

Florida

College Affordability Profile

The effect of the pandemic on state budgets has not yet peaked, but it will likely affect college affordability for years to come. In this year's SREB College Affordability Profiles, we examine data for the 2017-18 academic year, the most recent year that student financial aid and net price data are available. Although the data were collected prior to the pandemic, it shows that states continue to face challenges in making college affordable. In many states, students must spend a larger percentage of their family income to pay for college particularly at four-year institutions. In most states, two-year institutions and technical colleges and institutes offer the most affordable degree programs.

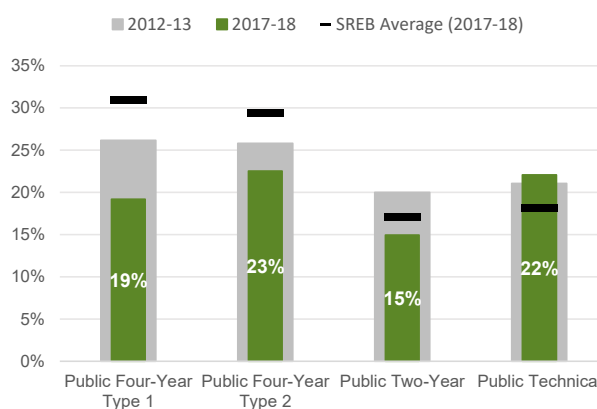
Percentage of Average Family Income Required to Pay the Net Price for Full-Time Students at Public Institutions

In 2017-18, the percentage of family income required to pay for college in Florida was **lower than the SREB average for all institution types except for technical institutions.**

Families in Florida paid a higher percentage of their family income in 2017-18 for a full-time student to attend technical institutions than in 2012-13. Income needed decreased from 2012-13 to 2017-18 for all other institution types.

Families in Florida needed, on average, 19% of their income in 2017-18 to pay educational expenses for a full-time student at four-year Type 1 and 23% at four-year Type 2 institutions.

In 2017-18 families in Florida needed, on average, 15% and 22% of their income in 2017-18 to cover educational expenses at two-year and technical institutions, respectively.



U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Financial Aid Files and Directory Files 2012 and 2017, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity Files 2013 and 2018. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples 2012 and 2017. Institutional sectors based on SREB-State Data Exchange categories.

Key terms:

Four-Year Institution Type 1: four-year institutions that awarded at least 30 doctoral degrees in five different areas.

Four-Year Institution Type 2: all other four-year institutions.

Net Price: total cost of attendance (includes tuition, fees, room & board, etc.) minus federal, state/local government, or institutional grant and scholarship aid.

Distribution of Average Family Income

Data on net price is collected using five income categories. In Florida, students from families that **made less than \$30,000** accounted for **the largest percentage of families in 2012 and 2017**.



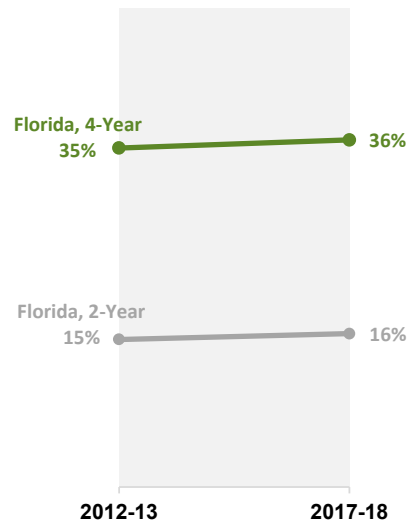
Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Financial Aid Files and Directory Files 2012 and 2017.

Percentage of Income Required for Median Tuition and Fees at Public Institutions for Families Making Less Than \$30,000

The percentage of income required for **median tuition and fees** at public institutions **was higher at four-year institutions than two-year institutions in 2012-13 and 2017-18** for Florida families making less than \$30,000.

For families making less than \$30,000, the cost of median tuition and fees at four-year institutions was 36% of income in 2017-18 and 35% in 2012-13.

