

Section A.3

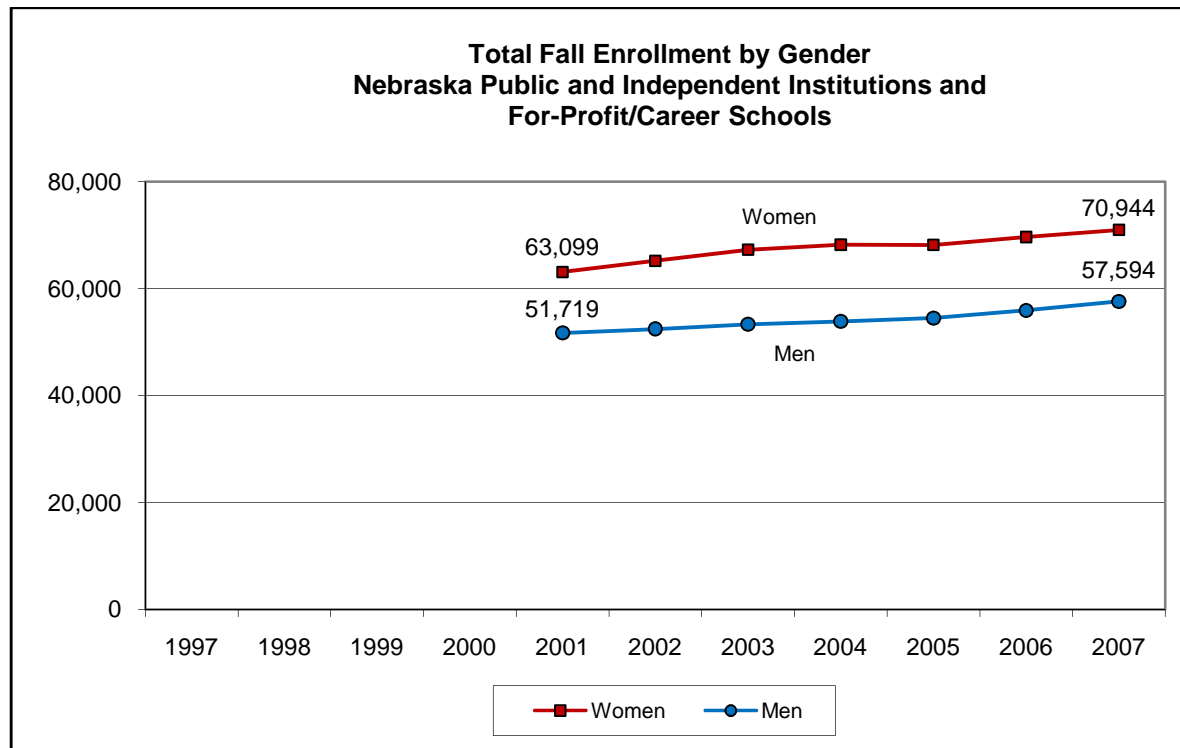
Total Fall Enrollment by Gender

Notes

- (1) **Ten-year trends are shown for Nebraska's public and independent colleges and universities. Comparable data for for-profit/career schools in Nebraska are available only for the most recent seven years. Given the available data, six-year trends are shown for Nebraska state totals, including the for-profit/career schools. A few for-profit/career schools are not included in this analysis because they are not required to report any school statistics to the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) maintained by the National Center for Education in the U.S. Department of Education.**
- (2) **Reported enrollments do not include students who were enrolled in the physician assistant military and distance education programs at the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC). Since 1998-1999, UNMC has conferred 500 to 600 bachelor's and master's degrees each year to graduates of the physician assistant military and distance education programs. These programs serve all branches of the military and most graduates are not residents of Nebraska.**

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2007

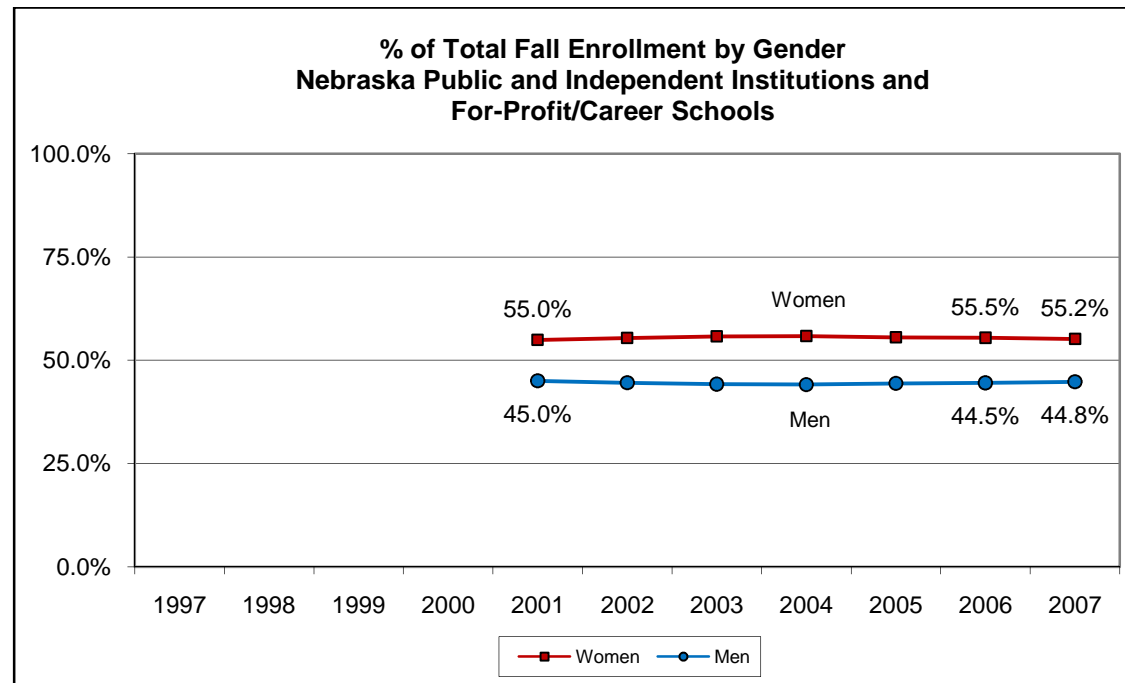
- Between fall 2001 and fall 2007, total enrollment of women at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, including for-profit/career schools, increased 12.4%, from 63,099 to 70,944.
- During the same six-year period, total enrollment of men increased 11.4%, from 51,719 in fall 2001 to 57,594 in fall 2007.



Ten-year trend headcount data by sector and institution, gender, part-time/full-time classification, and level are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

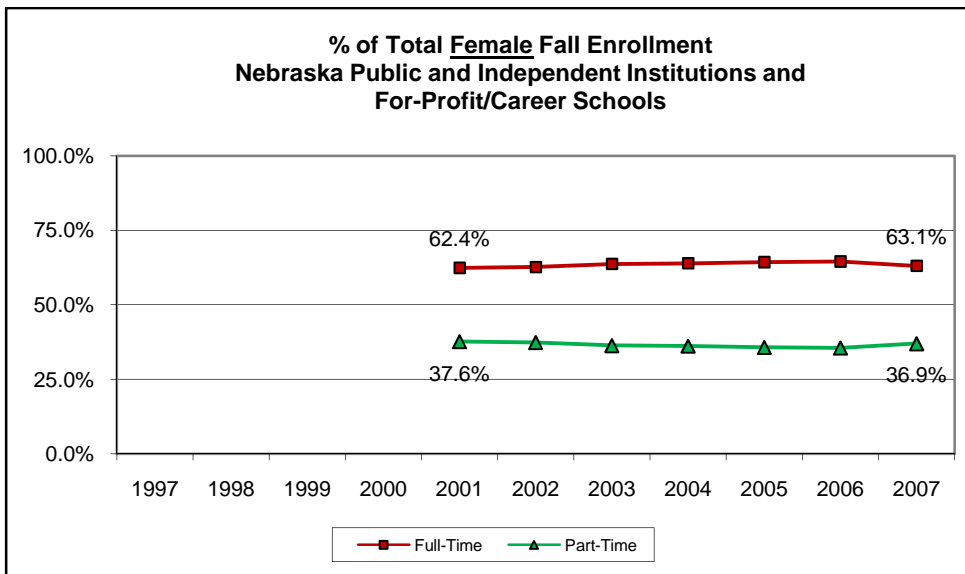
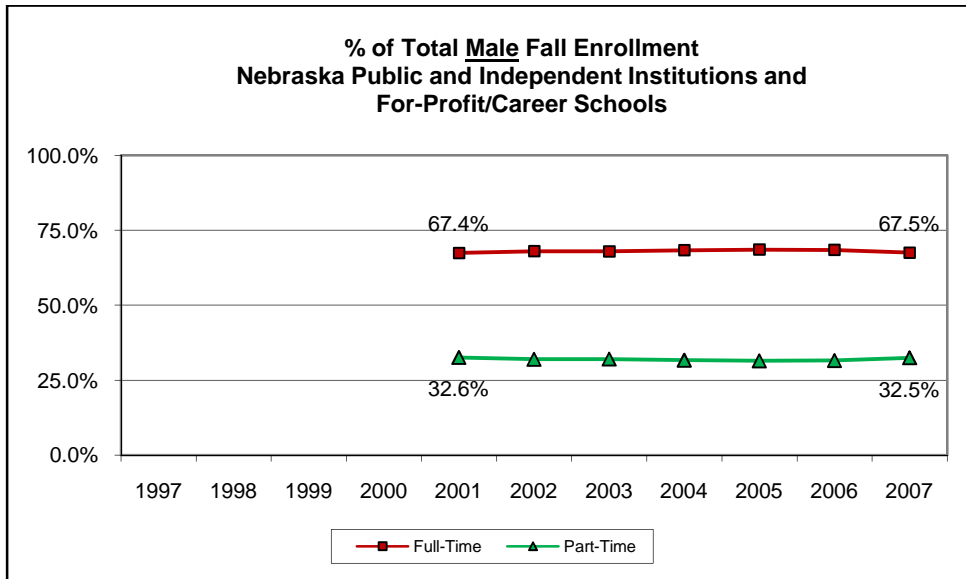
Percentages of TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2007

- Women accounted for a slightly higher percentage of total headcount enrollment at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions in fall 2007 than in fall 2001.
- The gender gap narrowed slightly between 2006 and 2007. In fall 2006, women accounted for 55.5% of total headcount enrollment, while men accounted for 44.5% of the students enrolled at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions. One year later, women accounted for 55.2% of total headcount and men accounted for 44.8%.



