

## Comparison of Illinois Performance Funding to Florida

	<b>Illinois</b>	<b>Florida</b>
<b>Funding Allocated</b>	Illinois allocates less than 1% of base funding for performance funding. For FY 15, the universities have a 0.5% base funding “set aside” for performance funding and	The Florida Performance Funding Model will allocate a total of \$200 million for performance based funding in 2014-2015, which includes \$65 million in base funds. Florida has not provided funding based on enrollments since 2007-2008. Rather, funding is based on initiatives.
<b>Eligibility</b>	All institutions are eligible for performance based funding.	Institutions scoring 26 or more points on the metrics are eligible for a share of new funding and have base funding restored. Institutions not scoring at least 26 points do not receive new funds and must submit improvement plans and show progress in order to have base funding restored.
<b>Guiding Principles</b>	<p>a) Metrics must be developed in consultation with public institutions of higher education, other state educational agencies, other higher education organizations, associations, interests, and stakeholders.</p> <p>b) The metrics shall recognize the demands on and reward the performance of institutions in advancing the success of students who are academically or financially at risk, including first-generation students, low-income students, and students traditionally underrepresented in higher education.</p> <p>c) The metrics shall recognize and account for differentiated missions of institutions and sectors of higher education.</p> <p>d) The metrics shall focus on the fundamental goal of increasing completion of college courses, certificates, and degrees.</p> <p>e) The metrics must be designed to maintain the quality of degrees, certificates, and programs.</p>	<p>The Florida model has four guiding principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use metrics that align with SUS Strategic Plan goals</li> <li>2. Reward excellence or improvement</li> <li>3. Have a few clear, simple metrics</li> <li>4. Acknowledge the unique mission of the different institutions</li> </ol> <div style="text-align: right;">  </div>

Metrics	Illinois 4-Year Institution Metrics:	The Florida 10-Metric Model:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Bachelor Degrees</li> <li>❖ Master's Degrees</li> <li>❖ Doctoral and Professional Degrees</li> <li>❖ Undergraduate Degrees per 100 FTE</li> <li>❖ Graduation Rates 150% of Time</li> <li>❖ Persistence (Completed 24 Hours)</li> <li>❖ Cost per Credit Hour</li> <li>❖ Cost per Completion</li> <li>❖ Research/Public Service Expenditure</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="402 1003 854 1066"><b>Note:</b> 3-year averages used for all metrics</p> 		<b>1.</b> Percent of Bachelor's Graduates Employed and/or Continuing their Education Further	<b>2.</b> Average Wages of Employed Baccalaureate Graduates
		<b>3.</b> Cost per Undergraduate Degree	<b>4.</b> Six Year Graduation Rate (Full-time and Part-time FTIC)
		<b>5.</b> Academic Progress Rate (2nd Year Retention with GPA Above 2.0)	<b>6.</b> Bachelor's Degrees Awarded in Areas of Strategic Emphasis (includes STEM)
		<b>7.</b> University Access Rate (Percent of Undergraduates with a Pell-grant)	<b>8a.</b> Master's Degrees Awarded in Areas of Strategic Emphasis (includes STEM) (NCF Excluded)
		<b>8b.</b> Freshman in Top 10% of Graduating High School Class (NCF Alternative Metric)	<b>9.</b> Board of Governors Choice
		<b>10.</b> Board of Trustees Choice	

<b>Weighting</b>	There are weights in the Illinois model to address mission differentiation and reward excellence with sub-categories such as Low Income, Adult Students, Hispanic, Black non-Hispanic, and STEM and Health Care.	Presently the Florida 10-Metric Model is not weighted but the Board reserves the option to weight specific metrics such as Cost per Degree, Six Year Graduation Rate, and Academic Progress Rate.
<b>Institutional Control</b>	Illinois institutions have no control over appropriation levels or choosing metrics for the performance funding model.	Florida institutions also do not have control over appropriation levels and institutions can control performance on outcomes within reason. However, the Florida 10-Metric Model does give institutions some control given that there is a metric chosen by institutional boards as part of the model.

<http://www.ibhe.state.il.us/PerformanceFunding/default.htm>;

<http://www.ibhe.org/PerformanceFunding/Materials/PublicAct97-320.pdf>