

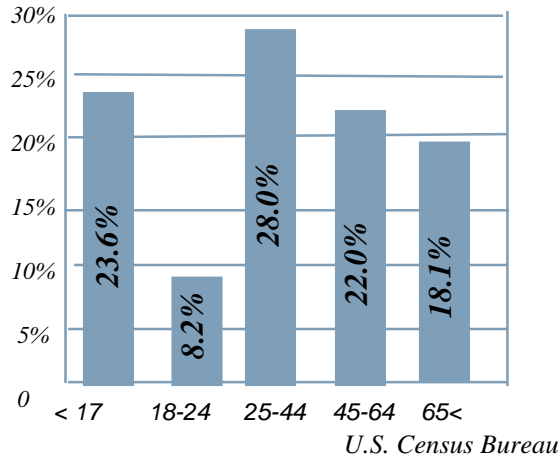
Perspective On...Florida Education

Council for Education Policy Research and Improvement

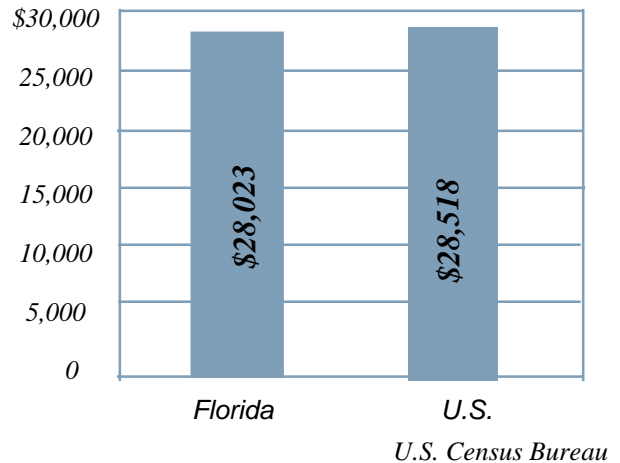
September 2001

Florida Demographics

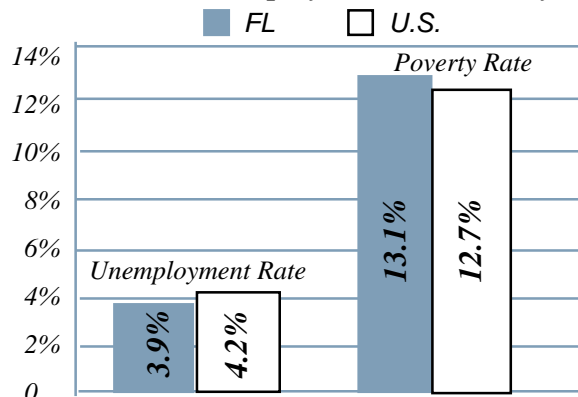
1999 Florida Population by Age



1999 Florida Per Capita Income



1999 Florida Unemployment and Poverty Rates

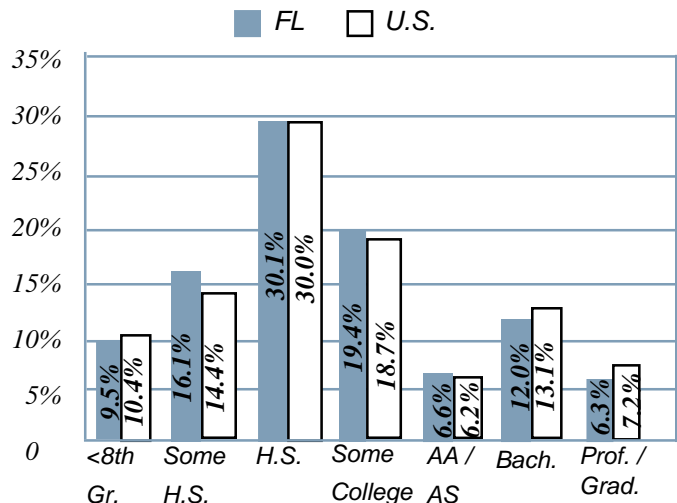


SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

20 percent of children age 18 and under in Florida live in poverty. Only 14 states have higher percentages.

