

MEASURING UP
2008

**THE STATE REPORT CARD
ON HIGHER EDUCATION**



Virginia



**THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR
PUBLIC POLICY AND
HIGHER EDUCATION**

What Is Measuring Up?

Measuring Up is a series of biennial report cards that provide the general public and policymakers with information to assess and improve higher education in each state. The report cards evaluate states because they are primarily responsible for educational access and quality in the United States. This year's edition, *Measuring Up 2008*, is the fifth in the series, which began in 2000. In *Measuring Up*, "higher education" refers to all education and training beyond high school, including public and private, two- and four-year, and for-profit and nonprofit institutions.

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?

Each state receives a letter grade in each performance category. Each grade is based on the state's performance on several indicators, or quantitative measures, in that category.

In four of the performance categories — Preparation, Participation, Completion, and Benefits — grades are calculated by comparing each state's current performance with that of the best-performing states. This comparison provides a benchmark for evaluating each state's performance within a national context and encourages each state to "measure up" to the highest-performing states. The Affordability category is the exception. In this category, the state's current performance is compared with the performance of the best states in the late 1990s, since current performance reflects a trend to "measure down" rather than "measure up." All but one state receive an "F" in Affordability. The failing grades in this category confirm the fast decline in affordable higher education for American families. Despite state and federal increases in student financial aid, the over-

all portion of income that most families must devote for higher education continues to escalate.

In *Measuring Up 2008*, state performance in higher education is assessed in three ways:

Graded Information: Each state's current performance is compared with that of the best-performing states, and the results are indicated by letter grades.

Change Over Time: Change Over Time indicators compare each state's current performance with its own previous performance in the 1990s. For each category, the state's change is determined by its improvement or decline in performance on a key indicator in that category. This information is displayed in two ways. First, states receive either an "up" or a "down" arrow in each performance area (see page 3). An "up" arrow indicates that the state has increased or remained stable on the key indicator in the category, a "down" arrow indicates that the state has declined on the key indicator in the category. Secondly, information about Change Over Time is presented graphically in greater detail on the fourth page of this report card.

International Comparisons: As in 2006, this year's edition of *Measuring Up* offers international comparisons that reveal how well the United States and each of the 50 states are preparing residents with the knowledge and skills necessary to compete in a global economy. State performance is compared with the performance of nations that are associated with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

In *Measuring Up 2008*, all states receive an "Incomplete" in Learning because there are not sufficient data to allow meaningful state-by-state comparisons. *Measuring Up 2006* provided state-specific information on Learning for nine states, but in 2008 no state collects and provides the information necessary to determine the state's "educational capital" — or the level of knowledge and skills possessed by its residents.

A Snapshot of Grades and Change Over Time

Preparation:

Grades: 6 states received an A, 18 states received a B, 21 states received a C, 5 states received a D, and no state received an F.

Change Over Time:* 34 states have improved or remained stable on the key indicator and 16 states have declined on the key indicator.

Participation:

Grades: 2 states received an A, 8 states received a B, 22 states received a C, 15 states received a D, and 3 states received an F.

Change Over Time:* 43 states have improved or remained stable on the key indicator and 7 states have declined on the key indicator.

Affordability:

Grades: 1 state received a C and 49 states received an F.

Change Over Time:* 2 states have improved or remained stable on the key indicator and 48 states have declined on the key indicator.

Completion:

Grades: 11 states received an A, 20 states received a B, 16 states received a C, 1 state received a D, and 2 states received an F.

Change Over Time:* 48 states have improved or remained stable on the key indicator and 2 states have declined on the key indicator.

Benefits:

Grades: 5 states received an A, 15 states received a B, 19 states received a C, 10 states received a D, and 1 state received an F.

Change Over Time:* 50 states have improved or remained stable on the key indicator.

*For the key indicators for Change Over Time, please see the five indicators with asterisks on page 4.

PREPARATION

B+

2008 Grade



Change Over Time

Virginia performs fairly well in preparing its young people for college.

- Eighth graders perform well in math, science, and reading, but their scores in writing are fairly low.
- Only 87% of blacks have a high school credential, compared with 94% of whites.

PARTICIPATION

C

2008 Grade



Change Over Time

College opportunities for Virginia residents are only fair.

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

AFFORDABILITY

F

2008 Grade



Change Over Time

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

- Poor and working-class families must devote 31% of their income, even after aid, to pay for costs at two-year colleges.
- Financial aid to low-income students is low. For every dollar in Pell Grant aid to students, the state spends 50 cents.

COMPLETION

B

2008 Grade



Change Over Time

Virginia's performance in awarding certificates and degrees relative to the number of students enrolled is only fair, but those who do attain a bachelor's degree do so in a timely manner.

- Sixty-three percent of college students complete a bachelor's degree within six years.
- However, only 47% of blacks graduate within six years, compared with 68% of whites.

REPORT CARD

Preparation	B+
Participation	C
Affordability	F
Completion	B
Benefits	A
Learning	I

BENEFITS

A

2008 Grade



Change Over Time

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

- Nineteen percent of blacks have a bachelor's degree, compared with 38% 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 \$16 billion higher.

LEARNING

I

2008 Grade

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

WHAT DO THE ARROWS MEAN?



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

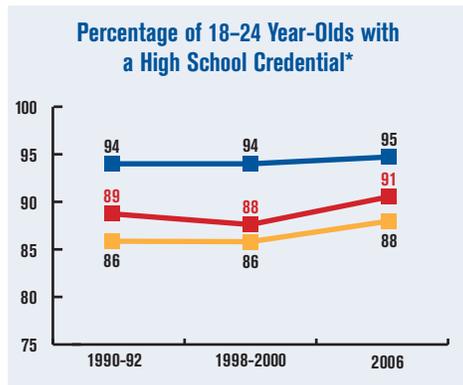


State has declined on the key indicator in the category.

