
Higher Education

Fiscal 2027 Budget Overview

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

January 2026

Higher Education

Fiscal 2027 Budget Overview

State Funding Changes for Higher Education

(\$ in Thousands)

	2025 <u>Actual</u>	2026 <u>Working Adjusted¹</u>	2027 <u>Allowance</u>	2027 <u>Allowance Adjusted²</u>	2026-2027 <u>Adjusted Change</u>	2026-2027 <u>% Change</u>
Public Four-year Institutions						
University System of Maryland (USM)	\$2,269,256	\$2,210,561	\$2,219,291	\$2,280,776	\$70,215	3.2%
Chapter 41 of 2021 Funds	35,476	34,319	32,541	32,541	-1,778	-5.2%
<i>Subtotal – USM</i>	<i>\$2,304,732</i>	<i>\$2,244,880</i>	<i>\$2,251,832</i>	<i>\$2,313,317</i>	<i>\$68,437</i>	<i>3.0%</i>
Morgan State University (MSU)	\$178,533	\$175,922	\$178,363	\$180,740	\$4,818	2.7%
MSU Chapter 41 of 2021 Funds	26,749	27,585	28,153	28,153	568	2.1%
<i>Subtotal – MSU</i>	<i>\$205,282</i>	<i>\$203,507</i>	<i>\$206,516</i>	<i>\$208,893</i>	<i>\$5,386</i>	<i>2.6%</i>
St. Mary's College of Maryland (SMCM)	\$42,888	\$42,888	\$45,622	\$46,171	\$3,282	7.7%
<i>Subtotal – SMCM</i>	<i>\$42,888</i>	<i>\$42,888</i>	<i>\$45,622</i>	<i>\$46,171</i>	<i>\$3,282</i>	<i>7.7%</i>
<i>Subtotal – Public Four-year</i>	<i>\$2,579,650</i>	<i>\$2,491,275</i>	<i>\$2,503,970</i>	<i>\$2,568,381</i>	<i>\$77,105</i>	<i>3.1%</i>
Other Higher Education						
Maryland Higher Education Commission						
Administration	\$18,882	\$13,019	\$13,920	\$13,920	\$902	6.9%
<i>Subtotal – Administration</i>	<i>\$18,882</i>	<i>\$13,019</i>	<i>\$13,920</i>	<i>\$13,920</i>	<i>\$902</i>	<i>6.9%</i>
Financial Aid	\$205,193	\$216,512	\$226,213	\$222,213	\$5,701	2.6%
Educational Grants	25,337	10,948	10,585	10,585	-363	-3.3%
Non-USM Regional Higher Education Centers	1,410	1,410	1,410	1,410		0.0%
Independent Institutions	72,594	73,323	77,790	73,323		0.0%
Aid to Community Colleges ³	479,003	504,276	541,411	520,420	16,145	3.2%
Baltimore City Community College (BCCC)	48,367	48,367	49,269	48,555	188	0.4%
<i>Subtotal – BCCC</i>	<i>\$48,367</i>	<i>\$48,367</i>	<i>\$49,269</i>	<i>\$48,555</i>	<i>\$188</i>	<i>0.4%</i>
<i>Subtotal – Other Higher Education</i>	<i>\$850,785</i>	<i>\$867,854</i>	<i>\$920,597</i>	<i>\$890,426</i>	<i>\$22,572</i>	<i>2.6%</i>
Total Higher Education	\$3,430,435	\$3,359,129	\$3,424,567	\$3,458,807	\$99,677	3.0%
Total State PAYGO and DPA⁴	\$45,595	\$41,000		\$17,015		

DPA: Dedicated Purpose Account

PAYGO: pay-as-you-go

¹ The 2026 working is adjusted to include deficiency appropriations and planned reversions.

² The 2027 allowance is adjusted to include Budget Reconciliation and Financing Act provisions and a 1.5% cost-of-living adjustment for State employees.

³ The fiscal 2025 actual includes a fiscal 2026 deficiency of \$750,670 that is to be used to support a shortfall in fiscal 2025 in optional retirement.

⁴ Includes \$32.0 million in special funds in the fiscal 2026 adjusted working appropriation for USM institutions and \$9.0 million for MSU. The fiscal 2027 adjusted allowance includes \$14 million of special funds for USM and \$3.015 million for the University of Maryland, Baltimore. Fiscal 2026 adjusted working appropriation also accounts for \$17.5 million of special funds transferred from the DPA to support the Quantum initiatives.

Note: Does not include PAYGO funding for the Community Colleges Facilities Renewal Grant Program. Does not include funding for the Maryland Higher Education Outreach and College Access 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 (BCCC). 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, and outcome measures. Additionally, an evaluation of funding from the historically Black colleges and universities (HBCU) Settlement Fund, trends in public high school enrollment, graduation, and teacher employment along with changes to federal loans are included.

Operating Budget Recommended Actions

1. Adopt committee narrative requesting the annual instructional workload report.

Higher Education **Fiscal 2027 Budget Overview**

Operating Budget Overview

Fiscal 2026 Actions

The fiscal 2027 budget includes a general fund reversion of \$337,599 for Frostburg State University relating to the Challenger Center. The following are proposed deficiency appropriations for fiscal 2026 specific to the higher education institutions and various programs administered by the Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC):

- \$27.6 million in general funds and a reduction of an equivalent amount of special funds due to a Higher Education Investment Fund (HEIF) shortfall;
- \$6.0 million in special funds replacing an equivalent amount of general funds due to available balance from the Teacher Development and Retention Program Fund;
- \$1,892,340 in general funds for optional retirement contributions for community colleges related to both fiscal 2025 and 2026 shortfalls;
- \$784,341 in general funds, \$16,637 in special funds, and \$6,341 in federal funds in MHEC Administration to account for salary and fringe benefit shortfalls, the extension of the contract related to the financial aid system, and funds to cover a fiscal 2025 shortfall;
- \$245,571 in special funds from the Maryland Emergency Medical System Operations Fund reflecting fiscal 2026 statewide salary adjustments for the Maryland Fire Rescue Institute;
- a reduction of \$307,325 in general funds due to the conclusion of the Complete College Maryland Program;
- a reduction of \$1.5 million in general funds to align with actual spending levels for the Maryland Police Officer and Probation Agent Scholarship Program;
- a reduction of \$1.9 million in general funds to align with actual spending levels for the Maryland Loan Assistance Repayment Program for Police Officers; and
- a reduction of \$2.0 million in general funds to align with actual spending levels for the Maryland Community College Promise Scholarship Program.

Fiscal 2027 Allowance

Total State support for higher education increases by \$99.7 million, or 3.0%, in fiscal 2027 compared to fiscal 2026. The fiscal 2027 allowance includes \$60.7 million for HBCUs as a result of Chapter 41 of 2021 (HBCU Settlement Fund), a decrease of \$1.2 million compared to fiscal 2026 due to Bowie State University (BSU) having a lower fall headcount year over year. State support by public university is presented in **Exhibit 1**.

The fiscal 2027 Budget Bill includes language reducing the following appropriations contingent on provisions in the Budget Reconciliation and Financing Act of 2026:

- \$20,990,480 in general funds for the John A. Cade Funding Formula to cap the maximum percentage increase each institution can receive compared to the prior fiscal year at 3%;
- \$6,788,391 in general funds from partially decoupling from the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA), which will be replaced with special funds from the HEIF (which are contingently appropriated);
- \$4,467,023 in general funds for the Joseph A. Sellinger program to level fund the program at the fiscal 2026 level in fiscal 2027;
- \$3,000,000 in general funds for the Maryland Police Officer and Probation Agent Loan Assistance Repayment and Scholarship programs to reduce the mandates for each from \$2.0 million to \$500,000;
- \$2,344,824 in general funds due to reducing the State share of community college retirement costs;
- \$1,000,000 in general funds to reduce the mandate for the Maryland Community College Promise Scholarship from \$13.5 million to \$12.5 million;
- \$713,762 in general funds by decreasing BCCC's funding formula percentage of State support per full-time equivalent student (FTES) from 68.5% to 67.5%; and
- \$150,000 in general funds to eliminate the mandate for a Native Plant Specialist.

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Adjusted</u>	<u>Adjusted</u>	Annual		
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>Working</u>	<u>Allowance</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
University of Maryland, Baltimore Campus	\$260,200	\$324,362	\$365,328	\$377,623	\$363,091	\$372,677	7.4%	\$9,587	2.6%
University of Maryland, College Park Campus	551,840	662,658	832,464	861,663	780,006	806,555	7.9%	26,549	3.4%
Bowie State University	50,798	72,755	85,207	88,363	86,877	86,965	11.4%	88	0.1%
Towson University	147,389	179,883	203,642	222,803	209,941	224,076	8.7%	14,136	6.7%
University of Maryland Eastern Shore	43,542	60,480	74,788	83,481	77,087	78,570	12.5%	1,482	1.9%
Frostburg State University	45,260	55,047	60,267	63,568	61,736	64,018	7.2%	2,282	3.7%
Coppin State University	47,982	62,652	70,217	71,686	71,544	72,419	8.6%	874	1.2%
University of Baltimore	45,266	54,781	61,965	65,120	62,408	64,104	7.2%	1,696	2.7%
Salisbury University	63,904	78,645	91,824	96,955	92,530	95,582	8.4%	3,052	3.3%
University of Maryland Global Campus	45,612	57,317	66,394	65,586	63,264	63,771	6.9%	507	0.8%
University of Maryland Baltimore County	160,917	190,913	209,732	220,951	218,287	224,126	6.9%	5,839	2.7%
University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science	22,824	26,582	28,332	29,546	28,552	29,271	5.1%	719	2.5%
University System of Maryland Office	20,244	24,824	26,528	27,950	26,868	27,960	6.7%	1,093	4.1%
Universities at Shady Grove	22,405	29,776	33,899	29,435	28,264	28,655	5.0%	391	1.4%
Morgan State University	116,846	155,483	190,814	205,282	203,507	208,893	12.3%	5,386	2.6%
St. Mary's College	30,357	34,056	40,733	42,888	42,888	46,171	8.7%	3,282	7.7%
Total Funding for Public Four-Year Institutions	\$1,675,385	\$2,070,215	\$2,442,133	\$2,552,902	\$2,416,850	\$2,493,813	8.3%	\$76,963	3.2%
Total with Other Higher Education Funding*	\$1,722,088	\$2,146,511	\$2,514,475	\$2,625,403	\$2,491,275	\$2,568,381	8.3%	\$77,105	3.1%

* Other Higher Education funding includes funding for agricultural extension and experimental station programs.

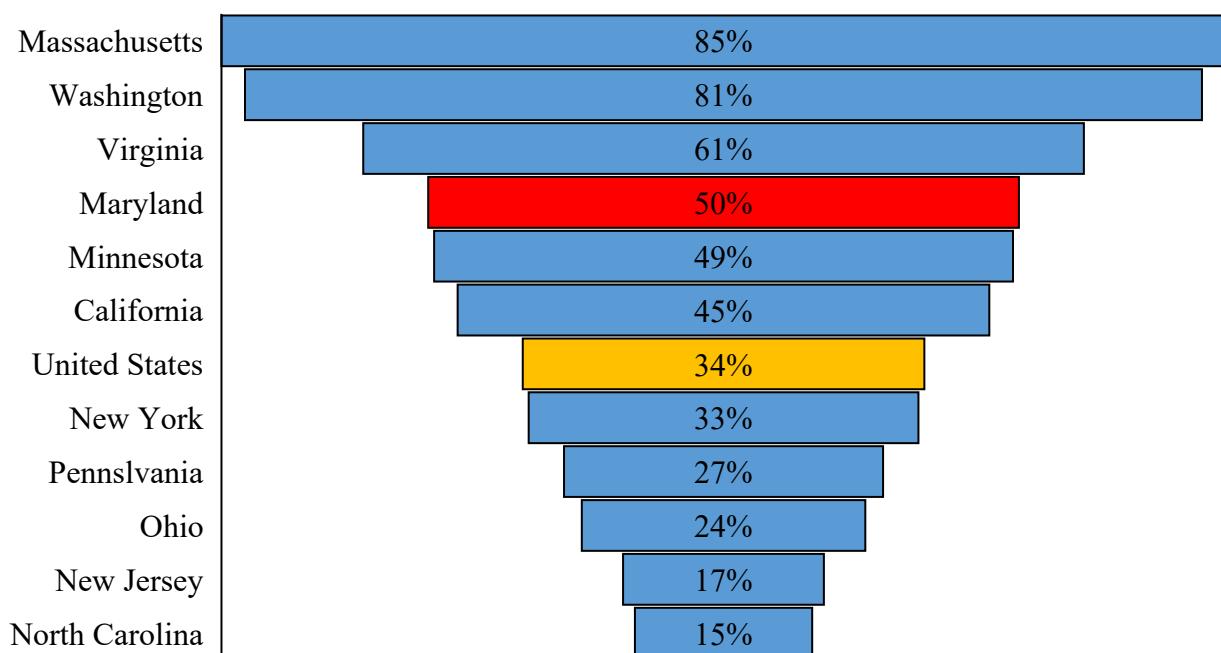
Note: The fiscal 2026 working appropriation accounts for deficiencies and planned reversions. The fiscal 2027 allowance accounts for contingent reductions. For the public-four year institutions, the impact of the fiscal 2027 statewide salary adjustments are included in the fiscal 2027 adjusted allowance.

Source: Governor's Fiscal 2024-2027 Budget Books; Department of Legislative Services

Comparison of Higher Education

Nationally, from fiscal 2014 to 2024, inflation-adjusted state and local funding per FTES increased by 34%, as shown in **Exhibit 2**, marking a third consecutive year of slowing growth. In fiscal 2022, the national figure was 48%, falling to 39% in 2023. In the 10-year period ending in fiscal 2024, six states experienced decreased state and local funding per FTES, while Maryland increased funding by 50%. In this 10-year period, Maryland had a higher growth rate than California but trails Virginia. The only competitor states with higher growth than Maryland over this 10-year period are Massachusetts (85%), Washington (81%), and Virginia (61%). Additional information on Maryland’s public four-year institution funding can be seen in **Appendix 2** and **Appendix 3**. Funding by FTES for Maryland’s public four-year institutions can be seen in **Appendix 4** and **Appendix 5**, and total FTES enrollment trends can be seen in **Appendix 6**.

