

Florida Higher Education At-A-Glance

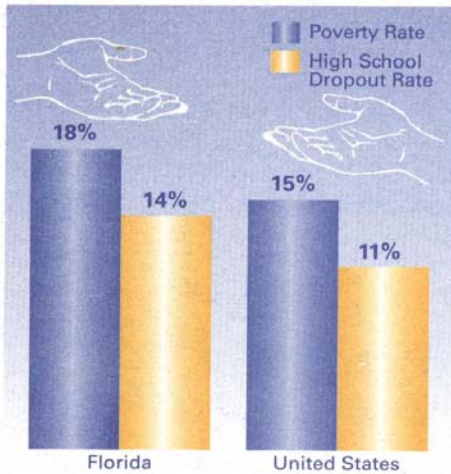
Florida Postsecondary Education Planning Commission

January 1997

This performance profile of the State University System (SUS), Community College System (CCS), and independent sector is organized to reflect each sector's current status and, where available, progress in addressing the statewide priorities of quality of undergraduate education, access/diversity, and productivity. The priority areas represent the common performance goals or planning priorities contained in the State Comprehensive Plan, Postsecondary Education Planning Commission's Master Plan, and the SUS and CCS Strategic Plans.

Education & Poverty

Source: Chronicle of Higher Education Almanac, Sept. 1, 1995.

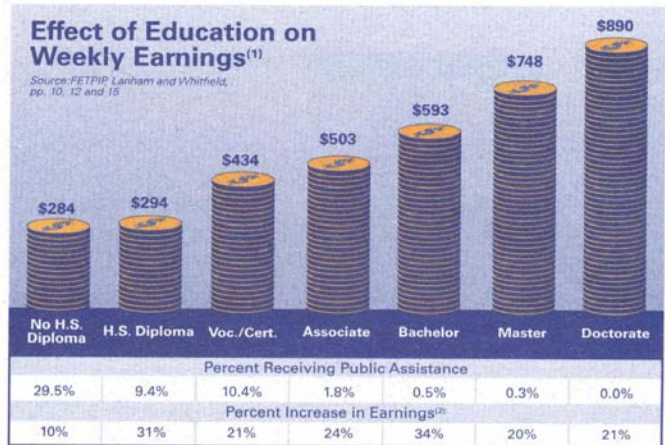


"U.S. Census data indicates that a 1994 college graduate, on average, earns 73% more than a high school graduate. Also, the most recent Economic Report to the President stated that the 'growing financial benefits of education prompted' an increase in the share of 18-24 year-olds who are enrolled in college from 26% to 35% during the period 1980-1994."

AGENCY STRATEGIC PLAN, STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF FLORIDA, OCTOBER 1996, PP. 9-10

Effect of Education on Weekly Earnings⁽¹⁾

Source: FETPIP, Lanham and Whitfield, pp. 10, 12 and 15

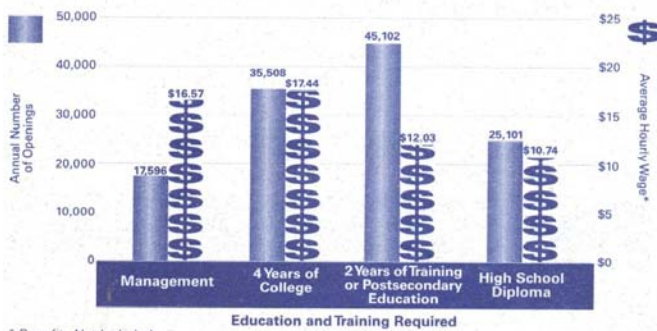


(1) Fourth quarter 1994 earnings for Florida graduates, 90/91 cohort. Data collected in fourth quarter may underestimate earnings for higher education levels.

(2) Percent increase in earnings from '91 to '94, 90/91 cohort.

