

Education

Who Serves Low-Income Undergraduates in Colorado?

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The Bell Policy Center

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The Bell Policy Center

The Bell Policy Center is a nonprofit public policy organization committed to making Colorado a state of opportunity for all. The Bell seeks to reinvigorate the debate on issues affecting the well-being of Coloradans and to promote public policies that open gateways to opportunity.

The Bell Policy Center 2005 White Paper Series:

1. Exploring Colorado's Educational Pipeline
2. Who Goes to College in Colorado, and Who Doesn't?
3. Who Finishes College in Colorado, and Who Doesn't?
4. Who Serves Low-Income Undergraduate Students in Colorado?
5. Who Serves Minority Undergraduate Students in Colorado?
6. Student Loan Default Rates in Colorado
7. The Opportunity Gap: Which Colorado Students Graduate from High School and Attend College?

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Introduction

In today's competitive and knowledge-based job market, more education means more income. Workers who want to make ends meet and provide opportunities for their family usually need an associate's degree at the least, and fare better with a bachelor's degree.

While Colorado has a highly educated workforce largely imported from other states, we do a mediocre job of graduating our own young people from college. The rates of educational success are even worse for Hispanics, blacks and young people from low-income families — those who most need the boost of a college education to avoid a life of poverty and dependence.

Colorado must counteract these shortfalls by offering all its young people an education that leads to financial opportunity and a life of self-sufficiency. The state's economic and social health depends on it.

The Bell Policy Center believes sound social and fiscal policies grow from thorough, objective research. To solve a problem, we must first understand it.

This white paper is the fourth in a seven-part series that uses state and national data to evaluate Colorado's performance in educating young adults, and to identify promising remedies for improvement.

Who Serves Low-Income Undergraduate Students in Colorado?



Executive Summary

For students from low-income families in Colorado, the opportunity to go to college is creeping upward, but at a discouraging rate. Rural colleges shoulder the biggest per capita load of the state's low-income college students. Private colleges enroll low-income students in minimal numbers.

Colorado's flagship institution, the University of Colorado at Boulder, educated the third largest number of low-income students of any single institution in Colorado. And it ranked 46th in the country in 2001 for its share of low-income students compared to the entire student body.

This brief uses state and national statistics from the federal Pell Grant program to determine how many low-income students are attending college, and at which institutions. Pell Grants are considered the foundation of student financial aid, so grant recipient numbers are the best indicator of low-income enrollment.



Executive Summary continued

The findings include:

- Students from low-income families in Colorado go to college at far lower rates than students from middle- and upper-income families.
- Colorado consistently trails the national average in its share of college students using Pell Grants to help cover the costs of tuition.
- Public four-year colleges and universities educate the largest share of low-income students, followed closely by public community and junior colleges. Private colleges enroll less than 5 percent of the state's low-income students.
- More low-income students are choosing to attend proprietary colleges, which are private, for-profit institutions offering trade and technical training.
- Only one-third of Colorado's Pell Grant students are dependent on their parents or spouse. That means most of the state's low-income college students are older than 25 and supporting themselves as they go through college.

Low-income student participation in postsecondary education

Colorado has a dismal record in providing postsecondary opportunity to its low-income students. The college participation rate of students from low-income families in Colorado has consistently lagged behind the national average since fall 1993.

As the Bell Policy Center reported in its *Who Goes to College in Colorado, and Who Doesn't?* research brief, No. 2 in this series, 21.9 percent of dependent students from low-income families attended college in 2002, ranking the state 35th in the nation. (A dependent student relies on parents for financial support.) This ranking compared to the national average of 24.7 percent and the 41.8 percent average of the top three performing states of New Jersey, Iowa and North Dakota.¹

From 1992 to 2001, Colorado ranked 43rd in the higher education participation rate for the lowest income quartile, with a participation rate of 16.8 percent, while the U.S. average was 23.7 percent.

In light of this poor performance, there is a growing need for additional information to determine which institutions and sectors serve low-income students in the state. The most accurate way to do this is to identify, describe and examine the enrollment of Federal Pell Grant recipients.

This research brief utilizes data from the fall enrollment report of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), and Pell Grant payment files of the U.S. Department of Education Office of Postsecondary Education. It also draws data from *Postsecondary Education Opportunity*, a national public policy newsletter.



The federal Pell Grant

The Federal Student Aid Guide of the U.S. Department of Education states:²

A federal Pell Grant, unlike a loan, does not have to be repaid. Pell Grants are awarded usually only to undergraduate students who have not earned a bachelor's or a professional degree. In some cases, however, a student enrolled in a post-baccalaureate teacher certification program might receive a Pell Grant.

Pell Grants are considered a foundation of federal financial aid, to which aid from other federal and nonfederal sources might be added. The maximum award for the 2003-04 academic year [was] \$4,050. The maximum can change each award year, and depends on program funding.

The amount of the grant depends on a student's financial need, but also on the costs of attendance for each school, a student's full-time or part-time status, and whether he or she plans to attend school for a full academic year or less.

Eligibility requirements for the grant include demonstrated financial need, a high school diploma or GED, enrollment or admission as a degree-seeking student, and citizenship or eligible non-citizen status.

Financial need is determined by a standard formula set by the U.S. Department of Education used to calculate a student's Expected Family Contribution (EFC). This measures a family's financial strength on the basis of its income and assets.

