

Maryland

College Affordability Profile

The effect of the pandemic on state budgets has not yet peaked, but it will likely affect college affordability for years to come. In this year's SREB College Affordability Profiles, we examine data for the 2017-18 academic year, the most recent year that student financial aid and net price data are available. Although the data were collected prior to the pandemic, it shows that states continue to face challenges in making college affordable. In many states, students must spend a larger percentage of their family income to pay for college, particularly at four-year institutions. In most states, two-year institutions and technical colleges and institutes offer the most affordable degree programs.

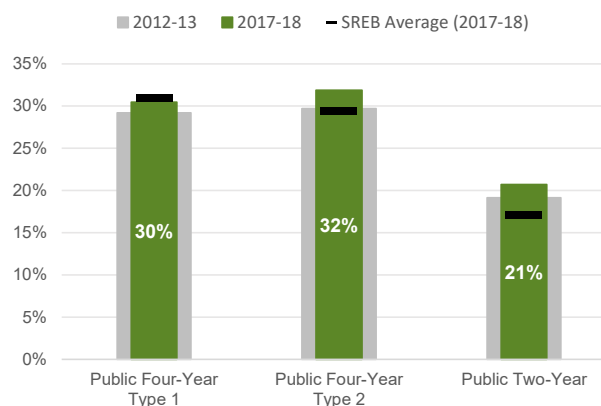
Percentage of Average Family Income Required to Pay the Net Price for Full-Time Students at Public Institutions

In 2017-18, 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 2017-18 for a full-time student to attend four-year and two-year institutions than in 2012-13.

Families in Maryland needed, on average, 30% of their income in 2017-18 to pay educational expenses for a full-time student at four-year Type 1 and 32% at four-year Type 2 institutions.

In 2017-18, Maryland families needed, 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 2012 and 2017, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity Files 2013 and 2018. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples 2012 and 2017. Institutional sectors based on SREB-State Data Exchange categories.

Key terms:

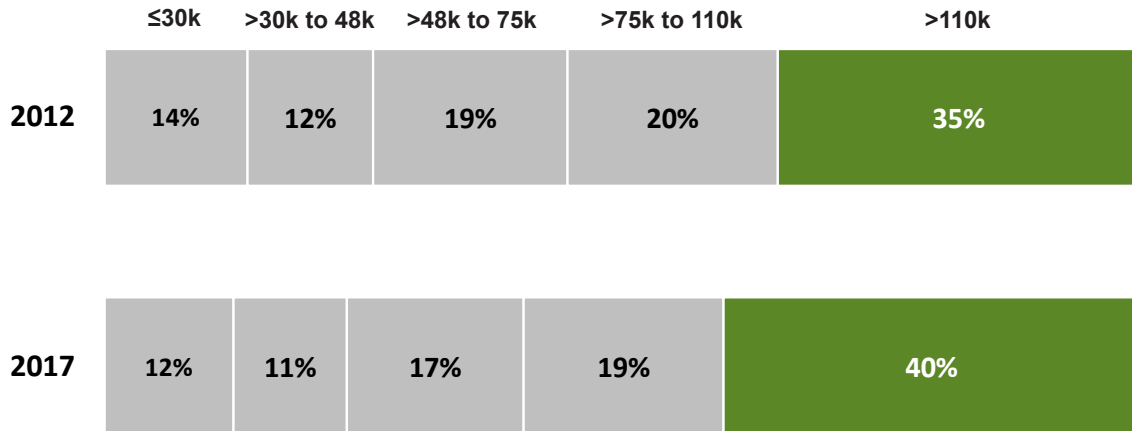
Four-Year Institution Type 1: four-year institutions that awarded at least 30 doctoral degrees in five different areas.

Four-Year Institution Type 2: all other four-year institutions.

Net Price: total cost of attendance (includes tuition, fees, room & board, etc.) minus federal, state/local government, or institutional grant and scholarship aid.

Distribution of Average Family Income

Data on net price is collected using five income categories. In Maryland, students from families that **made over \$110,000** accounted for **the largest percentage of families in 2012 and 2017.**



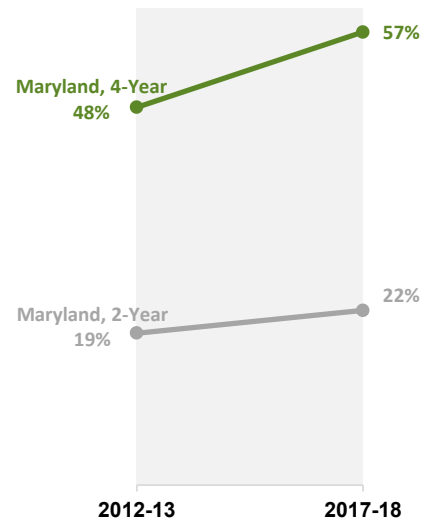
Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Financial Aid Files and Directory Files 2012 and 2017.

