

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • MERCED • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO



SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

1111 Franklin Street
Oakland, California 94607-5200
Phone: (510) 987-9074
Fax:(510) 987-9086
<http://www.ucop.edu>

April 16, 2012

The Honorable Mark Leno
Chair, Joint Legislative Budget Committee
1020 N Street, Room 553
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Senator Leno:

Pursuant Section 66021.1 of the Education Code, I am pleased to enclose the University of California's annual final report to the Legislature on *Institutional Financial Aid Programs*.

If you have any questions regarding this report, Associate Vice President Debora Obley would be pleased to speak with you. She can be reached by telephone at (510) 987-9112, or by email at Debora.Obley@ucop.edu.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mark G. Yudof".

Mark G. Yudof
President

Enclosure

cc: Ms. Jody Martin, Joint Legislative Budget Committee
Ms. Tina McGree, Legislative Analyst's Office
Ms. Amy Leach, Office of the Chief Clerk of the Assembly
Mr. Jim Lasky, Legislative Counsel Bureau
Mr. Gregory Schmidt, Secretary of the Senate
Mr. Dotson Wilson, Chief Clerk of the Assembly
Ms. Ana J. Matosantos, Director of Finance
Ms. Sara Swan, Department of Finance
Provost and Executive Vice President Lawrence Pitts
Executive Vice President Nathan Brostrom
Senior Vice President Dan Dooley
Vice President Patrick Lenz
Associate Vice President and Director Steve Juarez
Associate Vice President Debora Obley
Executive Director Jenny Kao

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT**



**ANNUAL REPORT ON
STUDENT FINANCIAL SUPPORT**

2010-2011

**OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR STUDENT AFFAIRS
STUDENT FINANCIAL SUPPORT**

APRIL 2012

Questions about this report may be directed to David Alcocer, Student Financial Support,
Department of Student Affairs, University of California Office of the President at (510) 987-9540
or by e-mail to david.alcocer@ucop.edu.

Preface

This report, submitted to The Regents of the University of California, provides comprehensive data on how undergraduate and graduate students at the University of California financed their education in the 2010-11 academic year. The report is compiled by Student Financial Support in the Student Affairs department at the UC Office of the President.

This document is intended to be a resource for the University community. It provides analyses of the trends and future directions in financial aid for University of California students and describes the roles played by the University and other parties in helping students and their families finance a UC education. The report reflects the broad range of sources and types of assistance, including scholarships, fellowships, grants, loans, work-study, teaching and research assistantships, and on-campus employment.

Note that many descriptive statistics regarding the University's financial aid program in 2010-11 were published in January 2012 in the University's annual report to the Governor and the Legislature, *University of California Institutional Financial Aid Programs*. That report, along with many other reports and analyses related to student financial support, may be found on the Student Financial Support website at <http://www.ucop.edu/sas/sfs/>.

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	v
Financial Support for Undergraduate Students.....	v
Financial Support for Graduate Students.....	vi
SECTION 1 FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS.....	1
Goals of the University's Undergraduate Financial Aid Programs	1
Financing a UC Education: The Education Financing Model	1
What do these principles mean for the parents of UC undergraduates?.....	1
What do these principles mean for UC students?.....	2
What do these principles mean for the University?	3
Communicating UC Affordability: The Blue and Gold Opportunity Plan.....	3
How UC Undergraduates Financed Their Education in 2010-11	4
Recent Trends in Student Financial Support for Undergraduates	13
Outcome Measures Related to Student Financial Support	22
New Developments for 2011-12.....	33
SECTION 2 FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS	35
Goals of the University's Graduate Financial Aid Programs	35
Graduate Academic and Professional Student Funding Patterns.....	36
New Developments for 2011-12.....	45
SECTION 3 OTHER PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES TO ASSIST STUDENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES FINANCE A UC EDUCATION	47
State Programs and Initiatives	47
ScholarShare Trust College Savings Program	47
Federal Programs and Initiatives	47
Federal Education Tax Credits.....	47
Above-the-Line Tax Deduction for Higher Education Tuition and Related Expenses.....	48
Student Loan Interest Deduction.....	48
Coverdell Education Savings Accounts (ESAs)	48
IRA Withdrawals for Higher Education Expenses.....	49
U.S. Savings Bonds.....	49

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1 The Cost of Attendance.....	5
Figure 1-2 Gift Aid Recipients and Average Award by Parent Income, Academic Year 2010-11	6
Figure 1-3 Grant and Scholarship Recipients and Average Awards by Parent Income, Academic Year 2010-11	7
Figure 1-4 Pell Grant, Cal Grant, and UC Grant Awards, Academic Year 2010-11	8
Figure 1-5 Scholarship Awards by Parent Income, Academic Year 2010-11	9
Figure 1-6 Per Capita Net Cost by Parent Income, Academic Year 2010-11.....	10
Figure 1-7 Student and Parent Loan Use by Parent Income, Academic Year 2010-11	11
Figure 1-8 Work-Study and Campus Employment by Parent Income, Academic Year 2010-11	12
Figure 1-9 Average UC Total Cost of Attendance for California Residents, 2005-06 to 2010-11, Nominal Dollars	14
Figure 1-10 Trends in Per Capita Undergraduate Gift Aid by Parent Income, 2010-11 Constant Dollars	15
Figure 1-11 Trends in Per Capita Grant Support for UC Students, 2010-11 Constant Dollars	16
Figure 1-12 Trends in Per Capita Scholarship Support, 2010-11 Constant Dollars.....	17
Figure 1-13 Trends in the Net Cost by Parent Income, 2010-11 Constant Dollars.....	18
Figure 1-14 Trends in Student Borrowing by Parent Income, 2010-11 Constant Dollars	19
Figure 1-15 Trends in Parent Borrowing by Parent Income, 2010-11 Constant Dollars.....	20
Figure 1-16 Trends in Per Capita Work-Study and On-Campus Employment, 2010-11 Constant Dollars	21
Figure 1-17 Pell Grant Recipients at UC and Other Research Universities, 2009-10	23
Figure 1-18 Trends in the Income of UC Freshman and California Families	24
Figure 1-19 Trends in the Parent Income of UC Undergraduates, 2010-11 Constant Dollars	25
Figure 1-20 Hours of Student Employment by Income, 2010 University of California Cost of Attendance Survey (COAS).....	26
Figure 1-21 Manageability of Student Employment, Recent Surveys of UC Students.....	27
Figure 1-22 Trends in 2-Year Student Persistence Rates, by Income and Academic Preparation.....	28

Figure 1-23 Units Completed After 2 Years, by Income and Academic Preparation.....	29
Figure 1-24 Four- and Six-Year Graduation Rates, by Income and Academic Preparation.....	30
Figure 1-25 Trends in Cumulative Debt at Graduation by Parent Income, 2010-11 Constant Dollars	31
Figure 1-26 Manageability of Debt at Graduation by Parent Income: Percentage of Students' Average Salary Required to Repay Student Loans	32
Figure 2-1 Per Capita Student Financial Support by Type of Graduate Academic and Graduate Professional Degree Students, 2010-11.....	37
Figure 2-2 Per Capita Student Financial Support for Graduate Academic Students Over Time, Constant Dollars	38
Figure 2-3 Per Capita Student Financial Support for Graduate Academic Students by Discipline, 2010-11	39
Figure 2-4 Trend in Net Stipend Over Time for Academic Masters and Doctoral Students by Discipline, Constant Dollars	40
Figure 2-5 Trend in Net Stipend Over Time for Academic Doctoral Students by Residency and Discipline, Constant Dollars.....	41
Figure 2-6 Trends in Net Stipends Offered by UC and Competing Institutions by Residency, Graduate Student Support Surveys, Constant Dollars.....	42
Figure 2-7 Per Capita Student Financial Support for Graduate Professional Degree Students Over Time, Constant Dollars.....	43
Figure 2-8 Cumulative Borrowing at Graduation Over Time, Professional Degree Program Graduates, Constant Dollars	44

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Financial Support for Undergraduate Students

The primary goal of the University's undergraduate financial aid programs is to ensure that the University remains financially accessible to all academically eligible students.

- The University expects a *partnership* between students, parents, state and federal governments, and the University to finance a student's education. (*See pp. 1-3*)

Many indicators suggest that, despite recent cost increases, the University remained financially accessible to undergraduate students at every income level in 2010-11.

- Gift aid (grants and scholarships) dramatically reduced the net cost of attending UC for the neediest families. In 2010-11, the average net cost for California residents – including room and board, books and supplies, transportation, health insurance, and other costs – ranged from an average of about \$10,500 for low-income families to nearly \$29,000 for higher-income families. (*See p. 10*)
- Grant aid has grown rapidly in recent years, primarily due to tuition and fee increases, which increase funding for UC's own grant program and result in higher awards from the Cal Grant program. (*See p. 16*)
- UC enrolls a higher percentage of Pell Grant recipients than comparable universities, public or private. (*See p. 23*)
- Trends in the income of UC students – both among Fall 2010 freshmen class and all UC undergraduates – show no change attributable to cost increases. (*See pp. 24-25*)
- Students with similar levels of academic preparation from low-, middle-, and high-income families achieve similar levels of academic success at UC as measured by their persistence, the number of units completed after two years, and their six-year graduations rates. (*See pp. 28-30*)
- The 51% of students who graduated in 2010-11 with student loan debt had slightly more cumulative borrowing (\$17,712), on average, than students who graduated in 2009-10 (\$16,667) after adjusting for inflation. (*See p. 31*)

Nevertheless, the University remains concerned about its continued ability to remain affordable to all students.

- Annual levels of student borrowing and cumulative debt at graduation have increased fastest among middle-income students, whose gift aid has not fully offset the cumulative impact of recent tuition and fee increases. (*See p. 19 and p. 31*)
- Each year, some students borrow and/or work at levels that the University considers to be excessive, while many students at every income level do not work or borrow at all. Several factors may help explain why certain students borrow or work too much, including the amount of support provided by students' parents and some above-average discretionary expenses. (*See p. 27 and p. 32*)

There are several developments in 2011-12 related to UC affordability.

- Systemwide tuition and fees increased by 18% in 2011-12 over 2010-11 levels. The Cal Grant program and the University's need-based grant program generally covered the increase for low-income and some middle-income students. The University covered the 2011-12 increase for other middle-income students with financial need. (*See p. 33*)
- The University increased the income ceiling for the Blue and Gold Opportunity Plan to \$80,000 for 2011-12. Under the plan, eligible California residents receive grant and/or scholarship assistance to fully cover mandatory system-wide tuition and fees. (*See p. 33*)

Financial Support for Graduate Students

The primary goal of the University's graduate financial aid programs is to provide competitive levels of support in order to enroll a highly talented, diverse student body.

- Different competitive environments help explain differences in student financial support provided to graduate academic and professional degree students, as well as differences by academic discipline and student level. (*See pp. 37-40*)

The University continues to be concerned about the competitiveness of its financial support for graduate academic students – particularly students in doctoral programs.

- Over time, the per capita net stipend (support from gift aid and assistantships in excess of a student's tuition and fees) has increased slightly for doctoral students from the U.S. but has declined for international students. (*See p. 41*)
- The University's financial support offers to students admitted to its doctoral programs are often less than offers from students' top-choice, non-UC institution. (*See p. 42*)

Cumulative student loan debt at graduation continues to rise for students in professional degree programs.

- The average cumulative debt at graduation for students in the University's professional degree programs varies widely by discipline. (*See p. 44*)
- Flexible loan repayment plans (including a new income-based repayment plan) are available to graduates of all programs in order to improve the manageability of their debt at graduation. (*See p. 44*)
- For students pursuing public interest work, University and extramural loan repayment assistance plans (LRAPs) provide additional relief in some cases. (*See p. 44*)

Several initiatives related to graduate student support are underway in 2010-11.

- UC continued to maintain graduate nonresident tuition at 2004-05 levels in an ongoing effort to compete for and enroll top international and out-of-state students. (*See p. 45*)
- Two systemwide workgroups have been formed to review issues related to UC's competitiveness for top graduate academic students. (*See p. 45*)

SECTION 1

FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

Goals of the University's Undergraduate Financial Aid Programs

The University's commitment to serving undergraduates is built upon its mission to provide instruction. California's Master Plan for Higher Education calls for the University to select its undergraduates from among the top one-eighth of public high school graduates. The enrollment of undergraduates centers on accommodating and serving students deemed to be eligible for admission to the University.

Consistent with this focus, the University's undergraduate financial assistance program is built around the goal of ensuring that UC is financially accessible to all students who are academically eligible to enroll. Undergraduate aid is intended to ensure that financial concerns are not a barrier to students who could not otherwise afford to attend UC. Consequently, most of the undergraduate financial assistance at UC is distributed on the basis of financial need.

Financing a UC Education: The Education Financing Model

The University's approach to student financing is built around an integrated conceptual framework that is used to assess the University's role in funding its financial support programs, to determine how undergraduate financial aid is allocated across campuses, and to guide the University's work in awarding aid to individual students and their families.

This framework, known as the Education Financing Model, is based on four principles:

- UC must acknowledge the student's total cost of attendance: resident student fees, along with costs related to living and personal expenses, books and supplies, transportation, and health care.
- Financing a UC education requires a partnership between students, parents, federal and state governments, and the University.
- To maintain equity among undergraduate students, the University expects all students to make a similar contribution from student loans and employment to help finance their education.
- Flexibility is needed for students in deciding how to meet their expected contribution and for campuses in implementing the Model to serve their particular students bodies.

These principles are reflected in a simple framework for determining a student's financial aid package, shown in the box below.

What do these principles mean for the parents of UC undergraduates?

- Parents should be prepared to meet part of their expected contribution by planning and saving beforehand and/or by borrowing once the student is enrolled. Students whose parents do not fulfill their part of the partnership may have to work or borrow more in order to cover their costs.
- Parents who contribute beyond their expected share in order to assume some, or all, of their student's expected contribution from work and borrowing may be unduly burdened.

UC Grant Assistance Under The Education Financing Model

The Total Cost of Attendance

Less **A reasonable contribution from parents**

UC expects parents to contribute based upon their available resources as defined by federal standards, which take into account parental income and assets, family size, the number of family members in college, and other factors. No contribution is expected of parents with very limited resources.

Less **Grants from federal and state programs**

UC expects students to apply for all relevant federal and state grant programs to help cover a portion of their cost of attendance.

Less **A manageable student contribution from work and borrowing.**

UC expects *all* students to contribute towards their education through a manageable level of work and borrowing (self-help).

Equals **University grant aid needed**

UC awards grants to cover any remaining portion of the cost of attendance.

What do these principles mean for UC students?

- The University expects all undergraduates to cover part of their cost of attendance through “self-help”—a combination of loans and wages from employment. The University aims to keep self-help manageable so that students may make steady progress toward completion of the baccalaureate degree and meet their loan repayment obligations after graduation.
- Students can influence their loan/work expectation in several ways. Students who reduce expenses lower their individual cost of attendance and hence the amount they will need to earn or borrow. Conversely, students who spend more than average or who incur additional, unrelated expenses will have to work or borrow more. Students can also reduce their loan/work expectation by taking advantage of the availability of merit-based scholarships (for example, those based on academic performance, community service, special talent, or other personal characteristics).
- Individual students decide the balance between working and borrowing that is right for them. However, all students should plan to work and borrow to some extent so that neither burden becomes unmanageable.
- UC expects students to apply for all relevant federal and state grant programs and to meet application deadlines. Late applicants are generally assigned a loan/work expectation that is larger than the contribution expected of on-time applicants.

What do these principles mean for the University?

- University determines funding levels for its system-wide need-based grant program, allocates funds across the campuses, and sets guidelines for awarding funds to students in accordance with the Education Financing Model. These funds, unlike funds such as endowments, are specifically for providing students with access to the University. The Education Financing Model does not apply to funds generated and held at the campus level. Campuses are encouraged to develop additional resources in support of their own enrollment management goals.
- The University aims to provide sufficient systemwide funding to keep students' loan/work expectations within the manageable range established by the Education Financing Model.
- The University develops and updates the manageable self-help expectation range annually. The earnings component of the self-help range derives from the expectation that students will work during the summer and between 6 and 20 hours per week during the academic year. The borrowing component of the self-help range reflects the portion of post-graduation earnings that students can be reasonably expected to dedicate to loan repayment according to credit industry standards.

Communicating UC Affordability: The Blue and Gold Opportunity Plan

As noted above, the University's undergraduate financial aid strategy is designed to help students cover the entire cost of attendance – not just tuition and fees. Under the Education Financing Model, students from low-income families typically qualify for large amounts of grant assistance, since the gap between the total cost of attendance and the amount that students and parents are expected to contribute under the Model is large. Indeed, under the Model, many low-income students qualify for grant assistance that exceeds even the full cost of systemwide tuition and fees.

In 2009, the University capitalized on this fact by launching the Blue and Gold Opportunity Plan, an easy-to-communicate commitment by the University to ensure that eligible students have their systemwide tuition and fees covered by grant or scholarship assistance. The incremental cost of the Plan was modest because most eligible students already qualified for grant assistance in excess of their tuition and fees under the Education Financing Model.

Eligibility for the Blue and Gold Opportunity Plan is limited to California residents with financial need and income up to a specified cap. The cap, which was initially set at \$60,000 when the plan was launched in 2009, was \$70,000 during the 2010-11 academic year.

The Plan does not fully capture the extent of grant assistance available to students, since low-income students generally receive grant assistance to help with other non-tuition components of the cost of attendance, too. It does, however, allow the University to communicate a clear message to prospective low-income students that UC tuition and fees should not dissuade them from aspiring to attend UC.

How UC Undergraduates Financed Their Education in 2010-11

The charts that follow depict how UC undergraduates financed their education during the 2010-11 academic year.

- As noted earlier, the University acknowledges that students need to cover the total cost of attendance – not just tuition and fees. See Figure 1-1.
- UC students receive substantial levels of gift aid – grants and scholarships – to help cover their total cost. See Figure 1-2.
 - Grants are awarded to lower- and middle-income students with financial need. Scholarships, in contrast, tend to benefit students at every income level. See Figure 1-3.
 - Most grant assistance comes from three major programs: federal Pell Grants, state Cal Grants, and UC Grants. UC grants are awarded after taking Pell Grants and Cal Grants into account to make UC financially accessible to students at every income level. See Figure 1-4.
 - Scholarships from both UC and outside sources reduce the amount that students at every income level need to work and borrow. See Figure 1-5.
- Gift aid dramatically reduces UC's net cost of attendance for lower-income students and provides substantial assistance to middle-income students, too. See Figure 1-6.
- Loans help students and parents cover the net cost of attendance. Low-income students are more likely to borrow than students from middle- or high-income families, and some students at every income level do not borrow. Parent loans are most common among middle-income families. See Figure 1-7.
- Consistent with the Education Financing Model, many students work part-time during the academic year to help cover a share of their costs. Jobs funded by federal work-study funds are available to students with financial need, but other forms of employment play an even greater role in helping students finance their education. See Figure 1-8.

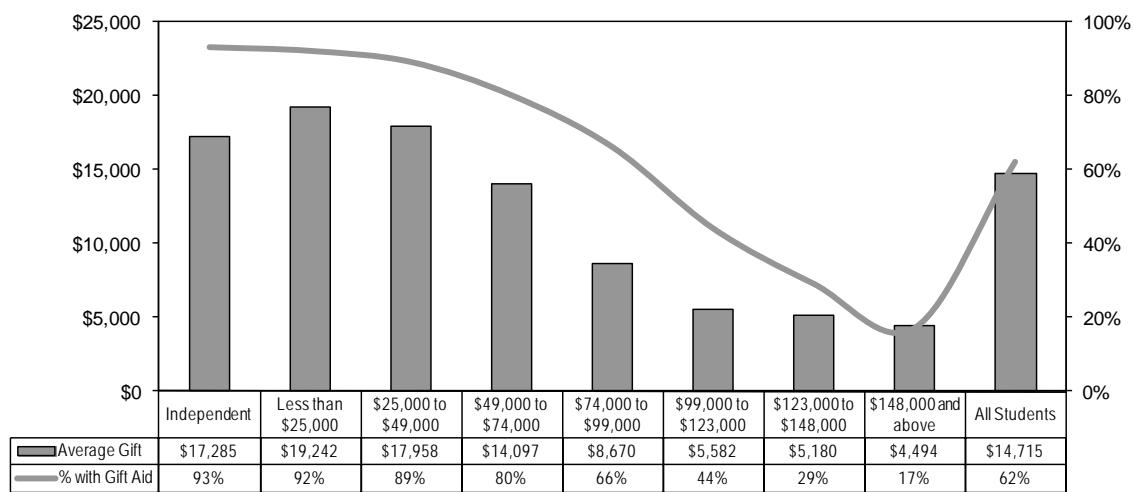
Figure 1-1
The Cost of Attendance

Average On-Campus Undergraduate Student Budget for California Residents, Academic Year 2010-11	
Student Fees:	\$11,234
Books and Supplies:	\$1,564
Living:	\$13,011
Personal Expenses:	\$1,544
Transportation:	\$1,031
Healthcare Allowance:	\$1,046
TOTAL:	\$29,430

- The University of California's undergraduate financial assistance programs are designed to make the full cost of attending the University – known as the cost of attendance or the student budget – manageable for *all* eligible students and their families.
- Undergraduate student budgets vary by factors such as residency status, campus, and living arrangement (living with parents, on campus or off campus).
- The University derives student budgets from known institutional charges (e.g., fees and on-campus room-and-board charges) and results from the systemwide Cost of Attendance Survey (COAS). The COAS, typically conducted every three years, provides comprehensive data on UC students' non-fee expenses as well as a standardized basis for calculating student budgets at each campus that reflects local economic conditions and student spending patterns.
- UC's student budgets are generally more inclusive than those at other institutions in two ways.
 - UC surveys students about their *actual* expenditures for most budget components. In contrast, other institutions often assign budgets according to what they feel students *should* spend, not what they *do* spend.
 - UC includes more costs (e.g., certain transportation costs, cell phone plans, and health insurance costs) as legitimate educational expenses than do other schools.

Both practices reflects the principle that financial aid recipients should be able to cover the same educational expenses as other students and not be subjected to artificially low living conditions.

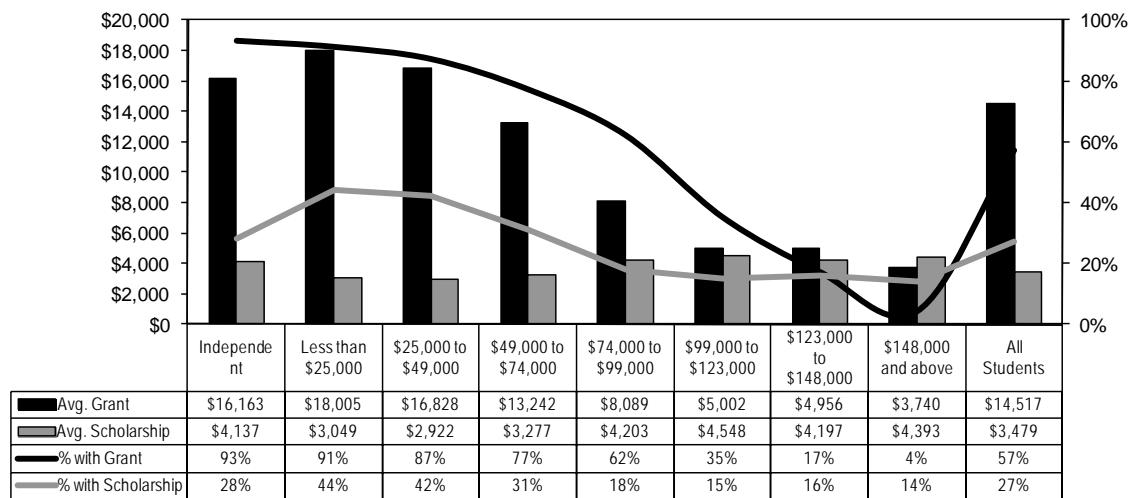
Figure 1-2
**Gift Aid Recipients and Average Award by Parent Income,¹ Academic Year
 2010-11**



- Grants and scholarships – collectively known as “gift aid” – are the most important type of aid for students and families because they reduce the net cost of a UC education, thereby reducing the need for students and families to contribute from savings, income, or loans.
- Consistent with UC’s primary goal of being financially accessible to all students, independent and low-income students are more likely to receive gift aid and generally receive larger awards than higher-income students.
- Although over 90% of all gift aid received by UC undergraduates is awarded on the basis of need, a sizeable proportion of students at every income level receive some form of gift aid.

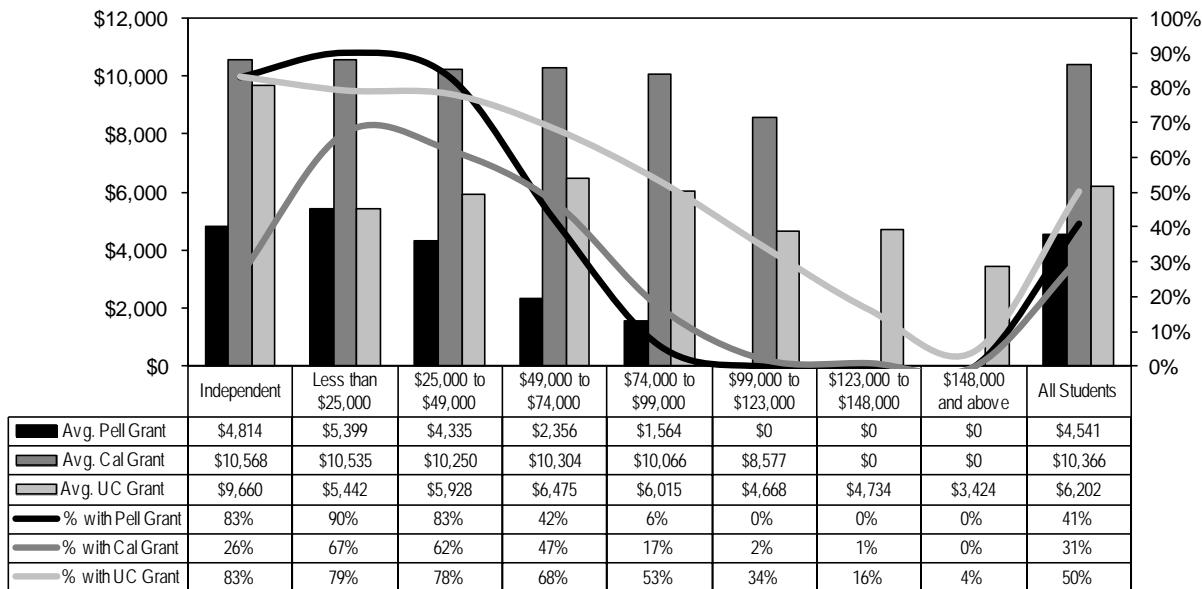
¹ Parent income figures throughout this report are obtained from either the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (for financial aid recipients) or the undergraduate application for admission. In cases where a student’s parent income is not available from those sources, the parent income represents an estimated figure based on the parent incomes of students with similar characteristics.

Figure 1-3
**Grant and Scholarship Recipients and Average Awards by Parent Income,
Academic Year 2010-11**



- Grants are awarded primarily on the basis of a student's financial circumstances. Students from low-income families and financially independent students (who are generally low-income) receive grant assistance at higher rates than students with higher parental incomes, as shown by the declining black line above. Among grant recipients, lower-income students generally receive larger grants (shown by the black bars above) than higher-income students.
- Scholarships are based on criteria such as academic achievement or athletic ability. Eligibility for certain scholarships may be limited to financially needy students, but scholarships are generally available to students at any income level who demonstrate merit as defined by the terms of the scholarship. The percentage of students with scholarships and the average scholarship amount varies relatively little with income (shown by the gray line and bars above).

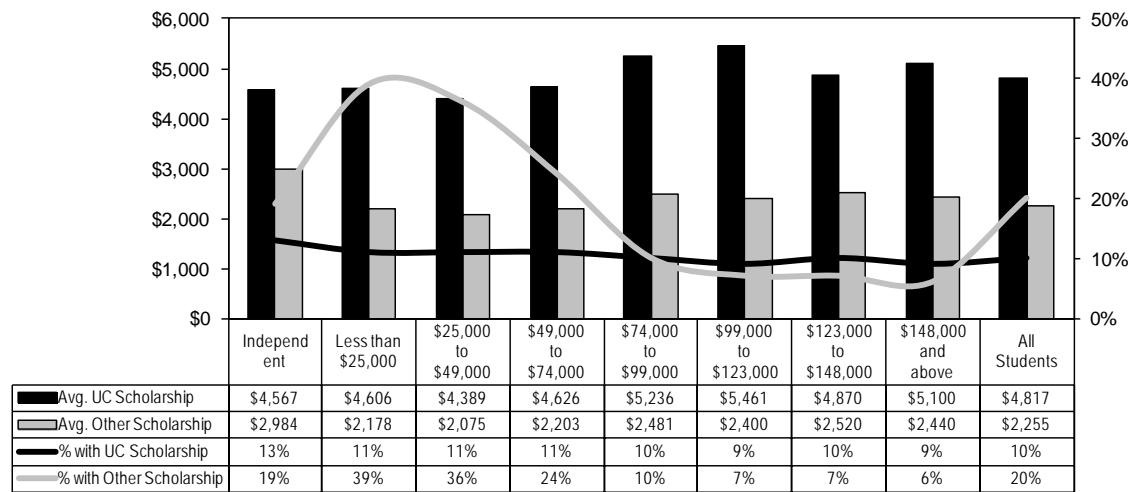
Figure 1-4
Pell Grant, Cal Grant, and UC Grant Awards, Academic Year 2010-11



- Federal Pell Grants, state Cal Grants, and UC's institutional need-based grants represent the primary sources of gift aid for UC undergraduates.
- The federal *Pell Grant* program provides grants (worth up to \$5,500 in 2010-11) to low-income students. Eligibility declines rapidly with income, leading to the steep drop-off shown by the black line in the figure.
- *Cal Grants* typically cover students' systemwide fees.² The Cal Grant program has an income ceiling that is high enough to include many families who do not qualify for a Pell Grant. However, as the dark gray line in Figure 1-4 shows, the likelihood that a student qualifies for a Cal Grant declines quickly once parental income exceeds about \$70,000. Cal Grant eligibility requirements favor students who enroll in college within a year of graduating from high school or who transfer from a community college before they reach the age of 27, resulting in a lower percentage of Cal Grant recipients among independent students. Eligibility is also limited to four years, resulting in a lower percentage of students with Cal Grants compared to Pell grants.
- A student's *UC grant* (see the light gray line and bars above) fills in any remaining need after taking into account the student's total cost of attendance, parental resources, self-help expectation from work and borrowing, and other grants received. Compared to Pell Grants and Cal Grants, UC grants serve a broader range of students and are more sensitive to students' overall resources and costs (not just tuition and fees). The average UC grant is highest for independent students for two reasons: needy independent students have no parental resources to draw upon and they are less likely than other low-income students to meet the Cal Grant eligibility requirements.

