

Maryland

College Affordability Profile

College affordability continues to be a concern for students and their families in Maryland, particularly those in lower income groups. This, along with declining birth rates and other factors, makes maintaining enrollment challenging for postsecondary institutions. Decreasing or stagnant enrollment will, in turn, make reaching state education attainment goals and improving students' employment outcomes more difficult. This 2019 college affordability profile provides updated data on how affordable different types of public institutions are for Maryland families at various income levels.

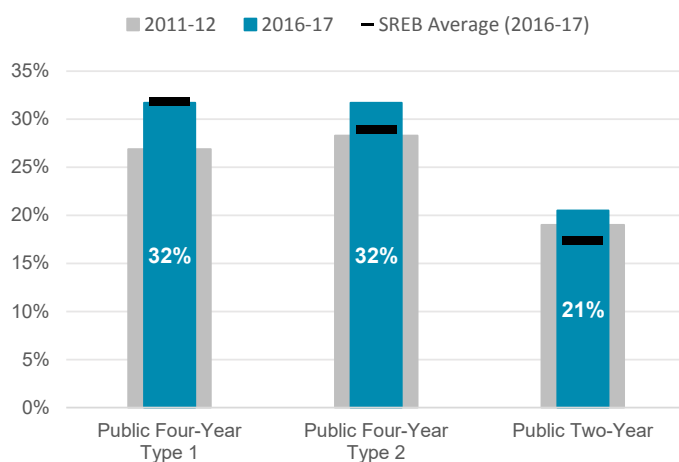
Percentage of Average Family Income Required to Attend College Full Time

In 2016-17, the percentage of family income required to pay for college in Maryland was slightly lower than the SREB average for four-year Type 1 institutions.

Families in Maryland paid a higher percentage of their family income in 2016-17 for a full-time student to attend four-year and two-year institutions than in 2011-12.

Families in Maryland needed, on average, 32% of their income in 2016-17 to pay for educational expenses for a full-time student at four-year Type 1 and four-year Type 2 institutions.

In 2016-17, Maryland families needed to pay, on average, 21% of their income to cover educational expenses at two-year institutions.

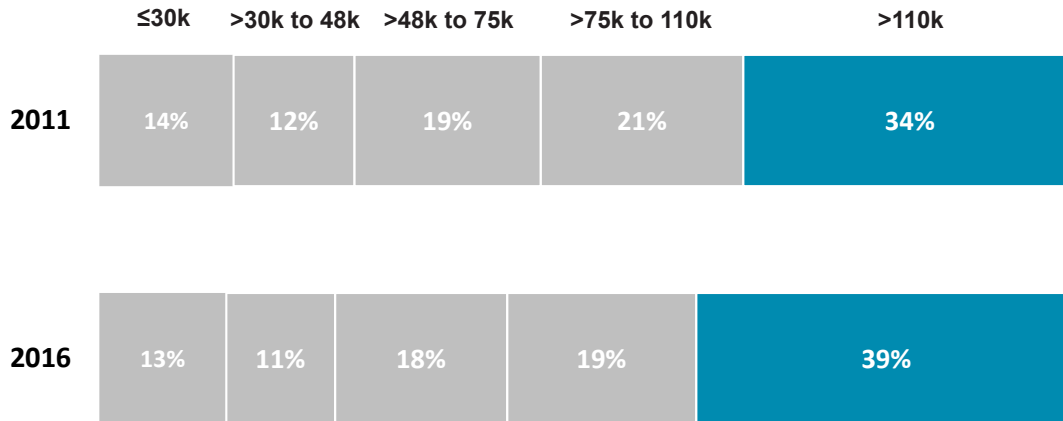


U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Financial Aid Files and Directory Files 2011 and 2016, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity Files 2012 and 2017. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples 2011 and 2016. Institutional types based on SREB-State Data Exchange categories.

SREB College Affordability Profiles detail data and trends specific to each SREB state to assist policy-makers with decisions on postsecondary affordability and attainment. For additional resources, including recommendations of the Commission on College Affordability in the South and the SREB Fact Book on Higher Education, visit <https://www.sreb.org/AffordabilityProfiles>.

