

Florida

College Affordability Profile 2017

What Percentage of Family Income Is Required to Attend College Full Time?

Families in Florida needed to pay, on average, 17.9 percent of their income in 2014 to cover educational expenses for a full-time student at public two-year institutions in the state. This was higher than the SREB average and lower than the national average.

Families in Florida needed 27.9 percent of their income to pay for educational expenses for a full-time student at public four-year non-research institutions. This was about the same as the SREB and national averages.

	Florida, 2008	Florida, 2014	SREB Average, 2014	U.S. Average, 2014
Public Four-Year Category 1	16.5%	26.6%	29.0%	30.1%
Public Four-Year Category 2	16.7%	27.9%	28.1%	27.8%
Public Two-Year	18.0%	17.9%	17.1%	18.5%
Public Technical	27.2%	29.8%	20.1%	18.5%

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Financial Aid Files, Instructional Activity Files and Directory Files, 2008-2014. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2008-2014. Institutional sectors based on categories in the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education*. Analysis by SREB consultant.

How Much Is Spent Per Student on Financial Aid?

In Florida, need-based aid per student was \$179 in 2014. This was substantially lower than the SREB and national averages. Based on criteria other than need, the average award per student was \$480 in 2014. This was lower than the SREB average and considerably higher than the national average.

	Florida, 2004	Florida, 2007	Florida, 2014	SREB Average, 2014	U.S. Average, 2014
Need-Based Financial Aid Only	\$139	\$181	\$179	\$363	\$508
Other Financial Aid	\$413	\$608	\$480	\$506	\$218

Sources: National Association of State Student Grant & Aid Programs 2004, 2007 and 2014 annual surveys. U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Instructional Activity and Directory Files, 2004, 2007 and 2014. Analysis by SREB consultant.

For Families Making Less Than \$30,000, What Percentage of Income Is Required for Tuition at Lowest-Priced Colleges?

Twenty-five percent of families in Florida made less than \$30,000 per year in 2014. For these families, the cost of tuition and fees at the lowest-priced public institutions was 13 percent of income in 2014. This was lower than the SREB average and substantially lower than the national average.

	2008	2014
Percentage of Families Earning Less than \$30,000 Annually	24%	25%
Tuition and Fees at Lowest-Priced Public Colleges	\$1,806	\$2,248
Average Income of Florida Families Earning Less than \$30,000 Annually	\$18,196	\$17,429
Percentage of Income Needed for Tuition and Fees at the Lowest-Priced Public Institutions	10%	13%
SREB Average	11%	16%
U.S. Average	14%	18%

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Charges Data Files 2008 and 2013, Instructional Activity Data Files 2008-2014, and Directory Files 2008-2014. American Community Survey Public Use Micro Sample Files 2008-2014. Analysis by SREB consultant.

How Much Do Graduates Borrow?

Graduates from public four-year research universities in Florida in 2014 typically borrowed \$18,014. This was lower than the SREB and national averages.

	Florida, 2008	Florida, 2014	SREB Average, 2014	U.S. Average, 2014
Public Four-Year Category 1	\$12,826	\$18,014	\$21,883	\$21,598
Public Four-Year Category 2	\$13,251	\$20,026	\$22,622	\$20,574

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, College Scorecard. U.S. Department of Education, 2014 and 2015. Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Instructional Activity Data Files 2009-2015 and Directory Files 2008-2014.

A Closer Look at Family Ability to Pay

SREB’s Commission on College Affordability defined *affordability* as the relationship of the price required to attend higher education — or the net price — relative to family income.

Net price = tuition and required fees plus room and board, books and other expenses minus grant aid students receive from the federal or state government or the institution.

Net Price as a Percentage of Income, Public Four-Year Category 1 Institutions, 2014

	Average in This Income Level	Percentage of Families in This Income Level	Net Price	Percentage of Income Needed
Income \$0 - \$30,000	\$17,429	25%	\$9,724	56%
Income \$30,000 - \$48,000	\$39,028	19%	\$10,965	28%
Income \$48,000 - \$75,000	\$60,772	22%	\$13,594	22%
Income \$75,000 - \$110,000	\$91,029	16%	\$16,193	18%
Income \$110,000 and above	\$196,206	18%	\$17,396	9%

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Financial Aid Files, Instructional Activity Files and Directory Files, 2008-2014. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2008-2014. Institutional sectors based on categories in the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education*. Analysis by SREB consultant.

At public four-year category 1 institutions in Florida, families making less than \$30,000 in 2014 needed 56 percent of income for educational expenses. Families making between \$30,000 and \$48,000 needed 28 percent of income for a full-time student.