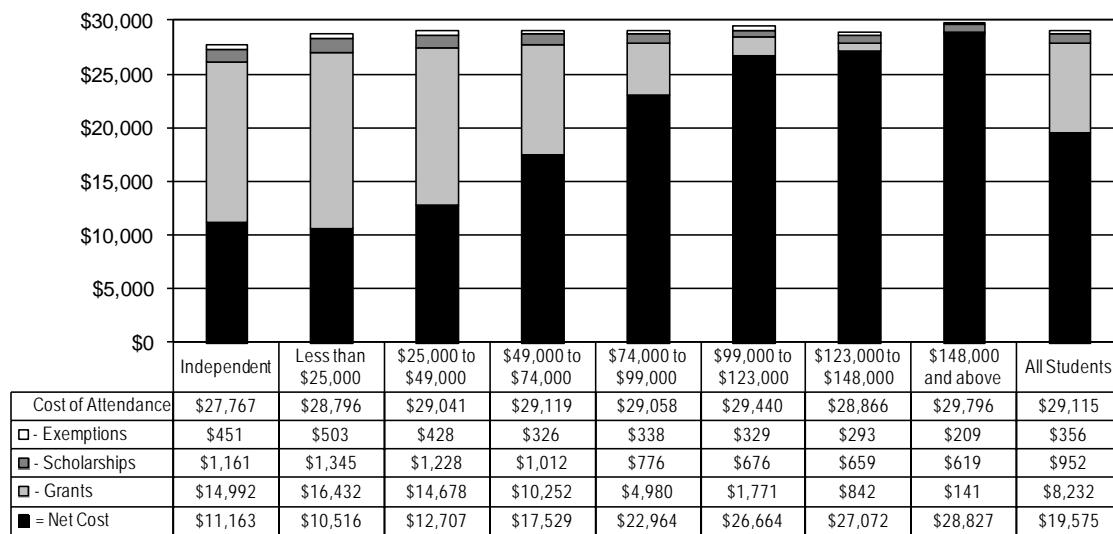
² Independent and low-income students who receive a Cal Grant B award also receive an "access grant" of up to \$1,551 to help cover non-fee expenses, which contributes to their slightly higher average Cal Grant awards.

Figure 1-5
Scholarship Awards by Parent Income, Academic Year 2010-11



- UC undergraduates receive scholarships from both University and extramural programs.
- The percentage of students with UC scholarships (shown by the black line in the figure above) and the average scholarship they receive (shown by the black bars) varies little by income level.
- While the average value of extramural scholarships (shown by the grey bars) varies little by income level, greater proportions of low-income students than high-income students received extramural scholarships (see the gray line in the figure above). This pattern reflects two federal scholarship programs, introduced in 2006-07 but expiring in 2011, whose eligibility is restricted to Pell Grant recipients: the Academic Competitive Grant (ACG) program and the Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent (SMART) Grant program.

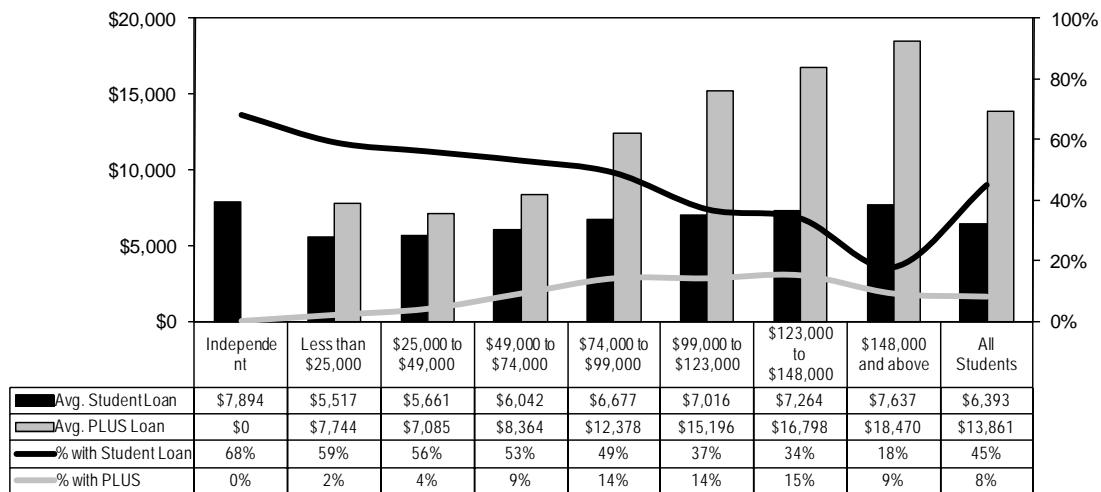
Figure 1-6
Per Capita Net Cost by Parent Income, Academic Year 2010-11³



- Consistent with the Education Financing Model, UC's net cost, the cumulative impact of grants, scholarships, and exemptions on the actual cost of attendance is lowest for those students with the least financial resources (see the black bar segments in the figure above).
- Scholarships and various tuition and fee exemptions help to reduce the net cost—the amount that students and their families must finance through other means—for students at every income level.

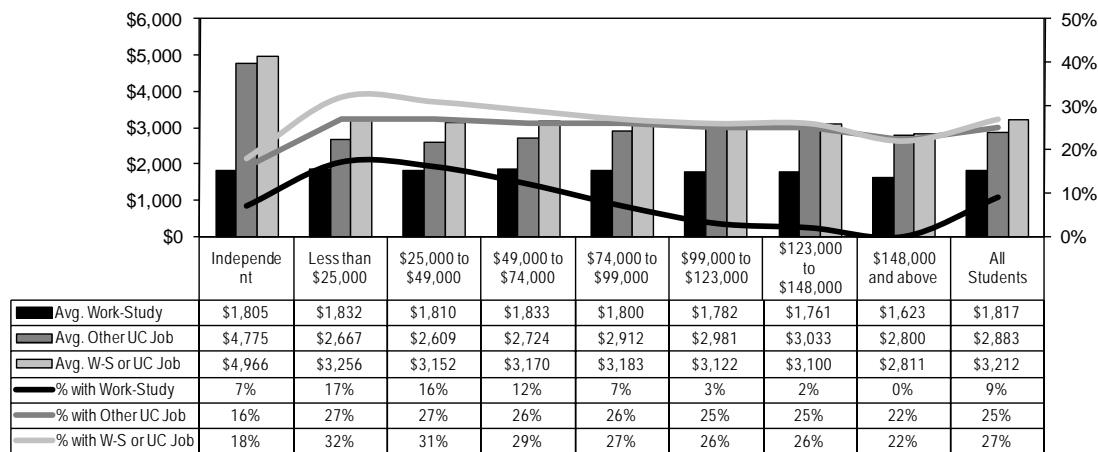
³ Includes tuition for UC's relatively small population of out-of-state and international undergraduates.

Figure 1-7
Student and Parent Loan Use by Parent Income, Academic Year 2010-11



- Overall, student loans are much more common than parent loans.
- The percentage of students with student loans declines steadily with income, although the average student loan is similar across income levels (see the black line and bars in the figure above).
- Among the small proportion of students who use parent loans, middle-income families borrow at the highest rate. The average PLUS loan increases steadily with parental income and is highest for high-income families, who should be in a better position than others to repay larger loans (see the gray line and bars in the figure above).

Figure 1-8
**Work-Study and Campus Employment by Parent Income, Academic Year
 2010-11**



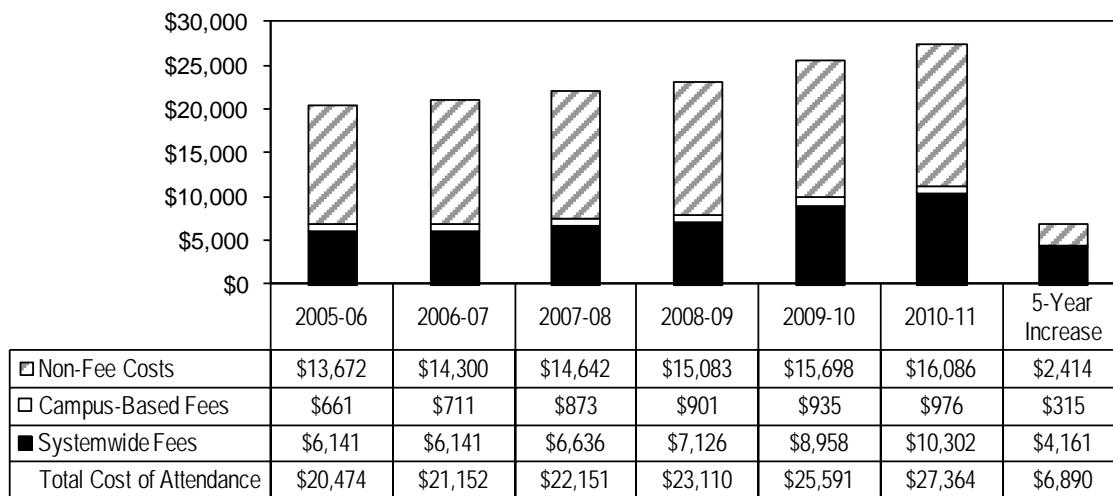
- Students use wages from on- and off-campus employment to cover a portion of their educational expenses. Under the Education Financing Model, the University tries to provide sufficient financial aid so that no student is required to work unmanageable hours in order to finance her education.
- The figure above shows employment patterns for students with work-study positions and other positions paid from the University's payroll. Information about hours worked in all forms of student employment (including off-campus, non-work-study employment) appears later in this chapter.
- Job opportunities funded through the federal work-study program are reserved for financially needy students who receive a work-study award as part of their financial aid package. The University employs many needy and non-needy students in other positions, and students also work in a variety of off-campus positions.
- The percentage of students with work-study jobs declines as parent income increases (see the black line in the figure above) while the percentage of students with other forms of campus employment is similar across all income levels (see the dark gray line).
- The average combined earnings from work-study and other campus employment does not vary across students' income levels (see the light gray bars).

Recent Trends in Student Financial Support for Undergraduates

The charts that follow highlight key trends related to undergraduate student financial support at UC.

- UC's average total cost of attendance has risen in recent years, primarily due to increases in mandatory systemwide tuition and fees. See Figure 1-9.
- The amount of gift aid received by UC students has increased sharply in recent years, too. The increase has been largest among low- and middle-income students. See Figure 1-10.
 - Most of the increase in gift aid is attributable to increased funding from the state's Cal Grant program and UC's own institutional aid program. In both cases, the increase is primarily due to increases in UC's systemwide tuition and fees. See Figure 1-11.
 - Per capita funding for merit-based scholarships from both UC and non-UC sources has remained relatively flat in recent years, when adjusted for inflation. See Figure 1-12.
- UC's net cost – the total cost of attendance less gift aid – has declined slightly or remained flat for low-income students in recent years due to the large increases in gift aid noted above. Net cost has risen somewhat, however, for middle-income students and has risen more rapidly for higher-income students. See Figure 1-13.
- Student borrowing has increased in recent years for middle- and upper-income students, whose tuition and fee increases have not been fully offset by additional grant aid. See Figure 1-14.
- Parent borrowing increased in 2010-11, but remains much less common than student borrowing. The increase may be partly attributable to a decline in other borrowing options (e.g., home equity loans) due to the recent economic downturn. See Figure 1-15.
- Students' earnings from work-study and on-campus employment rose slightly in 2010-11 but remain low by historical standards, which may reflect fewer employment opportunities due to the economy. See Figure 1-16.

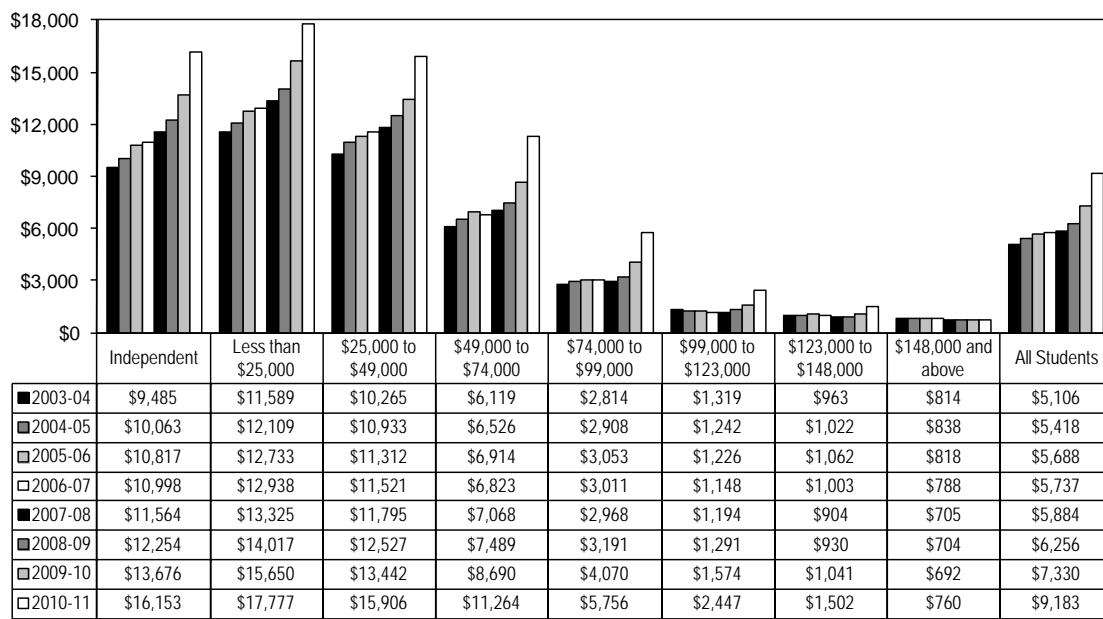
Figure 1-9
Average UC Total Cost of Attendance for California Residents, 2005-06 to 2010-11, Nominal Dollars⁴



- UC's average total cost of attendance has increased in recent years due to increases in both tuition and fees and other costs.
- During the period shown above, most of the increase is attributable to increases in the University's systemwide tuition and fees. Note, however, that increases in systemwide tuition and fees generate additional funding for need-based grants from both the Cal Grant program and UC's own institutional aid program (see Figure 1-11). This additional funding offsets the increase for most low- and middle-incomes students with financial need. In contrast, increases in non-fee costs generate no new funding for financial aid.

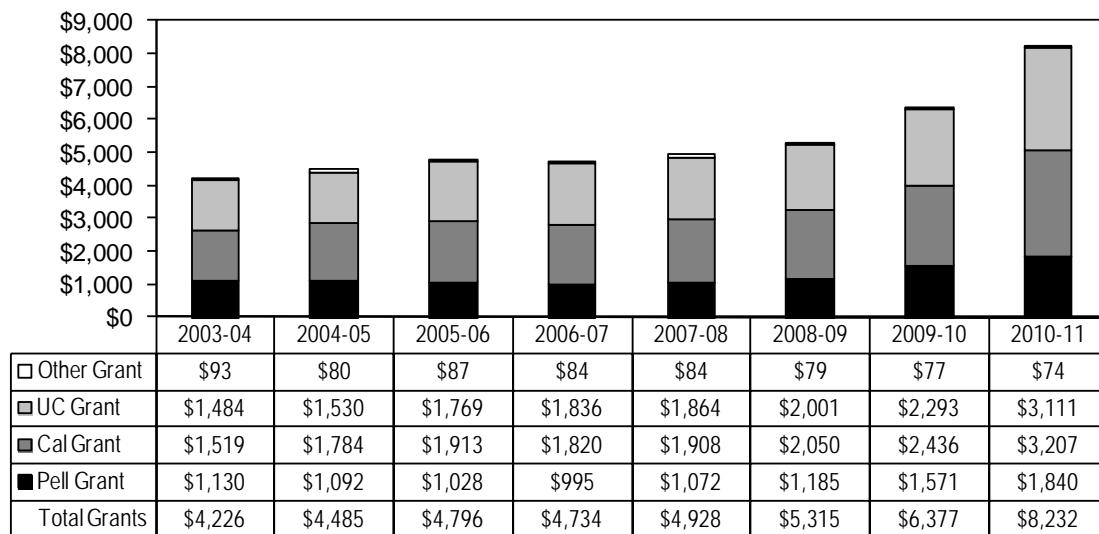
⁴ Figures represent the weighted average total cost of attendance across all housing categories (on-campus, off-campus, and living with relatives).

Figure 1-10
Trends in Per Capita Undergraduate Gift Aid by Parent Income, 2010-11
Constant Dollars



- The amount of support received by UC students from both grants and scholarships has increased sharply in recent years (see Figure 1-10).
- The increase is evident in all but the highest income category of students.

Figure 1-11
Trends in Per Capita Grant Support for UC Students, 2010-11 Constant Dollars

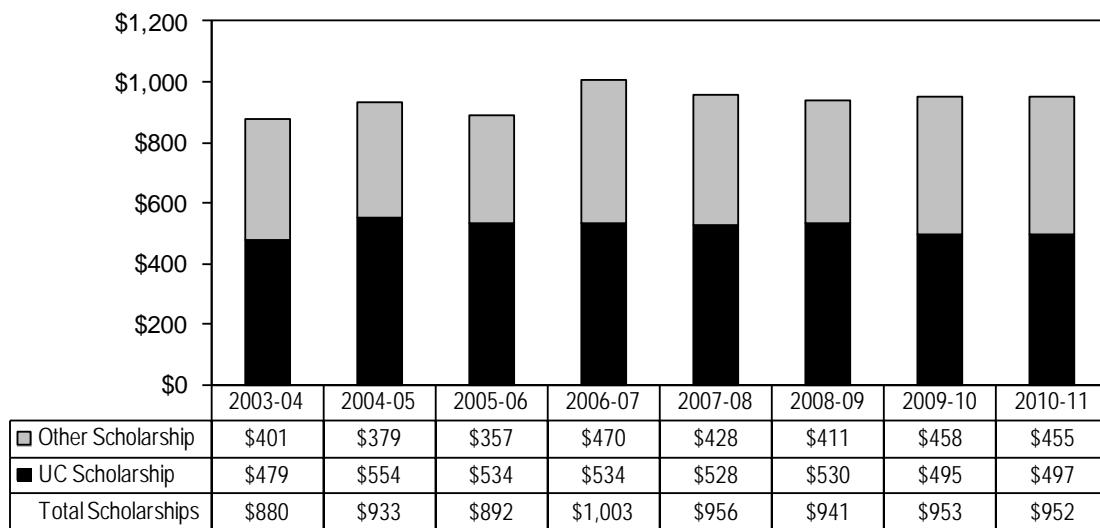


- The combined funding from all grant programs has increased in recent years and has generally outpaced both inflation and the University's enrollment growth (see Figure 1-11).
- *Cal Grant* awards increased rapidly during this period (see the dark gray bar segments). Cal Grant awards generally cover students' systemwide fees, which have risen substantially since 2003-04.⁵
- *UC grants* also increased rapidly due to the University's policy of setting aside a portion of new fee revenue generated from fee increases and enrollment growth to augment its grant program (see the light gray bar segments).
- *Pell Grants* showed a much more modest increase during this period and actually declined between academic years 2003-04 and 2006-07 (see the black bar segments).⁶ More recently, however, funding for the Pell Grant program has increased substantially. The maximum Pell Grant award in 2010-11 was \$5,550--\$1,500 more than the maximum in 2006-07.

⁵ Recent increases in support from the Cal Grant program are partly attributable to Cal Grant A recipients who, in prior years, would have received a Cal Grant B award and thus would not have received first-year tuition and fee coverage. This shift from Cal Grant B to Cal Grant A awards began in 2008-09 when UC's tuition and fees reach a level such that the extra year of tuition and fee coverage provided by a Cal Grant A award became more valuable than the \$1,551 "access grant" provided by a Cal Grant B award for four years.

⁶ Between 2003-04 and 2006-07, the maximum value of the Pell Grant remained virtually flat in nominal dollars and declined in constant dollars. In addition, federal need analysis was updated for the 2005-06 academic year in a manner that reduced Pell Grant eligibility for students in California and several other states.

Figure 1-12
Trends in Per Capita Scholarship Support, 2010-11 Constant Dollars

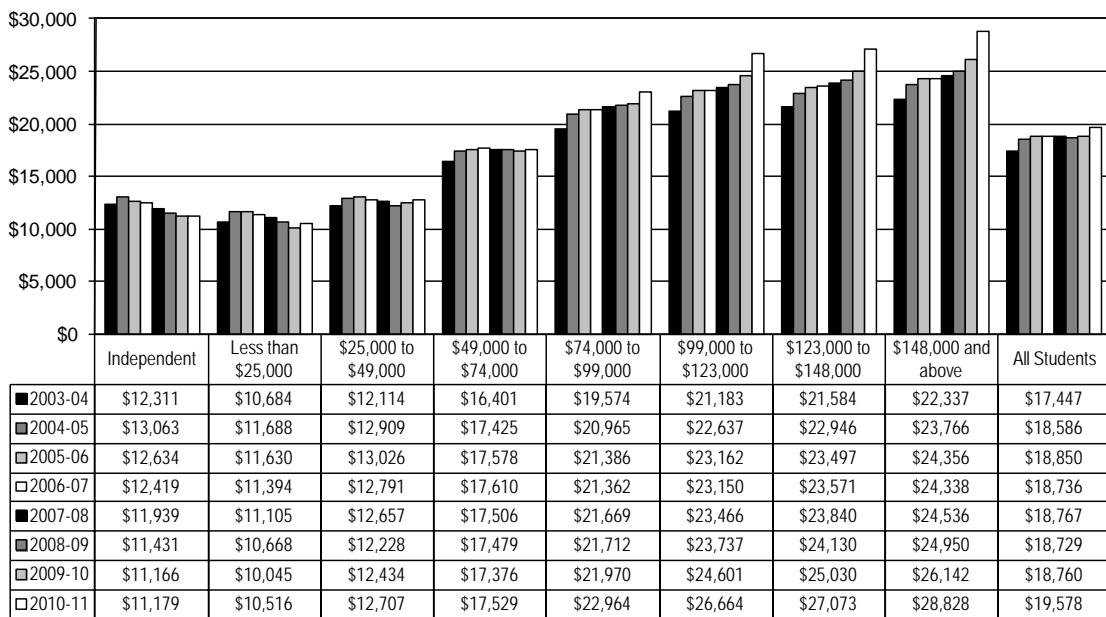


- Overall, per capita scholarship funding has increased since the 2003-04 academic year.
- Funding from extramural scholarship programs declined between 2003-04 and 2005-06, and increased in 2006-07.⁷
- Per capita support from UC scholarships declined in 2009-10 and remained at the same level in 2010-11. The decline is largely attributable to the downturn in the economy, which affected both gifts to the University and the payout available from UC's endowed scholarship funds.⁸

⁷ The trend prior to 2006-07 is largely explained by the Governor's Scholarship Programs, which were established by the state in 2000-01 but eliminated in 2003. Those programs provided high-achieving California high school students with scholarships that were then invested in a state-managed trust until the student enrolled in college. Funding that UC students received from this program grew quickly in 2002-03 and 2003-04, tapered off in 2004-05, and has declined each year since then.

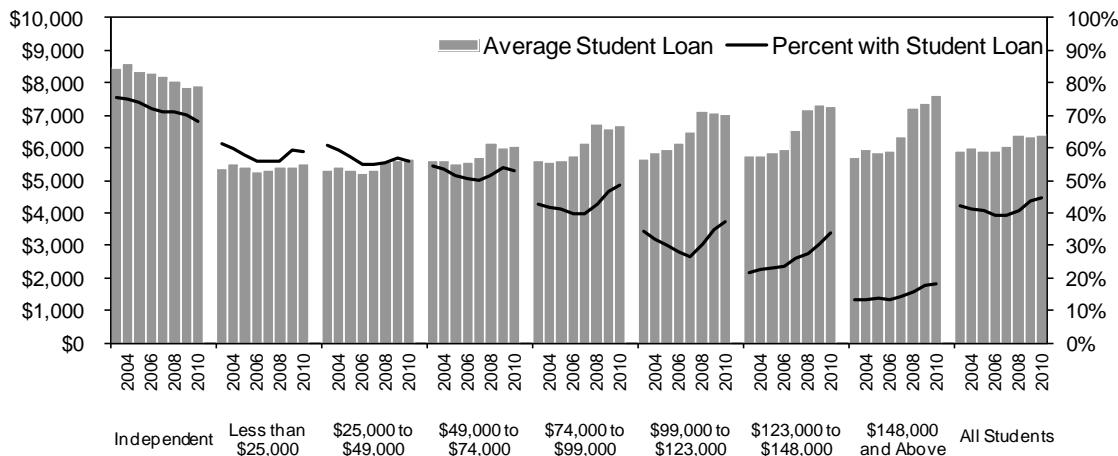
⁸ Note that the apparent decline in UC scholarships in 2005-06 is not, in fact, real: some awards that had been classified as scholarships by one campus were reclassified as grants in 2005-06 to better reflect the nature of those awards.

Figure 1-13
Trends in the Net Cost by Parent Income, 2010-11 Constant Dollars



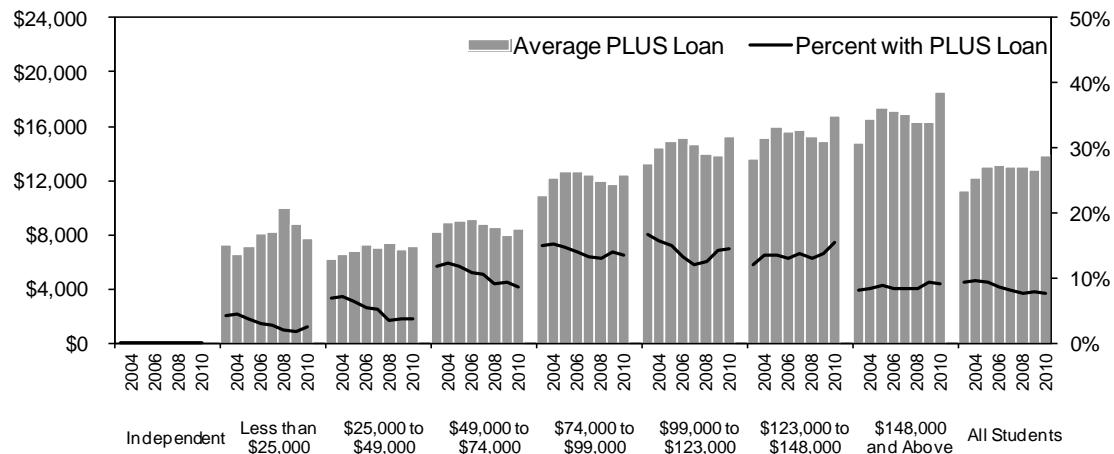
- Despite large increases in gift aid, the University's net cost has increased for many students over time. The extent of the increase varies by parent income (see Figure 1-13).
- For families in the highest income bracket, the annual net cost of a UC education grew by almost \$6,500 between 2003-04 and 2010-11 in inflation-adjusted dollars.
- Increases in gift aid lessened the increase in net cost for low-income families: the net cost actually *declined* for independent students and for students in the lowest income bracket.

Figure 1-14
Trends in Student Borrowing by Parent Income, 2010-11 Constant Dollars



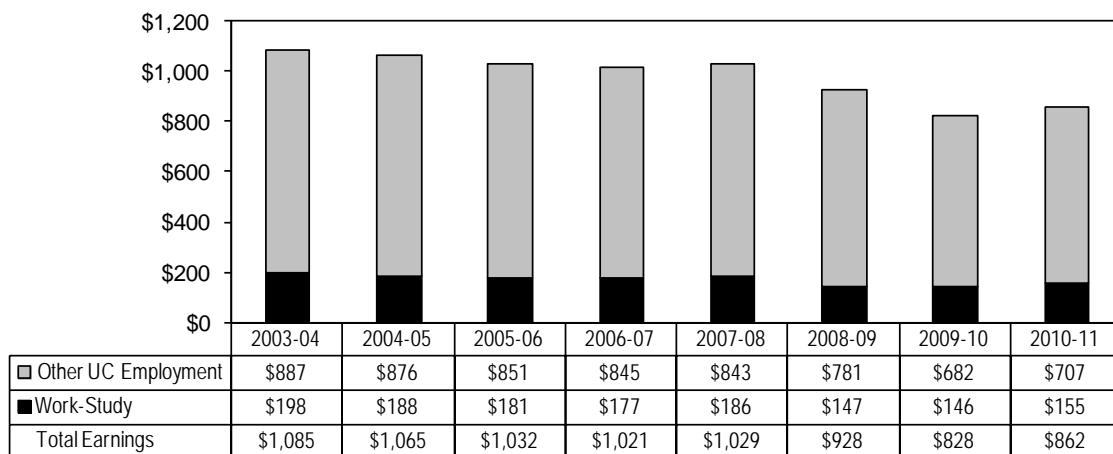
- A greater proportion of UC undergraduates used student loans to help finance their education in 2010-11 (45%) compared to 2009-10 (43%) (see the black lines in the figure above).
- In constant dollars, the average amount borrowed increased slightly from \$6,348 in 2009-10 to \$6,393 in 2010 (see the gray bars in the figure above).
- Borrowing rose fastest among middle-income students, who, unlike most independent and low-income students, have not received additional grant assistance to fully offset the cumulative impact of tuition and fee increases in recent years.
- The recent increase in average borrowing may be partly explained by increases in annual federal Stafford loan limits, which occurred in both 2007-08 and 2008-09. For low-income students, these higher limits may have been partly offset by a temporary decline in the availability of federal Perkins loans in those same years caused by a high volume of student loan consolidation (which, in turn, led to large fluctuations in funding available for new Perkins loans).
- Prior to 2008-09, the percentage of students who borrowed declined for several years. That decline – which also occurred among students attending the California State University (CSU) and independent California institutions – ran contrary to national trends that showed an overall increase in the percentage of students who borrow. One potential explanation for the trend is the increase in California property values that occurred during this period, which may have led families to use home equity loans in lieu of student loans. The recent downturn in the California housing market and a tighter credit market may partly explain the increased reliance on student loans that began in 2008-09.

