

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

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



SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

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

March 23, 2017

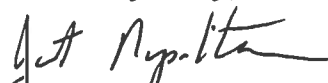
The Honorable Holly J. Mitchell  
Chair, Joint Legislative Budget Committee  
1020 N Street, Room 553  
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Senator Mitchell:

Pursuant to Section 66021.1(b) of the Education Code, enclosed is the University of California's annual report to the Legislature on *Student Financial Support for 2015-16*.

If you have any questions regarding this report, Interim Associate Vice President David Alcocer would be pleased to speak with you. He can be reached by telephone at (510) 987-9113, or by email at [David.Alcocer@ucop.edu](mailto:David.Alcocer@ucop.edu).

Yours very truly,

  
Janet Napolitano  
President

Enclosure

cc: Senate Budget and Fiscal Review  
The Honorable Senator Anthony J. Portantino, Chair  
Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Subcommittee #1  
(Attn: Ms. Anita Lee)  
(Attn: Ms. Cheryl Black)  
The Honorable Kevin McCarty, Chair  
Assembly Budget Subcommittee #2  
(Attn: Mr. Mark Martin)  
(Attn: Mrs. Katie Sperla)  
Ms. Peggy Collins, Joint Legislative Budget Committee  
Mr. Danny Alvarez, Secretary of the Senate

The Honorable Holly J. Mitchell

March 23, 2017

Page 2

Ms. Tina McGee, Legislative Analyst's Office  
Ms. Amy Leach, Office of the Chief Clerk of the Assembly  
Mr. Jim Lasky, Legislative Counsel Bureau  
Mr. E. Dotson Wilson, Chief Clerk of the Assembly  
Mr. Jeff Bell, Department of Finance  
Mr. Christian Osmena, Department of Finance  
Mr. Jack Zwald, Department of Finance  
Ms. Tina McGee, Legislative Analyst's Office  
Mr. Mac Taylor, Legislative Analyst's Office  
Mr. Jason Constantouros, Legislative Analyst's Office  
Provost and Executive Vice President Aimée Dorr  
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer Nathan Brostrom  
Senior Vice President Nelson Peacock  
Vice President Pamela Brown  
Vice President Robin Holmes-Sullivan  
Associate Vice President Stephen Handel  
Interim Associate Vice President David Alcocer  
Deputy to the Chief Financial Officer Kieran Flaherty  
Chief of Staff to the Chief Financial Officer Oren Gabriel  
Executive Director Jenny Kao  
Manager Bruce Kennedy

---

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT**



**ANNUAL REPORT ON  
STUDENT FINANCIAL SUPPORT**

**2015-16**

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

**MARCH 2017**

---

Questions about this report may be directed to Christopher Carter, Student Financial Support, Department of Student Affairs, University of California Office of the President at (510) 987-9530 or by e-mail to [chris.carter@ucop.edu](mailto:chris.carter@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 2015-16 academic year. The report is compiled by Student Financial Support in the Student Affairs department at the UC Office of the President.

Beginning with this year's report, most figures on undergraduate financial aid are limited to California residents. The reason for this change is elaborated at the beginning of Section 1 of this report. All figures are appropriately labeled.

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 programs in 2015-16 were published in January 2017 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 at <http://ucop.edu/student-affairs/data-and-reporting>.



# Table of Contents

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>9</b>
Financial Support for Undergraduate Students.....	9
Financial Support for Graduate Students.....	10
<b>SECTION 1 FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS.....</b>	<b>13</b>
Goals of the University’s Undergraduate Financial Aid Programs .....	13
Financing a UC Education: The Education Financing Model.....	13
What do these principles mean for the parents of UC undergraduates?.....	14
What do these principles mean for UC students?.....	14
What do these principles mean for the University? .....	15
How UC Undergraduates Financed Their Education in 2015-16.....	16
Recent Trends in Student Financial Support for Undergraduates.....	25
Outcome Measures Related to Student Financial Support .....	34
Nonresident Undergraduates.....	45
New Developments for 2016-17 and 2017-18.....	47
<b>SECTION 2 FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS .....</b>	<b>49</b>
Goals of the University’s Graduate Financial Aid Programs .....	49
Graduate Academic and Graduate Professional Student Funding Patterns .....	50
New Developments for 2016-17.....	59
<b>SECTION 3 OTHER PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES TO ASSIST STUDENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES FINANCE A UC EDUCATION.....</b>	<b>61</b>
State Programs and Initiatives .....	61
ScholarShare Trust College Savings Program .....	61
Federal Programs and Initiatives .....	61
Federal Education Tax Credits.....	61
Tax Deduction for Higher Education-Related Expenses.....	62
Student Loan Interest Deduction.....	62
Coverdell Education Savings Accounts (ESAs) .....	62
IRA Withdrawals for Higher Education Expenses.....	63
U.S. Savings Bonds.....	63

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1 The Cost of Attendance.....	17
Figure 1-2 Gift Aid Recipients and Average Award Among California Residents by Parent Income, Academic Year 2015-16, .....	18
Figure 1-3 Grant and Scholarship Recipients and Average Awards Among California Residents by Parent Income, Academic Year 2015-16.....	19
Figure 1-4 Pell Grant, Cal Grant, and UC Grant Awards Among California Residents , Academic Year 2015-16 .....	20
Figure 1-5 Scholarship Awards Among California Residents by Parent Income, Academic Year 2015-16 .....	21
Figure 1-6 Per Capita Net Cost Among California Residents by Parent Income, Academic Year 2015-16 .....	22
Figure 1-7 Student and Parent Loan Use Among California Residents by Parent Income, Academic Year 2015-16 .....	23
Figure 1-8 Work-Study and Campus Employment Among California Residents by Parent Income, Academic Year 2015-16 .....	24
Figure 1-9 Average UC Total Cost of Attendance for California Residents, 2010-11 to 2015-16, Nominal Dollars .....	26
Figure 1-10 Trends in Per Capita Undergraduate Gift Aid by Parent Income Among California Residents, 2015-16 Constant Dollars .....	27
Figure 1-11 Trends in Per Capita Grant Support for UC California Resident Students, 2015-16 Constant Dollars .....	28
Figure 1-12 Trends in Per Capita Scholarship Support Among California Residents, 2015-16 Constant Dollars .....	29
Figure 1-13 Trends in the Net Cost by Parent Income Among California Residents, 2015-16 Constant Dollars .....	30
Figure 1-14 Trends in Student Borrowing by Parent Income Among California Residents, 2015-16 Constant Dollars .....	31
Figure 1-15 Trends in Parent Borrowing by Parent Income Among California Residents, 2015-16 Constant Dollars.....	32
Figure 1-16 Trends in Per Capita Work-Study and On-Campus Employment Among California Residents, 2015-16 Constant Dollars .....	33
Figure 1-17 Pell Grant Recipients at UC and Other Research Universities, 2013-14 .	35
Figure 1-18 Trends in the Income of UC Freshman and California Families .....	36
Figure 1-19 Trends in the Parent Income of UC Undergraduates Among California Residents, 2015-16 Constant Dollars.....	37
Figure 1-20 Hours of Student Employment by Income, All Undergraduates, 2016 University of California Cost of Attendance Survey (COAS).....	38
Figure 1-21 Manageability of Student Employment, Recent Surveys of UC Students	39
Figure 1-22 Trends in 2-Year Student Persistence Rates by Entering Year, Parent Income, and Academic Preparation .....	40



Figure 1-23 Units Completed After 2 Years by Entering Year, Parent Income, and Academic Preparation.....	41
Figure 1-24 Four- and Six-Year Graduation Rates by Entering Year, Parent Income, and Academic Preparation .....	42
Figure 1-25 Trends in Cumulative Debt at Graduation by Among California Residents Parent Income and Among All Students, 2015 Constant Dollars .....	43
Figure 1-26 Manageability of Debt at Graduation by Parent Income: Percentage of Students' Average Salary Required to Repay Student Loans Among California Residents.....	44
Figure 1-27 Trends in Per Capita Undergraduate Gift Aid by Residency, 2015-16 Constant Dollars .....	45
Figure 1-28 Trends in the Net Cost by Residency, 2015-16 Constant Dollars.....	46
Figure 2-1 Per Capita Student Financial Support by Type of Graduate Academic and Graduate Professional Degree Students, Academic Year 2015-16.....	51
Figure 2-2 Per Capita Student Financial Support for Graduate Academic Students Over Time, 2015-16 Constant Dollars.....	52
Figure 2-3 Per Capita Student Financial Support for Graduate Academic Students by Discipline, Academic Year 2015-16.....	53
Figure 2-4 Trend in Net Stipend Over Time for Academic Masters and Doctoral Students by Discipline, 2015-16 Constant Dollars .....	54
Figure 2-5 Trend in Net Stipend Over Time for Academic Doctoral Students by Residency and Discipline, 2015-16 Constant Dollars .....	55
Figure 2-6 Trends in Net Stipends Offered by UC and Competing Institutions by Residency, Graduate Student Support Surveys, 2015-16 Constant Dollars	56
Figure 2-7 Per Capita Student Financial Support for Graduate Professional Degree Students Over Time, 2015-16 Constant Dollars .....	57
Figure 2-8 Cumulative Borrowing at Graduation Over Time, Professional Degree Program Graduates, 2015-16 Constant Dollars .....	58



## 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 California students.**

- The University expects a *partnership* between students, parents, state and federal governments, and the University to finance a student's education. (*See pp. 13-15*)

**Many indicators suggest that the University continued to be financially accessible to California undergraduate students at every income level in 2014-15.**

- Beginning in 2014-15, California's Middle Class Scholarship Program provided a new source of gift assistance for students at UC and the California State University with household incomes of up to \$150,000 who receive limited or no need-based financial aid. In the first year of the program, UC students received \$14.7M in MCS awards. An asset cap was introduced in 2015-16, which led to a decline in total MCS funding at UC (\$10.6M). (*See p. 18*)
- Gift aid (grants and scholarships) dramatically reduced the net cost of attending UC for the neediest families. In 2015-16, 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 under \$9,000 for low-income families to over \$30,000 for higher-income families. (*See p. 22*)
- Growth in per capita grant aid has slowed since 2011-12 due to flat systemwide student tuition and fee levels. (*See p. 28*)
- UC continues to enroll a far higher percentage of Pell Grant recipients than comparable universities, public or private. Pell Grant recipients are typically viewed as a proxy for low-income students. (*See p. 35*)
- Trends in the income of UC students – both among Fall 2015 freshmen class and all UC undergraduates – show no change attributable to cost increases. (*See pp. 36-37*)
- 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. 40-42*)
- The 52% of students who graduated in 2015-16 with student loan debt had slightly less cumulative borrowing (\$19,231), on average, than students who graduated in 2014-15 (\$19,628) after adjusting for inflation. California resident students were slightly more likely to borrow (58%) and borrowed slightly more on average (\$19,951). Both figures remain well below the national average student loan debt at graduation of \$28,950. (*See p. 43*)

**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 increased fastest among middle-income students between 2008-09 and 2011-12, and while rates of borrowing have

declined in recent years, they have not declined as quickly for middle class students. (See p. 31 and p. 43)

- 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 pp. 38-39 and pp. 43-44)
- Nonresident undergraduates experienced declines in per capita gift aid since 2010-11 in constant dollars at the same time that per capita gift aid for California residents grew. Not surprisingly, the net cost of UC for nonresidents grew during this same time frame. (See pp. 45-46)

**There are several new developments in 2016-17 related to UC affordability.**

- The California DREAM Loan program provides student loans to undocumented AB540 students at CSU and UC. The Legislature provided \$2.5M in UC's 2015-16 budget for the program, which has been matched by UC's own funding of another \$2.5M. Up to 3,000 students now have access to student loans for the first time as a tool to finance their education. Their documentation status currently prohibits these students from qualifying for federal student loans. More information is available at <http://ucal.us/dreamloan>. (See p. 45)
- Starting in 2016-17, the University began to phase out need-based grants provided through the University Student Aid Program (USAP) for nonresident undergraduate students. (Before this change, all financially needy domestic nonresidents could be considered for UC grant awards to help cover their in-state costs; UC need-based grant awards have never been used to cover Nonresident Supplemental Tuition.) Because nonresidents enrolling before Fall 2016 chose their UC campus with the understanding that they could receive UC grant aid, these student will not be affected by this change. Needy domestic nonresidents will continue to qualify for and receive federal and private financial aid. (See p. 45)
- Systemwide tuition did not increase and the Student Services Fee increased by \$54 in 2016-17. As a result, there was only a small increase in per capita support from both the Cal Grant program and the University's need-based grant program, both of which generally rise when student fees increase. (See p. 45)
- The maximum Pell Grant award increased by \$40, from \$5,775 in 2015-16 to \$5,815 in 2016-17. The increase helps offset increases in costs other than systemwide tuition and fees, such as campus-based fees, room and board, and other expenses. (See p. 45)
- In 2016-17, California's Middle Class Scholarship (MCS) eligibility criteria changed slightly, limiting awards to students whose families report both income and assets under \$156,000 (previously \$150,000). (See p. 45)

## **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. 51-54)*

**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. Per capita net stipend levels for international students have rebounded in recent years after some declines, but a substantial gap between the net stipends of international and domestic graduate academic students remains. *(See p. 55)*
- 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. 56)*

**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. 58)*
- 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. 58)*
- For students pursuing public interest work, University and extramural loan repayment assistance plans (LRAPs) provide additional relief in some cases. *(See p. 58)*

**Graduate student support is affected by tuition and fee decisions in 2015-16.**

- UC continued to maintain graduate academic nonresident tuition at 2011-12 levels in an ongoing effort to compete for and enroll top international and out-of-state students. Graduate academic nonresident tuition has increased only once since 2004-05. *(See p. 59)*
- UC in-state systemwide tuition also did not increase in 2016-17, although the Student Services Fee did increase by \$54. Consequently, the cost of covering tuition and fees – from fellowships, assistantships, or a student's own resources – will decline slightly in inflation-adjusted dollars compared to 2015-16. *(See p. 59)*



## **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 California 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.

Also consistent with this focus, most analysis in Section 1 focuses on California students (including AB540 students), whereas past versions of this report did not distinguish based on residency. The change is being made for two reasons. First, as described above, the University’s policy is to maintain affordability for resident undergraduates. This emphasis was underscored in November of 2015 when the Board of Regents clarified that nonresident undergraduates are not eligible for UC need-based grants.<sup>1</sup> Second, nonresident students finance their educations very differently than California residents, and that difference will grow now that they are no longer eligible for UC need-based grants. By focusing on residents, the figures in this annual report will provide a more accurate picture of how undergraduates covered by the Regents’ policy are faring. Figures that include all students – either due to limitations in the data source or for other reasons – are clearly marked.

#### **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 campuses 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.

---

<sup>1</sup> This policy is being implemented for new undergraduates beginning in fall 2016; continuing students receiving need-based grants will continue to be eligible until they graduate. Nonresident students never received UC need-based grants to cover Nonresident Supplemental Tuition, but they previously could receive grants to help cover the equivalent of in-state student costs.

- 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.

<b>UC Grant Assistance Under The Education Financing Model</b>	
<b>The Total Cost of Attendance</b>	
<i>Less</i>	<p><b>A reasonable contribution from parents</b></p> <p>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.</p>
<i>Less</i>	<p><b>Grants from federal and state programs</b></p> <p>UC expects students to apply for all relevant federal and state grant programs to help cover a portion of their cost of attendance.</p>
<i>Less</i>	<p><b>A manageable student contribution from work and borrowing.</b></p> <p>UC expects <i>all</i> students to contribute towards their education through a manageable level of work and borrowing (self-help).</p>
<i>Equals</i>	<p><b>University grant aid needed</b></p> <p>UC awards grants to cover any remaining portion of the cost of attendance.</p>

***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.

***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?***

- The University determines funding levels for its systemwide 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.

## How UC Undergraduates Financed Their Education in 2015-16

The charts that follow depict how California resident undergraduates financed their education during the 2015-16 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.
  - The Middle Class Scholarship (MCS) provided valuable support to California students whose families make \$150,000 or less and who did not otherwise qualify for a Cal Grant. 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 all income levels 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 eligible middle-income students. 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 all income levels 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.

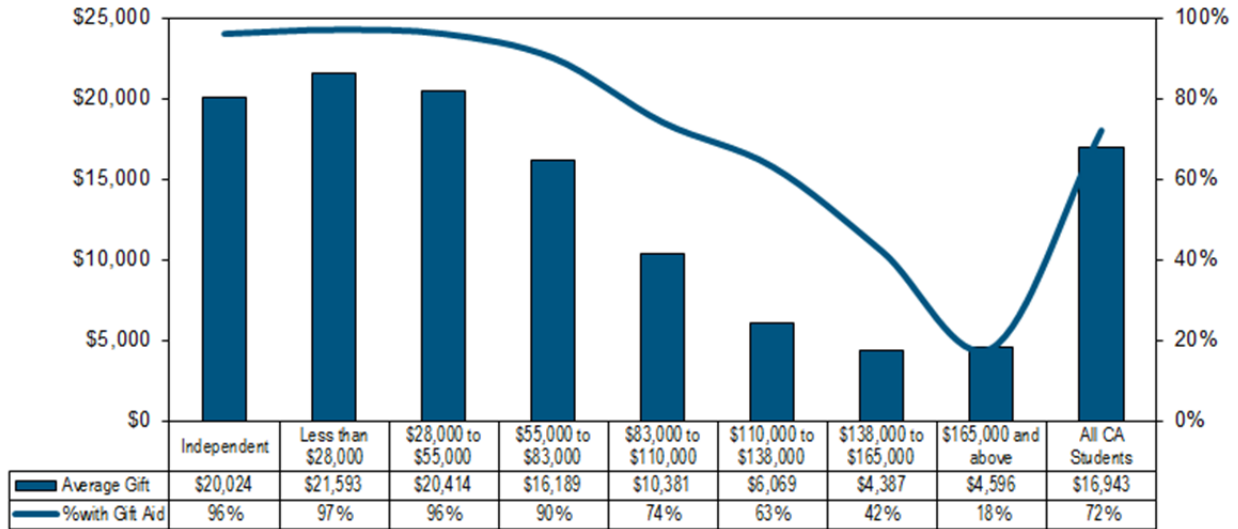
Figure 1-1  
**The Cost of Attendance**

<b>Average On-Campus Undergraduate Student Budget for California Residents, Academic Year 2015-16</b>	
Student Tuition and Fees:	\$13,396
Books and Supplies:	\$1,524
Living:	\$14,199
Personal Expenses:	\$1,700
Transportation:	\$687
Healthcare Allowance:	\$2,130
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$33,636</b>

- 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., tuition and on-campus room-and-board charges) and results from the systemwide Cost of Attendance Survey (COAS). The COAS, 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. The 2015-16 student budgets utilized data from the 2013 administration of the COAS. Details on the results of that survey are available at the following URL: [http://ucop.edu/student-affairs/\\_files/2013\\_COAS\\_report.pdf](http://ucop.edu/student-affairs/_files/2013_COAS_report.pdf).
- UC’s student budgets are generally more inclusive than those at other institutions in two ways.
  - UC surveys both financial aid recipients and non-recipients 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 many other schools.

Both practices reflect 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 Among California Residents by Parent Income,<sup>2</sup> Academic Year 2015-16,**

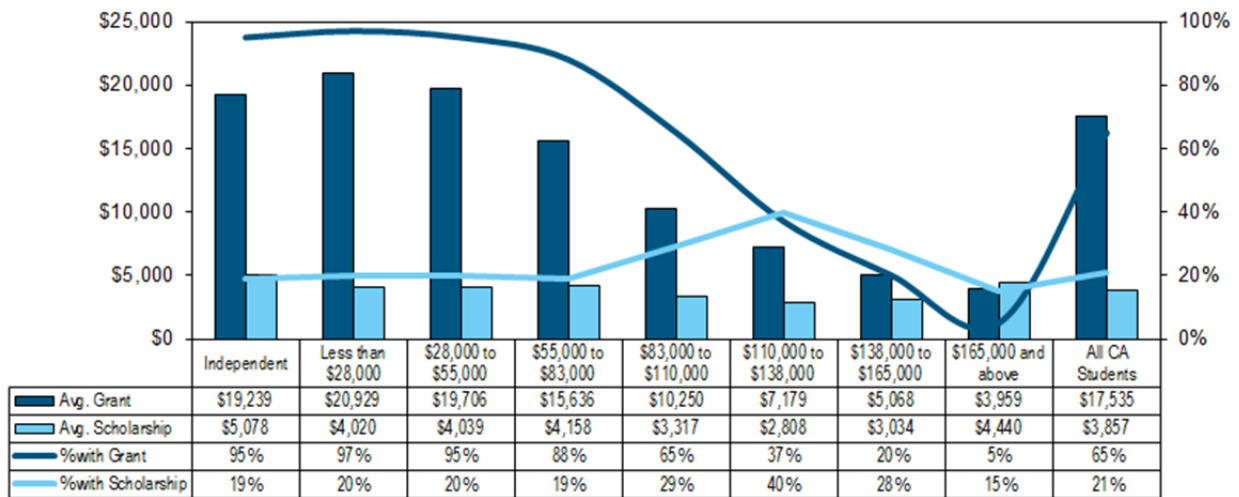


- Grants and scholarships – collectively known as “gift aid” – are the most important types of aid for students and families because they reduce the net cost of a UC education, thereby reducing the need for students and families to contribute from savings, income, or loans.
- Consistent with UC’s primary goal of being financially accessible to all students, independent and lower-income students, who typically have fewer family resources, are more likely to receive gift aid and generally receive larger awards than higher-income students.
- The State of California’s Middle Class Scholarship (MCS) was new in 2014-15 and continued to be implemented in 2015-16. It provided \$10.6M in scholarship support to UC families making less than \$150,000.
- 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.

<sup>2</sup> Parent income figures throughout this report are obtained from either the Free Application for Federal Student Aid/Dream Act Application (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

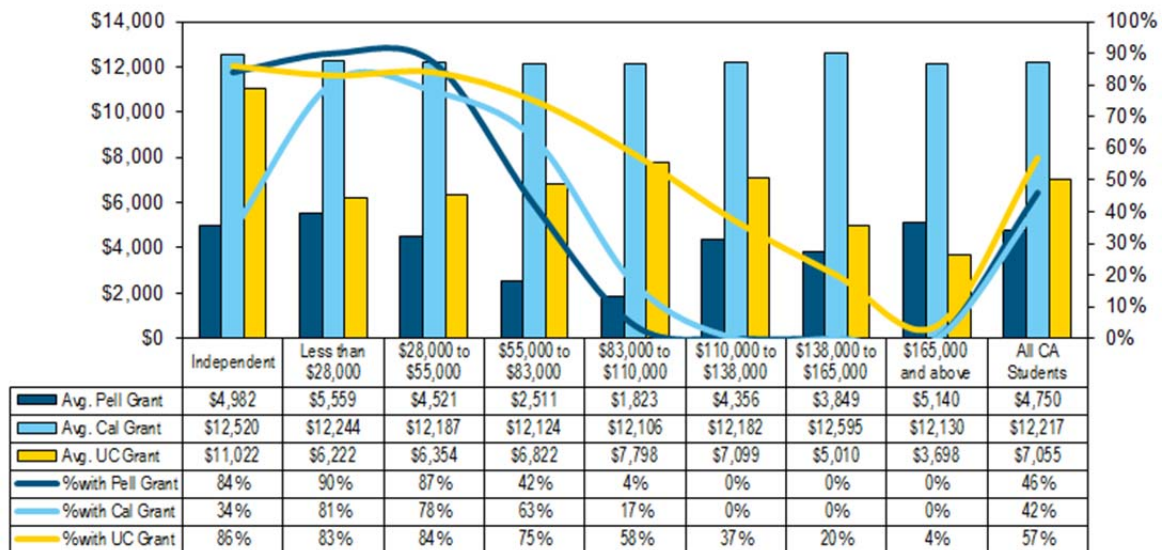
**Grant and Scholarship Recipients and Average Awards Among California Residents by Parent Income, Academic Year 2015-16**



- *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 dark blue columns above) than higher-income students.
- *Scholarships* are based on criteria such as academic achievement or specialized talent. 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 is higher for students whose family incomes are in the middle ranges, primarily due to the State of California’s Middle Class Scholarship program.

Figure 1-4

**Pell Grant, Cal Grant, and UC Grant Awards Among California Residents, Academic Year 2015-16**

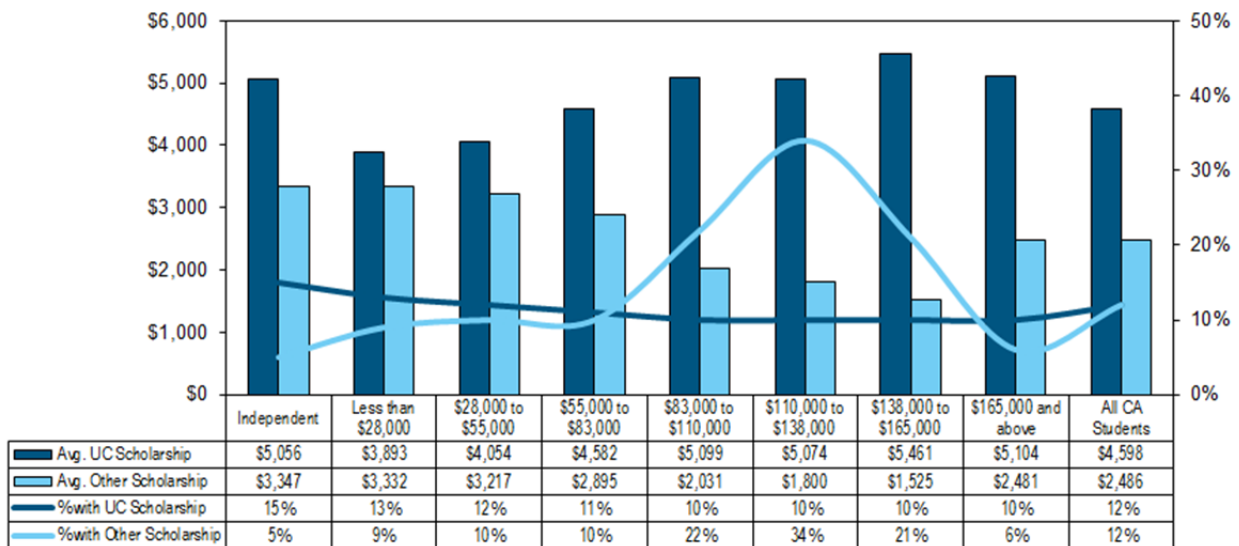


- Federal Pell Grants, state Cal Grants, and UC’s institutional need-based grants represent the primary sources of gift aid for UC undergraduates.
- The federal *Pell Grant* program provides grants (worth up to \$5,775 in 2015-16) to low-income students. Eligibility declines rapidly with income, leading to the steep drop-off shown by the dark blue line in the figure.
- *Cal Grants* typically cover students’ systemwide fees.<sup>3</sup> 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 light blue 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 as compared to Pell grants.
- A student’s *UC grant* (see the gold line and columns 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.

