

Florida Higher Education *At-A-Glance*

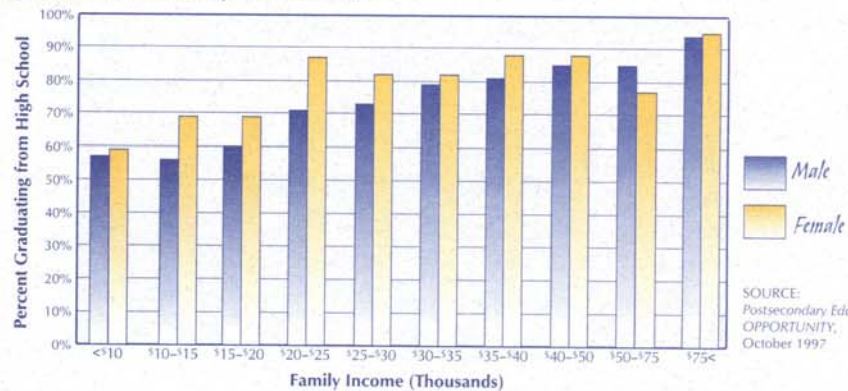
August 1998

Volume 2

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 the goals and priorities identified in the *State Comprehensive Plan*, the *Master Plan for Florida Postsecondary Education*, and the sectors' strategic plans.

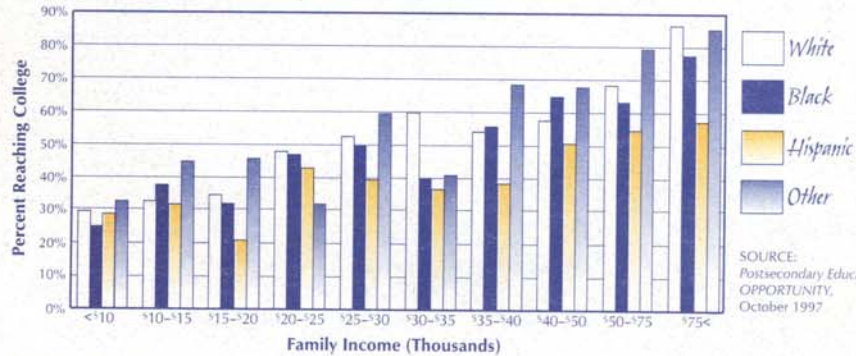
Unequal Opportunities

High School Graduation Rates Among 18 to 24 Year Old Dependent Family Members by Gender and Family Income 1995



The lower an individual's family income is, the smaller his or her chance of graduating from high school.

Chance for College* Among 18 to 24 Year Old Dependent Family Members by Race/Ethnicity and Family Income 1995



The likelihood of entering college increases with family income.

*Chance for college is the product of high school graduation rates and college continuation rates

Unequal Outcomes

Unequal opportunities lead to unequal outcomes

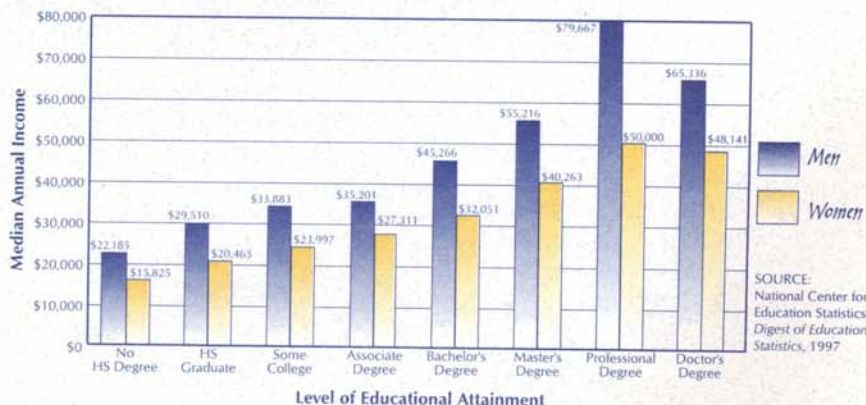
Nationally, males with baccalaureate degrees earn over \$15,000 more than males with only high school diplomas.

Females at all levels of educational attainment earn less than their male counterparts.

