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**MEASURING UP**

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**2004**

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**THE STATE REPORT CARD  
ON HIGHER EDUCATION**

**TEXAS**



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

# WHAT IS MEASURING UP?

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This state report card is derived from *Measuring Up 2004*, the national report card for higher education. Its purpose is to provide the public and policymakers with information to assess and improve postsecondary education in each state. *Measuring Up 2004* is the third in a series of biennial report cards.

*Measuring Up 2004* 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 are students in each state being prepared 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 and degrees in a timely manner?

■ **Benefits:** What benefits does the state receive as a result of 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 grade in each performance category, and the grades are based on the state’s performance on several indicators, or quantitative measures, in each category. Most states receive an “Incomplete” in learning because there are no common benchmarks that allow for state-by-state comparisons in learning. Five states, however, receive a “Plus” in learning to highlight their work in developing measures to evaluate the state’s educational capital—that is, the reservoir of high-level knowledge and skills

that the state’s population has attained. For more information about this, 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 provides a basis for assessing and comparing each state’s performance in the national context and encourages each state to “measure up” to the highest performing states.

In the affordability category, however, the nation 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 in relation to family income. As a result, grades in the affordability category are calculated by comparing each state’s current results to the performance of the top states *a decade ago*. This enables policymakers to examine their state’s results in relation to other states, while also encouraging improved performance over time. A glance at the table of state grades on page 15 reveals that the affordability category is the only one in which no state receives an A.

*Measuring Up 2004* also compares each state’s current results with its own performance a decade ago. Although this historical information is not graded, it is offered to allow states to examine their improvements and declines in performance. In gathering information for this period, information from 1992—or the closest year available—is compared with the most recently available data. All information was collected from national, reliable sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Department of Education. (For more information about grading, data collection, and sources, please see the technical report at [www.highereducation.org](http://www.highereducation.org).)

This state report card begins by summarizing the state’s performance today compared with ten years ago, and by presenting key policy questions that these results suggest for the state. Next, the state’s performance in each category is described in greater detail, followed by additional contextual information.

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## A Snapshot of Improvement Over the Past Decade

High school graduates are, in general, better prepared for college today than their peers were a decade ago. However, most states, and the nation as a whole, have made little progress in translating these gains into improvements at the college level.

**Preparation:** 44 states improved on more than half of the indicators; 6 improved on some of the indicators.

**Participation:** 8 states improved on more than half of the indicators; 23 improved on some of the indicators; 19 declined on every indicator.

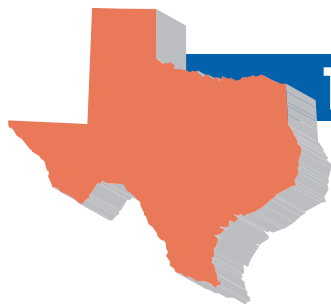
**Affordability:** 2 states improved on more than half of the indicators; 31 improved on some of the indicators; 17 declined on every indicator.

**Completion:** 37 states improved on more than half of the indicators; 9 improved on some of the indicators; 4 declined on every indicator.

**Benefits:** 41 states improved on more than half of the indicators; 8 improved on some of the indicators; 1 declined on every indicator.

**Learning:** 45 states receive an “Incomplete”; 5 states (Illinois, Kentucky, Nevada, Oklahoma, and South Carolina) receive a “Plus.”

For more information about improvement, please see *Measuring Up 2004: The National Report Card on Higher Education* at [www.highereducation.org](http://www.highereducation.org).



Texas has made notable improvements in preparing high school students for college. This population is increasing rapidly, both in size and diversity. Unfortunately, these gains have not translated into large numbers of young adults enrolling in college-level education and training. Relatively few students graduate from high school within four years, and few of those who finish high school enroll in college. Also, over the decade colleges and universities in Texas have become less affordable for students and their families.

### Strengths

#### Preparation

■ Texas is a top-performing state in the percentage of high school students enrolling in upper-level math. Texas is also among the top states in improvement on this measure.

■ Over the past decade, the percentage of young adults from low-income families earning a high school credential has increased substantially.

#### Completion

■ Compared with other states, a large percentage of freshmen at four-year colleges and universities return for their sophomore year.

■ Over the past decade, the gaps have narrowed between whites and other ethnic groups in the proportions of students earning certificates and degrees relative to the numbers enrolled. Nonetheless, substantial gaps remain.