The EFC indicates how much money the students and his or her family are expected to contribute toward the cost of attendance for the school year. The costs of attendance are calculated by each school and include tuition and fees, room and board, transportation, books and supplies. If the EFC falls below a certain number, the student is eligible for a Pell Grant.

Pell Grant recipients and undergraduate enrollment

In 2000-01, Pell Grant recipients in Colorado represented 18 percent of total undergraduate enrollment, which ranked the state 45th in the nation. The national average for Pell Grant recipients is 24.4 percent. Mississippi, Montana and Arkansas marked the highest average rates of Pell Grant recipients at 41.2 percent.

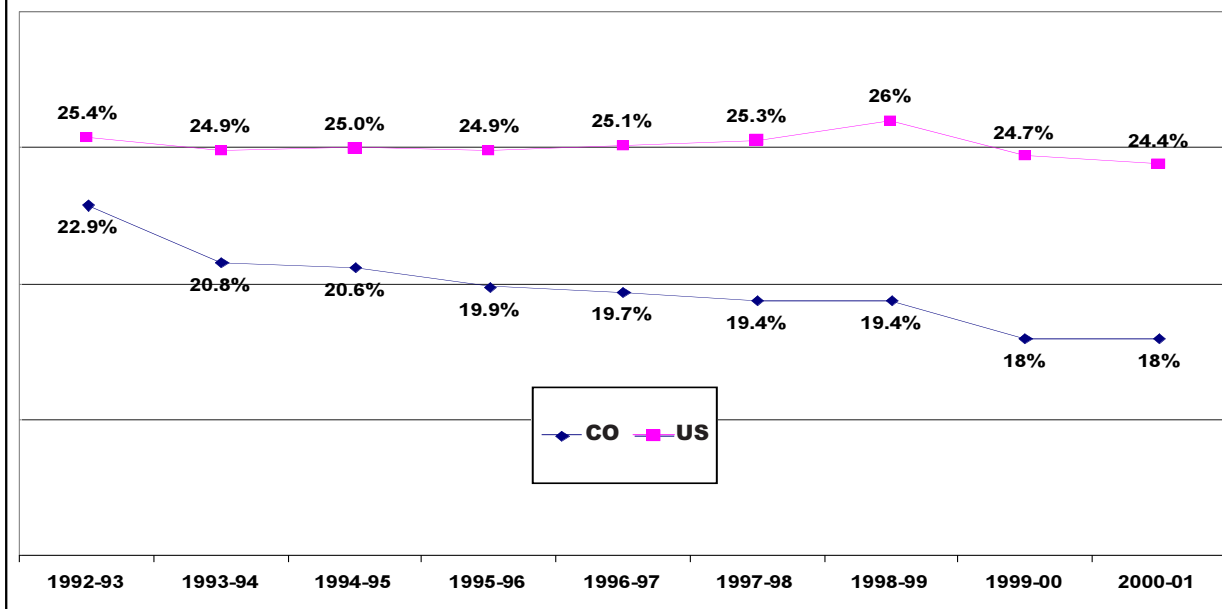
Colorado's performance in providing access to college for low-income students has steady declined since 1992-93, when 22.9 percent of undergraduates received a Pell Grant, as shown in Figure 1 on the next page. This 4.9 percent decline was the 12th highest in the nation, and well above the average 1 percent decline.



Table 1: Pell Grant recipients as a percentage of total undergraduate enrollment

Rank	State	Pell Share	Rank	State	Pell Share
1	Mississippi	45.0%	26	Missouri	24.1%
2	Montana	40.0%	27	Kansas	23.7%
3	Arkansas	38.6%	28	Indiana	23.4%
4	Louisiana	35.7%	29	Nebraska	23.2%
5	Alabama	35.0%	30	Wyoming	22.7%
6	Idaho	34.9%	31	Pennsylvania	22.7%
7	North Dakota	34.5%	32	Maryland	22.6%
8	Oklahoma	33.6%	33	New Jersey	22.4%
9	West Virginia	33.5%	34	Rhode Island	22.4%
10	South Carolina	33.3%	35	Michigan	22.4%
11	New York	33.1%	36	Minnesota	20.8%
12	New Mexico	32.9%	37	Washington	20.7%
13	South Dakota	32.4%	38	Virginia	20.0%
14	Kentucky	31.9%	39	Illinois	19.9%
15	Georgia	31.5%	40	Hawaii	19.3%
16	Tennessee	27.4%	41	California	19.1%
17	Florida	27.1%	42	Massachusetts	18.8%
18	Maine	26.8%	43	Wisconsin	18.5%
19	Texas	26.4%	44	New Hampshire	18.2%
20	Utah	26.1%	45	COLORADO	18.0%
21	Vermont	26.0%	46	Arizona	17.4%
22	Ohio	25.5%	47	Delaware	17.1%
23	Iowa	25.4%	48	Connecticut	16.0%
24	North Carolina	25.0%	49	Alaska	13.2%
25	Oregon	24.5%	50	Nevada	12.9%
	US AVERAGE	24.4%			

Figure 1: Change in share of undergraduates with a Pell Grant (1992-93 to 2000-01)





Distribution of undergraduate Pell Grant recipients, by sector

Postsecondary institutions are grouped into five categories: public four-year institutions, private four-year institutions, public two-year institutions, private two-year institutions, and proprietary institutions. This is the standard classification system used in the collection and reporting of postsecondary data by the U.S. Department of Education and allows the examination of the share of Pell Grant recipient that each postsecondary sector serves.

