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

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.

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 75% of whites—one of the largest gaps in the nation.

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.

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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**PARTICIPATION**

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.

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*Key indicator for the category.