

Pell Grant Enrollment at State Flagship Universities 1992-93 and 2001-02

During the last decade state flagship universities began turning away from educating undergraduate students from low income families and increasingly educating students from high income families. Between 1992 and 2001:

- The number of undergraduates from low income families (Pell Grant recipients) declined by 5,749, from 204,944 to 199,000.
- The number of undergraduates from the top half of the family income distribution increased by 35,693, or from 726,968 to 762,661.

The share of undergraduates in state flagship universities with Pell Grants from low income families (roughly the bottom half of the family income distribution) declined from 22.0 to 20.7 percent between 1992 and 2001.

At the same time in most states the K-12 education pipeline held a growing share of students from low income families. For all states the share of K-12 enrollment approved for free or reduced-price school lunches under the National School Lunch program increased from 37.4 percent in 1993 to 40.8 percent by 2001. These children live in families with incomes below 185 percent of the federal poverty level.

Thus the paradox of public higher education in many states is that state flagship universities--presumably the leading public higher education institutions in their states--are turning away from educating the populations that represent a growing share of future state workers, parents and citizens.

This analysis focuses on this paradox.

The emergence of this issue during the 1990s has a profoundly troubling message for the futures of states: As higher education grows in importance to the welfare of individuals, families, cities and states many of the leading public higher education institutions funded by states are turning away from addressing this key state economic, social and political development need.

As with all of our analyses of national data, state-level data both muddies summary judgements and clarifies success and failure. In fact in this analysis we see a few state flagship universities committed to the higher education of youth from low income families.

Unfortunately these examples are too few. Only four state flagship universities earned A grades for their commitment to educating low income students in their states. These are:

Univ of California/Berkeley	A
Univ of New Mexico/Albq	A
Univ of Alaska/Fairbanks	A-
University of Arizona	A-

Note that these are all western states.

More often these data identify public institutions that act indifferently or even negligently to serving the students from low income populations in their states. In our study of 2001 data 18 state flagship universities received the grade of F in shouldering their share of low income enrollments, and 12 more states received grades of D for their efforts in 2001. That is, in 60 percent of the states the state flagship universities left the role of higher educating students from low income families to someone else--usually public community colleges.

In 1992 17 states received F grades, and 7 received D grades. The situation for students from low income students in state flagship universities is clearly deteriorating. A growing share of the population to be served by higher education is living in low income families. But a shrinking share of the undergraduates enrolled in state flagship universities come from these families.

Where is the public interest being served by these publicly supported state flagship universities? Whose interests are they serving if not the new populations that represent state futures? Should states fund state flagship universities that are moving away from serving these populations on which future state welfare depends?

There is much to ponder in the data that follow. We hope that this analysis will start most state flagship universities rethinking their roles in serving students born into low income families. Future analyses will raise similar questions among America's "best" national universities and liberal arts colleges as defined by *US News*. These analyses will present an even bleaker view of higher educational opportunity for students from low income families in America's "best" universities and colleges.

Certainly these studies raise questions about which institutions deserve to be eligible for government student financial aid programs and receive state tax funds for their operations. These studies also should raise warning flags for public and especially private institutions with large endowments that charge high prices for attendance, receive relatively large shares of federal student financial aid dollars, benefit from tax exempt status and enroll relatively few students from low income families. Their failure to enroll significant shares of students from low income families is a failure to serve a growing share of future workers, parents and citizens. It is a failure to serve the public interest.

Previous Research

In January of 2000 OPPORTUNITY reported the results of our study of institutional graduation rates for Pell Grant recipients by institutional academic selectivity. This study used a data set compiled by Astin and his colleagues at UCLA's Higher Education Research Institute. This data set tracked college freshmen admitted in 1985 through graduation from the institution where they began their studies at 4, 6 and 9 years following entry. Astin's report from his analysis of these data is:

Astin, A.W., Tsui, L., and Avalos, J. (September 1996). *Degree Attainment Rates at American Colleges and Universities: Effects of Race, Gender, and Institutional Type*. Los Angeles: Higher Education Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles.

Our analysis of this data set compared institutional graduation rates for Pell Grant recipients to students who did not receive Pell Grants. Additional controls were used for student SAT score and institutional academic selectivity.

Our study showed that six-year institutional graduation rates (IGR) increased with SAT scores: 37.0 percent for those with SATs below 1000, 50.5 percent for those with SATs between 1000 and 1100, and 58.2 percent for those with SATs above 1100. When institutional academic selectivity was controlled Pell Grant recipients did better in more selective institutions than they did in less selective institutions:

- For Pell recipients with SATs of 1000 or less, IGRs were 32.3 percent at institutions practicing low admissions selectivity, 42.1 percent at institutions practicing medium selectivity, and 56.3 percent at highly selective institutions.
- For Pell recipients with SATs between 1001 and 1099, IGRs were 44.0 percent at institutions with low admissions selectivity, 52.2 percent at medium selectivity institutions, and 61.5 percent at highly selective institutions.
- For Pell recipients with SATs of 1100 or more, IGRs were 47.3 percent at institutions with low selectivity, 51.7 percent at medium selectivity institutions, and 69.6 percent at highly selective institutions.

Thus we concluded that for Pell Grant recipients access to academically selective universities and 4-year colleges was essential to their graduation from college with a bachelor's degree.

The Data

This analysis measures the share of undergraduates in state flagship universities that are receiving federal Pell Grants. The key components of this analysis and their data are as follows.

Flagship designation. In the absence of a clear definition of what a "state flagship university" actually is, we rely on the inferential work of others. Our identification of state flagship universities (our term) is based primarily on the work of the State of Washington Higher Education Coordinating Board. The WAHECB has gathered and reported data on public institution tuition and fees rates for many decades. The WAHECB tuition and fee data are reported in three groups of institutions: state university, states colleges and universities, and community colleges.

We have used the WAHECB designation of "state university" as the state flagship university in this study.

We have also designated the University of Florida to represent the state university for Florida. The WAHECB tuition and fee report with their institutional classification system is available at:

www.hecb.wa.gov/news/newsreports/newsreportsindex.asp

Undergraduate enrollment. The data on fall undergraduate enrollment for fall 1992 and fall 2001 for each of the 50 state flagship universities was provided by Tom Snyder at the National Center for Education Statistics. The data are collected in the fall enrollment report by NCES on IPEDS enrollment survey forms completed by institutions. OPPORTUNITY will provide this Excel file via e-mail on request to subscribers.

