






# 2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey Data Release 8

## Detailed Analysis and Crosstabs: Education

### Contents

#### Detailed Analysis


- NEW** Right Direction/Wrong Direction: Provide After-School Programs to Help Reduce Juvenile Crime
- NEW** SUMMARY: Local Public School Performance Ratings
- NEW** Local Public School Performance – Providing Quality Teachers
- NEW** Local Public School Performance – Providing Quality School Facilities
- NEW** Local Public School Performance – Providing Discipline in the Classroom
- NEW** Local Public School Performance – Providing Safety in Schools and on Buses
- NEW** Local Public School Performance – Providing Vocational Education
-  Quality of Higher Education at Florida’s State Colleges and Universities
-  Most Serious Situation Facing College Graduates Today
-  Overall Success of Florida’s Educational System in Preparing Students for the Global Economy
-  Quality of Education in Local Public Schools
- NEW** Should Florida Colleges and Universities be Required to Provide Remedial Courses?
-  Biggest Threat to Student Safety on Campus

#### Crosstabulation Analysis

- Right Direction/Wrong Direction: Provide After-School Programs to Help Reduce Juvenile Crime
- Local Public School Performance – Providing Quality Teachers
- Local Public School Performance – Providing Quality School Facilities
- Local Public School Performance – Providing Discipline in the Classroom
- Local Public School Performance – Providing Safety in Schools and on Buses
- Local Public School Performance – Providing Vocational Education
- Quality of Higher Education at Florida’s State Colleges and Universities
- Most Serious Situation Facing College Graduates Today
- Overall Success of Florida’s Educational System in Preparing Students for the Global Economy
- Quality of Education in Local Public Schools

Crosstabulation Analysis, cont.

Should Florida Colleges and Universities be Required to Provide Remedial Courses?  
Biggest Threat to Student Safety on Campus

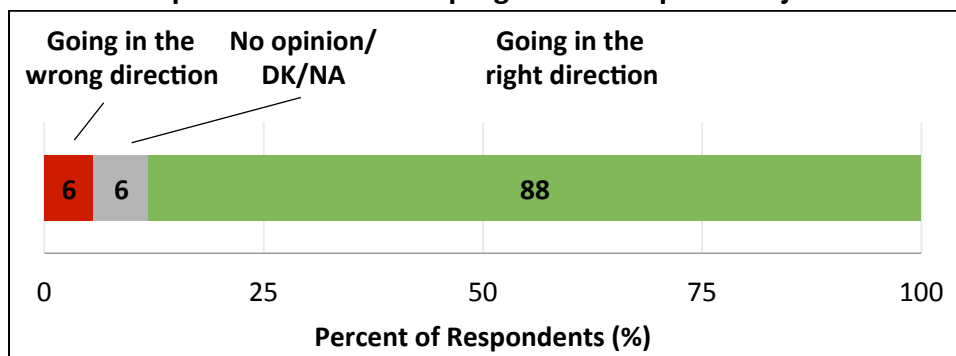
NOTE: **NEW** indicates question first asked on this year's survey  
 indicates question has historical trend data

## Detailed Analysis

### Right Direction/Wrong Direction: Provide After-School Programs to Help Reduce Juvenile Crime

- The vast majority of Floridians (88%) say that it is going in the right direction for the state to provide after-school programs to help reduce juvenile crime. Fewer say that such programs would be going in the wrong direction (6%) or did not express an opinion (6%).
- Nearly all African Americans (97%) say that it is going in the right direction for the state to provide after-school programs to help reduce juvenile crime, compared with 91% of Hispanics and 85% of whites.
- Younger Floridians (ages 18 to 34) are more likely than older Floridians—especially those ages 80 and older—to say that providing after-school programs to reduce juvenile crime is going in the right direction (93% vs. 80%).
- Women are more likely than men to say that would be going in the right direction for the state to provide after-school programs to help reduce juvenile crime (91% vs. 85%).
- Those with a child under age 18 living in their home are more likely than those without to say that providing after-school programs to help reduce juvenile crime is going in the right direction (92% vs. 87%).
- Regionally, residents of Miami/Ft. Lauderdale express the strongest support (92% “going in the right direction”), while residents of North Florida express the strongest opposition (10% “going in the wrong direction”).
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

**Clear majority of Floridians say that it is going in the right direction for the State to provide after-school programs to help reduce juvenile crime**



Question wording: “There are lots of issues facing Florida today. If the State of Florida were to provide after-school programs to help reduce juvenile crime, would you say that was going in the right direction or the wrong direction, or do you have no opinion about it?”

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

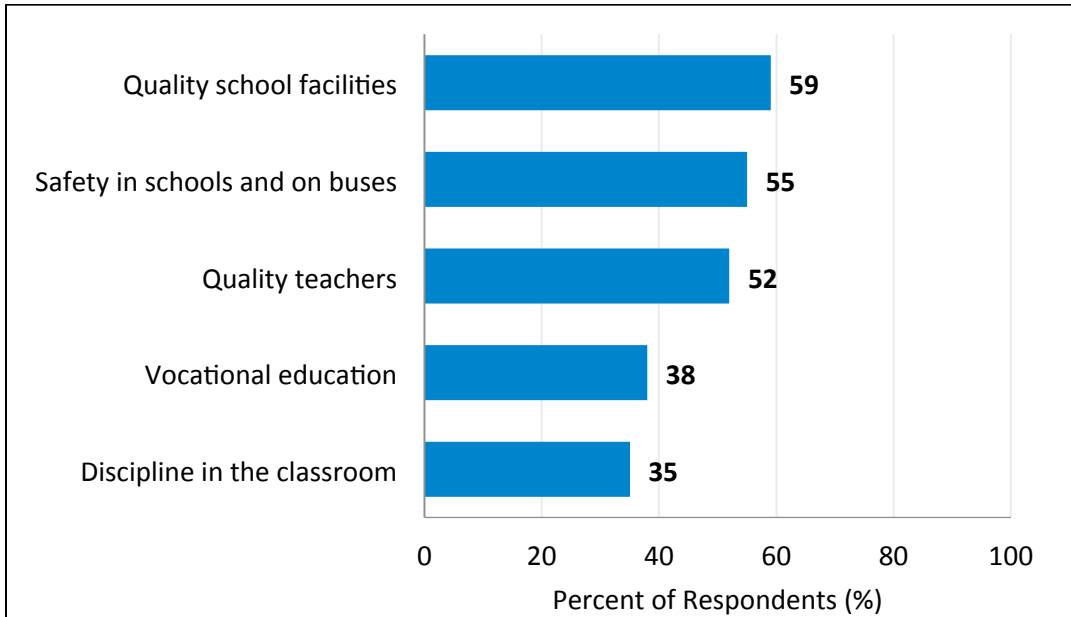
Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

**SUMMARY: Local Public School Performance Ratings**

- See below for detailed analysis of each aspect of local public school system performance ratings.

**Local public school systems get good grades for providing quality school facilities, safety in schools and on buses, and quality teachers (summary of “good” and “excellent” responses)**



Question wording: “How good a job is your local public school system, kindergarten through high school doing in providing \_\_\_\_, is it excellent, good, fair or poor?”

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

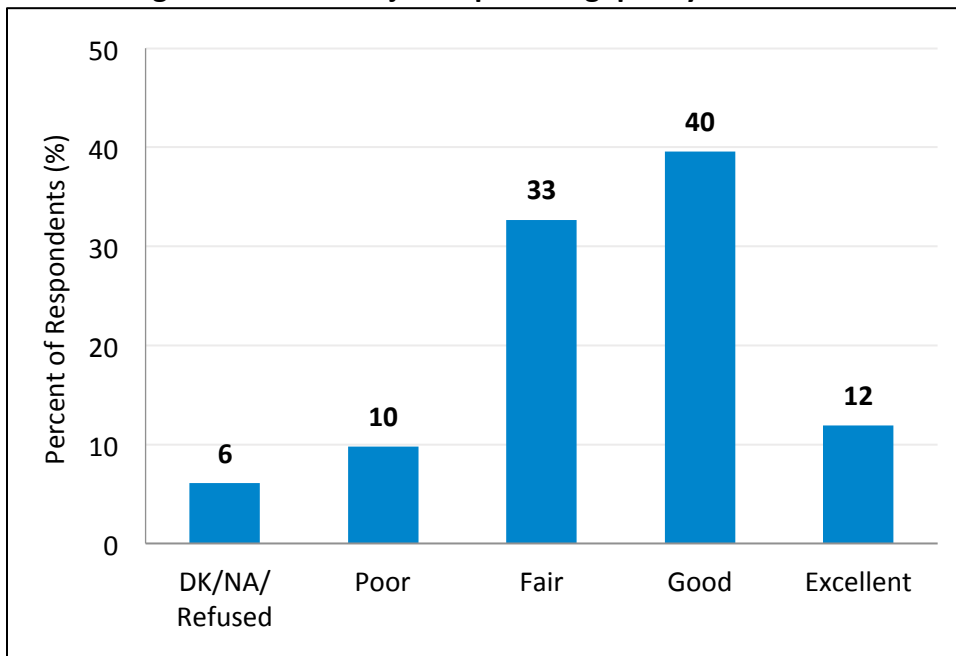
Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

### Local Public School Performance Ratings – Providing Quality Teachers

- About half of Floridians (52%) say that their local public school system is doing a good or excellent job providing quality teachers. Another 33% say that their local public school system does a fair job of the same, but relatively few (10%) say that it does a poor job.
- Over half of those who have a child under age 18 living in their home that is enrolled in school say that their local public school system does a good or excellent job of providing quality teachers (55%), compared with only about half of those without (50%).
- Floridians ages 18 to 34 express the strongest disapproval of the job that their local public school system does in providing quality teachers, with half (50%) saying it does a poor or fair job.
- A majority of full-time working Floridians (54%) say that their local school system does a good or excellent job of providing quality teachers.
- Regionally, residents of the Tampa Bay region are most likely to say that their local public school system does a good or excellent job of providing quality teachers (60%). Residents of North Florida (49%), Palm Beach (51%), and Naples (51%) are most likely to say that their local public school system does a poor or fair job of providing quality teachers.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

**About half of Floridians say their local public school system does a good or excellent job of providing quality teachers**



Question wording: “How good a job is your local public school system, kindergarten through high school doing in providing quality teachers, is it excellent, good, fair or poor?”