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

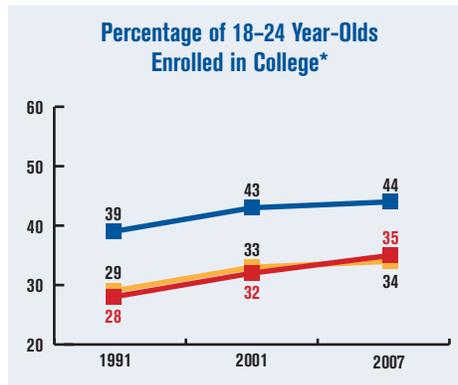
PREPARATION

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

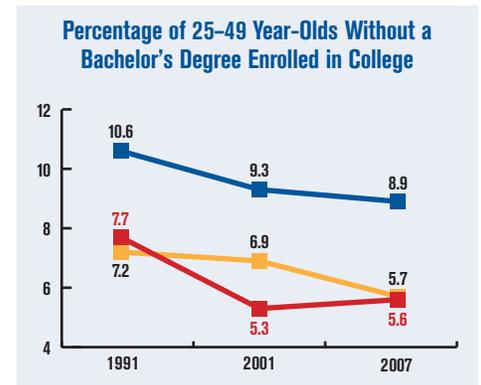


PARTICIPATION

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

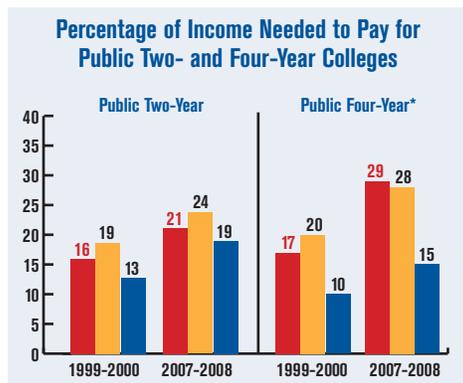


The enrollment of working-age adults, relative to the number of residents without a bachelor's degree, has declined in Virginia—as it has nationally and in the best-performing states. The percentage attending college in Virginia is slightly below the U.S. average and below the top states.



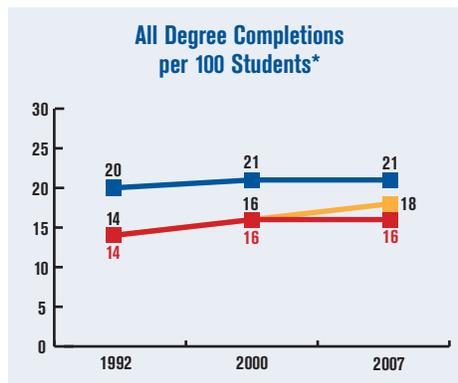
AFFORDABILITY

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



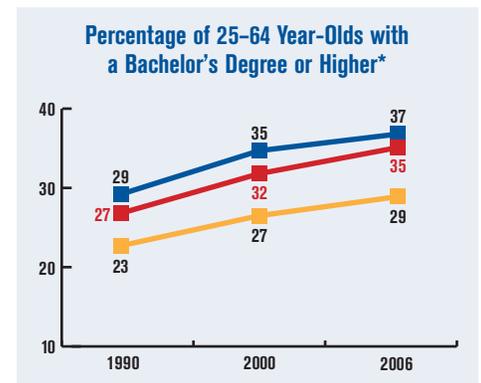
COMPLETION

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



BENEFITS

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



*Key indicator for the category.

LEGEND:

—■— & ■ = Virginia

—■— & ■ = United States

—■— & ■ = Median of Top Five States



2008 Grade Change Over Time

Virginia performs fairly well in preparing its young people for college.

Graded Information

Compared with other states:

- Ninety-one percent of young adults in Virginia earn a high school diploma or General Education Development (GED) diploma by age 24.
- A fairly small proportion (34%) of 8th graders take algebra.
- Eighth graders in Virginia perform very well on national assessments in math and well in science and reading, indicating that they are well prepared to succeed in challenging high school courses. Their performance in writing is fairly low.
- Low-income 8th graders perform poorly on national assessments in math.
- Virginia is among the top performers in the proportions of 11th and 12th graders scoring well on Advanced Placement tests, but fairly small proportions score well on college entrance exams.
- Seventy-one percent of secondary school students are taught by qualified teachers, which compares well with top-performing states.

Performance Gaps

- There is a 9% gap between whites and all minorities in the percentage of 18- to 24-year-olds with a high school credential. Among the same population, 87% of blacks and 72% of Hispanics, the largest minority populations in Virginia, have a high school credential, compared with 94% of whites.

PREPARATION	Virginia		Top States
	Early 1990s*	2008	
High School Completion (25%)			
18- to 24-year-olds with a high school credential	89%	91%	95%
K-12 Course Taking (30%)			
9th to 12th graders taking at least one upper-level math course	42%	n/a**	64%
9th to 12th graders taking at least one upper-level science course	27%	n/a**	46%
8th grade students taking algebra	n/a	34%	47%
K-12 Student Achievement (35%)			
8th graders scoring at or above “proficient” on the national assessment exam in math	19%	37%	41%
8th graders scoring at or above “proficient” on the national assessment exam in reading	33%	34%	39%
8th graders scoring at or above “proficient” on the national assessment exam in science	27%	35%	41%
8th graders scoring at or above “proficient” on the national assessment exam in writing	27%	31%	46%
Low-income 8th graders scoring at or above “proficient” on the national assessment exam in math	5%	15%	24%
Number of scores in the top 20% nationally on SAT/ACT college entrance exam per 1,000 high school graduates	116	188	265
Number of scores that are 3 or higher on an Advanced Placement subject test per 1,000 high school juniors and seniors	120	273	237
Teacher Quality (10%)			
7th to 12th graders taught by teachers with a major in their subject	n/a	71%	83%

*The indicators report data beginning in the early 1990s or the closest year for which reliable data are available. See the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2008*.