Pell grant recipients. The data on Pell Grant recipients for each public flagship university was provided by Steve Carter of the Office of Postsecondary Education from Pell Grant payment files. Data for the 1992-93 and 2001-02 award years were used in this analysis. OPPORTUNITY will provide these two Excel files via e-mail to subscribers.

In cases where Pell data was provided for higher education systems by OPE additional information was sought from financial aid directors for the specific flagship university campus used in this study. These data were sought and received from the University of Michigan, University of Kentucky, State University of New York, Pennsylvania State University, and Rutgers University.

Low Income Equity Index. The Low Income Equity Index for each state flagship university is the ratio of undergraduates with Pell Grants for the institution divided by the proportion of undergraduates with Pell Grants for the state in which the institution is located.

For example, in 2001 at the University of Michigan there were 3,073 Pell Grants among 24,547 undergraduates students, or 12.5 percent of the undergraduates had Pell Grants. For the state of Michigan in 2000-01 there were 197,580 Pell Grant recipients and 480,618 undergraduates in public and private 4-year and 2-year colleges and universities, or 22.4 percent. Thus the University of Michigan's Low Income Equity Index was 55.9 (12.5/22.4).

Expressed another way the University of Michigan shouldered 55.9 percent of the statewide average share of Pell Grant recipients among all undergraduate enrollments in Michigan higher education. If the University of Michigan had taken the same share of Michigan Pell Grant recipients as its enrollment represented as a share of undergraduate enrollments in the state then 22.4 percent of its undergraduate enrollment would have been Pell Grant recipients. Instead of the 3,073 Pell Grant recipients it actually enrolled it would have enrolled 5,499 Pell Grant recipients.

Pell Grant Shares

The chart on page 1 of this issue of OPPORTUNITY shows the share of undergraduate enrollment with Pell Grants at each of the 50 state flagship universities in 2001. For the U.S. 20.7 percent of all undergraduates in state flagship universities received Pell Grants (compared to 24.4 percent of all undergraduates in public and private 2-year and 4-year colleges).

However, across the 50 state flagship universities the share of undergraduates with Pell Grants ranged widely. The flagship with the largest share has 5.6 times the share of the flagship with the smallest share in 2001.

At the low end were the **University of Virginia** in Charlottesville at 8.6 percent and the **University of Delaware** at 8.8 percent. Other state flagship universities with less than 15 percent of their undergraduates with Pell Grants were the **University of Wisconsin** at Madison, **University of Michigan** at Ann Arbor, **University of Colorado** at Boulder, **University of North Carolina** at Chapel Hill, **University of Georgia**, **University of Nevada** at Reno and the **University of Kansas** at Lawrence.

At the high end of this range is the **University of New Mexico** at Albuquerque with 48.3 percent of its undergraduates with Pell Grants. Other state flagship universities with more than 30 percent of undergraduates with Pell grants included the **State University of New York at Buffalo**, **University of Montana** at Missoula, **University of Idaho**, **University of California** at Berkeley and the **University of South Dakota** at Vermilion.

Change. Between 1992 and 2001 the share of undergraduates at state flagship universities with Pell Grants declined, from 22.0 to 20.7 percent, or by 1.3 percent as shown in the chart on page 3.

Actually the number of undergraduates on state flagship campuses *increased* by 29,944 while the number of Pell Grant recipients *decreased* by 5,749.

Between 1992 and 2001 the share of undergraduates with Pell Grants increased at 19 flagship campuses. The universities with the largest increases were the **University of Hawaii** at Manoa (+10.2 percent), **State**

University of New York at Buffalo (+8.4 percent), **University of Connecticut** at Storrs (+7.0 percent) and **University of California** at Berkeley (+5.5 percent).

In the remaining 31 state university flagship campuses the share of undergraduates with Pell Grants declined between 1992 and 2001. The largest declines were at the **University of South Dakota** at Vermilion (-10.8 percent), **University of Missouri** at Columbia (-8.5 percent), **University of Oklahoma** at Norman (-8.4 percent) and **University of Nebraska** at Lincoln (-8.1 percent).

Low Income Equity Index

To measure the effort of these 50 state flagship universities to enroll undergraduates with Pell Grants we compare their share of undergraduates with Pell Grants to the statewide share of undergraduates with Pell Grants. The result is the Low Income Equity Index for each institution.

For 2001 the Low Income Equity Index for each state flagship university is shown in the chart on page 4 and in the table on page 6. These index scores range from a low of 42.8 at the **University of Georgia** to 169.9 at the **University of California** at Berkeley. That is to say the University of Georgia shares less than half the state responsibility for enrolling students from low income families, while the University of California at Berkeley shares more than half again the state share of Pell Grant recipients.

With respect to enrolling undergraduates with Pell Grants in the context of their states the flagship universities making the least effort to enroll students from low income families in 2001 were:

University of Georgia	42.8
University of Virginia at Char	43.0
University of Delaware	51.8
Univ of North Carolina at CH	52.8
University of Michigan at AA	55.9
Louisiana State Univ at BR	56.2
University of Mississippi at O	56.4
University of Vermont	58.3
University of Kentucky at L	58.7
University of Kansas at L	59.5

At the other end of the scale were state flagship universities that shouldered large shares of undergraduates with Pell grants in 2001. These exemplary institutions were:

University of California at B	169.9
Univ of New Mexico at A	146.7
University of Alaska at F	139.5
University of Arizona	136.2
University of Wyoming	121.5
Univ of Connecticut at S	117.8
Univ of Massachusetts at A	114.8
University of Washington	113.9
State Univ of New York at B	111.3
University of Maine	111.0

Change. Between 1992 and 2001 the Low Income Equity Indices changed at all 50 state flagship universities. These index scores increased at 27 institutions and decreased at the remaining 23.