<sup>3</sup> Independent and low-income students who receive a Cal Grant B award also receive an “access grant,” valued at \$1,551 in 2015-16, to help cover expenses other than tuition and fees.

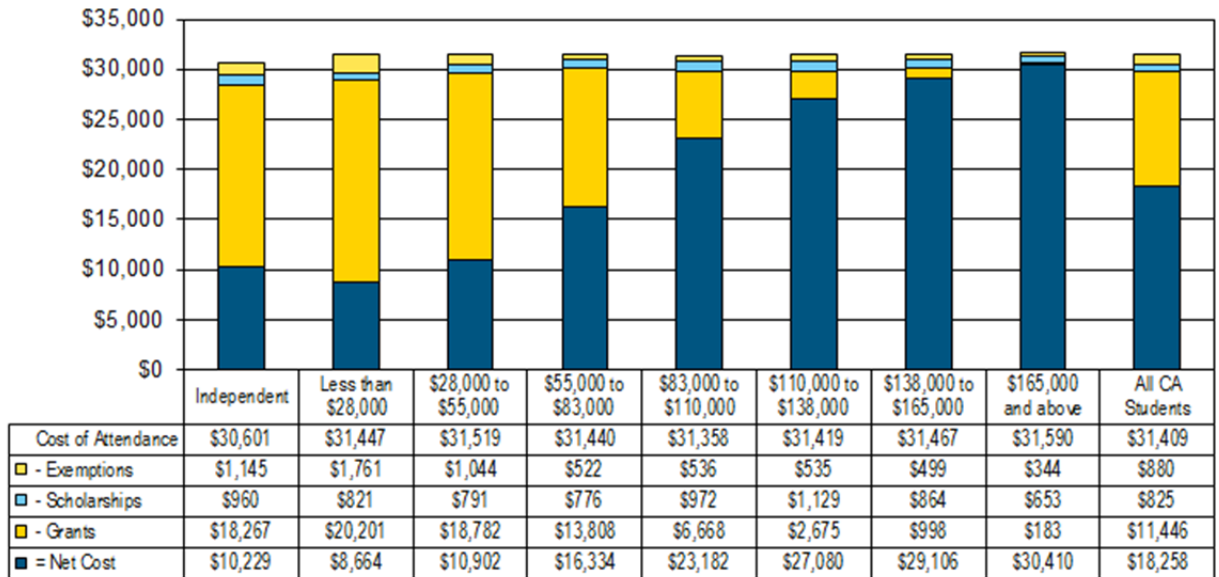
Figure 1-5

**Scholarship Awards Among California Residents by Parent Income, Academic Year 2015-16**



- UC undergraduates receive scholarships from both University, state, and extramural programs.
- While some scholarships are restricted to students with financial need, scholarships can also be based, in whole or in part, on merit – e.g., academic ability or a specialized talent.
- The percentage of students with UC scholarships (shown by the dark blue line in the figure above) and the average scholarship they receive (shown by the dark blue columns) vary little by income level. However, the percentage of students with Other Scholarship does vary by income, due almost entirely to the state’s Middle Class Scholarship.
- Scholarships are one way students can help cover their expected self-help contribution. Compared to the total amount of support provided by UC grants, however, the support provided by scholarships remains relatively modest. (See Figure 1-3.)

Figure 1-6  
**Per Capita Net Cost Among California Residents by Parent Income, Academic Year 2015-16<sup>4</sup>**

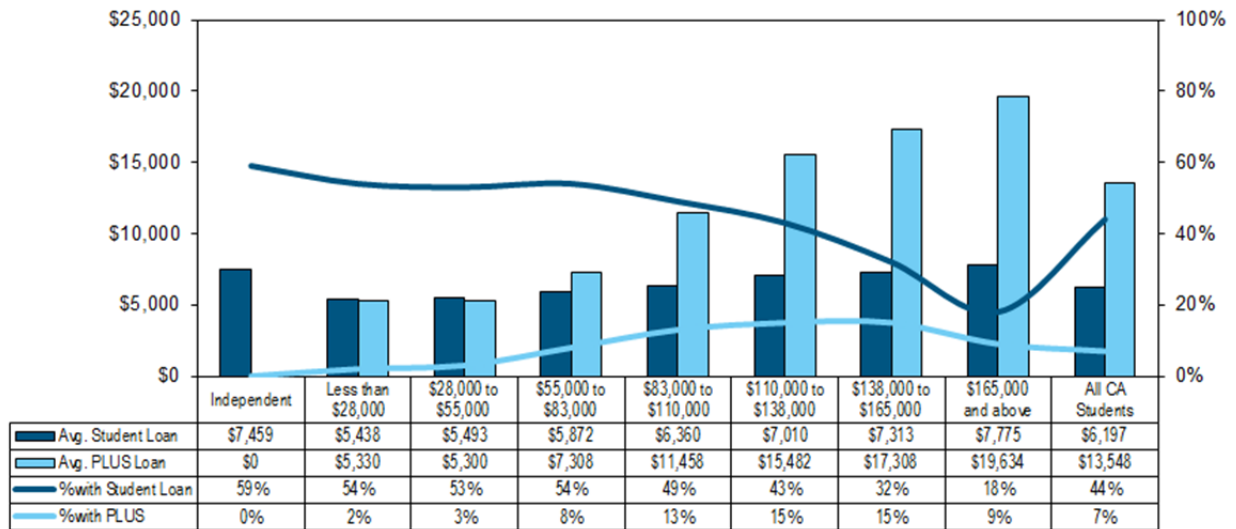


- The net cost of attendance represents the share of the total cost of attendance that a student and his or her family are responsible for covering.
- Consistent with the Education Financing Model, UC’s net cost – the cumulative impact of grants, scholarships, and exemptions on the actual cost of attendance – is lowest for those students with the fewest financial resources (see the dark blue column segments in the figure above).
- Scholarships and various tuition and fee exemptions help to reduce the net cost for students at every income level to some extent.

<sup>4</sup> Includes tuition for UC’s relatively modest population of out-of-state and international undergraduates.

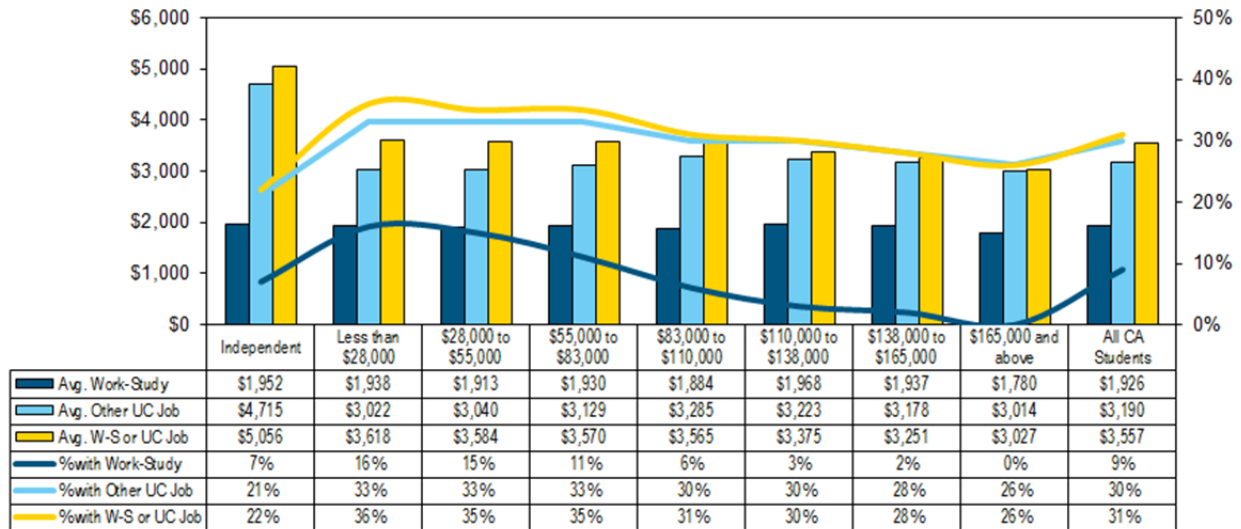


Figure 1-7  
**Student and Parent Loan Use Among California Residents by Parent Income, Academic Year 2015-16**



- Overall, student loans are much more common than parent loans.
- The percentage of students with student loans declines steadily with income; in contrast, the average student loan amount rises somewhat with income (see the dark blue line and columns in the figure above). The higher average borrowing among borrowers from higher-income families may reflect a decision by some students to cover a portion of their expected parent contribution with their student loan.
- Among the small proportion of students who use parent loans, middle-income families borrow at the highest rate. The average federal 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 light blue line and columns in the figure above).

Figure 1-8  
**Work-Study and Campus Employment Among California Residents by Parent Income, Academic Year 2015-16**



- 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 grant assistance so that no student is required to work an unmanageable number of hours in order to finance their 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 dark blue line in the figure above) while the percentage of students with other forms of campus employment is similar across all income levels (see the light blue line).
- The average combined earnings from work-study and other campus employment varies little across students income levels (see the gold columns).

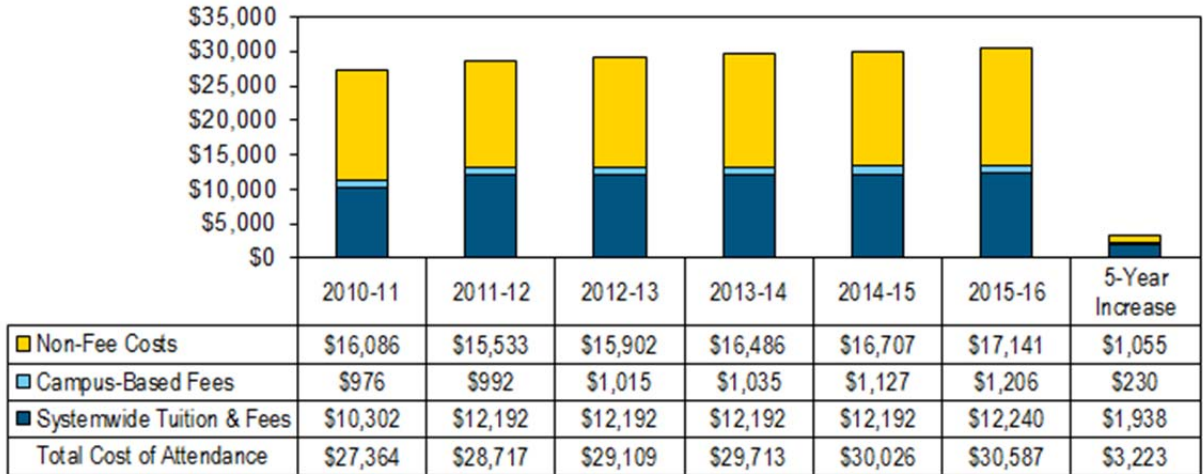
## Recent Trends in Student Financial Support for California Undergraduates

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

- UC's average total cost of attendance for California residents rose between 2010-11 and 2015-16, primarily due to a steep increase in mandatory systemwide tuition and fees in 2011-12. The rate of increase slowed beginning in 2012-13 as systemwide tuition and fees remained unchanged. See Figure 1-9.
- While the amount of gift aid received by UC California resident students increased sharply between 2009-10 and 2011-12, it increased more slowly between 2011-12 and 2015-16. See Figure 1-10.
  - Most of the recent increase in gift aid was attributable to increased funding from the state's Cal Grant program and UC's own institutional aid program. The increased funding for both programs was driven primarily by the 2011-12 increase in UC's systemwide tuition and fees. See Figure 1-11.
  - Per capita funding for scholarships from both UC and non-UC sources remained relatively flat between 2011-12 and 2013-14, when adjusted for inflation. However, the MCS resulted in a slight increase for the 2014-15 academic year. 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 resident undergraduates 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.
- California resident student borrowing decreased slightly for students at all income levels in 2015-16 except for those whose families make between \$110,000 and \$138,000. See Figure 1-14.
- Parent borrowing among California residents changed little in 2015-16 and remains much less common than student borrowing. See Figure 1-15.
- California resident undergraduates' earnings from work-study and on-campus employment increased slightly in 2015-16. See Figure 1-16.

Figure 1-9

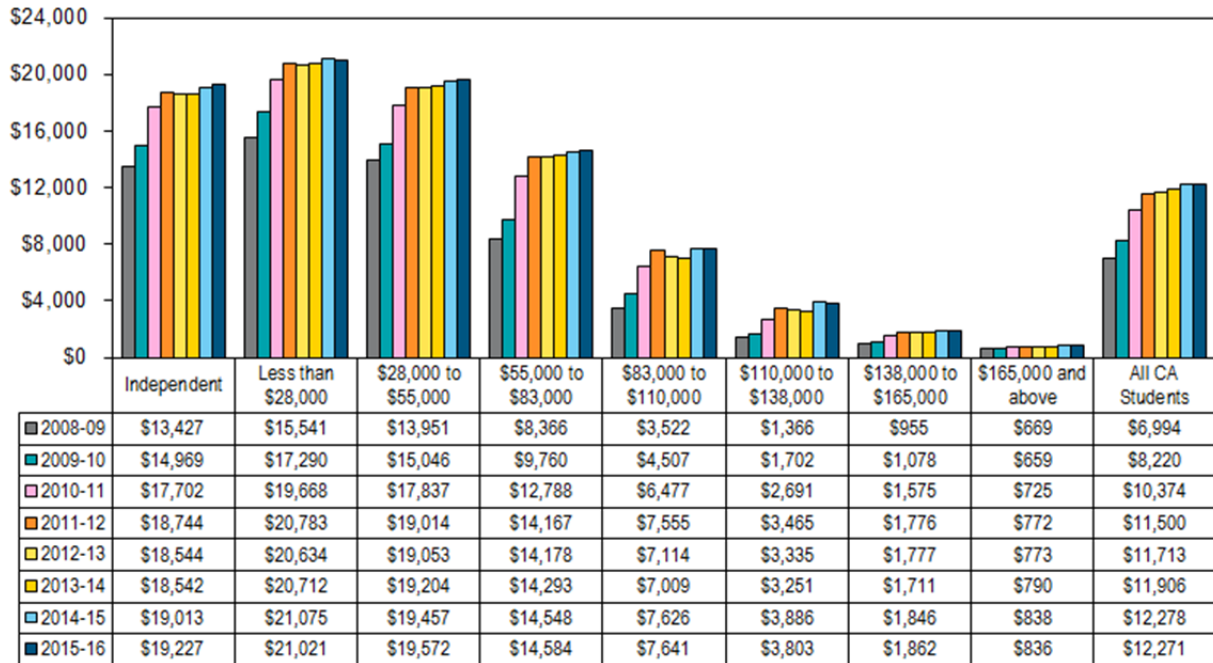
**Average UC Total Cost of Attendance for California Residents, 2010-11 to 2015-16, Nominal Dollars<sup>5</sup>**



- UC’s average total cost of attendance has increased in recent years due to increases in both tuition and fees and other costs, although systemwide tuition and fees did not increase between 2011-12 and 2014-15.
- During the period shown above, most of the increase is attributable to increases in the University’s systemwide tuition and fees between 2010-11 and 2011-12. 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. This additional funding offsets the increase in the cost of attendance for most low- and middle-incomes students with financial need. In contrast, increases in non-fee costs generate no new funding for financial aid.

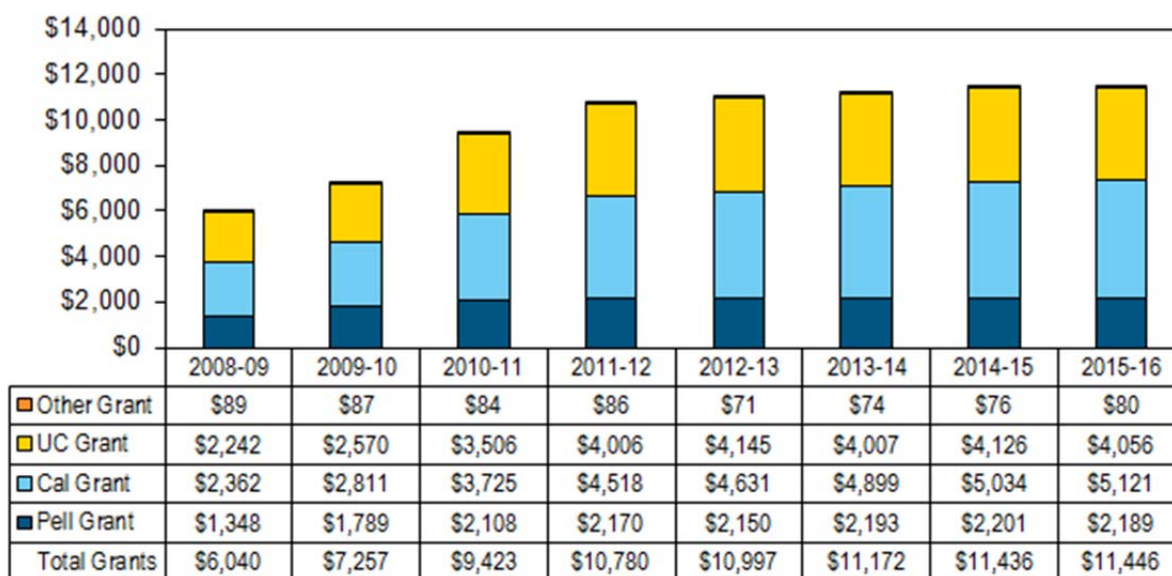
<sup>5</sup> Figures represent the weighted average total cost of attendance across all housing categories (on-campus, off-campus, and living with relatives).

Figure 1-10  
**Trends in Per Capita Undergraduate Gift Aid by Parent Income Among California Residents, 2015-16 Constant Dollars**



- The support received by UC students from gift aid (grants and scholarships) remained relatively flat between 2011-12 and 2014-15 on a per capita basis, after adjusting for inflation. This followed several consecutive years of increases, which were primarily attributable to increases in systemwide tuition and fees (see Figure 1-10).
- The relatively flat per capita gift aid among students from lower- and middle-income families in recent years reflects both (a) an increase in the proportion of UC students from such families (see Figure 1-19) and (b) relatively static funding from Cal Grants and UC grants in the absence of any systemwide tuition and fee increase since 2011-12.

Figure 1-11  
**Trends in Per Capita Grant Support for UC California Resident Students,  
 2015-16 Constant Dollars**

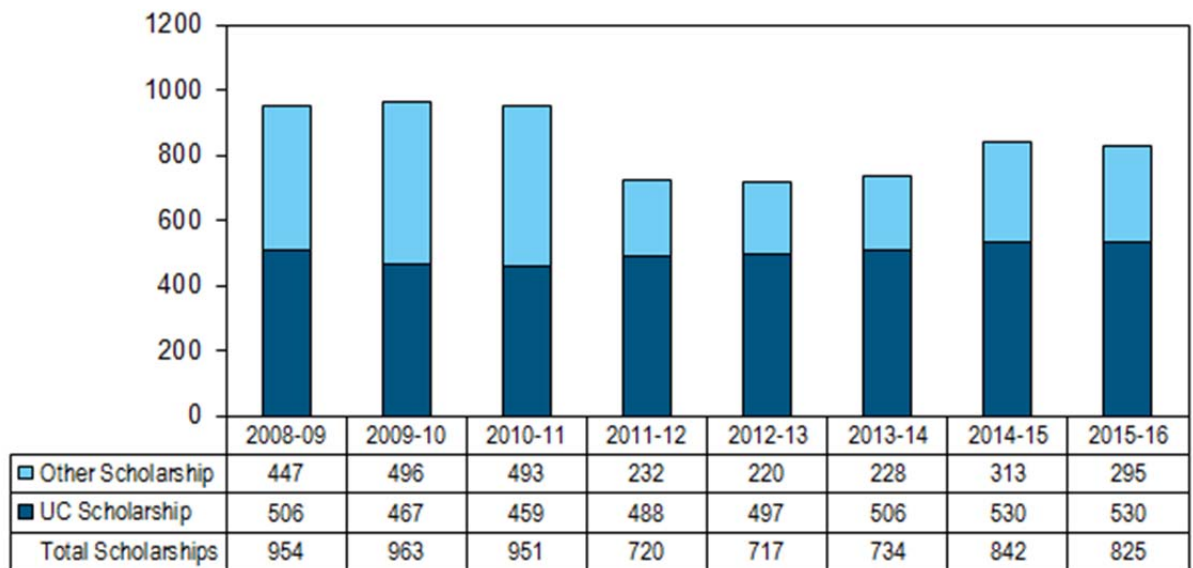


- The combined funding from all grant programs increased substantially until 2011-12, due largely to increases in tuition in those years. Combined funding has since been very stable.
- *Cal Grant* awards increased rapidly from 2008-09 through 2011-12 (see the light blue column segments). *Cal Grant* awards generally cover students’ systemwide tuition and fees, which rose substantially during this period.<sup>6</sup> Because there was no systemwide tuition and fee increase between 2011-12 and 2014-15, *Cal Grant* awards remained relatively stable.
- *UC grants* also increased between 2008-09 and 2011-12 due to the University’s policy of setting aside a portion of new tuition and fee revenue generated from fee increases and enrollment growth to augment its grant program (see the gold column segments).
- *Pell Grants* showed a much more modest increase during this period (see the black column segments). More recently, however, funding for the Pell Grant program has increased substantially. The maximum Pell Grant award in 2015-16 was \$5,775 – \$1,044 more than the maximum in 2008-09.

<sup>6</sup> 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 reached a level such that the extra year of tuition and fee coverage provided by a Cal Grant A award became more valuable than the “access grant” (\$1,551 in 2015-16) provided by a Cal Grant B award for four years.

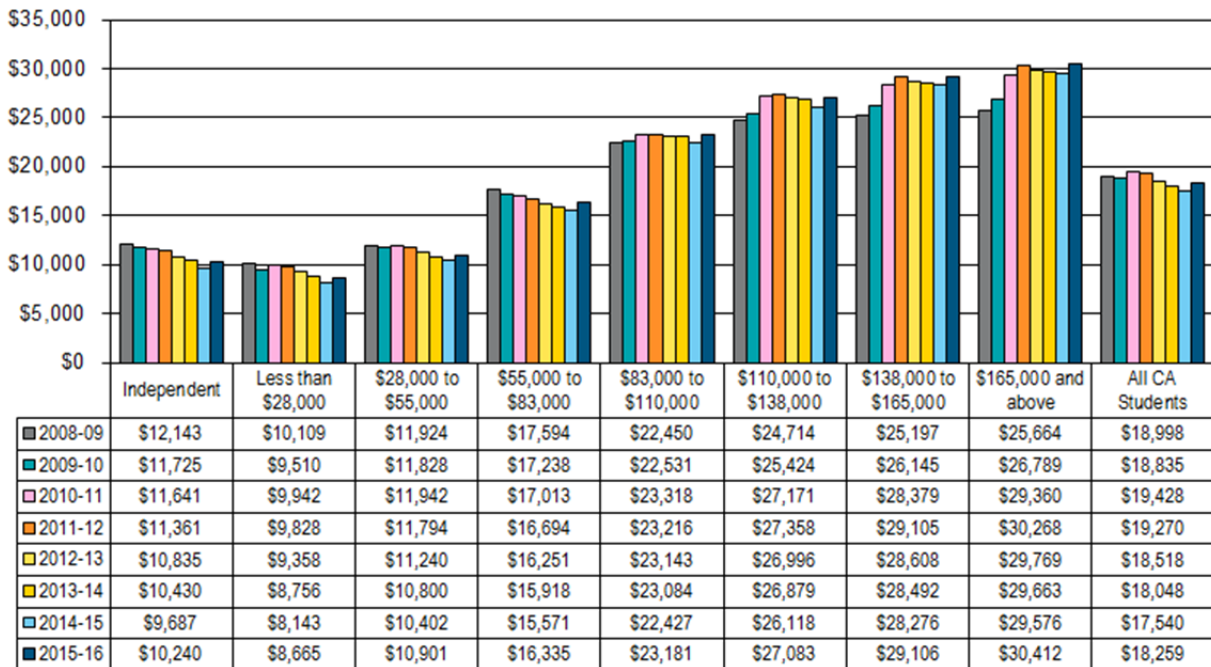
Figure 1-12

**Trends in Per Capita Scholarship Support Among California Residents, 2015-16 Constant Dollars**



- Per capita support from UC scholarships (shown by the dark blue column segments in Figure 1-12) remained relatively flat during the period shown above. This trend may partly reflect the generally sluggish economy in recent years, which affects both gifts to the University and the payout available from UC’s endowed scholarship funds.
- Funding from extramural scholarship programs (shown in light blue) declined significantly in 2011-12 and remained at this level in 2012-13 and 2013-14. The decline in 2011-12 reflects the elimination of two short-lived federal scholarship programs – the Academic Competitiveness Grant (ACG) and National Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent (National SMART Grant) Programs – established by the Higher Education Reconciliation Act of 2005. The programs primarily benefited low-income, high-achieving college students – particularly those majoring in technical fields. UC undergraduates received nearly \$40 million in support from these programs in 2010-11. The programs were authorized only through the 2010-11 academic year; they were not renewed for 2011-12 or later years.
- The increase in Other Scholarships seen in 2014-15 is attributable largely to the Middle Class Scholarship (see Figures 1-5 and 1-3).

