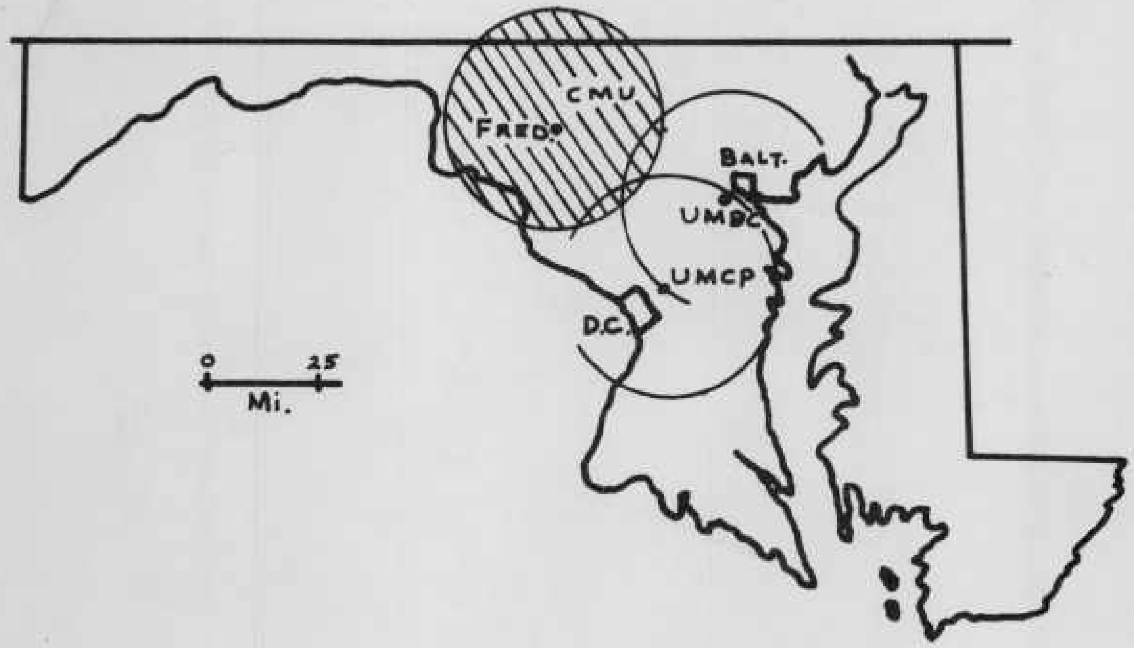
PRELIMINARY STUDY
NEW PUBLIC FOUR YEAR COLLEGE
OR
UNIVERSITY BRANCH

CENTRAL MARYLAND



Prepared by

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MARYLAND COUNCIL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

November 1971

2-5-8-21

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Preface

The statutory functions of the Maryland Council for Higher Education include the investigation of the need for higher education facilities and programs throughout the State. Accordingly, the staff has been studying, in recent months, the projected growth in enrollment in the various regions and existing capital plans to meet this growth. In the course of its studies, the staff has observed that there appear to be imbalances and gaps in existing plans and so informed the Council in early 1971. Coincidentally, the staff studied the related problems of growth at the University of Maryland College Park Campus.

The Council directed the staff to pursue these studies and submit additional information and statistics which would enable the Council to consider this matter further, and make recommendations as it deemed appropriate. This preliminary study presents some of the pertinent background and other information required by the Council as well as other cognizant boards, institutions and agencies of the State. It should be noted that further research, surveys and analyses may be required before this complex matter and related problems can be resolved.

This study is being disseminated in preliminary form prior to complete staff and Council evaluation so that the concerted attention and efforts of those concerned may be focused on some of the aspects of the problems involved. It is hoped thereby, to expedite the resolution of the matter in the best interests of both the students and the State. Comments, recommendations and inquiries should be addressed to the Council's Offices.

K. G. Robinson
Specialist
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KGR:ms
12/1/71

PRELIMINARY STUDY
OF A NEW FOUR YEAR PUBLIC COLLEGE
OR UNIVERSITY BRANCH
IN CENTRAL MARYLAND

Summary

1. As early as 1960, the Governor's Commission (Warfield) recommended plans to expand the University Of Maryland to make higher education available in those regions where there are a sufficient number of high school graduates beyond commuting distance of College Park.

2. The Board of Regents of the University of Maryland have made determinations to limit the enrollment at College Park. The President of the University suggested in June 1971 in his report to the Regents that:

a. Consideration be given to limiting the ultimate enrollment of UMBC to 15,000 students; and

b. if the latter limitation is implemented that the University, in conjunction with the Maryland Council for Higher Education should give thought to the need for an additional campus or campuses.

3. The enrollment pressure on College Park originates from many directions as indicated by the table below:

GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN OF CENTRAL MARYLAND STUDENTS
ATTENDING UNIV. OF MD. (COLLEGE PARK) 1970

County	Total No. Students
Carroll	180
Frederick	279
Howard	344
Montgomery	8,285
Washington	298
SUB-TOTAL	9,386
Anne Arundel	1,298
Baltimore City	2,018
Baltimore County	2,945
Prince Georges	8,015
SUB-TOTAL	14,276
GRAND TOTAL	23,662

4. Colleges in the greater Baltimore area including Coppin, Morgan, Towson, and UMBC are capable of absorbing the "pressure" from that direction, and Bowie, to a lesser degree is so located as to absorb some of the "pressure" from Anne Arundel and Prince George's areas. The creation of additional institutions in those areas may complicate rather than alleviate their problems, until programs, growth, and capital needs are stabilized.

5. Frostburg, Salisbury and St. Mary's cannot grow appreciably without additional dormitories. The Board of Trustees of State Colleges has only limited funds for dormitories and is endeavoring to meet the ever increasing need.

6. In the fall of 1970, 9,386 students (total) from the counties to the northwest of University of Maryland-College Park were attending that campus. There are no public four-year institutions in that sector to relieve the student pressure from that area.

7. Inflation in construction and operation costs of dormitories have been a matter of concern for years and have recently been studied by a Committee of the Council. Resident students now pay about $450/year for a room; the actual cost to the State is over $800. It would therefore, appear that a commuting four year institution would not only impose a lighter financial load on the State (and perhaps the students) but would avoid the future problem of changes in the State's posture with respect to financing auxiliary enterprises.

8. The study shows that a four year institution with quality educational programs located in the greater Frederick area could enroll about 400 students the first year (1980) and increase gradually over four years to a total enrollment of at least 1200-1500 full time students. This number is exclusive of the 2,732 students from those counties northwest of College Park who enrolled in out of state colleges, the 333 who attended Maryland public four year colleges (other than the University) and the 2,253 who enrolled in public community colleges in 1970.

9. The location of a new four year institution should be reasonably close to a population center which can furnish housing and other services for staff, faculty and students.

10. The educational programs for a new four year institution should be determined by further study and surveys; however, they should be quality programs which will attract students who would otherwise choose University of Maryland-College Park. It therefore appears that a new branch of the University could best meet this need.

Recommendation

The Maryland Council for Higher Education, in conjunction with the University of Maryland, should initiate definitive studies and surveys to determine the most suitable location and educational programs for a new University Branch in the area northwest of College Park. The target date for the opening of this new institution should be not later than 1980.

PRELIMINARY STUDY
NEW PUBLIC FOUR YEAR COLLEGE
or
UNIVERSITY BRANCH

CENTRAL MARYLAND

I. BACKGROUND

A. In 1960 the Governor's Commission (Warfield) appointed to study the Expansion of the University of Maryland recommended the following:[1]

> "THE Governor's Commission respectfully submits the following recommendations for expansion of the University of Maryland.
>
> 1. That the principal plan for expansion of undergraduate instruction during the next fifteen years be directed toward making higher education available in those regions where there are a sufficient number of high school graduates who will become qualified students desiring to attend the University and who are sufficiently distant from College Park for commuting to be impracticable, and that this development be phased to maintain as reasonable a spread in the requests for capital improvements and increases in annual operating budgets as is consistent with the growth in enrollments.
>
> FIRST PHASE
>
> The State Teachers Colleges at Towson, Frostburg, and Salisbury should be converted to centers of the University of Maryland and expanded as the first phase of this plan because of their excellent geographical locations for the equalization of educational opportunity in Maryland. As soon as practicable a detailed study of each of these colleges should be made with the following objectives: that emphasis be continued on the preparation of elementary school teachers; that courses be offered leading to the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees within selected curricula; that courses be offered permitting a student to take the first two years in preparation for transfer to the other specialized curricula available at College Park.
>
> SECOND PHASE
>
> When Phase I has progressed satisfactorily, a University center for commuting students should

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[1] Report of the Governor's Commission to study the problem of expansion of the University of Maryland 1960 - pages 23-24

be established to serve each of the following areas: Washington and Frederick counties, Central Eastern Shore, and Southern Maryland. Following the development of the necessary plans for Phase I, attention should be given to the selection of the best location within each of these additional regions for the development of a University center.

2. That facilities for undergraduate work continue to be expanded at the College Park campus to meet the undergraduate needs for students who live in this region of the State, and that the junior and senior courses in programs such as engineering, home economics, and agriculture, which would be costly to duplicate, be offered exclusively at the College Park center.
3. That the program planned for the professional schools in Baltimore continue to be supported adequately.
4. That during the period of rapid increases in undergraduate enrollment, due emphasis continue to be placed on the graduate programs which are the source of future faculty members and of highly trained personnel for industrial and governmental activities.
5. That the Governor be requested to make available funds needed by the University to prepare detailed plans for the conversion of the teachers colleges, and for such additional uses as may be deemed appropriate by the Governor in implementing the recommendations of the Commission.

[1] Report of the Governor's Commission to study the problem of expansion of the University of Maryland 1960 - pages 23-24

B. The Warfield Commission also included in its report a conclusion pointing out, that based on the economic conditions at that time (1960) the capital costs for a boarding student would be $3,700 higher than for a commuting student. It also recognized and reported that the annual operating budgets for public 4 year colleges provide for general fund appropriations to partially support the residence and dining hall programs in all public institutions. Accordingly, it suggested that the State could achieve a savings in both capital as well as operating costs when a greater proportion of students are commuting rather than resident students.

C. The Warfield Commission also observed: [2]

"A commuting radius of approximately 30 miles represents a reasonable maximum distance that a single University Center might serve and an institution that will reach a minimum enrollment of approximately 1,000 undergraduate students would appear to represent as small a campus as would be feasible to meet the needs of equality of educational opportunity in an efficient manner."

D. Consultants making a study of the future educational needs 1968-1978 applied another consideration, i.e. commuting time should not exceed 45 to 60 minutes even under fairly severe traffic conditions. [3]

E. The Warfield Commission report states:

"Region 4, Montgomery, Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, 90 percent of Prince Georges County, and the Southern Half of Baltimore City. -

The existing University Center at College Park can adequately accommodate the undergraduate students who seek to enter the University from this region, and because of the large population in the area, the College Park undergraduate programs can be expected to expand rapidly."

[2] Report of the Governor's Commission to Study the Problems of Expansion of the University of Maryland 1960 - pg. 14

[3] Heller Report The Outlook for Marylands Higher Education Facilities Needs-1970 pg. 38

F. At the request of Governor Tawes, the University of Maryland, with the assistance of the State Department of Budget and Procurement and the State Planning Department made a study of unifying the State supported instructional programs of the State Teachers' Colleges located in Frostburg, Salisbury, and Towson and the University of Maryland.[4]

This study reported inter-alia:

"The results of this study show conclusively that the development of such a university system can effect the coordination of these public resources in higher education, and can result in improved educational opportunity for Maryland citizens while meeting the expanding enrollment needs at a lower cost than would be possible under the present organization of these institutions."[5]

A copy of the complete summary of this study is contained in Appendix A.

G. The University of Maryland Study also stated:

"NEED FOR CONTINUED STUDY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN MARYLAND

The recommendations of this report concern the development of a university system with additional undergraduate programs at Frostburg, Salisbury, and Towson. This gives a better geographical distribution of public four-year educational resources for Maryland citizens but does not fully meet the needs for equality of educational opportunity throughout the State.

There should be continued study of the needs of higher education in Maryland, with particular emphasis on the role of junior colleges in extending education to additional Maryland citizens, and the possibility of implementation of the second phase of the report of the Commission which studied the expansion of the University of Maryland; namely, the provision of centers to serve Washington and Frederick counties, the central Eastern Shore, and Southern Maryland.

In a period of large enrollment increases at the college level, the importance of continued evaluation of the public responsibility in higher education is magnified."

[4] University of Maryland <u>Expansion and Consolidation of Instructional Programs</u> - University of Maryland 1960

[5] ibid page iii

[6] ibid page 67

II. STATISTICAL INFORMATION

A. University of Maryland Projections

In 1962, the University of Maryland made a study of educational facility needs for the next ten years.[7] The table below shows actual and projected enrollments for years indicated at College Park

	F T Undergraduate	P T Undergraduate	FT & PT Graduate	Total
1961-2 (Actual)	12,112	563	2,778	15,453
1970-71 (Projected)	21,532	810	5,650	27,992
1970-71 (Actual)	25,032	1,679	7,453	34,164

The above figures do not include off-campus enrollment in the University College.

B. The foregoing shows not only the rapid growth of the College Park Campus, but also that the growth is exceeding past projections by approximately 22%. This rapid growth of College Park has resulted in the implementation of several measures by the Board of Regents to control the enrollment. These include revision of admissions standards, further restrictions on the number of out-of-state students, and limitations on the construction of residential facilities.

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[7] University of Maryland. The Next Ten Years - Educational Facility Needs - July 1962 - page 42

C. POST HIGH SCHOOL PLANS OF SENIORS

MCHE 1969 survey of high school seniors in Montgomery, Howard, Frederick, Prince George's and Washington Counties indicated the following:

TABLE I

Seniors Planning to Attend Post-Secondary Institutions of Higher Education, Fall 1970

	Montgomery	Howard	Frederick	Prince George's	Washington	Total
MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS						
Public 2 year	1,616	119	194	1,325	253	3,507
Public 4 year *	1,296	142	95	1,347	138	3,018
Private 2 year	7	0	0	0	0	7
Private 4 year	145	24	36	90	106	401
Other	262	45	45	356	107	815
TOTAL MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS	3,326	330	370	3,118	604	7,488
Out of State	2,839	97	146	1,114	212	4,408
Total Continuing	6,165	427	516	4,232	816	12,156
Not Continuing	1,309	322	484	2,157	566	4,838
Records Incomplete	296	61	46	428	13	844
TOTAL RECORDS READ	7,770	810	1,046	6,817	1,395	17,838

* Of 2880 planning to attend 4 year colleges 2161 (75%) indicated University of Maryland as first choice.

D. ACTUAL LOCATION OF SENIORS

The follow up survey of 1969 high school graduates conducted by the State Department of Education[8] showed the actual institutions attended or other employment of the graduates as tabulated below:

TABLE II

MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS	Montgomery	Howard	Frederick	Prince George's	Washington	Total
Public 2 year	1,743	100	167	1,145	243	3,398
Public 4 year	183	53	47	293	50	626
Univ. Md. (CP)	995	66	46	875	49	2,031
Private 2 year	3	-	-		-	3
Private 4 year	96	34	23	46	25	225
TOTAL MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS	3,020	253	283	2,359	367	6,282
Out of State Colleges	2,371	75	132	841	154	3,573
Total Attending-Degree Granting	5,391	328	415	3,200	521	9,855
Percentage Attending Degree Granting	70%	40%	40%	50%	40%	60%
Attending other Schools or Working	2,393	436	720	3,653	851	8,053
TOTAL GRADUATES	7,784	764	1,135	6,853	1,372	17,908

[8] Division Research, Evaluation and Information Systems - Maryland State Department of Education - Follow-up of Graduates - Maryland Public High Schools 1969 Graduates in 1969-70 7/71

E.

