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HIGHER EDUCATION
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2016 COLLEGE AFFORDABILITY DIAGNOSIS

FLORIDA



Suggested Citation:

Institute for Research on Higher Education. (2016). *College Affordability Diagnosis: Florida*. Philadelphia, PA: Institute for Research on Higher Education, Graduate School of Education, University of Pennsylvania. <http://www2.gse.upenn.edu/irhe/affordability-diagnosis>

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FLORIDA

COLLEGE
AFFORDABILITY
RANKING

30

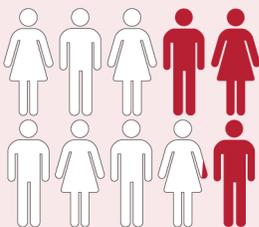
Florida is doing some things right. Its public four-year nondoctoral institutions are among of the most affordable in the nation. But the state's below-average investment in need-based aid, coupled with its high poverty rate, adds up to a below-average college affordability ranking.

Florida enrolls nearly a third of its undergraduates in the state's public four-year nondoctoral institutions. Families, on average, would have to dedicate 20 percent of their income to cover full-time expenses at these institutions. The state's other lower-cost alternative, public two-year colleges, enrolls 28 percent of undergraduates. Students would have to work, on average, 24 hours a week cover the expenses of attending these institutions full time.

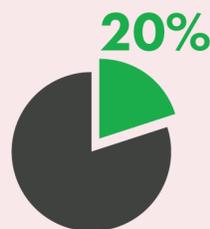
Still, the burden of paying for higher education is heavy for the 26 percent of Florida families earning \$30,000 a year or less. The state provides almost \$300 less than the national average per-student in need-based financial aid. This is likely a contributing factor to the persistence of racial and ethnic disparities in college attainment.

- ▶ For families earning \$30,000 or less per year, 42 percent of family income would be required to attend the state's public four-year nondoctoral institutions full time. For families earning \$110,000 or more per year, only 6 percent of family income would be required to attend these institutions full time.
- ▶ For families earning \$30,000 or less per year, 38 percent of family income would be required to attend the state's public two-year colleges full time. For families earning \$110,000 or more per year, merely 6 percent of family income would be required to attend these institutions full time.
- ▶ The state provides \$180 per student in need-based financial aid to attend public institutions, compared to the national average of \$474.
- ▶ Higher educational attainment by race and ethnicity varies considerably. On average, 43 percent of Whites have an associate's degree or higher, compared to 33 of Hispanics, 27 percent of Blacks, and 58 percent of Asians.
- ▶ In Florida, nearly one in four children lives in poverty.

More Florida students attend **public four-year nondoctoral institutions** than any other kind of institution, with **31 percent enrolled**. Families would spend, on average, **20 percent of annual income** to pay for full-time attendance.

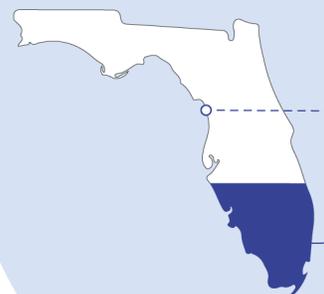


Percentage of students attending public four-year nondoctoral institutions



Percentage of family income required to pay for full-time attendance

On average, **39 percent** of working-age Florida state residents (age 25-64) have an associate's degree or higher. By 2020, **65 percent of jobs will require an associate's degree or higher**.



65%

Jobs requiring associate's degree or higher by 2020

39%

Workforce with associate's degree or higher, as of 2014

WHAT PERCENT OF FAMILY INCOME would be needed to attend college full time?

	Percent of Income 2008	Percent of Income 2013	Ranking*
Public Two-Year (28 percent of enrollment) **	15	18	30
Public Four-Year Nondoctoral (31 percent of enrollment)	21	20	4
Public Research (26 percent of enrollment)	17	26	11
Private Four-Year Nondoctoral (13 percent of enrollment)	42	51	37
Private Research (2 percent of enrollment)	48	61	25

* This measure ranked states 1-50. The lower the ranking on this measure, the better a state performed on overall college affordability.

