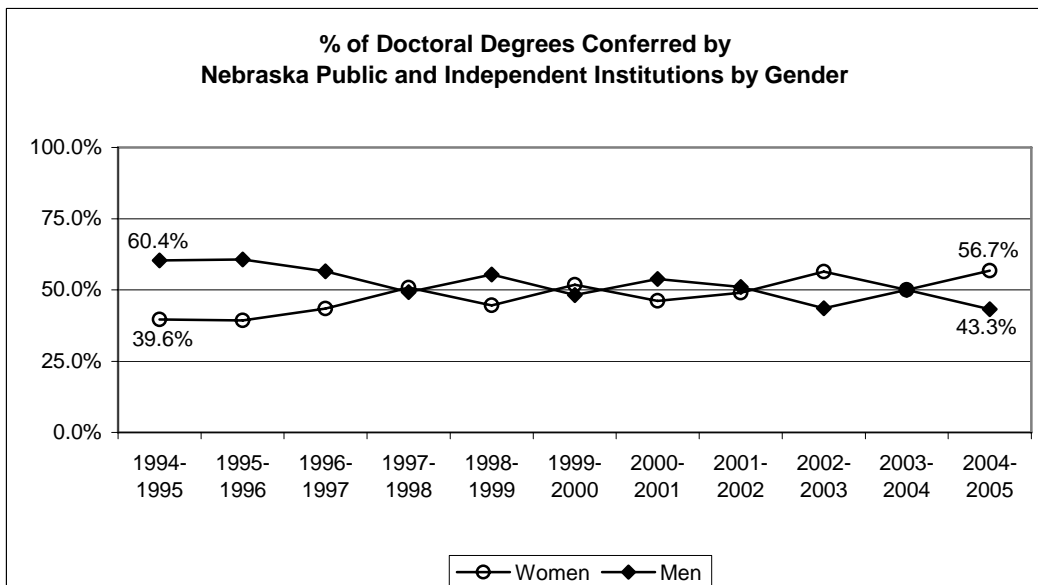
Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook:** [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

¹In Nebraska, first-professional degrees are conferred in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, and law.

DOCTORAL DEGREES by GENDER: 1995-2005



- Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, the most significant shift in the number of degrees earned by men and women occurred at the doctoral level.
- Over the 10-year period, the number of doctoral degrees earned by men increased by 38.3%, while the number earned by women increased by 176.2%.
- In 1994-95, men earned 60% of the doctoral degrees conferred in Nebraska, while women earned 40%. By 2004-05, that pattern had reversed almost completely with women earning 57% of the doctorates and men receiving 43% of the degrees at this level.

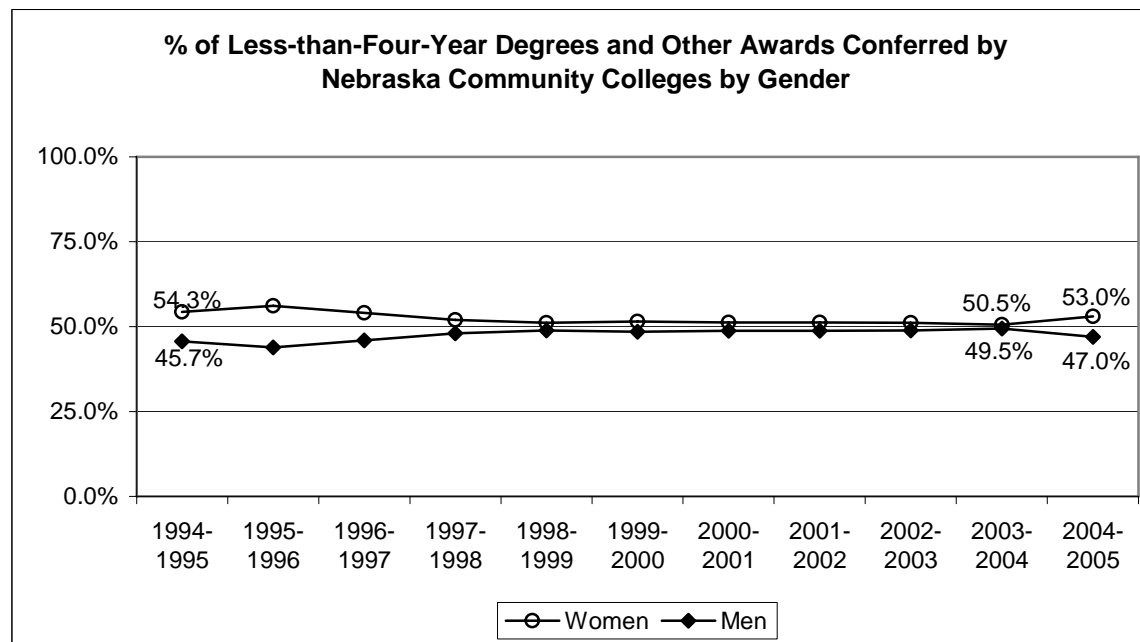


Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook:** [6HFL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