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

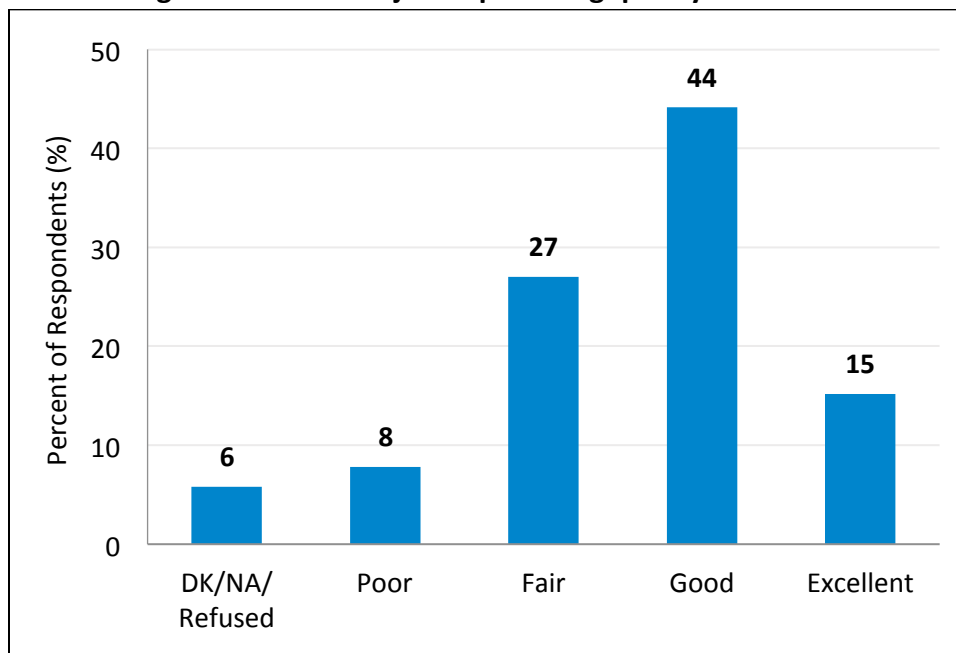
Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

### Local Public School Performance Ratings – Providing Quality School Facilities

- About six-in-ten Floridians (59%) say that their local public school system does a good or excellent job of providing quality school facilities. A higher share gives their local public school system positive ratings for providing quality school facilities than any of the other areas asked about. Fewer say their local public school system does either a fair (27%) or poor (8%) job of the same.
- Two-thirds of Floridians with a child under 18 living in their home (67%) say that their local public school system does a good or excellent job of providing quality school facilities. Fewer of those without a minor child living in their home say the same (56%).
- Whites are more likely to give their local public school system positive ratings for providing quality school facilities (63%), compared with Hispanics (59%) and African Americans (48%).
- Men are more likely than women to say that their local public school system does a good or excellent job providing quality school facilities (63% vs. 56%).
- Floridians ages 65 to 79 are most likely to rate their local public school system’s provision of quality school facilities as either good or excellent (64%), while younger Floridians (ages 18 to 34) are most likely to rate it as either poor or fair (41%).
- Regionally, residents of Tampa Bay (65%), Orlando (63%), North Florida (63%), and Naples (61%) are the most approving of the job their local public school system is doing providing quality school facilities, while residents of Palm Beach (58%), and Miami/Ft. Lauderdale (49%) are less approving.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

**About six-in-ten Floridians say that their local public school system does a good or excellent job of providing quality school facilities**



Question wording: “How good a job is your local public school system, kindergarten through high school doing in providing quality school facilities, is it excellent, good, fair or poor?”

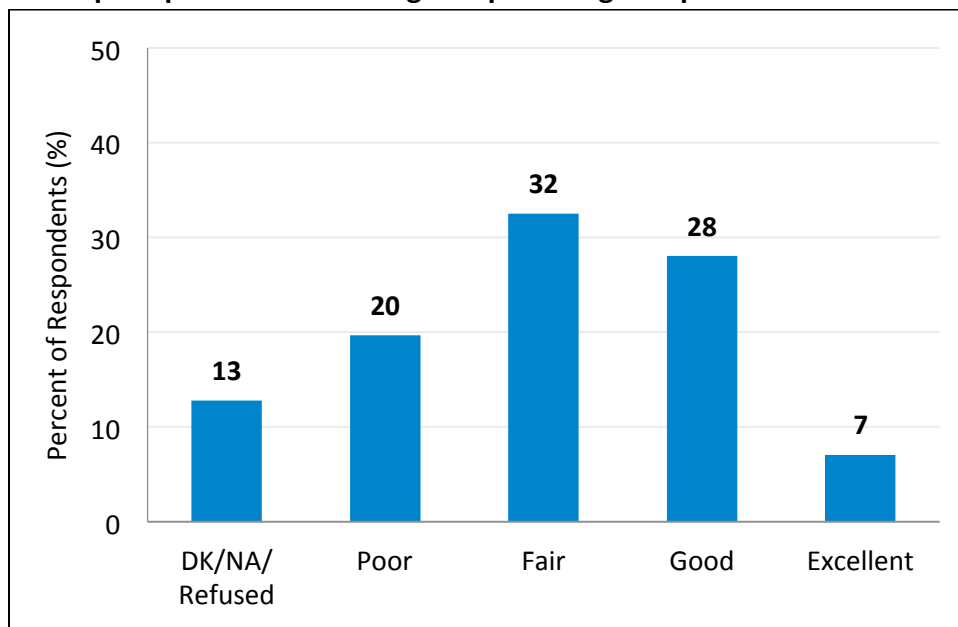
Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

### Local Public School Performance Ratings – Providing Discipline in the Classroom

- Floridians give their local public school system poor marks for providing discipline in the classroom. About half (52%) say that their local public school system does a fair or poor job of providing discipline in the classroom. Only 35% rates their local public school system positively in this area.
- Older Floridians are more likely to have not expressed an opinion on how well their local public school system is providing discipline in the classroom. Nearly a third of those ages 80 and older—32%—did not express an opinion, ten-times higher than the share among those ages 18 to 34 (3%). This suggests that older Floridians may know less about this issue than younger Floridians.
- Those with a child under age 18 living in their home that is enrolled in school are significantly more likely to say that their local school system does a good or excellent job providing discipline in the classroom (41% vs. 33%).
- African Americans give a higher share of negative (either “poor” or “fair”) ratings (71%) of the job that their local school system is doing providing discipline in the classroom than Hispanics (52%) or whites (48%).
- North Florida (41%), Tampa Bay (38%), and Orlando (36%) residents give the most positive assessments of the performance of their local public school system providing discipline in the classroom.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

**About half of Floridians give their local public school system fair or poor performance ratings for providing discipline in the classroom**



Question wording: “How good a job is your local public school system, kindergarten through high school doing in providing discipline in the classroom, is it excellent, good, fair or poor?”

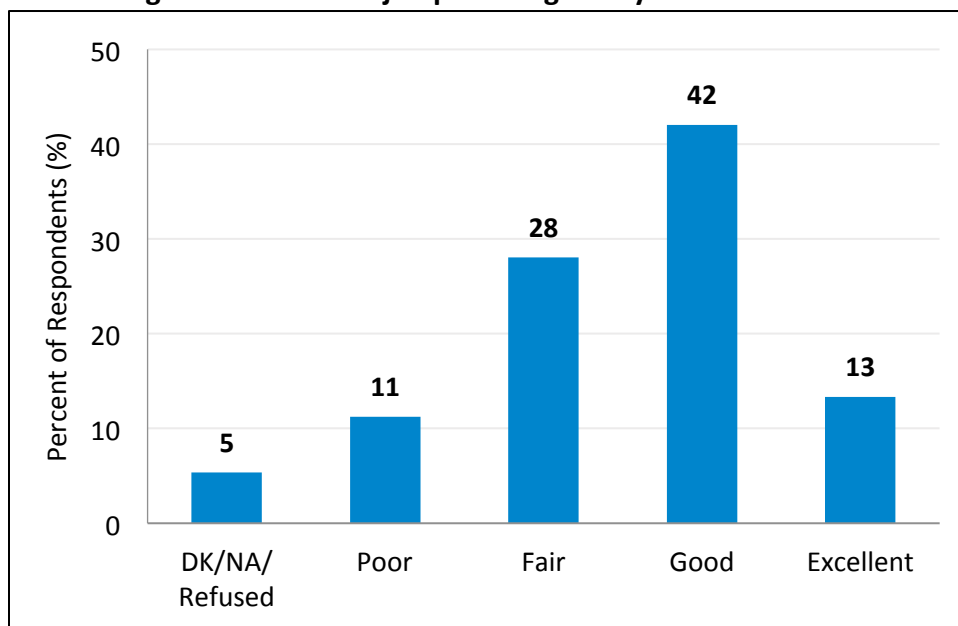
Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

### Local Public School Performance Ratings – Providing Safety in Schools and on Buses

- Local public school systems receive relatively high citizen performance ratings for the job they are doing providing safety in schools and on buses. A majority of Floridians (55%) say that their local public school system does a good or excellent job providing safety in schools and on buses, while 28% rate it as fair and 11% as poor.
- Hispanics (60%) and whites (59%) are about equally likely to say that their local public school system does a good or excellent job of providing safety in schools and on buses, while only 42% of African Americans say the same.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

**A majority of Floridians say that their local public school system does a good or excellent job providing safety in schools and buses**



Question wording: “How good a job is your local public school system, kindergarten through high school doing in providing safety in schools and on buses, is it excellent, good, fair or poor?”

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

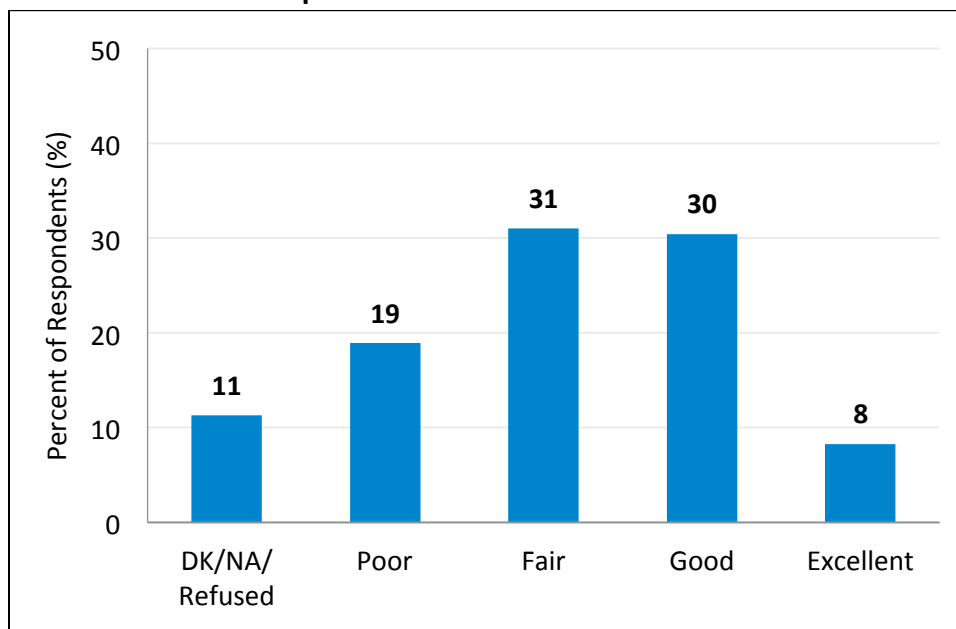
2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey



### Local Public School Performance Ratings – Providing Vocational Education

- Floridians see room for their local public school system to improve how it provides vocational education. Relatively few (38%) say that their local public school system does a good or excellent job providing vocational education. Far more provide more negative ratings (50%): either fair (31%) or poor (19%).
- Younger Floridians (ages 18 to 34) are most likely to say that their local school system is doing a good or excellent job providing vocational education (46%).
- Residents living in relatively low-income households (earning less than \$35,000) are most likely to say that their local public school system does a good or excellent job of providing vocational education (46%).
- Regionally, residents of Orlando (43%) are especially likely to say that their local public school system is doing a good or excellent job providing vocational education, while residents of Naples (29%), and Palm Beach (29%) are less likely to agree.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

**Floridians see room for their local public school system to improve how it provides vocational education**



Question wording: “How good a job is your local public school system, kindergarten through high school doing in providing vocational education, is it excellent, good, fair or poor?”