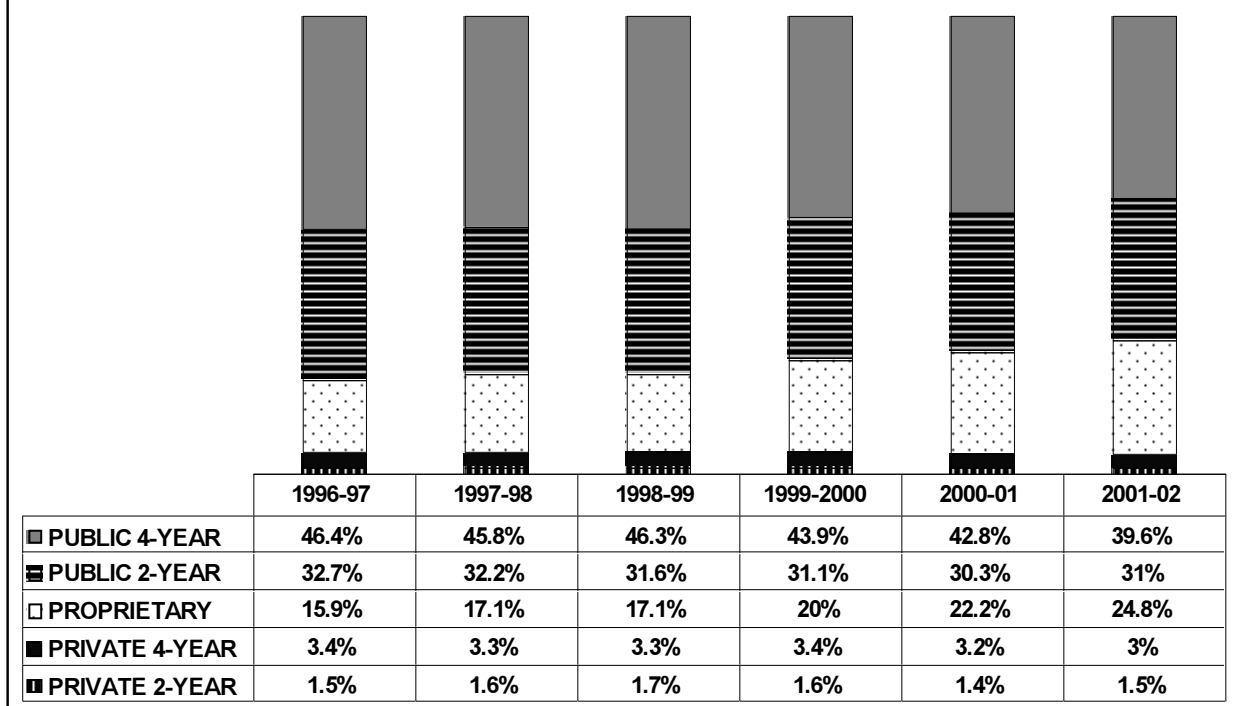
As Figures 2 and 3 show, public institutions serve the vast majority of low-income students in Colorado, similar to the national trend. Specifically, public institutions enroll 70.6 percent of all undergraduate Pell Grant recipients, almost equal to the national average of 70.8 percent, ranking the state 31st in the nation.

Public four-year institutions serve the largest share of low-income students, 39.6 percent, above the national average of 31.3 percent for a rank of 11th in the nation. However, their share has decreased since 1996-97, when they served 46.4 percent of all recipients.

Public two-year institutions serve the second largest share at 31 percent, lower than the national average of 39.5 percent, and ranking Colorado 38th among the states.

Proprietary institutions follow, serving 24.8 percent, the third largest share of Pell Grant recipients. This is more than double the national average of 14.1 percent, earning Colorado a rank of second highest in the nation. It is important to note that the share

Figure 2: Distribution of Pell Grant recipients in Colorado, by type of institution (1996-97 to 2001-02)