High-Demand Occupations Paying More Than \$9 Per Hour

Source: FETPIP, 1996 Occupational Forecasting Conference



* Benefits Not Included

Note: Annual openings is the average amount per year for the next ten years.

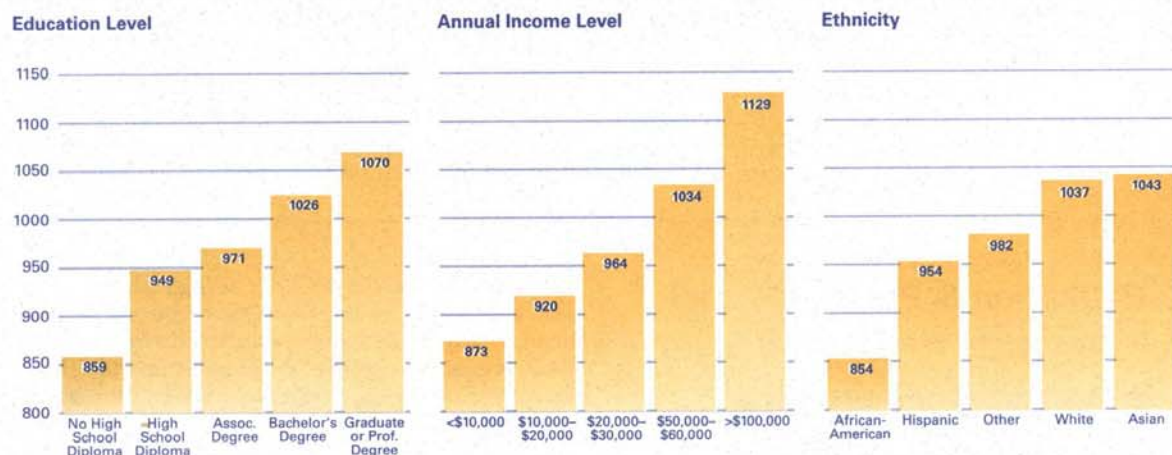
"It is arguable that in Florida the low educational levels of the workforce and the low-wage service economy go hand in hand...."

AGENCY STRATEGIC PLAN, DIVISION OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES, OCTOBER 15, 1996, P. 21

Florida Higher Education At-A-Glance

“We shape our structures; thereafter, they shape us.”
SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

Family Influence on SAT Scores (Recentered)



Average Freshman SAT (Recentered) Scores

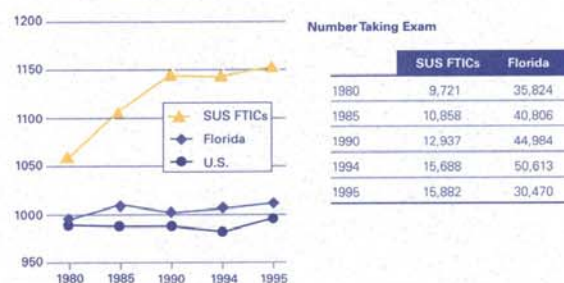
Source: "U.S. News & World Report," Survey of National Institutions, 1998

Institution	Score	Institution	Score
UF	1160	Barry	1010
FSU	1175	Eckerd	1105
FAMU	950	Embry Riddle	1094
USF	1045	FIT	1195
FAU	1005	Jacksonville	1070
UNF	1120	Rollins	1170
CCF	1105	Stetson	1120
FIU	1095	U. of Miami	1150
UNF	1148		

