Community colleges will continue to serve as essential partners in the workforce system providing education and training, aligning to industry standards, reaching underrepresented populations, and forging bridges that extend from K-12 education to employment.

Source: Nebraska’s 2016 Combined State Plan for the Workforce System (p 55)

Community colleges receive a small proportion of Nebraska property taxes.

Source: State of NE (FY2018)

Property taxes account for half of college revenue.

Source: Audit documents (FY2018)

These funds allow us to:

Increase Nebraska’s skilled workforce

*H3 refers to High demand, High skill, High wage jobs.

Source: http://neworks.nebraska.gov/analyzer

- Registered and Licensed Practical Nurses
- Dental Assistants
- Physical Therapist Assistants
- Radiologic Technologists
- Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
- Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics
- Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists
- Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics
- Telecommunications Equipment Installers/Repairers
- Wind Turbine Service Technicians
- Architectural and Civil Drafters
- Carpenters
- Electricians
- Machinists

Keep tuition and fees low

Tuition and fees at Nebraska community colleges are considerably lower than four-year alternatives. Source: IPEDS (2017-2018)

| Type          | Average Tuition 
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private 4 year</td>
<td>$28,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>$7,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State College</td>
<td>$6,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community College</td>
<td>$2,988</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enroll a large number of students*

In 2017-18, Nebraska community colleges enrolled

- 62,113 credit students
- 72,629 non-credit students

Provide a large return on investment

$2.20 is the taxpayer return on investment for every $1 of public money spent in Nebraska community colleges. Source: EMSI, PFI 2018

* There are two sources for these data: IPEDS as compiled by CCPE for credit students and individual colleges for non-credit students.

86% of students attending Nebraska community colleges remain in Nebraska upon completing their educational goals.

Source: EMSI, Partnership for Innovation (PFI) 2018
Between 2006-07 and 2017-18, Nebraska community colleges granted **75,254** awards.

Most of these awards were in Trades, Health, or Arts & Humanities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Awards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trades</td>
<td>20,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>14,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts and Humanities (Academic Transfer)</td>
<td>14,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business and Communication</td>
<td>12,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science, Technology, Engineering &amp; Math (STEM)</td>
<td>10,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Sciences and Human Services</td>
<td>2,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IPEDS as compiled by CCPE; Includes both Certificates and Associate degrees.

Nebraska has six community colleges

In 1971, the Legislature created the Nebraska Community College System by combining all junior colleges, state vocational/technical colleges, and area technical schools. By 1974, the state had been divided into six community college areas, each governed by a locally-elected eleven-member board. Five of the six colleges are members of NCCA.

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Nebraska community college credit-seeking students form a diverse group* (Fall 2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Minority 25%</th>
<th>White 70%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Female 54%</td>
<td>Male 46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>Part-time 63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>&lt;20 years 41%</td>
<td>20-21 16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IPEDS as compiled by CCPE

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Sources

https://ccpe.nebraska.gov/factual-look-higher-education-nebraska-2018
http://www.revenue.nebraska.gov/PAD/research/valuation.html