Note: Figures may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

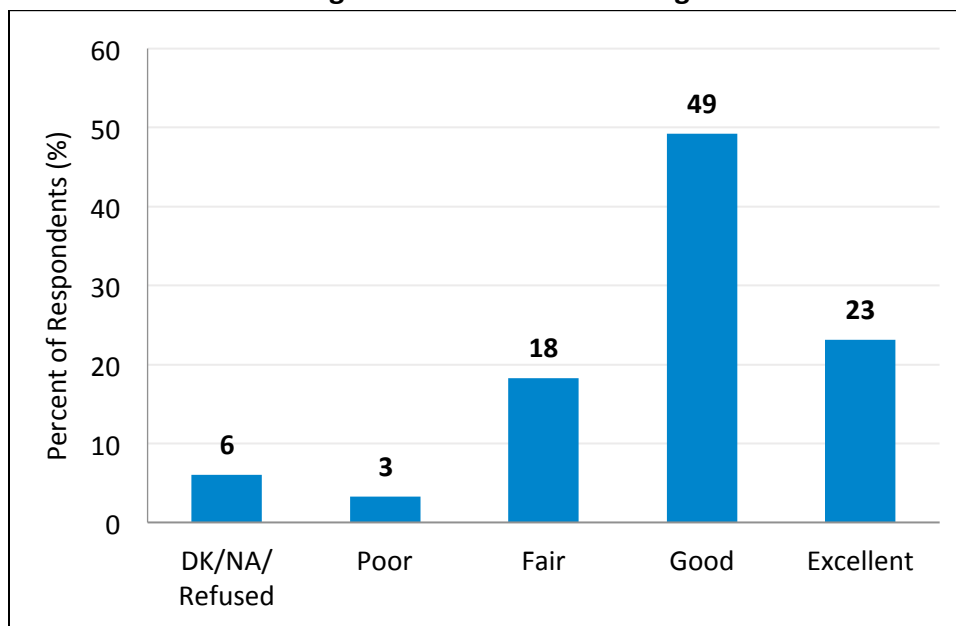
Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

### Quality of Higher Education at Florida’s State Colleges and Universities

- Floridians rate the quality of higher education in Florida’s state colleges and universities highly, with 72% saying that the education provided there is good or excellent. Only 18% rate it as fair, and 3% rate it as poor.
- There have been few significant changes in the relative ratings of the quality of higher education provided by Florida’s state colleges and universities since 2007. More recently, the share rating that education positively increased from 68% in 2016 to 72% in 2017.
- Over three-in-four college graduates (78%) say that the quality of higher education at Florida’s state colleges and universities is good or excellent, compared with only 65% of those with a high school diploma or less.
- Men are more likely than women to rate the quality of higher education from state colleges and universities as excellent (27% vs. 19%).
- The unemployed are relatively unlikely to rate the quality of higher education from state colleges and universities as excellent (9% vs. 26% among full-time workers).
- Residents of Naples (16%), and Palm Beach (17%) are relatively less likely to rate the quality of higher education at state colleges and universities as excellent, while residents of North Florida are slightly more likely (28%).
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

**Seven-in-ten Floridians rate the quality of higher education at Florida’s state colleges and universities to be good or excellent**



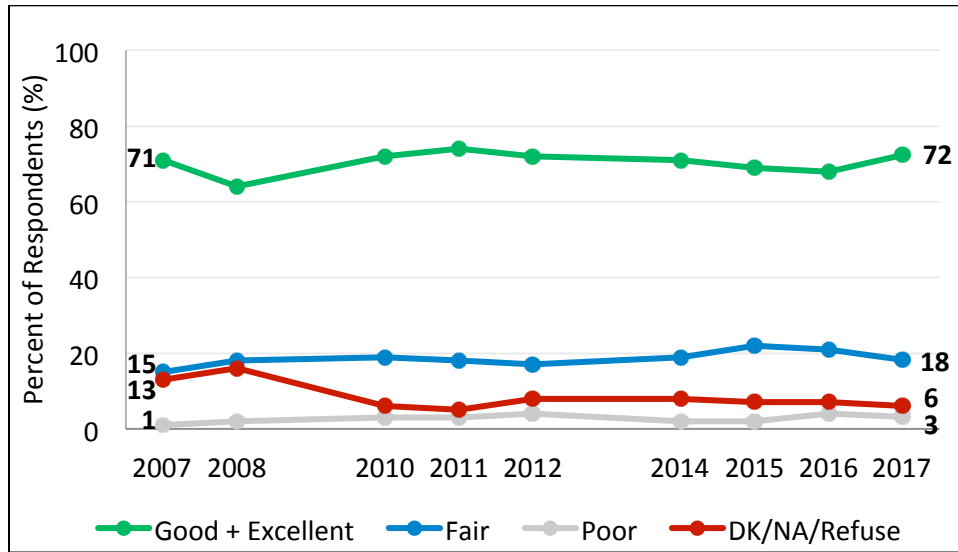
Question wording: “How would you rate the quality of higher education at Florida’s state colleges and universities, excellent, good, fair or poor?”

Note: Figures may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

**Over past 10 years, Floridians have rated the quality of higher education at Florida’s state colleges and universities positively; up in 2017**



Question wording: “How would you rate the quality of higher education in Florida’s state colleges and universities, excellent, good, fair or poor?”

Note: Figures may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

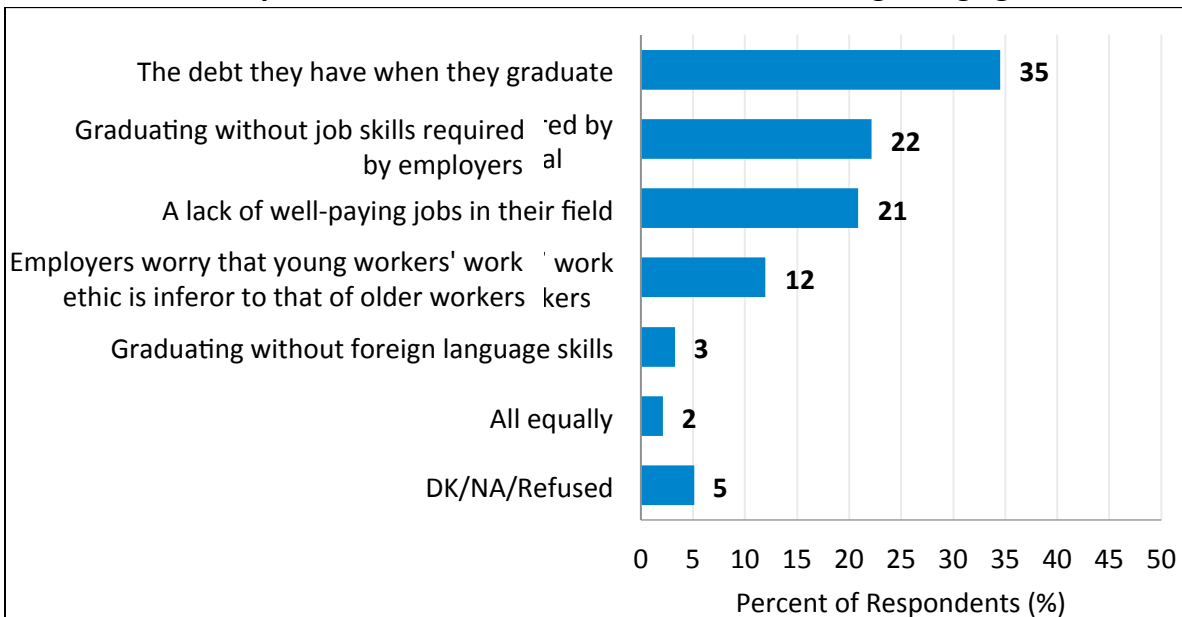
Source: Annual USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Surveys.

**2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey**

## Most Serious Situation Facing College Graduates Today

- The 2017 Survey marks the third year in a row that Floridians say that the most serious situation facing college graduates today is the debt they have when they graduate. (In 2014, the most-cited situation was a lack of well-paying jobs in their field.) However, employment-related concerns account for over half of responses: graduating without job skills required by employers (22%), a lack of well-paying jobs in their field (21%), and that employers worry that young workers' work ethic is inferior to that of older workers (12%). Graduating without foreign language skills is seen as the most serious situation facing today's college graduates by 3% of Floridians.
- Since 2014, citation of the debt held by graduates has increased the most (seven percentage points), while concern over the lack of well-paying jobs in graduate's respective fields decreased the most (14 percentage points).
- Nearly half of Floridians ages 18 to 34 (45%) say that **debt at graduation** is the most serious situation for college graduates today, compared with 34% of those ages 35 to 54.
- African Americans are most likely to say that debt at graduation is the most serious situation facing college graduates today (41%), followed by whites (36%) and Hispanics (28%).
- About half of part-time workers (47%) say that debt at graduation is the most serious situation facing college graduates today, compared with 35% of full-time workers.
- Residents living in a household that earns \$75,000 or more and college graduates are also more likely than others to say that debt at graduation is the most serious situation facing college graduates today.
- Floridians ages 55 to 64 are likely than Floridians in other age groups to say that the most serious situation facing college graduates today is **graduating without job skills required by employers** (31%).
- Hispanics are most likely to say that graduating without job skills required by employers is the most serious situation facing college graduates today (30%), compared with 21% of African Americans and 19% of whites.
- Residents living in a household earning \$75,000 or more and college graduates are also more likely to say that graduating without job skills is the most serious situation facing college graduates today.
- Those with some college education but without a bachelor's degree are most likely to say that the **lack of well-paying jobs** is the most serious situation facing college graduates today.
- Most likely to say that the most serious situation facing college graduates today is that **employers think that their work ethic is inferior to that of older workers** include men, those ages 35 to 64, whites, and those with a high school diploma or less.
- Residents of North Florida are most likely to say that the most serious situation faced by college graduates today is that employers believe that their work ethic is inferior to that of older workers (18%), while lower shares of residents of Miami/Ft. Lauderdale (9%), Naples (8%), and Palm Beach (6%) say the same.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

**Student debt seen by Floridians as the most serious situation facing college graduates today**



Question wording: “Which of the following situations do you think is the most serious one facing Florida’s college and university graduates today?”