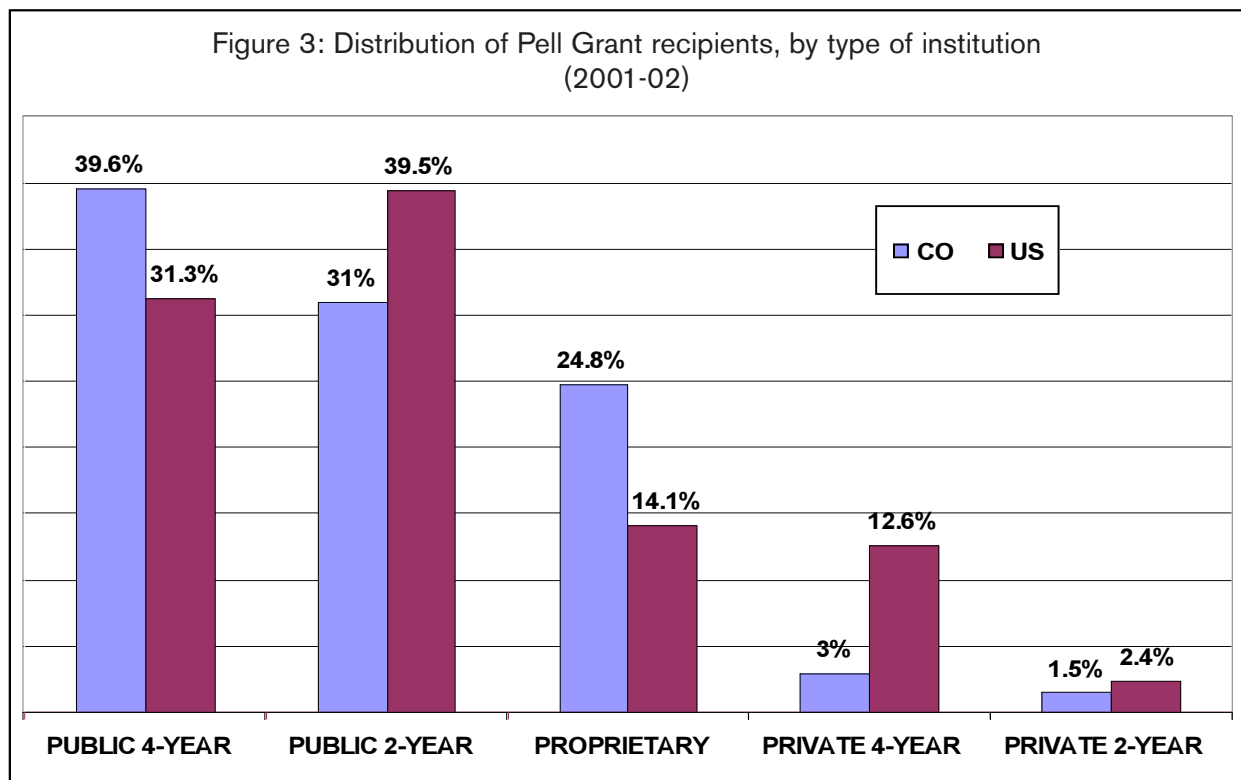




served by proprietary institutions has grown dramatically since 1996-97, when it was just 15.9 percent.

Private four-year institutions serve just 3 percent of all low-income undergraduate students, well below the national average of 12.6 percent, and ranking the state 45th.

Private two-year institutions in Colorado serve the smallest share of Pell Grant recipients, 1.5 percent, less than the national average of 2.4 percent, ranking Colorado 27th.



Distribution of undergraduate Pell Grant recipients, by dependency status

When students apply for federal financial aid, they are classified as dependent on their parents or as independent. Students are differentiated this way because federal student aid programs are based on the principle that students (and their parents or spouse, if applicable) are considered the primary source of support for postsecondary education.

In general, dependent students are undergraduates, under the age of 24, single and do not have children. If they are dependent, their parents' income and assets as well as their own are reported on the federal financial aid application.

If they are independent, students report only their own income and assets, and those of their spouse, if they are married.

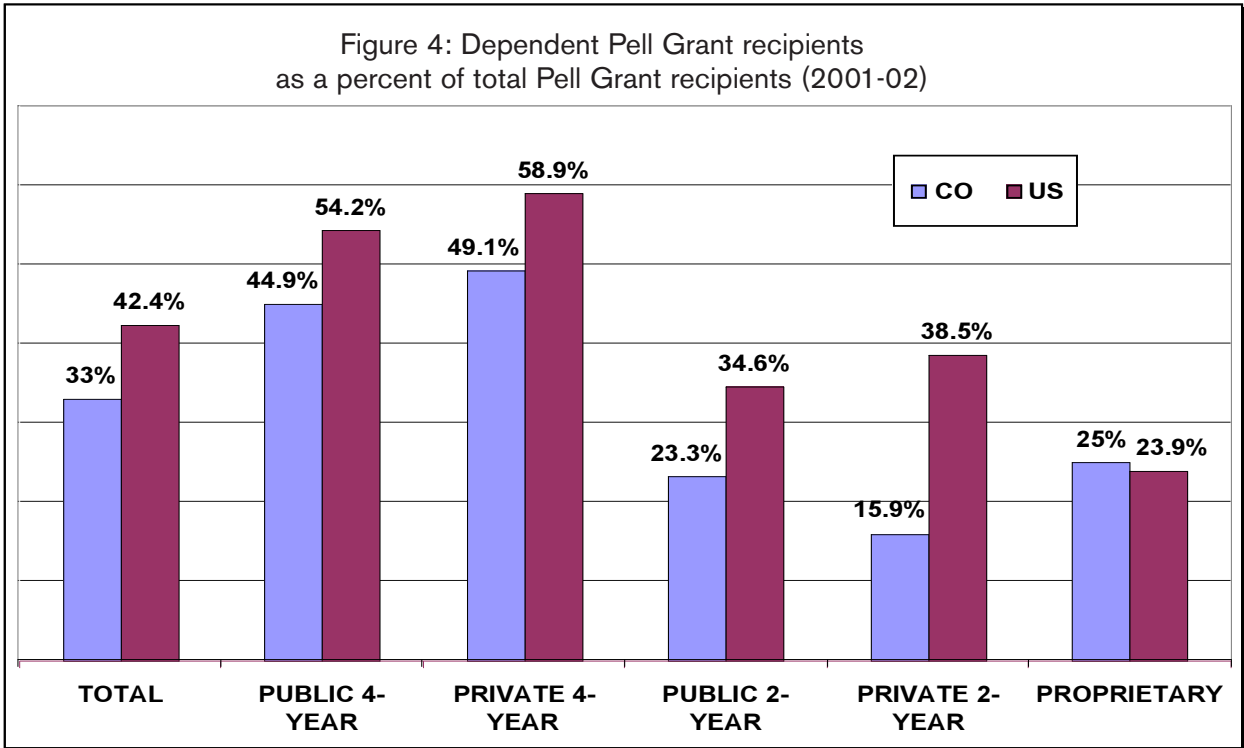
In Colorado, only 33 percent of Pell Grant recipients are dependents, below the national average of 42.4 percent, ranking the state 46th in the nation, as shown in Figure 4.