In 27 states the flagship universities increased their shares of Pell Grant recipients among statewide undergraduate enrollments between 1992 and 2001. The states with the largest gains were:

State Univ of New York at B	+30.7
Univ of Connecticut at S	+25.8
University of Washington	+24.0
University of Arizona	+21.4
Ohio State University at C	+17.9
Univ of Minnesota at TC	+16.5
Univ of New Mexico at A	+14.5

The 23 state flagship university campuses that reduced their commitments to educating Pell Grant recipients in their states between 1992 and 2001 were led by:

University of Nevada at R	-169.8
Univ of New Hampshire at D	-34.8
University of Nebraska at L	-16.3
University of Missouri at C	-14.8
University of Illinois at CU	-14.7
Univ of North Carolina at CH	-14.6
University of Florida	-13.6
Penn State University at UP	-13.6
University of Oklahoma at N	-13.6
Univ of South Carolina	-13.6

Grading Performance

As shown in the table on page 6 we have assigned letter grades to the performance of each state flagship university according to its Low Income Equity Index scores for both 1992 and 2001. These grades range from A to F.

- The A grade represents outstanding institutional commitment to the enrollment of low income students at the flagship campus compared to the share of undergraduates with Pell Grants in that state.
- The F grade represents negligent, indifferent or even hostile commitment to the enrollment of low income students at the flagship campus.

The grading curve is as follows:

Low Income Equity Index	Grade
140 and over	A
135 to 139.9	A-
130 to 134.9	B+
120 to 129.9	B
115 to 119.9	B-
110 to 114.9	C+
90 to 109.9	C
85 to 89.9	C-
80 to 84.9	D+
70 to 79.9	D
below 70	F

The distribution of grades for state flagship university campuses in 1992 and 2001 were as follows:

Grade	1992	2001
A	2	2
A-	1	2
B+	1	0
B	2	1
B-	1	1
C+	1	4
C	9	8
C-	8	2
D+	3	5
D	6	7
D-	0	0
F	16	18

In 2001 just four state flagship universities earned A grades compared to 18 that earned F grades and another 12 institutions that earned D grades. Moreover these numbers are up from 16 flagships that earned Fs and 9 that earned Ds in 1992. Clearly the commitment of a very large and growing number of state flagship universities to enrollment and education of low income students weakened during the 1990s.

These letter grades for poor performance will be painful to state flagship campuses that see themselves as exemplary on other rankings and scales reflecting their missions to teach, research and serve. State flagship universities toil for decades to build strong academic programs and departments. They have sought out quality faculty and supported their academic endeavors. Great campuses have been built and equipped. Libraries have been generously stocked with the intellectual records of our civilizations. These flagships have often accomplished their status in spite of deteriorating state financial support during the last 25 years.

The accomplishments of state flagship universities are state treasures, to be used to build state futures. Thus, the decisions that institutions make about which students are admitted to these institutions and which are rejected influences in vital ways the futures of these states that created and support them.

Enrollment Shifts

Between 1992 and 2001 undergraduate enrollments of Pell Grant recipients and non-Pell Grant recipients changed in all state flagship universities. Some enrollments went up and other enrollments went down.

- Total undergraduate enrollment increased by 29,944.
- The number of Pell Grant recipients decreased by 5,749.
- The number of undergraduates without Pell Grants increased by 35,693.

Undergraduate enrollments shifted away from low income students and toward high income students in state flagship universities between 1992 and 2001.

In the chart on the following page we have grouped all 50 state flagship universities into four cells according to whether they increased or decreased their enrollment of Pell Grant recipients and by whether they increased or decreased their undergraduate enrollment of non-Pell Grant recipients between 1992 and 2001. The number of flagships in each cell are as follows:

Group 1

13

Increase non-Pell enrollment, increase Pell Grant enrollment <u>Group 2</u>	22
Increase non-Pell enrollment, decrease Pell Grant enrollment <u>Group 3</u>	9
Decrease non-Pell enrollment, increase Pell Grant enrollment <u>Group 4</u>	6
Decrease non-Pell enrollment, decrease Pell Grant enrollment	

Group 2 Flagships. The largest group of state flagship universities is the second group with 22 public universities. These universities increased their undergraduate enrollment of students from affluent family backgrounds by 35,256 students and decreased their undergraduate enrollment of students from low income family backgrounds by 15,274 students. The reductions in undergraduates with Pell Grants were greatest at:

Univ of Nebraska at Lincoln	-1,935
University of Utah	-1,445
Univ of Wisconsin at Madison	-1,357
Univ of Missouri at Columbia	-1,300
Univ of Kansas at Lawrence	-1,143

The full magnitude of the enrollment shift from low income to high income undergraduate students can be measured by adding the absolute values of the enrollment change--increased affluent students and decreased low income students. Among these 22 state flagship universities the leaders in redistributing enrollments from low to high income students between 1992 and 2001 were:

Univ of Oklahoma at Norman	4,410
Penn State Univ at Univ Park	3,392
Univ of Colorado at Boulder	3,740
Univ of Missouri at Columbia	3,650
Univ of Michigan at Ann Arb	3,283
Univ of Illinois at Urbana	3,266
Indiana Univ at Bloomington	3,256
University of Utah	3,039

Demographic context for changes. For these 22 flagship universities that have increased enrollment of affluent students and decreased enrollment of low income students we have examined demographic changes occurring in these states.

In 17 of the 22 states the share of K-12 enrollments approved for free or reduced price school lunches increased between 1993 and 2002, while the share not approved for subsidized school lunches decreased. In these 17 states the enrollment shifts in their state flagship universities were exactly opposite the demographic changes occurring simultaneously in K-12 enrollments in their states.

We have also examined the changing racial/ethnic populations to be served by these 22 state flagship universities in their states. In all 22 states the numbers of minority--especially Hispanic--high school graduates are projected to grow sharply over the next 15 years by the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education. But in only five of these 22 states are the numbers of white non-Hispanic high school graduates projected to increase--they will decrease in 17 states. The growing minority populations typically have median family incomes that are about half of those of the white non-Hispanic populations that they are replacing. Thus the enrollment shift in flagship universities toward more affluent students

and away from low income students creates barriers to higher educational opportunity at state flagship universities.