Distribution of Average Family Income

Data on cost of attendance are collected using five income categories. In Maryland, students from families that **made over \$110,000** accounted for **the largest percentage of families in 2011 and 2016**.



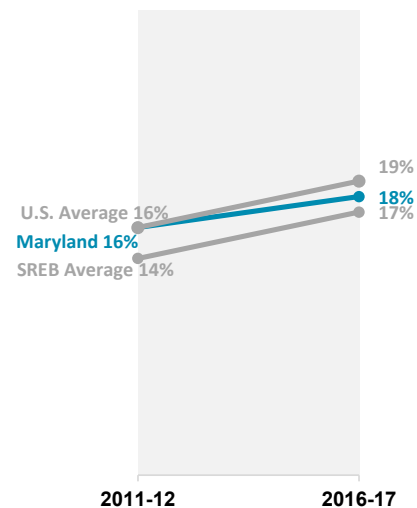
Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Financial Aid Files and Directory Files 2011 and 2016.

Percentage of Income Required for Tuition at Lowest-Priced Colleges for Families Making Less Than \$30,000

The percentage of income required for tuition and fees at the lowest-priced public institutions **increased slightly from 2011-12 to 2016-17** for Maryland families making less than \$30,000.

For families making less than \$30,000, the cost of tuition and fees at the lowest-priced public institutions averaged 18% of income in 2016-17, compared to 16% in 2011-12.

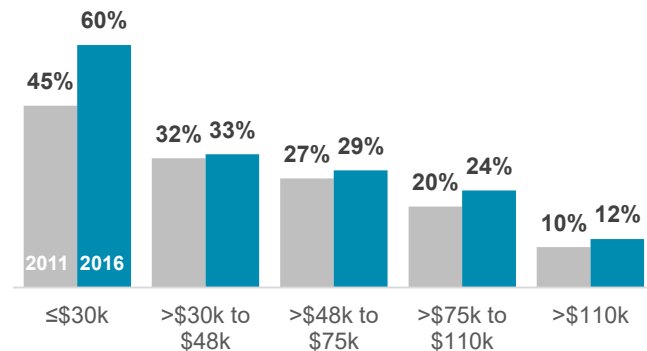
The percentage of income for Maryland families making less than \$30,000 was lower than the national average in 2016-17, but equal to the national average in 2011-12.



U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Charges Data Files and Directory Files 2010 and 2015, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity Data Files 2012 and 2017. American Community Survey Public Use Micro Sample Files 2011 and 2016.

Net Price as a Percentage of Income, Public Four-Year Type 1 Institutions

Maryland families in the **lowest income category** were the **most affected** by the increase in net price at four-year Type 1 institutions.



U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Financial Aid Files and Directory Files 2011 and 2016, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity Files 2012 and 2017. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2011 and 2016. Institutional types based on SREB-State Data Exchange categories.

The increase in the percentage of income needed to pay for four-year Type 1 institutions in Maryland was much larger for families making less than \$30,000 than for any other income category.

Families making less than \$30,000 in 2011 needed 45% of their income to pay for educational expenses. In 2016 it was 60%.

Families making over \$110,000 only needed 10% of their income in 2011 and 12% in 2016 to cover expenses at these institutions.

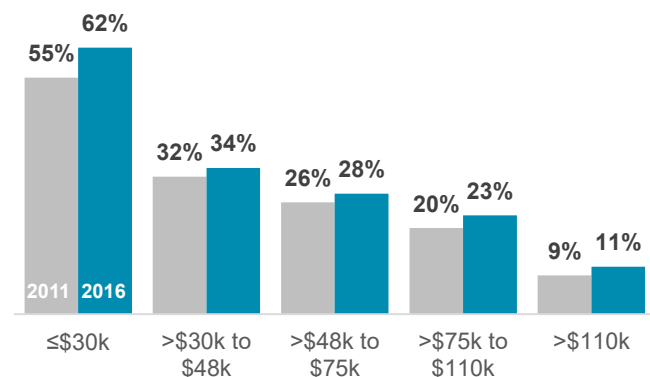
Net Price as a Percentage of Income, Public Four-Year Type 2 Institutions

Maryland families making less than \$30,000 were the **most affected** by the rising cost of attendance at four-year Type 2 institutions.