Percentage of Income Required for Median Tuition and Fees at Public Institutions for Families Making Less Than \$30,000

The percentage of income required for **median tuition and fees** at public institutions **was higher at four-year institutions than two-year institutions in 2012-13 and 2017-18** for Maryland families making less than \$30,000.

For families making less than \$30,000, the cost of median tuition and fees at four-year institutions was 57% of income in 2017-18, compared to 48% in 2012-13.

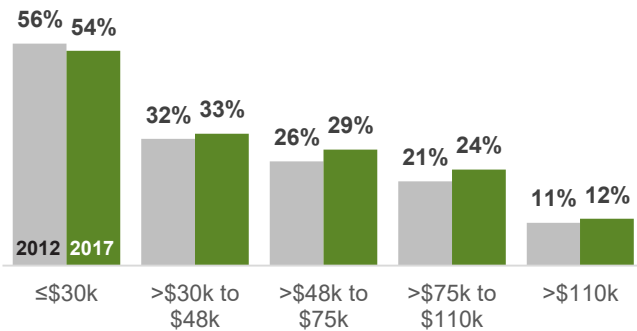
Families needed 22% of their income in 2017-18 to cover the state's median tuition at two-year institutions. In 2012-13 it was 19%.



U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Charges Data Files and Directory Files 2012 and 2017, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity Data Files 2013 and 2018. American Community Survey Public Use Micro Sample Files 2012 and 2017.

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

The **percentage of income** needed to pay for educational expenses **at four-year Type 1 institutions increased** from 2012 to 2017 for all income categories **except Maryland families making less than \$30,000**.



U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Financial Aid Files and Directory Files 2012 and 2017, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity Files 2013 and 2018. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2012 and 2017. Institutional types based on SREB-State Data Exchange categories.

The only group that experienced a decrease in the percentage of income needed to pay for four-year Type 1 institutions in Maryland was families making less than \$30,000.

Families making less than \$30,000 in 2012 needed 56% of their income to pay educational expenses. In 2017 it was 54%.

Families making over \$110,000 only needed 11% of their income in 2012 and 12% in 2017 to cover expenses at these institutions.

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

Maryland **families making between \$30,000 and \$48,000** 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 between \$30,000 and \$48,000 than for any other income category.

Families making between \$30,000 and \$48,000 in 2012 needed 32% of their income to pay educational expenses. In 2017 it was 36%.

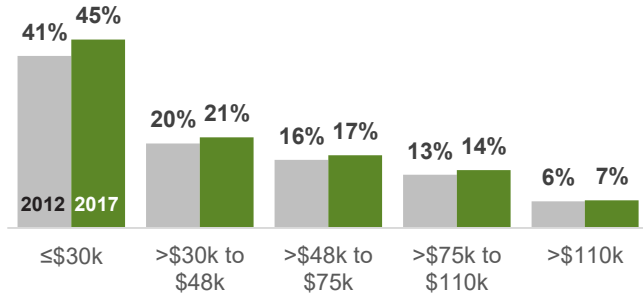
Families making over \$110,000 only needed 10% of their income in 2012 and 11% in 2017 to cover expenses at these institutions.



U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Financial Aid Files and Directory Files 2012 and 2017, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity Files 2013 and 2018. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2012 and 2017. Institutional types based on SREB-State Data Exchange categories.

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

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



U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Financial Aid Files and Directory Files 2012 and 2017, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity Files 2013 and 2018. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2012 and 2017. 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 2012 needed 41% of their income to pay educational expenses. In 2017 it was 45%.

Families making over \$110,000 only needed 6% of their income in 2012 and 7% in 2017 to cover expenses at these institutions.