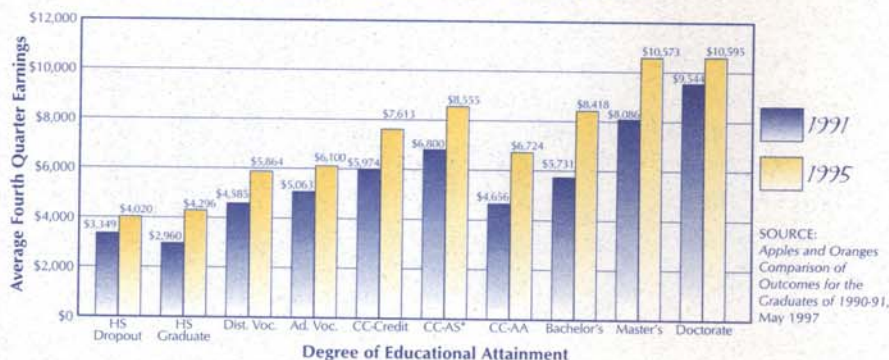
There is a strong relationship between educational attainment and earnings for Florida residents.

The unemployment rate for individuals with baccalaureate degrees is half that of individuals with only high school diplomas.

Median Annual Income of Persons 25 Years and Older by Educational Attainment and Gender, 1995

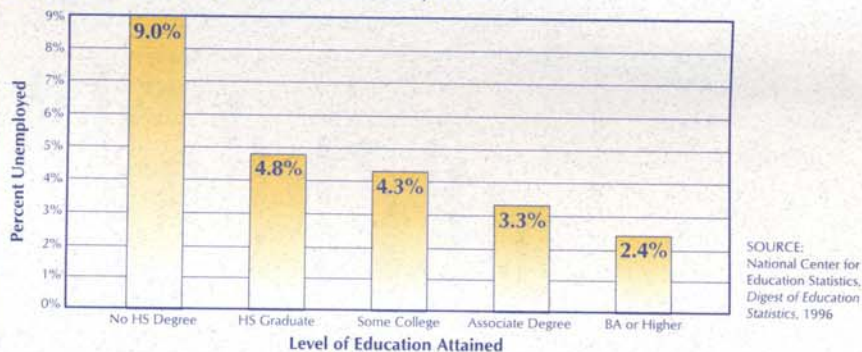


Average Fourth Quarter Earnings of 1990-91 Florida Cohort



*CC-AS includes nursing graduates

Unemployment Rates of Persons 25 Years Old and Older by Highest Level of Education Attained, 1995



How Are We Doing?

Higher Education in the U.S. and Florida

Finance

State Funding and Student Tuition and Fees Per FTE by Institution Type, 1994-95

| | Public 2-Yr | Public Bacc. | Public Master's | Public Doctoral w/o Medical | Public Doctoral w/ Medical | All 4-Yr and Above | Private Non-Profit |
|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| STATE FUNDING | | | | | | | |
| U.S. | 4,039 | 3,987 | 4,803 | 5,704 | 10,147 | 6,652 | 535 |
| FL | 3,562 | n/a | n/a | 6,078 | 10,364 | 7,770 | 1,140 |
| TUITION & FEES* | | | | | | | |
| U.S. | 1,515 | 2,993 | 2,936 | 3,767 | 4,653 | 2,888 | 12,330 |
| FL | 1,570 | n/a | n/a | 2,227 | 2,489 | 1,912 | 11,980 |

*Tuition & Fees include both resident and non-resident charges.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, January 1998

Average Tuition, Fees, & Funding per FTE at All Public Four-Year Institutions

| State | Total Tuition, Fee, and State Funding | | Tuition & Fees | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | Dollars | % of Total | Dollars | % of Total |
| North Carolina | \$10,541 | 83% | \$1,784 | 17% |
| Florida | 9,682 | 80% | 1,912 | 20% |
| California | 9,673 | 79% | 2,038 | 21% |
| Texas | 9,405 | 78% | 2,076 | 22% |
| Georgia | 10,150 | 77% | 2,349 | 23% |
| Illinois | 8,966 | 75% | 2,236 | 25% |
| New Jersey | 12,185 | 75% | 3,023 | 25% |
| New York | 10,906 | 72% | 3,058 | 28% |
| Maryland | 10,628 | 64% | 3,857 | 36% |
| Indiana | 9,839 | 60% | 3,968 | 40% |
| Massachusetts | 9,848 | 60% | 3,960 | 40% |
| Michigan | 10,457 | 59% | 4,284 | 41% |
| Virginia | 8,708 | 57% | 3,769 | 43% |
| Ohio | 9,696 | 56% | 4,274 | 44% |
| Pennsylvania | 11,033 | 53% | 5,165 | 47% |

