Investing in Florida’s Future: What Are Our Choices?

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Looking Behind and Ahead

1987 Zwick report
What Kind of Future do we want for Florida?

“fundamental changes are needed in the ways we finance government in Florida...”
• “We can no longer compete successfully by relying merely on cheap land, cheap labor, low taxes and plenty of sunshine.”
  – Sound physical infrastructure
  – Educated and motivated work force
  – Quality universities and research and development institutions
  – Reasonable tax rates and prudent spending policy
• “Florida is a state with boundless economic potential...

• Also a state with jammed highways, polluted natural resources, struggling schools, poorly paid teachers, teeming jails, neglected children, needy senior citizens, inadequate health care, a shortage of affordable housing and a declining quality of life.”
• “Florida is a state on a collision course with painful realities that must be faced—now.”
TOUGH CHOICES

Shaping Florida’s Future

A Report from the LeRoy Collins Institute
Tough Choices 2005

• As noted in the Zwick report (1987), in the 1980s Florida faced challenges and also opportunities

• Promise of the 1980s slipping away by the 2000s
  – Growing share of low-skill jobs
  – Lagging investment in education, Class Size Reduction Amendment (CSRA), accountability sans funding
  – Infrastructure: low on major urban roads, effective public transportation
  – Little willingness to raise taxes to alter these things
Here’s What We Found This Time

• Growing share of low-skill jobs
• Lagging investment in education
• Roads not keeping apace with growth
• Little willingness to raise tax to alter these things
In addition,

- Florida’s reliance on retirees and tourists comes at a price
- Education comparisons of younger generation in Florida are problematic
- Florida’s workforce is “hollowing out”
- State lags nation and South in K-12 education; higher education
- Congestion grows and roads aren’t keeping up
• And then there’s Medicaid....
Tough Choices: Shaping Florida’s Future

• Bureau of Business and Economic Research
  – Jim Dewey and Dave Denslow
First, setting the stage
Income peaks in 2005; Population Growth Continues

Data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
Relative productivity down in the 1990s and 2000s

Relative output per worker (US = 100)

Data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
Florida is Old, Getting Older

- 18% Floridians 65+ (14% nation)
- By 2020 20% 65+
- By 2030 24% 65+
  - 62% of Florida’s children will be black or Hispanic
  - 29% of Florida’s senior will be black or Hispanic
Population Growth by Age Group
Growth 4/10-4/30--EDR
Implications of Retirees

• Demand different set of services
  – Housing patterns
  – Labor Market
  – Politics
Figure 2.7: Florida Employment GROWTH, (2000-2010)
Going into the Knowledge Economy…
Florida’s young workers are less educated!

College Graduates in Florida and the US in 2010
by Age and Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>25-34</th>
<th>35-44</th>
<th>45-64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Florida Men</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
<td>29.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>US Men</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
<td>29.2%</td>
<td>29.3%</td>
<td>27.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida Women</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
<td>29.9%</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>US Women</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
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</table>
Education Spending

Current Expenditure per Student ($2012)
Figure 6.5: Teacher Salary (2012$)
Figure 6.2: Local Share of State and Local Funding
## Lagging Higher Ed Human Capital Investment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per FTE</th>
<th>State Appropriations plus Net Tuition per FTE</th>
<th>State Appropriations per FTE</th>
<th>Net Tuition Revenue per FTE</th>
<th>Appropriations plus Net Tuition per FTE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,667</td>
<td>5,905</td>
<td>4,395</td>
<td>5,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8,147</td>
<td>4,832</td>
<td>2,301</td>
<td>2,905</td>
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<tr>
<td>FL/US</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>106%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>56%</td>
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<tr>
<td>FL Rank</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>47</td>
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<tr>
<td>FL Percentile</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>58</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
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</table>

State appropriation recovered some in FY 2013, 2014
Indices of Lane Miles and VMT, Florida and the US
(1994 = 100)
Medicaid and Education Spending by Fiscal Year (Billions)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Disabled</th>
<th>Adult</th>
<th>Children</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Resident</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>$8,532</td>
<td>$12,136</td>
<td>$2,882</td>
<td>$1,717</td>
<td>$4,436</td>
<td>$960</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>$21,938</td>
<td>$30,296</td>
<td>$4,466</td>
<td>$2,580</td>
<td>$8,913</td>
<td>$2,768</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>$9,759</td>
<td>$15,385</td>
<td>$3,278</td>
<td>$3,036</td>
<td>$5,310</td>
<td>$1,113</td>
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<td>California</td>
<td>$9,858</td>
<td>$15,940</td>
<td>$1,141</td>
<td>$1,592</td>
<td>$3,451</td>
<td>$1,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>$12,995</td>
<td>$16,292</td>
<td>$3,039</td>
<td>$2,378</td>
<td>$5,592</td>
<td>$1,328</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Kaiser Foundation and Census Population Estimates
Medicaid Reform?

- Medicaid spending per enrollee less in Reform population than non-reform population.
- Reform counties had lower Per Member Per Month costs than non-reform counties.
Here’s What We Found

• Growing share of low-skill jobs
• Lagging investment in education
• Infrastructure needs growing
• Some troubling demographic trends
• Reliance on tourists and retirees
Record $100 Million in Funding for Florida Tourism
Legislative Update

$77.1 billion—largest in state history

$500 million—tax cuts

Increased education funding by 2.6% --$575 million— but $400 from higher property taxes

Higher ed--$200 million performance based funding

Medicaid--
Economy

• Economy is slowly recovering
• Unemployment rate lower than nation
• Jobs numbers are up
National Climate Assessment

South Florida: Uniquely Vulnerable to Sea Level Rise
The Election is Over: Now What?

• Calls for another $1 billion in cuts over next 2 years
• More funding for transportation, the environment and schools
• EDR predicts a balance of $1.5 billion in FY 2015-16
• “No longer can Florida be a state that is cheap and proud of it. This seems unfortunate, if not silly, in a competitive, global economy that feeds on high-skilled jobs. Tougher choices remain ahead.”
What is the Solution?
What is the Solution?

• Floridians need to have open minds to guide some tough choices. They have the right to expect their elected officials—like the Floridians of earlier years—to lead the way. Failing to do so is simply choosing to accept a future far less bright than it could be.