This is hardly surprising, given the state’s overall low postsecondary participation rates of young adults.

Private four-year institutions have the highest percentage of Pell Grant recipients who are dependent, at 49.1 percent, below the national average of 58.9 percent. They are closely followed by the 44.9 percent rate of dependent recipients at public four-year institutions, which also lags behind the national average of 54.2 percent.

Proprietary institutions, with 25 percent of recipients classified as dependent, are above the national average of 23.9 percent. Similarly, public two-year institutions’ share of dependent recipients, at 23.3 percent, is below the national average of 34.6 percent, as is the share of private two-year institutions with 15.9 percent compared to the national average of 38.5 percent.



Pell Grant recipients at the state flagship institution

Despite the large share of low-income students served by public four-year institutions, the state’s flagship university has a very poor record of serving Pell Grant recipients.

As Figure 5 shows, only 13 percent of undergraduate students enrolled at the University of Colorado at Boulder in 2001 received a Pell Grant. That falls below the 20.7 percent national average at flagship universities, ranking CU 46th among its 50 peers. ⁴

Its share has declined by 4.8 percent since 1992 – the 10th highest drop among all state flagship universities, and more than the national average decrease of 1.3 percent during the same period, as shown in Figure 6.



Figure 5: State flagship university undergraduates with Pell Grants (2001)

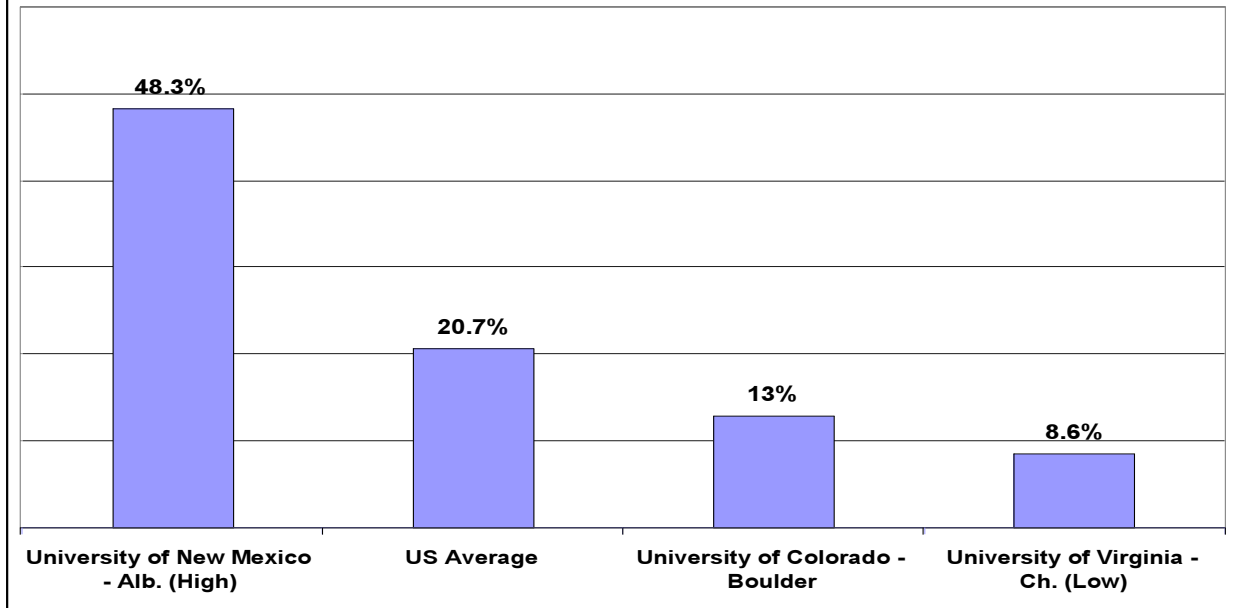
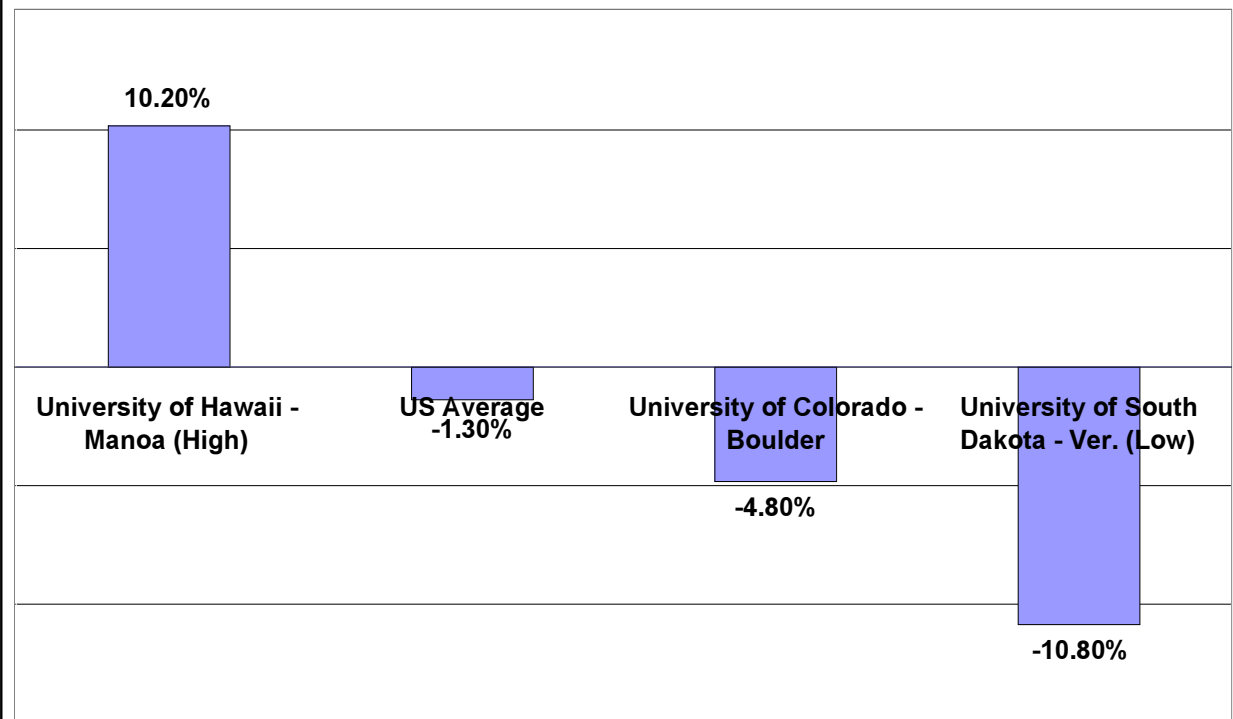


