

---

# **Higher Education Fiscal 2020 Budget Overview**

---

**Department of Legislative Services  
Office of Policy Analysis  
Annapolis, Maryland**

**January 2019**

Note: Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

For further information contact: Ian M. Klein

Phone: (410) 946-5530

*Analysis of the FY 2020 Maryland Executive Budget, 2019*

## Higher Education Fiscal 2020 Budget Overview

### State Funding Changes for Higher Education (\$ in Thousands)

	<u>Actual 2018</u>	<u>Working Adjusted 2019<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Adjusted 2020<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>Change 2019 Adj.- 2020 Adj.</u>	<u>% Change</u>
<b>Public Four-year Institutions</b>					
University System of Maryland (USM)	\$1,337,731	\$1,399,544	\$1,510,297	\$110,753	7.9%
Morgan State University	93,661	97,514	103,630	6,116	6.3%
St. Mary's College of Maryland (SMCM)	24,535	25,866	27,175	1,310	5.1%
<b>Subtotal – Public Four-year</b>	<b>\$1,455,928</b>	<b>\$1,522,923</b>	<b>\$1,641,102</b>	<b>\$118,179</b>	<b>7.8%</b>
<b>Other Higher Education</b>					
Maryland Higher Education Commission					
Administration	\$6,234	\$7,040	\$7,375	\$335	4.8%
Financial Aid	110,198	115,868	140,829	24,961	21.5%
Educational Grants <sup>3</sup>	1,208	1,535	4,285	2,750	179.2%
College Savings Plan Match	454	6,327	6,327	0	0.0%
Non-USM Regional Higher Education Centers <sup>4</sup>	2,027	1,900	1,610	-290	-15.3%
Independent Institutions	48,909	56,273	59,444	3,171	5.6%
Aid to Community Colleges <sup>5</sup>	316,998	322,389	330,988	8,599	2.7%
Baltimore City Community College	39,431	40,381	40,208	-173	-0.4%
<b>Subtotal – Other Higher Education</b>	<b>\$525,458</b>	<b>\$551,713</b>	<b>\$591,077</b>	<b>\$39,364</b>	<b>7.1%</b>
<b>Total Higher Education</b>	<b>\$1,981,386</b>	<b>\$2,074,636</b>	<b>\$2,232,179</b>	<b>\$157,543</b>	<b>7.6%</b>

<sup>1</sup> The 2019 working is adjusted to reflect deficiencies, a one-time \$500 bonus, and a general salary increase effective April 1, 2019.

<sup>2</sup> The 2020 adjusted is the 2020 allowance adjusted to annualization of the fiscal 2019 general salary increase and the fiscal 2020 general salary increase. The DeSousa-Brent grant in SMCM is currently budgeted in the Maryland Higher Education Commission.

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal 2019 and 2020 includes funds to be transferred to the University of Maryland, Baltimore Campus for the Wellmobile.

<sup>4</sup> Includes funds to be transferred to the University of Maryland University College to administer the Waldorf Center in fiscal 2018 and 2019. Funding is no longer provided for the Frederick Center for Research and Education in Science and Technology in fiscal 2020.

<sup>5</sup> The fiscal 2020 allowance and adjusted allowance for Aid to Community Colleges does not include \$3.8 million in pay-as-you-go funding for the Community Colleges Facilities Renewal Grant Program.

Source: Department of Budget and Management; Department of Legislative Services

## ***Executive Summary***

---

The Higher Education Overview provides a summary of the changes in State funding for higher education. These changes include a review of the Maryland public four-year institutions, independent institutions, aid to community colleges, and funding for Baltimore City Community College. Additionally, an evaluation of changes in funding for the Maryland Higher Education Commission, financial aid and educational grant programs, the College Savings Plan Match, and funding for non-University System of Maryland regional higher education centers is also provided.

A comparative analysis is also provided to review performance indicators against peer states. These metrics include State funding support, changes in tuition and fee levels, enrollment, outcome measures, and an evaluation of Maryland's 55% degree attainment goal.

## **Operating Budget Recommended Actions**

1. Adopt narrative requesting a report on faculty workload.

# Higher Education

## Fiscal 2020 Budget Overview

### *Operating Budget Overview*

---

#### **Fiscal 2019 Actions**

A general salary increase of 0.5%, along with a one-time \$500 bonus for State personnel, three deficiencies in Financial Aid, and four deficiencies in the Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC), increased total funding by \$92.9 million, or 4.7%, from the 2018 actual to the 2019 working adjusted. The fiscal 2019 0.5% general salary increase is overfunded by \$2 million. This will be discussed further in the Department of Budget and Management – Personnel analysis.

#### **Fiscal 2020 Allowance**

State support for higher education grows \$157.5 million in fiscal 2020, or 7.6% after accounting for the annualized 0.5% general salary increase as well as an additional 3% general salary increase in fiscal 2020.

Funding for the State's four-year public higher education institutions from fiscal 2016 to the 2020 adjusted allowance is shown in **Exhibit 1**. The State funds increase for fiscal 2020 is 7.8%, or \$118.2 million, higher than the adjusted fiscal 2019. University of Maryland Baltimore County (UMBC) receives the largest increase of 12.5%, or \$16.4 million, including \$5.0 million for student success initiatives, \$3.5 million in workforce development, and \$6.2 million in general salary increases. Four other institutions experience increases of over 7%: Towson University (10.7%), University of Baltimore (8.5%), University of Maryland, College Park (8.3%), and University of Maryland, Baltimore Campus (7.8%).

**Exhibit 1**  
**State Support for Public Universities**  
**Fiscal 2016-2020**  
**(\$ in Thousands)**

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Actual 2016</u>	<u>Actual 2017</u>	<u>Actual 2018</u>	<u>Adjusted Working 2019</u>	<u>Adjusted Allowance 2020</u>	<u>Annual % Change 2016-2020</u>	<u>\$ Change 2019-2020</u>	<u>% Change 2019-2020</u>
University of Maryland, Baltimore Campus	\$217,009	\$225,154	\$231,774	\$237,729	\$255,285	5.6%	\$18,499	7.8%
University of Maryland, College Park Campus	446,755	466,337	462,493	490,629	531,451	6.0%	40,770	8.3%
Bowie State University	41,695	44,830	44,813	45,937	48,551	5.2%	2,516	5.5%
Towson University	110,088	117,803	118,507	119,948	133,301	6.6%	12,908	10.7%
University of Maryland Eastern Shore	37,168	40,347	40,240	41,049	43,274	5.2%	2,110	5.1%
Frostburg State University	39,281	41,501	41,418	42,214	45,080	4.7%	2,710	6.4%
Coppin State University	44,755	47,320	46,878	47,205	49,255	3.2%	1,947	4.1%
University of Baltimore	35,023	37,317	37,018	37,817	41,192	5.6%	3,225	8.5%
Salisbury University	48,092	51,702	54,097	54,909	58,942	7.0%	3,808	6.9%
University of Maryland University College	39,459	41,835	43,518	44,161	44,804	4.3%	1,096	2.5%
University of Maryland Baltimore County	112,365	118,331	122,121	131,615	148,104	9.6%	16,452	12.5%
University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science	22,382	22,868	22,574	22,826	23,759	2.0%	927	4.1%
University System of Maryland Office	23,722	26,050	26,672	37,905	41,571	20.6%	3,654	9.6%
Morgan State University	86,135	93,203	93,661	97,514	103,630	6.4%	6,116	6.3%
St. Mary's College of Maryland	25,107	25,160	24,535	25,866	27,175	2.7%	1,310	5.1%
<b>Subtotal Funding for Public Four-year Institutions (Excludes Funding for Agricultural Extension and Experimental Station Programs)</b>	<b>\$1,329,035</b>	<b>\$1,399,758</b>	<b>\$1,410,320</b>	<b>\$1,477,324</b>	<b>\$1,595,373</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>\$118,049</b>	<b>8.0%</b>
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>\$1,368,565</b>	<b>\$1,443,701</b>	<b>\$1,455,928</b>	<b>\$1,522,923</b>	<b>\$1,641,102</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>\$118,179</b>	<b>7.8%</b>

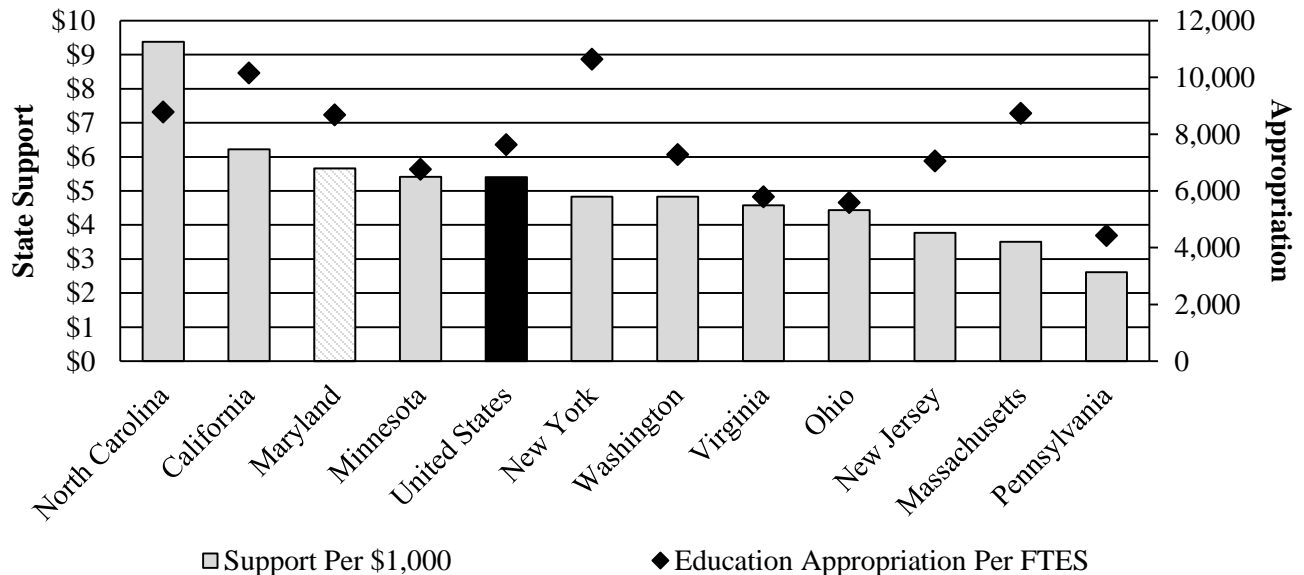
Note: In fiscal 2017 and 2018, the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) enhancement funds were transferred to the Historically Black Colleges and Universities by budget amendment. Beginning in fiscal 2019, these funds are included in the institutions' base budgets. Fiscal 2015 and 2016 actuals do not reflect OCR funds in the institutions' budgets. The fiscal 2019 appropriation includes deficiencies, a one-time \$500 bonus, and general salary increases. The fiscal 2020 allowance includes general salary increases.

Source: Governor's Fiscal 2016-2020 Budget Books; Department of Legislative Services

## Comparing Funding of Higher Education

States' decisions on how to fund higher education are based on numerous factors, and while there are no standards to evaluate the appropriate level of funding, comparative information can help to inform decisions. Maryland public four-year institution funding can be seen in **Appendices 1 and 2**. State support for higher education per \$1,000 in personal income shows the relative investment made by states, but this does not necessarily indicate a state's budget priority. **Exhibit 2** compares Maryland support for higher education to the 10 states that it principally competes with for employers – California, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Washington. Support for higher education ranges from \$9.38 per \$1,000 in personal income in North Carolina to \$2.61 in Pennsylvania. Overall, at \$5.66 per \$1,000 in personal income, Maryland's support for higher education exceeds some of the wealthier competitor states and the national average of \$5.40. However, a high level of support per \$1,000 in personal income does not necessarily equate to higher spending per full-time equivalent student (FTES) enrolled. As also shown in the exhibit, while New York spends less than Maryland on an income basis, on a per FTES basis, it outspends the other states at \$10,640 per FTES. Similarly, Massachusetts' income ratio of \$3.51 per \$1,000 in personal income is below the other states, yet its state appropriation per FTES of \$8,740 slightly exceeds Maryland at \$8,680 per FTES.

**Exhibit 2**  
**State Support Per \$1,000 in Personal Income and State Appropriation**  
**Per Full-time Equivalent Enrollment**  
**Fiscal 2017**



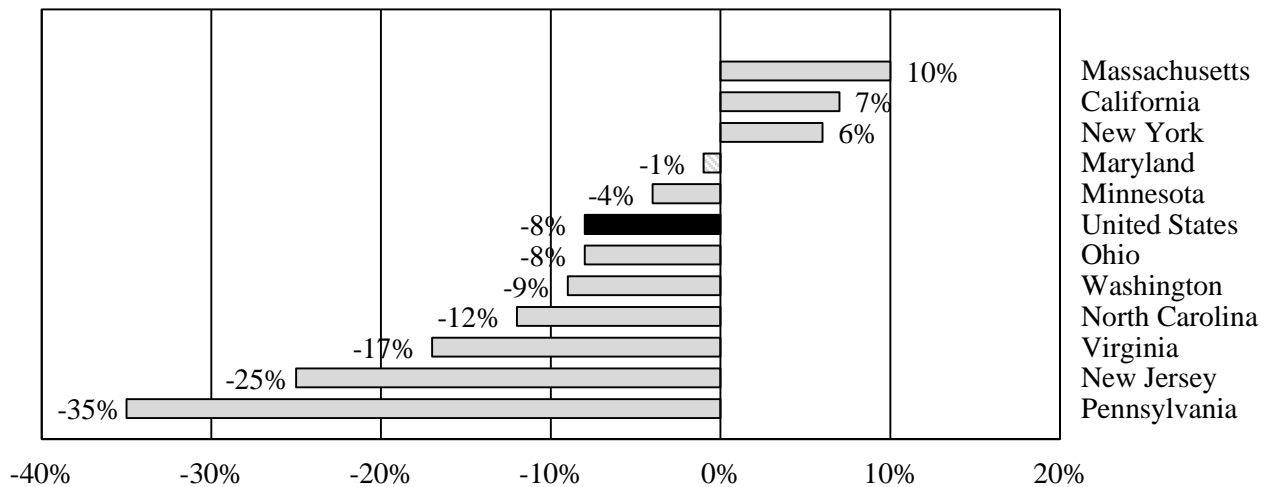
FTES: full-time equivalent student

Source: Grapevine Summary Tables, State Higher Education Executive Officers Association

## Higher Education – Fiscal 2020 Budget Overview

Nationally, from fiscal 2007 to 2017, state funding per FTES on average declined 8% (adjusted for inflation), as shown in **Exhibit 3**. This is unsurprising considering, that generally, state spending on higher education remains below prerecession levels. Overall, only 11 states did not experience a decline, including New York, California, and Massachusetts, where funding increased 6%, 7%, and 10%, respectively. Among the competitor states, Pennsylvania and New Jersey showed the largest decline in state funding per FTES, 35% and 25%, respectively. The College Board notes that even though Pennsylvania experienced modest enrollment growth, funding declined over the decade. Funding by FTES for Maryland public four-year institutions can be seen in **Appendices 3 and 4**, while total FTES enrollment trends can be seen in **Appendix 5**.