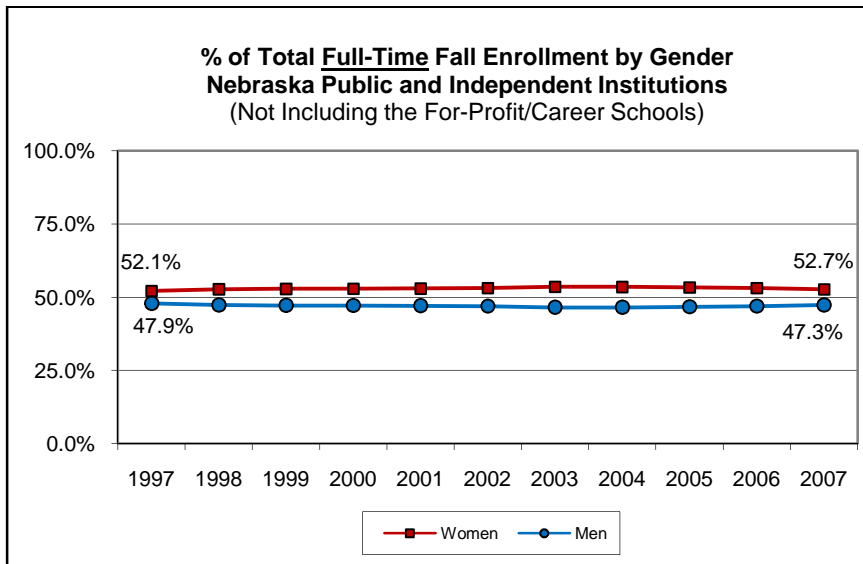
Ten-year trend headcount data by sector and institution, gender, part-time/full-time classification, and level are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentages of MALE and FEMALE FALL ENROLLMENTS
by FULL-TIME/PART-TIME CLASSIFICATION: 2001-2007

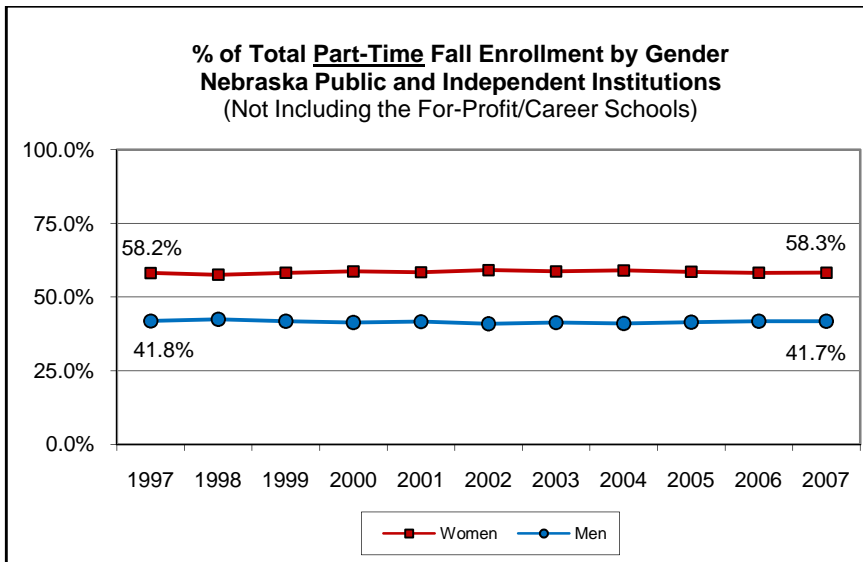


- Compared to women, higher percentages of men enrolled full time between fall 2001 and fall 2007.
- By fall 2007, 67.5% of the men, compared to 63.1% of the women, were enrolled full time.
- Conversely, 32.5% of the men were part-time students in fall 2007, while 36.9% of the women were enrolled part time.
- In fall 2001, there was a 5.0% difference between the percentage of men who were enrolled full time (67.4%) and the percentage of women who were full-time students (62.4%).
- By fall 2007, the difference between the percentage of men who were full-time students (67.5%) and the percentage of women who were enrolled full time (63.1%) had decreased to 4.4%, evidence of a narrowing gap between the percentages of men and women who attend college full time in Nebraska.

Percentages of FULL-TIME/PART-TIME FALL ENROLLMENTS by GENDER: 1997-2007

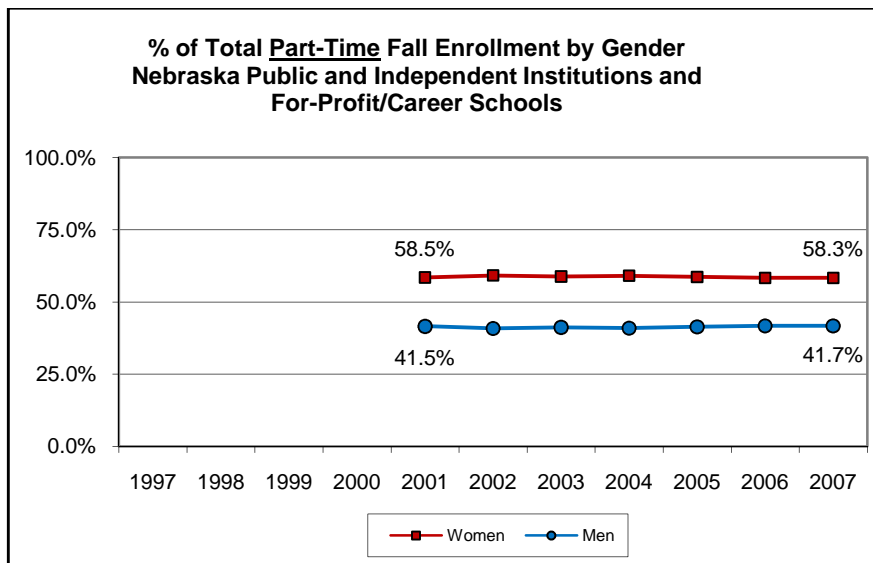
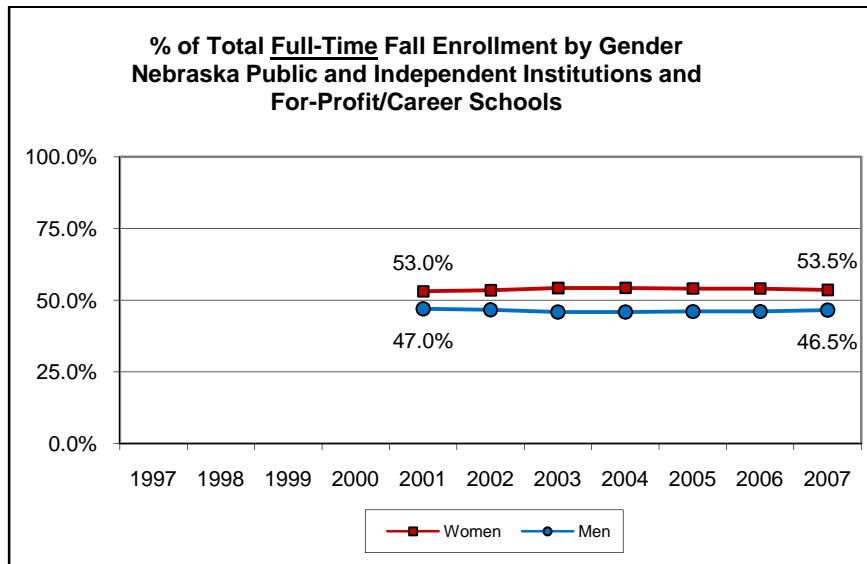


- Compared to men, women consistently accounted for higher percentages of the full-time and part-time students at Nebraska public and independent institutions over the 10-year period from fall 1997 to fall 2007.
- On a full-time basis, however, higher percentages of men than of women have attended Nebraska public and independent institutions (not including for-profit/career schools). (See charts on previous page.) As a result, the gender gap has been smaller for total full-time enrollment than it has been for total part-time enrollment.



Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentages of FULL-TIME/PART-TIME FALL ENROLLMENTS by GENDER: 1997-2007



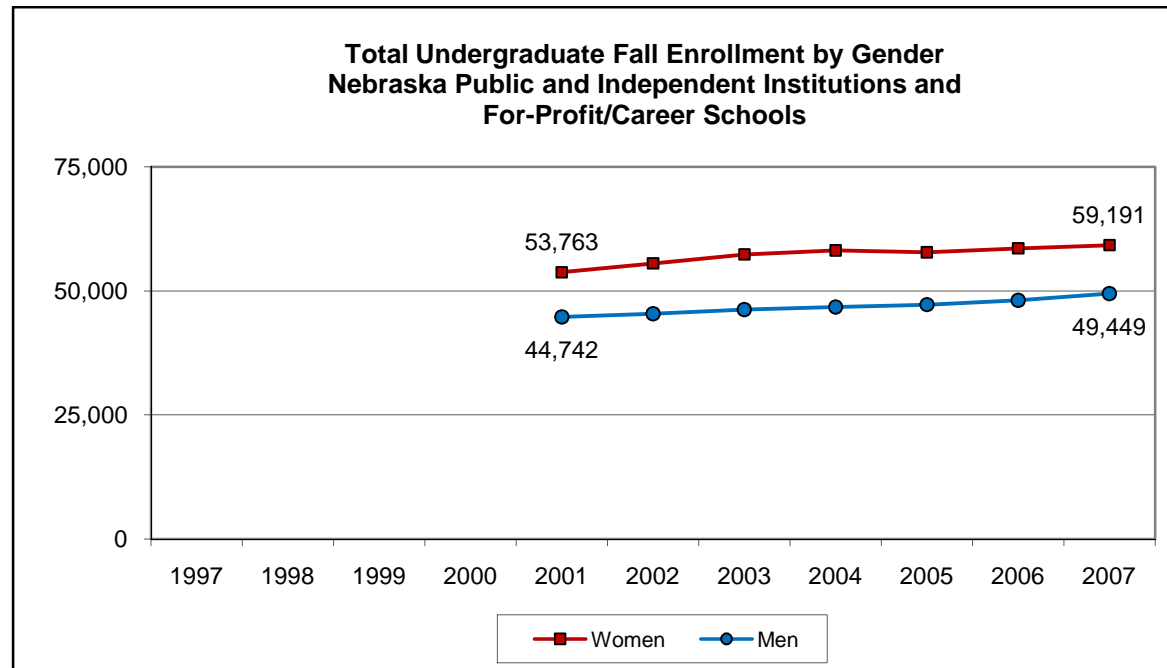
- Including students enrolled at for-profit/career schools, women consistently accounted for higher percentages of the full-time and part-time students at Nebraska institutions than men over the six-year period from fall 2001 to fall 2007.
- However, higher percentages of men than of women have attended college in Nebraska full time. (See charts on page A.3.4.) As a result, the gender gap has been smaller for total full-time enrollment than it has been for total part-time enrollment.
- Further analysis of fall enrollment data shows that patterns of male and female enrollment vary noticeably by student level and by sector. Consequently, Sections A.3.1, A.3.2 and A.3.3 chart the fall enrollment trends of male and female students at the undergraduate, graduate and first-professional levels.
- See Section A.5 for an analysis of total fall enrollment by gender and race/ethnicity.

Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Section A.3.1
Undergraduate Fall Enrollment
by Gender

TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2007

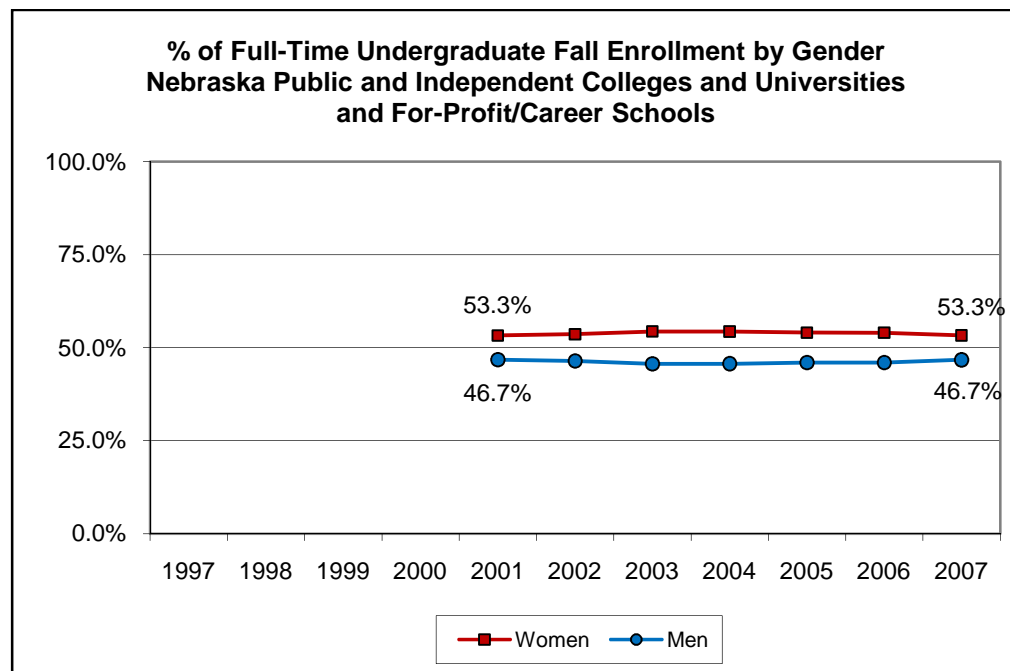
- Over the six-year period between fall 2001 and fall 2007, total undergraduate enrollment of women at Nebraska's public and independent institutions and for-profit/career schools increased 10.1%, from 53,763 in 2001 to 59,191 in 2007.
- During the same period, total enrollment of men at the undergraduate level increased 10.5%, from 44,742 in 2001 to 49,449 in 2007.



Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

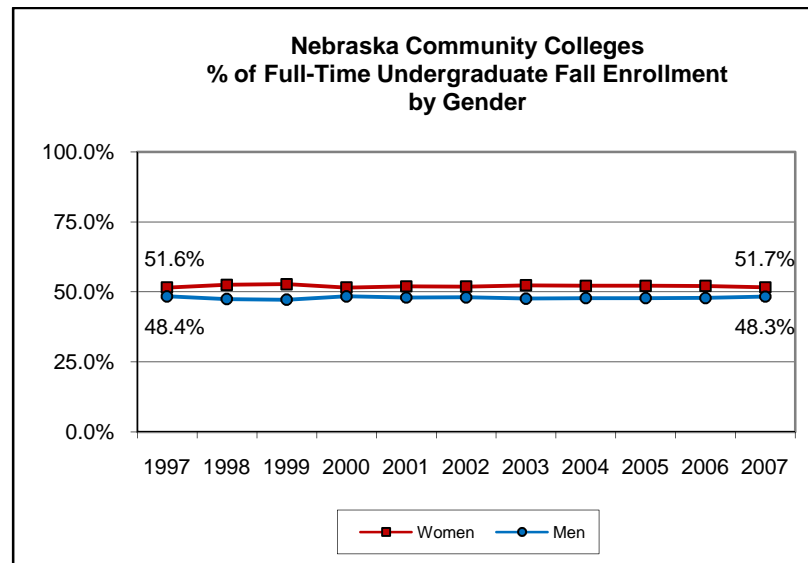
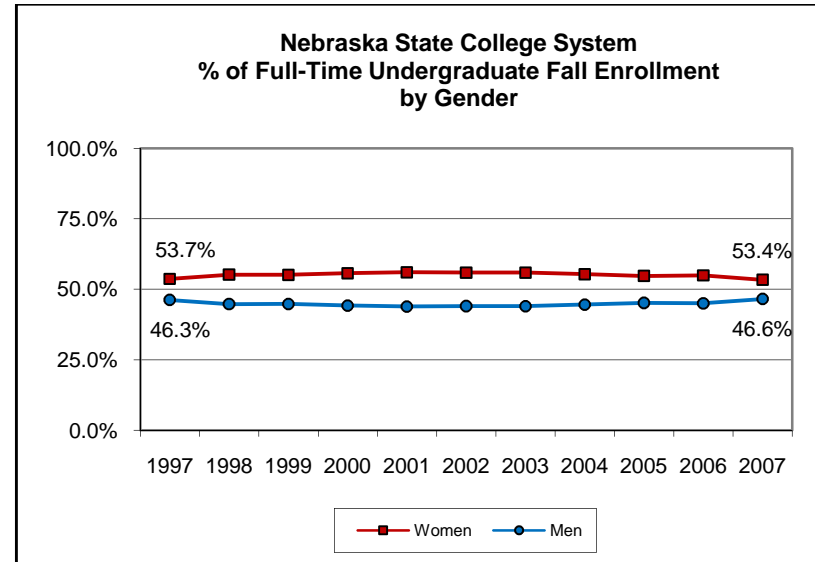
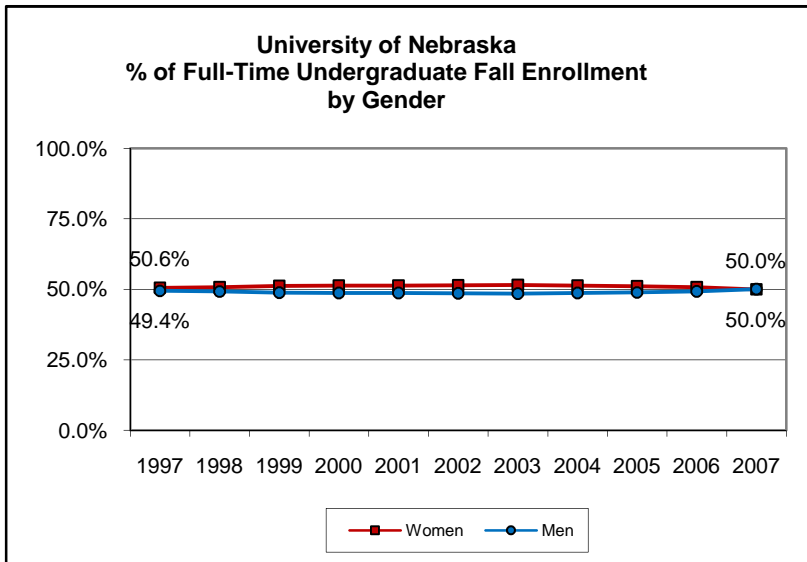
Percentages of FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2007

- Compared to men, women consistently accounted for a higher percentage of full-time undergraduate enrollment at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions between fall 2001 and fall 2007. But, as shown on the charts on the following pages, percentage enrollments of men and women have varied by sector.
- Between fall 2001 and fall 2007, the smallest gender gap was at the University of Nebraska where, in fall 2007, women and men each accounted for 50.0% of full-time undergraduate enrollment.
- The gender gap among full-time students at Nebraska community colleges was wider than at the University of Nebraska but not as wide as at the Nebraska state colleges or independent institutions.