### Weaknesses

#### Preparation

■ Texas is one of the lowest performing states in the percentage of young adults with a high school credential.

■ A small percentage of high school students enroll in upper-level science.

■ Eighth graders perform poorly on national assessments in science and math; the scores of low-income 8th graders are especially low in math.

■ Small proportions of 11th and 12th graders take and perform well on Advanced Placement tests and college entrance exams.

■ Only a fair percentage of secondary students are taught by a qualified teacher.

■ Black and Hispanic high school students are only two-thirds as likely as whites to enroll in upper-level science and math.

#### Participation

■ Compared with other states, the likelihood of 9th graders enrolling in college within four years is low in Texas, which may put the state at risk given the large increase of high school graduates (26%) projected over the next 15 years.



■ Compared with other states, a small percentage of working-age adults in Texas enroll in college-level education. Texas has seen a decline on this measure over the last decade, mirroring the national decrease.

■ About 23% of adults do not have a high school diploma or its equivalent (compared with a national average of 14%), making them ineligible for participation in higher education.

■ Young adults from high-income families are almost three times as likely as those from low-income families to attend college.

## **Affordability**

■ Net college costs for low- and middle-income students to attend community colleges represent more than 30% of their annual family income. For the same students at public four-year colleges and universities, net costs represent nearly 40% of their income. Low- and middle-income families in Texas earn on average \$18,000 per year. (Net college costs equal tuition, room, and board minus financial aid.)

## **Completion**

■ Compared with top states, a small percentage of freshmen at community colleges return for their second year.

■ Only a fair proportion of students earn a bachelor's degree within six years.

■ Compared with other states, a small percentage of Texas students complete certificates and degrees relative to the number enrolled.

## **Benefits**

■ Only a fair proportion of Texas residents have a bachelor's degree, compared with top-performing states.

## **Policy Questions**

■ Can Texas increase the number of students who finish high school within four years?

■ Can Texas accommodate the increasing size and diversity of the young population preparing to enroll in higher education?

■ Can the state encourage more residents to get a General Education Development (GED) credential in order to increase educational attainment for working-age adults?

■ Can Texas close the gaps in educational achievement between its white and its minority ethnic populations?

■ Can the state's two-year colleges be made more affordable for students and their families?

■ Can the state develop financial aid programs that more effectively meet the needs of students from low-income families?

2004  
Grade

Improvement  
Over Decade

C+



*Over the past decade, Texas has shown improvement in preparing students to succeed in college. Despite that improvement, Texas lags behind many other states and this year receives a C+ in preparation.*

## Graded Information

■ Texas is among the poorest-performing states in the percentage of young adults earning a high school diploma or General Education Development (GED) diploma by age 24.

■ Texas is a top performer in the proportion of high school students enrolled in upper-level math (59%), but a fairly small percentage of high school students (29%) are enrolled in upper-level science.

■ Eighth graders perform very poorly on national assessments in science, and fairly poorly on national assessments in math. Their performance is average in writing.

■ Compared with their peers in other states, low-income 8th graders perform very poorly on national assessments in math.

■ Small proportions of 11th and 12th graders score well on Advanced Placement tests, and extremely small proportions score well on college entrance exams.

■ Fifty-eight percent of secondary school students are taught by qualified teachers, which is only average compared with top-performing states.

## Change in Graded Measures

■ Over the past decade, the proportion of high school students enrolled in upper-level math has increased substantially, making Texas a top performer on this measure.

PREPARATION	TEXAS		Top States 2004
	A Decade Ago	2004	
<b>High School Completion (20%)</b>			
18- to 24-year-olds with a high school credential	80%	82%*	94%
<b>K-12 Course Taking (35%)</b>			
9th to 12th graders taking at least one upper-level math course	38%	59%	59%
9th to 12th graders taking at least one upper-level science course	20%	29%	41%
8th grade students taking algebra	n/a	n/a	35%
12th graders taking at least one upper-level math course	n/a	57%	66%
<b>K-12 Student Achievement (35%)</b>			
8th graders scoring at or above "proficient" on the national assessment exam:			
in math	18%	25%	36%
in reading	28%	26%	39%
in science	23%	23%	42%
in writing	31%	31%	41%
Low-income 8th graders scoring at or above "proficient" on the national assessment exam in math	6%	12%	23%
Number of scores in the top 20% nationally on SAT/ACT college entrance exam per 1,000 high school graduates	109	129	227
Number of scores that are 3 or higher on an Advanced Placement subject test per 1,000 high school juniors and seniors	47	145	219
<b>Teacher Quality (10%)</b>			
7th to 12th graders taught by teachers with a major in their subject	46%	58%	81%

\*Seventy-five percent of 18- to 24-year-olds have a regular high school diploma; 7% have a GED.  
Note: Indicators in italics are new for 2004.

