

Florida

Affordability Profile

from

Affordability of Public Higher Education in SREB States

prepared by

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of the SREB, the Higher Education Policy Institute has prepared a profile of college affordability for each SREB state as well as a synthesis of relevant trends in the SREB region. This project was designed to “take the temperature” of college affordability in the South in order to provide a policy tool that can assist state policy-makers in assessing the current and prospective dimensions of the affordability issue and the need for state policy initiatives or interventions.

The major finding of this analysis is that the SREB states have lost ground in college affordability. For most students and families in the South, the cost of paying for college has outstripped family income and inflation. Several promising initiatives have been put in place by individual states, but many are not directed at the students and families most adversely affected by declining affordability and none are commensurate with the magnitude of the problem. One consequence is greater reliance on loans to finance college and growing indebtedness of students and graduates.

Whatever its causes, the trend toward reduced college affordability undermines the efforts of SREB states and colleges and universities to address the changing demography of the region and undercuts progress towards educational attainment goals and economic development requirements of the SREB member states. It is mathematically impossible for most SREB states to reach national and international workforce competitiveness without improving college access and attainment rates of low-income groups and of ethnic groups with lagging college participation rates. However, if current trends continue, declining affordability will constrain the college enrollment of these potential students and prevent states from reaching educational levels needed to provide opportunity for individuals and a competitive work force in the knowledge-based global economy.

Patrick M. Callan
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Florida

Public Higher Education Affordability Profile

- In order for students to enroll in community colleges in Florida, they, or their families, would need to pay on average 19 percent of their annual income for college expenses, including living expenses, each year after taking into account all forms of grant aid, based on the current college expenses and current levels of aid. This is higher than the SREB average.
- On a per-student basis, Florida's need-based aid award is less than the SREB and national average; however, per-student non-need-based aid is more than both the SREB and the national average.
- The amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students in Florida is less than the SREB average. Average loan aid per-borrower has increased over time.

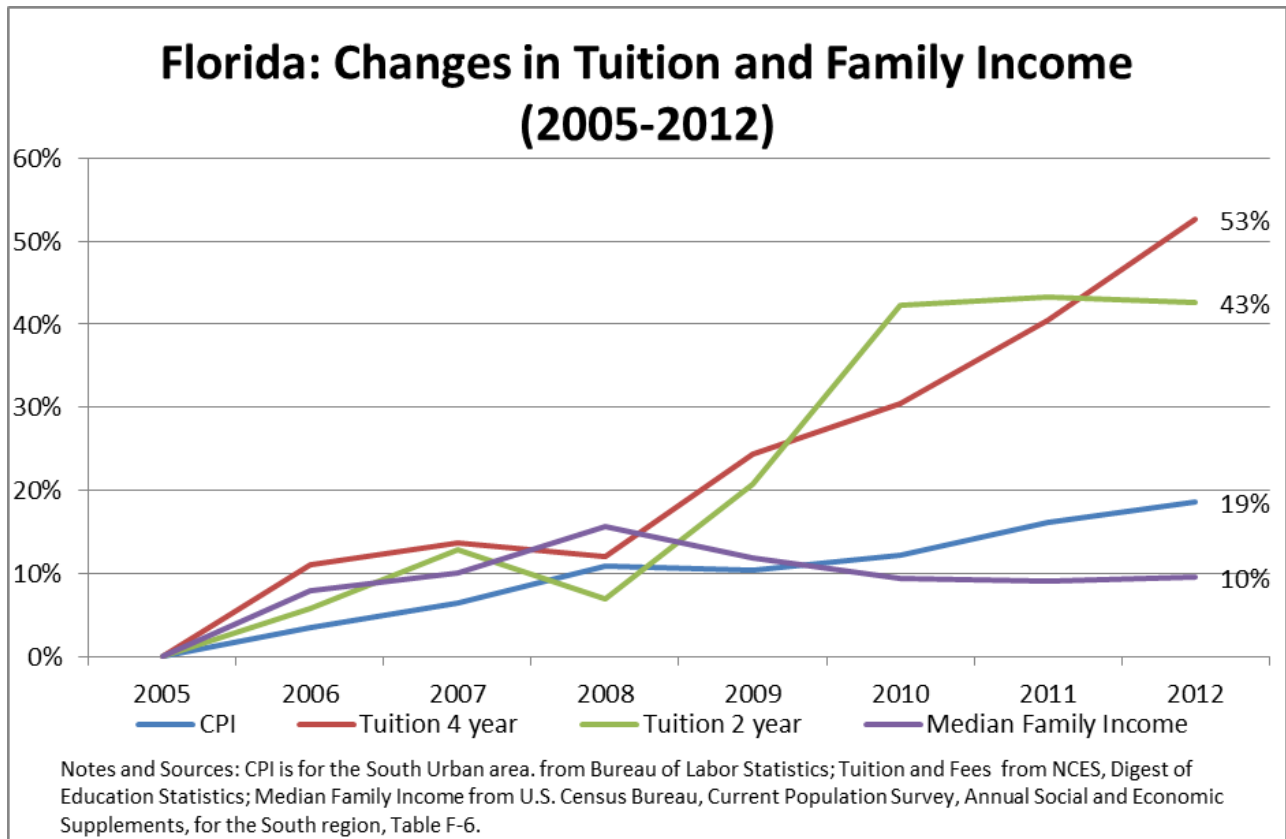
	Florida			SREB	U.S. Average
	Pre-Recession	Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession
Family Ability to Pay					
Percent of income needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:					
at community colleges	N/A	19%	19%	16%	27%
at public 4-year colleges (category 1)	N/A	17%	25%	27%	41%
at public 4-year colleges (category 2)	N/A	17%	21%	25%	19%
Strategies for Affordability					
State Grant funding					
Need-Based grants per student	\$160	\$197	\$161	\$204	\$276
Grants that have a need and non-need based requirement per student*	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$98.4	\$141.7
Non-Need based grants per student	\$473	\$633	\$449	\$345	\$145
At lowest-priced colleges, the share of income that the families with the lowest income need to pay for tuition	14%	12%	17%	18%	20%
Reliance on Loans					
Average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students attending public institutions	\$3,154	\$3,209	\$4,832	\$5,094	\$5,361
*As defined by NASSGAP, see Technical Guide. Grant requirements in this category vary widely by state -- some have a substantial merit component and others have a modest merit component.					
Note: Pre-Recession year data is from 2003-04; Recession year data is from 2006-07 on all variables except Estimated cost of postsecondary education where data is from 2008-09 (2007 data was unavailable for this variable); Post-Recession year data is from 2011-12. All dollar amounts have been adjusted into Constant 2013 dollars.					
N/A: Data not available.					

