
Higher Education Fiscal 2026 Budget Overview

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

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For further information contact: Kelly K. Norton

kelly.norton@mlis.state.md.us

Analysis of the FY 2026 Maryland Executive Budget, 2025

Higher Education Fiscal 2026 Budget Overview

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

	<u>Actual 2024</u>	<u>Working Adjusted 2025¹</u>	<u>Allowance Adjusted 2026²</u>	<u>Adjusted Change 2025-2026</u>	<u>% Change 2025-2026</u>
Public Four-year Institutions					
University System of Maryland (USM)	\$2,174,394	\$2,126,399	\$2,022,015	-\$104,384	-4.9%
Chapter 41 of 2021 Funds	36,193	35,476	34,319	-\$1,157	-3.3%
Fiscal 2025 Salary Enhancements			142,904		
Subtotal – USM	\$2,210,587	\$2,161,875	\$2,199,238	\$37,363	1.7%
Morgan State University (MSU)	\$190,814	\$167,495	\$158,950	-\$8,545	-5.1%
MSU Chapter 41 Funds	26,387	26,749	27,585	\$836	3.1%
Fiscal 2025 Salary Enhancements			11,038		
Subtotal – MSU	\$217,201	\$194,244	\$197,573	\$3,329	1.7%
St. Mary’s College of Maryland (SMCM)	\$40,733	\$39,034	\$39,742	\$708	1.8%
Fiscal 2025 Salary Enhancements			1,526		
Subtotal – SMCM	\$40,733	\$39,034	\$41,268	\$2,234	5.7%
Subtotal – Public Four-year	\$2,468,520	\$2,395,152	\$2,438,078	\$42,926	1.8%
Other Higher Education					
Maryland Higher Education Commission					
Administration	\$10,909	\$11,530	\$12,618	\$1,088	\$9.4%
Subtotal – Administration	\$10,909	\$11,530	\$12,618	\$1,088	9.4%
Financial Aid	\$215,238	\$218,093	\$214,505	-\$3,588	-1.6%
Educational Grants	5,222	24,337	10,198	-14,139	-58.1%
College Savings Plan Match ³	7,872				
Non-USM Regional Higher Education Centers	1,410	1,410	1,410		0.0%
Independent Institutions	137,095	72,594	73,323	729	1.0%
Aid to Community Colleges	475,965	476,341	500,104	23,763	5.0%
Baltimore City Community College	49,920	48,280	44,734	-3,546	-7.3%
Fiscal 2025 Salary Enhancements					
Subtotal – Other Higher Education	\$903,629	\$852,585	\$856,892	4,306	0.5%
Total Higher Education	\$3,372,149	\$3,247,738	\$3,294,970	\$47,232	1.5%
Total State Pay-as-you-go	\$45,595				

¹ The 2025 working is adjusted to account for deficiency appropriations.

² The 2026 allowance is adjusted to account for contingent reductions.

³ Beginning in fiscal 2025, this funding appears in the State Treasurer’s Office

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 (BCCC). Additionally, an evaluation of changes in funding for the Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC), financial aid and educational grant programs, the College Savings Plan Match, and funding for non-University System of Maryland (USM) 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. The Higher Education Overview will also provide an analysis of the calculation of graduate credit hours for full-time equivalent students (FTES), the historically Black colleges and universities (HBCU) settlement funds update, and an exploration of some college, no credential.

Operating Budget Recommended Actions

1. Adopt committee narrative requesting the annual instructional workload report.
2. Adopt committee narrative requesting fiscal 2026 Historically Black Colleges and Universities funding plans.

Higher Education

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Operating Budget Overview

Fiscal 2025 Actions

The fiscal 2026 budget includes the following proposed deficiency appropriations for fiscal 2025 specific to the institutions and MHEC:

- \$25.8 million in special funds through the Higher Education Investment Fund due to available fund balance that is replacing the same amount of general funds;
- \$19 million in special funds from the Need-based Student Financial Assistance Fund for the Educational Excellence awards (\$15.0 million) and the Conroy and Cryor Memorial scholarship programs (\$4.0 million) to supplement the fiscal 2025 appropriations;
- \$10.5 million in general funds to reduce the fiscal 2025 appropriations for the Janet L. Hoffman Loan Assistance Repay Program (LARP) (\$3.0 million), the Police Officer and Probation Agent LARP (\$3.7 million), and the Police Officer and Probation Officer Scholarship program (\$3.7 million), the latter two are contingent on legislation reducing the mandate;
- \$3.1 million in current restricted funds to BCCC for additional student supports;
- \$759,348 in general funds provide additional appropriations to educational grants and Aid to Community Colleges for the John R. Justice Grant Program and optional retirement cost at the community colleges; and
- \$678,706 in special funds from the Maryland Emergency Medical System Operations Fund for cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) and increments for the Maryland Fire Rescue Institute.

Fiscal 2026 Allowance

Total State operating support for higher education increases by \$47.2 million, or 1.5%. However, this increase is overstated as fiscal 2026 impacts of the fiscal 2025 general salary increase and increments are included in the funding for institutions and MHEC but are not yet reflected in the fiscal 2025 working appropriation. Excluding these costs, the fiscal 2026 allowance for USM would decrease by \$105.5 million and Morgan State University (MSU) by \$7.7 million. St. Mary's College of Maryland (SMCM) funding would increase by \$0.7 million. The fiscal 2026 allowance includes \$61.9 million for HBCUs as a result of Chapter 41 of 2021, a decrease of \$321,075 across the four institutions. State support by university is presented in **Exhibit 1**.

Exhibit 1
State Support for Public Universities
Fiscal 2021-2026
(\$ in Thousands)

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2024</u>	<u>Adjusted</u> <u>Working</u> <u>2025</u>	<u>Adjusted</u> <u>Allowance</u> <u>2026</u>	<u>Annual</u> <u>% Change</u> <u>2021-2026</u>	<u>\$ Change</u> <u>2025-2026</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>2025-2026</u>
University of Maryland, Baltimore	\$249,176	\$260,200	\$324,362	\$365,328	\$352,439	\$359,113	7.6%	\$6,674	1.9%
University of Maryland, College Park	539,635	551,840	662,658	764,225	722,697	745,036	6.7%	22,338	3.1%
Bowie State University	47,803	50,798	72,755	85,207	84,086	85,517	12.3%	\$1,431	1.7%
Towson University	139,242	147,389	179,883	203,642	209,035	207,985	8.4%	-\$1,050	-0.5%
University of Maryland Eastern Shore	45,112	43,542	60,480	70,685	74,485	74,946	10.7%	\$460	0.6%
Frostburg State University	44,523	45,260	55,047	60,267	60,696	60,575	6.4%	-\$121	-0.2%
Coppin State University	51,055	47,982	62,652	70,217	68,822	70,638	6.7%	\$1,817	2.6%
University of Baltimore	43,562	45,266	54,781	61,965	60,622	59,848	6.6%	-\$774	-1.3%
Salisbury University	62,254	63,904	78,645	91,824	91,397	91,247	7.9%	-\$150	-0.2%
University of Maryland Global Campus	44,566	45,612	57,317	66,394	63,188	62,975	7.2%	-\$213	-0.3%
University of Maryland Baltimore County	152,024	160,917	190,913	209,732	208,392	215,791	7.3%	\$7,399	3.6%
University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science	22,752	22,824	26,582	28,332	28,422	28,367	4.5%	-\$55	-0.2%
University System of Maryland Office	20,402	20,244	24,824	26,528	26,582	26,679	5.5%	\$98	0.4%
Universities at Shady Grove	23,045	22,405	29,776	33,899	28,739	28,105	4.0%	-\$635	-2.2%
Morgan State University	112,324	116,846	155,483	190,814	194,244	197,573	12.0%	\$3,329	1.7%
St. Mary's College of Maryland	27,762	30,357	34,056	40,733	39,034	41,268	8.3%	\$2,234	5.7%
Total Funding for Public Four-Year Institutions	\$1,625,236	\$1,675,385	\$2,070,215	\$2,369,791	\$2,312,881	\$2,355,663	7.7%	\$42,783	1.8%
Total with Other Higher Education Funding*	\$1,668,429	\$1,722,088	\$2,146,511	\$2,442,133	\$2,395,152	\$2,438,078	7.9%	\$42,926	1.8%

*Other higher education funding includes funding for agricultural extension and experimental station programs.

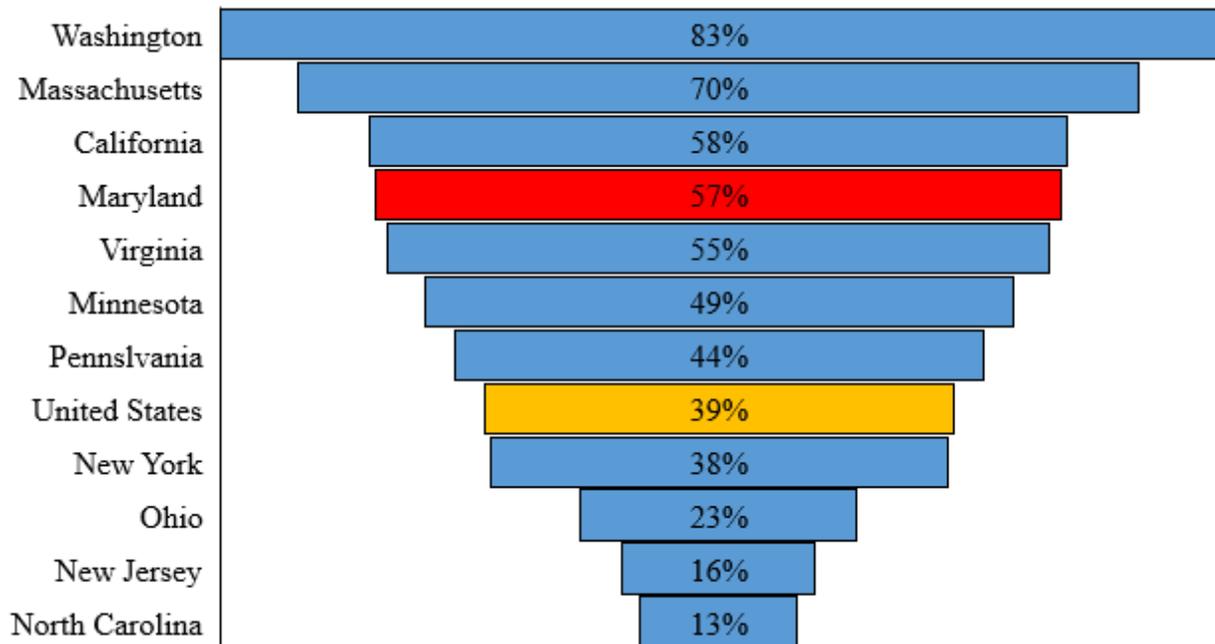
Note: Office for Civil Rights enhancement funds to historically Black colleges and universities are included for those institutions. Excludes pay-as-you-go funding.

Source: Governor's Fiscal 2023-2026 Budget Books; Department of Legislative Services

Comparing Funding of Higher Education

Nationally, from fiscal 2013 to 2023, state and local funding per FTES (adjusted for inflation) increased by 39%, as shown in **Exhibit 2**. The national increase in funding per FTES in fiscal 2023 marks a fourth consecutive year where funding per FTES has increased, reversing a trend that began after the Great Recession of decreasing state and local funding on higher education per FTES. Overall, 44 states increased state and local funding per FTES over the 10-year period with 3 competitor states having a larger increase than Maryland; these states were Washington, Massachusetts, and California, which increase funding per FTES by 83%, 70%, and 58%, respectively. Among competitor states, New Jersey and North Carolina had the smallest increase in state and local funding per FTES, 16% and 13%, respectively. Maryland public four-year institution funding can be seen in **Appendix 2** and **Appendix 3**. Funding by FTES for Maryland public four-year institutions can be seen in **Appendix 4** and **Appendix 5**, while total FTES enrollment trends can be seen in **Appendix 6**.