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

**Student debt continues to be most serious situation facing Florida’s college graduates**

	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>The debt they have when they graduate</b>	28	33	36	35
<b>Graduating without job skills required by employers</b>	18	20	19	22
<b>A lack of well-paying jobs in their field</b>	35	26	30	21
<b>Employers worry that young workers' work ethic is inferior to that of older workers</b>	11	9	10	12
<b>Graduating without multi-lingual (foreign language) skills</b>	3	4	2	3
<b>All equally</b>	-	-	0	2
<b>Other</b>	1	2	-	-
<b>DK/NA/Refused</b>	5	6	3	5

Question wording: “Which of the following situations do you think is the most serious one facing Florida’s college and university graduates today?”

Note: Columns sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

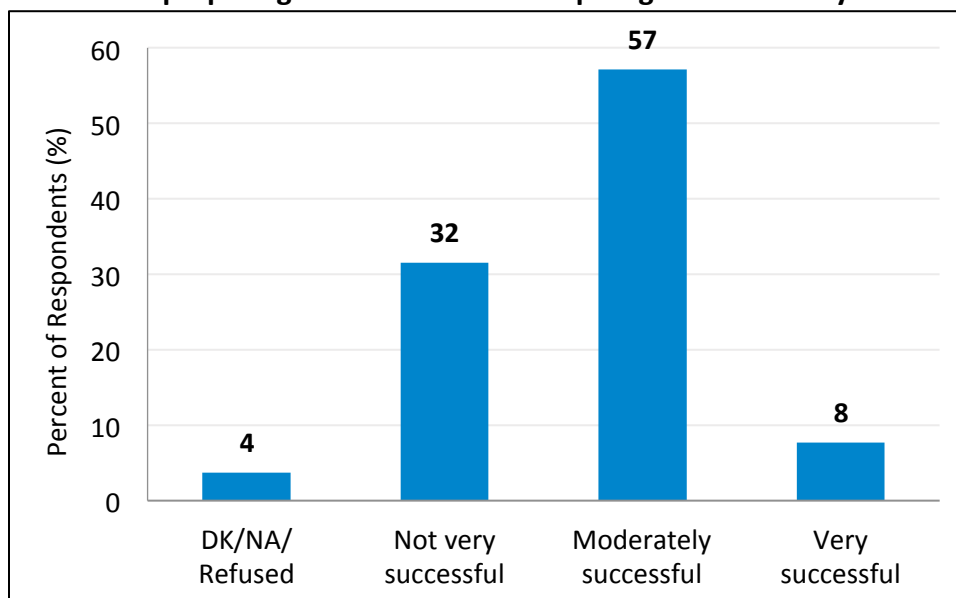
Source: Annual USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Surveys.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

## Overall Success of Florida’s Educational System in Preparing Students for the Global Economy

- A majority of Floridians say that, overall, Florida’s educational system is moderately successful in preparing students for the complex global economy (57%). Relatively few rate it as very successful (8%), although a sizable minority say that it is not at all successful (32%).
- Since 2016, the share saying that Florida’s educational system is overall not very successful at preparing students for the complex global economy fell from 40% to 32%.
- Those with a high school diploma or less are about twice as likely as college graduates to say that, overall, Florida’s educational system is very successful at preparing students to be competitive in today’s complex global economy (14% vs. 6%).
- Floridians ages 18 to 34 are most likely to say that, overall, Florida’s educational system is not very successful in preparing students to be competitive in today’s complex global economy (38%).
- Those not in the work force (39%) and the unemployed (38%) are more likely than those employed part-time (29%), full-time (33%), or retired (26%) to say that, overall, Florida’s educational system is not very successful at preparing students to be competitive in today’s complex global economy.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

### Most Floridians say that, overall, Florida’ educational system is moderately successful at preparing students for the complex global economy



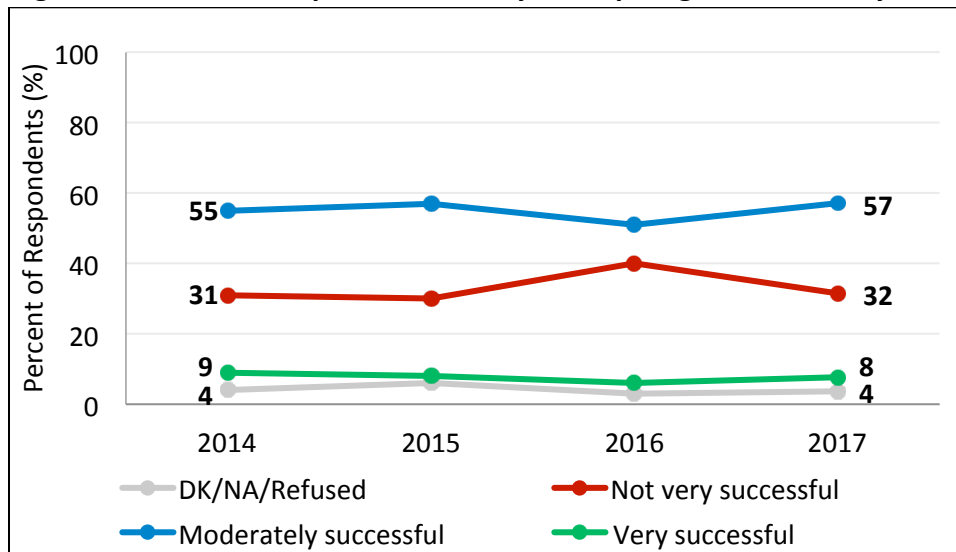
Question wording: “How would you rate the overall success of Florida’s educational system in preparing students to be competitive in today’s complex global economy? Would you say it is very successful, moderately successful, or not very successful?”

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

**Share judging Florida’s educational system as moderately successful at preparing students to be competitive in today’s complex global economy rose in 2017**



Question wording: “How would you rate the overall success of Florida’s educational system in preparing students to be competitive in today’s complex global economy? Would you say it is very successful, moderately successful, or not very successful?”

Note: Figures may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

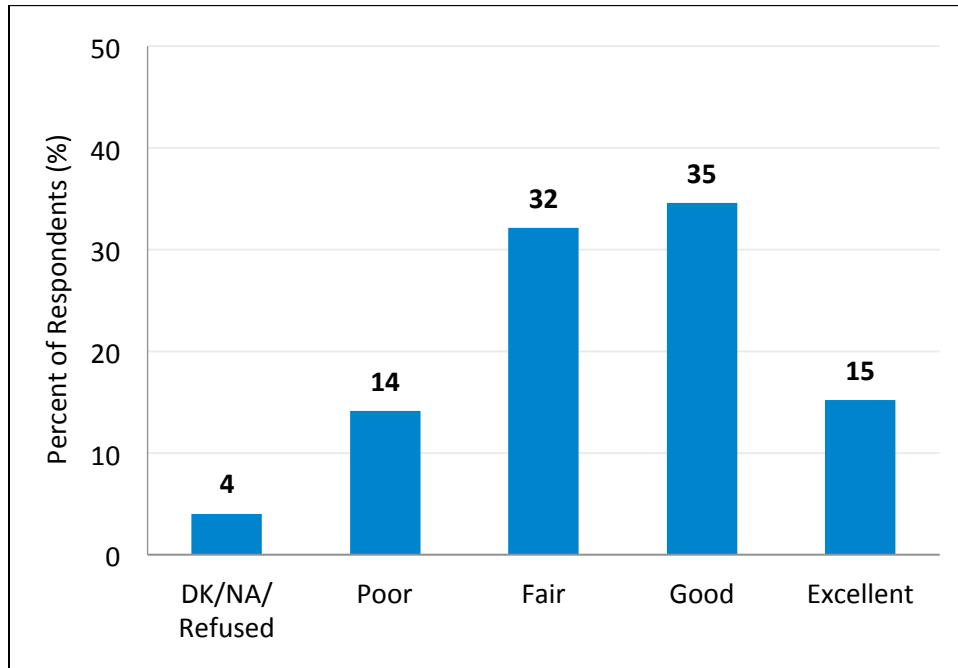
Source: Annual USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Surveys.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

**Quality of Education in Local Public Schools**

- Floridians are divided on the quality of education in their local public schools, with half (50%) rating it as good or excellent. Slightly fewer (46%) rate it as fair or poor.
- Overall, citizen ratings for the quality of education in their respective local public schools have held largely constant since 2006. A decline in positive ratings seen since 2012 was reversed in 2017 when the share rating the quality of education positively increased six percentage points to 50%.
- Those with a child under age 18 living in their home that is enrolled in school are more likely than those without to say that local public schools provide an “excellent” education (20% vs. 13%).
- Younger Floridians generally assign better ratings to the quality of education in their local public schools. Among those ages 18 to 34, 18% rate it as “excellent,” while 11% of those ages 65 to 79 do the same.
- Compared with residents living in households earning either more or less, residents living in households earning \$35,000 or more but less than \$75,000 assign the lowest share of “excellent” ratings to their local schools (9%).
- About one-in-four residents of North Florida (24%) say that their local public schools provide “excellent” education, while only 7% of Naples-area residents say the same.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

**Floridians divided on the quality of education in their local public schools**

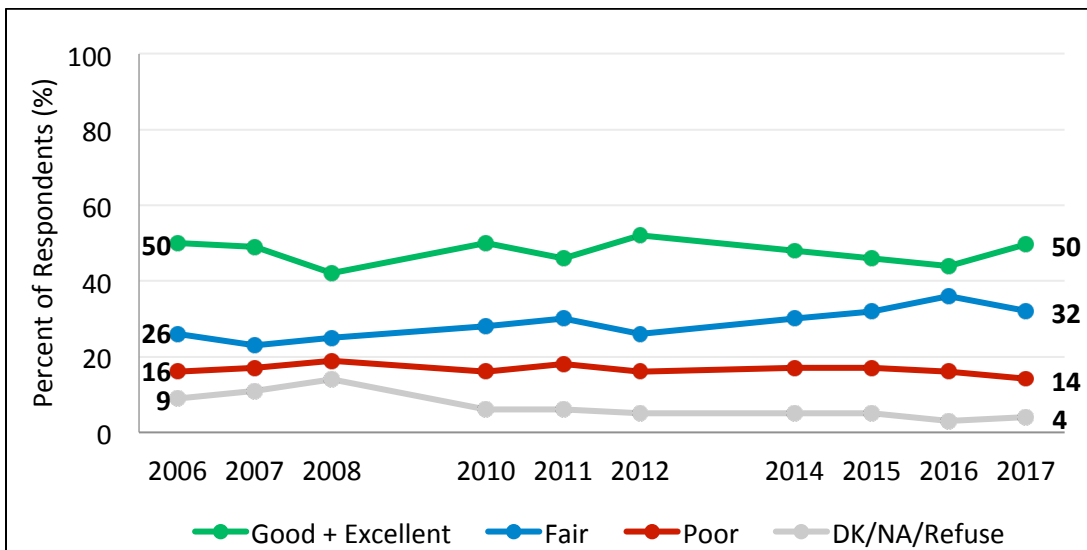


Question wording: "How would you rate the quality of education in your local public schools? Would you say excellent, good, fair or poor?"