Exhibit 2
Percentage Change in State and Local Funding Per FTES in
Competitor States
Fiscal 2014-2024

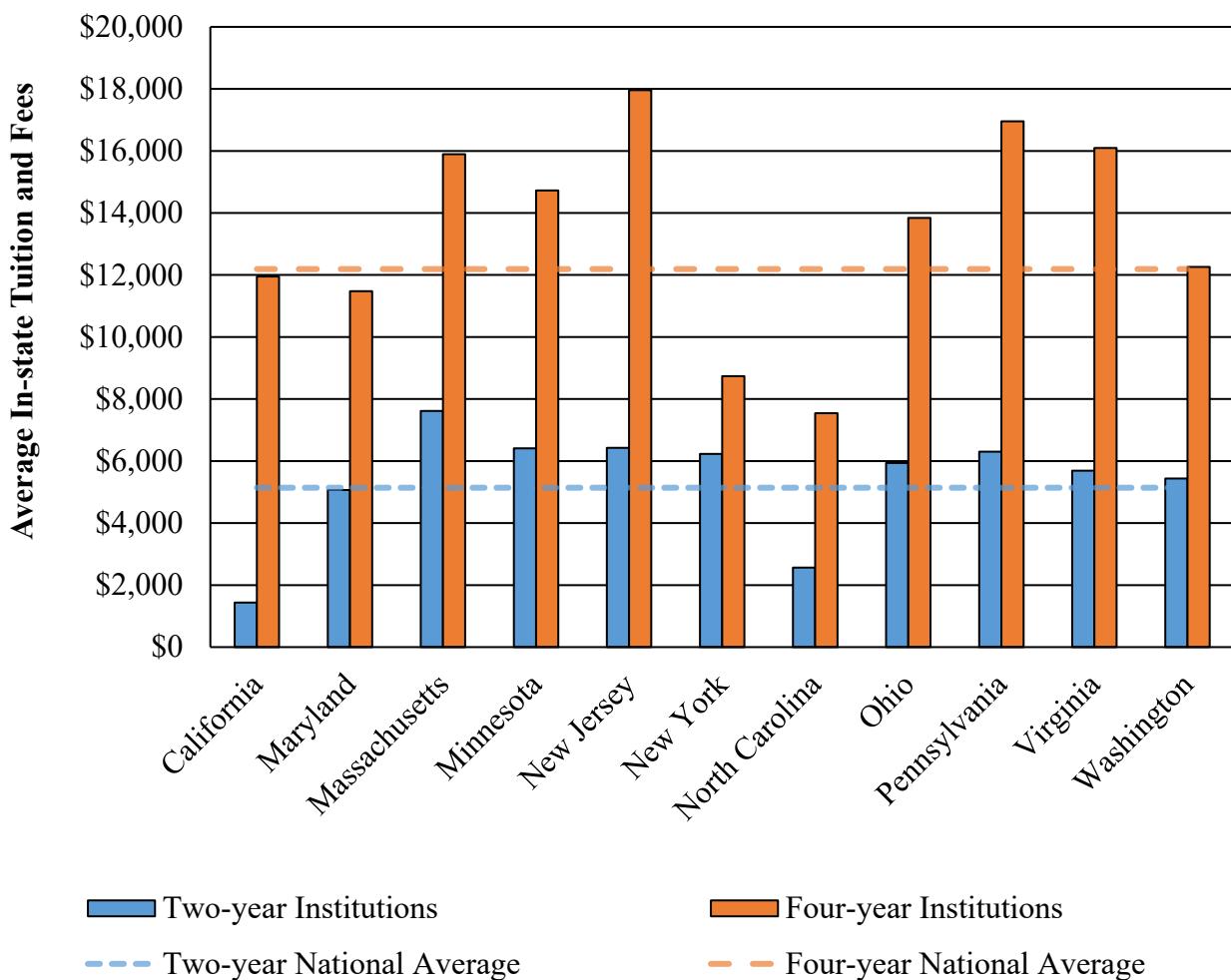


FTES: full-time equivalent student

Source: The College Board, *Trends in College Pricing* (2025 Edition)

Exhibit 3 shows the average in-state tuition and fees at public two- and four-year institutions among competitor states and Maryland for the 2025-2026 academic year. Maryland has the third lowest average two-year institution cost at \$5,068 and is slightly below the national two-year institution average of \$5,140. Maryland also has the third lowest four-year average institution cost at \$11,479 and is below the nationwide average of \$12,100. Among competitor states, only California and North Carolina have lower average two-year institution costs, while North Carolina and New York have lower average four-year institution costs.

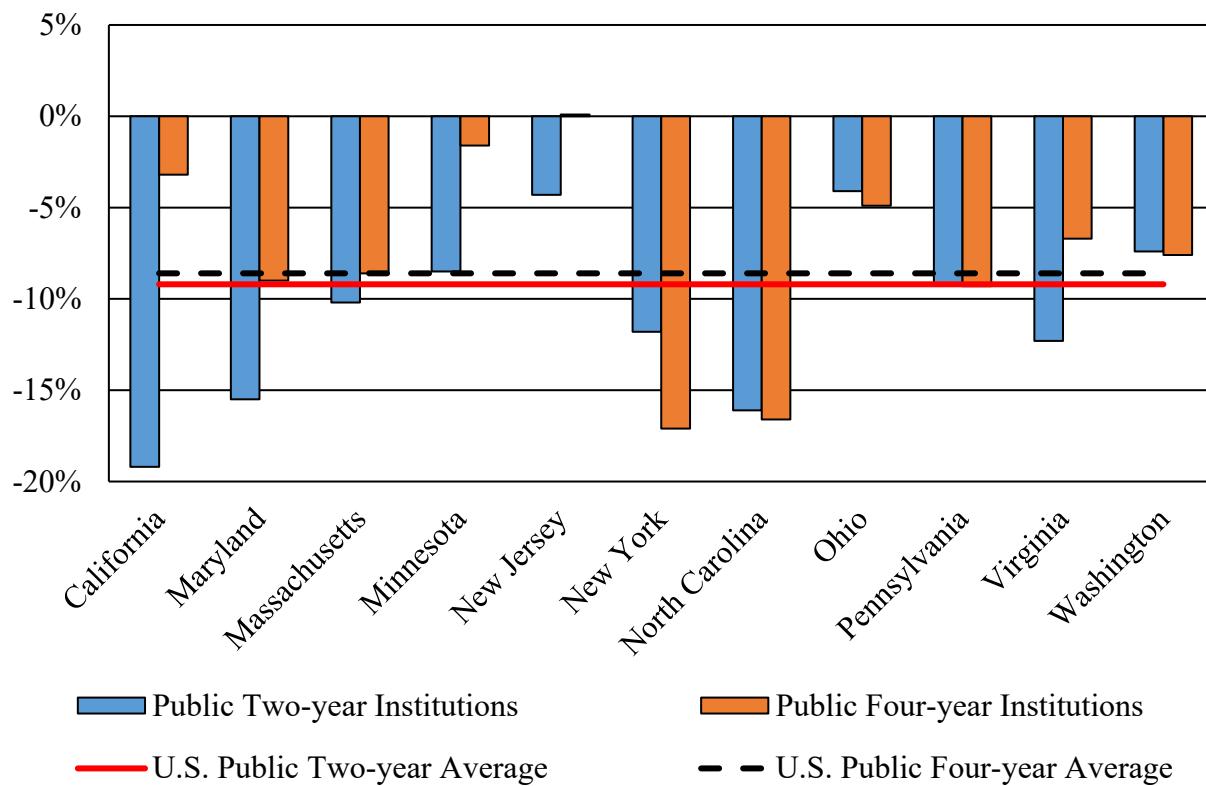
Exhibit 3
Average In-state Tuition and Fees at
Competitor States’ Public Two- and Four-year Institutions
Academic Year 2025-2026



Source: The College Board, *Trends in College Pricing* (2025 Edition)

Exhibit 4 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 2022 and 2026. Over this time frame, tuition and fees at two-year institutions nominally increased by an average of 12.9% nationwide but decreased by an average of 9.2% after accounting for inflation. Similarly, nationwide tuition and fees at four-year institutions nominally increased by an average of 13.7% but decreased by an average of 8.6% after adjusting for inflation. Inflation-adjusted tuition and fees decreased in all competitor states except for New Jersey's four-year institutions, which increased by 0.2%. Rates at Maryland's two- and four-year institutions decreased by 15.5% and by 9.0%, respectively, which are the third and fourth largest decreases among the 10 competitor states.

Exhibit 4
Inflation-adjusted Five-year Percentage Change for In-state Tuition and Fees
at Competitor States' Two- and Four-year Public Institutions
Fiscal 2022-2026



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 2025 dollars.

Source: The College Board, *Trends in College Pricing* (2025 Edition)

Exhibit 5 lists the amount of tuition and fees for the University of Maryland, College Park Campus along with the other public Big 10 institutions. Maryland has the fourth lowest total tuition and fees, which is 23%, or \$3,555, below the median of \$15,364.

Exhibit 5
In-state Tuition and Fees for the University of Maryland, College Park Campus and Other Public Big 10 Institutions
Academic Year 2024-2025

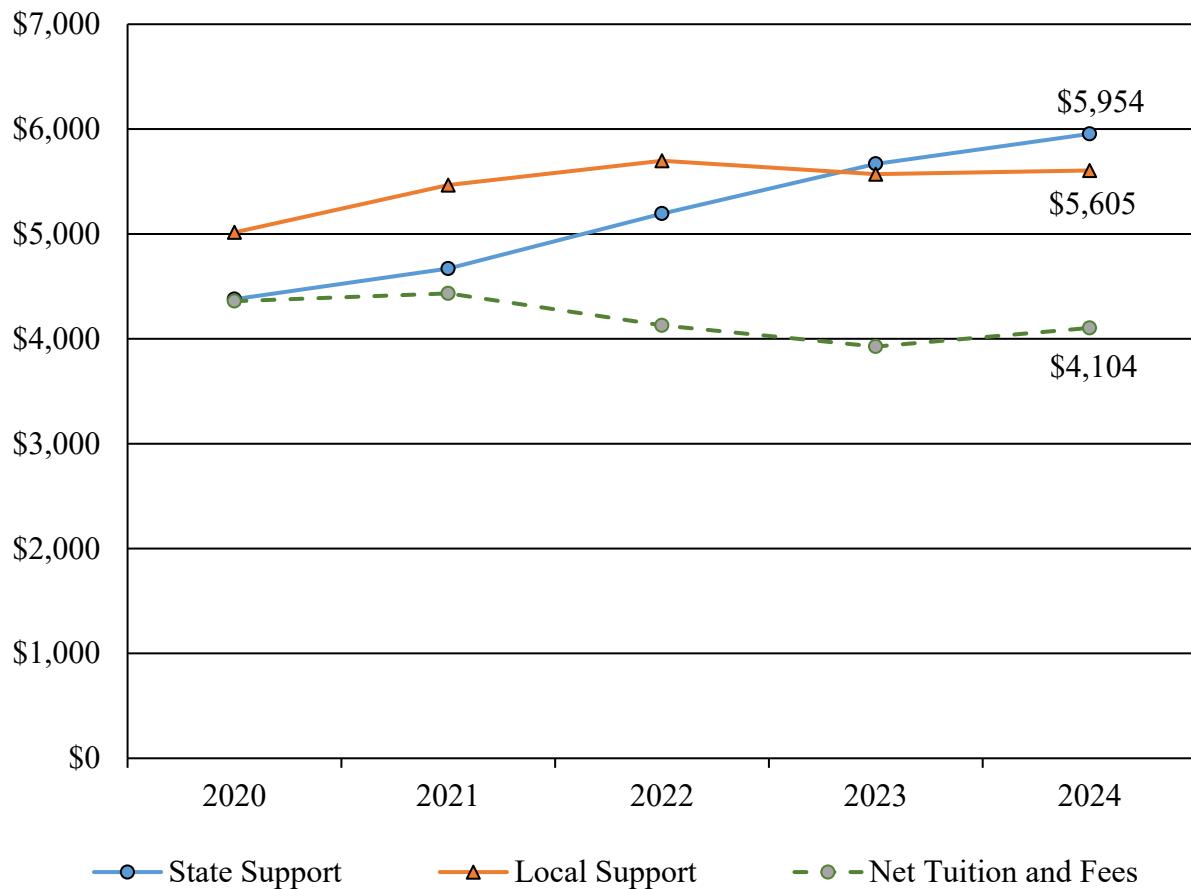
<u>Institution</u>	<u>Tuition and Fees</u>
Purdue University	\$9,992
University of Nebraska – Lincoln	10,434
University of Iowa	11,622
University of Maryland, College Park Campus	11,809
Indiana University – Bloomington	12,144
University of Wisconsin – Madison	12,166
University of Washington	13,406
University of California, Los Angeles	14,824
University of Oregon	15,904
University of Illinois – Urbana-Champaign	18,046
University of Minnesota – Twin Cities	18,482
Rutgers University – New Brunswick	18,827
University of Michigan – Ann Arbor	19,497
Ohio State University	19,742
Michigan State University	19,742
Pennsylvania State University	21,098

Note: Excludes the two private universities in the Big 10 (University of Southern California and Northwestern University).

Source: US News Rankings 2026 Top Public Colleges and Universities

Exhibit 6 shows the source of funding per FTES at Maryland's public two-year institutions. State support per FTES has consistently increased and has risen by 36% between fiscal 2020 and 2024. Over that same period, local support increased by approximately 12%, and net tuition decreased by about 6%. A contributing factor in the overall increase in State and local support per FTES is a 12% decline in enrollment from fiscal 2020 to 2024. For the second year in a row, local support per FTES was less than State support, but the gap widened from \$98 in fiscal 2023 to \$349 in fiscal 2024.

Exhibit 6
Inflation-adjusted State and Local Support and Net Tuition Per Full-time
Equivalent Student for Maryland’s Public Two-year Institutions
Fiscal 2020-2024

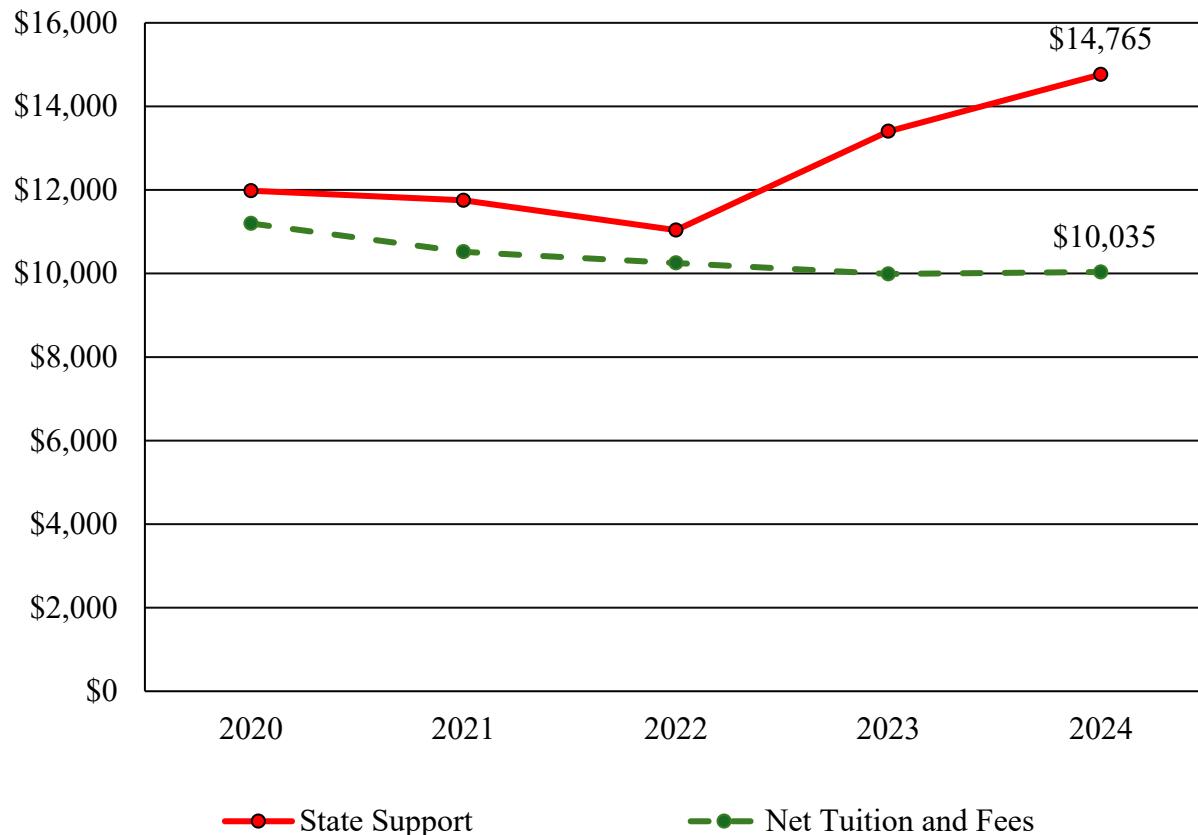


Note: Net tuition includes tuition, required fees, books and supplies, room and board, and other related expenses.