Net Price as a Percentage of Income, Public Four-Year Category 2 Institutions, 2014

	Average in This Income Level	Percentage of Families in This Income Level	Net Price	Percentage of Income Needed
Income \$0 - \$30,000	\$17,429	25%	\$10,231	59%
Income \$30,000 - \$48,000	\$39,028	19%	\$11,574	30%
Income \$48,000 - \$75,000	\$60,772	22%	\$14,481	24%
Income \$75,000 - \$110,000	\$91,029	16%	\$16,531	18%
Income \$110,000 and above	\$196,206	18%	\$18,073	9%

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Financial Aid Files, Instructional Activity Files and Directory Files, 2008-2014. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2008-2014. Institutional sectors based on categories in the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education*. Analysis by SREB consultant.

At public four-year category 2 institutions in Florida, families making less than \$30,000 in 2014 needed 59 percent of income for educational expenses. Families making between \$30,000 and \$48,000 needed 30 percent of income for a full-time student.

Net Price as a Percentage of Income, Public Two-Year Institutions, 2014

	Average in This Income Level	Percentage of Families in This Income Level	Net Price	Percentage of Income Needed
Income \$0 - \$30,000	\$17,429	25%	\$6,632	38%
Income \$30,000 - \$48,000	\$39,028	19%	\$7,297	19%
Income \$48,000 - \$75,000	\$60,772	22%	\$9,331	15%
Income \$75,000 - \$110,000	\$91,029	16%	\$10,931	12%
Income \$110,000 and above	\$196,206	18%	\$10,707	5%

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Financial Aid Files, Instructional Activity Files and Directory Files, 2008-2014. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2008-2014. Institutional sectors based on categories in the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education*. Analysis by SREB consultant.

At public two-year institutions in Florida, families making less than \$30,000 in 2014 needed 38 percent of income for educational expenses. Families making between \$30,000 and \$48,000 needed 19 percent of income for a full-time student.

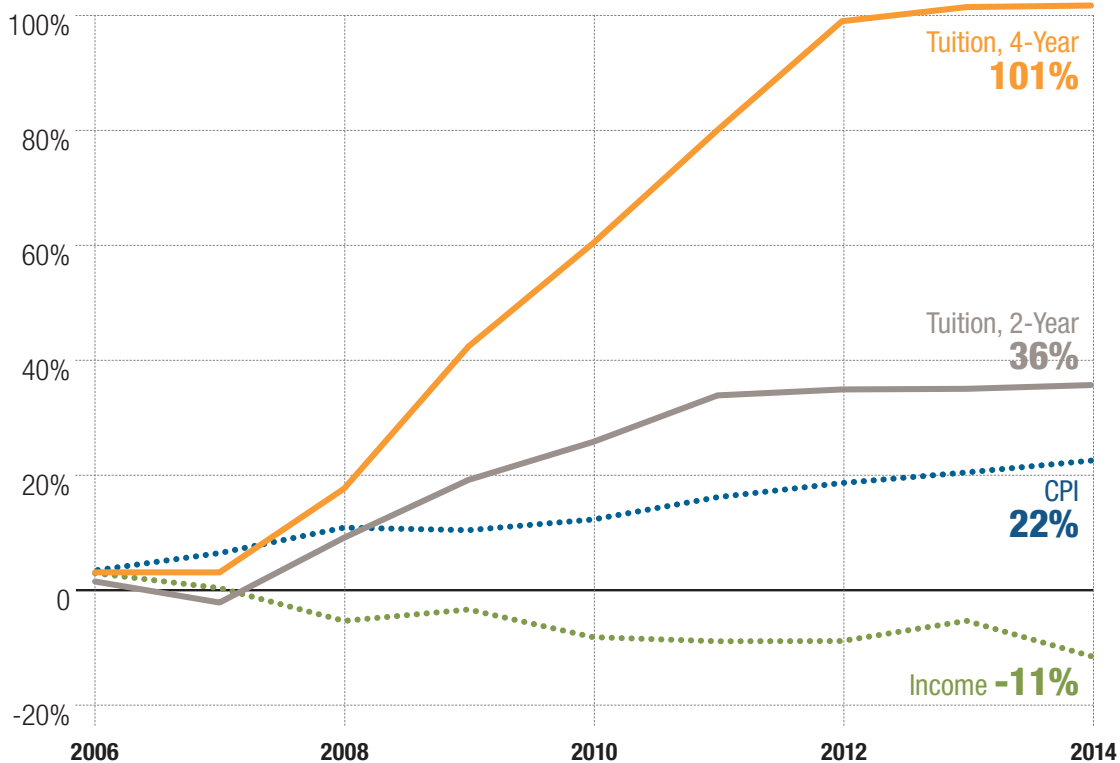
Net Price as a Percentage of Income, Public Technical Institutions, 2014

