
Higher Education Fiscal 2006 Budget Overview

**Department of Legislative Services
Office of Policy Analysis
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For further information contact: Danielle M. Prendergast

Phone: (410) 946-5530

Analysis of the FY 2006 Maryland Executive Budget, 2005

Higher Education

Fiscal 2006 Budget Overview

Components of General Fund Change for Public Universities Fiscal 2005 Appropriated – Fiscal 2005 Working – Fiscal 2006 Allowance

	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>% Change from 2005 Working Approp.</u>
Fiscal 2005 Legislative Appropriation for Public Universities	\$809,139,500	
Fiscal 2005 Cost-of-living Transferred from DBM	\$11,395,704	
Fiscal 2005 Working Appropriation for Public Universities	\$820,535,204	
 Fiscal 2006 Allowance Increase		
St. Mary's College – Statutory Increase	\$383,117	
St. Mary's College – 1.4% increase over statutory formula	195,691	
Morgan State University – 5.04% increase	2,461,063	
University System of Maryland – 4.4% increase for System	36,297,056	
Transfer of Maryland Psychiatric Research Ctr. Grant	3,809,691	
Nursing program at Towson	384,000	
Viniculture at University of Maryland, College Park		
Extension Service	60,000	
Subtotal Allowance Change	\$43,590,618	
 Fiscal 2006 Allowance for Public Universities	 864,125,822	 5.3%
DBM Allowance for 2% Employee Cost-of-Living (COLA) Increase*	 \$19,439,434	
 Net Fiscal 2006 Allowance for Public Universities	 \$883,565,256	 7.7%

*The funds in the allowance for the COLA increase do not completely cover its cost. The remaining amount is approximately \$11,809,063 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, 2006, and Department of Budget and Management

Higher Education – Fiscal 2006 Budget Overview

**Components of General Fund Change for Other Higher Education
Fiscal 2005 Appropriation – Fiscal 2005 Working – Fiscal 2006 Allowance**

	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>% Change from 2005 Working Approp.</u>
Fiscal 2005 Legislative Appropriation for Other Higher Education	\$355,118,429	
Fiscal 2005 Working Appropriation for Other Higher Education	\$355,171,690	
Fiscal 2006 Allowance Increase/Decrease		
Financial Aid	\$10,497,826	
Independent Institutions	10,816,189	
Community Colleges	7,614,758	
Baltimore City Community College	3,204,071	
Educational Grants*	1,808,000	
Private Donation Incentive Grant	1,496,184	
MHEC Administration	-226,916	
Subtotal Allowance Change	\$35,210,112	
Total 2006 Allowance for Other Higher Education	390,381,802	9.9%
Proposed General Fund Reductions (May Require Legislation)**		
Baltimore City Community College	-\$1,628,829	
Independent Institutions	-10,094,601	
Subtotal Reductions	-\$11,723,430	
Net Fiscal 2006 Allowance for Other Higher Education	\$378,658,372	6.6%

*Includes \$2.5 million for UMBC School of Aging Studies offset by various reductions.

**Allowance also proposes redirection of Senatorial Scholarships (\$6.5 million) and Delegate Scholarships (\$4.8 million) to need-based aid.

Notes: 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, 2006, and Department of Budget and Management

General Fund Support for Public Universities
Fiscal 2002 through 2006 Allowance
(\$ in Thousands)

<u>Institution</u>	<u>FY 2002 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2003 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2004 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2005 Working</u>	<u>FY 2006 Allowance</u>	<u>2002-2005 Annual % Change</u>	<u>2005-2006 \$ Change</u>	<u>2005-2006 % Change</u>
UM Baltimore	\$153,139,494	\$141,678,389	\$132,174,751	\$133,497,622	\$143,512,360	-4.5%	\$10,014,738	7.5%
UM College Park	359,338,977	330,499,300	306,130,518	310,281,793	323,155,478	-4.8%	12,873,685	4.1%
Bowie State	22,724,961	21,885,449	20,712,299	21,006,128	21,935,497	-2.6%	929,369	4.4%
Towson	68,062,130	62,464,002	57,824,041	58,945,915	61,971,386	-4.7%	3,025,471	5.1%
UM Eastern Shore	23,564,429	22,693,902	21,432,854	21,829,549	22,947,443	-2.5%	1,117,894	5.1%
Frostburg State	28,659,702	26,302,434	24,408,849	24,838,529	26,026,937	-4.7%	1,188,408	4.8%
Coppin State	20,513,150	19,755,345	18,693,564	19,068,318	20,503,761	-2.4%	1,435,443	7.5%
Univ. of Baltimore	24,473,622	22,507,996	20,904,051	21,297,219	22,258,639	-4.5%	961,420	4.5%
Salisbury	29,499,698	27,324,561	25,442,364	25,995,091	27,077,087	-4.1%	1,081,996	4.2%
UM Univ. College	16,928,490	15,552,233	14,469,494	14,633,278	14,963,182	-4.7%	329,904	2.3%
UM Baltimore County	75,817,613	70,168,162	65,417,441	66,376,510	69,264,084	-4.3%	2,887,574	4.4%
UMCES	13,478,721	13,165,523	13,018,726	13,151,931	13,893,482	-0.8%	741,551	5.6%
UMBI	16,468,109	15,518,305	14,896,855	15,028,511	17,172,633	-3.0%	2,144,122	14.3%
USM Office	12,096,139	11,361,600	10,681,242	11,747,293	13,566,465	1.0%	1,819,172	15.5%
Subtotal, USM	\$864,765,235	\$800,877,201	\$746,207,049	\$757,697,687	\$798,248,434	-4.3%	\$40,550,747	5.4%
Morgan State	\$52,034,605	\$51,088,274	\$48,187,846	\$48,859,634	\$51,320,697	-2.1%	2,461,063	5.0%
St. Mary's	14,721,919	13,853,271	13,682,871	13,977,883	14,592,910	-1.7%	615,027	4.4%
Total	\$931,521,759	\$865,818,746	\$808,077,766	\$820,535,204	\$864,162,041	-4.1%	\$43,626,837	5.3%

Notes:

UMCES is the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science

UMBI is the University of Maryland Biotechnology Institute

Source: Maryland State Budget, Fiscal 2004 and 2006, and the Department of Budget and Management

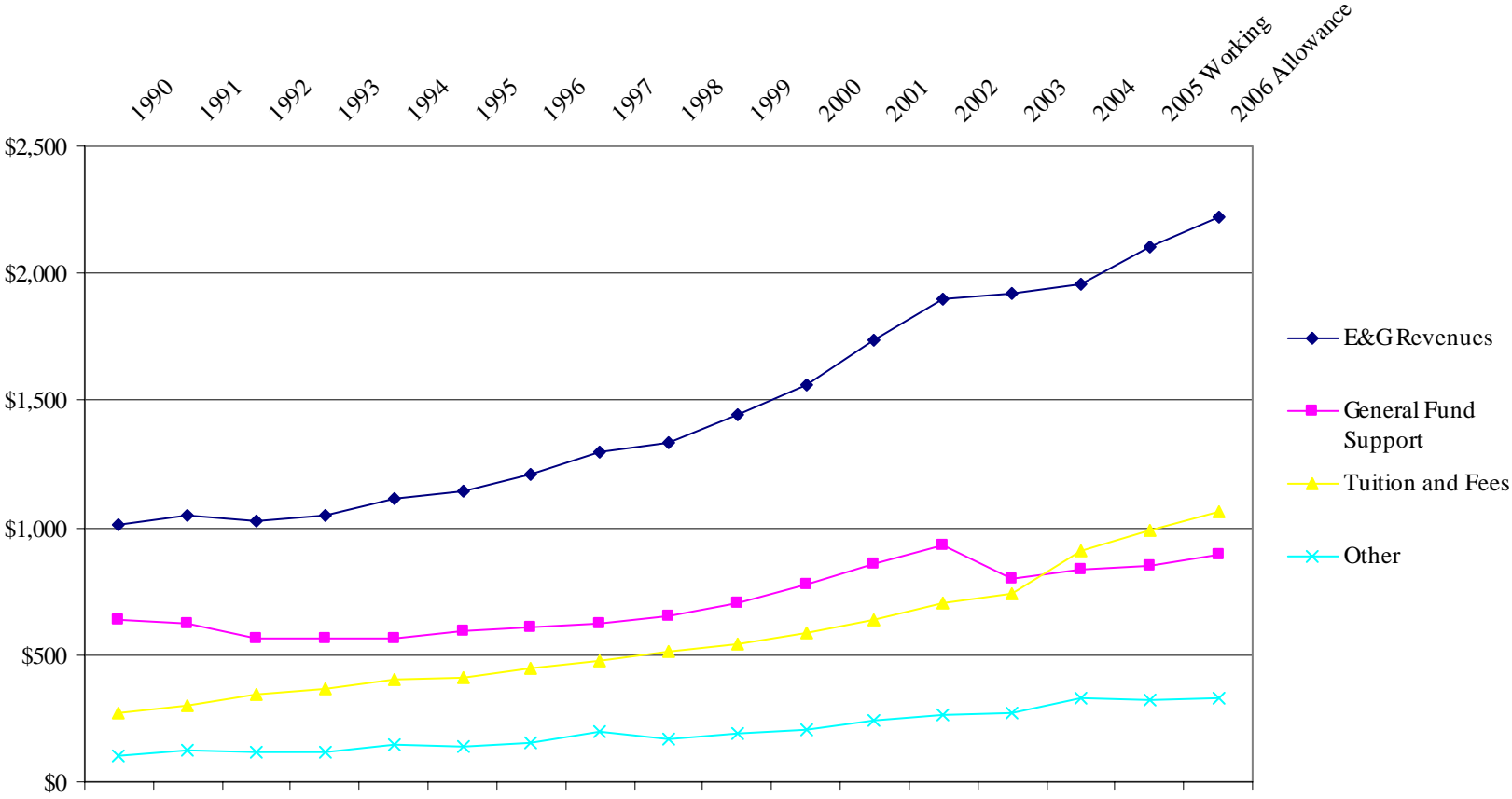
Education and General Revenues

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.

As Exhibit 1 shows, E&G revenues were relatively flat between fiscal 1990 and 1993 at which point revenues began to increase. Since fiscal 1993, E&G revenues have steadily grown because tuition and fee revenue continue to rise. Tuition and fee revenue has been increasing gradually since fiscal 1990 due in large part to enrollment growth and tuition/fee hikes. The rate of growth accelerated after general fund support declined in fiscal 2003. In fiscal 2004 tuition and fee revenue exceeded general fund support for the first time in 17 years. General fund support has been increasing slowly since fiscal 2004 but continues to lag behind tuition and fee revenue.

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. Trends in education and general expenditures by institution are presented in **Appendices 1** through **3**.

Exhibit 1
Education and General Revenues
Fiscal 1990 – 2006 Allowance
(\$ in Millions)



Source: Maryland State Budgets, fiscal 1990 through 2006; University System of Maryland

Tuition and Mandatory Fee Costs

In January 2005, the USM Board of Regents approved the fiscal 2006 Schedule of Tuition and Mandatory Fees. The tuition and fees were based on the 4.8% increase in State appropriations. The Regents limited tuition increases at any institution to 5.9% for in-state full-time undergraduate students. As shown in **Exhibit 2**, tuition at most institutions increases by the maximum 5.9%. University College has the smallest increase of \$216, or 4.1%. Eastern Shore was also below the 5.9% cap with a 5% increase. Between fall 2001 and fall 2005, several institutions are near or above an overall tuition increase of 50%. Coppin and University College have had the slowest tuition growth during this time.

Exhibit 2 Tuition Rates at USM Institutions In-state Full-time Undergraduate Students

	<u>Fall 2001</u>	<u>Fall 2002</u>	<u>% Change 01-02</u>	<u>Fall 2003</u>	<u>% Change 02-03</u>	<u>Fall 2004</u>	<u>% Change 03-04</u>	<u>Fall 2005</u>	<u>% Change 04-05</u>	<u>% Change 01-05</u>
Coppin State University	\$2,727	\$2,877	5.5%	\$3,142	9.2%	\$3,330	6.0%	3,527	5.9%	29.3%
UM Eastern Shore	2,871	3,029	5.5%	3,563	17.6%	3,916	9.9%	4,112	5.0%	43.2%
Bowie State University	2,941	3,103	5.5%	3,682	15.7%	4,047	9.9%	4,286	5.9%	45.7%
Salisbury University	3,216	3,394	5.5%	4,134	21.8%	4,546	10.0%	4,814	5.9%	49.7%
Frostburg State University	3,444	3,632	5.5%	4,316	18.8%	4,720	9.4%	5,000	5.9%	45.2%
Towson University	3,605	3,804	5.5%	4,528	19.0%	4,890	8.0%	5,180	5.9%	43.7%
University of Baltimore	3,684	3,888	5.5%	4,613	18.6%	5,028	9.0%	5,325	5.9%	44.5%
UM College Park	4,334	4,572	5.5%	5,568	21.8%	6,200	11.4%	6,566	5.9%	51.5%
UMBC	4,374	4,614	5.5%	5,570	20.7%	6,120	9.9%	6,484	5.9%	48.2%
UM University College*	4,728	4,944	4.6%	5,208	5.3%	5,304	1.8%	5,520	4.1%	16.8%

*Based on 24 credit hours.