** Enrollment may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

NOTE: The "net price" reported in the following tables for each sector of higher education includes tuition, mandatory fees, room/board and books *minus* all financial aid (federal, state and institutional).

For information on how these measures were calculated or which institutions were included, please see the technical report, available at www2.gse.upenn.edu/irhe/affordability-diagnosis.

STATE INCOME PROFILE

Income

\$0—30,000

Average Income in Group

\$17,425

Families in Group

26%

Income

\$30,000 —48,000

Average Income in Group

\$39,000

Families in Group

19%

Income

\$48,000—75,000

Average Income in Group

\$60,810

Families in Group

22%

Income

\$75,000—110,000

Average Income in Group

\$90,945

Families in Group

16%

Income

\$110,000 and above

Average Income in Group

\$196,389

Families in Group

18%

PERCENT OF FAMILY INCOME needed to attend full time:

PUBLIC TWO-YEAR INSTITUTION

	Net Price	% of Income Needed to Pay Net Price
\$0—30,000	6,573	38
\$30,000—48,000	7,507	19
\$48,000—75,000	9,301	15
\$75,000—110,000	11,006	12
\$110,000 and above	11,184	6

Students would have to work 24 hours a week, on average, at federal minimum wage to pay for college expenses to attend a public two-year institution full time.

PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR NONDOCTORAL INSTITUTION

	Net Price	% of Income Needed to Pay Net Price
\$0—30,000	7,334	42
\$30,000—48,000	8,288	21
\$48,000—75,000	10,494	17
\$75,000—110,000	12,306	14
\$110,000 and above	12,737	6

Students would have to work 26 hours a week, on average, at federal minimum wage to pay for college expenses to attend a public four-year nondoctoral institution full time.

PUBLIC RESEARCH INSTITUTION

	Net Price	% of Income Needed to Pay Net Price
\$0—30,000	9,528	55
\$30,000—48,000	10,803	28
\$48,000—75,000	13,275	22
\$75,000—110,000	15,480	17
\$110,000 and above	16,860	9

Students would have to work 35 hours a week, on average, at federal minimum wage to pay for college expenses to attend a public research institution full time.

Source: Income data: U.S. Census Bureau; Net price data: U.S. Department of Education.

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**STATE
INCOME
PROFILE**

Income
\$0–30,000
Average Income in Group
\$17,425
Families in Group
26%

Income
\$30,000 –48,000
Average Income in Group
\$39,000
Families in Group
19%

Income
\$48,000–75,000
Average Income in Group
\$60,810
Families in Group
22%

Income
\$75,000–110,000
Average Income in Group
\$90,945
Families in Group
16%

Income
\$110,000 and above
Average Income in Group
\$196,389
Families in Group
18%

**PERCENT OF FAMILY INCOME
needed to attend full time:**

PRIVATE FOUR-YEAR NONDOCTORAL INSTITUTION

	Net Price	% of Income Needed to Pay Net Price
\$0–30,000	20,563	118
\$30,000–48,000	21,285	55
\$48,000–75,000	23,497	39
\$75,000–110,000	25,106	28
\$110,000 and above	27,297	14

Students would have to work 58 hours a week, on average, at federal minimum wage to pay for college expenses to attend a private four-year nondoctoral institution full time.

PRIVATE RESEARCH INSTITUTION

	Net Price	% of Income Needed to Pay Net Price
\$0–30,000	24,212	139
\$30,000–48,000	25,412	65
\$48,000–75,000	27,975	46
\$75,000–110,000	31,723	35
\$110,000 and above	35,615	18

Students would have to work 74 hours a week, on average, at federal minimum wage to pay for college expenses to attend a private research institution full time.

Source: Income data: U.S. Census Bureau; Net price data: U.S. Department of Education.

For information on how these measures were calculated or which institutions were included, please see the technical report, available at www2.gse.upenn.edu/irhe/affordability-diagnosis.

WHAT INVESTMENT DOES THE STATE MAKE to financial aid programs to make college more affordable?