**Exhibit 3**  
**Ten-year Percentage Change in State Funding Per FTES**  
**Fiscal 2007 and 2017**



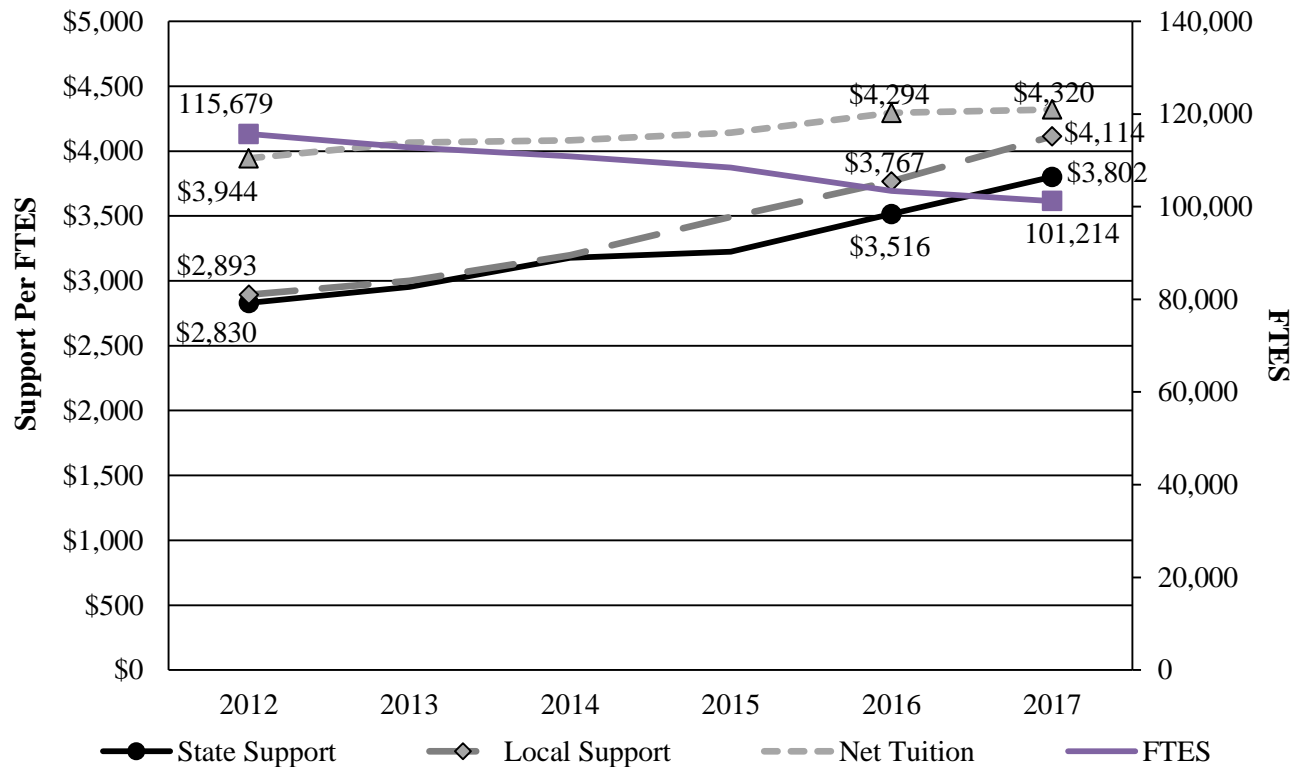
FTES: full-time equivalent student

Source: The College Board, *Trends in College Pricing*

## State Funding by Segment

**Exhibit 4** shows the source of funding per FTES for Maryland's two-year public institutions. State and local support were nearly equal from fiscal 2012 to 2014. State funding per FTES remained fairly flat in fiscal 2015 due to cost containment measures but increased 9.0% in fiscal 2016, followed by an additional increase of 8.1% in fiscal 2017. Local support grew 9.2%, exceeding State support by \$312 per FTES by fiscal 2017. The growth in State and local funding per FTES of 34.3% and 42.2%, respectively, between fiscal 2012 and 2017 is mainly due to enrollment falling 12.5%. Tuition increases resulted in revenue per FTES increasing 9.5% from fiscal 2012 to 2017.

**Exhibit 4**  
**State and Local Support and Net Tuition Per FTES for**  
**Maryland's Two-year Public Institutions**  
**Fiscal 2012-2017**



FTES: full-time equivalent student

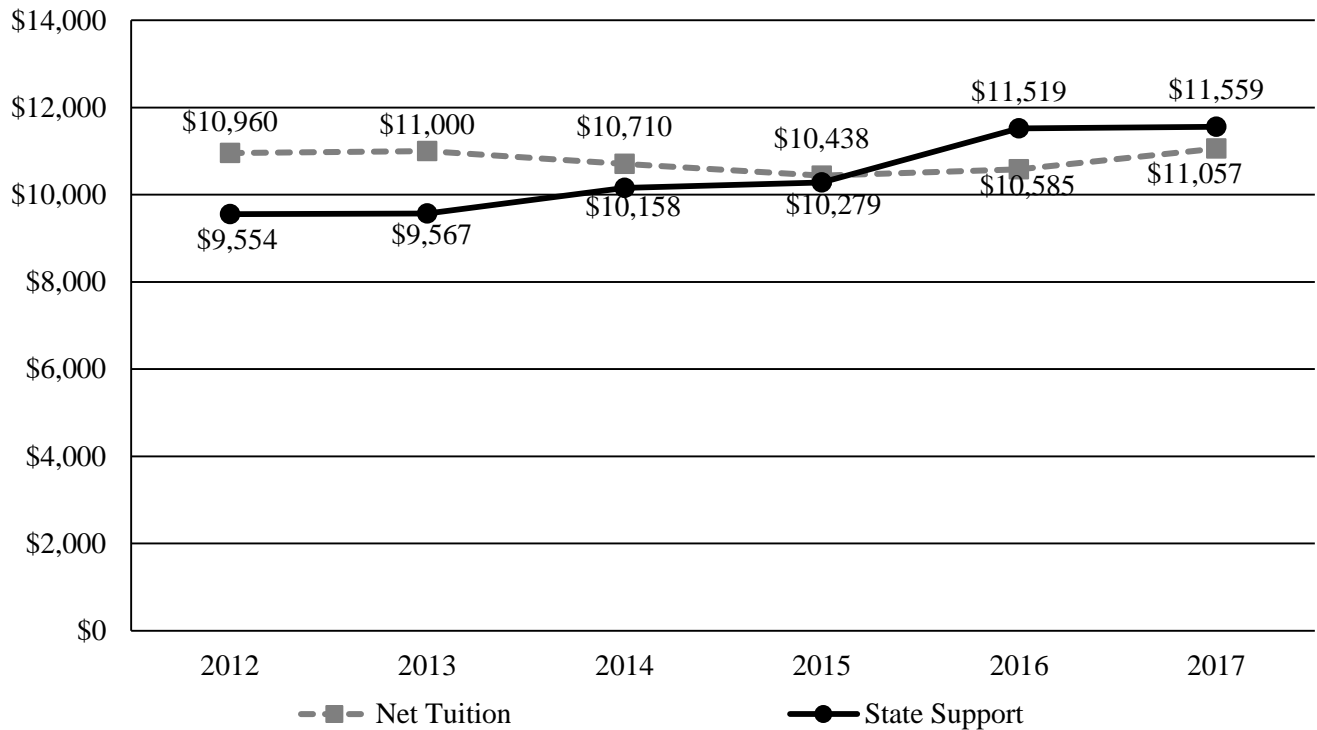
Note: Net tuition includes tuition, required fees, books and supplies, room and board, and other related expenses.

Source: State Higher Education Finance: Fiscal 2016, State Higher Education Executive Officers Association; Maryland Higher Education Commission

Net tuition per FTES exceeded State funding at Maryland's public four-year institutions from fiscal 2012 to 2015, as shown in **Exhibit 5**. The 5.1% decline in tuition per FTES from fiscal 2013 to 2015 can be attributed to moderate tuition increases coupled with declining or low enrollment growth, particularly at UMUC. Tuition per FTES increased to \$11,057 per FTES in fiscal 2017, above the high point of \$11,000 in fiscal 2013. After remaining relatively flat in fiscal 2015 due to cost containment measures, State funding per FTES spiked 12.1%, or \$1,240 per FTES, in fiscal 2016, exceeding tuition by \$934 per FTES. State funding continued to exceed tuition in fiscal 2017, totaling \$11,559, while net tuition totaled \$11,057. Overall, State funding has increased by 30% from fiscal 2012 to 2017.



**Exhibit 5**  
**State Support and Net Tuition Per FTES for Four-year Public Institutions**  
**Fiscal 2012-2017**



FTES: full-time equivalent student

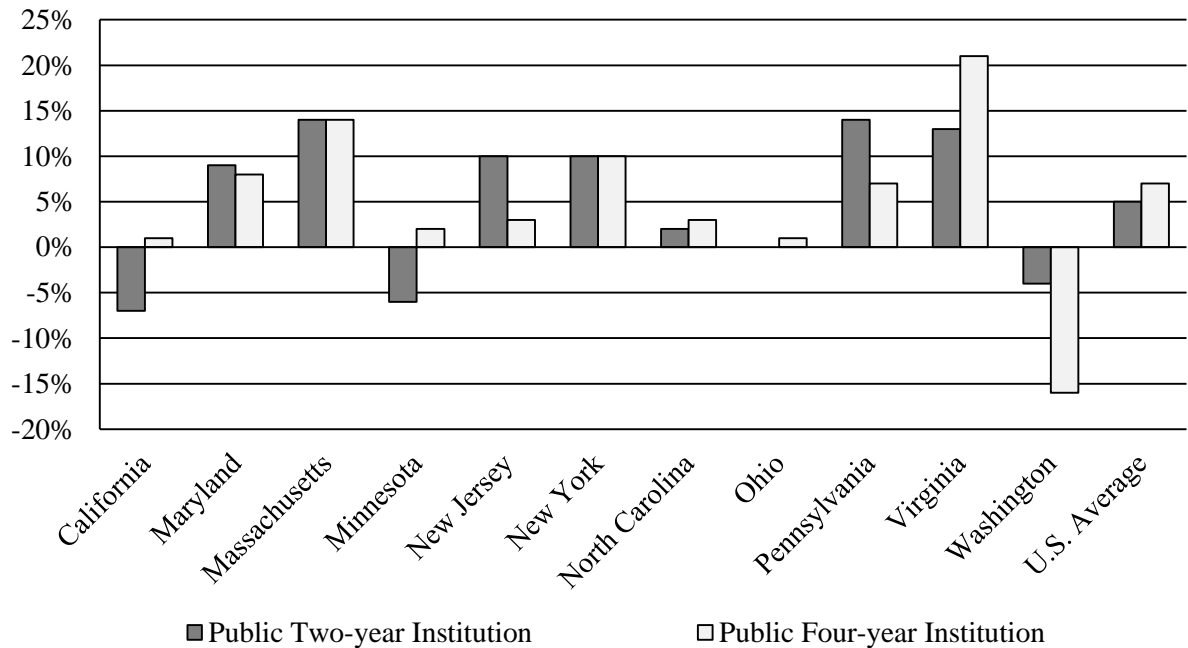
Note: Net tuition includes tuition, required fees, books and supplies, room and board, and other related expenses.

Source: State Higher Education Finance: Fiscal 2016, State Higher Education Executive Officers Association

## Tuition and Fees

**Exhibit 6** shows the percentage change in in-state tuition and fees at Maryland's and its competitor states' two- and four-year institutions. Nationally, the average tuition and fees at two-year institutions declined in five states, of which three are competitor states – California, Minnesota, and Washington. Except for California and North Carolina, the average tuition and fee rate in Maryland and its competitor states exceeded the national average by at least \$780. While the rates at Maryland's two-year institutions grew 9%, above the national average of 5%, it is lower than the increases at five of the competitor states. According to the College Board, for the 2018-2019 academic year, the average rate for Maryland was \$4,680, making it the nineteenth (excluding Alaska) most expensive in the country with seven competitor states having higher rates.

**Exhibit 6**  
**Five-year Percentage Change for In-state Tuition and Fees at Two- and Four-year Public Institutions**  
**Fiscal 2014-2019**



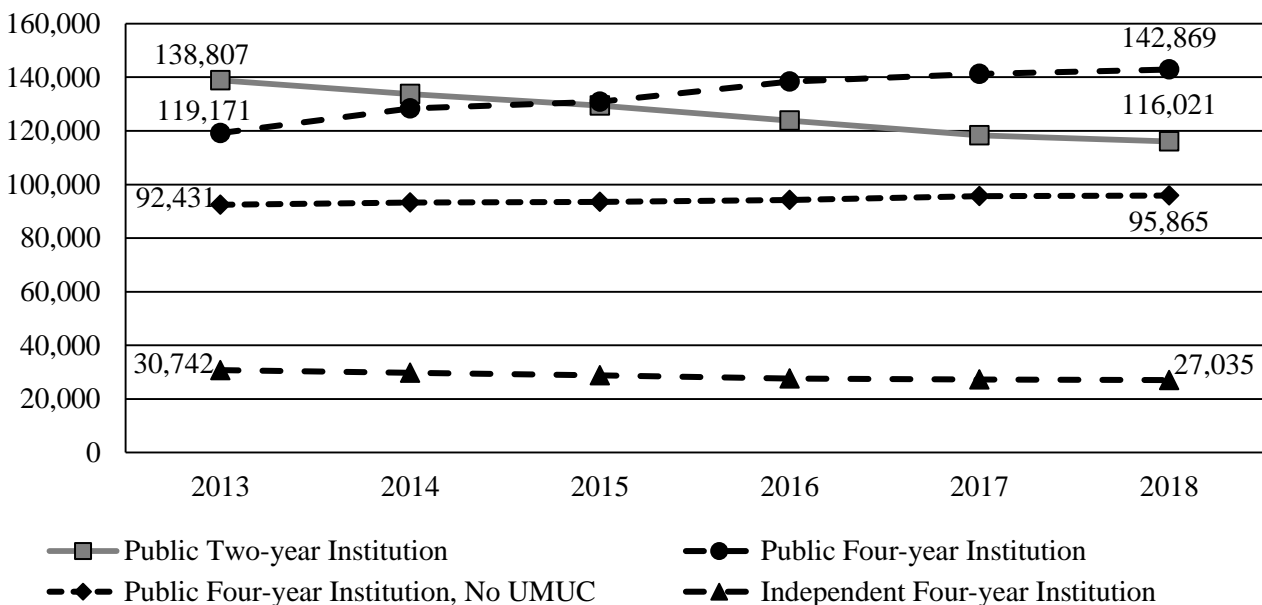
Source: The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges

Over the past five years, the average tuition and fees at public four-year institutions increased in all competitor states except Washington, where rates decreased 16%. Maryland's rates increased 8%, slightly above the national average of 7%. According to the College Board, when compared to all states, at \$9,900, Maryland has the twenty-fourth most expensive rate in the country. This is below the national average of \$10,230 and that of six competitor states – Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. **Appendices 6** and **7** show the tuition and fee rates at Maryland's public four- and two-year institutions, respectively.

