

**MEASURING UP**

**2004**

**THE STATE REPORT CARD  
ON HIGHER EDUCATION**

**ARIZONA**



**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).



Many Arizona students do not complete a high school education within four years. This is a serious concern, as the state is experiencing substantial growth in the number and diversity of its high school students. In the past decade, the likelihood of young people and working-age adults enrolling in higher education has declined. The state has lost ground in providing students and families with an affordable higher education, which may undercut state efforts to send clear messages to students about the importance of taking rigorous courses and being prepared academically during high school.

**Strengths**

**Preparation**

■ Arizona is one of the top states in the percentage of working-age adults enrolled part-time in college-level education or training. However, the state has declined on this measure over the past decade.

**Completion**

■ A large percentage of freshmen at four-year colleges and universities return for their sophomore year. During the past decade, Arizona's improvement on this measure has been among the top ten states.

■ Arizona has led the nation in increasing the proportion of students completing certificates and degrees relative to the number enrolled. The state's improvement on this indicator has been primarily in certificates awarded, while the proportion of students earning bachelor's degrees has declined.

**Benefits**

■ Compared with other states, a large percentage of adults have a bachelor's degree, and this percentage has increased substantially, outpacing the nationwide improvement on this measure.

■ Arizona has narrowed the gap between whites and minority ethnic groups in the percentage who have a bachelor's degree. However, this gap is still substantial; whites are more than twice as likely as those from minority ethnic groups to have a bachelor's degree.

**Weaknesses**

**Preparation**

■ Arizona is one of the poorest performing states in the percentage of young people earning a high school credential.

■ Compared with other states, eighth graders perform poorly on national assessments in math, science, writing, and reading.

■ Very small proportions of 11th and 12th graders take and score well on Advanced Placement tests and college entrance exams.

**Participation**

■ Over the past decade, the likelihood of 9th graders enrolling in college within four years has dropped by 11%—substantially more than the nationwide decline on this measure. The state decline is primarily due to a decrease in the percentage of students graduating from high school.



■ About 16% of adults do not have a high school diploma or its equivalent (compared with 14% of adults nationwide), making them ineligible for participation in higher education.

#### **Affordability**

■ Net college costs for low- and middle-income students to attend community colleges represent nearly 40% of their annual income. For the same students at public four-year institutions, net college costs represent 46% of their income. (Net college costs equal tuition, room, and board minus financial aid.)

#### **Policy Questions**

■ Can higher education build upon partnerships with K–12 schools to improve student achievement and preparation for college? Specifically, can Arizona reduce the number of high school dropouts and send more students to higher education?

■ Can Arizona accommodate the increasing size and diversity of the high school population preparing to enroll in higher education?

■ Given that approximately 16% of adults do not have a high school diploma or its equivalent, can the state encourage more residents to get a General Education Development (GED) credential?

■ Can the state use financial aid programs more effectively to encourage the college enrollment of students from low-income families?

■ Can Arizona create a low-priced option to ensure that higher education is affordable to its residents?

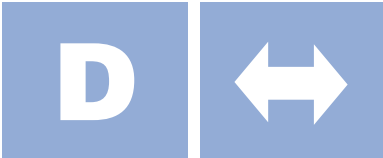
■ Can Arizona improve its finance policies (such as by linking appropriations, tuition, and financial aid) to make higher education more affordable?

■ Can Arizona enhance connections between community colleges and public four-year institutions to ensure that transfer barriers do not inhibit students from earning a bachelor's degree?

■ Can colleges and universities encourage students to complete certificates and degrees in a timely manner?

2004  
Grade

Improvement  
Over Decade



Over the past decade, Arizona has made no notable progress in preparing students to succeed in college. This year Arizona receives a D in preparation.

## Graded Information

■ Arizona is the lowest-performing state in the percentage of young adults earning a high school diploma or General Education Development (GED) diploma by age 24.

■ Eighth graders perform very poorly on national assessments in math, science, and writing, and poorly in reading, indicating that they are not well prepared to succeed in challenging high school courses.

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

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

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

## Change in Graded Measures

■ During the past decade, the percentage of 8th graders performing well on national assessments in math has increased. However, the state's current performance on this measure is poor compared with other states.

■ Over the past few years, the percentage of 8th graders performing well on national assessments in reading has decreased.

