



Purpose

The purpose of this fact book is to provide a convenient and accessible source for frequently sought information about Florida State College at Jacksonville. Updated annually for each fall term, the Fact Book consolidates and summarizes information from both internal and external sources, including externally published and/or publicly available state and federal sources (e.g., Florida Department of Education, Florida College System and the U.S. Department of Education).

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COLLEGE HISTORY

Overview

Florida State College at Jacksonville (FSCI), was founded in 1965. Then known as Florida Junior College (FJC), its doors opened during the height of the nation's community college movement to proudly serve the Northeast Florida region as the first integrated public, postsecondary educational

institution in Duval or Nassau Counties.

On August 22, 1966, FJC held its first day of classes at two renovated, temporary facilities: The Southside Campus at South Jacksonville Elementary School on Flagler Street and the Cumberland Campus on Cumberland Road off Roosevelt Boulevard. Two short years later, the College held its first Commencement ceremony in May of 1968.

Over the next 20 years, the College established the campuses that are still occupied today and compose the current FSCJ. Beginning in August 1970, FJC opened North Campus, the first permanent campus of the College. One year later South Campus opened on Beach Boulevard as the second permanent campus.

In 1975, the City of Jacksonville donated land on State Street to create the permanent Downtown Campus, which officially opened in 1977.

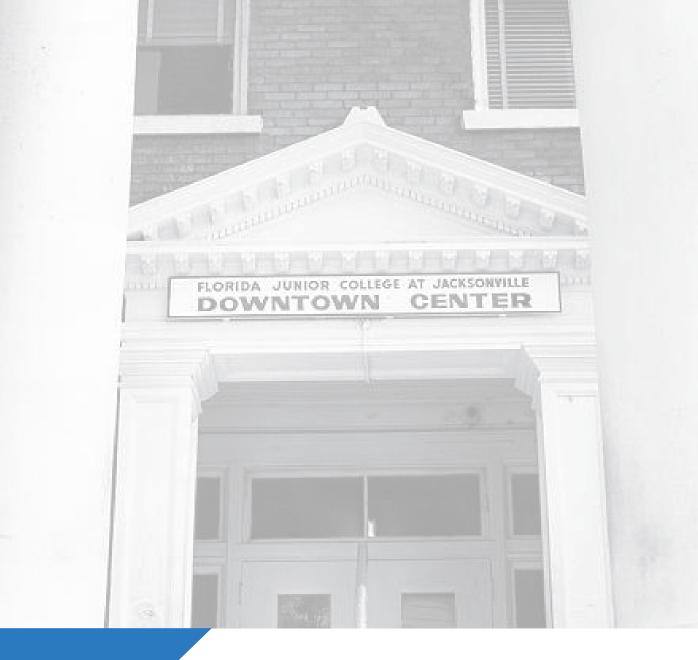
That same year, the original Cumberland Campus that had been renamed the Kent Center in 1974 was officially renamed the Fred H. Kent Campus.

FIC reached a significant milestone in 1986 as it registered its 500,000th student and changed its name from Florida Junior College to Florida Community College at Jacksonville (FCCJ) in response to community input and engagement. By 1988, FCCJ adopted its initial Strategic Plan, established the Center for the Advancement of Teaching and Learning and began operations for Open Campus. During the next two decades, the College continued to grow exponentially, expanding the programs and courses it offered students. In 2007, the College received accreditation to offer baccalaureate degree programs.

In 2009, FCCJ announced the name by which it is known today—Florida State College at Jacksonville (FSCJ). From an initial enrollment of 2,610 students in Fall 1966, FSCJ currently serves more than 50,000 students annually.

Currently, the college is engaged with the downtown community in renovating the historic Lerner Building at 20 W. Adams Street. When construction is complete, FSCJ will lease the building, including housing units for 58 students on floors two through six. The first floor will include a Culinary Café that will showcase our award-winning culinary program.







Mission

Florida State College at Jacksonville provides high value, relevant life-long education that enhances the intellectual, social, cultural and economic development of our diverse community.

Vision

Florida State College at Jacksonville... Growing minds today, leading tomorrow's world.

STRATEGIC GOALS

In December 2014, the District Board of Trustees approved Florida State College at Jacksonville's Strategic Plan Framework 2014-17² and associated measurable outcomes. Five strategic goals were identified that guided the College's priorities.



Promote access and equity



Enhance rigorous and relevant learning opportunities



Increase retention and completion





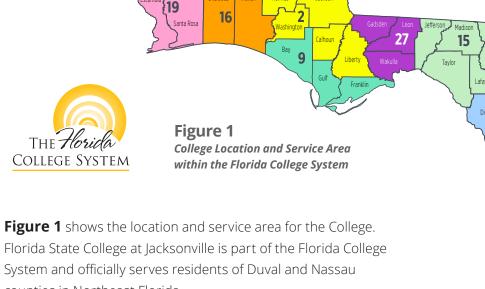
Contribute to workforce and economic development

Cultivate institutional efficiency and effectiveness

² Available at: fscj.edu/discover/governance-administration/oiea/strategic-planning

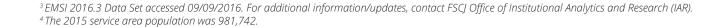
COLLEGE **SERVICE AREA**

Service Area Descriptions



- **12.** Florida Gateway College, Lake City
- 13. Lake-Sumter State College, Leesburg
- 14. Miami Dade College, Miami

- 25. St. Petersburg College, St. Petersburg
- **26.** State College of Florida, Manatee-Sarasota, Bradenton
- 27. Tallahassee Community College, Tallahassee
- 28. Valencia College, Orlando





²² Semino **28** ⁰ counties in Northeast Florida. A brief overview and breakdown of demographics in the service area by age, race/ethnicity and gender follows. 15. North Florida Community College, Madison 1. Broward College, Fort Lauderdale **16.** Northwest Florida State College, Niceville 2. Chipola College, Marianna **17.** Palm Beach State College, Lake Worth College of Central Florida, Ocala **18.** Pasco-Hernando State College, New Port Richey **4.** Daytona State College, Daytona Beach 5. Eastern Florida State College, Cocoa **19.** Pensacola State College, Pensacola **20.** Polk State College, Winter Haven Florida Keys Community College, Key West 21. Santa Fe College, Gainesville **7.** Florida SouthWestern State College, Fort Myers 22. Seminole State College of Florida, Sanford 8. Florida State College at Jacksonville, Jacksonville 23. South Florida State College, Avon Park 9. Gulf Coast State College, Panama City Beach **24.** St. Johns River State College, Palatka **10.** Hillsborough Community College, Tampa **11.** Indian River State College, Fort Pierce

COLLEGE SERVICE AREA Demographic Overview of Service Area⁵

FSCJ FACT BOOK 2015-2016

Age

 Table 1. Age Demographics for Duval and Nassau Counties

Age Cohort	2015 Population	2016 Population	Change	2016 % of Cohort
Under 15	186,299	187,935	1,636	19.0%
15 to 19 years	59,127	59,559	432	6.0%
20 to 24 years	68,854	67,179	-1,675	6.8%
25 to 29 years	79,896	79,762	-134	8.1%
30 to 34 years	73,506	75,517	2,011	7.6%
35 to 39 years	61,002	61,971	969	6.3%
40 to 44 years	61,946	61,341	-605	6.2%
45 to 49 years	62,154	61,677	-477	6.2%
50 to 54 years	69,066	67,584	-1,482	6.8%
55 to 59 years	67,662	68,542	880	6.9%
60 and over	192,230	198,575	6,345	20.1%
Total	981,742	989,642	7,900	100.0%

Race & Ethnicity

Table 2. Race and Ethnicity Demographics for Duval and Nassau Counties

Race/Ethnicity	2015 Population	2016 Population	Change	2016 % of Cohort
White, Non-Hispanic	560,966	562,035	1,069	56.8%
Black, Non-Hispanic	268,714	271,213	2,499	27.4%
Asian, Non-Hispanic	42,527	43,582	1,055	4.4%
White, Hispanic	67,352	69,490	2,138	7.0%
Black, Hispanic	8,921	9,136	215	0.9%
Asian, Hispanic	1,183	1,211	28	0.1%
Other Minority**	32,079	32,975	896	3.3%
Total	981,742	989,642	7,900	100.0%

Gender

 Table 3. Gender Demographics for Duval and Nassau Counties

Gender	2015 Population	2016 Population	Change	2016 % of Cohort
Female	505,824	510,026	4,202	51.5%
Male	475,918	479,616	3,698	48.5%
Total	981,742	989,642	7,900	100.0%

⁵ Source: EMSI 2016.3 Data Set accessed 09/09/2016. For additional information/updates, contact FSCJ Office of Institutional Analytics and Research (IAR).