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, January 1998

Average Undergraduate Tuition, Room, and Board Paid by Students in Institutions of Higher Education

| PUBLIC 4-YEAR, 1996-97 | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| | Total | Tuition In-State | Room | Board |
| U.S. Average | \$7,331 | \$2,986 | \$2,212 | \$2,133 |
| Florida | \$6,572 | \$1,789 | \$2,455 | \$2,330 |
| PRIVATE 4-YEAR, 1996-97 | | | | |
| | Total | Tuition In-State | Room | Board |
| U.S. Average | \$18,476 | \$12,920 | \$2,885 | \$2,670 |
| Florida | \$16,020 | \$11,099 | \$2,517 | \$2,403 |
| PUBLIC 2-YEAR, 1996-97 | | | | |
| | Tuition In-State | | | |
| U.S. Average | \$1,283 | | | |
| Florida | \$1,151 | | | |

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 1997

In Florida's four-year public institutions, state funding accounted for a much larger portion of revenues than tuition and fees.

In 1996-97, Florida's two- and four-year public and private institutions charged tuition rates below the U.S. average.

Enrollments

Total Fall Minority Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education in the United States

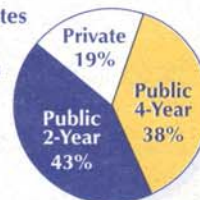
| | U.S. 1995 | FL 1995 |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Total Minority* | 25% | 31% |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 72% | 67% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 10% | 13% |
| Hispanic | 8% | 14% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 6% | 3% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 1% | 0.5% |
| Non-resident alien | 3% | 3% |

*Total minority enrollment is based on U.S. citizen enrollment and does not include Non-resident aliens

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 1997

Florida's institutions of higher education enroll a higher percentage of minority students than the U.S. average.

Undergraduates in the United States Fall 1995



Undergraduates in Florida Fall 1995



SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, Enrollment in Higher Education, Fall 1995

Currently, 57% of Florida's undergraduates are enrolled in two-year institutions as compared to 43% nationally. This is a reflection of Florida's public policy to reinforce the 2+2 articulation system.

How Are We Doing?

Florida's Community College System

Florida's community college system began in 1933 with the establishment of Palm Beach Community College. Today the system is comprised 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 comprised of the Commissioner of Education, one student, and eleven citizens appointed by the Governor.

Fall Enrollment Headcount History

| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total Student Enrollment | 324,302 | 325,043 | 324,813 | 321,566 | 318,244 |
| Non-Degree Seeking | 77,309 | 78,675 | 81,172 | 80,712 | 76,555 |
| Other Degree Seeking | 100,301 | 104,986 | 104,693 | 104,752 | 102,839 |
| Other 1st Year | 107,929 | 103,827 | 102,437 | 99,366 | 101,514 |
| FTIC's | 38,763 | 37,555 | 36,511 | 36,736 | 37,336 |

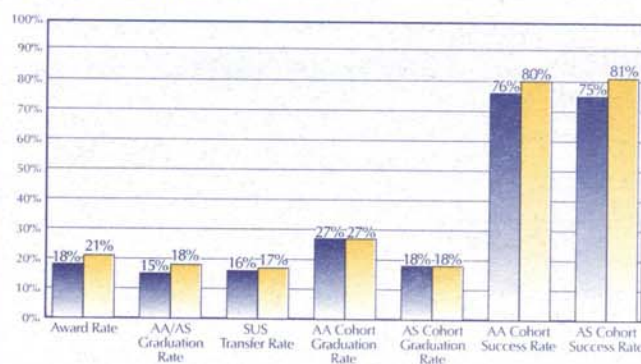
SOURCE: Florida Community College System, *The Fact Book*, January 1997

Minority Enrollment Headcount History

| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total Student Enrollment | 324,302 | 325,043 | 324,813 | 321,566 | 318,244 |
| Hispanic | 43,633 | 43,808 | 44,326 | 46,933 | 50,074 |
| % of Total Enrollment | 13% | 13% | 14% | 15% | 16% |
| Asian/Pacific Island | 6,887 | 7,400 | 7,976 | 8,389 | 8,538 |
| % of Total Enrollment | 2% | 2% | 2% | 3% | 3% |
| American Indian/Alaskan | 1,473 | 1,619 | 1,733 | 1,794 | 1,841 |
| % of Total Enrollment | 0.5% | 0.5% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Black | 37,205 | 38,556 | 40,678 | 41,615 | 42,996 |
| % of Total Enrollment | 11% | 12% | 13% | 13% | 14% |

SOURCE: Florida Community College System, *The Fact Book*, January 1997

Four Year Tracking Data of 1991 and 1992 FTIC Cohorts



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

SOURCE: Florida Community College System, 1997 Accountability Report & Florida State Board of Community Colleges, January 13, 1998.