The increase in the percentage of income needed to pay for four-year Type 2 institutions in Maryland was larger for families making less than \$30,000 than for any other income category.

Families making less than \$30,000 in 2011 needed 55% of their income to pay for educational expenses. In 2016 it was 62%.

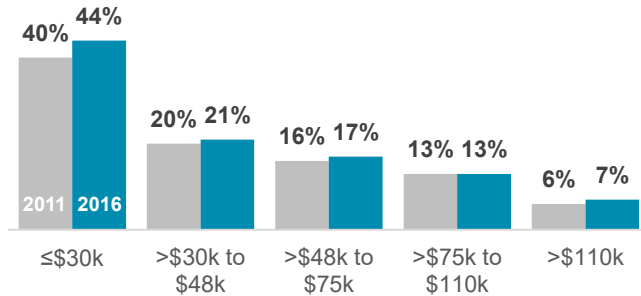
Families making over \$110,000 only needed 9% of their income in 2011 and 11% in 2016 to cover expenses at these institutions.



U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Financial Aid Files and Directory Files 2011 and 2016, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity Files 2012 and 2017. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2011 and 2016. Institutional types based on SREB-State Data Exchange categories.

Net Price as a Percentage of Income, Public Two-Year Institutions

The **percentage of income** that Maryland families needed to pay for educational expenses at two-year institutions **increased slightly** from 2011 to 2016.



U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Financial Aid Files and Directory Files 2011 and 2016, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity Files 2012 and 2017. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2011 and 2016. Institutional types based on SREB-State Data Exchange categories.

The increase in the percentage of income needed to pay for two-year institutions in Maryland was larger for families making less than \$30,000 than for any other income category.

At Maryland's two-year institutions, families making less than \$30,000 in 2011 needed 40% of their income to pay for educational expenses. In 2016 it was 44%.

Families making over \$110,000 only needed 6% of their income in 2011 and 7% in 2016 to cover expenses at these institutions.

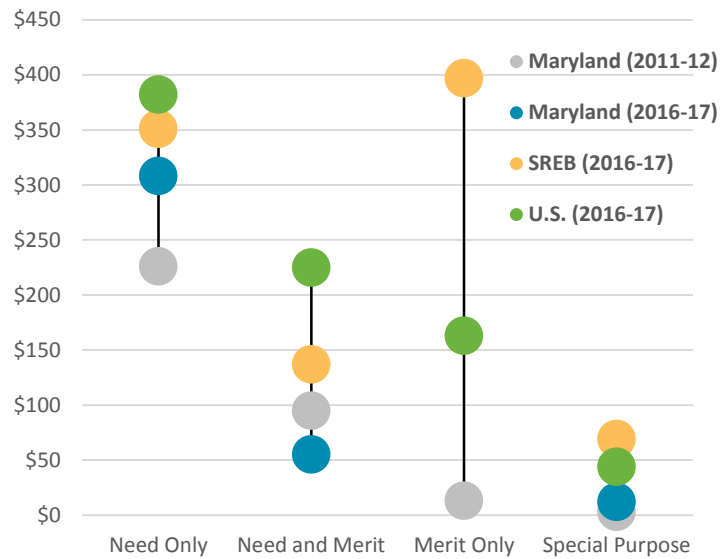
State Financial Aid Per Student

Maryland awarded **less need-based aid in 2016-17** per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student than the SREB and national averages. However, **need-based aid increased** from 2011-12 to 2016-17.

	Need Only	Need and Merit	Merit Only	Special Purpose
Maryland (2011-12)	\$226	\$95	\$13	\$3
Maryland (2016-17)	\$308	\$55	NA	\$12
SREB Average (2016-17)	\$351	\$137	\$397	\$69
U.S. Average (2016-17)	\$382	\$225	\$163	\$44

The state spent \$226 on average per undergraduate FTE student on need-based aid in 2011-12 compared to \$308 in 2016-17. The SREB average in 2016-17 was \$351 and the national average was \$382.

Maryland spent \$55, on average, per FTE for financial aid that had need and merit criteria in 2016-17, much less than the SREB average of \$137 and the national average of \$225.