PREPARATION	Arizona		Top States 2004
	A Decade Ago	2004	
<b>High School Completion (20%)</b>			
18- to 24-year-olds with a high school credential	82%	81%*	94%
<b>K-12 Course Taking (35%)</b>			
9th to 12th graders taking at least one upper-level math course	n/a	n/a	59%
9th to 12th graders taking at least one upper-level science course	n/a	n/a	41%
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	15%	21%	36%
in reading	28%	25%	39%
in science	23%	24%	42%
in writing	21%	20%	41%
Low-income 8th graders scoring at or above "proficient" on the national assessment exam in math	8%	9%	23%
Number of scores in the top 20% nationally on SAT/ACT college entrance exam per 1,000 high school graduates	107	112	227
Number of scores that are 3 or higher on an Advanced Placement subject test per 1,000 high school juniors and seniors	57	82	219
<b>Teacher Quality (10%)</b>			
<i>7th to 12th graders taught by teachers with a major in their subject</i>	55%	59%	81%

\*Seventy-four 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.

**Other Key Facts**

■ Over the past decade, the percentage of young adults who are from low-income families and who earn a high school credential has increased from 60% to 70%.

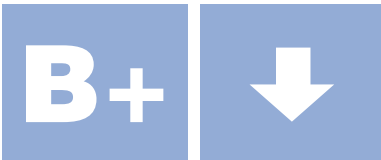
■ About 19% of children under age 18 live in poverty, compared with a national rate of 17%.

■ Policymakers and state residents do not have access to important information about 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.

2004  
Grade

Improvement  
Over Decade



*In Arizona, the proportion of students enrolling in higher education has decreased over the past decade. Despite that decline, Arizona earns a B+ in participation this year.*

## Graded Information

■ Compared with other states, the chance of Arizona high school students enrolling in college by age 19 is very low, because few students graduate from high school and enroll in college. The proportion of students graduating from high school within four years is among the lowest in the country.

■ Arizona is one of the top states in the percentage of working-age adults (ages 25 to 49) enrolled part-time in college-level education or training.

## Change in Graded Measures

■ Over the past decade, the chance of enrolling in college by age 19 has declined by 11%, compared with a national decline of 3%. The state's decrease is primarily due to a decline in the percentage of students graduating from high school.

■ During the same period, the percentage of working-age adults who are enrolled part-time in education or training beyond high school has declined, although Arizona remains one of the top states on this measure.

PARTICIPATION	Arizona		Top States 2004
	A Decade Ago	2004	
<b>Young Adults (60%)</b>			
Chance for college by age 19	33%	30%	52%
18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college	31%	33%	40%
<b>Working-Age Adults (40%)</b>			
25- to 49-year-olds enrolled part-time in any type of postsecondary education	6.6%	5.5%	5.4%

## Other Key Facts

■ Young adults (ages 18 to 24) from minority ethnic groups are less than two-thirds as likely as white young adults to attend college.

■ Young adults from high-income families are twice 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 49%.

■ About 16% of the adult population has less than a high school diploma or its equivalent, compared with 14% of adults nationwide.

■ In Arizona, 7,563 more students are entering the state than are leaving to attend college. About 9% of Arizona 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



Over the past decade, Arizona has lost ground in making higher education affordable. This year Arizona receives an F in affordability.

## Graded Information

■ Compared with best-performing states, families in Arizona devote a large share of family income, even after financial aid, to attend public two- and four-year colleges and universities, which enroll 84% of students in the state.

■ Arizona's investment in need-based financial aid is very low when compared with top-performing states.

■ Undergraduate students borrowed on average \$3,622 in 2003.

## Change in Graded Measures

■ Over the past decade, the share of income needed to pay for college expenses after financial aid at public four-year institutions has increased from 25% to 30%.

## Other Key Facts

■ In Arizona, 58% of students are enrolled in community colleges and 26% in public four-year colleges and universities.

AFFORDABILITY	Arizona		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	23%	24%	15%
at public 4-year colleges/universities	25%	30%	16%
at private 4-year colleges/universities	44%	58%	32%
<b>Strategies for affordability (40%)</b>			
State investment in need-based financial aid as compared to the federal investment	2%	0%	89%
At lowest-priced colleges, the share of income that the poorest families need to pay for tuition	9%	10%	7%
<b>Reliance on loans (10%)</b>			
Average loan amount that undergraduate students borrow each year	\$3,128	\$3,622	\$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
<b>Income groups used to calculate 2004 family ability to pay</b>							
20% of the population with the lowest income	<b>\$11,726</b>	<b>\$6,753</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>\$8,343</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>\$17,247</b>	<b>147%</b>
20% of the population with lower-middle income	<b>\$26,000</b>	<b>\$7,152</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>\$8,827</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>\$17,078</b>	<b>66%</b>
20% of the population with middle income	<b>\$42,000</b>	<b>\$7,393</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>\$9,234</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>\$16,647</b>	<b>40%</b>
20% of the population with upper-middle income	<b>\$67,064</b>	<b>\$7,463</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>\$9,422</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>\$16,453</b>	<b>25%</b>
20% of the population with the highest income	<b>\$111,342</b>	<b>\$7,460</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>\$9,489</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>\$17,014</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>40% of the population with the lowest income</b>	<b>\$18,863</b>	<b>\$6,952</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>\$8,585</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>\$17,162</b>	<b>91%</b>