Group 1 Flagships. The second largest group of state flagship universities is those that are growing undergraduate enrollments both among non-Pell Grant students and Pell Grant recipients. There are 13 flagship universities in this group. Nine of these flagships increased their non-Pell enrollments more than Pell Grant recipient enrollments, one increased both equally, and three increased their Pell recipient enrollment more than they increased their non-Pell undergraduate enrollments between

**Change in Pell and non-Pell Undergraduate Enrollments
in State Flagship Universities
1992 to 2001**

		Non-Pell Enrollment (first number)	
		Increase	Decrease
Pell Grant Recipient Enrollment (second number)	Increase	<p style="text-align: center;">Group 1 Flagships:</p> University of Florida (5583,758) Louisiana State University/BR (4597,738) University of Texas/A (2670,28) University of Nevada/R (2064,273) University of Oregon/E (1386,555) University of Mississippi/O (1353,224) Rutgers University/NB (1222,1889) University of Montana/M (1210,708) University of Arizona (962,223) University of Massachusetts/A (794,204) University of Maryland/CP (536,888) University of Idaho (345,344) University of Washington (128,1251)	<p style="text-align: center;">Group 3 Flagships:</p> University of California/B (-129,1691) University of Alabama/T (-198,54) West Virginia University/M (-380,487) University of Delaware (-657,373) University of Vermont (-796,107) State Univ of New York/B (-1094,1600) University of Rhode Island (-1359,166) University of Hawaii/M (-2315,1095) University of Connecticut/S (-3067,710)
	Decrease	<p style="text-align: center;">Group 2 Flagships:</p> University of Oklahoma/N (4112,-298) Pennsylvania State Univ/UP (3333,-599) University of Colorado/B (2979,-761) University of Georgia (2808,-186) University of Michigan/AA (2798,-485) Indiana University/B (2632,-624) University of Missouri/C (2350,-1300) University of Illinois/CU (2332,-934) University of Wisconsin/M (1627,-1357) University of Utah (1594,-1445) University of Kansas/L (1510,-1143) University of Iowa (1238,-439) University of Virginia/C (1219,-69) University of Arkansas/F (1074,-23) University of Tennessee/K (1010,-228) University of New Hampshire/D (977,-553) Univ of North Carolina/CH (721,-172) Univ of North Dakota/GF (287,-893) University of Wyoming (237,-617) University of Kentucky/L (224,-557) University of Nebraska/L (174,-1935) Univ of South Carolina (20,-656)	<p style="text-align: center;">Group 4 Flagships:</p> University of South Dakota/V (-117,-1076) University of New Mexico/A (-795,-125) University of Alaska/F (-967,-110) University of Maine (-1262,-431) Ohio State University/C (-2768,-138) University of Minnesota/TC (-6507,-2961)

1992 and 2001. Overall this group increased its non-Pell undergraduate enrollment by 22,850 students and their Pell Grant recipients by 8,083 students.

Group 3 Flagships. Nine flagship universities decreased their enrollment of non-Pell students and increased their enrollment of Pell Grant recipients between 1992 and 2001. Overall these universities decreased their enrollment of non-Pell undergraduates by 9,995 students and increased their enrollment of Pell Grant recipients by 6,283 students.

Group 4 Flagships. Six state flagship universities lost undergraduate enrollments both among non-Pell students and Pell Grant recipients between 1992 and 2001. Overall these universities lost 12,416 non-Pell students and 4,841 Pell Grant recipients. Over half of both losses were at the **University of Minnesota** Twin Cities campus.

Conclusion

This report is the third in a series of reports in OPPORTUNITY on the enrollment of Pell Grant recipients in higher education. The first report in October examined the distribution of Pell Grants by institutional level, control, and state over time. The second report examined the share of undergraduates with Pell Grants by institutional level, control and state over time.

This report examines the shares of undergraduate students with Pell Grants at state flagship universities. Upcoming reports in OPPORTUNITY will critically examine the shares of undergraduates with Pell Grants at the US News 50 best national universities, US News 50 best national liberal arts colleges, historical black colleges and universities, land grant universities and colleges, and other groups of leading higher education institutions. Additionally OPPORTUNITY is nearing completion of this analysis for every Title IV eligible institution. These data will be posted state-by-state on the OPPORTUNITY website when the analysis is completed.

These analyses are prompted by the growing divergence between the need to extend higher education to students from low income family backgrounds and the retreat by leading state and national 4-year colleges and universities from enrolling them in their institutions.

- By any measure the K-12 pipeline is filled with a growing share of school children living in low income families. These children will eventually become adults, workers, parents and voting citizens.
- Moreover since the early 1970s the human capital needs of the economy have grown faster than higher education has produced graduates to fill these positions.
- However the share of Pell Grant recipients enrolled in public and private 4-year institutions has declined from 62.4 percent in 1973 to 44.9 percent by 2001, and appears to be dropping especially quickly since 1998.

The demography and labor market are going one way, and many leading colleges and universities are going in the other direction. This is an unhealthy disconnect between institutional interests and national needs.

Some leading public higher education institutions argue to protect their privileged social and economic class admissions practices that students from lower family incomes can attend college somewhere else-- that there are community colleges and other good higher education institutions to serve their needs. These institutions appear to be defending their class segregation with the "separate but equal" doctrine once

embraced by the U.S. Supreme Court to approve racial segregation in public schools. This doctrine was approved in 1896 during the era of racially segregated public schools.