Annie E. Casey Foundation

Educational Attainment of Florida's Population



Chronicle of Higher Education, 2000-01 Almanac

Florida lags behind the national average in the percentage of the adult population holding a bachelor's degree or higher.

Chronicle of Higher Education, 2000-01 Almanac

New Governance Structure

The 2001 Florida Legislature passed Senate Bill 1162, which included the Education Governance Reorganization Implementation Act. The bill authorized the creation of the Florida Board of Education as the body corporate for Florida's seamless, K-20 education system. The board is a part-time citizen board consisting of seven members who are residents of the state appointed by the Governor to staggered 4-year terms, subject to confirmation by the Senate. The primary duties of the board are to establish education goals and objectives consistent with the policies and guiding principles of s. 229.002 and the mission and goals of s. 229.007. The Commissioner of Education works with the Florida Board of Education and its secretary to oversee the other education governance officers. These officers include:

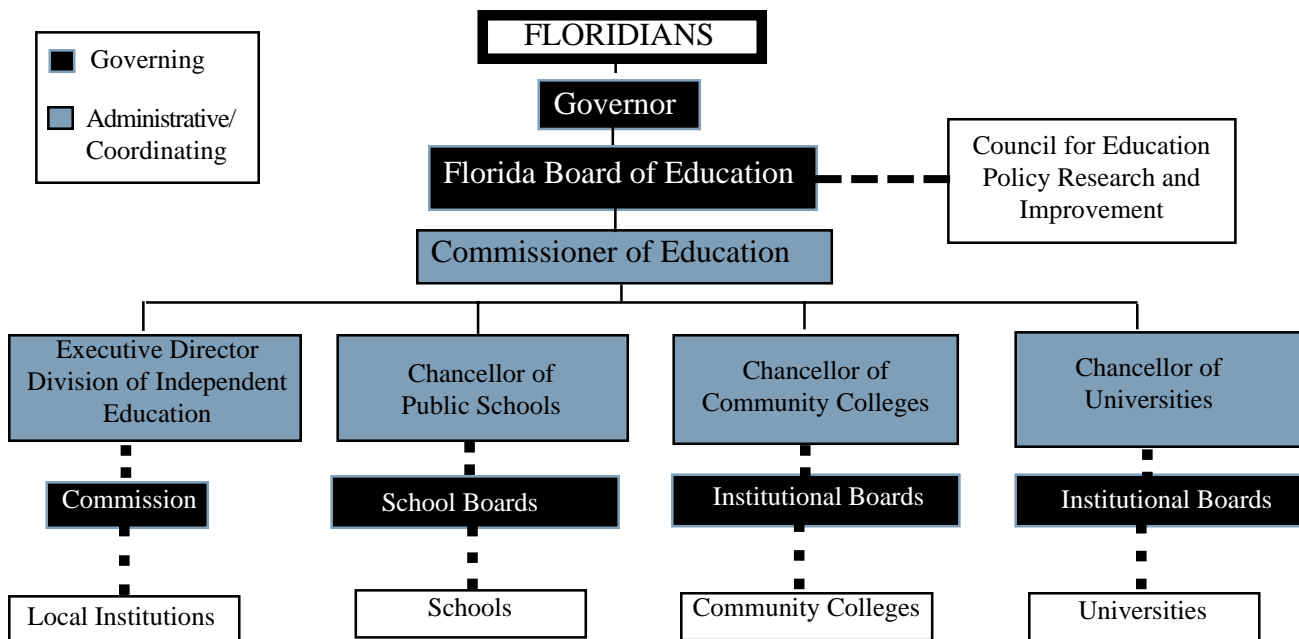
- ◆ *Chancellor of Public Schools*
- ◆ *Chancellor of Colleges and Universities*
- ◆ *Chancellor of Community Colleges*
- ◆ *Executive Director of Independent Education*

Each chancellor and the executive director is appointed by the Florida Board of Education and serves at the pleasure and under the authority of the Secretary of the Florida Board of Education.

