

# Florida Higher Education

October 2000

*At-A-Glance*

Volume 4

This performance profile of postsecondary education in Florida is organized to reflect each sector's current status and, where available, performance on established accountability measures and other indicators of progress. The profile provides information pertaining to major goals and priorities identified in the State Comprehensive Plan, Postsecondary Education Planning Commission's Master Plan, and the sectors' strategic plans.

In Florida's public institutions, state funding accounted for a much larger portion of revenue than did tuition and fees. For the 1996-97 school year, state funding for public institutions in Florida exceeded the national average.

In 1998-99, Florida's two- and four-year public and private institutions charged tuition rates below the U.S. average.

Currently, 50% of Florida's postsecondary enrollment is at two-year institutions as compared to 37% nationally. This is a reflection of Florida's public policy to reinforce the 2+2 articulation system.

## Funding Per FTE by Institution Type

|                                 | Public Doctoral<br>4-Year w/<br>Medical | Public Doctoral<br>4-Year w/o<br>Medical | Public 2-Year |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---------------|
| <b>1996-97 State Funding</b>    |   |  |               |
| U.S. Average                    | \$10,473                                | \$5,859                                  | \$4,183       |
| Florida                         | \$10,775                                | \$6,491                                  | \$4,034       |
| <b>1996-97 Tuition and Fees</b> |   |  |               |
| U.S. Average                    | \$5,128                                 | \$4,082                                  | \$1,710       |
| Florida                         | \$2,509                                 | \$2,348                                  | \$1,678       |

- 1) Funds include both restricted and unrestricted funds.
- 2) Only accredited institutions are included in the calculations.
- 3) Figures include both resident and non-resident tuition and fees.

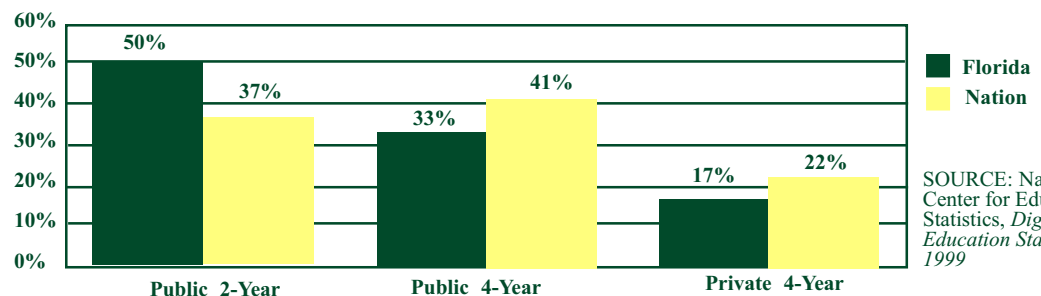
SOURCE: Calculated from National Center for Education Statistics IPEDS Enrollment and Finance Data for 1996-1997.

## Average Undergraduate Prices 1998-99

|         | Public 4-Year |          |         |         | Private 4-Year |          |         |         | Public<br>2-Year |
|---------|---------------|----------|---------|---------|----------------|----------|---------|---------|------------------|
|         | Total         | In-State | Room    | Board   | Total          | In-State | Room    | Board   | Tuition          |
| U.S.    | \$8,018       | \$3,226  | \$2,406 | \$2,386 | \$19,970       | \$14,003 | \$3,094 | \$2,873 | \$1,328          |
| Florida | \$7,280       | \$2,022  | \$2,761 | \$2,497 | \$18,070       | \$12,210 | \$2,908 | \$2,951 | \$1,308          |

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, 1999

## Fall Enrollment, 1997



SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, 1999

# Florida's State University System

Florida's State University System consists of ten institutions and is governed by the Florida Board of Regents. The Board of Regents was created by statute in 1965 and is composed of the Commissioner of Education and 13 citizens, including one student, appointed by the Governor. The Board is responsible for adopting system-wide rules and policies and planning the future needs of the State University System.