Figure 6: Change in state flagship university undergraduates with Pell Grants (1992-2001)





Distribution of undergraduate Pell Grant recipients, by institution

The Metropolitan State College of Denver serves the highest number of low-income students in the state, 4,603, followed by Colorado State University at 3,622 and the University of Colorado at Boulder with 3,154.

Among the 20 institutions that have the highest enrollment of Pell Grant recipients, 10 are public four-year institutions, six are community colleges and four are proprietary institutions. A complete listing of all postsecondary institutions and their number of Pell Grant recipients can be found in Appendix 1.

Table 2: Institutions with the most undergraduate Pell Grant recipients (2001)

INSTITUTION	TOTAL PELL GRANT AMOUNT	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	AVERAGE AWARD
Metropolitan State College of Denver	\$9,234,167	4,603	\$2,006
Colorado State University	\$8,126,049	3,622	\$2,244
University of Colorado, Boulder	\$7,611,982	3,154	\$2,413
Pikes Peak Community College	\$5,255,650	2,846	\$1,847
Remington College, Denver campus	\$5,582,531	2,796	\$1,997
Pueblo Community College	\$5,208,629	2,564	\$2,031
Front Range Community College, Westminster	\$4,709,664	2,525	\$1,865
Community College of Denver	\$4,824,200	2,332	\$2,069
University of Northern Colorado	\$4,355,395	1,954	\$2,229
Mesa State College	\$4,460,700	1,919	\$2,324
Colorado State University, Pueblo	\$4,482,871	1,863	\$2,406
Art Institute of Colorado	\$3,451,207	1,782	\$1,937
Parks College	\$2,623,961	1,576	\$1,665
Westwood College of Technology	\$3,244,610	1,545	\$2,100
University of Colorado, Denver	\$3,205,575	1,420	\$2,257
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs	\$2,849,399	1,333	\$2,138
Fort Lewis College	\$3,008,154	1,278	\$2,354
Trinidad State Junior College	\$2,536,799	1,115	\$2,275
Adams State College	\$2,424,085	974	\$2,489
Arapahoe Community College	\$1,715,600	952	\$1,802

While the absolute number of recipients identifies the institutions that serve the highest number of low-income students, it fails to take into account an institution's enrollment size and the relative share of recipients within each institution.

By comparing Pell Grant recipients to undergraduate enrollment, it is possible to determine which institutions serve the most low-income students in relation to their overall student body. However, incomplete enrollment data do not allow this analysis for proprietary institutions.

Among public institutions, Trinidad State Junior College has the highest share of undergraduates with Pell Grants at 56 percent, followed by Pueblo Community College at 53 percent and Otero Junior College at 45 percent. Among public four-year institutions,



Adams State College has the largest share at 45 percent, followed by Mesa State College at 37 percent and Colorado State University-Pueblo at 34 percent.

A complete listing of public institutions and their low-income student share of total enrollment can be found in Appendix 2.