National Association of State Student Grant & Aid Programs 2012 and 2017 annual survey (results for public institutions only). U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Instructional Activity File, 2012 and 2017, and Directory File, 2011 and 2016.

Student Borrowing at Public Institutions

In 2016-17, Maryland graduates **borrowed less than the national average** to earn degrees at all public institutions.

	Maryland 2011-12	Maryland 2016-17	SREB Average 2016-17	US Average 2016-17
Four-Year Type 1	\$18,782	\$21,311	\$21,546	\$21,139
Four-Year Type 2	\$18,009	\$20,405	\$22,198	\$19,115
Two-Year	\$7,932	\$9,720	\$9,693	\$9,356

U.S. Department of Education, College Scorecard, 2011 and 2016. U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity Data Files 2012 and 2017 and Directory Files 2011 and 2016.

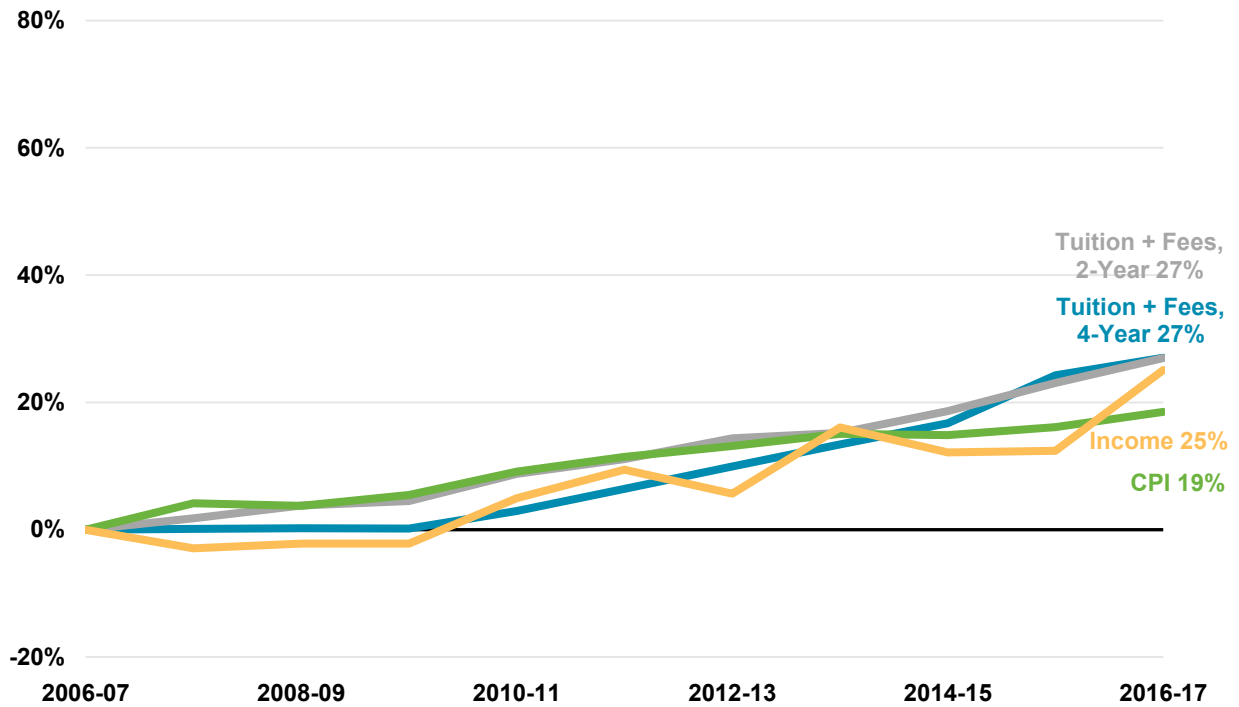
Graduates who sought a degree or certificate from four-year Type 1 universities in Maryland in 2016-17 borrowed, on average, \$21,311 and graduates of four-year Type 2 institutions borrowed \$20,405. These amounts were higher than average amounts borrowed in 2011-12 and the national average in 2016-17.

Students at public two-year colleges borrowed, on average, \$9,720 in 2016-17, more than the average amount in 2011-12 but close to the SREB average in 2016-17.