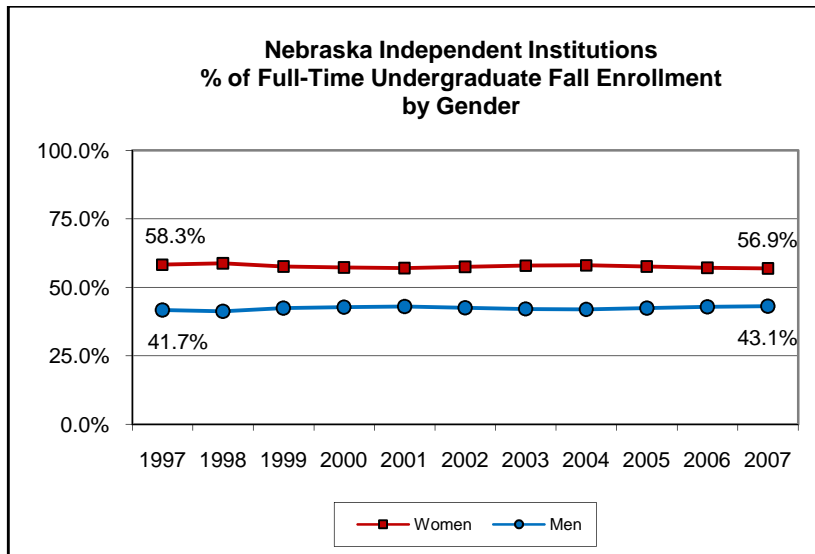


Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

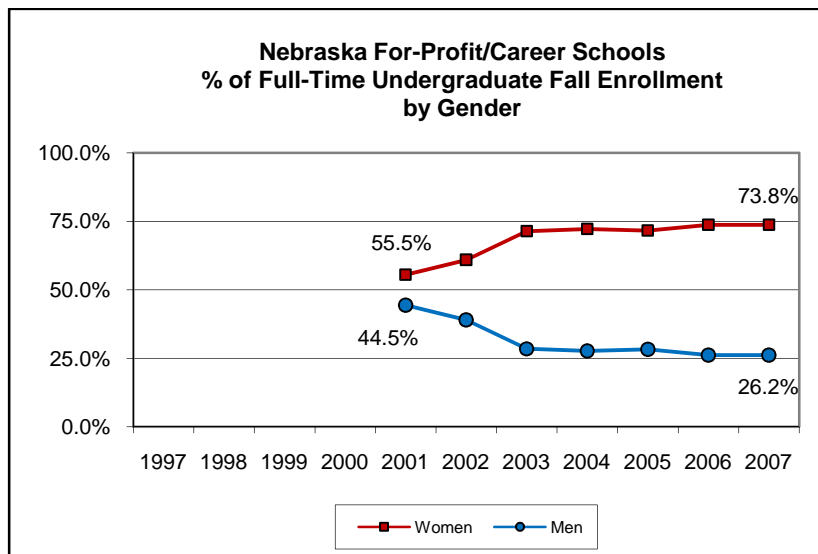
Percentages of FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by GENDER: 1997-2007



Percentages of FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by GENDER: 1997-2007

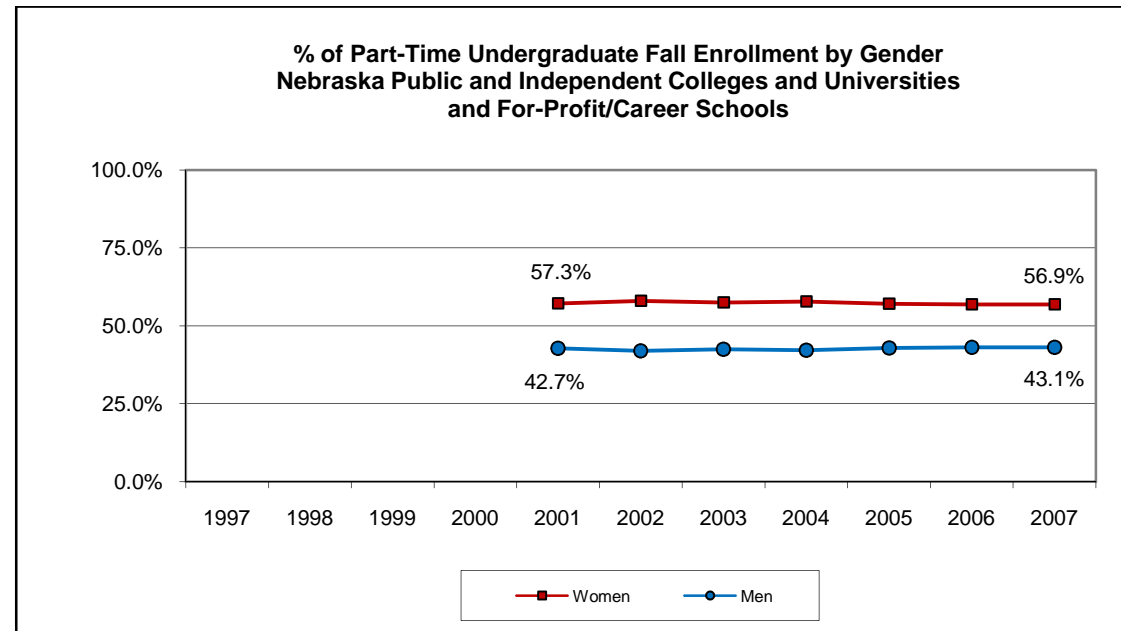


- In fall 2007, by far the largest gender gap was at Nebraska for-profit/career schools. Women accounted for 73.8% of full-time undergraduate enrollment, while men accounted for only 26.2%. These totals compare to 55.5% and 44.5% in 2001, respectively.
- The gender gap at Nebraska’s for-profit/career schools has been widening steadily since 2001. This is primarily due to the increased enrollments of women at degree-granting for-profit/career schools such as Vatterott, Kaplan (formerly Hamilton) and ITT Tech. Women first outnumbered men at degree-granting for-profit/career schools in 2002.
- The gender gap at non-degree granting for-profit/career schools has remained relatively flat. Women make up about 90% of full-time undergraduate enrollment and men account for only about 10% of full-time undergraduate enrollment.



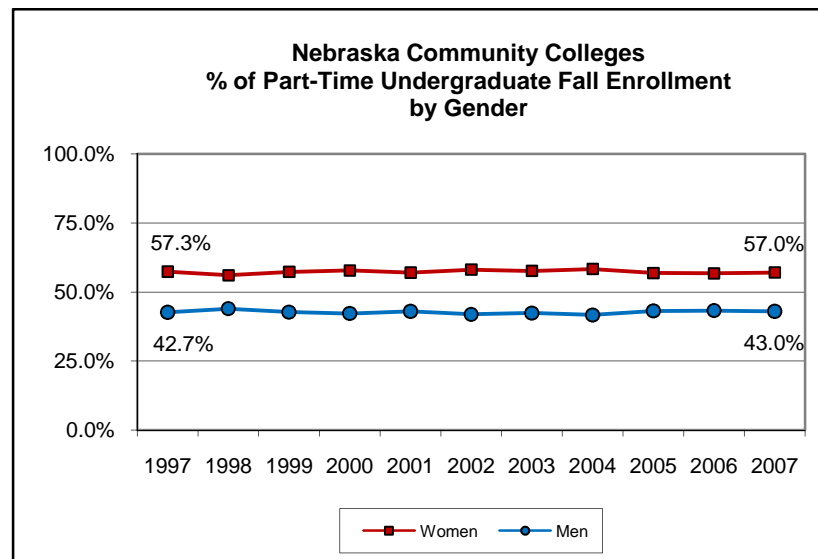
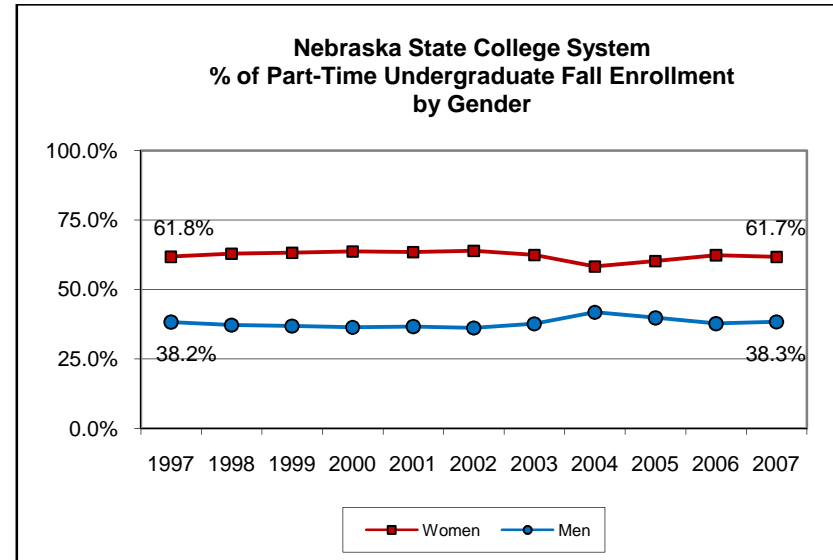
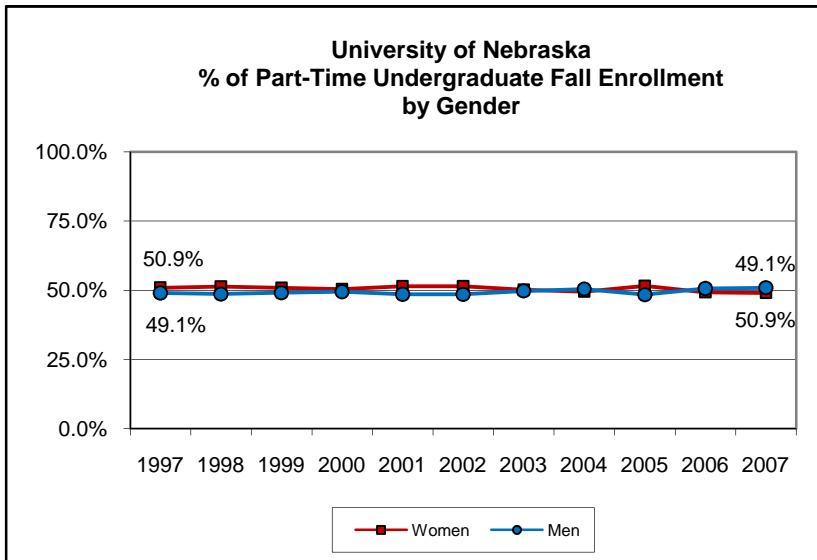
Percentages of PART-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 2001-2007

- Among all undergraduates at Nebraska public and independent institutions, the gender gap was noticeably wider among part-time students than among full-time students over the six-year period between 2001 and 2007.
- In fall 2007, women accounted for 56.9% of the undergraduates attending college part time, while men accounted for 43.1%. In comparison, women accounted for 53.3% of full-time undergraduate enrollment, while men accounted for 46.7%.
- As shown on the charts on the following page, the smallest gender gap among part-time students was at the University of Nebraska. In fall 2007, 49.1% of the part-time students were women and 50.9% were men. The widest gap was within the for-profit/career schools. As of fall 2007, 67.7% of the part-time undergraduates in the for-profit/career schools were women, while only 32.3% were men.