MARYLAND COUNCIL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

TABLE III

FOLLOW UP - STUDY
CENTRAL MARYLAND PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES [1]

County	1959-60			1964-65			1969-70		
	Total 1959 Graduates	Attending Degree Granting Institutions		Total 1964 Graduates	Attending Degree Granting Institutions		Total 1969 Graduates	Attending Degree Granting Institutions	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
CARROLL	478	96	20.1	503	112	22.3	853	265	31.1
FREDERICK	659	142	21.5	879	258	29.4	1135	415	36.6
MONTGOMERY	2510	1461	58.2	5399	3271	60.6	7784	5401	69.4
WASHINGTON	914	181	19.8	1256	353	28.1	1372	521	38.0
TOTAL	4561	1880	41.0	8037	3994	50.0	11144	6602	60.0

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[1] SOURCE - Maryland State Department of Education
Div. Research, Evaluation and Information System (REIS 075-24 Dated 7/71)
Follow-up of Graduates 1969-1970

E. Trends in Numbers of Central Maryland High School Graduates Attending Degree Granting Institutions 1959-1969

1. Table III shows the increase from 1959-1969 in numbers and percentages of high school graduates from Carroll, Frederick, Montgomery, and Washington Counties who are attending degree granting institutions. It is significant to note that the percentage increased markedly for all counties, ranging from a low of 11% for Carroll County to 18.2% increase for Washington. The average for the four counties was 60% in 1969-70.

2. Projections of the number of high school graduates indicate a "levelling off" of the rate of growth during the late 1970's and early 1980's. In spite of this levelling off of the number of graduates, MCHE model projections show the following increases in college enrollments (Total Students).

	1970	1980	% Increase By Each Type
University of Maryland	52,225	58,952	13
Johns Hopkins	12,817	13,427	5
Public 4 year	24,377	40,972	68
Private 4 year - 2 year	20,387	21,724	7
Public 2 year	42,613	102,473	140
TOTAL	150,875	237,548	57 (overall)

3. Appendix D lists the undergraduate enrollment in Maryland public colleges 1965-1971 (inclusive).

F.

TABLE IV

1969 GRADUATES OF CENTRAL MARYLAND PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS[1]
IN 1969-1970
CONTINUING EDUCATION AT DEGREE GRANTING INSTITUTIONS

COUNTY	Total High School Graduates	High School Graduates Continuing Education at Pub. & Pvt. Institutions		Attending Maryland Public Colleges & Univ.				Attending Maryland Private Colleges & Universities				Attending Out-of-State Colleges & Univ.	
		No.	%	Total Public	Univ. & Branches	4 Yr	2 Yr	Total Private	Univ.	4 Yr	2 Yr	Total Out-of-State	% Continuing Out-of-State
CARROLL	853	265	31.1	205	53	53	69	30	27	2	1	60	21.6
FREDERICK	1135	415	36.6	260	49	44	167	23	1	22	0	132	31.7
MONTGOMERY	7784	5401	69.4	2921	996	182	1743	109	16	91	2	2371	43.6
WASHINGTON	1372	521	38.0	342	49	50	243	25	1	24	0	154	29.5
TOTAL	11,144	6602	60.0	3728	1147	329	2222	187	45	139	3	2717	41.0

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[1] SOURCE - Maryland State Department of Education
Div. Research, Evaluation and Information System (Reis 075-24 Dated 7/71)
Follow-up of Graduates 1969-70

F. Distribution of Maryland High School Graduates Continuing Education - Degree Granting Institutions

1. Table IV shows the distribution of Maryland High School graduates from central Maryland Public High Schools actually attending degree granting institutions, both in-state and out of state. The total number attending out of state institutions (2,717) is nearly the same as the total attending in-state public colleges (3,728).

2. The financial problems of private colleges are well known and documented. The cost to the student to attend a private college in-state or out of state as a resident is approximately $3,300 as compared to a cost of $1,500-$1,800 at State Colleges and the University. Out-of-state public institutions are increasing the differential charge to non-resident students. It is anticipated that as the costs at private colleges increase, and as it becomes increasingly more expensive to attend out-of-state public colleges, the number of students going out of state will decrease, shifting an additional load to Maryland public colleges.

3. The latest available survey by USOE[9] of student migration was evaluated by the Maryland Council for Higher Education to determine the net migration for Maryland. The evaluation of <u>in</u> and <u>out</u> migration <u>to</u> and <u>from</u> the <u>ten highest states</u> and others is summarized below:

a. Maryland Students Attending Institutions of Higher Education Outside of Maryland	35,324
Public Institutions	9716
Private Institutions	25,608
b. Out of State Students Attending Institutions of Higher Education in Maryland	19,997
Maryland Public Institutions	10,458
Maryland Private Institutions	9,539
c. Net Student Migration	15,327(out)
Public Institutions	742(in)
Private Institutions	16,069(out)

4. The foregoing data indicate the order of magnitude of the potential shift in load on Maryland public institutions as the number of students attending out of state colleges changes.

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[9] Residence and Migration of College Students, USOE May 1970

MARYLAND COUNCIL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

TABLE V

GEOGRAPHICAL ORIGIN OF CENTRAL MARYLAND STUDENTS ATTENDING UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND - COLLEGE PARK FALL 1970 [1]

COUNTY	Undergraduate			Graduate	Total Undergraduate/Graduate Head Count
	FT	PT	Total	FT	
Carroll	155	4	159	21	180
Frederick	219	11	230	49	279
Howard	265	20	285	59	344
Montgomery	6,849	475	7,008	1,277	8,285
Washington	256	15	271	27	298
TOTAL	7,744	525	7,953	1,433	9,386

[1] SOURCE - University of Maryland Div. Inst. Research January 1971

6. Geographical Origin of Central Maryland Students Attending University of Maryland (College Park)

a. Table V shows the geographical distribution, by county, of students from central Maryland attending College Park. It should be noted that this is the total number of students enrolled as compared to the number of high school graduates who attended the fall following their graduation. The table illustrates the cumulative effect of annual increases and emphasizes the concern and action by the Board of Regents to limit enrollment at College Park. See Table II, page 7 for Class '69 enrollees at UM(CP).

b. In addition to those students shown in Table V, the greatest "pressure" on UM(CP) from other areas comes from the following:

	1970 TOTAL*
Anne Arundel County	1,298
Baltimore City	2,018
Baltimore County	2,945
Prince Georges County	8,015
	14,276

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* FT, PT undergraduate and graduate

III RELATED INFORMATION AND DISCUSSION

A. Dormitory Costs

1. The State legislature has been concerned for several years, over the capital and operating costs of auxiliary facilities, particularly dormitories and has directed studies of this problem. A recent study by MCHE in June 1971 reveals that the annual costs of operation and amortization of dormitory capital expenditures is now over $800/bed, and in the near future, if inflation continues, these costs will reach $1000/bed. Since the annual charge to the resident student for a room is only $400-450/bed the State must now provide a subsidy of about $350 per student per year, and in the future this subsidy could increase to $500/year.

2. The State's future posture with respect to subsidizing dormitories and other auxiliary facilities has not yet been determined, but it is reasonable to assume that there will be some limitations on the number of dormitory beds to be built. The Council's Study on Auxiliary Facilities included a survey on existing and projected requirements for dormitory beds. A brief summary is tabulated below:

Institution	Existing Beds	Additional Beds Required By 1980	Estimated Cost Additional Beds
State Colleges	4301	3849	$32,331,600
Univ. of Md. (All Branches)	9455	2578	21,655,200
			$53,986,800

Based upon the assumption that the construction of additional beds is financed by revenue bonds - 25 years @ 5-1/4% and that the cost of the interest and amortization of these bonds is assessed against all beds (existing plus new beds) each year, then the assessment per bed per year would be as tabulated below:

A.

2. (Continued)

Year	Assessment/Bed
1971	$ 26.95
1972	50.39
1973	74.21
1974	94.65
1975	113.94
1976	131.83
1977	148.46
1978	163.96
1979	178.44
1980	192.00

3. It is realized that various methods could be used to distribute this assessment, perhaps by increasing it in early years to offset the higher costs in subsequent years. The important aspect of this assessment, however, is the possible effect of adding say $100/bed more to present dormitory costs. If the State does not choose to bear a part of the operating costs of dormitories, and another $100 is assessed to amortize the costs of new dormitories, the college may very well find empty beds on campus as has occurred in other states. Furthermore, in out-lying areas where private housing is scarce, this added cost of dormitory rooms could have a direct bearing on enrollments. The University of Maryland is aware of the relationships between enrollment, dormitories, and local housing and has indicated that this may be used to limit the enrollment at the College Park Campus.

B. College Park - UMBC

1. There have been several studies by national associations on the maximum and minimum size for a campus for an institution of higher education. The University of Maryland Board of Regents have made their determination to limit (or control) the maximum size of College Park. The President of the University of Maryland in his report to the Regents in June 1971 stated the following:

> "The College Park campus, with an enrollment of over 34,000 was the third largest campus in the United States. The enrollment at UMBC grew at a more rapid rate than projected, and there is evidence of a 30% growth for 1971-72. Further thought should be given to the maximum size of that campus in view of what is now known about the difficulties which are related to campus population. If the decision is to try to cut (UMBC) off at 15,000 or lower, then the University, in conjunction with the Maryland Council for Higher Education, should give thought to the need for an additional campus or campuses." [10]

2. From the foregoing it appears that:

   1) There will probably be a limitation on the size of the College Park Campus,
   2) A limitation on the size of the UMBC Campus is under consideration,
   3) That the President of the University considers that thought should be given by the University, in conjunction with the Maryland Council For Higher Education to the need for an additional campus or campuses.

3. In March 1971, the Staff of Maryland Council For Higher Education made a preliminary study to compare the existing plans of Maryland public four year colleges and the University to accommodate the 1980 projected growth in enrollment, with the potential sources of students. The latter was derived from analysis of trends in the past, as indicated by Council's annual surveys of the post-high

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[10] University of Maryland - President's Report to the Board of Regents June 18, 1971 - page 15

B.

3. (Continued)

school plans of seniors, and the follow-up surveys of the actual location of seniors in degree granting institutions conducted annually by the State Department of Education.

4. This study indicated that although there was some imbalance between 1980 planned and required capacity of 4 year public institutions in eastern, western, and southern Maryland regions, there would be a major imbalance in the planned and required capacity in four year institutions in the Maryland Region of Metropolitan Washington and the greater Baltimore area. Even though this was a preliminary study, the data indicated (as shown below) that the matter deserves further careful investigation and analysis:

Sub-Region	1980 Planned * Capacity FT Undergraduates	1980 Estimated * Required Capacity FT Undergraduates	Excess (Shortage)
Washington	30,032	35,274	(5242)
Baltimore	23,797	18,645	5152

5. In recent months, the Board of Trustees of State Colleges has made some adjustments in the plans for expansion of four year State Colleges which will partially offset the imbalance between planned and required capacity to accommodate growth in these two metropolitan areas - ie. Washington and Baltimore. Within the limitations imposed by commuting times and distances, on-campus dormitories and local private off-campus housing, the students now have several choices and educational opportunities. It appears, however, that as the number of high school graduates increases and the growth in capacity of College Park and UMBC

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* Does not include public 2 year or private 2 year or 4 year institutions

B.

5. (continued)

becomes more and more limited, some alternate solution must be found as suggested by the President of the University in his June 1971 report as quoted above and as indicated in the previous study by the Council in March 1971.

6. Before a solution can be suggested, the several aspects of the problem must be considered, such as:

a. Are there existing institutions which can relieve the current pressure on College Park and the predicted pressure on UMBC?

b. If a new institution is established, would there be sufficient enrollment to create and sustain an effective and economical institution?

c. Where would be the most suitable and effective location for a new institution?

d. What type of institution should be established?

C. <u>CAPACITY OF EXISTING INSTITUTIONS</u>

1. Within the greater Baltimore area, in addition to UMBC, there are Coppin, Morgan, and Towson State Colleges which can accommodate future growth. Coppin is just reaching the physical capacity of the limited site on which it is located; Morgan and Towson must therefore absorb the growth in Baltimore and suburban areas in which over 70% of the State's population resides. Because of the commuting time and distance, it is not considered feasible for these colleges to accept more students from the Washington-College Park Region without the construction of additional dormitories. The implications of the cost of dormitories has been discussed in paragraph A.

C.

2. Bowie State College

a. Prince Georges County had the highest growth rate in the State as indicated by the table below:

	1950	1960	1970	% of change 1950-1960	% of change 1960-1970
Total Population	194,182	357,395	660,567	84.1	84.1

b. Prior to 1967, the growth of Bowie State College was relatively slow; however, since 1967, the college has grown as shown in the table:

	FT Students (UG)	PT Students (UG)	FT Students % Increase
1967	599	198	
1968	719	224	36.8
1969	756	0	5.
1970	1,274	356	68.5
1971	1,224	43	(3.9) (Decrease)

c. The Board of Trustees of State Colleges has increased its projected enrollment for Bowie from 4,200 FTE in 1980 to 6,000 FTE.[11]

d. Increases in enrollment at Bowie could enhance the academic programs and improve the economy of operations at Bowie. As Bowie grows, it will be an excellent location to accept more local high school graduates from the county as well as transfer students from community colleges. This action could grant considerable relief to University of Maryland (College Park) from the pressure of students in that area. The slight decrease in FT enrollment at Bowie for the Fall requires further evaluation. It should also be noted that during this same period 1970-1971 the Part Time undergraduate enrollment at Bowie also decreased from 356 to 43.

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[11] Executive Director BTSC letter to Secretary Wahbe January 20, 1971

C.

3. Private Colleges

a. The private 4 year colleges and universities in the Baltimore area can accommodate additional students in existing facilities on a commuting basis and as residents. The latter may require additional on-campus or off-campus housing. Likewise private colleges in central Maryland counties, i.e. Montgomery, Frederick, Howard, and Washington can accommodate additional undergraduate students. A recent MCHE estimate, based upon HEGIS reports of physical facilities, indicates that private institutions in Maryland could accommodate approximately 6,000 more full time students. The principal deterrent to students is the relatively high cost of private colleges where annual charges amount to approximately twice the cost of a resident student at a public college.

b. Analysis of the follow-up surveys on high school graduates enrolled in degree granting institutions the first year after graduation shows that Maryland private colleges attract only a very small percentage of Maryland high school graduates including the graduates from the surrounding counties. The tabulation in Table IV on Page 10 illustrates this observation. That table shows that in central Maryland counties, only 187 high school graduates (from Carroll, Frederick, Montgomery and Washington Counties) were attending private colleges in Maryland in 1970, out of a total of 10,668 high school graduates, 6,602 of which were continuing their education.

D. POTENTIAL ENROLLMENT OF A NEW INSTITUTION

1. A vital question is whether or not the student population and growth in Central Maryland will support a four year college. First as to size - Four of State Colleges (Bowie, Coppin, St. Mary's and Salisbury) had less than 1,000 students for several years; however, analyses of their academic programs and operating costs per student indicates the advantages of increasing enrollment to 1500 or more students. In the study entitled "Campus Size" [12] the study groups recommended 1500 students as a minimum size for a four year college.

2. Based upon the assumption that a college of 1500 full time students can be effectively and economically operated, an analysis was made to determine the distribution of the population in the central Maryland area. The first element in this analysis was consideration of a suitable commuting distance for students.

3. Inasmuch as public transportation by bus or other means in the area around College Park is not suitable for commuting, test runs were made by private automobile during peak rush hour times. Only a few runs were made, but they indicated that a commuting distance of 20-25 miles was maximum since it required 45 minutes-1 hour driving time. Although beltway or thruway time was reasonably fast, congestion on feeder roads increased the total time.

4. In view of the fact that public institutions in the Baltimore region are situated to absorb enrollment growth from that direction, and Bowie is so located as to absorb growth from the Prince George's-Anne Arundel County areas, it appeared that the enrollment potential of a new commuter 4 year institution would come from the area to the North and West of College Park.