Florida Board of Education Members and Secretary

Secretary -
Senator Jim Horne

Members -
Mr. Philip Handy (Chair)
Dr. Linda Eads
Mr. T. Willard Fair
Mr. Charles Garcia
Ms. Julia Johnson
Dr. William "Bill" Proctor
Ms. Carolyn Roberts



Effective January 7, 2003

The 2001 education governance legislation also:

- ☐ Created New College of Florida as the state's 11th university
- ☐ Authorized community colleges to offer baccalaureate degrees for specific workforce-necessary degrees
- ☐ Redesignated St. Petersburg Junior College as St. Petersburg College and authorized it to offer selected baccalaureate degrees in critical shortage areas like nursing, teaching, and business technology

Council for Education Policy Research and Improvement (CEPRI)

Pursuant to 2001 legislation, CEPRI was created as an independent office under the Office of Legislative Services. The Council conducts and reviews education research, provides independent analysis on education progress, and provides independent evaluation of education issues of statewide concern. The Council serves as a citizen board for independent policy research and analysis.

CEPRI's statutory responsibilities include the following:

- ✓ Prepare and submit to the Florida Board of Education a long-range master plan for education. The plan must include consideration of the promotion of quality, fundamental educational goals, programmatic access, needs for remedial education, regional and state economic development, international education programs, demographic patterns, student demand for programs, and needs of particular subgroups of the Commissioner of Education.
- ✓ Prepare and submit for approval by the Florida Board of Education a long-range performance plan for K-20 education in Florida, and annually review and recommend improvement in the implementation of the plan.
- ✓ Provide public education institutions and the public with information on the K-20 education accountability system, recommend refinements and improvements, and evaluate issues pertaining to student learning gains.
- ✓ On its own initiative or in response to the Governor, the Legislature, the Florida Board of Education, or the Commissioner of Education, issue reports and recommendations on matters relating to any education sector.
- ✓ By January 1, 2003, and on a 3-year cycle thereafter, review and make recommendations to the Legislature regarding the activities of research centers and institutes supported with state funds to assess the return on the state's investment in research conducted by public postsecondary education institutions, in coordination with the Leadership Board for Applied Research and Public Service.

2001-02 Studies Specified in the General Appropriations Act

- Workforce Development Education Program Cost/Reimbursement Analysis*
- The Costs and Benefits of the State Matching Gift Program*
- Institutional Resource Allocation and Productivity of State Universities*
- Branch Campus Degree Programs*
- Apprenticeship Programs in School Districts and Community Colleges*
- Student Progression Cohort Analysis*
- Postsecondary Research Centers and Institutes*

K-12

School Districts

Each of Florida's 67 counties constitutes a school district. The operation and administration of all schools within the district is the responsibility of school officials within the district. Pursuant to s. 230.03, Florida Statutes, the district school system is considered part of the state system of public education: "All actions of district school officials shall be consistent . . . with state laws and with rules and minimum standards of the state board."

School Boards

The governing body of each school district is a school board, which is responsible for operating, controlling, and supervising all public schools in the district. District school boards consist of at least five members who are elected in the November general election.

Superintendents

The executive officer of the school board is the superintendent of schools. 22 districts have appointed superintendents, while the remaining 45 have superintendents elected in general elections.

K-12 Education Funding

The Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) is the primary mechanism for funding public schools. The FEFP formula recognizes: (1) varying local property tax bases; (2) varying education program costs; (3) varying costs of living; and (4) varying costs for equivalent educational programs due to sparsity and dispersion of student population. The funds appropriated through the FEFP are primarily from General Revenue funds. Funds from the State School Trust fund have also been utilized for the FEFP. Proceeds from the Florida Lottery are also used to fund certain appropriations for school district operations.