**Data are not available because the state did not participate in the national survey.

Change in Graded Measures

- Over the past 15 years, the percentage of 8th graders performing well on national assessments in math has increased substantially.
- Over the past decade, the percentage of low-income 8th graders performing well on national assessments in math has tripled, although Virginia’s current performance on this measure remains poor when compared with other states.
- Over the past 15 years, Virginia has consistently performed very well in the proportions of 11th and 12th graders who score well on Advanced Placement tests.

Other Key Facts

- Among working-age adults (ages 25 to 49) without a high school diploma, only 12 out of 1,000 earned a GED.
- About 12% of children under age 18 live in poverty, compared with a national rate of 18%.
- Policymakers and state residents do not have access to important information about the courses students take in high school because the state declined to participate in the national survey.

The preparation category measures how well a state’s K-12 schools prepare students for education and training beyond high school. The opportunities that residents have to enroll in and benefit from higher education depend heavily on the performance of their state’s K-12 educational system.



2008 Grade Change Over Time



College opportunities for Virginia residents are only fair.

Graded Information

Compared with other states:

- The chance of Virginia high school students enrolling in college by age 19 is fairly high, even though the proportion of students who graduate from high school within four years is small.
- However, a low percentage of working-age adults (ages 25 to 49) are enrolled in college-level education or training.

Performance Gaps

- There is a 10% gap between whites and all minorities in the percentage of 18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college. The gap between whites and blacks is 13%, and the gap between whites and Hispanics is 19%.

PARTICIPATION	Virginia		Top States
	Early 1990s*	2008	
Young Adults (67%)			
Chance for college by age 19	38%	46%	57%
18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college	28%	35%	44%
Working-Age Adults (33%)			
25- to 49-year-olds enrolled in any type of postsecondary education with no bachelor's degree or higher	7.7%	5.6%	8.9%

*The indicators report data beginning in the early 1990s or the closest year for which reliable data are available. See the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2008*.

Change in Graded Measures

Since the early 1990s:

- The chance of enrolling in college by age 19 has increased by 20%, compared with a nationwide increase of 8%. Although a smaller percentage of students graduate from high school in four years, more of those who graduate enroll in college.
- The percentage of working-age adults (ages 25 to 49) who are enrolled in education or training beyond high school has declined by 28%, compared with a national decline of 22%.

Other Key Facts

- Virginia's population is projected to grow by 24% from 2005 to 2025, above the national increase of 18%. During approximately the same period, the number of high school graduates is expected to increase by 19%.
- About 15% of the adult population has less than a high school diploma or its equivalent, compared with 16% nationwide.
- In Virginia, 5,336 more students are entering the state than leaving to attend college. About 18% of Virginia high school graduates who go to college attend college out of state.

The participation category addresses the opportunities for state residents to enroll in higher education. A strong grade in participation generally indicates that state residents have high individual expectations for education and that the state provides enough spaces and types of educational programs for its residents.



2008 Grade Change Over Time



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

Graded Information

- Compared with best-performing states, families in Virginia devote a large share of family income, even after financial aid, to attend public two-year colleges, and they devote a very large share of family income to attend public four-year colleges and universities. These two sectors enroll 79% of the state's college students.
- Virginia's investment in need-based financial aid is very low when compared with top-performing states, and the state does not offer low-priced college opportunities.
- Undergraduate students borrowed on average \$4,465 in 2007.

Change in Graded Measures

- Since the late 1990s, the share of family income, even after financial aid, needed to pay for college expenses at public four-year institutions has increased from 17% to 29%.
- Since the early 1990s, the state has substantially increased its investment in need-based financial aid, but the share of family income, even after financial aid, needed to pay for college remains large when compared with other states.

Other Key Facts

- In Virginia, 41% of students are enrolled in community colleges and 38% in public four-year colleges and universities.

AFFORDABILITY	Virginia		Top States in Previous Years
	Previous Years*	Current Year	
Family Ability to Pay (50%)	2000	2008	
Percent of income (average of all income groups) needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:			
at community colleges	16%	21%	13%
at public 4-year colleges/universities	17%	29%	10%
at private 4-year colleges/universities	46%	54%	30%
Strategies for Affordability (40%)	1993	2008	
State investment in need-based financial aid as compared to the federal investment	6%	50%	89%
At lowest-priced colleges, the share of income that the poorest families need to pay for tuition	13%	19%	7%
Reliance on Loans (10%)	1995	2008	
Average loan amount that undergraduate students borrow each year	\$3,122	\$4,465	\$2,619

*See the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2008*.

Note: In the affordability category, the lower the figures, the better the performance for all indicators except for "State investment in need-based financial aid."

The affordability category measures whether students and families can afford to pay for higher education, given income levels, financial aid, and the types of colleges and universities in the state.

Financial Burden to Pay for College Varies Widely by Family Income

Those who are striving to reach or stay in the middle class — the 40% of the population with the lowest incomes — earn on average \$23,142.

- If a student from such a family were to attend a community college in the state, their net cost to attend college would represent about 31% of their income annually.

Tuition, room, and board:	\$9,384
Financial aid received:	-\$2,308
Net college cost:	\$7,075
Percent of income:	31%

- If the same student were to attend a public four-year college in the state, their net cost to attend college would represent about 41% of their income annually.