Section B.3.2
Degrees and Other Awards
by Sector, by Level, and by Gender

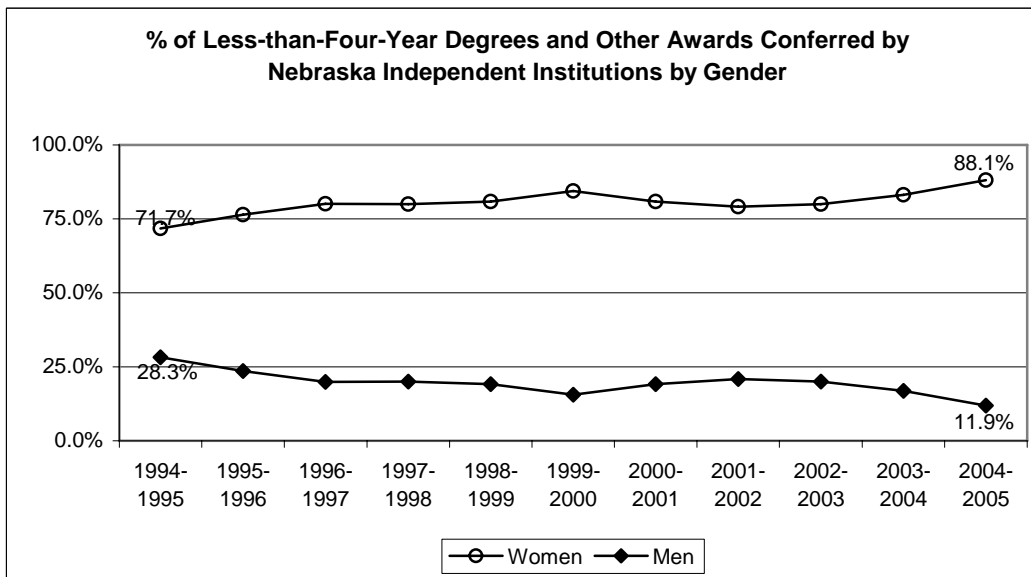
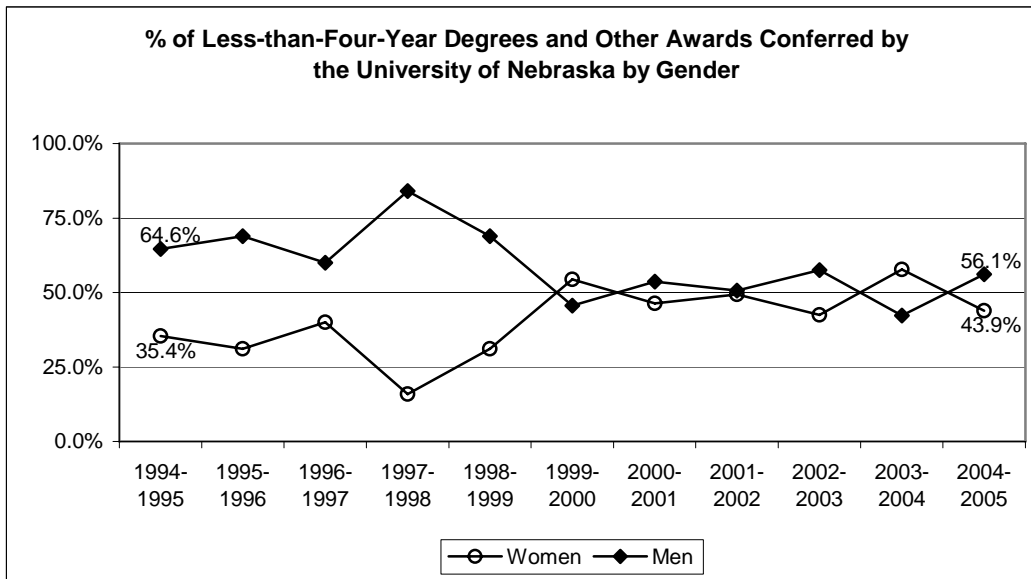
NEBRASKA COMMUNITY COLLEGES – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER: 1995-2005

- Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, Nebraska's community colleges awarded 92% of the less-than-four-year degrees and other awards conferred in Nebraska. (See page B.2.9)
- Over the 10-year period, the number of degrees and other less-than-four-year awards granted by Nebraska's community colleges increased from 4,559 to 5,569. (See page B.2.7.)
- As shown in the chart below, women accounted for about 54% of the degrees from community colleges in 1994-95, while men accounted for 46%. This gender gap narrowed to a 50-50 ratio in 2003-04, but widened to 53% and 47% in 2004-05.
- Compared to the gender gaps evidenced in other sectors and at other degree levels in 2004-05, the 6% difference between the percentages of degrees and awards earned by women and men at Nebraska's community colleges was smaller than the gender gaps evidenced at the bachelor's and master's levels, but wider than the gaps at the doctoral and first-professional levels.



Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the spreadsheet titled **Total Degrees and Awards** in the **downloadable Excel workbook**: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

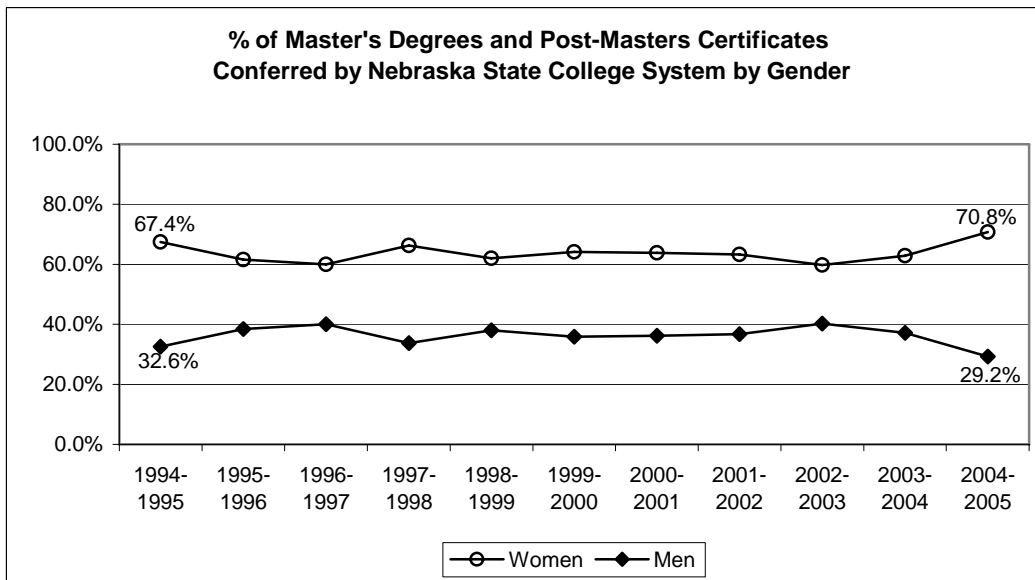
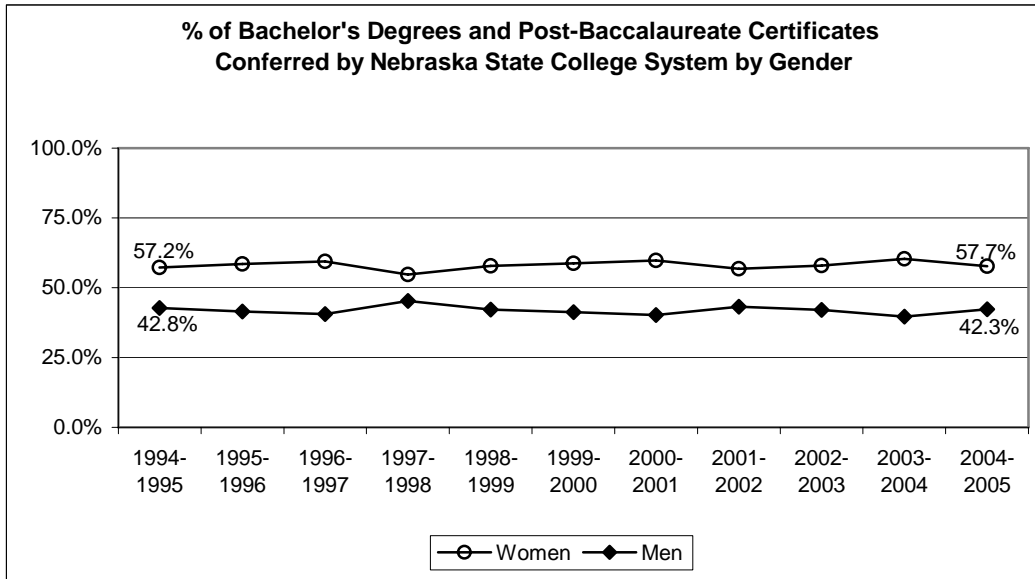
Percentages of LESS-THAN-FOUR-YEAR DEGREES AND AWARDS CONFERRED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA and NEBRASKA'S INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS by GENDER: 1995-2005