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[12] Donald J. Reichard - Campus Size Southern Regional Education Board Atlanta, Georgia 1971

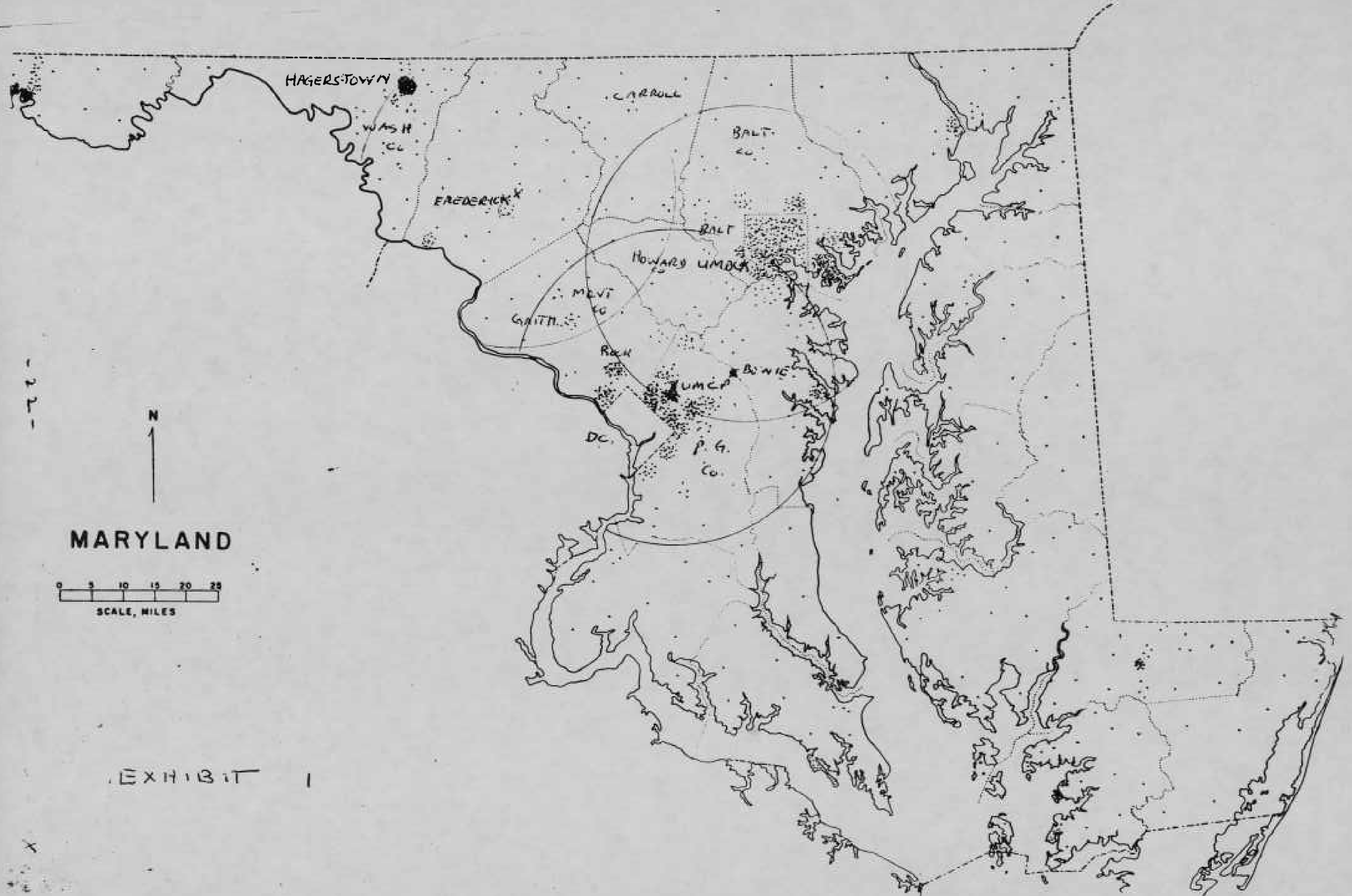
MARYLAND
N
0 5 10 15 20 25
SCALE, MILES
HAGERS-TOWN
WASH CO
FREDERICK
CARROLL
BALT. CO
BALT
HOWARD
UMBC
MCVT CO
GAITH.
ROCK
UMCP
BOWIE
DC
P. G. CO.

EXHIBIT 1

D. (Continued)

5. By use of the map in Exhibit 1, opposite, a circle of 25 mile radius was circumscribed about University of Maryland (College Park), University of Maryland (Baltimore County), and about an area to the northwest of the University of Maryland centered approximately on Frederick. Some overlap was made in the Gaithersburg area of Montgomery County since there are areas there which are beyond the 40-60 minute commuting time.

6. The 1970 population in the counties of Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery and Washington within the 25 mile circle centered near Frederick is about 261, 475 and on the basis of preliminary projections by the Department of State Planning [17] the total population in this same circle will be about 312,300 by 1980. Details of the foregoing are listed in Table VI attached.

TABLE VI

	1980 County Population Within 25 Mile Circle [16]	Est. No. High School Graduates 1980	% 1980 Attending Univ. of Md. & Public 4 Years	Number Potential New Students
CARROLL	39,000	507	12.4	63
FREDERICK	105,000	1,050	8.1	85
HOWARD	7,700	100	10.5	10
MONTGOMERY	62,500	875	15.3	134
WASHINGTON	98,000	1,240	7.2	89
	312,000	3,772		381

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[16] The 25 mile circle is circumscribed about a point just to north of the City of Frederick, Md. Population estimate is that shown in Department of State Planning Projections for 1980 by election districts falling within the circle.

TRENDS IN NUMBER HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

ATTENDING DEGREE GRANTING INSTITUTIONS

FIRST YEAR

TABLE VII

Actual 13/

COUNTY	POPULATION 1960	H.S. GRADS 1960	% ATTENDING DEGREE GRANTING INST.	POPULATION 1970	H.S. GRADS 1970	% ATTENDING DEGREE GRANTING INST.
BALTIMORE	492,428	3,694	33.7	621,077	8,033	36.
CARROLL	52,785	531	24.8	69,006	874	40.
FREDERICK	71,930	662	22.8	84,927	894	48.
HOWARD	36,152	323	27.2	61,911	835	48.
MONTGOMERY	340,928	3,126	62.9	522,809	7,553	75.
PRINCE GEORGE'S	357,395	2,818	36.6	660,567	6,781	50.
WASHINGTON	91,219	1,034	23.9	103,829	1,383	46.

PROJECTED 1980

	POPULATION 14/	ESTIMATED TOTAL H.S. GRADS 15/	ESTIMATED H.S. GRADS ATTENDING DEGREE GRANTING INSTITUTION	
			%	No.
BALTIMORE	750,000	9,750	38.6	3,763
CARROLL	75,000	975	41.	400
FREDERICK	105,000	1,155	50.	577
HOWARD	112,000	1,456	50.	
MONTGOMERY	708,000	9,912	80.	7,929
PRINCE GEORGE'S	925,000	9,250	54.	4,995
WASHINGTON	113,800	1,479	52.	769
TOTAL	2,788,000	33,977		19,161

13/ H.S. Grads From State Department of Education Follow-Up Study.

14/ Projections of Population is From a Preliminary Update of Maryland Dept. of State Planning Population Projections August 2, 1971.

15/ H.S. Grads 1980 and No. H.S. Grads Attending Md. Colleges are Based Upon Continuation of Past Trends-Linear Projection

D. (Continued)

7. For purposes of comparison it is interesting to note that the 1970 population of the seven counties comprising the upper and lower Eastern Shore was 198,385, and the population of the three counties of Southern Maryland was 112,000 in 1970. There are three public four year institutions in these areas.

8. A study of the college-going rates and habits of the several counties in Maryland is now being made to permit enrollment projections - county by county. Some difficulty has been experienced with this projection system because of migration of the population from urban to suburban areas including movement from the District of Columbia to nearby Maryland areas. In 1960, the number of high school graduates varied from .8% to 1.1% of the total population in the counties in central Maryland. In 1970, this percentage increased from 1.0 to 1.4. Table IX is a tabulation of population high school graduates and high school graduates attending degree granting institutions in 1960 (actual), 1970 (actual) and 1980 (projected.)

9. It is considered reasonable to assume that the above percentages will persist and may even increase gradually over the next ten years as during the past ten years.

10. If one accepts the foregoing as a basis for planning, the number of high school graduates in the central Maryland counties under consideration and within 25 miles of the circle centered upon a point just to the north of Frederick should total approximately 3,772 per year by 1980. Of these an estimated 381 will enroll in the University of Maryland or a 4 year public college assuming present trends continue. These are potential commuting students for a new institution located to the northwest of College Park. Table VII (opposite) summarizes the foregoing estimate.

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[17] Department of State Planning Preliminary Population Projections 1980-August 1971

TABLE VIII

RATE OF ENROLLMENT OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN FIRST YEAR OF COLLEGE BY AGE, YEAR OF H.S. GRADUATION AND SEX

Age 1960	Yr. H.S. Grad.	No. H.S. Grads[1]	No. Enr. 1st Yr. College[2]	% HSG Enr. 1st Yr. Coll.	% HSG Enr. 1st Yr. Coll.	Cum. % of Total Eventually Going to Coll.
MALE						
18	1960	11560	3639[3]	.314	.314	.364
19	1959	9861	1935	.191	.511	.592
20	1958	8891	704	.078	.589	.682
21	1957	8368	387	.046	.635	.746
22	1956	8019	278	.035	.670	.775
23	1955	7313	184	.025	.695	.806
24	1954	6670	166	.025	.720	.835
25-29	53-49	5392[4]	527	.100	.820	.949
30-34	48-45	5321[4]	238	.044	.864	1.000
FEMALE						
18	1960	12294	3644[5]	.2960	.2960	.597
19	1959	10601	1037	.0980	.3940	.795
20	1958	9489	211	.0220	.4160	.842
21	1957	8754	102	.0116	.4276	.865
22	1956	8748	72	.0083	.4359	.883
23	1955	7848	73	.0094	.4453	.899
24	1954	7400	38	.0052	.4505	.915
25-29	53-49	5946[4]	148	.0220	.4725	.956
30-34	48-45	5321[4]	118	.0220	.4945	1.000

[1] Maryland Public High Schools in year shown in column 2
[2] Census Table 101, 1960 Census
[3] Includes 331 (16-17 Year Olds)
[4] Average 5 Years
[5] Includes 432 (16-17 Year Olds)

11. The potential enrollment of a four year institution must also consider the number of high school graduates who will enroll one or more years after graduation from high school. The Table VIII(opposite) was developed for the Council's model for projection of enrollment in Maryland public and private higher education institutions. If the male and female graduate enrollments are combined, a composite table as shown below will result:

Rate of Enrollment of High School Graduation in First Year of College by Age, Year of High School Graduation

Year	Total H.S. Graduates	Number H. S. Graduates Enrolled 1st Yr. College	% Enrolled 1st Yr. College	
1960	23,854	7,283	30.53	First Year After Graduation
1959	20,462	2,972	14.5	After First Year Until Age 34
1958	18,380	915	5.0	
1957	17,122	489	2.9	
1956	16,767	350	2.1	
1955	15,161	267	1.7	
1954	14,070	204	1.4	
1953-49	11,338	675	5.0	
1948-45	10,642	356	3.3	
			35.9	

12.

a. The above composite table indicates that the first year after graduation 30.53% of the high school graduates will enroll in college; and during the subsequent years through age 34, another 35.9% of the graduates will enroll in college. A small percentage of high school graduates will enroll after age 35, but "hard" data on this percentage is not available. If we apply the foregoing percentages to the estimated number of

1980 high school graduates within the 25 mile circle circumscribed about Frederick, the prospective annual number of new college enrollees will be as tabulated below:

1980 Potential New Students
Annually - Private and
Public Universities and Colleges

(Within 25 Mile Radius of Frederick)

County	Total No. H.S. Graduates	Number Enrollees First Year	Number Enrollees Subs. Yrs.	Total
Carroll	507	154	182	336
Frederick	1,050	320	377	697
Howard	100	30	35	65
Montgomery	875	265	314	579
Washington	1,240	377	445	822
	3,772	1,146 (46%)	1,353 (54%)	2,499 (100%)

13. The foregoing are the number of potential first year enrollees for all public and private higher education institutions based on Maryland state-wide trends in 1960. Of the first 1,146 it should be assumed that 297 (26%) will attend out-of-State or Maryland private colleges, and 240 (21%) will attend Maryland Community Colleges if present trends continue. This will leave 609 potential enrollees each year for public 4 year colleges and public universities. No doubt some of these potential students will choose to attend State Colleges in Eastern Maryland, Southern Maryland or Western Maryland. In 1970, only 213 out of 4,128 (i.e. 5%) of the high school graduates from Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery and Washington Counties attended public 4 year colleges in eastern or western Maryland areas - outside of the College Park - Bowie - Baltimore region. Accordingly, if it is assumed that this trend continues, the 609 potential enrollees for a new college could be reduced to about 552 new students annually. The following table summarizes the foregoing estimates:

TABLE IX

Number Potential First Year Enrollees

For New Four Year Institution Central Maryland

	No.	%
Total No. H.S. Grads Who * will attend 1st year college	1,146	100%
Less:		
1) H.S. Graduates Attending Out-of-State or Maryland Private College	297	26%
2) H.S. Graduates Attending Community Colleges	240	21%
3) H.S. Graduates Attending Eastern or Western Maryland Colleges	57	5%
Number Potential Enrollees for New 4 year Institution (Each Year)	552	48%

After First Year Enrollees

From the table on page 27, it should be observed that after the first year and until about age 34, another 35.9% of the high school graduates will enroll in college. For the area under investigation (25 miles from Frederick) this will result in another 1,353 potential enrollees for various colleges - in-State and out-of-State, public and private. There is no available statistical data to indicate just where these 1,353 students will choose to enroll. It would therefore be difficult to estimate the number who would choose a new four year college in the area. If only 10% made this choice, then another 135 students would be added annually to the enrollment at a new college. No doubt a portion of them would be part time students.

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* Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery and Washington Counties within 25 mile circle about Frederick. - First year after graduation

COUNTY OF ORIGIN OF MARYLAND STUDENTS TRANSFERRING TO 2 YEAR, 4 YEAR COLLEGES & THE UNIVERSITY 1968 [18]

Table X

County of Residence	Transferring to								
	Community Colleges			State Colleges			University		
Maryland	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Allegany	9	2	11	10	8	18	10	7	17
Anne Arundel	39	18	57	10	6	16	27	18	45
Baltimore City	71	35	106	79	65	144	86	34	120
Baltimore County	93	38	131	34	34	68	80	37	117
Calvert				1	1	2	1	1	2
Caroline	4	2	6	3	0	3			
Carroll	6	3	9	2	1	3	2	3	5
Cecil	7	4	11				6	2	8
Charles	2	3	5	1	0	1	8	3	11
Dorchester	1	1	2				0	2	2
Frederick	7	3	10	7	2	9	14	1	15
Garrett	1	0	1				1	0	1
Harford	5	2	7	19	12	31	20	9	29
Howard	9	3	12	6	1	7	3	4	7
Kent	0	2	2						
Montgomery	32	17	49	21	16	37	195	90	285
Prince Georges	89	38	127	24	12	36	108	41	149
Queen Annes	2	2	4						
St. Marys							5	4	9
Somerset				1	0	1			
Talbot	3	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	1
Washington	7	7	14	10	8	18	14	1	15
Wicomico	1	0	1	1	2	3	1	0	1
Worcester									
Total	388	180	568	229	169	398	582	257	839

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[18] University of Maryland (Dr. J. P. Hill) Patterns of Academic Success Study - August 1971

14. On page 25 information was given to indicate that the number of potential first year students for a new 4 year institution would be 381 students in 1980 assuming present trends continue. This estimate took into account those who would attend other colleges, i.e. private, out-of-State, community etc. Subsequently, it was shown on pages 28 and 29, using another statistical approach, that the number could reach 552 new students each year plus another 135 in subsequent years. This second estimate took into account the percentages who would attend out-of-State and private colleges, community colleges and State Colleges in eastern and western Maryland. There is no precise way by which a more precise estimate can be made; suffice it to say that if a quality 4 year public institution is established in Central Maryland, within commuting distance of Eastern Washington County, Frederick County, Western Carroll County, Upper Montgomery County, and Western Howard County, there would be a potential of 381-552 high school graduates which could be counted on to enroll after graduation, and in subsequent years another 135/year would enroll one or more years after graduation.