## Minority Fall Enrollment Headcount History

|                          | 1994    | 1995    | 1996    | 1997    | 1998    |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total Student Enrollment | 191,148 | 196,246 | 199,338 | 203,719 | 216,221 |
| Hispanic Enrollment      | 23,704  | 25,368  | 27,120  | 28,555  | 30,124  |
| % Total Enrollment       | 12%     | 13%     | 14%     | 14%     | 14%     |
| Asian/Pacific Island     | 7,020   | 7,469   | 7,780   | 8,042   | 8,856   |
| % Total Enrollment       | 4%      | 4%      | 4%      | 4%      | 4%      |
| American Indian/Alaskan  | 491     | 568     | 659     | 717     | 763     |
| % Total Enrollment       | <1%     | <1%     | <1%     | <1%     | <1%     |
| Black                    | 22,908  | 24,669  | 26,540  | 27,692  | 29,977  |
| % Total Enrollment       | 12%     | 13%     | 13%     | 14%     | 14%     |

SOURCE: State University System, *Fact Book*, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99

## Enrollment Headcount by Part-Time/Full-Time, Gender, and Level Fall 1998

| Part-Time    | Unclassified  | Lower        |               | Graduate      | Total         |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|              |               | Division     | Division      |               |               |
| Female       | 8,970         | 4,892        | 18,723        | 9,102         | 41,687        |
| Male         | 6,047         | 3,879        | 14,760        | 6,611         | 31,297        |
| Not Reported | 359           | 0            | 0             | 0             | 359           |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>15,376</b> | <b>8,771</b> | <b>33,483</b> | <b>15,713</b> | <b>73,343</b> |

| Full-Time    | Unclassified | Upper         |               | Graduate      | Total          |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
|              |              | Division      | Division      |               |                |
| Female       | 1,644        | 31,725        | 35,941        | 9,554         | 78,864         |
| Male         | 1,391        | 25,374        | 28,365        | 8,860         | 63,990         |
| Not Reported | 24           | 0             | 0             | 0             | 24             |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>3,059</b> | <b>57,099</b> | <b>64,306</b> | <b>18,414</b> | <b>142,878</b> |

SOURCE: State University System, *The Fact Book*, 1998-99

## Licensure/National Board Pass Rates

|                            | # Taking Exam | Pass Rate |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| <b>Law</b>                 |               |           |
| 1996-97                    | 512           | 88%       |
| 1997-98                    | 512           | 88%       |
| 1998-99                    | 536           | 86%       |
| <b>Veterinary Medicine</b> |               |           |
| 1996-97                    | 71            | 87%       |
| 1997-98                    | 73            | 95%       |
| 1998-99                    | 75            | 99%       |
| <b>Nursing</b>             |               |           |
| 1996-97                    | 564           | 87%       |
| 1997-98                    | 486           | 91%       |
| 1998-99                    | 543           | 86%       |
| <b>Dentistry</b>           |               |           |
| 1995-96                    | 75            | 87%       |
| 1996-97                    | 75            | 93%       |
| 1999-00                    | 67*           | 82%       |

\*Does not include December exam

SOURCE: Board of Regents, UF College of Veterinary Medicine, UF College of Dentistry

## Two- and Three-Year Graduation & Retention Rates for AA Transfer Students

|                                      |     |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| 1996 Cohort - 2-year Graduation Rate | 34% |
| 1996 Cohort - 2-year Retention Rate  | 87% |
| 1995 Cohort - 3-year Graduation Rate | 60% |
| 1995 Cohort - 3-year Retention Rate  | 81% |

NOTE: The above graduation and retention rates are not directly comparable as the SUS rates include attrition through the freshman and sophomore years while the AA transfer rates necessarily are based solely on those students who successfully achieved the AA and transferred to a state university. This rate does not include any freshman, sophomore, or non-transfer attrition.

SOURCE: State University System, *Fact Book*, 1998-99

## Four- and Six-Year Graduation & Retention Rates for First Time in College Students

|                                      |     |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| 1994 Cohort - 4-year Graduation Rate | 29% |
| 1994 Cohort - 4-year Retention Rate  | 72% |
| 1992 Cohort - 6-year Graduation Rate | 61% |
| 1992 Cohort - 6-year Retention Rate  | 71% |

SOURCE: State University System, *Fact Book*, 1998-99

# Florida's Community College System

## Fall Enrollment Headcount History

|                           | 1995    | 1996    | 1997    | 1998    | 1999    |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total Student Enrollment  | 321,566 | 318,244 | 320,710 | 313,447 | 311,213 |
| FTIC'S                    | 36,736  | 37,366  | 42,512* | 40,802* | 38,909* |
| Other 1st Year            | 99,366  | 101,514 | 100,494 | 101,671 | 101,483 |
| Other Degree Seeking      | 104,752 | 102,839 | 103,610 | 102,962 | 97,612  |
| 97,612 Non-Degree Seeking | 80,712  | 76,555  | 74,094  | 68,012  | 73,210  |

\*Duals not included prior to 1997.