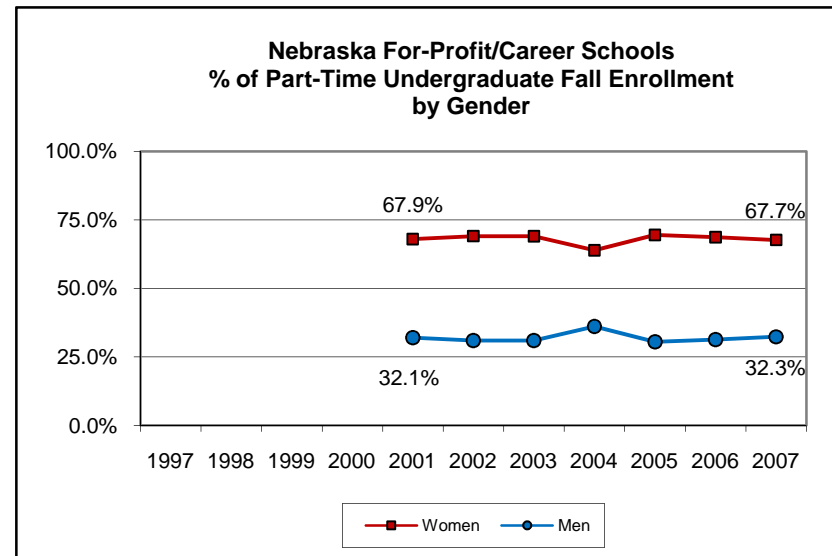
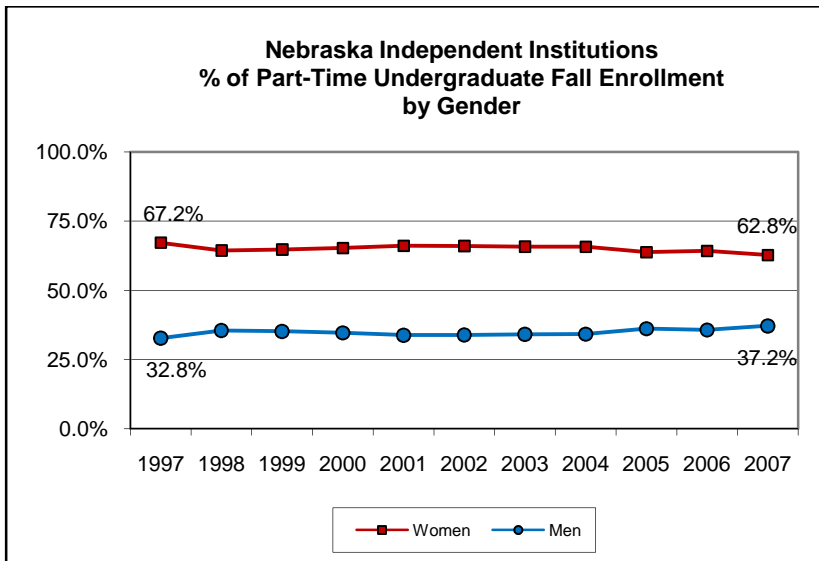


Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentages of PART-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by GENDER: 1997-2007



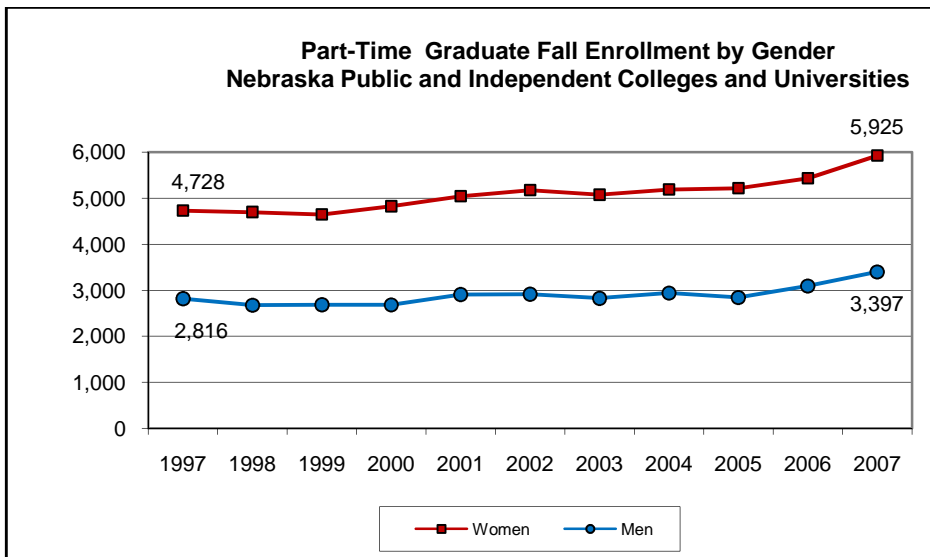
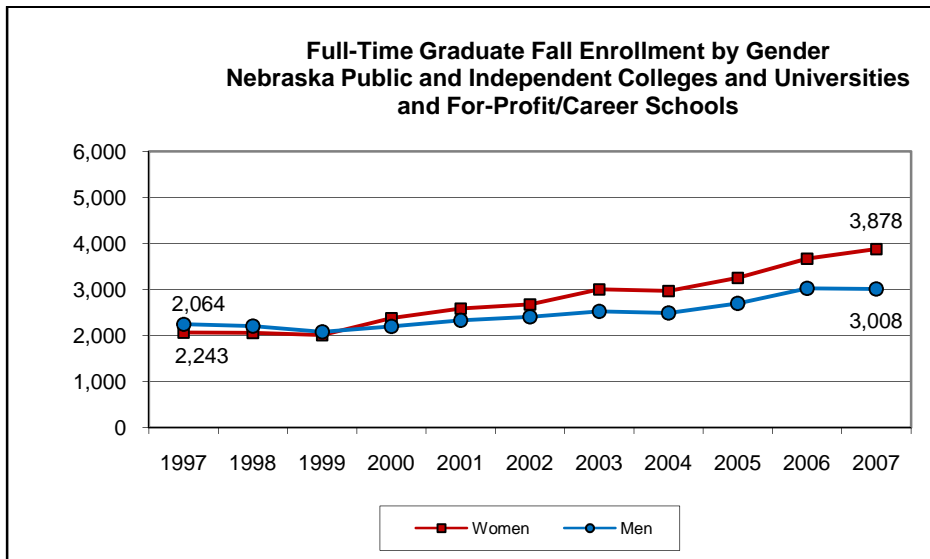
Percentages of PART-TIME UNDERGRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by GENDER: 1997-2007



Section A.3.2 Graduate Fall Enrollment by Gender

With the introduction of a University of Phoenix facility to the Omaha area, 2006 was the first year that graduate programs were offered within the for-profit/career school sector. In fall 2006, 29 full-time graduate students were enrolled at the Omaha facility of the University of Phoenix, and in fall 2007, full-time graduate enrollment increased to 39 students at the University of Phoenix-Omaha. These students are included in the state totals reported in this section.

FULL-TIME & PART-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENTS BY GENDER: 1997-2007

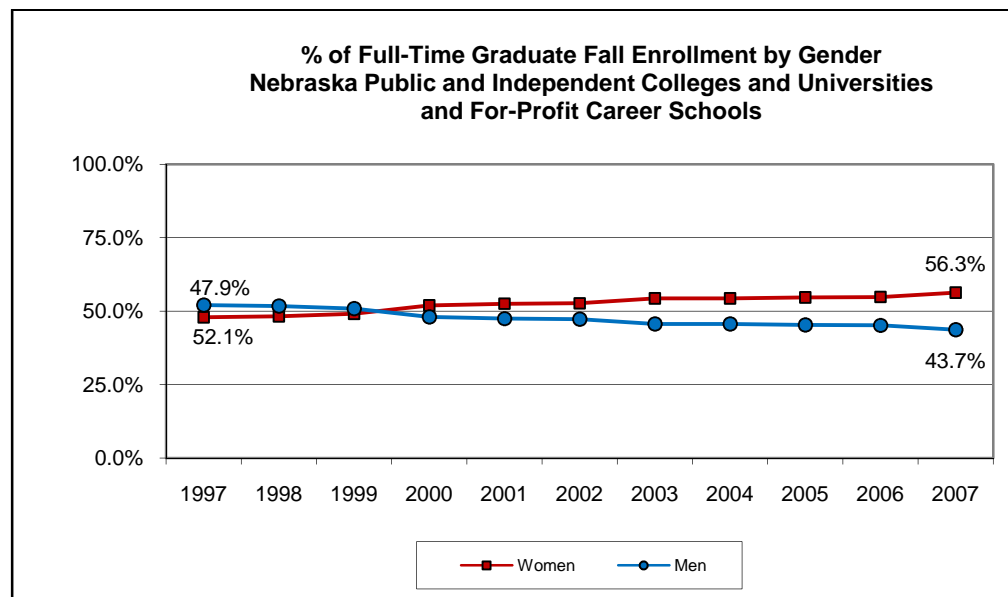


- At Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, total full-time graduate enrollment of women increased 87.9% between fall 1997 and fall 2007. The enrollment of men increased 34.1%.
- The number of women enrolled in graduate programs full time exceeded the number of men for the first time in 2000.
- Total part-time graduate enrollment of women increased 25.3% between fall 1997 and fall 2007. The enrollment of men increased 20.6% over the 10-year period.
- Over this period, more than one-and-one-half times as many women as men were enrolled in graduate programs part time. There was also a more consistent and wider gap between the numbers of men and women who were enrolled in graduate programs on a part-time basis than there was between the enrollment of men and women who pursued their graduate studies full time.
- These charts and the one on the following page include 29 full-time graduate students enrolled at the University of Phoenix-Omaha in 2006, and 39 full-time graduate students enrolled at the University of Phoenix-Omaha in 2007.

Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

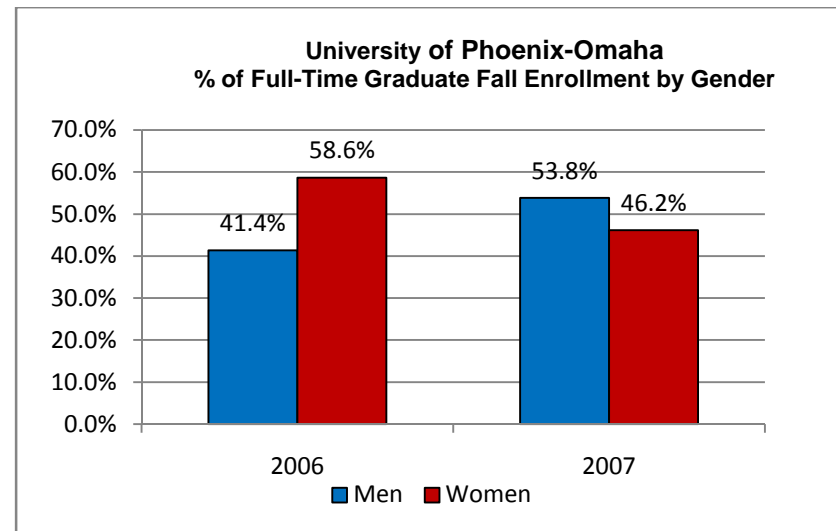
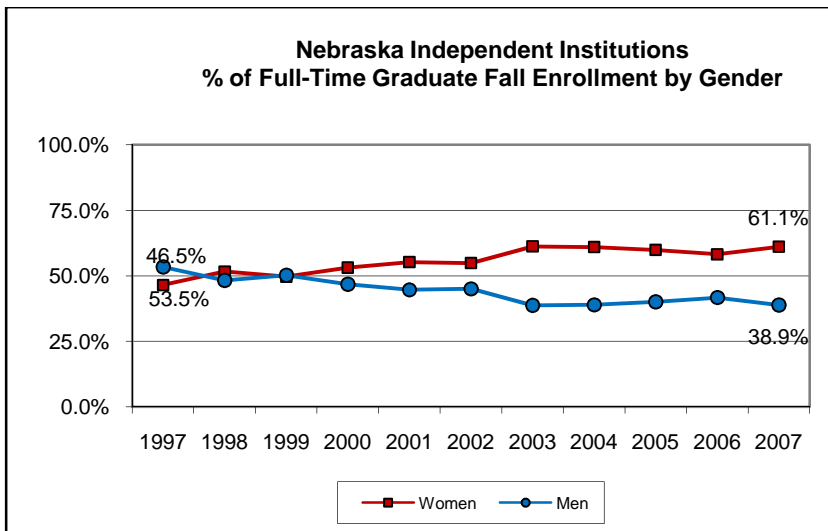
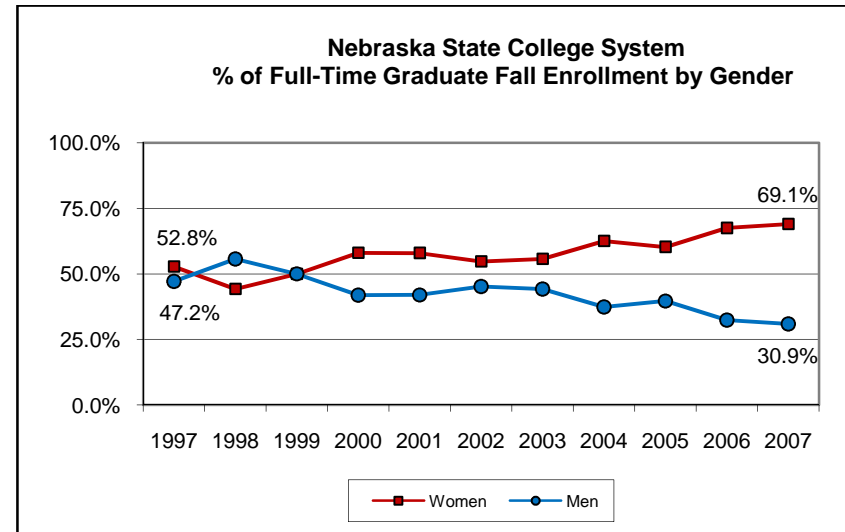
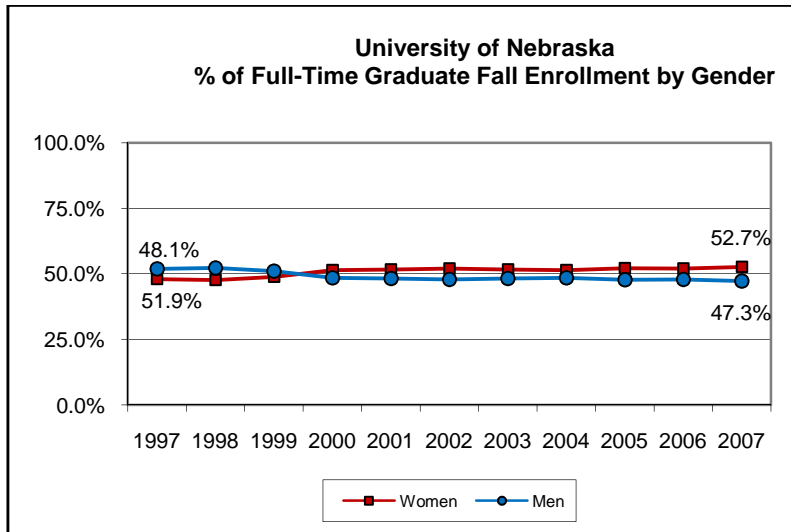
Percentages of FULL-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 1997-2007

- Women accounted for fewer than half of the full-time graduate students at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions in fall 1997. But by 2000, more women than men were enrolled full time in graduate programs.
- By fall 2007, women accounted for 56.3% of the full-time graduate students, while men accounted for 43.7%.
- As shown on the [charts on the following page](#), the full-time enrollment of women started to exceed the enrollment of men in all three sectors that offered graduate programs in 2000.
- Since 2000, the gender gap has remained relatively consistent at the [University of Nebraska](#) where, in fall 2007, women accounted for 52.7% of the full-time graduate students and men accounted for 47.3%. In comparison, the gender gap has generally widened at the [Nebraska state colleges](#) and the [independent institutions](#) that offer graduate programs. By fall 2007, 69% of the full-time graduate students at the [Nebraska state colleges](#) were women, while 31% were men. At the state's [independent institutions](#), 61% were women, while 39% were men.



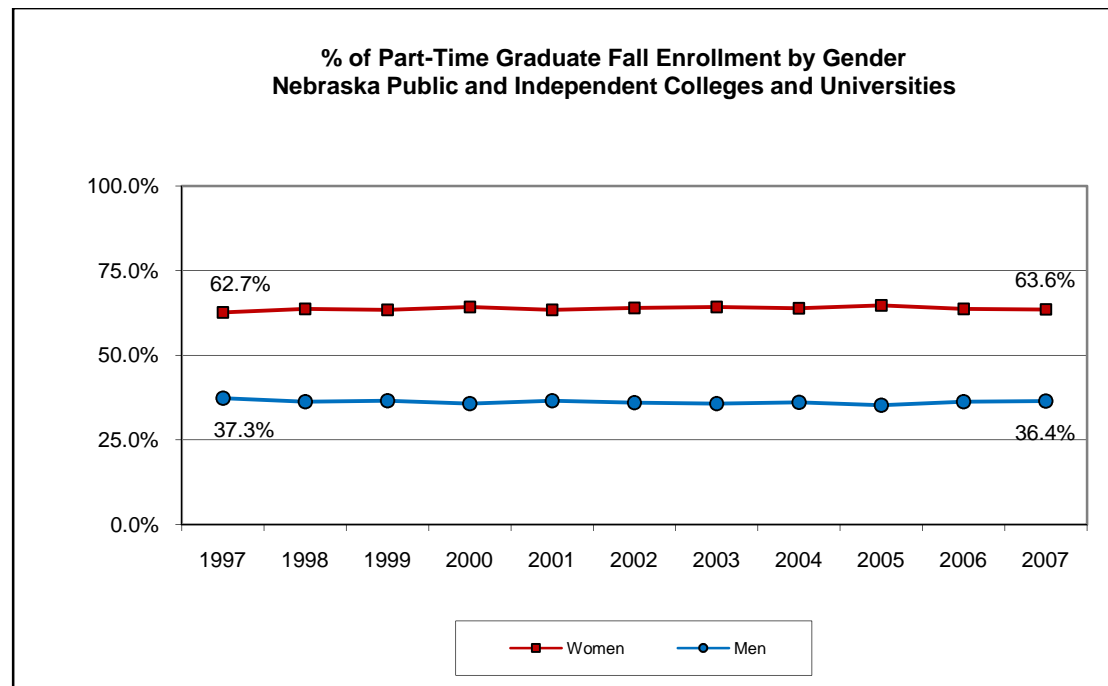
Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentages of FULL-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by GENDER: 1997-2007



