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**MEASURING UP**

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**2006**

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**THE STATE REPORT CARD  
ON HIGHER EDUCATION**

**VIRGINIA**



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

# WHAT IS MEASURING UP?

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The purpose of this 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 2006* is the fourth in a series of biennial report cards.

*Measuring Up 2006* evaluates states on their performance in higher education because it is the states that are primarily responsible for educational access and quality in the United States. In this report card, “higher education” refers to all education and training beyond high school, including all public and private, two- and four-year, 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.

*Measuring Up 2006* is the first edition that includes data in the Learning category for all 50 states on the extent to which colleges and universities prepare students to contribute to the workforce.

As in *Measuring Up 2004*, most states in 2006 receive an “Incomplete” in Learning due to the lack of reported information.

This year, however, nine states (Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, and South Carolina) receive a “Plus.” For more information on these states and the Learning category, see page 12 of this state report card.

In four of the performance categories—Preparation, Participation, Completion, and Benefits—grades are calculated by comparing each state’s current performance to that of the best-performing states. This comparison provides a basis for evaluating each state’s performance within a national context and encourages each state to “measure up” to the highest-performing states.

In the Affordability category, however, the United States as a whole is “measuring down.” That is, even in the best-performing states, higher education has become *less* rather than *more* affordable when the costs of attending college are considered relative to family income. As a result, state grades in the Affordability category are calculated by comparing each state’s current performance with the performance of the best states in the early 1990s. This comparison allows policymakers to examine their state’s results relative to other states, while also encouraging improved performance over time. The Affordability category is the only one in which no state receives an A—the highest grade is a C—.

*Measuring Up 2006* also compares each state’s current performance with its own performance in the early 1990s. Although this historical comparison is not graded, it is offered so that states can examine their trends in performance—both improvements and declines—over time. All data are drawn from reliable national sources. (For more information, please see the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2006* at [www.highereducation.org](http://www.highereducation.org).)

*Measuring Up 2006* is the first edition that offers international comparisons that provide essential information on how well the United States and each of the 50 states are preparing residents with the knowledge and skills necessary to compete effectively in a global economy. Every state is compared with nations associated with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

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## A Snapshot of Change Over Time

Academic preparation for college has continued to improve since the early 1990s, which is approximately when the most reliable data became available for meaningful comparisons. High school graduates are, in general, better prepared for college today than their peers were about a decade ago, as indicated by a greater proportion of high school students enrolled in a college-preparatory curriculum and scoring higher on national assessment examinations. Most states, however, and the United States as a whole, continue to show little progress in translating these gains into improvements at the college level.

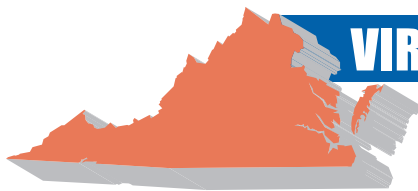
**Preparation:** 45 states improved on more than half of the indicators; 5 improved on some of the indicators.

**Participation:** 8 states improved on more than half of the indicators; 28 improved on some of the indicators; 14 declined on most or all of the indicators.

**Affordability:** 1 state improved on more than half of the indicators; 32 improved on some of the indicators; 17 declined on most or all of the indicators.

**Completion:** 35 states improved on more than half of the indicators; 13 improved on some of the indicators; 2 declined on most or all of the indicators.

**Benefits:** 40 states improved on more than half of the indicators; 8 improved on some of the indicators; 2 declined on most or all of the indicators.



# VIRGINIA

Virginia compares well with most other states in preparing students for college. However, relatively few 9th graders in Virginia enroll in college within four years. The state also performs poorly on international comparisons of enrolled students who complete certificates and degrees, falling behind such low-performing nations as the Slovak Republic and Spain. Moreover, the affordability of higher education for students and their families in Virginia has declined since the early 1990s. If these trends are not addressed, they could undermine the state's access to an educated, competitive workforce and weaken its economy over time.