15. Another source of students for the university and four year colleges is the transferees from community colleges. Some of the students transfer after one semester, some later after 2-3 semesters, and some after graduation from a community college. There are also some other transferees between four year colleges and the university. A study is now being made of transferees in conjunction with the articulation of students from 2 year to 4 year institutions.

Table X (opposite) shows the preliminary data on transfers in 1968.

In 1970 the number of transfers and non-occupational degrees granted by the Community Colleges in the five county area under consideration were as shown on the following table:

1970 Transfer Students

County	Total Degrees 1970	Transfer/ Non Occup. Degrees	% Transfer/ Occ.
Carroll	(No College)		
Frederick	82	50	60.9
Howard	(No graduates)		
Montgomery (R)	297	211	71.
Montgomery (T)	185	118	63.7
Washington (Hagerstown)	132	78	59.
	696	457	65.

This number of degrees and transferees will probably increase as Howard as well as the other colleges increase in enrollment. (Howard has not yet awarded any degrees)

In order to estimate the number of transfer students who may be potential enrollees of a new Central Maryland four year college, a preliminary study has been made of the trends in number of degrees and other formal awards conferred. The tabulation below shows the information reported by the community colleges, in the Central Maryland area under consideration, for the annual HEGIS survey:

AA Degrees & Awards

College	1969			1970		
	Total Awards	Transfer Degrees	Other	Total Awards	Transfer Degrees	Other
Frederick	66	47	19	82	50	32
Hagerstown	114	100	14	137	96	41
Howard	None			None		
Montgomery (R)	339	149	90	297	211	86
Montgomery (T)	186	113	73	185	118	67
TOTAL	705	409	196	701	475	226

16. The population of Montgomery County is now concentrated in the southern and eastern sections of the County, and it is therefore considered reasonable to assume that most of the students from the Rockville and Takoma Park Campuses, who decide to attend in-State Colleges, will transfer to the University or its branches. A new 4 year college located in Central Maryland would probably be beyond convenient commuting distance. Accordingly, only the transfer students from Frederick and Hagerstown Community Colleges should now be considered potential enrollees in a new Central Maryland public college. (146 in 1970)

17. Montgomery Community College is, however, planning a new campus to be located in the upper County (Germantown area). This Campus is planned to absorb students who live in upper Montgomery County as well as those who cannot be accommodated at the Rockville and Takoma Park Campuses. The new campus is planned to accommodate 3,500 full time students by 1980, and up to 6,500 full time students by 1985. A campus with an enrollment of 3,500 full time students should produce about 300 AA degrees and awards per year, of which about 200 would be transfer students who would be potential students for a new four year college in Central Maryland. As the campus continues to grow to 6,500 full time students, the number of transfer students should be approximately 350-450 students. Students from upper Montgomery County would be within easy commuting distance of the Frederick area. A new college in the area should therefore plan on accommodating 200-400 transfer students each year.

18. <u>Former Private School Candidates</u>

a. The enrollment in Maryland private colleges has been decreasing slowly, with a few exceptions, over the past few years, and several smaller colleges have announced plans to close. The Governor has recently announced his concern over the plight of the private colleges, and during the last General Assembly he introduced a bill which gave some relief to the private colleges which have financial problems. The Council's projection of enroll-

ment in private colleges shows a growth from 20,387 (total students) in 1970 to 21,724 in 1980, a growth of 6.5% over a ten year period. As previously mentioned, the total growth in college enrollment in Maryland during that same period will be 57% (see page 9)

b. The high tuition and fee charges at private colleges (in-State and out-of-State) as well as the increases in assessments against students attending public colleges in nearby states, will no doubt result in some increases in the percentages of Maryland high school graduates who will select in-State public 4 year institutions.

19. Summary of Potential Enrollees For New Four Year College - Central Maryland (1980) and each subsequent year.

a.

(1) High School Graduates	
First year after graduation	381-552
(2) Enrollees each subsequent year	135
(3) Transfer Students (With AA Degrees)	400
Estimated total (Max.)	1,087

b. Based upon the above input of students each year, and recognizing that a percentage of these students would only be part time students several estimates were made as to the total full time enrollment of a new college after three years of operation. Depending upon attrition rates used from year to year and level to level, it appeared that the above number of potential students would produce a college of 1200-1500 students by 1983-84. Further increases in population of high school graduates, and transfer students would no doubt increase the enrollment to about 2000 full time students or more by 1986.

E. LOCATION OF A NEW COLLEGE

1. In previous sections, discussions were focused on the area to the North and West of the University of Maryland, College Park Campus, an area in which there are no existing public four year colleges. To the North and East there are UMBC, Morgan, Coppin and Towson which are not only capable of absorbing growth from the greater Baltimore region, but in some cases, as discussed on page 17, may be planning for enrollment growth by 1980 which they may not realize. Bowie State College, to the east, is growing and can absorb the pressure from the Prince Georges - Anne Arundel sector, if the programs, faculty and physical plant can be properly developed to meet the needs of students from that sector. To a lesser degree St. Mary's College in Southern Maryland can accommodate the slow to moderate growth in students in Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's Counties.

2. In Exhibit 1 - a map of Central Maryland (page 22) an assumed limit of 25 miles was used as a convenient commuting distance. It should be noted that the circles of 25 mile radius circumscribed about College Park and UMBC overlap in such a way as to indicate that students from large portions of Montgomery, Howard, Baltimore, Anne Arundel and Prince George's Counties could commute with equal facility to either campus. Placing a new college within these circles would therefore not necessarily solve the College Park problem.

3. Accordingly, the area farther to the northwest was explored to locate the "center of gravity" so to speak of the population and high school graduates in that region. The location of a new college was placed near Frederick for several reasons:

   a. The college would serve eastern Washington County (the Greater Hagerstown area), all of Frederick County, as well as small population centers in other counties such as Westminster, Mt. Airy, Sykesville, Gaithersburg,

Damascus. (Charts and Tabulation of population centers are contained in Appendix B).

b. The location is near the focal point of major interstate highways (70S, 70N), and multilane highways such as 15, 26/31, 40 and 340. These roads radiating from the Frederick area should facilitate commuting to surrounding counties.

c. Colleges require administrative, physical plant, and other staffs which in turn require a community in which to live. The faculty requires these same services. Frederick can, with some expansion provide the required accommodations and services. In this regard, it is not considered critical that the college be located as shown on Exhibit 1 - to the north of Frederick. It could be moved slightly to the south and east if desired. This would probably attract more students from upper Montgomery County; however, from a longer range standpoint, the farther west the college can be placed, the better.

d. Some students may prefer to live in the area near a new campus in off-campus private housing. Although the Frederick area does not have an overabundance of this type of accommodation, it has a potential and can develop such facilities.

It may also be practicable to interest private developers to erect and rent private apartments or other types of accommodations to students, once a demand has been generated by a new institution.

F. WHAT KIND OF INSTITUTION SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED

1. The statistics and information in previous chapters have demonstrated that there will be sufficient potential students for a public four year institution in central Maryland by 1980. An opening freshman enrollment of about 400 is considered well within the realm of probability. As previously mentioned this number is in addition to those who desire to attend in-State and out-of-State private colleges, two year community colleges, and public four year colleges

in eastern and western Maryland. A question of equal importance to that of numbers, is the question as to what type of institution will attract the students and at the same time fulfill a real need in Maryland.

2. A definitive study and survey to inquire into this matter has not been made; however, there are a few "weather vanes" pointing to some alternates. One type of college that can be placed low on the priority list is one specializing in education. The six State Colleges which were formerly "normal" schools and teacher colleges are still predominantly education oriented. In 1970 the six State Colleges granted 2,478 Bachelors degrees out of which 1,126 (45%) were in education. The University of Maryland granted 5,754 Bachelors degrees in 1970 of which 1,120 (19%) were in education. There are still shortages of teachers in a few fields, but this could be adjusted by curriculum control and counselling.

3. Another question that can be asked is whether or not a four year liberal arts college similar to some of the State Colleges will suffice? A look into the recent past indicates that four year colleges must have a program which will attract and continue to attract students. The ingredients of this attraction are complex, but it is apparent that a few of the State Colleges such as Coppin, Frostburg, Towson and Salisbury have found the ingredients and are continuing to grow, whereas Morgan and University of Maryland (ES) appear to have levelled off in growth over the past three years, and Bowie over the past two. Data to support the foregoing are contained in Appendix "D". It should be noted that the growth of colleges in remote areas such as Frostburg and Salisbury has been related to the problem of providing dormitory accommodations. The planned abandonment of the tuition waiver for education students will no doubt affect future enrollments at State Colleges to some degree. The State

Colleges therefore appear to have more than enough problems in controlling and distributing the growth in that segment without taking on the challenge of a new institution. The University of Maryland appears to have little choice but to create an institution so located as to relieve the pressure on College Park now, and UMBC in the future.

4. A large university campus such as College Park offers many attractions for students - intercollegiate athletics, a wide variety of student extra curricular activities as well as a wide selection of educational programs. On the other hand there are students who prefer a small campus if they can obtain the quality education in the program of their choice. Inasmuch as the proposed new campus would be small 1500-2000 full time students for the first few years at least, then it appears that the emphasis should be on quality education and a careful selection of attractive programs.

5. In the "State of Maryland Plan For Achieving a more Representative Racial Balance Among the Four-Year Public Institutions of Higher Learning", the following areas of academic specialization were outlined:

University of Maryland:

Doctoral and Professional Programs
Research
Dentistry, Law, Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy, Social Work
Community Planning
Cooperative Program in Physical Education (With Bowie)

Bowie State College

Social Work Education with special concern on problems of the socially and emotionally disturbed, mentally retarded, handicapped, etc.

Coppin State College

Special Education (Mental Retardation)
Industrial Arts Education
Correctional Education

Morgan State College

History (African and Afro-American Studies)
Community Mental Health
Cooperative Masters Program in Music Education (With Towson)
Cooperative Masters Program for Reading Specialists (With Towson)

Towson State College

Mass Communication
Nursing Education
Cooperative Masters Program in Music Education (With Morgan)
Cooperative Masters Program for Reading Specialists (With Morgan)

6. A brief examination of the Council's "Inventory of Higher Education Programs" will demonstrate that the foregoing do not,of course,cover all of the areas in which the University, its branches and the State College's specialize. For example, the Urban Institute at Morgan has been omitted, as has the architectural, agricultural, library, home economics, engineering, and physical education programs at University of Maryland (College Park). In fact when you examine the current major areas of specialization listed by the University of Maryland there are very few curriculum or areas not offered by the University. This brief analysis is not meant to be conclusive or exhaustive. It does, however, illustrate that specialization in the State Colleges is relatively underdeveloped whereas the University covers a relatively full spectrum. Table 4 below reprinted from the Maryland Council Annual Report 1971 emphasizes the foregoing, i.e., the University of Maryland grants degrees in all of the areas in which degrees are granted by the State Colleges plus several areas in which the State Colleges do not grant degrees. In summary, there appear to be no special academic reasons for constraints insofar as the selection of programs for a new four year institution is concerned. If there is a constraint, aside from that mentioned previously in regard to surpluses in teacher education, it would be to avoid unnecessary duplication of existing high cost programs, especially those requiring extensive facilities and equipment which by nature

TABLE 4

BACHELOR'S DEGREES CONFERRED IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS BETWEEN JULY 1, 1969, AND JUNE 30, 1970, BY MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY, BY INSTITUTION

	Agriculture	Biological Science	Business & Commerce	Education	Engineering	English & Journalism	Fine & Applied Arts	Foreign Language & Literature	Health Professions	Math. Science Computer Sci.	Psychology	Physical Science	Social Sciences	All Other	TOTAL
STATE TOTAL	89	664.5	1727.5	2548.5	618	957	477	327.5	387.5	480	517.5	249.5	2120.5	1796	12,960
Baltimore Coll. of Commerce	–	–	121	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	121
Baltimore Hebrew College	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Capitol Inst. of Tech.	–	–	–	–	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62
Columbia Union College	–	10	31	37	–	5	4	6	29	1	10	6	16	34	189
Goucher College	–	9	–	6.5	–	39	26.5	20	–	8	19	5	79	5	217
Hood College	–	12	–	32	–	21	14	21	–	6	10	3	30	19	168
Johns Hopkins University	–	87	70	14	171	24	2	5	6	15	33	21	108	104	660
Loyola College	–	13	94	–	12	14	–	1	–	28	21	12	94	6	295
Md. Inst. College of Art	–	–	–	33	–	–	137	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	170
Mt. St. Agnes College	–	1	–	29	–	9	1	10	15	6	10	1	17	–	99
Mt. St. Marys College	–	29	28	–	–	21	–	1	–	10	–	9	98	22	218
Ner Israel Rabbinical Coll.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10
College of Notre Dame of Md.	–	13	–	68	–	40	9	16	–	12	12	2	42	–	214
Peabody Consv. of Music	–	–	–	20	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51
St. Johns College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	49
St. Joseph College	–	3	1	49	–	17	–	10	47	12	–	3	16	17	175
St. Marys Seminary Univ.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91	91
University of Baltimore	–	–	575	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	35	–	83	–	716
U. S. Naval Academy	–	–	–	–	65	2	–	8	–	46	–	30	29	662	842
Washington Bible College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	57
Washington College	–	5	–	–	–	19	4	3	1	9	17	6	57	5	126
Western Maryland College	–	31	–	14	–	20	13	17	–	18	15	8	56	2	194
Bowie State College	–	–	1	77	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	31	–	116
Coppin State College	–	–	–	115	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	133
Frostburg State College	–	15	–	156	–	20	2	5	–	9	32	4	58	16	317
Morgan State College	–	11	61	145	–	22	7	20	–	60	20	30	153	43	572
Salisbury State College	–	11	–	75	–	27	–	2	–	11	–	–	30	4	160
Towson State College	–	52.5	32.5	558	–	97	13.5	43.5	1.5	65	75	9.5	200.5	31.5	1180
University of Maryland	89	362	710	1120	308	530	213	136	288	164	208.5	100	907	618.5	5754

SOURCE: HEGIS 1970

cannot be efficiently and economically utilized.

7. Before a series of curriculum or an area of specialization is selected for a new four-year college, several surveys/studies should be conducted to determine:

   a. What curriculum will best meet statewide needs as well as local needs?

   b. What job areas are becoming saturated?

   c. What faculty and/or programs in whole or part could be recruited from the University of Maryland and "transplanted" to a new institution?

   d. What cooperative arrangements could be made educationally and otherwise with the industries, business, and government agencies which are in or are planning to move to that area? e.g. what will be the effects of the newly announced mission for Ft. Detrick in cancer research?

   e. What will be the curricular demands of the transfer students from existing and planned community colleges in the area?

   f. What are the curricula which will complement rather than conflict with private colleges in the area?

   g. What graduate programs can be developed cooperatively with private colleges in the area?

   h. Does the State have existing or projected shortages in professional fields which would be adaptable to a new four year institution?

8. The foregoing appears to be an almost insurmountable list of questions or studies which must be researched before a decision can be made in regard to a new institution. On the contrary, the answers to one or two may be ample to set the tone and direction of programs for a new institution at the start, and still leave a fertile field for thought as to the long range future of such an institution.

CONCLUSIONS

1. There is a need for an additional four year public institution in central Maryland to absorb the "overflow" from University of Maryland (College Park).