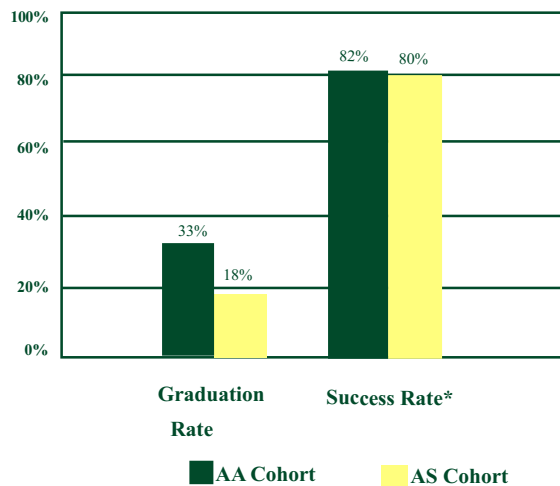
SOURCE: Florida Community College System, *The Fact Book*, March 1999

## Minority Enrollment Headcount History

|                          | 1995    | 1996    | 1997    | 1998    | 1999    |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total Student Enrollment | 321,566 | 318,244 | 320,710 | 313,447 | 311,213 |
| Hispanic                 | 46,933  | 50,074  | 52,093  | 52,671  | 52,562  |
| % of Total Enrollment    | 15%     | 16%     | 16%     | 17%     | 17%     |
| Asian/Pacific Island     | 8,389   | 8,538   | 8,418   | 8,484   | 8,582   |
| % of Total Enrollment    | 3%      | 3%      | 3%      | 3%      | 3%      |
| American Indian/Alaskan  | 1,794   | 1,841   | 1,658   | 1,611   | 1,453   |
| % of Total Enrollment    | 0.6%    | 0.6%    | 0.5%    | 0.5%    | 0.5%    |
| Black                    | 41,615  | 42,996  | 44,373  | 45,835  | 46,226  |
| % of Total Enrollment    | 13%     | 14%     | 14%     | 15%     | 15%     |

SOURCE: Florida Community College System, *The Fact Book*, February 2000

## Four Year Tracking of 1994 FTIC Cohort



\*Success rate is defined as the number of students who have graduated, left in good standing, or been retained in good standing.

SOURCE: State Board of Community Colleges, 1999

## Recent Program Completers by Award Type

| Year    | Students | AA     | AS    | Vocational Certificate | Adv. Technical Certificate |
|---------|----------|--------|-------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1998-99 | 45,247   | 25,720 | 9,125 | 10,042                 | 62                         |

SOURCE: Florida Community College System, *The Fact Book*, February 2000

Florida's Community College System began in 1933 with the establishment of Palm Beach Community College. Today the system consists of 28 institutions. The State Board of Community Colleges serves as the director of the Division of Community Colleges and is responsible for developing rules and policies which will ensure the coordinated operation of Florida's Community College System. The Board is composed of the Commissioner of Education, one student, and eleven citizens appointed by the Governor.

# Florida's FRAG Eligible Institutions

Florida's Resident Access Grant (FRAG) provides financial assistance to Florida students who attend eligible independent, non-profit colleges and universities in Florida. The information on this page consists of data from the accountability report of the Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida (ICUF) and, where available, information provided from the University of Miami. ICUF is composed of 26 diverse, regionally accredited independent institutions. The University of Miami is a private university enrolling over 13,000 students. ICUF institutions and the University of Miami are all FRAG eligible.

## Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Students

|                        | 1997   | 1999   |
|------------------------|--------|--------|
| Total Enrollment       | 84,131 | 91,479 |
| White                  | 59%    | 55%    |
| Black                  | 15%    | 16%    |
| Hispanic               | 13%    | 13%    |
| Other Minority         | 3%     | 3%     |
| Non-Resident Alien     | 7%     | 7%     |
| Race/Ethnicity Unknown | 3%     | 5%     |

NOTE: Figures include data from the University of Miami

SOURCE: *Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida Accountability Report, July 2000*

## Six-Year Graduation & Retention Rates for First Time in College Students Entering Fall 1993

|                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| 6-Year Graduation Rate | 48% |
| 6-Year Retention Rate  | 49% |

NOTE: Figures include data from the University of Miami, which is not a member of ICUF.