Exhibit 2
10-year Percentage Change in State and Local Funding Per FTES
Fiscal 2013-2023



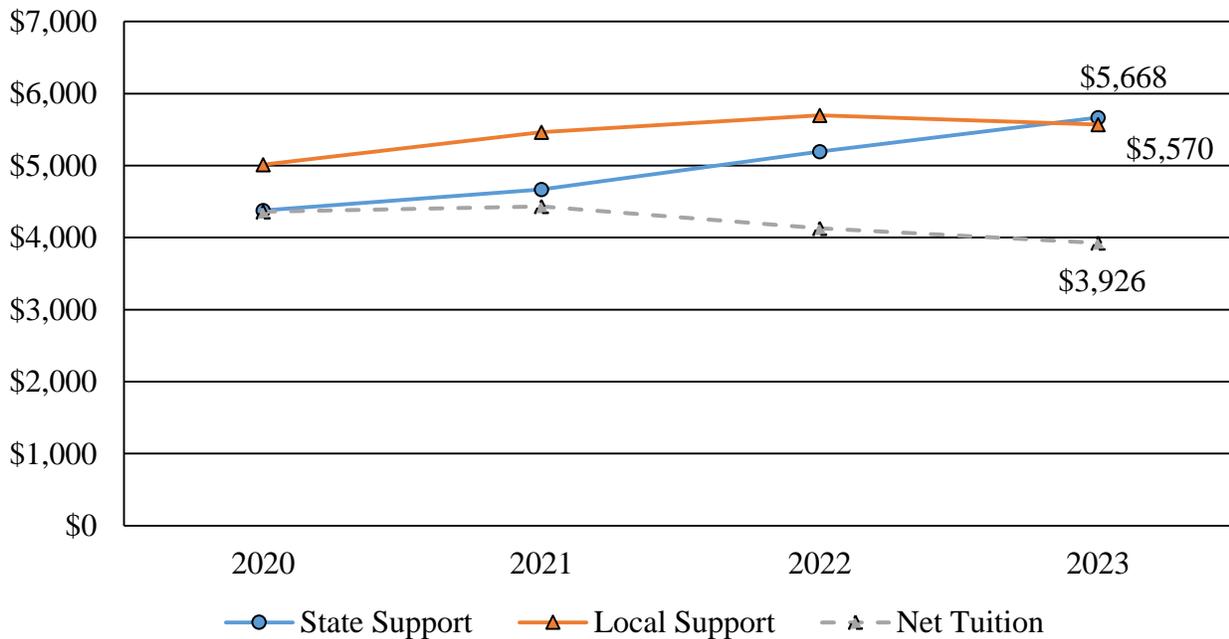
FTES: full-time equivalent student

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

State Funding by Segment

Exhibit 3 shows the source of funding per FTES for Maryland’s two-year public institutions. State funding per FTES has increased in each recent year. In fiscal 2022, State funding per FTES increased by 11.2% compared to fiscal 2021. This trend of increasing State support continued in fiscal 2023, with State support increasing by 9.1% compared to fiscal 2022. Local support decreased by 2.2%, falling below State support by \$98 per FTES in fiscal 2023. This decrease occurred despite overall increased dollar support. The growth in State and local funding per FTES of 29.5% and 11.1%, respectively, between fiscal 2020 and 2023, is mainly due to enrollment falling by 14.4%. After a steady trend of net tuition increase in previous years, it decreased for a second consecutive year by 4.9% between fiscal 2022 and 2023.

Exhibit 3
Inflation-adjusted State and Local Support and Net Tuition Per Full-time Equivalent Students for Maryland’s Two-year Public Institutions
Fiscal 2020-2023



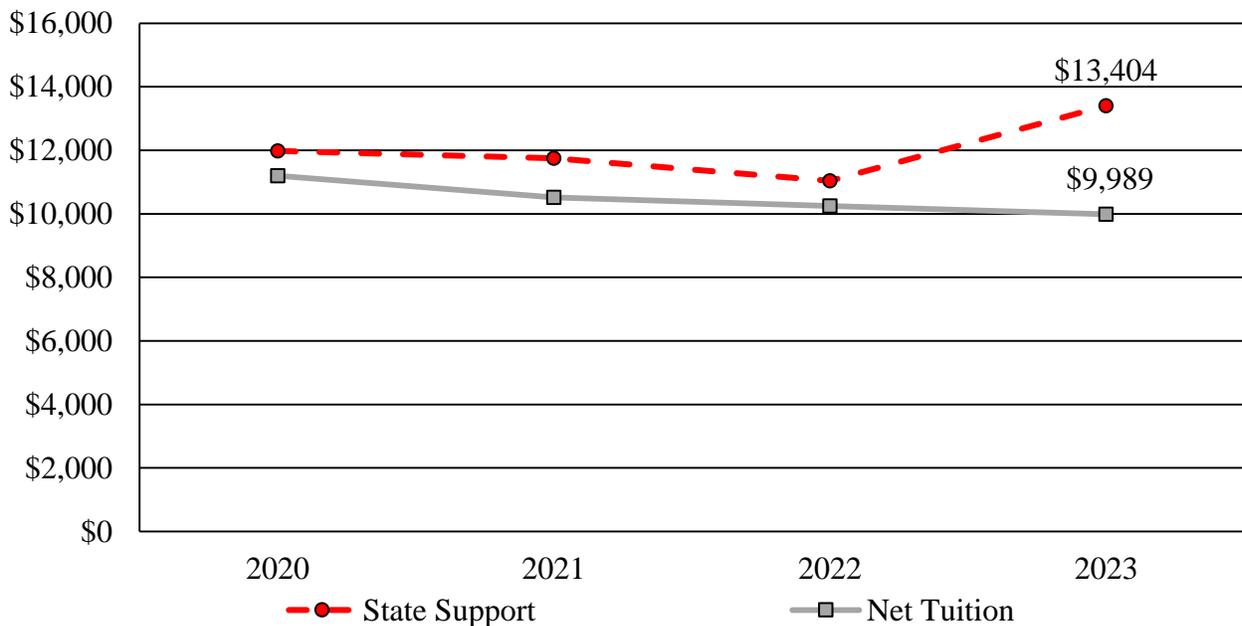
Note: Net tuition includes tuition, required fees, books and supplies, room and board, and other related expenses. Fiscal 2020 through 2022 amounts have been revised since the 2024 session.

Source: *State Higher Education Finance: Fiscal 2023*, State Higher Education Executive Officers Association

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State support per FTES in fiscal 2023 was higher than net tuition at Maryland’s public four-year institutions, as shown in **Exhibit 4**. Net tuition per FTES decreased slightly by 2.6% in fiscal 2023. After two years of declining State support per FTES, in fiscal 2023, State support increased significantly by 21.4%. Overall, State funding per FTES has increased by 11.9% from fiscal 2020 to 2023. The decrease in net tuition and State support can be attributed to the Higher Education Cost Adjustment (HECA) and the COLA that the State Higher Education Executive Officers Association (SHEEO) uses to calculate its numbers. SHEEO noted that due to increases in state financial aid and tuition rate growth being lower than the rate of inflation, 36 states experienced a decrease in net tuition between fiscal 2022 and 2023. For example, before HECA is applied, net tuition decreases by only 0.9%, and State support per FTES increases by 13.7%.

Exhibit 4
Inflation-adjusted State Support and Net Tuition Per Full-time Equivalent Student For Four-year Public Institutions
Fiscal 2020-2023



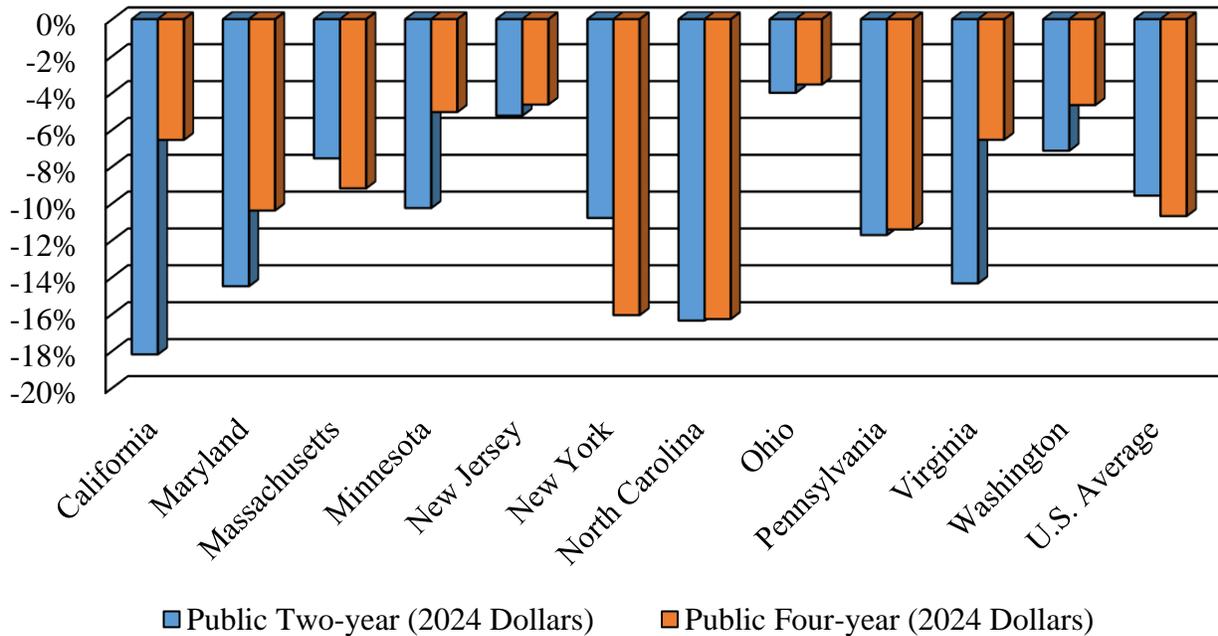
Note: Net tuition includes tuition, required fees, books and supplies, room and board, and other related expenses.

Source: *State Higher Education Finance: Fiscal 2023*, State Higher Education Executive Officers Association

Tuition and Fees

Exhibit 5 shows the inflation-adjusted percentage change in in-state tuition and fees at Maryland and its competitor states’ two- and four-year institutions between fiscal 2020 and 2024. On average, nationally, tuition and fees increased during this time before adjusting for inflation. However, after adjusting for inflation, the average tuition and fees at two-year institutions declined in 49 states, including Maryland and all the competitor states. Rates at Maryland’s two-year institutions decreased by 14.5% over this period; only competitor states – California and North Carolina – experienced a greater average decline between fiscal 2020 and 2024. According to the College Board, for the 2024-2025 academic year, the average rate for Maryland was \$5,002, making it the twenty-third (excluding Alaska) most expensive in the country with 8 competitor states having higher rates. The average tuition and fee rate in Maryland and its competitor states, except California and North Carolina, exceeded the national average of \$4,440.

Exhibit 5
Inflation-Adjusted Five-year Percentage Change for In-State Tuition and Fees
At Two- and Four-year Public Institutions
Fiscal 2020-2024



Note: Five-year percentage change for in-state tuition and fees at two- and four-year public institutions is the average published tuition and fees in 2024 dollars.

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

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Over the past five years, the inflation adjusted average tuition and fees at public four-year institutions decreased in all of Maryland’s competitor states. Maryland’s rates decreased by 10.4%, while the national average decreased by 10.7%. Despite the decrease, according to the College Board, when compared to all states, at \$11,160, Maryland is roughly in the middle of states (twenty-seventh) for the expensiveness of tuition and fees. This rate is below the national average of \$11,610, joining three competitor states – California, New York, and North Carolina. **Appendix 7** and **Appendix 8** show the tuition and fee rates at Maryland’s public four- and two-year institutions, respectively.

However, the tuition and fees for Maryland’s public four-year institutions are the third lowest among the competitor states. As shown in **Exhibit 6** and **Exhibit 7**, when looking at the average in-state and out-of-state tuition and fees, only New York and North Carolina have lower tuition and fees in academic year 2024-2025, according to the College Board.

Exhibit 6
Average In-state Tuition and Fees
Academic Year 2024-2025



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

Exhibit 7
Average Out-of-state Tuition and Fees
Academic Year 2024-2025



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

This pattern of lower tuition and fees can also be seen when comparing individual institutions. As shown in **Exhibit 8**, University of Maryland, College Park Campus (UMCP) (USM’s flagship institution) consistently has lower tuition and fees than its peer institutions. In fall 2024, UMCP ranks second lowest for undergraduate in-state tuition and fees among these institutions.