Comparison Public Research and Regional Universities

Alabama	1060	South Alabama	945
Arizona	1090	Alabama A&M	820
Arizona State	1075	Troy State	980
Georgia	1165	UAB	1005
Georgia Tech	1235	Valdosta	967
Indiana	1100	West Georgia	955
Michigan State	1080	North Georgia	1018
Michigan	1250	SC State	874
Mississippi	1045	So. Mississippi	1015
UNC Chapel Hill	1210	Alcorn State	960
Nebraska	1025	Southeast Missouri	1025
SUNY Buffalo	1180	Southwest Missouri	980
Ohio State	1000	Northeast Missouri	1150
Penn State	1255	Central Missouri	990
Pittsburgh	1105	Bal State	995
Clemson	1130	Indiana State	936
South Carolina	1055	Central Michigan	1005
Tennessee	1060	Eastern Michigan	960
Texas A&M	1165	Alcorn	1005
Houston	1095	Kent State	960
Texas	1200	BGSU	1005
Washington	1145	Wright State	980
Washington State	1045	Youngstown St.	960
UCLA	1215	CSU Bakersfield	925
UC Davis	1175	CSU Fullerton	955
UC Irvine	1155	CSU Long Beach	960
UC Santa Barbara	1100	CSU Fresno	1009
UC San Diego	1200	CSU Chico	970
UC Riverside	1050	San Diego State	970

Average (Recentered) SAT Scores



Number Taking Exam

Year	SUS FTICs	Florida
1980	9,721	35,824
1985	10,858	40,806
1990	12,937	44,984
1994	15,688	50,613
1995	15,882	30,470

Source: FL DOE, Division of Public Schools, December 1996

“If the community colleges have students fully as qualified as the four-year schools on the whole, they clearly are not a ‘dumping ground.’ The poor and poorly prepared might do quite nicely, it would seem, in four-year state colleges, where tuition is seldom much higher than in two-year colleges.”

“OCCUPATIONAL OUTCOMES FOR STUDENTS EARNING TWO-YEAR COLLEGE DEGREES,” LIN & VOGT, JOURNAL OF HIGHER EDUCATION, AUGUST 1996, P. 466

State Funding and Student Tuition & Fees Per FTE by Institution Type

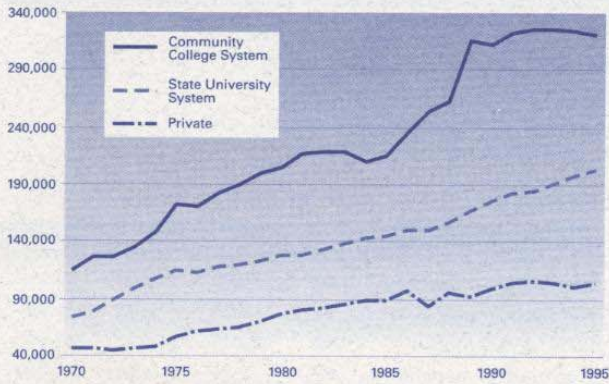
	Public 2-Yr	Public Bacc.	Public Master's	Public Doctoral w/o Medical	Public Doctoral w/Medical	All 4-Yr and Above	Private Non-Profit
State Funding:							
U.S. Average*	3,534	3,910	4,381	5,294	9,277	6,105	162
Florida Average*	3,212	n/a	6,045	6,079	9,765	7,761	186
Student Tuition & Fees							
U.S. Average*	1,098	1,857	1,902	2,647	3,267	2,557	9,420
Florida Average*	1,081	n/a	1,444	1,591	1,913	1,727	8,921

*NCES, State Higher Education Profiles, 1994

Florida Higher Education At-A-Glance

Fall Enrollment Headcount, '70-'95

Source: NCES



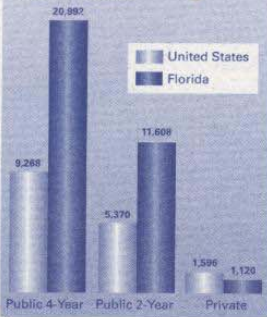
During the last 15 years, there was an increase of nearly 15,000 students per year.