## Strengths

### Preparation

■ Eighth graders in Virginia perform well on national assessments in math, science, and reading. Over the past nine years, 8th graders' performance on the science assessments has improved substantially, exceeding the nationwide increase on this measure.

■ Virginia has consistently been a top performer on the very large proportions of 11th and 12th graders who take and score well on Advanced Placement tests.

### Completion

■ Compared with other states, a large percentage of first-year students at community colleges return for their second year.

■ Virginia has consistently performed very well on the percentage of freshmen at four-year colleges returning for their sophomore year.

### Benefits

■ Compared with other states, a very high proportion of residents have a bachelor's degree, and this substantially strengthens the state economy. However, many of these residents earned their degrees in other states.



### Change in Virginia Since 1992



Preparation



Participation



Affordability



Completion



Benefits



Learning

### What do the arrows mean?



The state has improved on more than half of the indicators in the category.



The state has improved on some, but no more than half, of the indicators in the category.



The state has declined on most or all indicators.

## Weaknesses

### Preparation

- Low-income 8th graders perform very poorly on national math assessments.
- Only fair percentages of 11th and 12th graders score well on college entrance exams, but these percentages have increased substantially over the past 12 years.

### Participation

- Compared with other states, the chance of a 9th grader enrolling in college within four years is mediocre, primarily because relatively few high school graduates go on to college directly after high school.
- The percentage of working-age adults enrolled in college-level education or training has declined over the past decade—exceeding the nationwide decline on this measure.
- Among young adults (ages 18-24), there are still substantial gaps in college participation between whites and non-whites. In addition, young adults from high-income families are about four times as likely as those from low-income families to attend college—the widest gap in the nation on this measure.

### Affordability

- Net college costs for students from low- and middle-income families to attend community colleges represent about one-third of their annual family income. (Net college costs equal tuition, room, and board after financial aid.) For these students at public four-year colleges and universities, net college costs represent 41% of their annual family income. These two sectors enroll 82% of the state's college students.
- The state's investment in need-based financial aid is very low, even though Virginia has increased this investment since 1992.

2006  
Grade

Change  
Over Time

A-



*Virginia has shown improvement in preparing students to succeed in college. This year Virginia receives an A- in preparation.*

## Graded Information

Compared with other states:

■ Eighth graders in Virginia perform very well on national assessments in reading and well in math and science.

■ Low-income 8th graders perform very poorly on national math assessments.

■ Virginia is among the top performers in the proportions of 11th and 12th graders scoring well on Advanced Placement tests, but only fair proportions score well on college entrance exams.

■ Seventy percent of secondary school students are taught by qualified teachers, which compares well with top-performing states.

## Change in Graded Measures

■ Over the past nine years, the percentage of 8th graders performing well on national assessments in science has increased substantially.

■ The proportions of 11th and 12th graders taking and scoring well on college entrance exams have increased substantially over the past 12 years.

■ During the same period, Virginia has consistently performed very well on the proportions of 11th and 12th graders who score well on Advanced Placement tests.

PREPARATION	VIRGINIA		Top States 2006
	1992*	2006	
<b>High School Completion (20%)</b>			
18- to 24-year-olds with a high school credential	89%	87% <sup>†</sup>	94%
<b>K-12 Course Taking (35%)</b>			
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	40%
8th grade students taking algebra	n/a	n/a	35%
12th graders taking at least one upper-level math course	n/a	n/a	66%
<b>K-12 Student Achievement (35%)</b>			
8th graders scoring at or above "proficient" on the national assessment exam:			
in math	19%	33%	38%
in reading	33%	36%	38%
in science	27%	35%	41%
in writing	27%	32%	41%
Low-income 8th graders scoring at or above "proficient" on the national assessment exam in math	5%	11%	22%
Number of scores in the top 20% nationally on SAT/ACT college entrance exam per 1,000 high school graduates	116	185	237
Number of scores that are 3 or higher on an Advanced Placement subject test per 1,000 high school juniors and seniors	120	246	217
<b>Teacher Quality (10%)</b>			
7th to 12th graders taught by teachers with a major in their subject	61%	70%	81%

\*The indicators report data beginning in 1992 or the closest year for which reliable data are available. See the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2006*.