## Undergraduate Enrollment

Total undergraduate enrollment at Maryland’s public two- and four-year public and independent institutions decreased 0.3% in fall 2018. As shown in **Exhibit 7**, enrollment continued to decline 2.0% and 0.9%, respectively, at the two-year and four-year independent institutions. These declines that totaled 2,590 were partly offset by a growth of 1,617 students, or 1.7%, at the four-year public institutions that was primarily driven by an enrollment increase of 1,400 students at UMUC. Higher education enrollment trends by FTES at Maryland’s public four-year institutions can be seen in **Appendix 5**.

**Exhibit 7**  
**Maryland Total Fall Undergraduate Headcount Enrollment by Segment**  
**Fiscal 2013-2018**



UMUC: University of Maryland University College

Note: The increase at the public four-year institutions in fall 2014 was due to a change in federal reporting requirements for UMUC in which all students are now included in its stateside student count.

Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission

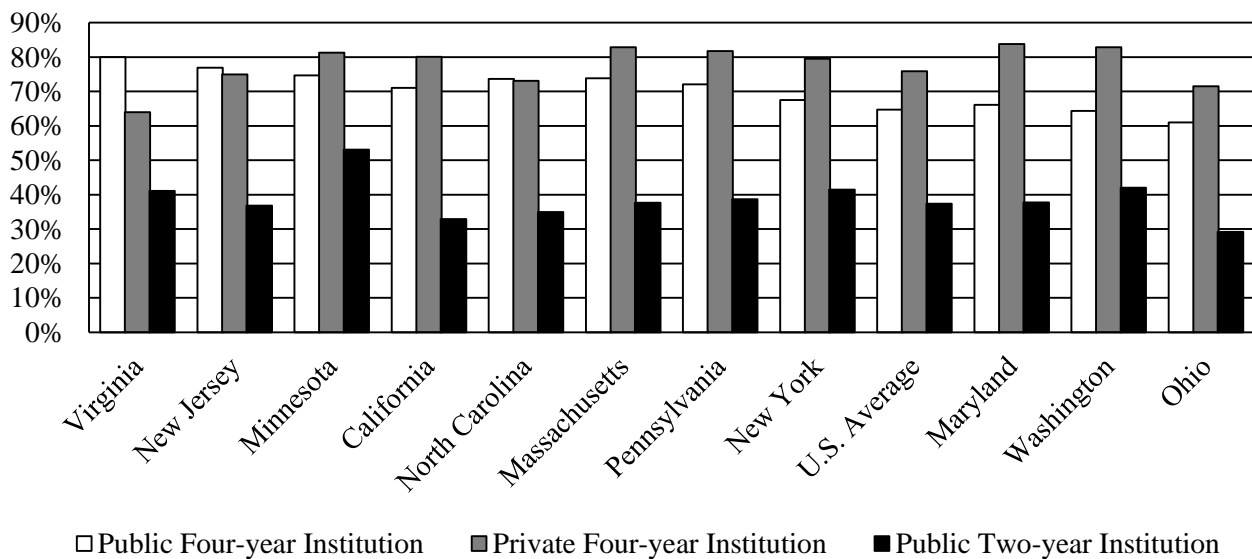
Nationally, according to the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC), enrollment across all segments declined 1.7% in fall 2018. Enrollment at the nation’s public two-year institutions decreased 3.2% while remaining unchanged at the public four-year institutions. Enrollment at the four-year private nonprofit institutions grew 2.4% due mainly to the conversion of a large for-profit (Grand Canyon University) to a nonprofit institution.

## Productivity Measures

Graduation rates are one metric used to gauge an institution's performance. Specifically, they measure student persistence and success in completing a degree. Traditional graduation rates only measure the progress of first-time, full-time cohorts – those students enrolled at an institution at the start of the academic year and continuously enrolled as full-time students until graduation. However, most students today are neither exclusively full- or part-time but rather change their enrollment status over the course of their college career. In addition, according to NSC, two-thirds of all bachelor's degree graduates and about half of those who earned an associate's degree attended more than one institution. Therefore, NSC tracks the completion rate of all students six years after they enter college.

**Exhibit 8** shows the six-year completion rates of all students who enrolled in an institution in fall 2011 across the three sectors in Maryland and the competitor states. Maryland's private institutions, many of which are nonprofit institutions represented by the Maryland Independent College and University Association (MICUA), graduate students at among the highest rates in the country. The completion rate of Maryland's public four-year institutions of 66.1% is greater than the national average of 64.7% but of the competitor states, only exceeds Ohio and Washington. The traditional six-year graduation rates, as reported by the Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC), are shown by institution in **Appendix 8**. Maryland's two-year institutions completion rate of 37.8% is 0.4 percentage points above the national average and is in the middle of the pack among the competitor states.

**Exhibit 8**  
**Comparison of Six-year Outcomes for All Students at**  
**Four- and Two-year Institutions**  
**Fall 2011 Cohort**

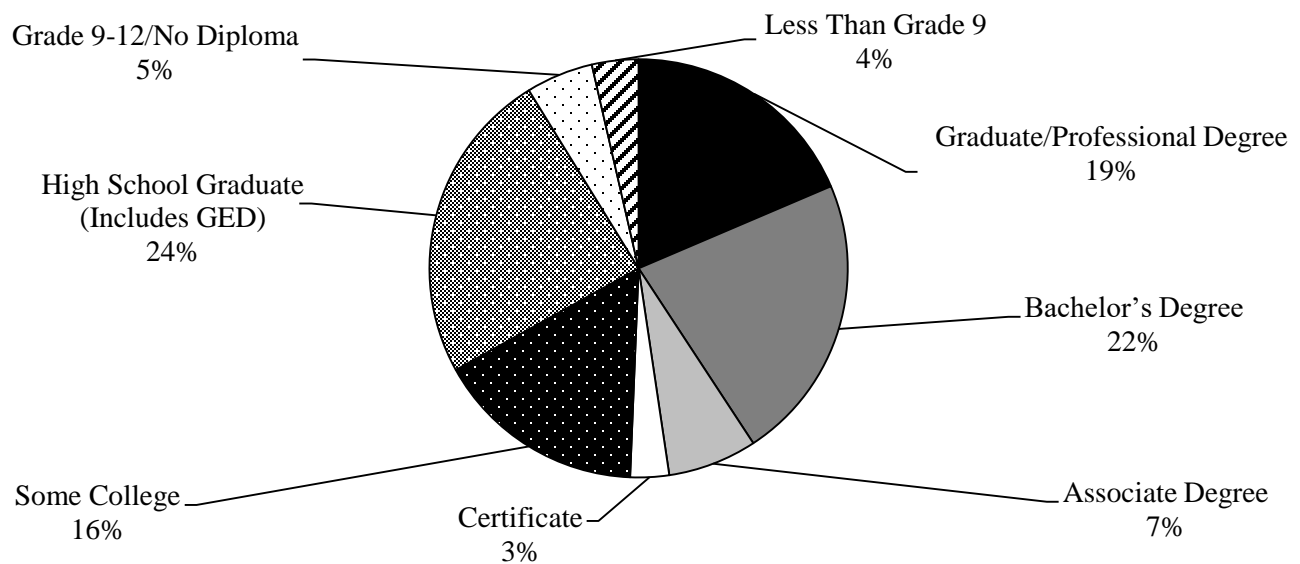


Source: National Student Clearinghouse

## Progress Toward 55% Degree Attainment

To maintain a competitive and productive workforce, Maryland has a college completion agenda that at least 55.0% of adults 25 to 64 years old will hold at least one degree credential by 2025. As of 2016, as shown in **Exhibit 9**, over half (50.6%) of Marylanders hold at least one credential and almost a quarter (24.3%) only have a high school diploma. MHEC estimates that a total of 1.8 million Marylanders would have to possess degrees to meet the 55.0% goal. MHEC estimates that 903,511 Marylanders held an associate degree in 2010; therefore, the State needs an additional 924,909 degree holders between 2010 (the base year) and 2025. The three primary sources of degree holders are (1) public two- and four-year institutions; (2) independent and other private institutions; and (3) migration of individuals from other states and countries who already hold a college degree.

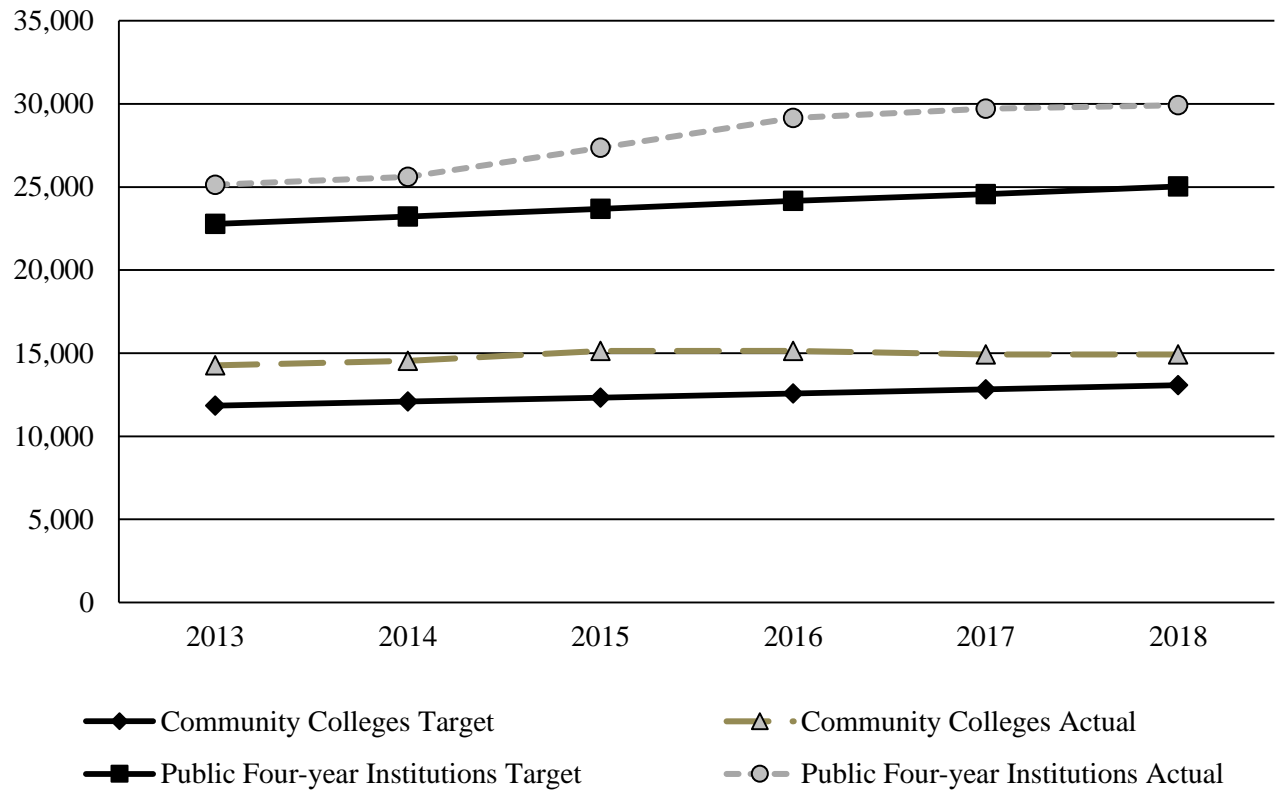
**Exhibit 9**  
**Maryland Education Attainment Adults 25 to 64 Years Old**  
**2016**



Source: Lumina Foundation; A Stronger Nation

After factoring in migration and mortality rates, MHEC's model determined that this goal can be reached if the public sector annually increases degree production by 2.0% and the private sector by 1.3%. As shown in **Exhibit 10**, community colleges and public four-year institutions have surpassed their respective targets. However, it should be noted that starting in fiscal 2015, the number of degrees awarded by public four-year institutions are overstated due to a change in the reporting requirements for UMUC in which all associate's and bachelor's degrees conferred to all students, stateside and overseas, are included in the total numbers of degrees.