■ The proportion of high school students enrolled in upper-level science has also increased substantially, but the state's current performance on this measure is fairly low relative to other states.

■ The percentage of 8th graders performing well on national assessments in math has increased during the past decade.

■ In the same period, the percentage of low-income 8th graders performing well on national assessments in math has doubled, although the state's current performance is very poor compared with other states.

■ During the past decade, the proportions of 11th and 12th graders taking and scoring well on Advanced Placement exams have more than tripled, although the state's current performance on this measure is low relative to other states.

■ The percentage of secondary school students taught by qualified teachers has increased substantially over the same period.

## Other Key Facts

■ Blacks and Hispanics in the 9th to 12th grades are about two-thirds as likely as whites to enroll in upper-level science and math.

■ Over the past decade, the gap in earning a high school credential has narrowed between young adults from high-income families and those from low-income families. The percentage of young adults who are from low-income families and who earn a high school credential has increased from 65% to 72%.

■ Among young adults, 7% receive a GED rather than a high school diploma, one of the highest percentages in the nation.

■ About 22% of children under age 18 live in poverty, compared with a national rate of 17%.

■ Policymakers and state residents do not have access to important information about 8th graders taking algebra because the state did not report the data.

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.

2004  
Grade

Improvement  
Over Decade



*Texas has made no notable progress in enrolling students in higher education over the past decade. This year Texas receives a C in participation.*

## Graded Information

■ Compared with other states, the chance of Texas high school students enrolling in college by age 19 is low, because few students graduate from high school and enroll in college.

■ A fairly small percentage of working-age adults (ages 25 to 49) are enrolled part-time in education or training beyond high school.

## Change in Graded Measures

■ Over the past decade, the chance of enrolling in college by age 19 has increased by 11%, in contrast to a nationwide decline of 3%. However, the state's current performance on this measure remains low when compared with other states.

■ The percentage of working-age adults enrolled part-time in college-level education or training has decreased by 14% over the past decade, exceeding the nationwide decline of 11%.

PARTICIPATION	TEXAS		Top States 2004
	A Decade Ago	2004	
<b>Young Adults (60%)</b>			
Chance for college by age 19	29%	33%	52%
18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college	30%	28%	40%
<b>Working-Age Adults (40%)</b>			
25- to 49-year-olds enrolled part-time in any type of postsecondary education	4.4%	3.8%	5.4%

## Other Key Facts

■ Young adults (ages 18 to 24) from high-income families are almost three times as likely as those from low-income families to attend college.

■ The state's population is projected to grow by 21% from 2000 to 2015, far faster than the national rate of 13%. During approximately the same period, the number of high school graduates is projected to increase by 26%.

■ About 23% of the adult population has less than a high school diploma or its equivalent, compared with 14% of adults nationwide.

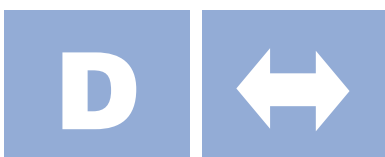
■ In Texas, 2,251 more students are leaving the state than are entering to attend college. About 8% of Texas high school graduates who go to college attend college out of state.

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.



2004  
Grade

Improvement  
Over Decade



*Texas has made no notable progress in making higher education affordable. This year Texas receives a D in affordability.*

## Graded Information

■ Compared with best-performing states, families in Texas devote a fairly large share of family income, even after financial aid, to attend public two- and four-year colleges and universities, which enroll almost 90% of college students in the state.

■ The state's investment in need-based financial aid is very low.

■ Undergraduate students borrowed on average \$3,274 in 2003.

## Change in Graded Measures

■ Over the past decade, the state has increased its commitment to financially needy students, but its investment remains very low compared with other states.

## Other Key Facts

■ In Texas, 51% of students are enrolled in community colleges and 37% in public four-year colleges and universities.