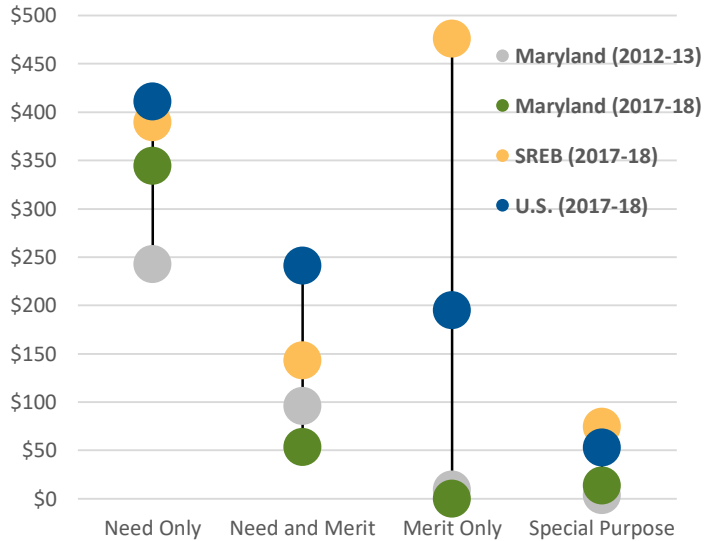
State Financial Aid Per Student

Maryland awarded less need-based aid in 2017-18 per full-time-equivalent student than the SREB and national averages. However, need-based aid increased from 2012-13 to 2017-18.

	Need Only	Need and Merit	Merit Only	Special Purpose
Maryland (2012-13)	\$243	\$96	\$9	\$3
Maryland (2017-18)	\$344	\$54	NA	\$13
SREB Average (2017-18)	\$389	\$143	\$476	\$74
U.S. Average (2017-18)	\$411	\$241	\$195	\$53

The state spent \$344 on average per undergraduate FTE student on need-based aid in 2017-18, compared to \$243 in 2012-13. The SREB average in 2017-18 was \$389 and the national average was \$411.

Maryland spent \$54, on average, per FTE for financial aid that had need and merit criteria in 2017-18, much less than the SREB average of \$143 and the national average of \$241.



National Association of State Student Grant & Aid Programs 2013 and 2018 annual survey (results for public institutions only). U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Instructional Activity File, 2013 and 2018, and Directory File, 2012 and 2017.

Student Borrowing at Public Institutions

In 2017-18, Maryland graduates **borrowed less than the national average** to earn degrees at four-year Type 1 institutions.

	Maryland, 2012-13	Maryland, 2017-18	SREB Average, 2017-18	U.S. Average, 2017-18
Four-Year Type 1	\$19,859	\$21,069	\$21,600	\$21,232
Four-Year Type 2	\$19,345	\$20,997	\$22,677	\$19,510
Two-Year	\$8,183	\$10,369	\$10,798	\$10,171

U.S. Department of Education, College Scorecard, 2012 and 2017. U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity Data Files 2013 and 2018 and Directory Files 2012 and 2017.