**Exhibit 10**  
**55% Degree Attainment Goals by Public Segments**  
**Fiscal 2013-2018**

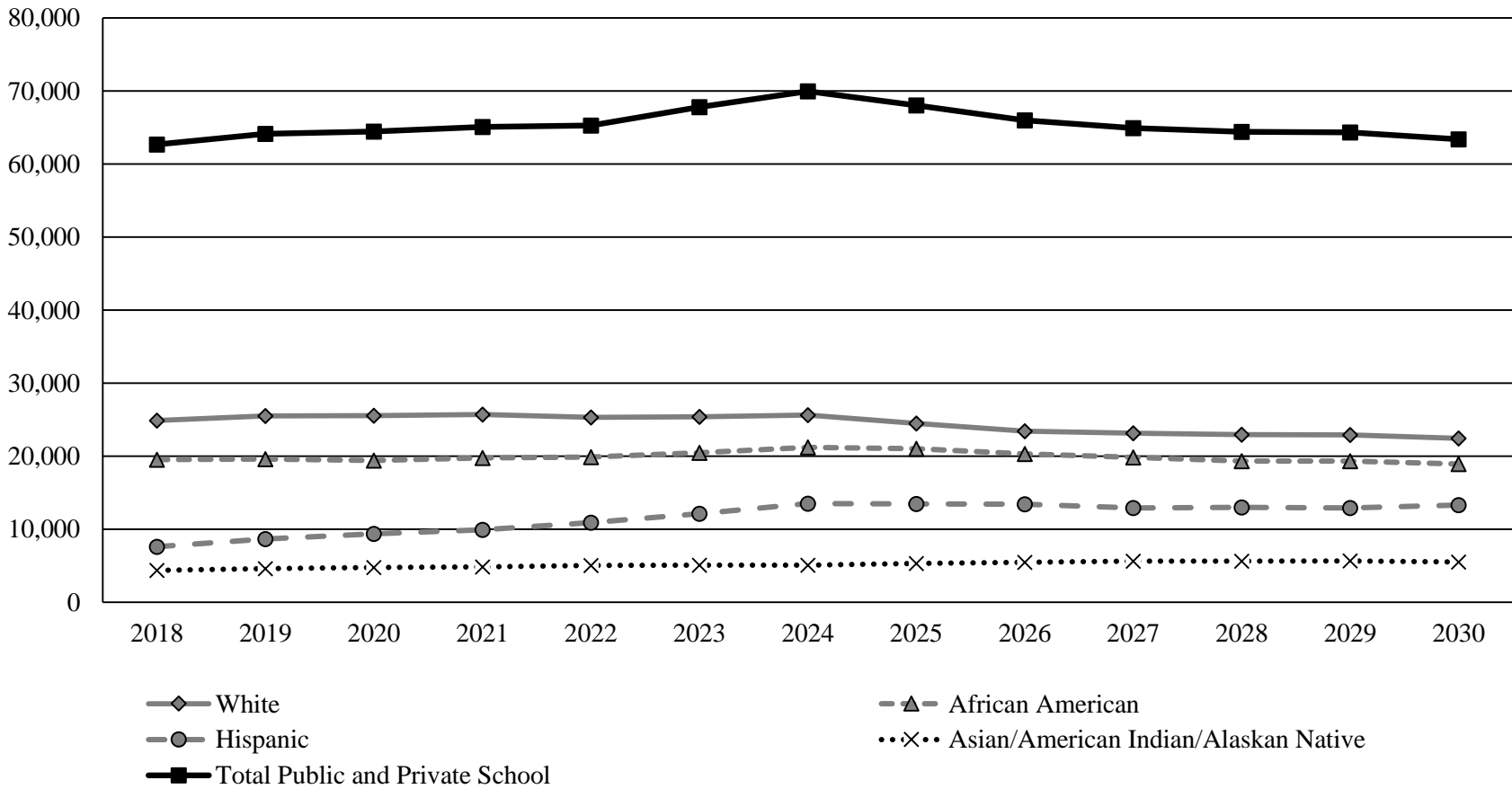


Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission

## Postsecondary Pipeline

To meet its 55% degree attainment goal, Maryland needs to improve student progression from high school into postsecondary education and eventually completion. Overall, the number of high school students entering the pipeline (both public and private high school graduates) is projected to increase by 11.6% until fiscal 2024, as shown in **Exhibit 11**. However, maintaining the 55% goal may be challenging, as the number of graduates is estimated to decline 9.3% by fiscal 2030. In addition, public high school graduates will become increasingly more diverse with White graduates comprising 39.9% of all public school graduates by fiscal 2030 and Hispanics comprising almost a quarter of the graduates. In order to maintain or increase enrollment, institutions will need to recruit and develop pathways and programs to retain and graduate those students who typically do not complete college at the same rate as traditional students.

**Exhibit 11**  
**Estimated Number of High School Graduates**  
**Fiscal 2017-2030**

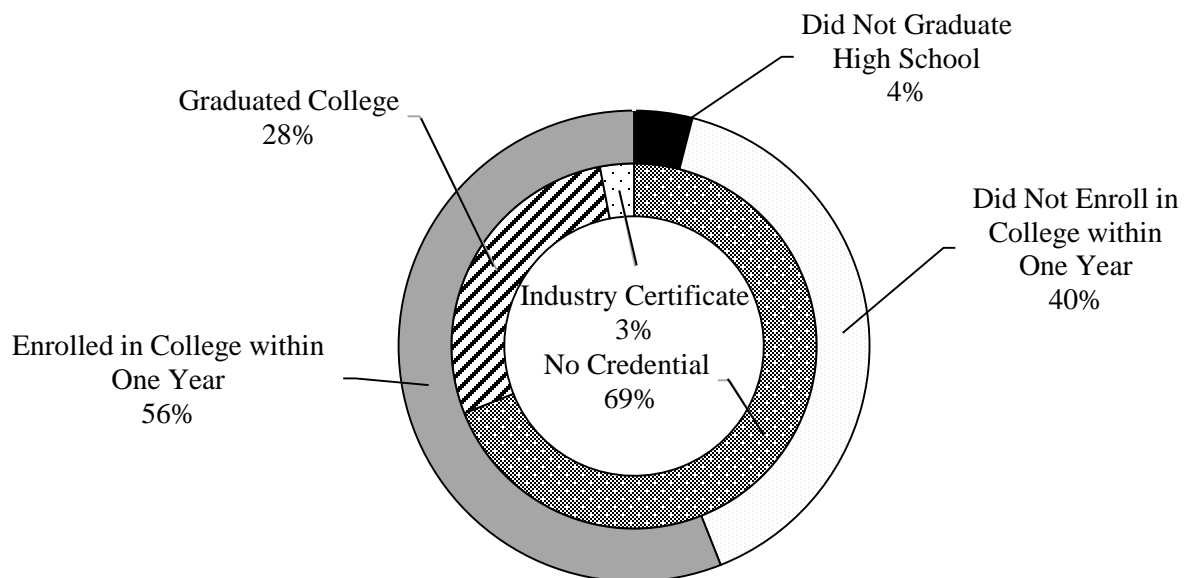


Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

The postsecondary pipeline highlights student progress as a continuum from high school to postsecondary education and completion and the relative strengths and weaknesses at each stage of transition, thereby indicating where the State should focus its policies in order to improve outcomes. **Exhibit 12** shows the outcomes of students who exit grade 12 from a Maryland public high school in 2008. The first leakage in the pipeline is the 40% of students who decided not to pursue postsecondary education, including for-credit certificates or certifications at a public institution within the first year of receiving a high school diploma. It is not clear what happened to these students or whether they may have pursued other options such as joining the workforce, military, or apprenticeships. These students may not have even considered attending college for a variety of reasons including cost, preparation, or family expectations. It should be noted that a small percentage of these students may enroll in college two or more years after graduating from high school. The other major leakage is that of the 56% of students who enrolled in college within one year of graduating high school, only half graduated from college. This indicates that there is much room for improvement at the institutional level to improve student success to earn a degree.

---

**Exhibit 12**  
**Postsecondary Pipeline**  
**Eight Years After Exiting Grade 12 from a Maryland Public High School**



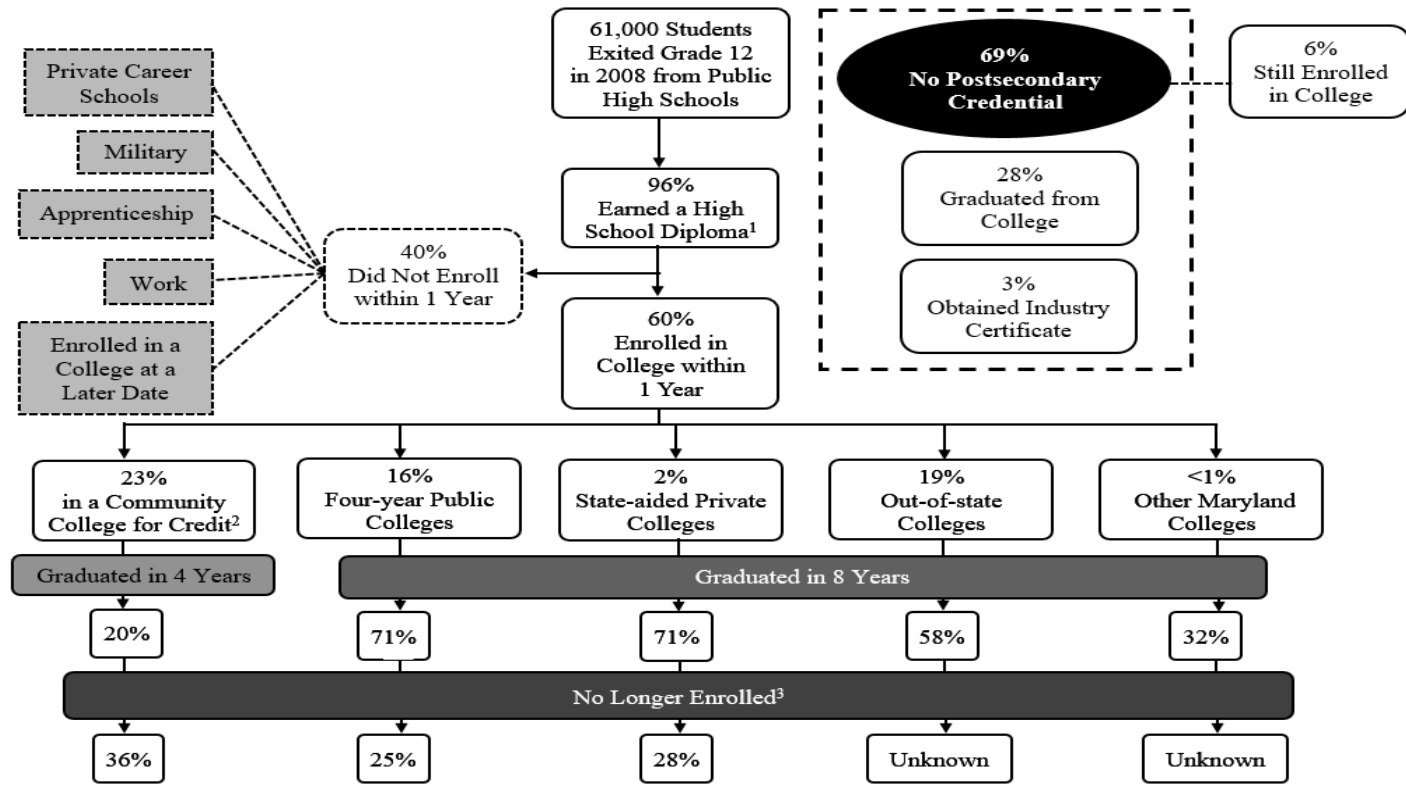
Source: Maryland Longitudinal Data System; National Center for Education and Economy

---

**Exhibit 13** further illustrates the outcomes of the 2008 cohort. Overall, the leakage in the student pipeline occurs at all levels from high school to postsecondary education and will take all segments working together to improve student outcomes to help more students obtain a credential or certification.



### Exhibit 13 Postsecondary Pipeline Eight Years After Exiting Grade 12 from a Maryland Public High School



<sup>1</sup> Based on the 2008 cohort of grade 12.

<sup>2</sup> Includes students enrolled in for-credit certification course.

<sup>3</sup> Data reflects students not enrolled at the institution that they first enrolled; does not include students who may have enrolled from another institution.

Source: Maryland Longitudinal Data System

## Issues

---

### 1. Update on 529 Matching Program

The College Affordability Act of 2016 (Chapters 689 and 690) was developed to ensure that all families throughout Maryland, especially low-income families, had the opportunity to start saving for college for their children. To help students and families before and during college, Maryland 529 (formerly the College Savings Plan of Maryland) manages the Save4College State Contribution Program (Save4College Program) and provides flexible and affordable 529 plans to help Maryland families save for future education expenses and reduce dependence on student loans. Maryland 529 is an independent State agency that provides applicants within certain income limitations a matching contribution of up to \$500 to a college savings investment account, as seen in **Exhibit 14**.

---

**Exhibit 14**  
**Minimum Contribution and State Matching Contributions by**  
**Maryland Taxable Income**

Income Range		<u>Minimum Contribution</u>	<u>FY 2018 State Matching Contribution</u>	<u>FY 2019 + State Matching Contribution</u>
<u>Single</u>	<u>Married Filing Jointly</u>			
Less Than \$50,000	Less Than \$75,000	\$25	\$250	\$500
\$50,000 to \$87,499	\$75,000 to \$124,999	100	250	500
\$87,500 to \$112,500	\$125,000 to \$175,000	250	250	250

Source: Department of Legislative Services

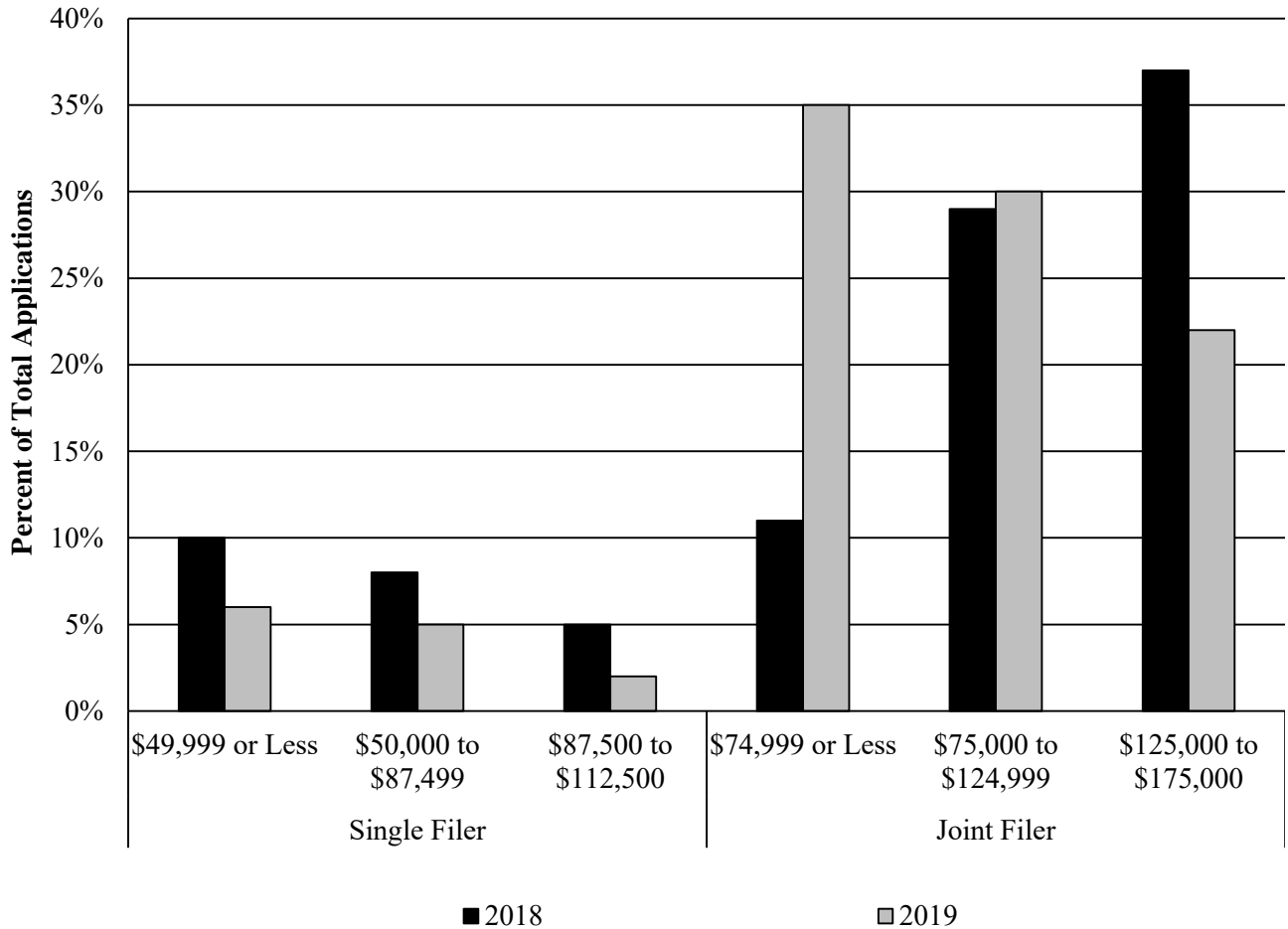
---

For the first year of implementation in fiscal 2018, the Governor was required to appropriate at least \$5 million to the matching program. Funding was to increase to \$7 million in fiscal 2019 and \$10 million in fiscal 2020 and for all fiscal years thereafter. In fiscal 2018, the Save4College Program received a total of 3,084 applications, of which 1,901 eligible applications were received, resulting in \$475,250 in matching funds awarded from the State. As a result of the lower than expected interest in the program, with only 15.8% of the \$5 million State match total being awarded, Chapter 419 of 2018 reduced the minimum amount of funding that the Governor must provide for the State matching contributions to \$3 million annually beginning in fiscal 2019. Additionally, Chapter 419 increased the amount of Student Loan Debt Relief Tax Credits that MHEC may certify from \$5.0 million to \$9.0 million.