A Closer Look at Family Ability To Pay

		Community Colleges			
	Average Income in Group	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price		
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$17,147	\$7,289	43%		
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,732	\$8,291	21%		
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,675	\$9,996	16%		
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$90,624	\$8,751	10%		
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$194,258	\$9,869	5%		
		Public Four Year 1		Public Four Year 2	
	Average Income in Group	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$17,147	\$8,858	52%	\$6,346	37%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,732	\$10,555	27%	\$8,654	22%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,675	\$12,744	21%	\$12,433	20%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$90,624	\$13,337	15%	\$14,208	16%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$194,258	\$15,957	8%	\$15,534	8%

- Low-income families (those with incomes less than \$30,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 43 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.
- Middle-income families (those earning between \$48,000 and \$75,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 16 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.

Changes in Tuition



Since 2005, tuition at both public four-year and public two-year institutions in Florida has been growing much more rapidly than either inflation or family income.

Other Contextual Information:

- By 2020, the Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce predicts that 65 percent of jobs in the state will require a postsecondary education or above, well above the Southern average (59 percent) and the same as to the U.S. average (also 65 percent).
- Thirty-three percent of students in Florida are enrolled in public four-year category 1 institutions, 5 percent at category 2 four-year institutions, 60 percent are enrolled in the community college sector, and just over one percent are in technical colleges.
- In 2012, 25 percent of children in Florida were living in poverty. This is up from 2004 when 18 percent were living in poverty.
- In 2012, state investment in need-based grant aid at public colleges in Florida was 8 percent as compared to the federal investment (Pell Grants).

Note: Category 1 four-year institutions are those that award at least 30 doctoral degrees in 5 different areas. Category 2 includes all other four-year institutions.

List of Institutions by Type:

Category 1 Public Four-Year Institutions

Florida Atlantic University
Florida International University
Florida State University
University of Central Florida
University of Florida
University of South Florida

Category 2 Public Four-Year Institutions:

Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University
Florida Gulf Coast University
New College of Florida
University of North Florida
University of West Florida

Community Colleges

Brevard Community College
Broward College
Chipola College
College of Central Florida
Daytona State College
Edison State College
Florida Keys Community College
Florida State College at Jacksonville
Gulf Coast Community College
Hillsborough Community College
Indian River State College
Lake City Community College
Lake-Sumter Community College
Miami-Dade College
North Florida Community College
Northwest Florida State College
Palm Beach State College
Pasco-Hernando Community College
Pensacola State College
Polk State College
Santa Fe College
Seminole State College of Florida
South Florida Community College
St. Johns River Community College
St. Petersburg College
State College of Florida, Manatee-Sarasota

Tallahassee Community College
Valencia Community College