2. The State Colleges and UMBC in the Greater Baltimore Region are capable of relieving the "pressure" of future college students from that area; Bowie State College is so located as to absorb the pressure from Prince Georges and Anne Arundel.

3. Because of the additional financial problems inherent to dormitory construction and operation, primary consideration should be given to a commuter institution.

4. Data on population, high school graduates, and actual enrollment habits of these graduates indicates that a new institution located in Frederick County could open with an enrollment of about 400 by 1980 and grow to at least 1200-1500 full time students within a 4-5 year period. These students would be exclusive of the 5,318 high school graduates from that area who enroll annually for the first time in out-of-State Colleges, State Colleges and public two year colleges.

5. The capability of a new four year institution to attract the over-flow and relieve the student pressure on College Park will depend largely upon the quality and selection of educational programs offered. It appears that a new branch of the University would have an "edge" on this requirement over State Colleges which are still progressing commendably in their transition from teachers colleges to full scale liberal arts colleges.

6. The location of the college should be convenient to commuting students and to the local housing and services essential for support of the faculty, staff and students.

RECOMMENDATION

The Maryland Council For Higher Education, in conjunction with the University of Maryland should initiate definitive studies and surveys to determine the most suitable location and educational programs for a new University Branch in the area to the northwest of College Park. The target for opening of the new institution should be not later than 1980.

APPENDIX A

EXPANSION AND CONSOLIDATION OF INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS

(A study of the feasibility of unifying the State-supported instructional programs of the State Teachers Colleges located in Frostburg, Salisbury and Towson and the University of Maryland located in College Park)

SUMMARY

The State Teachers Colleges in Frostburg, Salisbury, and Towson, converted to comprehensive educational institutions, and the University of Maryland in College Park have been viewed as strategic centers of a university system to meet a part of the expansion that is needed in public higher education in Maryland. The results of this study show conclusively that the development of such a university system can effect the coordination of these public resources in higher education, and can result in improved educational opportunity for Maryland citizens while meeting the expanding enrollment needs at a lower cost than would be possible under the present organization of these institutions.

The study was made at the request of Governor J. Millard Tawes. It comes as the result of the Governor's action following the transmittal of a report[1] of a special Commission appointed by the Governor to study the expansion of the University of Maryland. A Joint Resolution had been passed at the 1959 Session of the General Assembly of Maryland requesting that such a Commission be appointed.

The report of the Governor's Commission stated that within one decade Maryland college enrollments will likely grow more than in all past history. The Commission's report to the Governor and to the legislature presents conservative estimates which have led to the conclusion that the number of Maryland students attending college will double by 1970 and will triple by 1980. It is in the setting of a predicted unprecendented increase in numbers of college students that the Governor requested a study of the establishment of a university system through the coordination of the University of Maryland and the State Teachers Colleges in Frostburg, Salisbury, and Towson.

The proposed university system provides for continued and increased emphasis on the preparation of teachers for the schools of Maryland at all locations in the system. At the sites of the three Teachers Colleges, it is proposed that the present professional programs be designated as Colleges of Education and that at each location the responsibilities of these colleges be broadened so that students can prepare not only for teaching in the elementary and junior high schools but can also prepare for teaching in senior high schools. The plan also proposes the establishment of a College of Arts and Sciences at Frostburg, Salisbury, and Towson in order that a student may complete a Bachelor of Arts or a Bachelor of Science degree in general arts and sciences. The development of these additional colleges at each location means that the freshman and sophomore years of college work will be taught and the available courses will allow students to attend these locations to prepare for the junior and senior courses in more specialized curricula. Thus, a student entering Frostburg, Salisbury, or Towson could complete the required courses during his first and second years of college to transfer to the University of

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[1] Governor's (Tawes) Commission to Study the Problem of Expansion of the University of Maryland. A Plan for Expanding the University of Maryland. Annapolis: Report of the Commission, February 1960, 44p.

Maryland in College Park, or elsewhere, for his junior and senior years in engineering, agriculture, home economics, or for specialized phases such as physics. For students who are interested in pursuing medicine, dentistry, law, nursing, or pharmacy as a career, the entire pre-medicine, pre-dentistry, pre-law, pre-nursing and pre-pharmacy courses would be offered at each location.

With Towson located in the center of a large business and industrial area, and with the total projected enrollment of 5,500 students within a ten-year period, it is proposed that a College of Business and Public Administration be added to the College of Education and the College of Arts and Sciences so that students may complete their entire four-year program should they choose to become prepared in the various programs that are important in business and public administration.

For the students who are now enrolled as full-time undergraduates in teacher education at the State Teachers Colleges in Frostburg, Salisbury, and Towson, and for those full-time undergraduates in teacher education who may enroll in the fall of 1960 at these locations, it is proposed that they will continue their education under the existing financial and scholastic regulations at their respective institutions during the period normally required for completion of their college work.

In establishing a university system, it is envisioned that free tuition will be provided at all locations for those Maryland residents who pledge to teach for two years in the public schools of the State. The dining hall and dormitory charges at each location will be placed at a level that will repay the direct costs that are involved. In order to encourage continuing emphasis on the preparation of teachers for the public schools of Maryland, it is further proposed that the State establish an adequate system of loan funds at the Frostburg, Salisbury, and Towson centers of the University system to enable those students from Maryland who pledge to teach for not less than two years in the public schools of the State to borrow the increased funds needed to meet the charges for room and board as compared to the charges which now prevail at these locations. These loan funds would feature low interest rates and the forgiveness of ten percent of the unpaid balance of the loan for each year of teaching up to a total of five years.

For the students who are enrolled in all other curricula, it is proposed that there be uniform charges at all locations of a university system for tuition and fixed fees. Special fees would be charged at each location in accordance with the needs and facilities at that location.

In this period of rapidly expanding college enrollments, when the requests for State funds for capital improvements will of necessity be large, two specific proposals are made to place a portion of the costs for the expansion and development of this university system on a pay as you go basis. The first proposal is for the establishment of a recreational facilities fee at the Frostburg, Salisbury, and Towson centers in order that the expansion of the recreational facilities on each of these campuses may be accomplished through the funds that are provided by the students who use these facilities. The second proposal is that fifty percent of the funds that are needed for construction of dormitories be made available through the use of revolving funds of the

University and that fifty percent of these funds be provided by appropriations in the general construction loan of the State. With the proposed increase in fees for room and board at the Frostburg, Salisbury, and Towson centers, and with the higher charges for room and board that are already in effect at the College Park campus, there would be adequate annual income to allow half of the cost of these dormitory facilities to be repaid in this manner.

Enrollment increases have been projected for the next ten years for each of the proposed centers of a university system: for Frostburg, from 798 full-time students in 1959-60 to 1,500 full-time students by 1969-70; for Salisbury, from 397 full-time students in 1959-60 to 1,000 students by 1969-70; for Towson, from 1,459 full-time students in 1959-60 to 5,500 students by 1969-70. These enrollments are based on the awareness that Phase II in the study of the Governor's Commission may be implemented in the future. This second phase calls for the establishment of university centers to serve three additional regions of Maryland. These enrollment projections also take into consideration the continued growth of other public and of the private colleges and universities in Maryland.

During the past 12 years the State has made sizeable investments in the educational facilities located at the four centers of the proposed university system through its general construction loan program. For this period, the average appropriation of capital improvements for each student in attendance in 1959-60 has been as follows: Frostburg, $5,686; Salisbury, $5,980; Towson, $2,915; College Park, $1,908.

Prior to the thought of developing a university system, each of these institutions submitted to the State Planning Department a ten-year plan for facility needs. In these plans, for the years following July 1959, the average expenditure in State capital improvement funds for each additional student served was: for Frostburg, an additional 416 students at a cost of $13,349 per student; for Salisbury, an increase of 198 students at a cost of $18,524 per student; for Towson, an increase of 1,541 students at a cost of $6,335 per student; for College Park, an increase of 12,643 students at a cost of $2,308 per student.

In the detailed study that is presented in this report, a ten-year projection of facility needs has been made for each location and has resulted in the following projection of capital improvement needs for each additional student who will be served: for Frostburg, an additional 702 students at a total cost of $5,771 per student with $4,562 projected from State appropriations and $1,209 from other sources; for Salisbury, an additional 603 students at a total cost of $4,085 per student with $3,242 projected from State appropriations and $843 from other sources; for Towson, an additional 4,041 students at a total cost of $3,293 per student with $2,888 projected from State appropriations and $405 from other sources; for College Park, an additional 9,454 students at a total cost of $2,937 per student, with $2,058 projected from State appropriations and $879 from other sources. All estimates are based upon present economic conditions.

In viewing the needs for capital improvements for the ten-year period ahead and relating this to the State appropriations for capital improvements in the ten-year period that has passed, it is clearly evident that the conception of a university system and the careful planning for the facilities for this system can bring much of the needed expansion in higher education in Maryland at

a reasonable cost to the citizens of the State. This favorable outlook is possible because there has been sufficient study to yield realistic planning and there are facilities at these locations which can be used more extensively. These facilities include: the excellent laboratory schools located at each of these Teachers Colleges; at Frostburg, the auditorium, gymnasium, and the new dining hall-student union now nearing completion; at Salisbury, the new library, the dormitories that are not completely filled, and the new gymnasium under construction; at Towson, the new library, the auditorium, and the heating plant; at College Park, the new library and the heating plant that is capable of serving additional buildings. All of these facilities and the many utility, service and grounds improvements at each center form a hard core of assets that become exceedingly important in expanding educational opportunity at a minimal additional expenditure." 2/

2/ SOURCE - EXPANSION AND CONSOLIDATION OF INSTRUMENTAL PROGRAMS
"A study of the feasibility of unifying the State-supported instructional programs of the State Teachers Colleges located in Frostburg, Salisbury and Towson and the University of Maryland located in College Park" August 1960

APPENDIX B

E. Population Growth

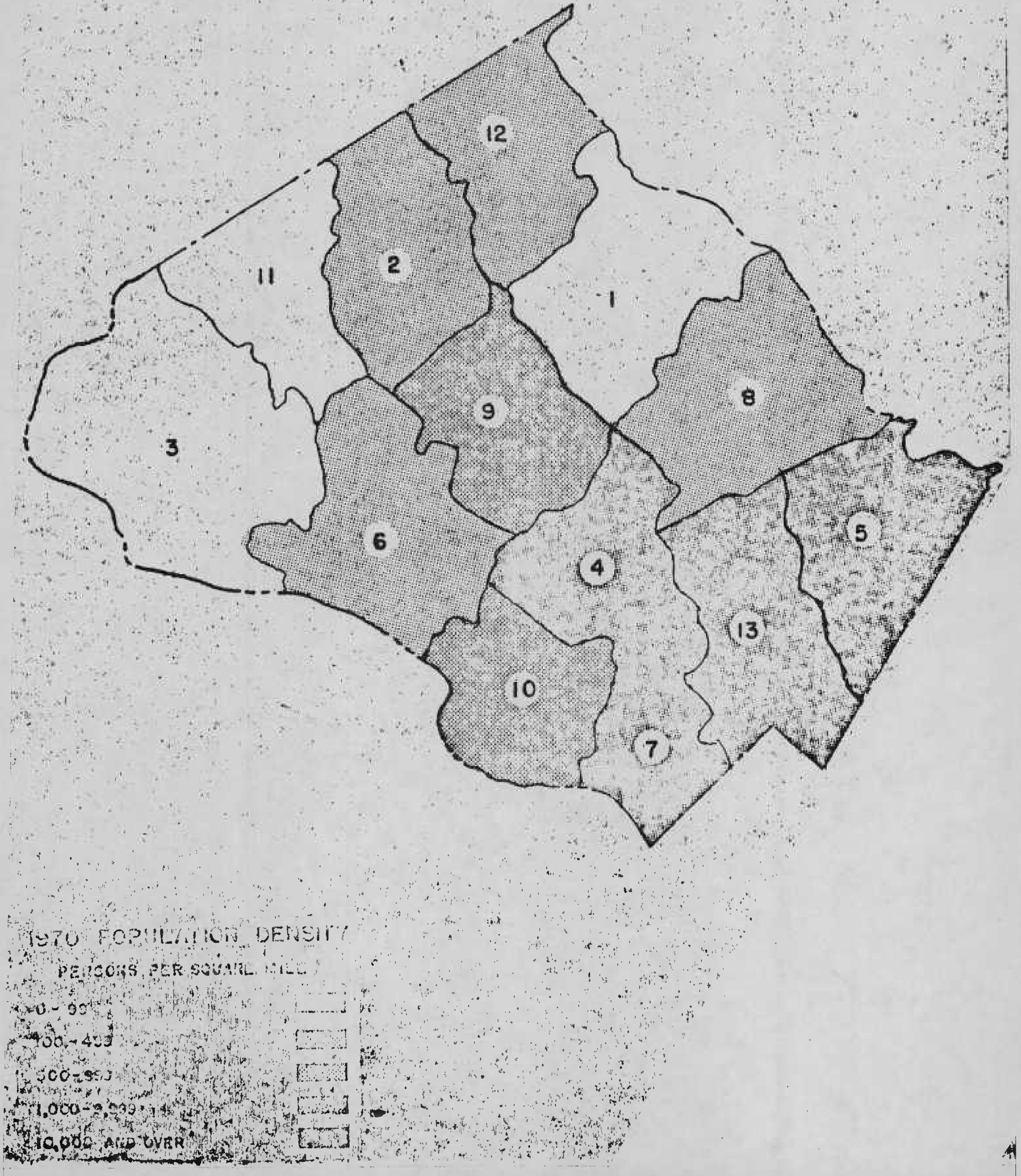
The Tabulation below shows the growth in counties over the past 20 years and the projected growth for 1980:[19/]

COUNTY	1950	1960	1970	Percent Change 1950-1960	Percent Change 1960-1970	Projected 1980	Percent Change 1970-1980
MONTGOMERY	164,401	340,928	522,809	107.4	53.3	708,000	35.4
HOWARD	23,119	36,152	61,911	56.4	71.3	112,000	80.9
FREDERICK	62,287	71,930	84,927	15.5	18.1	105,000	23.6
PRINCE GEORGE'S	194,182	357,395	660,567	84.1	84.8	925,000	40.
WASHINGTON	78,886	91,219	103,829	15.6	13.8	113,800	9.6
CARROLL	44,907	52,785	69,006	17.5	30.7	75,000	8.7
BALTIMORE CO.	270,273	492,428	621,077	82.2	26.1	750,000	20.8

[19/] Department State Planning Population Projections and Census Reports - 1971

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

APPENDIX C



MONTGOMERY COUNTY POPULATION

	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	Percent Change 1950-1960	Percent Change 1960-1970	Population Density (Persons per square mile)
Montgomery County	49,206	83,912	164,401	340,928	522,809	107.4	53.3	1,054.9
Districts								
1. Laytonsville	1,687	1,813	1,749	2,133	3,452	22.0	61.8	79.2
2. Clarksburg	1,692	1,558	2,157	3,136	3,980	45.4	26.9	104.5
3. Poolesville	1,477	1,724	1,600	1,920	1,993	20.0	3.8	32.5
4. Rockville	4,684	5,995	10,558	37,896	81,908	258.9	116.1	2,489.6
5. Colesville	2,306	4,045	6,773	20,904	49,605	208.6	137.3	1,230.9
6. Darnestown	1,566	1,682	2,697	3,526	4,999	30.7	41.8	111.3
7. Bethesda	12,018	26,114	45,807	83,197	96,912	81.6	16.5	4,507.5
8. Olney	2,492	2,601	3,608	5,320	12,890	47.5	142.3	282.7
9. Gaithersburg	3,256	3,861	5,398	8,760	23,150	62.3	164.3	710.1
10. Potomac	1,135	1,828	1,956	4,247	16,413	117.1	286.5	596.8
11. Barnesville	1,673	1,735	1,856	2,071	2,266	11.6	9.4	59.3
12. Damascus	1,843	2,079	2,825	4,448	6,372	57.5	42.0	198.5
13. Wheaton	13,377	28,877	77,417	163,330	218,869	78.9	34.0	5,867.8
City or Town								
Aspen Hill (U)	-	-	-	-	16,799	-	-	
Avenel-Hillandale (U) (part)	-	-	-	-	9,529	-	-	
Barnesville	119	121	130	145	162	11.5	11.7	
Bethesda (U)	-	-	-	56,527	71,621	-	26.7	
Brookeville	112	262	117	140	136	19.7	-2.9	
Calverton (U) (part)	-	-	-	-	2,732	-	-	
Chevy Chase (U)	-	-	-	-	16,424	-	-	
Chevy Chase Section IV	-	-	-	2,243	2,266	-	1.0	