Exhibit 8
In-state Tuition and Fees of University of Maryland ,College Park and Peer
Institutions
Academic Year 2024-2025

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Tuition and Fees</u>
University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill	\$9,003
University of Maryland, College Park	\$11,808
University of Washington – Seattle	\$12,973
Ohio State University (The)	13,244
University of California, Los Angeles	14,208
University of California, Berkeley	16,382
University of Minnesota – Twin Cities	17,214
University of Illinois at Urbana – Champaign	17,640
Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey	17,929
University of Michigan – Ann Arbor	18,848
Pennsylvania State University (The)	20,644

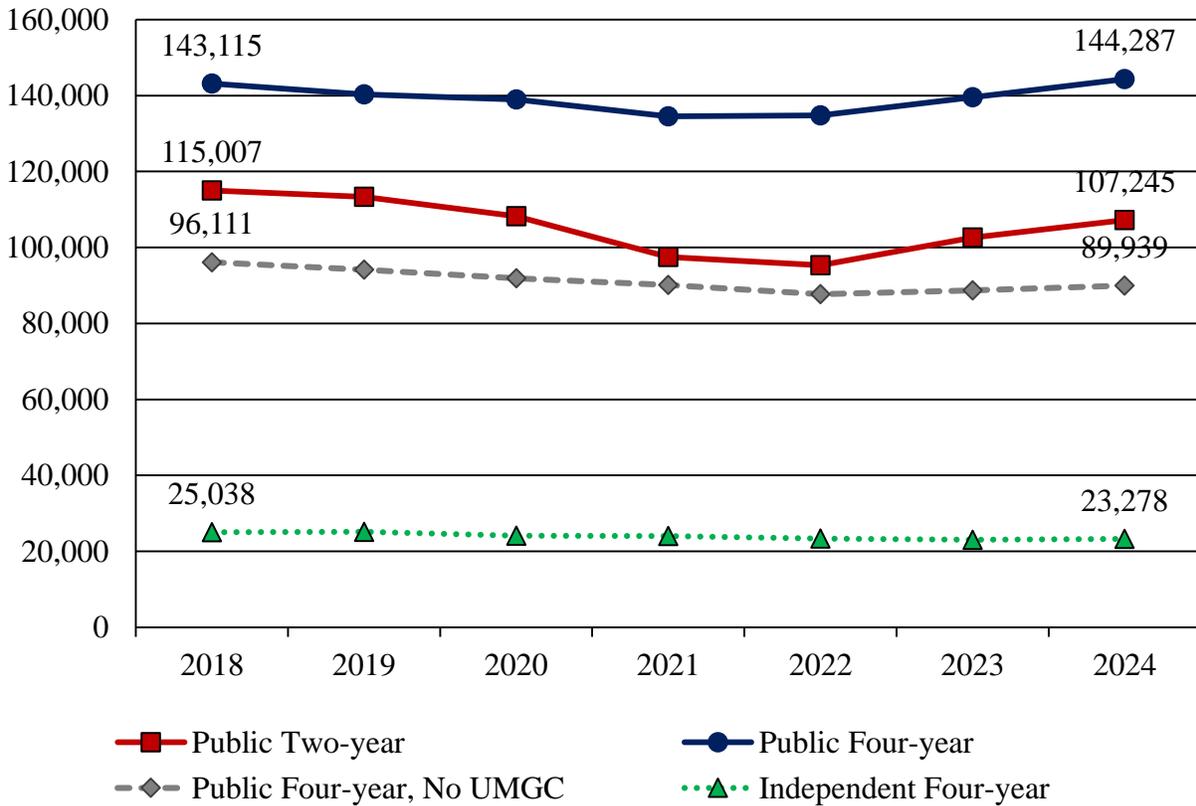
Source: US News Rankings 2025 Top Public Colleges and Universities

Undergraduate Enrollment

The combined undergraduate enrollment at Maryland’s public institutions and independent institutions increased by 3.6% in fall 2024. As shown in **Exhibit 9**, after declining for several years through fall 2022, enrollment for public two-year institutions has increased in subsequent years, with an influx of 4,676 students (4.6%) in fall 2024 compared fall 2023. Enrollment at the four-year public institutions increased by 4,768 students, or 3.4%, when compared to the fall 2023 total. However, if the University of Maryland Global Campus (UMGC) is excluded, enrollment increased by 1.4% in the four-year public institutions. This marks only the second time since fall 2017 that the four-year public institutions experienced an increase when excluding UMGC. Meanwhile four-year independent institutions reversed the recent history of enrollment decline with an increase of 1.0% in fall 2024. Prior to fall 2024, the four-year independents had not experienced an increase since fall 2019. Higher education enrollment trends by FTES at Maryland’s public four-year institutions can be seen in **Appendix 6**. Maryland’s increased enrollment mirrors the national trends. According to the National Student Clearinghouse, undergraduate enrollment across all segments increased by 3.0% in fall 2024 nationwide. Enrollment at the nation’s public two-year institutions increased by 4.7%, while the public

four-year institutions increased by 2.2%. Similar to Maryland, enrollment at the nation’s four-year private nonprofit institutions experience the smallest increase, 1.4%.

Exhibit 9
Maryland Total Fall Undergraduate Headcount Enrollment by Segment
Fall 2018-2024



UMGC: University of Maryland Global Campus

Note: Fall 2024 enrollment reflects opening fall enrollment data and is subject to revision.

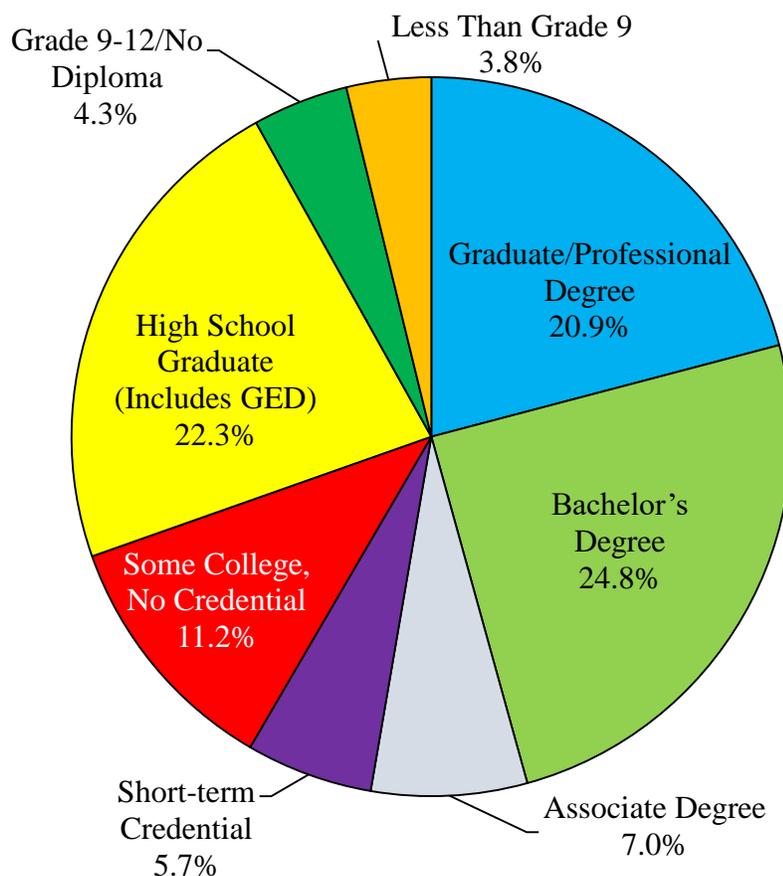
Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission

Progress Toward 55% Degree Attainment

To maintain a competitive and productive workforce, Maryland has an educational completion goal that at least 55% of adults 25 to 64 years old will hold at least one degree credential by 2025. **Exhibit 10** shows, according to the Lumina Foundation, that as of 2022 when including short-term credentials, Maryland exceeded its goal with 58.4% of Marylanders holding at least one degree credential; surpassing the national average of 54.3%. When excluding short-term

credentials, however, Maryland falls short of its attainment goal, with 52.7% of Marylanders holding at least one degree credential. However, at this level, Maryland still exceeds the national average of 46.5%.

Exhibit 10
Maryland Education Attainment
Adults 25 to 64 Years Old
Calendar 2022



Note: Short-term credentials include certificated and industry recognized certifications (1.7% certificates; 4.0% certifications).

Source: Lumina Foundation: A Stronger Nation

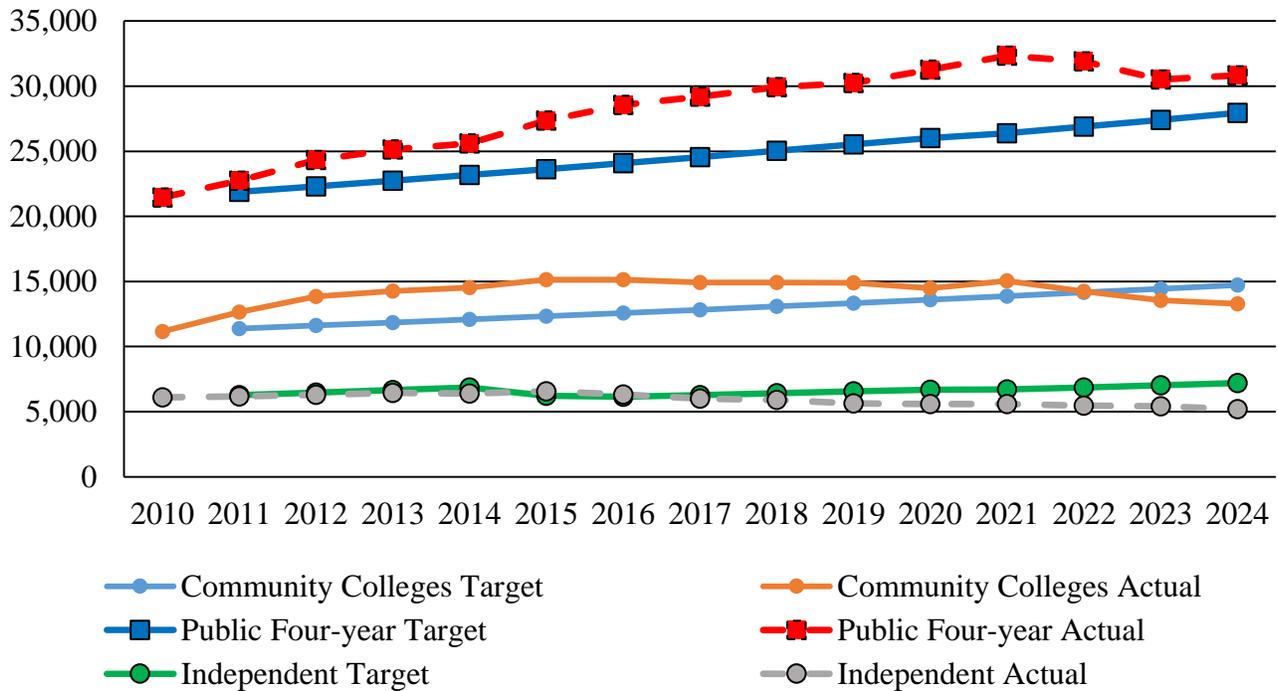
In 2012, MHEC developed a model, last revised in 2023, setting degree targets for institutions to reach in order for the State to reach its 55% completion goal. Based on the model, MHEC estimated that a total of 1.7 million Marylanders would have to possess a degree to meet the goal. MHEC estimated that in 2025, 903,511 residents ages 25 to 49 who held at least an

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associate degree in 2010 will still be in the target group. Therefore, when excluding this population from the target of 1.7 million, Maryland will need to have an additional 844,960 degree holders by 2025. Public two- and four-year institutions would account for 605,642 of the additional degree holders, while the remaining would be due to migration of individuals from other states and countries who already hold a college degree.

After factoring in migration and mortality rates, MHEC’s model determined that the goal can be reached if the public sector annually increases degree production by 2.0%. As shown in **Exhibit 11**, the public four-year institutions have consistently surpassed their target; however, after achieving their highest production of degrees in fiscal 2021, awarding 32,334 degrees, the number conferred decreased in consecutive years falling to 30,509 degrees by fiscal 2023. In fiscal 2024, the number of degrees increased to 30,834. On average, from fiscal 2011 to 2021, community colleges exceeded their target by 1,935 degrees but fell short of their target by 898 and 1,438 degrees in fiscal 2023 and 2024, respectively. Overall, since fiscal 2016, degree production in community colleges has fallen 12.2%, or 1,847 degrees, reflecting the enrollment decline. Since fiscal 2017, the independent institutions have fallen below their targets in each year with 799 fewer degrees conferred between fiscal 2017 and 2024.