^{*}Note: FSCJ's Primary Service Area is Duval and Nassau County.

^{**} Other Minority includes, Two or More Races, Hispanic, Two or More Races, Non-Hispanic, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Hispanic, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Hispanic.



Demographic Overview

The student demographic characteristics presented in this section specifically reference annual enrollment data. This data set includes an unduplicated count of 50,334 students who were enrolled in a course at the College in 2015-16.6 The data are also used and reported by the Florida Department of Education (FLDOE) and U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) to report student demographic characteristics at participating American postsecondary institutions.

Collegewide by gender, 57.4% of students were female and 42.6% were male.⁷ The median age was 24 years and the mean or average (calculated as of September 1, 2015) was 28 years of age. Using the consolidated race and ethnicity categories specified by the IPEDS⁸ the Annual 2015-16 enrollment data disaggregates as 26.0% Black or African American, 45.7% White, 9.0% Hispanic or Latino, 2.0% two or more races, 4.8% other minority, 12.4% unreported/unknown for the fall and spring semesters.

In the fall and spring semesters of the 2015-16 state reporting year, less than one fourth (19.6%) of students were enrolled as full-time at the College, with most students (80.4%) enrolled as part-time.

⁶ FSCJ Annual Enrollment, 2015-16

⁷Only gender designations of male or female are counted as valid in the dataset.

⁸ These categories combine American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and Asian into the single category of "other minority" as well as specifically identify the category of "non-resident alien" for any race or ethnicity.

117

(228)

(115)

387

2,422

2,242

1,175

(23)

1,080

2,639

Jacksonville.

1,243

1,362

(A1A)

253

1,006

2,751

1,877

1,710

2,536

Table 4

The following local zip codes account for over 90% of the total annual enrollment for 2015-16

Student			Student		
Zip Code	Count	Percent	Zip Code	Count	Percent
32225	2,751	6.05%	32217	799	1.76%
32218	2,639	5.80%	32034	757	1.66%
32246	2,536	5.57%	32226	757	1.66%
32244	2,422	5.32%	32097	688	1.51%
32210	2,242	4.93%	32206	636	1.40%
32256	1,877	4.13%	32011	592	1.30%
32224	1,710	3.76%	32082	526	1.16%
32216	1,640	3.60%	32222	503	1.11%
32257	1,618	3.56%	32003	498	1.09%
32277	1,362	2.99%	32092	477	1.05%
32211	1,350	2.97%	32219	475	1.04%
	1,287	2.83%	32220	430	0.94%
	1,243	2.73%	32254	387	0.85%
	1,175	2.58%	32046	292	0.64%
	1,145	2.52%	32043	289	0.64%
32259	1,138	2.50%	32266	253	0.56%
	1,083	2.38%	32204	239	.053%
32205	1,080	2.37%	32081	222	0.49%
32073	1,065	2.34%	32234	202	0.44%
32250	1,006	2.21%	32202	187	0.41%
32065	949	2.09%	32063	181	0.40%
32223	907	1.99%	32009	117	0.26%
32068	858	1.89%	32084	102	0.22%
32233	811	1.78%	Total	45,503	100.0%

Figure 2 ▶

2015-16 Annual Enrollment Service Area Student Count by Zip Code Location⁹

FSCJ FACT BOOK 2015-2016

⁹ Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Size shows student count by zip code. The data are filtered on sum of Number of Records, which ranges from 100 to 2,751.

STUDENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographics

Gender

As shown in **Figure 3**, student gender comparisons have remained consistent for the past five years at approximately **57% female** and **43% male**.



Figure 3

Five-Year Student Gender Percentage Comparisons of Annual Enrollment by Academic Year

Race & Ethnicity

Table 5 shows the categories used by IPEDS for student race/ethnicity. Using this system, corresponding counts and percentages are shown for the College over the past five years with totals and average percentages shown in the rightmost columns. Academic term totals (shown at the bottom of the table) reflect the Annual Enrollment counts as reported to IPEDS.

Table 5Five-Year Student Race/Ethnicity Counts and Percentages by Annual Enrollment (2011-12 to 2015-16)

	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		Five-Annual Total	
Race/Ethnicity (FLDOE)	Student Count	%	Student Count	Average								
Black	18,065	27.4%	15,711	27.9%	14,918	27.8%	13,460	26.6%	13,099	26.0%	75,253	27.2%
White	27,380	41.5%	24,634	43.7%	24,155	45.0%	23,436	46.3%	23,022	45.7%	122,627	44.3%
Hispanic	3,672	5.6%	3,447	6.1%	3,607	6.7%	3,896	7.7%	4,517	9.0%	19,139	6.9%
Two or More	571	0.9%	677	1.2%	830	1.5%	967	1.9%	1,031	2.0%	4,076	1.5%
Other Minority	2,724	4.1%	2,364	4.2%	7,698	14.3%	2,443	4.8%	2,412	4.8%	17,641	6.4%
Not Reported	13,601	20.6%	9,475	16.8%	2,458	4.6%	6,414	12.7%	6,253	12.4%	38,201	13.8%
Total	66,013	100%	56,308	100%	53,666	100%	50,616	100%	50,334	100%	276,937	100.0%

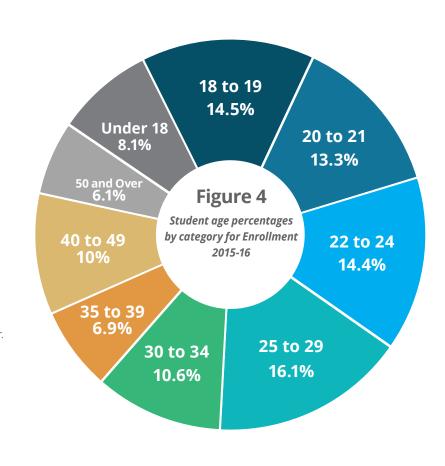
Total Student Count broken down by FSCJ Annual Enrollment Race/Ethnicity.

Age

Student age was calculated using date of birth (DOB) as of September 1 of 2015. For Annual 2015-16 Enrollment, the median student age was 24 years and the mean (average) was 28 years.

Figure 4* displays a percentage breakdown by student age category for Annual Enrollment 2015-16.

^{*} Based on 50,276 known DOBs for students of known gender.



Demographics

Full-/Part-Time Enrollment

(Credit Load)

The five-year annual enrollment average shown in **Figure 5** is **21% full-time** and **78%-part time**. Students who are enrolled for twelve or more term credits or twenty-four or more contact hours per week are considered full time.

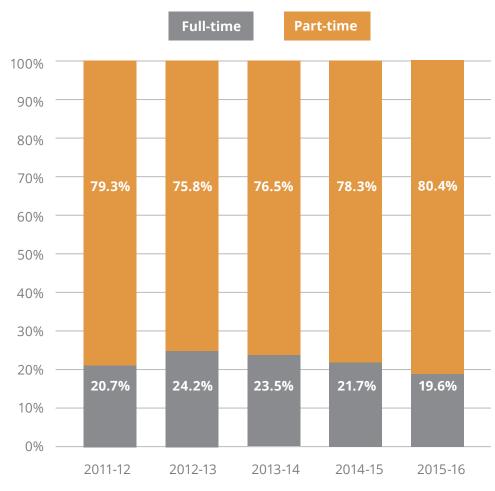


Figure 5

Five-Year, Full-Time and Part-Time Annual Enrollment Status



Annual Enrollment, First Time in College (FTIC), Transfer and All Other

Table 6

Five-Year Annual Enrollment Trends by Category of Enrollment

	2011	2011-12 2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		
Annual Enrollment	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
First Time in College (FTIC)	6,207	9.3%	5,165	9.0%	5,098	9.2%	4,734	9.1%	4,371	8.6%
Transfer	15,900	23.7%	14,884	26.1%	13,971	25.3%	13,160	25.2%	12,663	24.9%
All Other	44,853	67.0%	37,077	64.9%	36,159	65.5%	34,302	65.7%	33,859	66.5%
Total Students Served	66,960	100.0%	57,126	100.0%	55,228	100.0%	52,196	100.0%	50,893	100.0%

Table 6 shows that First Time in College (FTIC) students account for about 9% of FSCJ's annual enrollment. As defined by the FLDOE:

"An FTIC student is a student who is attending a postsecondary institution for the first time. FTIC students must be enrolled in at least one course in one of the following instructional areas: Advanced and Professional, Postsecondary Vocational, Postsecondary Adult Vocational, College Preparatory, Vocational Preparatory, or Apprenticeship. Note this excludes students exclusively enrolled in GED, Adult Basic, Adult Secondary, Continuing Workforce Education, Lifelong Learning, or Educator Preparation Institute. A student that attends another postsecondary institution and earns no credit or no credit is transferred is a Transfer student, not a FTIC." FTIC does not include dual enrollment students.