Source: *State Higher Education Finance: Fiscal 2024*, State Higher Education Executive Officers Association

Inflation-adjusted State support per FTES at public four-year institutions was higher than net tuition and fees for the fifth year in row, as shown in **Exhibit 7**. From fiscal 2020 to 2024, State support increased by 23.2%, and the increase from fiscal 2023 to 2024 was 10.2%. In fiscal 2024, the State provided 25.8% (\$2,413) more support per FTES than the national average of \$9,354. The growing State support in fiscal 2023 and 2024 is driven by increases in State general fund support and the HEIF, HBCU settlement funds (which began in fiscal 2023), and State funds for student financial assistance. Over the full period, net tuition and fees per FTES decreased by approximately 10%, while FTES increased by 7.6%.

Exhibit 7
Inflation-adjusted State Support and Net Tuition and Fees Per Full-time
Equivalent Student for Maryland Four-year Public Institutions
Fiscal 2020-2024

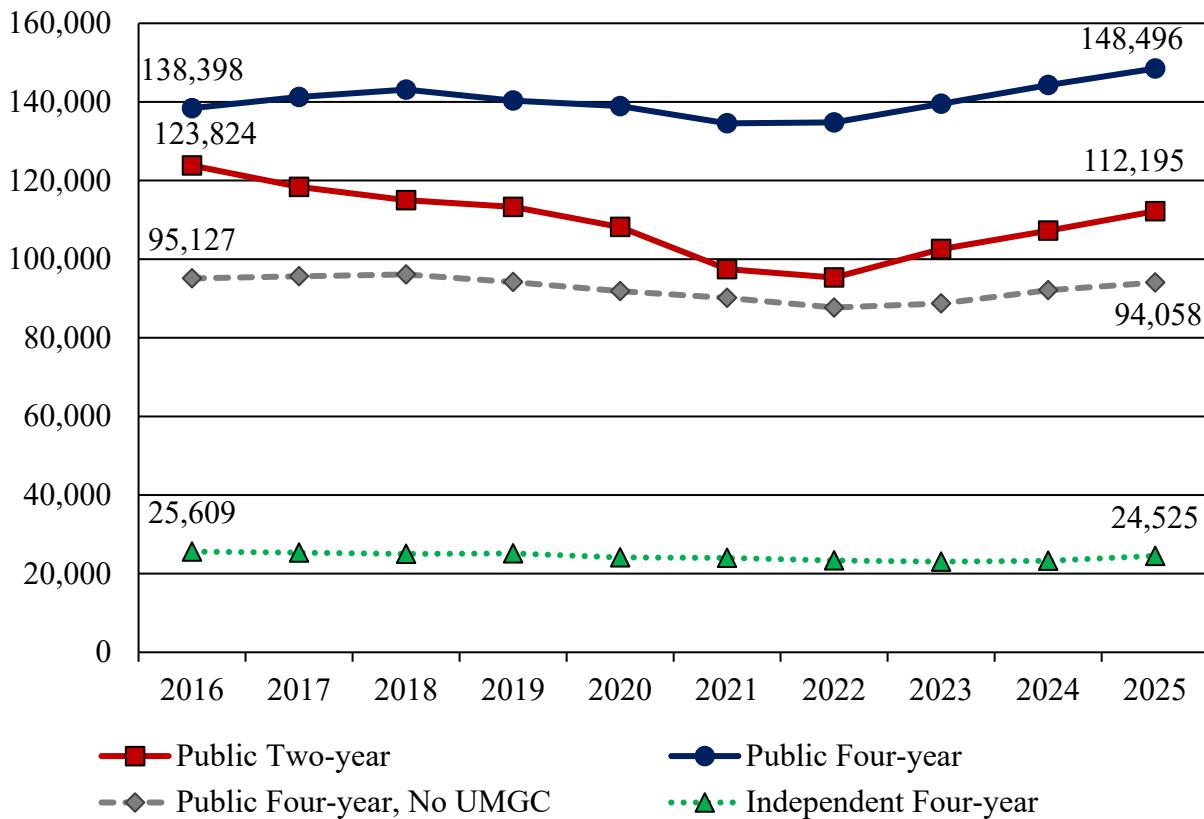


Note: Net tuition includes tuition, required fees, books and supplies, room and board, and other related expenses.

Source: *State Higher Education Finance: Fiscal 2024*, State Higher Education Executive Officers Association

As shown in **Exhibit 8**, each undergraduate segment of higher education faced a general downward trend in fall enrollment from 2018 to 2022. For all segments except independent State-aided institutions, that trend reversed in fall 2023, and each has experienced three consecutive years of growth. Cumulatively, the State's fall 2025 undergraduate headcount is just 1% (2,615 students) below the fall 2016 level. While independent State-aided institutions have almost reached their 2016 level, two-year institutions lag further behind and have 9%, or 11,629, fewer students than in fall 2016.

Exhibit 8
Maryland's Total Fall Undergraduate Headcount Enrollment by Segment
Fall 2016-2025



UMGC: University of Maryland Global Campus

Note: Fall 2025 enrollment reflects opening fall enrollment data and is subject to revision.

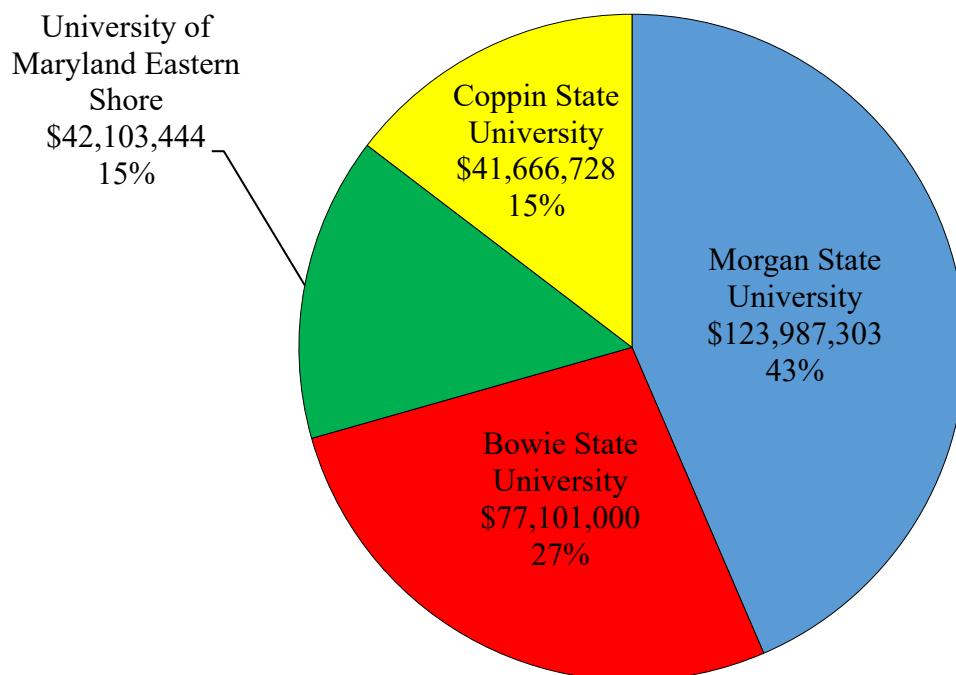
Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission Opening Fall Enrollment Dashboard

The combined undergraduate enrollment at Maryland's public two- and four-year institutions and independent four-year institutions increased by 3.8% (10,406 students) in fall 2025 compared to fall 2024. Public two-year institutions experienced the largest numerical year-over-year growth at 4,950 students (4.6%). Public four-year institutions enrollment grew by 2.9%, or 4,209 students. Independent four-year institutions increased their fall headcount by 5.4%, or 1,247 students, year over year.

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 directed the settlement amount to Maryland's HBCUs to be provided over the course of 10 years. The first year the funding was provided in fiscal 2023. **Exhibit 9** shows the total distribution of settlement funds since fiscal 2023 by institution, and **Exhibit 10** lists the amounts appropriated per year. Each year, the funding is determined by the percentage share of total fall enrollment at the four HBCUs. However, following fiscal 2023, no university can receive less than \$9.0 million (in order to receive more than the minimum, a university's share of total enrollment must exceed 15.79%). For those institutions receiving above the minimum level, funding may change between fiscal years based on the proportion of the overall enrollment at that institution. From fiscal 2023 to 2027, Morgan State University (MSU) received 43% and BSU received 27%, while the University of Maryland Eastern Shore (UMES) and Coppin State University (CSU) received 15% each (as both are at the minimum level).

Exhibit 9
Historically Black Colleges and Universities Settlement Cumulative Funding
Fiscal 2023-2027



Source: Governor's Budget Books Fiscal 2024-2027

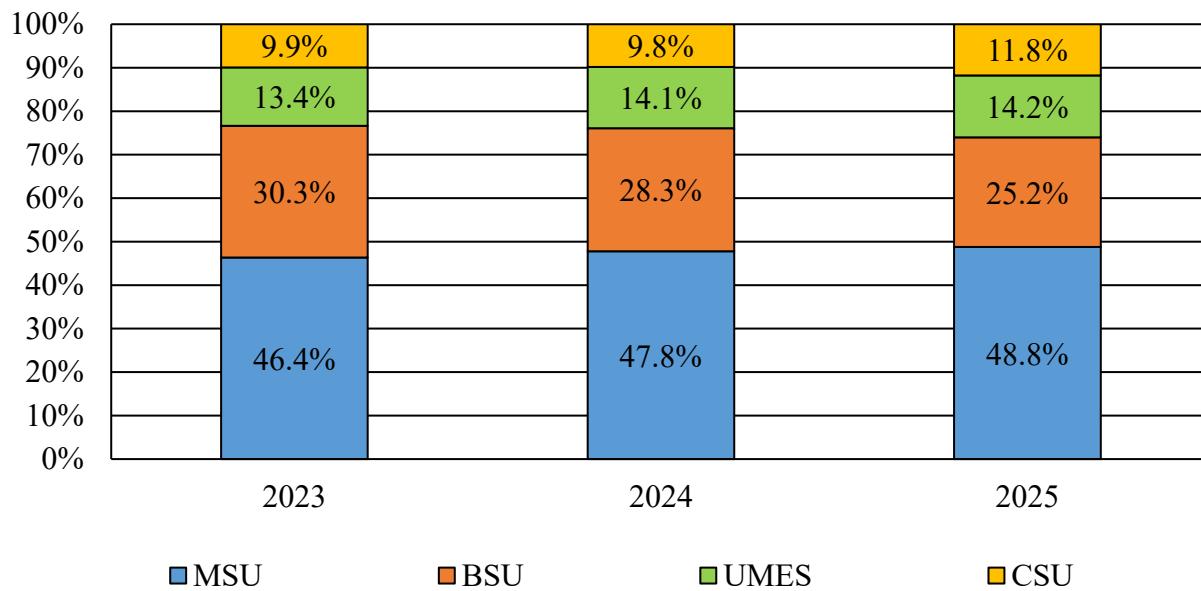
Exhibit 10
Historically Black Colleges and Universities Settlement Funding by Year
Fiscal 2023-2027

<u>Institution</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2027</u>
				<u>Working</u>	<u>Allowance</u>
MSU	\$15,113,291	\$26,387,001	\$26,748,669	\$27,584,931	\$28,153,411
BSU	10,572,037	18,193,432	17,476,088	16,318,751	14,540,692
UMES	6,103,444	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
CSU	5,666,728	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000

Source: Governor's Budget Books Fiscal 2024-2027

The share of funding received by each institution is not a perfect reflection of enrollment due to the \$9 million minimum. **Exhibit 11** shows the fall enrollment headcount, which is used to allocate the settlement funds, for fall 2023 to 2025. Enrollment has increased at three out of four universities over this timeframe with BSU being the lone exception. Over that period, BSU's share of HBCU enrollment has declined from 30.3% to 25.2%. Due to the small proportion of enrollment, both UMES and CSU continue to trigger the \$9 million minimum award.