Licensure Pass Rates

| | # Taking Exam | Pass Rate |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| COSMETOLOGY | | |
| 1995 | 222 | 77% |
| 1996 | 231 | 69% |
| 1997 | 235 | 52% |
| DENTAL HYGIENE | | |
| 1995 | 250 | 91% |
| 1996 | 281 | 85% |
| 1997 | 90 | 88% |
| NURSING (RN) | | |
| 1995 | 3,148 | 94% |
| 1996 | 3,648 | 90% |
| 1997 | 3,199 | 91% |
| PRACTICAL NURSING | | |
| 1995 | 471 | 96% |
| 1996 | 992 | 89% |
| 1997 | 435 | 94% |
| PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT | | |
| 1995 | 139 | 99% |
| 1996 | 82 | 94% |
| 1997 | 169 | 97% |

SOURCE: Florida Community College System 1997 Accountability Report

Awards

| | # of Students | AA | AS | AS Certificate | Voc. Certificate | Transfer to SUS* |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-------|-----|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| CCS, 4-yr, 1992-93 FTIC Cohort | 36,964 | 5,669 | 946 | 219 | 759 | 6,320 |

How Are We Doing?

Florida's State University System

Minority Enrollment Headcount History

| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total Student Enrollment | 176,762 | 182,579 | 191,148 | 196,246 | 199,338 |
| Hispanic | 19,113 | 20,955 | 23,704 | 25,368 | 27,120 |
| % of Total Enrollment | 11% | 11% | 12% | 13% | 14% |
| Asian | 5,747 | 6,309 | 7,020 | 7,469 | 7,780 |
| % of Total Enrollment | 3% | 3% | 4% | 4% | 4% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 312 | 431 | 491 | 568 | 659 |
| % of Total Enrollment | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% |
| African-American | 19,311 | 20,905 | 22,908 | 24,669 | 26,540 |
| % of Total Enrollment | 11% | 11% | 12% | 13% | 13% |

SOURCE: State University System, Fact Book, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96

Qualified* Applicants Who Were Admitted as First Time In College Students

| | 1992-93 | 1996-97 |
|------------------|---------|---------|
| Number Applied | 29,920 | 36,159 |
| Percent Admitted | 91.8% | 92.2% |

*Qualified indicates that the applicants' High School GPA and SAT/ACT scores met BOR minimum standards.

SOURCE: State University System, Accountability Report, December 1997

AA Community College Transfers Who Were Admitted

| | 1992-93 | 1996-97 |
|------------------|---------|---------|
| Number Applied* | 22,072 | 19,864 |
| Percent Admitted | 86.5% | 89.6% |

*Number of applied includes students who applied to limited access programs.

SOURCE: State University System, Accountability Report, December 1997

Licensure Pass Rates

| | # Taking Exam | Pass Rate |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| CLINICAL SOCIAL WORK | | |
| 1994-95 | 85 | 75% |
| 1995-96 | 105 | 75% |
| 1996-97 | 162 | 96% |
| DENTISTRY | | |
| 1994-95 | 71 | 89% |
| 1995-96 | 75 | 87% |
| 1996-97 | 75 | 93% |
| LAW | | |
| 1994-95 | 526 | 91% |
| 1995-96 | 528 | 87% |
| 1996-97 | 515 | 88% |
| NURSING | | |
| 1994-95 | 679 | 89% |
| 1995-96 | 589 | 89% |
| 1996-97 | 564 | 87% |
| PHARMACY | | |
| 1994-95 | n/a | n/a |
| 1995-96 | 163 | 92% |
| 1996-97 | 149 | 97% |
| PHYSICAL THERAPIST | | |
| 1994-95 | 31 | 100% |
| 1995-96 | 148 | 91% |
| 1996-97 | 115 | 89% |
| VETERINARY MEDICINE | | |
| 1994-95 | 75 | 85% |
| 1995-96 | 73 | 71% |
| 1996-97 | 69 | 77% |

SOURCE: State University System, January 1998

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

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| 1994 Cohort 2-Year Graduation Rate | 32% |
| 1994 Cohort 2-Year Retention Rate | 86% |
| 1993 Cohort 3-Year Graduation Rate | 59% |
| 1993 Cohort 3-Year Retention Rate | 82% |

*Retention rates include the number who re-enrolled and graduates of previous years.