AFFORDABILITY	TEXAS		Top States A Decade Ago
	A Decade Ago	2004	
<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	20%	21%	15%
at public 4-year colleges/universities	22%	26%	16%
at private 4-year colleges/universities	53%	61%	32%
<b>Strategies for Affordability (40%)</b>			
State investment in need-based financial aid as compared to the federal investment	7%	36%	89%
At lowest-priced colleges, the share of income that the poorest families need to pay for tuition	8%	10%	7%
<b>Reliance on Loans (10%)</b>			
Average loan amount that undergraduate students borrow each year	\$2,873	\$3,274	\$2,619

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.



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 2004 family ability to pay							
20% of the population with the lowest income	\$11,214	\$5,477	49%	\$6,783	60%	\$16,878	151%
20% of the population with lower-middle income	\$25,000	\$6,092	24%	\$7,467	30%	\$17,132	69%
20% of the population with middle income	\$41,000	\$6,468	16%	\$8,270	20%	\$17,062	42%
20% of the population with upper-middle income	\$65,460	\$6,594	10%	\$8,645	13%	\$17,149	26%
20% of the population with the highest income	\$116,221	\$6,598	6%	\$8,768	8%	\$18,283	16%
40% of the population with the lowest income	\$18,107	\$5,784	32%	\$7,125	39%	\$17,005	94%

\*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 \$18,107 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 32% of their income annually:

Tuition, room, and board:	\$6,638
Financial aid received:	—\$ 854
Net college cost:	\$5,784
Percent of income:	32%

■ If the same student were to attend a public four-year college in the state, their net cost to attend college would represent about 39% of their income annually:

Tuition, room, and board:	\$9,063
Financial aid received:	—\$1,938
Net college cost:	\$7,125
Percent of income:	39%

## Note

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

2004  
GradeImprovement  
Over Decade

*Over the past decade, Texas has seen substantial improvement in the proportion of students earning a certificate or degree in a timely manner. Despite that improvement, Texas receives a C in completion this year.*

### Graded Information

- Compared with other states, a fairly small percentage (45%) of first-year students in community colleges return for their second year.
- However, a large percentage of freshmen at four-year colleges and universities return for their sophomore year.
- Only an average percentage (49%) of first-time, full-time college students complete a bachelor's degree within six years of entering college.
- In addition, a fairly small proportion of students complete certificates and degrees relative to the number enrolled.

### Change in Graded Measures

- During the past decade, the percentage of first-year community college students returning for their second year has increased by 8%, in contrast to a nationwide decline of 2% on this measure.
- Over the past few years, Texas has seen an increase in the percentage of first-time, full-time college students earning their bachelor's degree within six years of enrolling in college.

COMPLETION	TEXAS		Top States 2004
	A Decade Ago	2004	
<b>Persistence (20%)</b>			
1st year community college students returning their second year	41%	45%	63%
Freshmen at 4-year colleges/universities returning their sophomore year	73%	74%	84%
<b>Completion (80%)</b>			
First-time, full-time students completing a bachelor's degree within 6 years of college entrance	44%	49%	64%
Certificates, degrees, and diplomas awarded at all colleges and universities per 100 undergraduate students	12	14	21

- The proportion of students completing certificates and degrees relative to the number enrolled has also increased over the past decade, although the state's current performance on this measure remains fairly low when compared with other states.

### Other Key Facts

- Over the past decade, Texas has made progress in narrowing the gaps between whites and all minority ethnic groups

in the proportion of students completing certificates and degrees relative to the number enrolled. In particular, the number of black students receiving certificates and degrees has increased from 9 to 13 per 100 enrolled, and the proportion of Hispanic students receiving certificates and degrees has increased from 9 to 12 per 100 enrolled.

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.

2004  
Grade

Improvement  
Over Decade

B-



*Over the past decade, Texas has increasingly benefited from having a more highly educated population. This year Texas receives a B- in benefits.*

## Graded Information

■ Compared with other states, only a fair proportion of residents have a bachelor's degree, and this weakens the state economy.

■ However, residents contribute substantially to the civic good, as measured by charitable giving.

## Change in Graded Measures

■ Over the past decade, the percentage of residents voting has dropped substantially.

## 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 \$31.4 billion higher, and the state would realize an estimated \$11 billion in additional tax revenues.

■ Whites are more than twice as likely as those from minority ethnic groups to have a bachelor's degree. This is among the widest gaps in the country on this measure.

■ In 2002, Texas scored 68 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.