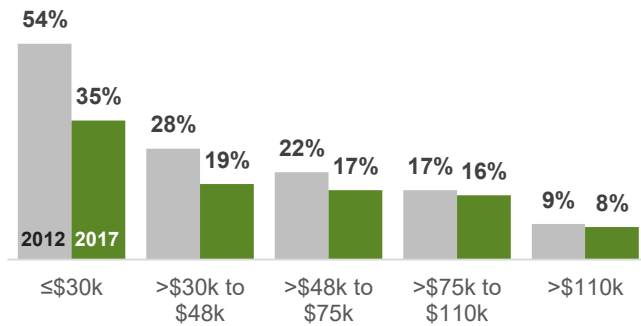
Families needed 16% of their income in 2017-18 to cover the state's median tuition at two-year institutions. In 2012-13 it was 15%.



U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Charges Data Files and Directory Files 2012 and 2017, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity Data Files 2013 and 2018. American Community Survey Public Use Micro Sample Files 2012 and 2017.

Net Price as a Percentage of Income, Public Four-Year Type 1 Institutions

Florida families in the **lowest income category** were the **most affected by the decrease in net price at four-year Type 1 institutions.**



U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Financial Aid Files and Directory Files 2012 and 2017, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity Files 2013 and 2018. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2012 and 2017. Institutional types based on SREB-State Data Exchange categories.

The decrease in the percentage of income needed to pay for four-year Type 1 institutions in Florida was much larger for families making less than \$30,000 than for any other income category.

Families making less than \$30,000 in 2012 needed 54% of their income to pay educational expenses. In 2017 it was 35%.

Families making over \$110,000 only needed 9% of their income in 2012 and 8% in 2017 to cover expenses at these institutions.

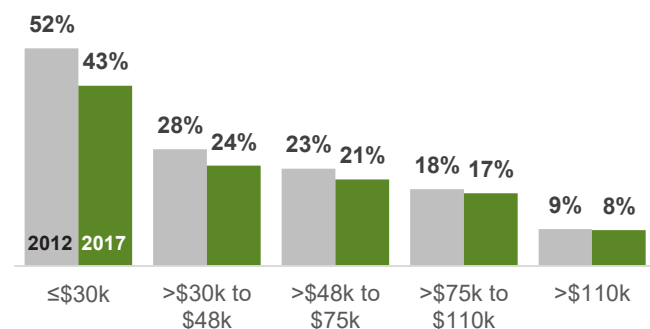
Net Price as a Percentage of Income, Public Four-Year Type 2 Institutions

Florida **families making less than \$30,000** were the **most affected by the falling cost of attendance at four-year Type 2 institutions.**

The decrease in the percentage of income needed to pay for four-year Type 2 institutions in Florida was larger for families making less than \$30,000 than for any other income category.

Families making less than \$30,000 in 2012 needed 52% of their income to pay educational expenses. In 2017 it was 43%.

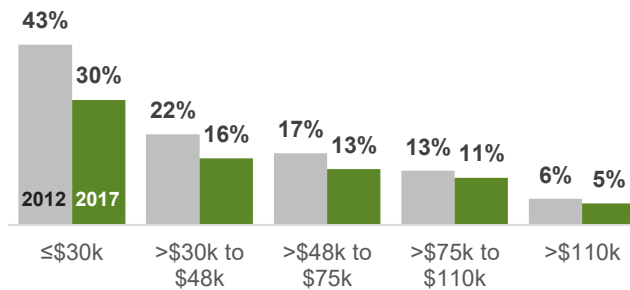
Families making over \$110,000 only needed 9% of their income in 2012 and 8% of their income in 2017 to cover expenses at these institutions.



U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Financial Aid Files and Directory Files 2012 and 2017, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity Files 2013 and 2018. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2012 and 2017. Institutional types based on SREB-State Data Exchange categories.

Net Price as a Percentage of Income, Public Two-Year Institutions

The **percentage of income** that Florida families needed to pay for educational **expenses at two-year institutions decreased** from 2012 to 2017.