Exhibit 11
Historically Black Colleges and Universities
Fall Enrollment Headcount Percentage
Fall 2023-2025

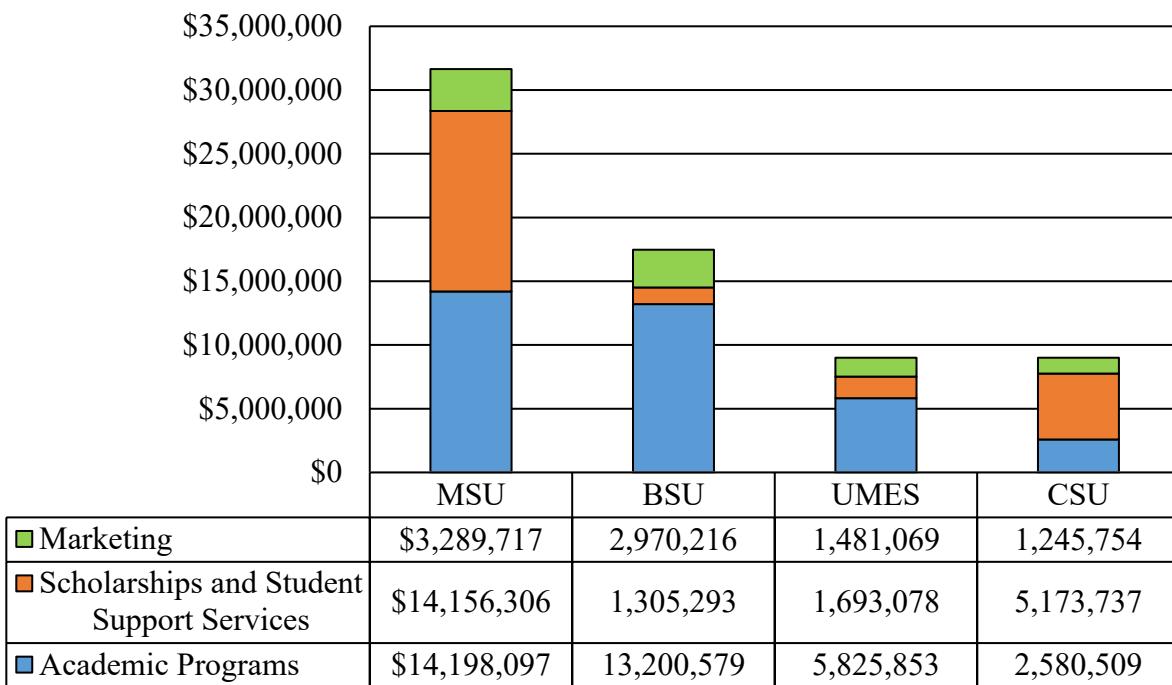


Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission Fall Opening Enrollment Dashboard

Fiscal 2025 Update on Spending of Settlement Funds

Chapter 41 requires each university to submit an annual report detailing how it spent settlement funds along with any new academic programs created with those funds, including development costs, startup costs, and ongoing costs associated with the new programs. As shown in **Exhibit 12**, each university had varying priorities in fiscal 2025 and, as required by the legislation, spent the funds on academic programs, scholarships and student support services, and marketing. BSU spent about 76% on academic programs, while CSU used approximately 58% on scholarships and student support services. Despite wide variations in the individual percentage share of spending on academic programs versus scholarships and student support services, each university spent less than 20% on marketing. Overall, 55% of the total funds were spent on academic programs, 33% were used for scholarships and student support services, and 13% were spent on marketing.

Exhibit 12
Historically Black Colleges and Universities Settlement Fund Expenditures
Fiscal 2025

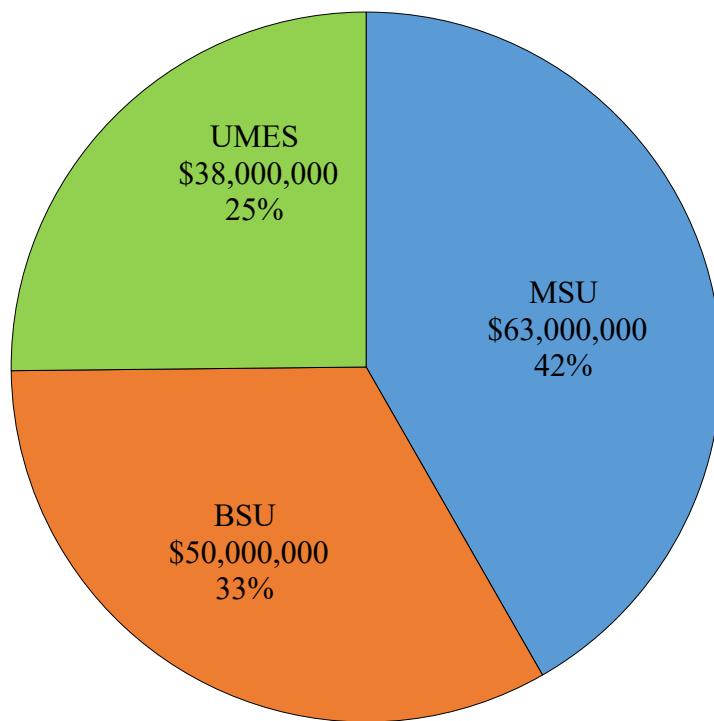


Source: Morgan State University; Bowie State University; University of Maryland Eastern Shore; Coppin State University

Donations to MSU, BSU, and UMES

During fall 2025, MacKenzie Scott donated a total of \$151 million to three Maryland HBCUs, as shown in **Exhibit 13**. In October 2025, MSU announced that MacKenzie Scott donated \$63 million in unrestricted money, of which \$60 million will be invested into the university's endowment and \$3 million will be used for financial aid, recruitment and retention of faculty, and research. In November 2025, BSU reported the receipt of an unrestricted donation of \$50 million, which it plans to put toward its endowment. BSU anticipates that interest will then be used to provide students with financial aid. In October 2025, UMES announced a donation of \$38 million in unrestricted funds. The university plans to use the funds for need-based scholarships, academic research, student support services, and community-based initiatives. Using the fall 2025 headcount for each institution, MSU received \$5,450 per student, BSU received \$8,375 per student, and UMES received \$11,273 per student.

Exhibit 13
MacKenzie Scott Donations to MSU, BSU, and UMES
Fall 2025

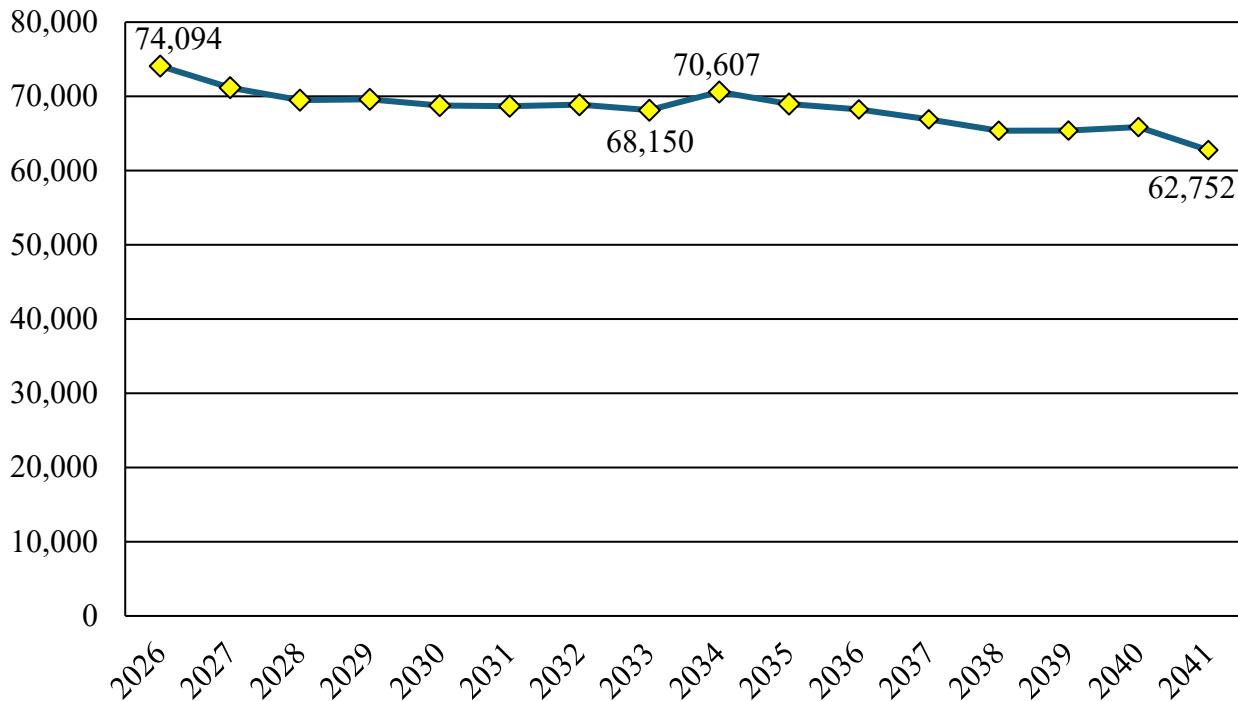


Source: Morgan State University; Bowie State University; University of Maryland Eastern Shore

Trends of Maryland High School Graduates

Nationally, about two-thirds of undergraduate students are 25 years old or younger. According to MHEC, in Maryland since fall 2021, on average, 70% of all undergraduate students (those enrolled in community colleges, public four-year institutions, and private independent institutions) are under the age of 25 years old. The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education projects that, nationally, the total number of high school graduates will peak in calendar 2025 and then steadily decline 13% by calendar 2041. In Maryland, graduates will peak at 74,094 in calendar 2026 and decline by 15.1% to 62,752 graduates in calendar 2041, as shown in **Exhibit 14**. As states face a decline in the traditional college going population, institutions will increasingly be competing for fewer college-going high school graduates.

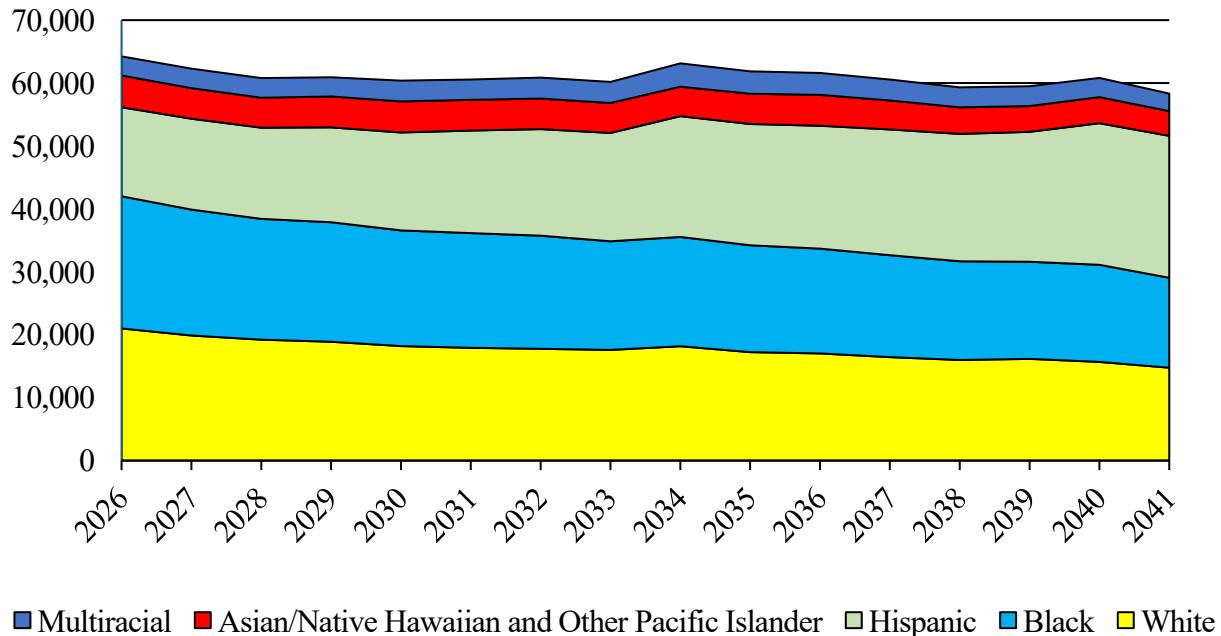
Exhibit 14
Projected Maryland High School Graduates
Calendar 2026-2041



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

As shown in **Exhibit 15**, the public high school graduate population in Maryland is expected to become increasingly diverse. The share of white students is projected to decline from 32.7% to 25.3% from calendar 2026 and 2041, respectively, while Hispanic graduates are expected to comprise an increasing portion of graduates, growing from 22.0% to 38.7% during the same time period. To address the changing demographics of high school graduates, institutions and states will need to implement a variety of strategies such as to recruit and retain students including affordability, student supports, and easing application and financial aid transparency.

Exhibit 15
Projected Maryland Public High School Graduates by Race and Ethnicity
Calendar 2026-2041



■ Multiracial ■ Asian/Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ■ Hispanic ■ Black ■ White

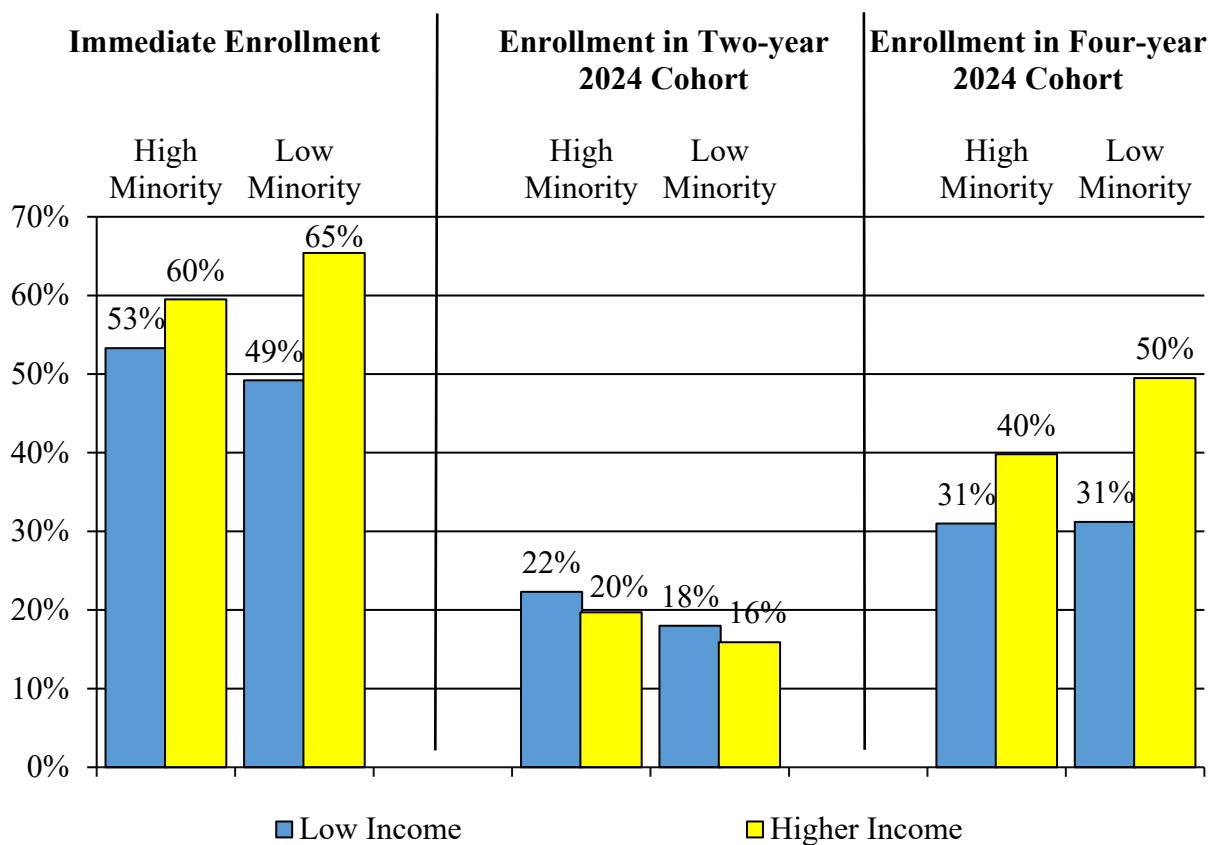
Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

College Enrollment Trend of High School Graduates

Some high school students may not consider attending college for a variety of reasons including cost, preparation, or family expectations. Increasing the college going rate of high school graduates will require new programs and initiatives throughout the postsecondary pipeline. Overall, the college-going rate of high school graduates has implications for the ability of Maryland to maintain its educational attainment level and meet its workforce needs. While some high school graduates may decide to pursue postsecondary education later, including for-credit certificates or certification, many may not complete any college credential. Research has shown delaying college enrollment decreases the chances that a student will enroll in a postsecondary institution and, for many first-generation and low-income students, their best chance at succeeding in college is enrolling immediately after graduating high school. It should be noted that some graduates 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.