BENEFITS	TEXAS		Top States 2004
	A Decade Ago	2004	
<b>Educational Achievement (37.5%)</b>			
Population aged 25 to 65 with a bachelor's degree or higher	23%	26%	36%
<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	9%	9%	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%	3%	3%
<b>Civic Benefits (31.25%)</b>			
Residents voting in national elections	49%	41%	60%
Of those who itemize on federal income taxes, the percentage declaring charitable gifts	86%	84%	92%
<i>Increase in volunteering rate as a result of college education</i>	n/a	16%	22%
<b>Adult Skill Levels (0%)*</b>			
Adults demonstrating high-level literacy skills:			
quantitative	19%	20%	33%
prose	17%	19%	33%
document	15%	16%	28%

\*Adult Skill Levels for 2004 are estimated and are not used to calculate grades.

Note: Indicators in italics are new for 2004.

■ 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 the result of having well educated residents.

2004  
Grade



*Like most states, Texas received an Incomplete in learning because there are no comparable data that would allow for meaningful state-by-state comparisons in learning. The Incomplete in this category highlights a gap in our ability to measure each state's educational capital—the reservoir of high-level knowledge and skills that benefit each state.*

*Measuring Up 2004* gives a “Plus” in learning to five states (Illinois, Kentucky, Nevada, Oklahoma, and South Carolina) that have developed learning measures through their participation in a national demonstration project conducted by the National Forum on College-Level Learning and funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts.\*

Based on the results of the project, the learning category is being constructed like the other performance categories in *Measuring Up*, with indicators that are grouped in several themes, each of which is weighted (see parentheses) and reflects a particular dimension of state performance:

**1. Abilities of the College-Educated Population (25%).** This cluster of indicators examines the proportion of college-educated residents who achieve high levels of literacy. For the 2004 demonstration, the data used are the same as those included in the benefits category and are based on the 1992 National Adult Literacy Survey (NALS) for citizens aged 25 to 64, updated through the 2000 census. The NALS assessment poses real-world tasks or problems that require respondents to read and interpret texts (prose), to obtain or act on information contained in tabular or graphic displays (document), and to understand numbers or graphs and perform calculations (quantitative).

**2. Institutional Contributions to Educational Capital (25%).** The indicators in this area reflect the contributions to a state's stock of “educational capital” by examining the proportion of the state's college graduates (from two- and four-

Learning	Texas
<b>Literacy Levels of the State's Residents (25%)</b>	
Prose	?
Document	?
Quantitative	?
<b>Graduates Ready for Advanced Practice (25%)</b>	
Licensures	?
Competitive admissions	?
Teacher preparation	?
<b>Performance of College Graduates (50%)</b>	
<i>From four-year institutions</i>	
Problem-solving	?
Writing	?
<i>From two-year colleges</i>	
Reading	?
Quantitative skills	?
Locating information	?
Writing	?

Note: Measures included under the first two clusters are available nationally and can be calculated for all 50 states. Measures included in the third will require special data-collection efforts similar to those undertaken by the five demonstration project states in 2004.

year institutions) ready for advanced practice. For the 2004 demonstration, the measures are based on available records for college graduates within each state who have demonstrated their readiness for advanced practice by (a) passing a national examination required to enter a licensed profession such as nursing or physical therapy, (b) earning a competitive score on a nationally recognized graduate admissions examination such as the Graduate Record Examination (GRE) or the Medical College Admissions Test (MCAT), or (c) passing a teacher licensure examination in the state in which they graduated. These measures are presented as a proportion of total bachelor's and associate's degrees granted in the state during the time period.

1 What are the abilities of the college-educated population?

2 To what extent do colleges and universities educate students to be capable of contributing to the workforce?

3 How well can graduates of two- and four-year colleges and universities perform complex problem-solving tasks?

**3. Performance of College Graduates (50%).** These indicators examine how well the graduates of the state's two- and four-year colleges and universities can perform complex tasks related to academic and real-world problem-solving situations. For the 2004 demonstration, the measures consist of two sets of assessments, the Collegiate Learning Assessment (CLA) for four-year students and the ACT Work Keys assessment for two-year students. The CLA is an innovative examination that poses real-world tasks that a student is asked to understand and solve. For example, students could be asked to draw scientific conclusions, examine historical evidence, or develop a persuasive essay. The ACT Work Keys examines what students can do with what they know. Students might be asked to extract information from documents and instructions, or use mathematical concepts such as probability or estimation in real-world settings. The Work Keys writing assessment requires students to prepare an extended essay.