U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Financial Aid Files and Directory Files 2012 and 2017, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity Files 2013 and 2018. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2012 and 2017. Institutional types based on SREB-State Data Exchange categories.

The decrease in the percentage of income needed to pay for two-year institutions in Florida was larger for families making less than \$30,000 than for any other income category.

At Florida's two-year institutions, families making less than \$30,000 in 2012 needed 43% of their income to pay for educational expenses. In 2017 it was 30%.

Families making over \$110,000 only needed 6% of their income in 2012 and 5% in 2017 to cover expenses at these institutions.

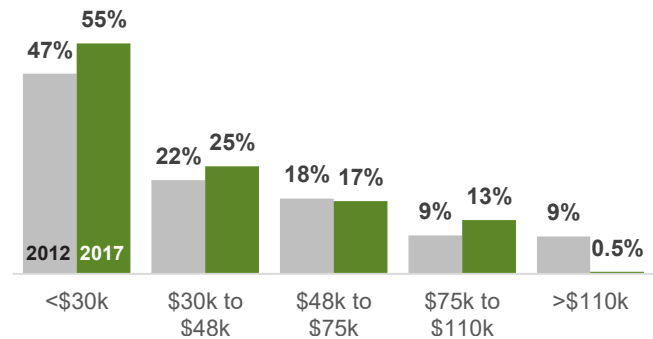
Net Price as a Percentage of Income, Public Technical Institutions

Florida's **technical institutions** required a **higher percentage of family income** to pay for education expenses in 2017 than 2012 **for most income categories**.

The increase in the percentage of income needed to pay for technical institutions in Florida was larger for families making less than \$30,000 than for any other income category.

At Florida's technical institutions, families making less than \$30,000 in 2012 needed 47% of their income to pay for educational expenses. In 2017 it was 55%.

Families making over \$75,000 needed 9% of their income in 2012 and less than 1% in 2017 to cover expenses at these institutions.



U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Financial Aid Files and Directory Files 2012 and 2017, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity Files 2013 and 2018. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2012 and 2017. Institutional types based on SREB-State Data Exchange categories.

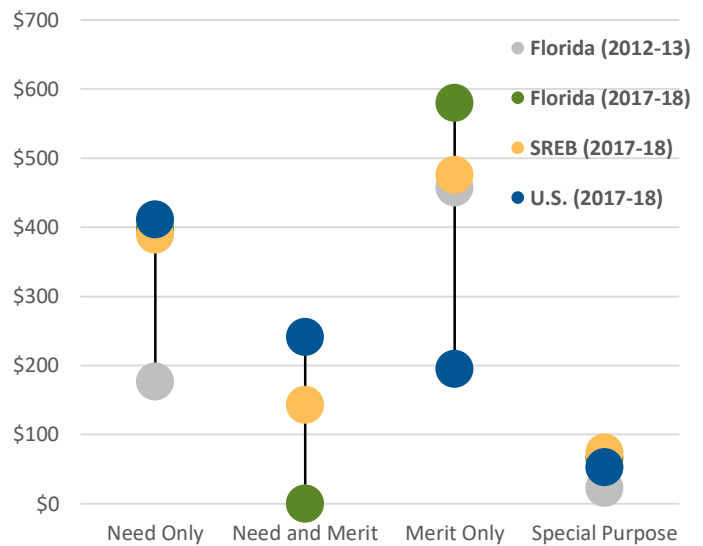
State Financial Aid Per Student

Florida awarded **more need-based aid in 2017-18** per full-time-equivalent student than the SREB average. **Need-based aid also increased** from 2012-13 to 2017-18.

	Need Only	Need and Merit	Merit Only	Special Purpose
Florida (2012-13)	\$177	\$0	\$457	\$23
Florida (2017-18)	\$398	\$0	\$580	\$66
SREB Average (2017-18)	\$389	\$143	\$476	\$74
U.S. Average (2017-18)	\$411	\$241	\$195	\$53

The state spent \$398 on average per undergraduate FTE student on need-based aid in 2017-18, compared to \$177 in 2012-13. The SREB average in 2017-18 was \$389 and the national average was \$411.