Note: Mid-year tuition increases adopted by USM for spring 2003 are reflected in fall 2003 rates.

Source: University System of Maryland Schedule of Tuition and Mandatory Fees

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However, the addition of mandatory fee increases pushes the total in-state cost at several USM institutions beyond 5.9%. **Exhibits 3** and **4** show the increases in tuition and mandatory fee rates for both in-state and out-of-state students at Maryland's four-year public institutions from fall 2001 through fall 2005. Exhibit 3 shows that in fiscal 2006, Frostburg and Morgan will experience the highest increases at 6.9% each. Of the USM institutions, 4 of the 10 institutions will have tuition and fee increases above 5.9%. Comparatively, these increases are small next to the significant increases between fall 2001 and fall 2003. Tuition and fees increased nearly 30% at some institutions over the two-year period. In fall 2004, increases in tuition and fees slowly declined to single digits for all but Morgan State University.

Exhibit 4 shows the out-of-state tuition rate increases and dollar amounts for the four-year public institutions. From fall 2001 to fall 2002, tuition rate increases were more modest than in-state increases for the same period. In fall 2003, out-of-state rates rose significantly at most institutions, reaching as high as 20.8% at UM College Park. Since then, rate increases have slowed dramatically and are expected to remain lower again in fall 2005.

Exhibit 3
Tuition and Mandatory Fee Rates at Maryland Public Institutions
In-state Undergraduate Full-time Tuition and Mandatory Fees
Fall 2001 – Fall 2005

	<u>Fall</u> <u>2001</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>2002</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>01-02</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>2003</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>02-03</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>2004</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>03-04</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>2005</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>04-05</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>01-05</u>
Coppin State University	\$3,477	\$3,959	13.9%	\$4,240	7.1%	\$4,454	5.0%	4,714	5.8%	35.6%
UM Eastern Shore	4,128	4,613	11.7%	5,105	10.7%	5,558	8.9%	5,808	4.5%	40.7%
Bowie State University	3,782	4,219	11.6%	4,853	13.1%	5,218	7.5%	5,481	5.0%	44.9%
Salisbury University	4,486	4,974	10.9%	5,564	11.9%	5,976	7.4%	6,376	6.7%	42.1%
Frostburg State University	4,256	4,800	12.8%	5,342	11.3%	5,830	9.1%	6,230	6.9%	46.4%
Towson University	4,984	5,591	12.2%	6,226	11.4%	6,672	7.2%	7,096	6.4%	42.4%
University of Baltimore	4,504	5,190	15.2%	5,913	13.9%	6,448	9.0%	6,794	5.4%	50.8%
UM College Park	5,341	5,898	10.4%	6,759	14.6%	7,410	9.6%	7,821	5.5%	46.4%
UMBC	5,910	6,592	11.5%	7,388	12.1%	8,020	8.6%	8,520	6.2%	44.2%
UM University College*	4,728	4,944	4.6%	5,208	5.3%	5,304	1.8%	5,520	4.1%	16.8%
Morgan State University	4,508	4,698	4.2%	5,078	8.1%	5,718	12.6%	6,110	6.9%	35.5%
St. Mary's College	7,549	8,082	7.1%	8,740	8.1%	9,178	5.0%	TBD	n/a	n/a

*Based on 24 credit hours.

Notes: Mid-year tuition increases adopted by USM for spring 2003 are reflected in fall 2002 and 2003 rates.
St. Mary's Board of Trustees is scheduled to meet in February to adopt fall 2005 tuition rates.

Source: University System of Maryland budget requests for fiscal 2001–2006; Morgan State University budget request for fiscal 2004–2006; St. Mary's College of Maryland financial projections for fiscal 2003 and 2005.

Exhibit 4
Tuition and Mandatory Fee Rates at Maryland Public Institutions
Out-of-state Undergraduate Full-time Tuition and Mandatory Fees
Fall 2001 – Fall 2005

	<u>Fall 2001</u>	<u>Fall 2002</u>	<u>% Change 01-02</u>	<u>Fall 2003</u>	<u>% Change 02-03</u>	<u>Fall 2004</u>	<u>% Change 03-04</u>	<u>Proposed Fall 2005</u>	<u>% Change 04-05</u>	<u>% Change 01-05</u>
Coppin State University	\$8,604	\$9,368	8.9%	\$10,062	7.4%	\$10,626	5.6%	11,235	5.7%	30.6%
UM Eastern Shore	8,612	8,999	4.5%	10,440	16.0%	11,421	9.4%	11,964	4.8%	38.9%
Bowie State University	9,864	10,480	6.2%	12,465	18.9%	13,583	9.0%	14,786	8.9%	49.9%
Salisbury University	9,942	10,568	6.3%	12,452	17.8%	13,554	8.8%	14,054	3.7%	41.4%
Frostburg State University	9,754	10,424	6.9%	12,242	17.4%	13,374	9.2%	14,480	8.3%	48.5%
Towson University	11,870	12,753	7.4%	14,298	12.1%	15,352	7.4%	16,030	4.4%	35.0%
University of Baltimore	12,594	13,766	9.3%	16,319	18.5%	17,791	9.0%	18,373	3.3%	45.9%
UM College Park	13,413	14,434	7.6%	17,433	20.8%	18,710	7.3%	20,145	7.7%	50.2%
UMBC	11,290	12,546	11.1%	14,290	13.9%	15,620	9.3%	16,596	6.2%	47.0%
UM University College*	8,736	9,216	5.5%	9,576	3.9%	9,768	2.0%	10,152	3.9%	16.2%
Morgan State University	10,718	11,118	3.7%	12,076	8.6%	12,958	7.3%	13,520	4.3%	26.1%
St. Mary's College	12,594	13,417	6.5%	\$15,060	12.2%	15,814	5.0%	TBD	n/a	n/a

*Based on 24 credit hours.

Note: Mid-year tuition increases adopted by USM for spring 2003 are reflected in fall 2002 and 2003 rates.

Source: University System of Maryland budget requests for fiscal 2001–2006; Morgan State University budget request for fiscal 2004–2006; St. Mary's College of Maryland financial projections for fiscal 2003 and 2005.

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When this analysis was prepared, tuition and mandatory fee rates had not yet received final approval from the Board of Trustees of St. Mary's College. **Exhibit 5** shows the anticipated tuition and mandatory fee revenues for fiscal 2006. USM projects a \$65.1 million increase in tuition and fee revenue over fiscal 2005. Including Morgan State University and St. Mary's, the total revenue increase for fall 2005 is \$69.2 million. Total tuition and fee revenue for four-year public institutions in fiscal 2006 is projected to be nearing \$1.1 billion.

Exhibit 5
Tuition and Fee Revenue
Public Four-year Institutions

	<u>USM</u>	<u>All 4-Year Institutions</u>
Fiscal 2004 Actual	\$841,825,461	\$896,531,161
Fiscal 2005 Working	917,804,314	978,983,936
Fiscal 2006 Allowance	982,891,688	1,048,210,325
Increase Fall 2005 – Fall 2006	\$65,087,374	\$69,226,389
Growth Rate	7.1%	7.0%

Note: Tuition and fees are pending final St. Mary's College Board of Trustees approval

Source: Maryland State Budget 2004 through 2006; institution requests

How Do Maryland Institutions Compare Nationally?

The following two charts, **Exhibits 6** and **7**, 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 2004 tuition from highest to lowest. College Park continues to have the fourth highest undergraduate in-state tuition. However, only three of College Park's peers raised their tuition and fees at a slower rate from the fall 2000 through the fall 2004. For undergraduate out-of-state tuition and fees, College Park is the 13th highest out of the 18 listed. These exhibits are also helpful in comparing tuition increases, which have been high in the last four years at institutions across the nation.

Exhibit 6
University of Maryland College Park Tuition and Mandatory Fees
As Compared to the Top Public Doctoral Universities
in the 2005 U.S. News and World Report Ranking
In-state Undergraduate Full-time Tuition and Mandatory Fees

	Fall 2000	Fall 2003	Fall 2004	% Change 03-04	Change 00-04	% Change 00-04
Pennsylvania State U-Univ. Park	\$6,756	\$9,706	\$10,856	11.8%	\$4,100	60.7%
U of Michigan-Ann Arbor*	6,513	7,895	8,202	2.8%	1,689	25.9%
U of Illinois-Urbana Champaign*	4,752	7,010	7,966	13.6%	3,214	67.6%
UM College Park	\$5,136	\$6,759	\$7,410	9.6%	\$2,274	44.3%
College of William and Mary (VA)	4,687	6,430	7,095	10.3%	2,408	51.4%
U of Virginia	4,160	5,964	6,790	13.8%	2,630	63.2%
U of California-Davis	4,072	5,853	6,936	18.5%	2,864	70.3%
U of California-Santa Barbara	3,831	5,639	6,495	15.2%	2,664	69.5%
U of California-Irvine	4,061	5,615	6,313	12.4%	2,252	55.5%
U of California-San Diego	3,851	5,508	6,224	13.0%	2,373	61.6%
U of California-Los Angeles*	3,683	5,298	6,028	13.8%	2,345	63.7%
U of California-Berkeley*	4,047	5,250	5,956	13.4%	1,909	47.2%
U of Wisconsin-Madison	3,788	5,136	5,866	14.2%	2,078	54.9%
U of Texas-Austin	3,585	4,188	5,735	36.9%	2,150	60.0%
U of Washington	3,761	4,968	5,286	6.4%	1,525	40.5%
U of North Carolina-Chapel Hill*	2,768	3,993	4,450	11.4%	1,682	60.8%
Georgia Institute of Technology	3,308	4,076	4,278	5.0%	970	29.3%
U of Florida	2,256	2,780	2,955	6.3%	699	31.0%
Unweighted Average	\$4,168	\$5,670	\$6,380	13%	\$2,213	53.1%

* Aspirational peer institution

Source: The Chronicle of Higher Education web site database,
[http://chronicle.com/stats/tuition; U.S. News & World Report "America's Best Colleges 2005."](http://chronicle.com/stats/tuition; U.S. News & World Report)
<http://www.usnews.com/usnews/edu/college/rankings/rankindex.php>.

Exhibit 7
University of Maryland College Park Tuition and Mandatory Fees as Compared
to the Top Public Doctoral Universities in the
2005 U.S. News and World Report Ranking
Out-of-state Undergraduate Full-time Tuition and Mandatory Fees

	<u>Fall</u> <u>2000</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>2003</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>2004</u>	% <u>Change</u> <u>03-04</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>00-04</u>	% <u>Change</u> <u>00-04</u>
U of Michigan-Ann Arbor*	\$20,323	\$24,695	\$26,028	5.4%	\$5,705	28.1%
U of California-Davis	\$14,316	\$20,063	\$23,892	19.1%	\$9,576	66.9%
U of California-Santa Barbara	\$14,448	\$19,850	\$23,451	18.1%	\$9,003	62.3%
U of California-Irvine	\$14,675	\$19,826	\$23,269	17.4%	\$8,594	58.6%
U of California-San Diego	\$14,465	\$19,718	\$23,180	17.6%	\$8,715	60.2%
U of California-Los Angeles*	\$14,297	\$19,508	\$22,984	17.8%	\$8,687	60.8%
U of California-Berkeley*	\$14,221	\$19,460	\$22,912	17.7%	\$8,691	61.1%
U of Virginia	\$17,584	\$21,399	\$22,831	6.7%	\$5,247	29.8%
College of William and Mary	\$16,904	\$21,130	\$21,795	3.1%	\$4,891	28.9%
U of Illinois-Urbana	\$12,200	\$18,046	\$20,886	15.7%	\$8,686	71.2%
Pennsylvania State U-Univ. Park	\$14,388	\$19,328	\$20,784	7.5%	\$6,396	44.5%
U of Wisconsin-Madison	\$14,186	\$19,136	\$19,866	3.8%	\$5,680	40.0%
UM College Park	\$12,668	\$17,433	\$18,710	7.3%	\$6,042	47.7%
U of Washington	\$12,453	\$16,121	\$17,916	11.1%	\$5,463	43.9%
Georgia Institute of Technology	\$10,826	\$16,002	\$17,558	9.7%	\$6,732	62.2%
U of North Carolina-Chapel	\$11,934	\$15,841	\$17,548	10.8%	\$5,614	47.0%
U of Florida	\$9,244	\$13,283	\$15,827	19.2%	\$6,583	71.2%
U of Texas-Austin	\$9,702	\$11,268	\$14,434	28.1%	\$4,732	48.8%
Unweighted Average	\$13,824	\$18,450	\$20,771	13.1%	\$6,947	50.2%

* Aspirational peer institution

Source: The Chronicle of Higher Education web site database,
<http://chronicle.com/stats/tuition>; U.S. News & World Report "America's Best Colleges 2005,"
<http://www.usnews.com/usnews/edu/college/rankings/rankindex.php>.