Population Per Public 4-Year Institution

Source: NCES, U.S. Census Bureau, 1993



Average Size of Institutions

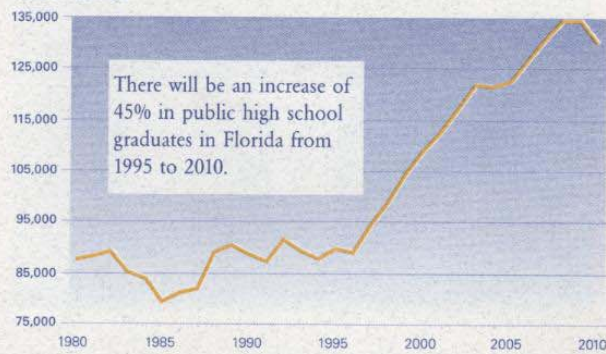


"The best way to predict the future is to invent it."
 ALAN KAY, DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH, APPLE COMPUTER

High School Graduates & Higher Education Enrollment Growth



Florida Public High School Graduates, 1980-2010



Source: Florida Department of Education, M. Miller, December 3, 1996. Projections have been revised down as a result of declining high school graduation rates.

Tuition, Fees & Funding per FTE

(all four-year public institutions)

State	Total Tuition, Fees & State Funding	State Funding	State Share of Funding	Tuition & Fees	Student Share of Funding
North Carolina	9,148	7,548	83%	1,594	17%
Florida	9,488	7,761	82%	1,727	18%
California	9,991	8,016	80%	1,975	20%
Texas	7,532	5,916	79%	1,616	21%
New York	9,566	7,471	78%	2,085	22%
Georgia	8,438	6,520	77%	1,918	23%
Illinois	8,889	6,420	72%	2,463	28%
Maryland	10,641	7,479	70%	3,162	30%
New Jersey	11,007	7,702	70%	3,305	30%
Indiana	8,633	5,541	64%	3,092	36%
Virginia	8,499	5,294	62%	3,205	38%
Massachusetts	7,397	4,357	59%	3,040	41%
Michigan	9,068	5,264	58%	3,794	42%
Ohio	8,638	5,005	58%	3,633	42%
Pennsylvania	9,062	4,473	49%	4,589	51%
Peer State Average	9,065	6,318	70%	2,747	30%
US Average	8,662	6,105	70%	2,557	30%

Notes: Tuition and funding taken from State Higher Ed. Profiles, 1994.

Peer states used in SUS Planning Committee Workshop, November 14, 1996, Orlando

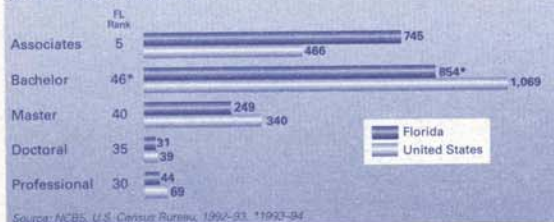
Job Growth, Education and Florida's Future

"If Florida is to continue to achieve its goal of securing for its citizens a reasonable share of the world's economic success, it must become a national leader in educating its people."

PEPC REPORT 6, 1991, P. 4

Annual Degrees Granted

per 100K, 18-44-year-old population



"Given that Florida has established goals to increase state per capita income levels and maintain a high quality of life for its citizens.... Currently, the state ranks 48th nationally in the total number of higher education institutions per capita (working age population), 47th in bachelor's degree production. This level of performance will not be adequate for the state and its citizens to meet their economic goals."

PEPC REPORT 6, 1991, P. A-9

Sector Share of Freshmen

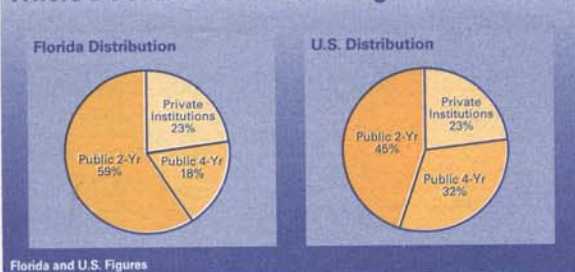
Sources: *NCES (1988-1993), ** Estimated from SUS and CCS Data

	#1993	Florida*	U.S.*
Private Institutions	*15,928	23%	23%
Public 4-Year	**14,811	18%	32%
Public 2-Year	**40,612	59%	45%
Total	71,351	100%	100%

"There is a substantial amount of evidence that where one begins his or her postsecondary education has a statistically significant influence on educational aspirations, persistence, and eventual level of educational attainment."