Florida spent \$580, on average, per FTE for merit-based financial aid in 2017-18, close to the SREB average of \$476 but more than the national average of \$195.



National Association of State Student Grant & Aid Programs 2013 and 2018 annual survey (results for public institutions only). U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Instructional Activity File, 2013 and 2018, and Directory File, 2012 and 2017.

Student Borrowing at Public Institutions

In 2017-18, Florida graduates **borrowed less than the SREB and national averages to earn degrees at four-year and two-year institutions.**

	Florida, 2012-13	Florida, 2017-18	SREB Average, 2017-18	U.S. Average, 2017-18
Four-Year Type 1	\$15,924	\$18,285	\$21,600	\$21,232
Four-Year Type 2	\$17,354	\$18,824	\$22,677	\$19,510
Two-Year	\$6,923	\$9,877	\$10,798	\$10,171

U.S. Department of Education, College Scorecard, 2012 and 2017. U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity Data Files 2013 and 2018 and Directory Files 2012 and 2017.

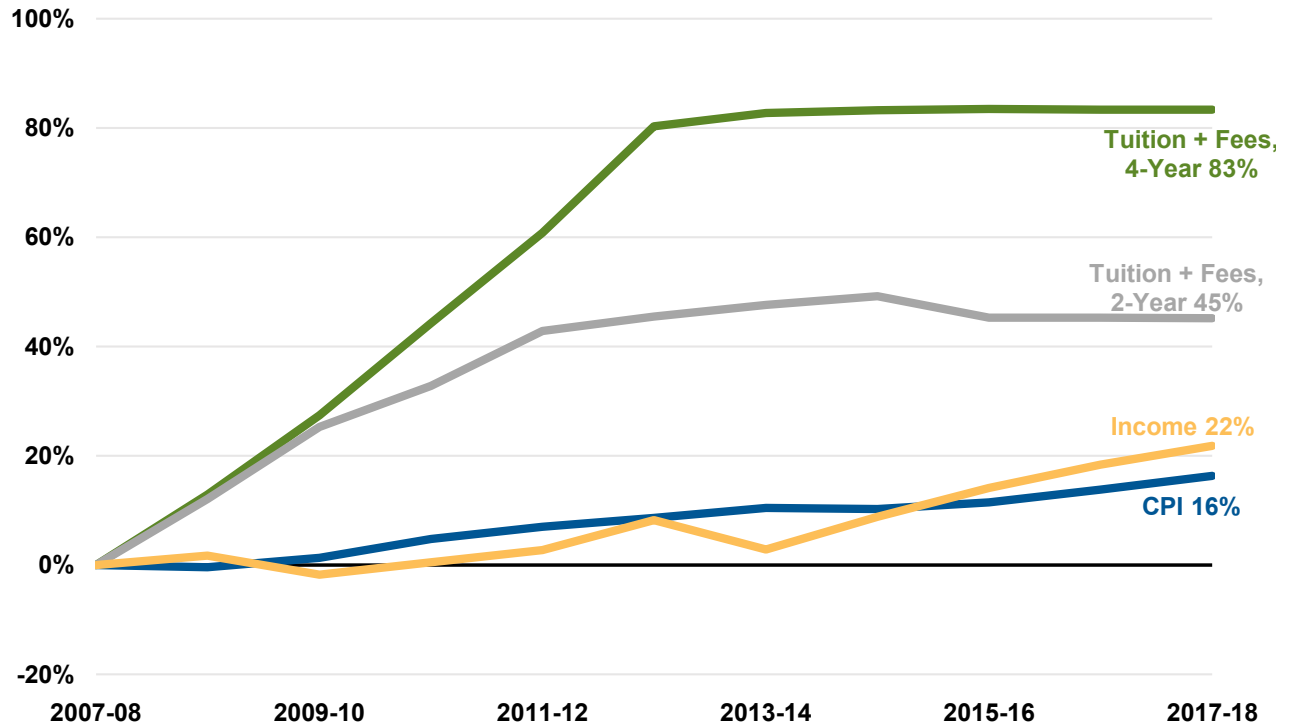
Graduates who sought a degree or certificate from four-year Type 1 universities in Florida in 2017-18 borrowed, on average, \$18,285 and graduates of four-year Type 2 institutions borrowed \$18,824. These amounts were noticeably higher than average amounts borrowed in 2012-13, but lower than the SREB and national averages in 2017-18.

