
Higher Education Fiscal 2005 Budget Overview

**Department of Legislative Services
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Annapolis, Maryland**

January 2004

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Analysis of the FY 2005 Maryland Executive Budget, 2004

Higher Education

Fiscal 2005 Budget Overview

Components of General Fund Change for Public Universities Fiscal 2004 Appropriated – Fiscal 2004 Working – Fiscal 2005 Allowance

	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>% Change from 2004 Legislative Approp.</u>	<u>% Change from 2004 Working Approp.</u>
Fiscal 2004 Legislative Appropriation for Public Universities	\$850,519,890		
Approved Cost Containment (July 2003)			
USM – Reduce system budget by 5.1%.	-\$40,000,000		
Morgan – Reduce institution budget by 4.1%	-2,060,169		
St. Mary's – Reduce institution budget by 2.7%	-381,955		
Total 2004 Reduction	-\$42,442,124	-5%	
Fiscal 2004 Working Appropriation for Public Universities	\$808,077,766		
Fiscal 2005 Allowance Increase			
St. Mary's – Apply statutory inflation adjustment to 2003 revised appropriation.	\$301,023		
Coppin receives general funds to address outstanding needs	100,000		
Operating funds for Hagerstown Center	1,000,000		
Fiscal 2005 Allowance for Public Universities	\$809,478,789	-5%	0%
Proposed General Fund Reductions (Requires Legislation)			
St. Mary's College of Maryland	-301,023		
DBM Allowance for 1.6% Employee Cost-of-living (COLA) Increase*	\$9,696,270		
Net Fiscal 2005 Allowance for Public Universities	\$818,774,036	4%	1%

*The funds in the allowance for the COLA increase do not completely cover its cost. The remaining amount is approximately \$5,817,762 that will have to be funded from other current unrestricted fund (CUF) sources.

Notes: Public universities include all University System of Maryland (USM) institutions and components, Morgan State University, and St. Mary's College of Maryland.

Source: Maryland State Budget, fiscal 2005, and Department of Budget and Management

Higher Education – Fiscal 2005 Budget Overview

**Components of General Fund Change for Other Higher Education
Fiscal 2004 Appropriation – Fiscal 2004 Working – Fiscal 2005 Allowance**

	General Funds	% Change from 2004 Legislative Approp.	% Change from 2004 Working Approp.
Fiscal 2004 Legislative Appropriation for Other Higher Education	\$348,742,510		
Approved Cost Containment (July 30, 2003)			
Financial Aid – reduce aid programs by 4%	-\$3,579,972		
Independent Institutions – reduce grants to institutions by 4%	-1,273,632		
Community Colleges	-9,712,532		
Baltimore Community College – reduce 5.7%	-1,782,984		
Administration – reduce agency administration by 6%	-382,073		
Total 2004 Cost Containment	-\$16,731,193	-5.0%	
Fiscal 2004 Working Appropriation for Other Higher Education	\$332,011,317		
Fiscal 2005 Allowance Increase/Decrease			
Financial Aid	\$13,959,613		
Independent Institutions	11,713,053		
Community Colleges	9,113,322		
Baltimore City Community College	4,482,755		
Grants	-1,918,134		
Administration	37,382		
Subtotal, Allowance Change	\$37,387,991		
Total 2005 Allowance for Other Higher Education	\$369,399,308	6.0%	11%
Proposed General Fund Reductions (May Require Legislation)			
Baltimore City Community College	-\$3,507,375		
Independent Colleges and Universities	-11,713,060		
Subtotal, Reductions	-\$15,220,435		
Net Fiscal 2005 General Fund Support for Other Higher Education	\$354,178,873	2.0%	7.0%

Note: Other Higher Education includes community colleges, independent institutions, student financial aid, Private Donation Incentive Grants, and the Maryland Higher Education Commission.

Source: Maryland State Budget, fiscal 2005, and Department of Budget and Management

**General Fund Support for Public Universities
Fiscal 2000 through 2005 Allowance**

<u>Institution</u>	<u>FY 2000 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2002 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2003 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2004 Working</u>	<u>FY 2005 Allowance</u>	<u>Annual % Change 2000-2002</u>	<u>Annual % Change 2002-2004</u>	<u>% Change 2004-2005</u>
UM Baltimore	\$127,343,940	\$153,139,494	\$141,678,389	\$132,174,751	\$132,174,751	10%	-7.1%	0%
UM College Park	301,984,133	359,338,977	330,499,300	306,130,518	306,130,518	9%	-7.7%	0%
Bowie State	18,603,684	22,724,961	21,885,449	20,712,299	20,712,299	11%	-4.5%	0%
Towson	58,797,522	68,062,130	62,464,002	57,824,041	57,824,041	8%	-7.8%	0%
UM Eastern Shore	20,487,790	23,564,429	22,693,902	21,432,854	21,432,854	7%	-4.6%	0%
Frostburg State	24,305,394	28,659,702	26,302,434	24,408,849	24,408,849	9%	-7.7%	0%
Coppin State	16,038,322	20,513,150	19,755,345	18,693,564	18,793,564	13%	-4.5%	1% ¹
Univ. of Baltimore	21,665,593	24,473,622	22,507,996	20,904,051	20,904,051	6%	-7.6%	0%
Salisbury	24,476,838	29,499,698	27,324,561	25,442,364	25,442,364	10%	-7.1%	0%
UM University College	9,362,937	16,928,490	15,552,233	14,469,494	14,469,494	34%	-7.5%	0%
UM Baltimore County	59,360,163	75,817,613	70,168,162	65,417,441	65,417,441	13%	-7.1%	0%
UMCES	11,693,268	13,478,721	13,165,523	13,018,726	13,018,726	7%	-1.7%	0%
UMBI	15,536,332	16,468,109	15,518,305	14,896,855	14,896,855	3%	-4.9%	0%
USM Office	10,312,667	12,096,139	11,361,600	10,681,242	11,681,242	8%	-6.0%	9% ²
Subtotal, USM	\$719,968,583	\$864,765,235	\$800,877,201	\$746,207,049	\$747,307,049	10%	-7.1%	0%
Morgan State	\$43,458,880	\$52,034,605	\$51,088,274	\$48,187,846	\$48,187,846	9%	-3.8%	0%
St. Mary's	12,664,202	14,721,919	13,853,271	13,682,871	13,983,894	8%	-3.6%	2%
Total	\$776,091,765	\$931,521,759	\$865,818,746	\$808,077,766	\$809,478,789	10%	-6.9%	0%

Notes: ¹Coppin receives \$100,000 in the allowance to address its outstanding needs as recognized in the Toll Commission report.

²The USM office allowance is increased \$1 million to support the opening of the Hagerstown center.

UM = University of Maryland

UMCES = University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science

UMBI = University of Maryland Biotechnology Institute

Source: Maryland State Budget, fiscal 2000 and 2005; and Department of Budget and Management