Figure 1-13  
**Trends in the Net Cost by Parent Income Among California Residents, 2015-16 Constant Dollars**

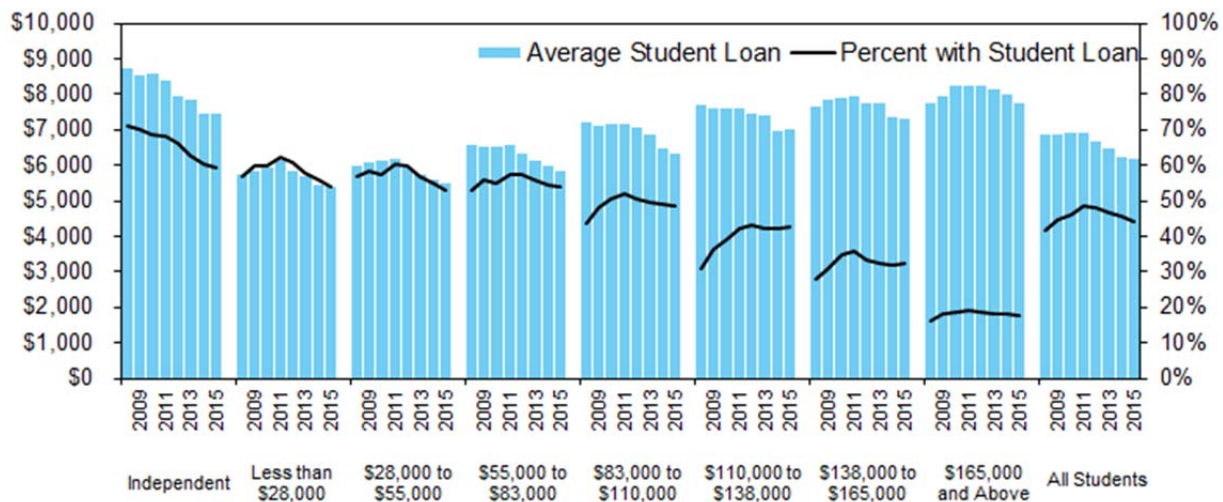


- Changes in the net cost of attending the University – that is, a student’s total cost of attendance less any grants, scholarships, and exemptions – have varied substantially depending on parent income (see Figure 1-13).
- For families in the highest income bracket, the annual net cost of a UC education grew by over \$4,700 between 2008-09 and 2015-16 in inflation-adjusted dollars.
- Increases in gift aid lessened the increase in net cost for low-income families. In fact, the net cost actually *declined* for independent students and for students in the lowest three income groups during this period in inflation-adjusted dollars.



Figure 1-14

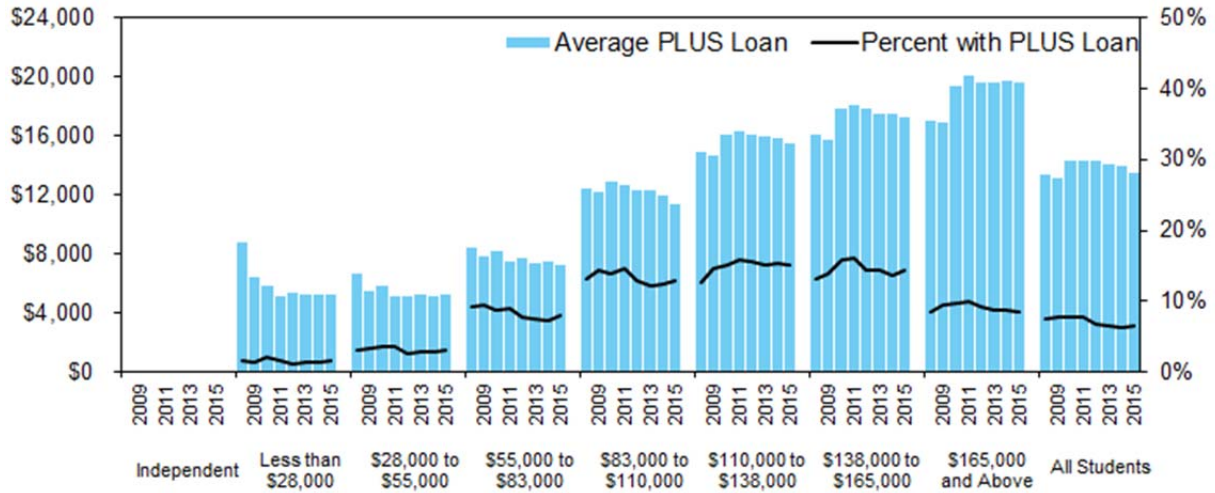
**Trends in Student Borrowing by Parent Income Among California Residents, 2015-16 Constant Dollars**



- The share of UC’s California resident undergraduates who used student loans to help finance their education has declined in each of the last four years, from 48% in 2011-12 to 44% in 2015-16 (see the dark blue lines in the figure above). In constant dollars, the average amount borrowed has also declined in each of the last four years. Average borrowing levels declined from \$6,945 in 2011-12 to \$6,197 in 2014-15 (see the light blue columns in the figure above). This amounts to a four-year decline of 11%.
- The four-year decline in the proportion of students borrowing applies to students in all income categories, except those with family incomes of between \$110,000 and \$138,000, who have seen a vacillation between 42% and 43% over the past five years.
- The four-year decline in the average loan borrowed in constant dollars applies to students in all income categories, including those with family incomes of between \$110,000 and \$138,000.
- Declines in borrowing in recent years may be due to a number of factors. For students from middle- and upper-income families, the lack of tuition increases during this time period may be having an impact on their need to borrow. Also, the improving economy may mean that student wages have increased, allowing them to rely more heavily on work rather than loan to cover their self-help.

Figure 1-15

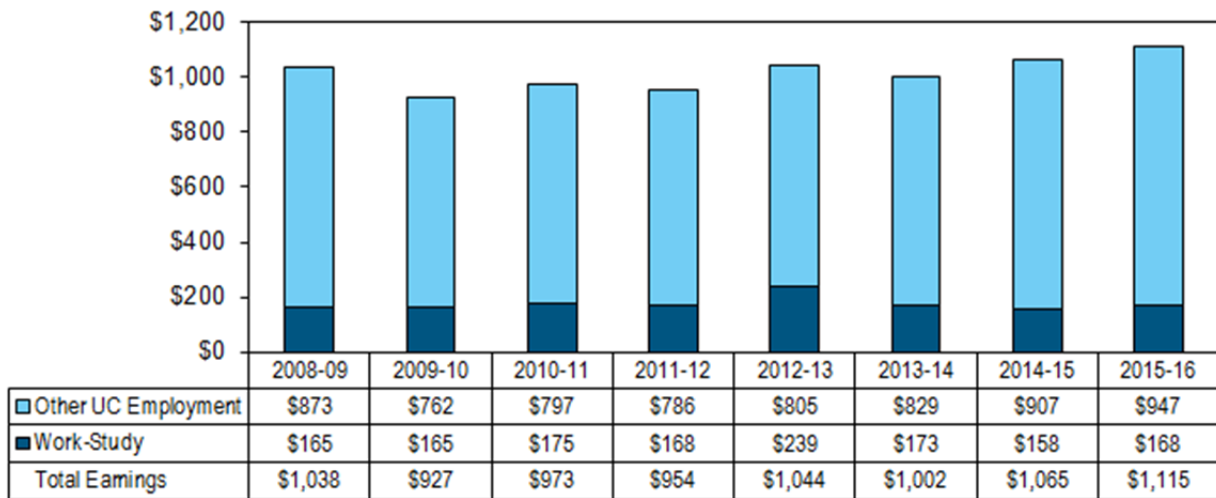
**Trends in Parent Borrowing by Parent Income Among California Residents, 2015-16 Constant Dollars**



- Parental borrowing under the federal PLUS loan declined from 8% to 7% of undergraduates between 2011-12 and 2015-16 (see the black lines in the figure above).
- The average PLUS loan amounts declined in constant dollars for the past three years, from \$14,408 in 2012-13 to \$13,558 in 2015-16.

Figure 1-16

**Trends in Per Capita Work-Study and On-Campus Employment Among California Residents, 2015-16 Constant Dollars**



- Per capita student support from work-study earnings has remained relatively flat over this time period in constant dollars, with an anomalous spike in 2012-13.
- Per capita earnings declined at the beginning of this time period, but appeared to recover starting in 2012-13, which may partly reflect improved on-campus employment opportunities due to improvements 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:

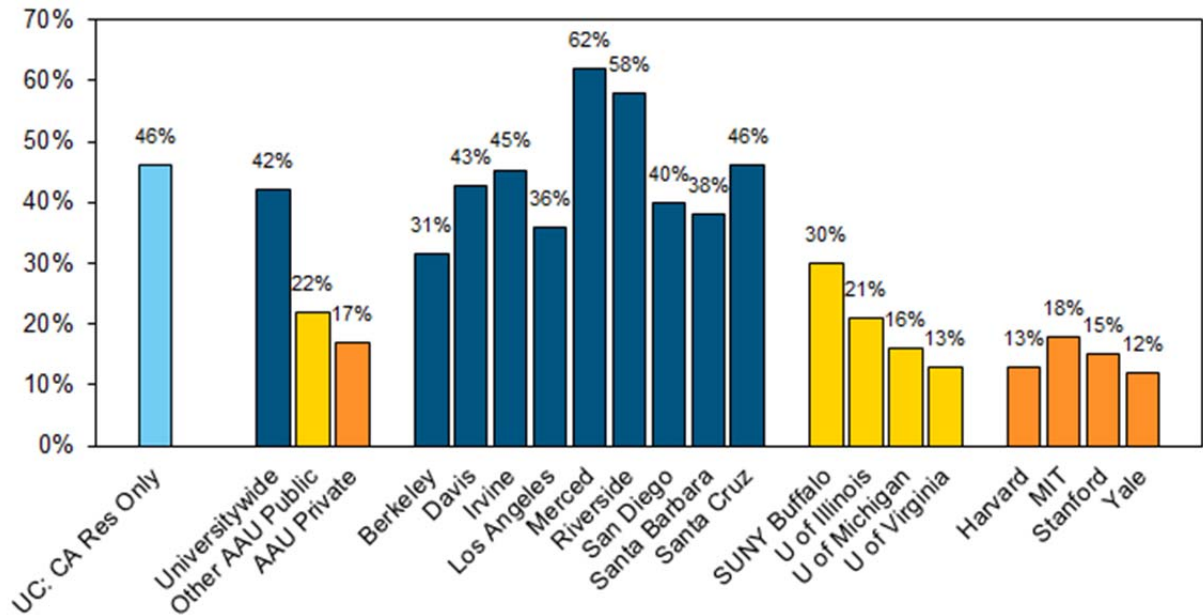
- Is the University financially accessible to students at every income level?
- Do UC students work manageable hours?
- Do students' financial circumstances affect their academic success?
- Do students graduate with manageable debt?

The charts that follow address these questions and illustrate that:

- UC remains very successful at enrolling low-income Pell Grant recipients. See Figure 1-17.
- Trends in the family income mix of incoming California resident freshmen suggest no direct correlation between year-to-year changes in the University's tuition and freshman enrollment. See Figure 1-18.
- While the percentage of UC California resident undergraduates from lower-income families had increased in recent years, likely reflecting the impact of the economic downturn and recession on the incomes of UC families in those years, the proportion of students from lower-income families remained stable between 2012-13 and 2015-16. See Figure 1-19.
- Nearly half of UC undergraduates (resident and nonresident) at every income level reported not working. 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 all undergraduates 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 declined slightly between 2014-15 and 2015-16, as did the average debt among borrowers. This is true both for California residents and for all undergraduates. See Figure 1-25.
- Among California resident 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 2015-16 had debt that would require more than 9% of their average salary to repay based on a standard 10-year repayment plan – about the same as in 2014-15. See Figure 1-26.

Figure 1-17

**Pell Grant Recipients at UC and Other Research Universities,<sup>7</sup> 2013-14**



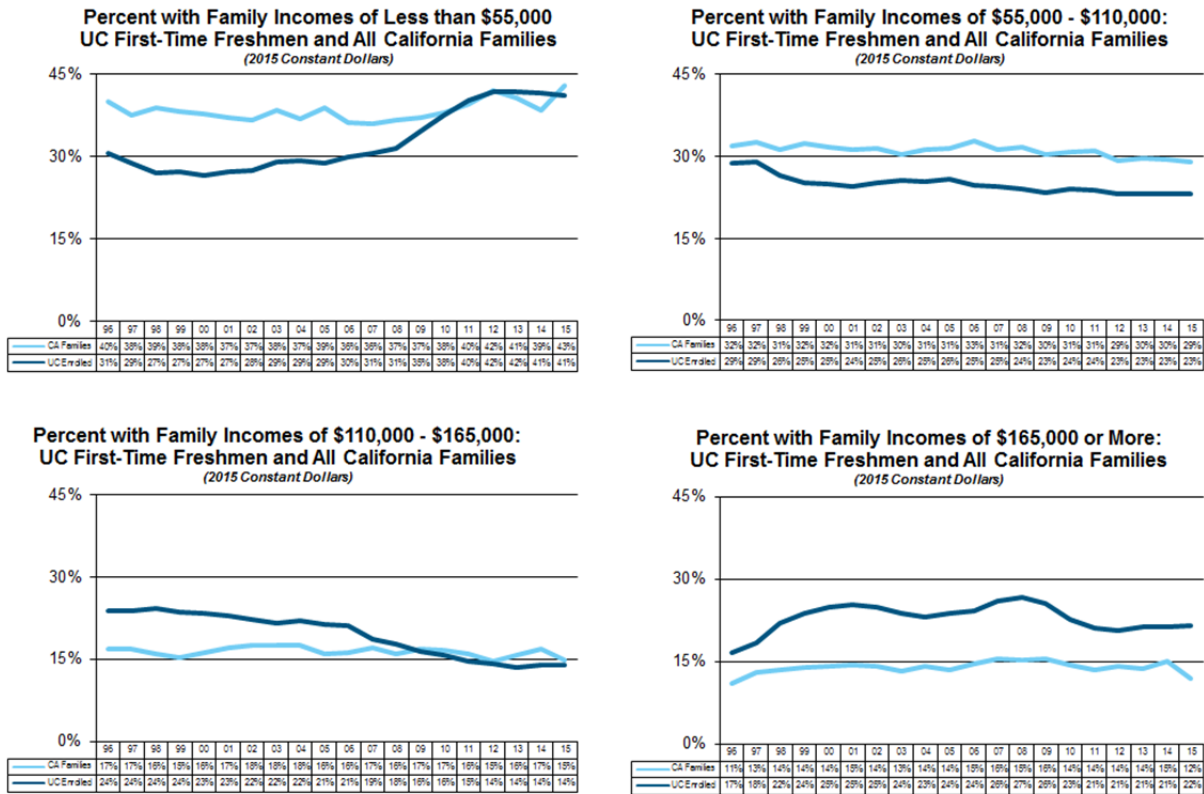
- The percentage of undergraduate students with Pell Grants provides a useful means to compare different institutions in terms of their financial accessibility for low-income students.
- Systemwide, UC enrolled a higher percentage of Pell Grant recipients – 42% – than any other top research university in the country in 2013-14.<sup>8</sup> To keep the Pell percentages comparable with other institutions, all undergraduates are included when calculating the 42%.
- The percentage of Pell Grant recipients increases to 46% when limiting the analysis to California residents.
- 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*.

<sup>7</sup> Association of American University (AAU) member institutions.

<sup>8</sup> Figures shown are for 2013-14, 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

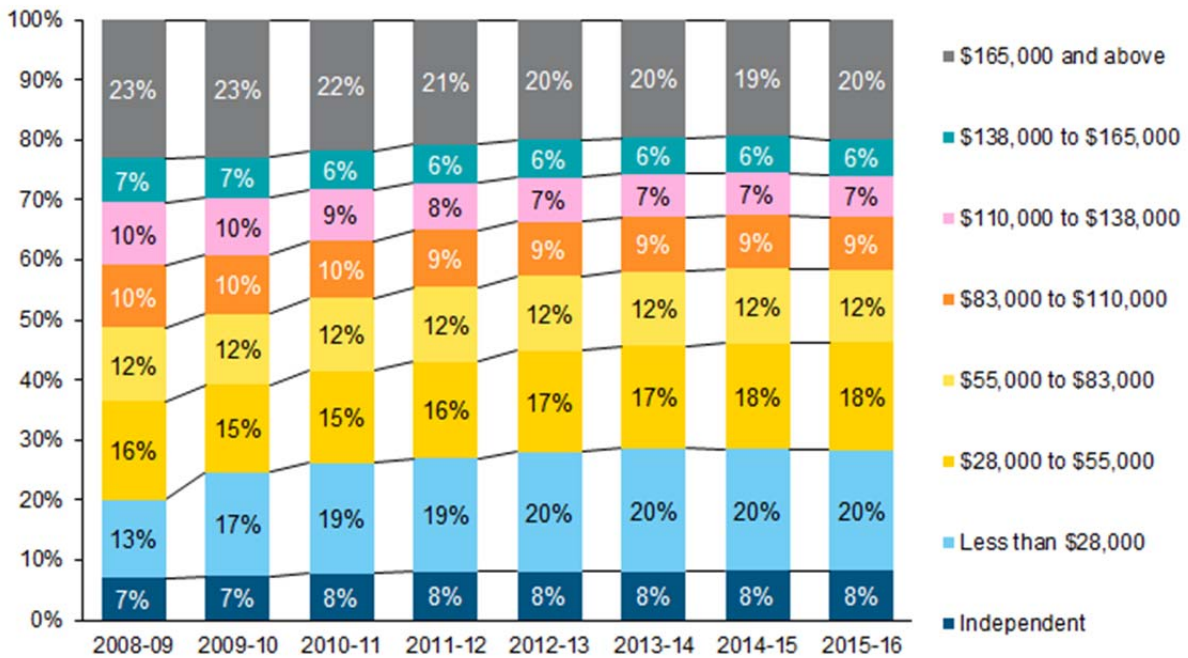
### Trends in the Income of UC Freshman and California Families



- 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 dark blue) partly reflect trends in California's population (shown in light blue).<sup>9</sup> 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 increased, peaking in 2012 as did the percentage of low-income families in the state. UC saw a very slight decline of these students in 2014-15 (from 42% to 41%), again mirroring the statewide trend. We do, however, see a bump in the share of low-income families in California in 2015-16 that is not reflected in UC freshman enrollment.
- The enrollment of first-year students with parent income between \$55,000 and \$110,000 and between \$110,000 and \$165,000 has declined gradually since 1999, 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 or 2011-12 to 2014-15).

<sup>9</sup> Only students in the highest income category are overrepresented at UC. This is presumably attributable to 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.

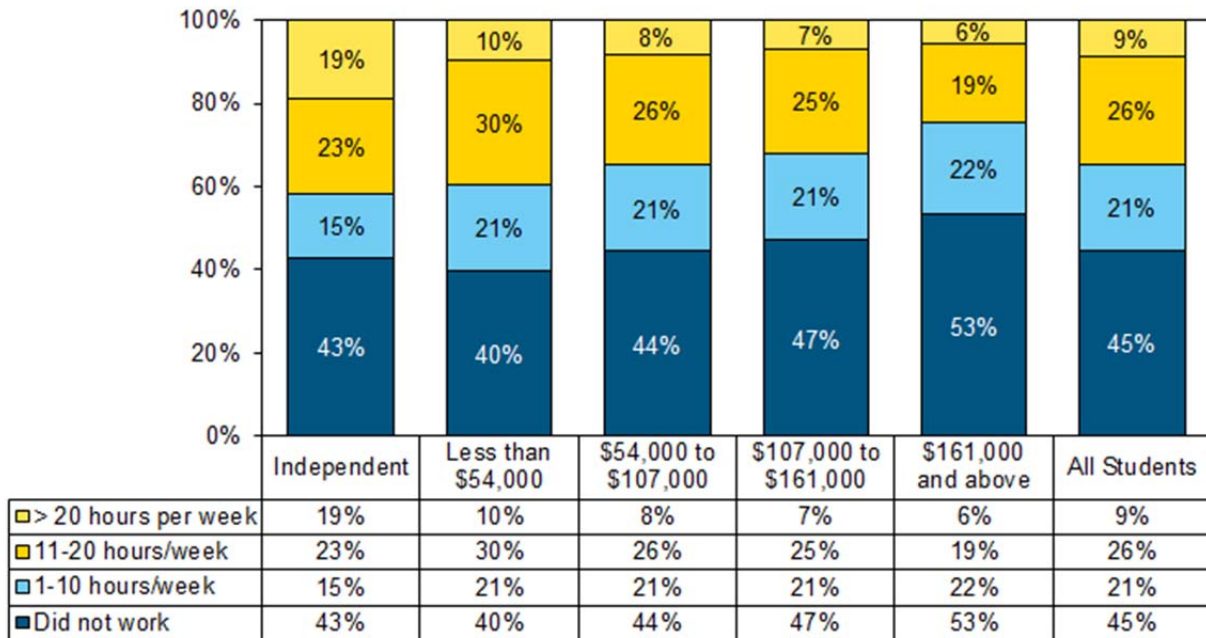
Figure 1-19  
**Trends in the Parent Income of UC Undergraduates Among California Residents, 2015-16 Constant Dollars**



- 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 kept 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: since 2008-09, the proportion of UC students in the lower income categories increased noticeably, with an offsetting decline among upper- and upper-middle income families.

Figure 1-20

**Hours of Student Employment by Income, All Undergraduates,  
2016 University of California Cost of Attendance Survey (COAS)**

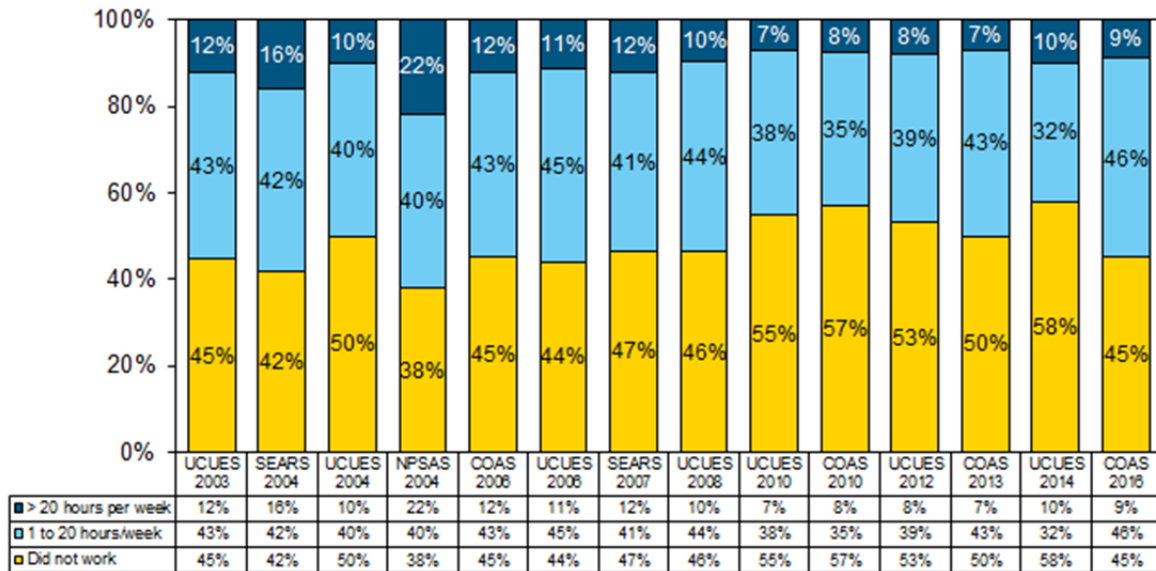


- Under the Education Financing Model, the University expects each student to make a manageable contribution from employment towards financing the cost of the student’s education, not to exceed 20 hours per week. The “cap” of 20 hours per week was based on research that suggests that work in excess of 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 2016 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

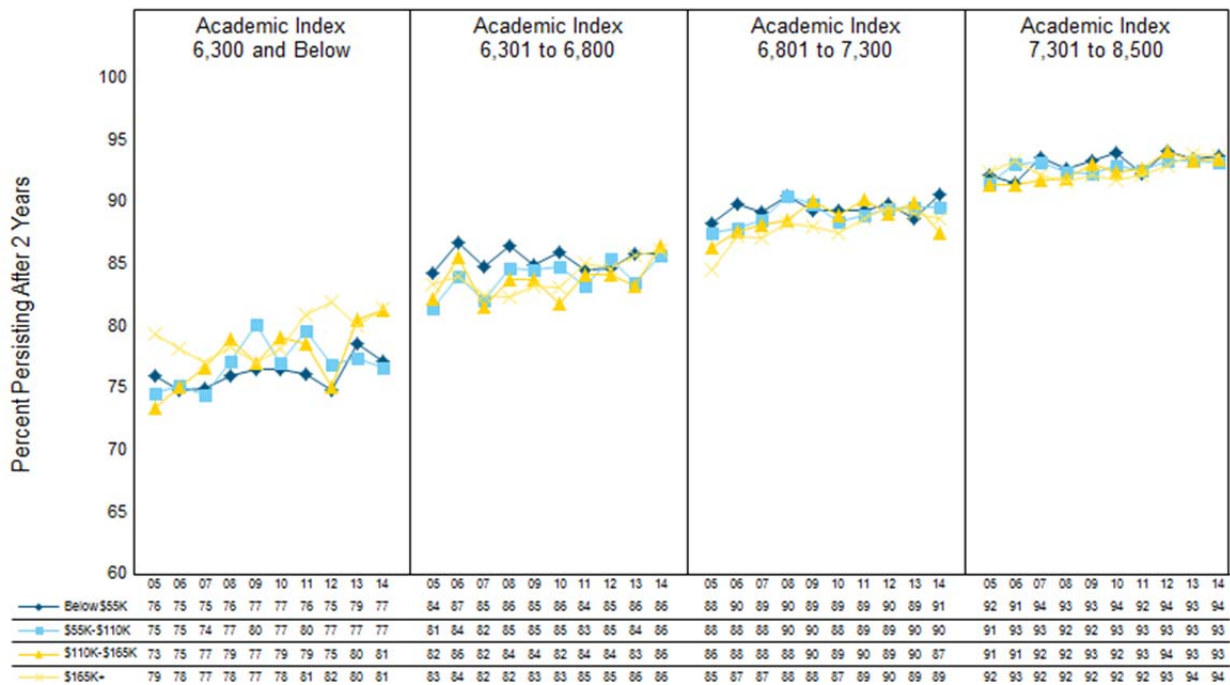
**Manageability of Student Employment, Recent Surveys, All Undergraduates**



- 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 2003.<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> 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

Figure 1-22  
**Trends in 2-Year Student Persistence Rates<sup>11</sup> by Entering Year, Parent Income, and Academic Preparation<sup>12</sup>**



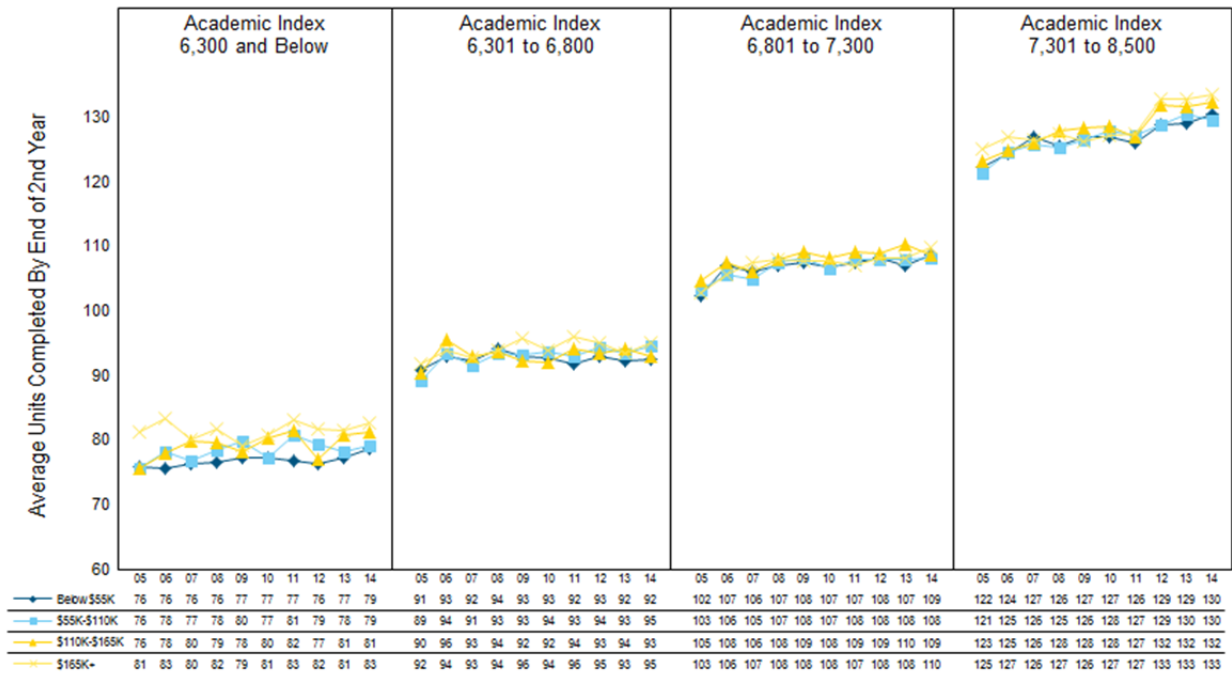
- Students who are better prepared academically (those with a higher academic index) when they enroll at UC persist to their third year at higher rates than less well-prepared students.
- Among students at all four levels of academic preparation, students at every income level persisted at roughly similar rates among students who entered in 2014. In 2014 a divergence in persistence by income appears to be emerging among the students with the lowest levels of academic preparation. However, that disparity appears to fluctuate slightly over time.
- No long-term pattern suggests students are leaving the University at this stage in their education due to financial considerations.