Students at public two-year colleges borrowed, on average, \$9,877 in 2017-18, much more than the average amount in 2012-13 but lower than the SREB and national averages in 2017-18.

Changes in Tuition and Fees, CPI and Household Income

Compared to the Consumer Price Index and household income, **tuition and fees** at Florida **public four-year colleges** and universities **increased substantially** between 2007-08 and 2017-18.

Over that decade, the CPI increased by 16% and median household income in Florida increased by 22%, while tuition and fees increased by 83% at four-year institutions and 45% at two-year institutions.

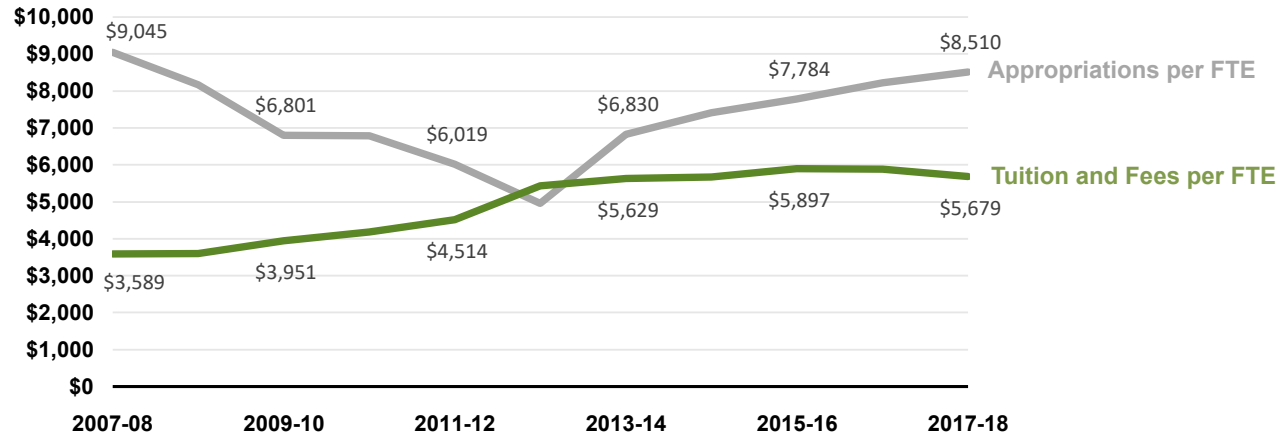


Consumer Price Index retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis: Bureau of Labor Statistics, South urban area, 2017. Tuition and fees retrieved from the U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Institutional Characteristics Files, 2007 to 2017. Median household income retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements, South region, 2020.

State Appropriations vs. Tuition and Fees: Share of Funding

Operational funds consisted **mostly of state appropriations** for Florida's **public four-year institutions** in 2017-18.