<sup>†</sup>Eighty-two percent of 18-24-year-olds have a regular high school diploma; 4% have a GED. The numbers shown for a regular high school diploma and a GED may not exactly equal the number for a high school credential due to rounding.

**Other Key Facts**

■ About 13% 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 or about 8th graders taking algebra 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.

2006  
Grade

Change  
Over Time

**B**



*Virginia continues to perform well in enrolling students in higher education. This year Virginia receives a B in participation.*

## Graded Information

Compared with other states:

■ The chance of Virginia high school students enrolling in college by age 19 is only fair, primarily because few graduates go on to college immediately after high school.

■ Also, the percentage of working-age adults (ages 25 to 49) who are enrolled part-time in college-level education or training is only fair.

## Change in Graded Measures

Over the past decade:

■ The chance of enrolling in college by age 19 has increased by 5%, in contrast to a nationwide decline of 2%. Although the percentage of students who graduate from high school within four years remains the same, more of those who graduate enroll in college.

■ The percentage of working-age adults who are enrolled part-time in education or training beyond high school has declined by 16%, exceeding the nationwide decline of 12% on this measure.

PARTICIPATION	VIRGINIA		Top States 2006
	1992*	2006	
<b>Young Adults (60%)</b>			
Chance for college by age 19	38%	40%	53%
18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college	31%	34%	41%
<b>Working-Age Adults (40%)</b>			
25- to 49-year-olds enrolled part-time in any type of postsecondary education	4.5%	3.8%	5.1%

\*The indicators report data beginning in 1992 or the closest year for which reliable data are available. See the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2006*.

## Other Key Facts

■ Among the young adult population (ages 18 to 24), the gap in college participation between whites and other ethnic groups is substantial. Currently, 40 out of 100 white young adults are enrolled in college, compared with 25 out of 100 young adults from other ethnic groups.

■ Young adults (ages 18 to 24) from high-income families are about four times as likely as those from low-income families to attend college—the widest gap in the nation on this measure.

■ The state's population is projected to grow by 18% from 2005 to 2020, which exceeds the national rate of 14%. During approximately the same period, the number of high school graduates is projected to increase by 11%.

■ About 12% of the adult population has less than a high school diploma or its equivalent, compared with 14% of adults nationwide.

■ In Virginia, 4,665 more students are entering the state than are leaving to attend college. About 19% 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.

2006  
Grade

Change  
Over Time



*Virginia has made no notable progress in providing affordable higher education. This year Virginia receives an F in affordability.*

## Graded Information

■ Compared with best-performing states, families in Virginia devote a fairly 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 82% of the state's college students.

■ The state's investment in need-based financial aid is very low when compared with top-performing states, and Virginia does not offer low-priced college opportunities.

■ Undergraduate students borrowed on average \$3,836 in 2005.

## Change in Graded Measures

■ Over the past several years, the state has increased its investment in need-based financial aid, but this investment remains very low when compared with other states.

## Other Key Facts

■ In Virginia, 43% of students are enrolled in community colleges and 39% in public four-year colleges and universities.

AFFORDABILITY	VIRGINIA		Top States In Early 1990s
	1992*	2006	
<b>Family Ability to Pay (50%)</b>			
Percent of income (average of all income groups) needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:			
at community colleges	19%	21%	15%
at public 4-year colleges/universities	26%	27%	16%
at private 4-year colleges/universities	44%	52%	32%
<b>Strategies for Affordability (40%)</b>			
State investment in need-based financial aid as compared to the federal investment	6%	38%	89%
At lowest-priced colleges, the share of income that the poorest families need to pay for tuition	13%	14%	7%
<b>Reliance on Loans (10%)</b>			
Average loan amount that undergraduate students borrow each year	\$3,122	\$3,836	\$2,619

\*The indicators report data beginning in 1992 or the closest year for which reliable data are available. See the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2006*.