Table 3: Undergraduates with Pell Grants at public institutions (2001)

PUBLIC INSTITUTION	PELL percent of ENROLLMENT	RECIPIENTS	ENROLLMENT
Trinidad State Junior College	56 percent	1,115	1,979
Pueblo Community College	53 percent	2,564	4,866
Otero Junior College	45 percent	636	1,404
Adams State College	45 percent	974	2,164
Lamar Community College	42 percent	420	995
Mesa State College	37 percent	1,919	5,253
Community College of Denver	36 percent	2,332	6,509
Colorado State University, Pueblo	34 percent	1,863	5,474
Pikes Peak Community College	29 percent	2,846	9,772
Fort Lewis College	29 percent	1,278	4,429
Morgan Community College	26 percent	459	1,781
Metropolitan State College of Denver	25 percent	4,603	18,445
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs	25 percent	1,333	5,350
Western State College	25 percent	574	2,308
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center	19 percent	74	381
University of Northern Colorado	19 percent	1,954	10,161
Front Range Community College, Westminster	19 percent	2,525	13,511
Community College of Aurora	18 percent	896	4,858
University of Colorado, Denver	16 percent	1,420	8,790
Colorado State University	15 percent	3,622	23,439
Colorado School of Mines	14 percent	411	2,952
Aims Community College	14 percent	947	6,868
Arapahoe Community College	13 percent	952	7,268
University of Colorado, Boulder	13 percent	3,154	24,245
Northeastern Junior College	13 percent	485	3,768
Red Rocks Community College	12 percent	796	6,914
Colorado Northwestern Community College	11 percent	228	2,109



Among private nonprofit institutions, Nazarene Bible College of Colorado Springs has the highest share of undergraduates with Pell Grants at 62 percent, followed by Naropa University of Boulder at 36 percent and Colorado Christian University of Lakewood at 26 percent.

A complete listing of all private nonprofit institutions and their low-income student share of total enrollment can be found in Appendix 3.

Table 4: Undergraduates with Pell Grants at private nonprofit institutions (2001)

PRIVATE NONPROFIT INSTITUTION	PELL percent of ENROLLMENT	RECIPIENTS	ENROLLMENT
Nazarene Bible College	62 percent	285	463
Naropa University	36 percent	155	431
Colorado Christian University	26 percent	451	1,763
Boulder College of Massage Therapy	19 percent	46	248
Colorado College	17 percent	324	1,934
Regis University	15 percent	822	5,347
University of Denver	13 percent	541	4,110



Appendix 1: Pell Grant recipients, Colorado postsecondary institutions (2001)

INSTITUTION	TOTAL PELL GRANT AMOUNT	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	AVERAGE AWARD
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS			
Metropolitan State College of Denver	\$9,234,167	4,603	\$2,006
Colorado State University	\$8,126,049	3,622	\$2,244
University of Colorado, Boulder	\$7,611,982	3,154	\$2,413
Pikes Peak Community College	\$5,255,650	2,846	\$1,847
Pueblo Community College	\$5,208,629	2,564	\$2,031
Front Range Community College, Westminster	\$4,709,664	2,525	\$1,865
Community College of Denver	\$4,824,200	2,332	\$2,069
University of Northern Colorado	\$4,355,395	1,954	\$2,229
Mesa State College	\$4,460,700	1,919	\$2,324
Colorado State University, Pueblo	\$4,482,871	1,863	\$2,406
University of Colorado, Denver	\$3,205,575	1,420	\$2,257
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs	\$2,849,399	1,333	\$2,138
Fort Lewis College	\$3,008,154	1,278	\$2,354
Trinidad State Junior College	\$2,536,799	1,115	\$2,275
Adams State College	\$2,424,085	974	\$2,489
Arapahoe Community College	\$1,715,600	952	\$1,802
Aims Community College	\$1,934,337	947	\$2,043
Community College of Aurora	\$1,617,415	896	\$1,805
Red Rocks Community College	\$1,511,570	796	\$1,899
Otero Junior College	\$1,466,094	636	\$2,305
Western State College	\$1,338,114	574	\$2,331
Northeastern Junior College	\$1,107,435	485	\$2,283
Colorado Mountain College	\$884,044	466	\$1,897
Morgan Community College	\$875,858	459	\$1,908
Lamar Community College	\$989,919	420	\$2,357
Colorado School of Mines	\$954,445	411	\$2,322
Colorado Northwestern Community College	\$507,838	228	\$2,227
Emily Griffith Opportunity School	\$270,224	211	\$1,281
San Juan Basin Technical College	\$378,893	156	\$2,429
Delta-Montrose Technical College	\$303,326	145	\$2,092
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center	\$198,570	74	\$2,683
T H Pickens Technical Center	\$136,301	70	\$1,947
TOTAL	\$88,483,303	41,428	\$2,136
PRIVATE NONPROFIT INSTITUTIONS			
Regis University	\$1,557,808	822	\$1,895
University of Denver	\$1,130,595	541	\$2,090
Colorado Christian University	\$947,596	451	\$2,101
Colorado College	\$819,071	324	\$2,528
Nazarene Bible College	\$510,612	285	\$1,792
Naropa University	\$377,041	155	\$2,433
Boulder College of Massage Therapy	\$72,059	46	\$1,567
Rocky Mountain Montessori Teacher Training Program	\$23,263	9	\$2,585
Yeshiva Toras Chaim Talmudical Seminary	\$14,550	5	\$2,910
TOTAL	\$5,452,595	2,638	\$2,067



Appendix 1 cont.: Pell Grant recipients, Colorado postsecondary institutions (2001)

