

MEASURING UP 2008

THE STATE REPORT CARD
ON HIGHER EDUCATION



What is Measuring Up?

The purpose of a 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 2008* is the fifth in a series of biennial report cards.

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?

Grades compare the current performance of each state with the best-performing states, but do not compare with past performance. Key indicators (back page) allow states to compare current performance with past performance.

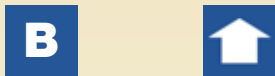


THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR
PUBLIC POLICY AND
HIGHER EDUCATION

New York



PREPARATION

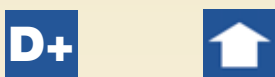


2008 Grade Change Over Time

New York performs fairly well in preparing its young people for college, but there are large gaps by ethnicity.

- Large proportions of high school students score well on Advanced Placement tests and on college entrance exams.
- However, only 74% of Hispanics and 85% of blacks have a high school credential, compared with 95% of whites.

PARTICIPATION

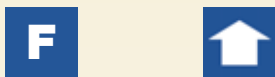


2008 Grade Change Over Time

College opportunities for New York residents are poor.

- The likelihood of enrolling in college by age 19 is only fair, and a very low percentage of working-age adults (4 in 100) are enrolled in higher education.
- Among young adults, 29% of Hispanics and 34% of blacks are enrolled in college, compared with 50% of whites.

AFFORDABILITY

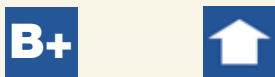


2008 Grade Change Over Time

Despite some improvement over the decade, the costs of higher education remain high for families.

- Financial aid to low-income students is high compared with other states. For every dollar in Pell Grant aid to students, the state spends 88 cents.
- However, poor and working-class families must devote 37% of their income, even after aid, to pay for costs at public four-year colleges.

COMPLETION



2008 Grade Change Over Time

New York performs well in awarding certificates and degrees.

- Fifty-eight percent of college students complete a bachelor's degree within six years.
- However, only 40% of blacks and 43% of Hispanics graduate within six years, compared with 63% of whites.

REPORT CARD

Preparation	B
Participation	D+
Affordability	F
Completion	B+
Benefits	B
Learning	I

WHAT DO THE ARROWS MEAN?



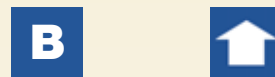
State has increased or remained stable on the key indicator in the category.



State has declined on the key indicator in the category.

See back page for key indicator by category.

BENEFITS



2008 Grade Change Over Time

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

- Sixteen percent of Hispanics and 21% of blacks have a bachelor's degree, compared with 40% of whites.
- If all racial/ethnic groups had the same educational attainment and earnings as whites, total annual personal income in the state would be about \$60 billion higher.

LEARNING



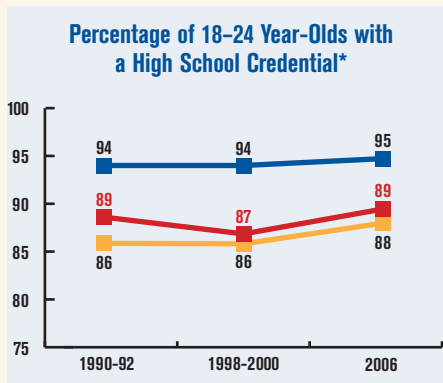
2008 Grade

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

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

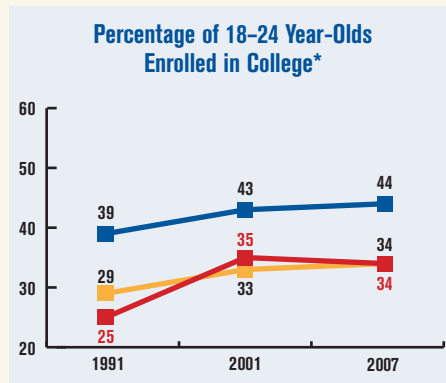
PREPARATION

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

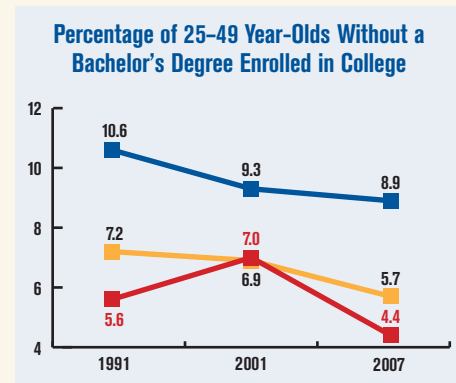


PARTICIPATION

College enrollment of young adults in New York has improved substantially since the early 1990s. New York is at the national average but below the top states in the percentage of young adults enrolled.

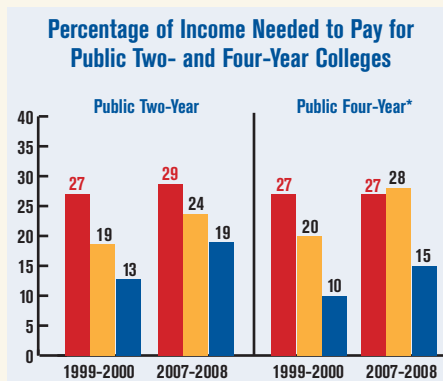


The enrollment of working-age adults, relative to the number of residents without a bachelor's degree, has declined in New York—as it has nationally and in the best-performing states. The percentage attending college in New York is well below the U.S. average and the top states.



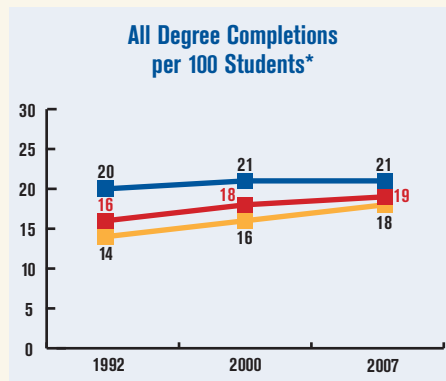
AFFORDABILITY

The share of family income, after financial aid, needed to pay for college has remained relatively stable at two- and four-year colleges. To attend public two-year colleges in New York, students and families pay more than the U.S. average. To attend public four-year colleges, they pay about the same as the national average but more than those in the best-performing states.



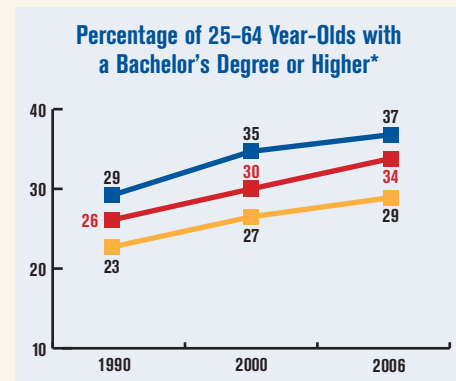
COMPLETION

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



BENEFITS

The percentage of residents who have a bachelor's degree has increased. New York is well above the U.S. average but below the top states.



*Key indicator for the category.

LEGEND:

- & ■ = New York
- & ■ = United States
- & ■ = Median of Top Five States



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