Nationally, as shown in **Exhibit 16**, for the 2024 cohort of high school graduates, there is a gap in immediate college enrollment between graduates from low- and high-income schools. The immediate enrollment rate for those from high-income schools, either high- or low-minority schools, exceeded 60%, while graduates from low-income and low-minority schools had the lowest immediate enrollment rate at 49%. Overall, graduates, no matter which category of high school, were more likely to enroll in a four-year institution with those from high-income schools enrolling at a higher rate than those from low-income schools. Those from high-minority schools had a higher rate of enrollment in two-year institutions compared to those from low-minority schools.

Exhibit 16
Outcomes Across High School Income and Minority Characteristics
Fiscal 2024 Cohort

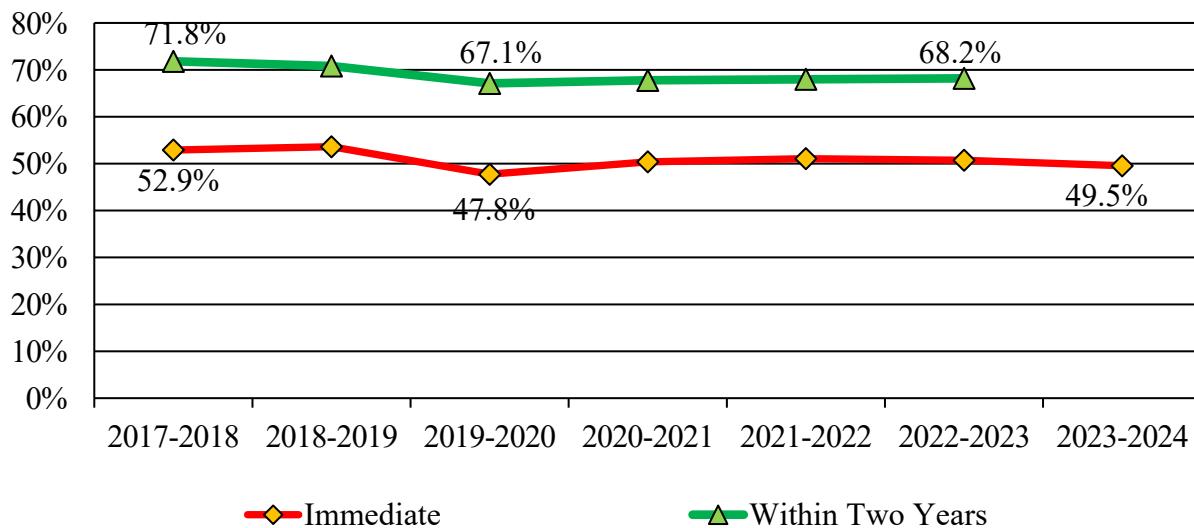


Note: Low income includes schools where at least 50% of the students are eligible for a free or reduced-price lunch. High minority includes schools with at least 40% students who are Black or Hispanic. Higher poverty is a subset of low-income schools where at least 75% of students are eligible for a free or reduced-price lunch.

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

In Maryland, as shown in **Exhibit 17**, when examining the 2017-2018 cohort through the 2023-2024 cohort, the immediate college enrollment was at its highest level (52.9%) with the 2017-2018 cohort. A decline with the 2019-2020 cohort, to 47.8%, reflected the impact that COVID-19 had on a student's decision to immediately attend college. While the rate steadily increased to over 50% with subsequent cohorts, the 2023-2024 rate fell to under 50%. However, when looking at college enrollment within two years of graduation, the rate, on average, increases by 17.9 percentage points. The trend in the two-year college going rate mirrors that of immediate enrollment with the 2017-2018 cohort achieving the highest rate of 71.8%, which declined to 68.2% with the 2022-2023 cohort.

Exhibit 17
College Enrollment – Immediate and within Two Years
2017-2018 Cohort through 2023-2024 Cohort

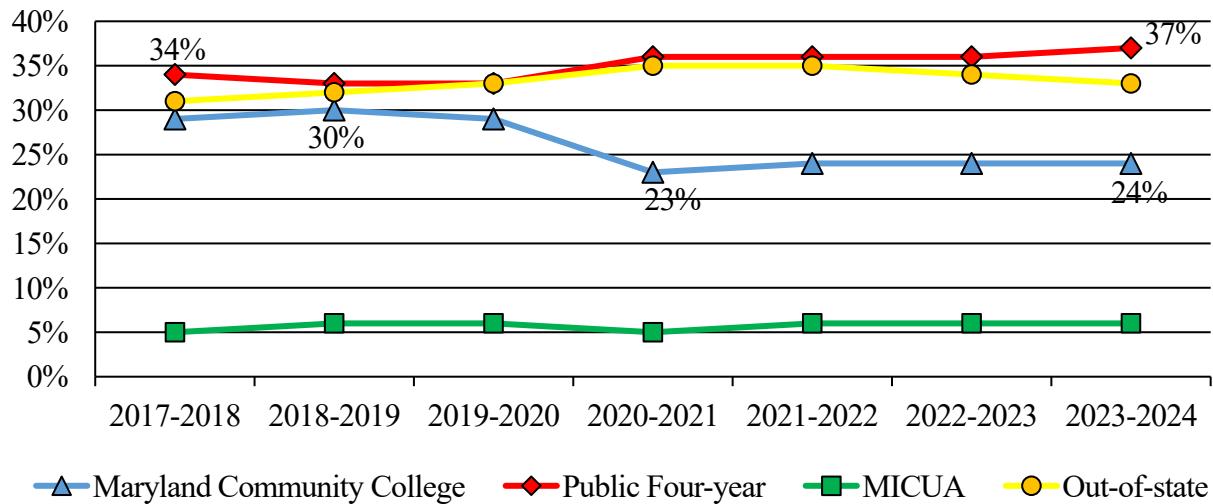


Note: Only includes those who enrolled in college as a full-time degree seeking student in the fall immediately after high school graduation.

Source: Maryland Longitudinal Data System Center

As shown in **Exhibit 18**, the percentage of high school graduates who immediately enroll in a Maryland community college decreased from a high of 30% with the 2018-2019 cohort to 23% starting with the 2020-2021 cohort, due to COVID-19. The percentage of graduates enrolling in a community college has remained steady at 24% for the last three cohorts. Immediate college enrollment at public four-year institutions increased from 34% to 37% with the 2017-2018 and 2023-2024 cohorts, respectively. The percentage of graduates enrolling in an out-of-state institution reached the highest rate during this period, at 35% with the 2020-2021 cohort but has declined to 33% with the 2023-2024 cohort.

Exhibit 18
Immediate College Enrollment by Segment
2017-2018 Cohort through 2023-2024 Cohort



MICUA: Maryland Independent College and University Association

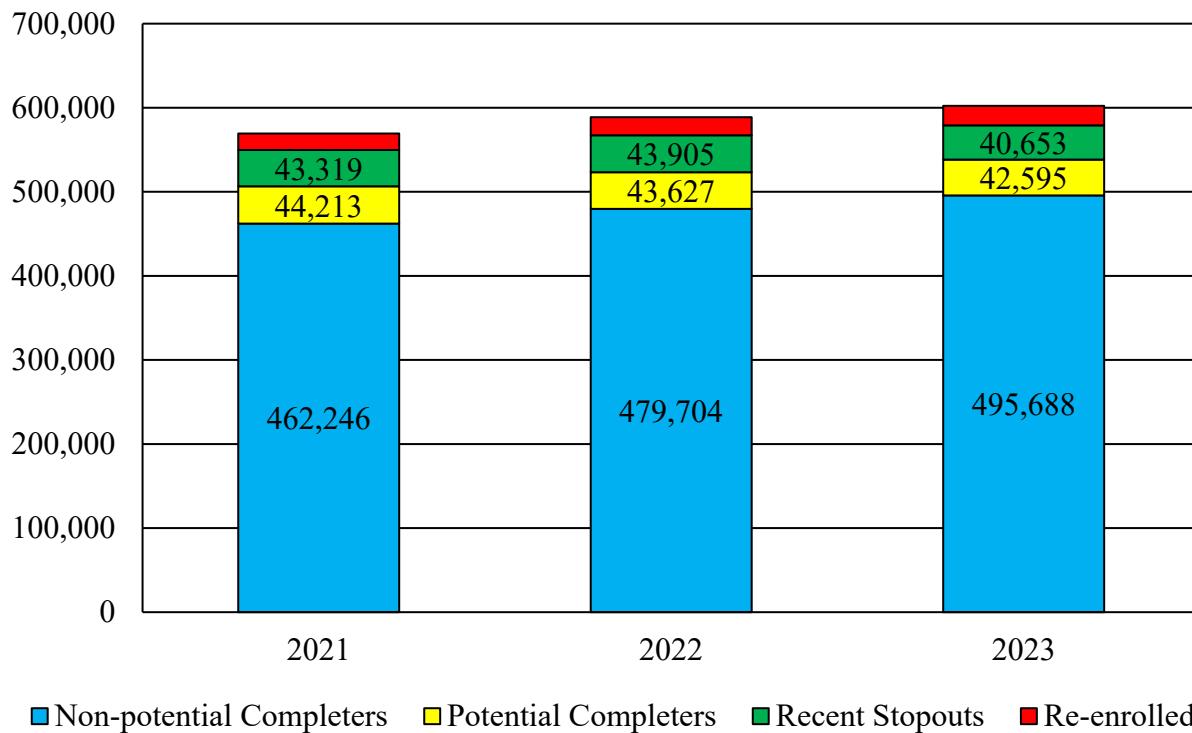
Source: Maryland Longitudinal Data System Center

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 postsecondary education before earning a credential. Reengaging this population of students cannot only help the State meet its workforce needs 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 age 65, increased by 2.2%, or 1.2 million, from 41.9 million as of July 2022, to 43.1 million as of July 2023.

As shown in **Exhibit 19**, in Maryland, the SCNC population under 65 years old increased by 2.3% to 602,232 between July 2022 and 2023, or 5.8%, or 32,883 students since July 2021. The number of those with SCNC who were last enrolled in a Maryland institution and subsequently re-enrolled in any institution (in Maryland or another state), increased by 19% between July 2021 and July 2023 (19,571 students to 23,296 students). During the same time period, the number of recent stopouts declined by 6.2%, or 2,666 students, to 40,653 students. This may indicate that institution's efforts to reach out and retain students are yielding positive results.

Exhibit 19
Total Some College/No Credential Population Under 65
Fiscal 2021-2023



Source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center

The Chancellor of USM and the Presidents of SMCM, MSU, the Maryland Independent College and University Association (MICUA), and the Maryland Association of Community Colleges (MACC) should comment on outreach efforts to encourage high school students to consider college and programs or initiatives to increase accessibility, affordability, and student services to ensure student success and also comment on how institutions are reengaging the SCNC population and efforts to keep students from stopping out.

Issues

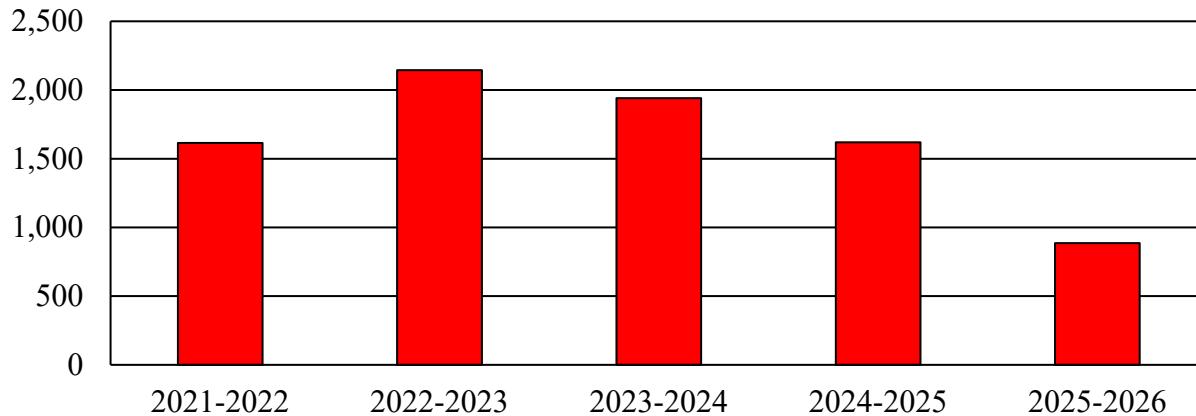
1. Need to Grow the Teacher Pipeline

In order to improve student success at the K-12 level, the State will need to grow its teacher pipeline. The current teacher shortage is mainly driven by a decline in students wanting to become teachers. The Blueprint for Maryland’s Future aims to attract more students into teaching by making it more professional with competitive salaries, career ladders, and opportunities for career growth.

Nationally, according to the Learning Policy Institute’s June 2025 analysis, 48 states and the District of Columbia employed an estimated 365,967 teachers who were not fully certified for their teaching assignment. In addition, in 31 states and the District of Columbia, there were an estimated 45,582 vacancies. In all, these estimates indicate that a minimum of 411,549 positions were either vacant or not filled by certified teachers representing about 1 in 8 of all teaching positions.