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 Among Different Income Families in the State

A CLOSER LOOK AT FAMILY ABILITY TO PAY	Average family income	Community colleges		Public 4-year colleges/universities		Private 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 2006 family ability to pay							
20% of the population with the lowest income	\$14,400	\$7,316	51%	\$9,628	67%	\$19,145	133%
20% of the population with lower-middle income	\$34,000	\$7,704	23%	\$10,186	30%	\$19,118	56%
20% of the population with middle income	\$56,152	\$8,063	14%	\$11,014	20%	\$19,021	34%
20% of the population with upper-middle income	\$84,037	\$8,177	10%	\$11,094	13%	\$19,120	23%
20% of the population with the highest income	\$143,677	\$8,208	6%	\$11,187	8%	\$19,624	14%
40% of the population with the lowest income	\$24,200	\$7,510	31%	\$9,907	41%	\$19,132	79%

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

Those who are striving to reach or stay in the middle class—the 40% of the population with the lowest incomes—earn on average \$24,200 each year.

■ 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:	\$8,298
Financial aid received:	—\$ 788
Net college cost:	\$7,510
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:	\$12,177
Financial aid received:	—\$ 2,270
Net college cost:	\$ 9,907
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.

2006  
GradeChange  
Over Time

B+



*Virginia has shown substantial improvement in the proportion of students earning a certificate or degree in a timely manner. Virginia earns a B+ in completion this year.*

### Graded Information

Compared with other states:

- A large percentage (53%) of first-year students in community colleges return for their second year.
- At four-year colleges and universities, a very large percentage (79%) of freshmen return for their sophomore year.
- In addition, a very large percentage (62%) of first-time, full-time college students complete a bachelor's degree within six years of enrolling in college.
- A fairly large proportion of Virginia students complete certificates and degrees relative to the number enrolled.

### Change in Graded Measures

- Over the past 15 years, the percentage of freshmen at four-year colleges and universities returning for their sophomore year has consistently remained very high.
- Virginia has also consistently been a very high performer over the past seven years in the percentage of first-time, full-time college students earning a bachelor's degree within six years of enrolling in college.

COMPLETION	VIRGINIA		Top States 2006
	1992*	2006	
<b>Persistence (20%)†</b>			
1st year community college students returning their second year	n/a	53%	62%
Freshmen at 4-year colleges/universities returning their sophomore year	79%	79%	82%
<b>Completion (80%)</b>			
First-time, full-time students completing a bachelor's degree within 6 years of college entrance	60%	62%	64%
Certificates, degrees, and diplomas awarded at all colleges and universities per 100 undergraduate students	14	16	20

\*The indicators report data beginning in 1992 or the closest year for which reliable data are available.

†2006 data may not be entirely comparable with data from previous years.

See the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2006*.

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.

2006  
Grade

Change  
Over Time

A



*Virginia has seen an increase in the benefits the state receives from having a more highly educated population. This year Virginia earns an A in benefits.*

## Graded Information

Compared with other states:

■ A very high 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.

## Other Key Facts:

■ If all ethnic groups had the same educational attainment and earnings as whites, total personal income in the state would be about \$7.6 billion higher.

■ In 2002, Virginia scored 72 on the New Economy Index, compared to a nationwide score of 60. The New Economy Index, developed by the Progressive Policy Institute, measures the extent to which states are participating in knowledge-based industries.

■ 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.

