

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

Maryland

PREPARATION

A-



2008 Grade Change Over Time

Maryland performs well in preparing its young people for college, but there are gaps by ethnicity.

- Maryland is the top state in student performance on Advanced Placement tests, but only fair proportions score well on college entrance exams.
- Eighty-nine percent of blacks have a high school credential, compared with 94% of whites.

PARTICIPATION

C



2008 Grade Change Over Time

College opportunities for Maryland residents are only fair.

- The likelihood of enrolling in college by age 19 is high, but a low percentage of working-age adults are enrolled in higher education.
- Thirty-two percent of black young adults are enrolled in college, compared with 42% of whites.

AFFORDABILITY

F



2008 Grade Change Over Time

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

- Poor and working-class families must devote 33% of their income, even after aid, to pay for costs at two-year colleges.
- Financial aid to low-income students is low. For every dollar in Pell Grant aid to students, the state spends 59 cents.

COMPLETION

B-



2008 Grade Change Over Time

Maryland has a fair performance in awarding certificates and degrees relative to the number of students enrolled, but those who do attain a bachelor's degree do so in a timely manner.

- Sixty-five percent of college students complete a bachelor's degree within six years.
- However, forty-two percent of blacks graduate within six years, compared with 73% of whites—one of the largest gaps in the nation.

REPORT CARD

Preparation	A-
Participation	C
Affordability	F
Completion	B-
Benefits	A
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

A



2008 Grade Change Over Time

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

- Twenty-six percent of blacks have a bachelor's degree, compared with 42% 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 \$16 billion higher.

LEARNING

I

2008 Grade

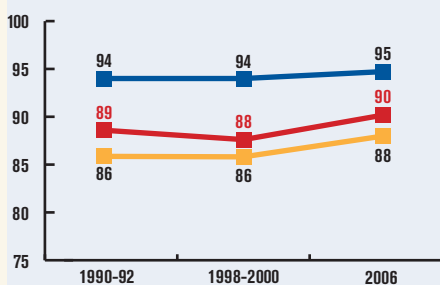
Like all states, Maryland receives an "Incomplete" in Learning because there is not sufficient data to allow meaningful state-by-state comparisons.

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

PREPARATION

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

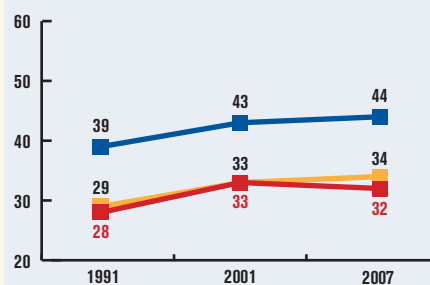
Percentage of 18-24 Year-Olds with a High School Credential*



PARTICIPATION

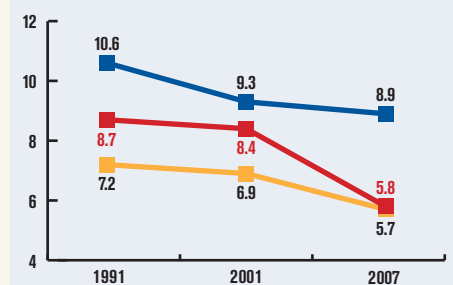
College enrollment of young adults in Maryland has improved since the early 1990s. The state is slightly below the national average and well below the top states in the percentage of young adults enrolled.

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 Maryland—as it has nationally and in the best-performing states. The percentage attending college in Maryland is slightly above the U.S. average but below the top states.

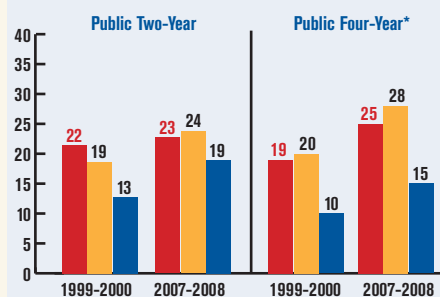
Percentage of 25-49 Year-Olds Without a Bachelor's Degree Enrolled in College



AFFORDABILITY

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

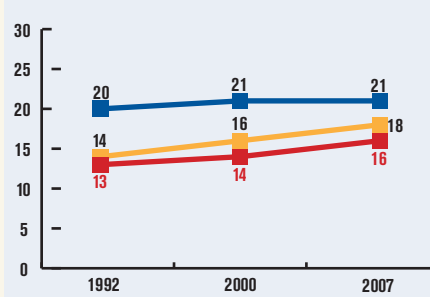
Percentage of Income Needed to Pay for Public Two- and Four-Year Colleges



COMPLETION

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

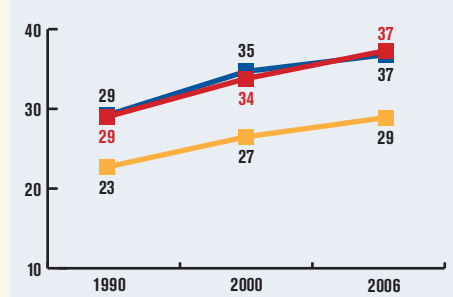
All Degree Completions per 100 Students*



BENEFITS

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

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



*Key indicator for the category.

LEGEND:

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



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