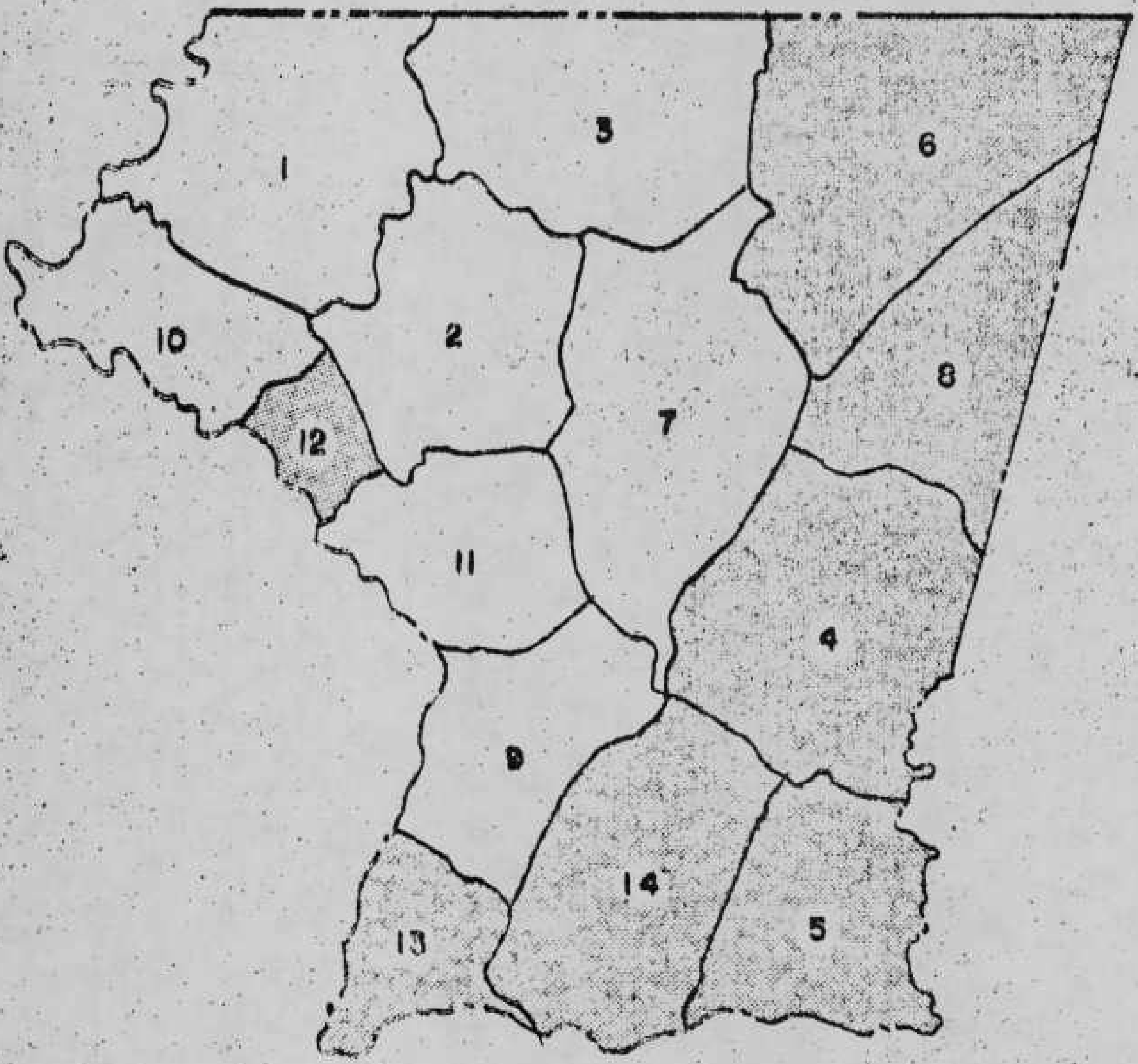
MONTGOMERY COUNTY POPULATION (continued)

	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	Percent Change 1950-1960	Percent Change 1960-1970
Chevy Chase Village	-	-	1,917	2,405	2,265	25.5	-5.8
Colesville	-	-	-	-	9,455	-	-
Damascus (U)	-	-	-	-	2,638	-	-
Gaithersburg	1,068	1,021	1,755	3,847	8,344	119.2	116.9
Garrett Park	295	406	524	965	1,258	84.2	30.4
Glen Echo	222	395	356	310	297	-12.9	-4.2
Halpine (U)	-	-	-	-	5,912	-	-
Kemp Mill (U)	-	-	-	-	10,037	-	-
Kensington	948	931	1,611	2,175	2,322	35.0	6.8
Laytonsville	146	127	132	196	293	48.5	49.5
Montrose (U)	-	-	-	-	6,140	-	-
North Potomac (U)(part)	-	-	-	-	5,626	-	-
North Takoma Park (U)	-	-	-	-	7,373	-	-
Olney (U)	-	-	-	-	2,138	-	-
Poolesville	197	204	161	298	349	85.1	17.1
Potomac Valley	-	-	-	-	5,094	-	-
Randolph (U)	-	-	-	-	13,233	-	-
Rockville	1,460	2,047	6,934	26,090	41,564	276.3	59.3
Silver Spring (U)	-	-	-	66,348	77,496	-	16.8
Somerset	298	399	430	1,444	1,303	235.8	-9.8
South Kensington (U)	-	-	-	-	10,289	-	-
Takoma Park (part)	5,437	7,650	9,391	11,545	12,485	22.9	8.1
Washington Grove	-	160	400	576	688	44.0	19.4
Wheaton (U)	-	-	-	54,635	66,247	-	21.3
White Oak (U) (part)	-	-	-	-	17,994	-	-

(U) Unincorporated

CARROLL

COUNTY



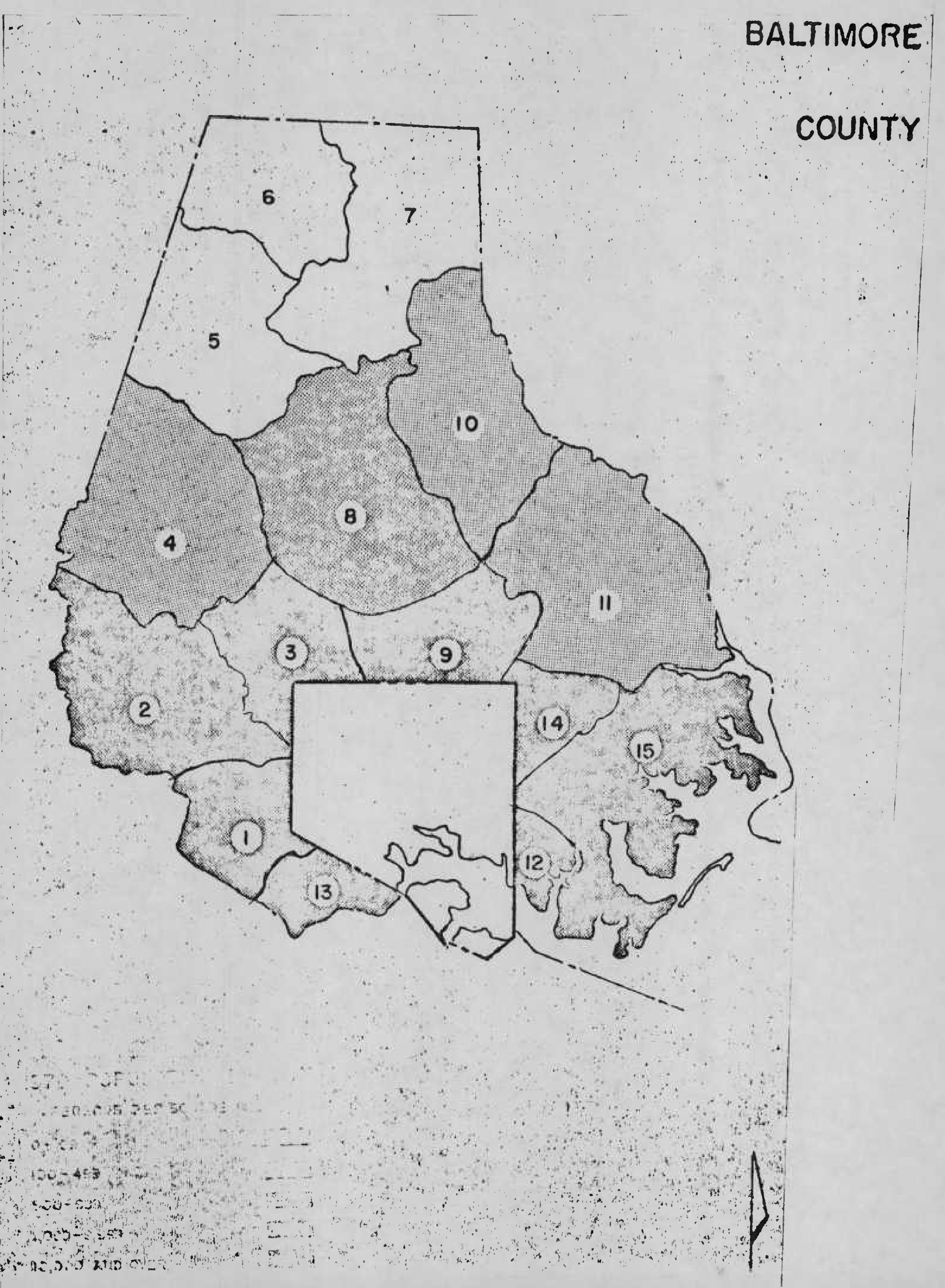
CARROLL COUNTY POPULATION

	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	Percent Change 1950-1960	Percent Change 1960-1970	Population Density (Persons per square mile)
Carroll County	35,978	39,054	44,907	52,785	69,006	17.5	30.7	151.3
Districts								
1. Taneytown	2,503	2,894	3,137	3,603	4,142	14.9	15.0	95.9
2. Uniontown	1,904	1,960	2,134	2,114	2,672	-0.9	26.4	80.5
3. Myers	1,707	1,705	1,844	2,130	2,651	15.5	24.5	66.6
4. Woolerys	2,629	3,072	3,757	4,368	6,532	16.3	49.5	141.4
5. Freedom	5,059	6,538	7,301	8,481	11,475	16.2	35.3	397.1
6. Manchester	3,069	3,210	3,742	4,238	5,253	13.3	23.9	101.0
7. Westminster	7,903	8,588	10,867	13,175	16,304	21.2	23.7	351.4
8. Hampstead	2,404	2,529	2,627	3,410	5,290	29.8	55.1	170.1
9. Franklin	1,104	1,041	1,186	1,350	1,925	13.8	42.6	72.6
10. Middleburg	1,082	982	1,064	1,080	1,306	1.5	20.9	62.5
11. New Windsor	1,817	1,876	1,946	2,032	2,414	4.4	18.8	93.9
12. Union Bridge	1,537	1,446	1,531	1,649	1,678	7.7	1.8	233.1
13. Mount Airy	1,622	1,625	1,830	2,420	3,106	32.2	28.3	190.6
14. Berrett	1,638	1,588	1,921	2,735	4,258	42.4	55.7	110.3
City or Town								
Eldersburg-Flohrville (U)	-	-	-	-	1,739	-	-	
Hampstead	905	664	677	696	961	2.8	38.1	
Manchester	643	763	1,027	1,108	1,466	7.9	32.3	
Mount Airy (part)	660	586	838	985	1,311	17.5	33.1	
New Windsor	503	529	707	738	788	4.4	6.8	
Oakland (U)	-	-	-	-	1,256	-	-	
Sykesville	661	806	941	1,196	1,399	27.1	17.0	

CARROLL COUNTY POPULATION (continued)

City or Town	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	Percent Change 1950-1960	Percent Change 1960-1970
Taneytown	938	1,208	1,420	1,519	1,731	7.0	14.0
Union Bridge	862	831	840	833	904	-0.8	8.5
Westminster	4,463	4,692	6,140	6,123	7,207	-0.3	17.7
Westminster South (U)	-	-	-	-	2,242	-	-

(U) Unincorporated


BALTIMORE COUNTY

BALTIMORE COUNTY POPULATION

	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	Percent Change 1950-1960	Percent Change 1960-1970	Population Density (Persons per square mile)
Baltimore County	124,565	155,825	270,273	492,428	621,077	82.2	26.1	1,039.3
Districts								
1	17,055	21,221	29,661	53,809	63,643	81.4	18.3	2,708.2
2.	6,314	7,501	10,467	27,504	55,618	162.8	102.2	1,180.8
3	6,409	7,150	11,702	26,999	38,305	130.7	41.9	1,526.1
4	7,171	7,596	9,453	15,604	30,691	65.1	96.7	499.0
5	1,960	2,121	2,106	2,551	3,120	21.1	22.3	66.8
6	1,419	1,177	1,567	1,627	2,076	3.8	27.6	58.3
7	3,164	3,385	3,413	4,167	4,714	22.1	13.1	82.3
8	5,651	6,736	8,708	21,408	38,568	145.8	80.2	578.2
9	13,697	21,641	40,856	86,045	102,367	110.6	19.0	3,749.7
10	2,170	2,448	2,588	3,740	5,647	44.5	51.0	113.9
11	6,388	7,225	10,450	20,582	26,614	97.0	29.3	388.0
12	11,556	15,436	40,155	70,659	72,261	76.0	2.3	9,146.9
13	10,466	13,366	19,205	35,708	39,853	85.9	11.6	3,832.0
14	8,303	10,420	16,394	27,742	36,409	69.2	31.2	2,600.6
15	22,842	28,402	64,178	94,283	101,191	46.9	7.3	1,797.3
City or Town								
Arbutus (U)	-	-	-	22,402	22,745	-	1.5	
Catonsville (U)	-	-	-	37,372	54,812	-	46.7	
Cockeysville (U)	-	-	-	2,582	-	-	-	
Dundalk (U)	-	-	-	82,428	85,377	-	3.6	
Edgemere (U)	-	-	-	11,775	10,352	-	-12.1	
Essex (U)	-	-	-	35,205	38,193	-	8.5	
Lansdowne-Baltimore Highlands (U)	-	-	-	13,134	16,976	-	29.3	