Exhibits 8 and 9 compare Towson and Salisbury to other institutions ranked in the “Top Northern Public Master’s Universities” category by *U.S. News and World Report*. Towson has the second highest tuition and mandatory fees for in-state students, while Salisbury ranks sixth out of thirteen listed. For out-of-state students, Towson continues to have the highest tuition and fee level of those in the group, and Salisbury is now third. Again, these charts show that with few exceptions, tuition and fees have increased dramatically at nearly every school.

Exhibit 8
Towson University and Salisbury University Tuition and Mandatory Fees as Compared to the Top Northern Public Master's Universities in the 2005 U.S. News & World Report Ranking and Several Current Peers
In-state Undergraduate Full-time Tuition and Mandatory Fees

	<u>Fall</u> <u>2000</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>2003</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>2004</u>	% <u>Change</u> <u>03-04</u>	% <u>Change</u> <u>00-04</u>	% <u>Change</u> <u>00-04</u>
Rowan U (NJ)*	\$5,346	\$7,258	\$7,970	9.8%	\$2,624	49.1%
Towson U	\$4,720	\$6,226	\$6,672	7.2%	\$1,952	41.4%
Longwood College (VA)**	\$4,003	\$5,877	\$6,441	9.6%	\$2,438	60.9%
West Chester U (PA)*	\$4,630	\$5,748	\$6,006	4.5%	\$1,376	29.7%
Millersville U of Pennsylvania* **	\$4,804	\$5,819	\$5,981	2.8%	\$1,177	24.5%
Salisbury U	\$4,312	\$5,564	\$5,976	7.4%	\$1,664	38.6%
SUNY Col. Arts & Sci.-Geneseo	\$4,221	\$5,390	\$5,435	0.8%	\$1,214	28.8%
Rutgers-Camden (NJ)	\$5,974	\$7,756	\$5,400	-30.4%	-\$574	-9.6%
SUNY-Oswego* **	\$4,011	\$5,176	\$5,235	1.1%	\$1,224	30.5%
Radford U (VA)*	\$2,950	\$4,140	\$4,762	15.0%	\$1,812	61.4%
College of New Jersey**	\$5,996	\$8,206	\$4,559	-44.4%	-\$1,437	-24.0%
U of North Carolina-Wilmington**	\$2,316	\$3,362	\$3,626	7.9%	\$1,310	56.6%
U of North Carolina-Charlotte*	\$2,134	\$3,064	\$3,320	8.4%	\$1,186	55.6%
Unweighted Average	\$4,263	\$5,660	\$5,491	0.0%	\$1,228	28.8%

* Towson University current peer institution

** Salisbury University current peer institution

Note: Institutions without a *U.S. 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 2005," <http://www.usnews.com/usnews/edu/college/rankings/rankindex.php>; The Chronicle of Higher Education web site database, <http://chronicle.com/stats/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 9
Towson University and Salisbury University Tuition and Mandatory Fees as Compared to the Top Northern Public Master's Universities in the 2005 U.S. News & World Report Ranking and Several Current Peers
Out-of-state Undergraduate Full-time Tuition and Mandatory Fees

	<u>Fall</u> <u>2000</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>2003</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>2004</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Change</u> <u>03-04</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>00-04</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Change</u> <u>00-04</u>
Towson U	\$11,150	\$14,298	\$15,352	7.4%	\$4,202	37.7%
Rowan U (NJ)*	\$9,486	\$12,654	\$13,798	9.0%	\$4,312	45.5%
Salisbury U	\$9,048	\$12,452	\$13,554	8.8%	\$4,506	49.8%
U of North Carolina-Charlotte*	\$9,484	\$13,101	\$13,432	3.5%	\$3,948	41.6%
U of North Carolina-Wilmington**	\$9,446	\$12,886	\$13,336	4.1%	\$3,890	41.2%
West Chester U (PA)*	\$10,318	\$12,704	\$13,222	3.8%	\$2,904	28.1%
Millersville U of Pennsylvania* **	\$10,492	\$12,717	\$13,197	9.3%	\$2,705	25.8%
Longwood College (VA)**	\$9,474	\$11,803	\$12,901	36.2%	\$3,427	36.2%
Radford U (VA)*	\$10,201	\$11,182	\$11,762	5.2%	\$1,561	15.3%
SUNY Col. Arts & Sci.-Geneseo	\$9,121	\$11,340	\$11,695	3.1%	\$2,574	28.2%
SUNY-Oswego* **	\$8,931	\$11,126	\$11,495	3.3%	\$2,564	28.7%
Rutgers-Camden (NJ)	\$11,152	\$14,270	\$7,751	-45.7%	-\$3,401	-30.5%
College of New Jersey**	\$9,464	\$12,781	\$5,400	-57.7%	-\$4,064	-42.9%
Unweighted Average	\$9,828	\$12,563	\$12,069	-3.9%	\$2,241	22.8%

* Towson University current peer institution

** Salisbury University current peer institution

Note: Institutions without a *U.S. 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 2005," <http://www.usnews.com/usnews/edu/college/rankings/rankindex.php>; The Chronicle of Higher Education web site database, <http://chronicle.com/stats/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. Enrollment Growth Will Continue but at Much Slower Rates; Effect on Capital Needs Unclear

Discussions of burgeoning enrollment in higher education are prompting questions about whether Maryland institutions have adequate capacity. Higher education enrollment is projected to increase in the coming years, but with current information, it is unclear how this translates into building needs to accommodate additional students.

Within every segment of higher education, average annual enrollment growth rates are estimated to be lower in the next 10 years than they have been over the past four years (since fiscal 2000). Continuing a recent trend, the most dramatic enrollment growth is expected at the University of Maryland University College (UMUC). Since fiscal 1996, community colleges have grown faster than four-year public institutions, not including UMUC, but projections expect this trend to be reversed.

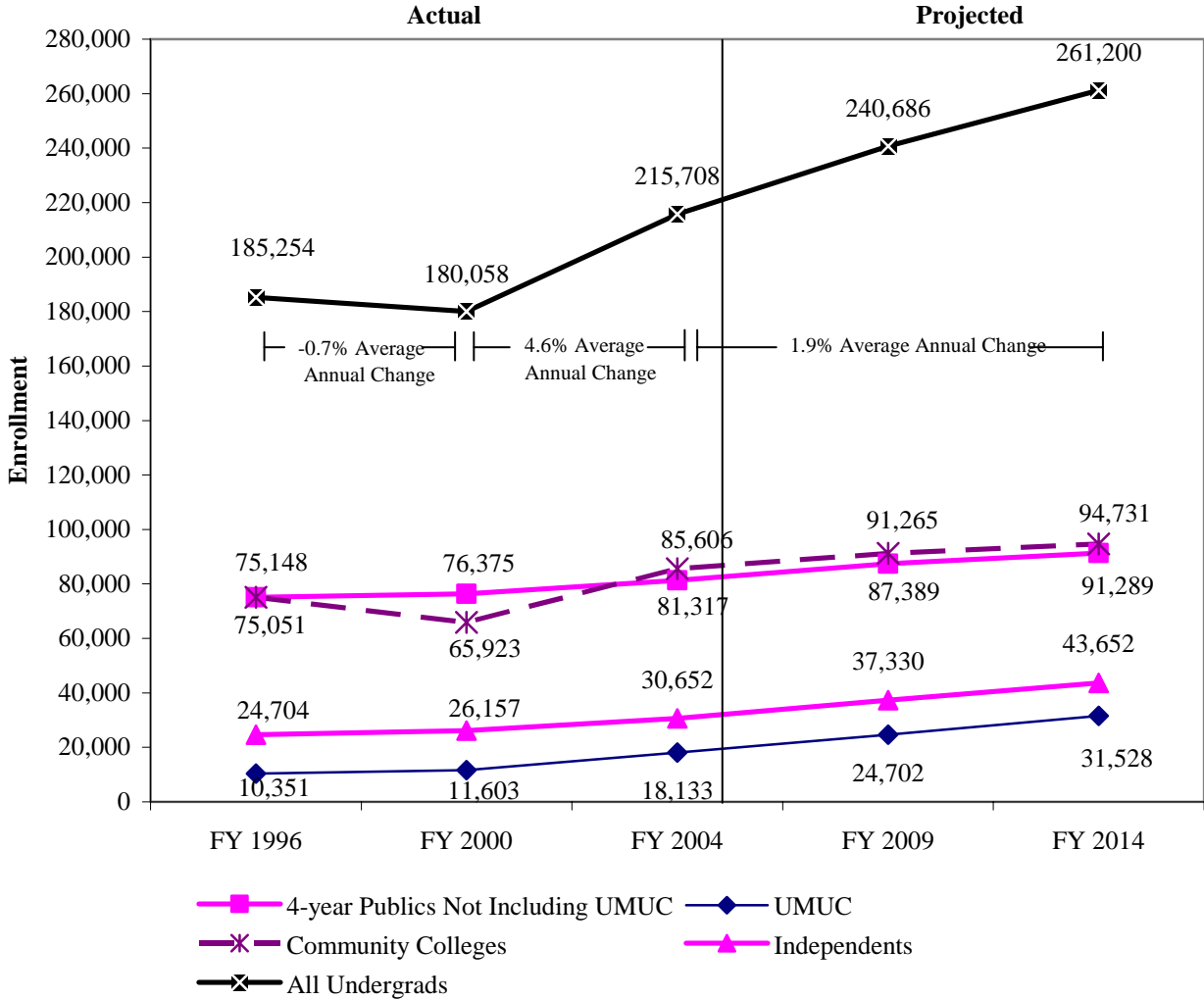
Projected Growth Rates Vary Among Institutions, Outpace Population Growth

Higher education enrollments are driven by the size of the traditional college-age population, or those aged 18 to 24. This population is expected to grow – and slightly increase its share of total population – in Maryland and across the United States in the coming years. Census Bureau projections indicate that Maryland’s college-age population will grow by 8.5% from 2005 to 2015.

Higher education enrollment growth in Maryland is expected to outpace the college-age population growth rate over the next 10 years. The Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC) projects that public higher education headcount enrollment – including graduate students and community college students – will increase 22.8% from fiscal 2004 to 2014.

Undergraduate enrollment actually decreased slightly from 1996 to 2000, driven by a decline at community colleges, but rose significantly in the past four years. Enrollment is expected to grow modestly over the next 10 years. Undergraduate headcount enrollment is projected to increase 21.1% to top more than 260,000 in 2014, as shown in **Exhibit 10**. The undergraduate number includes public four-year institutions’ undergraduates, community college students pursuing associate’s degrees, and undergraduates at Maryland independent institutions.

**Exhibit 10
Undergraduate Headcount Enrollment**



Note: Total undergraduate enrollment includes undergraduates at public four-year institutions, community college students pursuing associate’s degrees, and undergraduates at Maryland independent institutions.

Source: Maryland State Department of Education, Maryland Higher Education Commission, Department of Legislative Services

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Enrollment growth rates are expected to vary among different types of institutions. However, within every segment of higher education, average annual growth rates are projected to be lower in the next 10 years than they have been since fiscal 2000. Exhibit 10 shows the overall picture. The last few years of growth likely have seemed particularly dramatic because they coincided with reductions in general funds for higher education.

From 2004 to 2014, UMUC is expected to experience the highest growth rate at 73.9%. Independent institutions are expected to grow 42.4%. The TESST College of Technology, a two-year college, is driving growth among independent institutions.

Four-year public institutions, not including UMUC, have the next highest expected growth rate at 12.3%, followed closely by community colleges at 10.7%. These projections reverse the recent trend in growth rates between four-year institutions and community colleges. From fiscal 1996 to 2004, community colleges grew 14.1%, followed by four-year public schools not including UMUC at 8.2%. Community college enrollment actually fell between fiscal 1996 and 2000 but since has increased dramatically; in fiscal 2003 the number of students finally regained the level from 1996. Also in fiscal 2003, the total number of community college students exceeded the total at public four-year institutions besides UMUC for the first time since 1996.

Undergraduate Enrollment Pattern Different Than High School Graduate Trend

Further review of historic enrollment data for undergraduates and high school graduates helps set a context for the projections discussed above. Since the 1970s, enrollment in higher education has increased across the country. The increase has been spurred by growth in the traditional college-age population as well as an increasing proportion of high school graduates who go to college.

Maryland's experience shows that enrollment growth can outstrip college-age population growth. The State's 18- to 24-year old population declined 18% from 1980 to 2000. However, enrollment at four-year public higher education institutions increased 16% during this time. The trend was helped by an increasing college-going rate (it rose about 4% in the 1990s) and a growing number of students graduating from high school.