Exhibit 11
55% Degree Attainment Goal by Segments
Fiscal 2010-2024



Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission

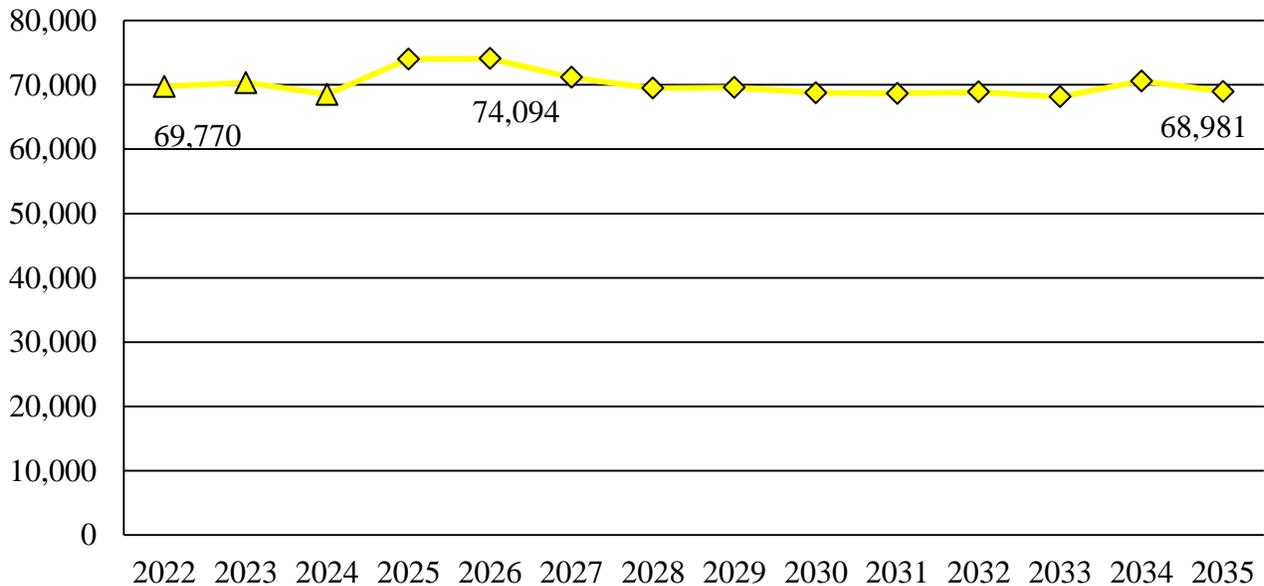
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As of fiscal 2024, 727,093 degrees have been conferred (including independent and other private institutions), exceeding the 2025 target of 718,209 undergraduate degrees. It should be noted that starting in fiscal 2015, the number of degrees awarded by public four-year institutions is overstated due to a change in the reporting requirements for UMGC, in which all associate and bachelor’s degrees conferred to all students, statewide and overseas, are included in the total number of degrees. Overall, for fiscal 2024, MHEC estimates the degree attainment rate for the State to be 51.9% and, over the course of the model, the average annual change per year has been 0.5%. At this rate, Maryland’s degree attainment rate would be 52.4% by 2025.

Trends of Maryland High School Graduates

In order to maintain and increase its degree attainment, Maryland needs to improve student progression from high school to post-secondary education and eventually completion. Overall, the number of students entering the pipeline, both public and private high school graduates, is projected to reach a peak of 74,094 students in 2026, as shown in **Exhibit 12**. However, maintaining the 55% goal may be challenging as the number of graduates are expected to decline by 6.9%, or 5,113 students, by 2035.

Exhibit 12
Projected Number of Maryland High School Graduates
Fiscal 2022-2035

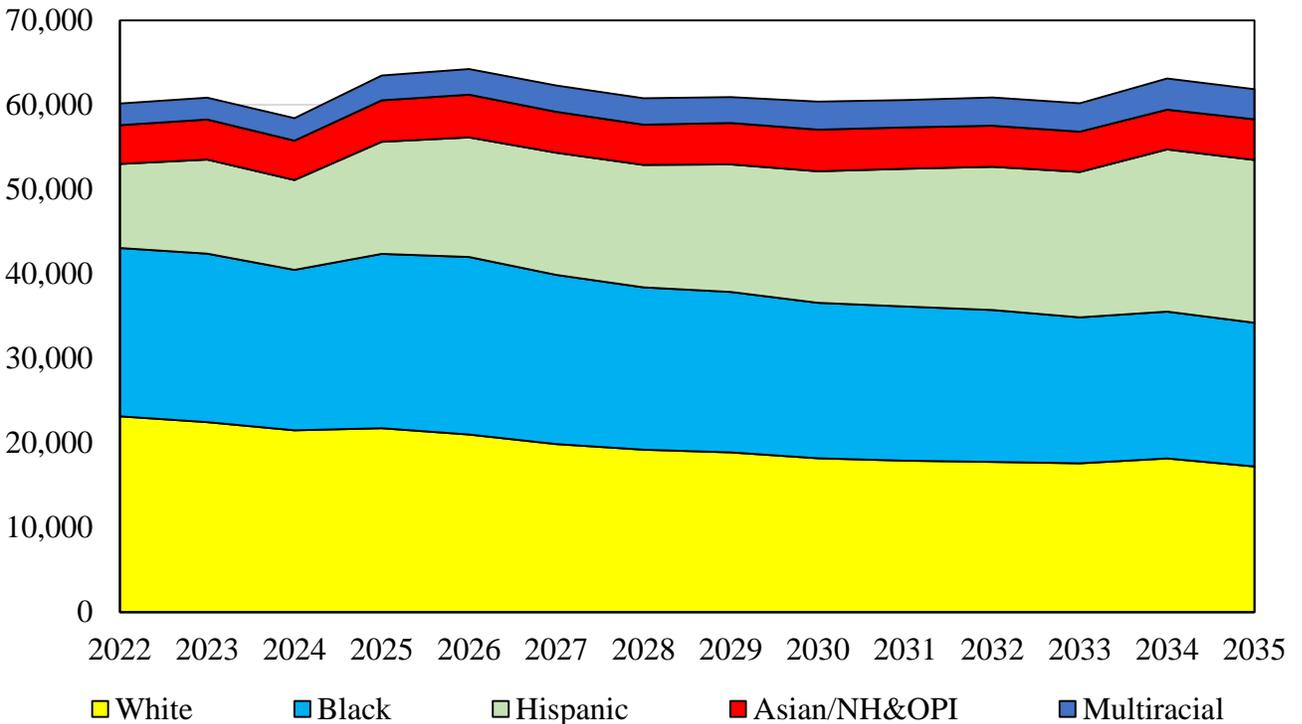


Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

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As shown in **Exhibit 13**, Maryland’s public high school graduates are becoming more diverse, with the share of non-white public school graduates projected to increase from 61.5% in 2022 to 72.2% in 2035. In order to maintain or increase enrollment, institutions will need to recruit and develop pathways and programs to retain and graduate first-generation and/or low-income students.

Exhibit 13
Maryland Public High School Graduates by Race and Ethnicity
Fiscal 2022-2035



NH & OPI: Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

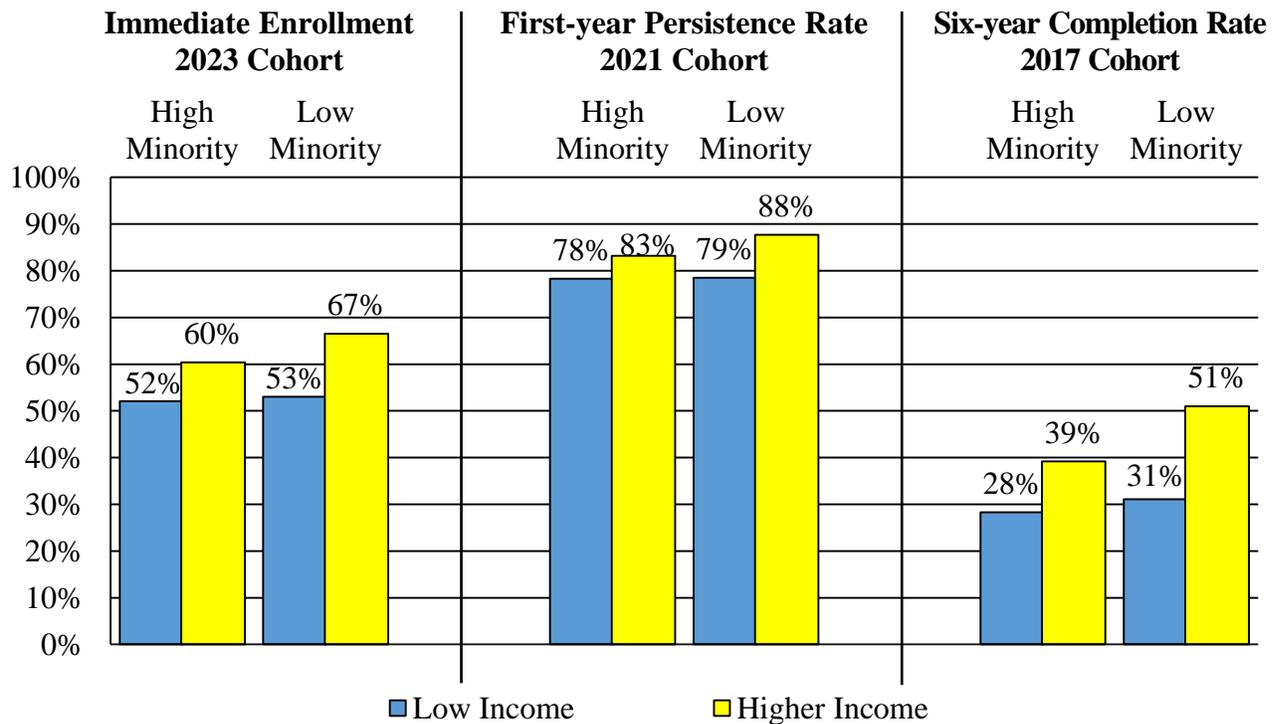
National Trends of High School Graduates

Some high school students may not consider attending college for a variety of reasons including cost, preparation, or family expectations. The college going rate of high school graduates has implications for the ability of Maryland to maintain its educational attainment level. While some may decide to pursue postsecondary education later, including for-credit certificates or certification, many may not complete any college credential. Furthermore, some may pursue other

options such as joining the workforce, military, or postsecondary apprenticeships. Targeting programs and resources at immediate college enrollment is an “easy” point at which institutions and policy makers can intervene to increase the overall college going rate. Those that do not enroll immediately tend to lose momentum while work, finances, and family tend to keep them from pursuing a postsecondary education.

As shown in **Exhibit 14**, nationally there is a gap in immediate enrollment and postsecondary outcomes between graduates from low-income and high-minority schools and those from high-income and low-minority schools. The enrollment rate for low-income students in low-minority schools was 14 percentage points lower than for higher income students in low-minority schools. While the first-year persistence rates for low-income students were 78% and 79% for student from high- and low-minority schools, respectively, compared to 83% and 88% percent for higher income students. Overall, less than a third of the low-income students successfully completed a postsecondary degree within six years While over half of the high school graduates from higher income students from low-minority schools graduate within six years.

Exhibit 14
Outcomes Across High School Income and Minority Characteristics
Cohorts 2017, 2021, and 2023



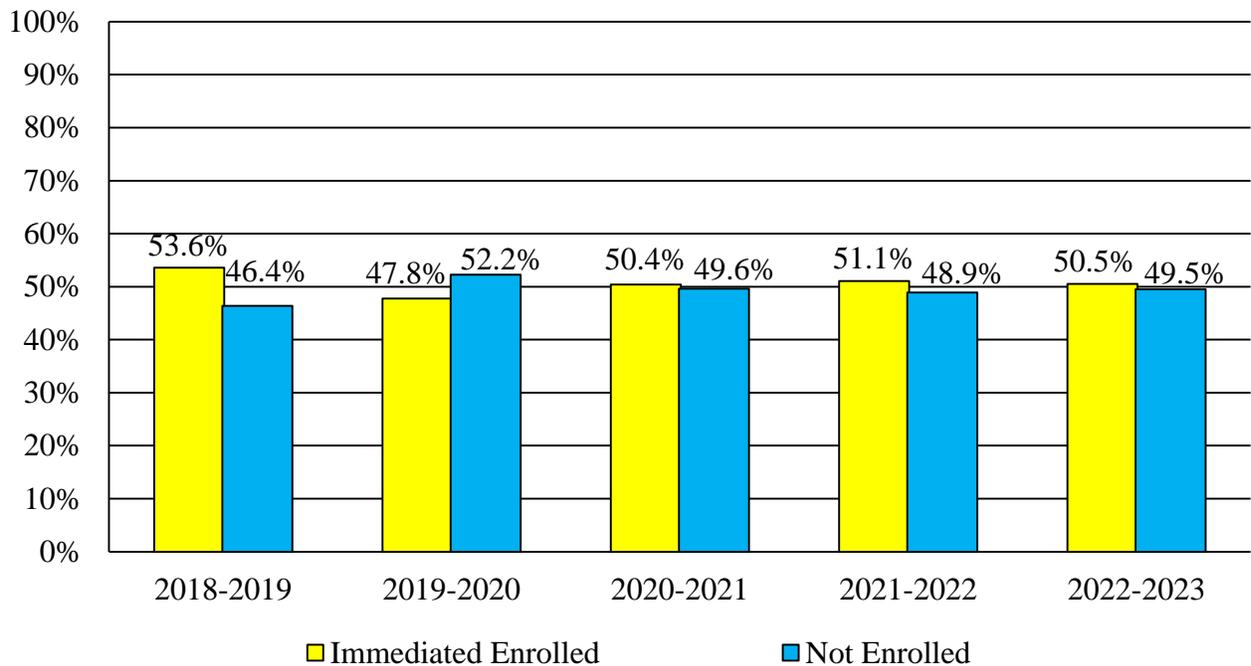
Note: Low income includes schools where at least 50% of the students are eligible for a free- or reduced-price lunch. High minority includes schools with at least 40% students who are Black or Hispanic.

