

Maryland

College Affordability Profile 2018

The socioeconomic future of SREB states depends in large part on substantially increasing the number of residents with postsecondary credentials of value. As the population of SREB states become more diversified, Maryland faces a critical challenge to help more people succeed in postsecondary education and earn a living wage. This 2018 college affordability profile illustrates how affordable different public institutions are for Maryland families at various income levels.

What Percentage of Average Family Income Is Required to Attend College Full Time?

In 2015-16, families in Maryland needed on average 30 percent of their income to pay for educational expenses for a full-time student at public category 1 institutions and close to 33 percent at public four-year category 2 institutions. These percentages were higher than they were in 2010-11. While the percentage needed at category 1 institutions was nearly the same as SREB and national averages in 2015-16, the percentage needed at category 2 universities was higher than SREB and national averages.

For a full-time student at public two-year institutions, families in Maryland needed to pay, on average, 19 percent of their income in 2015-16 to cover educational expenses. This was higher than the 16 percent needed in 2010-11 and somewhat higher than the SREB and national averages in 2015-16.

	Maryland, 2010-11	Maryland, 2015-16	SREB Average, 2015-16	U.S. Average, 2015-16
Public Four-Year Category 1	25.8%	30.2%	30.5%	30.8%
Public Four-Year Category 2	27.1%	32.5%	28.8%	27.9%
Public Two-Year	16.0%	19.4%	17.0%	18.2%

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Directory files 2010 and 2015, Student Financial Aid files and 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity files 2011 and 2016; American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples 2010 and 2015. Institutional sectors are based on SREB-State Data Exchange categories.

How Much Is Spent Per Student on Financial Aid?

Maryland spent \$303 on average per full-time-equivalent student on need-based aid in 2015-16 compared to \$228 in 2010-11. The SREB average was \$343 and the national average was \$376 in 2015-16. The state spent \$56, on average, per FTE for financial aid that had need and merit criteria in 2015-16, much less than the SREB average at \$135 and the national average of \$214.

Financial Aid Category	Maryland, 2010-11	Maryland, 2015-16	SREB Average, 2015-16	U.S. Average, 2015-16
Need Only	\$228	\$303	\$343	\$376
Need and Merit	\$88	\$56	\$135	\$214
Merit Only	\$14	NA	\$416	\$168
Special Purpose	\$2	\$11	\$64	\$39

Sources: National Association of State Student Grant & Aid Programs 2011 and 2016 annual surveys (results for public institutions only); U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity files, 2011 and 2016, and Directory files, 2010 and 2015.

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

Thirteen percent of families in Maryland made less than \$30,000 in 2015. For these families, the cost of tuition and fees at the lowest-priced public institutions averaged 18 percent of income that year, compared to 15 percent in 2010-11. These percentages were nearly equal to the SREB and national averages in 2010-11 and 2015-16.

	2010-11	2015-16
Percentage of Families Earning Less than \$30,000 Annually	14%	13%
Tuition and Fees at Lowest-Priced Public Colleges	\$2,668	\$3,019
Average Income of Maryland Families Earning Less than \$30,000 Annually	\$17,801	\$17,102
Percentage of Income Needed for Tuition and Fees at the Lower-Priced Public Institutions	15%	18%
SREB Average	13%	17%
U.S. Average	15%	18%

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

How Much Do Graduates Borrow?

Graduates who sought a degree or certificate from public four-year category 1 universities in Maryland in 2015-16 borrowed, on average, \$21,488, and graduates of four-year category 2 institutions borrowed \$20,424, on average. These amounts were noticeably higher than average amounts borrowed in 2010-11. While borrowing at category 1 universities was close to SREB and national averages, the amount borrowed by graduates at category 2 universities was less than SREB average and nearly the same as the national average in 2015-16.

Students at public two-year colleges borrowed, on average, \$9,683 in 2015-16, more than the average amount borrowed in 2010-11 but close to SREB and national averages.

	Maryland, 2010-11	Maryland, 2015-16	SREB Average, 2015-16	U.S. Average, 2015-16
Public Four-Year Category 1	\$17,258	\$21,488	\$21,703	\$21,505
Public Four-Year Category 2	\$16,195	\$20,424	\$22,391	\$19,893
Public Two-Year	\$7,675	\$9,683	\$9,829	\$9,655

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, College Scorecard, 2010 and 2015; Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity files 2011 and 2016 and Directory files 2010 and 2015. Institutional sectors are based on SREB State Data Exchange categories.