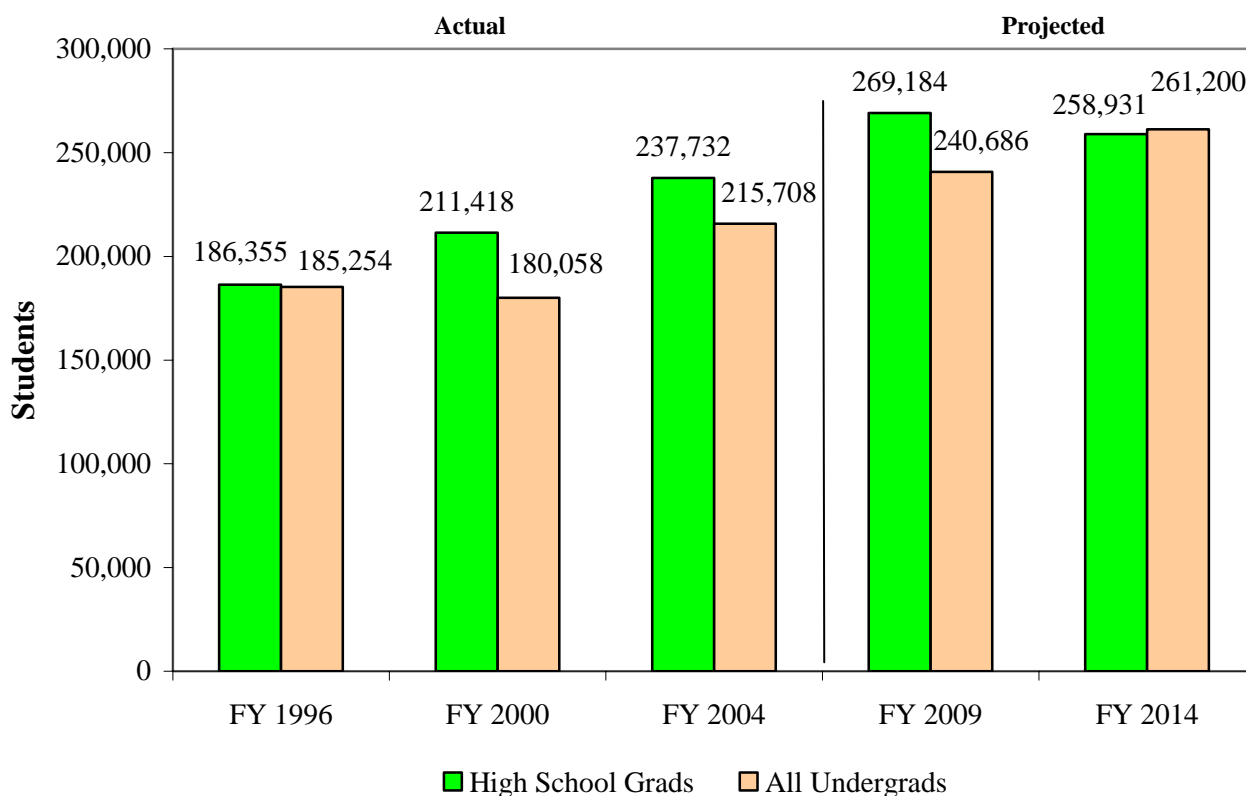
Although the numbers of high school graduates and undergraduates have enjoyed an overall upward trend, their growth patterns differ, as shown in **Exhibit 11**. The exhibit reflects four-year cohorts of high school graduates so they can be compared to freshmen through senior undergraduates at one point in time.

High school graduates have steadily increased since at least fiscal 1996, and they are expected to continue their climb until fiscal 2010 and then decline. In contrast, undergraduate enrollments dropped from fiscal 1996 to 2000 but then increased through 2004. The gap between high school graduates and undergraduates is expected to widen by 2009, but by fiscal 2014 they are expected to be nearly even again, as they were in 1996.

One trend working to narrow the gap is that the undergraduate enrollment growth rate has outpaced the high school graduate growth rate since fiscal 2000. A tendency that widens the gap is

that Maryland usually is a net exporter of high school graduates going to college, meaning more students leave the State than enter it to attend college. The undergraduate data in the exhibits includes in-state and out-of-state students.

Exhibit 11
High School Graduates and Undergraduate Headcount Enrollment



Note: Undergraduate enrollment includes undergraduates at public four-year institutions, community college students pursuing associate’s degrees, and undergraduates at Maryland independent institutions.

Source: Maryland State Department of Education, Maryland Higher Education Commission, Department of Legislative Services

USM Changes Its Projection Method; Effect of Thornton Unknown

USM has decided to change its enrollment projections from a model of what is likely to happen – given budget constraints – to a model of what could happen, also referred to as a demand model. The demand model is based on age and race demographics in different Maryland regions, as well as each institution’s past enrollment. The demand model serves as the basis for the November 2003 report submitted by the University System of Maryland (USM), the Maryland Association of Community

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Colleges, and MHEC in response to a *Joint Chairmen's Report* request to study the State's ability to provide higher education. The demand model generates higher numbers than the MHEC model; through 2011, the demand model projects a 31% increase in higher education headcount enrollment while the MHEC model projects a 22% increase.

A great unknown in projections of Maryland's higher education enrollment is the effect of "Thornton," the State's investment in K-12 education to improve student performance and college readiness. The effect of other states' significant investment in K-12 education on higher education enrollment is not clear. Over time it is likely that the college-going rate in Maryland will increase, consistent with its rise over the past eight years, but how much more it might increase as a result of Thornton cannot now be estimated. At this point MHEC is not using special factors to account for a Thornton-induced enrollment increase.

Link between Enrollment Increases and Physical Space Needs Unclear

Higher education enrollment is expected to increase in the coming years, but with current information, it is unclear how this translates into building needs to accommodate additional students. Enrollment may not be the only factor – or even the primary factor – motivating capital projects.

A USM analysis indicates that faculty, rather than physical space, is the most significant constraint on enrollment growth. In other words, if additional enrollment were to be served by existing resources, faculty availability to teach courses would be exhausted first. USM says this holds even with accommodations for increased faculty workload and additional course offerings on Fridays. Student support services are another constraint generally not tied to space requirements. Housing, on the other hand, is a space-related constraint because growth is directed to full-time undergraduates and these students desire campus housing.

USM facilities are at about two-thirds capacity about two-thirds of the time. They do not operate at 100% capacity because of fluctuations in the needs of different courses offered at different times, among other things. This space usage pattern is similar, USM says, to patterns at higher education institutions across the country. USM's recently announced efficiency initiative should increase its space utilization. Growth in on-line enrollment is a significant part of the plan and on-line courses reduce the need for physical classroom space (but increase the need for technology infrastructure). Many UMUC students take courses on-line, and UMUC accounts for about half of the projected public higher education enrollment growth through 2014.

Rather than a lack of space, the challenge with facilities seems to be functionally inadequate space. For example, some lecture rooms may have poles that block student views. These concerns help define capital projects. USM and the Department of Budget and Management are revising the space guidelines used for capital projects, and the guidelines may include more insights into the relationship between enrollment, other factors, and capital needs. The revisions are not expected to be completed in time for the fiscal 2006 budget.

As with USM, it is unclear how increased community college enrollment translates into building needs. Furthermore, recent community college enrollment trends are uneven. Enrollment decreased

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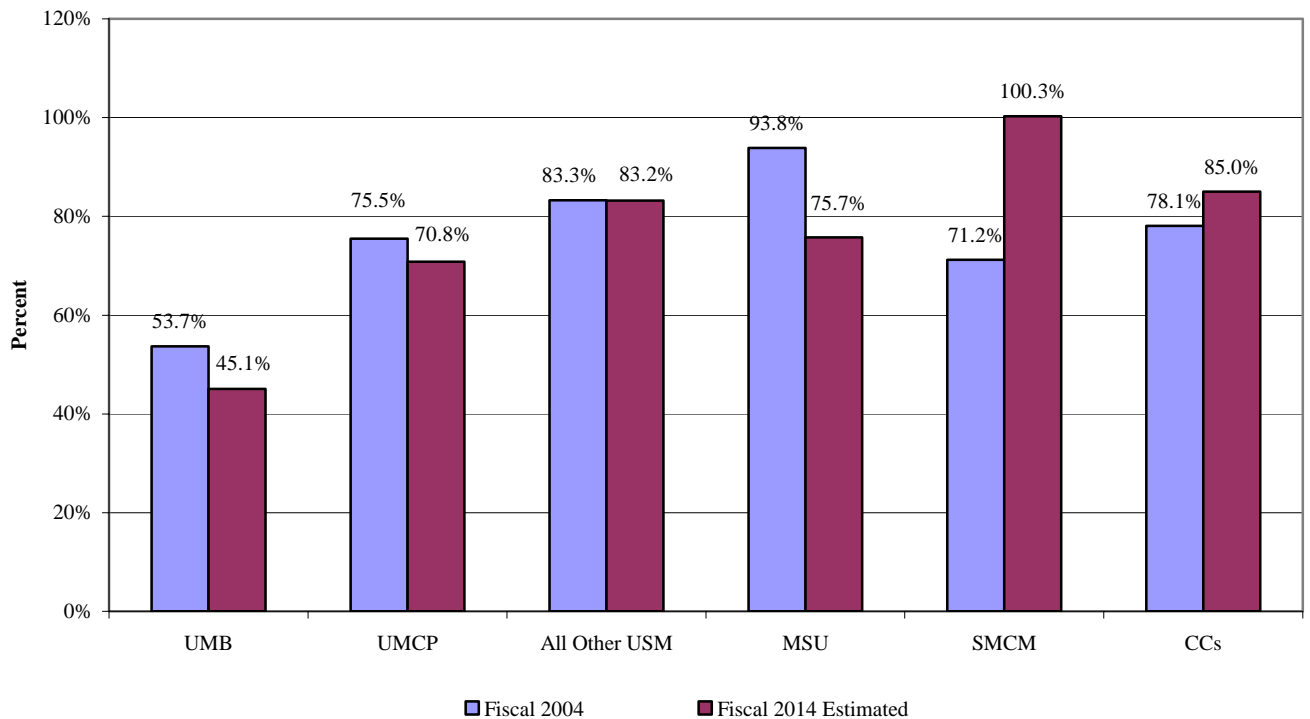
in the late 1990s, and not until fiscal 2003, did it exceed the fiscal 1996 level. Fiscal 2002 through 2004 was a time of high growth, with increases of more than 7% each year. However, annual increases through 2014 are projected to average 1%. The 2002 to 2004 fiscal crisis, during which the community college funding formulas were reduced, exacerbated community colleges' concerns over enrollment growth. In fiscal 2006, the formulas return to full strength. This will be discussed further in the Aid to Community Colleges analysis.

This analysis includes only community college students pursuing an Associate's degree. Part of the community college mission is to provide educational opportunities to non-degree seeking students. However, this analysis is concerned with community colleges' capacity to serve degree-seeking students, particularly those likely to transfer to four-year institutions to further pursue their educational goals.

Classroom Space Needs Mostly Covered; Lab Space in Greatest Need

A look at academic space inventory indicates that most public higher education institutions had at least 73% of their need covered in fiscal 2004, as shown in **Exhibit 12**. Academic space includes classrooms, teaching labs, research labs, academic offices, and study/stack space. Additional data on the academic space inventory is shown in **Appendix 1**. As mentioned above, in the case of USM, facilities are not being fully utilized. The fact that space is available but needs are not fully covered may point to a mismatch between available space and type of space needed.

Exhibit 12
Academic Net Square Foot Inventory
Percent of Need Covered per Full-time Equivalent Student
Fiscal 2004 and 2014



	<u>Classroom</u>	<u>Teaching Lab</u>	<u>Research Lab</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Study/ Stack</u>	<u>Fiscal 2004 Total</u>
UMB						
2004 % Need Covered	97.7%	34.7%	39.7%	71.0%	74.9%	53.7%
2014 % Need Covered	109.1%	25.1%	31.3%	64.8%	54.3%	45.1%
UMCP						
2004 % Need Covered	78.8%	95.3%	45.9%	100.8%	67.4%	75.5%
2014 % Need Covered	81.7%	96.0%	44.7%	92.9%	56.7%	70.8%
All Other USM						
2004 % Need Covered	87.4%	80.7%	68.8%	96.8%	65.6%	83.3%
2014 % Need Covered	90.7%	89.1%	67.4%	91.1%	63.9%	83.2%
Morgan State University						
2004 % Need Covered	97.9%	88.8%	72.1%	114.6%	67.1%	93.8%
2014 % Need Covered	87.6%	68.6%	58.7%	71.0%	105.4%	75.7%
St. Mary's College of Maryland						
2004 % Need Covered	47.3%	61.7%	70.5%	82.5%	83.9%	71.2%
2014 % Need Covered	100.2%	97.2%	79.4%	105.5%	97.5%	100.3%

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	<u>Classroom</u>	<u>Teaching Lab</u>	<u>Research Lab</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Study/ Stack</u>	<u>Fiscal 2004 Total</u>
Community Colleges						
2004 % Need Covered	103.7%	68.3%	0.0%	75.6%	80.5%	78.1%
2014 % Need Covered	111.2%	83.1%	0.0%	77.9%	74.6%	85.0%
Total						
2004 % Need Covered	86.1%	69.7%	46.8%	89.7%	68.8%	73.3%
2014 % Need Covered	93.5%	74.9%	40.2%	83.5%	66.3%	70.2%

Notes: Does not include University of Maryland University College. Based on undergraduate and graduate FTE students. Based on buildings funded for design or construction as of the fiscal 2004 *Capital Improvement Program*. Enrollment includes undergraduates at public four-year institutions, community college students pursuing associate’s degrees, and undergraduates at Maryland independent institutions.

Source: MHEC (net square foot data self-reported by institutions); MHEC June 2004 enrollment projections for 2014 FTE students.