Dept. of Education 2000-01 Funding for Florida School Districts Statistical Report
<http://www.firn.edu/doe/bin00042/pdf/fefpdist.pdf>

Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test (FCAT)

The Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test (FCAT) is part of Florida's overall plan to increase student achievement by implementing higher standards for public school students. It contains two basic components: 1) a criterion-referenced test, which measures selected benchmarks in reading, writing, and mathematics from the Sunshine State Standards, and 2) a norm-referenced test, measuring each student's performance against national norms. All public school students in grades 3 through 10 are required to take the FCAT. Home education students are tested only if their parents or guardians select this as an evaluation option. Students receiving an opportunity scholarship who attend a private school must also take the FCAT.

Dept. of Education FCAT Briefing Book
http://www.firn.edu/doe/sas/fcat/pdf/fcat_brief.pdf

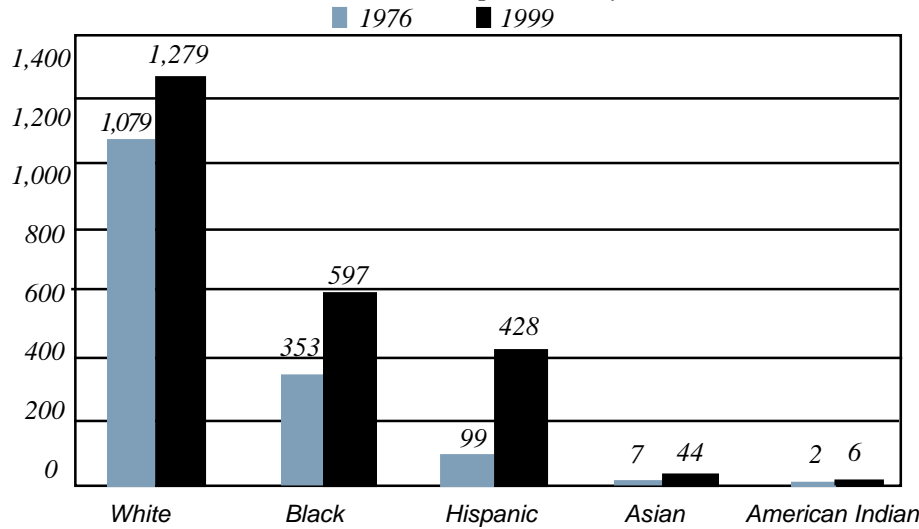
School Grading

The school grading component is a central component of Florida's standards-based system of accountability. Legislation passed in 1999 required that each school be assigned a performance grade of "A" to "F" based primarily upon student achievement data from the FCAT. Beginning in 1999-2000, each school also received a school improvement rating in addition to its performance grade designation. The rating indicates if the school's student achievement in reading has "improved," "remained the same," or "declined."

Dept. of Education School Accountability Report
<http://www.firn.edu/doe/schoolgrades/>

K-12 (continued)

Florida Public School Student Population by Race (in thousands)



Florida's student population has increased from 29.9% minority in 1976 to 46.3% in 1999. Department of Education

Number of Public Schools in Florida, 2000-01

Elementary	1,643
Middle/Junior High	463
Senior High	398
Dept. of Juvenile Justice Schools	228
Vocational Centers	48
Charter Schools	150

Department of Education

Number of Public High School Graduates

Year	Grads.	% Standard Diploma
1999-00	110,615	102,835
2000-01	112,707	104,555
PROJECTED		
2001-02	115,730	107,128
2002-03	120,832	111,609
2003-04	123,053	113,414
2004-05	125,241	115,180
2005-06	129,096	118,468

1999-00 Graduation Rate 62.3%
1999-00 Dropout Rate 4.6%

Department of Education

FAST FACTS:

- ◆ The number of students enrolled in Exceptional Student Education has increased from 386,662 in 1996 to 467,973 in 2000.
- ◆ The number of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch has grown from 693,272 in 1991 to 1,060,918 in 2000.
- ◆ 188,802 students in the K-12 system have a primary language other than English.
- ◆ There were 32 elementary and middle schools in 10 districts operating on a modified or year-round school calendar in the 2000-01 school year.