Demographics

Non-Resident Alien Enrollment

IPEDS classifies "A person who is not a citizen or national of the United States and who is in this country on a visa or temporary basis and does not have the right to remain indefinitely," as a "Non-resident Alien." Figure 6 shows FSCI's Annual Non-Resident Alien Enrollment for IPEDS's 12-month reporting year period.

¹⁰ Source: U. S. Department of Education, IPEDS Data Center.

Figure 6 IPEDS Non-Resident Alien Enrollment (2012-2015)

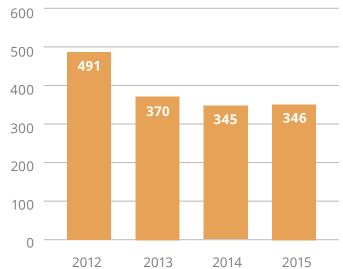


Table 7

Limited English Proficiency

by Program Enrollment 2015-2016

Note: A Limited English Proficiency student

is one who was born in the U.S. and whose

native language is other than English or was

born in the U.S., but comes from a home in

which a language other than English is most relied upon for communication. Is an American

Indian or Alaskan Native and comes from a

home in which a language other than English has a significant impact on his or her level of

English Language Proficiency or a student that

language is other than English. As a result has sufficient difficulty speaking, reading, writing, or understanding the English language to deny him or her the opportunity to learn successfully

in college classrooms in which the language of

instruction is English.

was not born in the U.S. and whose native

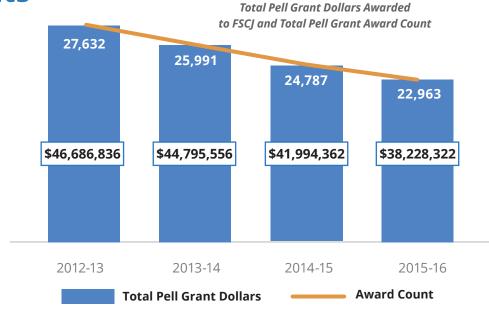
Limited English Proficiency

Program Enrollment	Enrollment	Limited English Proficiency	Percent
Associate in Arts	16,342	653	4.0%
Associate in Applied Science Degree	120	*	1.7%
Associate in Science Degree	7,907	230	2.9%
Work Force Certificate	2,796	67	2.4%
Technical Certificate	6,610	364	5.5%
Applied Technology Diploma	*	*	0.0%
Apprenticeship Program	167	*	0.6%
Advanced Technical Certificate	*	*	0.0%
Baccalaureate Degree	3,799	102	2.7%
Total	37,751	1,419	3.8%

^{*}Indicates a count less than 10

Annual Terms, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16.

Federal Pell Grants are primarily for undergraduates who do not have a Bachelor's Degree. The maximum award changes yearly. The maximum award for 2015-16 academic year was \$5,775.14 To be eligible for this need-based award, family income must be under \$50,000 a year or less. In 2015-16 academic year, 22,963 Pell Awards were distributed at FSCJ.



¹³ Source: Florida College System Awarded Aid Counts for Financial Aid, Annual Terms, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16.

The number of federal work-study awards distributed

Federal Work Study

was 372 awards in 2015-16. The average award is slightly greater than \$1,300 dollars as shown in **Table 8**.

¹² Source: Florida College System Awarded Aid Counts for Financial Aid,

Federal Pell Grants

Annual Federal Work Study Awards

Years	Award Count	Amount	Average Award
2011-12	503	\$753,939	\$1,499
2012-13	459	\$647,905	\$1,412
2013-14	620	\$785,624	\$1,267
2014-15	563	\$675,206	\$1,199
2015-16	372	\$505,408	\$1,359

Table 8

Figure 7

¹¹ Source: Florida College System AA-1A Verification Report Totals Year: 2015-16 TERM:1E-3E

¹⁴ https://www.scholarships.com/financial-aid/grants/federal-grants/

ENROLLMENT & COMPLETIONS

Enrollment



Annual Unduplicated Enrollment

Figure 8 shows the three-year, unduplicated count for students enrolled in a course.

Figure 8



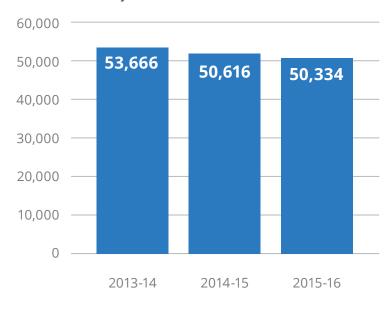


Table 9 Annual Enrollment by Program Area (2015-16)

Annual Enrollment by Program Area¹⁵

Table 9 shows program enrollment headcount by program area. As shown, the largest percentage of total enrollment is concentrated in the Associate in Arts program area.

Program Area	Count	Percent
Associate In Arts (A.A.)	16,342	48.1%
Educator Preparations Institute	*	*
Associate in Science (A.S., A.A.S.)	8,027	23.6%
Certificates [†]	9,416	27.7%
Apprenticeship Program	167	0.6%
Non-Bachelor's Sub-total	33,952	
Education	187	4.9%
Nursing	285	7.5%
Other	3,327	87.5%
Bachelor's Sub-total	3,799	
Grand Total	37,751	100.0%

*Indicates a count less than 10

¹⁵ Source: Florida College System AA-1A Verification Report Year: 2015-16 Term 1E-3E. [†] Includes Advanced Technology Diploma, Workforce Certificates, Technical Certificates.

Table 10

SECTION 4

Baccalaureate Enrollment

by Program of Study

(n=3,799 total) ¹⁶

 Table 10 shows baccalaureate degree enrollments
 percentages by program.

2015-16	Count	Percent
Supervision and Management	1,066	28.1%
Business Administration	498	13.1%
Information Technology and Management	309	8.1%
Computer Networking	299	7.9%
Nursing	285	7.5%
Biomedical Sciences	265	7.0%
Human Services	259	6.8%
Early Childhood Education	187	4.9%
Public Safety Management	181	4.8%
Supply Chain Management/ Logistics	152	4.0%
Converged Communications	146	3.8%
Digital Media	115	3.0%
Financial Services	36	0.9%
Fire Science Management	*	0.0%
Grand Total	3,799	100.0%

¹⁶ Source: Florida College System AA-1A Verification Report Year: 2015-16 Term: 1E-3E.
† Compared to the prior year (2014-15), total baccalaureate enrollment (3,453), overall enrollment is relatively steady, with a slight increase (3,799).







Developmental Education means instruction through which a high school graduate who applies for any college credit program may attain the communication and computation skills necessary to successfully complete college credit instruction.¹⁷ Developmental Education may be delivered through a variety of accelerated and corequisite strategies. Applicable definitions follow.

Strategy—One of four instructional delivery methods: **1.** Modularized-instruction that is customized and targeted to address specific skill gaps; **2.** Compression-course structures that accelerate student progression from developmental instruction to college-level coursework; **3.** Contextualized-developmental instruction that is related to meta-majors (a collection of programs of study or academic discipline groupings that share common foundational skills); **4.** Corequisite-developmental instruction or tutoring that supplements credit instruction while a student is concurrently enrolled in a credit-bearing course.¹⁸

- **1. Modularized** instruction is an acceleration strategy that is customized and targeted to address specific skill gaps. Particular deficiencies are identified and targeted interventions are implemented to remediate them. Material is deconstructed\grouped into sub-unit parts and condensed into component pieces that address precise skill area deficiencies.
- **2. Compression** instruction accelerates student progression from developmental instruction to college-level coursework through more intensive course delivery that expands time on task within a shortened period of time (e.g., 16 hours per week for three weeks rather than three hours per week for 16 weeks). Instruction is redesigned and concentrated to reduce the amount of time students spend in developmental education. A distinguishing characteristic is that the intensity is increased and the duration of the instructional interaction is reduced to allow the student to progress at a faster pace.
- **3. Contextualized** instruction is related to meta-majors. Applied instruction related to meta-majors is embedded in context and applications that are relevant to the student's interests and goals. Instruction is built around the sustained systematic use of a single theme relevant to the student's academic and\or life goals. Instruction is organized around real-world, applied problem solving. Both academic and career and technical education courses can incorporate contextualized approaches to instruction.
- **4. Corequisite** developmental instruction or tutoring supplements credit instruction while a student is concurrently enrolled in a credit-bearing, entry-level gateway math or English course (writing or reading).

