

# Maryland

## College Affordability Profile 2017

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

Families in Maryland needed to pay, on average, 19.4 percent of their income in 2014 to cover educational expenses for a full-time student at public two-year institutions in the state. This was higher than the SREB and national averages.

Families in Maryland needed 31.3 percent of their income to pay for educational expenses for a full-time student at a public four-year non-research institutions. This was higher than the SREB and national averages.

	Maryland, 2008	Maryland, 2014	SREB Average, 2014	U.S. Average, 2014
Public Four-Year Category 1	22.4%	26.2%	29.0%	30.1%
Public Four-Year Category 2	27.7%	31.3%	28.1%	27.8%
Public Two-Year	17.0%	19.4%	17.1%	18.5%

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Financial Aid Files, Instructional Activity Files and Directory Files, 2008-2014. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2008-2014. Institutional sectors based on categories in the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education*. Analysis by SREB consultant.

### How Much Is Spent Per Student on Financial Aid?

In Maryland, need-based aid per student was \$428 in 2014. This was higher than the SREB average and lower than the national average. Based on criteria other than need, the average award per student was \$17 in 2014. This was substantially lower than both the SREB and national averages.

	Maryland, 2004	Maryland, 2007	Maryland, 2014	SREB Average, 2014	U.S. Average, 2014
Need-Based Financial Aid Only	\$223	\$426	\$428	\$363	\$508
Other Financial Aid	\$67	\$21	\$17	\$506	\$218

Sources: National Association of State Student Grant & Aid Programs 2004, 2007 and 2014 annual surveys. U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Instructional Activity and Directory Files, 2004, 2007 and 2014. Analysis by SREB consultant.

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

Fourteen percent of families in Maryland made less than \$30,000 per year in 2014. For these families, the cost of tuition and fees at the lowest-priced public institutions was 17 percent of income. This was higher than the SREB average and lower than the national average.

	2008	2014
Percentage of Families Earning Less than \$30,000 Annually	14%	14%
Tuition and Fees at Lowest-Priced Public Colleges	\$2,546	\$2,910
Average Income of Maryland Families Earning Less than \$30,000 Annually	\$18,010	\$17,181
Percentage of Income Needed for Tuition and Fees at the Lowest-Priced Public Institutions	14%	17%
SREB Average	11%	16%
U.S. Average	14%	18%

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Charges Data Files 2008 and 2013, Instructional Activity Data Files 2008-2014, and Directory Files 2008-2014. American Community Survey Public Use Micro Sample Files 2008-2014. Analysis by SREB consultant.

## How Much Do Graduates Borrow?

Graduates from public four-year research universities in Maryland in 2014 typically borrowed \$25,199. This was higher than the SREB and national averages.

	Maryland, 2008	Maryland, 2014	SREB Average, 2014	U.S. Average, 2014
Public Four-Year Category 1	\$16,829	\$25,199	\$21,883	\$21,598
Public Four-Year Category 2	\$12,855	\$20,128	\$22,622	\$20,574

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, College Scorecard. U.S. Department of Education, 2014 and 2015. Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Instructional Activity Data Files 2009-2015 and Directory Files 2008-2014.

# 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 — relative to family income.

*Net price* = 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, 2014

	Average in This Income Level	Percentage of Families in This Income Level	Net Price	Percentage of Income Needed
Income \$0 - \$30,000	\$17,181	14%	\$8,240	48%
Income \$30,000 - \$48,000	\$39,248	12%	\$10,342	26%
Income \$48,000 - \$75,000	\$61,453	18%	\$14,934	24%
Income \$75,000 - \$110,000	\$92,229	20%	\$19,619	21%
Income \$110,000 and above	\$195,615	36%	\$22,004	11%

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Financial Aid Files, Instructional Activity Files and Directory Files, 2008-2014. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2008-2014. Institutional sectors based on categories in the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education*. Analysis by SREB consultant.

At public four-year category 1 institutions in Maryland, families making less than \$30,000 in 2014 needed 48 percent of income for educational expenses. Families making between \$30,000 and \$48,000 needed 26 percent of income for a full-time student.

## Net Price as a Percentage of Income, Public Four-Year Category 2 Institutions, 2014

	Average in This Income Level	Percentage of Families in This Income Level	Net Price	Percentage of Income Needed
Income \$0 - \$30,000	\$17,181	14%	\$11,290	66%
Income \$30,000 - \$48,000	\$39,248	12%	\$12,833	33%
Income \$48,000 - \$75,000	\$61,453	18%	\$16,196	26%
Income \$75,000 - \$110,000	\$92,229	20%	\$19,697	21%
Income \$110,000 and above	\$195,615	36%	\$20,599	11%

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Financial Aid Files, Instructional Activity Files and Directory Files, 2008-2014. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2008-2014. Institutional sectors based on categories in the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education*. Analysis by SREB consultant.

At public four-year category 2 institutions in Maryland, families making less than \$30,000 in 2014 needed 66 percent of income for educational expenses. Families making between \$30,000 and \$48,000 needed 33 percent of income for a full-time student.