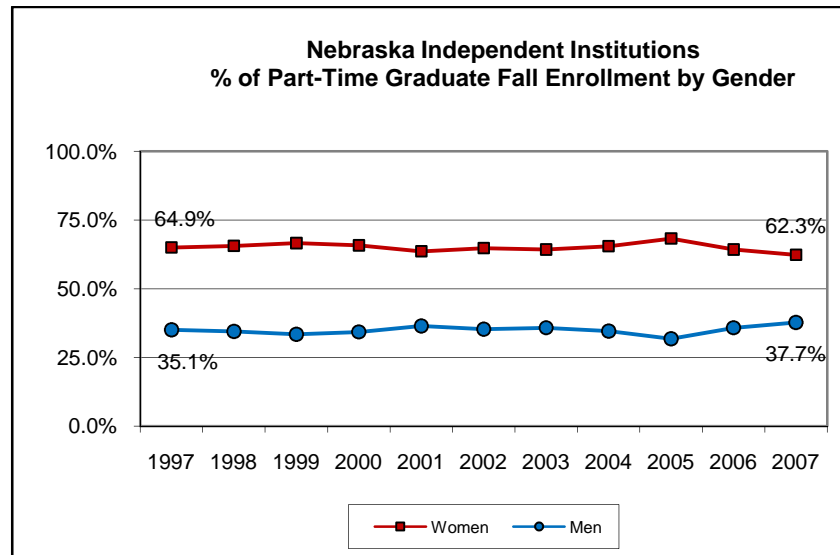
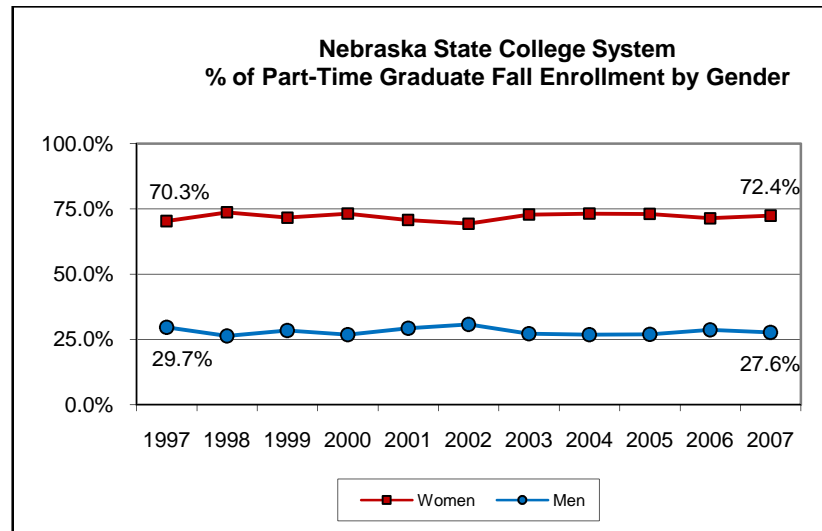
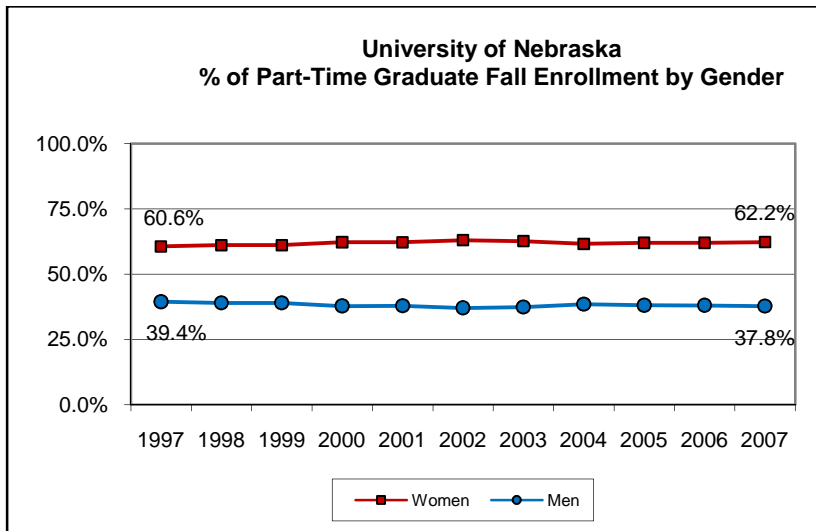
Percentages of PART-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 1997-2007

- Among part-time graduate students at Nebraska public and independent institutions, the gender gap remained relatively consistent over the 10-year period between fall 1997 and fall 2007 with women accounting for about 63% of part-time graduate enrollment.
- As shown on the [charts on the following page](#), the smallest gender gap among part-time students was at the [University of Nebraska](#), while the widest difference was at the [Nebraska state colleges](#). At the University of Nebraska, women accounted for 62% of part-time graduate enrollment in fall 2007, while men accounted for 38%. In comparison, 72% of the part-time graduate students at the state colleges were women, while 28% were men.



Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentages of PART-TIME GRADUATE FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 1997-2007



Section A.3.3
First-Professional Fall Enrollment¹
by Gender

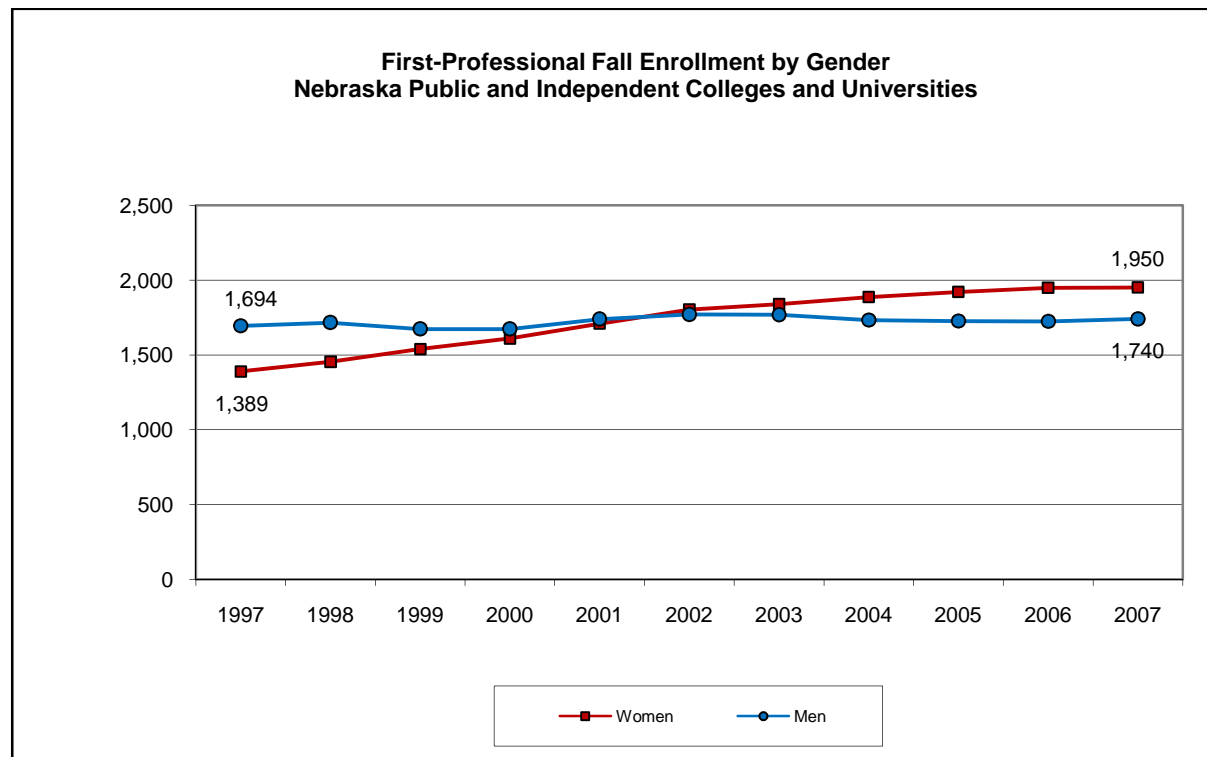
¹First-Professional Programs in Nebraska:

1. Dentistry (DDS, DMD)
2. Medicine (MD)
3. Pharmacy
4. Law

TOTAL FIRST-PROFESSIONAL FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 1997-2007

(Full-time and part-time enrollment combined)

- First-professional programs are offered by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and the University of Nebraska Medical Center in the public sector and by Creighton University in the independent sector. In Nebraska, dentistry, medicine, pharmacy and law are considered as first-professional programs for IPEDS surveys.
- Between fall 1997 and fall 2007, the enrollment of men in first-professional programs increased 2.7%, while the enrollment of women increased 40.4%.
- In 2002, the enrollment of women exceeded the enrollment of men for the first time.