BENEFITS	VIRGINIA		Top States 2006
	1992*	2006	
<b>Educational Achievement (37.5%)</b>			
Population aged 25 to 65 with a bachelor's degree or higher	28%	35%	37%
<b>Economic Benefits (31.25%)</b>			
Increase in total personal income as a result of the percentage of the population holding a bachelor's degree	11%	13%	12%
Increase in total personal income as a result of the percentage of the population with some college (including an associate's degree), but not a bachelor's degree	3%	2%	3%
<b>Civic Benefits (31.25%)</b>			
Residents voting in national elections	49%	47%	64%
Of those who itemize on federal income taxes, the percentage declaring charitable gifts	90%	88%	91%
Increase in volunteering rate as a result of college education	n/a	19%	22%
<b>Adult Skill Levels (0%)*</b>			
Adults demonstrating high-level literacy skills:			
quantitative	22%	26%	33%
prose	21%	25%	33%
document	18%	22%	28%

\*The indicators report data beginning in 1992 or the closest year for which reliable data are available. See the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2006*.

†These are estimates from *Measuring Up 2004* and are not used to calculate grades. New data will be available in fall 2006.

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

2006  
Grade



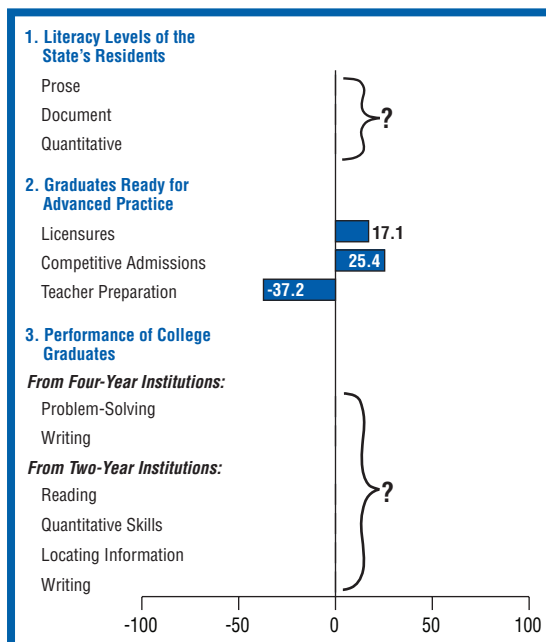
Like most states, Virginia receives an “Incomplete” in Learning because insufficient data would not allow meaningful state-by-state comparisons. However, data are available this year to examine the readiness of college graduates—from two- and four-year institutions—for advanced practice. State results are described below.

In *Measuring Up 2006*, data are available, for the first time, for all fifty states on “Graduates Ready for Advanced Practice” indicators (see chart). In the 2004 edition of *Measuring Up*, state-level results on all Learning indicators were reported for five states (Illinois, Kentucky, Nevada, Oklahoma, and South Carolina) that participated in a pilot project directed by the National Forum on College-Level Learning and funded by the Pew Charitable Trusts.\* This project evaluated state performance in Learning on three topics:

**1. Literacy Levels of the State’s Residents.** These indicators answer the question, “What are the abilities of the state’s college-educated population?” The answer provides information about the level of “educational capital” the state can count on to develop a competitive 21st-century workforce and a responsible citizenry.

**2. Graduates Ready for Advanced Practice.** These indicators address the question, “To what extent do colleges and universities in the state educate students to contribute to the workforce?” These measures examine how well prepared state college and university graduates are to enter a licensed profession or participate in graduate study.

**3. Performance of College Graduates.** These indicators address the question, “How effectively can college and university graduates in the state communicate and solve problems?” The ability of college graduates to perform complex academic and real-world tasks is the “bottom line” in Learning. This can only be determined by common direct assessments of college graduate abilities.



Note: Measures under the third cluster will require special data collection efforts similar to those undertaken by the five pilot project states in 2004.

*Measuring Up 2006* employs the same methodology for Learning as used in the 2004 edition of *Measuring Up*. Overall state performance is illustrated by a bar chart for each state. In the chart, the data for each indicator are represented by a bar showing the number of percentage points the state performed above or below the national average.