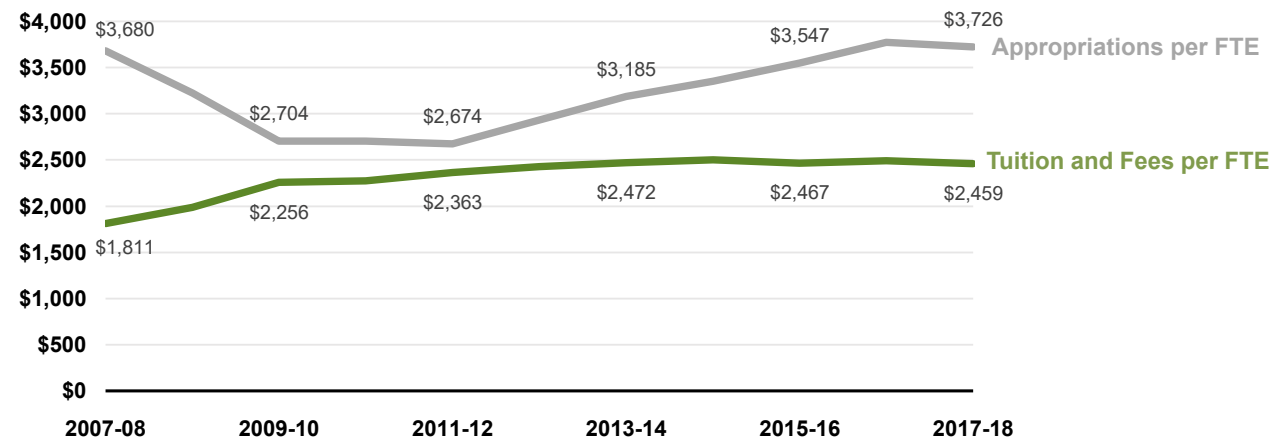
State appropriations per FTE student at Florida's four-year institutions experienced a sharp decline in 2012-13 but have steadily increased since then to \$8,510 in 2017-18. Net tuition and fees per FTE student increased from \$3,589 in 2007-08 to \$5,679 in 2017-18. The state paid a larger share of the total funding per student.



Source: SREB-State Data Exchange

Operational funds consisted **mostly of state and local appropriations** for Florida's **public two-year institutions** in 2017-18.

State and local appropriations per FTE student increased from \$3,680 in 2007-08 to \$3,726 in 2017-18 at Florida's two-year institutions. Net tuition and fees per FTE student increased from \$1,811 to \$2,459 in 2017-18 in 2007-08. The state paid a larger share of the total funding per student.



Source: SREB-State Data Exchange

Additional State Context

Postsecondary Enrollment. In 2017-18, 35% of students in Florida were enrolled in public four-year Type 1 institutions, 9% were enrolled at public four-year Type 2 institutions, almost 53% were enrolled in public two-year colleges, and 4% were enrolled in public technical colleges.

First-Year Retention. For the 2017 cohort, 75% of students attending public two-year colleges in Florida were still enrolled one year later.*

Pell Grants. In 2017-18, 22% of the average cost of attendance in public four-year Type 1 institutions in Florida was covered by the average Pell Grant award. The average grant amount covered 22% of costs in public four-year Type 2 institutions and 31% in public two-year colleges.

Education Attainment. In 2018, over 52% of Florida's working adult population between ages 25 and 64 had a postsecondary credential of value. The state's educational attainment goal is to reach 60% by 2030.

Student Debt. In Florida, 48% of the class of 2019 graduated from four-year institutions with debt, owing an average of \$24,629.

Sources: Enrollment: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data Systems, 2017. Retention: SREB-State Data Exchange. Pell: U.S. Department of Education: 2017-2018 Award Year Grant Volume by School (2019) and SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics student financial aid database, 2017-18. Educational attainment: State Higher Education Master Plans and Lumina Foundation, "A Stronger Nation," 2019. Student debt: The Institute for College Access & Success. College Insight, <https://college-insight.org>. Student debt and undergraduate financial aid data are licensed from Peterson's Undergraduate Financial Aid and Undergraduate Databases, © 2020 Peterson's LLC, all rights reserved. All data may be reproduced, with attribution, subject to restrictions under this Creative Commons license: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>.

*SREB-State Data Exchange did not include retention rates at four-year institutions for Florida's 2017 cohort.