- The University of Nebraska conferred 82 less-than-four-year degrees or awards in 1994-95, and 41 degrees or awards at this level in 2004-05. (See page B.2.4.) At the beginning of the 10-year period, 65% of the less-than-four-year degrees were awarded to men, while 35% were earned by women. By 2004-05, the gap between men and women was significantly narrower and fluctuating with no apparent dominance in the percentage of degrees earned by men or women.
- Nebraska's independent colleges and universities conferred 322 less-than-four-year degrees or awards in 1994-95 and 429 in 2004-05 (See page B.2.7.) At the beginning of this 10-year period, women received 72% of these degrees and awards, and in 2004-05, they were earning 88%, while men were granted 12% of the degrees. This consistently high and increasing difference between women and men was, by far, the widest gender gap that was evidenced across the four sectors and five degree levels examined in this analysis.

Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook:** [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

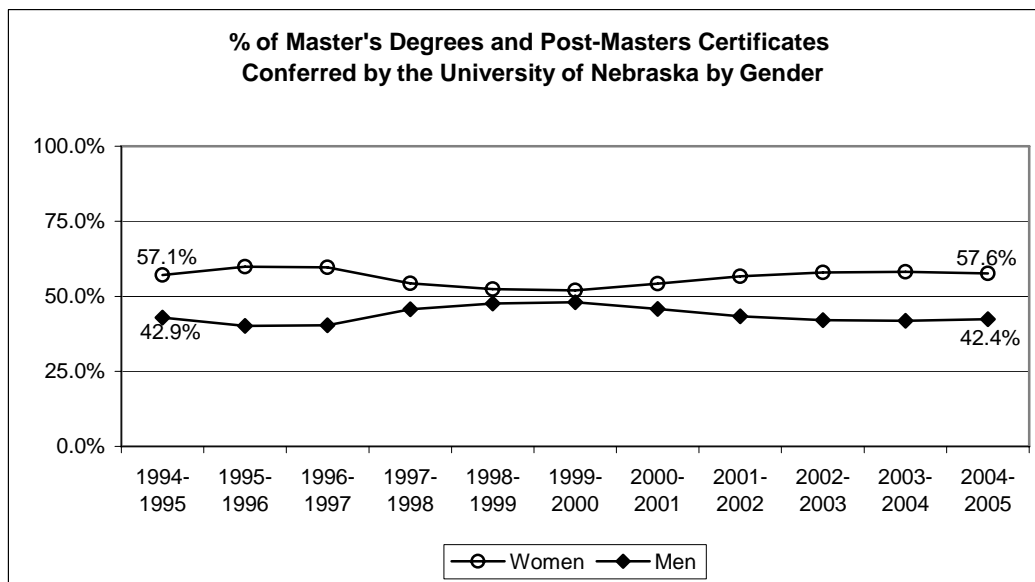
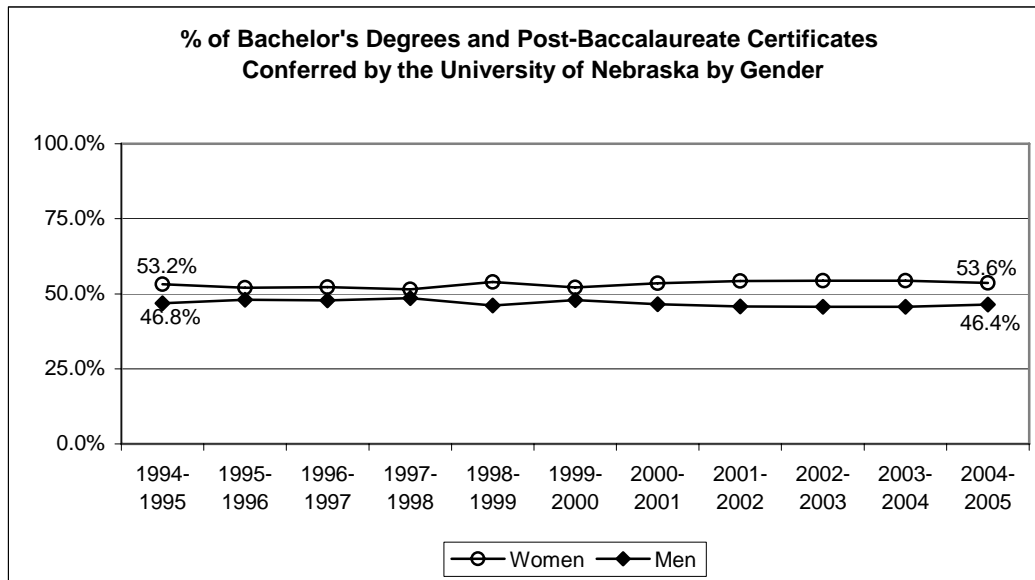
NEBRASKA STATE COLLEGE SYSTEM – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER: 1995-2005



- Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, the number of bachelor's degrees granted by the Nebraska State College System increased from 1,052 to 1,179, and the number of master's degrees awarded by the state colleges almost doubled, from 178 to 325. (See page B.2.5.)
- Over the 10-year period, the gender gap at the bachelor's level was relatively stable, with women earning 58% of the degrees awarded in 2004-05, and men earning 42%.
- The gender gap was noticeably wider at the master's level than at the bachelor's level throughout the 10-year period. The gap at the master's level narrowed between 1994-95 and 2002-03, but widened again in 2003-04 and 2004-05. By 2004-05, women earned 71% of the master's degrees conferred by the state colleges, while men were awarded 29% of these degrees.

Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook:** [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER: 1995-2005

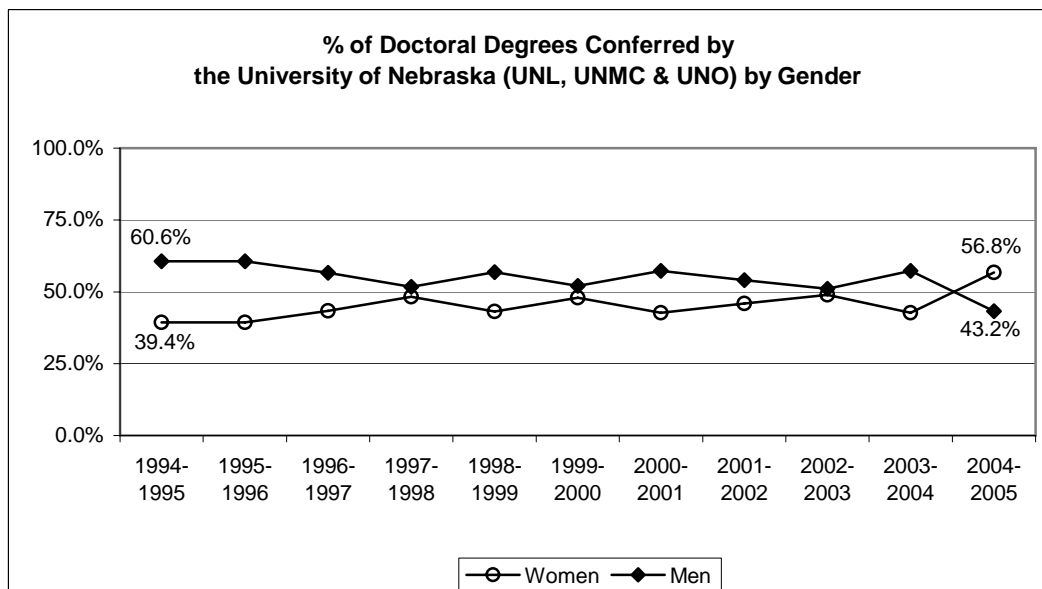
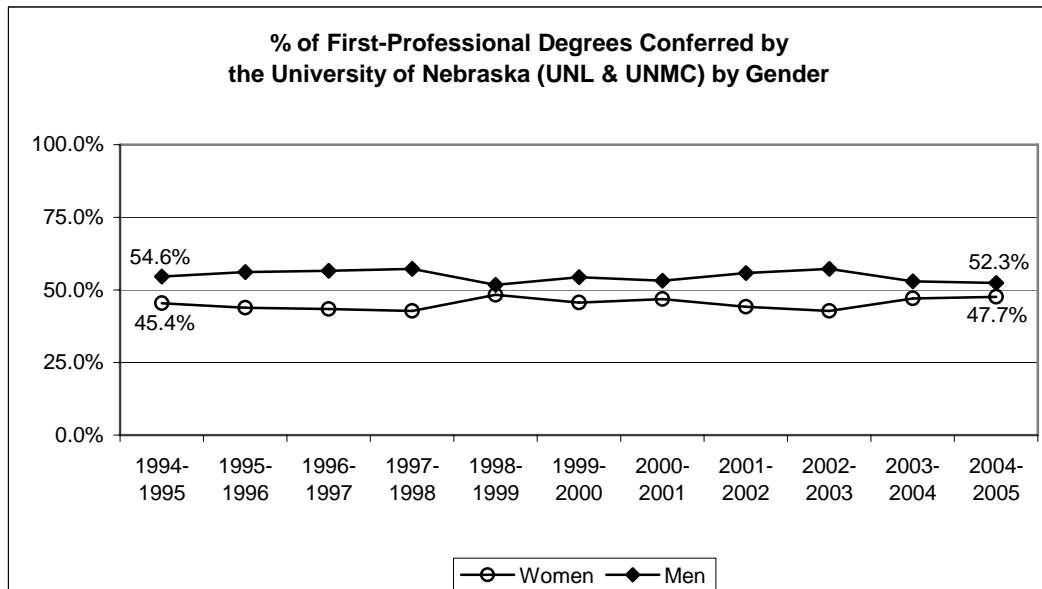


- Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, the number of bachelor's degrees conferred by the University of Nebraska increased from 5,927 to 6,227, and the number of master's degrees awarded by the university increased from 1,701 to 2,450. (See page B.2.4.)
- Over the 10-year period, the gender gap at the bachelor's level was relatively stable, with 54% of the bachelor's degrees awarded to women and 46% awarded to men in 2004-05.
- At the master's level, the gender gap narrowed and then broadened again, so that women received about 57% of the master's degrees and men received about 43% at both the beginning and end of the 10-year period.
- Except for the three-years between 1998-97 and 2000-01, the gender gap at the university was wider at the master's level than the bachelor's level.

(Continued on the next page)

Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook:** [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER: 1995-2005 (Continued)

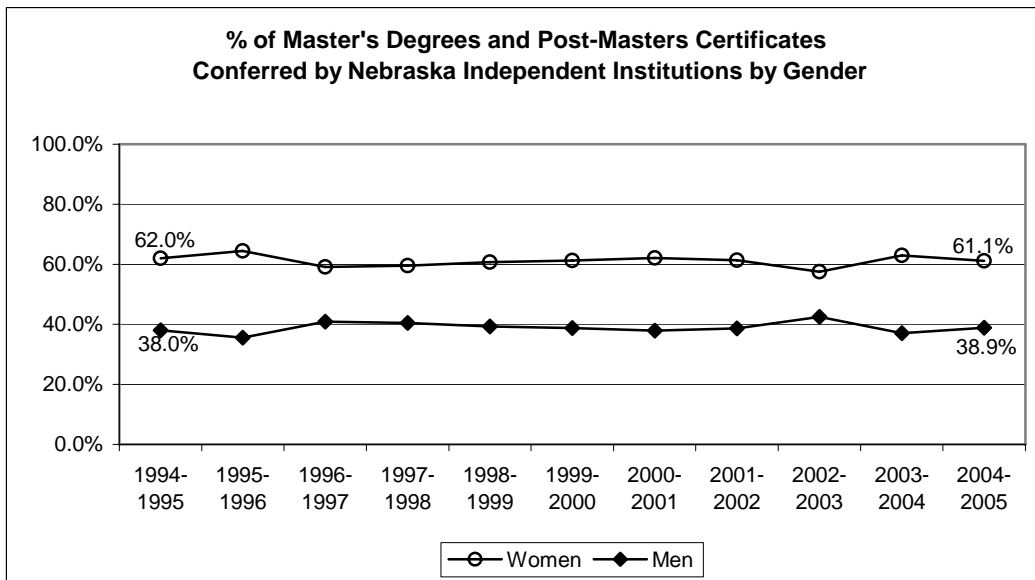
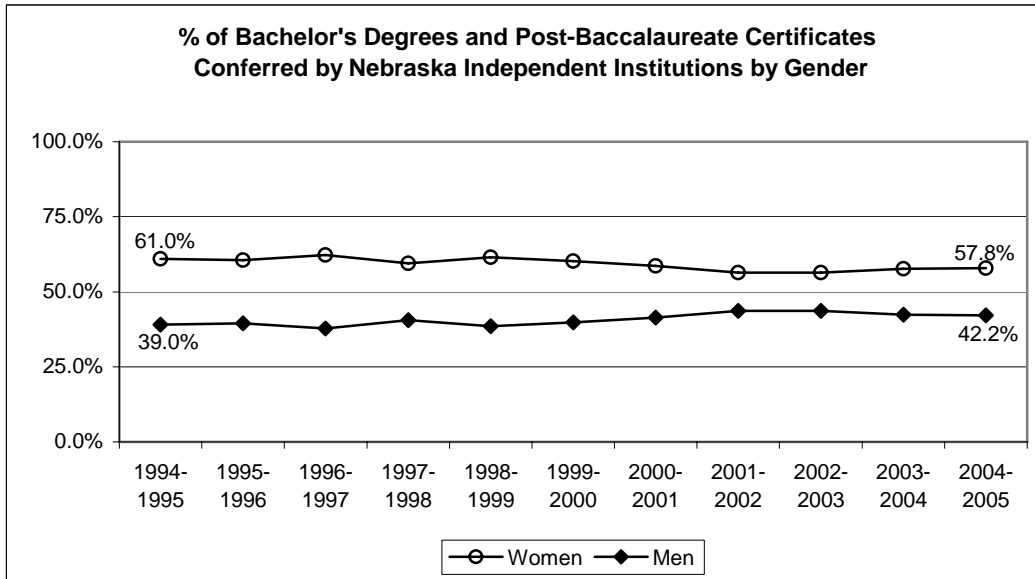


- The University of Nebraska awarded 367 first-professional degrees¹ in 2004-05, compared to 368 in 1994-95. (See page B.2.12.)
- Throughout the 10-year period, men earned more first-professional degrees than women, but the gender gap narrowed slightly, so that by 2004-05, women received 48% of the degrees, while men earned 52%.
- The number of doctoral degrees granted by the University of Nebraska increased from 249 in 1994-95 to 391 in 2004-05.
- At the beginning of the 10-year period, men earned 61% of the doctorates conferred by the university, while women earned 39%.
- More men than women earned doctoral degrees at the university until 2004-05, when 57% of the doctorates were awarded to women and 43% were granted to men.

Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)**

¹Degrees in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, and law.

NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER: 1995-2005

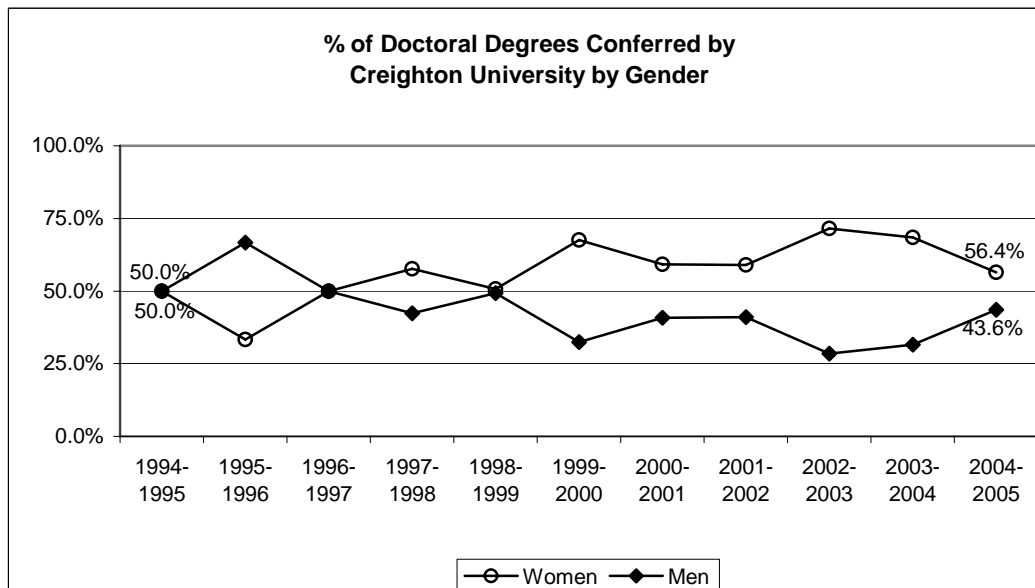
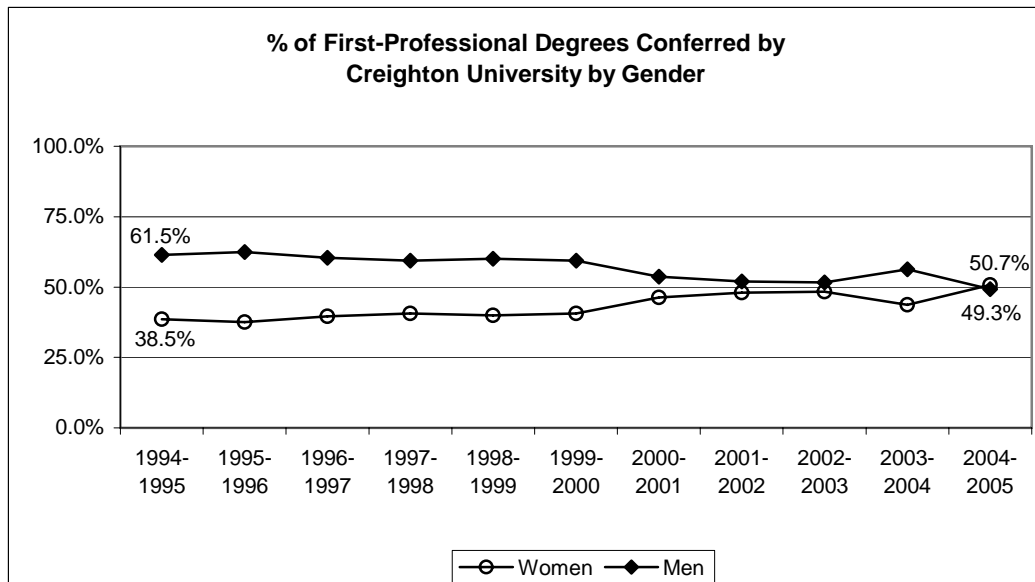


- Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, the number of bachelor's degrees awarded by Nebraska's independent colleges and universities increased from 3,167 to 4,674, and the number of master's degrees conferred by the independent institutions increased from 413 to 1,224. (See page B.2.7.)
- At the beginning of the 10-year period, women earned 61% of the bachelor's degrees and 62% of the master's degrees conferred by Nebraska's independent institutions.
- Over the 10-year period, the gender gap at the bachelor's level narrowed slightly so that by 2004-05, women earned 58% of the bachelor's degrees, while men earned 42%.
- Between 1994-95 and 2004-05, the gender gap at the master's level also narrowed but widened again. As a result, women earned 61% of the master's degrees in 2004-05, while men earned 39% – a wider gap than the bachelor's level.

(Continued on the next page)

Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook:** [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)

NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS – Percentages of DEGREES AND AWARDS by GENDER: 1995-2005
 (Continued)



- The number of first-professional degrees conferred by Creighton University¹ increased from 457 in 1994-95 to 511 in 2004-05. (See page B.2.12.)
- At the beginning of the 10-year period, men earned 62% of the first-professional degrees conferred by Creighton. However, by 2004-05, the gender gap had narrowed, and men were awarded 51% of the degrees, while women earned 49%.
- Creighton University conferred 101 doctoral degrees in 2004-05, up from only six doctorates in 1994-95. (See page B.2.13.)
- In 1994-95, equal numbers of men and women earned doctoral degrees from Creighton, but beginning in 1997-98, more women than men earned doctorates. By 2004-05, 56% of the doctoral degrees were granted to women, while 44% were awarded to men.

Detailed 10-year trend data reporting the number of degrees conferred by institution, by sector, by level, by race, and by gender for 1994-95 through 2004-05 are available in the **downloadable Excel workbook: [FL 95-05 Sec B Web Workbook.xls](#)**

¹Creighton University is the only institution in the independent sector that awards first-professional degrees in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, and law, or that confers doctoral degrees.