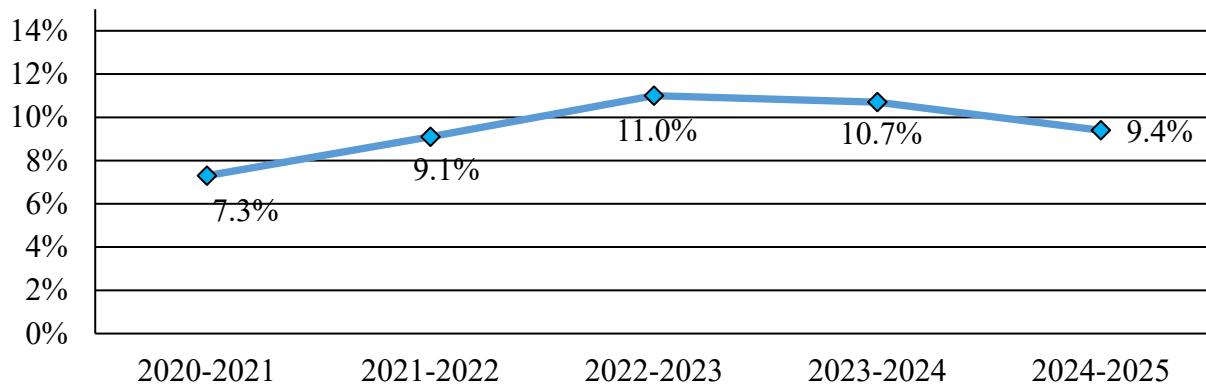
As shown in **Exhibit 20**, in Maryland, the number of vacancies steadily declined to 886 (58.7% decrease) in the 2025-2026 academic year after reaching a high of 2,145 in the 2022-2023 academic year. Vacancies were driven in part due to the attrition of teachers. As shown in **Exhibit 21**, statewide, the percentage of public school teachers not returning to the same school the following year rose by 3.7 percentage points to its highest rate of 11% in the 2022-2023 academic year. While the rate declined to 9.4% in the 2024-2025 academic year, it continues to exceed the 2020-2021 academic year rate of 7.3%.

Exhibit 20
Maryland Teacher Vacancies
Academic Years 2021-2022 through 2025-2026



Source: Teacher Workforce Update, December 9, 2025, Maryland State Department of Education

Exhibit 21
Attrition Rate of Public School Teachers
Academic Years 2020-2021 to 2024-2025

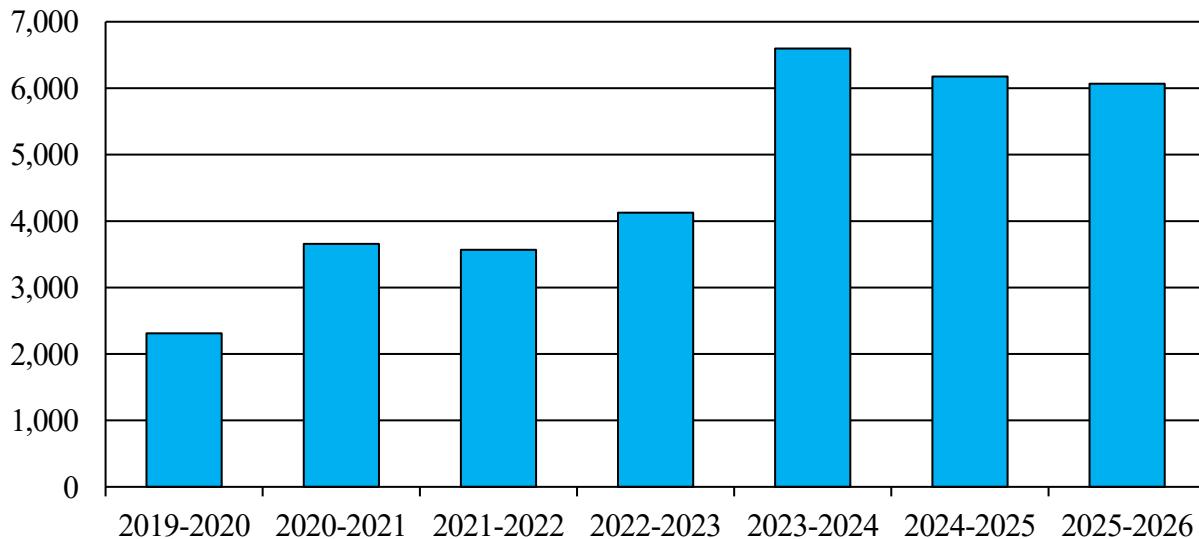


Note: Percentage of Maryland public school teachers in the prior year who did not return as a teacher in the same school the following year.

Source: Teacher Supply, Demand, and Diversity in Maryland Public Schools, October 21, 2025; Maryland State Department of Education

However, as shown in **Exhibit 22**, the number of conditionally licensed teachers increased by 2,471 teachers in the 2023-2024 academic year, to 6,598 teachers, which is the highest level since at least the 2019-2020 academic year. While the number of conditionally licensed teachers declined to 6,067 for the 2025-2026 academic year, these teachers represented 9.4% of all public school teachers.

Exhibit 22
Maryland Conditional Licensure Teachers
Academic Years 2019-2020 through 2025-2026

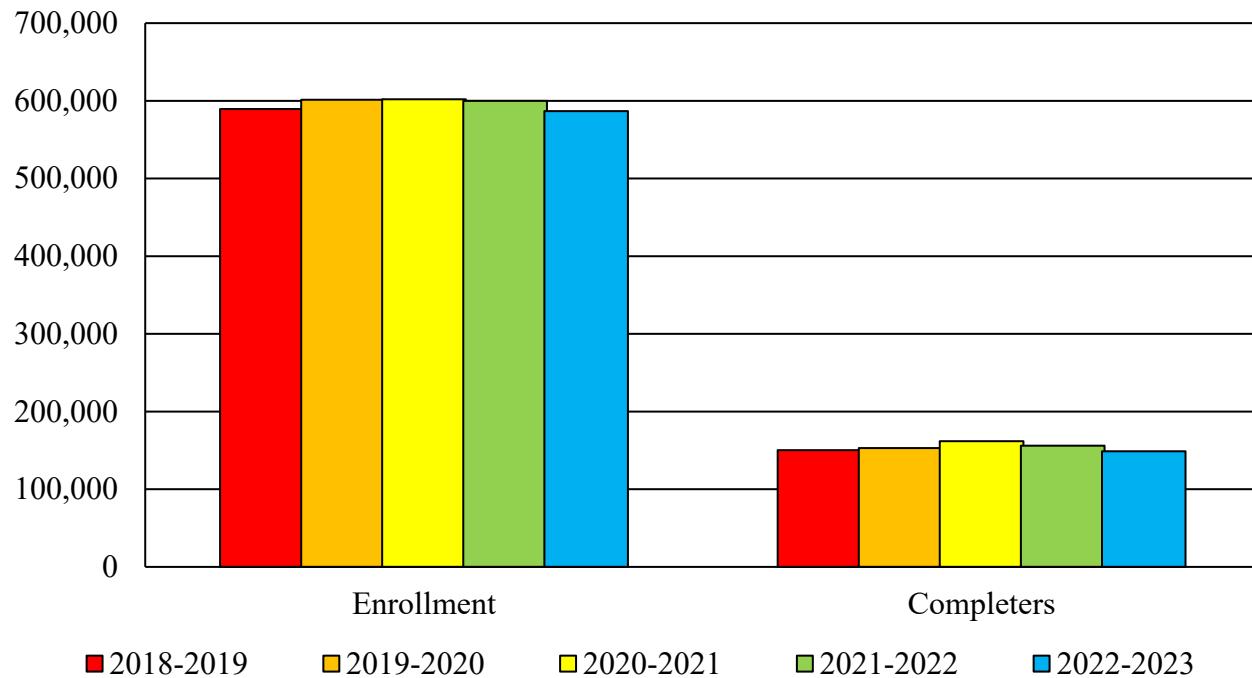


Source: Teacher Workforce Update, December 9, 2025, Maryland State Department of Education

Outlook for Future Teacher Supply

Enrollment in teacher preparation programs is not only an indicator of the future supply of teachers but also the attractiveness of the profession to students. As shown in **Exhibit 23**, nationally, enrollment in teacher preparation (both traditional and nontraditional) increased by 2.2% from 589,335 students to 602,085 students between the 2018-2019 and 2020-2021 academic years, respectively. However, a decline of 2.5% (or 15,280 students) in enrollment to 586,805 students by the 2022-2023 academic year largely offsets this growth.

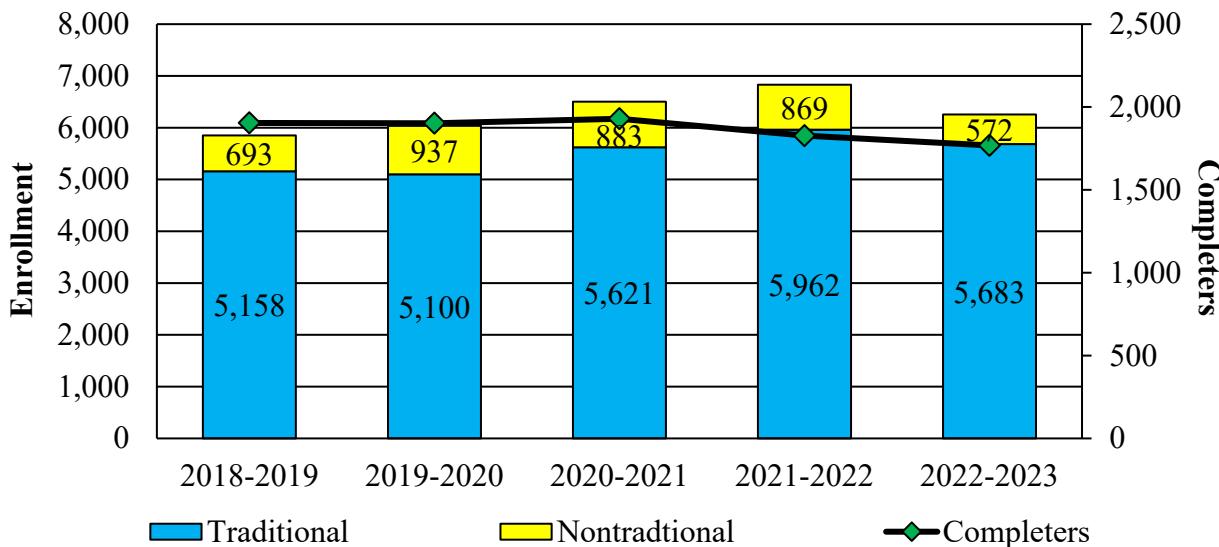
Exhibit 23
National Enrollment and Program Completers in
Teacher Preparation Programs
Academic Years 2018-2019 through 2022-2023



Source: Secretary's Annual Report, 2019-2024, Title II Report, U.S. Department of Education

As shown in **Exhibit 24**, enrollment in Maryland's teacher preparation program reached a high of 6,831 students in the 2021-2022 academic year, an increase of 16.7% compared to the 2018-2019 academic year. While enrollment declined by 8.4%, or 576 students, in the 2022-2023 academic year, 51.6% of the decrease was related to a decline in enrollment in nontraditional programs. Since the 2019-2020 academic year, enrollment in nontraditional programs decreased by 39%, while enrollment in traditional programs grew 11.4%.

Exhibit 24
Enrollment and Program Completers in
Maryland Teacher Preparation Programs
Academic Years 2018-2019 to 2022-2023



Source: Secretary's Annual Report, 2019-2024, Title II Report, U.S. Department of Education

Nationally, the number of completers since the 2018-2019 academic year increased by 7.8% (or 11,703 students) to 161,903 completers by the 2020-2021 academic year but declined to 148,931 completers in the 2022-2023 academic year. Similarly, Maryland experienced the highest number of completers (1,929) in the 2020-2021 academic year with a decline of 8.4% to 1,768 in the 2022-2023 academic year. This suggests a worsening of the teacher shortage both nationally and State level.

The Chancellor of USM and the Presidents of MSU, SMCM, MICUA and MACC should comment on efforts being taken to increase enrollment and completion in teacher preparation programs.

2. One Big Beautiful Bill Act Impacts on Student Loans

The OBBBA significantly overhauls federal loan programs; limiting the amount students and families can borrow and reducing the number of available loan repayments plans. The U.S. Department of Education (ED) is moving toward establishing regulations to implement the changes in the OBBBA by July 1, 2026. The Reimagining and Improving Student Education committee, created by ED to evaluate proposed regulations, reached consensus in November 2025

on most provisions to implement changes to the programs, which are expected to be published in the *Federal Register* in early 2026.

Elimination of Graduate PLUS Loans

The OBBBA eliminates the Graduate PLUS loans, in which the loan limit was based on the cost of attendance as defined by the institution and had no aggregate limit, for new borrowers starting on July 1, 2026. A concerning provision of the bill imposes a cap on the amount a graduate student can borrow based on if the program they are enrolled in is defined as a professional or graduate program:

- ***Graduate Programs:*** \$20,500 per year for a lifetime borrowing limit of \$100,000; and
- ***Professional Degrees:*** \$50,000 per year with a lifetime borrowing limit of \$200,000.

A major area of contention was the definition of professional programs. During negotiated rulemaking, consensus was reached to recognize only 11 programs that will be eligible for the \$200,000 loan:

- Doctor of Medicine;
- Doctor of Pharmacy;
- Dentistry (Doctor of Dental Surgery or Doctor of Dental Medicine);
- Doctor of Optometry;
- Law (Bachelor of Laws or Juris Doctor);
- Doctor of Veterinary Medicine;
- Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine;
- Doctor of Podiatry Medicine;
- Doctor of Chiropractic or Doctor of Chiropractic Medicine;
- Master of Divinity or Master of Theology; and
- Doctor of Psychology or PhD in Psychology (Clinical).

Higher Education – Fiscal 2027 Budget Overview

Under the legacy provisions, students who have taken out a Graduate PLUS loan on or before July 1, 2026, can continue to borrow under the program for three more years or until they finish their program. In addition, graduate students can still borrow up to \$20,500 per year with an aggregate limit of \$138,000 in direct unsubsidized loans and professional students (*i.e.*, dental, medical, and veterinary students) up to \$47,166 per year, up to a limit of \$244,000.

Capping graduate loans may result in pricing students out of graduate and professional programs, particularly those from middle- to low-income families. In addition, students may turn to private loans under which they may take on more debt at higher interest rates. The cap may exacerbate shortages in many areas including the health professions as fewer students enroll in graduate programs, which would result in fewer professionals practicing in underserved areas. **Exhibit 25** shows the cost attendance for academic year 2025-2026 for various health professional programs at the University of Maryland, Baltimore Campus for which the costs for all programs except for social work exceed \$50,000 a year.

Exhibit 25 **University of Maryland, Baltimore Campus Cost of Attendance** **Academic Year 2025-2026**

	<u>Direct Cost Tuition and Fees</u>	<u>Indirect Cost</u>	<u>School Specific</u>	<u>Total Cost of Attendance</u>
Dental – DDS, Doctor of Dental Surgery	\$61,597	\$33,851	\$13,608	\$109,056
Medical – MD, Doctor of Medicine	49,800	38,666	878	89,344
Physical Therapy	39,564	44,062	1,971	85,597
Pharm D – Doctor of Pharmacy	37,652	34,920	654	73,226
Law – Juris Doctor	44,657	34,991	112	79,760
Nursing – Entry into Practice	32,790	34,646	6,760	74,196
Social Work	11,661	32,651	1,632	45,944
Nursing – Master of Science	24,321	31,613	110	56,044

Note: School-specific includes board exam fees, computer fees, malpractice insurance fees, instruments, and books and supplies. Indirect costs include living expenses, student loan fees (federal regulations require inclusion of this cost which, on average, adds 5% to the indirect cost), university health insurance, and transportation.