Florida Institutions by Type

Public Four-Year Type 1

University of Central Florida
Florida Atlantic University
Florida International University
Florida State University
University of Florida
University of South Florida-Main Campus

Public Four-Year Type 2

Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University
University of North Florida
The University of West Florida
New College of Florida
Florida Gulf Coast University
University of South Florida-St Petersburg
University of South Florida-Sarasota-Manatee
Florida Polytechnic University
University of Florida-Online

Public Two-Year

Eastern Florida State College
Broward College
College of Central Florida
Chipola College
Daytona State College
Florida SouthWestern State College
Florida State College at Jacksonville
Florida Keys Community College
Gulf Coast State College
Hillsborough Community College
Indian River State College
Florida Gateway College
Lake-Sumter State College
State College of Florida-Manatee-Sarasota
Miami Dade College
North Florida Community College
Northwest Florida State College

Palm Beach State College
Pasco-Hernando State College
Pensacola State College
Polk State College
St. Petersburg College
Santa Fe College
Seminole State College of Florida
Saint Johns River State College
South Florida State College
Tallahassee Community College
Valencia College
Gadsden Technical Institute

Technical Colleges

Atlantic Technical College
Bradford-Union Technical Center
Charlotte Technical College
Lorenzo Walker Technical College
George Stone Technical Center
George T. Baker Aviation Technical College
Lake Technical College
Fort Myers Technical College
Lively Technical Center
Lindsey Hopkins Technical College
Manatee Technical College
Traviss Technical College
Miami Lakes Educational Center and Technical
College
Orange Technical College-Mid Florida Campus
Orange Technical College-Orlando Campus
Pinellas Technical College-Clearwater
Radford M. Locklin Technical Center
Ridge Technical College
Robert Morgan Educational Center and Technical
College
First Coast Technical College
Pinellas Technical College-St. Petersburg
Suncoast Technical College
Sheridan Technical College
RIVEROAK Technical College
Big Bend Technical College
Tom P. Haney Technical Center

Florida Panhandle Technical College
Orange Technical College-Westside Campus
William T. McFatter Technical College
Orange Technical College-Winter Park Campus
Withlacoochee Technical College
Brewster Technical College
Erwin Technical College
Marion Technical College
Technical Education Center-Osceola
Cape Coral Technical College
Okaloosa Technical College
M-DCPS The English Center
Emerald Coast Technical College
Immokalee Technical College
Fred K. Marchman Technical College
Flagler Technical Institute
D. A. Dorsey Technical College
Aparicio-Levy Technical College
Fred D. Learey Technical College
School District of Indian River County-Technical
Center for Career and Adult Education
South Dade Technical College-South Dade Skills
Center Campus

Notes

Type 1 four-year institutions award at least 30 doctoral degrees in five different areas. **Type 2** includes all other four-year institutions. The **public two-year category** includes institutions that primarily award associate degrees; the list may include two-year institutions that award bachelor's degrees. The **technical college category** includes postsecondary institutions that offer programs of less than two-years duration below the baccalaureate level and occupational and vocational schools with programs that do not exceed 1800 contact hours. This profile does not report data for the technical college category if less than 3% of students are enrolled in this sector.

Institutions are listed as they were categorized in the 2017-18 Data Exchange Survey and if they submitted the data required for this profile.

This profile is based on data reported to IPEDS by institutions during the 2017-18 academic year. Some IPEDS surveys collect data for the prior academic year; for instance, the 2017-18 Student Financial Aid survey collected data for the 2016-17 academic year.

Institutions or states may have updated data previously reported, or adjusted methodology to calculate a statistic. As a result, some data in the current profile may differ from data reported in past Affordability Profiles for the same time period.

See the technical guide at [SREB.org/Affordability](https://www.sreb.org/Affordability) for detailed sources and explanatory notes.

SREB College Affordability Profiles detail data and trends specific to each SREB state to assist policy-makers with decisions on postsecondary affordability and attainment. For additional resources, including recommendations of the Commission on College Affordability in the South and the SREB Fact Book on Higher Education, visit <https://www.sreb.org/Affordability>.