**2004 General Fund Adjustments to Public Universities
Operating Cost Containment**

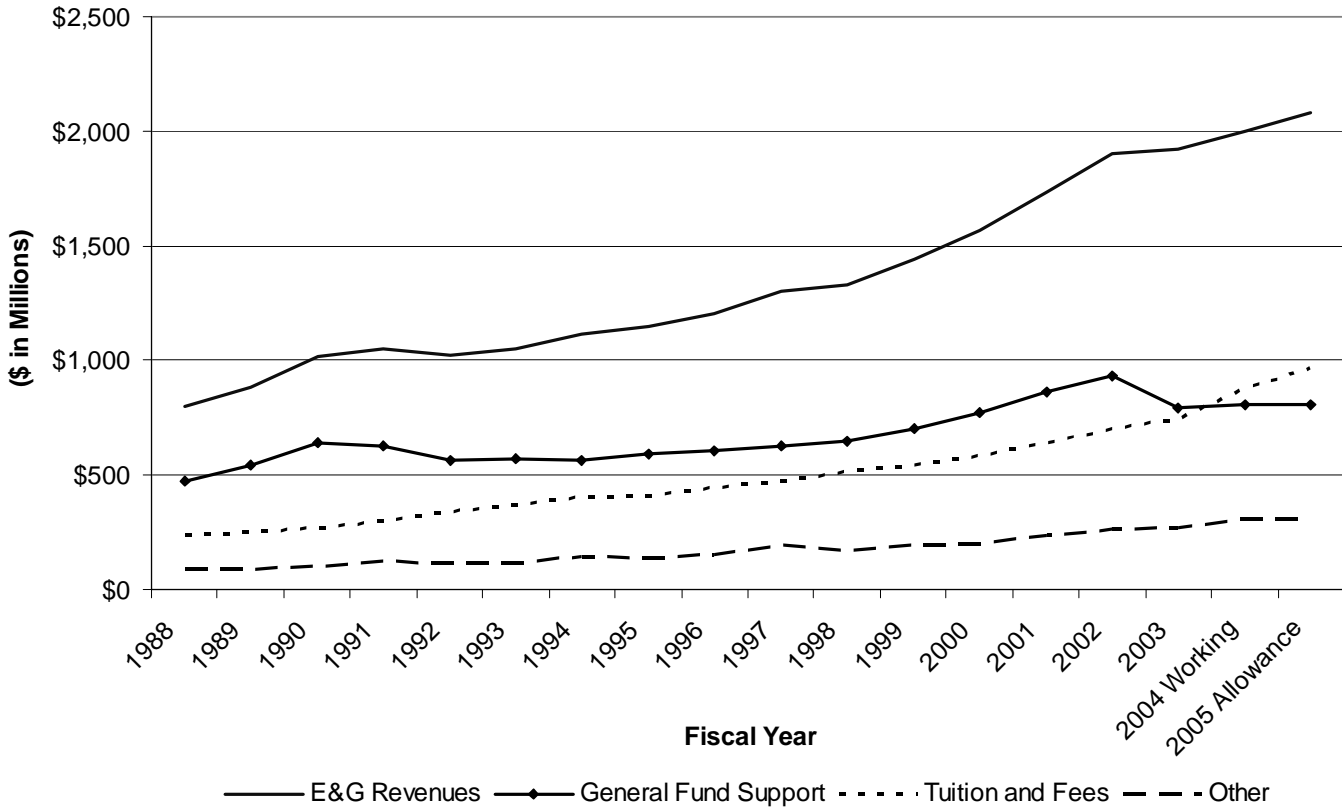
<u>Institution</u>	<u>FY 2004 Legislative</u>	<u>Cost Containment</u>	<u>FY 2004 Working</u>	<u>% Change</u>
UM Baltimore	\$139,638,187	-\$7,463,436	\$132,174,751	-5.3%
UM College Park	323,414,688	-17,284,169	306,130,519	-5.3%
Bowie State	21,595,421	-883,122	20,712,299	-4.1%
Towson	61,091,798	-3,267,756	57,824,042	-5.3%
UM Eastern Shore	22,346,699	-913,845	21,432,854	-4.1%
Frostburg State	25,779,333	-1,370,485	24,408,848	-5.3%
Coppin State	19,490,612	-797,048	18,693,564	-4.1%
University of Baltimore	22,077,751	-1,173,700	20,904,051	-5.3%
Salisbury	26,870,877	-1,428,513	25,442,364	-5.3%
UM University College	15,281,913	-812,419	14,469,494	-5.3%
UM Baltimore County	69,090,436	-3,672,995	65,417,441	-5.3%
UMCES	13,021,215	-2,489	13,018,726	0.0%
UMBI	15,371,455	-474,600	14,896,855	-3.1%
USM Office	11,136,664	-455,423	10,681,241	-4.1%
Subtotal, USM	\$786,207,049	-\$40,000,000	\$746,207,049	-5.1%
Morgan State	\$50,248,015	-\$2,060,169	\$48,187,846	-4.1%
St. Mary's	14,064,826	-381,955	13,682,871	-2.7%
Total	\$850,519,890	-\$42,442,124	\$808,077,766	-5.0%

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Education and General Revenues

Exhibit 1 shows education and general (E&G) revenues, which are made up of tuition and fees, general funds, and other education-related operating expenses. E&G revenues do not include auxiliary revenues, which come from functions such as dining halls, bookstores, athletics, and dormitories. E&G funds also exclude restricted funds over which the institution has little or no discretion.

**Exhibit 1
Education and General Revenues
Fiscal 1988 – 2005 Allowance**



Source: Maryland State budgets, fiscal 1990 through 2005; University System of Maryland

Higher Education – Fiscal 2005 Budget Overview

As Exhibit 1 shows, general funds and E&G revenues followed a similar pattern from fiscal 1988 through 2002, at which point general funds decreased while E&G revenues have continued to increase. For the same time period, tuition and fee revenues have steadily increased since 1988 and have increased faster since the decline in general funds in fiscal 2002. In fiscal 2004, for the first time in the past 17 years, tuition and fee revenue surpassed general funds. Trends in education and general expenditures by institution are presented in **Appendices 1 through 3**.

General fund revenues began increasing at a much higher rate, an average of 9.3% per year, between fiscal 1998 and 2002. Tuition and fee revenue also climbed more steeply during the same time period (due to enrollment growth and tuition/fee hikes), increasing an average of 9.4% per year. It is due to tuition and fee revenue that E&G revenues continue to climb.

E&G revenues also include other revenues, such as unrestricted federal, private, State, and local grants and contracts; educational sales and service revenues; investment income; and transfers from fund balance. The largest source of other revenues is the sales and service of educational activities, but the fastest growing is State and local contracts and grants.

Tuition and Fees Continue to Climb

The following two exhibits show the increases in tuition and fee rates for both in-state and out-of-state students at Maryland's four-year public institutions from fall 2000 through the proposed fall 2004 rates. **Exhibit 2** shows that in-state tuition rates increased only 3 to 4% at University System of Maryland (USM) institutions and 6% at St. Mary's College of Maryland (SMCM) between fall 2000 and fall 2001. The rate increases grew larger the following year, and reached a historic high, averaging 18.4% at USM institutions, in fall 2003. For fall 2004 the USM Board of Regents formally adopted a 10% increase.

Exhibit 3 shows the out-of-state tuition rate increases and dollar amounts for the four-year public institutions. Following a similar pattern as in-state tuition rates, the increases were modest from fall 2000 to fall 2001 with the exception of SMCM. The larger increases occurred between fall 2002 and fall 2003, some reaching as high as 20.8%.

Exhibit 2
Tuition Rates at Maryland Public Institutions
In-state Undergraduate Full-time Tuition and Mandatory Fees
Fall 2000 – Fall 2005

	Fall 2000	Fall 2001	% Change 00-01	Fall 2002	% Change 01-02	Fall 2003	% Change 02-03	Proposed Fall 2004	% Change 03-04	% Change 00-04
Coppin State College	\$3,370	\$3,477	3.2%	\$3,959	13.9%	\$4,240	7.1%	\$4,454	5.0%	32.2%
UM Eastern Shore	3,994	4,128	3.4%	4,461	8.1%	5,105	14.4%	5,558	8.9%	39.2%
Bowie State University	3,778	3,782	0.1%	4,064	7.5%	4,853	19.4%	5,218	7.5%	38.1%
Salisbury University	4,312	4,486	4.0%	4,804	7.1%	5,564	15.8%	5,976	7.4%	38.6%
Frostburg State University	4,132	4,256	3.0%	4,618	8.5%	5,342	15.7%	5,830	9.1%	41.1%
Towson University	4,720	4,984	5.6%	5,401	8.4%	6,226	15.3%	6,672	7.2%	41.4%
University of Baltimore	4,170	4,504	8.0%	4,996	10.9%	5,913	18.4%	6,448	9.0%	54.6%
UM College Park	5,136	5,341	4.0%	5,670	6.2%	6,759	19.2%	7,426	9.9%	44.6%
UMBC	5,490	5,910	7.7%	6,362	7.6%	7,388	16.1%	8,020	8.6%	46.1%
UM University College*	4,584	4,728	3.1%	4,944	4.6%	5,208	5.3%	5,304	1.8%	15.7%
Morgan State University	4,408	4,508	2.3%	4,698	4.2%	5,078	8.1%	5,578	9.8%	26.5%
St. Mary's College	7,060	7,249	2.7%	7,767	7.1%	8,425	8.5%	8,847	5.0%	25.3%

*Based on 24 credit hours

Source: Governor's Budget Books, Fiscal 2005 Budget Requests

Exhibit 3
Tuition Rates at Maryland Public Institutions
Out-of-state Undergraduate Full-time Tuition and Mandatory Fees
Fall 2000 – Fall 2005

	<u>Fall 2000</u>	<u>Fall 2001</u>	<u>% Change 00-01</u>	<u>Fall 2002</u>	<u>% Change 01-02</u>	<u>Fall 2003</u>	<u>% Change 02-03</u>	<u>Proposed Fall 2004</u>	<u>% Change 03-04</u>	<u>% Change 00-04</u>
Coppin State College	\$8,347	\$8,604	3.1%	\$9,368	8.9%	\$10,062	7.4%	\$10,626	5.6%	27.3%
UM Eastern Shore	8,497	8,612	1.4%	8,999	4.5%	10,440	16.0%	11,421	9.4%	34.4%
Bowie State University	9,349	9,864	5.5%	10,480	6.2%	12,465	18.9%	13,583	9.0%	45.3%
Salisbury University	9,048	9,942	9.9%	10,568	6.3%	12,452	17.8%	13,554	8.8%	49.8%
Frostburg State University	9,282	9,754	5.1%	10,424	6.9%	12,242	17.4%	13,374	9.2%	44.1%
Towson University	11,150	11,870	6.5%	12,753	7.4%	14,298	12.1%	15,352	7.4%	37.7%
University of Baltimore	11,948	12,594	5.4%	13,766	9.3%	16,319	18.5%	17,791	9.0%	48.9%
UM College Park	12,668	13,413	5.9%	14,434	7.6%	17,433	20.8%	18,726	7.4%	47.8%
UMBC	10,258	11,290	10.1%	12,546	11.1%	14,290	13.9%	15,620	9.3%	52.3%
UM University College*	8,400	8,736	4.0%	9,216	5.5%	9,576	3.9%	9,768	2.0%	16.3%
Morgan State University	10,358	10,718	3.5%	\$11,118	3.7%	12,076	8.6%	12,748	5.6%	23.1%
St. Mary's College	11,900	12,234	2.8%	13,102	7.1%	14,745	12.5%	15,483	5.0%	30.1%

*Based on 24 credit hours

Source: Governor's Budget Book, Fiscal 2005 Budget Requests

Higher Education – Fiscal 2005 Budget Overview

As shown in **Exhibit 4**, based on the currently approved tuition and mandatory fee rates for fiscal 2005, USM projects an \$84.5 million increase in tuition and fee revenue over fiscal 2004. Including Morgan State University and St. Mary's, the total revenue increase for fall 2004 is \$88.5 million. Total tuition and fee revenue for four-year public institutions in fiscal 2005 is projected to be \$969.2 million.