HOW COLLEGE AFFECTS STUDENTS, PASCARELLA & TEREZINI, 1991, P. 372

Where Do Freshmen Start College?



Florida & U.S. Per 100K 18-24 Population

	FL Rank	FL	US	FL % US
Baccalaureate Degrees	40	3,589	4,505	79.9%
# of Public 4-year Inst.	50	0.75	2.32	32.3%
Public 4-year Enrol.	49	15,901	22,721	70.0%
# of Public 2-year Inst.	40	2.41	4.02	60.0%
Public 2-year Enrol.	9	27,160	20,673	131.4%
# of Private Inst.	35	6.06	7.94	76.3%

Florida & U.S. Per 100K 18-44 Population

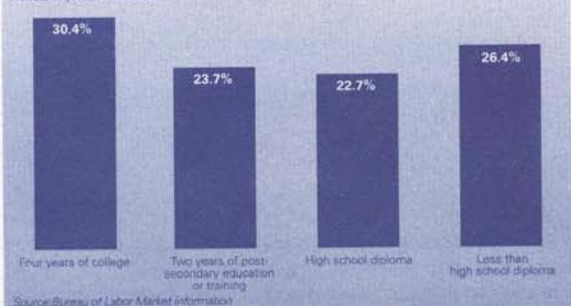
	FL Rank	FL	US	FL % US
Baccalaureate Degrees	46	817	1,071	76.3%
# of Public 4-year Inst.	50	0.17	0.55	30.9%
Public 4-year Enrol.	49	3,621	5,402	67.0%
# of Public 2-year Inst.	40	0.55	0.96	57.3%
Public 2-year Enrol.	9	6,184	4,915	125.8%
# of Private Inst.	35	1.38	1.89	73.0%

"...the workforce will be divided into two classes of jobs, those at the lower end, paying subsistence wages, and those at the upper end requiring substantial educational preparation and offering economic success..."

AGENCY STRATEGIC PLAN, DIVISION OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES, OCTOBER 15, 1996, P. 3

Growth Rate by Education Level

Florida, all jobs, 1994-2005



"You must have the opportunity to fail if you are going to have the opportunity to succeed."

UF PRESIDENT JOHN LOMBARDI, THE STUART NEWS, MAY 21, 1996

Public Community Colleges

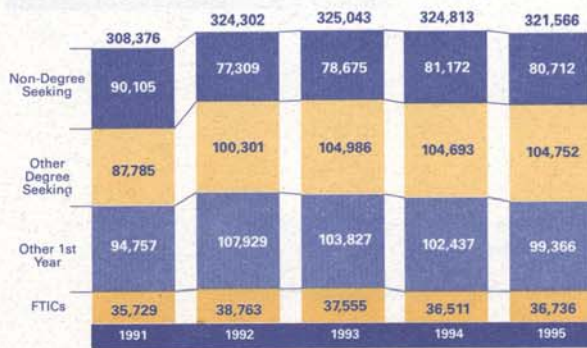
Insert reflects selected measures from the sectors' Accountability Report.