Figure 1-15
Trends in Parent Borrowing by Parent Income, 2010-11 Constant Dollars



- Parental borrowing under the federal PLUS program has remained generally flat and remains under 10% overall (see the black lines in the figure above).
- The recent uptick in PLUS borrowing may be partly attributable to a decline in the availability of other borrowing options (e.g., home equity loans) due to the recent economic downturn.

Figure 1-16
Trends in Per Capita Work-Study and On-Campus Employment, 2010-11
Constant Dollars



- Following a multi-year decline, per capita student support from work-study earnings and other on-campus employment rose slightly between 2009-10 and 2010-11.
- Support from employment remains low by historical standards, which may partly reflect fewer on-campus employment opportunities due to recent cuts in the University's operating budget.
- For information about trends in the hours worked by UC students, see Figures 1-20 and 1-21 later in this chapter.

Outcome Measures Related to Student Financial Support

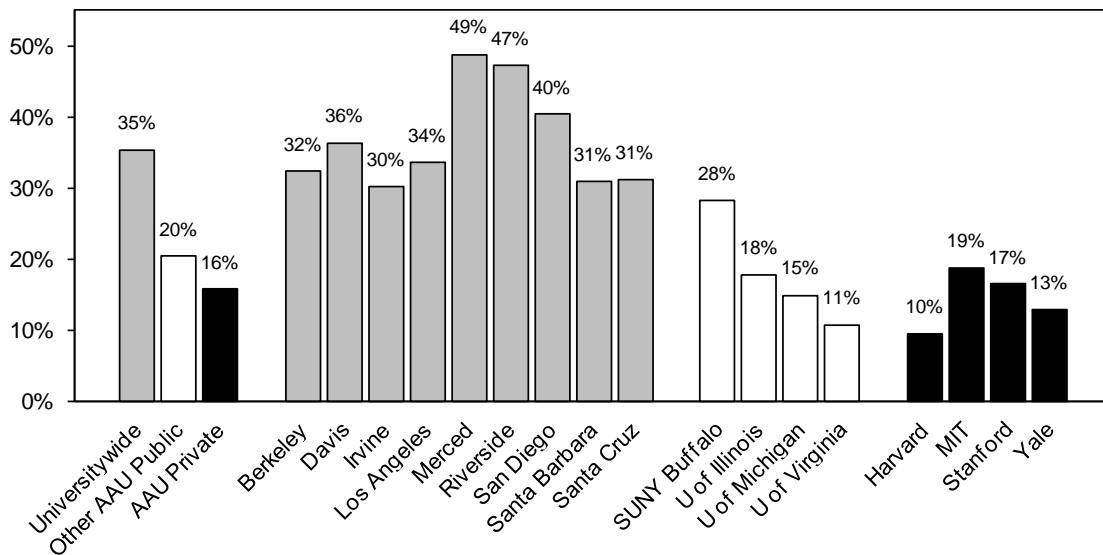
The University monitors multiple student outcome measures in order to evaluate the effectiveness of its undergraduate financial aid programs. They are designed to answer four basic questions:

- Is the University financially accessible to students at every income level?
- Do UC students work manageable hours?
- Do student's financial circumstances affect their academic success?
- Do students graduate with manageable debt?

The charts that follow address these questions.

- UC remains very successful at enrolling low-income Pell Grant recipients. See Figure 1-17.
- Trends in the family income mix of incoming freshmen do not appear to by year-to-year changes in the University's tuition and fees or net cost. See Figure 1-18.
- In the past two years, the percentage of UC students from lower-income families has increased, while the percentage from middle- and upper-income families has declined. This likely reflects the impact of the recent economic downturn on the incomes of UC families. See Figure 1-19.
- UC students reported working fewer hours in 2010-11 than in past years. As in past years, however, a small proportion of students reported working more than 20 hours per week. See Figures 1-20 and 1-21.
- Among students who enroll at UC with similar levels of academic preparation, low-, middle-, and higher-income students achieve similar levels of academic success as measured by persistence, unit completion after two years, and 6-year graduation rates. See Figures 1-22, 1-23, and 1-24.
- The percentage of students graduating with debt increased in 2010-11 over the prior year, as did the average debt among borrowers. The increase was highest among students from middle-income families. See Figures 1-25.
- Among borrowers in every income category, most graduated with cumulative debt that would require 5% or less of their estimated average salary to repay. About 4% of all UC graduates in 2010-11 had debt that would require more than 9% of their average salary to repay based on a standard 10-year repayment plan – a slight increase over prior years. See Figure 1-26.

Figure 1-17
Pell Grant Recipients at UC and Other Research Universities,⁹ 2009-10

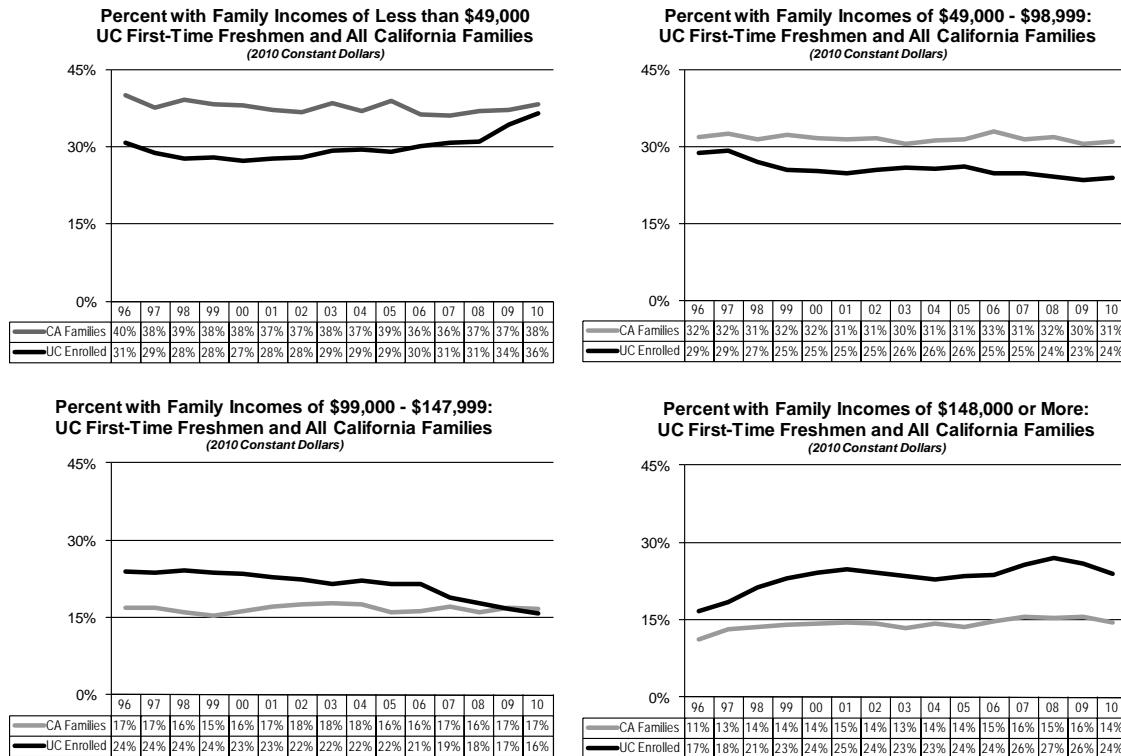


- The percentage of undergraduate students with Pell Grants provides a useful means to compare different institutions in terms of their financial accessibility for low-income students.
- Systemwide, UC enrolled a higher percentage of Pell Grant recipients – 35% – than any other top research university in the country in 2009-10.¹⁰
- UC's exceptional success at enrolling low-income students is due, in part, to a combination of two strong need-based aid programs: the University's own institutional aid program and the state's Cal Grant program. While students at other institutions often benefit from *either* a strong institutional aid program *or* a strong state aid program, UC students benefit from *both*.

⁹ Association of American University (AAU) member institutions.

¹⁰ Figures shown are for 2009-10, the most recent year for which data are available through the Federal Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). IPEDS figures include only students enrolled in the Fall term and hence may differ slightly from figures published elsewhere.

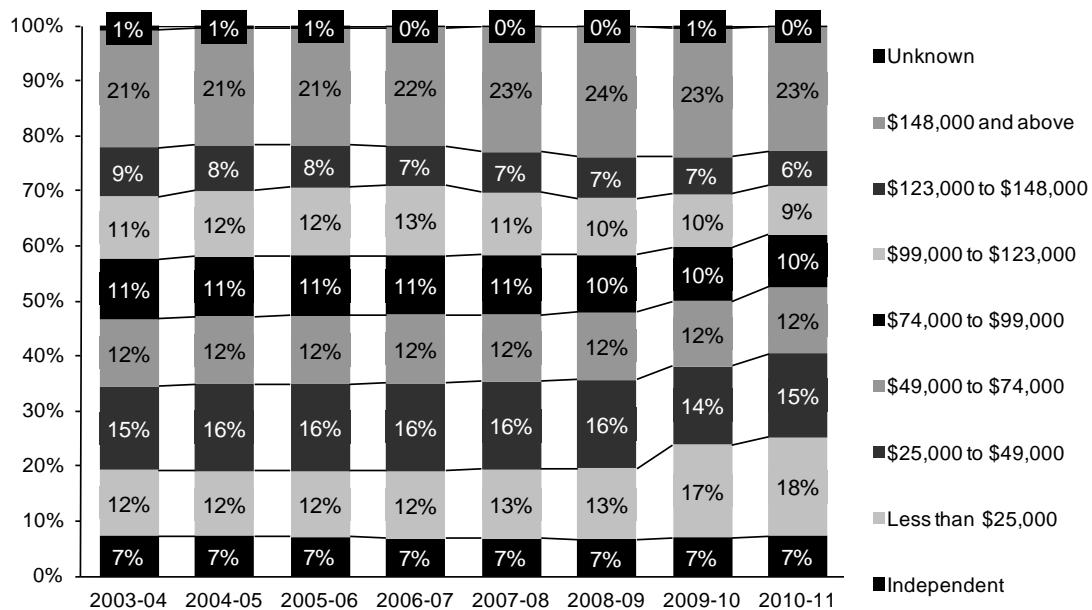
Figure 1-18
Trends in the Income of UC Freshman and California Families



- Another measure of the University's affordability is the extent to which UC enrolls students from all income levels, despite increases in student fees and other costs.
- Trends in the percentage of UC freshmen in each income category shown above (shown in black) partly reflect trends in California's population (shown in grey).¹¹ For example, the percentage of low-income families decreased among UC freshmen and statewide during the economic growth of the late 1990s and early 2000s. More recently, the percentage of UC freshmen from low-income families has increased, as has the percentage of low-income families in the state.
- The enrollment patterns of first-year students do not appear to be driven by annual fee levels or year-to-year changes in the University's net cost.
- The enrollment of first-year students with parent income between \$49,000 and \$99,000 and between \$99,000 and \$148,000 has declined gradually since 1998, even though the proportion of California families in these categories has remained generally stable. Whether this trend is attributable to the rising cost of a UC education is unclear, though, since enrollment declined even in years with no fee increase (e.g., 2006-07).

¹¹ Families in the two lowest income categories appear to be underrepresented at UC because of the well established link between income and academic preparedness. Since fewer students from these families are academically eligible to attend UC, they represent a smaller share of the University's freshman enrollment.

Figure 1-19
Trends in the Parent Income of UC Undergraduates, 2010-11 Constant Dollars

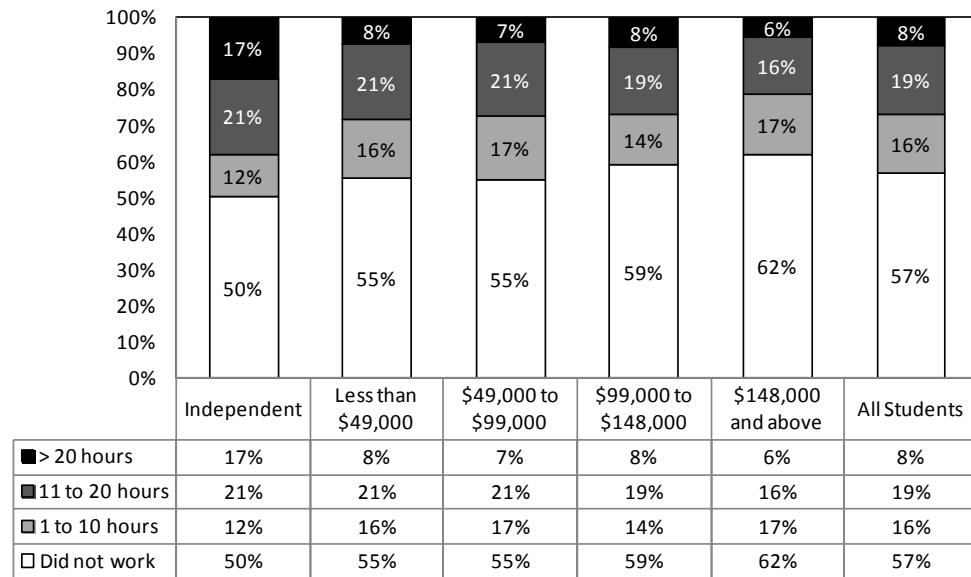


- As shown in Figure 1-19, the income distribution of UC undergraduates remained stable for many years despite increases in the University's cost of attendance. This suggests that the University's financial aid programs keep the University's net cost of attendance within reach of low- and middle-income families, and that UC's total cost of attendance remains affordable for others.
- Figure 1-19 also shows the impact of the recent economic downturn on UC families: in 2009-10 and 2010-11, the proportion of UC students in the lower income categories increased noticeably, with an offsetting decline among upper- and upper-middle income families.¹²

¹² Note that prior to 2007-08, an increasing number of students at one campus with parent incomes above \$100,000 were incorrectly categorized as having an income of \$100,000. This problem was fixed in 2007-08, resulting in an apparent (but not actual) decline in the percentage of students shown in the \$99,000 to \$123,000 category and a corresponding increase in the percentage shown in higher income categories.

Figure 1-20

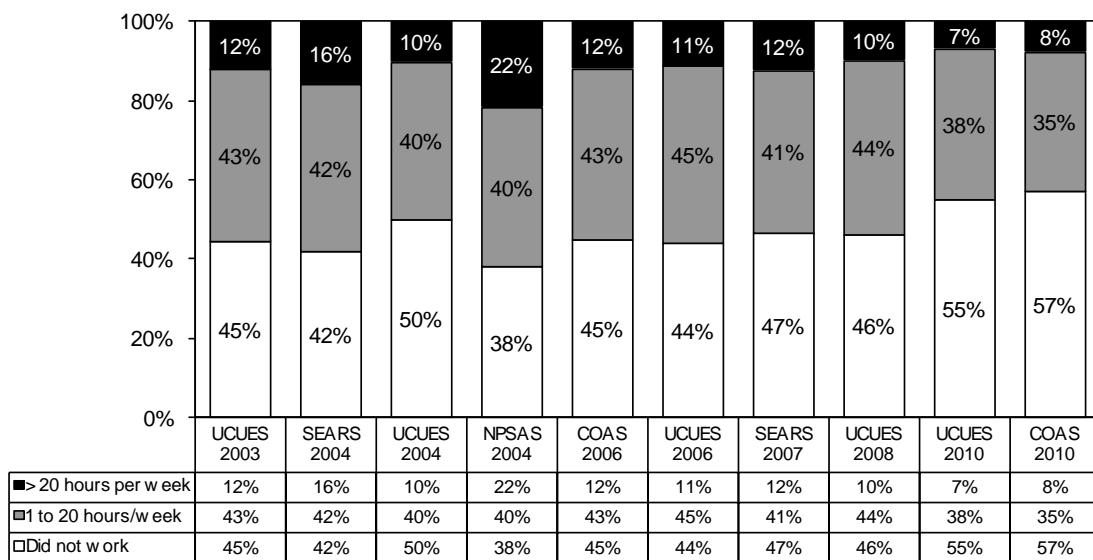
Hours of Student Employment by Income, 2010 University of California Cost of Attendance Survey (COAS)



- Under the Education Financing Model, the University expects each student to make a manageable contribution from employment towards financing the cost of the student's education, not to exceed 20 hours per week. The "cap" of 20 hours per week was based on research that suggests that work in excess of 20 hours per week tends to negatively affect a student's academic progress and performance. The University conducts periodic student surveys in order to monitor students' employment patterns. Findings from a Spring 2010 survey are shown in the figure above.
- Among dependent students, work patterns show relatively slight variations by parent income.
- Many students at every income level do not work. This is consistent with the flexibility inherent in the Education Financing Model about how students actually cover their expected contributions. It also supports findings from a survey of parents of UC students, many of whom felt that it was their responsibility to cover their student's expenses so that their son or daughter did not have to work. One reason why some parents perceive UC's costs as burdensome may be that they are covering not only their expected share but also the student's expected contribution from work.
- Some students at every income level report working more than 20 hours per week, which is beyond the upper bound of the University's manageable range. Many factors may account for this, such as parents who are unable or unwilling to contribute the amount expected of them, or extraordinary expenses (higher than average discretionary expenses, family obligations, etc.).

Figure 1-21

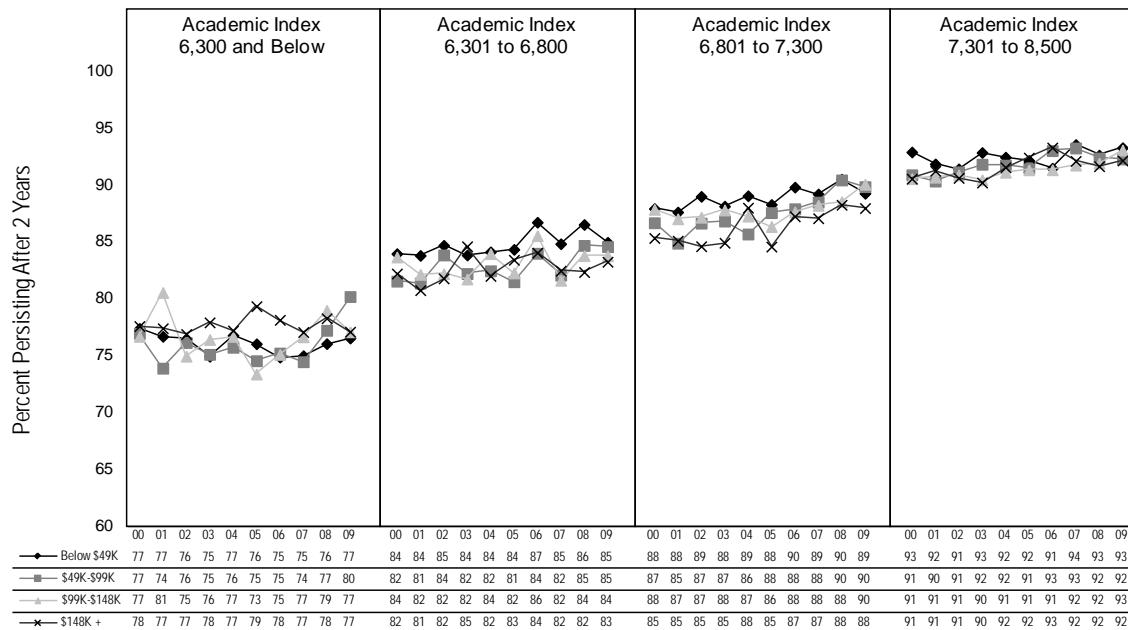
Manageability of Student Employment, Recent Surveys of UC Students



- Several factors limit the conclusions that can be drawn from a single survey about the relationship between students' work patterns and UC affordability. For example:
 - Employment is strongly correlated with the student's year in school, with seniors working more often and for longer hours than freshmen. The difference in work patterns between seniors and freshmen, for example, is much greater than the difference in work patterns between students from low- and high-income families.
 - UC survey data indicate that students who work more than 20 hours per week spend more, on average, on discretionary expense items than do other students. The causal relationship between these students' expenses and work habits is unclear: do they work more because they have higher expenses, or do they spend more because they have more discretionary income?
 - Students work for reasons other than to finance their education. For example, some students work to cover living expenses for other family members as well as for themselves.
 - The economy can affect the availability of student jobs and, hence, students' work hours.
- Nevertheless, if the University were steadily becoming less affordable for students, one might expect to find a long-term increase in UC students' work-hours. That has not occurred.
 - The figure above depicts results from multiple surveys conducted since 2003¹³. The surveys used a variety of survey instruments yet depict a similar pattern of work that shows no obvious relationship to concurrent increases in UC's costs.

¹³ The surveys are the University of California Undergraduate Experience Survey (UCUES); the Student Expenses and Resources Survey (SEARS); the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS), and the UC Cost of Attendance Survey (COAS).

Figure 1-22
Trends in 2-Year Student Persistence Rates,¹⁴ by Income and Academic Preparation¹⁵

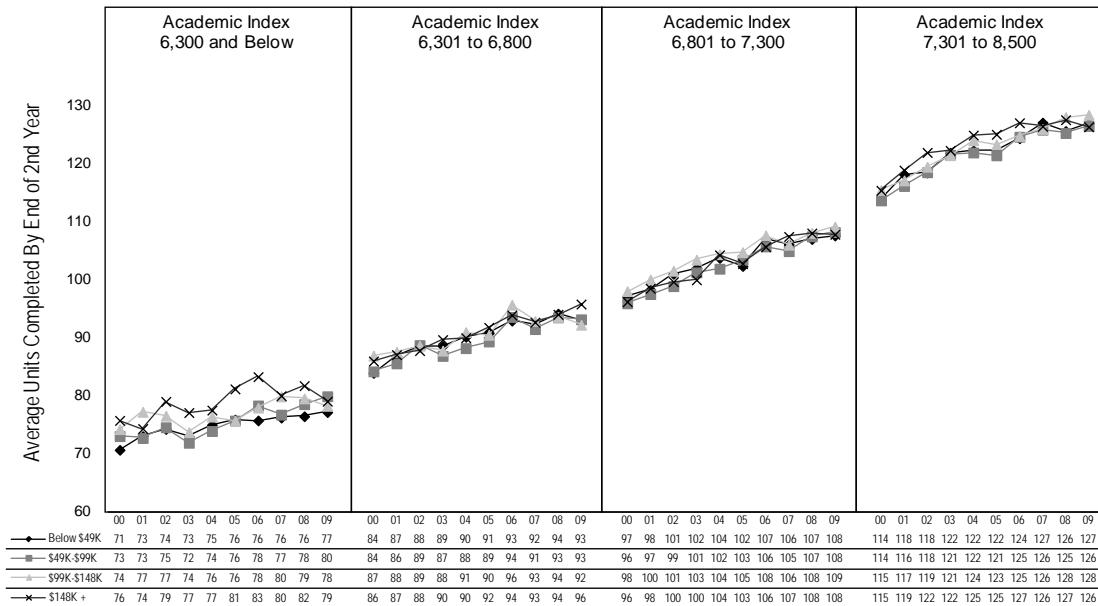


- Students who are better prepared academically (those with a higher academic index) when they enroll at UC persist to their third year at higher rates than less well prepared students.
- Among students with similar levels of academic preparation, students at every income level persist at roughly similar rates.
- No pattern suggests students are leaving the University at this stage in their education due to financial considerations.

¹⁴ The rate at which students persisted into their junior year, by academic preparation for each entering class of UC freshmen from Fall 2000 through Fall 2009.

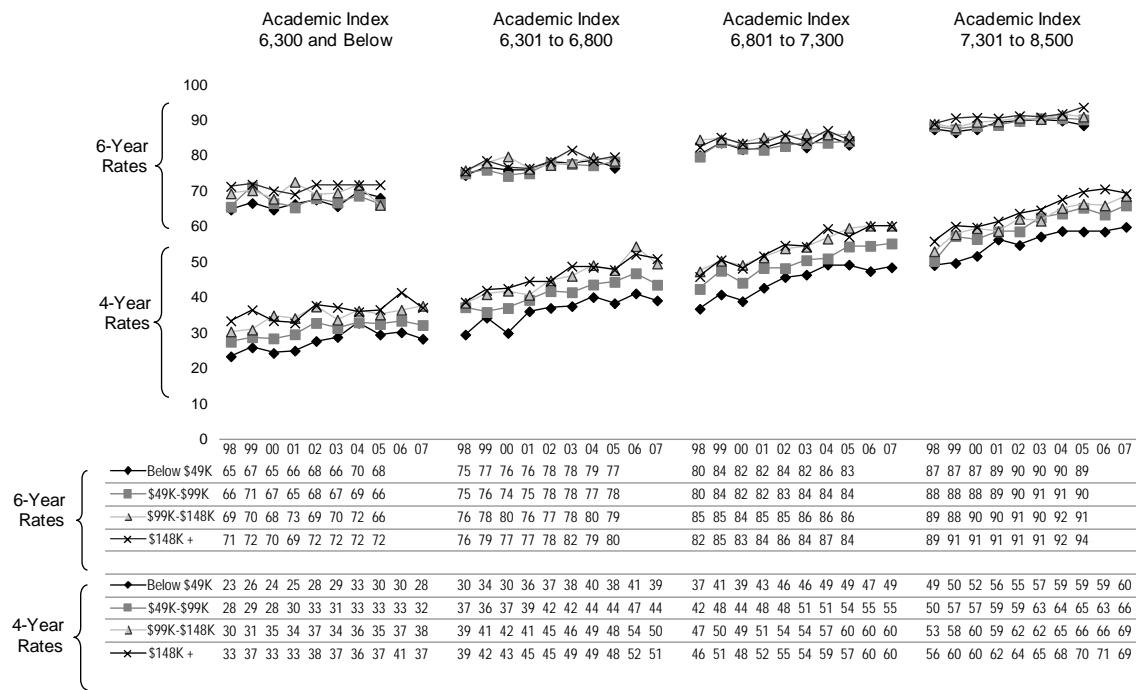
¹⁵ The academic index is calculated by multiplying the high school GPA by 1,000, multiplying the combined math and verbal SAT test scores by 2.5 and summing the results.

Figure 1-23
Units Completed After 2 Years, by Income and Academic Preparation



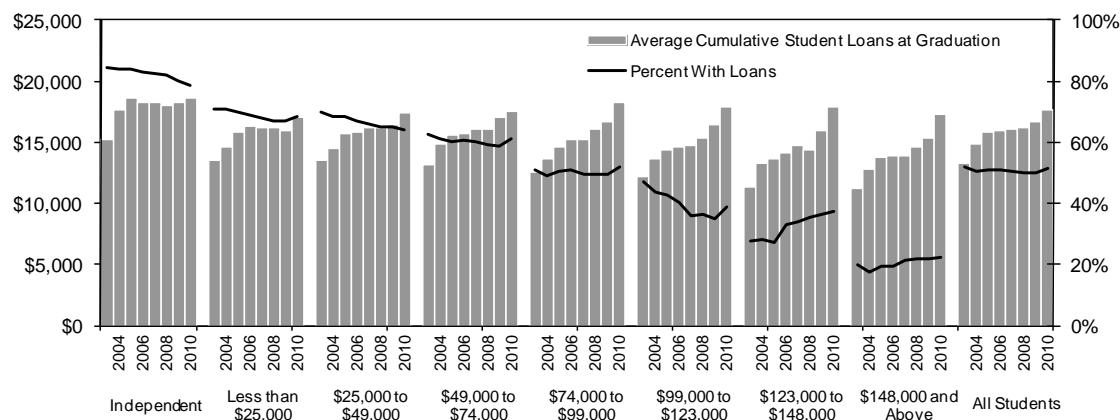
- The number of units completed after two years varies little across income categories among students with similar levels of academic preparation, suggesting that financial considerations are not influencing students' ability to make academic progress.

Figure 1-24
Four- and Six-Year Graduation Rates, by Income and Academic Preparation



- Historically, four-year graduation rates for higher-income students have generally exceeded those of lower-income students with similar levels of academic preparation. These rates, which have diverged and converged somewhat at different points in time, show no apparent relationship to changes in students' costs or financial aid.
- Six-year graduation rates show much less difference by parental income level. Small differences do persist – particularly among students who are less well prepared academically
- Overall, the patterns suggest that the University's financial aid programs allow low-income students to remain enrolled long enough to overcome other socioeconomic disadvantages that are not fully reflected in the measure of academic preparation used in this report (for example, parents' education level or the extent to which these students initially enrolled with significant amounts of Advanced Placement credit).

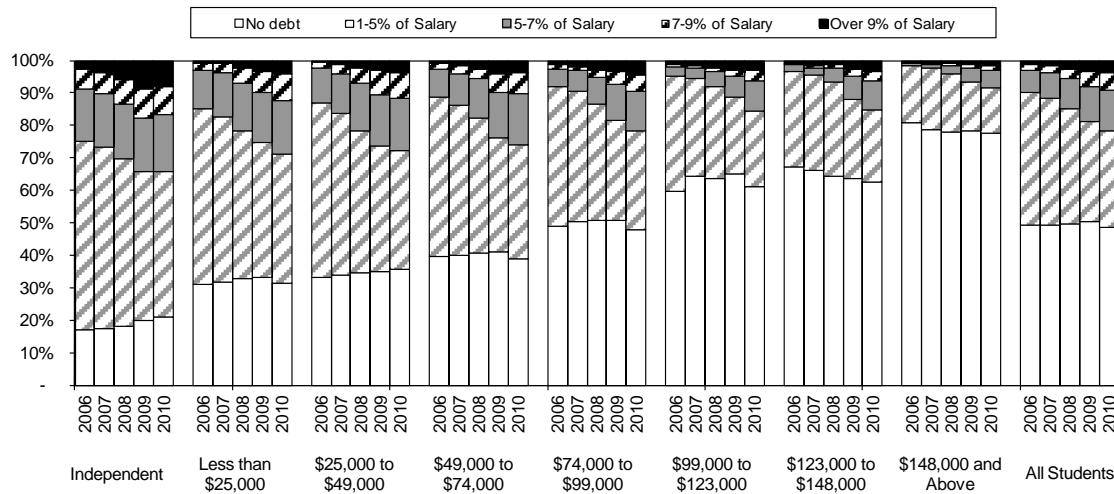
Figure 1-25
Trends in Cumulative Debt at Graduation by Parent Income, 2010-11
Constant Dollars



- Postgraduate debt declines with parent income: students from high-income families are much less likely to graduate with debt than students from low-income families or independent students (see the black lines in the figure above).
- Overall, 51% of the UC graduating class of 2010-11 had some student loan debt, the same percentage as in 2007-08. The average cumulative student loan debt at graduation for these borrowers was \$17,712, higher than the comparable figure for 2009-10 graduates (\$16,667) after adjusting for inflation.
- The recent increase in borrowing is highest among middle-income students and upper-income students (although these students remain less likely to borrow than lower-income students).
- The earlier decline in borrowing among students in most income groups is consistent with the trend in annual borrowing discussed earlier.