Changes in Tuition and Fees, CPI, and Household Income

Compared to the Consumer Price Index and household income, **tuition and fees** at Maryland public colleges and universities **increased at a faster rate** between 2006-07 and 2016-17.

Over that decade, the CPI increased by 19% and median household income in Maryland increased by 25%, while tuition and fees increased by 27% at four-year institutions and two-year institutions.

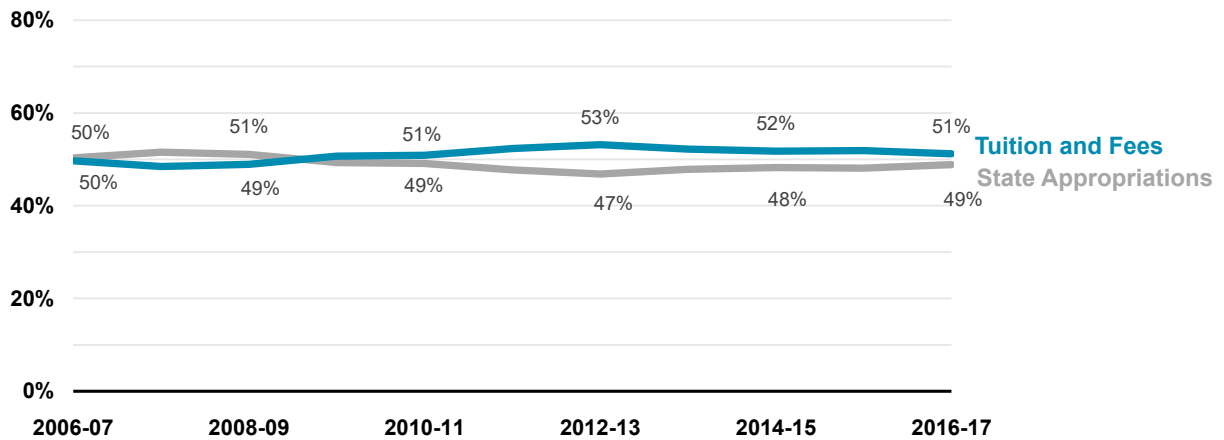


Sources: Consumer Price Index retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis: Bureau of Labor Statistics, South urban area, 2017. Tuition and fees retrieved from the U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Institutional Characteristics Files, 2006 to 2016. Median household income in current dollars retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements, South region, 2019.

State Appropriations vs. Tuition and Fees: Share of Funding

Operating expenses at Maryland's public four-year institutions were split nearly evenly between tuition and fees and state appropriations in 2016-17.

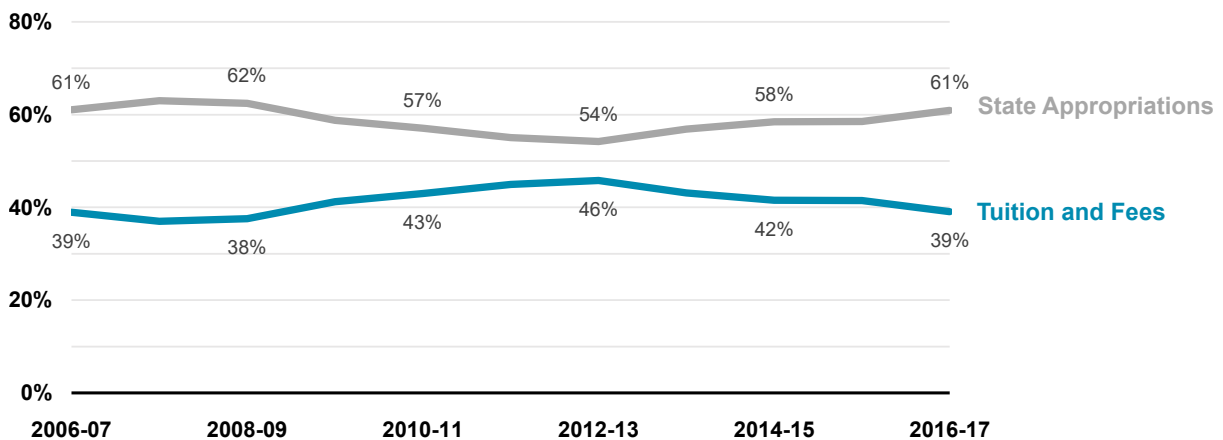
In 2016-17, net tuition and fees at Maryland's four-year institutions made up 51% of total funds available for operations of the state's public institutions, while state appropriations supplied the remaining 49%. In comparison, state appropriations provided 50% in 2006-07. The shift in who pays for majority of operating expenses at public four-year institutions occurred after 2008-09.



