

THE STATE REPORT CARD ON HIGHER EDUCATION



What is Measuring Up?

The purpose of a state report card is to provide the general public and policymakers with information they can use to assess and improve postsecondary education in each state. *Measuring Up 2008* is the fifth in a series of biennial report cards.

The report card grades states in six overall performance categories: Preparation: How adequately does the state prepare students for education and training beyond high school? Participation: Do state residents have sufficient opportunities to enroll in education and training beyond high school? Affordability: How affordable is higher education for students and their families? Completion: Do students make progress toward and complete their certificates or degrees in a timely manner? Benefits: What benefits does the state receive from having a highly educated population? Learning: What is known about student learning as a result of education and training beyond high school?

Grades compare the current performance of each state with the best-performing states, but do not compare with past performance. Key indicators (back page) allow states to compare current performance with past performance.



PREPARATION



2008 Grade Change Over Time

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

- Minnesota is among the top states in student performance on college entrance exams, but small proportions of high school students score well on Advanced Placement exams.
- Eighty-six percent of blacks have a high school credential, compared with 95% of whites.

PARTICIPATION



2008 Grade Change Over Time Minnesota does well in providing college opportunities for its residents.

- Minnesota is a top performer on the likelihood of enrolling in college by age 19, but a low percentage of working-age adults are enrolled in higher education.
- Thirty-six percent of black young adults are enrolled in college, compared with 42% of whites.

AFFORDABILITY



2008 Grade Change Over Time

Higher education has become less affordable for students and their families.

- For every dollar in Pell Grant aid to students, the state spends 84 cents—an increase from 67 cents in 1993.
- However, poor and working-class families must devote 36% of their income, even after aid, to pay for costs at two-year colleges.



2008 Grade Change Over Time

Minnesota performs very well in awarding certificates and degrees.

- Sixty percent of college students complete a bachelor's degree within six years.
- However, only 37% of blacks graduate within six years, compared with 63% of whites.

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Minnesota

WHAT DO THE ARROWS MEAN?

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

Learning



State has declined on the key indicator in the category.

See back page for key indicator by category.

BENEFITS



2008 Grade Change Over Time

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

- Twenty-two percent of blacks have a bachelor's degree, compared with 34% 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 \$4 billion higher.

LEARNING



2008 Grade

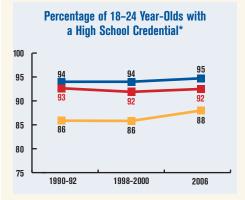
Like all states, Minnesota receives an "Incomplete" in Learning because there is not sufficient data to allow meaningful state-by-state comparisons.

Minnesota 2008

This page reflects Minnesota's performance and progress since the early 1990s on several key indicators.

PREPARATION

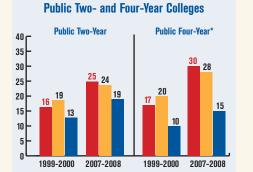
The percentage of young adults in Minnesota who earn a high school diploma has decreased slightly since the early 1990s. High school completion is well above the U.S. average but slightly below the top-performing states.



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 Minnesota, students and families pay more than the U.S. average and more than those in the best-performing states.

Percentage of Income Needed to Pay for

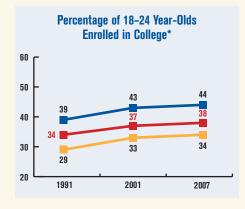


*Key indicator for the category.



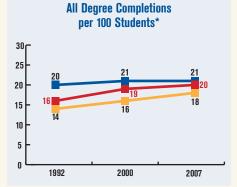
PARTICIPATION

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



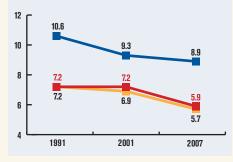
COMPLETION

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



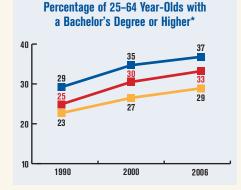
The enrollment of working-age adults, relative to the number of residents without a bachelor's degree, has declined in Minnesota—as it has nationally and in the best-performing states. The percentage attending college in Minnesota is slightly above the U.S. average but below the top states.

Percentage of 25-49 Year-Olds Without a Bachelor's Degree Enrolled in College



BENEFITS

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



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