Figure 1-26

Manageability of Debt at Graduation by Parent Income: Percentage of Students' Average Salary Required to Repay Student Loans



- UC attempts to use financial aid to allow students to graduate with a manageable amount of debt. The benchmark used to evaluate manageability is the percentage of average earnings required to repay a student's debt at graduation based upon a standard ten-year repayment plan. UC considers debt that requires between 5% and 9% of a student's postgraduate earnings to be manageable.
- Student loan debt burden – expressed as a percentage of estimated earnings required to repay that debt – has increased slightly among borrowers since 2006-07.
- Among borrowers in every income category, most graduated with cumulative borrowing that would require 5% or less of their average salary to repay.
- About four percent of all UC graduates in 2010-11 had debt that would require more than 9% of their average salary to repay.¹⁶
- Debt manageability for *individual students* can vary substantially, for various reasons. E.g.,
 - Students vary in their postgraduate earnings. Higher-income students can devote a higher proportion of their incomes to debt repayment without sacrificing basic expenditures.
 - Students vary in their other obligations. The same level of student loan debt will be less manageable for students with greater family obligations or other debt.
 - Students may choose alternative repayment plans (e.g., income-based plans) based on their individual circumstances. These can increase debt manageability for students with high levels of debt and/or low income, but can result in higher interest costs over time.

¹⁶ Based on the projected average salary of UC graduates (based upon actual 2000-01 starting salaries obtained from the California Education Development Department and adjusted for inflation) over a ten-year period following graduation, assuming annual increases of 4%. Estimates include interest accrued on student loans (other than subsidized loans) while the student is enrolled.

New Developments for 2011-12

The following policy decisions and trends at the state, federal and University level are expected to influence the financial accessibility of the University in 2011-12:

- UC systemwide tuition and fees increased by 18% in 2011-12 over 2010-11 levels. The increase was accompanied by an increase in the University's need-based grant program (due to the University's practice of setting aside one-third of the new fee revenue for financial aid) and by increased support from the Cal Grant program, which generally covers systemwide fees for Cal Grant recipients. Moreover, UC grant funding generated from the increase should allow the University to cover a portion of UC grant recipients' non-tuition cost increases. Financially needy middle-income students who do not qualify for the University's traditional need-based program or for a Cal Grant award (typically dependent students with parental incomes between \$80,000 and \$120,000) will receive grant assistance from the University to cover the entire increase, up to their financial need. (In the past, UC has covered only one-half of the annual increase for middle-income students.)
- UC families will continue to be able to take advantage of the American Opportunity Credit, which expands the existing Hope Credit for tax years 2009 through 2012 and makes the Hope Credit available to a broader range of taxpayers, including many with higher incomes and those who owe no tax. Many of those eligible will qualify for the maximum annual credit of \$2,500 per student. The full credit is available to individuals whose modified adjusted gross income is \$80,000 or less, or \$160,000 or less for married couples filing a joint return. The credit is phased out for taxpayers with incomes above these levels. UC estimates that these enhancements provided benefits worth over \$80 million to UC students and families for the 2009 tax year and a similar amount for 2010.
- The University increased the income ceiling for the Blue and Gold Opportunity Plan from \$70,000 in 2010-11 to \$80,000 in 2011-12. Under the Plan, eligible students will, at a minimum, have their mandatory systemwide tuition and fees covered through a combination of gift aid, waivers, and/or exemptions. The Plan was launched in 2009 in order to convey a clear message to students who might not otherwise aspire to a UC education because of concerns about UC tuition and fees. The Plan establishes a *minimum* level of aid for eligible students. (See www.universityofcalifornia.edu/blueandgold for more information.)
- The University continues to promote Project You Can, a systemwide effort to focus ongoing fundraising at all 10 UC campuses on a united goal: raising \$1 billion for undergraduate and graduate student support over four years.

The University will continue to monitor the indicators of financial accessibility and affordability described in this report, along with other indicators that are regularly reviewed by the University's Education Financing Model Steering Committee and/or included in the University's Accountability Framework.

SECTION 2

FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

Goals of the University's Graduate Financial Aid Programs

The underlying goal of graduate education at UC is to further both the University's research mission, which makes important contributions to the California economy, and its role in helping the state to meet its academic and professional workforce needs. These contributions are maximized when the University can attract the top candidates from the pool of prospective graduate level students to support faculty and their research.

The goal of graduate financial support differs substantially from that of undergraduate financial support. Support for graduate students is intended not simply to make the university accessible, but also to help entice top students to choose UC over other institutions for graduate study. Graduate student financial support is an important recruitment tool, the success of which is tied closely to whether the University's offers of financial assistance are competitive with those made by other universities competing for the same students. Graduate level assistance at UC is distributed largely based on merit in order to increase its effectiveness at recruiting strong graduate students.

UC's graduate student population encompasses a diverse mix of academic and professional degree programs and disciplines. The levels and types of support received by graduate students vary by program and discipline, reflecting differences in both the competitive environment and extramural funding sources for these programs. For example:

- Research universities typically cover tuition and fees for students in academic doctoral programs as well as provide students with a net stipend for living expenses. In contrast, professional degree programs typically expect students to finance a portion of their tuition and/or living expenses through student loans.
- Research grants, which provide funding from graduate student research assistantships, are the principal source of student financial support for academic doctoral students in science and engineering disciplines. In contrast, fellowships and teaching assistantships play a proportionately larger role for academic doctoral students in the humanities and social sciences.

The metrics used to assess the adequacy of student financial support vary as well. Whereas the University seeks to provide competitive net stipends for students in its academic doctoral programs, its primary concern for students in professional degree programs is to ensure that levels of student indebtedness do not dissuade talented students from enrolling or prevent students from pursuing public interest employment upon graduation.

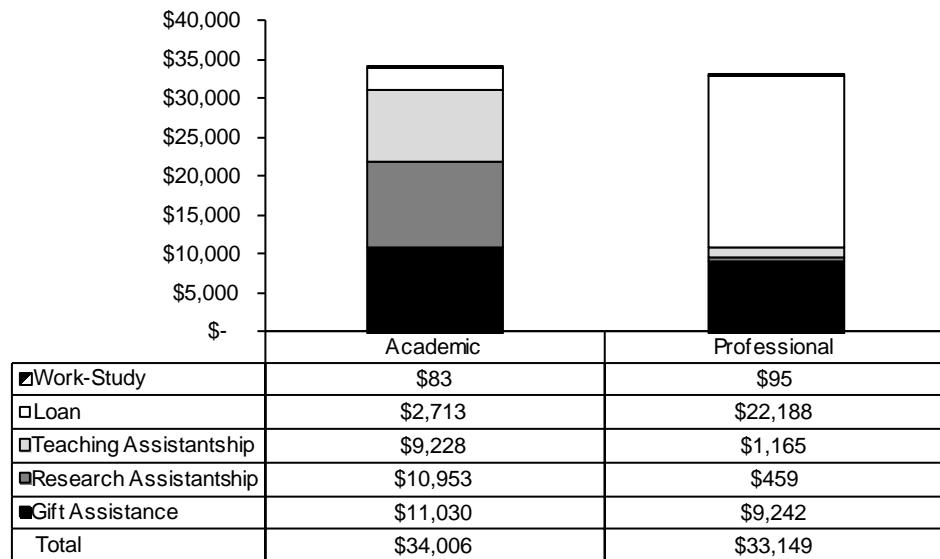
Graduate Academic and Professional Student Funding Patterns

The charts that follow depict several patterns and trends related to graduate student financial support.

- The financial support received by students in graduate academic programs differs markedly from that received by students in professional degree programs. Whereas nearly all support received by graduate academic students is in the form of fellowships and assistantships, students in professional degree programs rely primarily on loans for finance their education. See Figure 2-1.
- Support for graduate academic students has grown substantially in recent years, largely due to increases in tuition and fees that must be covered by additional aid in order to remain competitive with other institutions. See Figure 2-2.
- Among graduate academic students, types and levels of support vary by academic discipline. See Figure 2-3.
- In every discipline, academic doctoral students typically receive net stipends (support from fellowships and assistantships in excess of tuition and fees) that far exceeds that of academic masters students. Moreover, their net stipends have increased over time in every discipline, whereas the net stipends received by academic masters students have generally declined. See Figure 2-4.
- Among academic doctoral students, California residents typically receive higher net stipends than domestic non-resident students or international students. The gap between the net stipends received by California residents and international students has grown over time in every discipline. See Figure 2-5.
- The University remains concerned about the competitiveness of its offers to students admitted to its graduate academic programs, which continue to lag those from students' top-choice non-UC alternatives. The competitiveness gap is greatest for international students. See Figure 2-6.
- Although fellowship support for professional degree students has increased – due in part to the one-third of tuition, fees, and professional degree fees that are set aside for institutional aid – it has been far outpaced by increases in student borrowing. See Figure 2-7.
- Both the percentage of professional degree program graduates with student debt, as well as the average amount they borrowed while enrolled, have increased over time for nearly every discipline. See Figure 2-8.

Figure 2-1

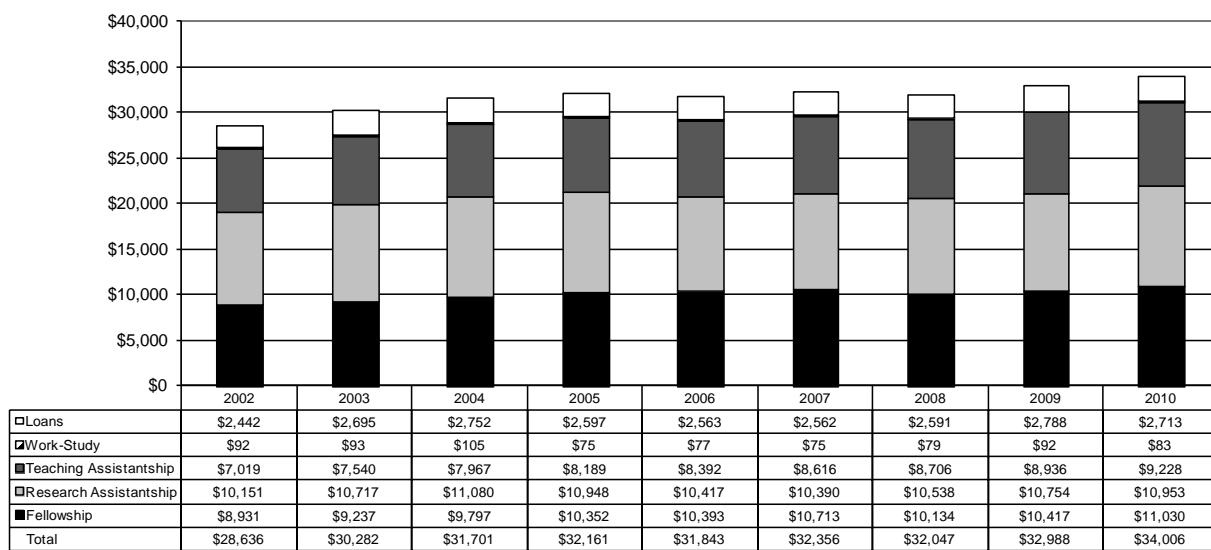
Per Capita Student Financial Support by Type of Graduate Academic and Graduate Professional Degree Students, 2010-11



- Compared to students in professional degree programs, a far greater portion of aid received by students in graduate academic programs is awarded in the form of gifts and assistantships, which are the most desirable types of assistance.
- Graduate professional degree students rely far more heavily on loans than do graduate academic students.
- Differences in the financing patterns of graduate academic program and graduate professional degree program students reflect fundamental differences in approaches to financing for these two groups of students.
 - Competition is the most significant factor driving these differences. As referenced earlier, financial assistance at the graduate level is a recruitment tool. Thus, the financing patterns shown above are generally reflective of what is required for the University to be competitive with institutions seeking to attract the same students. The financing patterns observed among UC's graduate students are similar to the financing patterns at competing institutions.
 - Professional degree program students can typically anticipate higher earnings than graduate academic students. These higher earnings can make payments on large levels of student debt manageable.

Figure 2-2

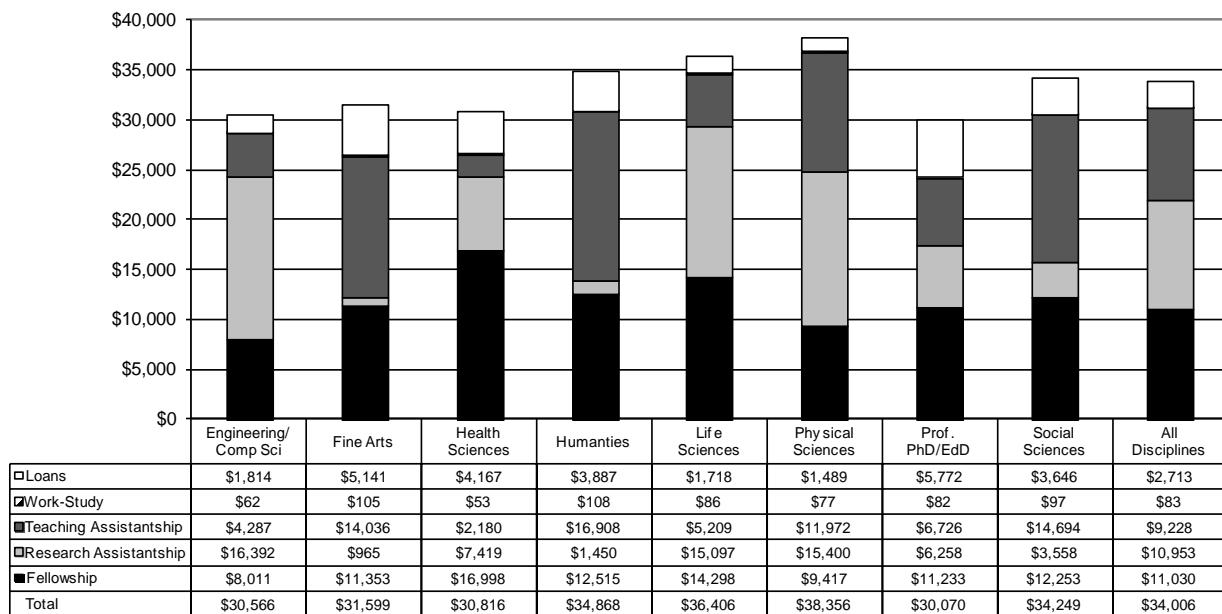
Per Capita Student Financial Support for Graduate Academic Students Over Time, Constant Dollars



- Aggregate support for graduate academic students has increased over time. Different forms of support have increased at different rates, however.
- Support from fellowships (shown in black) and teaching assistantships (shown in dark gray) has increased the fastest. This is largely attributable to systemwide tuition and fee increases, which
 - increase the value of tuition and fee remissions provided to teaching assistants, and
 - generate additional funding for fellowships and other forms of support due to the University's practice of setting aside a portion (currently 50%) of new tuition and fee revenue for graduate student support.
- Funding from research assistantships (shown in light gray) increased at a slower pace, partly due to a reduction in the amount of nonresident tuition charged to research grants for graduate student researchers who have advanced to candidacy. The reduction occurred in 2006-07.
- Support from work-study (not visible) and loans (shown in white) changed little during this period and remains a small component of the overall support received by graduate academic students.

Figure 2-3

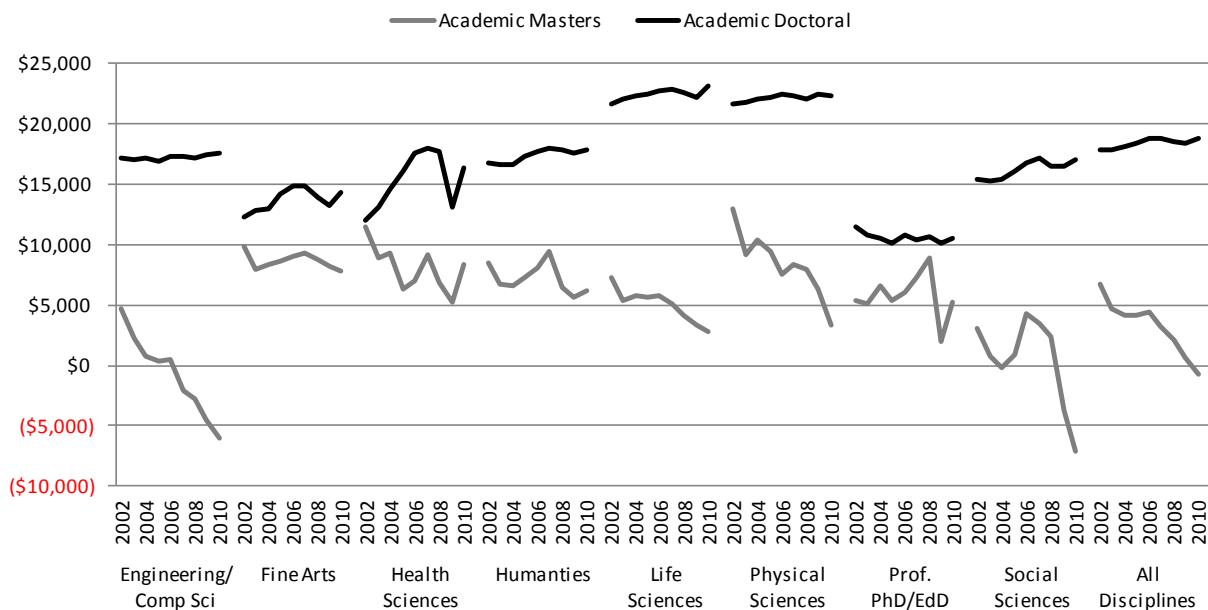
Per Capita Student Financial Support for Graduate Academic Students by Discipline, 2010-11



- Among graduate academic students, both the level and mix of funding varies by discipline.
- Competitive aid – fellowships, research assistantships, and teaching assistantships – is the most desirable form of support, and is highest for students in the physical and life sciences. In contrast, students in professional disciplines and in the fine arts are more likely to rely on student loans.
- Types of assistantships also differ across disciplines. Students in the humanities, fine arts, and social sciences are more likely to have teaching assistantship awards. Those in engineering/computer science, life sciences, and physical sciences are more likely to receive research assistantships, which are typically considered more desirable than teaching assistantships.

Figure 2-4

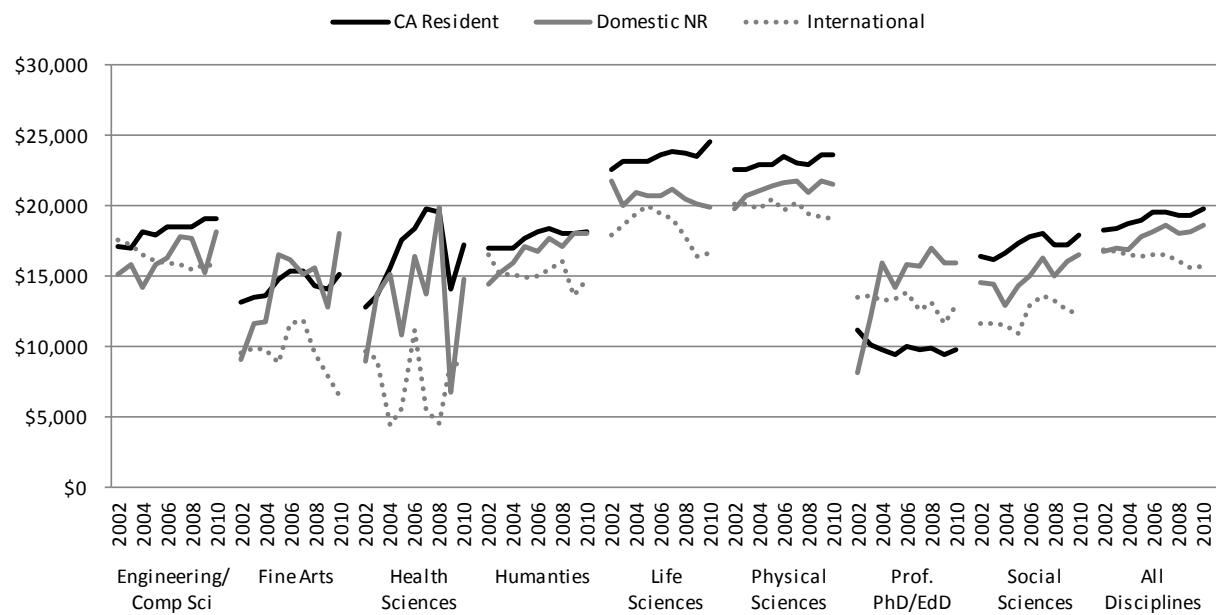
Trend in Net Stipend Over Time for Academic Masters and Doctoral Students by Discipline, Constant Dollars



- The net stipend provided to a student – support from fellowships and assistantship in excess of tuition and fees – is the University’s principal measure of the adequacy of graduate academic support.
- In every discipline, average net stipend of academic doctoral students (shown in black above) is substantially higher than that of masters students. This reflects the competitive nature of graduate student support and the emphasis placed by most research universities – including UC – on recruiting academic doctoral students, consistent with their research mission.
- As tuition and fees have increased over time, departments have sought to maintain and even increase the value of net stipends awarded to academic doctoral students. This has come, to some extent, at the expense of academic masters students, whose average net stipend has declined over time.
- Masters students in engineering/computer science and the social sciences typically do not receive enough fellowship or assistantship support to fully cover their tuition and fees, as shown by their negative net stipends in the figure above.

Figure 2-5

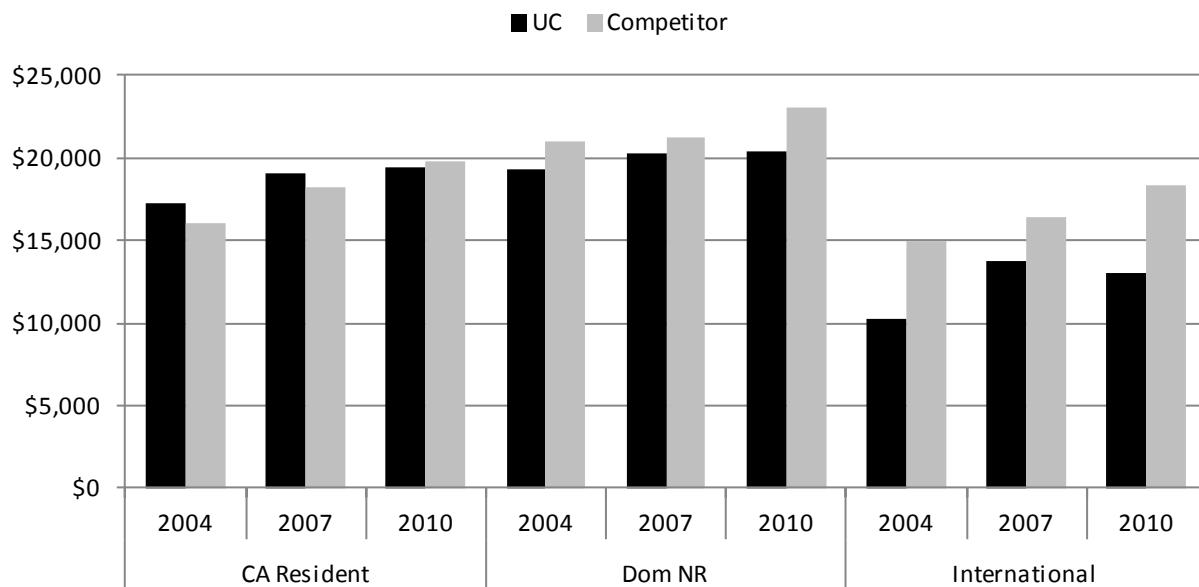
Trend in Net Stipend Over Time for Academic Doctoral Students by Residency and Discipline, Constant Dollars



- Despite tuition and fee increases, the value of net stipends received by academic doctoral students who are California residents (shown by the black lines above) has risen over time, after controlling for inflation.
- In contrast, the average net stipend received by international students (shown by the dotted line above) has declined over time, resulting in a growing gap in support between California residents and international students.
- International students are particularly costly to fund because they are subject to nonresident tuition until they advance to candidacy (and for any period of enrollment beginning three years after they advance to candidacy). Departments must cover these students' tuition and fees and nonresident tuition in addition to provide students with any net stipend.
- The University's ability to recruit international students to its doctoral programs has been a growing concern to the University. The number of international students enrolled in UC's academic doctoral programs has fluctuated over time, and there is evidence to suggest that the University's student financial support offers to international students are particularly uncompetitive (see Figure 2-6).

Figure 2-6

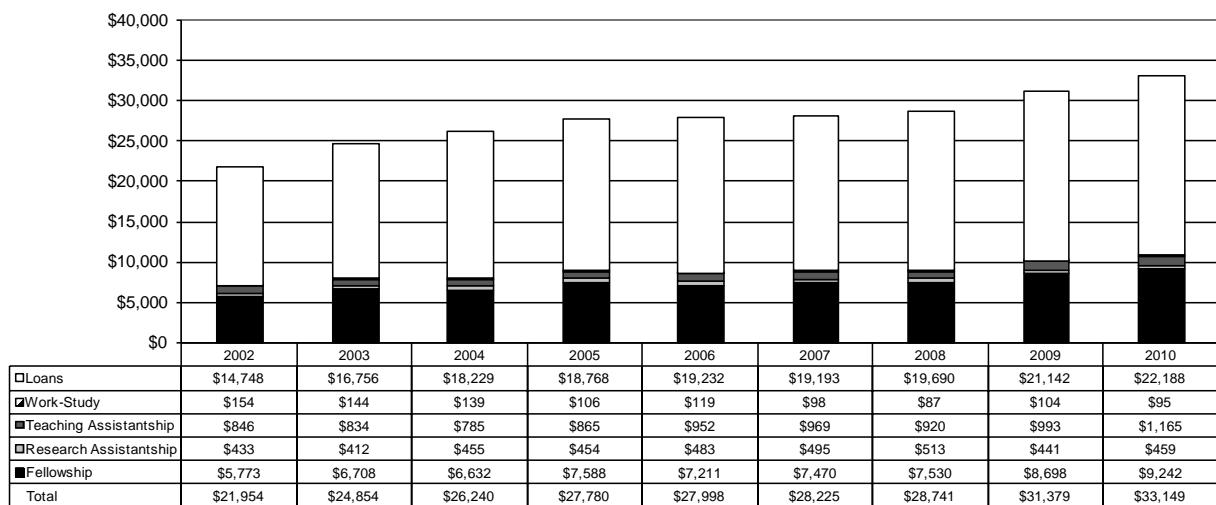
Trends in Net Stipends Offered by UC and Competing Institutions by Residency, Graduate Student Support Surveys, Constant Dollars



- Surveys of students admitted to the University's academic doctoral programs have suggested an erosion in the competitiveness of the net stipends offered by UC (shown by the black bars above) compared to those of students' top-choice non-UC institution (shown in gray).
- After taking into account the generally higher cost of living in the communities where UC campuses are located, the gap between the purchasing power of UC's net stipends and those from students' top-choice non-UC institutions is even higher than the differences shown above.
- The competitiveness gap is largest for international students.
- UC's competitiveness varied widely by discipline and campus.

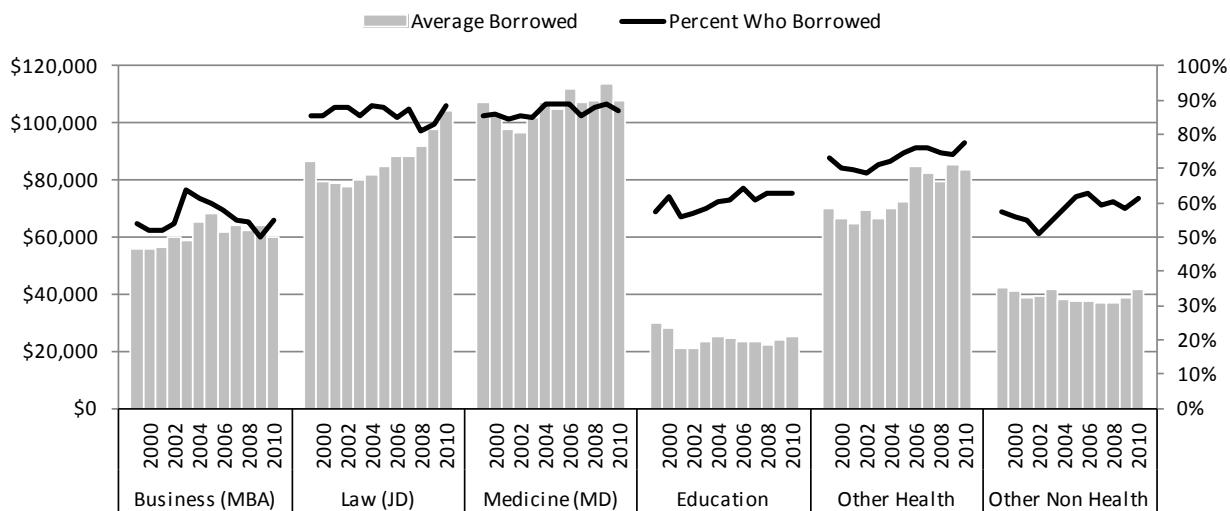
Figure 2-7

Per Capita Student Financial Support for Graduate Professional Degree Students Over Time, Constant Dollars



- Loans (shown in white above) are by far the most significant source of funding for students in the University's professional degree programs. Borrowing among these students has increased significantly over time, largely due to increases in systemwide tuition and fees and Professional Degree Supplemental Tuition that have occurred during this time.
- Fellowship funding (shown in black) has increased as well. The increase is attributable to the University's practice of augmenting its institutional aid programs in response to any increase in systemwide tuition or fees or the Professional Degree Supplemental Tuition.
- While teaching and research assistantships play major roles in funding academic doctoral students, they provide relatively little support to students in professional degree programs.