Attendance Survey (COAS). In 2014, UCUES changed from collecting work hours in a multiple choice question to using an open-response question, which could account for the some difference in that year’s results.

<sup>11</sup> The rate at which students persisted into their junior year, by academic preparation for each entering class of UC freshmen from Fall 2005 through Fall 2014.

<sup>12</sup> 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.

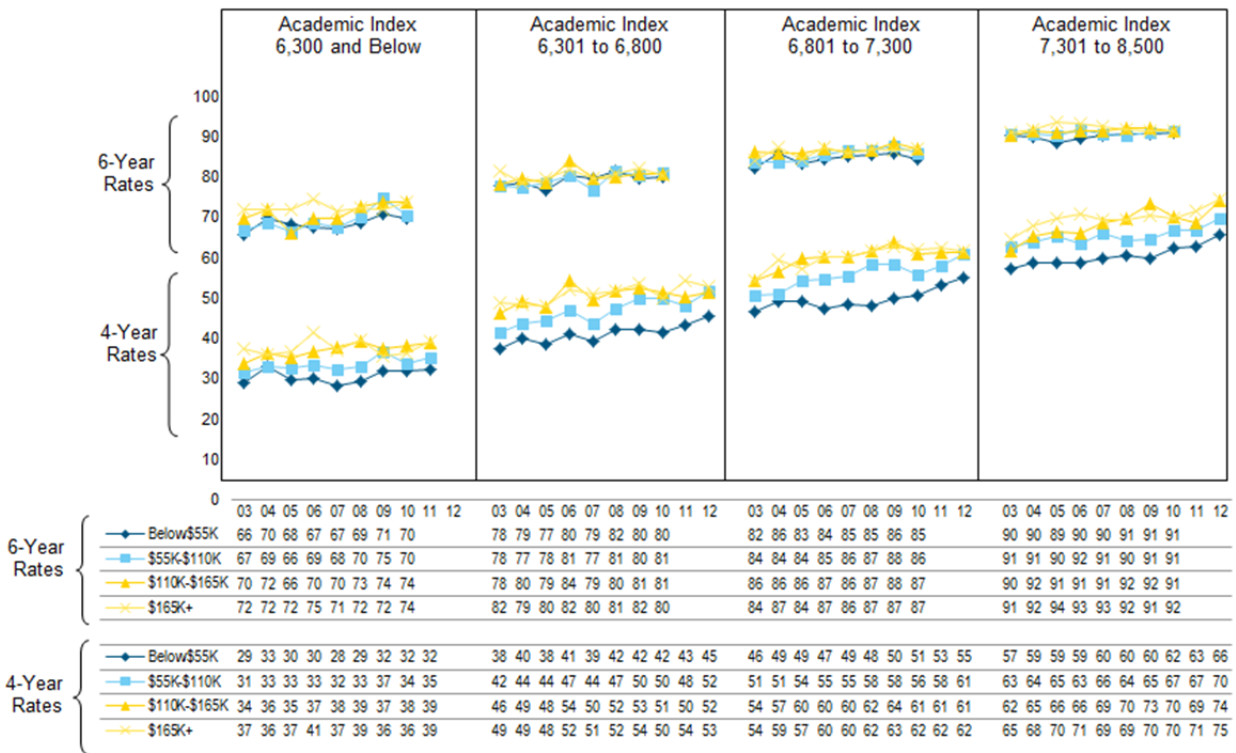
Figure 1-23  
**Units Completed After 2 Years by Entering Year, Parent Income, and Academic Preparation**



- 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 towards their degree.

Figure 1-24

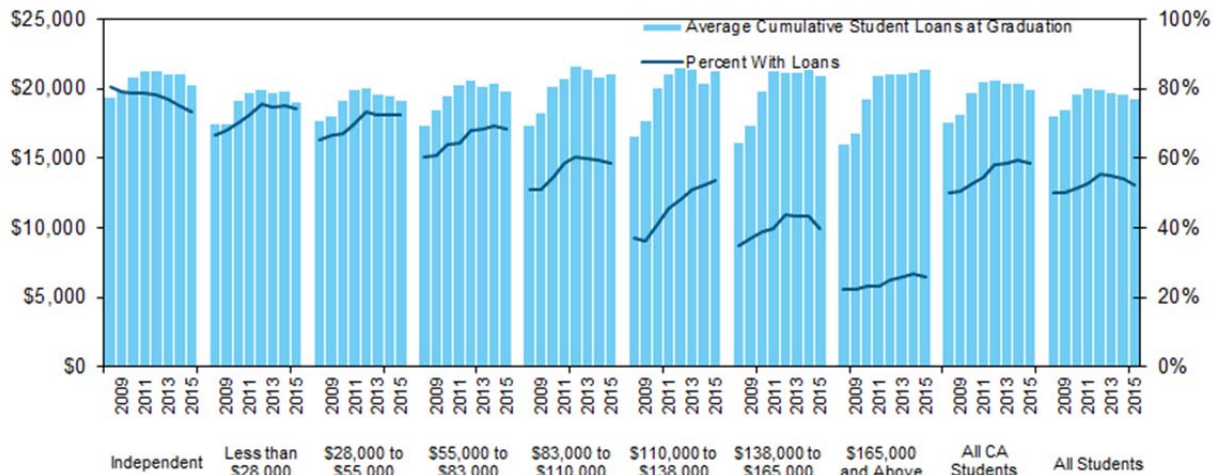
### Four- and Six-Year Graduation Rates by Entering Year, Parent Income, and Academic Preparation



- 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 Among California Residents Parent Income and Among All Students, 2015 Constant Dollars**

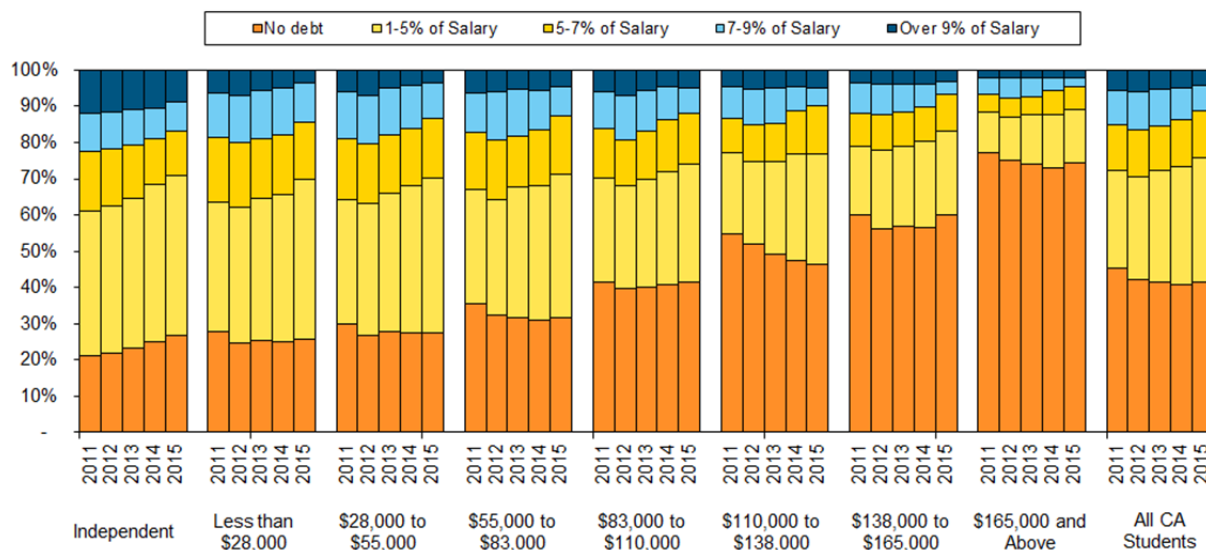


- The incidence of postgraduate debt declines with parent income: students from high-income families are much less likely to graduate with debt than students from low-income families or independent students (see the black lines in the figure above).
- Overall, 52% of the UC graduating class of 2015-16 had some student loan debt, slightly less than the 2014-15 graduating class (54%). The average cumulative student loan debt at graduation for these borrowers was \$19,231, slightly lower than the comparable figure for 2015-16 graduates (\$19,628) after adjusting for inflation.
- Borrowing among California resident students only is higher (58%), but also declined in 2015-16 from 59% the year before. Resident undergraduates saw a similar decline in the average debt, from \$20,349 in 2014-15 to \$19,951 in 2015-16 after adjusting for inflation.
- UC’s average student debt at graduation for all students and for California residents remains low compared to national averages. Nationally, 68% of the graduating class of 2015 had student loan debt, with an average of \$30,100 per borrower, according to the Project on Student Debt.<sup>13</sup>
- The trend in cumulative borrowing among students in most income groups is consistent with the trend in annual borrowing discussed earlier (see Figure 1-14).

<sup>13</sup> Website reference (accessed February 24, 2017): <http://ticas.org/posd/home>.

Figure 1-26

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



- 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.
- 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 2015-16 had debt that would require more than 9% of their average salary to repay.<sup>14</sup>
- Debt manageability for *individual students* can vary substantially for various reasons:
  - 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.

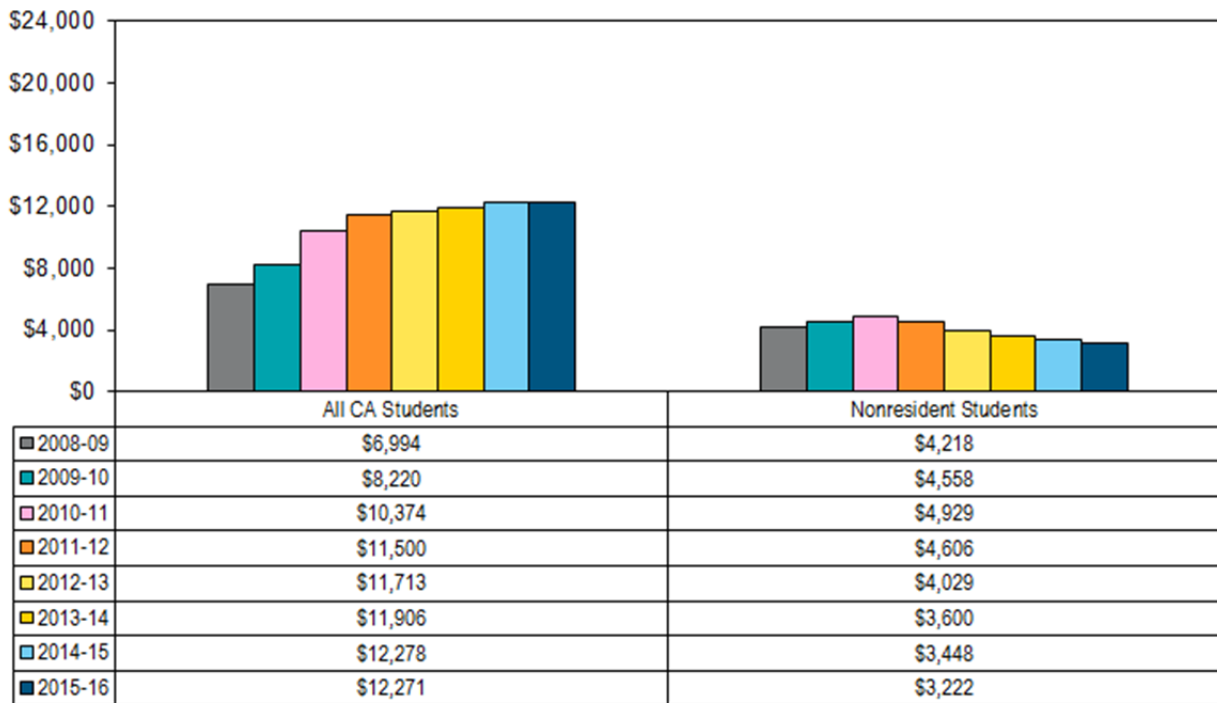
<sup>14</sup> Based on the projected average salary of UC graduates over a ten-year period following graduation, assuming annual increases of 4%. Estimates include interest accrued on student loans (other than subsidized loans) while the student is enrolled.

## Nonresident Undergraduates

As described above, the University’s policy is to maintain affordability for state resident undergraduates. Accordingly, this report has focused analysis on how California students finance their UC education. Nonresident students finance their education very differently than do California residents. They have never received UC need-based grant to cover Nonresident Supplemental Tuition, and moving forward they will not be eligible to receive it to cover in-state costs either.

Figure 1-27

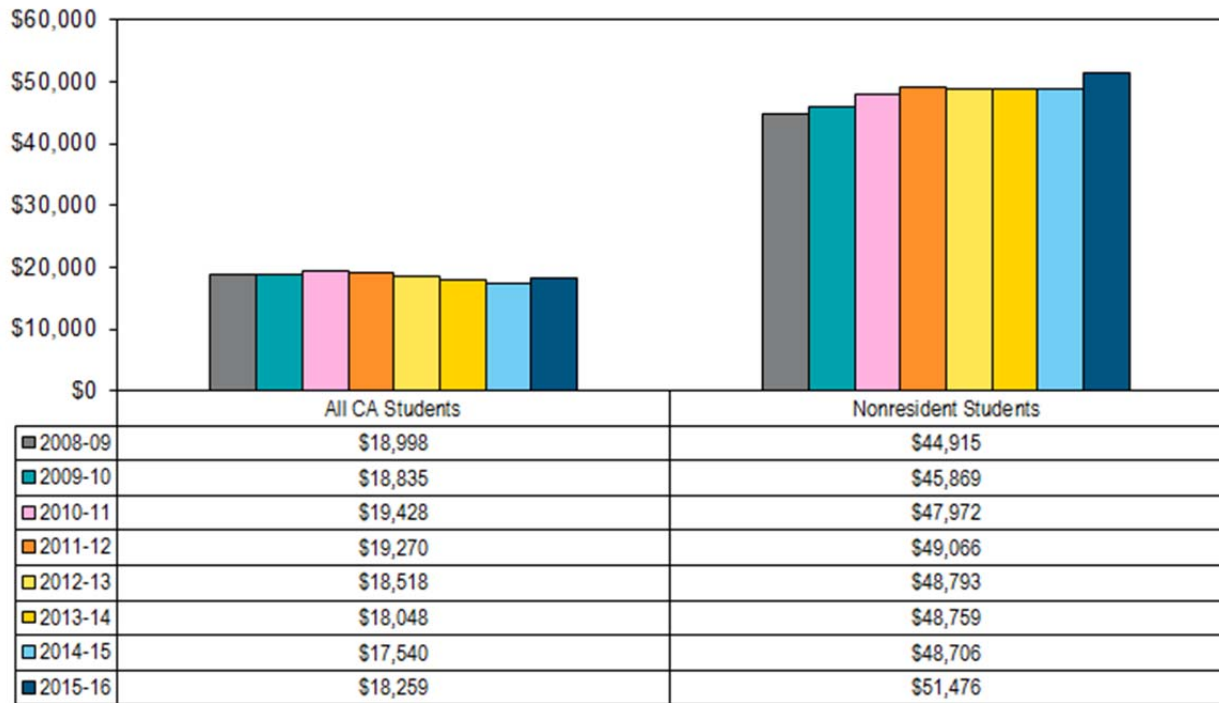
### Trends in Per Capita Undergraduate Gift Aid by Residency, 2015-16 Constant Dollars



- Even before the UC Regents clarified that nonresident undergraduates were not eligible for UC need-based grant, nonresidents received significantly less gift aid per capita than did California students.
- The trend clearly shows a widening gap over time between the per capita gift aid, with actual declines in constant dollars for nonresidents and significant increases for resident undergraduates.

Figure 1-28

**Trends in the Net Cost by Residency, 2015-16 Constant Dollars**



- Even before the UC Regents clarified that nonresident undergraduates were not eligible for UC need-based grants, the net cost of an undergraduate education at UC for nonresident students had been flat or increasing in constant dollars at the same time that it declined for California residents.



## **New Developments for 2016-17 and 2017-18**

The following policy decisions and trends at the state, federal and University level are expected to influence the financial accessibility of the University in 2016-17 and beyond:

- The California DREAM Loan program provides student loans to undocumented AB540 students at CSU and UC. The legislation that made the California DREAM Loan possible was sponsored by UC and authored by Senator Ricardo Lara. The Legislature provided \$2.5M in UC's 2015-16 budget for the program, matched by UC's own funding of another \$2.5M. Up to 3,000 students, who had limited or no access to student loans, now are able to borrow through the DREAM Loan program to help finance their education. Their documentation status currently prohibits these students from qualifying for federal student loans. More information is available at <http://ucal.us/dreamloan>.
- Starting in 2016-17, the University will begin to phase out need-based grants provided through the University Student Aid Program (USAP) for nonresident undergraduate students. Because nonresident undergraduates entering before Fall 2016 chose their UC campus with the understanding that they could receive UC grant aid, they will not be affected by this change. Needy domestic nonresidents will continue to qualify for and receive federal and private financial aid.
- UC systemwide tuition did not increase and the student services fee increased by only \$54 in 2016-17. As a result, there was little increase in either the University's need-based grant program (which is funded primarily by the University's practice of setting aside one-third of the new fee revenue for financial aid) or the Cal Grant program, which generally covers systemwide tuition and fees for Cal Grant recipients.
- The maximum Pell Grant program award increased by \$45 in 2015-16, from \$5,730 to \$5,775. The maximum award increased in 2016-17 by \$40 to \$5,815. These increases help offset increases in costs other than systemwide tuition and fees, such as campus-based fees, room and board, and other expenses.
- UC families will continue to be able to take advantage of the federal American Opportunity Tax Credit and Lifetime Learning Tax Credit. Many of those eligible for the American Opportunity Tax Credit, which is more restrictive than the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit, will qualify for the maximum annual credit of \$2,500 per student, while many eligible for the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit will qualify for the maximum annual credit of \$2,000 per student. The full American Opportunity Tax 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, while the full Lifetime Learning Tax Credit is available to individuals whose modified adjusted gross income is \$55,000 or less or \$110,000 or less for married couples filing jointly. The credit is phased out for taxpayers with incomes above these levels.
- As mentioned above, the California's Middle Class Scholarship Program was a new source of gift aid for California students in 2014-15. The program is scheduled to phase in over four years, with the maximum amount of the scholarship increasing with each academic year until 2017-18. At that point, the maximum scholarship amount will be 40% of systemwide tuition and fees per year for students whose family income is up to \$104,000, and between 10% and 40% of systemwide tuition and fees for students whose family income is up to \$156,000 (based on a sliding scale).

The program is expected to provide around \$18 million in awards to UC students in 2016-17. At the time that this report was written, the governor and Legislature were debating the future of this program in 2017-18 and beyond.

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 annual *Accountability Report*.

## **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 for 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.

Given that the goals for graduate and professional financial aid differ, unlike the figures in Section 1 above, figures in Section 2 include all students, regardless of residency.

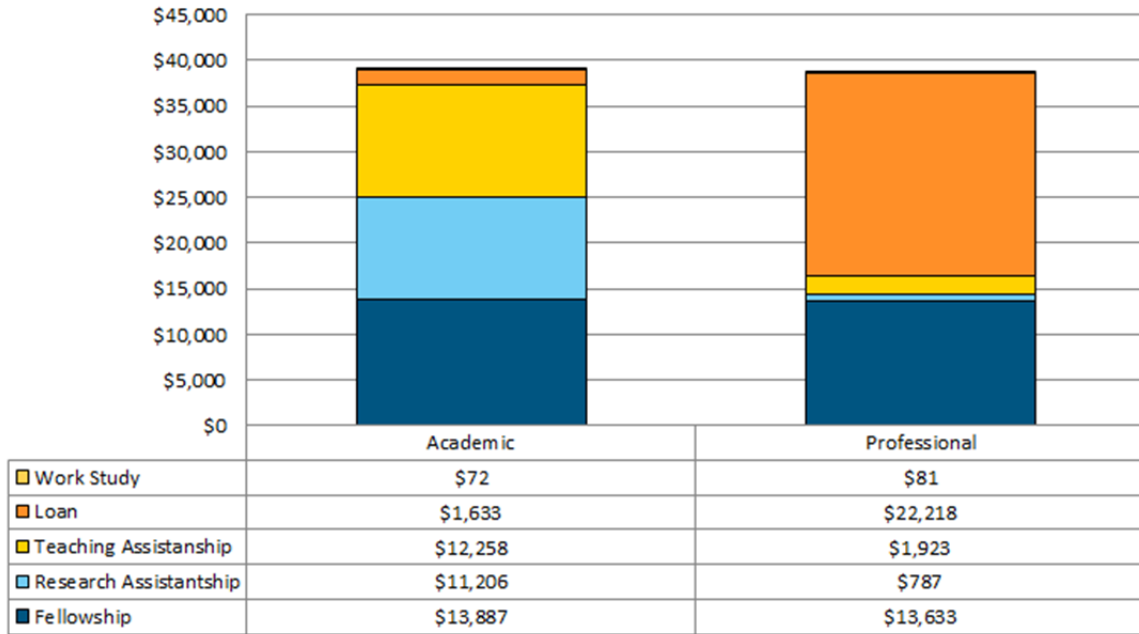
## Graduate Academic and Graduate Professional Student Funding Patterns

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 to finance their education. See Figure 2-1.
- Support for graduate academic students has grown substantially in recent years, largely due to two factors:
  - increases in tuition and fees until 2011-12 that must be covered by additional aid in order to remain competitive with other institutions, and
  - university efforts to increase levels of graduate student support in order to make UC support offers more competitive with those from 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 most disciplines. 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 increases in tuition, fee, and professional degree fee revenue that is set aside for institutional aid – it has been outpaced by increases in student borrowing. See Figure 2-7.
- While the percentage of professional degree program graduates with student debt declined in many disciplines in recent years, the average amount students borrowed while enrolled has increased over the past decade. See Figure 2-8.

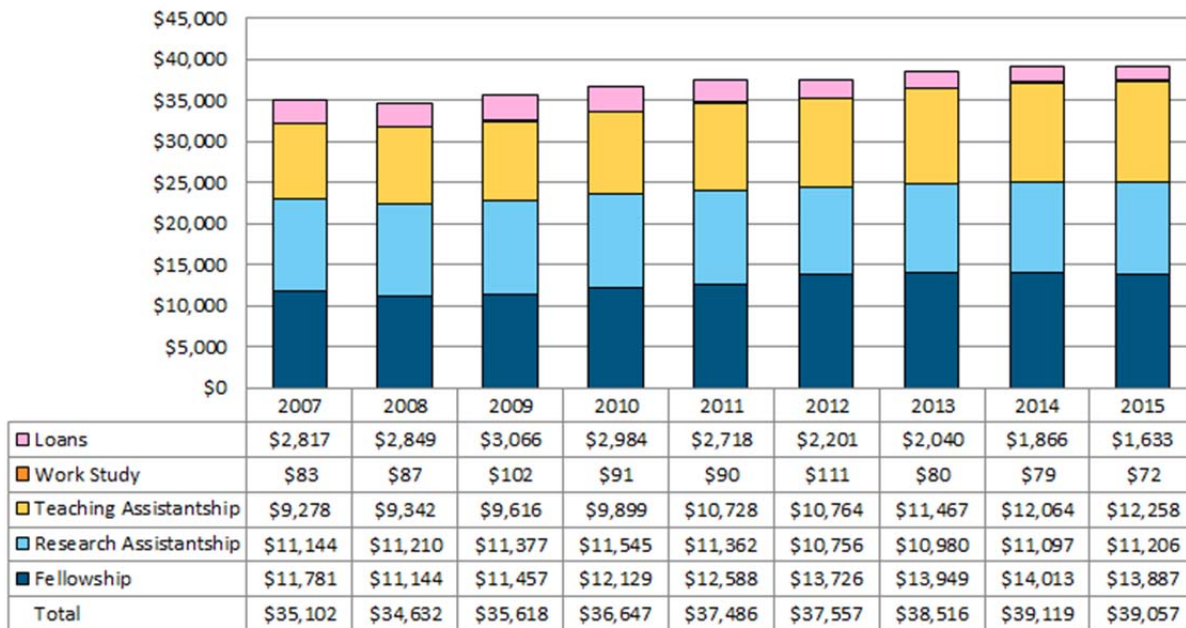
Figure 2-1

**Per Capita Student Financial Support by Type of Graduate Academic and Graduate Professional Degree Students, Academic Year 2015-16**



- Compared to students in professional degree programs, students in graduate academic programs receive a far greater portion of their aid 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. 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, and are similar to the financing patterns at competing institutions.
  - Professional degree program students can typically anticipate higher earnings than graduate academic students. Although higher earnings can make payments on large levels of student debt manageable, challenges remain for those students who graduate with substantial levels of debt and who enter low-paying careers.