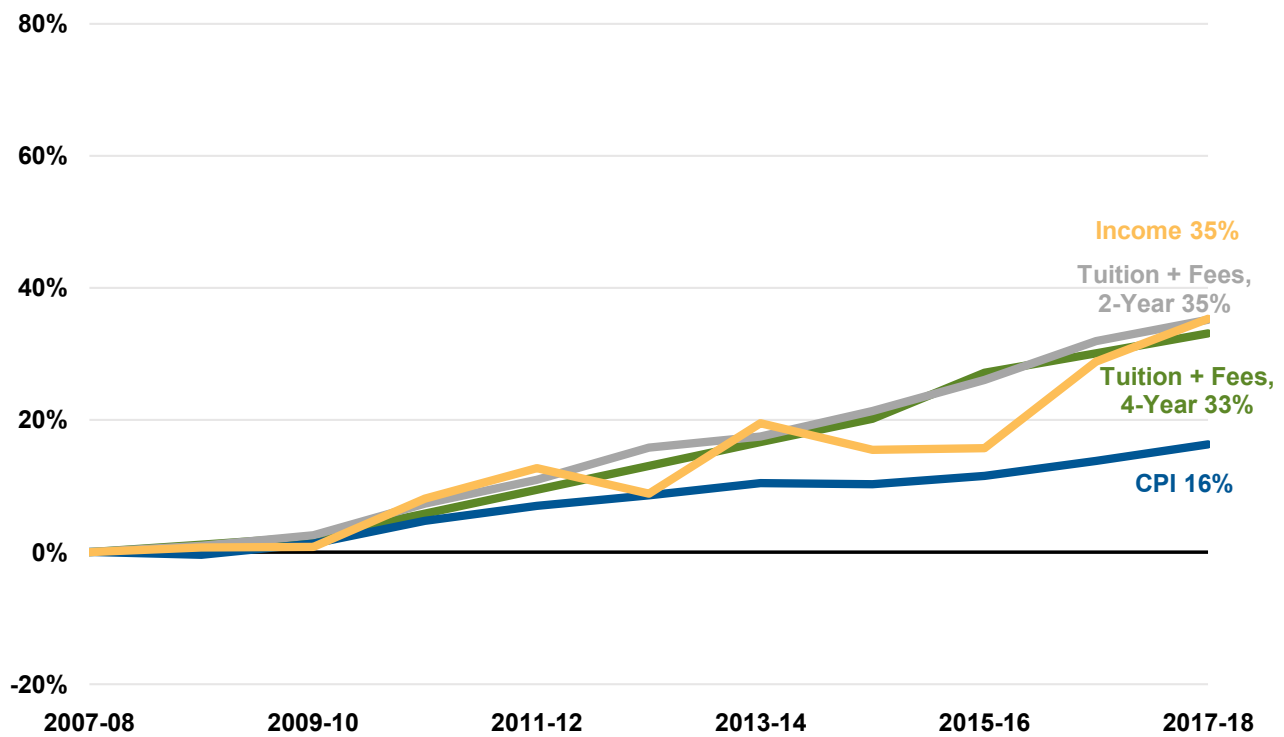
Graduates who sought a degree or certificate from four-year Type 1 universities in Maryland in 2017-18 borrowed, on average, \$21,069 and graduates of four-year Type 2 institutions borrowed \$20,997. These amounts were higher than average amounts borrowed in 2012-13, but less than the SREB and national averages for four-year Type 1 institutions in 2017-18.

Students at public two-year colleges borrowed, on average, \$10,369 in 2017-18, more than the average amount in 2012-13 but close to the SREB and national averages in 2017-18.

Changes in Tuition and Fees, CPI and Household Income

Compared to the CPI, **tuition and fees** at Maryland public colleges and universities **increased at a faster rate** between 2007-08 and 2017-18.

Over that decade, the CPI increased by 16% and median household income in Maryland increased by 35%, while tuition and fees increased by 33% at four-year institutions and 35% at two-year institutions.

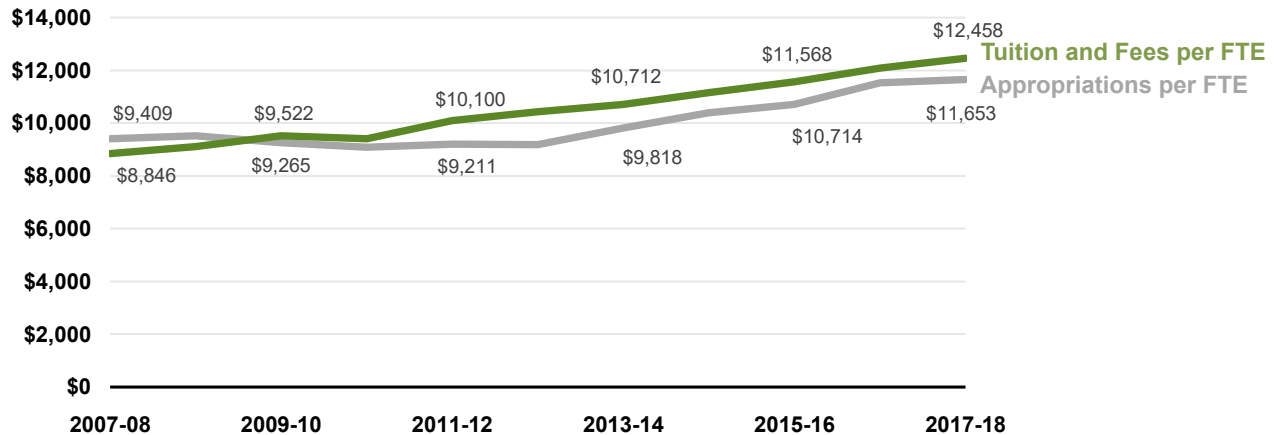


Consumer Price Index retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis: Bureau of Labor Statistics, South urban area, 2017. Tuition and fees retrieved from the U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Institutional Characteristics Files, 2007 to 2017. Median household income retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements, South region, 2020.

Dollars per FTE Student from State Appropriations and Tuition and Fees

Operating expenses at Maryland's public four-year institutions were split nearly evenly between tuition and fees and state appropriations in 2017-18.