Figure 2-8
Cumulative Borrowing at Graduation Over Time, Professional Degree Program Graduates, Constant Dollars



- Levels of student borrowing differ substantially by professional degree program. Average debt at graduation (shown by the gray bars above) and the percentage of students with debt (shown by the black lines) are generally highest for programs with higher Professional Degree Supplemental Tuition Charges (e.g., law) and/or programs that take longer to complete (e.g., medicine).
- Several mitigating factors help graduates of the University's professional degree programs to manage their debt repayment obligations.
 - *Short- and long-term potential earnings upon graduation.* Graduates from professional degree programs in business, law, medicine, and several other disciplines can anticipate substantial earnings upon graduation – which greatly facilitates debt repayment.
 - *Flexible loan repayment plans.* Federal student loans offer a variety of repayment plans that can improve the manageability of graduates' monthly loan payments – including a newly enhanced Income Based Repayment plan (IBR), which is designed to make loan repayments easier for students who take jobs with lower salaries.
 - *Loan repayment assistance programs (LRAPs).* LRAPs enable students to pursue public interest careers by helping them to repay their loans. For example, graduates of UC's medical and health science professional schools may apply to LRAP programs funded by federal, state, and local agencies that support health professionals who choose to work in rural or medically underserved communities. UC law schools and the Haas School of Business at Berkeley also offer LRAPs for graduates who enter public interest careers.

New Developments for 2011-12

Several initiatives related to graduate student support are underway in 2011-12.

- The University maintained nonresident tuition at 2004-05 levels for all graduate and professional degree students. This should help improve the University's ability to compete for and enroll top international and out-of-state students.
- Two workgroups – the Joint Administrative/Senate Workgroup on Academic Graduate Student Issues and the Academic Council Task Force on Competitiveness in Academic Graduate Student Support – have been formed to review issues affecting the University's competitiveness for talented graduate academic students and to develop recommendations to improve UC's competitiveness.
- The University continues to promote Project You Can, a systemwide effort to focus ongoing fundraising at all 10 UC campuses on a united goal: raising \$1 billion for undergraduate and graduate student support over four years.

SECTION 3

OTHER PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES TO ASSIST STUDENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES FINANCE A UC EDUCATION

State Programs and Initiatives

ScholarShare Trust College Savings Program

The state of California's ScholarShare Trust College Savings Program was established to encourage families to embark upon a program of systematic saving to help cover their children's college expenses. In recent years, an increasing portion of middle-income families have found that they lack the savings or current income to cover their contributions to their children's educational expenses. These families have been turning at increasing rates to the federal unsubsidized loan programs in order to meet these costs. In response to this growing trend and changes to the federal tax code, the state created the ScholarShare Trust.

ScholarShare provides students' parents and other family members with a tax-advantaged college savings option, pursuant to Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code. (Many states have similar "529" college savings plans, which are also available to California families.) The program manages individual accounts, which are pooled into large funds and invested in a number of different instruments (i.e., stocks, bonds, money markets, or a combination of these). Contributions are made with after-tax income and are accepted until the account's value reaches the beneficiary's projected education expenses at an independent (private) college or university. The earnings from these investments are not federally taxable if used for qualified higher education expenses (tuition and required fees, books, supplies, equipment, and eligible room and board expenses). California has also modified the state tax code to exempt earnings from ScholarShare or other state-sponsored 529 programs from state income tax. Savings withdrawn for non-qualified expenses are subject to a financial penalty.

Among the advantages of the ScholarShare Trust are the following: no income limits for investors, low minimum contribution amounts, and convenient payment arrangements. Investors benefit mostly from the tax-exempt status of their earnings but also from the professional management of funds that the program provides and the convenience of a structured savings plan.

Federal Programs and Initiatives

Federal Education Tax Credits

The two federal education tax credits, the Hope Scholarship Tax Credit and the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit, are available to taxpayers for tuition and required fees paid less grants, scholarships, and other tax-free educational assistance.

- **The American Opportunity Credit** – which was established by the American Recovery and Re-investment Act of 2009 (ARRA) as an enhanced version of the **Hope Tax Credit** for tax years 2009 and 2010, and later extended through 2012 – provides up to \$2,500 per student for the first four years of postsecondary education to cover eligible expenses (generally tuition, fees, and books and supplies). Forty percent of the credit is refundable for most taxpayers. Eligibility is

phased out for joint filers who earn between \$160,000 and \$180,000, and for single filers who earn between \$80,000 and \$90,000.

- **The Lifetime Learning Tax Credit** is targeted at adults reentering college, changing careers, or taking courses to upgrade their job skills. It is also available to juniors, seniors, and graduate level students or other students ineligible for Hope credits. A family may receive a 20 percent tax credit for the first \$10,000 of qualified educational expenses paid each year. The maximum credit is \$2,000 per return. Eligibility is phased out for joint filers who earn between \$100,000 and \$120,000 in modified adjusted gross income, and for single filers who earn between \$50,000 and \$60,000 in modified adjusted gross income.

The University surveyed a cross-section of students in January 2000 in order to learn about the extent to which UC students and their families were making use of the tax credits. Approximately 29 percent of the UC students or families responding to the survey indicated that they had claimed either the Hope or Lifetime Learning Tax Credit. Since an estimated 37 percent of all students were eligible for the tax credits, the survey suggests that most eligible students and their families actually claimed them. UC estimates that students and their families claim over \$80 million in education tax credits annually. Enhancements to the Hope Tax Credit were estimated to provide additional benefits worth over \$80 million per year.

Above-the-Line Tax Deduction for Higher Education Tuition and Related Expenses

The Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 established a new higher education expense deduction that provides relief to families whose incomes disqualify them from participation in the Hope and Lifetime Learning tax credits. Single filers with incomes of up to \$65,000 and joint filers with incomes of up to \$130,000 can qualify for a deduction of up to \$4,000; single filers with incomes between \$65,000 and \$80,000 and joint filers with incomes between \$130,000 and \$160,000 can qualify for a deduction of up to \$2,000.

Student Loan Interest Deduction

The student loan interest deduction reduces the burden of loan repayment by allowing taxpaying borrowers to take a tax deduction for interest paid during repayment on student loans. The deduction is available even if the taxpayer does not itemize other deductions. The maximum deduction is \$2,500. The income ceiling for eligibility for the interest deduction is \$75,000 for single filers and \$150,000 for joint filers. The deduction is available for all educational loans, including loans made to students or parents, guaranteed student loans, loans from private lenders, and loans made before the student loan interest deduction was passed into law.

Coverdell Education Savings Accounts (ESAs)

Coverdell Education Savings Accounts (ESAs) are similar to state 529 plans in that they permit eligible taxpayers to make after-tax contributions to an investment account; amounts deposited in the account then grow tax-free until distributed. Distributions are tax-free provided that they are used to pay for tuition and required fees (less grants, scholarships, and other tax-free educational assistance) for the enrollment of the designated beneficiary at an eligible elementary, secondary, or postsecondary educational institution. Generally, any individual (including the beneficiary) whose modified adjusted gross income for the year is less than \$110,000 (\$220,000 in the case of a joint return) may contribute to a Coverdell ESA. Total annual contributions for any beneficiary cannot exceed \$2,000, no matter how many accounts have been established for the beneficiary. The maximum amount that an individual can contribute to a single

beneficiary is capped at \$2,000 per year for contributors whose income is less than \$95,000 (\$190,000 if filing a joint return) and declines to zero as the contributor's income approaches \$110,000 (\$220,000 for a joint return).

IRA Withdrawals for Higher Education Expenses

Taxpayers may withdraw principal contributions penalty-free from a traditional Individual Retirement Account (IRA), a SIMPLE IRA, or a Roth IRA for their own higher education expenses or those of a spouse, child, or grandchild. Earnings on a traditional IRA are taxed when they are withdrawn, and contributions may be taxed when withdrawn depending upon whether they were originally tax deductible. Individuals may contribute to a traditional IRA without regard to income, although income does have a bearing on whether the contributions are tax deductible.

U.S. Savings Bonds

The interest on U.S. Savings bonds is, in certain circumstances, tax-free when bond proceeds are used to cover eligible education expenses. Individuals who are at least 24 years of age and purchase Series EE or Series I bonds may withdraw bond proceeds tax-free if they are used to cover tuition or fees or contributions to a Qualified State Tuition Program such as ScholarShare or an education IRA. Eligibility for tax-free withdrawals is a function of income level when the bond is redeemed, and is phased out for individuals filing jointly with incomes of between \$105,100 and \$135,100 and for individuals filing singly with annual incomes of between \$70,100 and \$85,100.

Information on Attachments

1. Sources for Data: UCOP Corporate Student System.
2. All recipient counts are unduplicated.
3. Postbaccalaureate teacher credential candidates are included in graduate enrollment figures.
4. Health sciences residents are excluded from graduate enrollment figures.

Additional Notes for Attachment C

- The appearance of Pell Grant awards at the graduate level is generally attributable to (a) students who moved from undergraduate to graduate status within a financial aid award year, and (2) students in teaching credential programs.
- “Other Federal Support” includes Bureau of Indian Affairs Grants, Nursing Grants and Loans, Health Education Assistance Loans (HEAL) and Health Professions Student Loans.
- This attachment does not include federally funded Social Security veterans’ benefits.

The University of California, in accordance with applicable federal and state law and university policy, does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity, pregnancy (includes pregnancy, childbirth and medical conditions related to pregnancy and childbirth), physical or mental disability, medical condition (cancer related or genetic characteristics), ancestry, marital status, age, sexual orientation, citizenship, or service in the uniformed services (includes membership, application for membership, performance of service, application for service, or obligation for service in the uniformed services). The university also prohibits sexual harassment. This nondiscrimination policy covers admission, access, and treatment in university programs and activities. Inquiries regarding the university’s student-related nondiscrimination policies may be directed to Eric Heng, Student Affairs Immediate Office at (510) 987-0239.

ATTACHMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2010-11

2010-11 Full Year Equiv Enroll	Berkeley 38,171	Davis 32,437	Irvine 28,725	Los Angeles 39,755	Merced 4,590	Riverside 21,491	San Diego 30,519	San Francisco 2,941	Santa Barbara 23,665	Santa Cruz 17,555	All Campuses 239,850
Scholarships/Fellowships											
State of California	\$168,335	\$382,123	\$400,186	\$172,116	\$6,543	\$41,222	\$582,574	\$0	\$57,345	\$99,074	\$1,909,518
University of California	\$130,274,440	\$27,110,563	\$40,780,070	\$81,846,274	\$1,460,246	\$19,786,511	\$25,674,453	\$28,173,837	\$24,714,981	\$10,657,579	\$390,478,955
Federal	\$32,461,357	\$14,358,858	\$9,187,988	\$22,536,538	\$1,367,179	\$6,759,835	\$21,185,387	\$1,515,931	\$7,526,701	\$5,313,702	\$122,213,475
Private/Outside Agency	\$14,885,439	\$8,282,776	\$4,090,108	\$11,049,855	\$878,181	\$1,755,872	\$13,809,042	\$8,334	\$4,534,073	\$2,418,430	\$61,712,109
Total	\$177,789,571	\$50,134,320	\$54,458,352	\$115,604,782	\$3,712,149	\$28,343,439	\$61,251,456	\$29,698,102	\$36,833,100	\$18,488,786	\$576,314,057
Recipients	15,029	9,534	8,324	14,642	1,631	5,896	10,112	1,477	7,671	4,600	78,916
Average Award	\$11,830	\$5,259	\$6,542	\$7,895	\$2,276	\$4,807	\$6,057	\$20,112	\$4,801	\$4,019	\$7,303
Grants											
State of California	\$67,891,602	\$75,412,052	\$68,262,072	\$68,402,128	\$19,111,489	\$72,775,424	\$84,940,363	\$59,137	\$57,115,647	\$46,042,644	\$560,012,557
University of California	\$87,658,887	\$98,678,915	\$68,592,598	\$104,439,454	\$15,774,933	\$63,594,229	\$86,616,283	\$13,832,111	\$60,610,715	\$57,126,629	\$656,924,755
Federal	\$46,599,566	\$49,949,862	\$40,529,754	\$48,468,965	\$11,384,649	\$49,629,023	\$54,321,800	\$90,802	\$34,950,609	\$27,769,127	\$363,694,156
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$99,224	\$53,083	\$0	\$0	\$601,930	\$79,336	\$390,533	\$352,672	\$0	\$1,576,778
Total	\$202,150,055	\$224,140,054	\$177,437,507	\$221,310,546	\$46,271,071	\$186,600,606	\$225,957,782	\$14,372,583	\$153,029,643	\$130,938,400	\$1,582,208,246
Recipients	15,715	18,198	14,159	16,355	3,334	13,402	16,124	1,465	10,878	9,128	118,758
Average Award	\$12,864	\$12,317	\$12,532	\$13,531	\$13,881	\$13,923	\$14,014	\$9,808	\$14,068	\$14,345	\$13,323
Subtotal - Gift Aid											
State of California	\$68,059,937	\$75,794,176	\$68,662,258	\$68,574,243	\$19,118,032	\$72,816,646	\$85,522,937	\$59,137	\$57,172,992	\$46,141,718	\$561,922,075
University of California	\$217,933,327	\$125,789,478	\$109,372,668	\$186,285,728	\$17,235,180	\$83,380,740	\$112,290,737	\$42,005,948	\$85,325,696	\$67,784,208	\$1,047,403,709
Federal	\$79,060,923	\$64,308,720	\$49,717,742	\$71,005,502	\$12,751,827	\$56,388,858	\$75,507,187	\$1,606,733	\$42,477,310	\$33,082,829	\$485,907,632
Private/Outside Agency	\$14,885,439	\$8,382,000	\$4,143,191	\$11,049,855	\$878,181	\$2,357,802	\$13,888,378	\$398,867	\$4,886,745	\$2,418,430	\$63,288,888
Total	\$379,939,625	\$274,274,373	\$231,895,859	\$336,915,328	\$49,983,220	\$214,944,046	\$287,209,239	\$44,070,684	\$189,862,743	\$149,427,185	\$2,158,522,303
Recipients	25,203	20,997	17,414	23,733	3,452	14,770	19,634	2,415	13,889	10,305	151,812
Average Award	\$15,075	\$13,062	\$13,317	\$14,196	\$14,479	\$14,552	\$14,628	\$18,251	\$13,670	\$14,501	\$14,218
Loans											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$0	\$4,577,199	\$1,539,155	\$42,568	\$0	\$0	\$1,855,596	\$290,629	\$15,000	\$4,803	\$8,324,950
Federal	\$156,417,478	\$147,402,999	\$136,934,885	\$221,857,778	\$19,256,144	\$95,551,390	\$118,106,789	\$61,708,093	\$104,001,348	\$86,658,718	\$1,147,895,622
Private/Outside Agency	\$7,289,210	\$5,696,814	\$3,170,703	\$11,001,886	\$445,531	\$2,694,316	\$5,000,268	\$1,815,114	\$4,078,474	\$3,302,512	\$44,494,828
Total	\$163,706,688	\$157,677,012	\$141,644,743	\$232,902,232	\$19,701,675	\$98,245,706	\$124,962,653	\$63,813,836	\$108,094,822	\$89,966,033	\$1,200,715,400
Recipients	12,857	14,879	12,364	15,790	2,536	11,552	14,204	1,771	10,634	9,015	105,602
Average Award	\$12,733	\$10,598	\$11,456	\$14,750	\$7,770	\$8,505	\$8,798	\$36,033	\$10,164	\$9,980	\$11,370
Work-Study											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$3,568,241	\$277,403	\$0	\$992,125	\$316,620	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,154,388
Federal	\$4,647,193	\$2,758,896	\$1,762,268	\$6,183,657	\$124,524	\$2,396,929	\$3,580,730	\$294,681	\$2,522,663	\$2,043,892	\$26,315,434
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$8,215,434	\$3,036,299	\$1,762,268	\$7,175,782	\$441,144	\$2,396,929	\$3,580,730	\$294,681	\$2,522,663	\$2,043,892	\$31,469,822
Recipients	3,604	1,456	1,132	3,700	255	1,752	2,578	80	1,418	1,848	17,822
Average Award	\$2,279	\$2,086	\$1,557	\$1,939	\$1,732	\$1,368	\$1,389	\$3,684	\$1,779	\$1,106	\$1,766
Subtotal - Gift Aid, Loans, and Work-Study											
Total	\$551,861,747	\$434,987,684	\$375,302,870	\$576,993,342	\$70,126,039	\$315,586,681	\$415,752,622	\$108,179,201	\$300,480,228	\$241,437,110	\$3,390,707,526
Recipients	27,247	23,012	20,041	27,219	3,779	16,752	21,421	2,616	15,979	11,939	170,006
Average Award	\$20,254	\$18,902	\$18,726	\$21,198	\$18,558	\$18,839	\$19,409	\$41,353	\$18,805	\$20,222	\$19,945

Readers and Tutors

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2010-11

2010-11 Full Year Equiv Enroll	Berkeley 38,171	Davis 32,437	Irvine 28,725	Los Angeles 39,755	Merced 4,590	Riverside 21,491	San Diego 30,519	San Francisco 2,941	Santa Barbara 23,665	Santa Cruz 17,555	All Campuses 239,850
UC Support											
Earnings	\$2,265,507	\$1,342,498	\$885,027	\$4,408,198	\$82,337	\$814,866	\$2,363,190	\$71,075	\$712,686	\$774,633	\$13,720,018
Fee Remission	\$2,570,429	\$0	\$682,794	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,253,223
Health Insurance Remissions	\$285,853	\$150,712	\$58,992	\$321,969	\$31	\$10,631	\$161,648	\$40,210	\$42,305	\$7,866	\$1,080,217
Total Support	\$5,121,789	\$1,493,210	\$1,626,813	\$4,730,167	\$82,367	\$825,497	\$2,524,839	\$111,286	\$754,990	\$782,499	\$18,053,457
Recipients	1,343	818	555	1,384	62	433	1,029	87	437	766	6,915
Average Award	\$3,814	\$1,824	\$2,933	\$3,419	\$1,329	\$1,906	\$2,453	\$1,274	\$1,727	\$1,021	\$2,611
Federal Support											
Earnings	\$31,238	\$14,202	\$5,374	\$13,519	\$0	\$94,445	\$22,060	\$899	\$0	\$18,699	\$200,436
Fee Remission	\$762	\$0	\$798	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,560
Health Insurance Remissions	\$474	\$0	\$366	\$1,158	\$0	\$55	\$13	\$0	\$0	\$235	\$2,301
Total Support	\$32,474	\$14,202	\$6,538	\$14,677	\$0	\$94,500	\$22,073	\$899	\$0	\$18,933	\$204,297
Recipients	103	68	19	12	0	68	21	3	0	25	319
Average Award	\$317	\$210	\$338	\$1,178	\$0	\$1,393	\$1,041	\$300	\$0	\$761	\$641
Outside Agency Support											
Earnings	\$20,763	\$6,688	\$0	\$47,336	\$0	\$21,161	\$1,863	\$0	\$0	\$1,143	\$98,954
Fee Remission	\$4,215	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,215
Health Insurance Remissions	\$974	\$0	\$0	\$2,581	\$0	\$0	\$137	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,692
Total Support	\$25,952	\$6,688	\$0	\$49,917	\$0	\$21,161	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,143	\$106,862
Recipients	25	11	0	22	0	12	1	0	0	1	72
Average Award	\$1,046	\$600	\$0	\$2,266	\$0	\$1,763	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,143	\$1,485
Unknown Source											
Earnings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,134	\$0	\$614	\$0	\$0	\$1,348	\$0	\$24,097
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$245	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$245
Total Support	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,380	\$0	\$614	\$0	\$0	\$1,348	\$0	\$24,342
Recipients	0	0	0	13	0	1	0	0	1	0	15
Average Award	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,705	\$0	\$614	\$0	\$0	\$1,348	\$0	\$1,609
All Sources											
Earnings	\$2,317,508	\$1,363,388	\$890,400	\$4,491,188	\$82,337	\$931,087	\$2,387,113	\$71,974	\$714,034	\$794,475	\$14,043,505
Fee Remission	\$2,575,406	\$0	\$683,593	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,258,999
Health Insurance Remissions	\$287,301	\$150,712	\$59,358	\$325,953	\$31	\$10,685	\$161,798	\$40,210	\$42,305	\$8,100	\$1,086,454
Total Support	\$5,180,216	\$1,514,100	\$1,633,351	\$4,817,141	\$82,367	\$941,772	\$2,548,911	\$112,185	\$756,339	\$802,576	\$18,388,958
Recipients	1,384	839	570	1,407	62	468	1,042	90	437	781	7,080
Average Award	\$3,742	\$1,804	\$2,867	\$3,424	\$1,329	\$2,013	\$2,447	\$1,242	\$1,730	\$1,028	\$2,597
Teaching Assistants											
UC Support											
Earnings	\$28,323,579	\$22,380,456	\$18,169,547	\$25,152,934	\$2,075,547	\$15,776,615	\$18,163,626	\$326,209	\$17,006,436	\$9,736,416	\$157,111,364
Fee Remission	\$17,173,198	\$13,991,820	\$11,551,421	\$15,029,394	\$1,387,098	\$8,894,609	\$14,060,119	\$0	\$9,736,740	\$5,724,759	\$97,549,158
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,168,125	\$2,484,395	\$2,167,623	\$2,397,383	\$158,983	\$1,451,175	\$1,559,531	\$31,185	\$1,685,722	\$1,188,537	\$15,292,661
Total Support	\$47,664,902	\$38,856,671	\$31,888,591	\$42,579,712	\$3,621,628	\$26,122,399	\$33,783,276	\$357,394	\$28,428,898	\$16,649,712	\$269,953,183
Recipients	3,246	2,153	1,619	2,278	173	1,194	1,849	61	1,413	833	14,819
Average Award	\$14,683	\$18,045	\$19,701	\$18,695	\$20,934	\$21,878	\$18,271	\$5,827	\$20,124	\$19,992	\$18,217
Federal Support											
Earnings	\$69,967	\$2,828	\$1,886	\$15,801	\$0	\$45,252	\$0	\$1,986	\$1,848	\$6,793	\$146,360
Fee Remission	\$26,299	\$0	\$1,145	\$3,877	\$0	\$22,819	\$0	\$0	\$1,166	\$3,152	\$58,459
Health Insurance Remissions	\$5,682	\$238	\$172	\$701	\$0	\$4,200	\$0	\$426	\$171	\$696	\$12,285
Total Support	\$101,947	\$3,066	\$3,202	\$20,379	\$0	\$72,271	\$0	\$2,412	\$3,184	\$10,641	\$217,104
Recipients	7	1	1	5	0	6	0	3	1	2	26

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2010-11

2010-11 Full Year Equiv Enroll	Berkeley 38,171	Davis 32,437	Irvine 28,725	Los Angeles 39,755	Merced 4,590	Riverside 21,491	San Diego 30,519	San Francisco 2,941	Santa Barbara 23,665	Santa Cruz 17,555	All Campuses 239,850
Average Award	\$14,564	\$3,066	\$3,202	\$4,076	\$0	\$12,045	\$0	\$804	\$3,184	\$5,321	\$8,350
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$6,788	\$14,644	\$19,853	\$38,837	\$0	\$3,156	\$1,410	\$3,580	\$0	\$4,472	\$92,740
Fee Remission	\$415	\$11,552	\$11,478	\$19,792	\$0	\$1,962	\$1,717	\$0	\$0	\$2,169	\$49,085
Health Insurance Remissions	\$484	\$1,881	\$2,650	\$3,334	\$0	\$282	\$38	\$0	\$0	\$551	\$9,220
Total Support	\$7,687	\$28,077	\$33,981	\$61,964	\$0	\$5,401	\$3,165	\$3,580	\$0	\$7,191	\$151,046
Recipients	2	6	4	6	0	2	1	2	0	1	24
Average Award	\$3,843	\$4,680	\$8,495	\$10,327	\$0	\$2,700	\$3,165	\$1,790	\$0	\$7,191	\$6,294
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$27,330	\$5,718	\$0	\$16,585	\$0	\$3,025	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52,657
Fee Remission	\$18,897	\$1,336	\$0	\$1,570,299	\$0	\$24,280	\$0	\$0	\$330,854	\$0	\$1,945,666
Health Insurance Remissions	\$3,864	\$513	\$0	\$872	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,248
Total Support	\$50,091	\$7,567	\$0	\$1,587,755	\$0	\$27,305	\$0	\$0	\$330,854	\$0	\$2,003,572
Recipients	7	1	0	267	0	8	0	0	59	0	342
Average Award	\$7,156	\$7,567	\$0	\$5,939	\$0	\$3,562	\$0	\$0	\$5,576	\$0	\$5,853
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$28,427,664	\$22,403,646	\$18,191,286	\$25,224,157	\$2,075,547	\$15,828,048	\$18,165,035	\$331,775	\$17,008,284	\$9,747,680	\$157,403,122
Fee Remission	\$17,218,809	\$14,004,707	\$11,564,044	\$16,623,363	\$1,387,098	\$8,943,671	\$14,061,836	\$0	\$10,068,760	\$5,730,080	\$99,602,369
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,178,155	\$2,487,028	\$2,170,445	\$2,402,290	\$158,983	\$1,455,657	\$1,559,569	\$31,611	\$1,685,893	\$1,189,784	\$15,319,415
Total Support	\$47,824,628	\$38,895,381	\$31,925,775	\$44,249,810	\$3,621,628	\$26,227,376	\$33,786,441	\$363,386	\$28,762,937	\$16,667,544	\$272,324,905
Recipients	3,250	2,156	1,619	2,540	173	1,201	1,849	65	1,472	833	15,158
Average Award	\$14,715	\$18,038	\$19,723	\$17,419	\$20,934	\$21,844	\$18,273	\$5,562	\$19,540	\$20,013	\$17,965
<i>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</i>											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$30,589,086	\$23,722,954	\$19,054,573	\$29,561,133	\$2,157,883	\$16,591,481	\$20,526,816	\$397,284	\$17,719,122	\$10,511,049	\$170,831,381
Fee Remission	\$19,743,627	\$13,991,820	\$12,234,215	\$15,029,394	\$1,387,098	\$8,894,609	\$14,060,119	\$0	\$9,736,740	\$5,724,759	\$100,802,382
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,453,978	\$2,635,107	\$2,226,615	\$2,719,352	\$159,014	\$1,461,806	\$1,721,180	\$71,395	\$1,728,027	\$1,196,403	\$16,372,878
Total Support	\$52,786,691	\$40,349,881	\$33,515,404	\$47,309,879	\$3,703,995	\$26,947,896	\$36,308,115	\$468,679	\$29,183,888	\$17,432,211	\$288,006,641
Recipients	4,227	2,572	2,088	3,362	234	1,503	2,500	142	1,693	1,535	19,854
Average Award	\$12,487	\$15,685	\$16,051	\$14,074	\$15,832	\$17,935	\$14,525	\$3,308	\$17,240	\$11,360	\$14,506
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$101,205	\$17,030	\$7,259	\$29,320	\$0	\$139,697	\$22,060	\$2,885	\$1,848	\$25,492	\$346,796
Fee Remission	\$27,061	\$0	\$1,943	\$3,877	\$0	\$22,819	\$0	\$0	\$1,166	\$3,152	\$60,019
Health Insurance Remissions	\$6,156	\$238	\$538	\$1,858	\$0	\$4,254	\$13	\$426	\$171	\$931	\$14,585
Total Support	\$134,422	\$17,269	\$9,740	\$35,056	\$0	\$166,771	\$22,073	\$3,311	\$3,184	\$29,575	\$421,401
Recipients	110	69	20	17	0	74	21	6	1	27	345
Average Award	\$1,227	\$251	\$479	\$2,008	\$0	\$2,258	\$1,041	\$552	\$3,184	\$1,100	\$1,222
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$27,551	\$21,332	\$19,853	\$86,173	\$0	\$24,318	\$3,273	\$3,580	\$0	\$5,615	\$191,695
Fee Remission	\$4,630	\$11,552	\$11,478	\$19,792	\$0	\$1,962	\$1,717	\$0	\$0	\$2,169	\$53,300
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,458	\$1,881	\$2,650	\$5,915	\$0	\$282	\$175	\$0	\$0	\$551	\$12,912
Total Support	\$33,639	\$34,765	\$33,981	\$111,881	\$0	\$26,562	\$5,164	\$3,580	\$0	\$8,334	\$257,907
Recipients	26	17	4	28	0	14	2	2	0	2	95
Average Award	\$1,304	\$2,028	\$8,495	\$3,992	\$0	\$1,897	\$2,582	\$1,790	\$0	\$4,167	\$2,716
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$27,330	\$5,718	\$0	\$38,719	\$0	\$3,639	\$0	\$0	\$1,348	\$0	\$76,754
Fee Remission	\$18,897	\$1,336	\$0	\$1,570,299	\$0	\$24,280	\$0	\$0	\$330,854	\$0	\$1,945,666
Health Insurance Remissions	\$3,864	\$513	\$0	\$1,117	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,494
Total Support	\$50,091	\$7,567	\$0	\$1,610,135	\$0	\$27,919	\$0	\$0	\$332,202	\$0	\$2,027,914