TOTAL STATE FINANCIAL AID DOLLARS PER STUDENT AT PUBLIC TWO- AND FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

	2004	2007	2013	National Average, 2013
Need-Based Aid	139	181	180	474
Other Aid	413	608	488	210

TOTAL STATE FINANCIAL AID DOLLARS PER STUDENT AT PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

	2004	2007	2013	National Average, 2013
Need-Based Aid	211	270	227	644
Other Aid	334	415	298	221

Data Source: National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs and the U.S. Department of Education.

HOW MUCH IS ANNUAL UNDERGRADUATE BORROWING for students who earn and do not earn degrees?

- ▶ Students who enroll in public research institutions typically borrow \$3,386 annually.
- ▶ Students who enroll at private research institutions typically borrow \$3,448 annually.
- ▶ Students who enroll at public four-year nondoctoral institutions typically borrow \$1,990 annually.
- ▶ Students who enroll at private four-year nondoctoral institutions typically borrow \$5,361 annually.
- ▶ In contrast, students who enroll at public two-year institutions borrow \$1,865 annually.

Data Source: U.S. Department of Education.

For information on how these measures were calculated or which institutions were included, please see the technical report, available at www2.gse.upenn.edu/irhe/affordability-diagnosis.

WHAT CONSIDERATIONS SHOULD STATES take into account in establishing policies on college affordability?

Workforce Needs

- ▶ By 2020, 65 percent of jobs in Florida will require a postsecondary credential.
- ▶ Florida is 32nd in terms of states with the highest percentage of jobs that will require a postsecondary credential in the future.

Educational Attainment

- ▶ As of 2014, 39 percent of young adults in Florida (ages 25-34) had an associate's degree or higher compared to 42 percent nationally.
- ▶ As of 2014, 39 percent of working age adults in Florida (ages 35-64) had an associate's degree or higher, compared to 40 percent nationally.

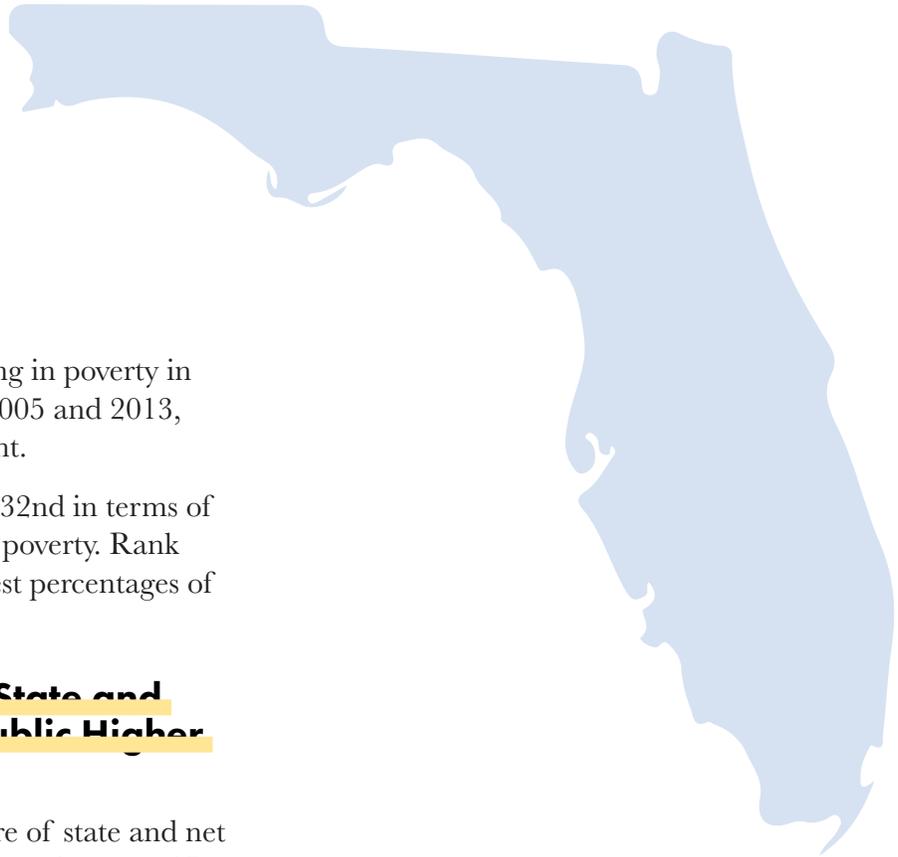
Educational Attainment by Race/Ethnicity

