



SOUTH CAROLINA

PREPARATION D+**HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETION (20%)**

18- to 24-year-olds with a high school credential

South Carolina 2000	South Carolina 2002	Top States 2002
88%	85%	94%

K-12 COURSE TAKING (40%)

9th to 12th graders taking at least one upper-level math course
 9th to 12th graders taking at least one upper-level science course
 8th grade students taking Algebra
 12th graders taking at least one upper-level math course

n/a	n/a	57%
n/a	n/a	39%
n/a	n/a	30%
—	n/a	56%

K-12 STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT (40%)

8th graders scoring at or above "proficient" on the national assessment exam:

in math	14%	18%	34%
in reading	22%	22%	38%
in science	—	20%	42%
in writing	15%	15%	31%

Low-income 8th graders scoring at or above "proficient" on the national assessment exam in math

n/a	6%	21%
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Number of scores in the top 20% nationally on SAT/ACT college entrance exam per 1,000 high school graduates

89	106	201
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Number of scores that are 3 or higher on an Advanced Placement subject test per 1,000 high school juniors and seniors

105	111	197
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Performance Gaps: In South Carolina, 98% of 18- to 24-year-olds from high-income families have a high school credential, compared to 68% of those from low-income families. **Gaps in Data:** The data marked n/a are not available because South Carolina declined to participate in the survey.

PARTICIPATION D+**YOUNG ADULTS (60%)**

High school freshmen enrolling in college within 4 years in any state

South Carolina 2000	South Carolina 2002	Top States 2002
32%	33%	54%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolling in college

30%	37%	41%
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WORKING-AGE ADULTS (40%)25- to 49-year-olds enrolled part-time in some type of postsecondary education[†]

2.5%	2.9%	5.4%
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[†]Data for Measuring Up 2000 are for 25- to 44-year olds.

Performance Gaps: In South Carolina, 43% of white 18- to 24-year-olds enroll in college, compared to 25% for all other races. Also, 55% of 18- to 24-year-olds from high-income families enroll in college, compared to 16% of those from low-income families. **Change over Time:** In South Carolina from 1989 to 1999, the proportion of 18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college increased from 23% to 37%—the highest increase compared to other states.

AFFORDABILITY D+**FAMILY ABILITY TO PAY (50%)**

Percent of income (average of all income groups) needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:

at community colleges	22%	18%	16%
at public 4-year colleges/universities	27%	26%	18%
at private 4-year colleges/universities	48%	45%	32%

STRATEGIES FOR AFFORDABILITY (40%)

State grant aid targeted to low-income families as a percent of federal Pell Grant aid to low-income families

24%	36%	108%
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Share of income that poorest families need to pay for tuition at lowest priced colleges

12%	12%	8%
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RELIANCE ON LOANS (10%)Average loan amount that undergraduate students borrow each year[‡]

\$3,542	\$3,284	\$2,928
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[‡]Data for Measuring Up 2000 include all students, not just undergraduates.

Note: In the Affordability category, the lower the figures the better the performance for all indicators except for "State grant aid . . . as a percent of federal Pell Grant aid."

INCOME GROUPS USED TO CALCULATE 2002 FAMILY ABILITY TO PAY

Percent of family income needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:	at community colleges	at public 4-year colleges/universities	at private 4-year colleges/universities
for 20% of the population with the lowest income	39%	57%	105%
for 20% of the population with lower-middle income	21%	29%	52%
for 20% of the population with middle income	14%	20%	33%
for 20% of the population with upper-middle income	9%	14%	22%
for 20% of the population with the highest income	6%	9%	15%

Note: Data are from 2000-01.

COMPLETION B

PERSISTENCE (20%)	South Carolina 2000	South Carolina 2002	Top States 2002
1st year community college students returning their 2nd year	53%	53%	63%
Freshmen at 4-year colleges/universities returning their sophomore year	76%	77%	83%
COMPLETION (80%)			
First-time, full-time students completing a bachelor's degree within 5 years of high school completion	52%	52%	66%
<i>First-time, full-time students completing a bachelor's degree within 6 years of college entrance</i>	—	54%	61%
Certificates, degrees and diplomas awarded at all colleges and universities per 100 undergraduate students	17	17	21

BENEFITS C

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT (30%)	South Carolina 2000	South Carolina 2002	Top States 2002
Population aged 25 to 65 with bachelor's degree or higher	24%	24%	35%
ECONOMIC BENEFITS (25%)			
Increase in total personal income as a result of the percentage of the population holding a bachelor's degree	9%	8%	12%
<i>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</i>	—	2%	4%
CIVIC BENEFITS (25%)			
Residents voting in 1998 and 2000 national elections	51%	53%	60%
Of those who itemize on federal income taxes, the percentage declaring charitable gifts	90%	89%	92%
ADULT SKILL LEVELS (20%)			
Adults demonstrating high-level literacy skills:			
quantitative	n/a	n/a	28%
prose	n/a	n/a	28%
document	n/a	n/a	26%

Change over Time: In South Carolina from 1989 to 1999, the proportion of the population with a bachelor's degree increased from 17% to 24%. *Gaps in Data:* The data marked n/a are not available because South Carolina declined to participate in the survey.

LEARNING I

Indicators in *italics* are new for 2002.

*Data from *Measuring Up 2000* were used because updated state information was not available.

Need more information? For an explanation of grading see page 189. For source information about each indicator, see page 186. For more state information (State Context, Leading Indicators, Facts and Figures, etc.) or technical information, visit the Web site for *Measuring Up* at www.highereducation.org.