SOURCE: *Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida Accountability Report, July 2000*

## Three-Year Graduation Rates for AA Transfers

|                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| Fall 1994 Cohort | 66% |
| Fall 1995 Cohort | 71% |
| Fall 1996 Cohort | 67% |

NOTE: Figures include data from the University of Miami, which is not a member of ICUF.

SOURCE: *Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida Accountability Report, July 2000*

## Average Undergraduate Class Size

|           |    |
|-----------|----|
| Fall 1997 | 19 |
| Fall 1999 | 19 |

NOTE: Figures include data from the University of Miami.

SOURCE: *Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida Accountability Report, July 2000*

## Percent of Full-Time Faculty Teaching 12 or More Hours

|           |     |
|-----------|-----|
| Fall 1997 | 39% |
| Fall 1999 | 43% |

NOTE: Figures include data from the University of Miami, which is not a member of ICUF.

SOURCE: *Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida Accountability Report, July 2000*

***“ICUF institutions admitted 100% of AA degree transfer students from Florida Community Colleges into the program of their choice.”***

SOURCE: *Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida Accountability Report, July 2000*

# Social and Economic Conditions

## States With Highest Percentage of Population Age 18 Years or Younger Living in Poverty, 1996

|                         |     |
|-------------------------|-----|
| 1. District of Columbia | 40% |
| 2. Louisiana            | 32% |
| 3. New Mexico           | 30% |
| 4. Mississippi          | 30% |
| 5. California           | 26% |
| 6. Arizona              | 26% |
| 7. West Virginia        | 25% |
| 8. Texas                | 25% |
| 9. New York             | 25% |
| 10. Kentucky            | 25% |
| 11. South Carolina      | 24% |
| 12. Florida             | 24% |

## ACT Scores, 2000

|    | Number of Test Takers | Estimated High School Graduates | Score |
|----|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| FL | 49,928                | 116,500                         | 20.6  |
| US | 1,065,138             | 2,840,170                       | 21.0  |

SOURCE: Florida Department of Education, *ACT Trends*, August 2000

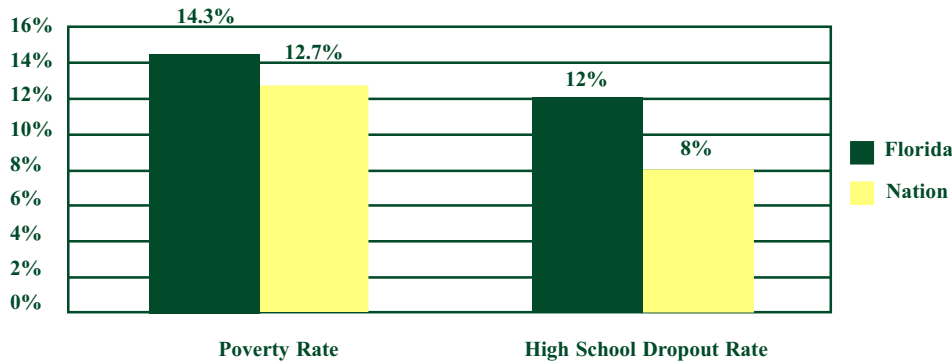
## SAT Scores, 1999

|    | Number of Test Takers | Estimated High School Graduates | Score |
|----|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| FL | 62,524                | 112,200                         | 997   |
| US | 1,172,779             | 2,811,442                       | 1016  |