Exhibit 4
2005 Increase in Tuition and Fee Revenue
Public Four-year Institutions

	<u>USM</u>	<u>All Four-year Institutions</u>
Fiscal 2003 Actual	\$730,483,361	\$779,077,145
Fiscal 2004 Working	827,407,535	880,667,195
Fiscal 2005 Allowance	911,858,581	969,152,672
Approved Increase Fiscal 2004 to 2005	\$84,451,046	\$88,485,477

Source: Maryland State Budget 2003 through 2005; University System of Maryland

How Do Maryland Institutions Compare Nationally?

The following two charts, **Exhibits 5 and 6**, compare the University of Maryland, College Park to other State flagship institutions, including those it considers 'aspirational' peers – the institutions that College Park would most like to emulate. The schools are listed in order of the fall 2003 tuition from highest to lowest. The far right hand column shows the *US News and World Report* (USNWR) ranking. College Park has the fourth highest undergraduate in-state tuition, though it is ranked seventeenth by USNWR. For undergraduate out-of-state tuition and fees, College Park is thirteenth highest out of 18 listed. These exhibits are also helpful in comparing the high tuition increases at institutions across the nation.

Exhibit 5
University of Maryland College Park Tuition and Mandatory Fees as Compared
to the Top Public Doctoral Universities in the
2004 US News and World Report Ranking
In-state Undergraduate Full-time Tuition and Mandatory Fees

	<u>Fall 2000</u>	<u>Fall 2003</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>00-03</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>00-03</u>	<u>US NWR</u> <u>Rank</u>
Pennsylvania State U-Univ Park	\$6,756	\$9,706	\$2,950	43.7%	15
Univ. of Michigan-Ann Arbor*	6,513	7,895	1,382	21.2%	3
Univ. of Illinois-Urbana Champaign*	4,752	7,010	2,258	47.5%	10
UM College Park	\$5,136	\$6,759	\$1,623	31.6%	17
College of William and Mary (VA)	4,687	6,430	1,743	37.2%	6
Univ. of Virginia	4,160	5,964	1,804	43.4%	1
Univ. of California-Davis	4,072	5,853	1,781	43.7%	11
Univ. of California-Santa Barbara	3,831	5,639	1,808	47.2%	12
Univ. of California-Irvine	4,061	5,615	1,554	38.3%	12
Univ. of California-San Diego	3,851	5,508	1,657	43.0%	7
Univ. of California-Los Angeles*	3,683	5,298	1,615	43.9%	4
Univ. of California-Berkeley*	4,047	5,250	1,203	29.7%	1
Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison	3,788	5,136	1,348	35.6%	7
Univ. of Washington	3,761	4,968	1,207	32.1%	12
Univ. of Texas-Austin	3,585	4,188	603	16.8%	17
Georgia Institute of Technology	3,308	4,076	768	23.2%	9
Univ. of North Carolina-Chapel Hill*	2,768	3,993	1,225	44.3%	5
Univ. of Florida	2,256	2,780	524	23.2%	15
Unweighted Average	\$4,168	\$5,670	\$1,503	36.1%	

*UMCP aspirational peer institution

Source: The Chronicle of Higher Education web site database, <http://chronicle.com/stats/tuition/2002/tuition.htm>; U.S. News & World Report "America's Best Colleges 2004," <http://www.usnews.com/usnews/edu/college/rankings/rankindex.php>

Exhibit 6
University of Maryland College Park Tuition and Mandatory Fees as Compared
to the Top Public Doctoral Universities in the
2004 US News and World Report Ranking
Out-of-state Undergraduate Full-time Tuition and Mandatory Fees

	<u>Fall 2000</u>	<u>Fall 2003</u>	<u>Change 00-03</u>	<u>% Change 00-03</u>	<u>US NWR Rank</u>
Univ. of Michigan-Ann Arbor*	\$20,323	\$24,695	\$4,372	21.5%	3
Univ. of Virginia	17,584	21,399	3,815	21.7%	1
College of William and Mary (VA)	16,904	21,130	4,226	25.0%	6
Univ. of California-Davis	14,316	20,063	5,747	40.1%	11
Univ. of California-Santa Barbara	14,448	19,850	5,402	37.4%	12
Univ. of California-Irvine	14,675	19,826	5,151	35.1%	12
Univ. of California-San Diego	14,465	19,718	5,253	36.3%	7
Univ. of California-Los Angeles*	14,297	19,508	5,211	36.4%	4
Univ. of California-Berkeley*	14,221	19,460	5,239	36.8%	1
Pennsylvania State U-Univ Park	14,388	19,328	4,940	34.3%	15
Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison	14,186	19,136	4,950	34.9%	7
Univ. of Illinois-Urbana Champaign*	12,200	18,046	5,846	47.9%	10
UM College Park	\$12,668	\$17,433	\$4,765	37.6%	17
Univ. of Washington	12,453	16,121	3,668	29.5%	12
Georgia Institute of Technology	10,826	16,002	5,176	47.8%	9
Univ. of North Carolina-Chapel Hill*	11,934	15,841	3,907	32.7%	5
Univ. of Florida	9,244	13,283	4,039	43.7%	15
Univ. of Texas-Austin	9,702	11,268	1,566	16.1%	17
Unweighted Average	\$13,824	\$18,450	\$4,626	33.5%	

*UMCP aspirational peer institution

Source: The Chronicle of Higher Education web site database, <http://chronicle.com/stats/tuition/2002/tuition.htm>; U.S. News & World Report "America's Best Colleges 2004," <http://www.usnews.com/usnews/edu/college/rankings/rankindex.php>

Exhibits 7 and 8 compare Towson and Salisbury to other institutions in their category of “Top Northern Public Master’s Universities.” Towson, with the fourth highest tuition and mandatory fees for in-state students, ranks sixth, while Salisbury, which ranks fourth has lower tuition and fees – eighth out of thirteen listed. For out-of-state students, Towson has the highest tuition and fee level of

Higher Education – Fiscal 2005 Budget Overview

those in the group and Salisbury is ninth. Again, these charts show that with few exceptions, tuition and fees have increased dramatically at nearly every school.

Exhibit 7
Towson University and Salisbury University Tuition and Mandatory Fees as Compared to the Top Northern Public Master's Universities in the 2004 US News & World Report Ranking and Several Current Peers
In-state Undergraduate Full-time Tuition and Mandatory Fees

	<u>Fall 2000</u>	<u>Fall 2003</u>	<u>00-03</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>00-03</u> <u>% Change</u>	<u>US</u> <u>NWR Rank</u>
College of New Jersey**	\$5,996	\$8,206	\$2,210	36.9%	1
Rutgers-Camden (NJ)	5,974	7,756	1,782	29.8%	3
Rowan Univ. (NJ)*	5,346	7,258	1,912	35.8%	4
Towson Univ.	\$4,720	\$6,226	\$1,506	31.9%	6
Longwood College (VA)**	4,003	5,877	1,874	46.8%	
Millersville Univ. of Pennsylvania* **	4,804	5,819	1,015	21.1%	6
West Chester Univ. (PA)*	4,630	5,756	1,126	24.3%	
Salisbury Univ.	\$4,312	\$5,564	\$1,252	29.0%	4
SUNY-Oswego* **	4,011	5,176	1,165	29.0%	
SUNY Col. Arts & Sci.-Geneseo	4,221	4,440	219	5.2%	2
Radford Univ. (VA)*	2,950	4,140	1,190	40.3%	
Univ. of North Carolina-Wilmington**	2,316	3,311	995	43.0%	
Univ. of North Carolina-Charlotte*	2,134	3,064	930	43.6%	
Unweighted Average	\$4,263	\$5,584	\$1,321	31.0%	

*Towson University current peer institution

**Salisbury University current peer institution

Source: U.S. News & World Report "America's Best Colleges 2004," <http://www.usnews.com/usnews/edu/college/rankings/rankindex.php>; The Chronicle of Higher Education web site database, <http://chronicle.com/stats/tuition/2002/tuition.htm>; Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education; New York State Education Department; University of North Carolina Office of the President; State Council of Higher Education for Virginia

Exhibit 8
Out-of-state Undergraduate Full-time Tuition and Mandatory Fees

	<u>Fall 2000</u>	<u>Fall 2003</u>	<u>00-03</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>00-03</u> <u>% Change</u>	<u>US</u> <u>NWR Rank</u>
Towson Univ.	\$11,150	\$14,298	\$3,148	28.2%	6
Rutgers-Camden (NJ)	\$11,152	\$14,270	\$3,118	28.0%	3
Univ. of North Carolina-Charlotte*	\$9,484	\$13,101	\$3,617	38.1%	
Univ. of North Carolina-Wilmington**	\$9,446	\$12,886	\$3,440	36.4%	
College of New Jersey**	\$9,464	\$12,781	\$3,317	35.0%	1
Millersville Univ. of Pennsylvania* **	\$10,492	\$12,717	\$2,225	21.2%	6
West Chester Univ. (PA)*	\$10,318	\$12,704	\$2,386	23.1%	
Rowan Univ. (NJ)*	\$9,486	\$12,654	\$3,168	33.4%	4
Salisbury Univ.	\$9,048	\$12,452	\$3,404	37.6%	4
Longwood College (VA)**	\$9,474	\$11,803	\$2,329	24.6%	
SUNY Col. Arts & Sci.-Geneseo	\$9,121	\$11,340	\$2,219	24.3%	2
Radford Univ. (VA)*	\$10,201	\$11,182	\$981	9.6%	
SUNY-Oswego* **	\$8,931	\$11,126	\$2,195	24.6%	
Unweighted Average	\$9,828	\$12,563	\$2,734	27.8%	

*Towson University current peer institution

** Salisbury University current peer institution

Note: Institutions without a *US News & World Report* rank listed are in a different ranking category than Towson University and Salisbury University.