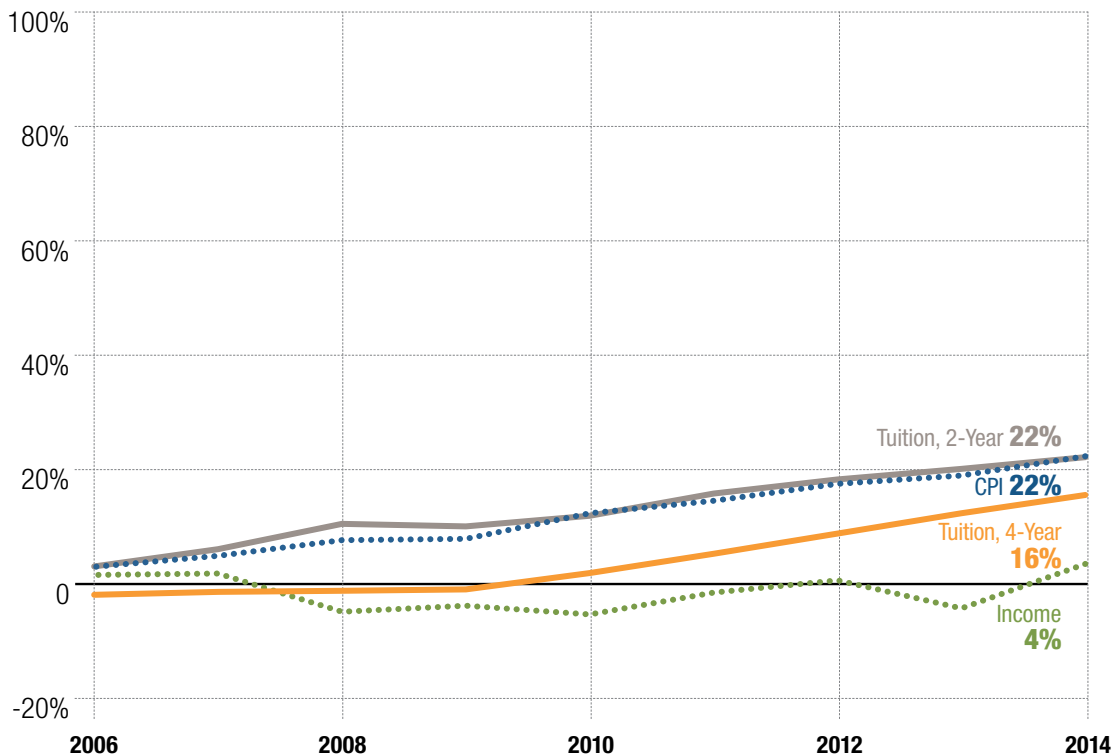
## Net Price as a Percentage of Income, Public Two-Year Institutions, 2014

	Average in This Income Level	Percentage of Families in This Income Level	Net Price	Percentage of Income Needed
Income \$0 - \$30,000	\$17,181	14%	\$7,135	42%
Income \$30,000 - \$48,000	\$39,248	12%	\$7,840	20%
Income \$48,000 - \$75,000	\$61,453	18%	\$9,919	16%
Income \$75,000 - \$110,000	\$92,229	20%	\$11,790	13%
Income \$110,000 and above	\$195,615	36%	\$12,567	6%

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Financial Aid Files, Instructional Activity Files and Directory Files, 2008-2014. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2008-2014. Institutional sectors based on categories in the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education*. Analysis by SREB consultant.

At public two-year institutions in Maryland, families making less than \$30,000 in 2014 needed 42 percent of income for educational expenses. Families making between \$30,000 and \$48,000 needed 20 percent of income for a full-time student.

## Maryland: Changes in Tuition and Fees



Sources: Consumer Price Index: Bureau of Labor Statistics, South urban area, 2015. Tuition and fees: National Center for Education Statistics Digest of Education Statistics, 2017. Median family income: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements, South region, Table F-6, 2017.

## Additional Context

- The Georgetown Center for the Workforce projects that by 2020, 69 percent of jobs in Maryland will require a postsecondary education, higher than the average for the South (59 percent) and higher than the U.S. average (65 percent).
- In 2015, 22 percent of students in Maryland were enrolled in public four-year category 1 institutions, 34 percent were enrolled at public four-year category 2 institutions and 44 percent were enrolled in public two-year colleges.
- In 2015, 13 percent of children in Maryland were living in poverty. This was up from 2004, when 11 percent were living in poverty.

Sources: Workforce data: Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce, 2015. Enrollment data: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data Systems, 2015. Children in poverty data: Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Book, 2017.

## Maryland Institutions by Type

### Public Four-Year Category 1

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

### Public Four-Year Category 2

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

### Public Two-Year

Community College of Baltimore County  
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

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## Notes

**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 group includes** institutions that primarily award associates degrees; the list may include two-year institutions that award bachelor's degrees.

These profiles list only institutions that reported data for 2014-15 by March 2017 to the IPEDS Student Financial Aid Data Dictionary.

These profiles do not report data for the technical college sector if a state's technical colleges enroll less than 3 percent of students.

See the technical guide at [SREB.org/Affordability](http://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](http://SREB.org/Affordability).*