A Closer Look at Family Ability to Pay

SREB’s Commission on College Affordability defined affordability as the relationship of the price required to attend higher education — or the net price — to family income.

Net price is the sum of tuition and required fees, plus room and board, books and other expenses, minus grant aid students receive from the federal or state government or the institution.

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

At Maryland’s public four-year category 1 institutions, families making less than \$30,000 in 2015 needed 57 percent of their income for educational expenses. In 2010, that percentage was close to 47 percent. Families making between \$30,000 and \$48,000 needed 32 percent of their income for a full-time student in 2015-16; these families needed 28 percent of their income in 2010-11 to cover educational expenses.

Family Income	Average in This Income Level, 2015	Percentage of Families in This Income Level, 2015	Net Price, 2015-16	Percentage of 2010 Income Needed	Percentage of 2015 Income Needed
Income \$0 - \$30,000	\$17,102	13%	\$9,712	47%	57%
Income \$30,000 - \$48,000	\$39,227	12%	\$12,529	28%	32%
Income \$48,000 - \$75,000	\$61,526	18%	\$17,370	24%	28%
Income \$75,000 - \$110,000	\$92,305	19%	\$21,017	20%	23%
Income \$110,000 and above	\$198,409	38%	\$22,739	10%	11%

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Directory files 2010 and 2015, Student Financial Aid files and 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity files 2011 and 2016; American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2010 and 2015. Institutional sectors are based on SREB-State Data Exchange categories.

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

At public four-year category 2 institutions in Maryland, families making less than \$30,000 in 2015 needed 67 percent of their income for educational expenses compared to 52 percent in 2010. Families making between \$30,000 and \$48,000 needed 34 percent of their income in 2015 compared to 29 percent in 2010-11 for a full-time student.

Family Income	Average in This Income Level, 2015	Percentage of Families in This Income Level, 2015	Net Price, 2015-16	Percentage of 2010 Income Needed	Percentage of 2015 Income Needed
Income \$0 - \$30,000	\$17,102	13%	\$11,423	52%	67%
Income \$30,000 - \$48,000	\$39,227	12%	\$13,482	29%	34%
Income \$48,000 - \$75,000	\$61,526	18%	\$17,442	25%	28%
Income \$75,000 - \$110,000	\$92,305	19%	\$20,565	20%	22%
Income \$110,000 and above	\$198,409	38%	\$21,536	10%	11%

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Directory files 2010 and 2015, Student Financial Aid files and 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity files 2011 and 2016; American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2010 and 2015. Institutional sectors are based on SREB-State Data Exchange categories.

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

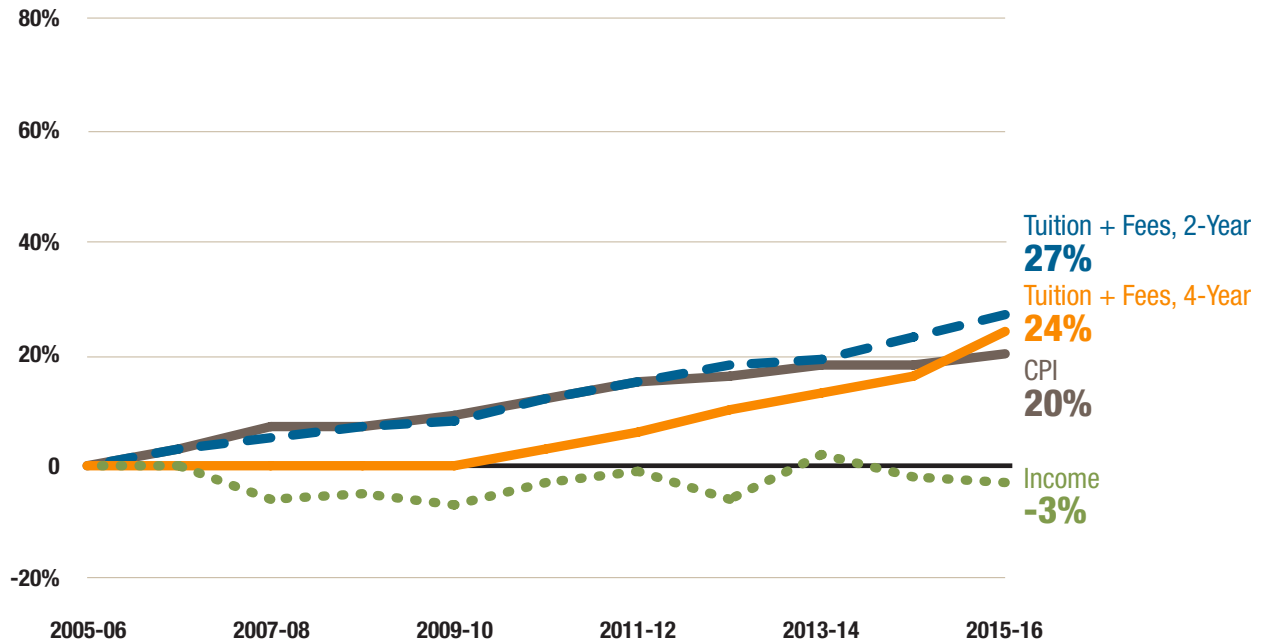
At public two-year institutions in Maryland, families making less than \$30,000 in 2015 needed 42 percent of their income for educational expenses compared to 32 percent in 2010. Families making between \$30,000 and \$48,000 in 2015 needed 20 percent of their income for a full-time student, only slightly higher than the 17 percent needed in 2010.