Source: U.S. News & World Report "America's Best Colleges 2004,"

<http://www.usnews.com/usnews/edu/college/rankings/rankindex.php>; The Chronicle of Higher Education web site database, <http://chronicle.com/stats/tuition/2002/tuition.htm>; Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education; New York State Education Department; University of North Carolina Office of the President; State Council of Higher Education for Virginia

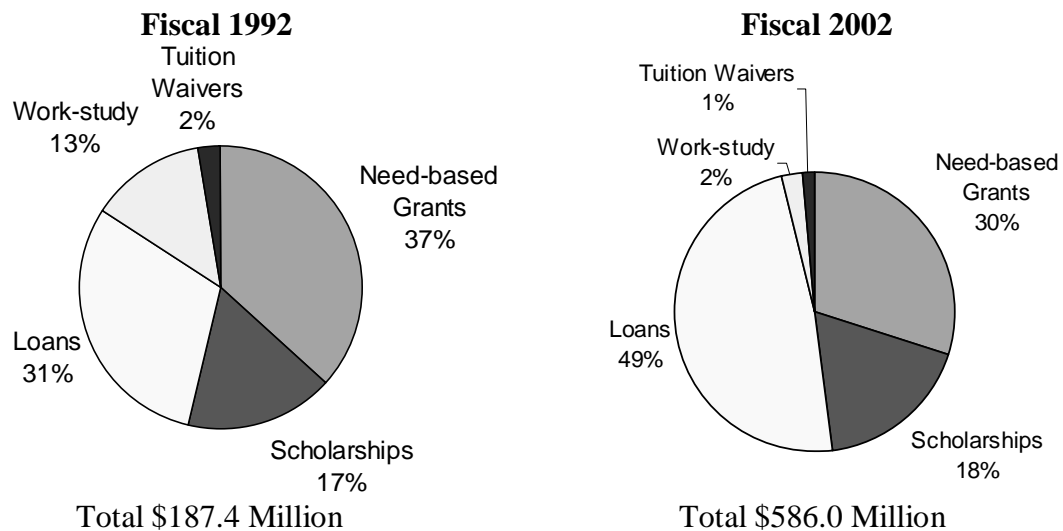
Issues

1. Financial Aid – The Big Picture

At a time when tuition and fees are rising rapidly, the availability of financial aid plays an important role in the ability of students to attend higher education. There are four major types of student financial aid that are available through the federal government, the State, and individual institutions: need-based grants, loans, scholarships, and work-study programs. Maryland four-year public institutions also provide a tuition remission plan as part of their employee benefit packages.

In fiscal 1992, \$187.4 million in financial aid was spent on Maryland undergraduate students from all segments of the government and in all types of financial aid. By fiscal 2002, this amount had increased to \$586 million – a 212% increase. **Exhibit 9** shows the distribution of the types of aid in fiscal 1992 and 2002. As shown, by fiscal 2002, loans had increased to nearly half of all available funds while need-based grants had decreased to only 30%. Work-study programs declined both in real dollars and the proportion they make up, while scholarships, having increased 235% in real dollars, have not changed in proportion to the other categories.

Exhibit 9
Financial Aid for Undergraduate Students at Maryland Colleges and Universities



Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission S – 5 reports

Higher Education – Fiscal 2005 Budget Overview

Exhibit 10 breaks out need-based aid and scholarship aid for undergraduate students at public institutions by its source – federal, State, institutional, and private. Private need-based aid has increased the most, 553%; however, it only makes up 1.5% of total aid in fiscal 2002. Federal need-based aid increased the least, yet still makes up over 43% of available aid. This indicates an increasing need for the State and the institutions to put money into need-based aid to insulate the neediest students from high tuition increases. Need-based aid as a percent of total available aid has actually declined from 64% in fiscal 1992 to 59% in fiscal 2002. Reasons for the decline in need-based aid as a percentage of total aid include:

- private scholarship dollars growing much faster than private need-based aid; and
- a slight increase in the share of institutional aid for scholarships.

Exhibit 10
Undergraduate Student Financial Aid at Public Institutions by Source
Fiscal 1992 and Fiscal 2002

	<u>FY 1992</u>	<u>% of Total 1992</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>% of Total 2002</u>	<u>Increase 1992-2002</u>	<u>% Change 92-02</u>
Federal Scholarship Aid	\$207,408	0.2%	\$709,849	0.2%	\$502,441	242%
Private Scholarship Aid	7,897,719	7.8%	24,849,312	8.7%	16,951,593	214%
State Scholarship Aid	11,394,977	11.3%	31,234,029	11.0%	19,839,052	174%
Institutional Scholarship Aid	16,760,616	16.6%	60,534,567	21.3%	43,773,951	261%
Private Need-based Aid	640,660	0.6%	4,183,545	1.5%	3,542,885	553%
Institutional Need-based Aid	5,030,204	5.0%	14,958,002	5.4%	9,927,798	197%
State Need-based Aid	6,378,043	6.3%	25,247,955	8.9%	18,869,912	295%
Federal Need-based Aid	52,961,150	52.3%	122,456,377	43.1%	69,495,227	131%
Total	\$101,270,777	100%	\$284,173,636	100%	\$182,902,859	180%

Note: The data are for recipients at public institutions only and do not add to the total financial aid available to all students.

Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission S – 5 reports

Higher Education – Fiscal 2005 Budget Overview

Finally, due to the rising tuition rates in fiscal 2003 and 2004, all of the four-year institutions indicated that a portion of the revenues raised would go towards offsetting the increase for needy students. Specifically, USM said that of the \$26 million in revenue from the final 4% tuition rate increase, \$4.4 million would go towards need-based aid. Over the 2003 interim, the institutions self-reported institutional aid data to the Department of Legislative Services (DLS). **Exhibit 11** shows the increase in total need-based aid since fiscal 2000 from that data. The exhibit does show significant increases in aid since fall 2003.

Exhibit 11
Five-year Trends in Need-based Institutional Aid

<u>Institution</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>FY 2004 Working</u>	<u>FY 2005 Estimates</u>
College Park	\$4,691,077	\$4,895,645	\$4,822,983	\$5,591,651	\$9,294,102	\$11,000,000
UMB	4,540,011	3,895,950	5,108,984	5,254,304	4,675,052	5,142,557
Bowie	484,410	761,867	958,905	928,174	1,092,494	1,332,022
Towson	1,787,084	1,877,371	1,908,784	1,982,458	3,740,000	4,574,000
UMES	437,171	560,031	500,146	567,023	1,005,000	1,093,236
Frostburg	481,466	564,207	574,922	516,924	595,000	775,000
Coppin	1,229,539	1,420,120	1,461,872	1,574,341	1,698,914	1,924,688
U. Baltimore	65,191	85,320	61,837	133,380	350,000	400,000
Salisbury	171,450	174,644	179,083	244,229	570,000	730,000
UMUC		468,649	592,395	741,080	1,361,420	1,936,226
UMBC	866,051	1,000,224	793,054	944,427	1,303,000	1,563,000
USM Total	\$14,753,450	\$15,704,028	\$16,962,965	\$18,477,991	\$25,684,982	\$30,470,729
SMCM	\$254,970	\$150,797	\$227,225	\$381,084	\$769,422	\$1,257,422
Total	\$15,008,420	\$15,854,825	\$17,190,190	\$18,859,075	\$26,454,404	\$31,728,151
% Change Total		5.6%	8.4%	9.7%	40.3%	19.9%
% Change, USM Only		6.4%	8.0%	8.9%	39.0%	18.6%
% Increase USM Tuition and Fees*		5.1%	4.9%	8.2%	14.7%	7.6%

*Unweighted average of USM in-State and out-of-State tuition and mandatory fee increases.

Note: Morgan State University does not award institutional aid on a strictly need basis.