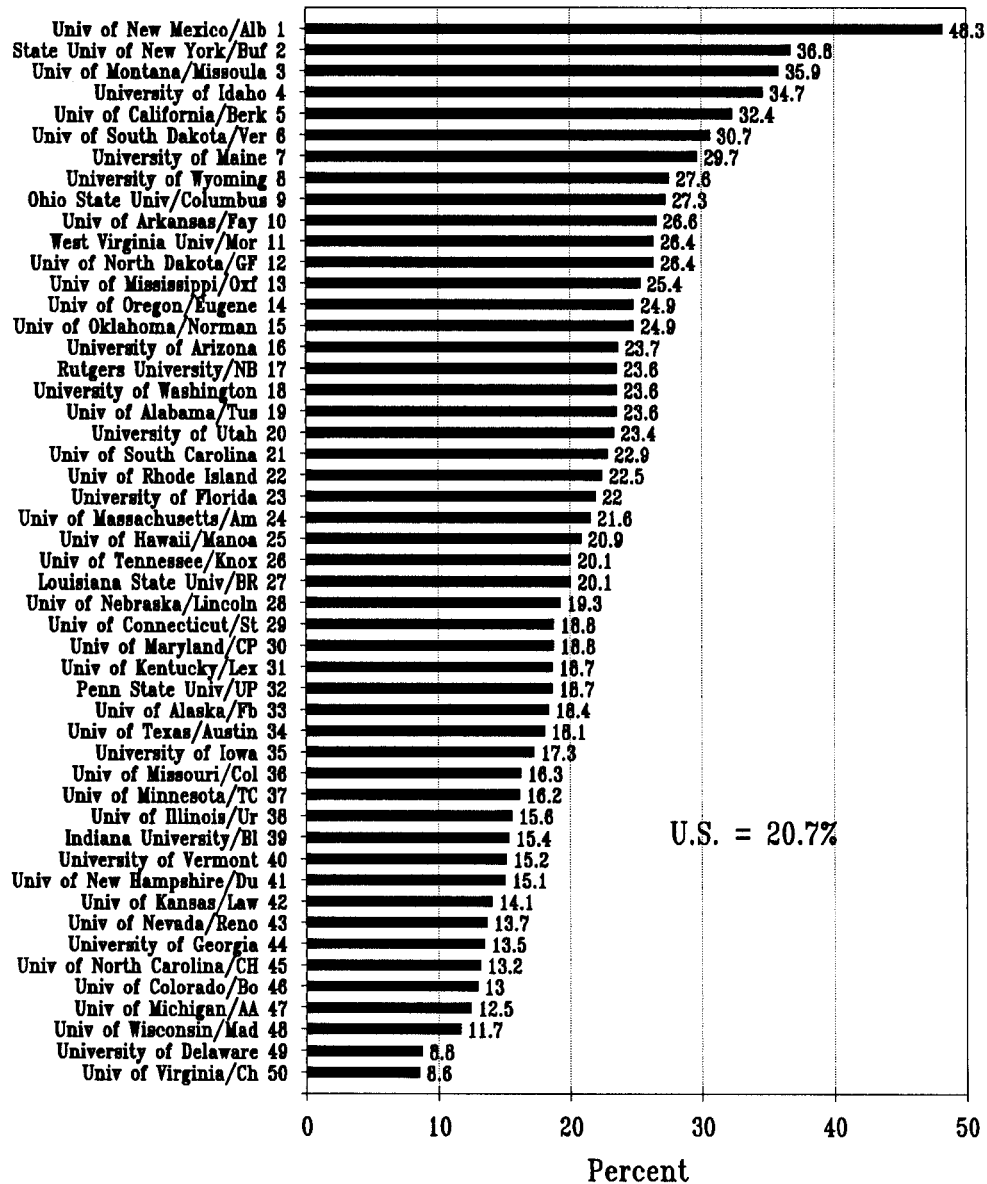
But in 1956 the U.S. Supreme Court unanimously repealed the "separate but equal" doctrine in the Brown V. Board of Education K-12 school segregation case. Separate was--and is--inherently unequal. Somehow higher education has been exempted from this principle. This deserves to be aggressively challenged, and we are doing so here and will continue to do so in the future.

Given widespread demographic shifts toward low income populations across the states, we wonder what public interest is served by continued state support for flagship universities that serve few low income students or whose shares of these students are shrinking. These institutions have many applicants from which to choose, so they could if they wanted to enroll more students from low income families. Some flagship universities particularly in the West do enroll substantial shares of low income students. If these few can do it then other flagships could too--if they chose to do so.

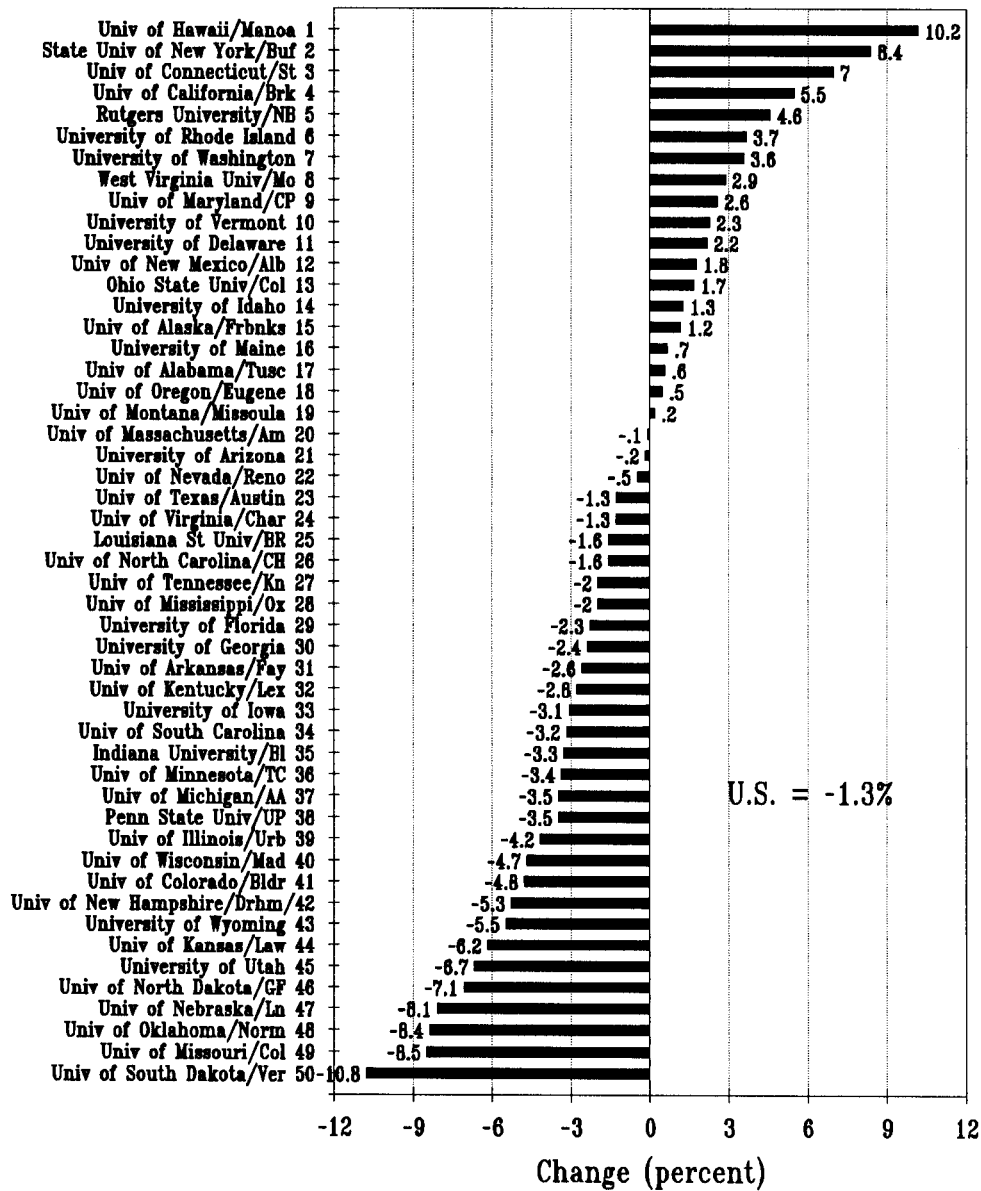
Ultimately the purpose of this analysis is to encourage state flagship universities to reconsider their exclusionary recruitment and admissions policies and practices. These universities are both "state" and "flagship" and thus have special responsibilities in their states to lead higher education in directions that address state developmental needs. Changing demographics pose special challenges everywhere--there are more low income children in the K-12 pipeline headed toward adulthood. Including them in the best public higher education a state has to offer is an investment that will provide returns to states for decades to come.