Family Income	Average in This Income Level, 2015	Percentage of Families in This Income Level, 2015	Net Price, 2015-16	Percentage of 2010 Income Needed	Percentage of 2015 Income Needed
Income \$0 - \$30,000	\$17,102	13%	\$7,198	32%	42%
Income \$30,000 - \$48,000	\$39,227	12%	\$7,752	17%	20%
Income \$48,000 - \$75,000	\$61,526	18%	\$9,788	14%	16%
Income \$75,000 - \$110,000	\$92,305	19%	\$12,019	11%	13%
Income \$110,000 and above	\$198,409	38%	\$12,663	5%	6%

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Directory files 2010 and 2015, Student Financial Aid files and 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity Files 2011 and 2016; American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2010 and 2015. Institutional sectors are based on SREB-State Data Exchange categories.

Changes in Tuition and Fees, CPI, and Income

Compared to the Consumer Price Index and household income, tuition and fees at Maryland's public colleges and universities increased slightly between 2006 and 2016. Over that decade, the CPI increased by 20 percent and household income declined by 3 percent, while tuition and fees at four-year institutions increased by only 24 percent and by 27 percent at two-year institutions.

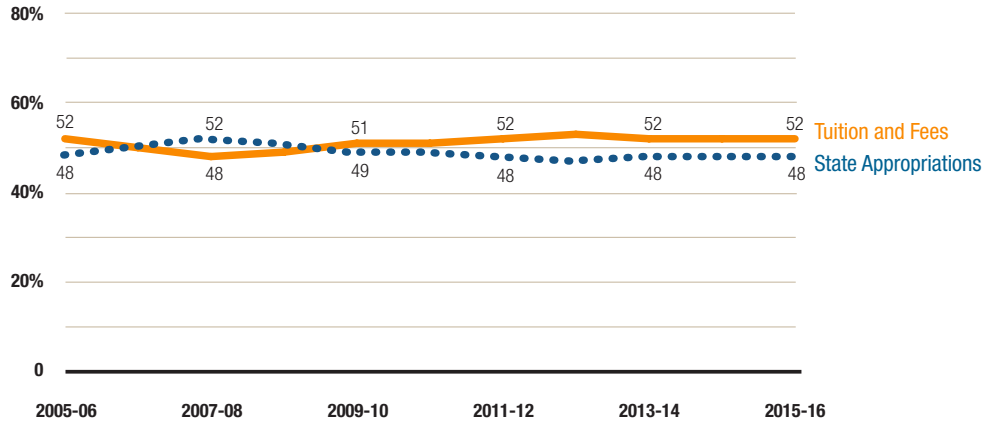


Sources: Consumer Price Index retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; Bureau of Labor Statistics, South urban area, 2016. Tuition and fees retrieved from the U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Institutional Characteristics files, 2005 to 2015. 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, 2018.