Source: Individual institution self-reported data

The overall trend of financial aid shows that while need-based aid is increasing at the institutional level, federal aid is not keeping pace and State aid has remained stagnant for several years (fiscal 2005 will be the first large increase in State need-based aid in three years). As loans become a larger part of available aid and the availability of need-based aid decreases relative to tuition increases, the

Higher Education – Fiscal 2005 Budget Overview

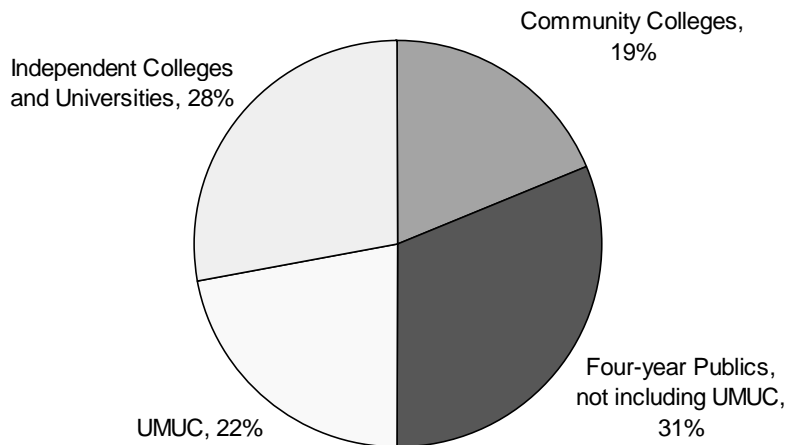
cost burden of higher education falls to middle and lower income students and their families. Since Congress just voted to hold the cap on Pell grants at its current level, there will be additional pressure on the State and the institutions to insure that financial aid is sufficient to make higher education affordable for low income students.

2. Huge Enrollment Increases Not Predicted for Near Future

The Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC) tracks and projects enrollment numbers for Maryland's public four-year institutions and community colleges. MHEC projects full-time and part-time students, total headcount enrollment, graduate/professional students, and full-time equivalent (FTE) day students. The projection methodology takes into account high school graduation rates, per capita income, the in-state/out-of-state ratio, and uses a regression analysis to project enrollments for each institution. For fiscal 2003, MHEC's projections were within 65 students in predicting total headcount at four-year institutions – a 99.95% accuracy rate. At community colleges, the projections were within 99.4%. The following enrollment analysis uses MHEC actual and projected numbers.

Fall 2003 marks the first year that total headcount enrollment exceeded 300,000 students at Maryland's public colleges and universities. The total headcount is 6,884 more students than last year, a 2.3% increase. At Maryland's independent colleges and universities total head count has increased over 15,700 students, or 49%, since 1983. Since fall 1983, total headcount at public and independent institutions has increased a total of 23%. **Exhibit 12** shows the breakdown of this growth into four categories: community colleges, public four-year institutions without UMUC, private institutions, and UMUC only.

Exhibit 12
20-Year Growth in Total Headcount Enrollments
Fall 1983 through Fall 2003



Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission

University of Maryland University College (UMUC) led the enrollment increases of the four-year publics for the fifth year in a row. Enrollments increased 7.6% at UMUC while the overall increase in FTE student enrollments at all of the USM institutions (including UMUC) was only 1.7%. Total enrollments increased at all but four of the State's public four-year institutions: Coppin State College, Salisbury University, Towson University, and Morgan State University. Enrollments increased at most community colleges with the exceptions of Garrett College, Harford Community College, Montgomery College, and Prince George's Community College. **Exhibit 13** shows the institutions that did not enroll as many students in fall 2003 as in fall 2002.

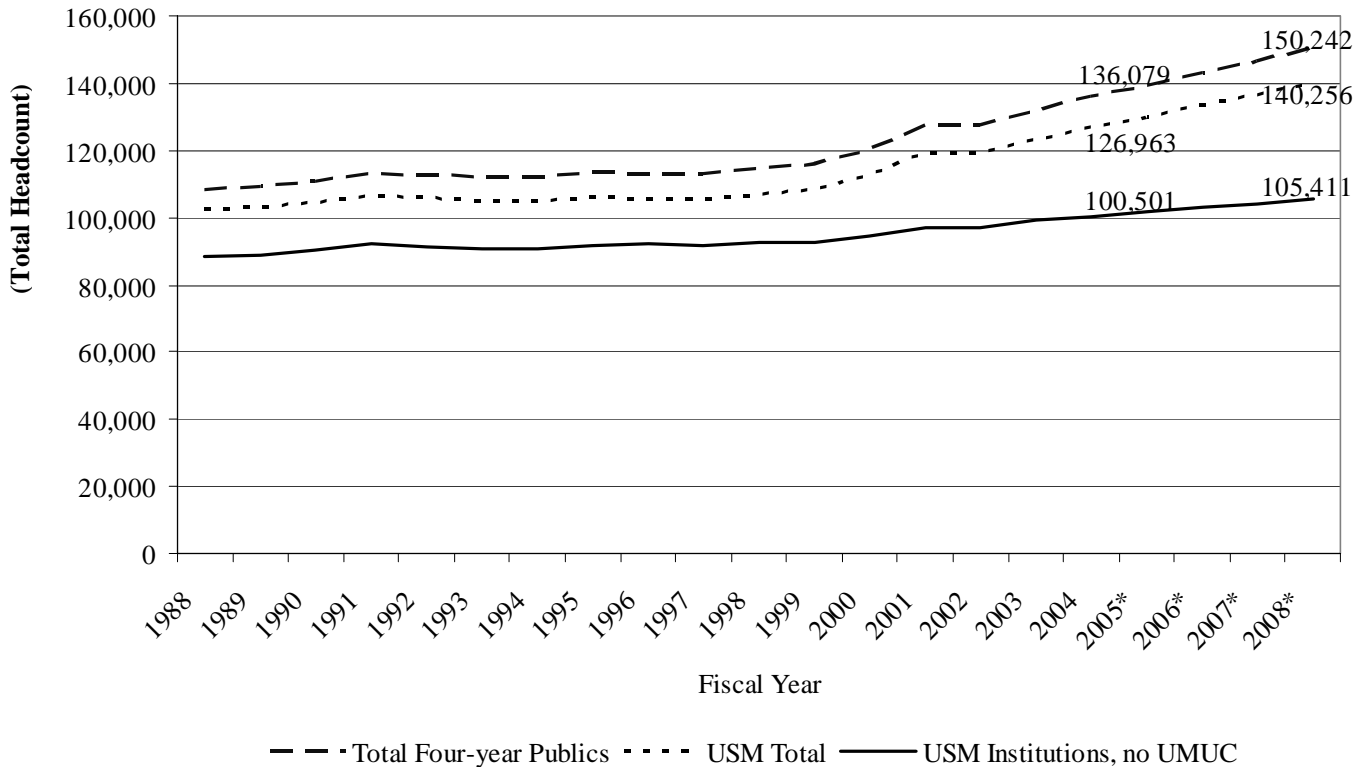
Exhibit 13
Fall 2003 Actual Enrollments Compared to Fall 2002
Selected Institutions

	<u>Fall 2002</u>	<u>Fall 2003</u>	<u># Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Garrett College	635	614	-21	-3.3%
Harford Community College	5,447	5,387	-60	-1.1%
Montgomery College	21,805	21,671	-134	-0.6%
Prince George's Community College	12,693	12,564	-129	-1.0%
Coppin State College	3,882	3,749	-133	-3.4%
Salisbury University	6,851	6,816	-35	-0.5%
Towson University	17,481	17,188	-293	-1.7%
Morgan State University	6,665	6,621	-44	-0.7%

Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission, Opening Fall Enrollments 2003

Exhibit 14 shows the total headcount enrollment at the public four-year institutions from fiscal 1988 through 2008. Total headcount to date has increased by more than 23%, an average of 1.5% per year since 1988. For USM institutions the total increase is 21%; excluding UMUC, to which much of that growth is attributed, the increase is only 11.5%. The projected average annual increase for UMUC from fiscal 2004 through 2008 is 7.1%, which would be 141% more in fiscal 2008 than in fiscal 1988. USM, without UMUC, is only projected to increase an average of 1.2% per year between fiscal 2004 and 2008.

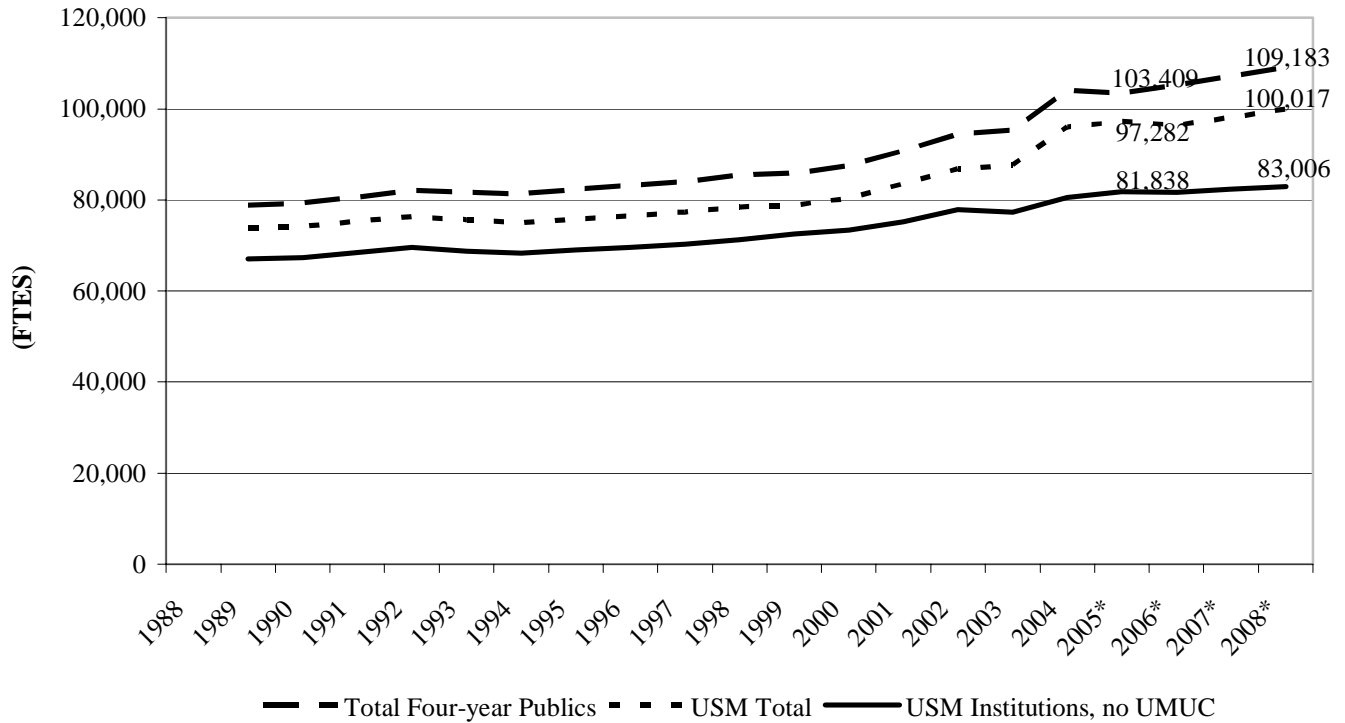
Exhibit 14
Higher Education Enrollment Trends
Total Headcount Enrollment
Fiscal 1989 – 2008