In an attempt to increase enrollment in the Save4College Program, marketing strategies were developed to reach low-income families across the State. An increase in television, radio, and digital advertising targeting low-income families was developed for the 2018 enrollment year. As a result,

there was an increase in applications from the lowest income category; joint filers who had taxable income of \$74,999 or less represented 35% of the total applications received in fiscal 2019, up from 11% in fiscal 2018 as shown in **Exhibit 15**.

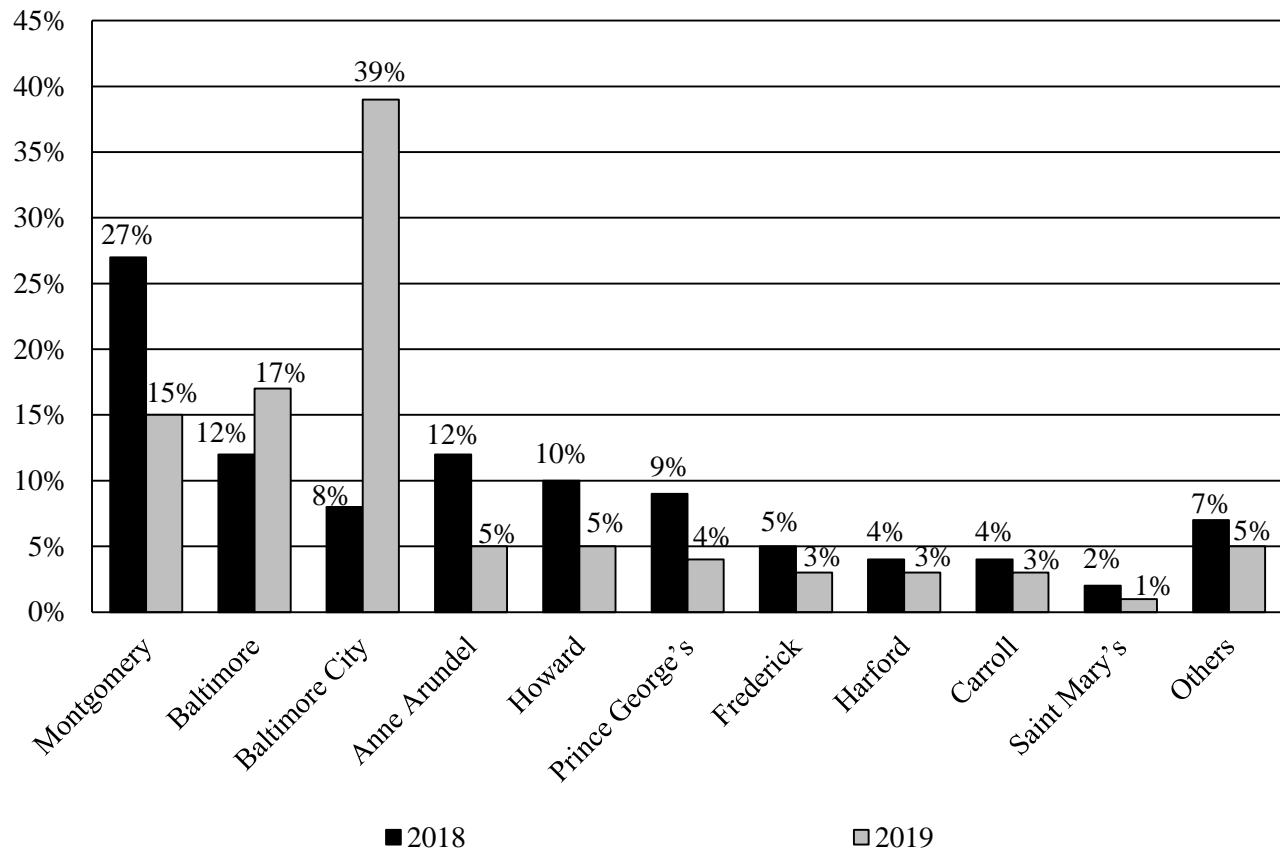
**Exhibit 15**  
**Applications by Income Brackets**  
**Fiscal 2018 and 2019**



Source: Maryland 529

Additionally, applications from Baltimore City reached 39% of total applications, a significant increase from the 8% total in the previous year, as shown in **Exhibit 16**. This result further indicated that the targeted market population was being reached. The Eastern Shore and western counties of Maryland remained a statistically insignificant source of applications received for the program, potentially indicating a new area of focus for the upcoming marketing cycle.

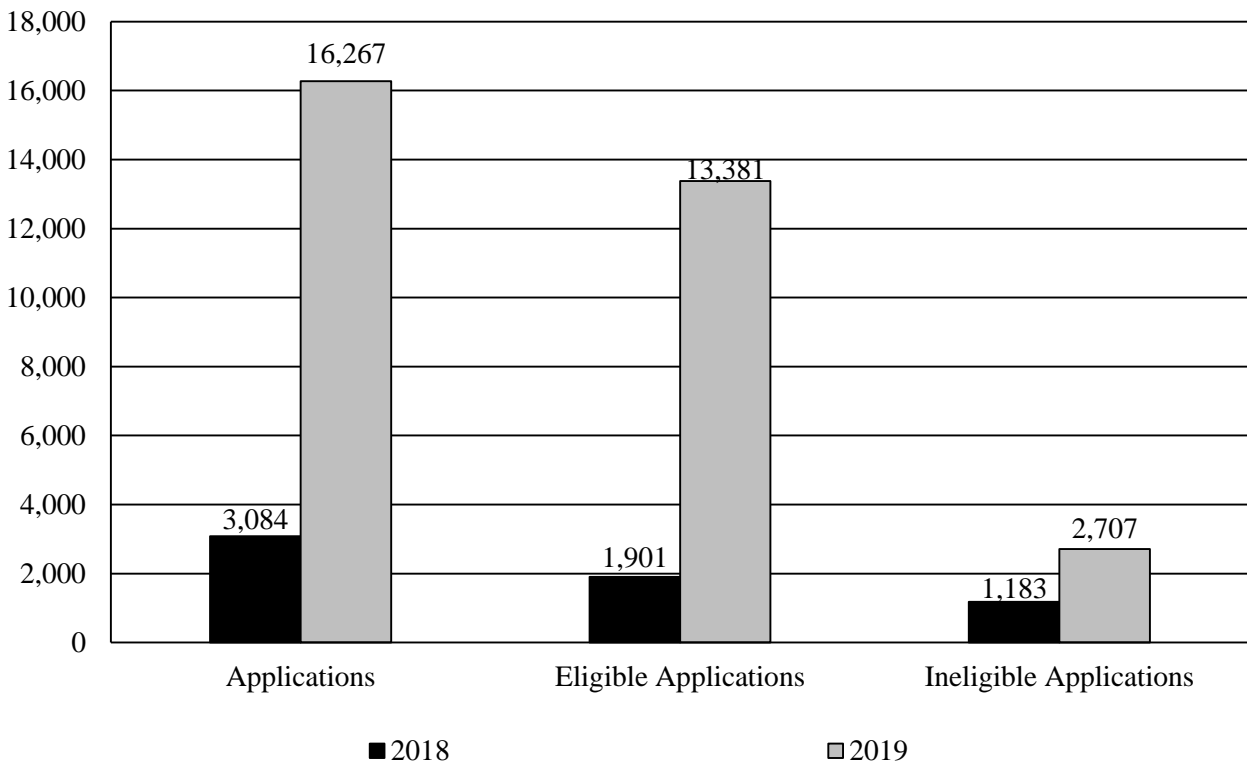
**Exhibit 16**  
**County Applicant Breakdown**  
**Fiscal 2018 and 2019**



Source: Maryland 529

In conjunction with the development of marketing strategies to reach low-income families, the State match was raised from \$250 to \$500 beginning in fiscal 2019 for all but the highest income range contribution groups to further entice participation. As a result of the marketing strategies and increased State matching award, the Save4College Program received 16,267 applications in the second year of the program, of which 13,381 applicants were eligible to receive matching funds from the State, as shown in **Exhibit 17**. This total represented a 428% increase in the number of applications received and an increase of 604% in the number of eligible applications when compared to the previous year. A total of 11,925 applicants are due to receive the \$500 match (89% of applicants), while 1,456 are due to receive the \$250 match (11% of applicants), for a total of \$6,326,000. A total of 2,707 applications were not eligible for a State match because they did not meet the required minimum contribution amount during the contribution window or did not fully complete the application requirements.

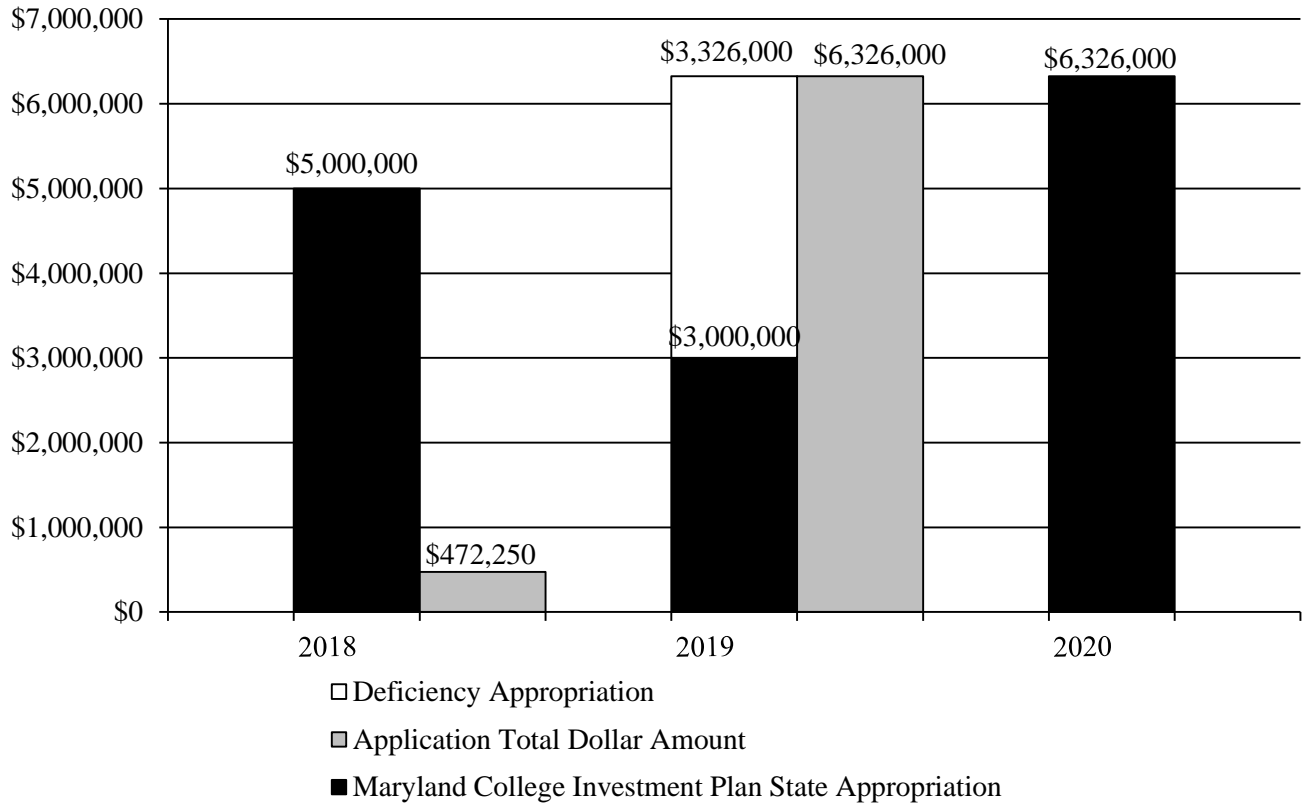
**Exhibit 17**  
**Total Application Numbers**  
**Fiscal 2018 and 2019**



Source: Maryland529

Chapter 419 required the Governor to allocate no less than \$3,000,000 annually in the Save4College Program. The funds necessary from the State to meet these completed applications for fiscal 2019 would total \$6.33 million (see **Exhibit 18**). Chapter 419 further stipulated that if funding provided in a fiscal year was not sufficient to fully fund all State contributions authorized, contributions would be provided in the order in which the applications were received, and priority would be given to applications of account holders who did not receive a contribution in any prior year. However, the Governor’s fiscal 2020 budget includes a fiscal 2019 deficiency appropriation of \$3,326,500 for the Save4College Program in order to ensure that all eligible applicants would receive their State match contribution.