Figure 2-2  
**Per Capita Student Financial Support for Graduate Academic Students Over Time, 2015-16 Constant Dollars**

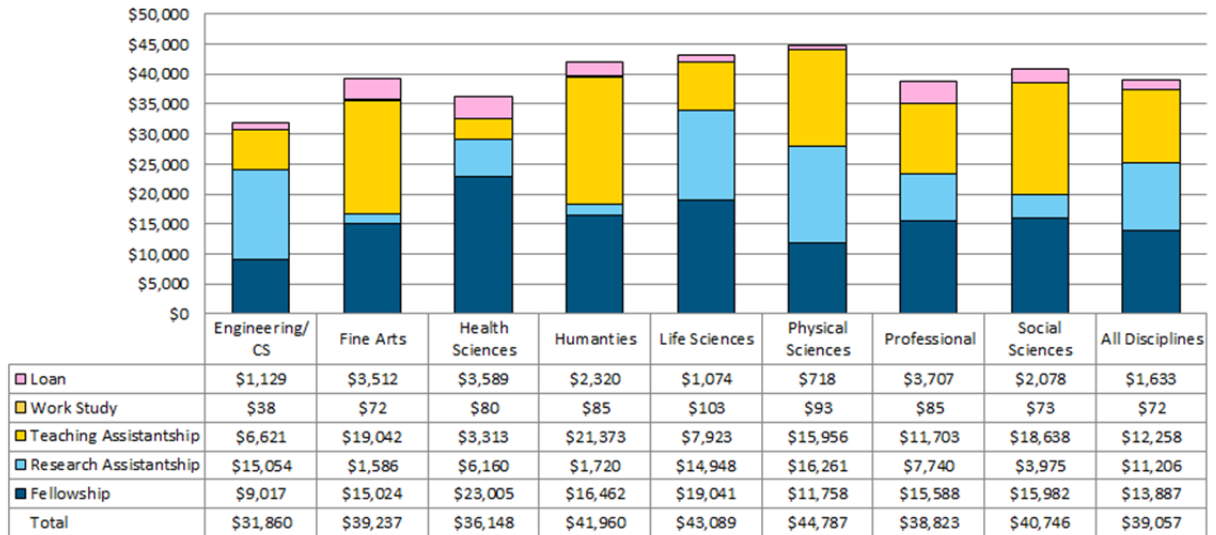


- Aggregate support for graduate academic students has increased over time. Different forms of support have increased (or decreased) at different rates, however.
- Support from fellowships (shown in dark blue) and teaching assistantships (shown in gold) has increased. Until 2011-12, these increases were 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.

Since that time, per capita fellowship supports has been relatively flat, while teaching assistantship support has increased in recent years.

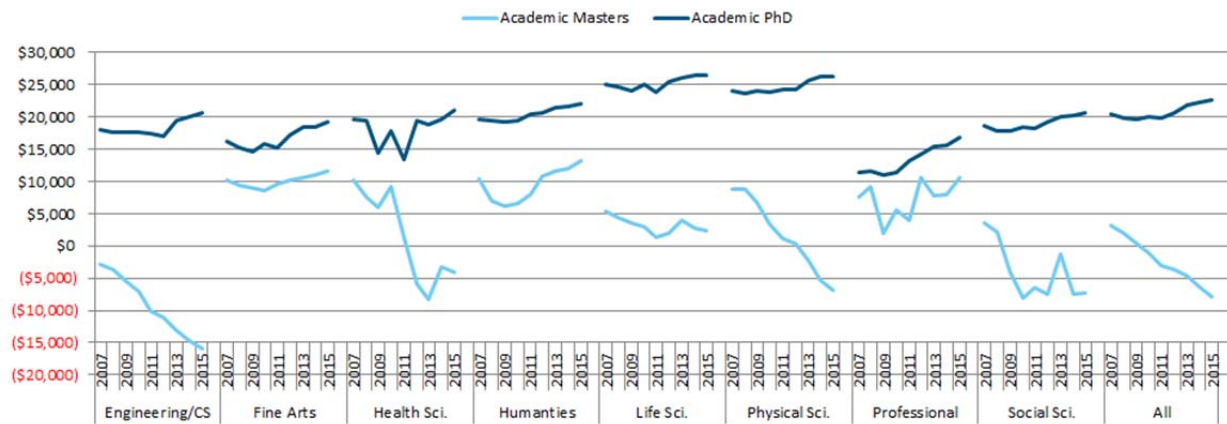
- Funding from research assistantships (shown in light blue) has been remained substantial but relatively flat in constant dollars during this period.
- Support from loans (shown in pink) has declined in recent years, and support from work-study (not visible) changed little during this period. Both represent a small portion of the overall support received by graduate academic students.

Figure 2-3  
**Per Capita Student Financial Support for Graduate Academic Students by Discipline, Academic Year 2015-16**



- 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.

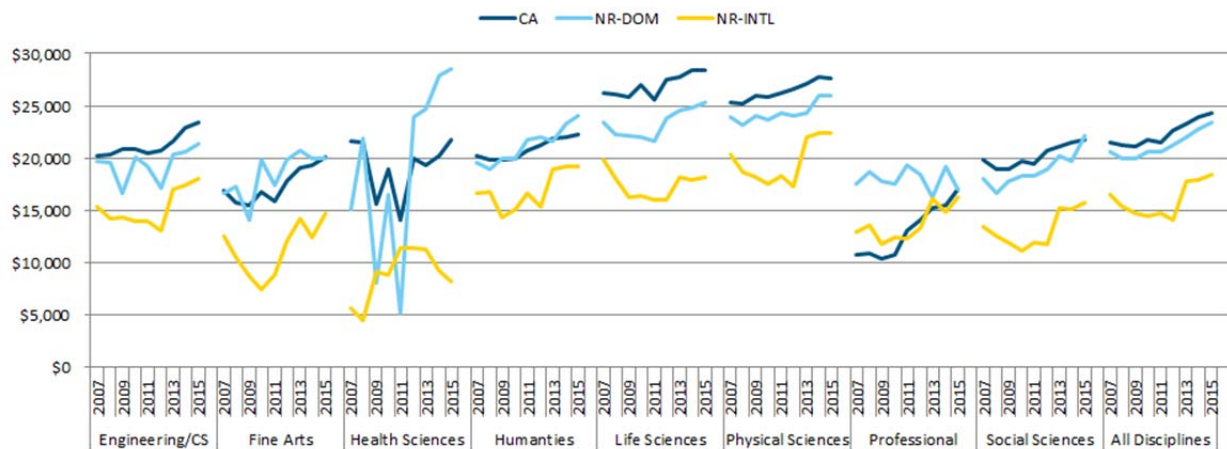
Figure 2-4  
**Trend in Net Stipend Over Time for Academic Masters and Doctoral Students  
 by Discipline, 2015-16 Constant Dollars**



- 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 most disciplines, the average net stipend of academic doctoral students (shown in dark blue above) is substantially higher than for masters students. This reflects the competitive nature of graduate student support and the emphasis placed by most research universities – including UC – on recruiting and supporting academic doctoral students, consistent with the research mission of these institutions.
- Departments have sought to 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, health sciences, professional disciplines, physical sciences, 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.



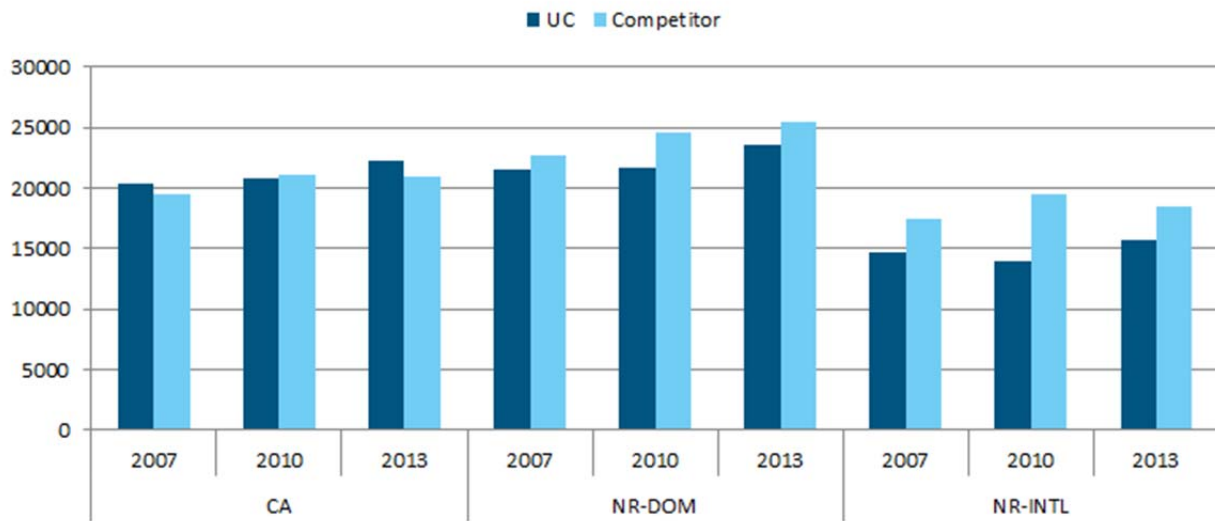
Figure 2-5  
**Trend in Net Stipend Over Time for Academic Doctoral Students by Residency and Discipline, 2015-16 Constant Dollars**



- The value of net stipends received by academic doctoral students who are California residents (shown by the dark blue lines above) has risen over time, after controlling for inflation.
- In contrast, the average net stipend received by international students (shown by the gold lines above) declined in the years that fees were increasing, and but have rebounded in most disciplines in recent years. However, there is still a noteworthy gap in net stipend levels 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 providing 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 less competitive than its offers to other students (see Figure 2-6). The gap closed modestly in most disciplines beginning during the 2013-14 academic year.

Figure 2-6

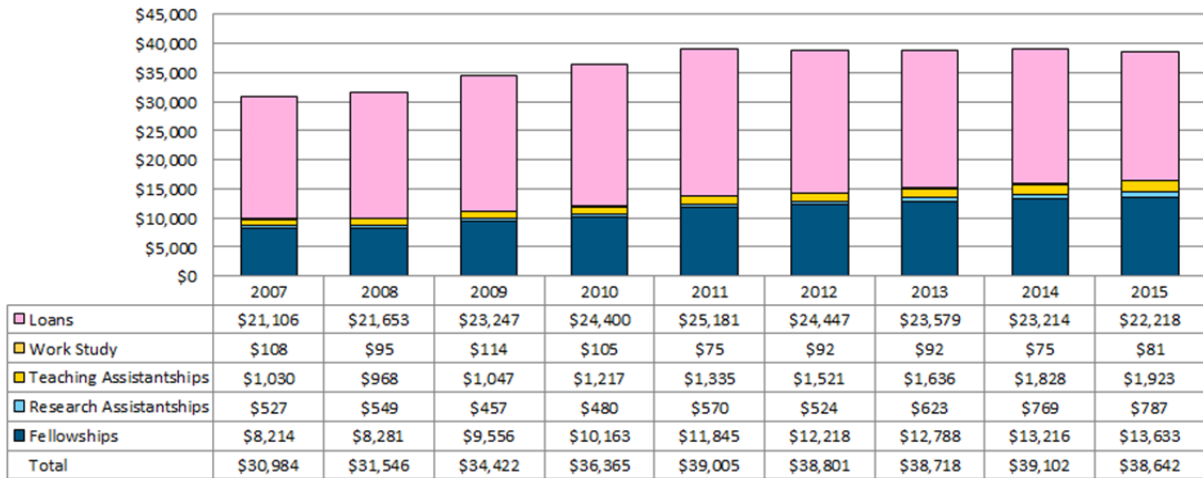
**Trends in Net Stipends Offered by UC and Competing Institutions by Residency, Graduate Student Support Surveys, 2015-16 Constant Dollars**



- Surveys of students admitted to the University’s academic doctoral programs suggest that the net stipends offered by UC (shown by the dark blue columns above) are lower than those offered by students’ top-choice non-UC institution (shown in light blue) for nonresident domestic and international students.
- 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.
- Detailed findings from the surveys are available at [ucop.edu/student-affairs](http://ucop.edu/student-affairs) (see “Graduate Student Support” under “Data & Reporting”).
- The University will be conducting another Graduate Student Support survey in the spring of 2017.

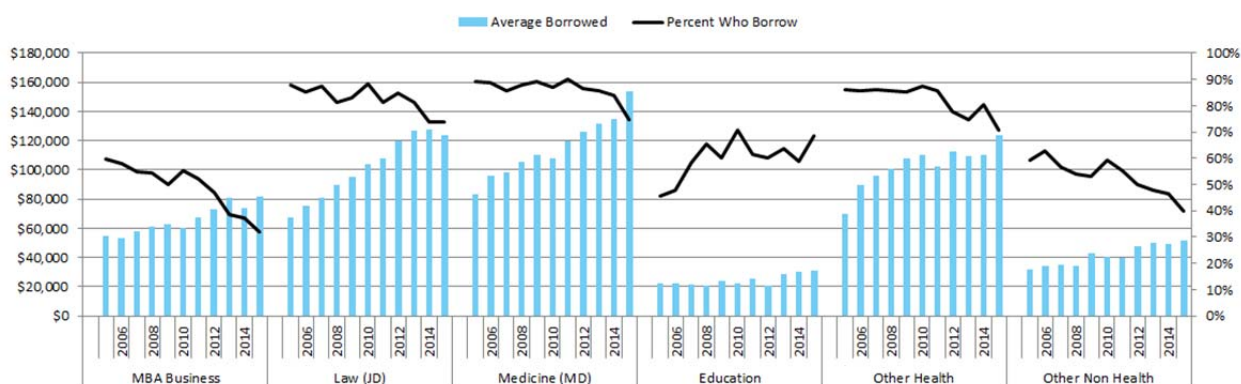
Figure 2-7

**Per Capita Student Financial Support for Graduate Professional Degree Students Over Time, 2015-16 Constant Dollars**



- Loans (shown in pink 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 dark blue) 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, 2015-16 Constant Dollars<sup>15</sup>**



- Levels of student borrowing differ substantially by professional degree program. Average debt at graduation (shown by the light blue columns 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 careers in nonprofit or public service.

<sup>15</sup> Figure 2-8 is updated annually to include programs that begin charging Professional Degree Supplemental Tuition in that year.

## **New Developments for 2016-17**

- Again in 2016-17, the University did not increase nonresident supplemental tuition for graduate academic students. This should help improve the University's ability to compete for and enroll top international and out-of-state students.
- UC systemwide tuition and fees also did not increase in 2016-17 and last increased in 2011-12. Consequently, the cost of covering tuition and fees – from fellowships, assistantships, or a student's own resources – will decline slightly in inflation-adjusted dollars compared to 2015-16.



## **SECTION 3**

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

Outside of programs that are traditionally defined as financial aid (e.g., scholarships, loans), students and parents can take advantage of other types of financial support for education. Policy at both the state and federal level provide tax-advantaged programs or income tax provisions aimed at helping families manage college costs. Most of these benefits have remained stable for many years.

#### **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, as well as 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 American Opportunity 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 Tax Credit (AOTC)** – which was established by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) as an enhanced version of the **Hope Tax Credit** for tax years 2009 and 2010, and later extended through 2017 – 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). 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 AOTC 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 \$107,000 and \$127,000 in modified adjusted gross income, and for single filers who earn between \$53,000 and \$63,000 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. Among the UC students and families who responded to the survey, 29 percent 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.

### ***Tax Deduction for Higher Education-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 income disqualifies 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 \$155,000 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.

## 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.

**Contact Information:**  
Office of the President  
University of California  
1111 Franklin Street  
Oakland, CA 94607  
<http://www.ucop.edu>

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 2015-16**

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
<b>2015-16 Full Year Equiv Enroll</b>	40,272	35,755	32,085	43,884	6,974	22,222	34,022	3,045	24,685	18,249	261,194
<b>Scholarships/Fellowships</b>											
State of California	\$1,594,680	\$1,248,848	\$2,120,892	\$1,459,159	\$371,337	\$1,297,798	\$1,195,075	\$0	\$1,022,876	\$1,053,416	\$11,364,080
University of California	\$159,699,708	\$59,714,929	\$55,103,781	\$162,089,010	\$4,414,324	\$31,388,198	\$44,713,847	\$40,163,621	\$33,906,274	\$13,383,123	\$604,576,815
Federal	\$25,140,855	\$10,041,873	\$9,246,522	\$18,063,096	\$411,237	\$4,205,582	\$13,808,711	\$5,660,147	\$5,434,223	\$2,427,656	\$94,439,902
Private/Outside Agency	\$19,102,179	\$9,854,142	\$6,298,584	\$12,576,840	\$1,800,072	\$2,220,101	\$16,831,479	\$262,608	\$5,559,032	\$2,929,483	\$77,434,521
Total	\$205,537,422	\$80,859,792	\$72,769,779	\$194,188,105	\$6,996,969	\$39,111,680	\$76,549,113	\$46,086,376	\$45,922,405	\$19,793,677	\$787,815,318
Recipients	14,037	9,496	8,873	15,752	1,923	4,462	7,952	2,005	6,192	3,815	74,509
Average Award	\$14,643	\$8,515	\$8,201	\$12,328	\$3,638	\$8,765	\$9,626	\$22,990	\$7,416	\$5,188	\$10,573
<b>Grants</b>											
State of California	\$84,270,383	\$102,072,616	\$129,529,751	\$106,698,079	\$44,229,713	\$110,132,929	\$92,961,331	\$1,340	\$93,202,298	\$79,226,143	\$842,324,583
University of California	\$116,692,759	\$131,113,508	\$82,599,925	\$110,977,334	\$28,672,805	\$74,131,756	\$107,520,093	\$18,125,447	\$75,214,131	\$70,369,520	\$815,417,279
Federal	\$41,572,291	\$53,083,753	\$55,809,801	\$51,180,457	\$18,375,969	\$51,195,768	\$44,728,711	\$1,092,039	\$38,852,529	\$34,203,169	\$390,094,487
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$1,965,317	\$0	\$0	\$704,163	\$153,530	\$674,008	\$598,580	\$0	\$4,095,597
Total	\$242,535,433	\$286,269,877	\$269,904,794	\$268,855,870	\$91,278,487	\$236,164,616	\$245,363,665	\$19,892,834	\$207,867,538	\$183,798,832	\$2,051,931,946
Recipients	16,141	19,688	16,600	15,905	5,445	14,452	14,782	1,740	12,225	10,337	127,315
Average Award	\$15,026	\$14,541	\$16,259	\$16,904	\$16,764	\$16,341	\$16,598	\$11,435	\$17,004	\$17,781	\$16,117
<b>Subtotal - Gift Aid</b>											
State of California	\$85,865,063	\$103,321,464	\$131,650,643	\$108,157,238	\$44,601,050	\$111,430,727	\$94,156,406	\$1,340	\$94,225,174	\$80,279,559	\$853,688,663
University of California	\$276,392,466	\$190,828,437	\$137,703,706	\$273,066,344	\$33,087,129	\$105,519,955	\$152,233,940	\$58,289,068	\$109,120,405	\$83,752,643	\$1,419,994,094
Federal	\$66,713,146	\$63,125,626	\$65,056,323	\$69,243,553	\$18,787,206	\$55,401,350	\$58,537,422	\$6,752,186	\$44,286,752	\$36,630,825	\$484,534,389
Private/Outside Agency	\$19,102,179	\$9,854,142	\$8,263,901	\$12,576,840	\$1,800,072	\$2,924,264	\$16,985,009	\$936,616	\$6,157,612	\$2,929,483	\$81,530,118
Total	\$448,072,855	\$367,129,669	\$342,674,573	\$463,043,975	\$98,275,457	\$275,276,295	\$321,912,778	\$65,979,210	\$253,789,943	\$203,592,510	\$2,839,747,264
Recipients	25,208	24,034	21,611	26,475	5,926	17,003	19,738	2,871	15,760	12,032	170,657
Average Award	\$17,775	\$15,276	\$15,856	\$17,490	\$16,584	\$16,191	\$16,309	\$22,981	\$16,103	\$16,921	\$16,640
<b>Loans</b>											
State of California	\$0	\$76,208	\$180,184	\$231,555	\$2,487	\$151,900	\$62,459	\$0	\$211,500	\$24,515	\$940,808
University of California	\$1,013,841	\$757,825	\$2,466,453	\$469,474	\$0	\$12,300	\$2,815,204	\$291,383	\$9,049	\$0	\$7,835,528
Federal	\$144,996,243	\$136,949,728	\$142,412,580	\$231,402,683	\$25,684,850	\$92,228,035	\$99,564,937	\$70,462,751	\$86,239,854	\$81,873,985	\$1,111,815,646
Private/Outside Agency	\$19,320,417	\$6,268,834	\$5,643,569	\$19,055,068	\$656,200	\$3,888,418	\$8,074,544	\$1,947,599	\$994,737	\$4,914,867	\$70,764,252
Total	\$165,330,500	\$144,052,595	\$150,702,785	\$251,158,780	\$26,343,537	\$96,280,653	\$110,517,144	\$72,701,733	\$87,455,140	\$86,813,367	\$1,191,356,235
Recipients	10,821	13,261	12,989	15,402	3,579	10,959	11,483	1,613	9,462	8,963	98,532
Average Award	\$15,279	\$10,862	\$11,603	\$16,306	\$7,360	\$8,786	\$9,625	\$45,082	\$9,243	\$9,686	\$12,092
<b>Work-Study</b>											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$3,997,127	\$122,660	\$1,188,326	\$841,888	\$0	\$0	\$1,218,654	\$0	\$102,131	\$0	\$7,470,786
Federal	\$4,422,758	\$3,267,330	\$1,626,910	\$5,345,689	\$355,050	\$1,542,645	\$2,931,598	\$537,595	\$3,081,268	\$2,482,330	\$25,593,172
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$8,419,885	\$3,389,990	\$2,815,237	\$6,187,576	\$355,050	\$1,542,645	\$4,150,252	\$537,595	\$3,183,399	\$2,482,330	\$33,063,958
Recipients	4,012	1,393	1,724	3,552	159	978	2,600	113	1,536	1,387	17,454

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**  
**TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2015-16**

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Average Award	\$2,099	\$2,433	\$1,633	\$1,742	\$2,229	\$1,577	\$1,596	\$4,772	\$2,073	\$1,790	\$1,894
<b>Subtotal - Gift Aid, Loans, and Work-Study</b>											
Total	\$621,823,240	\$514,572,254	\$496,192,595	\$720,390,331	\$124,974,044	\$373,099,593	\$436,580,173	\$139,218,538	\$344,428,482	\$292,888,207	\$4,064,167,457
Recipients	27,008	25,390	23,243	29,256	6,200	18,124	21,183	3,066	16,936	13,214	183,620
Average Award	\$23,024	\$20,267	\$21,348	\$24,623	\$20,156	\$20,586	\$20,610	\$45,408	\$20,337	\$22,165	\$22,134
<b>Readers and Tutors</b>											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$3,878,353	\$1,820,756	\$1,229,812	\$3,974,586	\$103,305	\$1,066,483	\$4,422,555	\$41,537	\$886,104	\$1,118,523	\$18,542,014
Fee Remission	\$1,294,014	\$0	\$1,014,804	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,308,818
Health Insurance Remissions	\$657,905	\$268,731	\$195,464	\$455,402	\$0	\$17,379	\$442,368	\$82,048	\$64,718	\$22,099	\$2,206,116
Total Support	\$5,830,272	\$2,089,487	\$2,440,080	\$4,429,988	\$103,305	\$1,083,862	\$4,864,923	\$123,585	\$950,822	\$1,140,622	\$23,056,947
Recipients	1,729	944	502	1,316	66	439	1,653	43	482	796	7,970
Average Award	\$3,372	\$2,214	\$4,859	\$3,367	\$1,563	\$2,466	\$2,943	\$2,852	\$1,974	\$1,434	\$2,893
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$1,302	\$499	\$17,224	\$35,676	\$0	\$311	\$24,078	\$0	\$0	\$2,313	\$81,403
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$725	\$190	\$485	\$3,182	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20	\$4,601
Total Support	\$2,027	\$689	\$17,709	\$38,859	\$0	\$311	\$24,078	\$0	\$0	\$2,333	\$86,005
Recipients	11	1	30	27	0	1	34	0	0	14	118
Average Award	\$182	\$689	\$597	\$1,414	\$0	\$280	\$707	\$0	\$0	\$169	\$727
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$7,709	\$1,070	\$0	\$28,266	\$0	\$8,970	\$409	\$0	\$0	\$1,648	\$48,071
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$93	\$0	\$2,675	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13	\$2,781
Total Support	\$7,709	\$1,163	\$0	\$30,940	\$0	\$8,970	\$409	\$0	\$0	\$1,661	\$50,852
Recipients	5	4	0	10	0	10	2	0	0	12	44
Average Award	\$1,468	\$291	\$0	\$3,019	\$0	\$885	\$184	\$0	\$0	\$137	\$1,156
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$18,365	\$8,914	\$123,854	\$40,379	\$0	\$0	\$150,365	\$3,463	\$7,876	\$639	\$353,855
Fee Remission	\$15,666	\$0	\$9,038	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24,704
Health Insurance Remissions	\$6,125	\$1,979	\$2,731	\$2,075	\$0	\$0	\$6,704	\$8,688	\$0	\$0	\$28,302
Total Support	\$40,157	\$10,892	\$135,623	\$42,454	\$0	\$0	\$157,069	\$12,151	\$7,876	\$639	\$406,861
Recipients	6	7	66	13	0	0	62	2	7	1	164
Average Award	\$6,693	\$1,485	\$2,052	\$3,266	\$0	\$0	\$2,538	\$6,076	\$1,201	\$500	\$2,479
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$3,905,730	\$1,831,238	\$1,370,890	\$4,078,907	\$103,305	\$1,075,764	\$4,597,407	\$45,000	\$893,979	\$1,123,124	\$19,025,343
Fee Remission	\$1,309,680	\$0	\$1,023,842	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,333,522
Health Insurance Remissions	\$664,756	\$270,993	\$198,680	\$463,334	\$0	\$17,379	\$449,072	\$90,736	\$64,718	\$22,131	\$2,241,800
Total Support	\$5,880,165	\$2,102,231	\$2,593,412	\$4,542,241	\$103,305	\$1,093,143	\$5,046,479	\$135,736	\$958,698	\$1,145,255	\$23,600,665
Recipients	1,746	950	576	1,335	66	441	1,704	45	486	798	8,145
Average Award	\$3,368	\$2,213	\$4,506	\$3,403	\$1,563	\$2,481	\$2,962	\$2,994	\$1,973	\$1,435	\$2,897