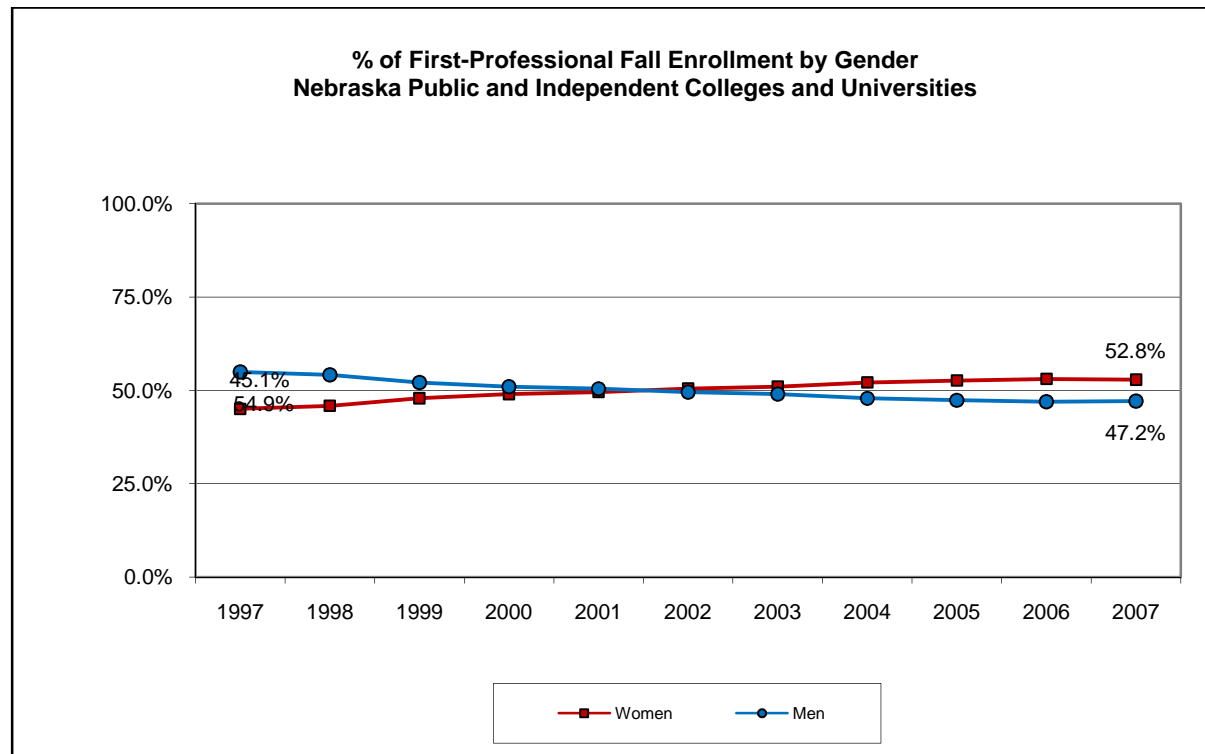


Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

Percentage of FIRST-PROFESSIONAL FALL ENROLLMENT by GENDER: 1997-2007

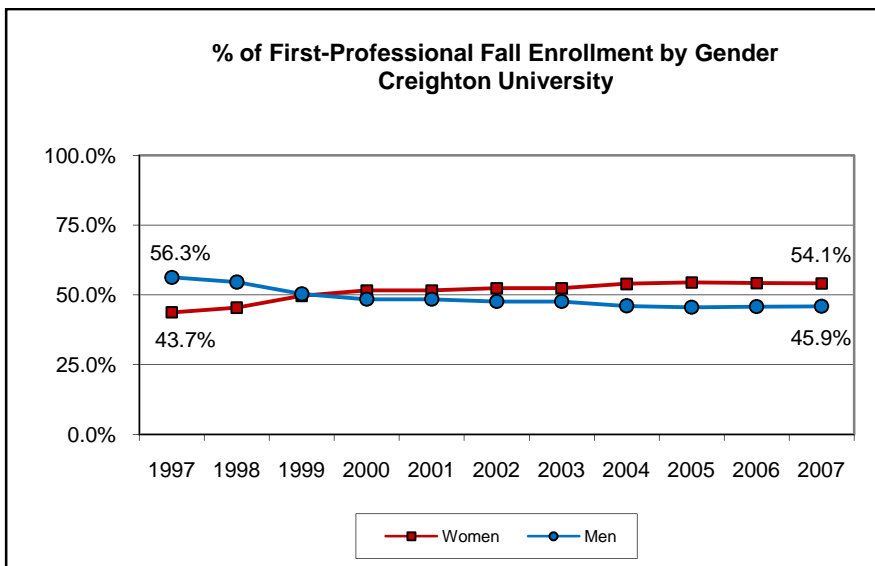
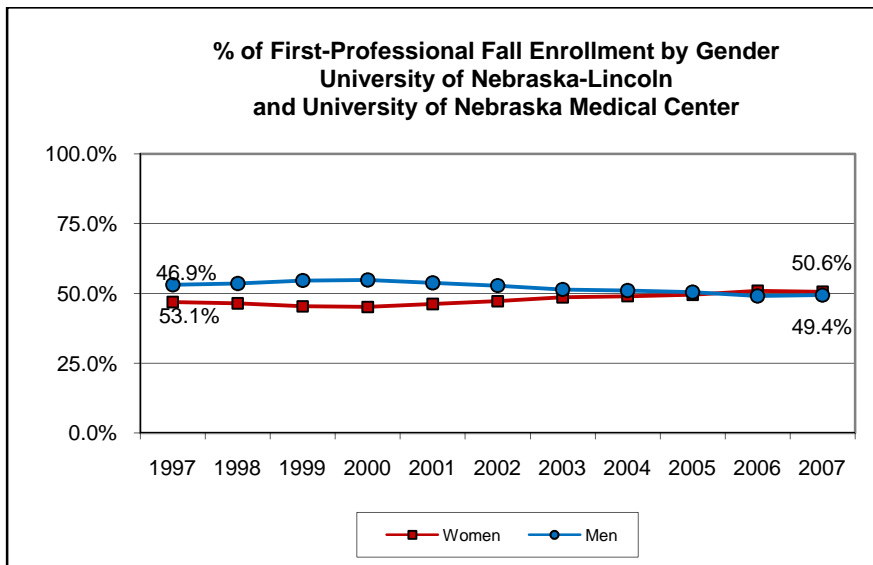
(Full-time and part-time enrollment combined)

- At the beginning of the 10-year period from fall 1997 to fall 2007, 55% of the students in first-professional programs were men and 45% were women.
- By 2007, about half of the first-professional students were women, and by 2007, women accounted for 53% of the enrollment at the first-professional level.



Ten-year trend data by sector and by institution are available in the spreadsheet titled **Enrollment by Gender** in the **downloadable Excel workbook for Section A: Enrollment**.

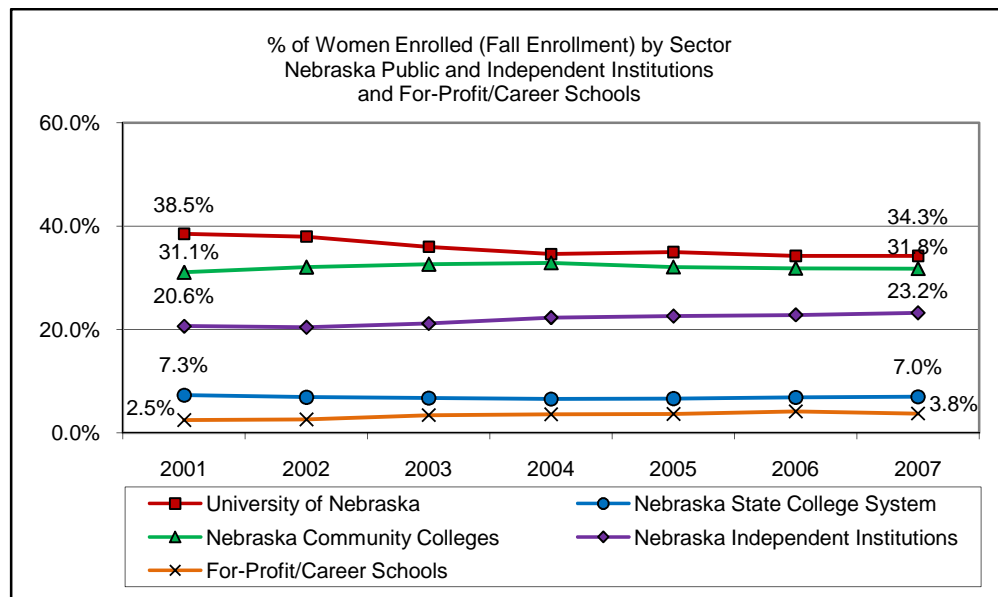
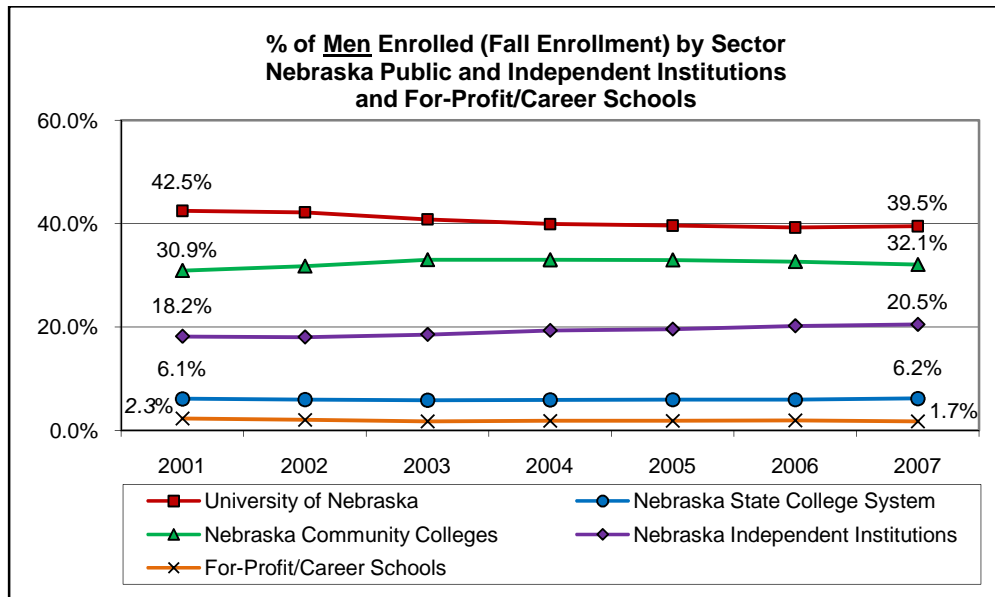
FIRST-PROFESSIONAL FALL ENROLLMENT by SECTOR and by GENDER: 1997-2007
 (Full-time and part-time enrollment combined)



- At the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and the University of Nebraska Medical Center, women accounted for 50.6% of the first-professional students in fall 2007, up from 46.9% ten years earlier. In comparison, the enrollment of men decreased from 53.1% to 49.4% between 1997 and 2007.
- At Creighton University, the enrollment of men in first-professional programs decreased more dramatically, from 56.3% in fall 1997 to 45.9% in fall 2007.
- During the same period, the enrollment of women in Creighton's first-professional programs increased from 43.7% to 54.1%. In 2000, the number of women in these programs exceeded the number of men for the first time.
- Consequently, that women accounted for 53% of all of the students in Nebraska's first-professional programs in 2007 was due primarily to the increased number of women who enrolled in Creighton University's first-professional programs.

Section A.3.4
Fall Gender Enrollment by Sector

FALL GENDER ENROLLMENT by SECTOR : 2001-2007



- Between fall 2001 and fall 2007, men were more likely than women to be enrolled at the University of Nebraska. During the same period, men were less likely or about equally likely as women to be enrolled at community colleges, independent institutions, state colleges and for-profit/career schools in Nebraska.
- Among the men enrolled at Nebraska's postsecondary institutions, the highest percentage attended the University of Nebraska. Lower enrollment percentages were evidenced at the community colleges, independent institutions, state colleges and for-profit/career schools. Between 2001 and 2007, a decreasing percentage of men enrolled at the University of Nebraska, while the percentage attending community colleges or independent institutions increased slightly.
- Women followed the same general pattern of enrollment as men between fall 2001 and fall 2007. The highest percentage studied at the University of Nebraska. Lower enrollment percentages occurred at the community colleges, independent institutions, state colleges, and for-profit/career schools. Between 2001 and 2007, a decreasing percentage of women attended the University of Nebraska, while slightly increasing percentages studied at independent institutions or for-profit/career schools.