Source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center; High School Benchmarks, September 2024

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In Maryland, as shown in **Exhibit 15**, prior to the pandemic, 53% of the 2018-2019 public high school graduates immediately enrolled in college. However, a majority (52%) of the graduates in the following class did not enroll in college reflecting the impact COVID-19 had on student’s decision to immediately attend college. Since the pandemic, when immediate college enrollment fell to 48%, it has improved to 51% with the 2022-2023 graduates but is still below the prepandemic level.

Exhibit 15
Immediate College Enrollment Maryland Public High School Graduates
2018-2023 Graduating Cohorts



Note: Only includes those who enrolled in college as a full-time degree seeking student in the fall immediately after high school graduation.

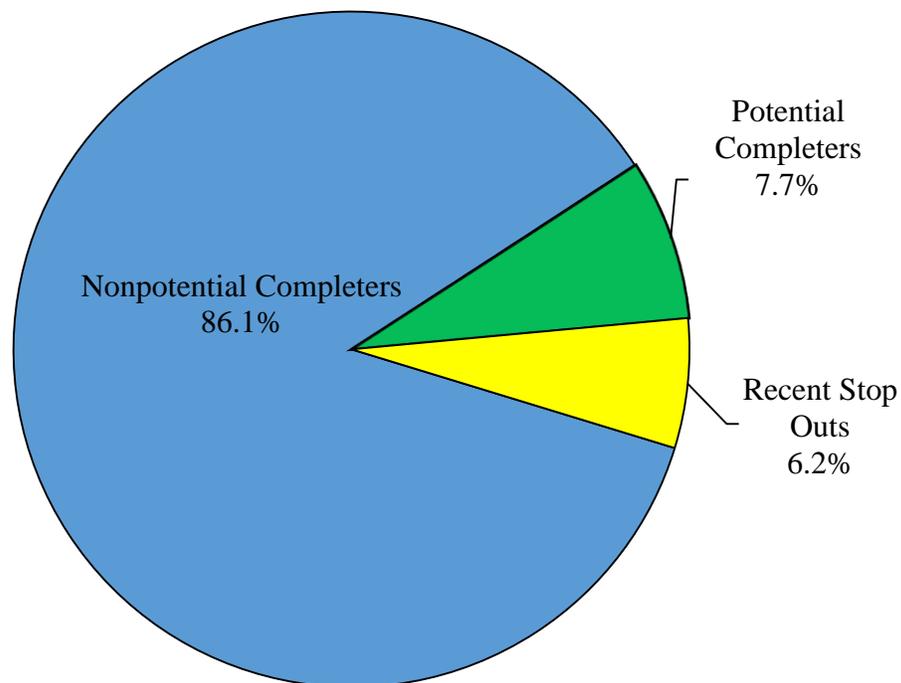
Source: Maryland Longitudinal Data System Center

Some College, No Credential

While undergraduate enrollment in Maryland has increased since the pandemic, a significant number of those students will sooner or later disengage from post-secondary education before earning a credential. Reengaging this population of students can not only help the State meet its attainment goal but could also be a source of enrollment growth for colleges. However, according to the National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, states and institutions are missing opportunities to reengage these students as, nationally, the number of those with some college/no credential (SCNC) under the age of 65, increased by 2.9%, or 1.0 million, from 35.8 million as of July 2021, to 36.8 million as of July 2022.

As shown in **Exhibit 16**, of the total SCNC population under the age of 65, 6.2% recently stopped out of college (students newly identified as SCNC who stopped out between January 2021 and July 2022) and 7.7% were identified as being potential completers (students with at least two years of FTES enrollment within the last 10 years; the combination of recent enrollment and completion of credits makes them more likely to complete a credential).

Exhibit 16
Some College/No Credential Characteristics
As of July 31, 2022



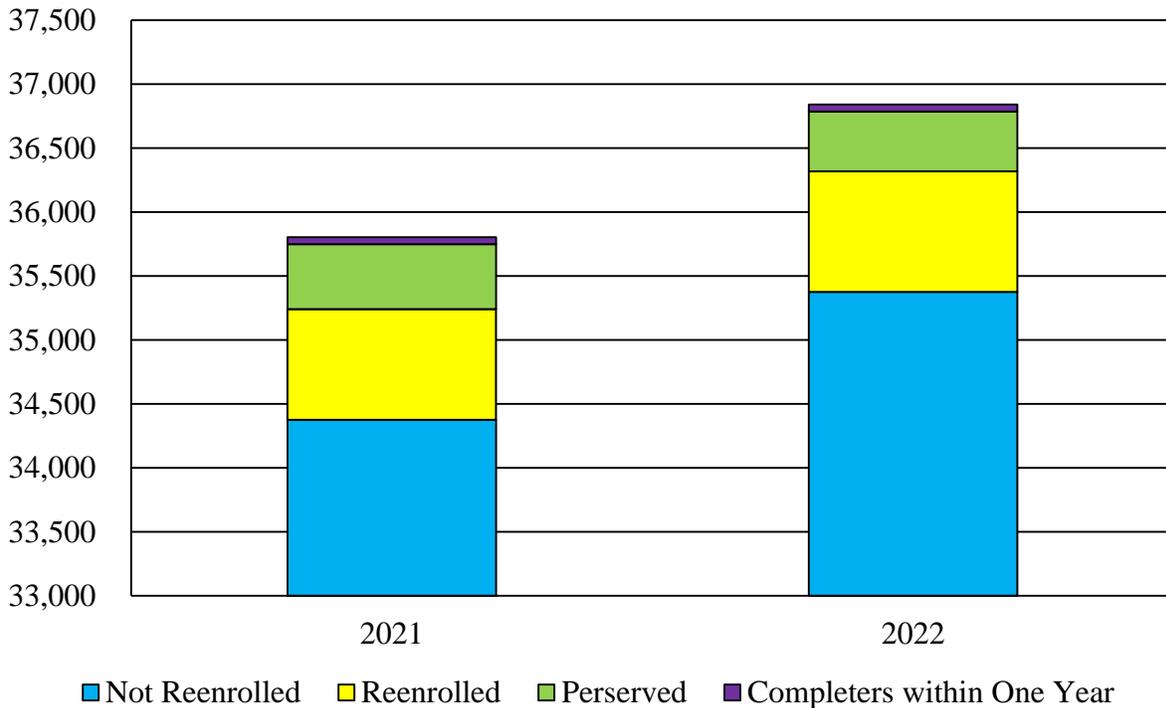
SCNC: some college/no credential

Source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center

Higher Education – Fiscal 2026 Budget Overview

As shown in **Exhibit 17**, between July 31, 2021, and 2022, the number of SCNC students who reenrolled in a post-secondary institution grew by 9.1%, or 78,345 students, and those who completed a credential within a year of reenrollment increased by 2.8%, or 1,467 students. However, the number of SCNC students who persisted into a second academic year declined by 8.2%. Overall, 37.2% of those who reenrolled returned to the same institution and 63% attended a different institution than previously enrolled. As shown in **Exhibit 18**, students were mostly like to reenroll in an institution in a different sector, with most reenrolling at a public two-year institution. It should be noted that 52.6% of recent stopouts were more likely to return to the institution at which they were last enrolled.

Exhibit 17
Sone College/ No Credential Under 65
As of July 31, 2024
(in Thousands)



Source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center

**Exhibit 18
National Institution Last Enrollment**

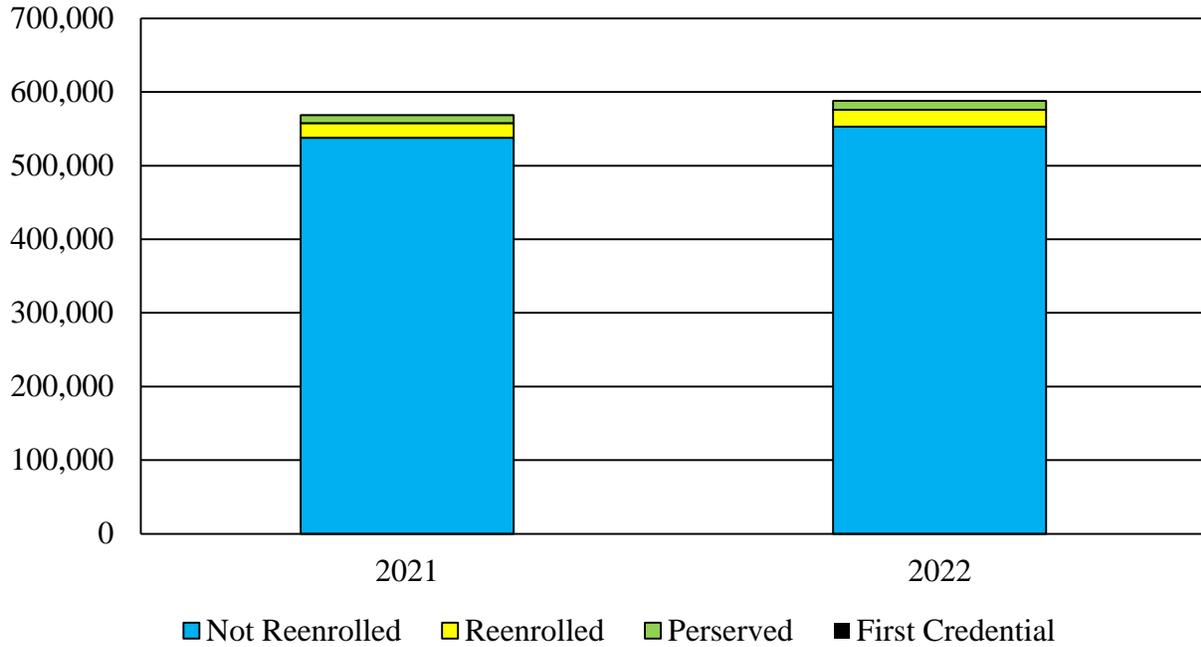
Sector of Last Enrollment	Sector of Reenrollment					
	Public Four-year	Private, Nonprofit Four-year	Private For-profit Four-year	Public Two-year	Public PAB	Primarily Online
Public Four-year	17.4%	9.3%	3.1%	43.3%	6.9%	18.6%
Private, Nonprofit Four-year	16.5%	14.4%	6.3%	33.9%	5.6%	21.1%
Private For-profit Four-year	7.3%	8.8%	6.2%	34.9%	5.5%	33.3%
Public Two-year	10.7%	7.4%	4.2%	45.9%	6.8%	21.7%
Public PAB	9.7%	6.6%	5.2%	35.9%	18.1%	20.9%
Primarily Online	9.4%	8.3%	5.8%	30.3%	4.8%	38.4%

PAB: primarily associate degree granting baccalaureate institution

Source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center

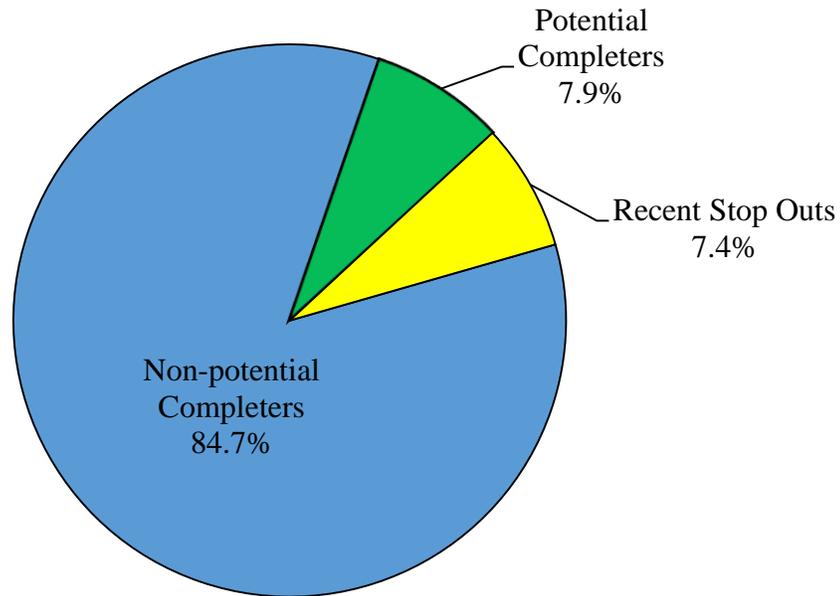
Following national trends, those identified with SCNC, under 65 years old, in Maryland, increased by 3.4% from 569,349 to 588,693 students, between July 2021 and 2022, respectively, as shown in **Exhibit 19**. During this time period, those reenrolling increased by 14.2%, or 2,830 students, and the number of those earning their first credential within a year of reenrollment increased by 3.9%, or 29 students. Those not reenrolling in a postsecondary institution increased by 2.8%, or 15,082 students. As shown in **Exhibit 20**, of the 588,693 SCNC identified as of July 2022, 7.4% recently stopped out and 7.9% were identified as potential completers.