Developmental Education

Table 11

Developmental Education Enrollment and Success by Course (2015-16)¹⁹

	Fall			Spring			Summer			Total 2015-16		
Developmental Courses	Enrollment (Students)	Success (Students)	Success (Percent)									
MAT0018 - MATHEMATICS I ¹	429	311	72.5%	409	258	63.1%	346	219	63.3%	1,184	788	66.6%
MAT0028 - MATHEMATICS II ¹	1,107	714	64.5%	906	567	62.6%	641	405	63.2%	2,654	1,686	63.5%
Mathematics Sub-total:	1,536	1,025	66.7%	1,315	825	62.7%	987	624	63.2%	3,838	2,474	64.5%
REA0007 - READING I ¹	96	82	85.4%	68	58	85.3%	34	30	88.2%	198	170	85.9%
REA0017 - READING II ¹	427	340	79.6%	313	226	72.2%	197	124	62.9%	937	690	73.6%
Reading Sub-total:	523	422	80.7%	381	284	74.5%	231	154	66.7%	1,135	860	75.8%
ENCO015 - WRITING I ¹	83	71	85.5%	59	53	89.8%	27	27	100.0%	169	151	89.3%
ENCO025 - WRITING II ¹	269	204	75.8%	222	164	73.9%	165	125	75.8%	656	493	75.2%
Writing Sub-total:	352	275	78.1%	281	217	77.2%	192	152	79.2%	825	644	78.1%
MAT0056 - MATHEMATICS ²	*	*	*									
MAT0056 - INTRODUCTION TO COLLEGE MATHEMATICS ²												
Compression Sub-total:	2,142	1,518	70.9%	1,755	1,162	66.2%	1,245	805	64.7%	5,142	3,485	67.8%
Modularized Sub-total:	269	204	75.8%	222	164	73.9%	165	125	75.8%	656	493	75.2%
Total	2,411	1,722	71.4%	1,977	1,326	67.1%	1,410	930	66.0%	5,798	3,978	68.6%

Strategy—Compression¹, Modularized²

¹⁷ Section (S.) 1008.02, Florida Statutes (F.S.), as cited in Florida Department of Education (FLDOE), Florida College System (FCS) Definitions document (C. Allen, 2015, p. 3).

¹⁸ Section (S.) 1008.02. Florida Statutes (F.S.).

¹⁹ Source: Florida Department of Education (FLDOE), Florida College System (FCS), Business Intelligence Portal (refreshed 12/21/16) based on Community College and Technical Center Management Information Systems (CCTCMIS) data.

^{*} Note: an asterisk indicates a count less than 10.

^{*}Success is number of students who obtain a grade of "C" or above.

ENROLLMENT & COMPLETIONS

Full-Time Equivalent Funded (FTE)

Figure 9

FTE Student Enrollment

(2013-14 to 2015-16) Credit and Non-Credit

The Full-Time Equivalent of students is a single value providing a meaningful combination of full-time and part-time students. The number of FTE students is calculated based on instructional credit and/or clock hours (e.g., 30 semester hours of enrollment in an academic year = 1 FTE).²⁰ These hours may count toward what is commonly referred to as funded FTE. The following figure is a longitudinal comparison of all funded FTE by reporting year.²¹

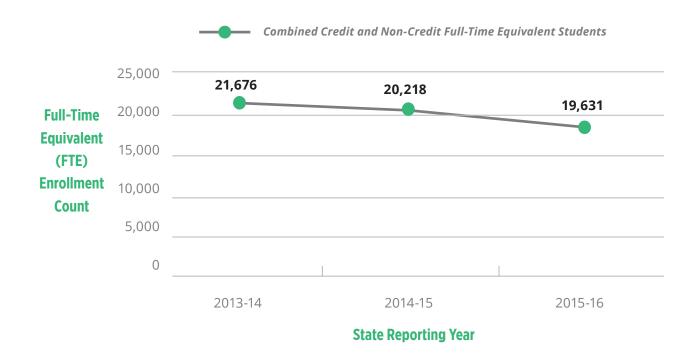




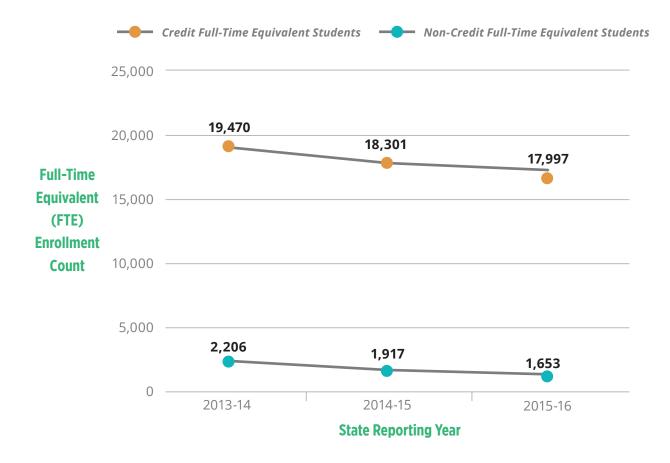
Figure 10

FTE Equivalent Funded

Disaggregated by Credit and Non-Credit Types

Types

Types



²² Source: Florida College System, FTE Enrollment by ICS by Term: Funded, 2015-16 FTE-3.

²⁰ Funded FTE does not include Life Long Learning and CWE after 09-10.

²¹ Source: The Florida College System Enrollment Estimating Conference August 2, 2016 Historical Enrollment Data (July 2016 Release). Florida College System, FTE Enrollment by ICS by Term: Funded, 2015-16 FTE-3.

¹ Credit includes Advanced and Professional (A&P lower/upper level), Post-Secondary Vocational, College Credit Developmental Education, Educator Preparation Institute (EPI). Non-credit includes Post-secondary Adult Vocational, Adult Basic Education (ABE), Adult High School, GED Preparation, Citizenship, Applied Academics for Adult Education (formerly VPI), and English for Academic Purposes (EAP).

ENROLLMENT & COMPLETIONS

Integrated Postsecondary Educational Data System (IPEDS)

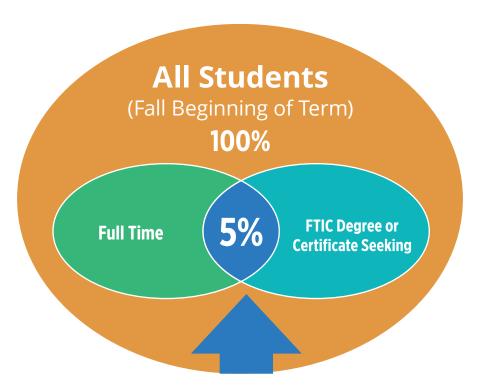
Figure 11

IPEDS Tracking Cohort Composition

Annual GRS Cohort Student Selection Used to Calculate IPEDS Graduate Rate

IPEDS graduation rate computations involve calculating the percentage of students who complete a degree or certificate within a specific period of time for both associate and bachelor's degrees. It is important to recognize that the IPEDS beginning student cohorts include only a subset of all students registered in any given fall term, which includes only Full-Time (FT), First Time in College (FTIC) degree or certificate seeking

students. Of all students registered in any particular fall term, those comprising the IPEDS cohort may represent a relatively small fraction of the total at any given institution. As shown in **Figure 11**, of 100% of students registered at the beginning term, in any given fall term, only 5% are considered full-time, first time, degree/ certificate seeking.



IPEDS GRS Cohort Students

Figure 12

IPEDS Graduation Rate

IPEDS 150% Graduation Rates (2011-12 to 2015-16)

Figure 12 shows the graduation rate for FSCJ for IPEDS reporting year.