A		B			C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	
State Flagship Universities																						
					Fall Undergraduate Enrollment			Pell Recipients			Percent with Pell Grants			Share of Undergraduate Enrollment with Pell Grants in State			State Flagship University Low Income Equity Index			Grade		
State	State Flagship University	1992	2001	Change	1992-93	2001-02	Change	1992	2001	Change	1992	2001	Change	1992	2001	Change	1992	2001	Change	1992	2001	Change
7	Alabama Univ of Alabama/Tuscaloosa	15,345	15,201	(144)	3,526	3,580	54	23.0%	23.6%	0.6%	34.8%	35.0%	0.2%	65.9%	67.3%	1.3%	F	F				
8	Alaska Univ of Alaska/Fairbanks	7,386	6,309	(1,077)	1,272	1,162	(110)	17.2%	18.4%	1.2%	12.5%	13.2%	0.7%	137.4%	139.5%	2.1%	A-	A-				
9	Arizona Univ of Arizona	26,347	27,532	1,185	6,304	6,527	223	23.9%	23.7%	-0.2%	20.8%	17.4%	-3.4%	114.9%	136.2%	21.4%	C+	A-				
10	Arkansas Univ of Arkansas/Fayetteville	11,767	12,818	1,051	3,431	3,408	(23)	29.2%	26.6%	-2.6%	42.4%	38.6%	-3.8%	68.7%	68.9%	0.1%	F	F				
11	California Univ of California/Berkeley	21,707	23,269	1,562	5,858	7,549	1,691	27.0%	32.4%	5.5%	14.8%	19.1%	4.3%	182.5%	169.9%	-12.6%	A	A				
12	Colorado Univ of Colorado/Boulder	22,027	24,245	2,218	3,915	3,154	(761)	17.8%	13.0%	-4.8%	22.9%	18.0%	-4.9%	77.7%	72.3%	-5.4%	D	D				
13	Connecticut Univ of Connecticut/Storrs	16,407	14,050	(2,357)	1,938	2,648	710	11.8%	18.8%	7.0%	12.8%	16.0%	3.2%	92.0%	117.8%	25.8%	C	B-				
14	Delaware Univ of Delaware	18,291	18,007	(284)	1,217	1,590	373	6.7%	8.8%	2.2%	14.7%	17.1%	2.4%	45.1%	51.6%	6.5%	F	F				
15	Florida Univ of Florida	27,298	33,639	6,341	6,626	7,384	758	24.3%	22.0%	-2.3%	25.7%	27.1%	1.4%	94.6%	81.0%	-13.6%	C	D+				
16	Georgia Univ of Georgia	22,207	24,829	2,622	3,535	3,349	(186)	15.9%	13.5%	-2.4%	29.2%	31.5%	2.3%	54.5%	42.8%	-11.7%	F	F				
17	Hawaii Univ of Hawaii/Manoa	13,274	12,054	(1,220)	1,430	2,525	1,095	10.8%	20.9%	10.2%	11.1%	19.3%	8.2%	96.9%	108.5%	11.7%	C	C				
18	Idaho Univ of Idaho	8,392	9,081	689	2,807	3,151	344	33.4%	34.7%	1.3%	38.0%	34.9%	-3.1%	88.0%	99.4%	11.4%	C-	C				
19	Illinois Univ of Illinois/Urbana	27,348	28,746	1,398	5,417	4,483	(934)	19.8%	15.6%	-4.2%	21.3%	19.9%	-1.4%	93.0%	78.4%	-14.7%	C	D				
20	Indiana Indiana Univ/Bloomington	28,149	30,157	2,008	5,269	4,645	(624)	18.7%	15.4%	-3.3%	27.9%	23.4%	-4.5%	67.1%	65.8%	-1.3%	F	F				
21	Iowa Univ of Iowa	18,804	19,603	799	3,828	3,389	(439)	20.4%	17.3%	-3.1%	34.6%	25.4%	-9.2%	58.8%	68.1%	9.2%	F	F				
22	Kansas Univ of Kansas/Lawrence	19,284	19,651	367	3,913	2,770	(1,143)	20.3%	14.1%	-6.2%	30.1%	23.7%	-6.4%	67.5%	59.5%	-8.0%	F	F				
23	Kentucky Univ of Kentucky/Lexington	17,464	17,131	(333)	3,763	3,206	(557)	21.5%	18.7%	-2.8%	35.2%	31.9%	-3.3%	61.2%	58.7%	-2.6%	F	F				
24	Louisiana Louisiana State Univ/Baton Rouge	21,183	26,518	5,335	4,580	5,318	738	21.6%	20.1%	-1.6%	41.1%	35.7%	-5.4%	52.6%	56.2%	3.5%	F	F				
25	Maine Univ of Maine	10,204	8,511	(1,693)	2,962	2,531	(431)	29.0%	29.7%	0.7%	23.6%	26.8%	3.2%	123.1%	111.0%	-12.2%	B	C+				
26	Maryland Univ of Maryland/College Park	23,675	25,099	1,424	3,837	4,725	888	16.2%	18.8%	2.6%	18.7%	22.6%	3.9%	86.7%	83.3%	-3.4%	C-	D+				
27	Massachusetts Univ of Massachusetts/Amherst	18,370	19,368	998	3,977	4,181	204	21.6%	21.6%	0.0%	20.9%	18.8%	-2.1%	103.6%	114.8%	11.2%	C	C+				
28	Michigan Univ of Michigan/Ann Arbor	22,236	24,547	2,311	3,558	3,073	(485)	16.0%	12.5%	-3.5%	28.8%	22.4%	-6.4%	55.6%	55.9%	0.3%	F	F				
29	Minnesota Univ of Minnesota/Twin Cities	41,604	32,136	(9,468)	8,182	5,221	(2,961)	19.7%	16.2%	-3.4%	31.9%	20.8%	-11.1%	61.7%	78.1%	16.5%	F	D				
30	Mississippi Univ of Mississippi/Oxford	8,635	10,212	1,577	2,368	2,592	224	27.4%	25.4%	-2.0%	46.7%	45.0%	-1.7%	58.7%	56.4%	-2.3%	F	F				