The University of Maryland, Baltimore and the University of Maryland, College Park had less of their need covered in fiscal 2004 than all other USM institutions considered together. Their need for teaching and research lab space drives this effect. Across all categories of institutions, needs for classroom space – arguably the most crucial type of space for student learning – were 86% covered in 2004.

Projections to fiscal 2014 indicate that – considering all types of academic space – the percent of need covered holds steady or declines at most four-year institutions. In contrast, the percent of need covered at community colleges is expected to rise to 85% covered. Likewise, the outlook specifically for classroom space is optimistic. The percent of classroom space need covered across institutions is expected to be 94% in 2014.

The data are based on buildings funded for design or construction as of the fiscal 2004 *Capital Improvement Program* (CIP) and the most recent MHEC enrollment projections. Any changes to the CIP in the past two years are not reflected.

The Secretary should comment on the appropriateness of USM’s demand model in enrollment projection discussions. The Secretary also should comment on the status of efforts by USM and DBM to revise the space guidelines for capital projects, whether any such effort is planned for community colleges, and MHEC’s role in the revision efforts.

2. Measuring the Affordability of Higher Education in Maryland

In *Measuring Up 2004*, the national report card for higher education, Maryland’s grade dropped from D- to F in the affordability category that measures whether students and families can afford to pay for a postsecondary education given income levels, financial aid, and the types of colleges and universities in the State. As shown in **Exhibit 13**, the report determined that, after financial aid Maryland families still devoted 22% of their income to pay for college expenses at community colleges and 29% at public 4-year institutions. Moreover, the report found that Maryland does not

offer low-priced college opportunities, and that the State’s investment in need-based financial aid is very low when compared with top-performing states.

Exhibit 13
Measuring Up 2004 Report Card on Affordability in Maryland

<u>Affordability</u>	<u>Maryland A Decade Ago</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>Top States a Decade Ago</u>
Family Ability to Pay (50%)			
Percent of Income (average of all income groups) needed to pay for colleges expenses minus financial aid:			
at community colleges	24%	22%	15%
at public 4-year colleges/universities	27%	29%	16%
at private 4-year colleges/universities	61%	59%	32%
Strategies for Affordability (40%)			
State investment in need-based financial aid as compared to the federal investment	27%	33%	89%
At lowest-priced colleges, the share of income that the poorest families need to pay for tuition	17%	16%	7%
Reliance on Loans (10%)			
Average loan amount that undergraduate students borrow each year	\$3,178	\$3,810	\$2,619

Note: In the affordability category, the lower the figures the better the performance for all indicators except for "State investment in need-based financial aid."

Source: *Measuring Up 2004* Report

The 2004 report card came on the heels of two years of decreasing State appropriations to higher education. In fiscal 2005, however, State funding for student financial aid programs administered by the Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC) increased \$11.2 million, or 15%, from fiscal 2004. Most of the increase was for need-based aid, including a 26% increase in the Educational Excellence Awards and a 54% increase in the Part-Time grant program. The Governor’s allowance includes a \$95.8 million, a 10% increase over fiscal 2005.

As shown in **Exhibit 14**, between fiscal 2000 and 2006, State need-based aid has increased 88%, merit-based aid has decreased by 5%, and career and occupational scholarships to address critical workforce shortages, including the HOPE scholarships, has increased 53%. Funding for the HOPE scholarships is being phased out by the Governor. Since fiscal 2005, only renewal awards have been funded, and HOPE programs are not accepting any new applications. The decreases in HOPE funds

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from fiscal 2004 and 2005 have been added to the Educational Excellence Award (EEA) program in fiscal 2005 and 2006.

Exhibit 14
State Financial Aid Appropriations
(\$ in Thousands)

	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u> <u>Working</u>	<u>FY 2006</u> <u>Allowance*</u>	<u>2005-2006</u> <u>\$ Increase</u>	<u>2005-2006</u> <u>% Increase</u>	<u>2000-2006</u> <u>% Increase</u>
Need-based Aid	\$35,335	\$42,386	\$53,590	\$67,102	\$13,512	25%	90%
Merit-based Aid	4,452	4,434	4,434	4,434	0	0%	-1%
Legislative	8,261	9,610	10,861	11,299	438	4%	37%
Career/Occupational	7,240	18,904	17,575	12,323	-5,252	-30%	70%
Unique Populations	385	552	640	640	0	0%	66%
Total	\$55,672	\$75,886	\$87,101	\$95,798	\$8,698	10%	72%

*Note: Does not reflect Governor's proposed repeal of Legislative Scholarships and transfer to Educational Excellence Awards

Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission

Despite increased appropriations many financial aid programs continue to have waiting lists. For the 2004–2005 academic year, 6,534 students are waiting for an Educational Assistance grant compared to 5,438 the previous year. The waiting lists for the other programs have either decreased or remain the same.

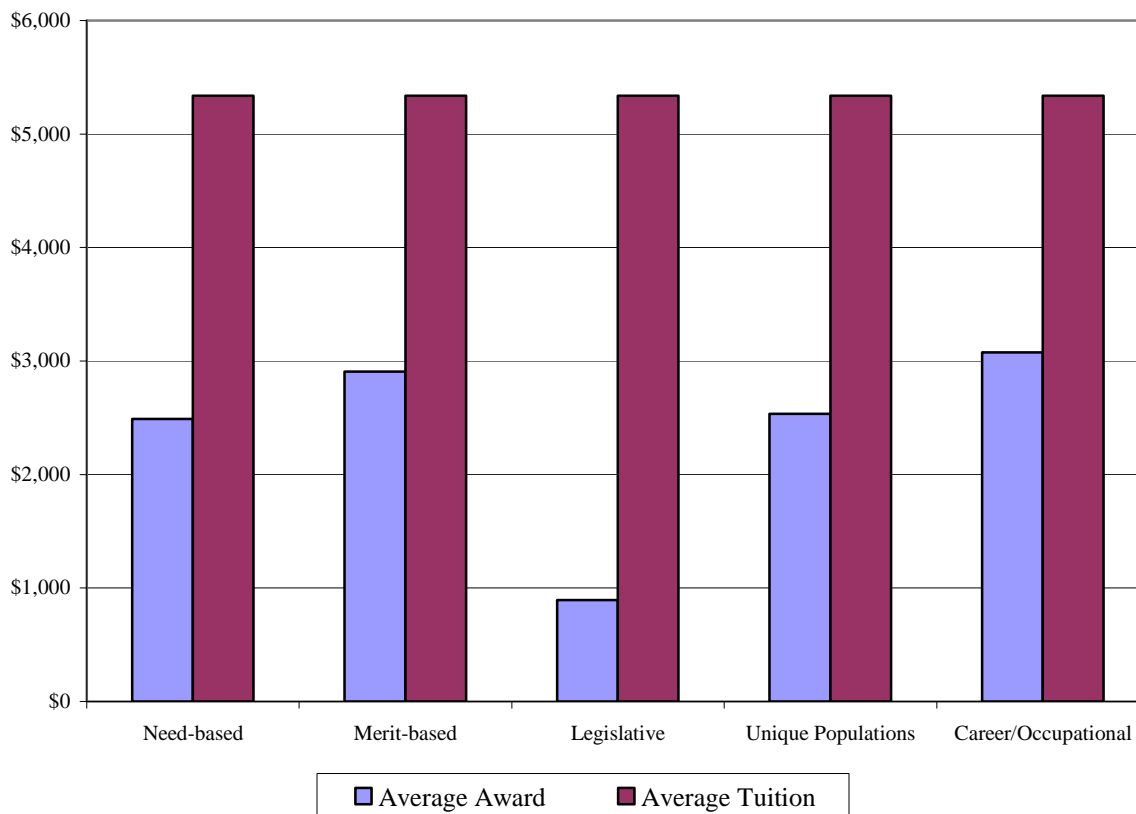
Need-based Aid Receives Largest Increase

A key component that impacts the affordability of Maryland's higher education institutions is the level of financial assistance awarded to students with financial need. In fiscal 2006 70% of the funds appropriated for State financial assistance are for need-based aid, an increase of \$13.5 million. Of those funds 92% are applied toward Educational Excellence Awards. Specifically, EEA will receive \$61.1 million, a 24% increase over fiscal 2005. The Part-time grant appropriation grows by 127%, more than doubling from \$2 million to \$4.7 million. The Graduate and Professional Scholarship, the only need-based program for graduate students, receives the least amount of funding at \$507,312.

The size of the average financial aid award students receive is rising to help cover tuition increases. **Exhibit 15** shows the average award amount of each State financial aid program, excluding loan assistance repayment programs, compared to the average tuition and fees of the University System of Maryland (USM) institutions, Morgan State University, and St. Mary's College in fiscal 2005 for undergraduate in-state students. On average, the awards provided by the Career/Occupational Aid program, including HOPE renewal awards, covered the largest share of in-

state tuition at \$3,077, followed by merit-based aid second, and Assistance for Unique Populations third. Need-based aid covered 47%, on average, of in-state tuition, with career/occupational scholarships and merit-based aid meeting 58% and 54%, respectively, of tuition and fee costs.

Exhibit 15
State Aid Average Undergraduate Awards Compared to Average Tuition and Fees at USM, Morgan, and St. Mary's Fiscal 2005



Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission, Department of Legislative Services

Changes in Pell Grant Eligibility

The Pell Grant program, created by Congress in 1972, provides grants to low-income undergraduates ranging from \$400 to \$4,050. In 2006, this program will provide \$12.4 billion in grants to more than 5 million students nationwide. Since 1998 the average award has grown only 2%. In December 2004, the Secretary of Education announced that the eligibility formula used to determine a student's expected family contribution (EFC) will be updated for award year 2005–2006. Specifically, the tables for State and other taxes used in the Federal Need Analysis Methodology will be recalibrated to reflect 2002 Internal Revenue Service data rather than the 1988 data currently in use since 1994. The allowance for State and other taxes determines how much families can deduct

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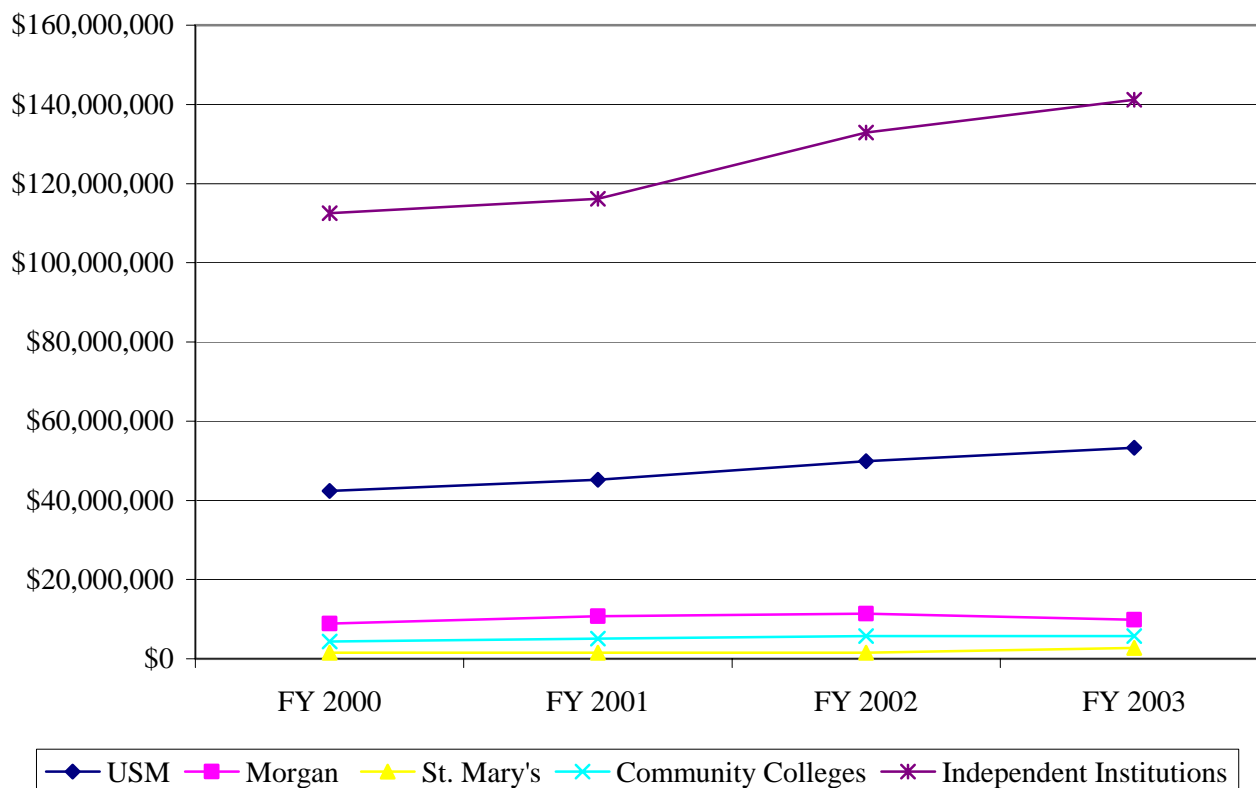
for tax payments when applying for financial aid; thus, protecting a portion of the parents' and students' income from being considered available for postsecondary educational expenses. The adjustment is expected to save the federal government \$300 million in the 2005–2006 academic year and help reduce the \$4 billion program deficit. When the State tax burden is reduced, a student's EFC is increased, and the award amount may be decreased. In Maryland, the State tax burden as estimated by the revised tables has declined since 1994 by two percentage points. This 2% change translates into a \$300 EFC increase. However, students who qualify for Automatic Zero EFC (typically, families with income below \$15,000 who file a 1040A or 1040EZ) will not have their EFC change and so will not be affected by the changes in the State tax allowances.