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, Accountability Report, December 1997

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

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| 1992 Cohort 4-Year Graduation Rate | 27% |
| 1992 Cohort 4-Year Retention Rate | 76% |
| 1990 Cohort 6-Year Graduation Rate | 60% |
| 1990 Cohort 6-Year Retention Rate | 71% |

*Retention rates include the number who re-enrolled and graduates of previous years.

SOURCE: State University System, Accountability Report, December 1997

Florida's State University System is comprised of ten institutions and is governed by the Florida Board of Regents. The Board of Regents was created by statute in 1965 and is comprised of the Commissioner of Education and 12 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.

How Are We Doing?

Florida's Independent 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 is comprised 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 a group of 24 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.

Minority Distribution of Students Enrolled at ICUF Institutions in 1995 Fall Term

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Total Cohort | 66,812 |
| White | 62% |
| Black | 15% |
| Hispanic | 10% |
| *Other Minority | 2% |
| Non-Resident Alien | 6% |
| Race/Ethnicity Unknown | 4% |

*Other minority represents American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander

SOURCE: *Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida Accountability Report*, August 1997

Independent Institutions Four- and Five-Year Graduation & Retention Rates for First Time in College Students

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| 4-Year Graduation Rate | 31% |
| 4-Year Retention Rate | 51% |
| 5-Year Graduation Rate | 44% |
| 5-Year Retention Rate | 50% |

SOURCE: *Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida Accountability Report*, August 1997 & University of Miami

Independent Institutions Two- and Three-Year Graduation Rates for AA Transfer Students

| | 2-Year | 3-Year |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| Fall 1992 Cohort | 46% | 71% |
| Fall 1993 Cohort | 45% | 69% |
| Fall 1994 Cohort | 47% | N/A |

SOURCE: *Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida Accountability Report*, August 1997 & University of Miami

Independent Institutions Average Undergraduate Class Size

| | |
|-----------|----|
| Fall 1996 | 19 |
|-----------|----|

SOURCE: *Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida Accountability Report*, August 1997 & University of Miami

Independent Institutions Percent of Full-Time Faculty Teaching 12 or More Hours

| | |
|-----------|-----|
| Fall 1996 | 46% |
|-----------|-----|

SOURCE: *Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida Accountability Report*, August 1997 & University of Miami

“Without exception, 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*, August 1997

How Are We Doing?

Social and Economic Conditions in the U.S. & Florida

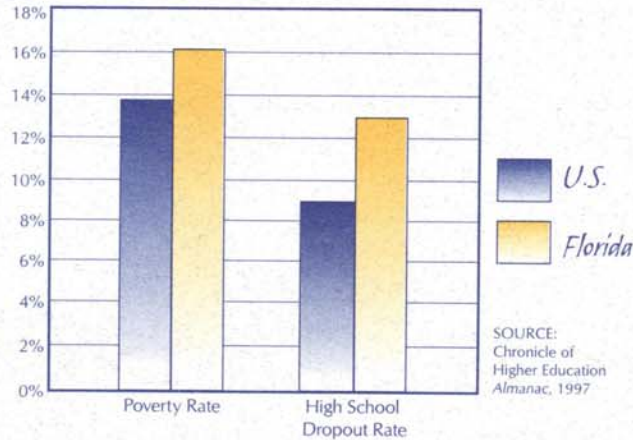
Poverty

States with the Highest Percentage of Population Age 18 Years or Younger Living in Poverty (1994)

| State | % |
|-------------------------|------|
| 1. District of Columbia | 33.9 |
| 2. Louisiana | 32.8 |
| 3. Mississippi | 29.5 |
| 4. New Mexico | 28.7 |
| 5. West Virginia | 26.4 |
| 6. South Carolina | 25.8 |
| 7. Kentucky | 24.9 |
| 8. California | 24.6 |
| 9. Florida | 24.3 |
| 10. New York | 24.1 |

SOURCE: The Annie E. Casey Foundation Kids Count Data Book, 1997

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



Florida ranks as one of the states with the highest percentage of the population age 18 years or younger living in poverty.