Department of Education

Teacher Needs

According to the fall 1999 new hires survey, 13,436 classroom teachers were hired between July 1 and November 1. However, the increase in the number of teachers who resigned or retired was larger than the number of new teachers entering the system. In addition, the distribution of teacher education graduates by subject field does not match the state's demands for new teachers.

Department of Education Trends in the Supply of New Teachers in Florida
<http://www.firn.edu/doe/bin00047/tnoct2000.pdf>

ACT	1999	2000
Florida Average	20.6	20.6
Nation Average	21.0	21.0
43% of Florida's public and private high school graduates took the ACT.		
SAT	1999	2000
Florida Average	997	998
Nation Average	1016	1019
57.7% of Florida's public and private high school graduates took the SAT.		
Department of Education		

Student Preparedness for College

Every freshman in a public postsecondary institution in Florida must demonstrate mastery of certain basic skills before beginning college level coursework. Students must take entry-level tests or must have achieved a certain score on either the SAT or ACT. Of the 1998-99 public high school graduates who enrolled as degree-seeking students at a public community college or state university in 1999-00, 63.0% were considered "ready" in reading, writing, and math. This is compared with 61.5% in 1998-99. This means that 18,411, or 37.0%, needed remedial classes in one or more areas, compared with 38.5% in 1998-99. Fewer test-takers were considered ready in math than in reading or writing. There were 70.7% ready in math, 75.7% ready in reading, and 80.8% "ready" in writing.

Department of Education Readiness Report
<http://www.firn.edu/doe/cgi-bin/doehome/menu.pl>

Division of Community Colleges

Florida's public community college system consists of 28 schools. Florida's Community College System began in 1933 when Palm Beach Junior College was established as a public two-year college. Florida's 28 community colleges were established to serve the citizens of the State of Florida by offering the first two years of a baccalaureate degree, vocational education, and adult continuing education. In order to bring instruction closer to students, more than 2,000 other locations, such as churches, public schools, and community centers are also used.

2001 Community College System Fact Book

The Chancellor of the Division of Community Colleges is appointed by the Florida Board of Education to enhance the quality of education in Florida's community colleges and to work directly with each of the community college presidents and boards of trustees in focusing on the education needs of the communities and students they serve. Each community college has a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor.

Fall Headcount Enrollment, 2000

White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan	Alien	Race Unknown
194,955	49,163	54,247	8,632	1,383	7,987	2,356

Includes degree seeking and non-degree seeking students.

2001 Community College System Fact Book

1999-00 Student Profile:

Students Receiving Financial Aid :

- Receiving Any Aid 34.2%
- Receiving Pell Grants 16.4%
- Receiving State Aid 2.1%
- Receiving Federal Loans 2.4%

Average Age:
29 years

Total Unduplicated Annual Enrollment:

- 717,561
- ◆ 538,171 credit
 - full time 30%
 - part time 70%
- ◆ 179,390 non-credit

Florida Community College System Facts at a Glance

Florida's community college system is the most productive in the nation, with 9 of the top 20 producers of associate degrees in the nation.

'97-'98 Community College Week

In Fall 1999, the community college system employed over 38,000 employees.

2001 Community College System Fact Book

1999-00 Degree Production:

The Associate in Arts degree accounts for 56% of awards granted by Florida's community college system and the Associate in Science degree makes up 20%.

- ◆ 33,965 degrees awarded
 - 24,865 A.A. (2+2 for those who transfer to universities)
 - 9,100 A.S. (for those who enter the workplace)
- ◆ 10,492 certificates (for high-demand, high-skill jobs)

Division of Colleges and Universities

The Division of Colleges and Universities includes the state's public universities and colleges and the 4-year independent colleges and universities whose students are eligible to receive the William L. Boyd, IV, Florida Resident Access Grants (FRAG) pursuant to s. 240.605, to enable more effective articulation between these public and private institutions. The division chancellor administers those provisions of chapter 246 that apply to the independent colleges and universities within the division and establishes a liaison responsible for partnerships that enhance articulation between and communication with Florida's 4-year independent colleges and universities.