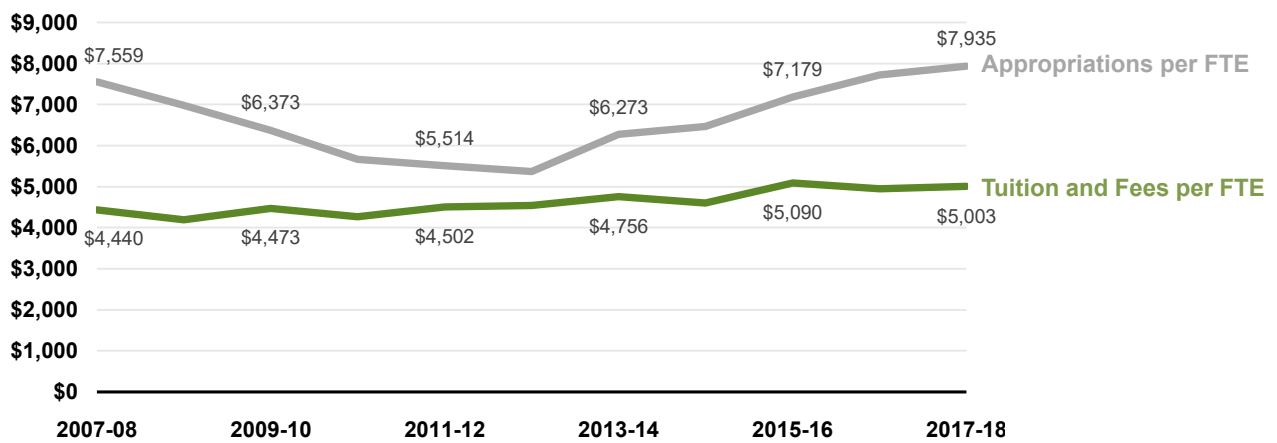
Net tuition and fees per FTE student at Maryland's four-year institutions increased from \$8,846 in 2007-08 to \$12,458 in 2017-18. State appropriations per FTE student increased from \$9,409 in 2007-08 to \$11,653 in 2017-18. Students and families started paying a larger share of the total funding per student after 2008-09.



Source: SREB-State Data Exchange

Operational funds consisted mostly of state and local appropriations for Maryland's public two-year institutions in 2017-18.

State and local appropriations per FTE student at Maryland's two-year institutions have rebounded over the last several years to \$7,935 in 2017-18, an increase from \$7,559 per FTE student in 2007-08. Net tuition and fees per FTE student increased from \$4,440 in 2007-08 to \$5,003 in 2017-18. The state continued to pay for a larger share of the revenues for operations.



Source: SREB-State Data Exchange

Additional State Context

Postsecondary Enrollment. In 2017-18, 28% of students in Maryland were enrolled in public four-year Type 1 institutions, 27% were enrolled at public four-year Type 2 institutions, and 45% were enrolled in public two-year colleges.

First-Year Retention. For the 2017 cohort, 93% of students attending public four-year Type 1 institutions in Maryland were still enrolled one year later, 85% were retained after the first year in public four-year Type 2 institutions, and 71% were retained at public two-year colleges.

Pell Grants. In 2017-18, 18% 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 24% in public two-year colleges.

Education Attainment. . In 2018, nearly 56% 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, 53% of the class of 2019 graduated from 4-year colleges with debt, owing an average of \$30,303.

Sources: Enrollment: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data Systems, 2017. Retention: SREB-State Data Exchange. Pell: U.S. Department of Education: 2017-2018 Award Year Grant Volume by School (2019) and SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics student financial aid database, 2017-18. Educational attainment: State Higher Education Master Plans and Lumina Foundation, “A Stronger Nation,” 2019. Student debt: The Institute for College Access & Success. College Insight, <https://college-insight.org>. Student debt and undergraduate financial aid data are licensed from Peterson’s Undergraduate Financial Aid and Undergraduate Databases, © 2020 Peterson’s LLC, all rights reserved. All data may be reproduced, with attribution, subject to restrictions under this Creative Commons license: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>.

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
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 2017-18 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 2017-18 academic year. Some IPEDS surveys collect data for the prior academic year; for instance, the 2017-18 Student Financial Aid survey collected data for the 2016-17 academic year.

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](https://www.sreb.org/Affordability) for detailed sources and explanatory notes.

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/Affordability>.