**Exhibit 18**  
**State Match Funding and Total Applicant Funds**  
**Fiscal 2018-2020**



Source: Maryland 529

## 2. Title IX Reporting and Proposed Changes to Regulations

The issue of sexual assault on campuses garnered attention in 2014 when the U.S. Department of Education's (ED) Office for Civil Rights released a list of 52 institutions that were under investigation for possible violations of federal law regarding the handling of sexual assault and harassment complaints. Initially, the only Maryland institution on the list was Frostburg State University for a case that has since been resolved. As of January 2018, ED no longer posts a list of active investigations but rather provides a list of pending cases with a disclaimer that inclusion does not mean that an institution violated the law, only that a complaint has been filed. ED does provide data on active investigations upon request. According to the Chronicle of Higher Education, as of January 3, 2019, 192 cases have been resolved, and 310 remain open, including 4 at St. Mary's College of Maryland (SMCM); 3 at the University of Maryland, College Park Campus; 2 at UMBC and Morgan State University (MSU); and 1 at The Johns Hopkins University and Mount St. Mary's University.

## **Report on Campus Climate and Incidents**

Chapter 436 of 2015 was enacted establishing various requirements for institutions regarding sexual assault policies and administration of a sexual assault climate survey. Beginning in fiscal 2016, and at least every two years after, institutions are required to administer a climate survey and submit the survey results and data on incidents of sexual assault and other sexual misconduct to MHEC.

For the 2016 to 2018 cycle, institutions were required to submit material to MHEC by June 1, 2018. Of the 50 institutions required to submit a report, 46 were fully compliant. Coppin State University (CSU) and the Yeshiva College of the Nation's Capital provided incident data but not the survey narrative. University of Maryland Eastern Shore (UMES) and the Binah Institute of Advanced Judaic Studies for Women (which has since had its certificate of approval to operate in the State rescinded and is no longer operating as an institution of higher education) did not submit any of the required materials. MHEC tried to contact the identified point person at CSU and UMES when deadlines were missed but received no response. According to MHEC, this was due to the designated contact person either having changed positions or having left the institution. CSU did not administer a campus survey and, therefore, there was no narrative to report. CSU agreed to:

- immediately establish plans and practices to administer the survey;
- identify two key staff designated as point persons for survey administration and incident data collection and reporting; and
- identify a senior leader who reports to the president who will ensure that CSU is in compliance with the law.

UMES did not administer a survey and, according to MHEC, the incident data was collected in a manner that made it difficult to report accurately. UMES agreed not only to provide the same information as CSU but also immediately establish plans and practices to collect and maintain data on sexual assault and misconduct and ensure that these practices and systems would be continuously maintained so as to report data for the 2018 to 2020 reporting cycle. CSU and UMES provided documentation on the process for collecting the information and contact names.

## **Findings from Survey Narratives**

Institutions were required to submit survey narrative reports that included how the surveys were implemented; the response rate; and how the respondents compared to the larger student and/or community, while noting any changes in the administration of the survey or response rate from the prior 2016 cycle.

### *Higher Education – Fiscal 2020 Budget Overview*

Key findings regarding perceptions of campus safety and general climate from the surveys include:

- the majority of students feel respected by faculty and staff, safe in their campus environment, and valued as a member of the institution's community;
- some student populations (*e.g.*, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning students; minority students; or those who experienced harassment or victimization) reported feeling less safe; and
- institutions perceived as less safe were more likely to have experienced a campus- or community-based occurrence (*e.g.*, gun violence) that may have affected trust in campus administration or local police.

Key findings regarding perceptions of readiness and ability to address issues of sexual violence include:

- most students feel that their institutions would handle a campus crisis well and would take reports of sexual assault and violence seriously. However, feelings of trust have diminished at some institutions since the 2016 survey; and
- despite much work on the part of the institutions, there continues to be a gap in the training and education of students regarding sexual assault and their understanding on the reporting process.

Key findings from institutions' responses to surveys include:

- institutions continue to direct resources to staffing and education programs toward addressing awareness and prevention of campus sexual assault;
- institutions are tailoring responses to the findings of the survey to meet the unique needs of their campus communities;
- many are focusing efforts on specific groups of students (*e.g.*, athletes, Greek organizations) recognizing their unique needs for education and training; and
- the majority of institutions indicated that they have made improvements or adaptations to their survey in an effort to use a reliable survey to collect consistent data over time.

### **Results from Incident Data**

In order to collect a standardized set of data on sexual assault and other sexual misconduct, institutions were required to report all incidents via a template developed by MHEC. An incident was defined as an allegation of sexual assault or other sexual misconduct involving a student that was reported or referred to the institution's Title IX coordinator or other appropriate institution designee.



### *Higher Education – Fiscal 2020 Budget Overview*

To ensure consistent reporting of data, a workgroup developed definitions of sexual assault and misconduct that closely reflect definitions included in institutions' policies and procedures rather than those used in Maryland criminal law.

The statewide total number of reported incidents for the 2016 to 2018 cycle was 2,688, as shown in **Exhibit 19**. According to MHEC the data reflects that approximately 3 out of every 1,000 students reported a sexual assault or other instance of sexual misconduct in an academic year. It should be noted that only 20.4% of all incidents resulted in a formal complaint.

Overall, the largest percentage of reported incidents (67.2%, or 1,805) were classified as other sexual misconduct that includes domestic and dating violence, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, and stalking. Almost all of the 533 reported sexual assault I (nonconsensual sexual intercourse) incidents occurred on campus, and these incidents (24.8%) were more likely to be reported to a sworn police officer.

---

**Exhibit 19**  
**Aggregated Incident Data**  
**All Maryland Colleges and Universities**  
**2016-2018 Reporting Period**

<b>Total Incidents Reported to Title IX Staff or Other Designee</b>	<b>2,688</b>
Incident Reported by	
Complainant	828
Witness	73
Anonymously	37
Responsible employee	1,337
Other <sup>1</sup>	380
<b>Reported to Sworn Law Enforcement (to Knowledge of Title IX Coordinator)</b>	<b>542</b>
<b>Incidents Resulting in Formal Complaint</b>	<b>548</b>
Incident Location	
On Campus	841
Off Campus	819
School-sponsored Off-campus Activity/Event	605
Undisclosed <sup>2</sup>	423
Accommodations Made	
Alternative Housing	132
Referral to Counseling/Health Services	1,868
No-contact or Stay Order	585
Interim Suspension	60
Off-campus Resources (e.g., Rape Crises Center)	516
Additional Training or Support	955
Academic Accommodations (Test and Class Rescheduling)	486
Other <sup>3</sup>	332
Number of Reported Incidents	
Formal Investigation Completed	367
Not Enough Information Provided	817
No Authority Over Perpetrator	481
Complainant Did Not Want to Move Forward	566
Informal Resolution	232
Formal Investigation in Progress	63
Other	129

<sup>1</sup> Could include a friend or family member.

<sup>2</sup> Undisclosed to Title IX staff may be due to sizable portion reported to responsible employee who may have difficulty of learning details of the incident being shared by the victim.

<sup>3</sup> Includes referrals to a campus crime advocate, providing security escorts, and issuances of campus ban of the perpetrator.

Note: Due to changes in the reporting template in the 2018 reporting cycle, one institution was unable to provide complete data. Therefore, statewide totals by classification sum to 2,688, but most detailed breakouts reflect a total of 2,655.

Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission

---

### **Proposed Changes to Federal Regulations**

In 2011, the President Barack H. Obama Administration released a *Dear Colleague Letter* and in 2014 a *Question and Answer on Title IX and Sexual Violence* that provided guidance for how institutions should identify and confront allegations of sexual harassment. U.S. Secretary of Education Betsy D. DeVos rescinded the guidance documents in 2017 and proposed new regulations that were published in the *Federal Register* on November 29, 2018; the public comment period ends January 28, 2019. Proposed major changes include:

- narrowing the definition of sexual harassment to include unwelcome conduct on the basis of sex that is so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the recipient's education program or activity. Previous guidance defined sexual harassment as unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature;
- institutions must have actual knowledge of misconduct and are only responsible for handling formal complaints made to a proper official who has the ability to remedy the situation. Previous guidance required institutions to investigate if they reasonably should have known an incident occurred *i.e.*, if an incident came to the attention of an employee they were expected to report it;
- institutions are only responsible for investigating misconduct that occurred on campus or during an official function that the institution promoted or sponsored;
- institutions would be allowed to choose either the clear and convincing evidence standard or the lower preponderance of the evidence standard in determining when sexual harassment has occurred. Under previous guidance institutions had to adopt a preponderance of the evidence standard; and
- a person accused of sexual misconduct would have the right to cross-examine the accuser, which would be conducted during a live hearing by a lawyer or other advisor, with the parties in separate rooms. The Obama-era guidance discouraged this because of the potential to retraumatize victims and discourage victims from coming forward.

Chapter 394 of 2018 includes provisions permitting current or former students who alleged a violation of the sexual assault policy and those responding to an allegation access to counsel paid for by MHEC. MHEC is not required to pay a student's attorney's fees for representation in a criminal or civil matter. It should be noted that the allowance does not provide funds for this program.

MHEC must also, in consultation with State and local bar associations and legal services providers with expertise about sexual misconduct, develop a list of attorneys and legal services programs willing to represent students on a *pro bono* basis or at fees equivalent to those paid to attorneys under civil legal services programs administered by the Maryland Legal Services Corporation (MLSC). A student may select an attorney from the list. If a student retains an attorney not on the list, MHEC must pay fees to the attorney that are equivalent to those paid to attorneys under civil legal

services programs administered by MLSC. An institution may not discourage a student from retaining an attorney.

**The Chancellor, presidents of SMCM and MSU, MICUA, and the Maryland Association of Community Colleges should comment on the impact that the proposed changes will have on campuses, including if revisions will be made to policies and procedures.**

**The Secretary of MHEC should comment on the lack of funding to pay attorney's fees and what will happen when a student contacts MHEC regarding the payment of attorney's fees.**

## ***Operating Budget Recommended Actions***

---

1. Adopt the following narrative:

**Instructional Faculty Workload Report:** The committees request that the University System of Maryland (USM), Morgan State University (MSU), and St. Mary's College of Maryland (SMCM) continue to provide annual instructional workload reports for tenured/tenure-track faculty. By focusing on these faculty, the committees gain a sense of the teaching activities for the regular core faculty. However, there are other types of instructional faculty at institutions such as full- and part-time nontenured/nontenure-track faculty including adjunct faculty, instructors, and lecturers. Focusing on only tenured/tenure-track faculty provides an incomplete picture of how students are taught. Therefore, the report should also include the instructional workload when all types of faculty are considered. Additional information may be included at the institution's discretion. Furthermore, the USM report should include the percent of faculty meeting or exceeding teaching standards for tenured/tenure-track faculty for the University of Maryland, Baltimore Campus.

<b>Information Request</b>	<b>Authors</b>	<b>Due Date</b>
Annual report on faculty workload	USM MSU SMCM	December 15, 2019

**Appendix 1**  
**Trends in Education and General Revenues<sup>1</sup>**  
**Public Four-year Institutions**  
**Fiscal 2015-2020**  
**(\$ in Thousands)**

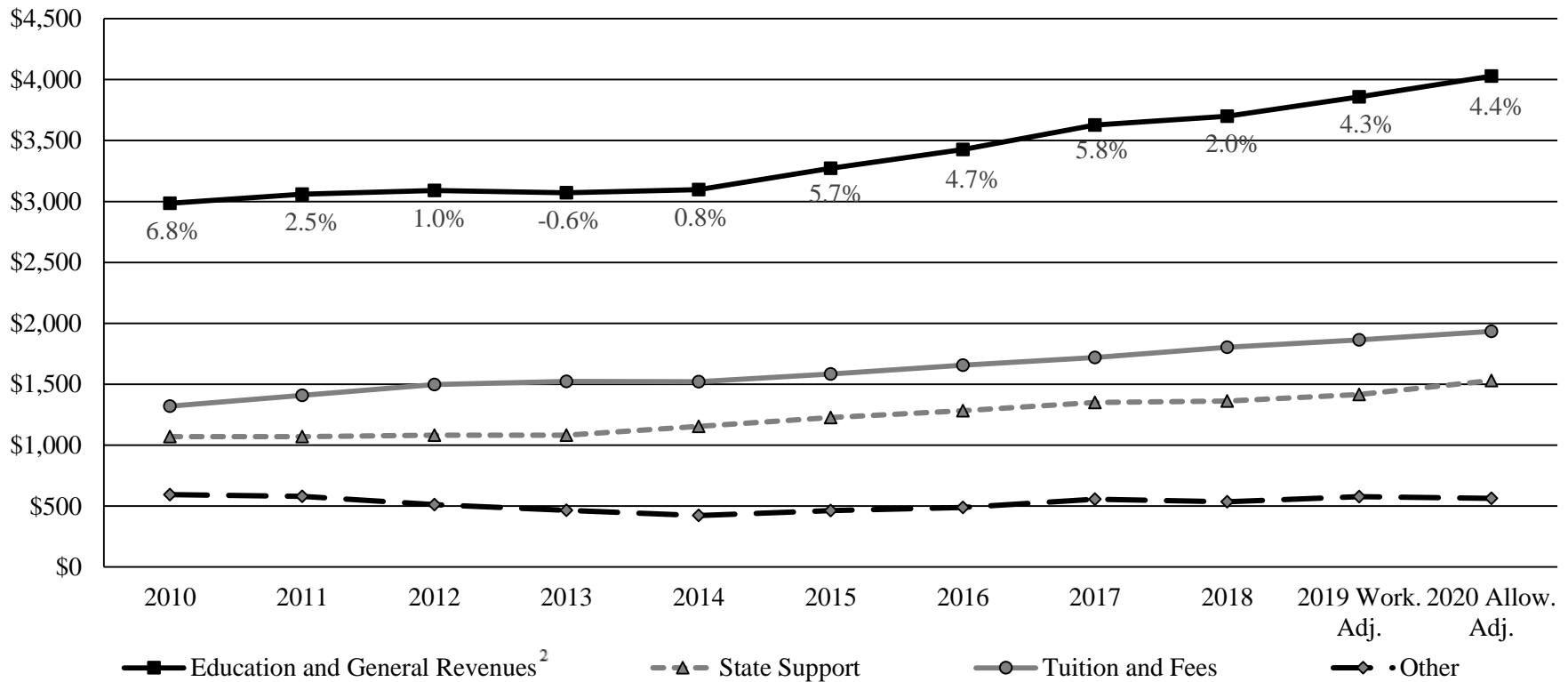
<b><u>Institution</u></b>	<b><u>2015</u></b>	<b><u>2016</u></b>	<b><u>2017</u></b>	<b><u>2018</u></b>	<b><u>Working 2019</u></b>	<b><u>Adjusted Allowance 2020</u></b>	<b><u>Annual % 2015-2020</u></b>	<b><u>% Change 2019-2020</u></b>
University of Maryland, Baltimore Campus	\$508,927	\$541,561	\$571,239	\$582,599	\$598,741	\$623,549	5.2%	4.1%
University of Maryland, College Park Campus	1,159,079	1,217,662	1,319,576	1,346,728	1,413,656	1,478,414	6.3%	4.6%
Bowie State University	78,929	79,568	84,798	91,486	92,645	97,657	5.5%	5.4%
Towson University	292,151	306,732	318,100	326,266	333,016	349,765	4.6%	5.0%
University of Maryland Eastern Shore	73,737	74,765	77,973	72,083	73,377	75,109	0.5%	2.4%
Frostburg State University	76,800	81,029	82,671	81,251	81,401	85,175	2.6%	4.6%
Coppin State University	57,411	60,956	62,528	61,950	63,964	66,912	3.9%	4.6%
University of Baltimore	101,635	104,033	104,552	103,084	106,750	108,579	1.7%	1.7%
Salisbury University	117,428	123,281	129,975	130,602	135,722	142,495	5.0%	5.0%
University of Maryland University College	360,284	375,625	393,670	414,475	441,911	454,175	6.0%	2.8%
University of Maryland Baltimore County	255,801	264,261	269,334	280,769	296,745	315,283	5.4%	6.2%
Morgan State University	145,676	150,908	165,154	163,636	172,979	180,884	5.6%	4.6%
St. Mary's College of Maryland	44,780	46,036	46,681	44,998	47,606	49,344	2.5%	3.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,272,638</b>	<b>\$3,426,417</b>	<b>\$3,626,251</b>	<b>\$3,699,927</b>	<b>\$3,858,513</b>	<b>\$4,027,343</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Education and General (E&G) revenues represent tuition and fees, State funds (general and Higher Education Investment Fund funds), grants and contracts (federal, State, and local), and sales and services of educational activities less auxiliary program enterprise revenue. For the University of Maryland, Baltimore Campus, hospital revenues are general revenues. For the University of Maryland, College Park Campus and the University of Maryland Eastern Shore, agriculture experimental station and cooperative extension programs are excluded. St. Mary's College of Maryland E&G revenues decline in fiscal 2019 due to other sources declining \$2.8 million and using \$3.8 million in fund balance in fiscal 2018.