*Estimated
 Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission

For FTES, the trend is very similar. Excluding UMUC shows that USM FTES enrollment has grown 1.3% per year since fiscal 1988 to the present. From fiscal 2004 through 2008 growth is projected to slow, increasing an average of less than 1% per year (0.8%). **Exhibit 15** shows the enrollment changes in FTES since fiscal 1988.

Exhibit 15
Higher Education Enrollment Trends
Public Four-year Institutions
Full-time Equivalent Students



*Estimated
 Source: Department of Budget and Management

3. Report on *The Ability of Higher Education to Meet Enrollment Growth and Workforce Demands Creative but Not Credible*

The Maryland Association of Community Colleges (MACC), USM, and MHEC submitted a JCR response on November 11, 2003, titled *The Ability of Higher Education to Meet Enrollment Growth and Workforce Demands*.

Higher Education – Fiscal 2005 Budget Overview

Specifically, the JCR requests that the three entities “examine higher education enrollment trends in Maryland and relationships among expected enrollment growth, access, affordability, and capacity from the perspectives of both operations and facilities.” The JCR also asks for “recommendations on how best to meet these growing enrollments while maintaining access to high quality education that Maryland residents and businesses need.” For the institutions, the recommendations include maximizing the use of regional centers, continuing investment in financial aid, and encouraging students to progress through higher education promptly and efficiently. Several recommendations for the State include recommitting to the funding formulas and approaches that have been adopted to support higher education in Maryland, continuing to support the capital needs of public institutions of higher education, and investing in technology that will permit institutions to expand distance learning.

The response, however, focuses primarily on developing revised enrollment projections and funding targets, and spends little time exploring the relationships between enrollment and affordability. The response takes great pains to stress that the numbers presented represent potential demand for higher education, not actual enrollment. The response does not prepare a comparable analysis of how corresponding supply factors, including price, would influence actual enrollment and higher education demand.

Enrollment

MHEC tracks enrollment each year and projects enrollment for future years with a highly refined model that takes into account workforce demands, high school graduation rates, availability of higher education and training opportunities, and nationwide trends. The MHEC projections are widely used in the State and are often within one percentage point of the actual enrollments. However, the workgroup put aside these traditional and statistically proven methodologies and developed their own model based on a “higher education pipeline.” This new model is called the “demand model” and does not include many of the detailed adjustments and weighted calculations used by MHEC. Instead, the demand model is built around several questionable assumptions for which data is not made available, and which lead to enrollment projections higher than those provided by MHEC’s traditional method.

- “The proportion of college-bound high school graduates to each segment of Maryland higher education will remain constant at the most recent Student Outcomes and Achievement Report rates.”

Basing future matriculation rates on current rates does not take into account changing workforce demands, tuition rates, scholarship availability, and a variety of other factors that may influence the decisions of high school graduates.

Higher Education – Fiscal 2005 Budget Overview

- “Maryland is fourth in the country in its rate of growth of 18 to 24-year-olds from now through 2015.”

It cannot be assumed that because the number of 18- to 24-year-olds in the State will increase that the number of entrants into higher education will also increase. Other factors, such as the cost of attendance, workforce demands, the availability of financial aid, and whether or not a student has already achieved their higher education goals, help determine the expected enrollment of this age group.

- The number of delayed entrants (defined as students that begin higher education between the ages of 19 and 25) can be predicted by linking all current delayed entrants to a corresponding high school graduating class.

This methodology ignores the fact that not all delayed entrants necessarily went to a Maryland high school, graduated when they were eighteen, or had the same reason for entering higher education at a later date. Because it is more reasonable that delayed entrants follow a less predictable education path, this methodology would tend to overstate enrollment projections.

- “Recognizing recent trends and the fact that many states have higher college-going rates than Maryland, and...the goals established in the state’s Thornton funding plan, the workgroup [demand] forecast makes an assumption that the Maryland college-going rate will climb by one percentage point per year.”

This assumption is unreliable since the college-going rate in other States does not necessarily have any relationship to college entrants in Maryland. Further, since no current projections of the “Thornton Impact” have been produced, and because any positive impact of Thornton depends on many external factors (such as funding level), attributing any increase in college-going rates to Thornton is overly optimistic, especially in the short-term.

All of these assumptions used in the “demand model” methodology would tend to over-estimate enrollment or demand numbers, which in turn would overstate the problems faced by higher education in Maryland.

Funding and Revenues

The funding formulas used to explain the growing problem and subsequent projections of needed funds are based on funding guideline targets and peer data. Funding guidelines are comparative measures that are based on reported data from other states and take into account enrollment, tuition and fee revenue, and general fund levels. Peer data is already four years old when it becomes available, so its usefulness in long-term projections is questionable. The goal is to be at 100% of the funding guidelines – a goal that even during the best years Maryland has not met. Therefore, using

Higher Education – Fiscal 2005 Budget Overview

100% of the funding guidelines as a part of future estimates leads to unrealistic and overstated projections.

The report also assumes that the proportion of revenues provided by the State, local governments, and tuition and fees remains the same in all models – including those addressing community college needs. However, were these proportions to remain the same, the report fails to address whether the tuition increases that would be necessary to meet the target funding levels would actually constitute affordable access.

Capital Needs

The methodology used to report capital space deficits is also flawed for several reasons. It assumes that increasing new enrollments will create a growing need for every type of space equally. For example, research space is one of the largest space deficits in the report's calculations even though research space is primarily used by graduate students. The methodology multiplies all entering students by all types of space rather than providing a weighted average (the majority of new entrants will be undergraduates). For this reason, the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) believes that the space deficits in this report are overestimated. Currently, DBM is meeting with USM, MHEC, and MACC to correct this problem and to collaborate on the creation of realistic projections of space needs. **DLS recommends this group present their findings to the budget committees for review.**

Conclusions

The report recommends several efforts by institutions and the State that may help ensure that expanding demand for higher education does not equal unmet demand. Many of these suggestions are thoughtful and creative, though the report does not study the impact of implementing any of them. The data in this report is incomplete and unreliable and should not be used as a basis for future analysis or funding. **DLS recommends that MHEC include in the State Plan Update for 2004 any recommendations it finds credible, relevant, and appropriate.**

Trends in Education and General Expenditures¹
Public Four-year Institutions
Fiscal 2003 Actual - Fiscal 2004 Working - Fiscal 2005
(\$ in Thousands)

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Fiscal 2002</u>	<u>Fiscal 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal 2004 Working</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005 Allowance</u>	<u>\$ Change 2002-2005</u>	<u>Annual % 2002-2005</u>
UM Baltimore	301,215	\$303,370	\$313,015	\$314,418	\$13,203	2.2%
UM College Park	683,423	613,339	706,481	733,930	50,507	3.6%
Bowie State	43,696	44,204	46,623	48,796	5,100	5.7%
Towson	151,991	153,078	160,710	166,798	14,807	4.8%
UM Eastern Shore	40,499	41,416	39,876	41,036	537	0.7%
Frostburg State	49,371	49,113	51,124	53,094	3,723	3.7%
Coppin State	29,948	31,718	31,532	32,292	2,344	3.8%
Univ of Baltimore	52,911	52,989	58,200	61,376	8,465	7.7%
Salisbury	57,655	59,475	59,058	63,452	5,797	4.9%
UM University College	96,292	164,026	195,955	221,149	124,857	51.5%
UM Baltimore County	150,566	154,983	157,260	163,536	12,970	4.2%
UMCES	18,625	18,408	17,421	17,421	-1,204	-3.3%
UMBI	24,326	26,617	27,023	26,308	1,982	4.0%
Subtotal, USM	\$1,700,546	\$1,712,738	\$1,864,281	\$1,943,606	\$243,060	6.9%
St. Mary's	30,567	28,334	30,494	31,336	769	1.2%
Morgan State	93,844	88,154	89,818	92,639	-1,205	-0.6%
Total	\$1,824,958	\$1,829,225	\$1,984,593	\$2,067,580	\$242,622	6.4%