The graduation rate has been consistently above 30% for the past five years

The IPEDS Graduation Rate is also known as the "Student Right to Know" graduation rate. It tracks the progress of students who began their studies as full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students, created as a cohort at the beginning of every Fall term, to find if they earn a degree or other award such as a certificate within 150% of "normal time" for completing the program in which they are enrolled. This cohort is then adjusted to exclude certain students. The Graduation Rate for four-year institutions, such as Florida State College at Jacksonville, is tracked over a six-year period.

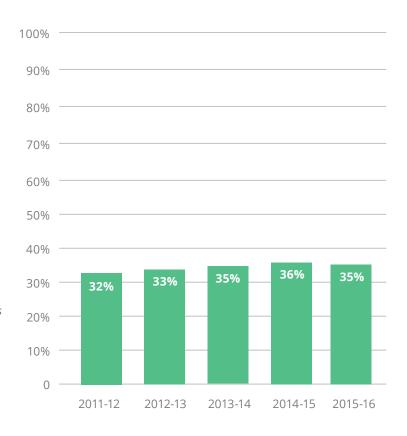
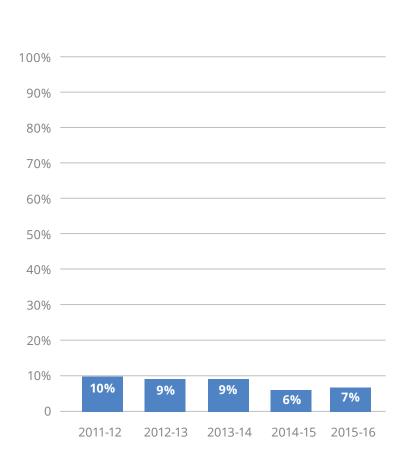


Figure 13

IPEDS Transfer-Out Rates (2011-12 to 2015-16)

Figure 13 shows IPEDS Transfer-Out-Rates. This is the percentage of full-time students from the Graduation Survey cohort who transferred to another institution prior to completion of the student's chosen certificate or degree program. Although this count and percentage rate are provided separately, students who have transferred out continue to be tracked in the adjusted cohort.



SECTION 4



Program Completions

Award/Degree	Count	Percent
Associate in Arts (A.A.)	3,142	42.9%
Educator Preparation Institute	*	*
Associate in Science (A.S.) (A.A.S.)	1,059	14.5%
Certificates [†]	3,115	42.6%
Non-Bachelor's Sub-total:	7,316	
Education	35	4.8%
Nursing	103	14.1%
Other	594	81.1%
Bachelor's Sub-total:	732	
Grand Total	8,051	

^{*} Indicates a count less than 10.

Table 12

Combined Credit Program Award Completions 2015-16

A total of 8,051 award completions included in both lower division and upper division. As shown in **Table 12**, the majority of lower division completions were Associate in Arts Degrees

Economic Success of FSCJ Graduates

Economic Success of Florida State College at Jacksonville Graduates 5th Year Outcomes After Graduation (2009/10 Graduates)

Degree Level	Disclosable Program	Number of Completers	Total Employed Percent	Full Qtr. Employment Percent	Average Starting Wage-Median	Continuing Education Percent	Public Assistance Percent
Bachelor's Degree (FCS)	4	93	77%	71%	\$58,032	10%	*
Associate in Arts (FCS)	1	3,020	75%	65%	\$40,312	15%	6%
Associate in Applied Science (FCS)	31	241	77%	72%	\$46,800	11%	5%
Associate in Science (FCS)	45	845	81%	75%	\$53,292	13%	3%
Work Force Certificates (FCS)	33	1,068	75%	65%	\$41,812	11%	12%
Applied Technology Diploma (FCS)	2	29	83%	79%	\$39,840	10%	*
Technical Certificates (FCS)	27	590	77%	68%	\$40,768	20%	10%
Educator Preparation Institute Certificate (FCS)	1	134	73%	66%	\$43,160	2%	*

Notes: Number of Completers is the total number of students who graduated from the program in the cohort. Total employed is the number of completers in the cohort with earnings divided by the total number of completers in the cohort. Full Qtr. Employment Percent is the number of completers in the cohort with earnings at or exceeding the minimum wage divided by the total number of completers in the cohort. Continuing education is the number of completers in the cohort found continuing their postsecondary education in Florida divided by the total number of completers in the cohort. Public Assistance Percent is the number of students who received food stamps or TANF divided by the total number of completers in the cohort. For a list of disclosable programs and further details, follow the link below.

[†] Includes Advanced Technology Diploma, Workforce Certificates, Technical Certificates

²³ Source: Florida College System AA-1A Verification Report Year: 2015-16 Term: 1E-3

Table 13

²⁴ Source: CollegeMeasures.org

PERSONNEL

Employee Demographics



Table 14 presents a five-year annual "snapshot" of employees by gender.²⁵ For 2016 there were 2,667 employees working at the College as of October 2016. Of these, 57% were female and 43% were male. **Tables 15** and **16** present additional employee breakdowns by race, ethnicity and temporary status. **Table 17** shows five-year employee counts and percentages for full-time and part-time employee status.

Gender

Table 14. *Employee Gender (Five-Year) Counts and Percentages*

Male	1,296	42.1%	1,196	42.7%	1,157	43.3%
Female	1,780	57.9%	1,604	57.3%	1,510	56.7%
Total	3,076	100.0%	2,800	100.0%	2,667	100.0%

Race & Ethnicity

 Table 15. Employee Race and Ethnicity (Five-Year) Counts and Percentages

White	1,996	64.9%	1,845	65.9%	1,720	64.5%
Black	734	23.9%	675	24.1%	656	24.6%
Hispanic	94	3.1%	106	3.8%	126	4.7%
Asian	84	2.7%	76	2.7%	79	3.0%
Multi-Racial	88	2.9%	75	2.7%	65	2.4%
American Indian	*	0.2%	*	0.2%	*	0.3%
Nat. Hawaii/Pac. S	*	0.0%	*	0.1%	*	0.1%
Unknown	75	2.4%	15	0.5%	13	0.5%
Total	3,076	100.0%	2,800	100.0%	2,667	100.0%

Temporary Status

Table 16. Employee Temporary Status (Five-Year)

Counts and Percentages

Temporary	1,327	43.1%	1,159	41.4%	1,089	40.8%
Not Temporary	1,749	56.9%	1,641	58.6%	1,578	59.2%
Total	3,076	100.0%	2,800	100.0%	2,667	100.0%

Full-/Part-Time Status

Table 17. Employee Full-/Part-Time Status (Five-Year)

Counts and Percentages

Employee	20	2012		2013		14	20	15	2016		
Status	Count	Percent									
Full Time	1,544	50.2%	1,531	50.0%	1,452	51.9%	1,401	49.5%	1,349	50.6%	
Part Time	1,532	49.8%	1,528	50.0%	1,348	48.1%	1,431	50.5%	1,318	49.4%	
Total	3,076	100.0%	3,059	100.0%	2,800	100.0%	2,832	100.0%	2,667	100.0%	

²⁵ Source: APR2013-APR2017 Annual APR Submission (2013–2017), Florida College System, Comparative Frequencies, CCTCMIS-COMPFREQ.

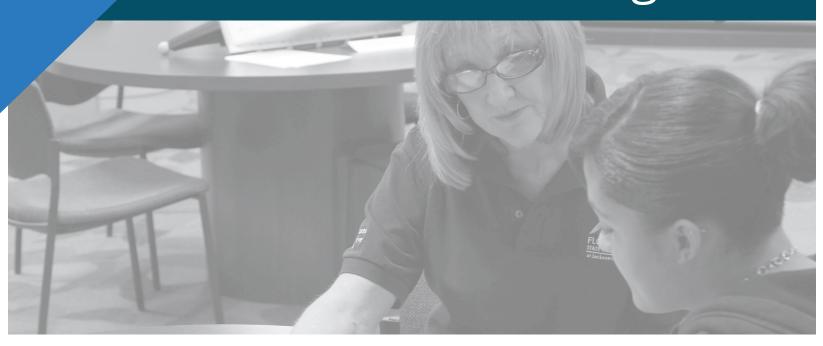
^{*} Indicates a count less than 10.

[†] Note: An employee can be in more than one category.