**Teaching Assistants**

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**  
**TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2015-16**

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$39,795,544	\$31,672,591	\$22,927,974	\$35,783,282	\$6,037,516	\$18,264,159	\$24,542,577	\$247,560	\$20,807,327	\$13,913,831	\$213,992,359
Fee Remission	\$27,441,079	\$19,801,529	\$14,349,926	\$21,908,583	\$3,608,774	\$10,527,454	\$18,971,212	\$0	\$13,024,821	\$8,212,749	\$137,846,128
Health Insurance Remissions	\$6,237,270	\$5,569,390	\$3,568,969	\$4,882,187	\$552,312	\$2,542,064	\$3,834,547	\$109,795	\$2,585,820	\$2,297,826	\$32,180,180
Total Support	\$73,473,892	\$57,043,510	\$40,846,869	\$62,574,052	\$10,198,602	\$31,333,677	\$47,348,336	\$357,354	\$36,417,968	\$24,424,406	\$384,018,668
Recipients	3,719	2,496	1,721	2,794	352	1,222	2,064	50	1,509	952	16,879
Average Award	\$19,758	\$22,853	\$23,730	\$22,393	\$28,997	\$25,634	\$22,944	\$7,147	\$24,129	\$25,669	\$22,751
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$44,491	\$2,400	\$358	\$8,000	\$0	\$16,674	\$21,230	\$5,436	(\$458)	\$0	\$98,132
Fee Remission	\$48,339	\$1,484	\$195	\$2,484	\$0	\$12,805	\$10,829	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$76,136
Health Insurance Remissions	\$8,798	\$212	\$28	\$915	\$0	\$2,486	\$2,364	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,801
Total Support	\$101,628	\$4,096	\$581	\$11,399	\$0	\$31,964	\$34,423	\$5,436	(\$458)	\$0	\$189,069
Recipients	6	6	0	2	0	5	9	1	0	0	29
Average Award	\$16,938	\$683	\$1,743	\$5,700	\$0	\$6,393	\$3,972	\$5,436	\$0	\$0	\$6,520
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$34,470	\$47,091	\$0	\$34,472	\$0	\$2,142	\$4,041	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$122,217
Fee Remission	\$29,902	\$47,493	\$0	\$4,910	\$0	\$2,720	\$8,850	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$93,875
Health Insurance Remissions	\$5,656	\$6,636	\$0	\$1,118	\$0	\$313	\$480	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,203
Total Support	\$70,029	\$101,221	\$0	\$40,500	\$0	\$5,175	\$13,370	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$230,295
Recipients	7	9	0	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	23
Average Award	\$10,004	\$11,247	\$0	\$12,150	\$0	\$5,175	\$5,014	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,013
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$261,874	\$36,215	\$747,514	\$15,715	\$0	\$250	\$204,323	\$1,398	\$11,590	\$117,530	\$1,396,409
Fee Remission	\$165,223	\$24,902	\$474,072	\$1,374,536	\$0	\$53,165	\$1,093,463	\$0	\$394,299	\$64,819	\$3,644,478
Health Insurance Remissions	\$47,488	\$7,159	\$115,086	\$1,137	\$0	\$35	\$25,839	\$0	\$990	\$19,795	\$217,529
Total Support	\$474,585	\$68,276	\$1,336,672	\$1,391,389	\$0	\$53,450	\$1,323,625	\$1,398	\$406,879	\$202,144	\$5,258,416
Recipients	34	9	124	194	0	11	200	2	64	38	676
Average Award	\$13,958	\$7,878	\$10,751	\$7,184	\$0	\$4,859	\$6,607	\$699	\$6,357	\$5,273	\$7,775
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$40,136,379	\$31,758,297	\$23,675,847	\$35,841,470	\$6,037,516	\$18,283,225	\$24,772,171	\$254,393	\$20,818,458	\$14,031,361	\$215,609,117
Fee Remission	\$27,684,543	\$19,875,407	\$14,824,193	\$23,290,513	\$3,608,774	\$10,596,144	\$20,084,354	\$0	\$13,419,120	\$8,277,568	\$141,660,617
Health Insurance Remissions	\$6,299,212	\$5,583,397	\$3,684,082	\$4,885,357	\$552,312	\$2,544,898	\$3,863,230	\$109,795	\$2,586,811	\$2,317,621	\$32,426,715
Total Support	\$74,120,134	\$57,217,102	\$42,184,121	\$64,017,340	\$10,198,602	\$31,424,267	\$48,719,755	\$364,188	\$36,824,389	\$24,626,550	\$389,696,449
Recipients	3,738	2,504	1,750	2,984	352	1,233	2,206	52	1,567	954	17,339
Average Award	\$19,830	\$22,852	\$24,105	\$21,456	\$28,997	\$25,479	\$22,082	\$7,004	\$23,496	\$25,827	\$22,475
<b>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</b>											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$43,673,897	\$33,493,347	\$24,157,786	\$39,757,868	\$6,140,821	\$19,330,642	\$28,965,131	\$289,096	\$21,693,430	\$15,032,354	\$232,534,373
Fee Remission	\$28,735,093	\$19,801,529	\$15,364,731	\$21,908,583	\$3,608,774	\$10,527,454	\$18,971,212	\$0	\$13,024,821	\$8,212,749	\$140,154,946
Health Insurance Remissions	\$6,895,175	\$5,838,122	\$3,764,432	\$5,337,589	\$552,312	\$2,559,444	\$4,276,915	\$191,843	\$2,650,539	\$2,319,925	\$34,386,296
Total Support	\$79,304,165	\$59,132,997	\$43,286,949	\$67,004,040	\$10,301,907	\$32,417,540	\$52,213,259	\$480,939	\$37,368,790	\$25,565,029	\$407,075,615
Recipients	4,867	3,031	2,117	3,749	418	1,568	3,354	86	1,843	1,672	22,703
Average Award	\$16,296	\$19,513	\$20,452	\$17,874	\$24,656	\$20,669	\$15,568	\$5,614	\$20,277	\$15,287	\$17,930
<i>Federal Support</i>											

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**  
**TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2015-16**

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Earnings	\$45,793	\$2,899	\$17,582	\$43,677	\$0	\$16,985	\$45,308	\$5,436	(\$458)	\$2,313	\$179,536
Fee Remission	\$48,339	\$1,484	\$195	\$2,484	\$0	\$12,805	\$10,829	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$76,136
Health Insurance Remissions	\$9,523	\$402	\$512	\$4,097	\$0	\$2,486	\$2,364	\$0	\$0	\$20	\$19,403
Total Support	\$103,655	\$4,784	\$18,289	\$50,258	\$0	\$32,275	\$58,501	\$5,436	(\$458)	\$2,333	\$275,074
Recipients	17	7	30	29	0	6	43	1	0	14	147
Average Award	\$6,038	\$683	\$610	\$1,705	\$0	\$5,281	\$1,369	\$5,436	\$0	\$169	\$1,868
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$42,180	\$48,161	\$0	\$62,738	\$0	\$11,112	\$4,450	\$0	\$0	\$1,648	\$170,288
Fee Remission	\$29,902	\$47,493	\$0	\$4,910	\$0	\$2,720	\$8,850	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$93,875
Health Insurance Remissions	\$5,656	\$6,729	\$0	\$3,793	\$0	\$313	\$480	\$0	\$0	\$13	\$16,984
Total Support	\$77,738	\$102,384	\$0	\$71,440	\$0	\$14,145	\$13,779	\$0	\$0	\$1,661	\$281,147
Recipients	12	13	0	14	0	11	5	0	0	12	67
Average Award	\$6,346	\$7,876	\$0	\$5,259	\$0	\$1,270	\$2,819	\$0	\$0	\$137	\$4,196
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$280,239	\$45,128	\$871,368	\$56,094	\$0	\$250	\$354,688	\$4,861	\$19,465	\$118,169	\$1,750,264
Fee Remission	\$180,889	\$24,902	\$483,109	\$1,374,536	\$0	\$53,165	\$1,093,463	\$0	\$394,299	\$64,819	\$3,669,182
Health Insurance Remissions	\$53,613	\$9,138	\$117,817	\$3,212	\$0	\$35	\$32,543	\$8,688	\$990	\$19,795	\$245,831
Total Support	\$514,742	\$79,168	\$1,472,295	\$1,433,843	\$0	\$53,450	\$1,480,694	\$13,549	\$414,754	\$202,783	\$5,665,277
Recipients	39	16	185	203	0	11	254	4	71	40	822
Average Award	\$13,199	\$4,948	\$7,940	\$7,075	\$0	\$4,859	\$5,824	\$3,387	\$5,878	\$5,119	\$6,888
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$44,042,109	\$33,589,535	\$25,046,737	\$39,920,377	\$6,140,821	\$19,358,989	\$29,369,577	\$299,393	\$21,712,438	\$15,154,485	\$234,634,461
Fee Remission	\$28,994,223	\$19,875,407	\$15,848,035	\$23,290,513	\$3,608,774	\$10,596,144	\$20,084,354	\$0	\$13,419,120	\$8,277,568	\$143,994,139
Health Insurance Remissions	\$6,963,968	\$5,854,390	\$3,882,762	\$5,348,691	\$552,312	\$2,562,277	\$4,312,301	\$200,531	\$2,651,529	\$2,339,753	\$34,668,514
Total Support	\$80,000,300	\$59,319,333	\$44,777,534	\$68,559,581	\$10,301,907	\$32,517,410	\$53,766,233	\$499,924	\$37,783,087	\$25,771,805	\$413,297,114
Recipients	4,898	3,039	2,198	3,765	418	1,574	3,416	90	1,874	1,677	22,947
Average Award	\$16,332	\$19,518	\$20,373	\$18,211	\$24,656	\$20,665	\$15,741	\$5,575	\$20,164	\$15,371	\$18,011
<b>Research Assistantships</b>											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$11,947,985	\$11,234,912	\$4,603,367	\$8,987,335	\$924,875	\$3,535,460	\$8,605,337	\$1,399,295	\$2,642,771	\$1,611,257	\$55,492,594
Fee Remission	\$4,686,260	\$5,754,256	\$1,702,846	\$3,695,066	\$242,901	\$1,357,144	\$4,028,324	\$663,192	\$1,041,880	\$924,758	\$24,096,627
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$747,162	\$948,364	\$0	\$434,224	\$0	\$61,217	\$905,598	\$0	\$230,793	\$129,146	\$3,456,504
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,571,050	\$1,572,888	\$569,261	\$996,246	\$61,981	\$423,281	\$266,129	\$8,495	\$245,574	\$213,890	\$5,928,793
Total Support	\$18,952,457	\$19,510,420	\$6,875,474	\$14,112,870	\$1,229,757	\$5,377,102	\$13,805,387	\$2,070,982	\$4,161,016	\$2,879,052	\$88,974,517
Recipients	1,463	1,209	612	1,145	130	458	873	105	245	223	6,463
Average Award	\$12,955	\$16,143	\$11,226	\$12,329	\$9,496	\$11,732	\$15,809	\$19,786	\$16,984	\$12,891	\$13,767
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$27,595,985	\$14,869,124	\$10,629,653	\$18,159,201	\$1,200,699	\$6,357,371	\$14,822,710	\$4,454,455	\$10,737,658	\$4,917,589	\$113,744,446
Fee Remission	\$10,318,994	\$7,364,595	\$4,479,881	\$6,956,741	\$430,113	\$2,556,396	\$7,794,769	\$2,243,453	\$4,334,530	\$2,254,800	\$48,734,273
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$979,735	\$1,480,615	\$0	\$1,555,821	\$0	\$132,859	\$2,171,479	\$0	\$1,148,239	\$290,925	\$7,759,672
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,381,375	\$2,172,570	\$1,326,578	\$1,932,589	\$88,470	\$790,741	\$350,761	\$25,301	\$990,498	\$679,646	\$10,738,529
Total Support	\$41,276,089	\$25,886,905	\$16,436,113	\$28,604,352	\$1,719,282	\$9,837,366	\$25,139,719	\$6,723,210	\$17,210,925	\$8,142,959	\$180,976,920
Recipients	1,436	1,124	788	1,287	114	532	1,033	223	654	329	7,520
Average Award	\$28,736	\$23,024	\$20,849	\$22,225	\$15,081	\$18,480	\$24,344	\$30,194	\$26,330	\$24,751	\$24,065



**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**  
**TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2015-16**

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$11,633,982	\$6,066,869	\$3,316,174	\$6,368,414	\$374,066	\$2,199,409	\$5,136,941	\$939,583	\$4,097,979	\$1,774,909	\$41,908,327
Fee Remission	\$4,100,670	\$3,064,277	\$1,341,244	\$2,429,795	\$124,333	\$856,794	\$2,781,251	\$467,227	\$1,560,101	\$774,242	\$17,499,934
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$893,383	\$730,900	\$0	\$582,907	\$0	\$27,821	\$924,863	\$0	\$428,344	\$121,601	\$3,709,819
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,362,012	\$925,423	\$398,021	\$674,954	\$25,700	\$264,694	\$120,331	\$16,578	\$365,279	\$238,427	\$4,391,420
Total Support	\$17,990,048	\$10,787,469	\$5,055,439	\$10,056,070	\$524,099	\$3,348,717	\$8,963,386	\$1,423,388	\$6,451,703	\$2,909,180	\$67,509,499
Recipients	842	554	295	634	46	227	460	72	301	148	3,577
Average Award	\$21,373	\$19,484	\$17,156	\$15,870	\$11,519	\$14,752	\$19,486	\$19,861	\$21,458	\$19,657	\$18,876
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$514,507	\$601,249	\$572,270	\$473,299	\$0	\$228,920	\$4,366,299	\$112,842	\$562,409	\$258,072	\$7,689,867
Fee Remission	\$62,580	\$339,289	\$254,918	\$195,564	\$0	\$129,746	\$2,121,267	\$119,625	\$257,022	\$100,506	\$3,580,516
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$6,448	\$52,266	\$0	\$12,620	\$0	\$4,634	\$909,271	\$0	\$130,715	\$10,068	\$1,126,022
Health Insurance Remissions	\$41,723	\$82,874	\$72,446	\$49,909	\$0	\$29,592	\$205,428	\$685	\$58,504	\$26,708	\$567,869
Total Support	\$625,257	\$1,075,678	\$899,634	\$731,392	\$0	\$392,892	\$7,602,266	\$233,152	\$1,008,651	\$395,353	\$12,964,275
Recipients	53	121	101	76	0	49	610	19	77	40	1,146
Average Award	\$11,910	\$8,890	\$8,878	\$9,564	\$0	\$8,073	\$12,463	\$12,271	\$13,043	\$9,967	\$11,313
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$51,692,460	\$32,772,154	\$19,121,464	\$33,988,248	\$2,499,640	\$12,321,160	\$32,931,287	\$6,906,175	\$18,040,817	\$8,561,826	\$218,835,234
Fee Remission	\$19,168,504	\$16,522,417	\$7,778,889	\$13,277,166	\$797,348	\$4,900,080	\$16,725,611	\$3,493,497	\$7,193,533	\$4,054,306	\$93,911,350
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$2,626,728	\$3,212,146	\$0	\$2,585,572	\$0	\$226,530	\$4,911,211	\$0	\$1,938,090	\$551,740	\$16,052,017
Health Insurance Remissions	\$5,356,160	\$4,753,755	\$2,366,306	\$3,653,698	\$176,151	\$1,508,307	\$942,649	\$51,059	\$1,659,855	\$1,158,671	\$21,626,611
Total Support	\$78,843,852	\$57,260,472	\$29,266,659	\$53,504,684	\$3,473,138	\$18,956,078	\$55,510,758	\$10,450,731	\$28,832,295	\$14,326,544	\$350,425,211
Recipients	3,102	2,324	1,409	2,486	247	960	2,088	329	1,024	607	14,575
Average Award	\$25,416	\$24,644	\$20,770	\$21,524	\$14,061	\$19,753	\$26,582	\$31,797	\$28,166	\$23,602	\$24,044
<b>Subtotal - All Assistantships</b>											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$55,621,882	\$44,728,259	\$28,761,154	\$48,745,203	\$7,065,696	\$22,866,102	\$37,570,468	\$1,688,391	\$24,336,201	\$16,643,611	\$288,026,967
Fee Remission	\$33,421,353	\$25,555,785	\$17,067,576	\$25,603,649	\$3,851,675	\$11,884,598	\$22,999,537	\$663,192	\$14,066,701	\$9,137,507	\$164,251,573
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$747,162	\$948,364	\$0	\$434,224	\$0	\$61,217	\$905,598	\$0	\$230,793	\$129,146	\$3,456,504
Health Insurance Remissions	\$8,466,225	\$7,411,009	\$4,333,693	\$6,333,835	\$614,293	\$2,982,724	\$4,543,043	\$200,338	\$2,896,112	\$2,533,816	\$40,315,089
Total Support	\$98,256,622	\$78,643,417	\$50,162,423	\$81,116,911	\$11,531,664	\$37,794,642	\$66,018,646	\$2,551,921	\$41,529,806	\$28,444,080	\$496,050,132
Recipients	5,578	3,606	2,351	4,335	450	1,762	3,833	185	1,960	1,749	25,811
Average Award	\$17,615	\$21,806	\$21,337	\$18,711	\$25,608	\$21,449	\$17,223	\$13,769	\$21,186	\$16,267	\$19,219
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$27,641,779	\$14,872,023	\$10,647,236	\$18,202,877	\$1,200,699	\$6,374,356	\$14,868,018	\$4,459,891	\$10,737,200	\$4,919,902	\$113,923,981
Fee Remission	\$10,367,333	\$7,366,079	\$4,480,076	\$6,959,225	\$430,113	\$2,569,201	\$7,805,598	\$2,243,453	\$4,334,530	\$2,254,800	\$48,810,408
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$979,735	\$1,480,615	\$0	\$1,555,821	\$0	\$132,859	\$2,171,479	\$0	\$1,148,239	\$290,925	\$7,759,672
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,390,898	\$2,172,971	\$1,327,091	\$1,936,686	\$88,470	\$793,226	\$353,125	\$25,301	\$990,498	\$679,665	\$10,757,932
Total Support	\$41,379,744	\$25,891,689	\$16,454,402	\$28,654,610	\$1,719,282	\$9,869,642	\$25,198,220	\$6,728,646	\$17,210,467	\$8,145,292	\$181,251,994
Recipients	1,452	1,128	812	1,309	114	536	1,075	224	654	341	7,644
Average Award	\$28,507	\$22,947	\$20,264	\$21,898	\$15,081	\$18,398	\$23,446	\$30,083	\$26,329	\$23,900	\$23,712
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$11,676,162	\$6,115,030	\$3,316,174	\$6,431,152	\$374,066	\$2,210,521	\$5,141,391	\$939,583	\$4,097,979	\$1,776,557	\$42,078,615
Fee Remission	\$4,130,572	\$3,111,770	\$1,341,244	\$2,434,705	\$124,333	\$859,514	\$2,790,101	\$467,227	\$1,560,101	\$774,242	\$17,593,809

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**  
**TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2015-16**

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$893,383	\$730,900	\$0	\$582,907	\$0	\$27,821	\$924,863	\$0	\$428,344	\$121,601	\$3,709,819
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,367,669	\$932,152	\$398,021	\$678,747	\$25,700	\$265,007	\$120,811	\$16,578	\$365,279	\$238,440	\$4,408,404
<b>Total Support</b>	<b>\$18,067,787</b>	<b>\$10,889,853</b>	<b>\$5,055,439</b>	<b>\$10,127,510</b>	<b>\$524,099</b>	<b>\$3,362,862</b>	<b>\$8,977,165</b>	<b>\$1,423,388</b>	<b>\$6,451,703</b>	<b>\$2,910,841</b>	<b>\$67,790,647</b>
Recipients	851	564	295	646	46	237	464	72	301	160	3,635
Average Award	\$21,232	\$19,320	\$17,156	\$15,671	\$11,519	\$14,181	\$19,338	\$19,861	\$21,458	\$18,177	\$18,650
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$794,746	\$646,377	\$1,443,638	\$529,393	\$0	\$229,170	\$4,720,987	\$117,703	\$581,875	\$376,241	\$9,440,131
Fee Remission	\$243,469	\$364,191	\$738,028	\$1,570,100	\$0	\$182,911	\$3,214,730	\$119,625	\$651,321	\$165,324	\$7,249,699
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$6,448	\$52,266	\$0	\$12,620	\$0	\$4,634	\$909,271	\$0	\$130,715	\$10,068	\$1,126,022
Health Insurance Remissions	\$95,336	\$92,012	\$190,263	\$53,121	\$0	\$29,627	\$237,971	\$9,373	\$59,495	\$46,503	\$813,701
<b>Total Support</b>	<b>\$1,139,999</b>	<b>\$1,154,846</b>	<b>\$2,371,929</b>	<b>\$2,165,234</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$446,341</b>	<b>\$9,082,960</b>	<b>\$246,701</b>	<b>\$1,423,405</b>	<b>\$598,136</b>	<b>\$18,629,552</b>
Recipients	92	137	281	279	0	60	843	23	146	72	1,932
Average Award	\$12,459	\$8,430	\$8,449	\$7,757	\$0	\$7,481	\$10,772	\$10,726	\$9,757	\$8,276	\$9,640
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$95,734,569	\$66,361,690	\$44,168,201	\$73,908,625	\$8,640,461	\$31,680,149	\$62,300,865	\$7,205,568	\$39,753,255	\$23,716,311	\$453,469,694
Fee Remission	\$48,162,727	\$36,397,824	\$23,626,923	\$36,567,679	\$4,406,121	\$15,496,224	\$36,809,966	\$3,493,497	\$20,612,653	\$12,331,874	\$237,905,489
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$2,626,728	\$3,212,146	\$0	\$2,585,572	\$0	\$226,530	\$4,911,211	\$0	\$1,938,090	\$551,740	\$16,052,017
Health Insurance Remissions	\$12,642,972	\$10,612,231	\$6,275,778	\$9,003,456	\$729,351	\$4,070,584	\$5,391,510	\$5,188,923	\$4,313,232	\$3,549,670	\$61,777,707
<b>Total Support</b>	<b>\$159,166,995</b>	<b>\$116,583,891</b>	<b>\$74,070,903</b>	<b>\$122,065,332</b>	<b>\$13,775,933</b>	<b>\$51,473,487</b>	<b>\$109,413,552</b>	<b>\$15,887,988</b>	<b>\$66,617,230</b>	<b>\$40,149,595</b>	<b>\$769,204,907</b>
Recipients	6,516	4,110	2,795	5,072	487	1,987	4,625	1,473	2,359	1,898	31,321
Average Award	\$24,429	\$28,363	\$26,498	\$24,067	\$28,298	\$25,911	\$23,658	\$10,786	\$28,242	\$21,154	\$24,558
<b>Summary - All Support Including Assistantships</b>											
Total Support	\$780,990,236	\$631,156,145	\$570,263,498	\$842,455,663	\$138,749,977	\$424,573,080	\$545,993,725	\$155,106,526	\$411,045,712	\$333,037,802	\$4,833,372,364
Recipients	28,330	26,492	23,835	30,573	6,250	18,802	22,853	3,245	17,484	13,703	191,567
Average Award	\$27,567	\$23,824	\$23,925	\$27,556	\$22,199	\$22,582	\$23,892	\$47,795	\$23,511	\$24,304	\$25,231
<b>Other Campus Employment</b>											
Total Support	\$28,964,641	\$44,737,118	\$23,501,658	\$53,365,251	\$6,058,122	\$14,592,250	\$30,448,902	\$11,705,772	\$19,152,411	\$11,395,323	\$243,921,447
Recipients	9,026	9,631	6,535	10,714	1,739	4,155	8,090	400	7,382	4,156	61,828
Average Award	\$3,209	\$4,645	\$3,596	\$4,981	\$3,483	\$3,512	\$3,764	\$29,289	\$2,594	\$2,742	\$3,945
<b>Grand Total</b>											
Total Support	\$809,954,877	\$675,893,263	\$593,765,156	\$895,820,914	\$144,808,099	\$439,165,330	\$576,442,627	\$166,812,298	\$430,198,123	\$344,433,125	\$5,077,293,811
Recipients	30,148	28,433	24,757	32,595	6,378	19,166	24,652	3,282	18,946	14,314	202,670
Average Award	\$26,866	\$23,771	\$23,984	\$27,483	\$22,705	\$22,915	\$23,383	\$50,831	\$22,707	\$24,062	\$25,052

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**  
**UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2015-16**