SOURCE: The Annie E. Casey Foundation *Kids Count Data Book*, 1999

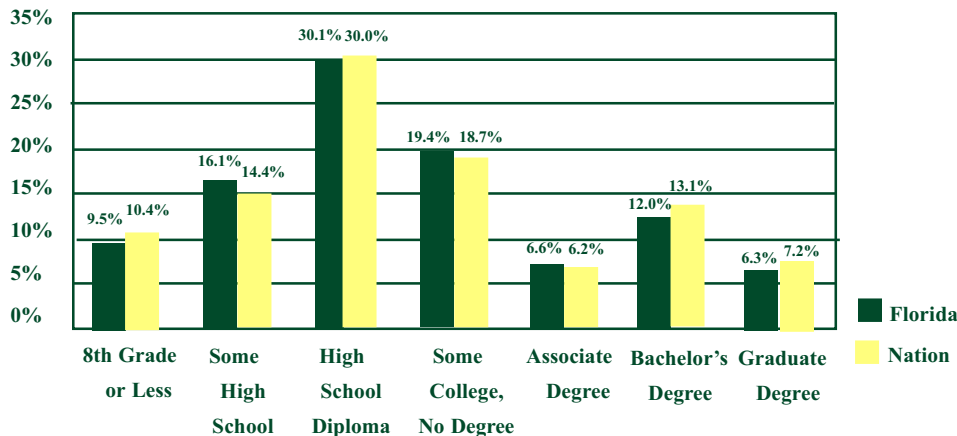
SOURCE: College Board Online, 1999

## Poverty and High School Dropout Rates in the U.S. and Florida



SOURCE: *The Chronicle of Higher Education Almanac*, 1999-2000

## Educational Attainment of the Population in the U.S. & Florida



SOURCE: *The Chronicle of Higher Education Almanac*, 1999-2000

Florida's high school students score below the national average on both the ACT and SAT.

Florida's poverty rate and high school dropout rate are both higher than the national average.

The educational attainment of the citizens of Florida parallels that of the nation.

Approximately 44 percent of Florida's population has enrolled in some form of postsecondary coursework.

# Social and Economic Conditions

In 1990, Florida ranked 19th in the nation in per capita income. Florida's per capita income has remained approximately 99 percent of the U.S. average since then, ranking 20th in the nation in 1997. Per capita income includes pension, retirement, and social security. The fact that Florida ranks first in the nation in the percentage of its population over 65 could affect its per capita income.

Florida's unemployment rate has compared favorably to that of the United States.

| Per Capita Income       |          |          |          |          |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Current Dollars         | 1990     | 1995     | 1997     | 1998     |
| U.S.                    | \$19,188 | \$23,359 | \$25,598 | \$26,412 |
| Florida                 | \$19,185 | \$23,139 | \$25,255 | \$25,852 |
| Constant Dollars (1992) | 1990     | 1995     | 1997     | 1998     |
| U.S.                    | \$20,652 | \$21,651 | \$22,713 | \$23,436 |
| Florida                 | \$20,649 | \$21,447 | \$22,409 | \$22,939 |

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, *Statistical Abstract*, 1999

| Age Distribution of Resident Population, 1998 |         |           |
|---|---------|-----------|
| Over Age 65                                   | Percent | U.S. Rank |
| Florida                                       | 18.3    | 1         |
| U.S. Average                                  | 12.7    | -         |
| Under Age 18                                  | Percent | U.S. Rank |
| Florida                                       | 23.7    | 47        |
| U.S. Average                                  | 25.8    | -         |

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

| Unemployment Rates |      |      |      |      |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
|                    | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1998 |
| U.S. Average       | 7.1  | 7.2  | 5.6  | 4.5  |
| Florida            | 5.9  | 6.0  | 6.0  | 4.3  |

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, *Statistical Abstract*, 1999

| Taxes Per Capita FY 1998                          |         |        |              |
|---|---------|--------|--------------|
|   | Florida | Rank   | U.S. Average |
| State Taxes                                       | \$1590  | 41     | \$1,761      |
| General Sales                                     | \$866   | 5      | \$578        |
| Selective Sales                                   | \$268   | 26     | \$264        |
| License   | \$97    | 32     | \$110        |
| Corporate Income                                  | \$85    | 30     | \$115        |
| Documentary Stamp                                 | \$83    | 2      | \$13         |
| Property  | \$66    | 8      | \$40         |
| Personal Income                                   | No Tax  | No Tax | \$598        |
| Local Taxes (FY 1996)                             |         |        |              |
| Property  | \$960   | 20     | \$1020       |
| State and Local Taxes (FY 1996 latest local data) | \$768   | 16     | \$752        |
|   | \$2,328 | 27     | \$2,598      |

SOURCE: *Florida Tax Watch*, January 2000

*With a few exceptions, the state of Florida continues to place a lower than average tax burden on its citizens.*

The Postsecondary Education Planning Commission (PEPC), established in 1980, serves as a citizen board to coordinate the efforts of postsecondary institutions and to provide independent policy analyses and recommendations to the State Board of Education and Legislature.

## Postsecondary Education Planning Commission

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