SECTION 5

PERSONNEL

Occupation and Academic Degrees



Employee Occupations

Table 18. Occupation Activity Classifications (Four-Year) Counts and Percentages

	20)12	20	13	20	14	20	015
Occupation Activity Classification	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Management	105	3.4%	101	3.6%	91	3.2%	94	3.5%
Business/Financial	56	1.8%	56	2.0%	59	2.1%	65	2.4%
Computer Engineering and Science	100	3.3%	101	3.6%	90	3.2%	83	3.1%
Community Service, Legal, Arts, Media	136	4.4%	112	4.0%	114	4.0%	146	5.5%
Instruction	1,220	39.9%	1,194	42.6%	1,180	41.7%	1,151	43.2%
Archivists, Curators, Museum Technicians	*	0.1%	*	0.1%	*	0.1%	*	0.1%
Librarians	31	1.0%	26	0.9%	37	1.3%	35	1.3%
Library Technicians	24	0.8%	22	0.8%	18	0.6%	22	0.8%
Other Teaching/Instructional Support	215	7.0%	197	7.0%	192	6.8%	180	4.0%
Service Occupations	106	3.5%	112	4.0%	112	4.0%	108	4.0%
Sales and Related	*	0.0%	*	0.0%	*	0.0%	*	0.0%
Office Administrative Support	649	21.2%	590	21.1%	559	19.7%	430	16.1%
Natural Resources, Construction, Maintenance	145	4.7%	129	4.6%	139	4.9%	147	5.5%
Production, Transportation, Material	*	0.0%	*	0.2%	*	0.2%	*	0.2%
Student Assistants	264	8.6%	152	5.4%	234	8.3%	198	7.4%
Total	3,059	100.0%	2,800	100.0%	2,832	100.0%	2,667	100.0%

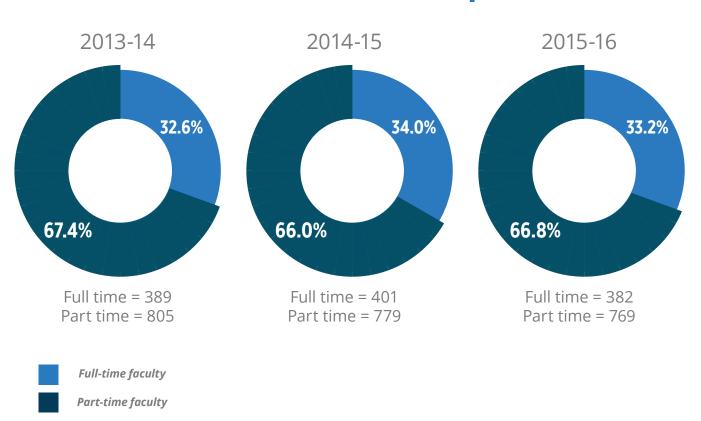
²⁶ Source: APR2013-APR2017 Annual APR Submission (2013—2017), Florida College System, Comparative Frequencies, CCTCMIS – COMPFREQ. Note, prior to 2013 Occupational Activity was categorized using different groupings.

Employee Academic Degrees

Table 19. Five-year data on the types, counts and percentages of academic degrees held by employees at the College

Academic Degree Type	20	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Count	Percent									
Doctorate	312	10.1%	344	11.2%	338	12.1%	345	12.2%	352	13.2%	
Specialist/ Advanced Master's	65	2.1%	*	0.0%	21	0.8%	19	0.7%	13	0.5%	
Master's	886	28.8%	962	31.4%	907	32.4%	899	31.7%	852	31.9%	
Bachelor's	531	17.3%	535	17.5%	483	17.3%	455	16.1%	411	15.4%	
Associate	270	8.8%	281	9.2%	258	9.2%	261	9.2%	239	9.0%	
Less than Associate	772	25.1%	707	23.1%	579	20.7%	634	22.4%	610	22.9%	
Other	240	7.8%	230	7.5%	214	7.6%	219	7.7%	190	7.1%	
Total	3,076	100.0%	3,059	100.0%	2,800	100.0%	2,832	100.0%	2,667	100.0%	

Figure 14
Instructional Staff Composition



²⁷ Source: IPEDS Human Resource Survey, Annual Personnel Report, reported as of October of the reporting year.

^{*}Note: an asterisk indicates a count less than 10.



Facilities Utilization, Descriptions and Valuation

Table 20 contains a summary of College facilities measures and values. The College had 55% utilization for classrooms and 70% utilization for labs in Spring 2016. The state standard is 60% for classrooms and 80% for labs. The College took utilization into account on a campus level to determine appropriateness of proposed remodeling and to establish priorities. Renovation/Remodel project funding requests in the

first three years are limited to campuses with the highest utilization rates and the most unmet needs for classrooms and labs. Additionally, new construction project funding requests in the first three years include only those campuses with the highest utilization rates and those that already have some FSCJ Foundation matching funds available for the projects.

Table 20 Facilities Statistics 2015-16

Florida State College at Jacksonville Facilities Statistics (Sites, Acreage, Buildings, Valuation)²⁸

Measure	Value
Number of Sites	7
Total Operating Campuses	4
Total Acres*	844
Total Owned Buildings**	102
Owned Total Gross Sq. Ft. **	2,435,028
Building Values ***	\$829,287,551
Content Values ***	\$65,125,213
Combined Values***	\$894,412,764

Notes: * Includes leased ** Includes covered walks *** Building and content values do not include builder's risk, owned fine art, vehicle or watercraft values.



Administrative Offices³⁰

District Administrative Offices and Support Services facilities are interrelated and relatively contiguous. The combined area of the complex consists of 10 buildings, including Downtown Campus with 683,282 gross square feet (GSF) on about 33 acres.

Administrative Offices—As an ancillary center, the Administrative Offices provide centralized administrative support to the College. The building houses the College president's office, senior College staff, centralized administrative support staff, FSCJ Foundation, FSCJ Artist Series operations and the boardroom for the District Board of Trustees.

Main Street Center—A historic three story building that houses Security and Institutional Advancement.

Urban Resource Center—An academic facility includes classrooms, testing center, offices that house staff for Continuing Education, Enrollment, Student Services, Pre-Collegiate Studies, Workforce Development and Financial Aid Services.

1 Downtown Campus opened in 1977,

Downtown Campus is home for students in the College's advanced technology programs including computer networking and cyber security, advanced manufacturing, biomedical technology, and biotechnology. Degree programs in other high demand fields such as logistics and supply chain management, office administration, business management, and early childhood education are fully offered on this campus. Pathways to high wage, high skill technical fields such as automotive technician, diesel technician, construction management, building trades, and welding round out the diverse program offerings of this campus. Adults who need to learn English as a Second Language or complete a high school credential for entry into a college or career program can accomplish those goals, as well.



2 Kent Campus was completed in 1979. It has eight buildings with 414,011 GSF on approximately 38 acres. Kent Campus serves the western and southwestern areas of Duval County. This Campus is in an urban area surrounded by major roads and residential areas. It faces a major thoroughfare, Roosevelt Boulevard, connecting the town of Orange Park with downtown Jacksonville. Kent Campus' administration proposes remodeling portions of Buildings A, C and F to house upgraded science labs. Buildings F and C will convert outdated lab space into much needed general classroom space, accommodating the new Bachelor of Science programs in Business Administration, Supervision and Management.



3 North Campus, the oldest campus, opened in late 1970. It has 23 buildings with 464,033 GSF on 160 acres. This Campus serves northern and northwestern Duval County and much of Nassau County. Except for a few areas in the western end of the campus where some wetlands exist, there are no insurmountable deterrents to development. The most recently constructed building, the Criminal Justice Center (CJC), was completed in June 2000. The Criminal Justice Center program's need for instructional space exceeds available space in Building P. Due to their age, the existing North Campus buildings require remodeling and renovation to adequately serve the students, accommodate changing academic programs and create more effective classrooms. Proposed renovation projects are part of ongoing efforts to modernize facilities in addition to improving building energy efficiency.

³⁰ All information and text in this section provided by the FSCJ Facilities Department.

FACILITIES



4 Deerwood Center was acquired in April 1994. The campus consists of an instructional and student support service building with 280,000 GSF of academic space and a parking garage on 14 acres. It provides a full range of academic programs in an important business district of the city and houses the College's FSCJ Online and network operations center. Since the first phase of remodeling was completed in 2000, the facility has experienced rapid growth in enrollment. To meet this new demand, the College acquired the balance of the retail space in the mall and constructed the parking garage. This newly acquired retail space was remodeled in 2009, providing additional instruction space along with an Information Learning Commons. The final phase of the project remodeled the vacated backfill areas that were completed in August 2010. The campus also contains a multi-level 500-space parking garage for student and employee use.