Source: SREB-State Data Exchange

Operational funds consisted mostly of state appropriations for Maryland's public two-year institutions in 2016-17.

Maryland's public two-year colleges have seen little change in the portion of operational revenue from tuition and fees and from state and local appropriations. Appropriations provided 61% of revenues in 2006-07 and 2016-17; tuition and fees made up the remaining 39% during both years.



Source: SREB-State Data Exchange

Additional State Context

Postsecondary Enrollment. In 2016-17, 27% of students in Maryland were enrolled in public four-year Type 1 institutions, 27% were enrolled at public four-year Type 2 institutions, and 46% were enrolled in public two-year colleges.

First-Year Retention. For the 2016 cohort, 93% of students attending public four-year Type 1 institutions in Maryland were still enrolled one year later, 86% were retained after the first year in public four-year Type 2 institutions, and 70% were retained at public two-year colleges.

Pell Grants. In 2016-17, 17% of the average cost of attendance in public four-year Type 1 institutions in Maryland was covered by the average Pell Grant award. The average grant amount covered 18% of costs in public four-year Type 2 institutions and 23% of costs in public two-year colleges.

Education Attainment. In 2017, over 51% of Maryland's working adult population between ages 25 and 64 had a postsecondary credential of value. The state's educational attainment goal is to reach 55% by 2025.

Student Debt. In Maryland, 55% of the class of 2018 graduated with debt, owing an average of \$29,178.

Sources: Enrollment: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data Systems, 2016. Retention: SREB-State Data Exchange. Pell: U.S. Department of Education: 2016-2017 Award Year Grant Volume by School (2018) and SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics student financial aid survey, 2016-17. Educational attainment: State Higher Education Master Plans and Lumina Foundation, "A Stronger Nation," 2019. Student debt: The Institute for College Access & Success, "Student Debt and the Class of 2018" (2019).

Maryland Institutions by Type

Public Four-Year Type 1

University of Maryland-Baltimore County
University of Maryland-College Park
Morgan State University

Public Four-Year Type 2

University of Baltimore
Bowie State University
Coppin State University
Frostburg State University
University of Maryland Eastern Shore
Salisbury University
St Mary's College of Maryland
Towson University

Public Two-Year

Allegany College of Maryland
Anne Arundel Community College
Baltimore City Community College
Cecil College
College of Southern Maryland
Chesapeake College
Frederick Community College
Garrett College
Hagerstown Community College
Harford Community College
Howard Community College
Montgomery College
Prince George's Community College
Wor-Wic Community College
Carroll Community College
The Community College of Baltimore County

Notes

Type 1 four-year institutions award at least 30 doctoral degrees in five different areas. **Type 2** includes all other four-year institutions. The **public two-year category** includes institutions that primarily award associate degrees; the list may include two-year institutions that award bachelor's degrees. The **technical college category** includes postsecondary institutions that offer programs of less than two years duration below the baccalaureate level and occupational and vocational schools with programs that do not exceed 1800 contact hours. This profile does not report data for the technical college category if less than 3% of students are enrolled in this sector.

Institutions are listed as they were categorized in the 2016-17 Data Exchange Survey and if they submitted the data required for this profile.

This profile is based on data reported to IPEDS by institutions during the 2016-17 academic year. Some IPEDS surveys collect data for the prior academic year; for instance, the 2016-17 Student Financial Aid survey collected data for 2015-16.

Institutions or states may have updated data previously reported, or adjusted methodology to calculate a statistic. As a result, some data in the current profile may differ from data reported in past Affordability Profiles for the same time period.

See the technical guide at SREB.org/Affordability for detailed sources and explanatory notes.