MEASURING UP 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.



Massachusetts—

PREPARATION





2008 Grade Change Over Time

Massachusetts performs well in preparing its young people for college, but there are large gaps by

- Massachusetts is a top state in the performance of 8th graders in math, science, reading, and writing.
- However, only 80% of Hispanics have a high school credential, compared with 94% of whites.

PARTICIPATION





2008 Grade Change Over Time

The state does fairly well in providing college opportunities for its residents.

- The likelihood of enrolling in college by age 19 is very high, but the percentage of working-age adults enrolled in higher education has dropped substantially.
- Among young adults, 28% of Hispanics and 39% of blacks are enrolled in college, compared with 49%

WHAT DO THE ARROWS MEAN?

REPORT CARD

Preparation

Participation

Affordability

Completion

Benefits

Learning





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.

AFFORDABILITY





2008 Grade Change Over Time

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

- Poor and working-class families must devote 49% of their income, even after aid, to pay for costs at public four-year colleges.
- Financial aid to low-income students is low. For every dollar in Pell Grant aid to students, the state spends 57 cents.

BENEFITS





Change Over Time 2008 Grade

Massachusetts is a top performer in the proportion of residents with a bachelor's degree, but there are substantial gaps by ethnicity.

- Fifteen percent of Hispanics have a bachelor's degree, compared with 43% of whites—one of the largest gaps in the nation.
- If all racial/ethnic groups had the same educational attainment and earnings as whites, total annual personal income in the state would be about \$10 billion higher.

COMPLETION





2008 Grade

Change Over Time

Massachusetts performs well in awarding certificates and degrees relative to the number of students enrolled.

■ Sixty-eight percent of college students complete a bachelor's degree within six years—a top performance compared with other states.

LEARNING



2008 Grade

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

CHANGE OVER TIME: KEY INDICATORS

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

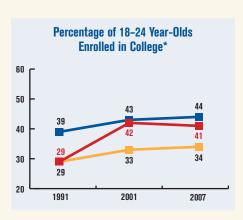
PREPARATION

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

Percentage of 18-24 Year-Olds with a High School Credential* 100 95 90 85 86 80 75 1990-92 1998-2000 2006

PARTICIPATION

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



The number of undergraduate credentials and

the number of students enrolled, has increased

since the early 1990s. Massachusetts performs at

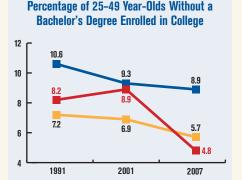
the U.S. average but is below the top states on

degrees awarded in Massachusetts, relative to

COMPLETION

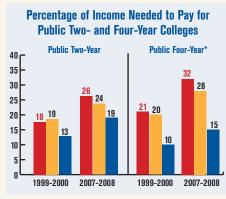
this measure.

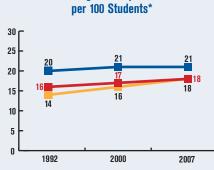
The enrollment of working-age adults, relative to the number of residents without a bachelor's degree, has declined substantially in Massachusetts—as it has nationally and in the bestperforming states. The percentage attending college in Massachusetts is below the U.S. average and well below the top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



AFFORDABILITY

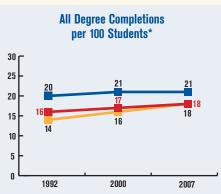
The share of family income, even after financial aid, needed to pay for college has risen substantially. To attend public two- and four-year colleges in Massachusetts, students and families pay more than the U.S. average and more than those in the best-performing states.





BENEFITS

The percentage of residents who have a bachelor's degree has increased considerably in Massachusetts. The state is well above the U.S. average and is one of the top states.







*Key indicator for the category.





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