Tuition, room, and board:	\$14,030
Financial aid received:	-\$4,553
Net college cost:	\$9,477
Percent of income:	41%

Note: The numbers shown for tuition, room, and board, minus financial aid may not exactly equal net college cost due to rounding.

A CLOSER LOOK AT FAMILY ABILITY TO PAY	Median Family Income	Community Colleges		Public 4-Year colleges/universities		Private Non-Profit 4-Year colleges/universities	
		Net college cost*	Percent of income needed to pay net college cost	Net college cost*	Percent of income needed to pay net college cost	Net college cost*	Percent of income needed to pay net college cost
Income groups used to calculate 2008 family ability to pay							
20% of the population with the lowest income	\$13,080	\$6,096	47	\$8,326	64	\$18,169	139
20% of the population with lower-middle income	\$32,399	\$8,115	25	\$10,513	32	\$18,209	56
20% of the population with middle income	\$53,127	\$8,939	17	\$12,355	23	\$19,581	37
20% of the population with upper-middle income	\$82,407	\$9,154	11	\$12,521	15	\$20,510	25
20% of the population with the highest income	\$150,255	\$9,236	6	\$12,826	9	\$22,095	15
40% of the population with the lowest income	\$23,142	\$7,075	31	\$9,477	41	\$18,188	79

*Net college cost equals tuition, room, and board, minus financial aid.



2008 Grade *Change Over Time*



Virginia's performance in awarding certificates and degrees relative to the number of students enrolled is only fair, but those who do attain a bachelor's degree do so in a timely manner.

Graded Information

Compared with other states:

- A fairly high percentage (54%) of first-year students in community colleges return for their second year.
- At four-year colleges and universities, a very high percentage (80%) of freshmen return for their sophomore year.
- In addition, a very high percentage (63%) of first-time, full-time college students complete a bachelor's degree within six years of enrolling in college.
- However, only a fair proportion of Virginia students complete certificates and degrees relative to the number enrolled.
- Twenty-eight postsecondary certificates and degrees were awarded for every 1,000 people in the state without a college degree.

COMPLETION	Virginia		Top States
	Early 1990s*	2008	
Persistence (20%)**			
1st year community college students returning their second year	n/a	54%	66%
Freshmen at 4-year colleges/universities returning their sophomore year	79%	80%	82%
Completion (80%)			
First-time, full-time students completing a bachelor's degree within 6 years of college entrance	60%	63%	65%
Certificates, degrees, diplomas at all colleges & universities per 100 undergraduate students	14	16	21
Certificates, degrees, diplomas at all colleges & universities per 1,000 adults with no college degree	19	28	44

*The indicators report data beginning in the early 1990s or the closest year for which reliable data are available.

**2008 data may not be comparable with data from previous years. See the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2008*.

Performance Gaps

- There is a 15% gap between whites and all minorities in college graduation rates at four-year institutions. Forty-seven percent of blacks and 59% of Hispanics, two of the largest minority populations in Virginia, graduate from a four-year institution within six years, compared with 68% of whites.
- Among white students, 17 degrees are awarded for every 100 students. In contrast, among all minority students, 15 degrees are awarded for every 100 students. The rate of awards for Hispanics, one of the largest minority populations in the state, is 14 for every 100 undergraduate enrollments.

Change in Graded Measures

- Over the past decade, Virginia has consistently been a very high performer in the percentage of first-time, full-time college students earning a bachelor's degree within six years of enrolling in college.
- Since the early 1990s, Virginia has seen a substantial increase in the number of certificates and degrees completed relative to the population with no college degree.

The completion category addresses whether students continue through their educational programs and earn certificates or degrees in a timely manner. Certificates and degrees from one- and two-year programs as well as the bachelor's degree are included.



2008 Grade *Change Over Time*



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

Graded Information

Compared with other states:

- A very large proportion of residents have a bachelor's degree, and this substantially strengthens the state economy. Virginia is a top performer on the economic benefits measure.
- In addition, residents contribute substantially to the civic good, as measured by charitable giving and volunteerism.

Performance Gaps

- There is an 11% gap between whites and minorities in the percentage of 25- to 64-year-olds with a bachelor's degree or higher. Among the same population, 19% of blacks and 24% of Hispanics, the largest minority populations in Virginia, have a bachelor's degree or higher, compared with 38% 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 \$16 billion higher.

BENEFITS	Virginia		Top States
	Early 1990s*	2008	
Educational Achievement (38%)			
Adults (ages 25 to 64) with an associate's degree or higher	33%	43%	44%
Adults (ages 25 to 64) with a bachelor's degree or higher	27%	35%	37%
Economic Benefits (31%)			
Increase in total personal income as a result of the percentage of population with some college (including an associate's degree), but not a bachelor's degree	3%	2%	3%
Increase in total personal income as a result of the percentage of population holding a bachelor's degree	11%	11%	11%
Civic Benefits (31%)			
Residents voting in national elections	49%	51%	65%
Of those who itemize on federal income taxes, the percentage declaring charitable gifts	90%	87%	90%
Increase in volunteering as a result of college education	18%	18%	20%
Adult Skill Levels (0%)**			
Quantitative Literacy	n/a	n/a	n/a
Prose Literacy	n/a	n/a	n/a
Document Literacy	n/a	n/a	n/a

*The indicators report data beginning in the early 1990s or the closest year for which reliable data are available. See the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2008*.

**State-level estimates on these measures are not currently available except for six states participating in an oversample; NCES intends to release limited 50-state data on this 2003 survey in 2009.

Change in Graded Measures

Since the early 1990s:

- The percentage of residents holding a bachelor's degree has increased by 31%, compared with an increase of 28% for the United States overall. Virginia has consistently performed very well on this measure when compared with other states.
- The percentage of Virginia residents who vote has increased slightly, in contrast to a nationwide decrease of 4%.