The Office of Student Financial Aid uses a student's EFC to determine eligibility for need-based Maryland financial aid. In fiscal 2005, 13,659 undergraduates in Maryland with income between \$0–19,999 received new or renewal Educational Assistance (EA) grants, and the majority of these students will not be affected. Low- and middle-income students are expected to bear the brunt of the formula changes and either lose their Pell-eligibility entirely or have their grants reduced by \$200 or \$300.

Institutional Aid

State and federal financial aid programs are not the only source of aid available to students. As a supplement to these programs, each institution provides several types of awards to its students including institutional need-based grants, merit-based, and mission-based scholarships, and athletic scholarships. Between fiscal 2000 and 2003, the last year for which data is available, the total amount of institutional aid provided by Maryland's colleges and universities has increased steadily. **Exhibit 16** shows the trends in total institutional aid by institution category. The USM institutions and the independent colleges and universities grew at roughly the same rate, 26 and 25%, respectively, during this period. St. Mary's College experienced the largest growth with 74%.

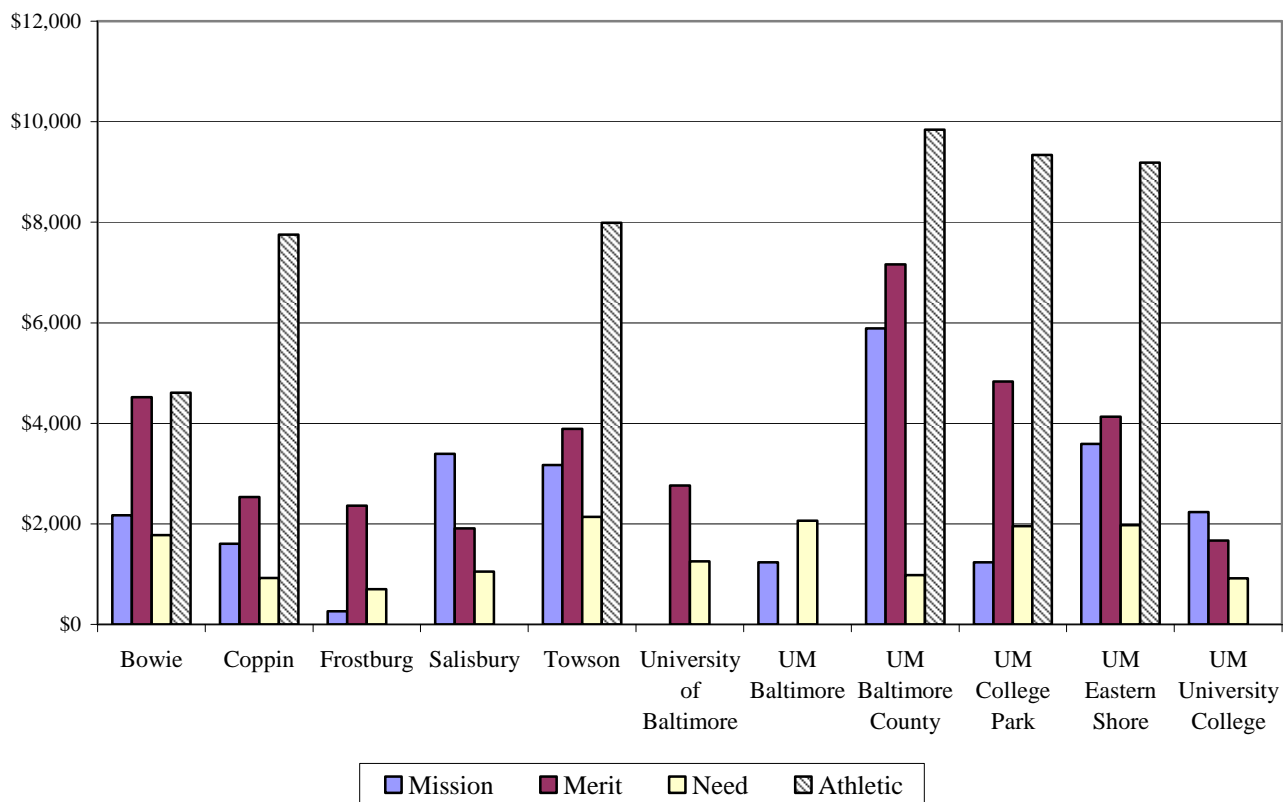
Exhibit 16
Trends in Total Institutional Aid by Institution Type
Fiscal 2000 – 2003



Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission S-5 Form

Exhibits 17 and **18** look at institutional aid among the USM institutions in fiscal 2004, the latest year for which data are available. Exhibit 17 compares the average award amounts of each type of award at the individual institutions. Athletic scholarships dwarf the other awards at over half of the schools, overwhelmingly so at some institutions. The largest athletic scholarship averages were at UM Baltimore County, UM College Park, and UM Eastern Shore and equaled \$9,843, \$9,341, and \$9,185, respectively. At the majority of USM institutions in fiscal 2004, merit-based aid was second in size of average award amounts. UM Baltimore County, Bowie, and UM College Park provided the largest average awards at \$6,649, \$5,865, and \$4,070, respectively.

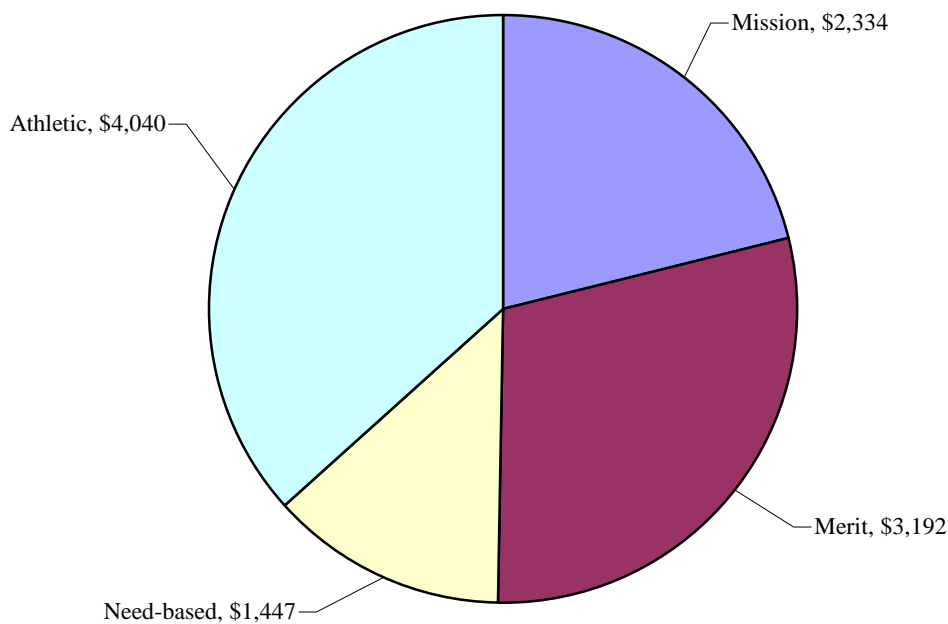
Exhibit 17
Average Undergraduate Financial Aid Awards by Aid Category
at USM Institutions Fiscal 2004



Source: University System of Maryland

Exhibit 18 provides an overall picture of the averages of institutional awards for the USM institutions combined. Taken together, the mean of need-based awards was \$1,447. This amount is \$2,593 less than the mean of athletic scholarships.

Exhibit 18
Average USM Institutional Aid Award Amount by Type
Fiscal 2004



Source: University System of Maryland

After significantly increasing tuition rates in fiscal 2003 and 2004, the four-year institutions indicated that a portion of the revenues would go towards offsetting the increase for needy students. **Exhibit 19** looks at the trends in need-based institutional aid and shows that prior to fiscal 2003, there were only modest increases among the institutions reported. After fiscal 2003, need-based institutional aid was progressing upward with an expected overall increase of 40%. At USM institutions alone, aid grew by 39%, outpacing increases in tuition and fees. The fiscal 2005 USM estimates were up \$5.3 million, or 20%, while tuition and fees were increasing at nearly the same rate. In 2004, USM’s Chancellor appointed a task force to review issues related to institutional aid and make recommendations to ensure that USM institutions remain affordable and accessible. (See update for further discussion.)

The Secretary and Chancellor should comment on the factors contributing to the State’s failing grade in affordability. The Chancellor should comment on USM’s efforts to work with the institutions to establish a timeline and plan to implement the recommendations of the task force.

Exhibit 19
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>Working FY 2004</u>	<u>Estimates FY 2005</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*			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 does not award institutional aid on a strictly need basis.

Source: Individual institution self-reported data, January 2004.

Recommended Actions

1. Adopt the following narrative:

Institutional Aid Reports: The committees request that public 4-year higher education institutions submit all categories of institutional aid data with the budget allowance, including prior year actual, current year working, and allowance.

Information Request	Authors	Due Date
Reports on all categories of institutional aid provided	Institutions of Higher Education	With allowance

Updates

1. Report of the USM Financial Aid Task Force

In its November 2003 report to the Board of Regents, the University System of Maryland Tuition Task Force recommended a financial aid task force be established to “...review issues related to institutional financial aid and the role it would play in maintaining and expanding access in times of rapidly rising tuition levels.” In June 2004, Chancellor William Kirwan appointed a USM Financial Aid Task Force chaired by Treasurer Nancy Kopp to conduct a comprehensive review of all USM financial aid processes, programs, and national best practices.

The work of the task force was particularly focused on increasing assistance to students with the greatest financial need. In its deliberations the task force considered several major areas that needed to be addressed to maintain quality, access, and affordability at USM institutions. The recommendations borne out of these areas of consideration were endorsed by the USM Board of Regents in December 2004.

Need and Debt Level: Reducing Student Loan Debt Level

When financial aid from grant and scholarship programs do not cover the entire cost of attending a college or university, many students turn to student loans to make up the difference. Nationally, student loans have grown in volume by 137% during the past decade from both federal and private loan programs. Data from the 2000 National Center for Education Statistics’ National Postsecondary Student Aid Study show more students are borrowing larger amounts to complete their undergraduate studies. In 1999–2000, 64% of students borrowed federal student loans, compared to 42% in 1992–93. The number of seniors who graduated with more than \$20,000 in debt increased from 5% in 1992–93 to 33% in 1999–2000. The average student loan debt for a full-time student was \$16,243 at a four-year public institution and \$17,613 at a four-year private institution in 1999–2000. In *Measuring Up 2004*, Maryland undergraduate students were reported as borrowing an average \$3,810 each year, an increase of \$632 from 10 years ago.

Although the average debt burden for the undergraduate class of 2002 at USM institutions was comparable to, or less than, that of their performance peers, students with the most need, such as Pell Grant recipients, are much more likely to incur student loan debt than other graduating seniors. The task force examined ways in which institutions might work to decrease the debt burden for these students in particular. Its recommendation calls for establishing a goal to decrease the debt burden by increasing institutional grants beginning with incoming undergraduate students who are “Pell-eligible.” The ultimate goal is to include students whose Expected Family Contribution (EFC) is equal to or more than 25% of the cost of attendance (COA). The target maximum “acceptable” debt burden for students with the greatest need is at least 25% below the institutional average debt burden for undergraduate students.

Proportion of Tuition Increase Revenue Allocated to Institutional Need-based Aid

The majority of USM institutions exceed their peer average for the percent of tuition revenue allocated to financial aid. However, the largest portion of USM institutional aid is allocated to non-need based aid awards. The task force examined ways to target additional funds to institutional need-based programs and recommended that institutions establish a plan by July 2005 that by fall 2010 would allow for:

- the allocation of funds realized from tuition increase revenues that would be necessary to decrease undergraduate student loan debt; and
- to the extent possible, increases in financial aid to qualifying undergraduate students should be commensurate to offset tuition increases.

Percent of Need Met

The task force sought a balance which would meet the financial needs of students who have the highest need and students who are not “Pell-eligible” but have significant needs. Working towards this balance, the task force recommends that institutions strive to reach or surpass by fall 2010 the 75th percentile of institutional peers in the average percent of need met by financial aid.

Balance of Need-based and Non-need-based Aid

The task force recognized that institutions have recently begun to shift additional funds, up 8% in fiscal 2004, towards need-based aid. However, the proportion of total institutional aid that is need-based has remained flat at approximately 25%. If institutions are to reduce student debt burden, redirecting a significant portion of institutional aid funds towards need-based grants will be an integral necessity. Therefore, the task force recommends that institutions:

- develop a plan to phase in the allocation of any new unrestricted institutional aid funds to need-based programs,
- whenever possible, consider financial need in awarding merit aid, and
- take additional proactive measures to increase the proportion of institutional aid allocated to need-based programs.