Florida has 11 public colleges and universities. The 27 private institutions whose students are eligible to receive the Florida Resident Access Grant are also included in the Division of Colleges and Universities.

Public University Boards of Trustees

The Governor shall appoint for each public university a board of trustees, which shall be a body corporate with all the powers of a body corporate. In addition to the 12 members, a student body president shall serve as a voting member of the board of trustees.

Public Tuition:

Only two states (Arizona and Nevada) have lower university tuition and fees. For the 2000-01 school year, the average resident undergraduate tuition and fees at Florida's public universities was \$2,348. This compares to the national average of \$4,000.

2001 Washington Report

1999-00 Degrees Granted

	Public	FRAG
Bachelor's	35,437	11,992
Master's	10,036	6,374
Doctoral	1,115	830
First Professional	1,237	1,703
Total	47,825	20,899

Fall 1999 Headcount Enrollment

	Public	FRAG
Asian	9,546	see note
African-American	31,812	14,791
Hispanic	32,296	11,897
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	806	see note
White	142,143	50,527
Other*	9,604	2,639
Not Reported	1,402	4,945
Non-resident Alien**	see note	6,680
Total	227,609	91,479

**FRAG institutions reported Asian, American Indian/Alaskan Native in Other*

***SUS Institutions reported non-resident aliens in Other*

*2001 ICUF Accountability Report
1999-00 SUS Factbook*

In Fall 1999, 89.6 percent of students enrolled were Florida residents. 62.0 percent of students attending FRAG eligible institutions were in-state residents.

*2001 ICUF Accountability Report
1999-00 SUS Factbook*

In 1999-00, public universities had 8,944 ranked faculty and FRAG eligible colleges had 4,622.

*2001 ICUF Accountability Report
1999-00 SUS Factbook*

Division of Independent Education

The mission of the Division of Independent Education is to enhance the opportunities for students pursuing their education apart from the public K-20 system. The division has no authority over the institutions or students in Florida's independent education sector. The Commission for Independent Education, administratively housed within the division, has such authority as specified in chapter 246 relating to independent postsecondary education, except regarding those institutions whose students are eligible to receive the William L. Boyd, IV, Florida Resident Access Grant. The division shall serve as the advocate for, and liaison to, independent education providers and institutions, including home education programs that meet the requirements of s. 232.0201, private K-12 institutions as described in s. 229.808, independent colleges and universities except as otherwise provided in s. 229.0073(4)(c), and private postsecondary career preparation / vocational training institutions.

Pursuant to 2001 legislation, the powers and duties of the State Board of Independent Colleges and Universities and the State Board of Nonpublic Career Education, except as relating to any independent non-profit college or university whose students are eligible to receive the William L. Boyd, IV, Florida Resident Access Grants, were combined and transferred to a single board named the Commission for Independent Education, which is administratively housed within the Division of Independent Education. This single board authorizes granting of certificates, diplomas, and degrees for independent postsecondary education institutions through exemption, registration, authorization, and licensing. The Commission for Independent Education consists of six citizens who are residents of this state.

K-12

- ◆ Statewide, 10.2 percent of students in grades K-12 are enrolled in nonpublic (private) schools.
- ◆ The number of families educating their children at home has grown from 22,285 in 1995-96 to 37,196 in 1999-00; a 66.9% increase.

Department of Education

Independent Postsecondary Institutions

As of Fall 1999 133,207 students were enrolled in licensed or exempt colleges and 6,656 students were enrolled in authorized (religious) colleges. These institutions included 350 locations (124 licensed or exempt colleges; 113 branch campuses; and 113 authorized (religious) colleges). Collectively these colleges offered 356 degree titles. In 1998 they conferred 30,558 degrees. In 1998, 37.4% of bachelor's degrees awarded were from these schools.