31	Missouri Univ of Missouri/Columbia	17,381	18,431	1,050	4,305	3,005	(1,300)	24.8%	16.3%	-8.5%	30.0%	24.1%	-5.9%	82.4%	67.7%	-14.8%	C-	F				
32	Montana Univ of Montana/Missoula	8,910	10,828	1,918	3,184	3,892	708	35.7%	35.9%	0.2%	46.0%	40.0%	-6.0%	77.6%	89.9%	12.3%	D	C-				
33	Nebraska Univ of Nebraska/Lincoln	19,746	17,985	(1,761)	5,403	3,468	(1,935)	27.4%	19.3%	-8.1%	27.5%	23.2%	-4.3%	99.4%	83.1%	-16.3%	C	D+				
34	Nevada Univ of Nevada/Reno	8,738	11,075	2,337	1,247	1,520	273	14.3%	13.7%	-0.5%	5.2%	12.9%	7.7%	276.2%	106.4%	-169.8%	A	C				
35	New Hampshire Univ of New Hampshire/Durham	11,635	12,059	424	2,377	1,824	(553)	20.4%	15.1%	-5.3%	17.3%	18.2%	0.9%	117.9%	83.1%	-34.8%	B	D+				
36	New Jersey Rutgers/New Brunswick	25,240	28,351	3,111	4,807	6,896	1,889	19.0%	23.6%	4.6%	18.8%	22.4%	3.6%	101.4%	105.4%	4.1%	C	C				
37	New Mexico Univ of New Mexico/Albuquerque	17,361	16,441	(920)	8,062	7,937	(125)	46.4%	48.3%	1.8%	35.1%	32.9%	-2.2%	132.3%	146.7%	14.5%	B+	A				
38	New York State Univ of NY/Buffalo	16,783	17,289	506	4,768	6,368	1,600	28.4%	36.8%	8.4%	35.3%	33.1%	-2.2%	80.5%	111.3%	30.7%	D+	C+				
39	North Carolina Univ of North Carolina/Chapel Hill	15,295	15,844	549	2,262	2,090	(172)	14.8%	13.2%	-1.6%	22.0%	25.0%	3.0%	67.3%	52.8%	-14.6%	F	F				
40	North Dakota Univ of North Dakota/Grand Forks	10,391	9,785	(606)	3,475	2,582	(893)	33.4%	26.4%	-7.1%	42.3%	34.5%	-7.8%	79.0%	76.5%	-2.5%	D	D				
41	Ohio Ohio State Univ/Columbus	38,955	36,049	(2,906)	9,964	9,826	(138)	25.6%	27.3%	1.7%	28.7%	25.5%	-3.2%	89.0%	106.9%	17.9%	C	C				
42	Oklahoma Univ of Oklahoma/Norman	14,882	18,696	3,814	4,944	4,646	(298)	33.2%	24.9%	-8.4%	37.9%	33.6%	-4.3%	87.5%	74.0%	-13.6%	C	D				
43	Oregon Univ of Oregon/Eugene	13,172	15,113	1,941	3,204	3,759	555	24.3%	24.9%	0.5%	26.8%	24.5%	-2.3%	90.9%	101.5%	10.6%	C	C				
44	Pennsylvania PA State Univ/University Park	31,805	34,539	2,734	7,047	6,448	(599)	22.2%	18.7%	-3.5%	23.1%	22.7%	-0.4%	95.8%	82.2%	-13.6%	C	D+				
45	Rhode Island Univ of Rhode Island	11,772	10,579	(1,193)	2,213	2,379	166	18.8%	22.5%	3.7%	21.3%	22.4%	1.1%	88.3%	100.4%	12.1%	C	C				
46	South Carolina Univ of South Carolina	16,142	15,506	(636)	4,200	3,544	(656)	26.0%	22.9%	-3.2%	31.7%	33.3%	1.6%	82.2%	68.6%	-13.6%	D+	F				
47	South Dakota Univ of South Dakota/Vermillion	6,556	5,363	(1,193)	2,720	1,644	(1,076)	41.5%	30.7%	-10.8%	46.4%	32.4%	-14.0%	89.4%	94.6%	5.2%	C-	C				
48	Tennessee Univ of Tennessee/Knoxville	19,342	20,124	782	4,264	4,036	(228)	22.0%	20.1%	-2.0%	31.2%	27.4%	-3.8%	70.6%	73.2%	2.6%	D	D				
49	Texas Univ of Texas/Austin	35,911	38,609	2,698	6,946	6,974	28	19.3%	18.1%	-1.3%	25.3%	26.4%	1.1%	76.3%	68.4%	-7.9%	D	F				
50	Utah Univ of Utah	22,031	22,180	149	6,625	5,180	(1,445)	30.1%	23.4%	-6.7%	37.6%	26.1%	-11.5%	80.0%	89.5%	9.5%	D+	C-				
51	Vermont Univ of Vermont	9,278	8,589	(689)	1,196	1,303	107	12.9%	15.2%	2.3%	25.0%	26.0%	1.0%	51.6%	58.3%	6.7%	F	F				
52	Virginia Univ of Virginia/Charlottesville	12,614	13,764	1,150	1,252	1,183	(69)	9.9%	8.6%	-1.3%	20.2%	20.0%	-0.2%	49.1%	43.0%	-6.2%	F	F				
53	Washington Univ of Washington	25,481	26,860	1,379	5,082	6,333	1,251	19.9%	23.6%	3.6%	22.2%	20.7%	-1.5%	89.9%	113.9%	24.0%	C-	C+				
54	West Virginia West Virginia Univ/Morgantown	16,014	16,121	107	3,775	4,262	487	23.6%	26.4%	2.9%	32.2%	33.5%	1.3%	73.1%	78.9%	5.8%	D	D				
55	Wisconsin Univ of Wisconsin/Madison	29,591	29,861	270	4,841	3,484	(1,357)	16.4%	11.7%	-4.7%	24.9%	18.5%	-6.4%	65.6%	63.1%	-2.5%	F	F				
56	Wyoming Univ of Wyoming	9,287	8,907	(380)	3,073	2,456	(617)	33.1%	27.6%	-5.5%	27.4%	22.7%	-4.7%	120.6%	121.5%	0.9%	B	B				
57																						
58	Total	931,717	961,661	29,944	204,749	199,000	(5,749)	22.0%	20.7%	-1.3%	25.4%	24.4%	-1.0%	86.5%	84.8%	-1.6%	C-	D+				