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

Educational Achievement

Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) Score Averages

| | 1974-75 | | 1985-86 | | 1994-95 | |
|---------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|
| | Verbal | Math | Verbal | Math | Verbal | Math |
| U.S. | 434 | 472 | 431 | 475 | 428 | 482 |
| Florida | 441 | 474 | 426 | 469 | 420 | 469 |

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 1996

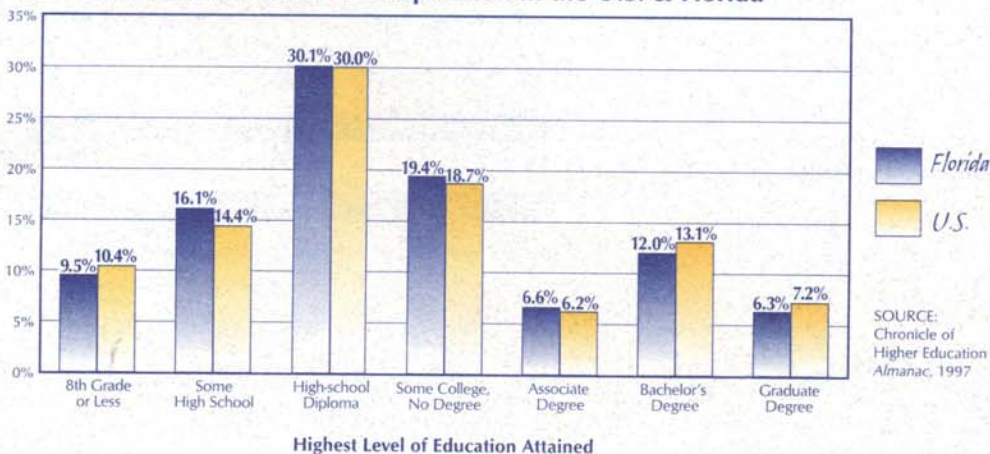
American College Testing (ACT) Score Averages

| | 1990 | 1995 |
|---------|------|------|
| U.S. | 20.6 | 20.8 |
| Florida | 20.7 | 20.5 |

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 1996

In 1990, 28% of Florida's public high school students took the ACT. In 1995, 33% took the test. In 1995, 48% of Florida's public high school students took the SAT, as compared to 41% of students nationally.

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



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

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

How Are We Doing?

Social and Economic Conditions in the U.S. & Florida

Economy

From 1980 to 1996, Florida's per capita income increased four percentage points to 99% of the U.S. average. Over that same time period, however, Florida's average wage remained stagnant.

In 1996, Florida's average wage was only 89% of the U.S. average.

One explanation of this phenomenon is the fact that Florida has a large number of retirees and a large proportion of low wage jobs.

From 1994 to 1996, Florida's unemployment rate declined over one percentage point to 5.1%. This put Florida's unemployment rate below the U.S. rate of 5.4%.

Florida's Per Capita Income Compared With Other Southern States

| | 1980 Per Capita Income | 1980 % of U.S. Average | 1996 Per Capita Income | 1996 % of U.S. Average | 1996 U.S. Rank |
|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Florida | \$8,987 | 95% | \$24,104 | 99% | 20 |
| Alabama | \$7,484 | 79% | \$20,055 | 83% | 39 |
| Georgia | \$8,000 | 85% | \$22,709 | 94% | 26 |
| N. Carolina | \$7,852 | 83% | \$22,010 | 91% | 32 |
| S. Carolina | \$7,519 | 79% | \$19,755 | 82% | 41 |
| Tennessee | \$7,786 | 82% | \$21,764 | 90% | 33 |
| U.S. | \$9,458 | 100% | \$24,231 | 100% | — |

SOURCE: *The Wall Street Journal*, Wednesday, December 3, 1997

Florida's Average Wage Compared to the United States

| | *1980 | **1996 | U.S. Rank |
|--|----------|----------|-----------|
| Florida average wage | \$12,624 | \$25,640 | 30 |
| Florida average wage as % of U.S. average wage | 88% | 89% | — |

SOURCE:

*Covered Employment & Wages Program, Bureau of Labor Statistics & State Employment Security Agencies, as presented in *The Florida Benchmarks Report*, February 1996

**Covered Employment & Wages Program, Bureau of Labor Statistics & State Employment Security Agencies

Florida's Unemployment Rate* Compared to the U.S.

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---------|------|------|------|
| Florida | 6.6% | 5.5% | 5.1% |
| U.S. | 6.1% | 5.6% | 5.4% |

*Unemployment rate is the employment status of the civilian non-institutional population 16 years of age and over.

