USM
Fall 2017 Preliminary Opening Enrollment & FY 2018 Estimated Full-Time Equivalent Report

Fall 2017 and FY 2018 Overview

• This Fall 2017, USM Serves 175,176 Students
  – UMUC growth has dominated the trend compared to Traditional Campuses

• For decision making, the focus is on the 131,402 FY Credit Hour Full-time Equivalent (FTE)
  – The actual impact of student enrollment impacts tuition generated

• 14,133 First-time, Full-time New Undergraduates
  – A primary source of new students at many USM institutions
  – Key explanation for enrollment increases and decreases
Fall 2017 Headcount

Fall 2017 Headcount Enrollment Changes
First-time, Full-time New Undergraduates

- One-third of USM fiscal year new inputs
- Institutional Reputation
- Large resource investment
- Provides foundation for sustained enrollment
  On average, 1 Student = 4.5 FTE over next 6 years
- Two-thirds will earn degrees in next 6 years
  \(1,000 = 600-700\) degrees

Maryland High School Graduates Institutional Choices

**USM Enrollment Growth Opportunities**

Left Side—Chooses MD

Within the box:
*One MD Inst. Wins*
*One MD Inst. Loses*

Chose USM

Did Not Attend
(Less Prepared & Did not Apply)

Left Maryland
(Prepared & Competitive)

Chose Other Maryland
(Transfer to USM Later)
First-time, Full-time New Undergraduates
Fall 2017

First-time, Full-time New Undergraduates Changes
Enrollment Challenged Campuses
Actual Headcount Enrollment Changes  
Fall 2008 to Fall 2017

Fall 2017 and FY 2018 Summary

- USM grew slightly from FY 2017 to FY 2018 but not everywhere
  - In aggregate, Fall 2017 enrollment tracks with last spring’s projections
  - In aggregate, USM FTE estimate tracks closely to recent Budgeted FTE

- USM is a stratified higher education system
  - Impacts recruitment and retention
  - Impacts graduation and degree mix

- Institutions enrollment management strategies reflect stratification
  - Some campuses utilize advanced analytics & recruitment firms
  - Other are striving to maintain quality and reputation

- Enrollment recovery is slower than enrollment loss
  - Quantity of quality new undergraduates is limited
  - New pipelines must be established