	Average in This Income Level	Percentage of Families in This Income Level	Net Price	Percentage of Income Needed
Income \$0 - \$30,000	\$17,429	25%	\$9,845	56%
Income \$30,000 - \$48,000	\$39,028	19%	\$11,196	29%
Income \$48,000 - \$75,000	\$60,772	22%	\$12,811	21%
Income \$75,000 - \$110,000	\$91,029	16%	\$11,617	13%
Income \$110,000 and above	\$196,206	18%	NA	NA

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Financial Aid Files, Instructional Activity Files and Directory Files, 2008-2014. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2008-2014. Institutional sectors based on categories in the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education*. Analysis by SREB consultant.

At public technical institutions in Florida, families making less than \$30,000 in 2014 needed 56 percent of income for educational expenses. Families making between \$30,000 and \$48,000 needed 29 percent of income for a full-time student.

Florida: Changes in Tuition and Fees



Sources: Consumer Price Index: Bureau of Labor Statistics, South urban area, 2015. Tuition and fees: National Center for Education Statistics Digest of Education Statistics, 2017. Median family income: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements, South region, Table F-6, 2017.

Additional Context

- The Georgetown Center for the Workforce projects that by 2020, 65 percent of jobs in Florida will require a postsecondary education, higher than the average for the South (59 percent) and the same as the U.S. average (65 percent).
- In 2015, 33 percent of students in Florida were enrolled in public four-year category 1 institutions, 7 percent were enrolled at category 2 four-year institutions, 56 percent were enrolled in public two-year colleges and 4 percent were at technical colleges.
- In 2015, 23 percent of children in Florida were living in poverty. This was up from 2004, when 18 percent were living in poverty.

Sources: Workforce data: Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce, 2015. Enrollment data: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data Systems, 2015. Children in poverty data: Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Book, 2017.

Florida Institutions by Type

Public Four-Year Category 1

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

Public Four-Year Category 2

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

Public Two-Year

Broward College
Chipola College
College of Central Florida
Daytona State College
Eastern Florida State College
Florida Gateway College
Florida Keys Community College
Florida SouthWestern State College
Florida State College at Jacksonville
Gulf Coast State College
Hillsborough Community College
Indian River State College
Lake-Sumter State College
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. Johns River State College
St. Petersburg College

Santa Fe College
Seminole State College of Florida
South Florida State College
State College of Florida, Manatee-Sarasota
Tallahassee Community College
Valencia College

Technical Colleges

Atlantic Technical College
Bradford-Union Technical Center
Brewster Technical Center
Cape Coral Institute of Technology
Charlotte Technical Center
CHOICE High School and Technical Center
D. G. Erwin Technical Center
First Coast Technical College
Florida Panhandle Technical College
Fort Myers Institute of Technology
George Stone Technical Center
George T. Baker Aviation School
Lake Technical College
Lindsey Hopkins Technical Education Center
Lively Technical Center
Lorenzo Walker Institute of Technology
Manatee Technical Institute
Marion County Community Technical and Adult Education Center
Miami Lakes Educational Center
Mid Florida Tech
Orlando Tech
Pinellas Technical College-Clearwater
Pinellas Technical College-St. Petersburg
Radford M Locklin Technical Center
Ridge Career Center
Robert Morgan Educational Center
Suncoast Technical College
Sheridan Technical College
Suwannee-Hamilton Technical Center
Taylor Technical Institute
Tom P Haney Technical Center

Traviss Career Center
Westside Tech
William T. McFatter Technical College
Winter Park Tech
Withlacoochee Technical Institute

Notes

Category 1 four-year institutions award at least 30 doctoral degrees in five different areas. **Category 2** includes all other four-year institutions.

The public two-year group includes institutions that primarily award associates degrees; the list may include two-year institutions that award bachelor's degrees.

These profiles list only institutions that reported data for 2014-15 by March 2017 to the IPEDS Student Financial Aid Data Dictionary.

These profiles do not report data for the technical college sector if a state's technical colleges enroll less than 3 percent of students. See the technical guide at SREB.org/Affordability for detailed sources and explanatory notes.

SREB College Affordability Profiles detail data and trends specific to each SREB state to assist policymakers 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 SREB.org/Affordability.