State Board of Independent Colleges and Universities

Private Postsecondary Career Preparation and Vocational Training Institutions

There are 557 (126 accredited) non-degree-granting proprietary institutions in Florida. These institutions enroll 70,862 individuals. In 1999-00, they graduated 39,071 individuals, 27,706 (71%) of which were placed in jobs, joined the military, or are continuing their education at an institution of higher education.

State Board of Nonpublic Career Education

Student Financial Aid

The Office of Student Financial Assistance is housed within the Office of the Commissioner of Education. The office provides access to and administers state and federal grants, scholarships, and loans to those students seeking financial assistance for postsecondary study pursuant to program criteria and eligibility requirements.

In 1999-2000 there were 152,006 state financial aid awards, totaling \$233,388,321.

Florida statute requires that "state student financial aid be provided primarily on the basis of financial need" Section 240.437(2)(a)

All information that follows is taken from the Bureau of Student Financial Assistance Annual Report, 1999-00.

FLORIDA BRIGHT FUTURES SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

The Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program is a lottery-funded, merit-based scholarship program, which can be used at both public and private institutions. It consists of four award categories:

Florida Academic Scholars Award (FAS) - Recipients must have a 3.5 weighted GPA, 1270 SAT or 28 ACT, and 75 hours community service. The award is equivalent to 100% of tuition and fees at a public postsecondary institution, plus \$600 per year for college related expenses.

Academic Top Scholars Award (ATS) - To qualify, a student must be the highest academically ranked initial FAS award recipient from his or her county, based on a multiple of the recipients qualifying test score and grade point average. Student receives \$1,500 a year in addition to the FAS award.

Florida Merit Scholars Award (FMS) - Recipients must have a 3.0 weighted GPA and a 970 SAT or 20 ACT. The award is equivalent to 75% of the cost of tuition and fees at a public postsecondary institution.

Florida Gold Seal Vocational Scholars Award (FGSV) - Recipients must have a 3.0 weighted GPA using the 15 credits required for graduation, excluding electives, and a 3.5 unweighted GPA in a minimum of 3 Vocational Job Preparatory or Technology Education Program credits in one vocational program. The award is equivalent to 75% of the cost of tuition and fees at a public postsecondary institution.

1999-00	FAS	ATS	FMS	FGSV	Total Disbursed	Total Eligible
Initial Applicants	7,926	66	18,201	2,402	28,595	35,680
Renewal Applicants	16,348	170	22,221	3,907	42,646	45,373
Total Disbursements	\$65,248,346	\$356,993	\$58,656,888	\$7,588,704	\$131,850,932	N/A

The 2001 Legislature passed a bill requiring Bright Futures recipients, to take CLEP examinations in English, humanities, mathematics, natural sciences, and social sciences. The legislation prescribes that resulting college credit awarded be deducted from the hours allowed for a student's Bright Futures award.

FLORIDA STUDENT ASSISTANCE GRANT (FSAG)

There are three FSAG programs: Public, Private, and Postsecondary, which collectively make up Florida's primary need-based student financial aid program. The FSAG award can range from \$200 to \$1,500 per academic year in the public sector, or, for the private and postsecondary sectors, the cost at a public institution plus \$1,000. The public FSAG is available to students attending state universities and public community colleges. The private FSAG serves students attending eligible private, nonprofit, four-year colleges and universities. The postsecondary FSAG serves students attending all other eligible private Florida colleges and universities which offer degrees.

1999-00	Public		Private		Postsecondary		Total	
	Students	Expenditures	Students	Expenditures	Students	Expenditures	Students	Expenditures
	36,549	\$30,956,659	9,188	\$8,367,975	6,674	\$4,742,219	52,411	\$44,068,853

FLORIDA RESIDENT ACCESS GRANT (FRAG)

The FRAG provides tuition assistance to full-time, degree-seeking, undergraduate students attending eligible independent nonprofit colleges or universities in Florida. FRAG awards are not based on financial need and are not considered financial assistance. Each year the FRAG award is based on a percentage of the state's cost for a full-time undergraduate student to attend a state university or an amount specified in the General Appropriations Act. The 1999-2000 General Appropriations Act set the maximum award amount at \$2,074.