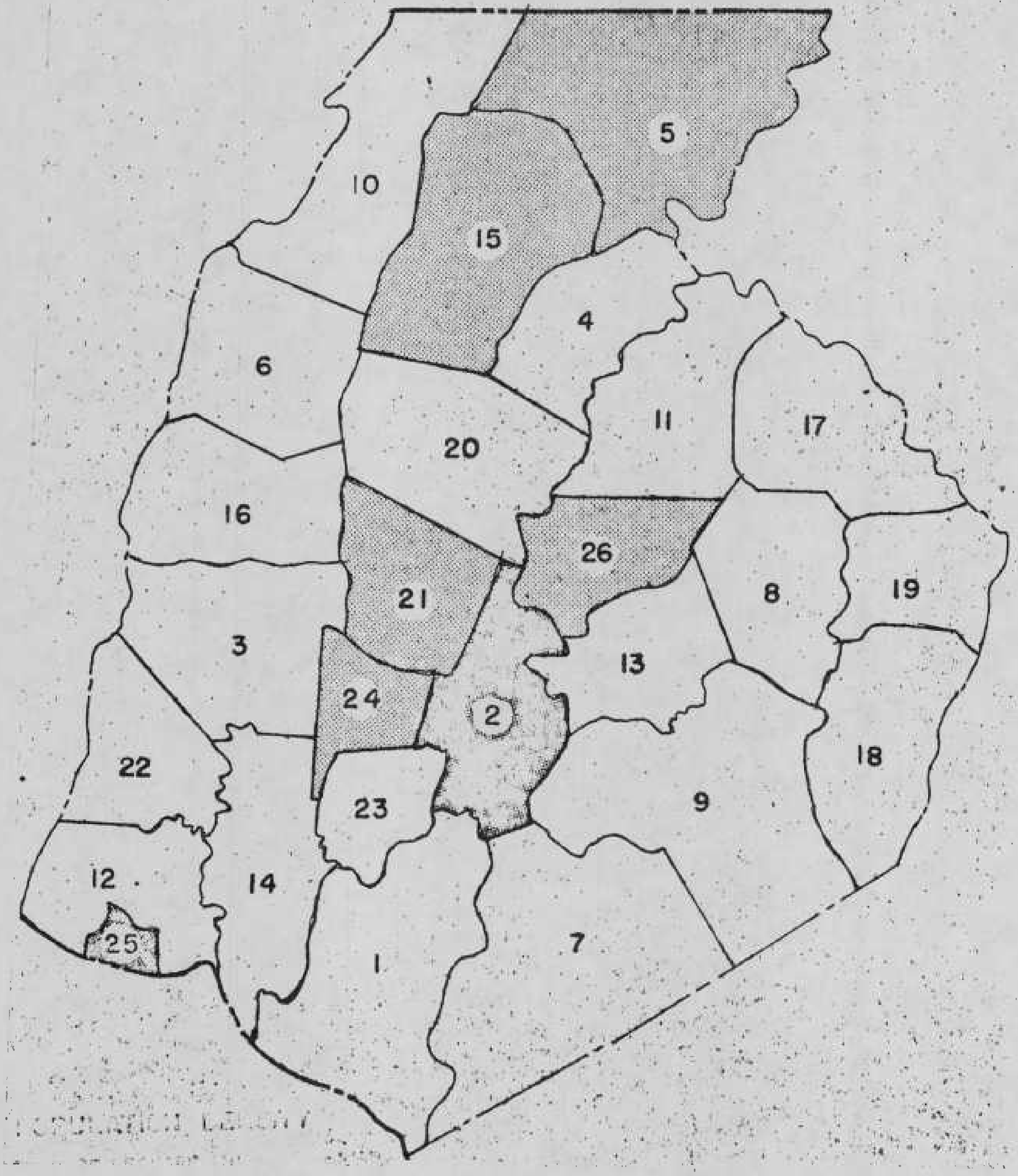
BALTIMORE COUNTY POPULATION (continued)

City or Town	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	Percent Change 1950-1960	Percent Change 1960-1970
Loch Raven (U)	-	-	-	23,378	-	-	-
Lutherville-Timonium (U)	-	-	-	12,265	24,055	-	96.1
Middle River (U)	-	-	-	10,825	19,935	-	84.2
Overlea (U)	-	-	-	10,795	13,086	-	21.2
Owings Mills (U)	-	-	-	3,810	7,360	-	93.2
Parkville (U)	-	-	-	27,236	33,897	-	24.5
Perry Hall (U)	-	-	-	-	5,446	-	-
Pikesville (U)	-	-	-	18,737	25,395	-	-26.2
Randallstown (U)	-	-	-	-	33,683	-	-
Reisterstown (U)	-	-	2,077	4,216	14,037	103.0	232.9
Rosedale (U)	-	-	-	-	19,417	-	-
Sparrows Point-Fort Howard-Edgemere (U)	-	-	-	11,775	-	-	-
Stoneleigh-Rodgers Forge (U)	-	-	-	15,645	-	-	-
Towson (U)	-	-	-	19,090	77,809	-	307.6
Woodlawn-Rockdale-Milford Mill (U)	-	-	-	19,254	-	-	-
Woodlawn-Woodmoor (U)	-	-	-	-	28,811	-	-

(U) Unincorporated

FREDERICK

COUNTY



FREDERICK COUNTY POPULATION

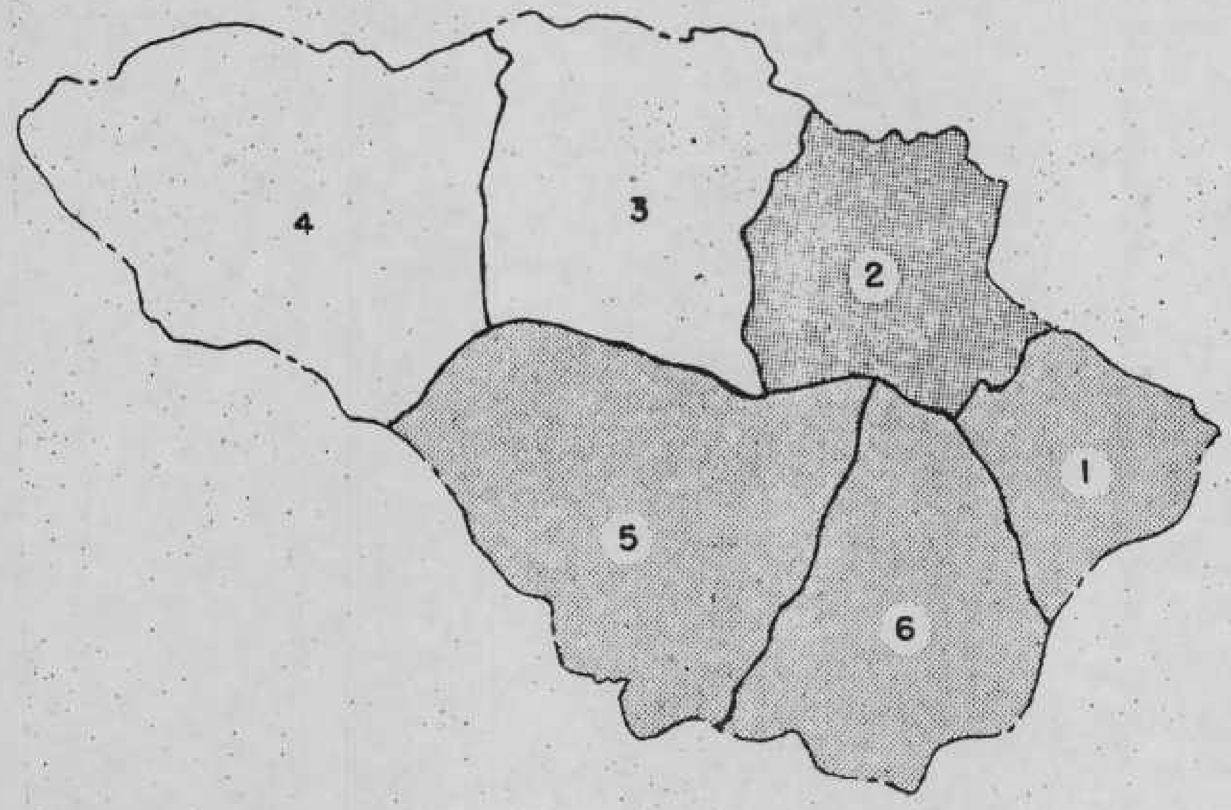
	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	Percent Change 1950-1960	Percent Change 1960-1970	Population Density (Persons per square mile)
Frederick County	54,440	57,312	62,287	71,930	84,927	15.5	18.1	127.6
Districts								
1. Buckeystown	2,566	2,439	2,427	2,396	2,654	-1.3	10.8	66.5
2. Frederick	15,882	17,637	19,709	24,010	25,908	21.8	7.9	1,121.6
3. Middletown	2,097	2,051	2,348	2,266	2,897	-3.5	27.8	98.9
4. Creagerstown	893	909	880	976	1,140	10.9	16.8	58.5
5. Emmitsburg	2,870	3,343	4,399	4,574	5,428	4.0	18.7	116.5
6. Catoctin	1,120	1,054	1,085	1,176	1,262	8.4	7.3	48.7
7. Urbana	1,820	1,879	1,903	2,232	3,014	17.3	35.0	58.2
8. Liberty	1,169	1,211	1,106	1,123	1,257	1.5	11.9	56.4
9. New Market	2,304	2,653	2,759	3,596	4,904	30.3	36.4	98.5
10. Hauvers	1,456	1,491	1,881	1,802	2,053	-4.2	13.9	68.0
11. Woodsboro	1,772	1,862	1,829	1,933	2,127	5.7	10.0	77.6
12. Petersville	1,471	1,375	1,535	1,566	1,592	2.0	1.7	87.5
13. Mount Pleasant	862	884	920	1,018	1,556	10.7	52.8	81.9
14. Jefferson	1,283	1,266	1,173	1,098	1,311	6.4	19.4	53.5
15. Thurmont	2,835	2,944	3,444	4,067	4,973	18.1	22.3	132.6
16. Jackson	1,253	1,242	1,127	1,327	1,685	17.7	27.0	73.6
17. Johnsville	1,207	1,185	1,225	1,102	1,314	-10.0	19.2	48.0
18. Woodville	1,172	1,055	1,169	1,448	1,930	23.9	33.3	74.8
19. Linganore	821	822	735	760	837	3.4	10.1	48.1
20. Lewistown	1,122	1,265	1,359	1,554	2,121	14.3	36.5	70.2
21. Tuscarora	1,040	1,026	1,207	2,042	3,565	69.2	74.6	177.4
22. Burkittsville	1,059	996	1,046	1,082	1,076	3.4	-0.6	60.8
23. Ballenger	700	636	753	892	1,110	18.5	24.4	91.7
24. Braddock	674	863	1,156	2,576	3,551	122.8	37.8	355.1
25. Brunswick	3,671	3,856	3,752	3,555	3,566	-5.3	0.3	1,783.0
26. Walkersville	1,321	1,368	1,360	1,759	2,096	29.3	19.2	85.2

FREDERICK COUNTY POPULATION (continued)

City or Town	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	Percent Change 1950-1960	Percent Change 1960-1970
Brunswick	3,671	3,856	3,752	3,555	3,566	-5.3	0.3
Burkittsville	173	177	190	208	221	9.5	6.3
Emmitsburg	1,235	1,412	1,261	1,369	1,532	8.6	11.9
Frederick	14,434	15,802	18,142	21,744	23,641	19.9	8.7
Middletown	818	839	936	1,036	1,262	10.7	21.8
Mount Airy (part)	200	205	223	367	514	64.6	40.1
Myersville	262	310	250	355	450	42.0	26.8
New Market	294	360	301	358	339	18.9	-5.3
Point of Rocks	500	370	361	326	-	-9.7	-
Rosemont	-	-	-	212	250	-	17.9
Thurmont	1,185	1,370	1,676	1,998	2,359	19.2	18.1
Walkersville	623	731	761	1,020	1,269	34.0	24.4
Woodsboro	385	416	427	430	439	0.7	2.1

HOWARD

COUNTY



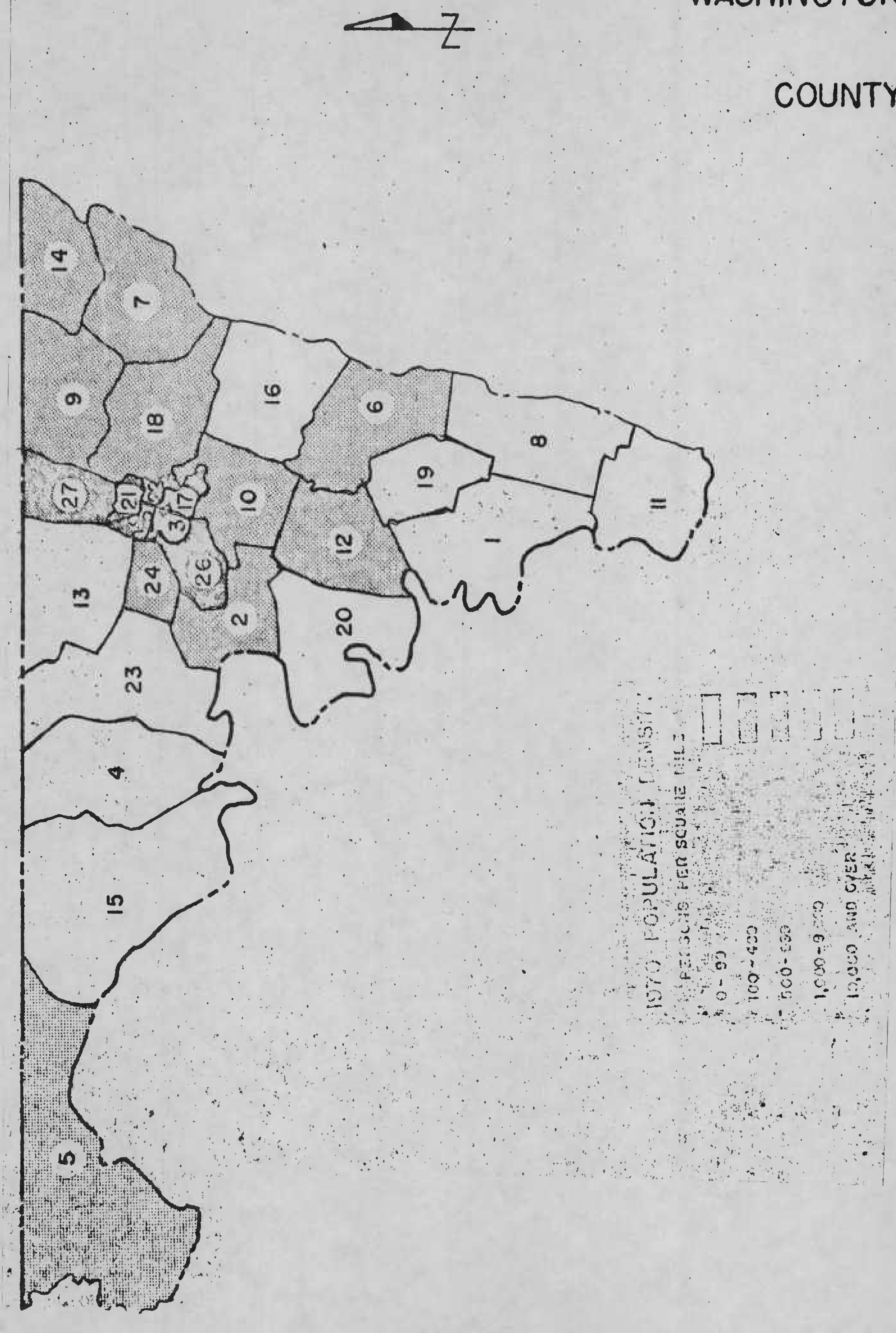
HOWARD COUNTY POPULATION

	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	Percent Change 1950-1960	Percent Change 1960-1970	Population Density (Persons per square mile)
Howard County	16,169	17,175	23,119	36,152	61,911	56.4	71.3	246.7
Districts								
1. Elk Ridge	2,977	3,229	4,607	7,262	9,613	57.6	32.4	495.5
2. Ellicott City	3,558	3,778	5,235	9,575	17,445	82.9	82.2	572.0
3. West Friendship	1,798	1,974	2,348	2,721	3,667	15.9	-34.8	82.8
4. Lisbon	2,645	2,410	2,828	3,309	4,250	17.0	28.4	66.9
5. Clarksville	2,031	2,304	2,551	4,119	13,536	61.5	228.6	236.2
6. Guilford	3,160	3,480	5,550	9,166	13,400	65.2	46.2	371.2
City or Town								
Allview (U)	-	-	-	-	2,314	-	-	
Columbia (U)	-	-	-	-	8,815	-	-	
Ellicott City (U)	-	-	-	-	9,506	-	-	
Savage (U)	-	-	1,238	1,341	2,116	8.3	57.8	