The overall picture for *Measuring Up 2006* remains incomplete. While “Graduates Ready for Advanced Practice” results can be reported for all states, results for “Literacy Levels of State’s Residents” can only be calculated for five of the six states that participated in a state-level version of the National Assessment of Adult Literacy (SAAL) conducted in 2003. Results for “Performance of College Graduates”, reported in the 2004

edition of *Measuring Up*, were based on assessments administered to representative samples of college students in each of the five pilot project states. These measures were not updated for 2006.

## Virginia Results

Virginia is 17% above the national benchmark in work-force preparation as reflected in professional licensure examinations. About 17% more Virginia graduates take such examinations than is typical nationally, although their pass rate is about 5% below the national average. Virginia ranks more than 25 percentage points above the national benchmark in preparing

students for graduate study as reflected in graduate admissions examinations, placing it among the top five states on this measure. Almost 15% more Virginia graduates take such examinations than is typical nationally, and the proportion earning competitive scores is slightly above the national average. Finally, Virginia is more than 37 percentage points below the national benchmark with respect to pass rates on the state’s teacher examinations.

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

\*More information on the National Forum on College-Level Learning can be obtained at [http://www.highereducation.org/reports/mu\\_learning/index.shtml](http://www.highereducation.org/reports/mu_learning/index.shtml).

## How Virginia Measures Up Internationally

### Participation\*

■ About 34% of young adults, ages 18 to 24, in Virginia are currently enrolled in college. Although Virginia's enrollment rate compares favorably with that of many countries, it represents only 70% of the rate in Korea, the top-performing nation on this measure. Virginia is also surpassed by Greece, Finland, Belgium, and Ireland (see figure 1).

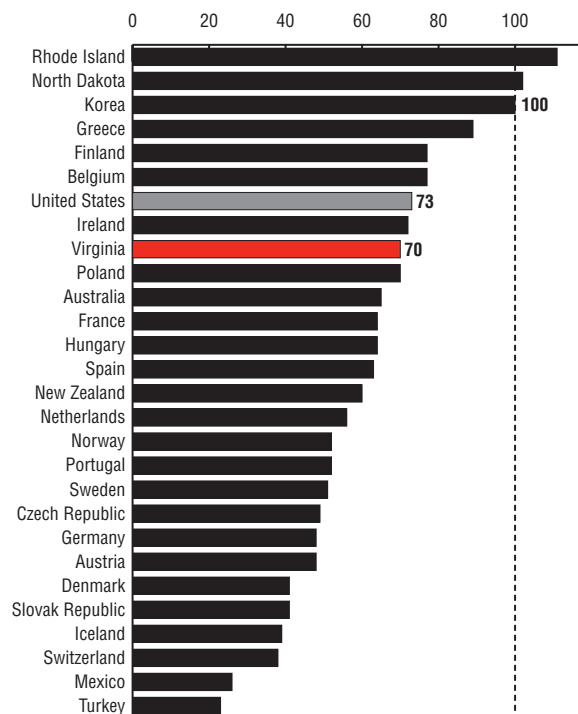
### Completion

■ When compared internationally, Virginia lags many countries in the proportion of students who complete certificates or degrees. With 16 out of 100 students enrolled completing certificates or degrees, Virginia's completion rate is only 68% of the rate in the United Kingdom, the top-performing nation on this measure, where 24 out of 100 students complete certificates or degrees. Virginia also lags Japan, Portugal, Australia, Switzerland, Denmark, Ireland, New Zealand, France, Iceland, Korea, Belgium, Sweden, the Slovak Republic, Poland, and Spain (see figure 2).