5 South Campus is the largest campus in acreage and number of buildings. It serves the southern and eastern portion of Duval County. Currently, the campus has 35 buildings with 618,097 GSF on nearly 338 acres. South Campus is divided almost in half by a major utility and storm drainage easement. A portion of the campus is wetlands and conservation areas protected from development. The southern half of the campus facing Beach Boulevard contains the majority of the academic buildings. The northern half is used by the Fire Academy of the South (FAS). The program originally opened in the early 1980s. The newest facility at the FAS site was completed in December 2010 and includes an instructional lab building and a state-of-the-art Burn Ship Prop. The second phase of this project includes an Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting training facility, or ARFF. It was completed in December 2014 and was partially funded by the Federal Aviation Administration.



6 Cecil Center After the Navy vacated Cecil Field in August of 1999, the Aviation Center of Excellence was established and is now called Cecil Center South. The College leases two buildings from the City of Jacksonville and one from the Jacksonville Aviation Authority. All three of the buildings were extensively remodeled and now house the College's aviation-related programs. Building J houses the avionics instructional programs. Remodeling these three buildings was followed by construction of a new 46,697 GSF education facility at Cecil Center North on 130 acres owned by the College located to the north of Normandy Blvd. Additionally, a 6,000 SF Commercial Vehicle Driving facility was constructed along with a three-quarter mile track and large maneuvering area. Most recently, a new 134,889 GSF Hangar, the Aircraft Service Educational facility was constructed at Cecil Center South adjacent to the runway in partnership with the Jacksonville Aviation Authority to teach maintenance, repair, overhaul and aircraft painting. Cecil Center North was designed as a six building educational center to serve west Duval County. The proposed future Building B will be the third building planned to be built as the student enrollment grows.



Nassau Center The College constructed this center on 102 acres in Nassau County to meet the specific needs of local residents. The initial 20acre parcel, acquired in 1987, was increased to a 102-acre campus and is now a full-service center supplemented by course offerings at North Campus. It still provides conference and outdoors "team building" training facilities for local organizations and corporations on the initial 20-acre parcel. Currently the center has 19 buildings with 118,144 GSF of floor area. A relatively new 47,095 SF building for instructional and support services was completed in August 2000. More recently, the College, along with the Nassau County School District, received funding for a joint use Technical Career Center. The completed 44,984 GSF facility provides for the much needed training for high school and college students in high-demand vocational areas and select academic areas. There are approximately 40 acres of remaining developable property at the Nassau Center.

Campus and Center Location and Description

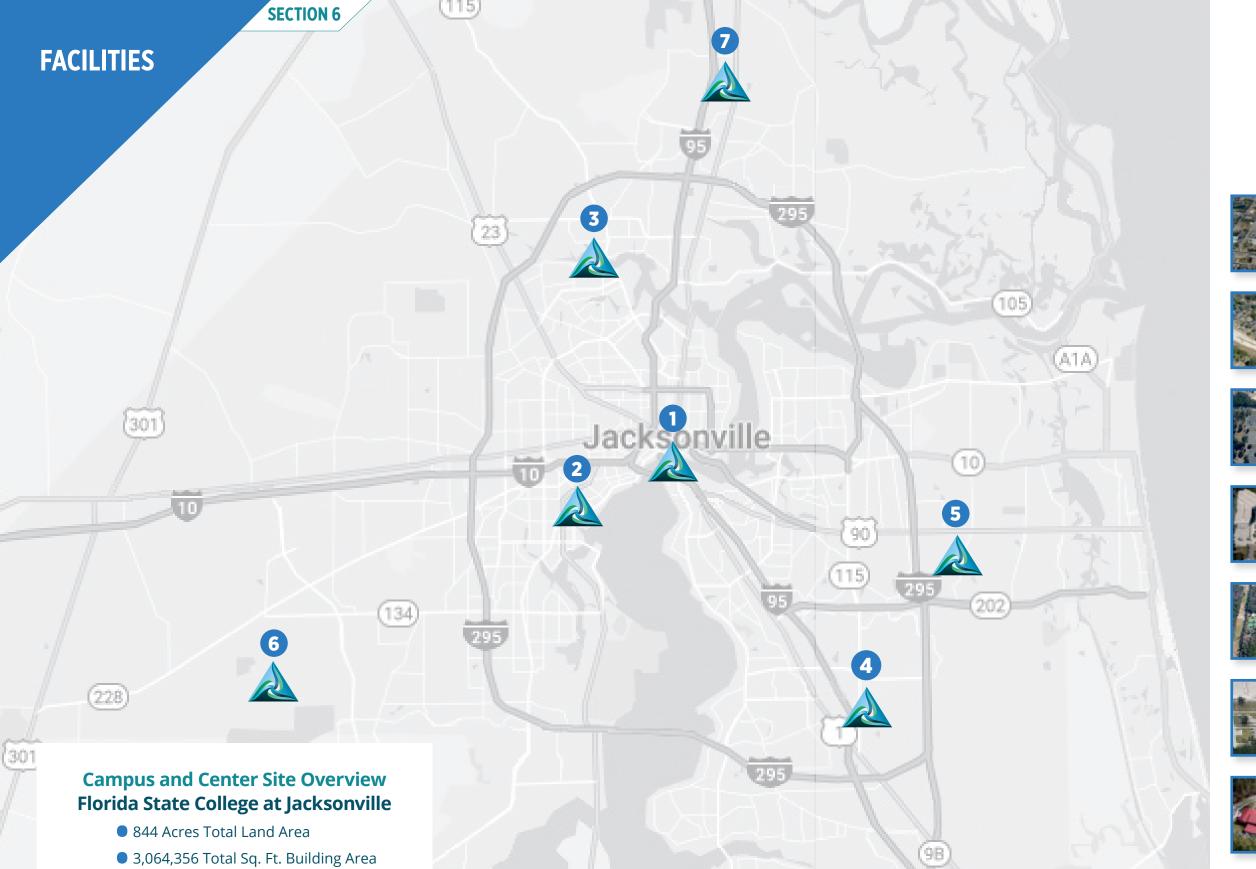


Figure 15

Aerial Location Map

Facilities Campus and Center Site Overview (Location Map and Aerial Photos)³¹



Downtown Campus / Administrative Offices



2 Kent Campus



3 North Campus



Deerwood Center



South Campus



6 Cecil Center



Nassau Center



SITE LOCATION

FSCJ FACT BOOK 2015-2016

Table 21

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015

(Audited Financials)²⁹

	College 	Component Unit	
Revenues			
Operating Revenues: Student Tuition and Fees, Net of Scholarship Allowances of \$24,490,212 Federal Grants and Contracts State and Local Grants and Contracts Nongovernmental Grants and Contracts Sales and Services of Educational Departments Auxiliary Enterprises Other Operating Revenues	\$ 37,479,299 7,875,236 2,415,600 1,258,418 700,897 1,790,456 650,220	\$ 5,683,076 807,129	
Total Operating Revenues	52,170,126	6,490,205	
Expenses			
Operating Expenses: Personnel Services Scholarships and Waivers Utilities and Communications Contractual Services Other Services and Expenses Materials and Supplies Depreciation	114,526,650 29,271,297 5,336,053 11,689,863 5,484,289 18,110,512 10,080,683	327,533 956,802 5,655,732 1,160,917 177,681	
Total Operating Expenses	194,499,347	8,278,665	
Operating Loss	(142,329,221)	(1,788,460)	
Nonoperation Revenue (Expenses)			
State Noncapital Appropriations Federal and State Student Financial Aid Gifts and Grants Investment Income Other Nonoperating Revenue Gain on Disposal of Capital Assets Interest on Capital Asset-Related Debt	77,636,270 50,220,079 266,046 930,021 171,497 26,707 (93,875)	1,513,388	
Net Nonoperation Revenues	128,883,745	1,513,388	
Income (Loss) Before Other Revenues, Expenses, Gains, or Losses	(13,445,476)	(275,072)	
State Capital Appropriations Capital Grants, Contracts, Gifts, and Fees Additions to Permanent Endowments	2,258,308 4,979,242	130,877	
Total Other Revenues	7,237,732	130,877	
Decrease in Net Position	(6,207,744)	(144,195)	
Net Position, Beginning of Year Adjustment to Beginning Net Position	271,686,692 (43,893,309)	46,467,136	
		16 167 126	
Net Position, Beginning of Year, as Restated	227,703,383	46,467,136	

The accompanying notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

²⁹ Florida State College at Jacksonville, a component unit of the state of Florida statement of revenues, expenses and charges in net position for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015.