1999-00	Appropriation	Expenditures	# Awards	Average \$Award	Maximum \$Award
	\$48,232,944	\$47,645,674	23,787	\$2,003	\$2,074

Workforce Development

The Office of Workforce and Economic Development is housed in the Office of the Commissioner. The office evaluates the role of each sector of education in Florida's workforce and economic development, assesses the specific work skills and variety of careers provided, and reports to the Florida Board of Education on the effectiveness of each sector.

Occupational Openings by Level of Training Required

Rank	Training Level Required	Annual Openings
1	Short-term On-the-job Training	165,721
2	Moderate-term On-the-job Training	43,743
3	Bachelor's Degree	38,328
4	Long-term On-the-job training	25,914
5	Work Experience in Related Occupation	24,339
6	Work Experience and Bachelor's Degree or Higher	21,810
7	Associate's Degree	14,489
8	Postsecondary Vocational Training	12,488
9	First Professional Degree	5,009
10	Master's Degree	3,020
11	Doctoral Degree	2,204
	TOTAL	357,065

Only 19.7 percent of Florida's estimated annual job openings through 2007 require a bachelor's degree or higher.

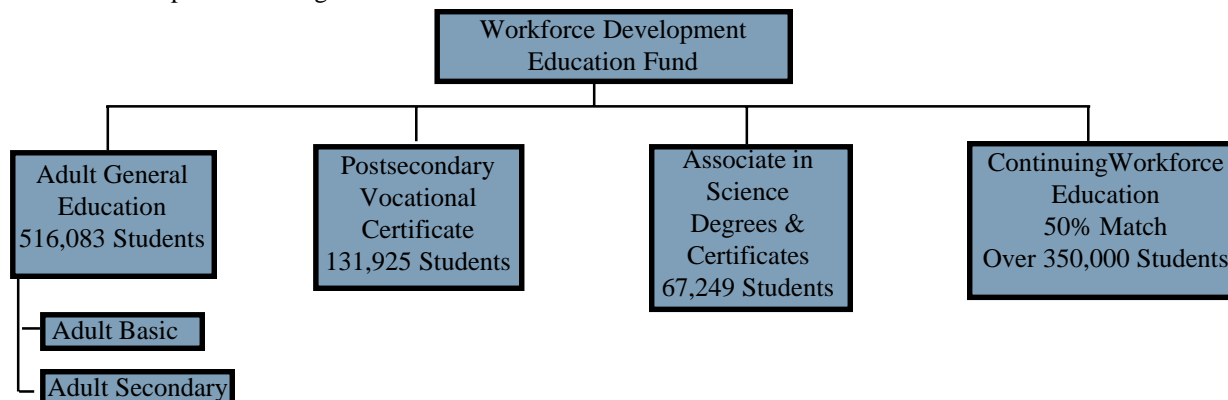
Agency for Workforce Innovation 1997-2007 Occupational Employment Forecast

Total employment is projected to grow in Florida by 1.7 million between 1998 and 2008. All major industry divisions, excluding transportation, communication, and public utilities will show a decline in their percentage of total employment. The annual growth rate is projected to be 2.3 percent and service-producing industries are expected to produce more than 90 percent of new jobs.

*2001 Agency for Workforce Innovation
http://lmi.floridajobs.org/lmi_lib.htm*

Workforce Funding in Community Colleges and School Districts

Chapter 97-307, Laws of Florida, created the Workforce Development Education Fund to provide a new way of funding workforce development programs (adult vocational and adult general education) and to provide a "level playing field" between the district operated area technical centers and community colleges in terms of funding and delivering workforce development training.



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