SOURCE: The Bureau of Labor Statistics

Florida's Teenage Unemployment Rate* by Race

| | 1990 | 1993 |
|-----------|------|------|
| Whites | 15% | 17% |
| Blacks | 34% | 38% |
| Hispanics | 12% | 23% |
| TOTAL | 18% | 20% |

*Teenage unemployment rate is the percentage of people ages 16 to 19 who were unable to find work.

SOURCE: *The Florida Benchmarks Report*, February 1996

Summary of Tax Rankings FY 1996 (Taxes Per Capita)

| Tax | Florida | Rank | U.S. Average |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| State Taxes | \$1,368 | 40 | \$1,581 |
| General Sales | \$794 | 4 | \$526 |
| Selective Sales | \$265 | 22 | \$250 |
| License | \$91 | 33 | \$102 |
| Corporate Income | \$70 | 37 | \$111 |
| Documentary Stamp | \$63 | 2 | \$9 |
| Property | \$52 | 9 | \$38 |
| Personal Income | No Tax | No Tax | \$507 |
| Local Taxes (FY 1994) | \$910 | 22 | \$961 |
| Property | \$740 | 19 | \$723 |
| State & Local Taxes | \$2,186 | 29 | \$2,400 |

SOURCE: *Florida TaxWatch* and U.S. Department of Commerce, August 1997.

With a few exceptions, the state of Florida continues to place a relatively small tax burden on its citizens.

Public Community Colleges

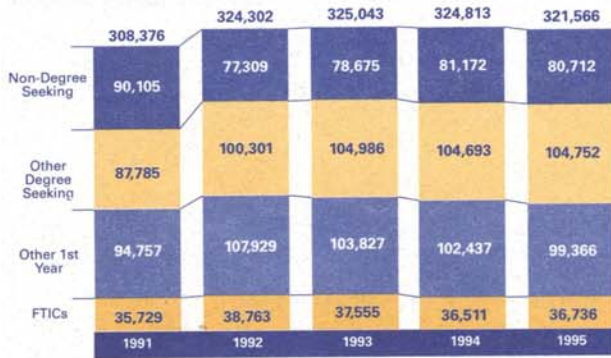
Insert reflects selected measures from the sectors' Accountability Report.

"The (CCS) is recognized as the primary entry point for students seeking a postsecondary education."

ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT, DIVISION OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES, 1995, P. 4

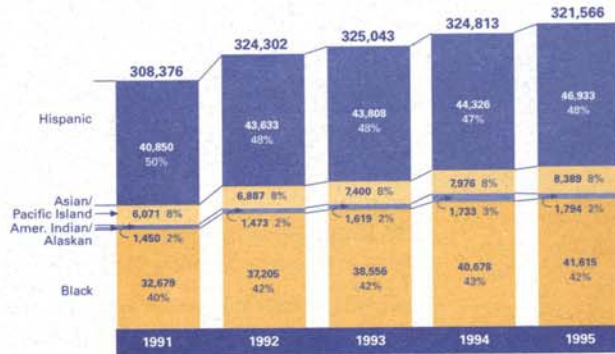
Fall Enrollment Headcount History

Source: CCS Factbook, Figure A, April 1996



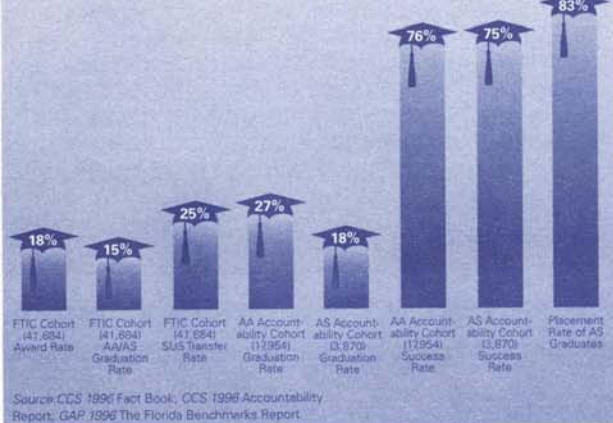
Minority Enrollment Headcount History

Source: CCS Factbook, Figure B, April 1996



Public Community Colleges Retention & Graduation Rates, 1991 Cohort

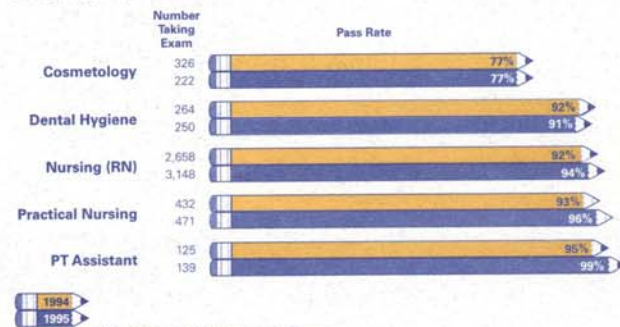
4-Year Tracking Period



"It's a slow education to get the advisors to say, 'Maybe you don't need an academic track, maybe you need to see the vocational people.'"