The task force also proposed that MHEC include in its financial aid data reports the amount of non-need-based institutional aid that is awarded to meet student financial need.

Aid to Maryland Community College Transfer Students

This issue addresses a continuing concern regarding the amount of funds available to ensure the affordability and access for transfer students, particularly those who begin their postsecondary education at Maryland's community colleges. The recommendation proposes the following changes:

- Modify the Maryland Distinguished Scholars Program to create a set-aside for transfer students.
- Establish a matching grant program for institutional aid to transfer students.
- Encourage USM institutions to establish or enhance dual admissions programs such as the UMUC *Alliance Agreements*, and the HBCU *Connect* programs which in part serve to provide timely information about financial aid opportunities.

Graduate/Professional Student Financial Aid

The reduction in funding of the Professional and Graduate Scholarships program at the State level and reductions under Title VII at the federal level is of significant concern. To remedy this trend the task force recommended that:

- The Loan Assistance Repayment Program (LARP) and Nursing scholarship program statute and/or regulations should be modified to provide more flexibility and effective utilization of these programs, to address critical faculty workforce shortage areas; and to increase funds for the LARP, Nursing, and Graduate and Professional Scholarship programs.
- Institutions should be directed to allocate a portion of Perkins Loans to graduate/professional students.

Administrative Processes

The task force examined efficiencies in institutional and State financial aid administrative processes, and education outreach to students and their families. Based on this examination, the task force recommends the following:

- Develop web content to assist students in understanding the implications and management of debt and to provide information regarding alternative funding sources.
- Direct institutions to take all necessary steps to ensure that e-mail is the standard form of communication for financial aid matters; to consider implementation of document imaging and workflow systems; to provide document and award tracking via the Internet; and to consider establishing or enhancing institutionally-funded work study programs using funds already budgeted for appropriate part-time positions

Higher Education – Fiscal 2006 Budget Overview

- Propose that MHEC establish a process to support institutional packaging for State Educational Assistance Grants (EAG).

Increasing Financial Aid Funding

Federal, State, and institutional/private funds were examined within the context of the need to collaboratively develop new strategies that would leverage the resources of the federal government, the State, and the USM. To address this issue, the task force recommends:

- Increasing the monitoring of federal legislative developments, the dissemination of information, and the facilitation of meetings among appropriate institutional groups to formulate effective strategies to affect legislation at the federal level.
- Conducting a cost/benefit analysis of increasing federal work-study funds by establishing an electronic clearinghouse for off-campus employment.
- Proposing a matching grant program by the State to leverage private giving, and the allocation of surplus property sales revenue to establish an endowment for institutional financial aid matching grants.
- Exploring the efficacy of increasing private giving.

Alternative Tuition Model

The task force considered the tuition model implemented by the Miami University of Ohio and recommends that by fall 2005 a cost/benefit analysis of piloting the Miami University of Ohio model at one of the USM institutions be conducted.

Academic Net Square Foot Inventory
Percent of Need Covered per Full-time Equivalent Student
Fiscal 2004 and 2014

	<u>Classroom</u>	<u>Teaching Lab</u>	<u>Research Lab</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Studv/ Stack</u>	<u>Fiscal 2004 Total</u>
UMB						
Inventory 2004	18.1	22.0	86.0	106.9	28.5	261.5
Need 2004	18.6	63.4	216.8	150.5	38.0	487.3
Surplus/Deficiency 2004	-0.4	-41.4	-130.7	-43.7	-9.6	-225.7
2004 % Need Covered	97.7%	34.7%	39.7%	71.0%	74.9%	53.7%
2014 % Need Covered	109.1%	25.1%	31.3%	64.8%	54.3%	45.1%
UMCP						
Inventory 2004	12.2	14.3	24.9	57.4	15.0	123.8
Need 2004	15.5	15.0	54.2	57.0	22.3	164.0
Surplus/Deficiency 2004	(3.3)	(0.7)	(29.4)	0.4	(7.3)	(40.2)
2004 % Need Covered	78.8%	95.3%	45.9%	100.8%	67.4%	75.5%
2014 % Need Covered	81.7%	96.0%	44.7%	92.9%	56.7%	70.8%
All Other USM						
Inventory 2004	85.0	120.5	37.2	243.7	98.6	585.0
Need 2004	97.2	149.2	54.2	251.7	150.3	702.6
Surplus/Deficiency 2004	(12.2)	(28.8)	(16.9)	(8.0)	(51.7)	(117.5)
2004 % Need Covered	87.4%	80.7%	68.8%	96.8%	65.6%	83.3%
2014 % Need Covered	90.7%	89.1%	67.4%	91.1%	63.9%	83.2%
Morgan State University						
Inventory 2004	12.3	20.4	9.5	42.6	10.6	95.2
Need 2004	12.5	22.9	13.2	37.1	15.7	101.5
Surplus/Deficiency 2004	(0.3)	(2.6)	(3.7)	5.4	(5.2)	(6.2)
2004 % Need Covered	97.9%	88.8%	72.1%	114.6%	67.1%	93.8%
2014 % Need Covered	87.6%	68.6%	58.7%	71.0%	105.4%	75.7%
St. Mary's College of Maryland						
Inventory 2004	6.8	17.6	1.8	29.7	13.9	69.7
Need 2004	14.3	28.5	2.5	36.0	16.6	97.9
Surplus/Deficiency 2004	(7.5)	(10.9)	(0.7)	(6.3)	(2.7)	(28.2)
2004 % Need Covered	47.3%	61.7%	70.5%	82.5%	83.9%	71.2%
2014 % Need Covered	100.2%	97.2%	79.4%	105.5%	97.5%	100.3%
Community Colleges						
Inventory 2004	9.7	14.3	0.0	14.8	4.6	43.4
Need 2004	9.3	21.0	0.0	19.6	5.7	55.6
Surplus/Deficiency 2004	0.3	(6.6)	0.0	(4.8)	(1.1)	(12.2)
2004 % Need Covered	103.7%	68.3%	0.0%	75.6%	80.5%	78.1%
2014 % Need Covered	111.2%	83.1%	0.0%	77.9%	74.6%	85.0%
Total						
Inventory 2004	144.1	209.1	159.4	495.1	171.1	1,178.7
Need 2004	167.5	300.0	340.8	551.9	248.6	1,608.8
Surplus/Deficiency 2004	(23.4)	(91.0)	(181.4)	(56.8)	(77.5)	(430.1)
2004 % Need Covered	86.1%	69.7%	46.8%	89.7%	68.8%	73.3%
2014 % Need Covered	93.5%	74.9%	40.2%	83.5%	66.3%	70.2%

Notes: Does not include University of Maryland University College. Based on undergraduate and graduate FTE students. Based on buildings funded for design or construction as of the fiscal 2004 *Capital Improvement Program*.

Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission (net square foot data self-reported by institutions); Maryland Higher Education Commission June 2004 enrollment projections for 2014 FTE students.

Trends in Education and General Expenditures¹
Public Four-year Institutions
(\$ in Thousands)

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Fiscal 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal 2004</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005 Working</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006 Allowance</u>	<u>\$ Change 2003-2006</u>	<u>% Change 2003-2006</u>
UM Baltimore	\$303,370	\$318,667	\$329,892	\$338,668	\$35,298	11.6%
UM College Park	613,339	689,033	733,253	770,268	156,929	25.6%
Bowie State	44,204	47,557	50,063	52,757	8,553	19.3%
Towson	153,078	162,992	171,869	180,147	27,069	17.7%
UM Eastern Shore	41,416	40,765	42,070	44,938	3,522	8.5%
Frostburg State	49,113	50,622	53,101	55,872	6,759	13.8%
Coppin State	31,718	34,867	32,720	34,950	3,232	10.2%
Univ of Baltimore	52,989	56,844	62,018	66,327	13,338	25.2%
Salisbury	59,475	60,898	65,243	68,617	9,142	15.4%
UM University College	164,026	183,439	221,811	235,771	71,745	43.7%
UM Baltimore County	154,983	154,376	167,543	176,582	21,599	13.9%
UMCES	18,408	18,250	17,555	18,275	-133	-0.7%
UMBI	26,617	24,629	32,055	31,222	4,605	17.3%
Subtotal, USM	\$1,712,736	\$1,842,939	\$1,979,193	\$2,074,394	\$361,658	21.1%
St. Mary's	28,334	32,044	36,903	38,622	10,288	36.3%
Morgan State	88,154	90,775	97,192	102,426	14,272	16.2%
Total	\$1,829,224	\$1,965,758	\$2,113,288	\$2,215,442	\$386,218	21.1%

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

Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Maryland State Budget, Fiscal 2006

Education and General Expenditures¹
Per Full-time Equivalent Student
Public Four-year Institutions
Fiscal 2003 – Fiscal 2006 Allowance

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Fiscal 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal 2004</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005 Working</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006 Allowance</u>	<u>% Change 2003-2006</u>	<u>%Change 2005-2006</u>
UM Baltimore	\$57,996	\$60,908	\$61,432	\$65,254	12.5%	6.2%
UM College Park	24,553	24,387	25,889	27,035	10.1%	4.4%
Bowie State	11,674	11,979	12,334	12,874	10.3%	4.4%
Towson	11,548	12,020	12,430	12,744	10.4%	2.5%
UM Eastern Shore	12,202	12,501	11,535	11,929	-2.2%	3.4%
Frostburg State	11,305	11,523	12,083	12,604	11.5%	4.3%
Coppin State	10,763	12,279	11,103	11,681	8.5%	5.2%
Univ. of Baltimore	16,809	16,943	17,997	18,631	10.8%	3.5%
Salisbury	10,264	10,235	10,958	11,381	10.9%	3.9%
UM University College ²	12,456	18,215	22,119	18,925	51.9%	-14.4%
UM Baltimore County	16,940	16,651	18,015	18,886	11.5%	4.8%
Average, USM	17,865	18,876	19,627	20,177	12.9%	2.8%
St. Mary's	16,564	16,103	18,963	19,847	19.8%	4.7%
Morgan State	15,812	14,905	15,577	16,004	1.2%	2.7%
Average	\$16,747	\$16,628	\$18,056	\$18,676	11.5%	3.4%

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

²UM University College FTES exclude non-resident on-line students.

Source: Department of Budget and Management and UM University College

**Fiscal 2006 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>General Fund as % of E&G</u>	<u>Tuition & Fees as % of E&G</u>
UM Baltimore	\$338,668,345	\$143,512,360	\$65,898,359	5,190	\$65,254	\$27,652	\$12,697	42%	19%
UM College Park	770,268,292	323,155,478	339,407,156	28,492	27,035	11,342	11,912	42%	44%
Bowie State	52,757,117	21,935,497	30,057,601	4,098	12,874	5,353	7,335	42%	57%
Towson	180,146,566	61,971,386	113,764,671	14,136	12,744	4,384	8,048	34%	63%
UM Eastern Shore	44,937,880	22,947,443	20,275,698	3,767	11,929	6,092	5,382	51%	45%
Frostburg State	55,872,078	26,026,937	29,353,573	4,433	12,604	5,871	6,622	47%	53%
Coppin State	34,949,599	20,503,761	14,211,580	2,992	11,681	6,853	4,750	59%	41%
Univ. of Baltimore	66,327,287	22,258,639	41,041,172	3,560	18,631	6,252	11,528	34%	62%
Salisbury	68,617,432	27,077,087	41,609,326	6,029	11,381	4,491	6,902	39%	60%
UM University College	235,771,545	14,963,182	201,616,224	16,610	18,925	1,201	16,184	6%	86%
UM Baltimore County	176,582,373	69,264,084	85,656,328	9,350	18,886	7,408	9,161	39%	49%
Subtotal/Average, USM	\$2,024,898,514	\$753,615,854	\$982,891,688	98,657	\$20,177	\$7,900	\$9,138	37%	49%
St. Mary's	38,622,223	14,592,910	21,057,728	1,946	19,847	7,499	10,821	38%	55%
Morgan State	102,426,064	51,320,697	44,260,909	6,400	16,004	8,019	6,916	50%	43%
Total/Average	\$2,165,946,801	\$819,529,461	\$1,048,210,325	107,003	\$18,676	\$7,806	\$8,958	38%	48%