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2010-11

2010-11 Full Year Equiv Enroll	Berkeley 38,171	Davis 32,437	Irvine 28,725	Los Angeles 39,755	Merced 4,590	Riverside 21,491	San Diego 30,519	San Francisco 2,941	Santa Barbara 23,665	Santa Cruz 17,555	All Campuses 239,850
Recipients	7	1	0	277	0	9	0	0	60	0	354
Average Award	\$7,156	\$7,567	\$0	\$5,803	\$0	\$3,221	\$0	\$0	\$5,506	\$0	\$5,721
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$30,745,172	\$23,767,034	\$19,081,686	\$29,715,345	\$2,157,883	\$16,759,135	\$20,552,148	\$403,750	\$17,722,318	\$10,542,156	\$171,446,627
Fee Remission	\$19,794,215	\$14,004,707	\$12,247,636	\$16,623,363	\$1,387,098	\$8,943,671	\$14,061,836	\$0	\$10,068,760	\$5,730,080	\$102,861,367
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,465,456	\$2,637,740	\$2,229,804	\$2,728,243	\$159,014	\$1,466,342	\$1,721,368	\$71,821	\$1,728,198	\$1,197,884	\$16,405,869
Total Support	\$53,004,843	\$40,409,481	\$33,559,126	\$49,066,951	\$3,703,995	\$27,169,148	\$36,335,352	\$475,571	\$29,519,275	\$17,470,120	\$290,713,863
Recipients	4,270	2,596	2,094	3,388	234	1,544	2,512	148	1,719	1,544	20,049
Average Award	\$12,415	\$15,565	\$16,024	\$14,482	\$15,832	\$17,599	\$14,463	\$3,221	\$17,171	\$11,314	\$14,500
Research Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$9,521,583	\$10,650,830	\$4,403,018	\$8,241,368	\$751,691	\$4,159,804	\$9,577,186	\$1,459,422	\$3,438,858	\$1,589,546	\$53,793,306
Fee Remission	\$6,662,921	\$5,982,313	\$1,768,427	\$3,533,251	\$457,699	\$1,571,877	\$4,747,665	\$819,523	\$1,324,162	\$1,029,999	\$27,897,837
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$1,859,273	\$820,030	\$186,799	\$320,694	\$0	\$38,217	\$1,551,481	\$0	\$294,895	\$316,713	\$5,388,102
Health Insurance Remissions	\$834,317	\$1,007,991	\$397,306	\$659,025	\$54,818	\$337,189	\$162,135	\$2,441	\$276,340	\$170,220	\$3,901,782
Total Support	\$18,878,093	\$18,461,164	\$6,755,551	\$12,754,338	\$1,264,209	\$6,107,086	\$16,038,467	\$2,281,387	\$5,334,254	\$3,106,479	\$90,981,027
Recipients	1,700	1,290	623	1,233	107	535	1,028	147	365	274	7,300
Average Award	\$11,108	\$14,312	\$10,846	\$10,344	\$11,871	\$11,425	\$15,602	\$15,555	\$14,614	\$11,324	\$12,463
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$19,221,652	\$13,921,852	\$9,705,979	\$18,716,221	\$691,862	\$4,681,062	\$13,328,579	\$3,218,651	\$9,737,285	\$4,731,159	\$97,954,303
Fee Remission	\$8,177,797	\$6,707,627	\$4,729,379	\$6,973,949	\$245,975	\$1,990,387	\$6,144,162	\$1,448,989	\$3,954,375	\$2,118,343	\$42,490,983
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$471,219	\$1,069,152	\$812,491	\$1,441,795	\$0	\$100,865	\$1,418,973	\$0	\$934,484	\$285,718	\$6,534,697
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,095,524	\$1,234,281	\$878,174	\$1,338,708	\$51,205	\$397,461	\$144,897	\$10,727	\$773,579	\$494,307	\$6,418,863
Total Support	\$28,966,193	\$22,932,913	\$16,126,023	\$28,470,673	\$989,041	\$7,169,774	\$21,036,612	\$4,678,367	\$15,399,722	\$7,629,527	\$153,398,846
Recipients	1,326	1,143	827	1,446	67	429	959	188	657	382	7,425
Average Award	\$21,845	\$20,060	\$19,510	\$19,683	\$14,762	\$16,713	\$21,946	\$24,841	\$23,428	\$19,955	\$20,661
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$8,151,087	\$5,871,037	\$2,159,203	\$6,232,532	\$146,060	\$1,405,322	\$5,828,981	\$975,404	\$3,380,311	\$1,635,788	\$35,785,724
Fee Remission	\$2,819,424	\$2,869,185	\$1,151,735	\$2,477,925	\$45,524	\$614,207	\$2,742,373	\$402,559	\$1,435,669	\$719,292	\$15,277,892
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$415,280	\$418,391	\$210,642	\$441,726	\$0	\$12,166	\$831,939	\$0	\$454,074	\$59,183	\$2,843,402
Health Insurance Remissions	\$598,829	\$516,604	\$201,584	\$460,692	\$8,885	\$121,293	\$75,137	\$0	\$274,605	\$163,098	\$2,420,726
Total Support	\$11,984,619	\$9,675,217	\$3,723,163	\$9,612,875	\$200,470	\$2,152,988	\$9,478,429	\$1,377,962	\$5,544,660	\$2,577,362	\$56,327,744
Recipients	741	613	254	657	12	164	539	72	277	151	3,481
Average Award	\$16,174	\$15,783	\$14,665	\$14,624	\$16,706	\$13,110	\$17,574	\$19,138	\$19,993	\$17,031	\$16,179
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$1,800,238	\$1,312,362	\$836,874	\$2,282,912	\$85,755	\$1,180,226	\$1,062,996	\$414,650	\$1,294,714	\$506,704	\$10,777,430
Fee Remission	\$610,258	\$1,479,563	\$453,566	\$880,095	\$49,591	\$437,592	\$499,526	\$194,036	\$569,024	\$217,034	\$5,390,287
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$80,987	\$500,613	\$54,790	\$203,969	\$0	\$10,386	\$173,148	\$0	\$202,277	\$24,106	\$1,250,276
Health Insurance Remissions	\$120,840	\$116,641	\$77,926	\$157,962	\$6,430	\$91,209	\$9,879	\$1,575	\$102,352	\$46,302	\$731,116
Total Support	\$2,612,322	\$3,409,180	\$1,423,156	\$3,524,938	\$141,776	\$1,719,414	\$1,745,549	\$610,260	\$2,168,367	\$794,147	\$18,149,109
Recipients	150	231	89	243	8	172	94	33	94	45	1,159
Average Award	\$17,454	\$14,737	\$16,051	\$14,526	\$17,722	\$9,977	\$18,636	\$18,493	\$22,986	\$17,648	\$15,664
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$38,694,560	\$31,756,082	\$17,105,074	\$35,473,033	\$1,675,367	\$11,426,414	\$29,797,741	\$6,068,127	\$17,851,167	\$8,463,198	\$198,310,763
Fee Remission	\$18,270,400	\$17,038,689	\$8,103,107	\$13,865,220	\$798,790	\$4,614,063	\$14,133,726	\$2,865,107	\$7,283,230	\$4,084,669	\$91,057,000
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$2,826,758	\$2,808,186	\$1,264,722	\$2,408,184	\$0	\$161,634	\$3,975,542	\$0	\$1,885,730	\$685,720	\$16,016,477
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,649,510	\$2,875,517	\$1,554,989	\$2,616,386	\$121,339	\$947,151	\$392,049	\$14,743	\$1,426,875	\$873,928	\$13,472,487
Total Support	\$62,441,228	\$54,478,474	\$28,027,892	\$54,362,823	\$2,595,496	\$17,149,262	\$48,299,057	\$8,947,977	\$28,447,003	\$14,107,515	\$318,856,727
Recipients	3,257	2,484	1,431	2,720	162	933	2,010	337	1,081	641	15,055

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2010-11

2010-11 Full Year Equiv Enroll	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
	38,171	32,437	28,725	39,755	4,590	21,491	30,519	2,941	23,665	17,555	239,850
Average Award	\$19,173	\$21,931	\$19,592	\$19,983	\$16,071	\$18,383	\$24,031	\$26,578	\$26,315	\$21,997	\$21,180
Subtotal - All Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$40,110,669	\$34,373,784	\$23,457,591	\$37,802,501	\$2,909,574	\$20,751,285	\$30,104,002	\$1,856,707	\$21,157,980	\$12,100,595	\$224,624,687
Fee Remission	\$26,406,548	\$19,974,133	\$14,002,643	\$18,562,645	\$1,844,797	\$10,466,486	\$18,807,784	\$819,523	\$11,060,902	\$6,754,758	\$128,700,219
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$1,859,273	\$820,030	\$186,799	\$320,694	\$0	\$38,217	\$1,551,481	\$0	\$294,895	\$316,713	\$5,388,102
Health Insurance Remissions	\$3,288,295	\$3,643,098	\$2,623,922	\$3,378,377	\$213,833	\$1,798,994	\$1,883,315	\$73,836	\$2,004,367	\$1,366,623	\$20,274,660
Total Support	\$71,664,785	\$58,811,045	\$40,270,955	\$60,064,217	\$4,968,204	\$33,054,982	\$52,346,581	\$2,750,066	\$34,518,143	\$20,538,690	\$378,987,668
Recipients	5,116	3,246	2,344	4,029	270	1,737	3,088	261	1,875	1,649	23,616
Average Award	\$14,007	\$18,120	\$17,179	\$14,909	\$18,404	\$19,029	\$16,950	\$10,537	\$18,405	\$12,453	\$16,048
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$19,322,857	\$13,938,883	\$9,713,238	\$18,745,542	\$691,862	\$4,820,759	\$13,350,638	\$3,221,536	\$9,739,133	\$4,756,651	\$98,301,099
Fee Remission	\$8,204,858	\$6,707,627	\$4,731,322	\$6,977,826	\$245,975	\$2,013,206	\$6,144,162	\$1,448,989	\$3,955,541	\$2,121,496	\$42,551,002
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$471,219	\$1,069,152	\$812,491	\$1,441,795	\$0	\$100,865	\$1,418,973	\$0	\$934,484	\$285,718	\$6,534,697
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,101,680	\$1,234,520	\$878,712	\$1,340,566	\$51,205	\$401,715	\$144,911	\$11,153	\$773,749	\$495,238	\$6,433,448
Total Support	\$29,100,615	\$22,950,182	\$16,135,763	\$28,505,729	\$989,041	\$7,336,545	\$21,058,685	\$4,681,678	\$15,402,907	\$7,659,102	\$153,820,247
Recipients	1,435	1,211	833	1,462	67	503	980	194	657	404	7,746
Average Award	\$20,286	\$18,953	\$19,373	\$19,499	\$14,762	\$14,590	\$21,494	\$24,091	\$23,432	\$18,948	\$19,859
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$8,178,638	\$5,892,369	\$2,179,057	\$6,318,705	\$146,060	\$1,429,640	\$5,832,253	\$978,984	\$3,380,311	\$1,641,403	\$35,977,419
Fee Remission	\$2,824,054	\$2,880,737	\$1,163,213	\$2,497,718	\$45,524	\$616,169	\$2,744,090	\$402,559	\$1,435,669	\$721,461	\$15,331,193
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$415,280	\$418,391	\$210,642	\$441,726	\$0	\$12,166	\$831,939	\$0	\$454,074	\$59,183	\$2,843,402
Health Insurance Remissions	\$600,287	\$518,485	\$204,233	\$466,607	\$8,885	\$121,575	\$75,312	\$0	\$274,605	\$163,649	\$2,433,638
Total Support	\$12,018,259	\$9,709,982	\$3,757,145	\$9,724,755	\$200,470	\$2,179,550	\$9,483,594	\$1,381,542	\$5,544,660	\$2,585,696	\$56,585,652
Recipients	767	628	258	684	12	178	539	74	277	153	3,571
Average Award	\$15,673	\$15,458	\$14,569	\$14,210	\$16,706	\$12,229	\$17,584	\$18,669	\$19,993	\$16,863	\$15,844
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$1,827,569	\$1,318,080	\$836,874	\$2,321,631	\$85,755	\$1,183,865	\$1,062,996	\$414,650	\$1,296,062	\$506,704	\$10,854,184
Fee Remission	\$629,155	\$1,480,899	\$453,566	\$2,450,394	\$49,591	\$461,872	\$499,526	\$194,036	\$899,878	\$217,034	\$7,335,953
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$80,987	\$500,613	\$54,790	\$203,969	\$0	\$10,386	\$173,148	\$0	\$202,277	\$24,106	\$1,250,276
Health Insurance Remissions	\$124,703	\$117,154	\$77,926	\$159,079	\$6,430	\$91,209	\$9,879	\$1,575	\$102,352	\$46,302	\$736,610
Total Support	\$2,662,413	\$3,416,746	\$1,423,156	\$5,135,073	\$141,776	\$1,747,333	\$1,745,549	\$610,260	\$2,500,569	\$794,147	\$20,177,023
Recipients	157	231	89	514	8	181	94	33	152	45	1,503
Average Award	\$16,994	\$14,770	\$16,051	\$9,988	\$17,722	\$9,654	\$18,636	\$18,493	\$16,487	\$17,648	\$13,423
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$69,439,732	\$55,523,116	\$36,186,760	\$65,188,378	\$3,833,250	\$28,185,549	\$50,349,890	\$6,471,876	\$35,573,485	\$19,005,353	\$369,757,390
Fee Remission	\$38,064,615	\$31,043,396	\$20,350,743	\$30,488,583	\$2,185,888	\$13,557,734	\$28,195,562	\$2,865,107	\$17,351,990	\$9,814,749	\$193,918,367
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$2,826,758	\$2,808,186	\$1,264,722	\$2,408,184	\$0	\$161,634	\$3,975,542	\$0	\$1,885,730	\$685,720	\$16,016,477
Health Insurance Remissions	\$6,188,306	\$5,797,057	\$4,322,339	\$5,349,752	\$352,583	\$2,418,621	\$2,250,420	\$1,397,363	\$3,165,288	\$2,216,164	\$33,457,893
Total Support	\$116,519,411	\$95,171,755	\$62,124,565	\$103,434,898	\$6,371,721	\$44,323,538	\$84,771,413	\$10,734,346	\$57,976,493	\$31,721,986	\$613,150,127
Recipients	6,100	3,938	2,801	4,928	288	1,969	3,805	987	2,257	1,826	28,901
Average Award	\$19,103	\$24,170	\$22,177	\$20,988	\$22,089	\$22,507	\$22,276	\$10,872	\$25,682	\$17,368	\$21,216
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$668,381,159	\$530,159,440	\$437,427,435	\$680,428,240	\$76,497,760	\$359,910,219	\$500,524,035	\$118,913,548	\$358,456,721	\$273,159,097	\$4,003,857,653
Recipients	28,474	24,158	20,751	28,444	3,883	17,490	22,822	2,808	16,519	12,504	177,853
Average Award	\$23,473	\$21,946	\$21,080	\$23,922	\$19,703	\$20,578	\$21,931	\$42,347	\$21,699	\$21,845	\$22,512

Other Campus Employment

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2010-11

2010-11 Full Year Equiv Enroll	Berkeley 38,171	Davis 32,437	Irvine 28,725	Los Angeles 39,755	Merced 4,590	Riverside 21,491	San Diego 30,519	San Francisco 2,941	Santa Barbara 23,665	Santa Cruz 17,555	All Campuses 239,850
Total Support	\$25,210,026	\$33,989,651	\$17,224,857	\$40,134,962	\$2,987,523	\$10,320,515	\$26,050,019	\$15,228,191	\$16,389,262	\$7,949,206	\$195,484,213
Recipients	7,481	7,845	5,259	8,770	963	3,385	7,020	492	6,299	3,376	50,889
Average Award	\$3,370	\$4,333	\$3,275	\$4,577	\$3,104	\$3,049	\$3,711	\$30,952	\$2,602	\$2,355	\$3,841
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$693,591,185	\$564,149,091	\$454,652,291	\$720,563,202	\$79,485,283	\$370,230,735	\$526,574,054	\$134,141,739	\$374,845,983	\$281,108,303	\$4,199,341,866
Recipients	29,940	26,086	21,991	30,058	3,992	17,898	24,217	2,887	17,994	13,223	188,286
Average Award	\$23,166	\$21,626	\$20,675	\$23,972	\$19,909	\$20,685	\$21,744	\$46,469	\$20,832	\$21,260	\$22,303

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2010-11

2010-11 Full Year Equiv Enroll	Berkeley 27,997	Davis 25,957	Irvine 23,762	Los Angeles 27,987	Merced 4,350	Riverside 19,072	San Diego 25,178	San Francisco 0	Santa Barbara 20,701	Santa Cruz 16,055	All Campuses 191,060
Scholarships/Fellowships											
State of California	\$117,553	\$49,694	\$30,926	\$58,865	\$5,266	\$32,968	\$59,186	\$0	\$18,297	\$15,788	\$388,542
University of California	\$28,389,069	\$9,999,825	\$9,172,671	\$23,288,858	\$908,227	\$4,378,979	\$4,811,082	\$0	\$7,863,768	\$2,809,944	\$91,622,423
Federal	\$5,564,176	\$7,291,110	\$5,142,655	\$5,007,409	\$1,297,817	\$5,111,977	\$9,053,641	\$0	\$3,392,887	\$3,152,313	\$45,013,985
Private/Outside Agency	\$9,391,034	\$4,262,144	\$2,590,254	\$7,787,607	\$795,120	\$1,715,510	\$4,369,507	\$0	\$3,180,421	\$2,253,052	\$36,344,648
Total	\$43,461,832	\$21,602,773	\$16,936,505	\$36,142,737	\$3,006,429	\$11,239,434	\$18,293,416	\$0	\$14,455,373	\$8,231,097	\$173,369,598
Recipients	7,697	6,804	5,623	8,968	1,571	4,939	7,300	0	5,725	3,824	52,451
Average Award	\$5,647	\$3,175	\$3,012	\$4,030	\$1,913	\$2,276	\$2,506	\$0	\$2,525	\$2,152	\$3,305
Grants											
State of California	\$67,868,671	\$75,336,932	\$68,048,884	\$68,396,201	\$19,110,999	\$72,587,335	\$84,851,743	\$0	\$57,016,725	\$45,898,088	\$559,115,577
University of California	\$86,109,004	\$80,074,712	\$64,871,456	\$82,396,642	\$15,024,424	\$63,129,849	\$75,886,155	\$0	\$60,590,504	\$56,983,604	\$585,066,349
Federal	\$46,334,303	\$49,924,113	\$40,262,376	\$48,446,550	\$11,384,585	\$49,485,006	\$53,973,959	\$0	\$34,931,931	\$27,756,378	\$362,499,201
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$38,782	\$0	\$0	\$533,531	\$0	\$0	\$352,672	\$0	\$924,985
Total	\$200,311,977	\$205,335,757	\$173,221,498	\$199,239,392	\$45,520,008	\$185,735,720	\$214,711,857	\$0	\$152,891,832	\$130,638,070	\$1,507,606,112
Recipients	15,027	15,334	13,294	14,218	3,258	13,151	15,259	0	10,847	8,918	109,306
Average Award	\$13,330	\$13,392	\$13,030	\$14,013	\$13,974	\$14,123	\$14,071	\$0	\$14,096	\$14,648	\$13,793
Subtotal - Gift Aid											
State of California	\$67,986,224	\$75,386,626	\$68,079,810	\$68,455,065	\$19,116,265	\$72,620,303	\$84,910,929	\$0	\$57,035,022	\$45,913,876	\$559,504,119
University of California	\$114,498,072	\$90,074,537	\$74,044,127	\$105,685,499	\$15,932,652	\$67,508,828	\$80,697,237	\$0	\$68,454,272	\$59,793,548	\$676,688,772
Federal	\$51,898,479	\$57,215,223	\$45,405,031	\$53,453,959	\$12,682,401	\$54,596,983	\$63,027,600	\$0	\$38,324,818	\$30,908,691	\$407,513,186
Private/Outside Agency	\$9,391,034	\$4,262,144	\$2,629,036	\$7,787,607	\$795,120	\$2,249,041	\$4,369,507	\$0	\$3,533,093	\$2,253,052	\$37,269,633
Total	\$243,773,810	\$226,938,530	\$190,158,004	\$235,382,130	\$48,526,437	\$196,975,155	\$233,005,273	\$0	\$167,347,205	\$138,869,167	\$1,680,975,710
Recipients	17,240	16,777	14,250	17,072	3,332	13,653	16,386	0	11,925	9,404	120,040
Average Award	\$14,140	\$13,527	\$13,344	\$13,788	\$14,563	\$14,427	\$14,220	\$0	\$14,033	\$14,767	\$14,004
Loans											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$0	\$4,489,660	\$1,405,945	\$30,113	\$0	\$0	\$383,642	\$0	\$0	\$4,803	\$6,314,163
Federal	\$76,920,103	\$81,402,861	\$93,199,708	\$89,598,700	\$18,653,760	\$81,327,484	\$86,480,061	\$0	\$86,986,770	\$78,965,946	\$693,535,393
Private/Outside Agency	\$3,349,168	\$5,029,873	\$2,688,448	\$6,965,265	\$430,531	\$2,634,083	\$4,517,643	\$0	\$4,017,244	\$3,286,467	\$32,918,722
Total	\$80,269,271	\$90,922,394	\$97,294,101	\$96,594,078	\$19,084,291	\$83,961,567	\$91,381,346	\$0	\$91,004,014	\$82,257,216	\$732,768,278
Recipients	9,747	12,276	10,497	11,073	2,481	10,797	12,613	0	9,646	8,578	87,709
Average Award	\$8,235	\$7,406	\$9,269	\$8,724	\$7,692	\$7,776	\$7,245	\$0	\$9,434	\$9,590	\$8,355
Work-Study											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$3,467,992	\$277,403	\$0	\$992,125	\$316,620	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,054,139
Federal	\$4,025,878	\$1,808,013	\$1,395,284	\$5,171,525	\$124,524	\$2,396,929	\$3,580,730	\$0	\$2,013,521	\$2,043,877	\$22,560,280
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$7,493,870	\$2,085,415	\$1,395,284	\$6,163,649	\$441,144	\$2,396,929	\$3,580,730	\$0	\$2,013,521	\$2,043,877	\$27,614,419
Recipients	3,432	1,198	1,060	3,378	255	1,752	2,578	0	1,168	1,847	16,667
Average Award	\$2,183	\$1,741	\$1,317	\$1,825	\$1,732	\$1,368	\$1,389	\$0	\$1,724	\$1,107	\$1,657
Subtotal - Gift Aid, Loans, and Work-Study											
Total	\$331,536,950	\$319,946,339	\$288,847,388	\$338,139,857	\$68,051,872	\$283,333,651	\$327,967,349	\$0	\$260,364,740	\$223,170,260	\$2,441,358,407
Recipients	18,271	18,206	16,175	18,637	3,618	15,162	17,701	0	13,664	10,868	132,301
Average Award	\$18,146	\$17,574	\$17,858	\$18,143	\$18,810	\$18,687	\$18,529	\$0	\$19,055	\$20,534	\$18,453

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2010-11

2010-11 Full Year Equiv Enroll	Berkeley 27,997	Davis 25,957	Irvine 23,762	Los Angeles 27,987	Merced 4,350	Riverside 19,072	San Diego 25,178	San Francisco 0	Santa Barbara 20,701	Santa Cruz 16,055	All Campuses 191,060
Readers and Tutors											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$839,799	\$377,681	\$545,035	\$918,940	\$81,993	\$580,576	\$1,253,808	\$0	\$454,895	\$677,221	\$5,729,949
Fee Remission	\$5,151	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,151
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,005	\$15	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,081	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,101
Total Support	\$845,955	\$377,696	\$545,035	\$918,940	\$81,993	\$580,576	\$1,254,889	\$0	\$454,895	\$677,221	\$5,737,201
Recipients	596	330	307	423	61	244	612	0	200	662	3,435
Average Award	\$1,419	\$1,145	\$1,775	\$2,171	\$1,345	\$2,377	\$2,052	\$0	\$2,277	\$1,023	\$1,670
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$25,138	\$14,202	\$7	\$932	\$0	\$90,327	\$22,060	\$0	\$0	\$16,283	\$168,950
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13
Total Support	\$25,138	\$14,202	\$7	\$932	\$0	\$90,327	\$22,073	\$0	\$0	\$16,283	\$168,963
Recipients	98	68	1	4	0	64	21	0	0	20	276
Average Award	\$258	\$210	\$5	\$209	\$0	\$1,414	\$1,041	\$0	\$0	\$819	\$612
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$16,616	\$6,688	\$0	\$11,264	\$0	\$20,248	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$54,815
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$16,616	\$6,688	\$0	\$11,264	\$0	\$20,248	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$54,815
Recipients	20	11	0	9	0	11	0	0	0	0	51
Average Award	\$839	\$600	\$0	\$1,203	\$0	\$1,841	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,068
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$572	\$0	\$614	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,186
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$572	\$0	\$614	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,186
Recipients	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Average Award	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$269	\$0	\$614	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$380
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$881,554	\$398,571	\$545,043	\$931,707	\$81,993	\$691,765	\$1,275,868	\$0	\$454,895	\$693,504	\$5,954,900
Fee Remission	\$5,151	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,151
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,005	\$15	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,094	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,114
Total Support	\$887,710	\$398,586	\$545,043	\$931,707	\$81,993	\$691,765	\$1,276,962	\$0	\$454,895	\$693,504	\$5,962,165
Recipients	635	351	307	429	61	277	624	0	200	671	3,554
Average Award	\$1,397	\$1,137	\$1,775	\$2,172	\$1,345	\$2,499	\$2,046	\$0	\$2,277	\$1,034	\$1,677
Teaching Assistants											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$569,144	\$29,727	\$16,611	\$6,257	\$0	\$0	\$113,199	\$0	\$6,262	\$89,054	\$830,253
Fee Remission	\$0	\$21,176	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$65,246	\$0	\$0	\$24,038	\$110,460
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$1,501	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,886	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,387
Total Support	\$569,144	\$52,404	\$16,611	\$6,257	\$0	\$0	\$185,331	\$0	\$6,262	\$113,092	\$949,100
Recipients	68	6	0	2	0	0	16	0	1	12	106
Average Award	\$8,411	\$8,274	\$49,832	\$2,747	\$0	\$0	\$11,583	\$0	\$4,697	\$9,557	\$8,973
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2010-11

2010-11 Full Year Equiv Enroll	Berkeley 27,997	Davis 25,957	Irvine 23,762	Los Angeles 27,987	Merced 4,350	Riverside 19,072	San Diego 25,178	San Francisco 0	Santa Barbara 20,701	Santa Cruz 16,055	All Campuses 191,060
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Award	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Award	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Award	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$569,144	\$29,727	\$16,611	\$6,257	\$0	\$0	\$113,199	\$0	\$6,262	\$89,054	\$830,253
Fee Remission	\$0	\$21,176	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$65,246	\$0	\$0	\$24,038	\$110,460
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$1,501	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,886	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,387
Total Support	\$569,144	\$52,404	\$16,611	\$6,257	\$0	\$0	\$185,331	\$0	\$6,262	\$113,092	\$949,100
Recipients	68	6	0	2	0	0	16	0	1	12	106
Average Award	\$8,411	\$8,274	\$49,832	\$2,747	\$0	\$0	\$11,583	\$0	\$4,697	\$9,557	\$8,973
<i>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</i>											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$1,408,943	\$407,408	\$561,646	\$925,196	\$81,993	\$580,576	\$1,367,007	\$0	\$461,157	\$766,275	\$6,560,202
Fee Remission	\$5,151	\$21,176	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$65,246	\$0	\$0	\$24,038	\$115,611
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,005	\$1,516	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,967	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,488
Total Support	\$1,415,099	\$430,100	\$561,646	\$925,196	\$81,993	\$580,576	\$1,440,220	\$0	\$461,157	\$790,313	\$6,686,300
Recipients	644	334	307	425	61	244	620	0	200	671	3,506
Average Award	\$2,197	\$1,287	\$1,827	\$2,179	\$1,345	\$2,377	\$2,324	\$0	\$2,305	\$1,178	\$1,907
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$25,138	\$14,202	\$7	\$932	\$0	\$90,327	\$22,060	\$0	\$0	\$16,283	\$168,950
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13
Total Support	\$25,138	\$14,202	\$7	\$932	\$0	\$90,327	\$22,073	\$0	\$0	\$16,283	\$168,963
Recipients	98	68	1	4	0	64	21	0	0	20	276
Average Award	\$258	\$210	\$5	\$209	\$0	\$1,414	\$1,041	\$0	\$0	\$819	\$612
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$16,616	\$6,688	\$0	\$11,264	\$0	\$20,248	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$54,815
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$16,616	\$6,688	\$0	\$11,264	\$0	\$20,248	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$54,815
Recipients	20	11	0	9	0	11	0	0	0	0	51
Average Award	\$839	\$600	\$0	\$1,203	\$0	\$1,841	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,068
<i>Unknown Source</i>											

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2010-11

2010-11 Full Year Equiv Enroll	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
	27,997	25,957	23,762	27,987	4,350	19,072	25,178	0	20,701	16,055	191,060
Earnings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$572	\$0	\$614	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,186
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$572	\$0	\$614	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,186
Recipients	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Average Award	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$269	\$0	\$614	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$380
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$1,450,697	\$428,298	\$561,653	\$937,964	\$81,993	\$691,765	\$1,389,067	\$0	\$461,157	\$782,558	\$6,785,152
Fee Remission	\$5,151	\$21,176	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$65,246	\$0	\$0	\$24,038	\$115,611
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,005	\$1,516	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,980	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,501
Total Support	\$1,456,853	\$450,989	\$561,653	\$937,964	\$81,993	\$691,765	\$1,462,293	\$0	\$461,157	\$806,596	\$6,911,264
Recipients	684	355	307	430	61	277	632	0	200	679	3,626
Average Award	\$2,131	\$1,271	\$1,827	\$2,180	\$1,345	\$2,499	\$2,313	\$0	\$2,305	\$1,187	\$1,906
Research Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$1,094	\$700	\$1,088	\$2,679	\$0	\$0	\$7,306	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,866
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,163	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,163
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$240	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$240
Total Support	\$1,094	\$700	\$1,088	\$2,679	\$0	\$0	\$11,708	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,268
Recipients	2	1	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	9
Average Award	\$547	\$573	\$932	\$955	\$0	\$0	\$5,854	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,878
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$4,205	\$12,149	\$927	\$2,103	\$0	\$0	\$1,183	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,566
Fee Remission	\$0	\$10,820	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,820
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$1,476	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,476
Total Support	\$4,205	\$24,446	\$927	\$2,103	\$0	\$0	\$1,183	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$32,863
Recipients	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
Average Award	\$4,205	\$11,001	\$758	\$1,892	\$0	\$0	\$968	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,849
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$9,491	\$2,055	\$1,088	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,633
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$9,491	\$2,055	\$1,088	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,633
Recipients	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Average Award	\$4,745	\$2,055	\$890	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,992
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$7,843	\$0	\$0	\$1,485	\$0	\$300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,627
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$7,843	\$0	\$0	\$1,485	\$0	\$300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,627
Recipients	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Average Award	\$2,941	\$0	\$0	\$1,485	\$0	\$300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,063
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$22,632	\$14,904	\$3,102	\$6,266	\$0	\$300	\$8,490	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$55,694