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

**Increase in positive ratings of the quality of education in local public schools reverses decrease since 2012**



Question wording: "How would you rate the quality of education in your local public schools? Would you say excellent, good, fair or poor?"

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Annual USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Surveys.

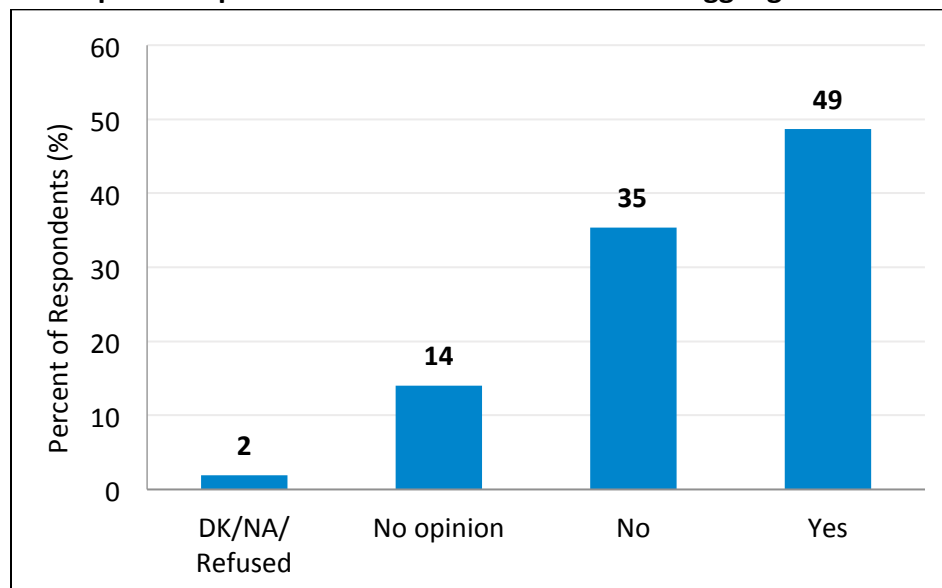
2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey



### Should Florida Colleges and Universities be Required to Provide Remedial Courses?

- About half of Floridians (49%) say that Florida state colleges and universities should be required to provide remedial coursework to struggling students. Fewer say that they should not be required to do this (35%). A combined 16% did not offer an opinion on the issue.
- A higher share of those with only a high school diploma or less (56%) say that state colleges and universities should be required to provide remedial coursework to struggling students than those with at least some college experience (47% among those without a bachelor’s; 48% among those with).
- African Americans strongly support requiring Florida’s state colleges and universities to provide remedial coursework for struggling students (65%), as do Hispanics (57%). Fewer whites agree (41%).
- Men are more likely than women to say that Florida’s state colleges and universities should *not* have to provide remedial coursework to struggling students (38% vs. 33%).
- Also more supportive of requiring state colleges and universities to provide remedial coursework include the unemployed and those living in a household that earns less than \$35,000.
- Regionally, the strongest support for requiring state colleges and universities to offer remedial courses to struggling students is found among residents of the Miami/Ft. Lauderdale area (59%), while fewer of those in Palm Beach (34%) agree.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

**About half of Floridians say that Florida state colleges and universities should be required to provide remedial coursework to struggling students**



Question wording: “Should Florida’s state colleges and universities be required to provide remedial courses to students who cannot perform college level work? Yes, no or do you not have an opinion?”

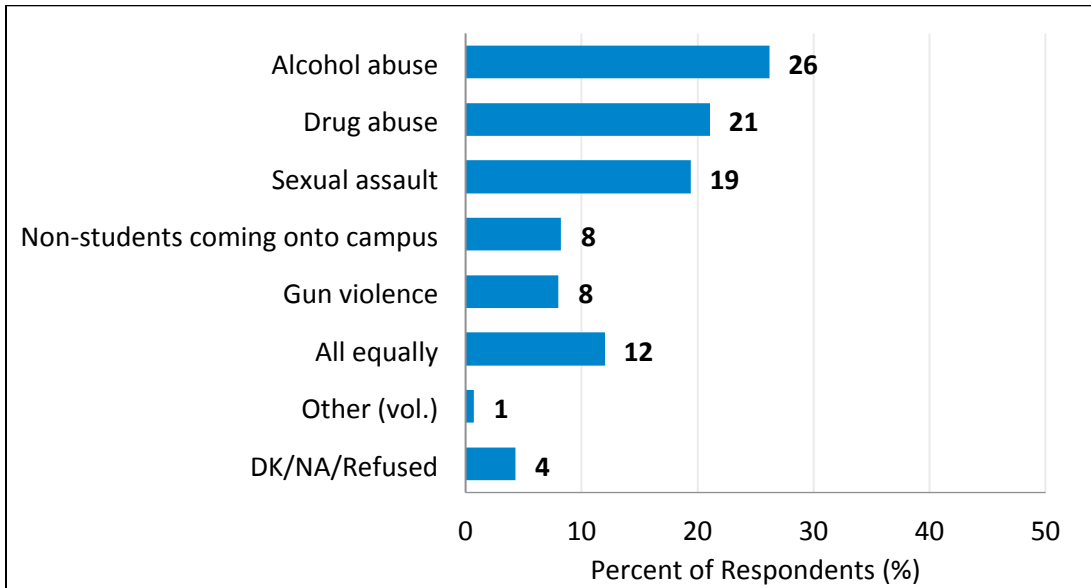
Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

## Biggest Threat to Student Safety on Campus

- Alcohol abuse is seen as the biggest threat to student safety on Florida's college and university campuses (26%), followed by drug abuse (21%) and sexual assault (19%). Non-students coming onto campus and gun violence (both 8%) are cited less frequently. Twelve percent say that all of the mentioned safety threats are equally the biggest threat to student safety on campus.
- Since 2016, the share saying all of the mentioned threats are equally the biggest threat to student safety on campus increased 10 percentage-points, from 2% to 12%, while the share saying that sexual assault is the biggest threat fell nine percentage-points, from 28% to 19%.
- Most likely to say that **alcohol abuse** is the biggest threat to student safety on campus include whites, Hispanics, full-time workers, those not in the work force, residents living in a household earning \$75,000 or more, and college graduates.
- The highest citations of alcohol abuse as the biggest threat to student safety on campus are found among residents of Orlando (32%), North Florida (31%), and Naples (30%). Concerns over alcohol abuse being the biggest threat to student safety on campus are lower in Tampa Bay (21%), Miami/Ft. Lauderdale (23%), and Palm Beach (23%).
- There are no significant factors for those who say that **drug abuse** is the biggest threat to student safety on campus.
- Nearly one-in-four Floridians ages 18 to 34 (23%) say that **sexual assault** is the biggest threat to student safety on campus, compared with 9% of those ages 65 to 79.
- Those voluntarily not in the work force and those who are unemployed are more likely than others to say that sexual assault is the biggest threat to student safety on campus.
- Concern over sexual assault being the biggest threat to student safety on campus is highest in Miami/Ft. Lauderdale (24%), and Tampa Bay (23%), and lowest in Palm Beach (9%).
- Men and those with some college experience but less than a bachelor's degree are most likely to say that **non-students coming onto campus** is the biggest threat to student safety on campus.
- College graduates and residents of Palm Beach are most likely to say that **gun violence** is the biggest threat to student safety on campus.
- Older Floridians, those living in households earning less than \$35,000, those with only a high school diploma or less, and residents of the Orlando area are most likely to say that **all of the above** options are equally threats to student safety on college campuses.
- See Significant Factors tables, below, for more information on demographic differences.

**Alcohol abuse seen as the biggest threat to student safety on Florida’s college and university campuses, followed by drug abuse and sexual assault**



Question wording: “In your opinion, which of the following is the biggest threat to student safety on college and university campuses?”

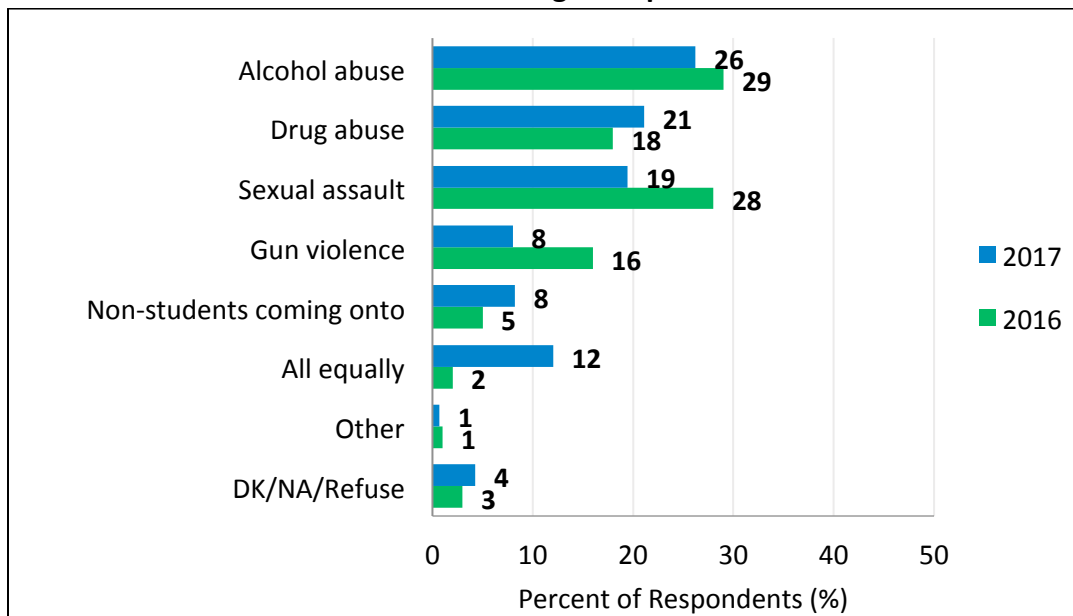
Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error ± 2.8%.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

**Alcohol, drugs, and sexual assault top student safety concerns on Florida’s college campuses**



Question wording: “In your opinion, which of the following is the biggest threat to student safety on college and university campuses?”