¹Education and General expenditures represent current unrestricted revenues less auxiliary program expenditures. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Maryland State Budget, fiscal 2005

Education and General Expenditures¹
Per Full-time Equivalent Student
Public Four-year Institutions
Fiscal 2000 - Fiscal 2003 - Fiscal 2005 Allowance

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Fiscal 2000</u>	<u>Fiscal 2002</u>	<u>Fiscal 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005 Allowance</u>	<u>% Change 2000-2002</u>	<u>% Change 2002-2005</u>
UM Baltimore	\$50,061	\$57,374	\$61,158	\$60,687	14.6%	5.8%
UM College Park	21,381	24,812	25,228	26,084	16.0%	5.1%
Bowie State	10,709	11,884	11,627	10,724	11.0%	-9.8%
Towson	10,364	11,382	11,375	11,959	9.8%	5.1%
UM Eastern Shore	12,753	13,141	11,897	11,586	3.0%	-11.8%
Frostburg State	10,357	11,471	11,447	11,929	10.8%	4.0%
Coppin State	9,556	10,032	11,013	10,793	5.0%	7.6%
Univ of Baltimore	14,775	16,894	17,498	17,811	14.3%	5.4%
Salisbury	9,347	10,134	10,122	10,165	8.4%	0.3%
UM University College ²	7,954	10,735	12,456	14,319	35.0%	33.4%
UM Baltimore County	14,914	16,986	17,174	17,490	13.9%	3.0%
Average, USM	15,652	17,713	18,272	18,504	13.2%	4.5%
St. Mary's	17,519	17,991	17,302	16,580	2.7%	-7.8%
Morgan State	13,728	15,936	15,500	14,867	16.1%	-6.7%
Average	\$15,633	\$17,213	\$17,025	\$16,650	10.1%	-3.3%

Notes:

¹Education and General Expenditures represent current unrestricted revenues less auxiliary enterprises program expenditures.

²UM University College FTES exclude non-resident online students.

Source: Department of Budget and Management and UM University College

**Fiscal 2005 Expenditures Per Full-time Equivalent Student
By Revenue Source
Public Four-year Institutions**

<u>Institution</u>	<u>E&G Expenditures</u>	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>Tuition and Fees</u>	<u>FTES</u>	<u>E&G Expenditures per FTES</u>	<u>General Funds per FTES</u>	<u>Tuition and Fees per FTES</u>	<u>GF as % of E&G</u>	<u>T&F as % of E&G</u>
UM Baltimore	\$314,418,057	\$132,174,751	\$61,337,818	5,181	\$60,687	\$25,511	\$11,839	42%	20%
UM College Park	733,930,021	306,130,518	307,149,703	28,137	26,084	10,880	10,916	42%	42%
Bowie State	48,795,852	20,712,299	28,539,890	4,550	10,724	4,552	6,273	42%	58%
Towson	166,798,162	57,824,041	105,421,738	13,947	11,959	4,146	7,559	35%	63%
UM Eastern Shore	41,035,958	21,432,854	18,525,521	3,542	11,586	6,051	5,230	52%	45%
Frostburg State	53,093,890	24,408,849	27,520,632	4,451	11,929	5,484	6,183	46%	52%
Coppin State	32,291,790	18,793,564	13,263,968	2,992	10,793	6,281	4,433	58%	41%
Univ of Baltimore	61,375,888	20,904,051	37,122,009	3,446	17,811	6,066	10,772	34%	60%
Salisbury	63,452,080	25,442,364	39,286,467	6,242	10,165	4,076	6,294	40%	60%
UM University College	221,148,868	14,469,494	195,616,465	15,444	14,319	937	12,666	7%	88%
UM Baltimore County	163,536,091	65,417,441	78,114,370	9,350	17,490	6,997	8,354	40%	48%
Subtotal/Average, USM	\$1,899,876,657	\$707,710,226	\$911,898,581	97,282	\$18,504	\$7,362	\$8,229	37%	48%
St. Mary's	31,335,516	13,983,894	16,553,443	1,890	16,580	7,399	8,758	45%	53%
Morgan State	92,638,831	48,187,846	40,700,648	6,231	14,867	7,734	6,532	52%	44%
Total/Average	\$2,023,851,004	\$769,881,966	\$969,152,672	105,403	\$16,650	\$7,498	\$7,840	38%	48%

Note: Fiscal 2005 FTES from University System of Maryland Board of Regents Separate List.

Source: Maryland State Budget, fiscal 2005

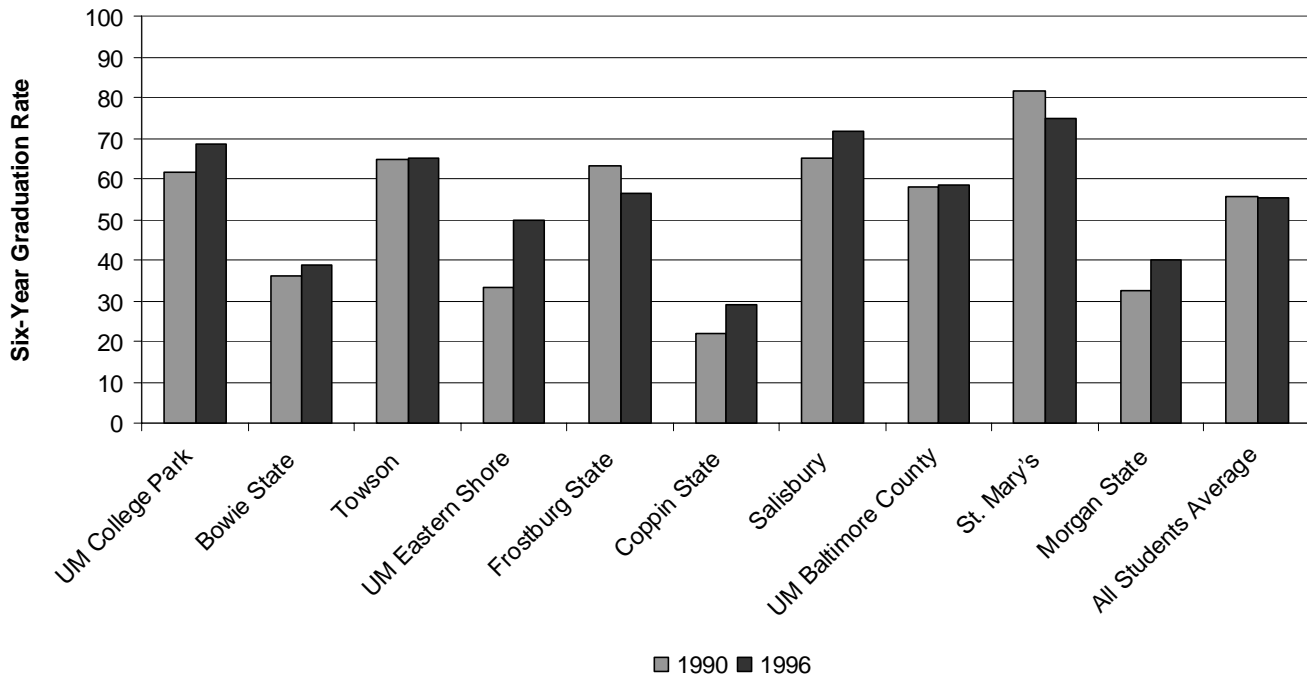
Higher Education Enrollment Trends
Public Four-year Institutions
Full-time Equivalent Students

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Fiscal 2000</u>	<u>Fiscal 2001</u>	<u>Fiscal 2002</u>	<u>Fiscal 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal 2004</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005</u>	<u>Annual % 2000- 2004</u>	<u>Annual % 2004- 2005</u>
University of Maryland, Baltimore County	8,087	8,446	8,864	9,116	9,300	9,350	2.8%	0.5%
University of Maryland, College Park	26,138	26,591	27,544	28,106	27,993	28,187	1.7%	0.7%
Bowie State University	3,283	3,224	3,677	3,814	4,059	4,550	5.4%	12.1%
Towson State University	12,826	13,003	13,354	13,771	13,805	13,947	1.9%	1.0%
University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	2,735	3,018	3,082	3,348	3,440	3,542	5.9%	3.0%
Frostburg State University	4,174	4,299	4,304	4,438	4,396	4,451	1.3%	1.3%
Coppin State College	2,768	2,804	2,988	2,947	2,948	2,992	1.6%	1.5%
University of Baltimore	3,048	3,110	3,132	3,280	3,363	3,446	2.5%	2.5%
Salisbury University	5,133	5,482	5,689	5,882	6,134	6,242	4.6%	1.8%
University of Maryland, University College	7,070	8,190	8,970	9,284	10,293	11,583	9.8%	12.5%
University of Maryland, Baltimore	5,141	5,263	5,250	5,144	5,162	5,181	0.1%	0.4%
Subtotal, USM	80,403	83,430	86,854	89,130	90,893	93,471	3.1%	2.8%
St. Mary's College	1,594	1,556	1,699	1,836	1,886	1,890	4.3%	0.2%
Morgan State University	5,524	5,689	5,889	5,990	6,140	6,231	2.7%	1.5%
Total	87,521	90,675	94,442	96,956	98,919	101,592	3.1%	2.7%

Note: UMUC enrollment excludes non-Maryland online.