(U) Unincorporated

WASHINGTON

COUNTY



WASHINGTON COUNTY POPULATION

	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	Percent Change 1950-1960	Percent Change 1960-1970	Population Density (Persons per square mile)
Washington County	65,882	68,838	78,886	91,219	103,829	15.6	13.8	226.3
Districts								
1. Sharpsburg	1,755	1,813	1,652	2,051	2,054	24.2	0.1	87.0
2. Williamsport	3,199	3,127	3,290	3,529	4,057	7.3	15.0	294.0
3. Hagerstown	5,661	6,125	6,629	9,589	9,257	44.7	-3.5	5,142.8
4. Clear Spring	2,008	1,735	1,985	1,909	2,071	-3.8	8.5	74.0
5. Hancock	2,942	2,988	2,889	3,509	3,583	21.5	2.1	69.2
6. Boonsboro	2,151	2,339	2,531	3,105	3,384	22.7	9.0	161.9
7. Cavetown	1,894	2,044	2,206	2,445	3,454	10.8	41.3	171.0
8. Rohrersville	1,447	1,366	1,432	1,440	1,571	0.6	9.1	70.1
9. Leitersburg	1,284	1,288	1,379	1,677	2,267	21.6	35.2	119.3
10. Funkstown	1,680	1,889	2,317	4,124	4,761	78.0	15.4	290.3
11. Sandy Hook	1,393	1,428	1,218	1,364	1,415	12.0	3.7	89.0
12. Tilghmanton	1,195	1,618	2,185	2,612	3,393	19.5	29.9	193.9
13. Conococheague	1,685	1,729	2,062	3,406	4,107	65.2	20.6	174.8
14. Ringgold	1,567	1,662	2,261	2,876	4,481	27.2	55.8	317.8
15. Indian Spring	1,452	1,566	1,662	1,592	1,595	4.2	0.2	34.7
16. Beaver Creek	1,217	1,085	1,370	1,700	2,182	24.1	28.4	99.6
17. Hagerstown	4,641	4,932	5,544	5,311	5,487	-4.2	3.3	3,429.4
18. Chewsville	1,076	1,230	1,533	3,931	5,126	156.4	30.4	252.5
19. Keedysville	1,033	945	1,011	910	1,011	-10.0	11.1	79.6
20. Downsville	824	856	882	1,064	1,383	20.6	30.0	69.5
21. Hagerstown	5,465	5,702	7,075	5,765	6,111	-18.5	6.0	3,819.4
22. Hagerstown	5,789	6,102	7,323	5,938	5,688	-18.9	-4.2	8,125.7
23. Wilsons	997	1,074	1,845	2,143	2,589	16.2	20.8	99.6
24. Cedar Lawn*	-	-	-	682	827	-	21.3	172.3
25. Hagerstown	7,475	7,739	9,879	10,057	9,319	1.8	-7.3	7,168.5

WASHINGTON COUNTY POPULATION (continued)

Districts	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	Percent Change 1950-1960	Percent Change 1960-1970	Population Density (Persons per square mile)
26. Halfway	1,567	1,769	2,322	5,232	7,346	125.3	40.4	1,440.4
27. Fountain Head*	-	-	-	3,258	5,310	-	63.0	647.6
City or Town								
Boonsboro	894	938	1,071	1,211	1,410	13.1	16.4	
Clear Spring	539	500	558	488	499	-12.6	2.3	
Fort Ritchie (U)	-	-	-	-	2,126	-	-	
Fountain Head (U)	-	-	-	-	2,029	-	-	
Funkstown	700	798	879	968	1,051	10.1	8.6	
Hagerstown	30,861	32,491	36,260	36,660	35,862	1.1	-2.2	
Halfway (U)	-	-	2,153	4,256	6,106	97.7	43.5	
Hancock	947	940	963	2,004	1,832	108.1	-8.6	
Keedysville	393	404	417	433	431	3.8	-0.5	
Maugansville (U)	-	-	-	-	1,069	-	-	
Sharpsburg	818	834	866	861	833	-0.6	-3.3	
Smithsburg	598	619	641	586	671	-8.6	14.5	
Williamsport	1,775	1,772	1,890	1,853	2,270	-2.0	22.5	

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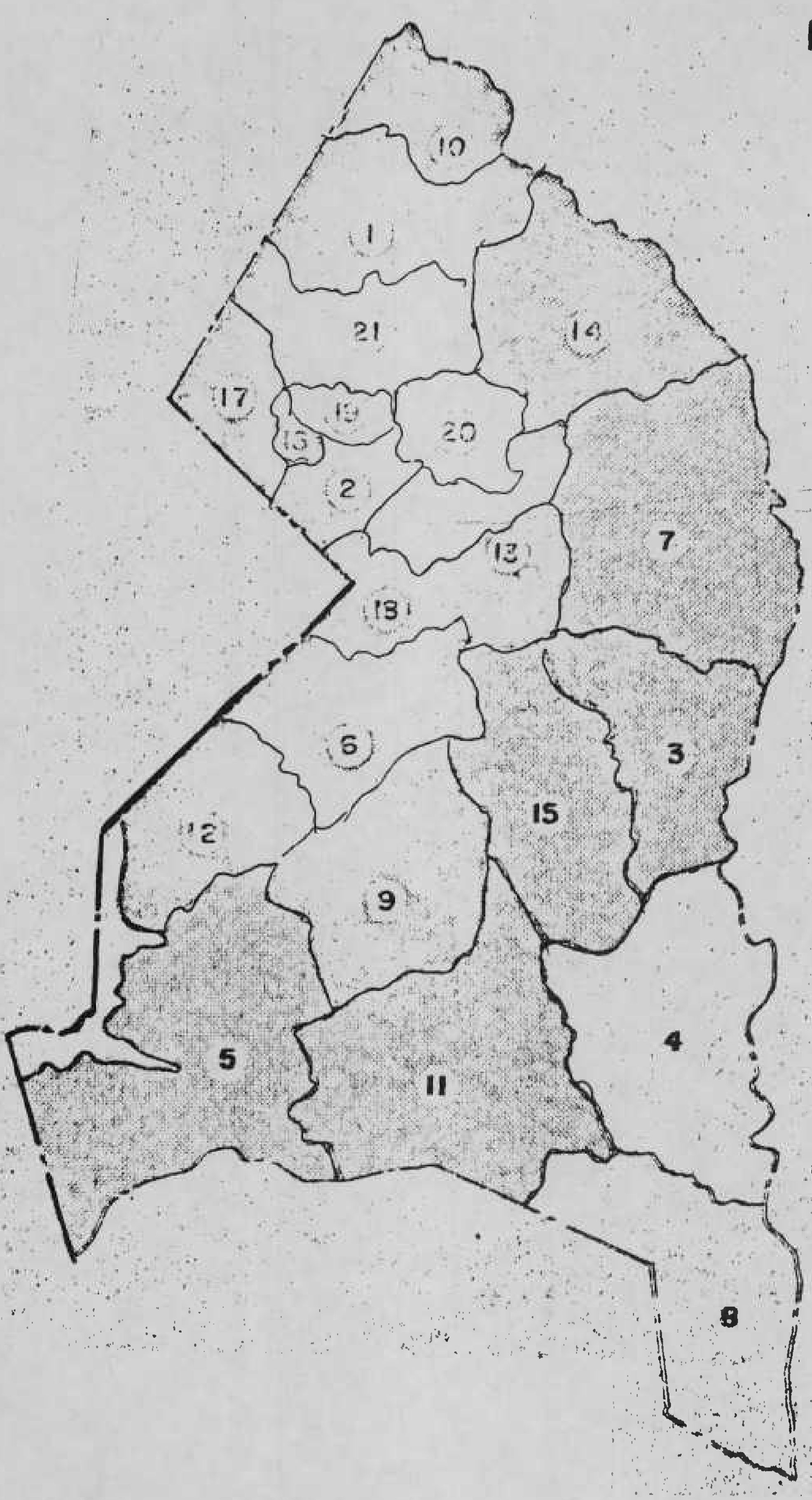
*Redistricted since 1950

(U) Unincorporated

PRINCE GEORGE'S

COUNTY



PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POPULATION

	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	Percent Change 1950-1960	Percent Change 1960-1970	Population Density (Persons per square mile)
Prince George's County	60,095	89,490	194,182	357,395	660,567	84.1	84.8	1,365.4
Districts								
1. Vansville	1,521	1,923	3,779	8,410	20,914	122.5	148.7	1,035.3
2. Bladensburg	4,318	6,103	18,219	31,033	41,885	70.3	35.0	5,584.7
3. Marlboro	1,798	2.081	2,403	3,301	4,451	37.4	34.8	169.9
4. Nottingham	1,513	1,626	1,687	1,910	2,290	13.2	19.9	59.5
5. Piscataway	2,297	2,666	3,903	7,301	16,705	87.1	128.8	340.2
6. Spauldings	3,921	7,605	21,756	54,335	106,350	149.7	95.7	4,726.7
7. Queen Anne	1,672	2,199	2,342	3,001	21,715	28.1	623.6	469.0
8. Aquasco	1,108	1,120	1,289	1,618	1,485	25.5	-8.2	47.7
9. Surratts	1,480	2,200	7,118	11,943	27,623	67.8	131.3	969.2
10. Laurel	3,151	3,691	6,023	11,204	31,579	86.0	181.9	2,699.1
11. Brandywine	1,897	2,427	2,946	4,709	7,932	59.8	68.4	177.4
12. Oxon Hill	1,809	2,802	6,429	23,530	55,965	266.0	137.8	3,008.9
13. Kent	1.816	2,264	4,419	14,192	30,318	221.2	113.6	1,378.1
14. Bowie	2,672	3,600	4,795	6,646	29,161	38.6	338.8	812.3
15. Mellwood	1,510	1,960	2,373	3,721	6,969	56.8	87.3	227.0
16. Hyattsville	5,198	7,923	13,748	16,002	15,491	16.4	-3.2	8,153.2
17. Chillum	8,214	10,864	37,236	68,547	75,728	84.1	10.5	8,605.5
18. Seat Pleasant	7,022	10,750	17,678	26,754	42,670	51.3	59.5	5,141.0
19. Riverdale	2,895	6,187	12,465	15,895	21,909	27.5	37.8	5,921.4
20. Lanham	1,135	1,758	3,998	12,488	37,739	212.4	202.2	4,288.5
21. Berwyn	3,148	7,741	19,576	30,855	61,688	57.6	99.9	3,246.7
City or Town								
Andrews (U)	-	-	-	-	6,418	-	-	
Avenel-Hillandale (U) (part)	-	-	-	-	5,622	-	-	

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POPULATION (continued)

	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	Percent Change 1950-1960	Percent Change 1960-1970
Beltsville (U)	-	-	-	-	8,912	-	-
Berwyn Heights	228	453	674	2,376	3,934	252.5	65.6
Birchwood (U)	-	-	-	-	9,558	-	-
Bladensburg	816	1,220	2,899	3,103	7,488	7.0	141.3
Bowie	694	767	860	1,072	35,028	24.7	3167.5
Brentwood	1,842	2,433	3,523	3,693	3,426	4.8	-7.2
Calverton (U)(part)	-	-	-	-	3,811	-	-
Camp Springs (U)	-	-	-	-	22,776	-	-
Capitol Heights	1,611	2,036	2,729	3,138	2,852	15.0	-9.1
Carmody Hills-Pepper Mill Village (U)	-	-	-	-	6,245	-	-
Chapel Oaks-Cedar Heights (U)	-	-	-	-	6,049	-	-
Cheverly	-	996	3,318	5,223	6,696	57.4	28.2
Chillum (U)	-	-	-	-	35,656	-	-
College Park	-	-	11,170	18,482	26,156	65.5	41.5
Colmar Manor	1,225	1,480	1,732	1,772	1,715	2.3	-3.2
Coral Hills (U)	-	-	-	-	7,105	-	-
Cottage City	938	1,044	1,249	1,099	993	-12.0	-9.7
Defense Heights (U)	-	-	-	-	6,775	-	-
District Heights	-	392	1,735	7,524	8,424	333.7	12.0
Eagle Harbor	3	2	7	15	200	114.3	1233.3
Edmonston	717	934	1,190	1,197	1,441	0.6	20.4
Fairmont Heights	1,218	1,391	2,097	2,308	1,972	10.1	-14.6
Forest Heights	-	-	1,125	3,524	3,600	213.2	2.2
Forestville (U)	-	-	-	-	16,152	-	-
Glenarden	-	-	492	1,336	4,502	171.5	237.0
Good Luck (U)	-	-	-	-	10,584	-	-
Greenbelt	-	2,769	7,074	7,479	18,199	5.7	143.3

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POPULATION (continued)

	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	Percent Change 1950-1960	Percent Change 1960-1970
Hillcrest Heights (U)	–	–	–	15,295	24,037	–	57.2
Hyattsville	4,264	6,575	12,308	15,168	14,998	23.2	-1.1
Kentland (U)	–	–	–	–	9,649	–	–
Landover (U)	–	–	–	–	5,597	–	–
Landover Hills	–	–	1,661	1,850	2,691	11.4	45.5
Langley Park (U)	–	–	–	11,510	11,564	–	0.5
Lanham-Seabrook (U)	–	–	–	–	13,244	–	–
Laurel	2,532	2,823	4,482	8,503	10,525	89.7	23.8
Morningside	–	–	1,520	1,708	1,665	12.4	-2.5
Mount Ranier	3,832	4,830	10,989	9,855	8,180	-10.3	-17.0
New Carrollton	–	–	–	3,385	13,395	–	295.7
North Brentwood	641	822	833	864	758	3.7	-12.3
Oxon Hill (U)	–	–	–	–	11,974	–	–
Palmer Park (U)	–	–	–	–	8,172	–	–
Riverdale	1,533	2,330	5,530	4,389	5,724	20.6	30.4
Riverdale Heights-East Pines (U)	–	–	–	–	8,941	–	–
Seat Pleasant	–	1,553	2,255	5,365	7,217	137.9	34.5
South Laurel (U)	–	–	–	–	13,345	–	–
Suitland-Silver Hill (U)	–	–	–	10,300	30,355	–	194.7
Takoma Park (part)	978	1,288	3,950	5,254	5,970	33.0	13.6
University Park	–	878	2,205	3,098	2,926	40.5	-5.6
Upper Marlboro	420	565	702	673	646	-4.1	-4.0
Walker Mill (U)	–	–	–	–	6,322	–	–
West Laurel (U)	–	–	–	–	4,478	–	–
White Oak (U) (part)	–	–	–	–	1,775	–	–
	–	–	–				

(U) Unincorporated

APPENDIX D

UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT

MARYLAND PUBLIC UNIVERSITY AND STATE COLLEGES

	Fall 1965		Fall 1966		Fall 1967		Fall 1968		Fall 1969		Fall 1970		Fall 1971	
	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT
BOWIE	527	99	499	-	599	198	719	224	756	-	1,274	356	1,224	43
COPPIN	496	232	590	-	563	-	645	274	923	-	1,228	248	1,539	355
FROSTBURG	1,598	426	1,667	35	1,739	60	1,929	70	2,115	6	2,005	115	2,318	200
MORGAN	2,919	345	3,261	308	3,437	427	1,920	481	3,793	32	4,223	500	3,844	500
SALISBURY	644	127	629	165	677	75	750	114	965	31	1,247	159	1,477	275
TOWSON	2,998	1,731	3,703	1,913	4,406	1,635	4,764	1,710	4,909	2,194	5,840	3,065	6,200	2,400
ST. MARY'S	323	126	323	132	355	133	397	111	445	65	782	65		
UNIV. MD. (CP)	22,044	15,957	23,379	15,238	22,384	8,995	24,506	8,766	22,118	5,537	23,901	1,028	25,411	2,191
UMBC	-	-	-	-	1,352	37	1,614	215	2,103	56	2,795	126	3,572	188
UMES	669	44	698	38	646	65	639	78	637	139	646	22	672	99