\*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 \$18,863 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 37% of their income annually:

Tuition, room, and board:	\$7,500
Financial aid received:	-\$ 547
Net college cost:	\$6,952
Percent of income:	37%

■ If the same student were to attend a public four-year college in the state, their net cost to attend college would represent about 46% of their income annually:

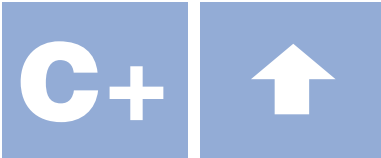
Tuition, room, and board:	\$9,946
Financial aid received:	-\$1,361
Net college cost:	\$8,585
Percent of income:	46%

### Note

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

2004  
Grade

Improvement  
Over Decade



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

## Graded Information

- Compared with other states, a fairly large percentage (50%) of first-year students in community colleges return for their second year.
- At four-year colleges and universities, a large percentage (73%) of freshmen return for their sophomore year.
- Only a fair percentage of first-time, full-time college students complete a bachelor's degree within six years of entering college.
- However, a fairly high proportion of students complete certificates and degrees relative to the number enrolled.

## Change in Graded Measures

- Over the past decade, the percentage of first-year community college students returning for their second year has increased substantially, placing Arizona among the top states in the country in terms of improvement on this measure.
- During the same period, Arizona has been among the top ten states in increasing the percentage of freshmen at four-year colleges and universities returning for their sophomore year.

COMPLETION	Arizona		Top States 2004
	A Decade Ago	2004	
<b>Persistence (20%)</b>			
1st year community college students returning their second year	41%	50%	63%
Freshmen at 4-year colleges/universities returning their sophomore year	69%	73%	84%
<b>Completion (80%)</b>			
First-time, full-time students completing a bachelor's degree within 6 years of college entrance	46%	48%	64%
Certificates, degrees, and diplomas awarded at all colleges and universities per 100 undergraduate students	10	16	21

- In addition, Arizona has led the nation in increasing the proportion of students completing certificates and degrees relative to the number enrolled. The state's improvement on this indicator has been primarily in certificates awarded, while the proportion of students earning bachelor's degrees has declined.

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, Arizona, like many other states, has reaped a notable increase in benefits from having a more highly educated population. This year, Arizona earns a B in benefits.

## Graded Information

■ Compared with other states, a large proportion of residents have a bachelor's degree, and this substantially strengthens the state economy, making Arizona a top performer on this measure.

■ Residents contribute to the civic good, as measured by charitable giving.

## Change in Graded Measures

■ Over the past decade, the percentage of residents who have a bachelor's degree has increased substantially, and the economic benefits that the state enjoys as a result have increased substantially as well.

■ However, the percentage of residents voting has dropped substantially during the same period.

## 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 \$5.4 billion higher, and the state would realize an estimated \$1.9 billion in additional tax revenues.

■ In Arizona, 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.

■ In 2002, Arizona scored 67 on the New Economy Index, compared to a nation-

BENEFITS	Arizona		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%	30%	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	8%	12%	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	2%	2%	3%
<b>Civic Benefits (31.25%)</b>			
Residents voting in national elections	56%	40%	60%
Of those who itemize on federal income taxes, the percentage declaring charitable gifts	90%	88%	92%
<i>Increase in volunteering rate as a result of college education</i>	n/a	14%	22%
<b>Adult Skill Levels (0%)*</b>			
Adults demonstrating high-level literacy skills:			
quantitative	24%	26%	33%
prose	24%	26%	33%
document	20%	21%	28%

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

Note: Indicators in italics are new for 2004.

wide 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.

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, Arizona 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	Arizona
<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?

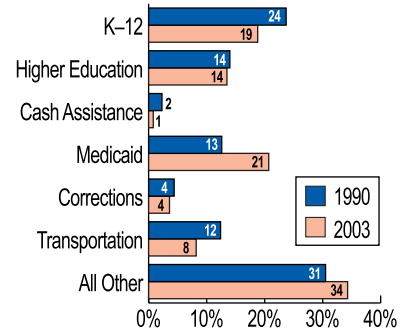
3. How well can graduates of two- and four-year colleges and universities perform complex problem-solving tasks?