EMERGING NATIONAL DEMANDS FOR STATE LEVEL ACCOUNTABILITY

IN UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION

NATIONWIDE...



- ◆ 4,000 Students drop out of the public school system EVERY DAY
- ◆ 700,000 graduate from high school EACH YEAR who are functionally illiterate
- ◆ 9 out of 10 colleges and universities offer remedial courses in English and Math
- ◆ 75% of high school graduates who enter college require remedial work

Promoting English
Literacy Report, 1991,1997

SOUTH CAROLINA...

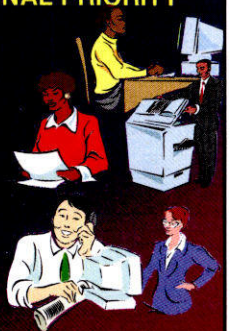


- ◆ S.C. High school drop out rate for S.C. is 34%
- ◆ S. C. College going rate 4-year colleges: 42%.
S. C. College going rate 2-year colleges: 24%
- ◆ S. C. College graduation rates for 4-year colleges
29 % after 4 years
50 % after 5 years
54 % 2000 rate after 6 years

STATE LEVEL ACCOUNTABILITY FOR UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION INCREASING AS NATIONAL PRIORITY



- ◆ Shrinking middle class
- ◆ Shift to knowledge based economy
- ◆ Growth in small business/ entrepreneurship
- ◆ Increase in diversity: cultures, ages, values, skill levels
- ◆ Criticality of college attendance to quality of life



COLLEGE ATTENDANCE: A Citizen's "Right" – Not A "Privilege"



"Higher education is now compensatory for everyone – but access to it without quality is a hollow promise.

Not only haven't we solved the K-12 problem, we've got the exact same problem in higher ed; it's just pushed itself up the chain. K-12 is now *de facto* K-16."

Dr. Dick Hiersh, President, Trinity College, new AASCU Report,
Greater Expectations: A New Vision for Learning as a Nation Goes to College

South Carolina : 2013

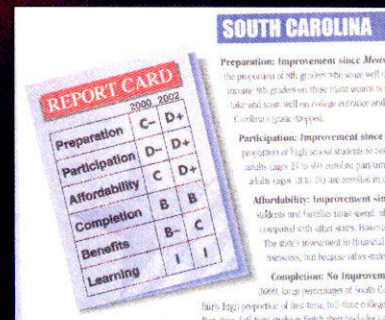


- ◆ **Population increase** 1990-2000 = 525,000 by 2013 projected to be another 380,000
- ◆ **Continuing gap** between rich and poor, urban and rural, retirees and young people – 16% of our citizens are over 60, bring \$413M annually balanced against 46% of children living at or near poverty
- ◆ **Health-related issues** and social services will take a bigger portion of state dollars



LOOKING AT MEASURING UP

THE STATE'S REPORT CARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION



HOW DOES MEASURING UP WORK?

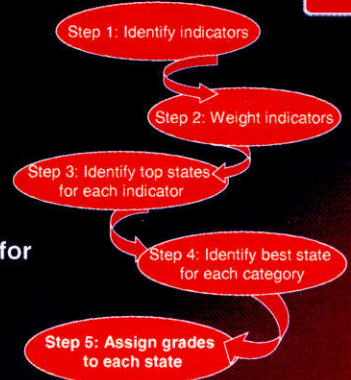


- ◆ 34 indicators in 5 categories. Grades are based on each state's performance on the indicators, relative to other states.
- ◆ Data is primarily from national sources and is the most current available.
- ◆ Grades are assigned to each state on a 100 point scale; 90-100 = A, 80-89 = B and so on.

HOW ARE STATES GRADED?



- ◆ Identify indicators
- ◆ Weight indicators
- ◆ Identify top states for each indicator
- ◆ Identify best state for each category
- ◆ Assign grades



INDICATOR: PREPARATION



Question: *How well are students in each state prepared to take advantage of college?*

Measured by:

K-12 Completion: High School Completion rates by age 24
K-12 Preparation: K-12 Course Taking Patterns
K-12 Student Achievement

INDICATOR: PARTICIPATION



Question: *Do state residents have sufficient opportunities to enroll in college-level programs?*

Measured by:

College Attendance: High School to College Going Rate

Young Adult Enrollment in College by ethnicity, family income, level of parents' education.

Working Age (≥ age 25) Adult Enrollment in College

INDICATOR: AFFORDABILITY

Question: *How affordable is higher education for students and families in each state?*

Measured by:


Family Ability to Pay: Share of family income needed to pay for tuition, fees, room, board and other college expenses – minus financial aide

Strategies for Affordability: Need based grants and low-priced tuition

Student Reliance on Loans: Low Student Debt

INDICATOR: COMPLETION

Question: *Do those who enroll make progress toward and complete their certificates and degrees in a timely manner?*




Measured by:

Retention: Persistence Rates of students (retention rates)

Completion: Bachelor's Degree Completion Rates within five and within six years of college entry
All Degree Completions

INDICATOR: BENEFITS


Question: *What benefits does the state receive as a result of having a highly educated population?*



Measured by:


Educational Achievement: Number of adults with Bachelors degrees or higher in the state

Economic Benefits: Increased income from Bachelors degree - increased income from some college attendance



INDICATOR: BENEFITS

Civic Benefits: Population voting
Charitable contributions



Adult Skill Levels: Quantitative Literacy
Prose Literacy
Document Literacy
(measured by NAEP)