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Annual USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Surveys.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

## Crosstabulation Analysis

This section provides analysis of all statistically significant differences among several demographic, socioeconomic, and geographic groups. *If results by a certain group are not shown, then any differences cannot be reliably attributed to actual differences between the groups.*

### Right Direction/Wrong Direction: Provide After-School Programs to Help Reduce Juvenile Crime

**Significant Factors: Right Direction/Wrong Direction:  
Provide After-School Programs to Help Reduce Juvenile Crime**

Respondent Characteristics		Right direction/wrong direction: Provide after-school programs to help reduce juvenile crime		
		Going in the Wrong Direction	No Opinion/ DK/NA	Going in the Right Direction
		%	%	%
<b>All Floridians</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Gender ***</b>	<b>Male</b>	9	7	85
	<b>Female</b>	3	6	91
<b>Age Group **</b>	<b>18-34</b>	4	2	93
	<b>35-54</b>	5	7	89
	<b>55-64</b>	7	8	85
	<b>65-79</b>	9	7	84
	<b>80 and older</b>	5	15	80
<b>Child at Home *</b>	<b>Yes</b>	4	5	92
	<b>No</b>	6	7	87
<b>Race/Ethnicity ***</b>	<b>White</b>	8	7	85
	<b>African-American</b>	0	3	97
	<b>Hispanic</b>	3	6	91
	<b>Other</b>	3	11	86
<b>Employment Status *</b>	<b>Full Time</b>	6	5	90
	<b>Part Time</b>	6	4	90
	<b>Not in Work Force</b>	3	10	87
	<b>Unemployed</b>	1	10	90
	<b>Retired</b>	7	7	85
<b>Household Income **</b>	<b>&lt;\$35,000</b>	3	6	91
	<b>\$35,000-\$74,999</b>	6	5	89
	<b>\$75,000+</b>	7	5	88
	<b>DK/NA/Refused</b>	6	12	81

Note: See full notes at end of table.

**Significant Factors: Right Direction/Wrong Direction:  
Provide After-School Programs to Help Reduce Juvenile Crime, cont.**

Respondent Characteristics		Right direction/wrong direction: Provide after-school programs to help reduce juvenile crime		
		Going in the Wrong Direction	No Opinion/DK/NA	Going in the Right Direction
		%	%	%
<b>All Floridians</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Region **</b>	<b>Tampa Bay</b>	8	5	86
	<b>Miami/Ft. Lauderdale</b>	2	6	92
	<b>Orlando</b>	4	7	89
	<b>Palm Beach</b>	5	6	89
	<b>North Florida</b>	10	6	85
	<b>Naples</b>	1	10	88

Significance levels: \* 0.05; \*\* 0.01; \*\*\* 0.001

Question wording: "There are lots of issues facing Florida today. If the State of Florida were to provide after-school programs to help reduce juvenile crime, would you say that was going in the right direction or the wrong direction, or do you have no opinion about it?"

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

**2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey**

**Local Public School Performance Ratings – Providing Quality Teachers**

**Significant Factors: Local Public School Performance Ratings – Providing Quality Teachers**

Respondent Characteristics		Local public school performance ratings – Providing quality teachers				
		DK/NA/Refused	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
		%	%	%	%	%
<b>All Floridians</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Age Group ***</b>	<b>18-34</b>	<1	13	37	36	14
	<b>35-54</b>	6	11	32	40	11
	<b>55-64</b>	8	7	27	45	13
	<b>65-79</b>	11	6	34	40	10
	<b>80 and older</b>	15	7	29	35	14
<b>Child at Home *</b>	<b>Yes</b>	3	10	31	43	13
	<b>No</b>	7	9	34	38	11
<b>Employment Status ***</b>	<b>Full Time</b>	4	9	32	44	10
	<b>Part Time</b>	3	9	38	32	18
	<b>Not in Work Force</b>	3	8	36	38	15
	<b>Unemployed</b>	7	17	26	35	15
	<b>Retired</b>	11	8	33	39	10
<b>Child Enrolled in School **</b>	<b>Child in School</b>	2	11	32	41	14
	<b>No Child in School</b>	7	9	33	39	11
<b>Region ***</b>	<b>Tampa Bay</b>	8	9	23	47	13
	<b>Miami/Ft. Lauderdale</b>	6	10	33	39	12
	<b>Orlando</b>	7	7	35	39	12
	<b>Palm Beach</b>	7	9	42	35	7
	<b>North Florida</b>	1	13	36	33	17
	<b>Naples</b>	8	14	37	38	2

Significance levels: \* 0.05; \*\* 0.01; \*\*\* 0.001

Question wording: “How good a job is your local public school system, kindergarten through high school doing in providing quality teachers, is it excellent, good, fair or poor?”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

**Local Public School Performance Ratings – Providing Quality School Facilities**

**Significant Factors: Local Public School Performance Ratings – Providing Quality School Facilities**

Respondent Characteristics		Local public school performance ratings – Providing quality school facilities				
		DK/NA/Refused	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
		%	%	%	%	%
<b>All Floridians</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Gender ***</b>	<b>Male</b>	4	8	24	44	19
	<b>Female</b>	7	7	29	45	11
<b>Age Group ***</b>	<b>18-34</b>	<1	12	29	44	15
	<b>35-54</b>	5	8	29	43	15
	<b>55-64</b>	9	6	29	38	19
	<b>65-79</b>	11	3	22	51	13
	<b>80 and older</b>	14	7	19	48	12
<b>Child at Home ***</b>	<b>Yes</b>	3	7	24	47	20
	<b>No</b>	7	8	28	43	13
<b>Race/Ethnicity **</b>	<b>White</b>	7	6	24	48	15
	<b>African-American</b>	4	14	34	37	11
	<b>Hispanic</b>	4	8	29	40	19
	<b>Other</b>	9	9	32	37	14
<b>Employment Status ***</b>	<b>Full Time</b>	3	8	28	47	14
	<b>Part Time</b>	3	9	29	43	16
	<b>Not in Work Force</b>	1	10	33	34	22
	<b>Unemployed</b>	6	6	31	44	12
	<b>Retired</b>	12	6	22	45	16
<b>Household Income ***</b>	<b>&lt;\$35,000</b>	8	8	23	43	19
	<b>\$35,000-\$74,999</b>	5	8	24	52	12
	<b>\$75,000+</b>	4	7	33	40	16
	<b>DK/NA/Refused</b>	9	8	30	38	15
<b>Child Enrolled in School ***</b>	<b>Child in School</b>	2	7	26	44	21
	<b>No Child in School</b>	7	8	28	44	13

Note: See full notes at end of table.

**Significant Factors: Local Public School Performance Ratings – Providing Quality School Facilities, cont.**

Respondent Characteristics		Local public school performance ratings – Providing quality school facilities				
		DK/NA/Refused	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
		%	%	%	%	%
<b>All Floridians</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Region ***</b>	<b>Tampa Bay</b>	7	8	21	45	20
	<b>Miami/Ft. Lauderdale</b>	6	11	34	38	11
	<b>Orlando</b>	7	3	27	46	17
	<b>Palm Beach</b>	6	7	28	49	9
	<b>North Florida</b>	1	11	25	44	19
	<b>Naples</b>	10	5	25	50	11

Significance levels: \* 0.05; \*\* 0.01; \*\*\* 0.001

Question wording: “How good a job is your local public school system, kindergarten through high school doing in providing quality school facilities, is it excellent, good, fair or poor?”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

**Local Public School Performance Ratings – Providing Discipline in the Classroom**

**Significant Factors: Local Public School Performance Ratings – Providing Discipline in the Classroom**

Respondent Characteristics		Local public school performance ratings – Providing discipline in the classroom				
		DK/NA/Refused	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
		%	%	%	%	%
<b>All Floridians</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Age Group ***</b>	<b>18-34</b>	3	21	36	30	11
	<b>35-54</b>	13	22	29	30	6
	<b>55-64</b>	11	19	42	23	5
	<b>65-79</b>	23	18	31	24	3
	<b>80 and older</b>	32	11	18	29	10
<b>Child at Home ***</b>	<b>Yes</b>	6	17	35	33	9
	<b>No</b>	16	21	31	26	6

Note: See full notes at end of table.



Significant Factors: Local Public School Performance Ratings –  
Providing Discipline in the Classroom, *cont.*

Respondent Characteristics		Local public school performance ratings – Providing discipline in the classroom				
		DK/NA/ Refused	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
		%	%	%	%	%
<b>All Floridians</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity ***</b>	<b>White</b>	15	20	28	30	8
	<b>African-American</b>	4	25	46	17	8
	<b>Hispanic</b>	9	14	38	34	5
	<b>Other</b>	22	21	30	18	9
<b>Employment Status ***</b>	<b>Full Time</b>	10	19	32	32	7
	<b>Part Time</b>	6	20	33	29	12
	<b>Not in Work Force</b>	12	18	38	27	6
	<b>Unemployed</b>	8	27	32	24	8
	<b>Retired</b>	22	18	31	24	5
<b>Household Income ***</b>	<b>&lt;\$35,000</b>	14	20	30	26	9
	<b>\$35,000-\$74,999</b>	12	17	33	34	4
	<b>\$75,000+</b>	8	20	37	26	9
	<b>DK/NA/Refused</b>	21	24	25	23	7
<b>Child Enrolled in School ***</b>	<b>Child in School</b>	5	18	36	32	9
	<b>No Child in School</b>	16	20	31	27	6
<b>Region ***</b>	<b>Tampa Bay</b>	13	17	31	30	8
	<b>Miami/Ft. Lauderdale</b>	10	22	39	25	5
	<b>Orlando</b>	18	19	27	31	5
	<b>Palm Beach</b>	15	16	35	28	5
	<b>North Florida</b>	7	20	31	26	15
	<b>Naples</b>	19	26	30	25	0

Significance levels: \* 0.05; \*\* 0.01; \*\*\* 0.001

Question wording: “How good a job is your local public school system, kindergarten through high school doing in providing discipline in the classroom, is it excellent, good, fair or poor?”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017. Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

**Local Public School Performance Ratings – Providing Safety in Schools and on Buses**

**Significant Factors: Local Public School Performance Ratings – Providing Safety in Schools and on Buses**

Respondent Characteristics		Local public school performance ratings – Providing safety in schools and on buses				
		DK/NA/Refused	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
		%	%	%	%	%
<b>All Floridians</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Gender *</b>	<b>Male</b>	4	11	30	40	16
	<b>Female</b>	6	11	27	45	11
<b>Age Group ***</b>	<b>18-34</b>	1	12	29	39	18
	<b>35-54</b>	5	10	29	44	12
	<b>55-64</b>	7	12	26	41	14
	<b>65-79</b>	9	10	29	43	9
	<b>80 and older</b>	10	13	21	45	11
<b>Race/Ethnicity ***</b>	<b>White</b>	7	9	26	44	15
	<b>African-American</b>	2	16	40	33	9
	<b>Hispanic</b>	2	12	25	46	14
	<b>Other</b>	10	13	32	35	11
<b>Employment Status **</b>	<b>Full Time</b>	4	11	29	42	13
	<b>Part Time</b>	2	10	21	48	19
	<b>Not in Work Force</b>	5	7	33	38	16
	<b>Unemployed</b>	4	14	24	45	14
	<b>Retired</b>	9	13	29	39	10

Significance levels: \* 0.05; \*\* 0.01; \*\*\* 0.001

Question wording: “How good a job is your local public school system, kindergarten through high school doing in providing safety in schools and on buses, is it excellent, good, fair or poor?”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