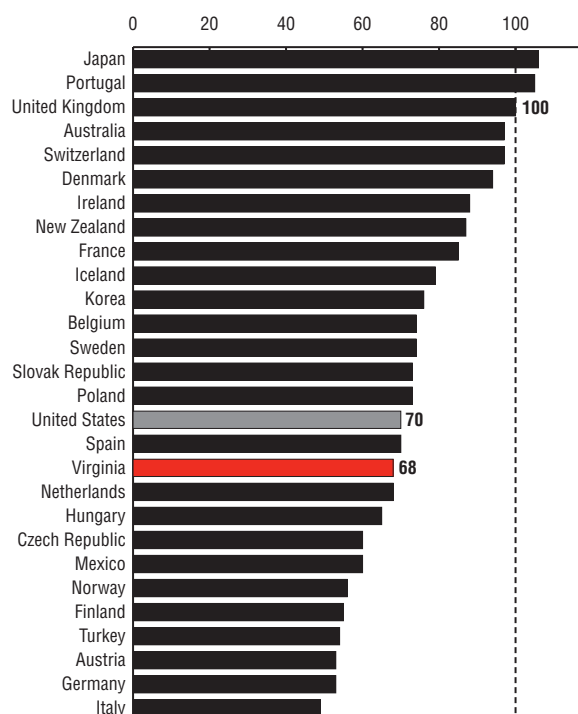
### Educational Level of Adult Population

■ Internationally, the proportion of younger adults, ages 25 to 34, with a college degree in Virginia is only 84% of the proportion in Japan, the top-performing nation on this measure. Virginia is also surpassed by Canada and Korea.

**Figure 1.** Percent of Young Adults (Ages 18-24) Currently enrolled in College, 2003



**Figure 2.** Total Degrees/Certificates Awarded Per 100 Students Enrolled, 2004



\*This measure includes both undergraduate and graduate enrollment, whereas the similar indicator in the graded category only reports undergraduate enrollment.

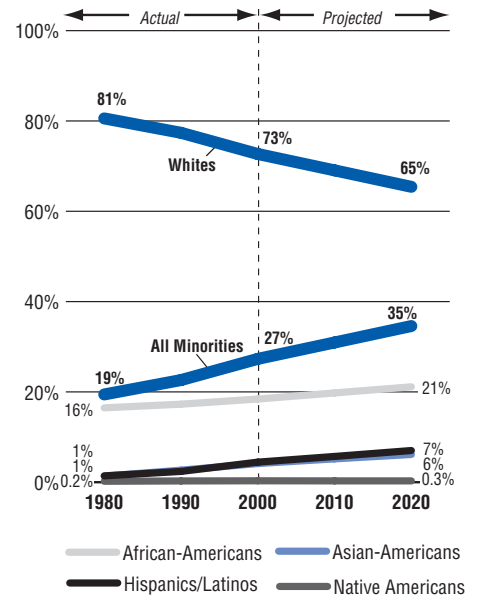
Note: The charts show index scores, as measured against the top performance. The top performance, defined as the median value of the top five performers, receives a score of 100. The top performer can be a nation or a U.S. state. For more international comparison information, go to [www.highereducation.org](http://www.highereducation.org).

State Context	Virginia	State Rank
Population (2005)	7,567,465	12
Gross state product (2004, in millions)	\$327,032	11
Leading Indicators	Virginia	U.S.
Projected % change in population, 2005-2020	18%	14%
Projected % change in number of all high school graduates, 2002-2017	11%	8%
Projected budget surplus/shortfall by 2013	-4%	-6%
Average income of poorest 20% of population (2004)	\$14,400	\$12,168
Children in poverty (2004)	13%	18%
Percent of adult population with less than a high school diploma or equivalent (2004)	12%	14%
New economy index (2002)*	72	60
Facts and Figures	Virginia	
	Number/Amount	Percent
<b>Institutions of Postsecondary Education (2004-05)</b>		
Public 4-year	15	
Public 2-year	24	
Private 4-year	49	
Private 2-year	11	
<b>Students Enrolled by Institution Type (2004)</b>		
Public 4-year	140,386	39%
Public 2-year	153,726	43%
Private 4-year	62,086	17%
Private 2-year	4,286	1%
<b>Students Enrolled by Level (2004)</b>		
Undergraduate	360,484	85%
Graduate	55,658	13%
Professional	9,039	2%
<b>Enrollment Status of Students (2004)</b>		
Full-time	257,092	60%
Part-time	168,089	40%
<b>Net Migration of Students (2004)</b>		
Positive numbers for net migration mean that more students are entering than leaving the state to attend college. Negative numbers reveal the reverse.	4,665	
<b>Average Tuition (2005-06)</b>		
Public 4-year institutions	\$5,930	
Public 2-year institutions	\$2,051	
Private 4-year institutions	\$17,580	
<b>State and Local Appropriations for Higher Education</b>		
Per \$1,000 of personal income, FY 2006	\$6	
Per capita, FY 2006	\$211	
% change, FY 1996-2006		63%