Exhibit 19
Maryland Some College/No Credential
2021 and 2022



Source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center

Exhibit 20
Maryland Potential Completers
As of July 31, 2022



Source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center 2024 Report

Nationally, in regard to completion, potential completers (which includes recent stopouts) were more likely to earn a credential within a year of enrollment. Of the 943,169 potential completers of the age of 65 who reenrolled in the 2022-2023 academic year, 20,760 and 16,550 of potential completers and recent stops earned their first credential within a year of reenrolling, respectively. Since potential completers need fewer credits to earn a credential 76.9% of those who reenrolled earned an associate's (42.0%) or bachelor's (34.9%) degree within a year of enrollment.

Overall, while the majority of the SCNC population remain disengaged with post-secondary education, there is a greater chance that the younger SCNC population will reenroll and obtain a credential. Therefore, the State and institutions should focus efforts at reengaging these students, which can help not only improve attainment rates but also help grow enrollment at the institutions. In addition, some of the potential completers may have accumulated debt to pay for their education but not obtained a credential.

Institutions should not only focus outreach efforts to reenroll this group of students but target services and supports to this population to ensure that they persist and succeed in earning a credential. These students are often balancing work, family, and school, and therefore need different services than "traditional" students. Finances may keep many from reenrolling, therefore, providing financial aid targeting these students can help them to return to college.

Issues

1. Report on Calculation of Graduate Credit-hour Full-time Equivalent Student

Recognizing a lack of consistency across the institutions due to the nature of graduate-level study, the budget committees requested that the USM, MSU, and SMCM establish a workgroup to develop a uniform method to calculate graduate credit hours FTES to be used by the public four-year institutions. The workgroup endorsed a method under which the following institutions will use census data about aggregate credit hour registration from the fall and spring semesters: Bowie State University (BSU); Coppin State University (CSU); Frostburg State University; MSU; Salisbury University; Towson University; the University of Baltimore; the University of Maryland, Baltimore County; UMCP; and the University of Maryland Eastern Shore (UMES). SMCM will use census data for the fall and winter semesters. University of Maryland, Baltimore Campus (UMB), and the UMGC will use census data from the fall, winter, spring, and summer semesters.

The annualized FTES will be grouped into four categories: Graduate I, Graduate II, Graduate III, and Graduate IV. Graduate I includes all post-baccalaureate credit hours generated for post-baccalaureate credit-based certificates, master's degrees, and some professional-level courses. Graduate II consists of all graduate credit hours generated from courses for credit-based, post-master's level credentials, including post-master's certificates, some professional-level courses, and research doctoral courses. Graduate III is all graduate credit hours generated from courses for master's research, professional research, and doctoral research or requires supervisory level faculty involvement. Graduate IV is a new category for professional medical and dentistry education at UMB, as well as postgraduate certificate programs. These are limited enrollment programs; credit-based instruction occurs all year without breaks. For these reasons, the historical FTES was calculated based on headcount. Shifting to a credit-based calculation and approximating the FTES trend reported historically required a different factor because of the volume of credit hours generated.

Each category will have a separate calculation, which is identified in **Exhibit 21**. Institutions that have not used all four categories in the past are anticipated to have a one-time significant difference in reported FTES. The four-year public institutions will begin using this methodology in their fiscal 2025 reporting.

Exhibit 21
Graduate Credit Hours Calculation

<u>Graduate Category</u>	<u>Calculation</u>
Graduate I	Annualized FTES = Total Graduate Credit Hours/24
Graduate II	Annualized FTES = Total Graduate Credit Hours/20
Graduate III	Annualized FTES = Total Graduate Credit Hours/18
Graduate IV	Annualized FTES = Total Graduate Credit Hours/50

FTES: full-time equivalent student

Source: Report on Graduate Credit Hour Full-time Equivalent Students Calculation for Maryland Four-Year Public Institutions

2. HBCU Settlement Fund

In 2006, a lawsuit was filed by HBCU alumni alleging that the State had underfunded these institutions. In 2013, the court determined that was not the case, but it acknowledged that program duplication had continued segregation. After years of negotiating, a \$577 million settlement was reached. Chapters 41 and 42 of 2021 directs the settlement amount to Maryland’s HBCUs to be provided over the course of 10 years. The first year of this funding was provided in fiscal 2023. **Exhibit 22** shows the distribution of HBCU settlement funds since fiscal 2023 by institution. Each year, the funding is determined by the percentage share of enrollment of the four HBCUs. No university can receive less than \$9.0 million, but funding can decrease or increase between fiscal years based on the proportion of HBCU enrollment.

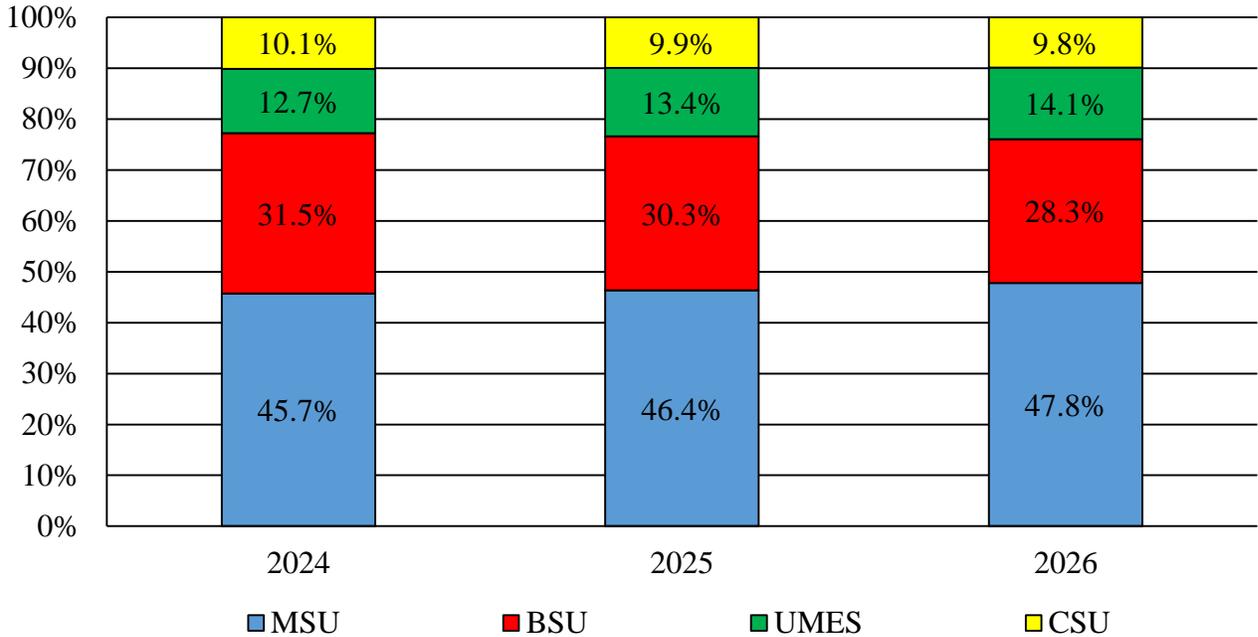
Exhibit 22
Historically Black Colleges and University Settlement Funding
Fiscal 2023-2026

<u>Institution</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>
BSU	\$10,572,037	\$18,193,432	\$17,476,088	\$16,318,751
CSU	5,666,728	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
MSU	15,113,291	26,387,001	26,748,669	27,584,931
UMES	6,103,444	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000

Source: Governor’s Budget Books Fiscal 2023-2026

BSU funding decreased for a second consecutive year in fiscal 2026 due to its declining proportion of the total HBCU enrollment. While BSU’s enrollment is growing, its percentage share of overall enrollment was less than in the previous funding period. According to MHEC’s opening fall enrollment data, overall enrollment for the HBCUs was 22,463 students. As shown in **Exhibit 23**, BSU’s percentage of HBCU opening fall enrollment decreased from 30.3% to 28.3%. Therefore, BSU received about 28.3% of the \$57.7 million in HBCU settlement funds available in fiscal 2026.

Exhibit 23
Historically Black Colleges and Universities’ Percentage of Opening Fall Enrollment Headcount
Fiscal 2024-2026



Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission

Fiscal 2024 Update on Spending of Settlement Funds

Chapter 41 requires the universities to submit an annual report by December 1 detailing how each has spent the received settlement funds and any new academic programs created with funds, including development costs, startup costs, and ongoing costs associated with the new programs. At the time of writing this analysis, the three USM universities have submitted their report, but MSU has not. As shown in **Exhibit 24**, those three universities reported fully expending their fiscal 2024 HBCU settlement funding.

Exhibit 24
Historically Black Colleges and University Settlement Fund Expenditures
Fiscal 2024

	<u>Academic Programs</u>	<u>Scholarships</u>	<u>Marketing</u>	<u>Additional Enhancements</u>	<u>Total Expended</u>	<u>Fiscal 2024 Amount</u>
BSU	\$14,213,383	\$1,554,916	\$2,425,133	\$0	\$18,193,432	\$18,193,432
CSU	1,660,766	4,037,169	2,137,162	1,164,903	9,000,000	9,000,000
UMES	5,733,812	2,817,142	449,046	468,277	9,000,000	9,000,000

Source: Bowie State University; Coppin State University; University of Maryland Eastern Shore

As required by the legislation, the funds were spent on creating and expanding academic programs, student financial support and scholarships, and marketing. The institutions approached these priorities differently. BSU spent 78.1% of its HBCU settlement funding on academic programs, while CSU spent 44.9% of its funding on financial support and scholarships. Additional enhancements included activities such as upgrading information technology infrastructure. This difference is most likely due to the different needs of the schools and their student populations. **The Department of Legislative Services (DLS) recommends adopting committee narrative requesting that BSU, CSU, MSU, and UMES each submit a report on the plans for the fiscal 2026 HBCU settlement funds.**

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.

Information Request	Author	Due Date
Annual report on faculty workload	USM MSU SMCM	December 15, 2024

2. Adopt the following narrative:

Report on Fiscal 2026 Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) Settlement Funds: The committees remain interested in the HBCU settlement funds. The budget committees request that Bowie State University (BSU), Coppin State University (CSU), Morgan State University (MSU), and University Maryland Eastern Shore (UMES) each submit a report on the plans for the fiscal 2026 HBCU settlement funds. The reports should include how the fiscal 2026 funding will be used for scholarships and financial aid support services, faculty recruitment and development, expanding and improving existing academic programs, developing and implementing new academic programs, academic support, and marketing at each institution.

Information Request	Author	Due Date
Report on fiscal 2026 HBCU settlement funds	BSU CSU MSU UMES	November 1, 2025

Appendix 1
2024 Joint Chairmen’s Report Responses from Agencies

The 2024 *Joint Chairmen’s Report* (JCR) requested that the public four-year institutions prepare four reports. Electronic copies of the full JCR responses can be found on the DLS Library website.

- ***Instructional Faculty Workload Report:*** SMCM’s full-time tenure-track faculty taught an average of 22.1 credits, while part-time faculty taught an average of 5.0 credits. Tenured/tenure track faculty at USM produced 27.6% of the total credit hours, full-time nontenure-track instructional faculty produced 25.6% of the total credit hours produced, and part-time faculty produced 44.2% of the total credit hours produced; others produced 2.6%. MSU has yet to submit the instructional faculty workload report.
- ***Report on Calculation of Graduate Credit-hour FTES:*** The budget committees requested that the USM, MSU, and SMCM establish a workgroup to develop a uniform method to calculate graduate credit hours FTES to be used by the public four-year institutions. The committees recognized that there was a lack of consistency across the institutions due to the nature of graduate-level study. Further discussion of this report can be found in Issue 1 of this analysis.
- ***Report on Allocation of HBCU Settlement Funds:*** The budget committees requested that BSU, CSU, MSU, and UMES establish a workgroup to develop an agreed upon definition of students enrolled immediately preceding academic year to be used in the HBCU settlement funds allocation. The four HBCUs looked at three different count options: fall headcount; fall/spring unduplicated headcount; and fall/spring credit hour FTES enrollment. The institutions endorsed the continued use of the fall headcount enrollment.
- ***Report on Student Cohort Data:*** The budget committees requested that the USM, MSU, and SMCM report on data for in-state students from fiscal 2019 through 2024, including recruitment efforts, the number enrolled by high school, and racial/ethnic and gender demographics. USM and SMCM submitted extensive reports detailing their recruitment efforts and the demographics of their student bodies.