Note: The fiscal 2019 working includes a one-time \$500 bonus and general salary increases. The fiscal 2020 adjusted allowance includes a general salary increase. Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

Source: Maryland State Budget, Fiscal 2015-2020

**Appendix 2**  
**Education and General Revenues at Four-year Institutions<sup>1</sup>**  
**Fiscal 2010-2020**  
**(\$ in Millions)**



<sup>1</sup> State Support for the University System of Maryland Office and the University Center of Maryland Center for Environmental Sciences is not included. Figures also exclude funding for agriculture experimental station and cooperative extension programs and the Maryland Fire and Rescue Institute. For the University of Maryland, Baltimore Campus, hospital expenditures are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Education and General revenues represent tuition and fees, State support (general funds and Higher Education Investment Funds), grants and contracts (federal, State, and local), and sales and services of educational activities less auxiliary enterprise revenue.

Note: The fiscal 2019 working includes a one-time \$500 bonus and general salary increases. The fiscal 2020 adjusted allowance includes a general salary increase. Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

Source: Governor's Fiscal 2010-2020 Budget Books; Department of Legislative Services

**Appendix 3**  
**Education and General Revenues<sup>1</sup>**  
**Per Full-time Equivalent Student**  
**Public Four-year Institutions**  
**Fiscal 2015-2020**

<b><u>Institution</u></b>	<b><u>2015</u></b>	<b><u>2016</u></b>	<b><u>2017</u></b>	<b><u>2018</u></b>	<b><u>Working 2019</u></b>	<b><u>Adjusted 2020</u></b>	<b><u>Annual % Change 2015-2020</u></b>	<b><u>% Change 2019-2020</u></b>
University of Maryland, Baltimore Campus	\$79,932	\$84,369	\$85,171	\$84,631	\$87,039	\$90,777	3.2%	4.3%
University of Maryland, College Park Campus	36,426	37,886	39,857	39,997	41,275	43,165	4.3%	4.6%
Bowie State University	17,125	18,212	18,104	17,949	18,119	18,813	2.4%	3.8%
Towson University	15,809	16,512	17,132	17,373	17,685	18,487	4.0%	4.5%
University of Maryland Eastern Shore	18,122	18,024	21,357	21,731	24,467	25,045	8.4%	2.4%
Frostburg State University	16,667	17,351	18,035	18,730	18,939	17,290	0.9%	-8.7%
Coppin State University	23,066	25,505	26,439	27,582	27,666	28,693	5.6%	3.7%
University of Baltimore	23,521	24,752	26,269	27,920	32,247	31,947	8.0%	-0.9%
Salisbury University	14,950	15,795	16,413	16,675	17,217	18,005	4.8%	4.6%
University of Maryland University College	13,120	11,437	11,562	11,658	11,546	11,181	-3.9%	-3.2%
University of Maryland Baltimore County	22,502	23,446	24,282	25,018	25,921	27,540	5.2%	6.2%
Morgan State University	22,089	22,717	24,672	24,427	25,566	26,734	4.9%	4.6%
St. Mary's College of Maryland	24,947	25,491	27,492	27,517	28,905	29,761	4.5%	3.0%
<b>Average (Weighted)</b>	<b>\$24,824</b>	<b>\$24,959</b>	<b>\$26,069</b>	<b>\$26,247</b>	<b>\$26,794</b>	<b>\$27,382</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Education and General (E&G) revenues represent tuition and fees, general funds, grants and contracts (federal, State, and local), and sales and services of educational activities less auxiliary program enterprise revenue. For the University of Maryland, Baltimore Campus, hospital expenditures are excluded from E&G revenue. Agricultural and cooperative extension programs are also excluded.

Note: The fiscal 2019 working includes a one-time \$500 bonus and general salary increases. The fiscal 2020 adjusted allowance includes a general salary increase. Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

Source: Department of Budget and Management; Department of Legislative Services



**Appendix 4**  
**Fiscal 2020 Revenues Per FTES by Revenue Source<sup>1</sup>**  
**Public Four-year Institutions**

<u>Institution</u>	<u>E&amp;G Revenues</u>	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>Tuition and Fees</u>	<u>FTES</u>	<u>E&amp;G Revenues Per FTES</u>	<u>State Funds Per FTES</u>	<u>Tuition and Fees Per FTES</u>	<u>ST as % of E&amp;G</u>	<u>T&amp;F as % of E&amp;G</u>
University of Maryland, Baltimore Campus	\$623,549,459	\$255,284,862	\$152,042,495	6,869	\$90,777	\$37,165	\$22,135	41%	24%
University of Maryland, College Park Campus	1,478,413,641	531,451,053	665,389,385	34,250	43,165	15,517	19,427	36%	45%
Bowie State University	97,657,097	48,550,798	46,462,487	5,191	18,813	9,353	8,951	50%	48%
Towson University	349,765,173	133,301,079	200,595,781	18,920	18,487	7,046	10,602	38%	57%
University of Maryland Eastern Shore	75,109,431	43,274,240	26,971,807	2,999	25,045	14,430	8,994	58%	36%
Frostburg State University	85,175,495	45,079,609	37,753,481	4,348	19,590	10,368	8,683	53%	44%
Coppin State University	66,912,447	49,254,513	17,313,766	2,332	28,693	21,121	7,424	74%	26%
University of Baltimore	108,579,085	41,191,576	64,051,963	3,399	31,947	12,120	18,846	38%	59%
Salisbury University	142,495,124	58,941,742	80,713,172	7,914	18,005	7,448	10,199	41%	57%
University of Maryland University College	454,175,237	44,804,173	408,212,783	40,622	11,181	1,103	10,049	10%	90%
University of Maryland Baltimore County	315,282,779	148,104,028	139,525,061	11,448	27,540	12,937	12,188	47%	44%
Morgan State University	180,884,111	103,629,796	70,525,185	6,766	26,734	15,316	10,423	57%	39%
St. Mary's College of Maryland <sup>2</sup>	49,343,649	27,175,369	24,286,232	1,658	29,761	16,390	14,648	55%	49%
<b>Total Higher Ed</b>	<b>\$4,027,342,728</b>	<b>\$1,530,042,838</b>	<b>\$1,933,843,598</b>	<b>146,716</b>	<b>\$27,450</b>	<b>\$10,429</b>	<b>\$13,181</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>48%</b>

E&G: Education and General  
FTES: full-time equivalent student

ST: State  
T&F: tuition and fees

<sup>1</sup> E&G revenues represent tuition and fees, general funds, grants and contracts (federal, State, and local), and sales and services of educational activities less auxiliary program enterprise revenue. For the University of Maryland, Baltimore Campus, hospital expenditures are excluded from E&G revenue. Agricultural and cooperative extension programs are also excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages exceed 100%, reflecting a decline in E&G revenues due to other sources of revenues declining \$2.1 million in fiscal 2020.

Note: Fiscal 2020 reflects general salary increases.

Source: Maryland State Budget, Fiscal 2020

**Appendix 5**  
**Higher Education Enrollment Trends**  
**Full-time Equivalent Student**  
**Public Four-year Institutions**  
**Fiscal 2015-2020**

<b><u>Institution</u></b>	<b><u>2015</u></b>	<b><u>2016</u></b>	<b><u>2017</u></b>	<b><u>2018</u></b>	<b><u>Working 2019</u></b>	<b><u>Allowance 2020</u></b>	<b><u>Annual % 2015-2019</u></b>	<b><u>% Change 2019-2020</u></b>
University of Maryland, Baltimore Campus	6,367	6,419	6,707	6,884	6,879	6,869	1.9%	-0.1%
University of Maryland, College Park Campus	31,820	32,140	33,108	33,671	34,250	34,250	1.9%	0.0%
Bowie State University	4,609	4,369	4,684	5,097	5,113	5,191	3.0%	1.5%
Towson University	18,480	18,576	18,568	18,780	18,830	18,920	0.6%	0.5%
University of Maryland Eastern Shore	4,069	4,148	3,651	3,317	2,999	2,999	-7.3%	0.0%
Frostburg State University	4,608	4,670	4,584	4,338	4,298	4,348	-1.4%	1.2%
Coppin State University	2,489	2,390	2,365	2,246	2,312	2,332	-1.6%	0.9%
University of Baltimore	4,321	4,203	3,980	3,692	3,310	3,399	-5.8%	2.7%
Salisbury University	7,855	7,805	7,919	7,832	7,883	7,914	0.2%	0.4%
University of Maryland University College	27,460	32,843	34,050	35,553	38,273	40,622	10.3%	6.1%
University of Maryland Baltimore County	11,368	11,271	11,092	11,223	11,448	11,448	0.2%	0.0%
Morgan State University	6,595	6,643	6,694	6,699	6,766	6,766	0.6%	0.0%
St. Mary's College of Maryland	1,795	1,806	1,698	1,638	1,647	1,658	-2.0%	0.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>131,836</b>	<b>137,283</b>	<b>139,100</b>	<b>140,970</b>	<b>144,008</b>	<b>146,716</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>

Source: Governor's Fiscal 2015-2020 Budget Books; Department of Budget and Management

## Appendix 6

### Tuition and Fee Rates at Public Four-year Institutions

#### Fiscal 2019 and 2020

	Fiscal 2019			Fiscal 2020			% Tuition	% Fee	% Total
	<u>Tuition</u>	<u>Fee</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Tuition</u>	<u>Fee</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b>In-State Full-time Undergraduate</b>									
University of Maryland, College Park Campus	\$8,651	\$1,944	\$10,595	\$8,824	\$1,939	\$10,763	2.0%	-0.3%	1.6%
Bowie State University	5,536	2,697	8,233	5,647	2,789	8,436	2.0%	3.4%	2.5%
Towson University	6,826	3,114	9,940	6,962	3,236	10,198	2.0%	3.9%	2.6%
University of Maryland Eastern Shore	5,312	2,990	8,302	5,418	3,140	8,558	2.0%	5.0%	3.1%
Frostburg State University	6,600	2,572	9,172	6,700	2,710	9,410	1.5%	5.4%	2.6%
Coppin State University	4,557	2,068	6,625	4,648	2,068	6,716	2.0%	0.0%	1.4%
University of Baltimore	6,876	2,082	8,958	7,014	2,082	9,096	2.0%	0.0%	1.5%
Salisbury University	7,122	2,702	9,824	7,264	2,782	10,046	2.0%	3.0%	2.3%
University of Maryland University College <sup>1</sup>	8,820	450	9,270	8,970	450	9,420	1.7%	0.0%	1.6%
University of Maryland Baltimore County	8,534	3,244	11,778	8,704	3,330	12,034	2.0%	2.7%	2.2%
Morgan State University	5,369	2,523	7,892	5,476	2,582	8,058	2.0%	2.3%	2.1%
St. Mary's College of Maryland	11,878	2,928	14,806	12,116	3,016	15,132	2.0%	3.0%	2.2%
<b>Out-of-state Full-time Undergraduate</b>									
University of Maryland, College Park Campus	\$33,272	\$1,944	\$35,216	\$34,936	\$1,939	\$36,875	5.0%	-0.3%	4.7%
Bowie State University	16,176	2,697	18,873	16,338	2,789	19,127	1.0%	3.4%	1.3%
Towson University <sup>2</sup>	20,094	3,114	23,208	21,098	3,236	24,334	5.0%	3.9%	4.9%
University of Maryland Eastern Shore <sup>3</sup>	15,518	2,990	18,508	15,828	3,140	18,968	2.0%	5.0%	2.5%
Frostburg State University <sup>4</sup>	20,320	2,572	22,892	20,800	2,710	23,510	2.4%	5.4%	2.7%
Coppin State University	10,828	2,068	12,896	11,045	2,068	13,113	2.0%	0.0%	1.7%
University of Baltimore	18,994	2,082	21,076	19,374	2,082	21,456	2.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Salisbury University <sup>2</sup>	16,824	2,702	19,526	17,330	2,782	20,112	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
University of Maryland University College <sup>1,2</sup>	14,970	450	15,420	14,970	450	15,420	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
University of Maryland Baltimore County	23,628	3,244	26,872	24,808	3,330	28,138	5.0%	2.7%	4.7%
Morgan State University	15,636	2,523	18,159	15,949	2,582	18,531	2.0%	2.3%	2.0%
St. Mary's College of Maryland	27,640	2,928	30,568	28,193	3,016	31,209	2.0%	3.0%	2.1%

<sup>1</sup> Based on 30 credit hours.

<sup>2</sup> Towson University, Salisbury University, and the University of Maryland University College have separate, lower out-of-state rates for students enrolled at the University System of Maryland at Hagerstown.

