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Contacts: Daphne Borromeo, 408-792-3153
dborromeo@highereducation.org

Kari Hudnell, 202-955-9450 x314
khudnell@commworkslc.com

State News Summary: Idaho

Idaho Falls Short in Educating Its Population

San Jose, Calif., and Washington, D.C. — Young Idahoans are less likely to enroll in college than their peers in other states, an indication that the state is not educating its young population to the level needed in a competitive economy. The likelihood of enrolling in college by age 19 in Idaho is 36 percent, compared with 57 percent in the best-performing states.

In addition, there are substantial gaps in college opportunities in the state. For example, 31 percent of Hispanic college students complete a bachelor's degree within six years of enrolling, compared with 45 percent of whites. Overall, 43 percent of college students in Idaho complete a bachelor's degree within six years, compared with 65 percent in the top states.

These are among the major findings of *Measuring Up 2008: The National Report Card on Higher Education*, released today by the independent, nonpartisan National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education. According to the report:

- College affordability has deteriorated. Poor and working-class families in Idaho must devote 34 percent of their income, even after student financial aid, to pay for costs at public four-year colleges and universities.
- Twenty-three percent of Hispanic young adults (ages 18 to 24) are enrolled in college, compared with 34 percent of whites.
- Nine percent of Hispanics have a bachelor's degree, compared with 26 percent of whites. In the best-performing states, 37 percent of residents (ages 25 to 64) have a bachelor's degree.
- Seventy-three percent of Hispanics have a high school credential, compared with 91 percent of whites.

“With the current challenges of a competitive global economy, states need to raise the level of education of their population to help their residents compete,” said Patrick M. Callan,

president of the National Center. “The purpose of *Measuring Up 2008* is to identify the key areas where states can improve.”

Measuring Up 2008 grades all 50 states in six overall areas of higher education performance, based on quantitative measures. Grades are calculated by comparing each state’s performance with that of the best states—defined as the median of the top five states. The report also identifies gaps in college opportunity and achievement by ethnic/racial groups within each state, as well as identifying each state’s improvements or declines on key indicators since the early 1990s.

Idaho’s Grades:

Preparation:	C
Participation:	D
Affordability:	F
Completion:	C
Benefits:	C–
Learning:	I

All states received an “Incomplete” in learning because there are not sufficient data to allow meaningful state-by-state comparisons.

Measuring Up 2008 includes a national report and 50 state reports. The national report offers a summary of the nation’s current performance, and improvements or declines since the early 1990s. The state reports provide a detailed picture of higher education in each state. *Measuring Up 2008* is the latest in a series of higher education report cards that began in 2000.

Upon release of the report card on Dec. 3, 2008, the national and state reports will be available at www.highereducation.org. The Web site also offers state-by-state comparisons, as well as technical information about methodology.

The National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education promotes policies that enhance Americans’ opportunities to pursue and achieve a quality higher education. Established in 1998, the National Center is an independent, nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. It is not associated with any institution of higher education, with any political party, or with any government agency.

(Please note: *Measuring Up 2008* is embargoed until Wednesday, Dec. 3. The findings of the report cannot appear before December 3.)

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