- ▶ As of 2014, on average 39 percent of working age Florida state residents (age 25-64) have an associate's degree or higher. However, attainment varies by race: 43 percent of Whites have an associate's degree or higher but the other three most populous racial groups (Hispanics, Blacks and Asians) have attainment of 33 percent, 27 percent and 58 percent respectively.

Educational Pipeline in Florida

- ▶ In 2020, Florida's public high school graduates are projected to be 31 percent Hispanic, 20 percent Black, and 4 percent Asian.
- ▶ The total number of high school graduates at public institutions in Florida are projected to grow by only 1 percent between 2020 and 2028.
- ▶ However, the percent of graduates that are Hispanic is projected to grow by 3 percent, Black high school graduates are projected to remain constant and Asian graduates in Florida are projected to grow by 1 percent. White high school graduates in Florida are projected to decline by 4 percent over the same time period.
- ▶ The decline in White graduates is similar to projections for the nation (4 percent decline in White graduates between 2020 and 2028), as is the growth in Hispanic and Asian graduates in Florida (Hispanics are projected to increase by 2 percent and Asians are projected to grow by 1 percent of graduates between 2020 and 2028). The flat growth of Black graduates is slightly below the national average (Black graduates are projected to increase 1 percent nationally).

For information on how these measures were calculated or which institutions were included, please see the technical report, available at www2.gse.upenn.edu/irhe/affordability-diagnosis.



Children in Poverty

- ▶ The percent of children living in poverty in Florida increased between 2005 and 2013, from 18 percent to 24 percent.
- ▶ In 2013 Florida was ranked 32nd in terms of percent of children living in poverty. Rank order is from lowest to highest percentages of poverty.

Student Share of Total State and Tuition Revenues for Public Higher Education

- ▶ In Florida, total student share of state and net tuition revenues per full time student was 17 percent in 1989, 25 percent in 2000, and 35 percent in 2014, adjusted for inflation. This pattern shows that net tuition revenues were increasing as a share of higher education funding from 1989 to 2000 but after the 2007-08 recession net tuition revenues increased even more rapidly.

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POLICY QUESTIONS FOR STATE LEADERS

- ▶ In what types of higher education institutions (sectors) has the state lost ground in college affordability?
- ▶ What are the economic circumstances of families in the state (by income quintiles, by different regions of the state, etc.)? What are the implications for college affordability?
- ▶ What is the projected demand for an educated workforce in the state? How far is your state from addressing this demand? To what extent is college affordability one of the barriers in educating more state residents?
- ▶ What are the gaps in college attainment between Whites and minority groups in your state? How can state policies on college affordability help to narrow these gaps?
- ▶ How is tuition policy related, if at all, to the income of the students and families that the state must educate?
- ▶ If tuition policy is delegated to public institutions, how does the state provide oversight to ensure that tuition and other educational costs are affordable for students and families?
- ▶ In what ways can state policies related to tuition be more tightly coupled with state policies on institutional appropriations and financial aid to address college affordability?
- ▶ To what extent do tuition policies encourage access to higher education and completion of certificates and degrees? How do financial aid policies address the needs of both young and working-age students?
- ▶ In what ways has the state provided incentives for institutions to improve efficiency and productivity in order to reduce the overall costs to students?
- ▶ Research shows that students who work more than 20 hours a week are less likely to make progress toward or complete their certificate or degree programs. How is the state alleviating the need for students to work more than 20 hours a week so that they can focus more on earning their certificates and degrees?
- ▶ How much are students borrowing relative to the percent of family income needed to pay for postsecondary education?
- ▶ Are all state policies that influence college affordability inadvertently stratifying higher education by income or race?

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