Appendix 2
Trends in Education and General Revenues¹
Public Four-year Institutions
Fiscal 2021-2026
(\$ in Thousands)

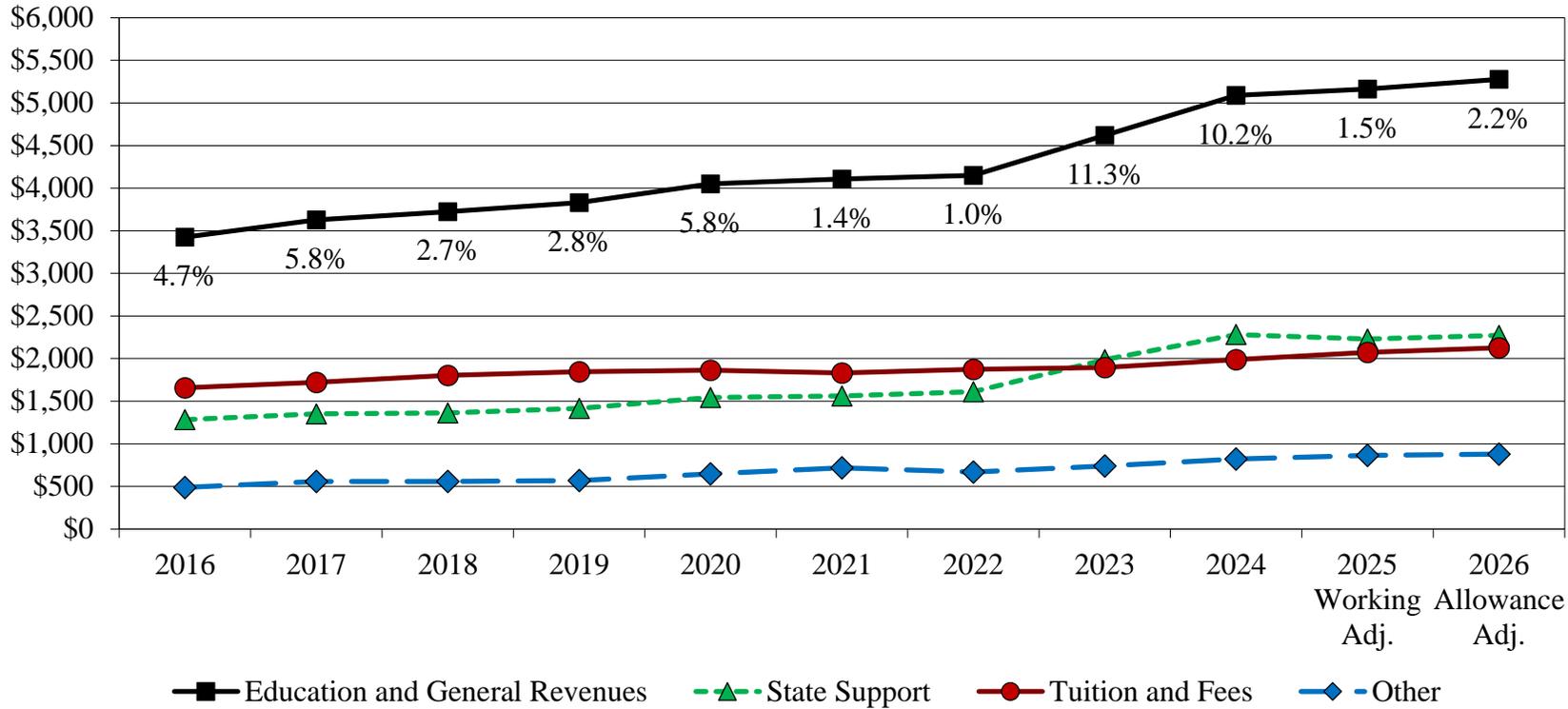
<u>Institution</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>Adjusted Working 2025</u>	<u>Adjusted Allowance 2026</u>	<u>Annual % 2021-2026</u>	<u>% Change 2025-2026</u>
UMB	\$725,983	\$731,587	\$816,085	\$877,434	\$895,480	\$906,429	4.5%	1.2%
UMCP	1,365,507	1,496,889	1,626,961	1,783,638	1,771,577	1,809,374	5.8%	2.1%
BSU	101,169	100,623	125,704	141,834	142,815	146,389	7.7%	2.5%
TU	373,595	343,537	371,347	402,783	430,590	435,607	3.1%	1.2%
UMES	78,345	69,591	87,944	105,537	109,457	106,867	6.4%	-2.4%
FSU	85,646	86,388	90,075	98,222	97,462	97,709	2.7%	0.3%
CSU	81,153	64,438	78,318	84,424	83,862	86,607	1.3%	3.3%
UBalt	100,746	100,892	108,098	113,082	115,936	116,477	2.9%	0.5%
SU	154,749	144,526	156,221	170,222	171,815	172,118	2.2%	0.2%
UMGC	422,536	402,011	428,889	486,166	530,784	548,736	5.4%	3.4%
UMBC	337,025	353,079	410,738	449,758	443,371	454,258	6.2%	2.5%
USG	33,407	29,704	35,051	38,001	32,127	31,329	-1.3%	-2.5%
MSU	217,368	201,821	257,078	306,179	303,924	328,928	8.6%	8.2%
SMCM	65,067	56,082	61,136	68,970	67,996	67,715	0.8%	-0.4%
Total	\$4,142,295	\$4,181,169	\$4,653,647	\$5,126,252	\$5,197,197	\$5,308,542	5.1%	2.1%

¹ Education and General revenues represent tuition and fees, State funds (general funds 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 UMB, hospital revenues were excluded prior to fiscal 2020 but, due to a change in accounting procedures, those revenues are no longer excluded. For UMCP and UMES, agriculture experimental station and cooperative extension programs are excluded. Fiscal 2020 and fiscal 2021 working adjusted include Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act State support.

Note: Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding. The fiscal 2025 working includes deficiency appropriations.

Source: Governor's Fiscal 2021-2026 Budget Books

Appendix 3
Education and General Revenues at Four-year Institutions¹
Fiscal 2016-2026
(\$ in Millions)



¹ State support for the University System of Maryland Office and the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science are not included. Figures also exclude funding for agriculture experimental station and cooperative extension programs and the Maryland Fire and Rescue Institute. For UMB, hospital expenditures are excluded prior to fiscal 2020 but, due to a change in accounting procedures, those revenues are no longer excluded.

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

Note: Fiscal 2020 and 2021 adjusted includes Coronavirus Aid Relief and Economic Security Act State support. The fiscal 2024 working includes deficiency appropriations.

Source: Governor’s Fiscal 2016-2026 Budget Books; Department of Legislative Services

Appendix 4
Education and General Revenues¹
Per Full-time Equivalent Student
Public Four-year Institutions
Fiscal 2021-2026

<u>Institution</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>Adjusted 2025</u>	<u>Adjusted 2026</u>	<u>Annual % Change 2021-2026</u>	<u>% Change 2025-2026</u>
UMB	\$101,821	\$101,188	\$117,558	\$129,511	\$134,134	\$134,206	5.7%	0.1%
UMCP	40,176	44,138	48,591	52,326	52,203	53,251	5.8%	2.0%
BSU	20,125	20,291	24,961	27,653	27,904	28,749	7.4%	3.0%
TU	20,888	20,364	22,965	24,991	26,862	27,158	5.4%	1.1%
UMES	32,481	28,852	39,668	40,874	41,445	39,376	3.9%	-5.0%
FSU	23,305	25,904	29,975	32,567	31,409	31,488	6.2%	0.3%
CSU	42,311	37,949	47,842	48,829	48,114	47,300	2.3%	-1.7%
UBalt	36,662	41,231	47,810	51,378	54,201	53,089	7.7%	-2.1%
SU	21,463	21,861	24,660	27,222	27,451	26,455	4.3%	-3.6%
UMGC	11,269	11,381	12,153	12,612	12,872	12,974	2.9%	0.8%
UMBC	30,991	32,363	36,288	39,529	38,851	39,805	5.1%	2.5%
MSU	31,155	26,015	30,862	32,873	31,915	33,917	1.7%	6.3%
SMCM	41,365	34,833	37,785	40,239	38,547	37,872	-1.7%	-1.8%
Average (Weighted)	\$29,578	\$30,734	\$34,559	\$36,648	\$36,482	\$36,800	4.5%	0.9%

¹ Education and General revenues represent tuition and fees, general funds, 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 UMB, hospital revenues were excluded prior to fiscal 2020 but, due to a change in accounting procedures, those revenues are no longer excluded. For UMCP and UMES, agriculture experimental station and cooperative extension programs are excluded.

Note: The fiscal 2025 adjusted working includes deficiency appropriations.

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

Appendix 5
Fiscal 2026 Revenues Per FTES by Revenue Source¹
Public Four-year Institutions

<u>Institution</u>	<u>E&G Revenues</u>	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>Tuition and Fees</u>	<u>FTES</u>	<u>E&G Revenues Per FTES</u>	<u>State Funds Per FTES</u>	<u>Tuition and Fees Per FTES</u>	<u>State as % of E&G</u>	<u>Tuition and Fees as % of E&G</u>
UMB	\$906,428,602	\$359,113,139	\$184,464,020	6,754	\$134,206	\$53,170	\$27,312	40%	20%
UMCP	1,809,374,139	745,035,896	729,463,916	33,978	53,251	21,927	21,469	41%	40%
BSU	146,388,983	85,517,127	55,781,011	5,092	28,749	16,794	10,955	58%	38%
TU	435,607,348	207,984,906	213,523,383	16,040	27,158	12,967	13,312	48%	49%
UMES	106,867,444	74,945,540	30,219,261	2,714	39,376	27,614	11,135	70%	28%
FSU	97,708,658	60,574,786	33,135,096	3,103	31,488	19,521	10,678	62%	34%
CSU	86,606,965	70,638,402	14,438,563	1,831	47,300	38,579	7,886	82%	17%
UBalt	116,476,627	59,848,284	51,636,887	2,194	53,089	27,278	23,536	51%	44%
SU	172,118,444	91,246,846	75,656,598	6,506	26,455	14,025	11,629	53%	44%
UMGC	548,735,889	62,975,263	441,472,252	42,294	12,974	1,489	10,438	11%	80%
UMBC	454,257,857	215,791,167	166,029,059	11,412	39,805	18,909	14,549	48%	37%
MSU	328,927,632	197,572,536	105,755,096	9,698	33,917	20,373	10,905	60%	32%
SMCM	67,714,967	41,267,890	\$25,021,159	1,788	37,872	23,080	13,994	61%	37%
Total Higher Education	\$5,277,213,555	\$2,272,511,782	\$2,126,596,301	143,404	\$36,800	\$15,847	\$14,829	43%	40%

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

¹ E&G revenues include tuition and fees, general funds, Higher Education Investment Fund funds, grants and contracts (federal, State, and local), and the sales and services of educational activities minus auxiliary program enterprise revenue. For UMB, hospital revenues were excluded prior to fiscal 2020 but, due to a change in accounting procedures, those revenues are no longer excluded. For UMCP and UMES, agriculture experimental station and cooperative extension programs are excluded.

Note: State Funds include Chapter 41 of 2021 funds for HBCUs, which are excluded from the FTES calculation used in funding formulas.