**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.

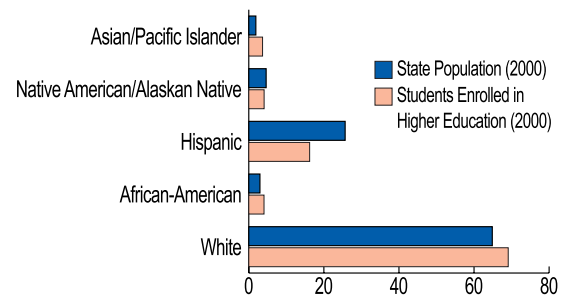
\* A report on the results and lessons of the five-state demonstration project will be released in November.

State Context	Arizona	State Rank
Population (2003)	5,580,811	18
Gross state product (2001, in millions)	\$160,687	23
Leading Indicators	Arizona	U.S.
Projected % change in population, 2000-2015	21.1%	12.9%
Projected % change in number of all high school graduates, 2002-2017	49.4%	8.0%
Projected budget surplus/shortfall by 2010	-0.7%	-3.4%
Average income of poorest 20% of population (2002)	\$11,726	\$12,072
Children in poverty (2001)	19.0%	16.0%
Percent of adult population with less than a high school diploma or equivalent (2003)	16.2%	14.0%
New economy index (2002)*	67.2	60.3
Facts and Figures	Arizona	
	Number/Amount	Percent
Institutions of Postsecondary Education (2002-03)		
Public 4-year	5	
Public 2-year	20	
Private 4-year	21	
Private 2-year	25	
Students Enrolled by Institution Type (2001)		
Public 4-year	82,551	26%
Public 2-year	184,799	58%
Private 4-year	41,838	13%
Private 2-year	10,071	3%
Students Enrolled by Level (2001)		
Undergraduate	319,259	87%
Graduate	44,513	12%
Professional	2,713	1%
Enrollment Status of Students (2001)		
Full-time	186,866	51%
Part-time	179,619	49%
Net Migration of Students (2000)		
Positive numbers for net migration mean that more students are entering than leaving the state to attend college. Negative numbers reveal the reverse.	7,563	
Average Tuition (2002-03)		
Public 4-year institutions	\$3,586	
Public 2-year institutions	\$1,140	
Private 4-year institutions	\$12,369	
State and Local Appropriations for Higher Education		
Per \$1,000 of personal income, FY 2004	\$6	
Per capita, FY 2004	\$154	
% change, FY 1994-2004		39%

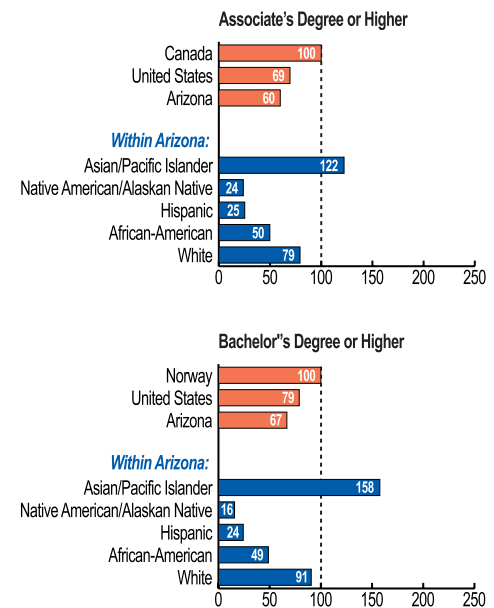
## Share of State Appropriations



## 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.

\* 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.

## 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.

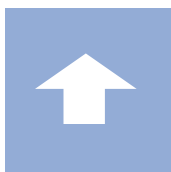
In the learning category, *Measuring Up 2004* reports information about five states (Illinois, Kentucky, Nevada, Oklahoma, and South Carolina) that participated in a pilot project on measuring learning. This report card gives these states a “Plus” for their efforts in assessing and measuring learning; 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*.

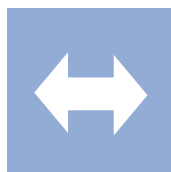
### **Q: What information is provided but not graded?**

**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.

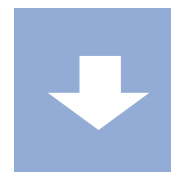
#### What do the arrows mean?



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 resource 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
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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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