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2010-11

2010-11 Full Year Equiv Enroll	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
	27,997	25,957	23,762	27,987	4,350	19,072	25,178	0	20,701	16,055	191,060
Fee Remission	\$0	\$10,820	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,163	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,983
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$1,476	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$240	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,716
Total Support	\$22,632	\$27,201	\$3,102	\$6,266	\$0	\$300	\$12,892	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$72,392
Recipients	8	4	4	5	0	1	3	0	0	0	25
Average Award	\$2,952	\$6,120	\$859	\$1,274	\$0	\$300	\$4,001	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,912
Subtotal - All Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$1,410,037	\$408,108	\$562,733	\$927,875	\$81,993	\$580,576	\$1,374,313	\$0	\$461,157	\$766,275	\$6,573,068
Fee Remission	\$5,151	\$21,176	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$69,409	\$0	\$0	\$24,038	\$119,774
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,005	\$1,516	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,207	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,727
Total Support	\$1,416,193	\$430,800	\$562,733	\$927,875	\$81,993	\$580,576	\$1,451,929	\$0	\$461,157	\$790,313	\$6,703,569
Recipients	646	335	309	427	61	244	621	0	200	671	3,514
Average Award	\$2,192	\$1,285	\$1,824	\$2,171	\$1,345	\$2,377	\$2,339	\$0	\$2,305	\$1,178	\$1,908
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$29,343	\$26,351	\$934	\$3,035	\$0	\$90,327	\$23,243	\$0	\$0	\$16,283	\$189,516
Fee Remission	\$0	\$10,820	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,820
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$1,476	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,490
Total Support	\$29,343	\$38,648	\$934	\$3,035	\$0	\$90,327	\$23,256	\$0	\$0	\$16,283	\$201,826
Recipients	99	70	3	6	0	64	22	0	0	20	283
Average Award	\$298	\$553	\$365	\$545	\$0	\$1,414	\$1,037	\$0	\$0	\$819	\$714
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$26,107	\$8,743	\$1,088	\$11,264	\$0	\$20,248	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$67,449
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$26,107	\$8,743	\$1,088	\$11,264	\$0	\$20,248	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$67,449
Recipients	22	12	1	9	0	11	0	0	0	0	56
Average Award	\$1,197	\$720	\$890	\$1,203	\$0	\$1,841	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,215
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$7,843	\$0	\$0	\$2,057	\$0	\$914	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,813
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$7,843	\$0	\$0	\$2,057	\$0	\$914	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,813
Recipients	3	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
Average Award	\$2,941	\$0	\$0	\$658	\$0	\$457	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,388
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$1,473,329	\$443,202	\$564,755	\$944,230	\$81,993	\$692,065	\$1,397,556	\$0	\$461,157	\$782,558	\$6,840,846
Fee Remission	\$5,151	\$31,996	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$69,409	\$0	\$0	\$24,038	\$130,594
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,005	\$2,992	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,220	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,217
Total Support	\$1,479,485	\$478,190	\$564,755	\$944,230	\$81,993	\$692,065	\$1,475,185	\$0	\$461,157	\$806,596	\$6,983,657
Recipients	690	358	311	435	61	278	634	0	200	679	3,647
Average Award	\$2,144	\$1,335	\$1,816	\$2,170	\$1,345	\$2,492	\$2,325	\$0	\$2,305	\$1,187	\$1,915

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2010-11

2010-11 Full Year Equiv Enroll	Berkeley 27,997	Davis 25,957	Irvine 23,762	Los Angeles 27,987	Merced 4,350	Riverside 19,072	San Diego 25,178	San Francisco 0	Santa Barbara 20,701	Santa Cruz 16,055	All Campuses 191,060
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$333,016,435	\$320,424,530	\$289,412,143	\$339,084,087	\$68,133,865	\$284,025,716	\$329,442,534	\$0	\$260,825,897	\$223,976,856	\$2,448,342,064
Recipients	18,513	18,311	16,275	18,780	3,633	15,224	17,875	0	13,725	11,089	133,425
Average Award	\$17,988	\$17,499	\$17,782	\$18,055	\$18,757	\$18,657	\$18,430	\$0	\$19,003	\$20,198	\$18,350
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$17,669,313	\$20,943,935	\$12,659,802	\$21,403,003	\$2,773,023	\$8,481,285	\$21,240,413	\$0	\$12,074,844	\$6,505,654	\$123,751,271
Recipients	6,581	6,897	4,878	7,189	941	3,118	6,589	0	5,534	3,237	44,964
Average Award	\$2,685	\$3,037	\$2,595	\$2,977	\$2,947	\$2,720	\$3,224	\$0	\$2,182	\$2,010	\$2,752
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$350,685,748	\$341,368,465	\$302,071,945	\$360,487,090	\$70,906,888	\$292,507,001	\$350,682,947	\$0	\$272,900,741	\$230,482,510	\$2,572,093,335
Recipients	19,953	20,164	17,485	20,147	3,741	15,616	19,225	0	15,172	11,777	143,281
Average Award	\$17,576	\$16,929	\$17,276	\$17,893	\$18,952	\$18,731	\$18,240	\$0	\$17,987	\$19,570	\$17,951

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2010-11

2010-11 Full Year Equiv Enroll	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
	10,174	6,480	4,963	11,768	240	2,419	5,341	2,941	2,964	1,500	48,790
Scholarships/Fellowships											
State of California	\$48,422	\$331,629	\$367,991	\$103,462	\$1,277	\$8,254	\$523,388	\$0	\$34,570	\$83,286	\$1,502,281
University of California	\$101,067,641	\$17,084,695	\$31,005,259	\$57,513,394	\$545,319	\$15,379,382	\$20,564,761	\$26,877,019	\$16,708,777	\$7,835,750	\$294,581,996
Federal	\$26,834,877	\$7,019,657	\$3,973,337	\$17,385,202	\$68,987	\$1,618,753	\$11,785,675	\$1,515,931	\$4,133,814	\$2,161,139	\$76,497,373
Private/Outside Agency	\$5,461,908	\$4,009,120	\$1,493,755	\$3,191,066	\$75,212	\$38,244	\$9,303,195	\$8,334	\$1,350,569	\$164,127	\$25,095,530
Total	\$133,412,848	\$28,445,102	\$36,840,342	\$78,193,124	\$690,795	\$17,044,633	\$42,177,020	\$28,401,284	\$22,227,730	\$10,244,302	\$397,677,180
Recipients	7,012	2,696	2,609	5,460	52	930	2,702	1,371	1,902	769	25,502
Average Award	\$19,026	\$10,552	\$14,121	\$14,320	\$13,285	\$18,323	\$15,608	\$20,721	\$11,690	\$13,327	\$15,594
Grants											
State of California	\$0	\$61,665	\$85,199	\$0	\$0	\$184,999	\$76,767	\$56,602	\$98,922	\$129,865	\$694,019
University of California	\$133,689	\$18,597,649	\$3,404,365	\$22,037,422	\$749,349	\$456,551	\$10,572,259	\$13,661,129	\$8,000	\$123,427	\$69,743,839
Federal	\$2,006	\$17,343	\$167,494	\$6,992	\$0	\$131,874	\$303,457	\$82,802	\$5,476	\$0	\$717,444
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$99,224	\$14,301	\$0	\$0	\$63,400	\$79,336	\$389,733	\$0	\$0	\$645,994
Total	\$135,695	\$18,775,881	\$3,671,359	\$22,044,414	\$749,349	\$836,824	\$11,031,819	\$14,190,266	\$112,398	\$253,292	\$71,801,295
Recipients	26	2,823	805	2,121	73	237	841	1,421	14	192	8,554
Average Award	\$5,219	\$6,651	\$4,562	\$10,392	\$10,265	\$3,531	\$13,118	\$9,984	\$7,842	\$1,317	\$8,394
Subtotal - Gift Aid											
State of California	\$48,422	\$393,294	\$453,190	\$103,462	\$1,277	\$193,253	\$600,155	\$56,602	\$133,492	\$213,151	\$2,196,299
University of California	\$101,201,330	\$35,682,344	\$34,409,623	\$79,550,816	\$1,294,668	\$15,835,933	\$31,137,020	\$40,538,148	\$16,716,777	\$7,959,177	\$364,325,836
Federal	\$26,836,883	\$7,037,000	\$4,140,831	\$17,392,194	\$68,987	\$1,750,627	\$12,089,132	\$1,598,733	\$4,139,290	\$2,161,139	\$77,214,817
Private/Outside Agency	\$5,461,908	\$4,108,344	\$1,508,056	\$3,191,066	\$75,212	\$101,644	\$9,382,531	\$398,067	\$1,350,569	\$164,127	\$25,741,523
Total	\$133,548,543	\$47,220,982	\$40,511,700	\$100,237,538	\$1,440,144	\$17,881,457	\$53,208,839	\$42,591,549	\$22,340,128	\$10,497,594	\$469,478,475
Recipients	7,015	4,147	3,016	6,433	110	1,080	3,118	2,268	1,904	881	29,970
Average Award	\$19,038	\$11,388	\$13,433	\$15,581	\$13,092	\$16,564	\$17,065	\$18,782	\$11,736	\$11,920	\$15,665
Loans											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$0	\$87,539	\$131,280	\$12,455	\$0	\$0	\$1,462,588	\$290,629	\$15,000	\$0	\$1,999,491
Federal	\$78,968,358	\$65,815,160	\$43,394,646	\$132,225,784	\$595,606	\$14,165,755	\$30,962,269	\$60,459,023	\$16,973,511	\$7,621,984	\$451,182,096
Private/Outside Agency	\$3,918,642	\$659,437	\$482,255	\$3,999,830	\$0	\$50,233	\$482,625	\$1,725,860	\$61,230	\$13,526	\$11,393,638
Total	\$82,887,000	\$66,562,136	\$44,008,181	\$136,238,068	\$595,606	\$14,215,988	\$32,907,482	\$62,475,512	\$17,049,741	\$7,635,510	\$464,575,225
Recipients	2,958	2,579	1,824	4,706	49	744	1,547	1,715	976	429	17,526
Average Award	\$28,022	\$25,812	\$24,130	\$28,950	\$12,281	\$19,116	\$21,278	\$36,429	\$17,468	\$17,785	\$26,509
Work-Study											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$100,249	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,249
Federal	\$621,315	\$950,415	\$358,279	\$1,012,133	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$294,681	\$509,142	\$0	\$3,745,966
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$721,565	\$950,415	\$358,279	\$1,012,133	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$294,681	\$509,142	\$0	\$3,846,215
Recipients	172	257	67	323	0	0	0	80	250	0	1,148
Average Award	\$4,195	\$3,703	\$5,347	\$3,137	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,684	\$2,039	\$0	\$3,350
Subtotal - Gift Aid, Loans, and Work-Study											
Total	\$217,157,108	\$114,733,534	\$84,878,161	\$237,487,739	\$2,035,750	\$32,097,445	\$86,116,321	\$105,361,742	\$39,899,011	\$18,133,104	\$937,899,915
Recipients	8,001	4,720	3,711	8,347	147	1,548	3,569	2,453	2,250	1,047	35,793
Average Award	\$27,142	\$24,309	\$22,871	\$28,452	\$13,849	\$20,730	\$24,127	\$42,951	\$17,731	\$17,319	\$26,203

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2010-11

2010-11 Full Year Equiv Enroll	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
	10,174	6,480	4,963	11,768	240	2,419	5,341	2,941	2,964	1,500	48,790
Readers and Tutors											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$1,425,708	\$964,817	\$339,991	\$3,489,258	\$344	\$234,291	\$1,109,382	\$71,075	\$257,791	\$85,874	\$7,978,531
Fee Remission	\$2,565,278	\$0	\$682,794	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,248,072
Health Insurance Remissions	\$284,848	\$150,697	\$58,992	\$321,969	\$31	\$10,631	\$160,567	\$40,210	\$42,305	\$7,866	\$1,078,116
Total Support	\$4,275,834	\$1,115,514	\$1,081,778	\$3,811,227	\$374	\$244,921	\$1,269,950	\$111,286	\$300,095	\$93,740	\$12,304,719
Recipients	747	489	248	960	1	189	418	87	237	95	3,471
Average Award	\$5,724	\$2,283	\$4,368	\$3,969	\$374	\$1,296	\$3,041	\$1,274	\$1,264	\$983	\$3,545
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$6,100	\$0	\$5,367	\$12,587	\$0	\$4,118	\$0	\$899	\$0	\$2,416	\$31,487
Fee Remission	\$762	\$0	\$798	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,560
Health Insurance Remissions	\$474	\$0	\$366	\$1,158	\$0	\$55	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$235	\$2,287
Total Support	\$7,336	\$0	\$6,531	\$13,745	\$0	\$4,173	\$0	\$899	\$0	\$2,650	\$35,334
Recipients	5	0	18	8	0	4	0	3	0	5	43
Average Award	\$1,467	\$0	\$363	\$1,718	\$0	\$1,043	\$0	\$300	\$0	\$530	\$822
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$4,147	\$0	\$0	\$36,073	\$0	\$914	\$1,863	\$0	\$0	\$1,143	\$44,139
Fee Remission	\$4,215	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,215
Health Insurance Remissions	\$974	\$0	\$0	\$2,581	\$0	\$0	\$137	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,692
Total Support	\$9,337	\$0	\$0	\$38,653	\$0	\$914	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,143	\$52,046
Recipients	5	0	0	13	0	1	1	0	0	1	21
Average Award	\$1,867	\$0	\$0	\$3,052	\$0	\$914	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,143	\$2,518
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,563	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,348	\$0	\$22,911
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$245	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$245
Total Support	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,808	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,348	\$0	\$23,156
Recipients	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	12
Average Award	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,983	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,348	\$0	\$1,930
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$1,435,955	\$964,817	\$345,358	\$3,559,481	\$344	\$239,322	\$1,111,245	\$71,974	\$259,139	\$89,433	\$8,077,067
Fee Remission	\$2,570,255	\$0	\$683,593	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,253,848
Health Insurance Remissions	\$286,296	\$150,697	\$59,358	\$325,953	\$31	\$10,685	\$160,704	\$40,210	\$42,305	\$8,100	\$1,084,341
Total Support	\$4,292,506	\$1,115,514	\$1,088,309	\$3,885,434	\$374	\$250,008	\$1,271,949	\$112,185	\$301,444	\$97,533	\$12,415,255
Recipients	749	489	263	978	1	191	418	90	237	101	3,517
Average Award	\$5,731	\$2,283	\$4,143	\$3,973	\$374	\$1,309	\$3,045	\$1,242	\$1,270	\$962	\$3,530
Teaching Assistants											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$27,754,435	\$22,350,729	\$18,152,936	\$25,146,678	\$2,075,547	\$15,776,615	\$18,050,427	\$326,209	\$17,000,174	\$9,647,362	\$156,281,111
Fee Remission	\$17,173,198	\$13,969,499	\$11,547,987	\$15,029,394	\$1,387,098	\$8,894,609	\$13,867,905	\$0	\$9,736,740	\$5,697,287	\$97,303,718
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,168,125	\$2,482,895	\$2,167,623	\$2,397,383	\$158,983	\$1,451,175	\$1,552,645	\$31,185	\$1,685,722	\$1,188,537	\$15,284,274
Total Support	\$47,095,759	\$38,803,123	\$31,868,547	\$42,573,456	\$3,621,628	\$26,122,399	\$33,470,977	\$357,394	\$28,422,636	\$16,533,186	\$268,869,103
Recipients	3,179	2,146	1,617	2,275	173	1,194	1,817	61	1,411	820	14,694
Average Award	\$14,817	\$18,082	\$19,704	\$18,711	\$20,934	\$21,878	\$18,421	\$5,827	\$20,139	\$20,162	\$18,298
<i>Federal Support</i>											

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2010-11

2010-11 Full Year Equiv Enroll	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
	10,174	6,480	4,963	11,768	240	2,419	5,341	2,941	2,964	1,500	48,790
Earnings	\$69,967	\$2,828	\$1,886	\$15,801	\$0	\$45,252	\$0	\$1,986	\$1,848	\$6,793	\$146,360
Fee Remission	\$26,299	\$0	\$1,145	\$3,877	\$0	\$22,819	\$0	\$0	\$1,166	\$3,152	\$58,459
Health Insurance Remissions	\$5,682	\$238	\$172	\$701	\$0	\$4,200	\$0	\$426	\$171	\$696	\$12,285
Total Support	\$101,947	\$3,066	\$3,202	\$20,379	\$0	\$72,271	\$0	\$2,412	\$3,184	\$10,641	\$217,104
Recipients	7	1	1	5	0	6	0	3	1	2	26
Average Award	\$14,564	\$3,066	\$3,202	\$4,076	\$0	\$12,045	\$0	\$804	\$3,184	\$5,321	\$8,350
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$6,788	\$14,644	\$19,853	\$38,837	\$0	\$3,156	\$1,410	\$3,580	\$0	\$4,472	\$92,740
Fee Remission	\$415	\$11,552	\$11,478	\$19,792	\$0	\$1,962	\$1,717	\$0	\$0	\$2,169	\$49,085
Health Insurance Remissions	\$484	\$1,881	\$2,650	\$3,334	\$0	\$282	\$38	\$0	\$0	\$551	\$9,220
Total Support	\$7,687	\$28,077	\$33,981	\$61,964	\$0	\$5,401	\$3,165	\$3,580	\$0	\$7,191	\$151,046
Recipients	2	6	4	6	0	2	1	2	0	1	24
Average Award	\$3,843	\$4,680	\$8,495	\$10,327	\$0	\$2,700	\$3,165	\$1,790	\$0	\$7,191	\$6,294
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$27,330	\$5,718	\$0	\$13,561	\$0	\$3,025	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$49,633
Fee Remission	\$18,897	\$1,336	\$0	\$1,570,299	\$0	\$24,280	\$0	\$0	\$330,854	\$0	\$1,945,666
Health Insurance Remissions	\$3,864	\$513	\$0	\$872	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,248
Total Support	\$50,091	\$7,567	\$0	\$1,584,731	\$0	\$27,305	\$0	\$0	\$330,854	\$0	\$2,000,548
Recipients	7	1	0	266	0	8	0	0	59	0	341
Average Award	\$7,156	\$7,567	\$0	\$5,950	\$0	\$3,562	\$0	\$0	\$5,576	\$0	\$5,861
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$27,858,520	\$22,373,919	\$18,174,675	\$25,214,876	\$2,075,547	\$15,828,048	\$18,051,837	\$331,775	\$17,002,021	\$9,658,626	\$156,569,845
Fee Remission	\$17,218,809	\$13,982,387	\$11,560,610	\$16,623,363	\$1,387,098	\$8,943,671	\$13,869,622	\$0	\$10,068,760	\$5,702,608	\$99,356,928
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,178,155	\$2,485,527	\$2,170,445	\$2,402,290	\$158,983	\$1,455,657	\$1,552,683	\$31,611	\$1,685,893	\$1,189,784	\$15,311,027
Total Support	\$47,255,484	\$38,841,833	\$31,905,730	\$44,240,530	\$3,621,628	\$26,227,376	\$33,474,142	\$363,386	\$28,756,674	\$16,551,018	\$271,237,800
Recipients	3,183	2,149	1,617	2,537	173	1,201	1,817	65	1,471	820	15,033
Average Award	\$14,849	\$18,074	\$19,727	\$17,438	\$20,934	\$21,844	\$18,423	\$5,562	\$19,553	\$20,184	\$18,044
Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$29,180,143	\$23,315,546	\$18,492,927	\$28,635,936	\$2,075,890	\$16,010,905	\$19,159,809	\$397,284	\$17,257,965	\$9,733,236	\$164,259,641
Fee Remission	\$19,738,476	\$13,969,499	\$12,230,781	\$15,029,394	\$1,387,098	\$8,894,609	\$13,867,905	\$0	\$9,736,740	\$5,697,287	\$100,551,790
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,452,973	\$2,633,592	\$2,226,615	\$2,719,352	\$159,014	\$1,461,806	\$1,713,212	\$71,395	\$1,728,027	\$1,196,403	\$16,362,390
Total Support	\$51,371,592	\$39,918,637	\$32,950,324	\$46,384,683	\$3,622,002	\$26,367,320	\$34,740,926	\$468,679	\$28,722,731	\$16,626,926	\$281,173,821
Recipients	3,583	2,237	1,780	2,937	173	1,258	1,864	142	1,493	854	16,320
Average Award	\$14,338	\$17,842	\$18,515	\$15,793	\$20,936	\$20,954	\$18,638	\$3,308	\$19,243	\$19,477	\$17,228
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$76,067	\$2,828	\$7,252	\$28,388	\$0	\$49,370	\$0	\$2,885	\$1,848	\$9,209	\$177,847
Fee Remission	\$27,061	\$0	\$1,943	\$3,877	\$0	\$22,819	\$0	\$0	\$1,166	\$3,152	\$60,019
Health Insurance Remissions	\$6,156	\$238	\$538	\$1,858	\$0	\$4,254	\$0	\$426	\$171	\$931	\$14,572
Total Support	\$109,283	\$3,066	\$9,733	\$34,124	\$0	\$76,444	\$0	\$3,311	\$3,184	\$13,291	\$252,438
Recipients	12	1	19	13	0	10	0	6	1	7	69
Average Award	\$9,107	\$3,066	\$512	\$2,625	\$0	\$7,644	\$0	\$552	\$3,184	\$1,899	\$3,659
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$10,935	\$14,644	\$19,853	\$74,910	\$0	\$4,070	\$3,273	\$3,580	\$0	\$5,615	\$136,880
Fee Remission	\$4,630	\$11,552	\$11,478	\$19,792	\$0	\$1,962	\$1,717	\$0	\$0	\$2,169	\$53,300
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,458	\$1,881	\$2,650	\$5,915	\$0	\$282	\$175	\$0	\$0	\$551	\$12,912
Total Support	\$17,024	\$28,077	\$33,981	\$100,617	\$0	\$6,314	\$5,164	\$3,580	\$0	\$8,334	\$203,092

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2010-11

2010-11 Full Year Equiv Enroll	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
	10,174	6,480	4,963	11,768	240	2,419	5,341	2,941	2,964	1,500	48,790
Recipients	6	6	4	19	0	3	2	2	0	2	44
Average Award	\$2,837	\$4,680	\$8,495	\$5,390	\$0	\$2,105	\$2,582	\$1,790	\$0	\$4,167	\$4,651
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$27,330	\$5,718	\$0	\$35,123	\$0	\$3,025	\$0	\$0	\$1,348	\$0	\$72,544
Fee Remission	\$18,897	\$1,336	\$0	\$1,570,299	\$0	\$24,280	\$0	\$0	\$330,854	\$0	\$1,945,666
Health Insurance Remissions	\$3,864	\$513	\$0	\$1,117	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,494
Total Support	\$50,091	\$7,567	\$0	\$1,606,539	\$0	\$27,305	\$0	\$0	\$332,202	\$0	\$2,023,704
Recipients	7	1	0	274	0	8	0	0	60	0	350
Average Award	\$7,156	\$7,567	\$0	\$5,856	\$0	\$3,562	\$0	\$0	\$5,506	\$0	\$5,777
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$29,294,475	\$23,338,736	\$18,520,033	\$28,774,357	\$2,075,890	\$16,067,370	\$19,163,082	\$403,750	\$17,261,161	\$9,748,059	\$164,646,912
Fee Remission	\$19,789,064	\$13,982,387	\$12,244,202	\$16,623,363	\$1,387,098	\$8,943,671	\$13,869,622	\$0	\$10,068,760	\$5,702,608	\$102,610,776
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,464,451	\$2,636,225	\$2,229,804	\$2,728,243	\$159,014	\$1,466,342	\$1,713,387	\$71,821	\$1,728,198	\$1,197,884	\$16,395,368
Total Support	\$51,547,990	\$39,957,347	\$32,994,039	\$48,125,963	\$3,622,002	\$26,477,383	\$34,746,091	\$475,571	\$29,058,118	\$16,648,551	\$283,653,056
Recipients	3,586	2,240	1,786	2,957	173	1,267	1,864	148	1,519	855	16,395
Average Award	\$14,375	\$17,835	\$18,474	\$16,275	\$20,936	\$20,898	\$18,641	\$3,221	\$19,130	\$19,480	\$17,301
Research Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$9,520,489	\$10,650,130	\$4,401,930	\$8,238,690	\$751,691	\$4,159,804	\$9,569,880	\$1,459,422	\$3,438,858	\$1,589,546	\$53,780,440
Fee Remission	\$6,662,853	\$5,982,313	\$1,755,418	\$3,533,251	\$457,699	\$1,571,877	\$4,677,450	\$819,523	\$1,324,162	\$1,018,618	\$27,803,164
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$1,859,273	\$820,030	\$186,799	\$320,694	\$0	\$38,217	\$1,551,481	\$0	\$294,895	\$316,713	\$5,388,102
Health Insurance Remissions	\$834,317	\$1,007,991	\$397,306	\$659,025	\$54,818	\$337,189	\$161,896	\$2,441	\$276,340	\$170,220	\$3,901,543
Total Support	\$18,876,932	\$18,460,464	\$6,741,453	\$12,751,659	\$1,264,209	\$6,107,086	\$15,960,706	\$2,281,387	\$5,334,254	\$3,095,098	\$90,873,248
Recipients	1,697	1,289	620	1,230	107	535	1,019	147	365	273	7,280
Average Award	\$11,127	\$14,325	\$10,879	\$10,366	\$11,871	\$11,425	\$15,663	\$15,555	\$14,614	\$11,324	\$12,482
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$19,217,447	\$13,909,703	\$9,705,052	\$18,714,119	\$691,862	\$4,681,062	\$13,327,396	\$3,218,651	\$9,737,285	\$4,731,159	\$97,933,736
Fee Remission	\$8,177,797	\$6,696,807	\$4,703,545	\$6,973,949	\$245,975	\$1,990,387	\$6,144,162	\$1,448,989	\$3,954,375	\$2,118,343	\$42,454,329
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$471,219	\$1,069,152	\$812,491	\$1,441,795	\$0	\$100,865	\$1,418,973	\$0	\$934,484	\$285,718	\$6,534,697
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,095,524	\$1,232,805	\$878,174	\$1,338,708	\$51,205	\$397,461	\$144,897	\$10,727	\$773,579	\$494,307	\$6,417,387
Total Support	\$28,961,988	\$22,908,467	\$16,099,263	\$28,468,571	\$989,041	\$7,169,774	\$21,035,428	\$4,678,367	\$15,399,722	\$7,629,527	\$153,340,150
Recipients	1,325	1,141	821	1,445	67	429	957	188	657	382	7,414
Average Award	\$21,858	\$20,078	\$19,601	\$19,697	\$14,762	\$16,713	\$21,973	\$24,841	\$23,428	\$19,955	\$20,682
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$8,141,596	\$5,868,982	\$2,158,116	\$6,232,532	\$146,060	\$1,405,322	\$5,828,981	\$975,404	\$3,380,311	\$1,635,788	\$35,773,091
Fee Remission	\$2,819,424	\$2,869,185	\$1,151,735	\$2,477,925	\$45,524	\$614,207	\$2,742,373	\$402,559	\$1,435,669	\$719,292	\$15,277,892
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$415,280	\$418,391	\$210,642	\$441,726	\$0	\$12,166	\$831,939	\$0	\$454,074	\$59,183	\$2,843,402
Health Insurance Remissions	\$598,829	\$516,604	\$201,584	\$460,692	\$8,885	\$121,293	\$75,137	\$0	\$274,605	\$163,098	\$2,420,726
Total Support	\$11,975,128	\$9,673,162	\$3,722,076	\$9,612,875	\$200,470	\$2,152,988	\$9,478,429	\$1,377,962	\$5,544,660	\$2,577,362	\$56,315,111
Recipients	739	612	253	657	12	164	539	72	277	151	3,477
Average Award	\$16,205	\$15,806	\$14,731	\$14,624	\$16,706	\$13,110	\$17,574	\$19,138	\$19,993	\$17,031	\$16,195
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$1,792,396	\$1,312,362	\$836,874	\$2,281,427	\$85,755	\$1,179,926	\$1,062,996	\$414,650	\$1,294,714	\$506,704	\$10,767,803
Fee Remission	\$610,258	\$1,479,563	\$453,566	\$880,095	\$49,591	\$437,592	\$499,526	\$194,036	\$569,024	\$217,034	\$5,390,287
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$80,987	\$500,613	\$54,790	\$203,969	\$0	\$10,386	\$173,148	\$0	\$202,277	\$24,106	\$1,250,276
Health Insurance Remissions	\$120,840	\$116,641	\$77,926	\$157,962	\$6,430	\$91,209	\$9,879	\$1,575	\$102,352	\$46,302	\$731,116
Total Support	\$2,604,480	\$3,409,180	\$1,423,156	\$3,523,453	\$141,776	\$1,719,114	\$1,745,549	\$610,260	\$2,168,367	\$794,147	\$18,139,482