\* This index, created by the Progressive Policy Institute, measures the extent to which a state is participating in knowledge-based industries. A higher score means increased participation.

Note: Percentages might not add to 100 due to rounding.

## Working-Age Population (ages 25-64) by Race/Ethnicity, 1980-2020



## Racial and Ethnic Gaps in Educational Levels of Working-Age Population (ages 25-64), 2000

	Whites	African-Americans
Less than a high school credential	11%	23%
Associate's degree or higher	42%	22%



## QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

### **Q:** What is being graded in this report card, and why?

**A:** *Measuring Up 2006* grades states, not 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—\$72 billion currently—for colleges and universities. Through their oversight of public colleges and universities, state leaders affect the types and number of 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 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.

### **Q:** How are states graded?

**A:** *Measuring Up 2006* grades states in six performance categories: Preparation, Participation, Affordability, Completion, Benefits, and Learning. Each category is made up of several indicators, or quantitative measures—a total of 35 in the first five categories. Grades are calculated based on each state's performance on these indicators, relative to the best-performing states. As in earlier editions, state data are drawn from the most recent public information available, and the grades in *Measuring Up 2006* reflect state performance in 2004 or 2005.

In the Affordability category, *Measuring Up 2006* reflects the major changes in tuition and financial aid that occurred in 2005. In addition, each state's performance is calculated relative to the performance of top states in the early 1990s—rather than relative to the current performance of top states, as is the case with other graded categories. This difference in comparison, first introduced in *Measuring Up 2004*, creates a more stable basis for states to assess their performance in Affordability, which is the most volatile of the graded categories.

*Measuring Up 2006* is the first edition that includes data in the Learning category for all 50 states on the extent to which colleges and universities prepare students to contribute to the workforce (see the “Graduates Ready for Advanced Practice” indicators). As in *Measuring Up 2004*, most states in 2006 receive an “Incomplete” in Learning due to the lack of reported information. This year, however, nine states receive a “Plus”: Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, and South Carolina. These nine states reported adequate data in more than

one of the indicator groups either through their participation in a pilot project, or by collecting additional state data for the state version of the National Assessment of Adult Literacy (NAAL) conducted in 2003.

All data used to grade states in *Measuring Up 2006* were collected from reliable national sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Department of Education. All data are the most current available for state comparisons, are in the public domain, and were collected in ways that allow meaningful comparisons among states. Please see the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2006* (available at [www.highereducation.org](http://www.highereducation.org)) for more information regarding data sources used in *Measuring Up 2006*.

### **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, and they identify improvements and setbacks in each state's performance over time. Each report card also presents important contextual information, such as demographic trends, student migration data, and state funding levels for higher education. International comparisons provide new contextual information for states.

### **Q:** Why does *Measuring Up 2006* include international indicators?

**A:** *Measuring Up 2006* is the first edition to draw on international indicators, at both the state and national levels. In a 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 2006* provides essential information on how well the nation and each of the 50 states are preparing residents with the knowledge and skills necessary to compete effectively in the global economy. As with other data in *Measuring Up*, 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 attainment of their populations.

For more information on international comparisons, see *Measuring Up Internationally: Developing Skills and Knowledge for the Global Knowledge Economy* by Alan Wagner. For more information on available data sources, see the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2006* (available at [www.highereducation.org](http://www.highereducation.org)).

# STATE GRADES

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