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

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

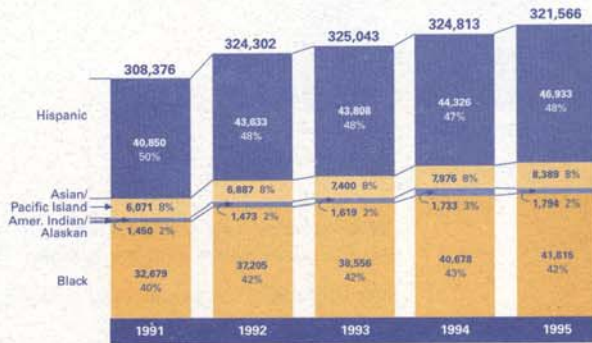
Fall Enrollment Headcount History

Source: CCS Factbook, Figure A, April 1996



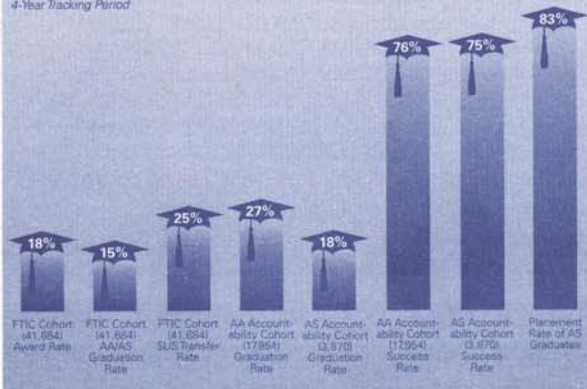
Minority Enrollment Headcount History

Source: CCS Factbook, Figure B, April 1996



Public Community Colleges Retention & Graduation Rates, 1991 Cohort

4-Year Tracking Period

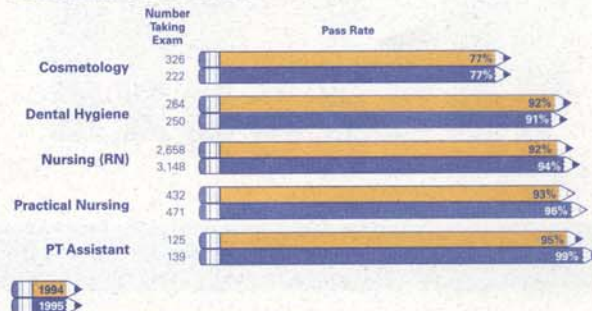


Source: CCS 1996 Fact Book; CCS 1996 Accountability Report; GAP 1996 The Florida Benchmarks Report

"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



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

	# 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

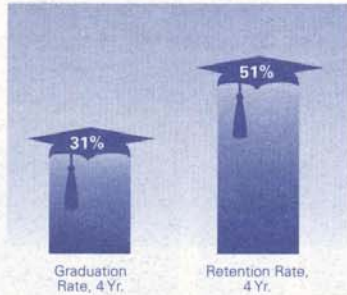
Insert A

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

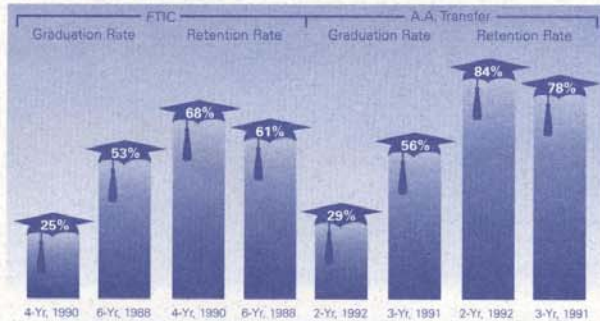
Fall 40%

“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”

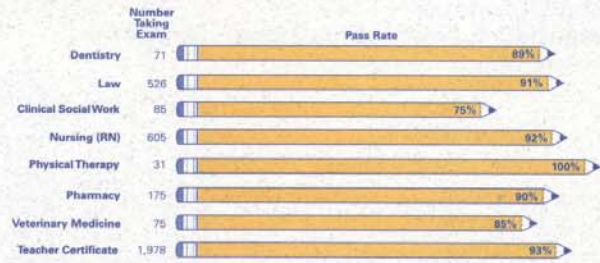
HOW COLLEGE AFFECTS STUDENTS, PASCARELLA AND TEREZINI, 1991, P. 369

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