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
<b>2015-16 Full Year Equiv Enroll</b>	29,546	29,273	26,684	31,775	6,529	19,381	27,900	0	21,880	16,622	209,590
<b>Scholarships/Fellowships</b>											
State of California	\$1,575,343	\$944,852	\$1,981,397	\$1,419,513	\$358,373	\$1,297,170	\$1,151,577	\$0	\$1,021,536	\$861,778	\$10,611,539
University of California	\$33,281,997	\$16,910,714	\$11,949,803	\$34,627,228	\$1,445,647	\$6,171,022	\$6,879,430	\$0	\$9,816,877	\$2,855,876	\$123,938,595
Federal	\$9,770	\$355,427	\$53,678	\$9,800	\$297,656	\$486,919	\$555,206	\$0	\$27,546	\$33,381	\$1,829,383
Private/Outside Agency	\$12,373,526	\$5,484,853	\$3,508,618	\$9,084,167	\$1,481,263	\$2,096,561	\$5,752,424	\$0	\$3,637,373	\$2,805,452	\$46,224,238
Total	\$47,240,637	\$23,695,846	\$17,493,497	\$45,140,708	\$3,582,939	\$10,051,672	\$14,338,636	\$0	\$14,503,332	\$6,556,487	\$182,603,755
Recipients	6,665	5,650	5,436	8,068	1,569	3,088	4,394	0	4,130	2,855	41,855
Average Award	\$7,088	\$4,194	\$3,218	\$5,595	\$2,284	\$3,255	\$3,263	\$0	\$3,512	\$2,296	\$4,363
<b>Grants</b>											
State of California	\$84,226,835	\$101,804,482	\$129,228,755	\$106,625,557	\$44,228,493	\$109,651,947	\$92,914,979	\$0	\$93,064,346	\$79,053,539	\$840,798,933
University of California	\$116,408,380	\$114,035,927	\$79,104,215	\$109,270,337	\$26,975,095	\$73,514,208	\$100,566,398	\$0	\$75,197,420	\$70,034,185	\$765,106,166
Federal	\$41,545,827	\$53,076,386	\$55,548,227	\$51,178,849	\$18,375,969	\$51,075,596	\$44,475,389	\$0	\$38,848,369	\$34,196,777	\$388,321,389
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$1,962,869	\$0	\$0	\$666,752	\$61,177	\$0	\$598,060	\$0	\$3,288,858
Total	\$242,181,042	\$268,916,795	\$265,844,067	\$267,074,743	\$89,579,557	\$234,908,503	\$238,017,942	\$0	\$207,708,195	\$183,284,502	\$1,997,515,345
Recipients	15,956	17,173	16,158	15,651	5,267	14,129	14,440	0	12,189	10,054	121,019
Average Award	\$15,178	\$15,659	\$16,453	\$17,064	\$17,006	\$16,626	\$16,483	\$0	\$17,041	\$18,229	\$16,506
<b>Subtotal - Gift Aid</b>											
State of California	\$85,802,178	\$102,749,334	\$131,210,152	\$108,045,070	\$44,586,866	\$110,949,117	\$94,066,556	\$0	\$94,085,882	\$79,915,317	\$851,410,472
University of California	\$149,690,376	\$130,946,641	\$91,054,019	\$143,897,565	\$28,420,742	\$79,685,231	\$107,445,828	\$0	\$85,014,297	\$72,890,062	\$889,044,760
Federal	\$41,555,597	\$53,431,813	\$55,601,906	\$51,188,649	\$18,673,625	\$51,562,514	\$45,030,594	\$0	\$38,875,915	\$34,230,158	\$390,150,772
Private/Outside Agency	\$12,373,526	\$5,484,853	\$5,471,487	\$9,084,167	\$1,481,263	\$2,763,313	\$5,813,600	\$0	\$4,235,433	\$2,805,452	\$49,513,095
Total	\$289,421,678	\$292,612,641	\$283,337,564	\$312,215,451	\$93,162,496	\$244,960,175	\$252,356,578	\$0	\$222,211,527	\$189,840,989	\$2,180,119,100
Recipients	17,662	19,300	17,888	18,781	5,519	15,465	16,030	0	13,675	10,931	135,250
Average Award	\$16,387	\$15,161	\$15,840	\$16,625	\$16,881	\$15,839	\$15,743	\$0	\$16,250	\$17,367	\$16,119
<b>Loans</b>											
State of California	\$0	\$76,208	\$180,184	\$231,555	\$2,487	\$151,900	\$62,459	\$0	\$211,500	\$24,515	\$940,808
University of California	\$1,013,841	\$721,465	\$2,391,080	\$94,153	\$0	\$12,300	\$1,268,351	\$0	\$9,049	\$0	\$5,510,238
Federal	\$68,419,592	\$81,642,502	\$93,252,249	\$102,947,606	\$24,769,816	\$77,115,581	\$72,600,982	\$0	\$78,012,496	\$76,575,507	\$675,336,330
Private/Outside Agency	\$5,384,901	\$5,262,001	\$4,272,901	\$6,831,453	\$630,200	\$3,761,942	\$7,346,983	\$0	\$986,713	\$4,695,903	\$39,172,996
Total	\$74,818,334	\$87,702,176	\$100,096,413	\$110,104,767	\$25,402,503	\$81,041,723	\$81,278,775	\$0	\$79,219,758	\$81,295,925	\$720,960,373
Recipients	8,472	11,537	11,409	11,548	3,513	10,331	10,530	0	9,002	8,688	85,030
Average Award	\$8,831	\$7,602	\$8,774	\$9,534	\$7,231	\$7,844	\$7,719	\$0	\$8,800	\$9,357	\$8,479
<b>Work-Study</b>											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$3,968,954	\$122,660	\$1,183,326	\$841,888	\$0	\$0	\$1,218,654	\$0	\$102,131	\$0	\$7,437,613
Federal	\$3,765,442	\$2,258,362	\$1,349,652	\$4,938,401	\$355,050	\$1,542,645	\$2,931,598	\$0	\$2,610,492	\$2,482,330	\$22,233,971
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$7,734,395	\$2,381,022	\$2,532,978	\$5,780,288	\$355,050	\$1,542,645	\$4,150,252	\$0	\$2,712,623	\$2,482,330	\$29,671,583
Recipients	3,835	1,144	1,684	3,455	159	978	2,600	0	1,378	1,387	16,621

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**  
**UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2015-16**

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Average Award	\$2,017	\$2,082	\$1,504	\$1,673	\$2,229	\$1,577	\$1,596	\$0	\$1,969	\$1,790	\$1,785
<b>Subtotal - Gift Aid, Loans, and Work-Study</b>											
Total	\$371,974,407	\$382,695,839	\$385,966,955	\$428,100,506	\$118,920,049	\$327,544,542	\$337,785,605	\$0	\$304,143,908	\$273,619,244	\$2,930,751,056
Recipients	18,529	20,410	18,999	20,225	5,783	16,262	17,131	0	14,668	12,020	144,028
Average Award	\$20,075	\$18,751	\$20,315	\$21,167	\$20,565	\$20,141	\$19,718	\$0	\$20,734	\$22,764	\$20,349
<b>Readers and Tutors</b>											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$1,842,865	\$788,604	\$397,691	\$1,145,025	\$103,305	\$799,306	\$2,905,668	\$0	\$565,683	\$987,464	\$9,535,612
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$8	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,428	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,436
Total Support	\$1,842,865	\$788,612	\$397,691	\$1,145,025	\$103,305	\$799,306	\$2,907,095	\$0	\$565,683	\$987,464	\$9,537,047
Recipients	997	453	240	556	66	233	1,154	0	258	673	4,629
Average Award	\$1,849	\$1,742	\$1,658	\$2,060	\$1,563	\$3,424	\$2,520	\$0	\$2,190	\$1,467	\$2,060
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	(\$1,888)	\$0	\$11,218	\$13,934	\$0	\$311	\$24,078	\$0	\$0	\$2,042	\$49,695
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	(\$1,888)	\$0	\$11,218	\$13,934	\$0	\$311	\$24,078	\$0	\$0	\$2,042	\$49,695
Recipients	11	0	6	16	0	1	34	0	0	12	80
Average Award	(\$177)	\$0	\$1,980	\$846	\$0	\$280	\$707	\$0	\$0	\$173	\$623
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$5,776	\$503	\$0	\$700	\$0	\$8,970	\$409	\$0	\$0	\$1,472	\$17,830
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	\$5,776	\$503	\$0	\$700	\$0	\$8,970	\$409	\$0	\$0	\$1,472	\$17,830
Recipients	4	2	0	1	0	10	2	0	0	10	30
Average Award	\$1,359	\$252	\$0	\$560	\$0	\$885	\$184	\$0	\$0	\$145	\$594
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$2,120	\$2,623	\$42,360	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$110,258	\$0	\$7,876	\$639	\$165,876
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	\$2,120	\$2,623	\$42,360	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$110,258	\$0	\$7,876	\$639	\$165,876
Recipients	1	1	19	0	0	0	39	0	7	1	68
Average Award	\$2,120	\$1,967	\$2,182	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,835	\$0	\$1,201	\$500	\$2,423
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$1,848,874	\$791,730	\$451,269	\$1,159,659	\$103,305	\$808,587	\$3,040,413	\$0	\$573,558	\$991,617	\$9,769,013
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$8	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,428	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,436
Total Support	\$1,848,874	\$791,738	\$451,269	\$1,159,659	\$103,305	\$808,587	\$3,041,840	\$0	\$573,558	\$991,617	\$9,770,448
Recipients	1,008	454	244	557	66	235	1,189	0	263	675	4,691
Average Award	\$1,834	\$1,745	\$1,848	\$2,083	\$1,563	\$3,447	\$2,558	\$0	\$2,185	\$1,468	\$2,083

**Teaching Assistants**

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**  
**UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2015-16**

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$2,822,885	\$151,799	\$27,391	\$38,979	\$10,660	\$12,853	\$134,830	\$0	\$48,199	\$47,034	\$3,294,630
Fee Remission	\$6,120	\$69,360	\$0	\$4,216	\$6,120	\$0	\$81,600	\$0	\$32,640	\$4,080	\$204,136
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$3,468	\$0	\$1,067	\$0	\$0	\$12,737	\$0	\$3,696	\$1,314	\$22,282
Total Support	\$2,829,005	\$224,627	\$27,391	\$44,262	\$16,780	\$12,853	\$229,167	\$0	\$84,535	\$52,428	\$3,521,048
Recipients	339	17	3	6	1	1	16	0	6	6	394
Average Award	\$8,351	\$13,388	\$10,272	\$6,958	\$13,887	\$12,853	\$14,373	\$0	\$15,066	\$9,485	\$8,940
<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
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	\$3,212	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,212
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	\$3,212	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,212
Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Award	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,636	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,636
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$2,822,885	\$151,799	\$27,391	\$38,979	\$10,660	\$12,853	\$138,042	\$0	\$48,199	\$47,034	\$3,297,842
Fee Remission	\$6,120	\$69,360	\$0	\$4,216	\$6,120	\$0	\$81,600	\$0	\$32,640	\$4,080	\$204,136
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$3,468	\$0	\$1,067	\$0	\$0	\$12,737	\$0	\$3,696	\$1,314	\$22,282
Total Support	\$2,829,005	\$224,627	\$27,391	\$44,262	\$16,780	\$12,853	\$232,379	\$0	\$84,535	\$52,428	\$3,524,260
Recipients	339	17	3	6	1	1	16	0	6	6	394
Average Award	\$8,351	\$13,388	\$10,272	\$6,958	\$13,887	\$12,853	\$14,276	\$0	\$15,066	\$9,485	\$8,940
<b>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</b>											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$4,665,751	\$940,403	\$425,082	\$1,184,004	\$113,965	\$812,159	\$3,040,498	\$0	\$613,881	\$1,034,498	\$12,830,242
Fee Remission	\$6,120	\$69,360	\$0	\$4,216	\$6,120	\$0	\$81,600	\$0	\$32,640	\$4,080	\$204,136
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$3,476	\$0	\$1,067	\$0	\$0	\$14,165	\$0	\$3,696	\$1,314	\$23,718
Total Support	\$4,671,871	\$1,013,239	\$425,082	\$1,189,287	\$120,085	\$812,159	\$3,136,263	\$0	\$650,217	\$1,039,892	\$13,058,095
Recipients	1,232	467	243	561	67	233	1,164	0	264	675	4,905
Average Award	\$3,792	\$2,172	\$1,753	\$2,121	\$1,784	\$3,479	\$2,695	\$0	\$2,464	\$1,541	\$2,662
<i>Federal Support</i>											

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**  
**UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2015-16**

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Earnings	(\$1,888)	\$0	\$11,218	\$13,934	\$0	\$311	\$24,078	\$0	\$0	\$2,042	\$49,695
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	(\$1,888)	\$0	\$11,218	\$13,934	\$0	\$311	\$24,078	\$0	\$0	\$2,042	\$49,695
Recipients	11	0	6	16	0	1	34	0	0	12	80
Average Award	(\$177)	\$0	\$1,980	\$846	\$0	\$280	\$707	\$0	\$0	\$173	\$623
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$5,776	\$503	\$0	\$700	\$0	\$8,970	\$409	\$0	\$0	\$1,472	\$17,830
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	\$5,776	\$503	\$0	\$700	\$0	\$8,970	\$409	\$0	\$0	\$1,472	\$17,830
Recipients	4	2	0	1	0	10	2	0	0	10	30
Average Award	\$1,359	\$252	\$0	\$560	\$0	\$885	\$184	\$0	\$0	\$145	\$594
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$2,120	\$2,623	\$42,360	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$113,470	\$0	\$7,876	\$639	\$169,088
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	\$2,120	\$2,623	\$42,360	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$113,470	\$0	\$7,876	\$639	\$169,088
Recipients	1	1	19	0	0	0	39	0	7	1	69
Average Award	\$2,120	\$1,967	\$2,182	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,893	\$0	\$1,201	\$500	\$2,457
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$4,671,759	\$943,529	\$478,660	\$1,198,639	\$113,965	\$821,440	\$3,178,455	\$0	\$621,757	\$1,038,651	\$13,066,855
Fee Remission	\$6,120	\$69,360	\$0	\$4,216	\$6,120	\$0	\$81,600	\$0	\$32,640	\$4,080	\$204,136
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$3,476	\$0	\$1,067	\$0	\$0	\$14,165	\$0	\$3,696	\$1,314	\$23,718
Total Support	\$4,677,879	\$1,016,365	\$478,660	\$1,203,921	\$120,085	\$821,440	\$3,274,219	\$0	\$658,093	\$1,044,045	\$13,294,708
Recipients	1,244	468	247	562	67	235	1,199	0	268	677	4,966
Average Award	\$3,761	\$2,174	\$1,939	\$2,143	\$1,784	\$3,502	\$2,730	\$0	\$2,455	\$1,541	\$2,677
<b>Research Assistantships</b>											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$26,350	\$8,772	\$6,673	\$11,918	\$0	\$0	\$4,768	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$58,481
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	\$629	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$629
Total Support	\$26,350	\$8,772	\$6,673	\$11,918	\$0	\$0	\$5,397	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$59,110
Recipients	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Average Award	\$26,350	\$78,948	\$6,005	\$8,581	\$0	\$0	\$4,318	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,160
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$5,741	\$24,039	\$2,491	\$13,764	\$0	\$0	\$31,366	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$77,401
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	\$5,741	\$24,039	\$2,491	\$13,764	\$0	\$0	\$31,366	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$77,401
Recipients	1	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	9
Average Award	\$5,741	\$12,019	\$830	\$9,910	\$0	\$0	\$23,525	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,874

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**  
**UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2015-16**

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$26,180	\$0	\$1,224	\$794	\$1,963	\$0	\$3,831	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$33,993
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	\$26,180	\$0	\$1,224	\$794	\$1,963	\$0	\$3,831	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$33,993
Recipients	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	6
Average Award	\$11,855	\$0	\$1,224	\$1,191	\$1,963	\$0	\$3,831	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,786
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$989	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$989
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	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$989	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$989
Recipients	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Average Award	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$868	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$868
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$58,271	\$32,811	\$10,388	\$27,465	\$1,963	\$0	\$39,965	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$170,863
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	\$629	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$629
Total Support	\$58,271	\$32,811	\$10,388	\$27,465	\$1,963	\$0	\$40,594	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$171,492
Recipients	4	2	5	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	19
Average Award	\$13,847	\$16,405	\$2,032	\$8,598	\$1,963	\$0	\$11,329	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,980
<b>Subtotal - All Assistantships</b>											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$4,692,100	\$949,175	\$431,755	\$1,195,923	\$113,965	\$812,159	\$3,045,266	\$0	\$613,881	\$1,034,498	\$12,888,723
Fee Remission	\$6,120	\$69,360	\$0	\$4,216	\$6,120	\$0	\$81,600	\$0	\$32,640	\$4,080	\$204,136
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$3,476	\$0	\$1,067	\$0	\$0	\$14,794	\$0	\$3,696	\$1,314	\$24,347
Total Support	\$4,698,220	\$1,022,011	\$431,755	\$1,201,206	\$120,085	\$812,159	\$3,141,660	\$0	\$650,217	\$1,039,892	\$13,117,205
Recipients	1,233	467	244	562	67	233	1,164	0	264	675	4,908
Average Award	\$3,810	\$2,190	\$1,772	\$2,139	\$1,784	\$3,479	\$2,700	\$0	\$2,464	\$1,541	\$2,672
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$3,853	\$24,039	\$13,709	\$27,698	\$0	\$311	\$55,444	\$0	\$0	\$2,042	\$127,096
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	\$3,853	\$24,039	\$13,709	\$27,698	\$0	\$311	\$55,444	\$0	\$0	\$2,042	\$127,096
Recipients	12	2	9	18	0	1	35	0	0	12	89
Average Award	\$330	\$12,019	\$1,582	\$1,551	\$0	\$280	\$1,567	\$0	\$0	\$173	\$1,436
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$31,957	\$503	\$1,224	\$1,494	\$1,963	\$8,970	\$4,240	\$0	\$0	\$1,472	\$51,823
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 2015-16**

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
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
<b>Total Support</b>	<b>\$31,957</b>	<b>\$503</b>	<b>\$1,224</b>	<b>\$1,494</b>	<b>\$1,963</b>	<b>\$8,970</b>	<b>\$4,240</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,472</b>	<b>\$51,823</b>
Recipients	6	2	1	2	1	10	3	0	0	10	36
Average Award	\$4,948	\$252	\$1,224	\$780	\$1,963	\$885	\$1,316	\$0	\$0	\$145	\$1,445
<b>Unknown Source</b>											
Earnings	\$2,120	\$2,623	\$42,360	\$989	\$0	\$0	\$113,470	\$0	\$7,876	\$639	\$170,076
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
<b>Total Support</b>	<b>\$2,120</b>	<b>\$2,623</b>	<b>\$42,360</b>	<b>\$989</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$113,470</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$7,876</b>	<b>\$639</b>	<b>\$170,076</b>
Recipients	1	1	19	1	0	0	39	0	7	1	70
Average Award	\$2,120	\$1,967	\$2,182	\$868	\$0	\$0	\$2,893	\$0	\$1,201	\$500	\$2,432
<b>All Sources</b>											
Earnings	\$4,730,030	\$976,339	\$489,048	\$1,226,104	\$115,928	\$821,440	\$3,218,420	\$0	\$621,757	\$1,038,651	\$13,237,718
Fee Remission	\$6,120	\$69,360	\$0	\$4,216	\$6,120	\$0	\$81,600	\$0	\$32,640	\$4,080	\$204,136
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,877	\$3,476	\$0	\$1,067	\$0	\$0	\$14,794	\$0	\$3,696	\$1,314	\$26,224
<b>Total Support</b>	<b>\$4,738,027</b>	<b>\$1,049,175</b>	<b>\$489,048</b>	<b>\$1,231,387</b>	<b>\$122,048</b>	<b>\$821,440</b>	<b>\$3,314,814</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$658,093</b>	<b>\$1,044,045</b>	<b>\$13,468,078</b>
Recipients	1,246	468	252	564	67	235	1,199	0	268	677	4,977
Average Award	\$3,803	\$2,240	\$1,941	\$2,181	\$1,813	\$3,502	\$2,764	\$0	\$2,455	\$1,541	\$2,706
<b>Summary - All Support Including Assistantships</b>											
Total Support	\$376,712,435	\$383,745,015	\$386,456,003	\$429,331,893	\$119,042,097	\$328,365,982	\$341,100,419	\$0	\$304,802,001	\$274,663,289	\$2,944,219,134
Recipients	18,973	20,577	19,069	20,461	5,796	16,283	17,634	0	14,762	12,208	145,763
Average Award	\$19,855	\$18,650	\$20,266	\$20,983	\$20,539	\$20,167	\$19,343	\$0	\$20,647	\$22,498	\$20,199
<b>Other Campus Employment</b>											
Total Support	\$20,521,542	\$27,837,413	\$17,463,607	\$28,536,007	\$5,826,550	\$12,437,466	\$25,012,517	\$0	\$15,233,438	\$10,434,246	\$163,302,786
Recipients	8,060	8,489	6,030	8,948	1,715	3,883	7,647	0	6,613	3,967	55,352
Average Award	\$2,546	\$3,279	\$2,896	\$3,189	\$3,398	\$3,203	\$3,271	\$0	\$2,304	\$2,630	\$2,950
<b>Grand Total</b>											
Total Support	\$397,233,977	\$411,582,428	\$403,919,611	\$457,867,900	\$124,868,647	\$340,803,449	\$366,112,936	\$0	\$320,035,439	\$285,097,535	\$3,107,521,920
Recipients	20,743	22,461	19,956	22,295	5,921	16,627	19,387	0	16,197	12,818	156,405
Average Award	\$19,150	\$18,324	\$20,240	\$20,537	\$21,088	\$20,497	\$18,884	\$0	\$19,760	\$22,243	\$19,868



**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**  
**GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2015-16**

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
<b>2015-16 Full Year Equiv Enroll</b>	10,725	6,482	5,401	12,109	445	2,841	6,123	3,045	2,806	1,628	51,604
<b>Scholarships/Fellowships</b>											
State of California	\$18,919	\$303,996	\$135,565	\$39,646	\$12,964	\$0	\$43,498	\$0	\$1,340	\$191,336	\$747,264
University of California	\$125,751,451	\$42,739,675	\$42,904,699	\$125,849,143	\$2,906,052	\$25,124,657	\$37,447,118	\$35,974,749	\$23,971,534	\$10,524,747	\$473,193,824
Federal	\$24,973,668	\$9,585,127	\$9,139,737	\$17,929,888	\$113,581	\$3,695,164	\$13,019,007	\$5,557,797	\$5,396,677	\$2,394,275	\$91,804,922
Private/Outside Agency	\$6,676,952	\$4,329,445	\$2,787,716	\$3,402,539	\$318,009	\$121,219	\$11,020,073	\$220,849	\$1,921,659	\$124,031	\$30,922,492
Total	\$157,420,991	\$56,958,244	\$54,967,718	\$147,221,215	\$3,350,605	\$28,941,040	\$61,529,696	\$41,753,396	\$31,291,210	\$13,234,388	\$596,668,501
Recipients	7,226	3,799	3,347	7,256	339	1,341	3,382	1,705	2,009	956	31,360
Average Award	\$21,785	\$14,993	\$16,421	\$20,290	\$9,898	\$21,582	\$18,191	\$24,494	\$15,573	\$13,838	\$19,026
<b>Grants</b>											
State of California	\$37,428	\$266,208	\$185,484	\$72,522	\$0	\$458,274	\$46,352	\$1,340	\$125,712	\$161,788	\$1,355,108
University of California	\$14,995	\$17,012,925	\$3,409,081	\$1,706,885	\$1,697,711	\$608,722	\$6,866,090	\$18,090,101	\$3,000	\$326,111	\$49,735,620
Federal	\$15,628	\$0	\$209,387	\$1,444	\$0	\$102,866	\$226,596	\$1,092,039	\$0	\$0	\$1,647,960
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$2,448	\$0	\$0	\$29,950	\$90,000	\$674,008	\$0	\$0	\$796,406
Total	\$68,051	\$17,279,133	\$3,806,400	\$1,780,851	\$1,697,711	\$1,199,812	\$7,229,038	\$19,857,488	\$128,712	\$487,899	\$53,535,094
Recipients	15	2,454	421	250	177	310	328	1,734	12	266	5,966
Average Award	\$4,537	\$7,041	\$9,036	\$7,114	\$9,619	\$3,876	\$22,062	\$11,454	\$10,726	\$1,837	\$8,974
<b>Subtotal - Gift Aid</b>											
State of California	\$56,347	\$570,204	\$321,049	\$112,168	\$12,964	\$458,274	\$89,850	\$1,340	\$127,052	\$353,124	\$2,102,372
University of California	\$125,766,446	\$59,752,600	\$46,313,781	\$127,556,028	\$4,603,762	\$25,733,379	\$44,313,208	\$54,064,850	\$23,974,534	\$10,850,857	\$522,929,444
Federal	\$24,989,296	\$9,585,127	\$9,349,124	\$17,931,332	\$113,581	\$3,798,030	\$13,245,603	\$6,649,836	\$5,396,677	\$2,394,275	\$93,452,882
Private/Outside Agency	\$6,676,952	\$4,329,445	\$2,790,164	\$3,402,539	\$318,009	\$151,169	\$11,110,073	\$894,857	\$1,921,659	\$124,031	\$31,718,897
Total	\$157,489,042	\$74,237,376	\$58,774,118	\$149,002,066	\$5,048,316	\$30,140,851	\$68,758,734	\$61,610,884	\$31,419,922	\$13,722,287	\$650,203,596
Recipients	7,231	4,631	3,613	7,263	391	1,491	3,520	2,566	2,009	1,081	33,796
Average Award	\$21,779	\$16,030	\$16,268	\$20,516	\$12,911	\$20,212	\$19,534	\$24,010	\$15,637	\$12,697	\$19,239
<b>Loans</b>											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$0	\$36,360	\$73,373	\$375,321	\$0	\$0	\$1,544,901	\$291,383	\$0	\$0	\$2,321,338
Federal	\$76,441,025	\$55,239,062	\$48,889,666	\$128,313,601	\$914,814	\$15,047,960	\$26,643,235	\$68,856,460	\$8,169,964	\$5,289,263	\$433,805,051
Private/Outside Agency	\$13,874,810	\$986,068	\$1,325,568	\$12,220,653	\$26,000	\$121,676	\$714,787	\$1,938,922	\$5,124	\$218,964	\$31,432,572
Total	\$90,315,835	\$56,261,490	\$50,288,607	\$140,909,575	\$940,814	\$15,169,636	\$28,902,923	\$71,086,765	\$8,175,088	\$5,508,227	\$467,558,960
Recipients	2,336	1,691	1,551	3,847	66	620	929	1,549	445	271	13,305
Average Award	\$38,655	\$33,280	\$32,425	\$36,625	\$14,364	\$24,455	\$31,115	\$45,902	\$18,361	\$20,322	\$35,142
<b>Work-Study</b>											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$28,174	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$28,174
Federal	\$657,316	\$1,008,968	\$273,958	\$407,288	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$537,595	\$470,776	\$0	\$3,355,901
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$685,489	\$1,008,968	\$273,958	\$407,288	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$537,595	\$470,776	\$0	\$3,384,075