Ratio of State Appropriations and Tuition and Fee Revenues

Public Four-Year Institutions

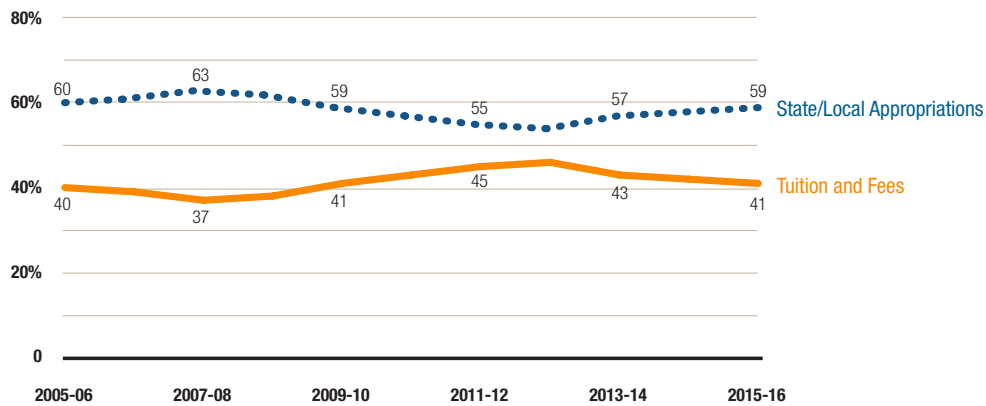
In 2015-16, net tuition and fees made up 52 percent of total funds available for operations of the public institutions, while state appropriations supplied the remaining 48 percent. Those ratios were the same in 2005-06 and stable throughout the years of that decade.



Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

Public Two-Year Institutions

Maryland’s two-year colleges have also seen little change in the portion of operational revenue from tuition and fees and from state and local appropriations. Appropriations provided 60 percent of revenues in 2005-06 and 59 percent in 2015-16; tuition and fees made up 41 percent of revenues that year compared to 40 percent in 2005-06.



Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

Additional Context

Attainment — In 2016, nearly 51 percent 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 percent by 2025.

Poverty — In 2016, 13 percent of children in Maryland were living in poverty, the same rate as in 2010. The SREB region and the nation saw overall declines in this rate from 26 to 23 percent and from 22 to 20 percent during this time period, respectively.

FAFSA — Through June 2018, 60 percent of Maryland’s 2017-18 12th grade class had completed a FAFSA application, a one-year increase of around 3 percent. Nationwide, the FAFSA completion rate was nearly 61 percent.

Enrollment — In 2015-16, nearly 26 percent of students in Maryland were enrolled in public four-year category 1 institutions, 26 percent were enrolled at public four-year category 2 institutions and close to 48 percent were enrolled in public two-year colleges.

Automation — A recent study has found that individuals face a reduced risk of job automation if they have achieved a higher level of educational attainment and that “Artificial Intelligence puts more low-skilled jobs at risk than previous waves of technological progress.” According to this study, approximately 10 percent of the jobs in the United States can be considered at high risk of automation (in that they have an over 70 percent probability of being automated), with roughly an additional 25 percent of jobs at risk of significant change due to automation.

Sources: Educational attainment: State higher education master plans and Lumina Foundation, “A Stronger Nation,” 2017. Children in poverty: U.S. Census Bureau. FAFSA completion: National College Access Network. Enrollment: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data Systems, 2016. Automation: Nedelkoska, L. and G. Quintini, “Automation, skills use and training,” OECD, 2018.

Maryland Institutions by Type

Public Four-Year Category 1

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

Public Four-Year Category 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 and Sources

Category 1 four-year institutions award at least 30 doctoral degrees in five different areas. **Category 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.

Institutions are listed as they were categorized in the 2015-16 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 2010-11 and 2015-16 academic years. Some IPEDS surveys collect data for the prior academic year; for instance, the 2015-16 Student Financial Aid survey reports data for 2014-15.

Institutions or states may update data that were previously reported to an organization or adjust the methodology to calculate a statistic. As a result, some data reported in past Affordability Profiles may differ from data in the current profile, even though the data are for the same time period.

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

SREB College Affordability Profiles detail data and trends specific to each SREB state to assist policymakers 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 SREB.org/Affordability.