Other Key Facts:

- In 2007, Virginia scored 80 on the New Economy Index, compared with a nationwide score of 62. The New Economy Index, created by the Kauffman Foundation, measures the extent to which a state is participating in knowledge-based industries. A higher score means increased participation.
- Policymakers and state residents do not have access to important information about high-level literacy skills because the state has declined to participate in the national literacy survey.

The benefits category measures the economic and societal benefits that the state receives as a result of having well-educated residents.



2008 Grade

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

Measuring Up 2004 for the first time provided state-level results in Learning because five states (Illinois, Kentucky, Nevada, Oklahoma, and South Carolina) participated in a groundbreaking effort to pilot comparable measures in this category. The National Forum on College-Level Learning conducted this project, which was funded by the Pew Charitable Trusts.¹ These results were also included in *Measuring Up 2006*, which for the first time reported performance measures based on licensure and graduate admissions examination scores for all 50 states.

The approach used to examine Learning employed a method similar to that of the other five performance categories in *Measuring Up*. Indicators were developed in three categories:

- 1. Literacy Levels of College-Educated Residents.** What are the abilities of the state’s college-educated population? The answer to this question constitutes the “educational capital” that the state can count on with respect to developing a twenty-first century workforce and a citizenry equipped to function effectively in civic and democratic processes.
- 2. Graduates Ready for Advanced Practice.** To what extent do colleges and universities in the state educate students to be capable of contributing to the workforce? The answer to this question depends a great deal on the extent to which graduates of the state’s colleges and universities are ready to enter a licensed profession or participate in graduate study.
- 3. Performance of College Graduates.** How effectively can the state’s college and university

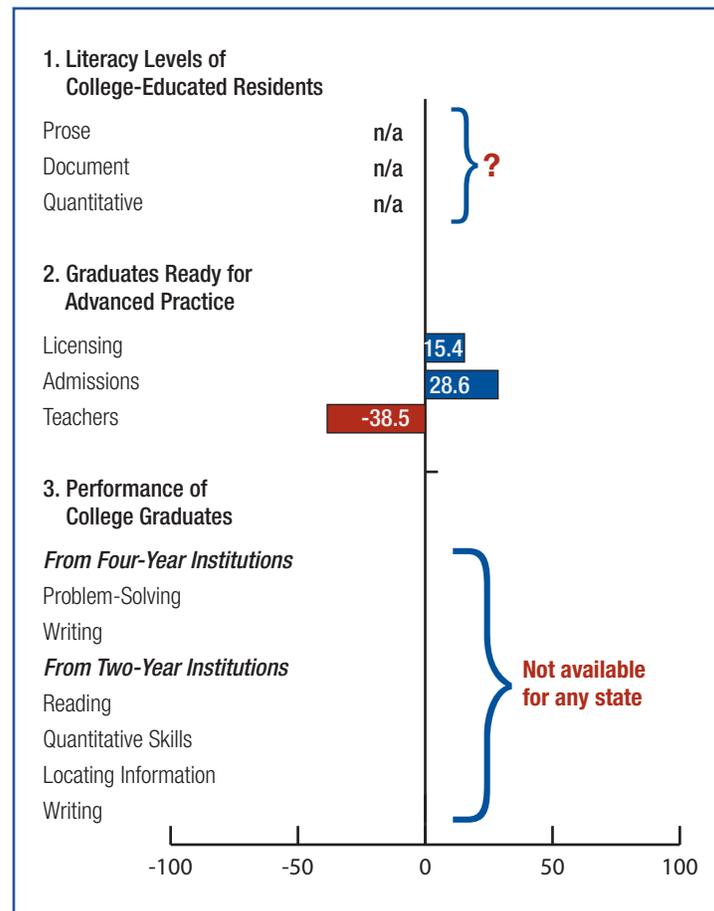
graduates communicate and solve problems? This is the bottom line with respect to performance in learning that can only be determined by common direct assessments of college graduates.

To evaluate state performance on Learning in *Measuring Up 2004*, indicator results within each of these three categories were compiled for the pilot states and compared with a common standard: the national average on each measure. Performance on the resulting group of measures created a “learning profile” for

each state that shows how many percentage points above or below this national level the values of each of the state’s indicators fall.

Measuring Up 2008 uses the same method for portraying results in Learning, although the picture is incomplete. Results for Literacy Levels of College-Educated Residents can be calculated only for the six states (Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, and Oklahoma) that participated in the State Assessment of Adult Literacy (SAAL)-a state-level version of the

National Assessment of Adult Literacy (NAAL) conducted in 2003. Results for Graduates Ready for Advanced Practice, which are based on common licensure and graduate admissions examinations, can be calculated for all 50 states. Results for Performance of College Graduates relied upon specially administered standardized assessments given to representative samples of the state’s about-to-graduate college students for five states in 2004. These measures were reported in *Measuring Up 2004* and *Measuring Up 2006*, but have not been repeated for 2008.



Virginia Results

Virginia is more than 15 percentage points above the national benchmark in workforce preparation as reflected in professional licensure examinations. Twenty percent more of the state’s graduates take such examinations than do graduates on average nationwide, although their pass rates are about 5% below the national average. Virginia is more than 28 percentage points above the national benchmark in preparing students for graduate study as reflected in graduate admissions examinations, which places it among the five top-performing states on this measure. Eighteen percent more of the state’s graduates take such examinations than do graduates on average nationwide, and the proportion earning competitive scores is 9% above the national average. Finally, Virginia is more than 38 percentage points below the national benchmark with respect to pass rates on teacher examinations.