Source: Maryland State Budget, Fiscal 2006

Higher Education – Fiscal 2006 Budget Overview

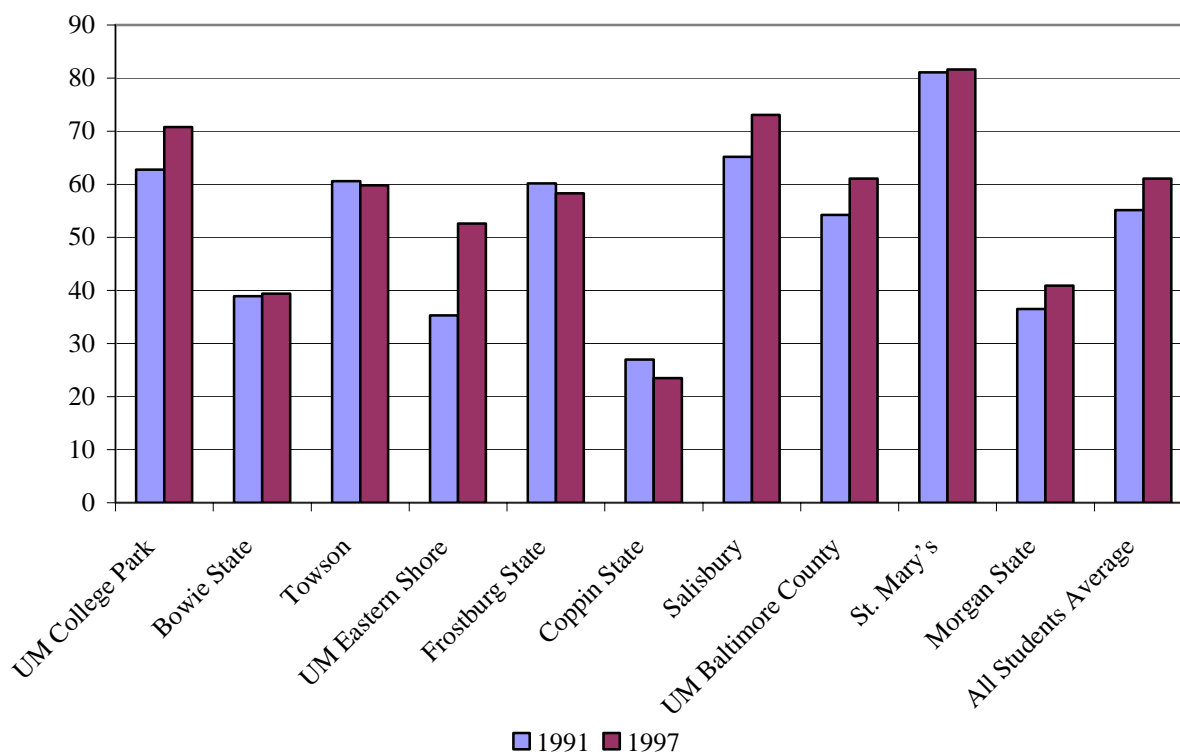
Higher Education Enrollment Trends
Public Four-year Institutions
Full-time Equivalent Students

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Fiscal 2001</u>	<u>Fiscal 2002</u>	<u>Fiscal 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal 2004</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Annual % 2001-2005</u>	<u>Annual % 2005-2006</u>
University of Maryland, Baltimore	5,263	5,250	5,144	5,140	5,135	5,190	-0.6%	1.1%
University of Maryland, College Park	26,591	27,544	28,106	28,254	28,323	28,492	1.6%	0.6%
Bowie State University	3,224	3,677	3,814	3,970	4,098	4,098	6.2%	0.0%
Towson State University	13,003	13,354	13,771	13,561	13,835	14,136	1.6%	2.2%
University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	3,018	3,082	3,348	3,261	3,647	3,767	4.8%	3.3%
Frostburg State University	4,299	4,304	4,439	4,396	4,396	4,433	0.6%	0.8%
Coppin State College	2,804	2,988	2,947	2,840	2,948	2,992	1.3%	1.5%
University of Baltimore	3,110	3,132	3,280	3,355	3,446	3,560	2.6%	3.3%
Salisbury University	5,482	5,689	5,882	5,950	5,954	6,029	2.1%	1.3%
University of Maryland, University College	8,190	8,970	9,284	10,028	11,411	12,458	8.6%	9.2%
University of Maryland, Baltimore County	8,446	8,864	9,116	9,271	9,300	9,350	2.4%	0.5%
Subtotal, USM	83,430	86,854	89,131	90,026	92,493	94,505	2.6%	2.2%
St. Mary's College	1,556	1,699	1,836	1,990	1,946	1,946	5.8%	0.0%
Morgan State University	5,689	5,889	5,990	6,092	6,244	6,400	2.4%	2.5%
Total	90,675	94,442	96,957	98,108	100,683	102,851	2.7%	2.2%

UMUC enrollment excludes non-Maryland online.

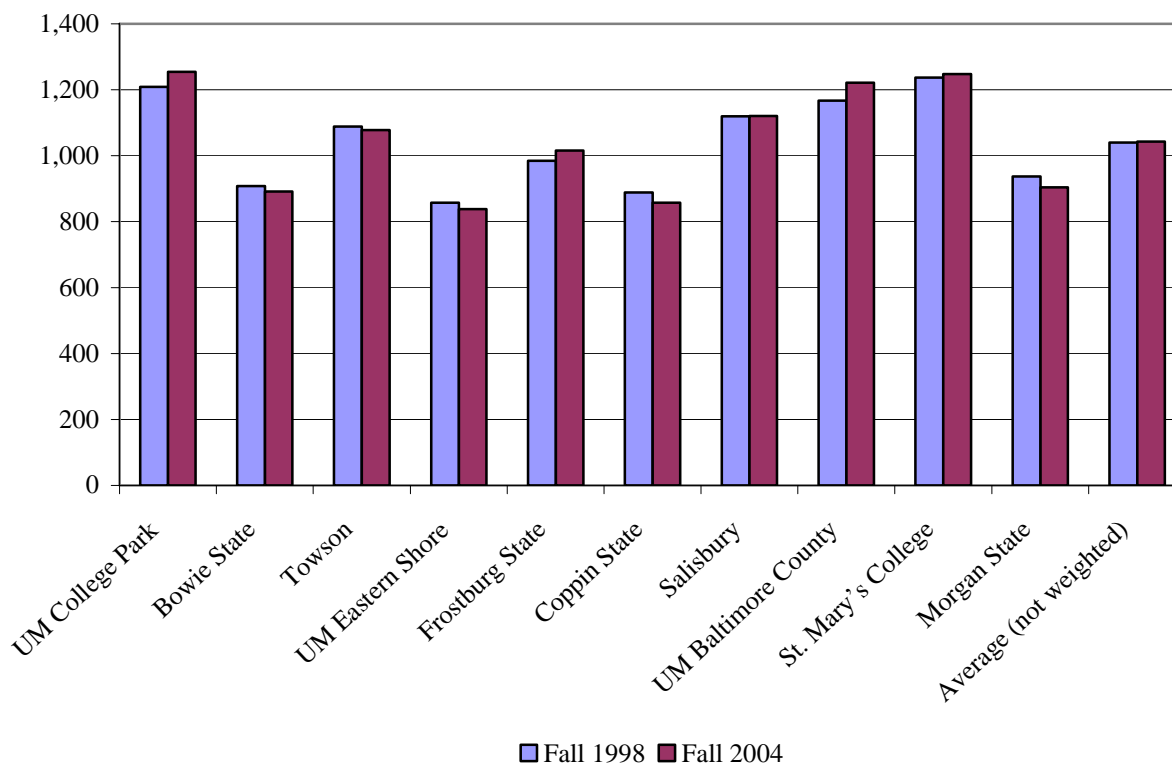
Source: Institution requests, Department of Budget and Management, and University of Maryland University College

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



	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>
UM College Park	62.8	63.6	63.0	63.3	64.8	68.9	70.8
Bowie State	38.9	38.1	34.4	42.3	40.6	39.4	39.4
Towson	60.6	63.2	62.2	59.1	64.5	60.3	59.8
UM Eastern Shore	35.3	34.5	40.7	41.0	47.3	49.7	52.6
Frostburg State	60.2	63.1	56.6	59.8	58.9	56.5	58.3
Coppin State	27.0	21.2	18.8	25.3	26.4	29.3	23.5
Salisbury	65.2	68.6	65.6	70.6	73.9	70.8	73.1
UM Baltimore County	54.2	57.4	60.1	58.7	59.5	58.4	61.1
St. Mary's	81.1	77.3	76.5	73.1	77.6	84.0	81.6
Morgan State	36.5	39.2	40.3	40.0	39.2	40.0	40.9
All Students Average	55.1	56.2	55.4	56.7	58.4	59.3	61.1

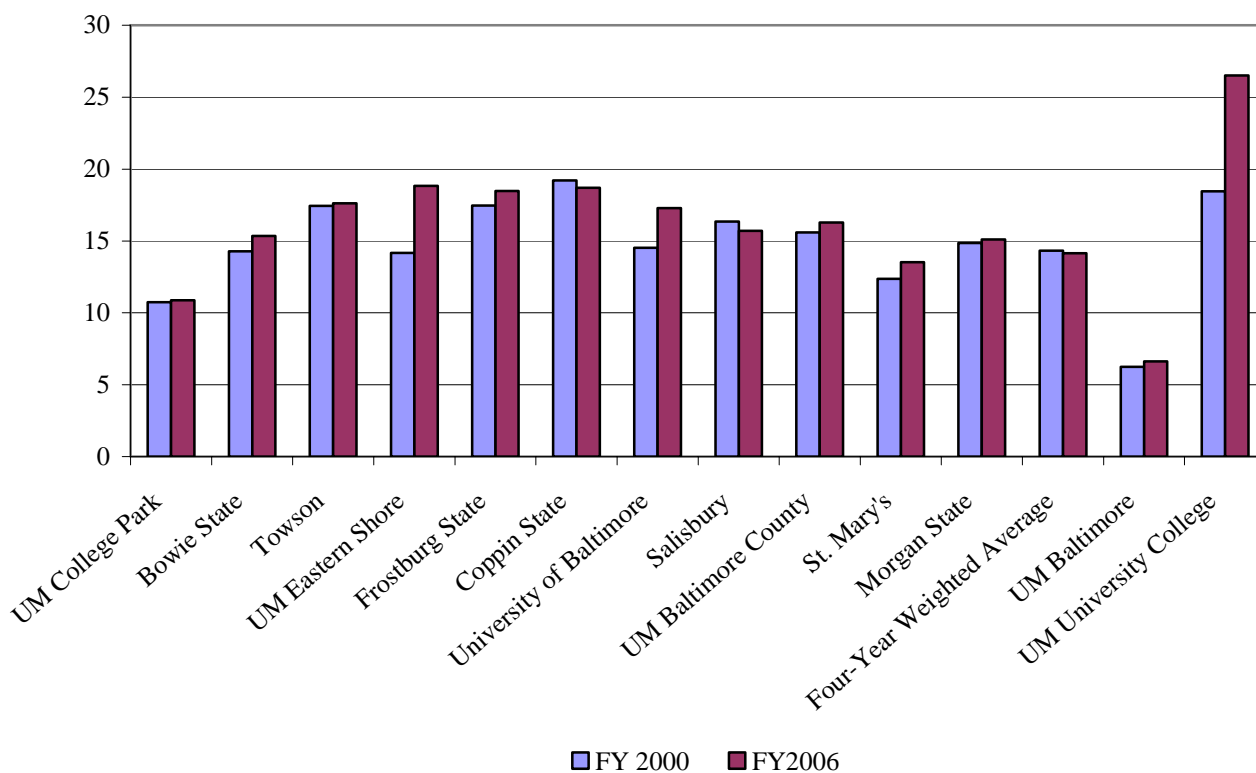
Scholastic Aptitude Test Scores of First-year Students



	<u>Fall 1998</u>	<u>Fall 1999</u>	<u>Fall 2000</u>	<u>Fall 2001</u>	<u>Fall 2002</u>	<u>Fall 2003</u>	<u>Fall 2004</u>
UM College Park	1,209	1,232	1,244	1,244	1,263	1,259	1,254
Bowie State	908	921	921	884	900	887	892
Towson	1,089	1,077	1,096	1,094	1,094	1,096	1,078
UM Eastern Shore	858	847	824	827	836	848	838
Frostburg State	985	981	997	1,010	1,019	1,031	1,016
Coppin State	889	879	872	850	850	850	858
Salisbury	1,120	1,123	1,121	1,118	1,126	1,134	1,121
UM Baltimore County	1,167	1,172	1,186	1,200	1,213	1,219	1,221
St. Mary's College	1,237	1,236	1,222	1,219	1,232	1,252	1,248
Morgan State	937	947	953	937	898	915	904
Average (not weighted)	1,040	1,042	1,044	1,038	1,043	1,049	1,043

Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission

Student to Faculty Ratio



	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY2001</u>	<u>FY2002</u>	<u>FY2003</u>	<u>FY2004</u>	<u>FY2005</u>	<u>FY2006</u>
UM College Park	10.7	10.6	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.3	10.9
Bowie State	14.3	14.9	17.8	19.2	19.6	21.0	15.3
Towson	17.4	17.0	17.3	17.3	17.3	16.9	17.6
UM Eastern Shore	14.2	16.1	16.0	16.3	16.6	15.8	18.8
Frostburg State	17.5	14.9	14.9	15.1	17.2	17.2	18.5
Coppin State	19.2	20.2	20.8	22.6	21.9	21.7	18.7
University of Baltimore	14.5	14.8	14.4	15.1	15.8	16.8	17.3
Salisbury	16.3	15.8	16.4	15.9	16.1	15.8	15.7
UM Baltimore County	15.6	16.7	16.1	17.4	15.8	15.7	16.3
System Weighted Average	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.5	14.6	13.7	14.1
St. Mary's	12.4	11.7	12.6	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.5
Morgan State	14.8	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.3	16.6	15.1
Four-year Weighted Average	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.5	14.6	13.9	14.1
UM Baltimore	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.2	6.6
UM University College	18.5	18.4	17.9	24.0	27.4	26.5	26.5