<sup>3</sup> The University of Maryland Eastern Shore has a separate, lower regional rate for non-Maryland students residing in Delaware and the eastern shore of Virginia.

<sup>4</sup> Frostburg State University has a separate, lower out-of-state rate for non-Maryland students residing within 120 miles of campus.

Note: All rates are pending approval by the institution or system's governing boards.

Source: Morgan State University; St. Mary's College of Maryland; University System of Maryland

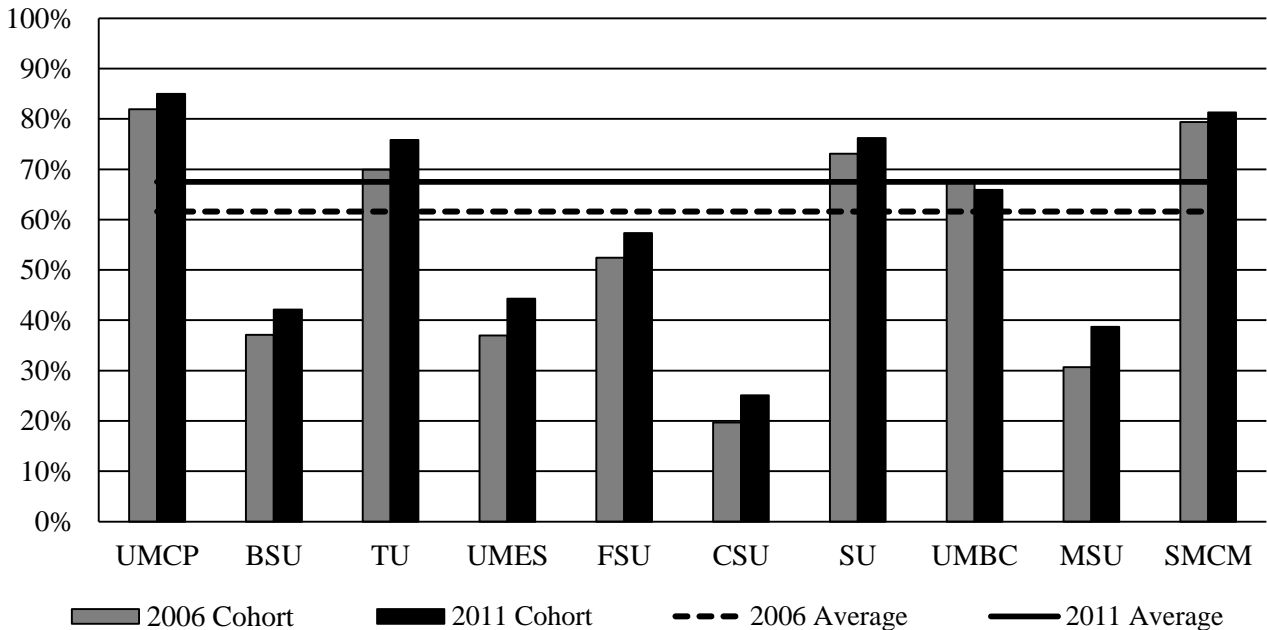
**Appendix 7**  
**Tuition and Fee Rates at Public Two-year Institutions**  
**Fall 2018**

	Resident of Service Area			Outside Service Area			Out-of-state Resident		
<u>Community College</u>	<u>Tuition</u>	<u>Fees</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Tuition</u>	<u>Fees</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Tuition</u>	<u>Fees</u>	<u>Total</u>
Allegany College of Maryland	\$3,630	\$600	\$4,230	\$6,990	\$600	\$7,590	\$8,700	\$600	\$9,300
Anne Arundel Community College	3,360	800	4,160	6,570	800	7,370	11,430	800	12,230
Baltimore City Community College	2,640	556	3,196	2,640	556	3,196	6,720	556	7,276
Community College of Baltimore County	3,660	1,236	4,896	6,930	1,236	8,166	10,500	1,236	11,736
Carroll Community College	4,080	1,080	5,160	5,940	1,541	7,481	8,310	2,138	10,448
Cecil College	3,570	930	4,500	6,780	930	7,710	8,280	930	9,210
Chesapeake College	3,660	1,100	4,760	5,700	1,130	6,830	8,010	1,130	9,140
College of Southern Maryland	3,825	956	4,781	6,660	1,665	8,325	8,580	2,145	10,725
Frederick Community College	3,660	797	4,457	7,980	797	8,777	10,830	797	11,627
Garrett College	3,210	1,220	4,430	7,200	1,220	8,420	8,700	1,220	9,920
Hagerstown Community College	3,630	450	4,080	5,700	450	6,150	7,500	450	7,950
Harford Community College	3,870	774	4,644	6,586	774	7,360	9,301	774	10,075
Howard Community College	4,140	779	4,919	6,780	779	7,559	8,280	779	9,059
Montgomery College	3,840	1,338	5,178	7,830	2,136	9,966	10,860	2,742	13,602
Prince George's Community College	3,210	1,490	4,700	6,060	1,490	7,550	9,120	1,490	10,610
Wor-Wic Community College	3,480	570	4,050	7,230	570	7,800	9,060	570	9,630
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$3,592</b>	<b>\$917</b>	<b>\$4,509</b>	<b>\$6,473</b>	<b>\$1,042</b>	<b>\$7,516</b>	<b>\$9,011</b>	<b>\$1,147</b>	<b>\$10,159</b>

Note: This assumes a student enrolls in 30 credits per academic year.

Source: Maryland Association of Community Colleges

**Appendix 8**  
**Six-year Graduation Rate for First-time, Full-time Students**  
**2006 and 2011 Cohort**

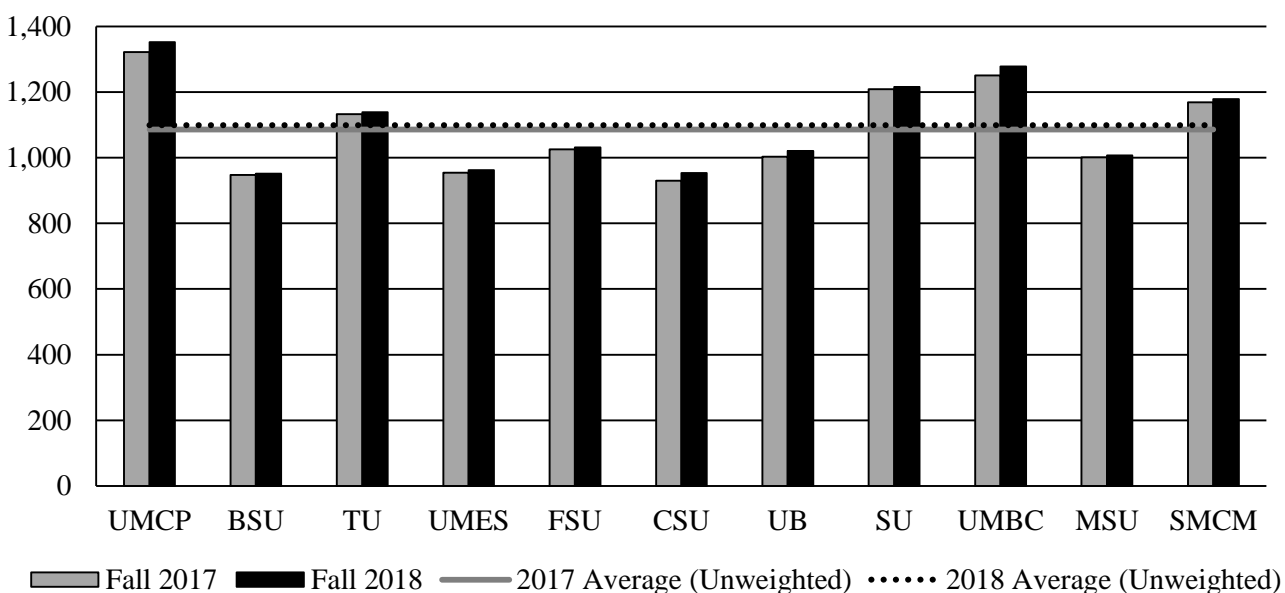


	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
University of Maryland, College Park Campus (UMCP)	81.9%	84.4%	84.6%	86.3%	86.2%	85.0%
Bowie State University (BSU)	37.1%	38.7%	39.5%	44.2%	41.4%	42.1%
Towson University (TU)	69.9%	68.0%	70.6%	74.1%	74.1%	75.8%
University of Maryland Eastern Shore (UMES)	37.0%	38.6%	43.1%	37.9%	42.8%	44.3%
Frostburg State University (FSU)	52.4%	56.1%	55.6%	61.4%	55.2%	57.3%
Coppin State University (CSU)	19.7%	16.0%	18.0%	18.9%	20.0%	25.1%
Salisbury University (SU)	73.1%	73.2%	72.9%	75.1%	74.5%	76.2%
University of Maryland Baltimore County (UMBC)	67.8%	68.8%	66.9%	66.7%	67.4%	65.9%
Morgan State University (MSU)	30.7%	34.9%	33.7%	33.6%	34.7%	38.7%
St. Mary's College of Maryland (SMCM)	79.4%	83.2%	86.8%	83.2%	79.9%	81.3%
<b>All Students Average</b>	<b>61.6%</b>	<b>63.8%</b>	<b>63.7%</b>	<b>66.1%</b>	<b>65.5%</b>	<b>67.5%</b>

Note: The data includes first-time, full-time students enrolled at an institution at the start of the academic year. Institution rates include those who graduated from the institution or those who transferred and graduated from any Maryland public four-year institution.

Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission

### Appendix 9 Scholastic Aptitude Test Scores of First-year Students

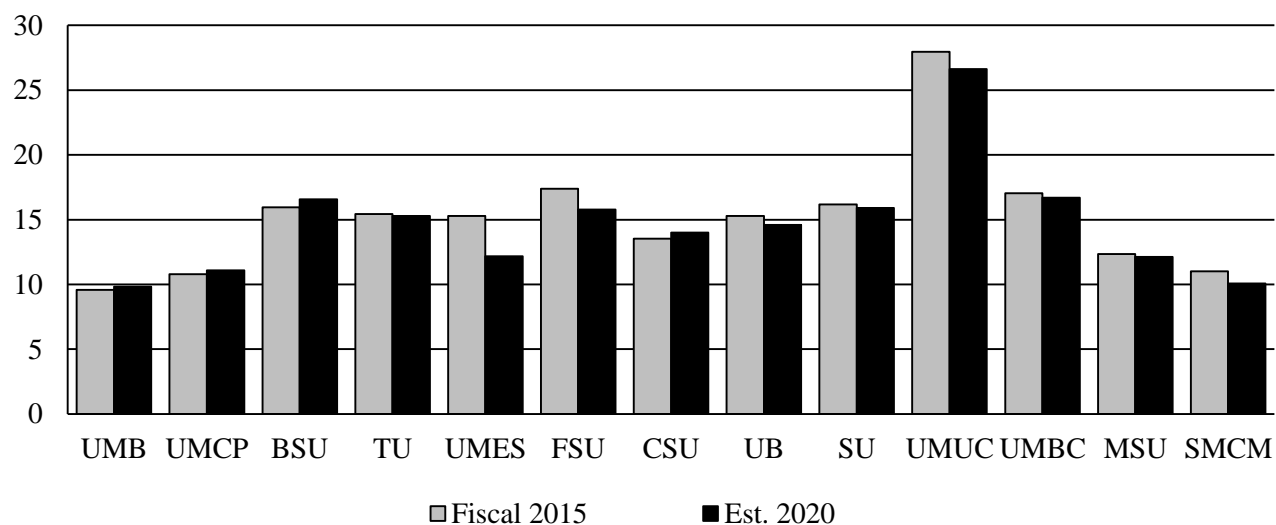


	<u>Fall 2013</u>	<u>Fall 2014</u>	<u>Fall 2015</u>	<u>Fall 2016</u>	<u>Fall 2017</u>	<u>Fall 2018</u>
University of Maryland, College Park (UMCP)	1,299	1,304	1,306	1,305	1,322	1,352
Bowie State University (BSU)	890	881	873	868	947	951
Towson University (TU)	1,088	1,084	1,087	1,072	1,133	1,138
University of Maryland Eastern Shore (UMES)	881	861	844	875	954	962
Frostburg State University (FSU)	980	985	969	972	1,025	1,031
Coppin State University (CSU)	877	890	895	839	930	953
University of Baltimore (UB)	944	925	974	924	1,003	1,021
Salisbury University (SU)	1,160	1,156	1,160	1,156	1,209	1,215
University of Maryland Baltimore County (UMBC)	1,218	1,214	1,210	1,217	1,251	1,278
Morgan State University (MSU)	905	889	890	938	1,001	1,007
St. Mary's College of Maryland (SMCM)	1,187	1,173	1,149	1,127	1,169	1,178
<b>Average (Unweighted)</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>1,099</b>

Note: The College Board implemented a redesigned SAT in 2016 that was taken by a majority of the entering students, which the Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC) attributes to the increase in the average scores in fall 2017. According to MHEC, the College Board states that due to the test redesign that includes new questions and format, different College Board data systems, and changes in test takers time, a comparison cannot be made between the 2017 and prior year scores. Prior to 2017, data reflects verbal (maximum 800) and math (maximum 800). Beginning in 2017, data reflects evidence-based reading and writing (maximum 800) and math (maximum 800) scores only.

Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission

**Appendix 10**  
**Student-to-faculty Ratio**  
**Fiscal 2015-2020 Est.**



	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>Est. 2020</u>
University of Maryland, Baltimore Campus (UMB)	9.6	9.4	10.2	9.8	9.4	9.4
University of Maryland, College Park Campus (UMCP)	10.8	10.9	11.2	11.1	10.0	10.0
Bowie State University (BSU)	15.9	14.6	15.5	16.3	17.4	17.6
Towson University (TU)	15.4	14.9	14.9	15.2	14.6	14.6
University of Maryland Eastern Shore (UMES)	15.3	15.3	13.8	12.2	12.0	12.0
Frostburg State University (FSU)	17.4	17.8	16.6	15.8	16.0	16.2
Coppin State University (CSU)	13.5	14.3	14.2	13.7	14.0	14.1
University of Baltimore (UB)	15.3	14.9	14.0	15.9	12.4	12.7
Salisbury University (SU)	16.2	16.2	16.7	15.9	15.6	15.7
University of Maryland University College (UMUC)	28.0	26.5	26.6	26.6	27.5	28.5
University of Maryland Baltimore County (UMBC)	17.0	17.7	17.1	16.7	16.9	16.9
Morgan State University (MSU)	12.4	11.5	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.7
St. Mary's College of Maryland (SMCM)	11.0	12.1	10.7	10.3	10.7	10.8

Note: Full-time equivalent.

Source: Department of Budget and Management