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2010-11

2010-11 Full Year Equiv Enroll	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
	10,174	6,480	4,963	11,768	240	2,419	5,341	2,941	2,964	1,500	48,790
Recipients	147	231	89	242	8	171	94	33	94	45	1,154
Average Award	\$17,718	\$14,737	\$16,051	\$14,580	\$17,722	\$10,034	\$18,636	\$18,493	\$22,986	\$17,648	\$15,719
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$38,671,928	\$31,741,178	\$17,101,972	\$35,466,767	\$1,675,367	\$11,426,114	\$29,789,252	\$6,068,127	\$17,851,167	\$8,463,198	\$198,255,070
Fee Remission	\$18,270,332	\$17,027,869	\$8,064,264	\$13,865,220	\$798,790	\$4,614,063	\$14,063,511	\$2,865,107	\$7,283,230	\$4,073,288	\$90,925,673
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$2,826,758	\$2,808,186	\$1,264,722	\$2,408,184	\$0	\$161,634	\$3,975,542	\$0	\$1,885,730	\$685,720	\$16,016,477
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,649,510	\$2,874,041	\$1,554,989	\$2,616,386	\$121,339	\$947,151	\$391,809	\$14,743	\$1,426,875	\$873,928	\$13,470,771
Total Support	\$62,418,528	\$54,451,273	\$27,985,948	\$54,356,557	\$2,595,496	\$17,148,962	\$48,220,113	\$8,947,977	\$28,447,003	\$14,096,134	\$318,667,991
Recipients	3,248	2,480	1,421	2,716	162	932	2,000	337	1,081	640	15,015
Average Award	\$19,218	\$21,959	\$19,695	\$20,017	\$16,071	\$18,402	\$24,114	\$26,578	\$26,315	\$22,014	\$21,223
<i>Subtotal - All Assistantships</i>											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$38,700,632	\$33,965,676	\$22,894,858	\$36,874,626	\$2,827,581	\$20,170,709	\$28,729,689	\$1,856,707	\$20,696,823	\$11,322,782	\$218,040,081
Fee Remission	\$26,401,329	\$19,951,812	\$13,986,199	\$18,562,645	\$1,844,797	\$10,466,486	\$18,545,355	\$819,523	\$11,060,902	\$6,715,905	\$128,354,954
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$1,859,273	\$820,030	\$186,799	\$320,694	\$0	\$38,217	\$1,551,481	\$0	\$294,895	\$316,713	\$5,388,102
Health Insurance Remissions	\$3,287,290	\$3,641,582	\$2,623,922	\$3,378,377	\$213,833	\$1,798,994	\$1,875,108	\$73,836	\$2,004,367	\$1,366,623	\$20,263,933
Total Support	\$70,248,524	\$58,379,101	\$39,691,778	\$59,136,342	\$4,886,211	\$32,474,406	\$50,701,633	\$2,750,066	\$34,056,986	\$19,722,024	\$372,047,070
Recipients	4,469	2,909	2,034	3,602	209	1,493	2,446	261	1,675	967	20,065
Average Award	\$15,719	\$20,066	\$19,517	\$16,420	\$23,379	\$21,753	\$20,731	\$10,537	\$20,328	\$20,388	\$18,542
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$19,293,514	\$13,912,532	\$9,712,304	\$18,742,507	\$691,862	\$4,730,432	\$13,327,396	\$3,221,536	\$9,739,133	\$4,740,368	\$98,111,583
Fee Remission	\$8,204,858	\$6,696,807	\$4,705,488	\$6,977,826	\$245,975	\$2,013,206	\$6,144,162	\$1,448,989	\$3,955,541	\$2,121,496	\$42,514,349
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$471,219	\$1,069,152	\$812,491	\$1,441,795	\$0	\$100,865	\$1,418,973	\$0	\$934,484	\$285,718	\$6,534,697
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,101,680	\$1,233,043	\$878,712	\$1,340,566	\$51,205	\$401,715	\$144,897	\$11,153	\$773,749	\$495,238	\$6,431,959
Total Support	\$29,071,271	\$22,911,534	\$16,108,996	\$28,502,695	\$989,041	\$7,246,218	\$21,035,428	\$4,681,678	\$15,402,907	\$7,642,819	\$153,592,588
Recipients	1,336	1,141	826	1,456	67	439	957	194	657	384	7,459
Average Award	\$21,760	\$20,080	\$19,495	\$19,572	\$14,762	\$16,506	\$21,973	\$24,091	\$23,432	\$19,886	\$20,591
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$8,152,531	\$5,883,626	\$2,177,969	\$6,307,442	\$146,060	\$1,409,392	\$5,832,253	\$978,984	\$3,380,311	\$1,641,403	\$35,909,971
Fee Remission	\$2,824,054	\$2,880,737	\$1,163,213	\$2,497,718	\$45,524	\$616,169	\$2,744,090	\$402,559	\$1,435,669	\$721,461	\$15,331,193
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$415,280	\$418,391	\$210,642	\$441,726	\$0	\$12,166	\$831,939	\$0	\$454,074	\$59,183	\$2,843,402
Health Insurance Remissions	\$600,287	\$518,485	\$204,233	\$466,607	\$8,885	\$121,575	\$75,312	\$0	\$274,605	\$163,649	\$2,433,638
Total Support	\$11,992,152	\$9,701,239	\$3,756,057	\$9,713,492	\$200,470	\$2,159,302	\$9,483,594	\$1,381,542	\$5,544,660	\$2,585,696	\$56,518,203
Recipients	745	616	257	675	12	167	539	74	277	153	3,516
Average Award	\$16,097	\$15,749	\$14,634	\$14,390	\$16,706	\$12,913	\$17,584	\$18,669	\$19,993	\$16,863	\$16,075
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$1,819,726	\$1,318,080	\$836,874	\$2,316,550	\$85,755	\$1,182,951	\$1,062,996	\$414,650	\$1,296,062	\$506,704	\$10,840,347
Fee Remission	\$629,155	\$1,480,899	\$453,566	\$2,450,394	\$49,591	\$461,872	\$499,526	\$194,036	\$899,878	\$217,034	\$7,335,953
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$80,987	\$500,613	\$54,790	\$203,969	\$0	\$10,386	\$173,148	\$0	\$202,277	\$24,106	\$1,250,276
Health Insurance Remissions	\$124,703	\$117,154	\$77,926	\$159,079	\$6,430	\$91,209	\$9,879	\$1,575	\$102,352	\$46,302	\$736,610
Total Support	\$2,654,571	\$3,416,746	\$1,423,156	\$5,129,992	\$141,776	\$1,746,419	\$1,745,549	\$610,260	\$2,500,569	\$794,147	\$20,163,186
Recipients	154	231	89	510	8	179	94	33	152	45	1,494
Average Award	\$17,237	\$14,770	\$16,051	\$10,059	\$17,722	\$9,757	\$18,636	\$18,493	\$16,487	\$17,648	\$13,493
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$67,966,403	\$55,079,914	\$35,622,005	\$64,241,125	\$3,751,257	\$27,493,484	\$48,952,333	\$6,471,876	\$35,112,328	\$18,211,257	\$362,901,982
Fee Remission	\$38,059,396	\$31,010,255	\$20,308,466	\$30,488,583	\$2,185,888	\$13,557,734	\$27,933,133	\$2,865,107	\$17,351,990	\$9,775,896	\$193,536,449
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$2,826,758	\$2,808,186	\$1,264,722	\$2,408,184	\$0	\$161,634	\$3,975,542	\$0	\$1,885,730	\$685,720	\$16,016,477

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2010-11

2010-11 Full Year Equiv Enroll	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
	10,174	6,480	4,963	11,768	240	2,419	5,341	2,941	2,964	1,500	48,790
Health Insurance Remissions	\$6,185,291	\$5,793,823	\$4,312,182	\$5,349,752	\$352,583	\$2,418,621	\$2,225,760	\$1,363,620	\$3,165,288	\$2,212,676	\$33,379,596
Total Support	\$115,037,848	\$94,692,178	\$61,507,375	\$102,487,644	\$6,289,728	\$43,631,473	\$83,086,768	\$10,700,603	\$57,515,336	\$30,885,549	\$605,834,503
Recipients	5,408	3,578	2,484	4,492	228	1,692	3,149	969	2,057	1,136	25,193
Average Award	\$21,274	\$26,463	\$24,758	\$22,817	\$27,647	\$25,794	\$26,385	\$11,039	\$27,956	\$27,188	\$24,048
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$332,194,956	\$209,425,712	\$146,385,536	\$339,975,382	\$8,325,478	\$75,728,918	\$169,203,089	\$116,062,346	\$97,414,347	\$49,018,653	\$1,543,734,418
Recipients	8,983	5,760	4,319	9,427	236	2,225	4,787	2,635	2,729	1,381	42,483
Average Award	\$36,981	\$36,360	\$33,896	\$36,064	\$35,277	\$34,030	\$35,344	\$44,046	\$35,697	\$35,486	\$36,337
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$7,540,605	\$13,041,435	\$4,562,259	\$18,731,960	\$214,500	\$1,839,231	\$4,809,145	\$15,228,191	\$4,311,129	\$1,415,917	\$71,694,371
Recipients	899	946	379	1,581	22	267	429	492	763	115	5,892
Average Award	\$8,392	\$13,787	\$12,041	\$11,852	\$9,977	\$6,889	\$11,210	\$30,952	\$5,650	\$12,277	\$12,169
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$339,735,561	\$222,467,147	\$150,947,795	\$358,707,342	\$8,539,978	\$77,568,149	\$174,012,234	\$131,290,537	\$101,725,476	\$50,434,570	\$1,615,428,790
Recipients	9,008	5,833	4,347	9,675	237	2,241	4,830	2,714	2,756	1,391	43,031
Average Award	\$37,716	\$38,141	\$34,724	\$37,076	\$36,034	\$34,613	\$36,028	\$48,381	\$36,918	\$36,249	\$37,540

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2010-11

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2010-11 Full Year Equiv Enroll	38,171	32,437	28,725	39,755	4,590	21,491	30,519	2,941	23,665	17,555	239,850
State of California											
Total Recipients	\$68,059,937	\$75,794,176	\$68,662,258	\$68,574,243	\$19,118,032	\$72,816,646	\$85,522,937	\$59,137	\$57,172,992	\$46,141,718	\$561,922,075
Average Award	7,122	8,036	7,373	7,147	2,057	7,704	8,718	21	6,260	5,014	59,452
	\$9,556	\$9,432	\$9,312	\$9,595	\$9,294	\$9,452	\$9,810	\$2,816	\$9,134	\$9,203	\$9,452
University of California											
Total Recipients	\$221,501,568	\$130,644,080	\$110,911,823	\$187,320,421	\$17,551,800	\$83,380,740	\$114,146,332	\$42,296,577	\$85,340,696	\$67,789,011	\$1,060,883,048
Average Award	23,381	19,862	15,689	21,293	3,054	12,398	17,754	2,404	12,835	9,553	138,223
	\$9,473	\$6,577	\$7,069	\$8,797	\$5,747	\$6,725	\$6,430	\$17,597	\$6,649	\$7,096	\$7,675
Federal Funds											
Total Recipients	\$240,125,594	\$214,470,615	\$188,414,894	\$299,046,937	\$32,132,495	\$154,337,177	\$197,194,707	\$63,609,507	\$149,001,321	\$121,785,439	\$1,660,118,688
Average Award	18,298	18,770	16,009	20,635	3,421	14,944	17,988	1,762	12,953	10,446	135,226
	\$13,123	\$11,426	\$11,769	\$14,492	\$9,393	\$10,328	\$10,962	\$36,108	\$11,503	\$11,659	\$12,276
Private and Outside Agency											
Total Recipients	\$22,174,649	\$14,078,814	\$7,313,895	\$22,051,740	\$1,323,712	\$5,052,118	\$18,888,645	\$2,213,981	\$8,965,219	\$5,720,942	\$107,783,715
Average Award	3,322	2,687	1,492	3,624	435	1,253	2,517	104	1,779	1,074	18,288
	\$6,675	\$5,240	\$4,902	\$6,085	\$3,045	\$4,031	\$7,503	\$21,220	\$5,038	\$5,328	\$5,894
Subtotal - Above Categories											
Total Recipients	\$551,861,747	\$434,987,684	\$375,302,870	\$576,993,342	\$70,126,039	\$315,586,681	\$415,752,622	\$108,179,201	\$300,480,228	\$241,437,110	\$3,390,707,526
Average Award	27,247	23,012	20,041	27,219	3,779	16,752	21,421	2,616	15,979	11,939	170,006
	\$20,254	\$18,902	\$18,726	\$21,198	\$18,558	\$18,839	\$19,409	\$41,353	\$18,805	\$20,222	\$19,945
Assistantships											
<i>Readers and Tutors</i>											
Total Support Recipients	\$5,180,216	\$1,514,100	\$1,633,351	\$4,817,141	\$82,367	\$941,772	\$2,548,911	\$112,185	\$756,339	\$802,576	\$18,388,958
Average Award	1,384	839	570	1,407	62	468	1,042	90	437	781	7,080
	\$3,742	\$1,804	\$2,867	\$3,424	\$1,329	\$2,013	\$2,447	\$1,242	\$1,730	\$1,028	\$2,597
<i>Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support Recipients	\$47,824,628	\$38,895,381	\$31,925,775	\$44,249,810	\$3,621,628	\$26,227,376	\$33,786,441	\$363,386	\$28,762,937	\$16,667,544	\$272,324,905
Average Award	3,250	2,156	1,619	2,540	173	1,201	1,849	65	1,472	833	15,158
	\$14,715	\$18,038	\$19,723	\$17,419	\$20,934	\$21,844	\$18,273	\$5,562	\$19,540	\$20,013	\$17,965
<i>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support Recipients	\$53,004,843	\$40,409,481	\$33,559,126	\$49,066,951	\$3,703,995	\$27,169,148	\$36,335,352	\$475,571	\$29,519,275	\$17,470,120	\$290,713,863
Average Award	4,270	2,596	2,094	3,388	234	1,544	2,512	148	1,719	1,544	20,049
	\$12,415	\$15,565	\$16,024	\$14,482	\$15,832	\$17,599	\$14,463	\$3,221	\$17,171	\$11,314	\$14,500
<i>Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support Recipients	\$62,441,228	\$54,478,474	\$28,027,892	\$54,362,823	\$2,595,496	\$17,149,262	\$48,299,057	\$8,947,977	\$28,447,003	\$14,107,515	\$318,856,727
Average Award	3,257	2,484	1,431	2,720	162	933	2,010	337	1,081	641	15,055
	\$19,173	\$21,931	\$19,592	\$19,983	\$16,071	\$18,383	\$24,031	\$26,578	\$26,315	\$21,997	\$21,180
<i>Subtotal - Teaching and Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support Recipients	\$116,519,411	\$95,171,755	\$62,124,565	\$103,434,898	\$6,371,721	\$44,323,538	\$84,771,413	\$10,734,346	\$57,976,493	\$31,721,986	\$613,150,127
Average Award	6,100	3,938	2,801	4,928	288	1,969	3,805	987	2,257	1,826	28,901
	\$19,103	\$24,170	\$22,177	\$20,988	\$22,089	\$22,507	\$22,276	\$10,872	\$25,682	\$17,368	\$21,216

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2010-11

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2010-11 Full Year Equiv Enroll	38,171	32,437	28,725	39,755	4,590	21,491	30,519	2,941	23,665	17,555	239,850
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$668,381,159	\$530,159,440	\$437,427,435	\$680,428,240	\$76,497,760	\$359,910,219	\$500,524,035	\$118,913,548	\$358,456,721	\$273,159,097	\$4,003,857,653
Recipients	28,474	24,158	20,751	28,444	3,883	17,490	22,822	2,808	16,519	12,504	177,853
Average Award	\$23,473	\$21,946	\$21,080	\$23,922	\$19,703	\$20,578	\$21,931	\$42,347	\$21,699	\$21,845	\$22,512
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$25,210,026	\$33,989,651	\$17,224,857	\$40,134,962	\$2,987,523	\$10,320,515	\$26,050,019	\$15,228,191	\$16,389,262	\$7,949,206	\$195,484,213
Recipients	7,481	7,845	5,259	8,770	963	3,385	7,020	492	6,299	3,376	50,889
Average Award	\$3,370	\$4,333	\$3,275	\$4,577	\$3,104	\$3,049	\$3,711	\$30,952	\$2,602	\$2,355	\$3,841
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$693,591,185	\$564,149,091	\$454,652,291	\$720,563,202	\$79,485,283	\$370,230,735	\$526,574,054	\$134,141,739	\$374,845,983	\$281,108,303	\$4,199,341,866
Recipients	29,940	26,086	21,991	30,058	3,992	17,898	24,217	2,887	17,994	13,223	188,286
Average Award	\$23,166	\$21,626	\$20,675	\$23,972	\$19,909	\$20,685	\$21,744	\$46,469	\$20,832	\$21,260	\$22,303

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2010-11

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2010-11 Full Year Equiv Enroll	27,997	25,957	23,762	27,987	4,350	19,072	25,178	0	20,701	16,055	191,060
State of California											
Total	\$67,986,224	\$75,386,626	\$68,079,810	\$68,455,065	\$19,116,265	\$72,620,303	\$84,910,929	\$0	\$57,035,022	\$45,913,876	\$559,504,119
Recipients	7,093	7,969	7,316	7,097	2,054	7,674	8,683	0	6,240	4,990	59,116
Average Award	\$9,585	\$9,460	\$9,305	\$9,646	\$9,307	\$9,463	\$9,779	\$0	\$9,140	\$9,202	\$9,464
University of California											
Total	\$117,966,064	\$94,841,599	\$75,450,072	\$106,707,737	\$16,249,272	\$67,508,828	\$81,080,879	\$0	\$68,454,272	\$59,798,351	\$688,057,074
Recipients	15,775	15,942	12,674	15,177	2,944	11,379	14,916	0	11,002	8,681	108,491
Average Award	\$7,478	\$5,949	\$5,953	\$7,031	\$5,519	\$5,933	\$5,436	\$0	\$6,222	\$6,889	\$6,342
Federal Funds											
Total	\$132,844,460	\$140,426,097	\$140,000,022	\$148,224,183	\$31,460,685	\$138,321,396	\$153,088,392	\$0	\$127,325,109	\$111,918,514	\$1,123,608,860
Recipients	14,267	15,645	13,957	15,262	3,365	14,105	15,956	0	11,690	9,933	114,181
Average Award	\$9,311	\$8,976	\$10,031	\$9,712	\$9,348	\$9,806	\$9,594	\$0	\$10,892	\$11,268	\$9,840
Private and Outside Agency											
Total	\$12,740,202	\$9,292,017	\$5,317,484	\$14,752,872	\$1,225,651	\$4,883,124	\$8,887,150	\$0	\$7,550,337	\$5,539,520	\$70,188,355
Recipients	2,856	1,983	1,278	3,047	422	1,224	1,855	0	1,676	1,049	15,390
Average Award	\$4,461	\$4,686	\$4,160	\$4,842	\$2,907	\$3,989	\$4,792	\$0	\$4,504	\$5,279	\$4,561
Subtotal - Above Categories											
Total	\$331,536,950	\$319,946,339	\$288,847,388	\$338,139,857	\$68,051,872	\$283,333,651	\$327,967,349	\$0	\$260,364,740	\$223,170,260	\$2,441,358,407
Recipients	18,271	18,206	16,175	18,637	3,618	15,162	17,701	0	13,664	10,868	132,301
Average Award	\$18,146	\$17,574	\$17,858	\$18,143	\$18,810	\$18,687	\$18,529	\$0	\$19,055	\$20,534	\$18,453
Assistantships											
<i>Readers and Tutors</i>											
Total Support	\$887,710	\$398,586	\$545,043	\$931,707	\$81,993	\$691,765	\$1,276,962	\$0	\$454,895	\$693,504	\$5,962,165
Recipients	635	351	307	429	61	277	624	0	200	671	3,554
Average Award	\$1,397	\$1,137	\$1,775	\$2,172	\$1,345	\$2,499	\$2,046	\$0	\$2,277	\$1,034	\$1,677
<i>Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$569,144	\$52,404	\$16,611	\$6,257	\$0	\$0	\$185,331	\$0	\$6,262	\$113,092	\$949,100
Recipients	68	6	0	2	0	0	16	0	1	12	106
Average Award	\$8,411	\$8,274	\$49,832	\$2,747	\$0	\$0	\$11,583	\$0	\$4,697	\$9,557	\$8,973
<i>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$1,456,853	\$450,989	\$561,653	\$937,964	\$81,993	\$691,765	\$1,462,293	\$0	\$461,157	\$806,596	\$6,911,264
Recipients	684	355	307	430	61	277	632	0	200	679	3,626
Average Award	\$2,131	\$1,271	\$1,827	\$2,180	\$1,345	\$2,499	\$2,313	\$0	\$2,305	\$1,187	\$1,906
<i>Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$22,632	\$27,201	\$3,102	\$6,266	\$0	\$300	\$12,892	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$72,392
Recipients	8	4	4	5	0	1	3	0	0	0	25
Average Award	\$2,952	\$6,120	\$859	\$1,274	\$0	\$300	\$4,001	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,912
<i>Subtotal - Teaching and Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$1,479,485	\$478,190	\$564,755	\$944,230	\$81,993	\$692,065	\$1,475,185	\$0	\$461,157	\$806,596	\$6,983,657
Recipients	690	358	311	435	61	278	634	0	200	679	3,647
Average Award	\$2,144	\$1,335	\$1,816	\$2,170	\$1,345	\$2,492	\$2,325	\$0	\$2,305	\$1,187	\$1,915

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2010-11

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2010-11 Full Year Equiv Enroll	27,997	25,957	23,762	27,987	4,350	19,072	25,178	0	20,701	16,055	191,060
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$333,016,435	\$320,424,530	\$289,412,143	\$339,084,087	\$68,133,865	\$284,025,716	\$329,442,534	\$0	\$260,825,897	\$223,976,856	\$2,448,342,064
Recipients	18,513	18,311	16,275	18,780	3,633	15,224	17,875	0	13,725	11,089	133,425
Average Award	\$17,988	\$17,499	\$17,782	\$18,055	\$18,757	\$18,657	\$18,430	\$0	\$19,003	\$20,198	\$18,350
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$17,669,313	\$20,943,935	\$12,659,802	\$21,403,003	\$2,773,023	\$8,481,285	\$21,240,413	\$0	\$12,074,844	\$6,505,654	\$123,751,271
Recipients	6,581	6,897	4,878	7,189	941	3,118	6,589	0	5,534	3,237	44,964
Average Award	\$2,685	\$3,037	\$2,595	\$2,977	\$2,947	\$2,720	\$3,224	\$0	\$2,182	\$2,010	\$2,752
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$350,685,748	\$341,368,465	\$302,071,945	\$360,487,090	\$70,906,888	\$292,507,001	\$350,682,947	\$0	\$272,900,741	\$230,482,510	\$2,572,093,335
Recipients	19,953	20,164	17,485	20,147	3,741	15,616	19,225	0	15,172	11,777	143,281
Average Award	\$17,576	\$16,929	\$17,276	\$17,893	\$18,952	\$18,731	\$18,240	\$0	\$17,987	\$19,570	\$17,951

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2010-11

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2010-11 Full Year Equiv Enroll	10,174	6,480	4,963	11,768	240	2,419	5,341	2,941	2,964	1,500	48,790
State of California											
Total Recipients	\$48,422 26	\$393,294 58	\$453,190 43	\$103,462 44	\$1,277 1	\$193,253 26	\$600,155 34	\$56,602 20	\$133,492 17	\$213,151 20	\$2,196,299 289
Average Award	\$1,899	\$6,781	\$10,526	\$2,351	\$1,277	\$7,433	\$17,652	\$2,830	\$7,701	\$10,658	\$7,603
University of California											
Total Recipients	\$101,301,580 6,688	\$35,769,883 3,882	\$34,540,903 2,879	\$79,563,271 5,952	\$1,294,668 104	\$15,835,933 999	\$32,599,608 2,748	\$40,828,777 2,257	\$16,731,777 1,781	\$7,959,177 854	\$366,425,576 28,144
Average Award	\$15,147	\$9,214	\$11,997	\$13,368	\$12,449	\$15,848	\$11,864	\$18,093	\$9,393	\$9,320	\$13,020
Federal Funds											
Total Recipients	\$106,426,557 3,755	\$73,802,576 3,068	\$47,893,757 1,990	\$150,630,110 5,319	\$664,593 52	\$15,916,382 817	\$43,051,402 1,956	\$62,352,437 1,708	\$21,621,943 1,244	\$9,783,123 494	\$532,142,879 20,401
Average Award	\$28,345	\$24,056	\$24,070	\$28,321	\$12,905	\$19,489	\$22,011	\$36,513	\$17,382	\$19,791	\$26,084
Private and Outside Agency											
Total Recipients	\$9,380,550 440	\$4,767,781 695	\$1,990,311 210	\$7,190,895 556	\$75,212 7	\$151,877 23	\$9,865,156 649	\$2,123,927 101	\$1,411,799 100	\$177,653 22	\$37,135,161 2,804
Average Award	\$21,316	\$6,860	\$9,493	\$12,927	\$10,745	\$6,540	\$15,208	\$20,960	\$14,118	\$7,955	\$13,246
Subtotal - Above Categories											
Total Recipients	\$217,157,108 8,001	\$114,733,534 4,720	\$84,878,161 3,711	\$237,487,739 8,347	\$2,035,750 147	\$32,097,445 1,548	\$86,116,321 3,569	\$105,361,742 2,453	\$39,899,011 2,250	\$18,133,104 1,047	\$937,899,915 35,793
Average Award	\$27,142	\$24,309	\$22,871	\$28,452	\$13,849	\$20,730	\$24,127	\$42,951	\$17,731	\$17,319	\$26,203
Assistantships											
<i>Readers and Tutors</i>											
Total Support Recipients	\$4,292,506 749	\$1,115,514 489	\$1,088,309 263	\$3,885,434 978	\$374 1	\$250,008 191	\$1,271,949 418	\$112,185 90	\$301,444 237	\$97,533 101	\$12,415,255 3,517
Average Award	\$5,731	\$2,283	\$4,143	\$3,973	\$374	\$1,309	\$3,045	\$1,242	\$1,270	\$962	\$3,530
<i>Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support Recipients	\$47,255,484 3,183	\$38,841,833 2,149	\$31,905,730 1,617	\$44,240,530 2,537	\$3,621,628 173	\$26,227,376 1,201	\$33,474,142 1,817	\$363,386 65	\$28,756,674 1,471	\$16,551,018 820	\$271,237,800 15,033
Average Award	\$14,849	\$18,074	\$19,727	\$17,438	\$20,934	\$21,844	\$18,423	\$5,562	\$19,553	\$20,184	\$18,044
<i>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support Recipients	\$51,547,990 3,586	\$39,957,347 2,240	\$32,994,039 1,786	\$48,125,963 2,957	\$3,622,002 173	\$26,477,383 1,267	\$34,746,091 1,864	\$475,571 148	\$29,058,118 1,519	\$16,648,551 855	\$283,653,056 16,395
Average Award	\$14,375	\$17,835	\$18,474	\$16,275	\$20,936	\$20,898	\$18,641	\$3,221	\$19,130	\$19,480	\$17,301
<i>Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support Recipients	\$62,418,528 3,248	\$54,451,273 2,480	\$27,985,948 1,421	\$54,356,557 2,716	\$2,595,496 162	\$17,148,962 932	\$48,220,113 2,000	\$8,947,977 337	\$28,447,003 1,081	\$14,096,134 640	\$318,667,991 15,015
Average Award	\$19,218	\$21,959	\$19,695	\$20,017	\$16,071	\$18,402	\$24,114	\$26,578	\$26,315	\$22,014	\$21,223
<i>Subtotal - Teaching and Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support Recipients	\$115,037,848 5,408	\$94,692,178 3,578	\$61,507,375 2,484	\$102,487,644 4,492	\$6,289,728 228	\$43,631,473 1,692	\$83,086,768 3,149	\$10,700,603 969	\$57,515,336 2,057	\$30,885,549 1,136	\$605,834,503 25,193
Average Award	\$21,274	\$26,463	\$24,758	\$22,817	\$27,647	\$25,794	\$26,385	\$11,039	\$27,956	\$27,188	\$24,048

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2010-11

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2010-11 Full Year Equiv Enroll	10,174	6,480	4,963	11,768	240	2,419	5,341	2,941	2,964	1,500	48,790
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$332,194,956	\$209,425,712	\$146,385,536	\$339,975,382	\$8,325,478	\$75,728,918	\$169,203,089	\$116,062,346	\$97,414,347	\$49,018,653	\$1,543,734,418
Recipients	8,983	5,760	4,319	9,427	236	2,225	4,787	2,635	2,729	1,381	42,483
Average Award	\$36,981	\$36,360	\$33,896	\$36,064	\$35,277	\$34,030	\$35,344	\$44,046	\$35,697	\$35,486	\$36,337
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$7,540,605	\$13,041,435	\$4,562,259	\$18,731,960	\$214,500	\$1,839,231	\$4,809,145	\$15,228,191	\$4,311,129	\$1,415,917	\$71,694,371
Recipients	899	946	379	1,581	22	267	429	492	763	115	5,892
Average Award	\$8,392	\$13,787	\$12,041	\$11,852	\$9,977	\$6,889	\$11,210	\$30,952	\$5,650	\$12,277	\$12,169
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$339,735,561	\$222,467,147	\$150,947,795	\$358,707,342	\$8,539,978	\$77,568,149	\$174,012,234	\$131,290,537	\$101,725,476	\$50,434,570	\$1,615,428,790
Recipients	9,008	5,833	4,347	9,675	237	2,241	4,830	2,714	2,756	1,391	43,031
Average Award	\$37,716	\$38,141	\$34,724	\$37,076	\$36,034	\$34,613	\$36,028	\$48,381	\$36,918	\$36,249	\$37,540

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SUMMARY OF FEDERALLY AUTHORIZED SUPPORT, 2010-11

	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total*
Pell Grants			
Total	\$351,050,395	\$324,801	\$351,832,718
Recipients	79,520	103	79,955
Average Award	\$4,415	\$3,165	\$4,400
ACG Grants			
Total	\$13,622,087	\$0	\$13,624,342
Recipients	18,217	0	18,226
Average Award	\$748	\$0	\$748
SMART Grants			
Total	\$26,858,661	\$0	\$26,867,329
Recipients	10,116	0	10,119
Average Award	\$2,655	\$0	\$2,655
SEOG			
Total	\$11,197,694	\$0	\$11,202,915
Recipients	13,742	0	13,760
Average Award	\$815	\$0	\$814
Perkins			
Total	\$16,889,479	\$6,568,840	\$23,496,476
Recipients	13,543	2,176	15,735
Average Award	\$1,247	\$3,019	\$1,493
Stafford (Subsidized)/Other Subsidized			
Total	\$320,005,641	\$138,694,769	\$459,969,583
Recipients	76,356	16,209	92,844
Average Award	\$4,191	\$8,556	\$4,954
Plus/SLS/Stafford (Unsubsidized)			
Total	\$356,640,274	\$305,918,487	\$664,429,564
Recipients	52,920	13,026	66,134
Average Award	\$6,739	\$23,485	\$10,047
Work-Study			
Total	\$22,560,280	\$3,745,966	\$26,315,434
Recipients	14,526	1,119	15,652
Average Award	\$1,553	\$3,348	\$1,681
Scholarships and Fellowships			
Total	\$45,013,985	\$76,497,373	\$122,213,475
Recipients	28,982	3,648	32,746
Average Award	\$1,553	\$20,968	\$3,732
Other Federal Support			
Total	\$251,112	\$392,643	\$658,523
Recipients	124	47	175
Average Award	\$2,028	\$8,414	\$3,774
Summary - All Federal Support Excluding Assistantships			
Total	\$1,123,608,860	\$532,142,879	\$1,660,118,688
Recipients	114,181	20,401	135,226
Average Award	\$9,840	\$26,084	\$12,276

*NOTE: Total column includes awards and recipients for students whose enrollment level is unknown.

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SUMMARY OF UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS, 2010-11**

	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total*
Scholarships and Fellowships			
Total	\$91,622,423	\$294,581,996	\$390,478,955
Recipients	21,563	22,958	45,312
Average Award	\$4,249	\$12,831	\$8,618
Grants			
Total	\$585,066,349	\$69,743,839	\$656,924,755
Recipients	99,868	8,434	109,135
Average Award	\$5,858	\$8,269	\$6,019
Loans			
Total	\$6,314,163	\$1,999,491	\$8,324,950
Recipients	3,224	345	3,572
Average Award	\$1,959	\$5,790	\$2,331
Work-Study			
Total	\$5,054,139	\$100,249	\$5,154,388
Recipients	3,087	38	3,125
Average Award	\$1,637	\$2,638	\$1,649
Other Campus Employment			
Total	\$123,751,271	\$71,694,371	\$195,484,213
Recipients	44,964	5,892	50,889
Average Award	\$2,752	\$12,169	\$3,841
Summary - All University Support Excluding Assistantships			
Total	\$688,057,074	\$366,425,576	\$1,060,883,048
Recipients	108,491	28,144	138,223
Average Award	\$6,342	\$13,020	\$7,675

*NOTE: Total column includes awards and recipients for students whose enrollment level is unknown.