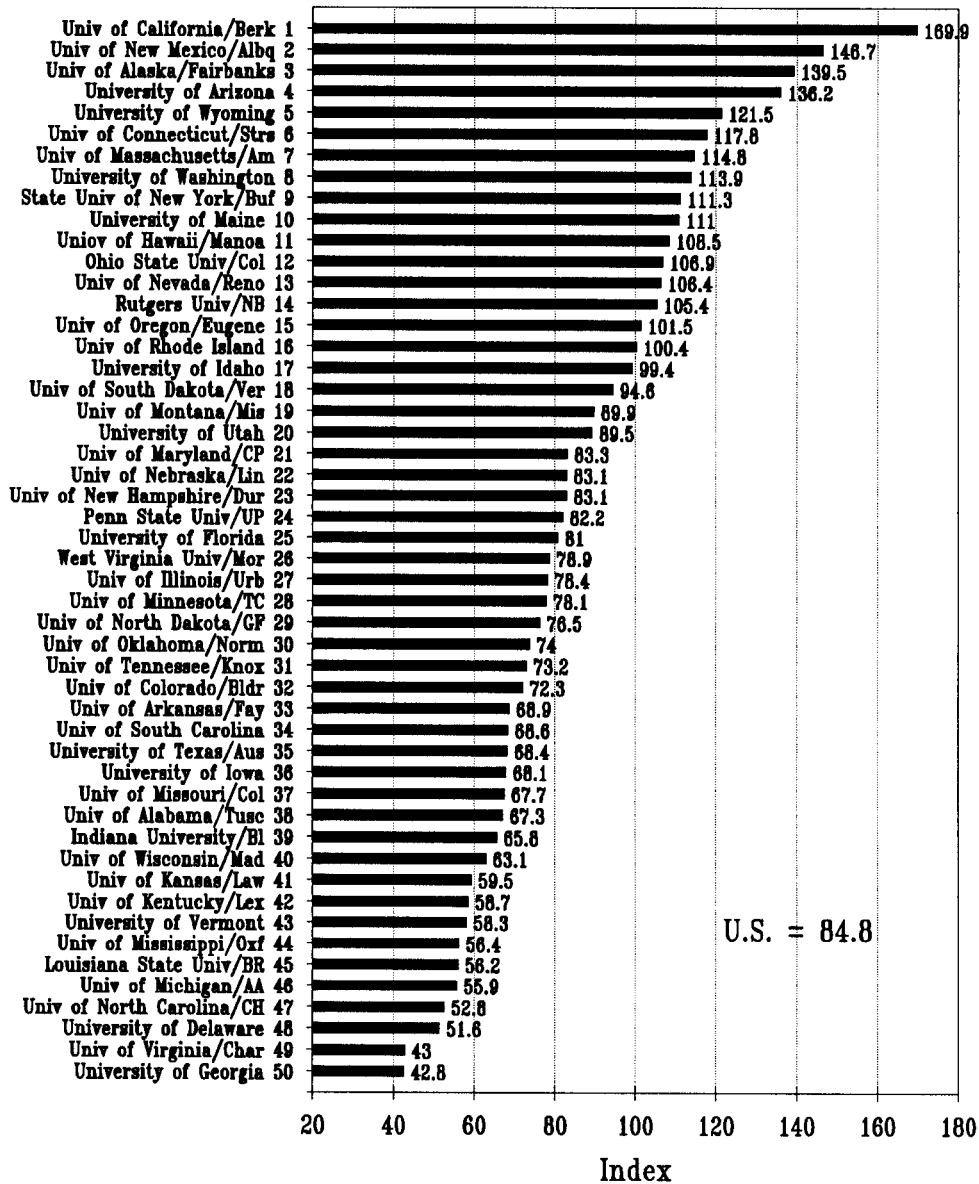
State Flagship University Undergraduates with Pell Grants, 2001



Change in State Flagship University Undergraduates with Pell Grants, 1992 to 2001



State Flagship University Low Income Equity Index 2001



Change in State Flagship University Low Income Equity Index, 1992 to 2001