Source: Governor's Fiscal 2026 Budget Books

Appendix 6
Higher Education Enrollment Trends
Full-time Equivalent Student
Public Four-year Institutions
Fiscal 2021-2026

<u>Institution</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>Working 2025</u>	<u>Allowance 2026</u>	<u>Annual % 2021-2026</u>	<u>% Change 2025-2026</u>
UMB	7,130	7,230	6,942	6,775	6,676	6,754	-1.1%	1.2%
UMCP	33,988	33,914	33,483	34,087	33,936	33,978	0.0%	0.1%
BSU	5,027	4,959	5,036	5,129	5,118	5,092	0.3%	-0.5%
TU	17,886	16,870	16,170	16,117	16,030	16,040	-2.2%	0.1%
UMES	2,412	2,412	2,217	2,582	2,641	2,714	2.4%	2.8%
FSU	3,675	3,335	3,005	3,016	3,103	3,103	-3.3%	0.0%
CSU	1,918	1,698	1,637	1,729	1,743	1,831	-0.9%	5.0%
UBalt	2,748	2,447	2,261	2,201	2,139	2,194	-4.4%	2.6%
SU	7,210	6,611	6,335	6,253	6,259	6,506	-2.0%	3.9%
UMGC	37,496	35,322	35,292	38,547	41,236	42,294	2.4%	2.6%
UMBC	10,875	10,910	11,319	11,378	11,412	11,412	1.0%	0.0%
MSU	6,977	7,758	8,330	9,314	9,523	9,698	6.8%	1.8%
SMCM	1,573	1,610	1,618	1,714	1,764	1,788	2.6%	1.4%
Total	138,915	138,810	133,645	138,842	141,580	143,404	0.6%	1.3%

Source: Department of Budget and Management

Appendix 7
Tuition and Fee Rates at Public Four-year Institutions
Fiscal 2025-2026

	2025			2026 ⁶			<u>% Tuition Change</u>	<u>% Fee Change</u>	<u>% Total Change</u>
	<u>Tuition</u>	<u>Fee</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Tuition</u>	<u>Fee</u>	<u>Total</u>			
In-state Full-time Undergraduate									
UMCP	\$10,087	\$1,722	\$11,809	\$10,490	\$1,773	\$12,263	4.0%	3.0%	3.8%
BSU	6,113	3,105	9,218	6,327	3,294	9,621	3.5%	6.1%	4.4%
TU	7,530	4,198	11,728	7,756	4,442	12,198	3.0%	5.8%	4.0%
UMES	5,750	3,326	9,076	5,922	3,426	9,348	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
FSU	7,254	2,966	10,220	7,400	3,048	10,448	2.0%	2.8%	2.2%
CSU	5,032	2,068	7,100	5,132	2,068	7,200	2.0%	0.0%	1.4%
UBalt	7,590	2,402	9,992	7,740	2,460	10,200	2.0%	2.4%	2.1%
SU	7,860	3,224	11,084	8,016	3,290	11,306	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
UMGC ¹	9,720	450	10,170	9,900	450	10,350	1.9%	0.0%	1.8%
UMBC	9,423	3,833	13,256	9,706	3,983	13,689	3.0%	3.9%	3.3%
MSU	5,698	2,531	8,229	5,815	2,531	8,346	2.1%	0.0%	1.4%
SMCM	12,116	3,120	15,236	12,479	3,214	15,693	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Out-of-state Full-time Undergraduate									
UMCP	\$39,464	\$1,722	\$41,186	\$41,043	\$1,773	\$42,816	4.0%	3.0%	4.0%
BSU	16,833	3,105	19,938	17,422	3,294	20,716	3.5%	6.1%	3.9%
TU ²	25,622	4,198	29,820	26,902	4,442	31,344	5.0%	5.8%	5.1%
UMES ³	16,796	3,326	20,122	17,636	3,426	21,062	5.0%	3.0%	4.7%
FSU ⁴	22,848	2,966	25,814	23,420	3,048	26,468	2.5%	2.8%	2.5%
CSU	11,955	2,068	14,023	12,194	2,068	14,262	2.0%	0.0%	1.7%
UBalt	21,582	2,402	23,984	22,014	2,460	24,474	2.0%	2.4%	2.0%
SU ²	18,950	3,224	22,174	19,520	3,290	22,810	3.0%	2.0%	2.9%
UMGC ^{1,2}	14,970	450	15,420	14,970	450	15,420	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
UMBC	27,392	3,833	31,225	28,762	3,983	32,745	5.0%	3.9%	4.9%
MSU	16,593	2,531	19,124	16,925	2,531	19,456	2.0%	0.0%	1.7%
SMCM ⁵	28,192	3,120	31,312	29,038	3,214	32,252	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%

¹ Based on 30 credit hours.

² TU, SU, and UMGC have separate, lower out-of-state rates for students enrolled at USM at Hagerstown.

³ UMES has a separate, lower regional rate for non-Maryland students residing in Delaware and the eastern shore of Virginia.

⁴ FSU has a separate, lower out-of-state rate for non-Maryland students residing within 120 miles of campus.

⁵ SMCM has a separate, lower out-of-state rate for District of Columbia residents.

⁶ 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

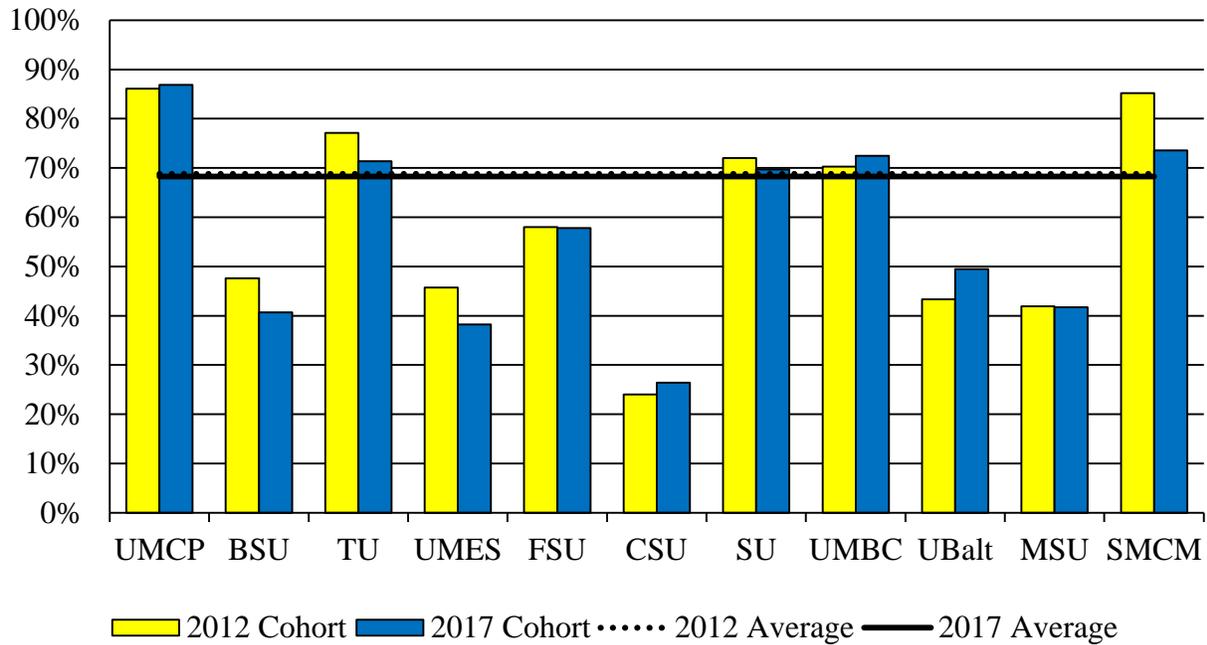
**Appendix 8
Tuition and Fee Rates at Public Two-year Institutions
Fall 2024**

<u>Community College</u>	Resident of Service Area			Outside Service Area			Out-of-state Resident		
	<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	\$4,080	\$860	\$4,940	\$8,640	\$860	\$9,500	\$11,760	\$860	\$12,620
Anne Arundel Community College	3,750	800	4,550	8,790	800	9,590	12,750	800	13,550
Baltimore City Community College	2,640	674	3,314	2,640	674	3,314	6,720	674	7,394
Community College of Baltimore County	3,660	1,416	5,076	7,320	1,416	8,736	11,250	1,416	12,666
Carroll Community College	4,260	1,125	5,385	7,230	1,868	9,098	10,110	2,588	12,698
Cecil College	4,050	870	4,920	7,500	870	8,370	9,240	870	10,110
Chesapeake College	3,930	1,400	5,330	6,810	1,430	8,240	9,510	1,430	10,940
College of Southern Maryland	3,360	840	4,200	5,880	1,470	7,350	7,560	1,890	9,450
Frederick Community College	3,947	847	4,794	8,629	847	9,476	11,689	847	12,536
Garrett College	2,970	1,470	4,440	8,850	1,470	10,320	11,430	1,470	12,900
Hagerstown Community College	3,690	630	4,320	5,760	630	6,390	7,560	630	8,190
Harford Community College	4,200	840	5,040	7,200	840	8,040	10,200	840	11,040
Howard Community College	4,260	850	5,110	8,190	850	9,040	11,190	850	12,040
Montgomery College	4,020	1,374	5,394	8,190	2,208	10,398	11,400	2,850	14,250
Prince George's Community College	3,570	1,460	5,030	6,420	1,460	7,880	9,840	1,460	11,300
Wor-Wic Community College	3,990	810	4,800	7,980	810	8,790	9,990	810	10,800
Average	\$3,774	\$1,017	\$4,790	\$7,252	\$1,156	\$8,408	\$10,137	\$1,268	\$11,405

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

Source: Maryland Association of Community Colleges

**Appendix 9
Six-year Graduation Rate for First-time, Full-time Students
2012 and 2017 Cohort**

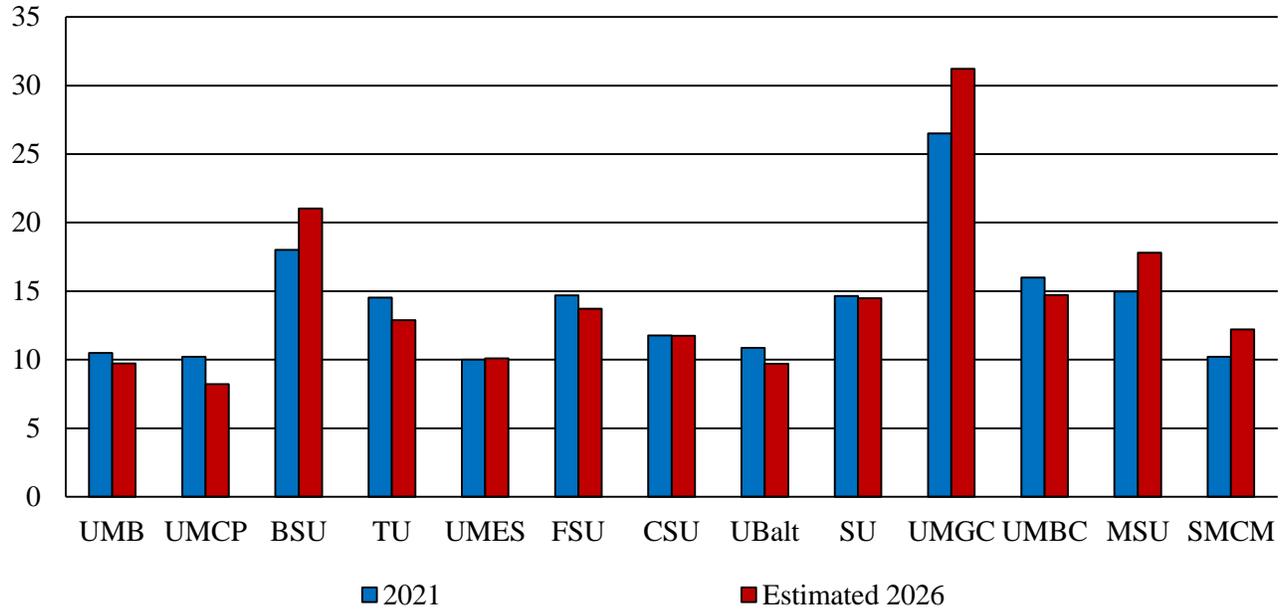


	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
UMCP	86.1%	86.5%	86.1%	87.2%	87.1%	86.9%
BSU	47.6%	46.7%	46.3%	44.7%	42.4%	40.7%
TU	77.1%	72.6%	75.0%	75.5%	74.1%	71.4%
UMES	45.7%	46.4%	45.1%	38.0%	41.0%	38.2%
FSU	58.0%	57.8%	59.8%	56.2%	56.2%	57.8%
CSU	24.0%	25.9%	31.1%	25.0%	23.5%	26.4%
SU	72.0%	73.7%	70.3%	74.5%	70.3%	69.7%
UMBC	70.3%	71.1%	71.6%	72.6%	71.7%	72.5%
UBalt	43.3%	44.5%	41.0%	42.3%	35.5%	49.5%
MSU	41.9%	45.3%	45.9%	44.2%	45.4%	41.7%
SMCM	85.2%	81.1%	76.2%	74.3%	75.1%	73.6%
Statewide Rate	68.8%	69.7%	69.0%	68.5%	67.9%	68.3%

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. UMGC is included in the statewide rate, although not included in the institutional list.

Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission

Appendix 10
Student-to-faculty Ratio
Fiscal 2021 and 2026 Est.



	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>Estimated 2025</u>	<u>Estimated 2026</u>
UMB	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.7
UMCP	10.2	8.4	8.6	8.3	8.2	8.2
BSU	18.0	16.8	14.7	21.2	21.1	21.0
TU	14.5	13.9	13.5	13.3	13.0	12.9
UMES	10.0	10.0	9.5	10.1	10.1	10.1
FSU	14.7	13.0	13.3	13.3	13.7	13.7
CSU	11.8	10.7	10.9	11.4	11.3	11.7
UBalt	10.9	9.9	9.9	9.5	9.5	9.7
SU	14.6	13.2	13.3	13.5	13.9	14.5
UMGC	26.5	25.8	26.7	28.4	30.4	31.2
UMBC	16.0	16.0	18.0	18.2	14.7	14.7
MSU	15.0	17.2	17.1	17.1	17.5	17.8
SMCM	10.2	11.0	10.9	11.1	12.0	12.2

Note: Full-time equivalent.

Source: Department of Budget and Management