J. TERENCE KELLY, NORTH CAMPUS PRESIDENT, MDCC, MIAMI HERALD, OCTOBER 30, 1995

Licensure Pass Rates



| | # of Students | Awards | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------|-----|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | AA | AS | AS Certificate | Voc. Certificate | Transfer to SUS* |
| CCS, 4-yr, 1991 FTIC Cohort | 41,684 | 5,221 | 881 | 143 | 1,169 | 10,413 |

*6,485 transfers did not have an award.

Source: Division of Community Colleges, March 13, 1997

"Proof of the lower human cost lies in the large numbers of those who enter community college academic programs and are subsequently counselled into vocational-technical programs rather than becoming education discards."

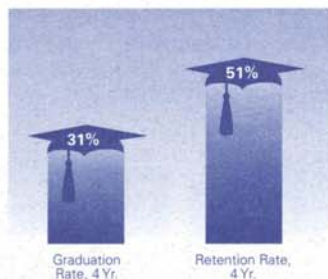
MERGERS OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES AND UPPER-LEVEL UNIVERSITIES, PEPC, 1983, P. 5

Four-Year Institutions

Insert reflects selected measures from the sectors' Accountability Report.

Private Universities

1991 FTICs (ICUF & U of Miami)



Source: Postsecondary Accountability Review, PEPC, October 1996

“Evidence indicates that educational attainment promotes social mobility and economic parity.”

“CHALLENGES, REALITIES, STRATEGIES,”
PEPC MASTER PLAN, 1993.

Average Class Size

1994-95 18.6

Percent of Ranked Faculty Teaching 12 or More Hours

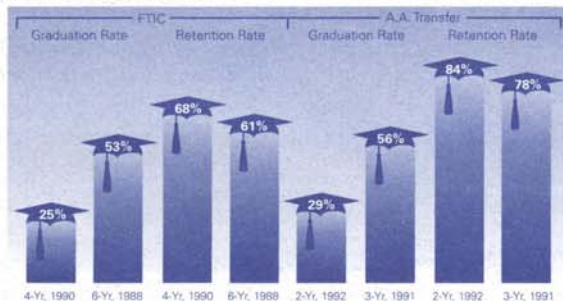
Fall 40%

“Social mobility, as defined by changes in occupational status and income, is inextricably linked to postsecondary education in modern American Society.

Indeed, a bachelor's degree has often been referred to as a passport to the American Middle class”

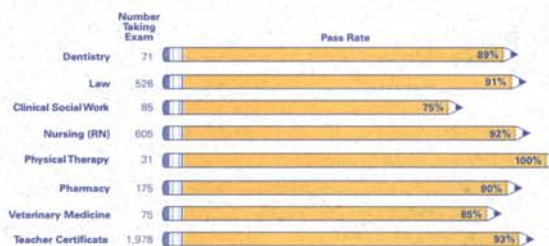
HOW COLLEGE AFFECTS STUDENTS, PASCARELLA AND TEREZINI, 1991, p. 369

Public Universities



Source: CCS 1996 Fact Book; CCS 1996 Accountability Report; GAP 1996 The Florida Benchmarks Report

Licensure Pass Rates



First time test takers who pass ALL parts of the test for most recent reporting period. Years may be different for each test.

Source: SUS 1996 Accountability Report & Office of Academic Programs.

Social Equity Issues

“In an early major sociological critique, Clark (1960) discussed at length the role of the two-year college.... His principal thesis was that the public two-year college systems could be considered a form of ‘tracking’ in which the predominantly working- and lower-middle-class students who attended two-year institutions are ‘cooled-out’ and led away from the path to a bachelor’s degree.”

HOW COLLEGE AFFECTS STUDENTS,
PASCARELLA AND TEREZINI, 1991, p. 372

Educational Attainment by Race

Source: Institutional Fact Books and Accountability Reports