**2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey**

**Local Public School Performance Ratings – Providing Vocational Education**

**Significant Factors: Local Public School Performance Ratings – Providing Vocational Education**

Respondent Characteristics		Local public school performance ratings – Providing vocational education				
		DK/NA/Refused	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
		%	%	%	%	%
<b>All Floridians</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Age Group ***</b>	<b>18-34</b>	6	15	33	35	11
	<b>35-54</b>	12	20	31	30	7
	<b>55-64</b>	12	27	24	30	7
	<b>65-79</b>	13	19	34	25	8
	<b>80 and older</b>	23	14	32	25	6
<b>Race/Ethnicity **</b>	<b>White</b>	12	19	29	31	8
	<b>African-American</b>	5	22	32	32	9
	<b>Hispanic</b>	11	17	34	32	6
	<b>Other</b>	19	19	34	15	13
<b>Household Income ***</b>	<b>&lt;\$35,000</b>	11	15	28	34	12
	<b>\$35,000-\$74,999</b>	12	18	33	32	5
	<b>\$75,000+</b>	7	23	33	27	9
	<b>DK/NA/Refused</b>	20	19	30	25	7
<b>Region **</b>	<b>Tampa Bay</b>	12	13	34	30	10
	<b>Miami/Ft. Lauderdale</b>	11	17	34	29	9
	<b>Orlando</b>	10	20	27	36	7
	<b>Palm Beach</b>	16	24	30	26	3
	<b>North Florida</b>	6	22	29	30	13
	<b>Naples</b>	18	23	29	27	2

Significance levels: \* 0.05; \*\* 0.01; \*\*\* 0.001

Question wording: “How good a job is your local public school system, kindergarten through high school doing in providing vocational education, is it excellent, good, fair or poor?”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

**2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey**

Quality of Higher Education at Florida’s State Colleges and Universities

Significant Factors: Quality of Higher Education at Florida’s State Colleges and Universities

Respondent Characteristics		Quality of higher education at Florida’s state colleges and universities				
		DK/NA/Refused	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
		%	%	%	%	%
<b>All Floridians</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Gender ***</b>	<b>Male</b>	4	5	19	45	27
	<b>Female</b>	8	2	17	54	19
<b>Child at Home **</b>	<b>Yes</b>	9	1	18	49	22
	<b>No</b>	5	4	18	49	24
<b>Race/Ethnicity ***</b>	<b>White</b>	5	4	14	52	25
	<b>African-American</b>	4	3	31	41	21
	<b>Hispanic</b>	9	3	21	47	20
	<b>Other</b>	7	2	18	50	22
<b>Employment Status ***</b>	<b>Full Time</b>	5	2	20	46	26
	<b>Part Time</b>	4	2	18	49	26
	<b>Not in Work Force</b>	7	<1	16	49	28
	<b>Unemployed</b>	4	6	21	60	9
	<b>Retired</b>	8	5	16	49	22
<b>Household Income *</b>	<b>&lt;\$35,000</b>	7	3	21	46	23
	<b>\$35,000-\$74,999</b>	8	5	19	49	19
	<b>\$75,000+</b>	3	2	16	53	27
	<b>DK/NA/Refused</b>	8	4	16	49	23
<b>Education ***</b>	<b>High School or less</b>	9	7	20	46	19
	<b>Some College</b>	5	4	22	47	22
	<b>College Grad</b>	6	1	15	53	25
<b>Child Enrolled in School **</b>	<b>Child in School</b>	9	1	18	49	23
	<b>No Child in School</b>	5	4	19	49	23

Note: See full notes at end of table.

Significant Factors: Quality of Higher Education at Florida’s State Colleges and Universities, *cont.*

Respondent Characteristics		Quality of higher education at Florida’s state colleges and universities				
		DK/NA/Refused	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
		%	%	%	%	%
<b>All Floridians</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Region **</b>	<b>Tampa Bay</b>	5	3	19	49	24
	<b>Miami/Ft. Lauderdale</b>	5	2	20	49	24
	<b>Orlando</b>	13	4	16	45	23
	<b>Palm Beach</b>	6	3	14	60	17
	<b>North Florida</b>	2	5	18	47	28
	<b>Naples</b>	4	3	24	53	16

Significance levels: \* 0.05; \*\* 0.01; \*\*\* 0.001

Question wording: “How would you rate the quality of higher education in Florida’s state colleges and universities, excellent, good, fair or poor?”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

**2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey**

**Most Serious Situation Facing College Graduates Today**

**Significant Factors: Most Serious Situation Facing College Graduates Today – Debt at Graduation**

Respondent Characteristics		Most serious situation for graduates – Debt at graduation	
		Mentioned	Not mentioned
		%	%
<b>All Floridians</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Gender *</b>	Male	31	69
	Female	38	62
<b>Age Group ***</b>	18-34	45	55
	35-54	34	66
	55-64	28	72
	65-79	30	70
	80 and older	21	79
<b>Child at Home *</b>	Yes	40	60
	No	32	68
<b>Race/Ethnicity *</b>	White	36	64
	African-American	41	59
	Hispanic	28	72
	Other	33	67
<b>Employment Status ***</b>	Full Time	35	65
	Part Time	47	53
	Not in Work Force	44	56
	Unemployed	34	66
	Retired	26	74
<b>Household Income *</b>	<\$35,000	31	69
	\$35,000-\$74,999	36	64
	\$75,000+	38	62
	DK/NA/Refused	27	73
<b>Education *</b>	High School or less	29	71
	Some College	32	68
	College Grad	38	62
<b>Child Enrolled in School *</b>	Child in School	39	61
	No Child in School	33	67

Significance levels: \* 0.05; \*\* 0.01; \*\*\* 0.001

Question wording: “Which of the following situations do you think is the most serious one facing Florida’s college and university graduates today? The debt they have when they graduate”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

**Significant Factors: Most Serious Situation Facing College Graduates Today –  
Graduating Without Job Skills**

Respondent Characteristics		Most serious situation for graduates – Graduating without job skills	
		Mentioned	Not mentioned
		%	%
<b>All Floridians</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Age Group **</b>	<b>18-34</b>	24	76
	<b>35-54</b>	19	81
	<b>55-64</b>	31	69
	<b>65-79</b>	20	80
	<b>80 and older</b>	15	85
<b>Race/Ethnicity **</b>	<b>White</b>	19	81
	<b>African-American</b>	21	79
	<b>Hispanic</b>	30	70
	<b>Other</b>	23	77
<b>Household Income *</b>	<b>&lt;\$35,000</b>	19	81
	<b>\$35,000-\$74,999</b>	20	80
	<b>\$75,000+</b>	27	73
	<b>DK/NA/Refused</b>	20	80
<b>Education ***</b>	<b>High School or less</b>	19	81
	<b>Some College</b>	17	83
	<b>College Grad</b>	27	73

Significance levels: \* 0.05; \*\* 0.01; \*\*\* 0.001

Question wording: “Which of the following situations do you think is the most serious one facing Florida’s college and university graduates today? Graduating without job skills required by employers such as interpersonal communication skills”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

**2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey**

**Significant Factors: Most Serious Situation Facing College Graduates Today –  
Lack of Well-Paying Jobs**

Respondent Characteristics		Most serious situation for graduates – Lack of well-paying jobs	
		Mentioned	Not mentioned
		%	%
<b>All Floridians</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Education ***</b>	<b>High School or less</b>	19	81
	<b>Some College</b>	27	73
	<b>College Grad</b>	17	83

Significance levels: \* 0.05; \*\* 0.01; \*\*\* 0.001

Question wording: “Which of the following situations do you think is the most serious one facing Florida’s college and university graduates today? A lack of well-paying jobs in their field”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

**2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey**



**Significant Factors: Most Serious Situation Facing College Graduates Today –  
Employer Perception of Inferior Work Ethic**

Respondent Characteristics		Most serious situation for graduates – Employer perception of inferior work ethic	
		Mentioned	Not mentioned
		%	%
<b>All Floridians</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Gender ***</b>	<b>Male</b>	15	85
	<b>Female</b>	9	91
<b>Age Group ***</b>	<b>18-34</b>	6	94
	<b>35-54</b>	15	85
	<b>55-64</b>	15	85
	<b>65-79</b>	13	87
	<b>80 and older</b>	9	91
<b>Race/Ethnicity ***</b>	<b>White</b>	15	85
	<b>African-American</b>	3	97
	<b>Hispanic</b>	10	90
	<b>Other</b>	10	90
<b>Education *</b>	<b>High School or less</b>	16	84
	<b>Some College</b>	13	87
	<b>College Grad</b>	10	90
<b>Region **</b>	<b>Tampa Bay</b>	13	87
	<b>Miami/Ft. Lauderdale</b>	9	91
	<b>Orlando</b>	13	87
	<b>Palm Beach</b>	6	94
	<b>North Florida</b>	18	82
	<b>Naples</b>	8	92

Significance levels: \* 0.05; \*\* 0.01; \*\*\* 0.001

Question wording: “Which of the following situations do you think is the most serious one facing Florida’s college and university graduates today? Employers worry that young workers’ work ethic is inferior to that of older workers”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

**2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey**

## Overall Success of Florida’s Educational System in Preparing Students for the Global Economy

**Significant Factors: Overall Success of Florida’s Educational System in Preparing Students for the Global Economy**

Respondent Characteristics		Overall success of Florida’s educational system in preparing students for the global economy			
		DK/NA/Refused	Not very successful	Moderately successful	Very successful
		%	%	%	%
<b>All Floridians</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Age Group **</b>	<b>18-34</b>	1	38	52	9
	<b>35-54</b>	4	31	59	6
	<b>55-64</b>	4	29	58	9
	<b>65-79</b>	6	29	59	6
	<b>80 and older</b>	8	21	60	11
<b>Employment Status *</b>	<b>Full Time</b>	2	33	57	7
	<b>Part Time</b>	2	29	61	8
	<b>Not in Work Force</b>	5	39	46	10
	<b>Unemployed</b>	4	38	50	8
	<b>Retired</b>	6	26	61	7
<b>Education *</b>	<b>High School or less</b>	5	26	55	14
	<b>Some College</b>	4	30	59	7
	<b>College Grad</b>	3	34	56	6
<b>Child Enrolled in School *</b>	<b>Child in School</b>	2	34	59	6
	<b>No Child in School</b>	4	31	56	8

Significance levels: \* 0.05; \*\* 0.01; \*\*\* 0.001

Question wording: “How would you rate the overall success of Florida’s education system in preparing students to be competitive in today’s complex global economy? Would you say it is very successful, moderately successful, or not very successful?”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