Virginia did not participate in the SAAL, so no results on literacy are available.

1. A full report on the results of this project can be obtained from the National Center at http://www.highereducation.org/reports/mu_learning/index.shtml.

How Virginia Measures Up Internationally

Participation

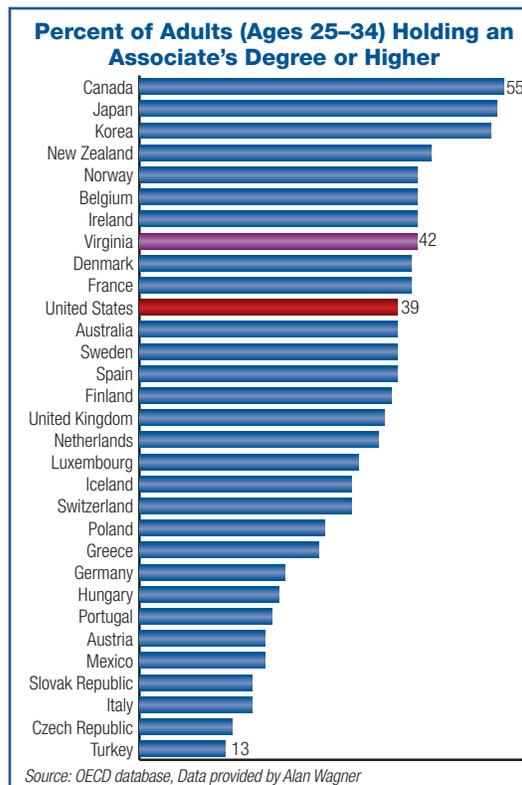
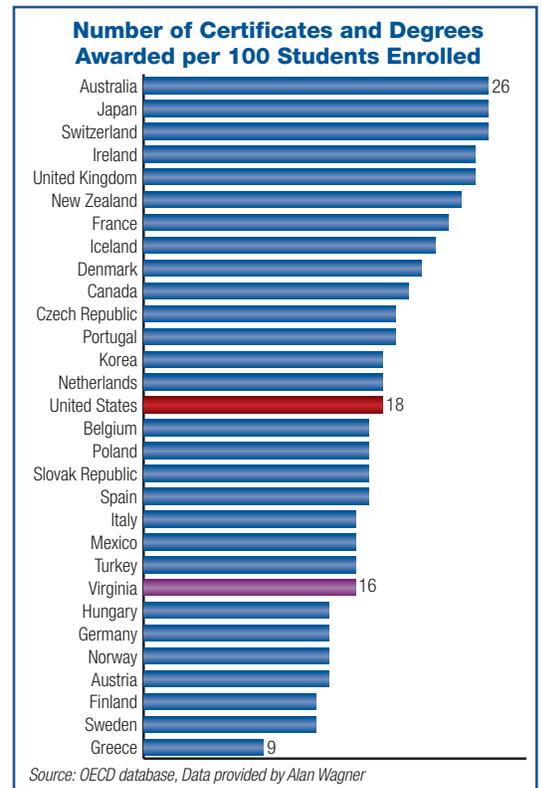
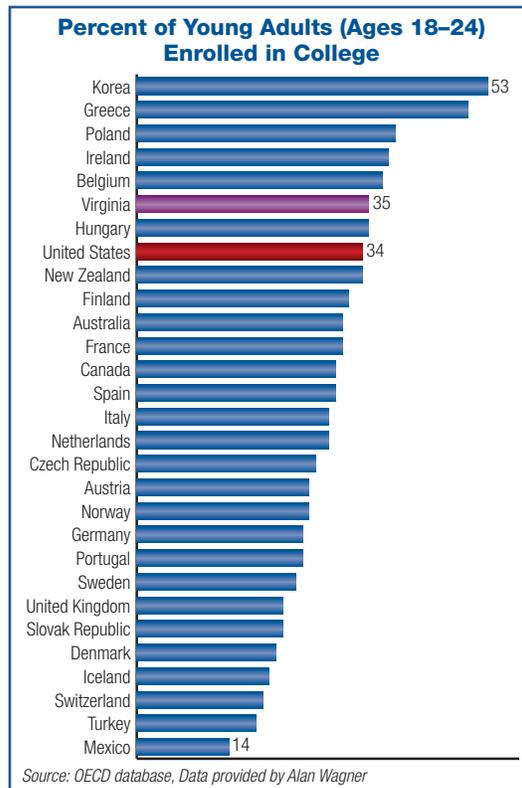
About 35% of young adults, ages 18 to 24, in Virginia are currently enrolled in college. Internationally, although Virginia's enrollment rate compares well with that of top countries, it is 18% less than the rate in Korea, the best-performing nation on this measure. Virginia is also surpassed by Greece, Poland, Ireland, and Belgium.

Completion

When compared internationally, Virginia is surpassed by many countries in the proportion of students who complete certificates or degrees. With 16 out of 100 students completing certificates or degrees, Virginia's completion rate is only 63% of the rate in Australia, the top-performing nation on this measure, where 26 out of 100 students complete certificates or degrees. Virginia also lags Japan, Switzerland, Ireland, the United Kingdom, New Zealand, France, Iceland, Denmark, Canada, the Czech Republic, Portugal, Korea, the Netherlands, Belgium, Poland, the Slovak Republic, and Spain.

Educational Level of Adult Population

When compared internationally, Virginia is among the leaders in the proportion of younger adults, ages 25 to 34, with a college degree. However, the proportion of younger adults with a college degree in the state is 13% less than the proportion in Canada, the top-performing nation on this measure. Virginia is also surpassed by Japan, Korea, and New Zealand.