PROPRIETARY INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL PELL GRANT AMOUNT	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	AVERAGE AWARD
Remington College, Denver	\$5,582,531	2,796	\$1,997
Art Institute of Colorado	\$3,451,207	1,782	\$1,937
Parks College	\$2,623,961	1,576	\$1,665
Westwood College of Technology	\$3,244,610	1,545	\$2,100
Blair College	\$1,223,861	742	\$1,649
Westwood College of Aviation Technology	\$1,385,858	648	\$2,139
Colorado Technical University	\$887,565	566	\$1,568
Concorde Career Institute	\$1,023,316	526	\$1,945
Denver Automotive & Diesel College	\$989,620	506	\$1,956
College America, Denver	\$1,037,697	498	\$2,084
Heritage College	\$915,335	404	\$2,266
Intellitec Medical Institute	\$468,509	326	\$1,437
Institute of Business and Medical Careers	\$654,853	303	\$2,161
Intellitec College, Grand Junction	\$426,000	251	\$1,697
Bel-Rea Institute of Animal Technology	\$458,530	246	\$1,864
Intellitec College, Colorado Springs	\$397,742	228	\$1,744
International Beauty Academy	\$329,593	190	\$1,735
Denver Academy of Court Reporting	\$292,352	158	\$1,850
Rocky Mountain College of Art & Design	\$352,263	153	\$2,302
Denver Technical College	\$288,537	137	\$2,106
Americana Beauty College No. 2	\$175,628	104	\$1,689
Platt College	\$195,896	99	\$1,979
Ultima College of Cosmetology	\$196,936	97	\$2,030
Artistic Beauty Colleges, Lakewood	\$177,452	95	\$1,868
Academy of Beauty Culture	\$188,996	73	\$2,589
Hair Dynamics Education Center	\$145,610	70	\$2,080
Artistic Beauty Colleges, Thornton	\$135,835	65	\$2,090
Colorado School of Trades	\$136,634	60	\$2,277
Artistic Beauty Colleges, Arvada	\$131,372	58	\$2,265
Xenon International School of Hair Design	\$83,973	47	\$1,787
Denver Career College	\$46,928	26	\$1,805
Center of Advanced Therapeutics	\$24,757	24	\$1,032
Glenwood Beauty Academy	\$37,689	22	\$1,713
Colorado School of Healing Arts	\$39,512	21	\$1,882
TOTAL	\$27,751,160	14,442	\$1,922



Appendix 2: Undergraduate Pell Grant recipients
at Colorado public postsecondary institutions (2001)

INSTITUTION	PELL percent of ENROLLMENT	RECIPIENTS	ENROLLMENT
Trinidad State Junior College	56 percent	1,115	1,979
Pueblo Community College	53 percent	2,564	4,866
Otero Junior College	45 percent	636	1,404
Adams State College	45 percent	974	2,164
Lamar Community College	42 percent	420	995
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Red Rocks Community College	12 percent	796	6,914
Colorado Northwestern Community College	11 percent	228	2,109
Colorado Mountain College	7 percent	466	6,618
Delta-Montrose Technical College	n/a	145	n/a
Emily Griffith Opportunity School	n/a	211	n/a
San Juan Basin Technical College	n/a	156	n/a
T H Pickens Technical Center	n/a	70	n/a
TOTAL		41,428	



Appendix 3: Undergraduate Pell Grant recipients
at Colorado private nonprofit postsecondary institutions (2001)

INSTITUTION	PELL percent of ENROLLMENT	RECIPIENTS	ENROLLMENT
Nazarene Bible College	62 percent	285	463
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University of Denver	13 percent	541	4,110
Rocky Mountain Montessori Teacher Training Program	n/a	9	n/a
Yeshiva Toras Chaim Talmudical Seminary	n/a	5	n/a
TOTAL		2,638	



Endnotes

¹ Mortenson, Tom. (2004). "College Participation Rates by State for Students from Low Income Families, 1992 to 2002." Postsecondary Education OPPORTUNITY: The Environmental Scanning Research Letter for Postsecondary Education. No. 150 (December); Mortenson, Tom. 2003. College Participation Rates by State for Students from Low Income Families, 1992 to 2001. Postsecondary Education OPPORTUNITY: The Environmental Scanning Research Letter for Postsecondary Education. No. 133 (June).

"The college participation rate for low-income students is a simple ratio of two unpublished numbers for each state. The numerator is the number of dependent Pell Grant recipients by state of residence for each year. The denominator is the number of school children in fourth to ninth grade nine years earlier who were approved for free- or reduced-price school lunches."

² U.S. Department of Education. The Student Guide: Financial Aid from the U.S. Department of Education (2003-04 English Edition). www.studentaid.ed.gov

³ Tom Mortenson. December 2003. Pell Grant Combined Recipient Detail with Enrollment by State, 1992-93 to Present (Spreadsheet). www.postsecondary.org

⁴ Mortenson, Tom. 2004. Pell Grant Enrollment at State Flagship Universities 1992-93 to 2001-02. Education OPPORTUNITY: The Environmental Scanning Research Letter for Postsecondary Education. No. 140 (February).

For more information on access to postsecondary education in Colorado, contact Spiros Protopsaltis, policy analyst, at The Bell Policy Center, (303) 297-0456 in metro Denver, (866) 283-8051 toll-free in Colorado, or at spiros@thebell.org.

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