**2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey**

Quality of Education in Local Public Schools

Significant Factors: Quality of Education in Local Public Schools

Respondent Characteristics		Quality of education in local public schools				
		DK/NA/ Refused	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
		%	%	%	%	%
<b>All Floridians</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Age Group ***</b>	<b>18-34</b>	1	19	30	32	18
	<b>35-54</b>	4	16	33	32	16
	<b>55-64</b>	4	11	32	39	14
	<b>65-79</b>	6	9	35	39	11
	<b>80 and older</b>	12	5	30	40	13
<b>Child at Home *</b>	<b>Yes</b>	2	15	31	33	19
	<b>No</b>	5	13	33	35	14
<b>Employment Status ***</b>	<b>Full Time</b>	2	16	30	36	16
	<b>Part Time</b>	2	14	35	32	17
	<b>Not in Work Force</b>	3	16	22	37	23
	<b>Unemployed</b>	4	15	39	27	16
	<b>Retired</b>	8	11	33	36	12
<b>Household Income ***</b>	<b>&lt;\$35,000</b>	5	16	30	30	19
	<b>\$35,000-\$74,999</b>	3	12	35	40	9
	<b>\$75,000+</b>	2	14	32	34	17
	<b>DK/NA/Refused</b>	7	14	28	33	18
<b>Child Enrolled in School ***</b>	<b>Child in School</b>	1	16	30	32	20
	<b>No Child in School</b>	5	14	33	35	13
<b>Region ***</b>	<b>Tampa Bay</b>	4	13	28	38	16
	<b>Miami/Ft. Lauderdale</b>	4	13	35	36	12
	<b>Orlando</b>	6	11	30	37	15
	<b>Palm Beach</b>	4	12	43	28	12
	<b>North Florida</b>	0	20	31	25	24
	<b>Naples</b>	8	17	25	42	7

Significance levels: \* 0.05; \*\* 0.01; \*\*\* 0.001

Question wording: "How would you rate the quality of education in your local public schools? Would you say excellent, good, fair or poor?"

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

**Should Florida Colleges and Universities be Required to Provide Remedial Courses?**

**Significant Factors: Should Florida Colleges and Universities be Required to Provide Remedial Courses?**

Respondent Characteristics		Should Florida’s state colleges and universities be required to provide remedial courses to students who cannot perform college level work?			
		DK/NA/Refused	No opinion	No	Yes
		%	%	%	%
<b>All Floridians</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Gender **</b>	<b>Male</b>	1	13	38	48
	<b>Female</b>	3	14	33	50
<b>Age Group **</b>	<b>18-34</b>	2	12	33	53
	<b>35-54</b>	1	12	37	50
	<b>55-64</b>	1	15	34	51
	<b>65-79</b>	2	18	41	40
	<b>80 and older</b>	7	24	32	36
<b>Race/Ethnicity ***</b>	<b>White</b>	1	14	44	41
	<b>African-American</b>	1	13	20	65
	<b>Hispanic</b>	3	15	25	57
	<b>Other</b>	3	14	29	54
<b>Employment Status ***</b>	<b>Full Time</b>	<1	12	41	47
	<b>Part Time</b>	<1	14	34	51
	<b>Not in Work Force</b>	2	12	28	58
	<b>Unemployed</b>	7	15	17	61
	<b>Retired</b>	3	17	38	42
<b>Household Income ***</b>	<b>&lt;\$35,000</b>	3	16	22	58
	<b>\$35,000-\$74,999</b>	1	12	36	52
	<b>\$75,000+</b>	2	12	47	40
	<b>DK/NA/Refused</b>	2	21	36	42
<b>Education ***</b>	<b>High School or less</b>	4	20	20	56
	<b>Some College</b>	2	17	35	47
	<b>College Grad</b>	1	9	42	48

Note: See full notes at end of table.

**Significant Factors: Should Florida Colleges and Universities be Required to Provide Remedial Courses? *Cont.***

Respondent Characteristics		Should Florida’s state colleges and universities be required to provide remedial courses to students who cannot perform college level work?			
		DK/NA/ Refused	No opinion	No	Yes
		%	%	%	%
<b>All Floridians</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Region ***</b>	<b>Tampa Bay</b>	1	11	44	44
	<b>Miami/Ft. Lauderdale</b>	2	17	21	59
	<b>Orlando</b>	2	13	36	48
	<b>Palm Beach</b>	3	19	44	34
	<b>North Florida</b>	1	11	37	51
	<b>Naples</b>	4	16	35	45

Significance levels: \* 0.05; \*\* 0.01; \*\*\* 0.001

Question wording: “Should Florida’s state colleges and universities be required to provide remedial courses to students who cannot perform college level work? Yes, no or do you not have an opinion?”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

**2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey**

**Biggest Threat to Student Safety on Campus**

**Significant Factors: Biggest Threat to Student Safety on Campus – Alcohol Abuse**

Respondent Characteristics		Biggest threat to student safety on campus –Alcohol abuse	
		Mentioned	Not mentioned
		%	%
<b>All Floridians</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity ***</b>	<b>White</b>	28	72
	<b>African-American</b>	14	86
	<b>Hispanic</b>	28	72
	<b>Other</b>	32	68
<b>Employment Status *</b>	<b>Full Time</b>	30	70
	<b>Part Time</b>	20	80
	<b>Not in Work Force</b>	31	69
	<b>Unemployed</b>	23	77
	<b>Retired</b>	23	77
<b>Household Income ***</b>	<b>&lt;\$35,000</b>	21	79
	<b>\$35,000-\$74,999</b>	25	75
	<b>\$75,000+</b>	34	66
	<b>DK/NA/Refused</b>	21	79
<b>Education *</b>	<b>High School or less</b>	23	77
	<b>Some College</b>	23	77
	<b>College Grad</b>	30	70
<b>Region *</b>	<b>Tampa Bay</b>	21	79
	<b>Miami/Ft. Lauderdale</b>	23	77
	<b>Orlando</b>	32	68
	<b>Palm Beach</b>	23	77
	<b>North Florida</b>	31	69
	<b>Naples</b>	30	70

Significance levels: \* 0.05; \*\* 0.01; \*\*\* 0.001

Question wording: “In your opinion, which of the following is the biggest threat to student safety on college and university campuses? Alcohol abuse”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

**2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey**

**Significant Factors: Biggest Threat to Student Safety on Campus –  
Drug Abuse**

There are no significant factors.

**Significant Factors: Biggest Threat to Student Safety on Campus – Sexual Assault**

Respondent Characteristics		Biggest threat to student safety on campus – Sexual assault	
		Mentioned	Not mentioned
		%	%
<b>All Floridians</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Age Group ***</b>	<b>18-34</b>	23	77
	<b>35-54</b>	22	78
	<b>55-64</b>	18	82
	<b>65-79</b>	9	91
	<b>80 and older</b>	14	86
<b>Employment Status ***</b>	<b>Full Time</b>	22	78
	<b>Part Time</b>	18	82
	<b>Not in Work Force</b>	26	74
	<b>Unemployed</b>	26	74
	<b>Retired</b>	13	87
<b>Education *</b>	<b>High School or less</b>	15	85
	<b>Some College</b>	23	77
	<b>College Grad</b>	19	81
<b>Region **</b>	<b>Tampa Bay</b>	23	77
	<b>Miami/Ft. Lauderdale</b>	24	76
	<b>Orlando</b>	16	84
	<b>Palm Beach</b>	9	91
	<b>North Florida</b>	20	80
	<b>Naples</b>	18	82

Significance levels: \* 0.05; \*\* 0.01; \*\*\* 0.001

Question wording: “In your opinion, which of the following is the biggest threat to student safety on college and university campuses? Sexual assault”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

**2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey**

**Significant Factors: Biggest Threat to Student Safety on Campus –  
Non-Students Coming onto Campus**

Respondent Characteristics		Biggest threat to student safety on campus – Non-students coming onto campus	
		Mentioned	Not mentioned
		%	%
<b>All Floridians</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Gender **</b>	<b>Male</b>	11	89
	<b>Female</b>	6	94
<b>Education *</b>	<b>High School or less</b>	7	93
	<b>Some College</b>	11	89
	<b>College Grad</b>	6	94

Significance levels: \* 0.05; \*\* 0.01; \*\*\* 0.001

Question wording: “In your opinion, which of the following is the biggest threat to student safety on college and university campuses? Non-students coming onto campus”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

**Significant Factors: Biggest Threat to Student Safety on Campus – Gun Violence**

Respondent Characteristics		Biggest threat to student safety on campus – Gun violence	
		Mentioned	Not mentioned
		%	%
<b>All Floridians</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Education **</b>	<b>High School or less</b>	5	95
	<b>Some College</b>	6	94
	<b>College Grad</b>	11	89
<b>Region ***</b>	<b>Tampa Bay</b>	6	94
	<b>Miami/Ft. Lauderdale</b>	10	90
	<b>Orlando</b>	4	96
	<b>Palm Beach</b>	16	84
	<b>North Florida</b>	6	94
	<b>Naples</b>	10	90

Significance levels: \* 0.05; \*\* 0.01; \*\*\* 0.001

Question wording: “In your opinion, which of the following is the biggest threat to student safety on college and university campuses? Gun violence”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey



**Significant Factors: Biggest Threat to Student Safety on Campus – All Equally**

Respondent Characteristics		Biggest threat to student safety on campus –All equally	
		Mentioned	Not mentioned
		%	%
<b>All Floridians</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Age Group ***</b>	<b>18-34</b>	7	93
	<b>35-54</b>	8	92
	<b>55-64</b>	18	82
	<b>65-79</b>	19	81
	<b>80 and older</b>	21	79
<b>Child at Home **</b>	<b>Yes</b>	8	92
	<b>No</b>	14	86
<b>Employment Status ***</b>	<b>Full Time</b>	5	95
	<b>Part Time</b>	12	88
	<b>Not in Work Force</b>	6	94
	<b>Unemployed</b>	13	87
	<b>Retired</b>	22	78
<b>Household Income ***</b>	<b>&lt;\$35,000</b>	16	84
	<b>\$35,000-\$74,999</b>	13	87
	<b>\$75,000+</b>	6	94
	<b>DK/NA/Refused</b>	14	86
<b>Education **</b>	<b>High School or less</b>	19	81
	<b>Some College</b>	10	90
	<b>College Grad</b>	11	89
<b>Child Enrolled in School **</b>	<b>Child in School</b>	8	92
	<b>No Child in School</b>	13	87
<b>Region *</b>	<b>Tampa Bay</b>	11	89
	<b>Miami/Ft. Lauderdale</b>	14	86
	<b>Orlando</b>	16	84
	<b>Palm Beach</b>	13	87
	<b>North Florida</b>	6	94
	<b>Naples</b>	11	89

Significance levels: \* 0.05; \*\* 0.01; \*\*\* 0.001

Question wording: “In your opinion, which of the following is the biggest threat to student safety on college and university campuses? All equally”

Note: Rows sum to total. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Results for Naples based on a small number of responses and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Telephone survey of a random sample of 1,215 Floridians ages 18 and older conducted July 24-August 14, 2017.

Margin of error differs between various groups depending on sample size.

2017 USF-Nielsen Sunshine State Survey

– END –