Source: Institution requests, Department of Budget and Management, and University of Maryland University College

Six-year Graduation Rate for First-time Full-time Students

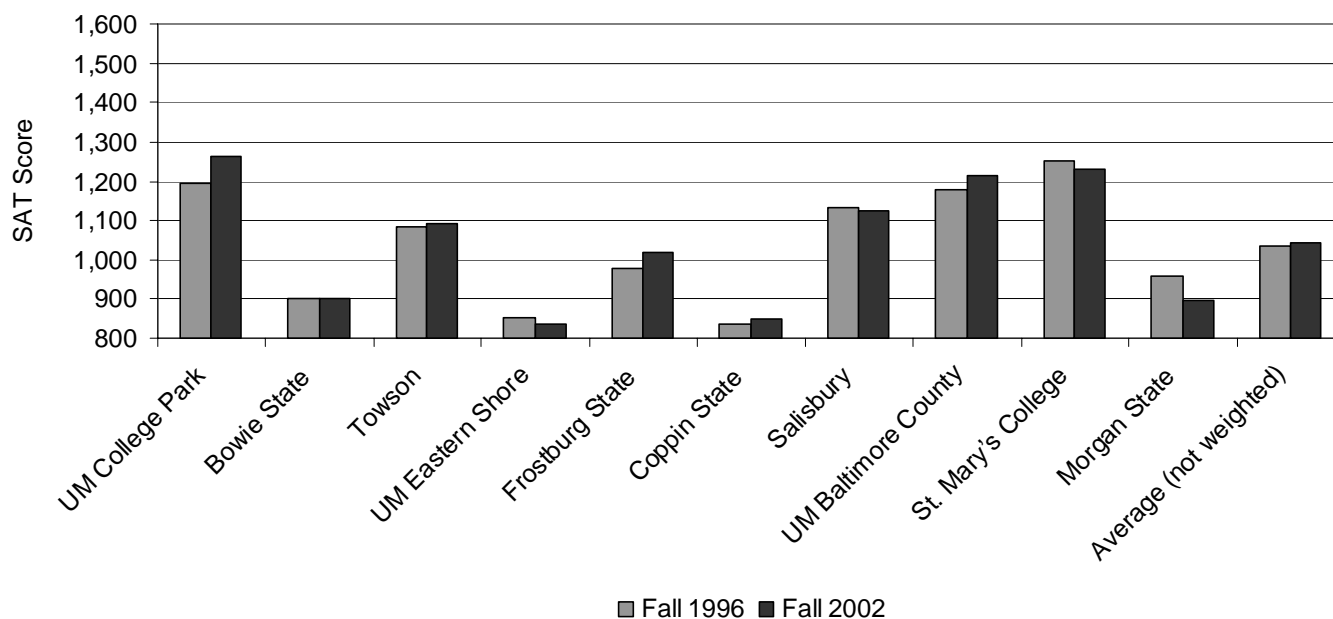


	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>
UM College Park	61.7	62.8	63.6	63	63.3	64.8	68.7
Bowie State	35.9	38.9	38.1	34.4	42.3	40.6	38.9
Towson	64.8	60.6	63.2	62.2	59.1	64.5	65.0
UM Eastern Shore	33.2	35.3	34.5	40.7	41.0	47.3	49.7
Frostburg State	63.2	60.2	63.1	56.6	59.8	58.9	56.5
Coppin State	22.1	27	21.2	18.8	25.3	26.4	29.1
Salisbury	65.1	65.2	68.6	65.6	70.6	73.9	71.8
UM Baltimore County	58.0	54.2	57.4	60.1	58.7	59.5	58.4
St. Mary's	81.4	81.1	77.3	76.5	73.1	77.6	75.0
Morgan State	32.5	36.5	39.2	40.3	40.0	39.2	40.0
All Students Average	55.8	55.1	56.2	55.4	56.7	58.4	55.3

Note: The data show the percentage of students who had graduated from any campus within six years after starting in the year and institution indicated.

Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission

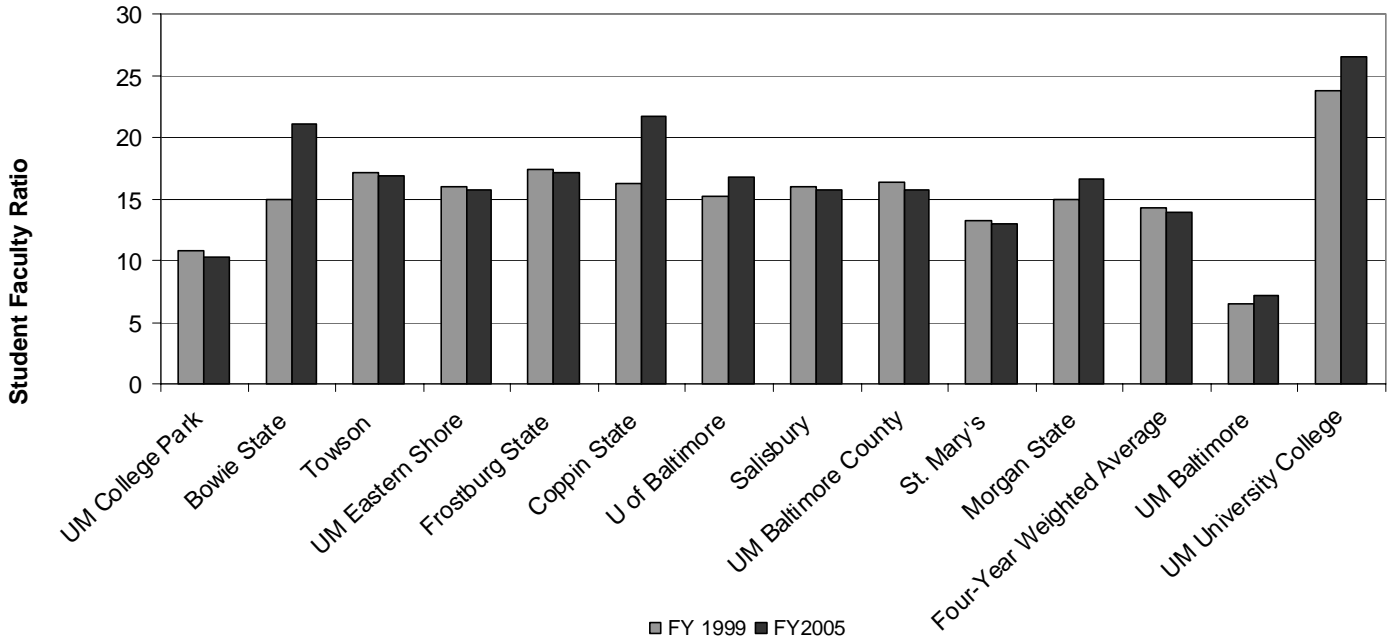
Scholastic Aptitude Test Scores of First-year Students



	<u>Fall 1996</u>	<u>Fall 1997</u>	<u>Fall 1998</u>	<u>Fall 1999</u>	<u>Fall 2000</u>	<u>Fall 2001</u>	<u>Fall 2002</u>
UM College Park	1,192	1,199	1,209	1,232	1,244	1,244	1,263
Bowie State	901	922	908	921	921	884	900
Towson	1,084	1,094	1,089	1,077	1,096	1,094	1,094
UM Eastern Shore	852	862	858	847	824	827	836
Frostburg State	978	993	985	981	997	1,010	1,019
Coppin State	835	886	889	879	872	850	850
Salisbury	1,132	1,112	1,120	1,123	1,121	1,118	1,126
UM Baltimore County	1,178	1,177	1,167	1,172	1,186	1,200	1,213
St. Mary's College	1,249	1,250	1,237	1,236	1,222	1,219	1,232
Morgan State	957	941	937	947	953	937	898
Average (not weighted)	1,036	1,044	1,040	1,042	1,044	1,038	1,043

Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission

Student to Faculty Ratio



	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>
UM College Park	10.8	10.7	10.6	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.3
Bowie State	15.0	14.3	14.9	17.8	19.2	19.6	21.0
Towson	17.1	17.4	17.0	17.3	17.3	17.3	16.9
UM Eastern Shore	16.0	14.2	16.1	16.0	16.3	16.6	15.8
Frostburg State	17.4	17.5	14.9	14.9	15.1	17.2	17.2
Coppin State	16.3	19.2	20.2	20.8	22.6	21.9	21.7
University of Baltimore	15.2	14.5	14.8	14.4	15.1	15.8	16.8
Salisbury	16.0	16.3	15.8	16.4	15.9	16.1	15.8
UM Baltimore County	16.4	15.6	16.7	16.1	17.4	15.8	15.7
System Weighted Average	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.5	14.6	13.7
St. Mary's	13.3	12.4	11.7	12.6	12.9	12.9	13.0
Morgan State	15.0	14.8	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.3	16.6
Four-year Weighted Average	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.5	14.6	13.9
UM Baltimore	6.5	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.2
UM University College	23.7	18.5	18.4	17.9	24.0	27.4	26.5

Note: UM University College reflects stateside enrollment and faculty only.

Source: Department of Budget and Management and University of Maryland University College