Source: University of Maryland, Baltimore

Limits on Parent PLUS Loans

The OBBBA caps the amount parents can borrow starting on July 1, 2026. Currently, parents can borrow up to the cost of attendance minus financial aid received by the student. The amount a family can borrow does not depend on financial circumstances and the interest rate is the same for all borrowers. After July 1, 2026, loans will be capped up to \$20,000 per year per student with a lifetime limit of \$65,000 per student. According to the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 10% of parents of dependent undergraduate students use Parent PLUS loans and, of those, one-third borrow more than \$20,000. It should be noted that under the legacy provision, parents who have borrowed Parent PLUS loan on or before July 1, 2026, can continue to borrow under the current limits for three academic years.

Requirements Impacting All Loan Programs

Overall, the OBBBA places a lifetime borrowing limit on all federal student loans of \$257,500, excluding Parent PLUS loans. In addition, institutions are required to prorate a student's annual loan limit for those enrolled in less than a full-time basis. For example, a student enrolled at half of full-time will be able to borrow a maximum of half of the loan limit for the program. This results in the annual loan limit of \$20,500 being reduced to \$10,250. This adjustment does not apply to Parent PLUS loans.

Change in Loan Repayment Options

The OBBBA eliminates, by July 1, 2028, a number of income-based repayment plans, including Income-Contingent Repayment, Pay As You Earn, and Saving on a Valuable Education (SAVE). It should be noted that, in December 2025, ED entered into a settlement agreement that eliminates the SAVE program but has not yet provided a timeline when those in the program will have to switch to a different plan.

The current repayment plans will be replaced by two new plans: a Standard Repayment Plan and the Repayment Assistance Plan (RAP) that will be the only income-driven repayment option that will be available to borrowers after July 1, 2026. Current borrowers with no new loans disbursed on or after July 1, 2026, can continue to be enrolled and switch among the current plans until June 20, 2028, when they must enroll in one of the two plans. If no selection is made, then borrowers will be enrolled in RAP.

The Standard Repayment plan is similar to a mortgage or auto loan in which borrowers have fixed monthly payments, with a minimum month payment of \$50 per month, with payments made over 10 to 25 years. The repayment terms depend on the amount of the federal student loans taken out by the borrower.

Under RAP, borrowers pay a minimum of \$10 a month or a percentage point for every \$10,000 of their adjusted gross income (up to a maximum of 10 percent). RAP will waive any interest that is left over after a borrower makes their monthly payment so loans will not grow as under previous income-driven repayment plans resulting in balances decreasing every month. For

example, if a borrower owes \$200 a month in student loan interest but qualifies for the minimum RAP payment of \$10 a month, then their \$10 payment would go toward interest and the remaining balance of \$190 would be waived rather than being added to their balance. Additionally, for low-income borrowers, if the monthly payment does not reduce their loan's principal by at least \$50, then ED would cover the difference to bring the total reduction to \$50, guaranteeing to reduce a borrower's debt over time. Any balance left after 30 years, or 360 on-time payments, will be forgiven.

Accountability Standard

The OBBBA includes a “do no harm” accountability standard that college programs, excluding undergraduate certificate programs, must meet in order for students enrolled in the program to be eligible for federal student loans. The accountability framework is designed to ensure that students completing postsecondary programs earn more than peers with only a high school diploma for undergraduate programs and bachelor's degree for graduate programs. It should be noted only program completers who received Title IV aid will be included in the analysis. **Exhibit 26** provides a summary of the measure. Programs failing the metric two out of three consecutive years would lose access to federal student loans for two years. No other federal aid such as Pell grants would be affected.

Exhibit 26 **Summary of Accountability Measures**

	<u>Programs</u>	<u>Measure</u>	<u>Earnings Comparison</u>
Undergraduate	Associate and bachelor's degree programs – all institutions	Program completers receive who received Title IV aid four years after completion and are working	Median earnings of 25- to 34-year-olds in the state with only a high school diploma
Graduate Programs	Master's, doctoral, professional programs, and graduate certificates	Program completers who received Title IV aid four years after completion and are working	Median earning of 25- to 34-year-olds in the state with a bachelor's degree

Source: edtrust

Higher Education – Fiscal 2027 Budget Overview

ED along with the Census Bureau will gather and calculate the earnings data for prior program graduates and comparison of earnings for those with a high school diploma and bachelor's degrees. The department will annually provide the results with the institutions.

The Chancellor of USM and the Presidents of MSU, SMCM, and MICUA should comment on the potential impact changes to the federal loans will have on affordability, enrollment, and the State's workforce and what efforts are being taken by institutions to help students.

Operating Recommended Actions

1. **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 percentage 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, 2026

Appendix 1

2025 Joint Chairmen’s Report Responses from Agency

The 2025 *Joint Chairmen’s Report* (JCR) requested that the public four-year institutions prepare one report. Electronic copies of the full JCR responses can be found on the Department of Legislative Services Library website.

- ***Fiscal 2026 HBCU Settlement Funds:*** The budget committees requested that BSU, CSU, MSU, and UMES submit a report on their plans to use fiscal 2026 HBCU settlement funds. Further discussion of the HBCU settlement fund can be found under the HBCU Settlement Fund section of this analysis.

Appendix 2
Trends in Education and General Revenues¹
Public Four-year Institutions
Fiscal 2022-2027

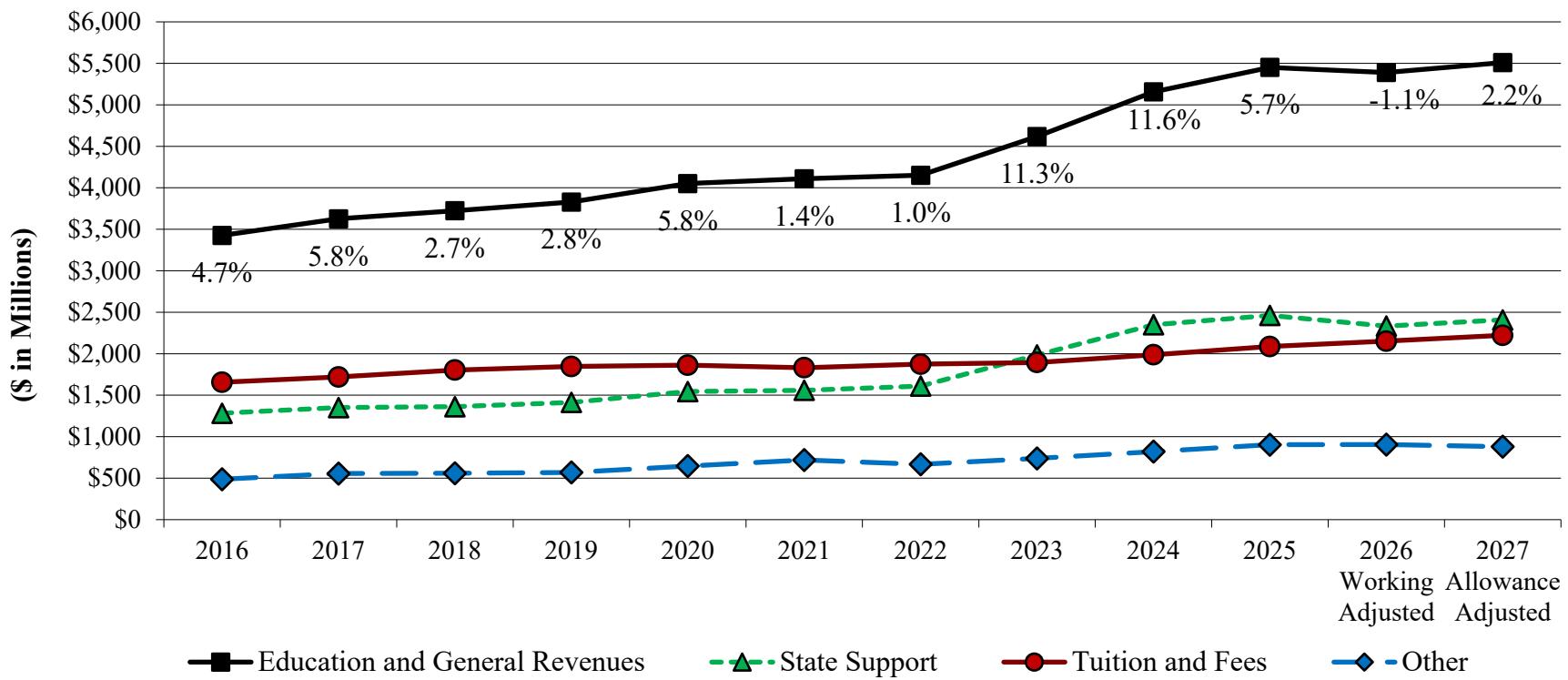
<u>Institution</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>Adjusted Working 2026</u>	<u>Adjusted Allowance 2027</u>	<u>Annual % 2022-2027</u>	<u>% Change 2026-2027</u>
University of Maryland, Baltimore Campus	\$731,587	\$816,085	\$877,434	\$924,853	\$899,569	\$902,197	4.3%	0.3%
University of Maryland, College Park Campus	1,496,889	1,626,961	1,851,877	1,934,091	1,896,231	1,917,709	5.1%	1.1%
Bowie State University	100,623	125,704	141,834	143,195	143,796	145,248	7.6%	1.0%
Towson University	343,537	371,347	402,783	424,613	416,311	438,446	5.0%	5.3%
University of Maryland Eastern Shore	69,591	87,944	109,640	117,726	110,009	119,327	11.4%	8.5%
Frostburg State University	86,388	90,075	98,222	102,277	100,938	104,345	3.8%	3.4%
Coppin State University	64,438	78,318	84,424	71,686	90,859	92,752	7.6%	2.1%
University of Baltimore	100,892	108,098	113,082	118,680	117,264	121,146	3.7%	3.3%
Salisbury University	144,526	156,221	170,222	176,919	174,102	179,707	4.5%	3.2%
University of Maryland Global Campus	402,011	428,889	486,166	527,978	554,269	570,530	7.3%	2.9%
University of Maryland Baltimore County	353,079	410,738	449,758	455,051	454,858	460,825	5.5%	1.3%
Universities at Shady Grove	29,704	35,051	38,001	33,533	31,685	31,990	1.5%	1.0%
Morgan State University	201,821	257,078	306,179	364,181	362,447	385,199	13.8%	6.3%
St. Mary's College of Maryland	56,082	61,136	68,970	73,859	69,335	71,888	5.1%	3.7%
Total	\$4,181,169	\$4,653,647	\$5,198,593	\$5,468,643	\$5,421,673	\$5,541,309	5.8%	2.2%

¹ Education and General revenues represent tuition and fees, State funds (general and Higher Education Investment Fund), 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 were excluded prior to fiscal 2020 but, due to a change in accounting procedures, those revenues are no longer excluded. For the University of Maryland, College Park Campus and the University of Maryland Eastern Shore, agriculture experimental station and cooperative extension programs are excluded.

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Maryland State Budget, Fiscal 2023-2027

Appendix 3
Education and General Revenues at Four-year Institutions¹
Fiscal 2017-2027
(\$ 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 the University of Maryland, Baltimore Campus, hospital expenditures are excluded prior to fiscal 2020 but, due to a change in accounting procedures, those revenues are no longer excluded. 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.

Source: Governor's Fiscal 2018-2027 Budget Books; Department of Legislative Services

Appendix 4
Education and General Revenues Per Full-time Equivalent Student¹
Public Four-year Institutions
Fiscal 2022-2027

Institution	2022	2023	2024	2025	Adjusted 2026	Adjusted 2027	Annual % Change 2022-2027	% Change 2026-2027
University of Maryland, Baltimore Campus	\$101,188	\$117,558	\$129,511	\$134,563	\$130,202	\$128,500	4.9%	-3.2%
University of Maryland, College Park Campus	44,138	48,591	54,328	55,051	53,125	53,660	4.0%	-3.5%
Bowie State University	20,291	24,961	27,653	28,283	29,843	29,367	7.7%	5.5%
Towson University	20,364	22,965	24,991	26,426	27,241	26,774	5.6%	3.1%
University of Maryland Eastern Shore	28,852	39,668	42,463	41,614	38,087	36,236	4.7%	-8.5%
Frostburg State University	25,904	29,975	32,567	33,099	33,136	32,466	4.6%	0.1%
Coppin State University	37,949	47,842	48,829	37,989	48,791	46,469	4.1%	28.4%
University of Baltimore	41,231	47,810	51,378	54,792	59,298	59,298	7.5%	8.2%
Salisbury University	21,861	24,660	27,222	27,796	28,291	27,328	4.6%	1.8%
University of Maryland Global Campus	11,381	12,153	12,612	12,818	12,611	12,257	1.5%	-1.6%
University of Maryland Baltimore County	32,363	36,288	39,529	40,110	41,471	41,389	5.0%	3.4%
Morgan State University	26,015	30,862	32,873	37,101	36,582	35,628	6.5%	-1.4%
St. Mary's College of Maryland	34,833	37,785	40,239	41,870	40,206	39,982	2.8%	-4.0%
Average (weighted)	\$30,734	\$34,559	\$37,169	\$37,962	\$36,220	\$36,366	3.4%	0.4%

¹ Education and general (E&G) revenues represent tuition and fees, general funds, Higher Education Investment 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 were excluded prior to fiscal 2020 but due to a change in accounting procedures those revenues are no longer excluded. For the University of Maryland, College Park Campus and the University of Maryland Eastern Shore, agriculture experimental station and cooperative extension programs are excluded.

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

Appendix 5
Fiscal 2027 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>
University of Maryland, Baltimore Campus	\$902,197,163	\$372,677,117	\$193,536,699	7,021	\$128,500	\$53,080	\$27,565	41%	21%
University of Maryland, College Park Campus	1,917,708,797	806,555,453	773,992,548	35,738	53,660	22,569	21,657	42%	40%
Bowie State University	145,247,926	86,964,742	53,654,070	4,946	29,367	17,583	10,848	60%	37%
Towson University	438,446,324	224,076,286	195,415,048	16,376	26,774	13,683	11,933	51%	45%
University of Maryland Eastern Shore	119,326,628	78,569,678	33,217,676	3,293	36,236	23,860	10,087	66%	28%
Frostburg State University	104,344,685	64,017,919	36,797,176	3,214	32,466	19,918	11,449	61%	35%
Coppin State University	92,752,418	72,418,524	19,012,037	1,996	46,469	36,282	9,525	78%	20%
University of Baltimore	121,145,993	64,104,351	51,202,300	2,043	59,298	31,378	25,062	53%	42%
Salisbury University	179,707,349	95,581,698	78,088,640	6,576	27,328	14,535	11,875	53%	43%
University of Maryland Global Campus	570,530,114	63,771,382	486,107,931	46,548	12,257	1,370	10,443	11%	85%
University of Maryland Baltimore County	460,825,233	224,126,358	159,088,720	11,134	41,389	20,130	14,289	49%	35%
Morgan State University	385,198,647	208,892,997	117,684,603	10,812	35,628	19,321	10,885	54%	31%
St. Mary's College of Maryland	71,887,510	46,170,672	24,355,698	1,798	39,982	25,679	13,546	64%	34%
Total Higher Education	\$5,509,318,787	\$2,407,927,177	\$2,222,153,146	151,494	\$36,366	\$15,894	\$14,668	44%	40%

E&G: education and general

FTES: full-time equivalent student

¹ E&G revenues include tuition and fees, general funds, Higher Education Investment Funds, grants and contracts (federal, State, and local), and the sales and services of educational activities minus auxiliary program enterprise revenue. For the University of Maryland, College Park Campus and the University of Maryland Eastern Shore, agriculture experimental station and cooperative extension programs are excluded.

