

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

Indiana



PREPARATION

C



2008 Grade Change Over Time

Indiana's fairly low performance in educating its young population could limit the state's access to a competitive workforce and weaken its economy.

- Small proportions of high school students score well on Advanced Placement tests and college entrance exams.
- Eighty-two percent of blacks have a high school credential, compared with 89% of whites.

PARTICIPATION

C



2008 Grade Change Over Time

Despite improvements, Indiana's college opportunities for young and working-age adults are only fair.

- The likelihood of enrolling in college by age 19 has increased by 15% since the early 1990s, but remains only fair.
- Twenty-six percent of black young adults are enrolled in college, compared with 40% of whites.

AFFORDABILITY

F



2008 Grade Change Over Time

Higher education has become less affordable for students and their families.

- For every dollar in Pell Grant aid to students, the state spends 84 cents—an increase from 43 cents in 1993.
- However, poor and working-class families must devote 43% of their income, even after aid, to pay for costs at public four-year colleges.

COMPLETION

B-



2008 Grade Change Over Time

Indiana performs fairly well in awarding certificates and degrees.

- Fifty-five percent of college students complete a bachelor's degree within six years.
- Only 36% of blacks graduate within six years, compared with 57% of whites.

REPORT CARD

Preparation	C
Participation	C
Affordability	F
Completion	B-
Benefits	D+
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

D+



2008 Grade Change Over Time

A small proportion of residents have a bachelor's degree, and this substantially weakens the state economy.

- Fourteen percent of blacks have a bachelor's degree, compared with 24% 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 \$4 billion higher.

LEARNING

I

2008 Grade

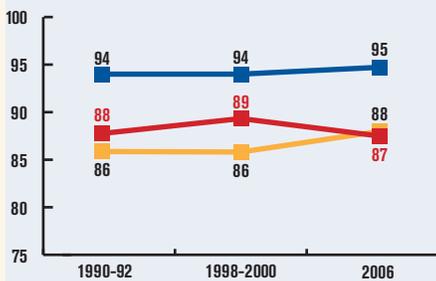
Like all states, Indiana receives an "Incomplete" in Learning because there is not sufficient data to allow meaningful state-by-state comparisons.

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

PREPARATION

The percentage of young adults in Indiana who earn a high school diploma has decreased slightly since the early 1990s. High school completion is slightly below the U.S. average and below the top-performing states.

Percentage of 18-24 Year-Olds with a High School Credential*



PARTICIPATION

College enrollment of young adults in Indiana has improved substantially since the early 1990s. The state is slightly above the national average but below the top states in the percentage of young adults enrolled.

Percentage of 18-24 Year-Olds Enrolled in College*



The enrollment of working-age adults, relative to the number of residents without a bachelor's degree, has declined in Indiana—but not as substantially as it has across the nation and in the best-performing states. The percentage attending college in Indiana is slightly below the U.S. average and well below the top states.

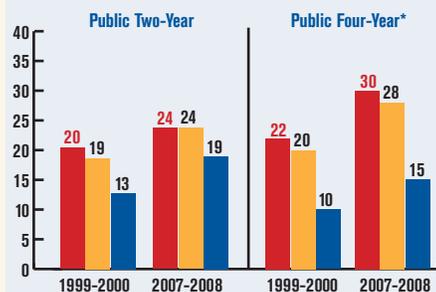
Percentage of 25-49 Year-Olds Without a Bachelor's Degree Enrolled in College



AFFORDABILITY

The share of family income, even after financial aid, needed to pay for college has risen substantially. To attend public two-year colleges in Indiana, students and families pay the same as the U.S. average, which is more than those in the best-performing states pay. To attend public four-year colleges, they pay more than the national average.

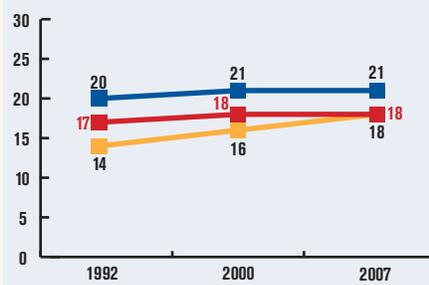
Percentage of Income Needed to Pay for Public Two- and Four-Year Colleges



COMPLETION

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

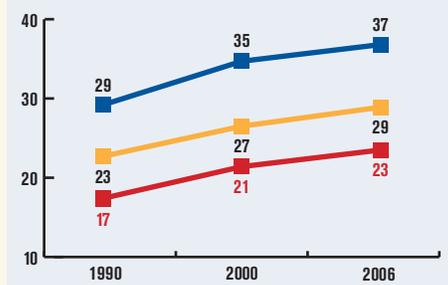
All Degree Completions per 100 Students*



BENEFITS

The percentage of residents who have a bachelor's degree has increased in Indiana, but remains well below the U.S. average and the top states.

Percentage of 25-64 Year-Olds with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher*



*Key indicator for the category.

LEGEND:

- & ■ = Indiana
- & ■ = United States
- & ■ = Median of Top Five States



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