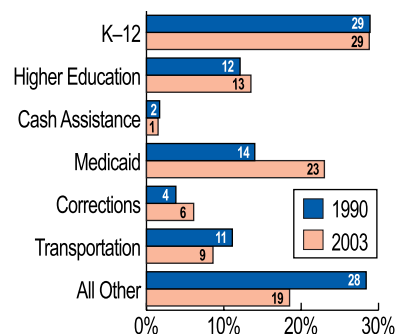
\* A report on the results and lessons of the five-state demonstration project will be released in November.

State Context	Texas	State Rank
Population (2003)	22,118,509	2
Gross state product (2001, in millions)	\$763,874	3
Leading Indicators	Texas	U.S.
Projected % change in population, 2000-2015	20.7%	12.9%
Projected % change in number of all high school graduates, 2002-2017	26.0%	8.0%
Projected budget surplus/shortfall by 2010	-5.7%	-3.4%
Average income of poorest 20% of population (2002)	\$11,214	\$12,072
Children in poverty (2001)	21.0%	16.0%
Percent of adult population with less than a high school diploma or equivalent (2003)	22.8%	14.0%
New economy index (2002)*	67.6	60.3
Facts and Figures	Texas	
	Number/Amount	Percent
<b>Institutions of Postsecondary Education (2002-03)</b>		
Public 4-year	42	
Public 2-year	67	
Private 4-year	55	
Private 2-year	36	
<b>Students Enrolled by Institution Type (2001)</b>		
Public 4-year	353,826	37%
Public 2-year	483,528	51%
Private 4-year	95,351	10%
Private 2-year	14,420	2%
<b>Students Enrolled by Level (2001)</b>		
Undergraduate	947,125	88%
Graduate	110,751	10%
Professional	18,802	2%
<b>Enrollment Status of Students (2001)</b>		
Full-time	607,982	56%
Part-time	468,696	44%
<b>Net Migration of Students (2000)</b>		
Positive numbers for net migration mean that more students are entering than leaving the state to attend college. Negative numbers reveal the reverse.	-2,251	
<b>Average Tuition (2002-03)</b>		
Public 4-year institutions	\$3,596	
Public 2-year institutions	\$1,171	
Private 4-year institutions	\$14,894	
<b>State and Local Appropriations for Higher Education</b>		
Per \$1,000 of personal income, FY 2004	\$8	
Per capita, FY 2004	\$219	
% change, FY 1994-2004		52%

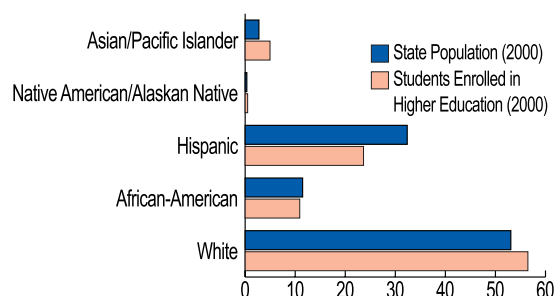
\* This index, created by the Progressive Policy Institute, measures the extent to which a state is participating in knowledge-based industries. A higher score means increased participation.

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

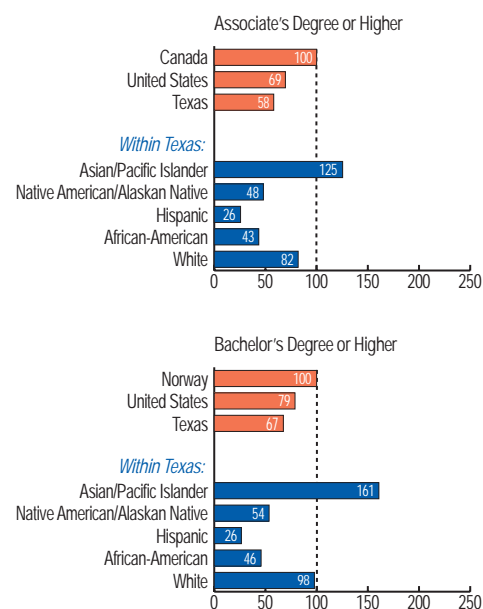
## Share of State Appropriations



## Ethnic Distribution (%)



## Attainment of College Degrees in United States and Top Country, 25- to 34-year-olds (2000)



Note: These two charts compare performance in the U.S. to the performance of the top country, which receives a score of 100.

## QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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

**A:** *Measuring Up 2004* grades states, not individual colleges or universities, on their performance in higher education. The states are responsible for preparing students for higher education through sound K–12 systems, and they provide most of the public financial support—\$69 billion currently—for colleges and universities. Through their oversight of public colleges and universities, state leaders affect the kind and number of programs available in the state. They determine the limits of financial support and often influence tuition and fees for public colleges and universities. They determine how much state-based financial aid to make available to students and their families, which affects students attending private as well as public colleges and universities.

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

**A:** The report card grades states in six performance categories: academic 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 other states. *Measuring Up 2004* draws its data from the most recent public information available. Most of the data in *Measuring Up 2004* is from 2002 and 2003.

In the affordability category, *Measuring Up 2004* reflects the major changes in tuition and financial aid that occurred in 2003. In addition, each state's performance is now calculated in relation to the performance of top states a decade ago—rather than in relation to top states' current performance, as is the case with other graded categories. This change creates

a more stable basis for states to assess their performance in affordability, which is the most volatile of the graded categories.

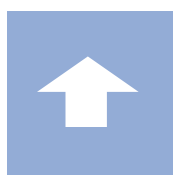
In the learning category, *Measuring Up 2004* reports information about five states (Illinois, Kentucky, Nevada, Oklahoma, and South Carolina) that participated in a pilot project on measuring learning. This report card gives these states a “Plus” for their efforts in assessing and measuring learning; however, all other states continue to receive an “Incomplete” in this category, as there is no information available to make state-by-state comparisons.

All data used to grade states in *Measuring Up 2004* were collected from national, reliable sources, including the U.S. Census and the U.S. Department of Education. All data are the most current available for state-by-state comparisons, are in the public domain, and were collected in ways that allow for effective comparisons among the states. The *Technical Guide* (available at [www.highereducation.org](http://www.highereducation.org)) has information about sources used in *Measuring Up 2004*.

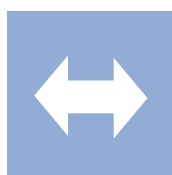
### **Q:** What information is provided but not graded?

**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 the past decade. In addition, the series of indicators measuring adult literacy skills (in the benefits category) is not being used to calculate grades in *Measuring Up 2004* because the data have not been updated in 12 years. As a temporary placeholder for these indicators, the National Center commissioned a study to estimate adult skill levels based on the 2000 Census. These estimates are provided in the charts found in the state report cards, but they are not used to calculate any grades.

#### 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 every indicator in the category.

# STATE GRADES

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



# MEASURING UP 2004 RESOURCES

To view *Measuring Up 2004* and its resources visit

[www.highereducation.org](http://www.highereducation.org)

Select the *Measuring Up* icon

## National Picture

- **Snapshot:** Performance overview on national maps
- **Improvement:** The nation's performance over the past decade
- **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 James B. Hunt Jr., Chairman, and Garrey Carruthers, Vice Chairman of the National Center's Board of Directors
- **A Message** from Governor Mark R. Warner, Governor of Virginia and Chairman of the National Governors Association

- **A Ten-Year Perspective: Higher Education Stalled Despite High School Improvement,** by Patrick M. Callan, President of the National Center

- **Grading Learning: Extending the Concept**
- Special reports forthcoming

## News Room

- **National Press Release**
- **State Press Releases**
- **Press Contact Information**

## About *Measuring Up*

- Questions and Answers about *Measuring Up 2004*
- What is *Measuring Up*?
- How We Grade States
- How We Measure Improvement
- *Measuring Up 2004* Database
- *Technical Guide*
- "Measuring Up 2004 and Beyond" Working Group
- Acknowledgements
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- Site Map

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## The National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education

As an independent, nonprofit, nonpartisan organization, the National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education promotes public policies that enhance Americans' opportunities to pursue and achieve high-quality education and training beyond high school. Formed in 1998, the National Center is not affiliated with any institution of higher education, with any political party, or with any government agency. It conducts independent research and analyses of pressing policy issues facing the states and the nation regarding opportunity and achievement in higher education—including two- and four-year, public and private, for-profit and nonprofit institutions. The National Center communicates performance results and key findings to the public, to civic, business, and higher education leaders, and to state and federal leaders who are poised to improve public policies regarding higher education.

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