Source: Governor's Fiscal 2027 Budget Books

Appendix 6
Higher Education Enrollment Trends
Full-time Equivalent Student
Public Four-year Institutions
Fiscal 2022-2027

<u>Institution</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	Working <u>2026</u>	Allowance <u>2027</u>	Annual % <u>2022-2027</u>	% Change <u>2026-2027</u>
University of Maryland, Baltimore Campus	7,230	6,942	6,775	6,873	6,909	7,021	-0.6%	1.6%
University of Maryland, College Park Campus	33,914	33,483	34,087	35,133	35,694	35,738	1.1%	0.1%
Bowie State University	4,959	5,036	5,129	5,063	4,867	4,946	-0.1%	1.6%
Towson University	16,870	16,170	16,117	16,068	16,095	16,376	-0.6%	1.7%
University of Maryland Eastern Shore	2,412	2,217	2,582	2,829	3,133	3,293	6.4%	5.1%
Frostburg State University	3,335	3,005	3,016	3,090	3,149	3,214	-0.7%	2.1%
Coppin State University	1,698	1,637	1,729	1,887	1,901	1,996	3.3%	5.0%
University of Baltimore	2,447	2,261	2,201	2,166	2,043	2,043	-3.5%	0.0%
Salisbury University	6,611	6,335	6,253	6,365	6,352	6,576	-0.1%	3.5%
University of Maryland Global Campus	35,322	35,292	38,547	41,189	45,240	46,548	5.7%	2.9%
University of Maryland Baltimore County	10,910	11,319	11,378	11,345	11,112	11,134	0.4%	0.2%
Morgan State University	7,758	8,330	9,314	9,816	10,530	10,812	6.9%	2.7%
St. Mary's College of Maryland	1,610	1,618	1,714	1,764	1,788	1,798	2.2%	0.6%
Total	135,076	133,645	138,842	143,588	148,813	151,494	2.3%	1.8%

Source: Governor's Budget Books, Fiscal 2012-2027; Department of Budget and Management

Appendix 7
Tuition and Fee Rates at Public Four-year Institutions
Fiscal 2026-2027

	Fiscal 2026			Fiscal 2027			% Change	% Change	% Change
	Tuition	Fee	Total	Tuition	Fee	Total	Tuition	Fee	Total
In-State Full-time Undergraduate									
University of Maryland, College Park Campus	\$10,490	\$1,800	\$12,290	\$10,910	\$1,820	\$12,730	4.0%	1.1%	3.6%
Bowie State University	6,235	3,294	9,529	6,360	3,534	9,894	2.0%	7.3%	3.8%
Towson University	7,756	4,430	12,186	7,990	4,646	12,636	3.0%	4.9%	3.7%
University of Maryland Eastern Shore	5,923	3,443	9,366	6,101	3,614	9,715	3.0%	5.0%	3.7%
Frostburg State University	7,414	3,050	10,464	7,640	3,138	10,778	3.0%	2.9%	3.0%
Coppin State University	5,133	2,288	7,421	5,338	2,288	7,626	4.0%	0.0%	2.8%
University of Baltimore	7,740	2,460	10,200	7,894	2,528	10,422	2.0%	2.8%	2.2%
Salisbury University	8,016	3,290	11,306	8,176	3,356	11,532	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
University of Maryland Global Campus ¹	9,900	450	10,350	10,110	450	10,560	2.1%	0.0%	2.0%
University of Maryland Baltimore County	9,706	3,973	13,679	9,997	4,104	14,101	3.0%	3.3%	3.1%
Morgan State University	5,815	2,531	8,346	5,928	2,531	8,459	1.9%	0.0%	1.4%
St. Mary's College of Maryland	12,479	3,214	15,693	12,607	3,246	15,853	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Out-of-State Full-time Undergraduate									
University of Maryland, College Park Campus	40,253	1,800	42,053	41,058	1,820	42,878	2.0%	1.1%	2.0%
Bowie State University	17,170	3,294	20,464	17,513	3,534	21,047	2.0%	7.3%	2.8%
Towson University ²	26,902	4,430	31,332	28,248	4,646	32,894	5.0%	4.9%	5.0%
University of Maryland Eastern Shore ³	17,468	3,443	20,911	18,341	3,614	21,955	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Frostburg State University ⁴	23,306	3,050	26,356	23,306	3,138	26,444	0.0%	2.9%	-0.1%
Coppin State University	12,194	2,288	14,482	12,682	2,288	14,970	4.0%	0.0%	3.4%
University of Baltimore	22,014	2,460	24,474	22,454	2,528	24,982	2.0%	2.8%	2.1%
Salisbury University ²	19,520	3,290	22,810	20,106	3,356	23,462	3.0%	2.0%	2.9%
University of Maryland Global Campus ^{1,2}	14,970	450	15,420	14,970	450	15,420	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
University of Maryland Baltimore County	28,762	3,973	32,735	30,200	4,104	34,304	5.0%	3.3%	4.8%

	Fiscal 2026			Fiscal 2027			% Change	% Change	% Change
	Tuition	Fee	Total	Tuition	Fee	Total	Tuition	Fee	Total
Morgan State University	16,925	2,531	19,456	17,263	2,531	19,794	2.0%	0.0%	1.7%
St. Mary's College of Maryland ⁵	29,038	3,214	32,252	29,336	3,246	32,582	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%

¹ Based on 30 credit hours

² Towson University, Salisbury University and University of Maryland Global Campus have separate, lower out-of-state rate for students enrolled at University System of Maryland at Hagerstown.

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

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

⁵ St. Mary's College of Maryland has a separate, lower out-of-state rate for District of Columbia residents.

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

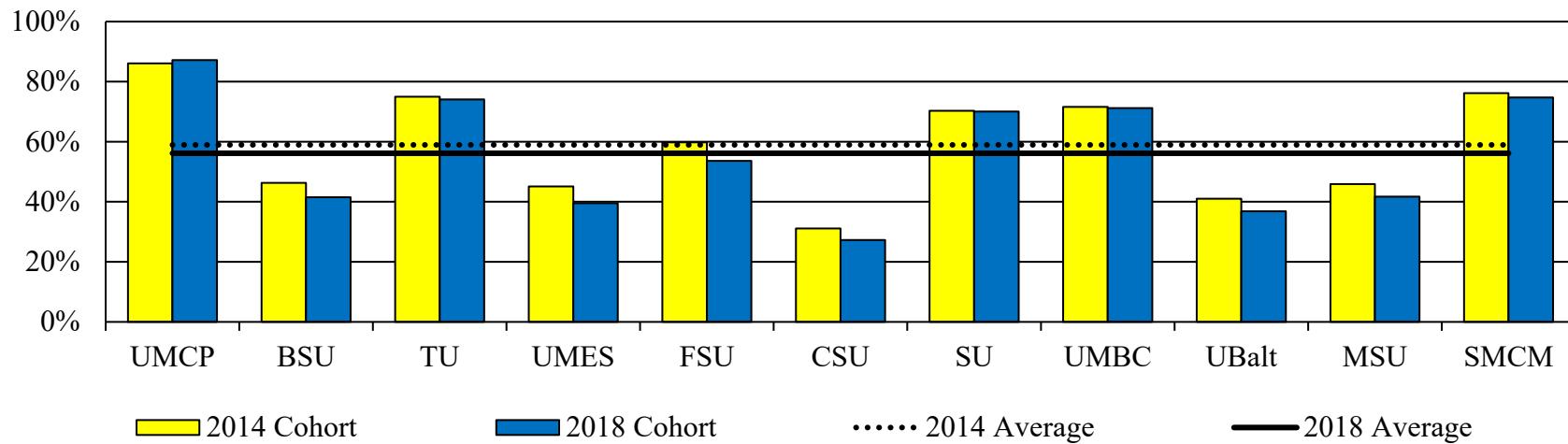
Appendix 8
Tuition and Fee Rates at Public Two-year Institutions
Fall 2024

Community College	Resident of Service Area			Outside Service Area			Out-of-state Resident		
	Tuition	Fees	Total	Tuition	Fees	Total	Tuition	Fees	Total
Allegany College of Maryland	\$4,080	\$870	\$4,950	\$8,640	\$870	\$9,510	\$11,760	\$870	\$12,630
Anne Arundel Community College	3,900	800	4,700	9,150	800	9,950	13,260	800	14,060
Baltimore City Community College	2,640	674	3,314	2,640	674	3,314	6,720	674	7,394
Community College of Baltimore County	3,720	1,476	5,196	7,380	1,476	8,856	11,310	1,476	12,786
Carroll Community College	4,320	1,140	5,460	7,350	1,898	9,248	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	1,130	5,060	6,810	1,130	7,940	9,510	1,130	10,640
College of Southern Maryland	4,200	1,050	5,250	7,250	1,838	9,088	10,050	2,513	12,563
Frederick Community College	4,080	850	4,930	8,910	850	9,760	12,060	850	12,910
Garrett College	2,970	1,470	4,440	7,350	1,470	8,820	9,930	1,470	11,400
Hagerstown Community College	3,840	630	4,470	6,000	630	6,630	7,860	630	8,490
Harford Community College	4,320	870	5,190	7,500	870	8,370	10,650	870	11,520
Howard Community College	4,320	862	5,182	8,340	862	9,202	11,640	862	12,502
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	9,480	1,460	10,940
Wor-Wic Community College	4,080	810	4,890	8,160	810	8,970	10,230	810	11,040
Average	\$3,878	\$1,021	\$4,899	\$7,349	\$1,170	\$8,519	\$10,326	\$1,295	\$11,621

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

Source: Maryland Association of Community Colleges

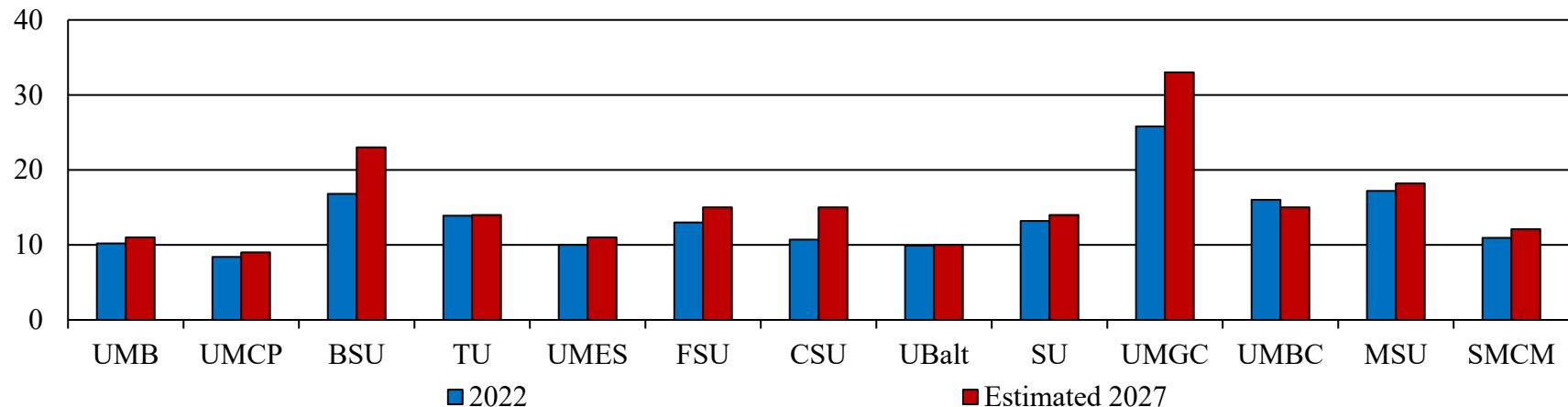
Appendix 9
Six-year Graduation Rate for First-time, Full-time Students
Fall 2014 and 2018 Cohorts



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
University of Maryland, College Park Campus	86.5%	86.1%	87.2%	87.1%	86.9%	87.2%
Bowie State University	46.7%	46.3%	44.7%	42.4%	40.7%	41.5%
Towson University	72.6%	75.0%	75.5%	74.1%	71.4%	74.1%
University of Maryland Eastern Shore	46.4%	45.1%	38.0%	41.0%	38.2%	39.5%
Frostburg State University	57.8%	59.8%	56.2%	56.2%	57.8%	53.6%
Coppin State University	25.9%	31.1%	25.0%	23.5%	26.4%	27.2%
Salisbury University	73.7%	70.3%	74.5%	70.3%	69.7%	70.0%
University of Maryland Baltimore County	71.1%	71.6%	72.6%	71.7%	72.5%	71.2%
University of Baltimore	44.5%	41.0%	42.3%	35.5%	49.5%	36.8%
Morgan State University	45.3%	45.9%	44.2%	45.4%	41.7%	41.7%
St. Mary's College of Maryland	81.1%	76.2%	74.3%	75.1%	73.6%	74.7%
Average	59.2%	58.9%	57.7%	56.6%	57.1%	56.2%

Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission Graduation Rates in Four-Year Institutions Dashboard

Appendix 10
Student-to-faculty Ratio
Fiscal 2022 and 2027 Estimated



	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>Estimated 2026</u>	<u>Estimated 2027</u>
University of Maryland, Baltimore Campus	10.2	9.9	9.6	11	11	11
University of Maryland, College Park Campus	8.4	8.6	8.3	8	9	9.0
Bowie State University	16.8	14.7	21.2	21	22	23
Towson University	13.9	13.5	13.3	13	14	14
University of Maryland Eastern Shore	10.0	9.5	10.1	11	12	11
Frostburg State University	13.0	13.3	13.3	14	15	15
Coppin State University	10.7	10.9	11.4	14	14	15
University of Baltimore	9.9	9.9	9.5	10	10	10
Salisbury University	13.2	13.3	13.5	14	14	14
University of Maryland Global Campus	25.8	26.7	28.4	29	32	33
University of Maryland Baltimore County	16.0	18.0	18.2	15	15	15
Morgan State University	17.2	17.1	17.1	16.9	17.8	18.2
St. Mary's College of Maryland	11.0	10.9	11.1	12	12.2	12.1

Note: Full-time equivalent students

Source: Governor's Fiscal 2024-2027 Budget Books