FINANCE

Table 22 Functional Distribution of Operating Expenses

Functional Classification	Amount
Instruction	\$58,754,084
Public Services	\$545,390
Academic Support	\$26,403,011
Student Services	\$17,401,090
Institutional Support	\$22,899,263
Plant Operations/Maintenance	\$28,944,765
Scholarships and Waivers	\$29,271,297
Depreciation	\$10,080,683
Auxiliary Enterprises	\$199,764
Total Operating Expenses	\$194,499,347

Table 22. College Operating expenditures are presented categorically. Total annual operating cost for the college is \$194,499,347. For the FY ending June 30, 2015, as shown, the main cost categories include (1) Instruction, (2) Scholarship and Waivers, (3) Plant Operation/Maintenance, (4) Academic Support, (5) Institutional Support, (6) Student Services.

Resource Development (Grants)

In 2015-16, the Resource Development team secured \$10,942,392 in grant awards in collaboration with campus and department design team members.

In 2015, the U.S. Department of Labor awarded a Florida Apprenticeship in the 21st Century grant in the amount of \$5,000,000. The Consortium, led by Florida State College at Jacksonville, in partnership with St. Petersburg College and Broward College, will work with business and other partners to close the workforce skills gap faced by the Information Technology, Manufacturing, and Healthcare and Construction/Trades industries across Florida, by promoting the growth and expansion of quality and innovative apprenticeships programs. A total of 1,000 participants will be served through this grant program.

The College received \$3,046,433 in grant awards in 2015-16 from the Florida Department of Education for the Carl D. Perkins Postsecondary Section 132, Carl D. Perkins Rural and Sparsely Populated, Adult General Education, and English Literacy and Civics Education programs.

The National Science Foundation awarded \$819,979 for the iNoVATE Expansion Project (iNoVATE-X), which will build

on the results of a previous INoVATE project to develop a technical certificate in Network Enterprise Administration and create online curriculum for courses in a Microsoft Certified Systems Engineer certification. FSCJ is lead institution in a consortium that includes Daytona State College, Eastern Florida State College, Seminole State College of Florida, Tallahassee Community College, and the National Center for Convergence Technology at Collin College in Texas.

Two projects that provide scholarships to students in health-related programs were funded. TRIO SSS Health Sciences: Changing Lives received \$220,000 from the U.S. Department of Education. It provides comprehensive services, including grant aid in the form of scholarships to low-income, first generation in college students and/or students with disabilities who are enrolled in Health Sciences programs. The second project, Nursing Workforce Diversity, received \$180,178 from the Health Resources & Services Administration (HRSA). This project is designed to assist Registered Nurses in earning a Bachelor of Science degree in Nursing, with emphasis on underrepresented and disadvantaged populations.

Financial Aid

Table 23 Types of Financial Aid Awarded 2015-16³⁰

In 2015-16, FSCJ distributed over 112.8 million dollars in financial assistance. Typically, a student receives multiple types of financial aid. Grants and scholarships are funds that do not have to be repaid.

Grants can come from federal, state, institutional or private sources. Examples of the grants awarded by the Federal government include, Pell Grants and Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant. The state of Florida issues the Florida Public Student Assistance Grant (FPSAG). These are need-based funds offered to undergraduate students to defray educational expenses.

Loans assist with expenses and come with a low interest rate and a lengthy payback schedule. The biggest lender is the federal government offering the FDLP (Federal Direct Loan Program) Loan. These loans can be either subsidized (financial need) or unsubsidized (there is no requirement to demonstrate financial need) loans.

Scholarship money is based upon the nature of the scholarship (merit-based, need-based, athletic, etc.). FSCJ awarded over to \$2 million dollars in scholarships. The state of Florida's Bright Futures Scholarship that provides money to students with meritorious high school academic achievement awarded over \$500,000 in awards to FSCJ.

Eligible students can also engage in part-time employment to defray educational expenses.

Award Type	Amount	Percentage of Total Award Amount	Award Count
Grants	\$52,369,873	46%	39,349
Loans	\$57,219,967	51%	14,830
Scholarships	\$2,760,083	2%	2,867
Student Employment	\$505,408	0.4%	372
Total Financial Aid Awarded	\$112,855,331	100%	57,418

³⁰ Source: Florida College System Awarded Aid Counts for Financial Aid, 2015-16.



FSCJ Foundation Mission

Secure financial resources for Florida State College at Jacksonville to provide students in need, access to an affordable, quality education and to enhance the lives and the economic development of Northeast Florida.

Net Assets

Table 24

FSCJ Foundation Net Assets End of Fiscal Year 2015-16

lune 30

June 30		2015	2016	
Assets				
Current assets: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3) Due from Florida State College at Jacksonville (Note 10) Prepaid expenses	\$	1,712,048 23,435 17,832	\$	992,519 151,380 8,739
Total current assets		1,753,315		1,152,638
Noncurrent assets: Investments, at fair value (Notes 3 and 5) Cash surrender value of life insurance		44,636,772 8,355		43,885,608 8,355
Total noncurrent assets		44,645,127		43,893,963
Total assets	\$	46,398,442	_\$	45,046,601
Liabilities Current Liabilities: Due from Florida State College at Jacksonville (Note 10)	\$	-	\$	75,000
Total current liabilities		-		75,000
Funds held as agency endowment (Note 6)		75,501		78,752
Total liabilities	\$	75,501	\$	153,752
Net assets				
Restricted: Restricted by donors - expendable Permanent endowments - nonexpendable Unrestricted:	\$	3,284,925 38,775,135 4,262,881	\$	3,410,758 37,814,774 3,667,317
Total Net Assets	\$	46,322,941	\$	44,892,849
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$	46,398,422	\$	45,046,601
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³¹ Source: Florida State College at Jacksonville Foundation, Inc., Consolidate Financial Statement, June 30, 2015 and 2016, page 11.

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Notes 3, 5, 6 and 10: Please visit fscjfoundation.org for additional information

Net Assets and Revenue

Cash Revenue

Revenues from Artist Series Performing Arts Events (including Service Charge Income) totaled \$6,782,769, an increase of \$1.5 million, or 28%, from fiscal year 2015. Expenses of Artist Series Performing Arts Events and Shows totaled \$6,039,259, an increase of \$1.34 million, or 29%, from fiscal year 2015.

Investment Income

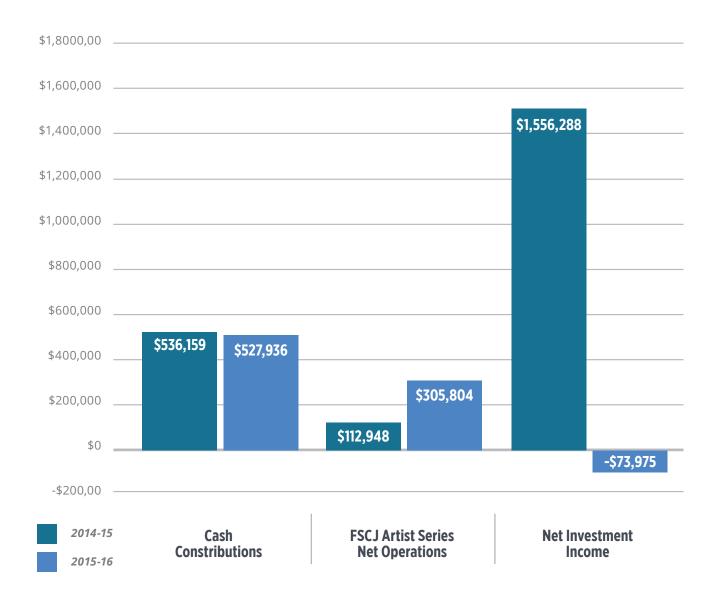
In fiscal year 2016, the Foundation's investments decreased by approximately \$751,000. Investment loss totaled \$73,975, net of interest and dividend income of \$723,409.

Support the College

The Foundation disbursed \$832,228 to the College for scholarships during fiscal year 2016. Additionally, First Generation Matching Grant Program provided additional scholarship funding. Approved by the Florida Legislature, the program provides state matching funds for contributions received by the Foundation for the program. In fiscal year 2016, the Foundation received \$84,872 of private contributions and a 100% state match allotment of those funds. The primary purpose of the program is to provide scholarship opportunities to students who are first-generation college students in their family.

Figure 16 FSCJ Foundation Revenues

(comparison of 2014-15 vs. 2015-16)



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