State Context	Virginia	State Rank
Population (2007)	7,712,091	12
Gross State Product (2007, in millions)	\$382,964	11
Leading Indicators	Virginia	U.S.
Projected % change in population, 2005-2025	24%	18%
Projected % change in number of all high school graduates, 2005-2022	19%	9%
Projected budget surplus/shortfall by 2013	-4%	-6%
Median income of poorest 20% of population (2006)	\$13,080	\$11,169
Children in poverty (2006)	12%	18%
Percent of adult population with less than a high school diploma or equivalent (2006)	15%	16%
GEDs awarded to 25- to 49-year-olds with no high school diploma (2006)	12	8
New Economy Index (2007)*	80	62
Facts and Figures	Virginia	
	Number/Amount	Percent
Institutions of Postsecondary Education (2007-08)		
Public 4-Year	15	13%
Public 2-Year	24	21%
Private 4-Year	55	49%
Private 2-Year	18	16%
Students Enrolled by Institution Type (2006)		
Public 4-Year	147,070	38%
Public 2-Year	160,576	41%
Private 4-Year	71,787	19%
Private 2-Year	8,160	2%
Students Enrolled by Level (2006)		
Undergraduate	387,593	85%
Graduate	58,303	13%
Professional	10,276	2%
Enrollment Status of Students (2006)		
Full-time	278,090	61%
Part-time	178,082	39%
Net Migration of Students (2006)		
Positive numbers for net migration mean that more students are entering than leaving the state to attend college. Negative numbers reveal the reverse.	5,336	
Average Tuition (2007-08)		
Public 4-year institutions	\$6,978	
Public 2-year institutions	\$2,331	
Private 4-year institutions	\$21,912	
State and Local Appropriations for Higher Education		
Per \$1,000 of personal income, FY 2008	\$6	
Per capita, FY 2008	\$243	
% change, FY 1998-2008		62%

*The New Economy Index, created by the Kauffman Foundation, measures the extent to which a state is participating in knowledge-based industries. A higher score means increased participation.

Questions and Answers about *Measuring Up 2008*

Q. Who is being graded in this report card, and why?

A. *Measuring Up 2008* grades states, not students or individual colleges or universities, on their performance in higher education. The states are responsible for preparing students for higher education by means of sound K-12 school systems, and they provide most of the public financial support — approximately \$77 billion in 2008 — for colleges and universities. Through their oversight of public institutions of higher education, state leaders affect the types and number of education programs available in the state. State leaders also determine the limits of financial support and often influence tuition and fees for public colleges and universities. They also establish how much state-based financial aid is available to students and their families, which affects students attending both private and public colleges and universities. In addition, state economic development policies influence the income advantage that residents receive from having some college experience or a college degree.

Q. How are states graded?

A. States receive letter grades in each performance category. Each category consists of several indicators, or quantitative measures — a total of 36 indicators in the five graded categories. Grades are calculated based on each state's current performance on these indicators, relative to the best-performing states. Grades in *Measuring Up 2008* reflect state performance for 2006 or 2007, the most recent information available.

For the sixth category, Learning, states receive an “Incomplete” because there is not sufficient information about student learning for meaningful state-by-state comparisons.

Q. What sources of information are used to determine the grades?

A. All data used to grade states in *Measuring Up 2008* were collected from reliable national sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Department of Education. All data are the most recent public information available for state comparisons. Please see the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2008* for more information regarding data sources.

Q. How do we measure Change Over Time?

A. Change Over Time indicators compare each state's current performance with its own previous performance in the 1990s. For each category, the state's change is determined by its improvement or decline in performance on a key indicator in that category. This information is displayed in two ways. First, states receive either an “up” or a “down” arrow in each performance area (see page 3). An “up” arrow indicates that the

state has increased or remained stable on the key indicator in the category, a “down” arrow indicates that the state has declined on the key indicator in the category. Secondly, information about Change Over Time is presented graphically in greater detail on the fourth page of this report card.

Q. What is new in *Measuring Up 2008*?

A. This year the National Center replaced the data from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS) with the American Community Survey (ACS), also administered by the Census Bureau. The ACS has a sample size of three million households (as of 2005), and will eventually replace the long survey form of the decennial census. Because of its large sample size, it is a valuable resource for state data. This new data source affects several indicators in the preparation, participation, completion, and benefits categories. For more information on these indicators, see *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2008* at www.highereducation.org. In addition, *Measuring Up 2008* includes two new indicators, one in Completion and one in Benefits. These new indicators can be found in the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2008*.

Q. What information is provided but not graded?

A. The state report cards highlight important gaps in college opportunities for various income and ethnic groups, they identify improvements and setbacks in each state's performance over time, and they compare state performance in higher education with other countries. Each state report card also presents important contextual information, such as demographic trends, student migration data, and state funding levels for higher education.

Q. Why does *Measuring Up 2008* include international indicators?

A. As in 2006, this year's edition of *Measuring Up* provides information on key international indicators of educational performance. In the global economy, it is critical for each nation to establish and maintain a competitive edge through the ongoing, high-quality education of its population. *Measuring Up 2008* offers international comparisons that reveal how well the United States and each of the 50 states are preparing residents with the knowledge and skills necessary to compete in a global economy. As with other data in the report card, each international measure is based on the most current data available. In this case, the data are from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). International comparisons are used to gauge the states' and the nation's standing relative to OECD countries on the participation and educational success of their populations. Please see the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2008* for more information regarding data sources.

