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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Maryland, 2010-11</th>
<th>Maryland, 2015-16</th>
<th>SREB Average, 2015-16</th>
<th>U.S. Average, 2015-16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Four-Year Category 1</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
<td>30.2%</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Four-Year Category 2</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>28.8%</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Two-Year</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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.
## 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Aid Category</th>
<th>Maryland, 2010-11</th>
<th>Maryland, 2015-16</th>
<th>SREB Average, 2015-16</th>
<th>U.S. Average, 2015-16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Need Only</td>
<td>$228</td>
<td>$303</td>
<td>$343</td>
<td>$376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need and Merit</td>
<td>$88</td>
<td>$56</td>
<td>$135</td>
<td>$214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merit Only</td>
<td>$14</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>$416</td>
<td>$168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Purpose</td>
<td>$2</td>
<td>$11</td>
<td>$64</td>
<td>$39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


## 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.
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.

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

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.

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


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.

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

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.

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.


**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.