State Grades 2008

State	Preparation	Participation	Affordability	Completion	Benefits	Learning
Alabama	D+	D+	F	C-	C	I
Alaska	C+	F	F	F	C+	I
Arizona	D	A	F	B	B-	I
Arkansas	C-	D+	F	C-	D+	I
California	C+	C	C-	B-	B+	I
Colorado	A-	C+	F	B-	B+	I
Connecticut	A	C-	F	B-	A-	I
Delaware	C+	C-	F	B	C+	I
Florida	C	D	F	B+	C	I
Georgia	C+	D-	F	B-	B	I
Hawaii	C-	D	F	C	B-	I
Idaho	C	D	F	C	C-	I
Illinois	B	C	F	B+	B	I
Indiana	C	C	F	B-	D+	I
Iowa	B	A	F	A	C+	I
Kansas	B	B-	F	B	C+	I
Kentucky	C	C	F	B	D+	I
Louisiana	D-	F	F	C+	D	I
Maine	B-	C-	F	C+	C	I
Maryland	A-	C	F	B-	A	I
Massachusetts	A	B-	F	A	A	I
Michigan	C	C	F	C+	B+	I
Minnesota	B	B	F	A	B	I
Mississippi	D	D+	F	C	D	I
Missouri	C+	C	F	B	C+	I
Montana	B-	D+	F	C-	C+	I
Nebraska	B-	B	F	B+	B	I
Nevada	C	F	F	F	D	I
New Hampshire	B	C-	F	A-	B	I
New Jersey	A-	C	F	C+	A-	I
New Mexico	D-	B-	F	D+	C+	I
New York	B	D+	F	B+	B	I
North Carolina	B-	D+	F	B-	C+	I
North Dakota	B-	B+	F	A	D	I
Ohio	B-	C-	F	B-	C+	I
Oklahoma	C-	C-	F	C	D+	I
Oregon	C+	D	F	C+	B+	I
Pennsylvania	B-	C-	F	A	C	I
Rhode Island	C+	C+	F	A	B-	I
South Carolina	C+	D-	F	C+	C	I
South Dakota	B	B	F	B	D+	I
Tennessee	C	D	F	C	C	I
Texas	B	D-	F	C-	C+	I
Utah	B	B-	F	B+	B	I
Vermont	A-	C	F	A-	C+	I
Virginia	B+	C	F	B	A	I
Washington	C+	D	F	A-	B	I
West Virginia	C	C	F	C	F	I
Wisconsin	B	C+	F	A-	C	I
Wyoming	C	C	F	A	D-	I

State Change Over Time on Key Indicators

State	Preparation	Participation	Affordability	Completion	Benefits
Alabama	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
Alaska	↑	↓	↓	↑	↑
Arizona	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
Arkansas	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
California	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
Colorado	↓	↓	↓	↑	↑
Connecticut	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
Delaware	↓	↑	↓	↑	↑
Florida	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
Georgia	↓	↑	↓	↑	↑
Hawaii	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
Idaho	↑	↓	↓	↑	↑
Illinois	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
Indiana	↓	↑	↓	↑	↑
Iowa	↓	↑	↓	↓	↑
Kansas	↓	↑	↓	↑	↑
Kentucky	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
Louisiana	↓	↑	↓	↑	↑
Maine	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
Maryland	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
Massachusetts	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
Michigan	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
Minnesota	↓	↑	↓	↑	↑
Mississippi	↓	↑	↓	↑	↑
Missouri	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
Montana	↓	↑	↓	↑	↑
Nebraska	↓	↑	↓	↑	↑
Nevada	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
New Hampshire	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
New Jersey	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
New Mexico	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
New York	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
North Carolina	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
North Dakota	↑	↓	↓	↓	↑
Ohio	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
Oklahoma	↑	↓	↓	↑	↑
Oregon	↓	↑	↓	↑	↑
Pennsylvania	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
Rhode Island	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
South Carolina	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
South Dakota	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
Tennessee	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Texas	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
Utah	↓	↓	↓	↑	↑
Vermont	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
Virginia	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
Washington	↓	↑	↓	↑	↑
West Virginia	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
Wisconsin	↓	↑	↓	↑	↑
Wyoming	↓	↓	↓	↑	↑

Key Indicators by Category:

Preparation: Percentage of 18- to 24-year-olds with a high school credential (1990 to 2006)

Participation: Percentage of 18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in higher education (1991 to 2007)

Affordability: Percentage of income (average of all income groups) needed to pay for college expenses at public four-year institutions (1999-2007)

Completion: All degree completions per 100 students (1992 to 2007)

Benefits: Percentage of 25- to 64-year-olds with a bachelor's degree or higher (1990 to 2006)

Measuring Up 2008 Resources

To view *Measuring Up 2008* and its resources visit www.highereducation.org

National Picture

- **2008 Snapshot:** Performance overview on national maps
- **Improvements and Declines:** The nation's performance since the early 1990s
- **Download** the national report in PDF format

State Reports

- **State Report Cards:** A comprehensive picture of higher education in each state
- **Download** each state's report card in PDF format

Compare States

- **Graded Performance:** Compare state results by performance category
- **State Facts:** Compare non-graded state information
- **Index Scores** (sort/compare/map): Sort states by their rank within each category and create a national map based on individual indicator scores

Commentary

- **Foreword**, by Governor James B. Hunt Jr., Chairman, the National Center's Board of Directors
- **The 2008 National Report Card: Modest Improvements, Persistent Disparities, Eroding Global Competitiveness**, by Patrick M. Callan, President, The National Center
- **The Information Gap: Much Talk, Little Progress**, by Dennis P. Jones, President of the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems

- **Stuck on Student Learning**, by Peter T. Ewell, Vice President of the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems
- **Facing the Nation: The Role of College Leaders in Higher Education Policy**, by David W. Breneman, University Professor and Director, University of Virginia

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- **State Press Releases**
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The *Measuring Up 2008* national and state report cards on higher education were made possible by grants from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the Lumina Foundation for Education.

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