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**  
**GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2015-16**

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	177	249	37	96	0	0	0	113	158	0	830
Average Award	\$3,884	\$4,047	\$7,404	\$4,228	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,772	\$2,973	\$0	\$4,076
<b>Subtotal - Gift Aid, Loans, and Work-Study</b>											
Total	\$248,490,366	\$131,507,835	\$109,336,683	\$290,318,930	\$5,989,130	\$45,310,487	\$97,661,657	\$133,235,244	\$40,065,786	\$19,230,514	\$1,121,146,631
Recipients	8,156	4,866	4,123	8,592	402	1,813	3,855	2,702	2,184	1,174	37,868
Average Award	\$30,466	\$27,027	\$26,522	\$33,788	\$14,917	\$24,988	\$25,332	\$49,312	\$18,343	\$16,377	\$29,606
<b>Readers and Tutors</b>											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$2,035,488	\$1,032,152	\$832,121	\$2,829,560	\$0	\$267,177	\$1,516,887	\$41,537	\$318,462	\$131,059	\$9,004,443
Fee Remission	\$1,294,014	\$0	\$1,014,804	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,308,818
Health Insurance Remissions	\$657,905	\$268,723	\$195,464	\$455,402	\$0	\$17,379	\$440,940	\$82,048	\$64,718	\$22,099	\$2,204,680
Total Support	\$3,987,407	\$1,300,875	\$2,042,389	\$3,284,962	\$0	\$284,556	\$1,957,827	\$123,585	\$383,180	\$153,158	\$13,517,941
Recipients	733	491	262	760	0	206	500	43	222	123	3,340
Average Award	\$5,444	\$2,649	\$7,785	\$4,322	\$0	\$1,381	\$3,918	\$2,852	\$1,723	\$1,249	\$4,047
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$3,190	\$499	\$6,006	\$21,742	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$271	\$31,708
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$725	\$190	\$485	\$3,182	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20	\$4,601
Total Support	\$3,915	\$689	\$6,491	\$24,925	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$291	\$36,310
Recipients	1	1	24	11	0	0	0	0	0	2	39
Average Award	\$7,829	\$689	\$270	\$2,266	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$145	\$943
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$1,933	\$566	\$0	\$27,566	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$176	\$30,241
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$93	\$0	\$2,675	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13	\$2,781
Total Support	\$1,933	\$660	\$0	\$30,240	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$189	\$33,022
Recipients	1	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	14
Average Award	\$1,933	\$330	\$0	\$3,360	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$94	\$2,359
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$16,245	\$6,291	\$81,494	\$40,379	\$0	\$0	\$40,107	\$3,463	\$0	\$0	\$187,979
Fee Remission	\$15,666	\$0	\$9,038	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24,704
Health Insurance Remissions	\$6,125	\$1,979	\$2,731	\$2,075	\$0	\$0	\$6,704	\$8,688	\$0	\$0	\$28,302
Total Support	\$38,037	\$8,269	\$93,263	\$42,454	\$0	\$0	\$46,811	\$12,151	\$0	\$0	\$240,985
Recipients	5	6	47	13	0	0	23	2	0	0	96
Average Award	\$7,607	\$1,378	\$1,998	\$3,266	\$0	\$0	\$2,035	\$6,076	\$0	\$0	\$2,519
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$2,056,855	\$1,039,508	\$919,621	\$2,919,247	\$0	\$267,177	\$1,556,994	\$45,000	\$318,462	\$131,507	\$9,254,372
Fee Remission	\$1,309,680	\$0	\$1,023,842	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,333,522
Health Insurance Remissions	\$664,756	\$270,985	\$198,680	\$463,334	\$0	\$17,379	\$447,644	\$90,736	\$64,718	\$22,131	\$2,240,364
Total Support	\$4,031,291	\$1,310,493	\$2,142,143	\$3,382,581	\$0	\$284,556	\$2,004,638	\$135,736	\$383,180	\$153,638	\$13,828,258
Recipients	738	496	331	778	0	206	515	45	222	123	3,454
Average Award	\$5,466	\$2,642	\$6,465	\$4,348	\$0	\$1,381	\$3,895	\$2,994	\$1,723	\$1,252	\$4,004

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**  
**GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2015-16**

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
<b>Teaching Assistants</b>											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$36,972,659	\$31,520,792	\$22,900,583	\$35,744,303	\$6,026,856	\$18,251,306	\$24,407,747	\$247,560	\$20,759,128	\$13,866,796	\$210,697,729
Fee Remission	\$27,434,959	\$19,732,169	\$14,341,766	\$21,904,367	\$3,602,654	\$10,527,454	\$18,865,132	\$0	\$12,992,181	\$8,208,669	\$137,609,352
Health Insurance Remissions	\$6,237,270	\$5,565,922	\$3,568,969	\$4,881,120	\$552,312	\$2,542,064	\$3,821,809	\$109,795	\$2,582,124	\$2,296,512	\$32,157,898
Total Support	\$70,644,887	\$56,818,883	\$40,811,318	\$62,529,791	\$10,181,822	\$31,320,824	\$47,094,689	\$357,354	\$36,333,433	\$24,371,978	\$380,464,980
Recipients	3,380	2,479	1,718	2,788	351	1,221	2,046	50	1,504	946	16,482
Average Award	\$20,901	\$22,917	\$23,760	\$22,428	\$29,049	\$25,645	\$23,022	\$7,147	\$24,163	\$25,763	\$23,083
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$44,491	\$2,400	\$358	\$8,000	\$0	\$16,674	\$21,230	\$5,436	(\$458)	\$0	\$98,132
Fee Remission	\$48,339	\$1,484	\$195	\$2,484	\$0	\$12,805	\$10,829	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$76,136
Health Insurance Remissions	\$8,798	\$212	\$28	\$915	\$0	\$2,486	\$2,364	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,801
Total Support	\$101,628	\$4,096	\$581	\$11,399	\$0	\$31,964	\$34,423	\$5,436	(\$458)	\$0	\$189,069
Recipients	6	6	0	2	0	5	9	1	0	0	29
Average Award	\$16,938	\$683	\$1,743	\$5,700	\$0	\$6,393	\$3,972	\$5,436	\$0	\$0	\$6,520
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$34,470	\$47,091	\$0	\$34,472	\$0	\$2,142	\$4,041	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$122,217
Fee Remission	\$29,902	\$47,493	\$0	\$4,910	\$0	\$2,720	\$8,850	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$93,875
Health Insurance Remissions	\$5,656	\$6,636	\$0	\$1,118	\$0	\$313	\$480	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,203
Total Support	\$70,029	\$101,221	\$0	\$40,500	\$0	\$5,175	\$13,370	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$230,295
Recipients	7	9	0	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	23
Average Award	\$10,004	\$11,247	\$0	\$12,150	\$0	\$5,175	\$5,014	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,013
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$261,874	\$36,215	\$747,514	\$15,715	\$0	\$250	\$201,111	\$1,398	\$11,590	\$117,530	\$1,393,197
Fee Remission	\$165,223	\$24,902	\$474,072	\$1,374,536	\$0	\$53,165	\$1,077,143	\$0	\$390,219	\$64,819	\$3,624,078
Health Insurance Remissions	\$47,488	\$7,159	\$115,086	\$1,137	\$0	\$35	\$25,839	\$0	\$990	\$19,795	\$217,529
Total Support	\$474,585	\$68,276	\$1,336,672	\$1,391,389	\$0	\$53,450	\$1,304,093	\$1,398	\$402,799	\$202,144	\$5,234,804
Recipients	34	9	124	194	0	11	198	2	63	38	673
Average Award	\$13,958	\$7,878	\$10,751	\$7,184	\$0	\$4,859	\$6,586	\$699	\$6,394	\$5,273	\$7,778
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$37,313,494	\$31,606,499	\$23,648,455	\$35,802,491	\$6,026,856	\$18,270,372	\$24,634,129	\$254,393	\$20,770,260	\$13,984,327	\$212,311,275
Fee Remission	\$27,678,423	\$19,806,047	\$14,816,033	\$23,286,297	\$3,602,654	\$10,596,144	\$19,961,954	\$0	\$13,382,400	\$8,273,488	\$141,403,441
Health Insurance Remissions	\$6,299,212	\$5,579,929	\$3,684,082	\$4,884,290	\$552,312	\$2,544,898	\$3,850,492	\$109,795	\$2,583,115	\$2,316,307	\$32,404,432
Total Support	\$71,291,129	\$56,992,475	\$42,148,570	\$63,973,078	\$10,181,822	\$31,411,414	\$48,446,575	\$364,188	\$36,735,774	\$24,574,122	\$386,119,148
Recipients	3,399	2,487	1,746	2,977	351	1,232	2,186	52	1,561	948	16,939
Average Award	\$20,974	\$22,916	\$24,135	\$21,487	\$29,049	\$25,489	\$22,162	\$7,004	\$23,539	\$25,922	\$22,795
<b>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</b>											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$39,008,146	\$32,552,944	\$23,732,704	\$38,573,863	\$6,026,856	\$18,518,483	\$25,924,634	\$289,096	\$21,077,590	\$13,997,856	\$219,702,172
Fee Remission	\$28,728,973	\$19,732,169	\$15,356,571	\$21,904,367	\$3,602,654	\$10,527,454	\$18,865,132	\$0	\$12,992,181	\$8,208,669	\$139,918,170
Health Insurance Remissions	\$6,895,175	\$5,834,646	\$3,764,432	\$5,336,522	\$552,312	\$2,559,444	\$4,262,750	\$191,843	\$2,646,843	\$2,318,611	\$34,362,578
Total Support	\$74,632,294	\$58,119,758	\$42,853,707	\$65,814,753	\$10,181,822	\$31,605,380	\$49,052,516	\$480,939	\$36,716,614	\$24,525,136	\$393,982,921

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**  
**GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2015-16**

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	3,635	2,564	1,873	3,188	351	1,335	2,188	86	1,578	997	17,794
Average Award	\$20,534	\$22,668	\$22,880	\$20,645	\$29,049	\$23,674	\$22,415	\$5,614	\$23,268	\$24,591	\$22,141
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$47,681	\$2,899	\$6,364	\$29,743	\$0	\$16,674	\$21,230	\$5,436	(\$458)	\$271	\$129,840
Fee Remission	\$48,339	\$1,484	\$195	\$2,484	\$0	\$12,805	\$10,829	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$76,136
Health Insurance Remissions	\$9,523	\$402	\$512	\$4,097	\$0	\$2,486	\$2,364	\$0	\$0	\$20	\$19,403
Total Support	\$105,542	\$4,784	\$7,072	\$36,324	\$0	\$31,964	\$34,423	\$5,436	(\$458)	\$291	\$225,379
Recipients	7	7	24	13	0	5	9	1	0	2	68
Average Award	\$16,237	\$683	\$291	\$2,794	\$0	\$6,393	\$3,972	\$5,436	\$0	\$145	\$3,339
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$36,403	\$47,658	\$0	\$62,038	\$0	\$2,142	\$4,041	\$0	\$0	\$176	\$152,458
Fee Remission	\$29,902	\$47,493	\$0	\$4,910	\$0	\$2,720	\$8,850	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$93,875
Health Insurance Remissions	\$5,656	\$6,729	\$0	\$3,793	\$0	\$313	\$480	\$0	\$0	\$13	\$16,984
Total Support	\$71,962	\$101,880	\$0	\$70,740	\$0	\$5,175	\$13,370	\$0	\$0	\$189	\$263,317
Recipients	8	11	0	12	0	1	3	0	0	2	37
Average Award	\$8,995	\$9,262	\$0	\$5,736	\$0	\$5,175	\$5,014	\$0	\$0	\$94	\$7,117
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$278,119	\$42,506	\$829,008	\$56,094	\$0	\$250	\$241,219	\$4,861	\$11,590	\$117,530	\$1,581,176
Fee Remission	\$180,889	\$24,902	\$483,109	\$1,374,536	\$0	\$53,165	\$1,077,143	\$0	\$390,219	\$64,819	\$3,648,782
Health Insurance Remissions	\$53,613	\$9,138	\$117,817	\$3,212	\$0	\$35	\$32,543	\$8,688	\$990	\$19,795	\$245,831
Total Support	\$512,622	\$76,545	\$1,429,935	\$1,433,843	\$0	\$53,450	\$1,350,904	\$13,549	\$402,799	\$202,144	\$5,475,790
Recipients	38	15	166	203	0	11	213	4	63	38	751
Average Award	\$13,490	\$5,219	\$8,614	\$7,075	\$0	\$4,859	\$6,342	\$3,387	\$6,394	\$5,273	\$7,295
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$39,370,350	\$32,646,007	\$24,568,077	\$38,721,738	\$6,026,856	\$18,537,549	\$26,191,123	\$299,393	\$21,088,722	\$14,115,833	\$221,565,647
Fee Remission	\$28,988,103	\$19,806,047	\$15,839,875	\$23,286,297	\$3,602,654	\$10,596,144	\$19,961,954	\$0	\$13,382,400	\$8,273,488	\$143,736,963
Health Insurance Remissions	\$6,963,968	\$5,850,914	\$3,882,762	\$5,347,624	\$552,312	\$2,562,277	\$4,298,137	\$200,531	\$2,647,833	\$2,338,439	\$34,644,797
Total Support	\$75,322,420	\$58,302,968	\$44,290,713	\$67,355,660	\$10,181,822	\$31,695,970	\$50,451,214	\$499,924	\$37,118,955	\$24,727,760	\$399,947,406
Recipients	3,655	2,572	1,950	3,203	351	1,339	2,212	90	1,604	999	17,974
Average Award	\$20,611	\$22,671	\$22,713	\$21,029	\$29,049	\$23,671	\$22,805	\$5,575	\$23,146	\$24,744	\$22,252
<b>Research Assistantships</b>											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$11,921,635	\$11,226,140	\$4,596,695	\$8,975,417	\$924,875	\$3,529,689	\$8,600,569	\$1,399,295	\$2,642,771	\$1,611,257	\$55,428,342
Fee Remission	\$4,686,260	\$5,754,256	\$1,702,846	\$3,695,066	\$242,901	\$1,357,144	\$4,011,890	\$663,192	\$1,041,880	\$924,758	\$24,080,192
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$747,162	\$948,364	\$0	\$434,224	\$0	\$61,217	\$905,598	\$0	\$230,793	\$129,146	\$3,456,504
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,571,050	\$1,572,888	\$569,261	\$996,246	\$61,981	\$423,281	\$265,499	\$8,495	\$245,574	\$213,890	\$5,928,164
Total Support	\$18,926,108	\$19,501,648	\$6,868,801	\$14,100,952	\$1,229,757	\$5,371,331	\$13,783,556	\$2,070,982	\$4,161,016	\$2,879,052	\$88,893,201
Recipients	1,462	1,209	611	1,143	130	457	871	105	245	223	6,456
Average Award	\$12,945	\$16,137	\$11,236	\$12,333	\$9,496	\$11,745	\$15,825	\$19,786	\$16,984	\$12,891	\$13,769
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$27,458,145	\$14,845,086	\$10,627,162	\$18,145,437	\$1,200,699	\$6,357,371	\$14,791,344	\$4,454,455	\$10,737,658	\$4,917,589	\$113,534,945
Fee Remission	\$10,318,994	\$7,364,595	\$4,479,881	\$6,956,741	\$430,113	\$2,556,396	\$7,794,769	\$2,243,453	\$4,334,530	\$2,254,800	\$48,734,273
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$979,735	\$1,480,615	\$0	\$1,555,821	\$0	\$132,859	\$2,171,479	\$0	\$1,148,239	\$290,925	\$7,759,672

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**  
**GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2015-16**

	<b>Berkeley</b>	<b>Davis</b>	<b>Irvine</b>	<b>Los Angeles</b>	<b>Merced</b>	<b>Riverside</b>	<b>San Diego</b>	<b>San Francisco</b>	<b>Santa Barbara</b>	<b>Santa Cruz</b>	<b>All Campuses</b>
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,381,375	\$2,172,570	\$1,326,578	\$1,932,589	\$88,470	\$790,741	\$350,761	\$25,301	\$990,498	\$679,646	\$10,738,529
Total Support	\$41,138,249	\$25,862,866	\$16,433,621	\$28,590,588	\$1,719,282	\$9,837,366	\$25,108,353	\$6,723,210	\$17,210,925	\$8,142,959	\$180,767,420
Recipients	1,421	1,122	785	1,286	114	532	1,031	223	654	329	7,498
Average Award	\$28,943	\$23,044	\$20,926	\$22,238	\$15,081	\$18,480	\$24,346	\$30,194	\$26,330	\$24,751	\$24,110
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$11,607,802	\$6,066,869	\$3,314,950	\$6,367,620	\$372,103	\$2,199,409	\$5,133,111	\$939,583	\$4,097,979	\$1,774,909	\$41,874,334
Fee Remission	\$4,100,670	\$3,064,277	\$1,341,244	\$2,429,795	\$124,333	\$856,794	\$2,781,251	\$467,227	\$1,560,101	\$774,242	\$17,499,934
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$893,383	\$730,900	\$0	\$582,907	\$0	\$27,821	\$924,863	\$0	\$428,344	\$121,601	\$3,709,819
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,362,012	\$925,423	\$398,021	\$674,954	\$25,700	\$264,694	\$120,331	\$16,578	\$365,279	\$238,427	\$4,391,420
Total Support	\$17,963,868	\$10,787,469	\$5,054,215	\$10,055,276	\$522,136	\$3,348,717	\$8,959,555	\$1,423,388	\$6,451,703	\$2,909,180	\$67,475,507
Recipients	840	554	294	633	45	227	459	72	301	148	3,571
Average Award	\$21,398	\$19,484	\$17,211	\$15,885	\$11,733	\$14,752	\$19,520	\$19,861	\$21,458	\$19,657	\$18,897
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$514,507	\$601,249	\$572,270	\$472,310	\$0	\$228,920	\$4,366,299	\$112,842	\$562,409	\$258,072	\$7,688,878
Fee Remission	\$62,580	\$339,289	\$254,918	\$195,564	\$0	\$129,746	\$2,121,267	\$115,045	\$257,022	\$100,506	\$3,575,936
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$6,448	\$52,266	\$0	\$12,620	\$0	\$4,634	\$909,271	\$0	\$130,715	\$10,068	\$1,126,022
Health Insurance Remissions	\$41,723	\$82,874	\$72,446	\$49,909	\$0	\$29,592	\$205,428	\$685	\$58,504	\$26,708	\$567,869
Total Support	\$625,257	\$1,075,678	\$899,634	\$730,403	\$0	\$392,892	\$7,602,266	\$228,572	\$1,008,651	\$395,353	\$12,958,706
Recipients	53	121	101	75	0	49	610	18	77	40	1,144
Average Award	\$11,910	\$8,890	\$8,878	\$9,696	\$0	\$8,073	\$12,463	\$12,698	\$13,043	\$9,967	\$11,329
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$51,502,089	\$32,739,344	\$19,111,077	\$33,960,783	\$2,497,677	\$12,315,389	\$32,891,322	\$6,906,175	\$18,040,817	\$8,561,826	\$218,526,500
Fee Remission	\$19,168,504	\$16,522,417	\$7,778,889	\$13,277,166	\$797,348	\$4,900,080	\$16,709,177	\$3,488,917	\$7,193,533	\$4,054,306	\$93,890,335
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$2,626,728	\$3,212,146	\$0	\$2,585,572	\$0	\$226,530	\$4,911,211	\$0	\$1,938,090	\$551,740	\$16,052,017
Health Insurance Remissions	\$5,356,160	\$4,753,755	\$2,366,306	\$3,653,698	\$176,151	\$1,508,307	\$942,019	\$51,059	\$1,659,855	\$1,158,671	\$21,625,982
Total Support	\$78,653,481	\$57,227,661	\$29,256,271	\$53,477,219	\$3,471,175	\$18,950,306	\$55,453,729	\$10,446,151	\$28,832,295	\$14,326,544	\$350,094,834
Recipients	3,084	2,322	1,404	2,483	246	959	2,084	328	1,024	607	14,539
Average Award	\$25,505	\$24,651	\$20,838	\$21,540	\$14,110	\$19,767	\$26,614	\$31,880	\$28,166	\$23,602	\$24,080
<b>Subtotal - All Assistantships</b>											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$50,929,782	\$43,779,084	\$28,329,399	\$47,549,280	\$6,951,731	\$22,048,172	\$34,525,202	\$1,688,391	\$23,720,360	\$15,609,113	\$275,130,514
Fee Remission	\$33,415,233	\$25,486,425	\$17,059,416	\$25,599,433	\$3,845,555	\$11,884,598	\$22,877,022	\$663,192	\$14,034,061	\$9,133,427	\$163,998,362
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$747,162	\$948,364	\$0	\$434,224	\$0	\$61,217	\$905,598	\$0	\$230,793	\$129,146	\$3,456,504
Health Insurance Remissions	\$8,466,225	\$7,407,533	\$4,333,693	\$6,332,768	\$614,293	\$2,982,724	\$4,528,249	\$200,338	\$2,892,416	\$2,532,502	\$40,290,742
Total Support	\$93,558,402	\$77,621,406	\$49,722,508	\$79,915,705	\$11,411,579	\$36,976,711	\$62,836,072	\$2,551,921	\$40,877,630	\$27,404,188	\$482,876,122
Recipients	4,345	3,140	2,106	3,774	383	1,528	2,667	185	1,695	1,074	20,897
Average Award	\$21,532	\$24,722	\$23,606	\$21,177	\$29,795	\$24,205	\$23,564	\$13,769	\$24,112	\$25,524	\$23,108
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$27,505,826	\$14,847,984	\$10,633,526	\$18,175,179	\$1,200,699	\$6,374,045	\$14,812,574	\$4,459,891	\$10,737,200	\$4,917,860	\$113,664,786
Fee Remission	\$10,367,333	\$7,366,079	\$4,480,076	\$6,959,225	\$430,113	\$2,569,201	\$7,805,598	\$2,243,453	\$4,334,530	\$2,254,800	\$48,810,408
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$979,735	\$1,480,615	\$0	\$1,555,821	\$0	\$132,859	\$2,171,479	\$0	\$1,148,239	\$290,925	\$7,759,672
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,390,898	\$2,172,971	\$1,327,091	\$1,936,686	\$88,470	\$793,226	\$353,125	\$25,301	\$990,498	\$679,665	\$10,757,932
Total Support	\$41,243,791	\$25,867,650	\$16,440,693	\$28,626,912	\$1,719,282	\$9,869,331	\$25,142,776	\$6,728,646	\$17,210,467	\$8,143,250	\$180,992,799

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**  
**GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2015-16**

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	1,426	1,126	803	1,291	114	535	1,039	224	654	329	7,541
Average Award	\$28,925	\$22,966	\$20,466	\$22,180	\$15,081	\$18,436	\$24,191	\$30,083	\$26,329	\$24,752	\$24,000
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$11,644,205	\$6,114,527	\$3,314,950	\$6,429,658	\$372,103	\$2,201,551	\$5,137,151	\$939,583	\$4,097,979	\$1,775,085	\$42,026,792
Fee Remission	\$4,130,572	\$3,111,770	\$1,341,244	\$2,434,705	\$124,333	\$859,514	\$2,790,101	\$467,227	\$1,560,101	\$774,242	\$17,593,809
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$893,383	\$730,900	\$0	\$582,907	\$0	\$27,821	\$924,863	\$0	\$428,344	\$121,601	\$3,709,819
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,367,669	\$932,152	\$398,021	\$678,747	\$25,700	\$265,007	\$120,811	\$16,578	\$365,279	\$238,440	\$4,408,404
Total Support	\$18,035,830	\$10,889,349	\$5,054,215	\$10,126,016	\$522,136	\$3,353,893	\$8,972,925	\$1,423,388	\$6,451,703	\$2,909,369	\$67,738,824
Recipients	845	562	294	644	45	227	461	72	301	150	3,599
Average Award	\$21,357	\$19,388	\$17,211	\$15,715	\$11,733	\$14,775	\$19,464	\$19,861	\$21,458	\$19,396	\$18,822
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$792,626	\$643,755	\$1,401,278	\$528,404	\$0	\$229,170	\$4,607,518	\$117,703	\$573,999	\$375,602	\$9,270,054
Fee Remission	\$243,469	\$364,191	\$738,028	\$1,570,100	\$0	\$182,911	\$3,198,410	\$115,045	\$647,241	\$165,324	\$7,224,719
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$6,448	\$52,266	\$0	\$12,620	\$0	\$4,634	\$909,271	\$0	\$130,715	\$10,068	\$1,126,022
Health Insurance Remissions	\$95,336	\$92,012	\$190,263	\$53,121	\$0	\$29,627	\$237,971	\$9,373	\$59,495	\$46,503	\$813,701
Total Support	\$1,137,879	\$1,152,224	\$2,329,569	\$2,164,246	\$0	\$446,341	\$8,953,170	\$242,121	\$1,411,449	\$597,497	\$18,434,496
Recipients	91	136	261	278	0	60	802	22	138	71	1,859
Average Award	\$12,573	\$8,493	\$8,914	\$7,785	\$0	\$7,481	\$11,164	\$11,006	\$10,203	\$8,415	\$9,919
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$90,872,439	\$65,385,350	\$43,679,153	\$72,682,521	\$8,524,533	\$30,852,938	\$59,082,445	\$7,205,568	\$39,129,539	\$22,677,660	\$440,092,147
Fee Remission	\$48,156,607	\$36,328,464	\$23,618,763	\$36,563,463	\$4,400,001	\$15,496,224	\$36,671,131	\$3,488,917	\$20,575,933	\$12,327,794	\$237,627,298
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$2,626,728	\$3,212,146	\$0	\$2,585,572	\$0	\$226,530	\$4,911,211	\$0	\$1,938,090	\$551,740	\$16,052,017
Health Insurance Remissions	\$12,641,095	\$10,608,755	\$6,273,456	\$9,002,389	\$729,351	\$4,070,584	\$5,365,336	\$5,188,923	\$4,308,612	\$3,548,356	\$61,736,857
Total Support	\$154,296,869	\$115,534,716	\$73,571,373	\$120,833,946	\$13,653,885	\$50,646,276	\$106,030,123	\$15,883,408	\$65,952,174	\$39,105,550	\$755,508,319
Recipients	5,256	3,642	2,542	4,508	420	1,751	3,420	1,472	2,089	1,221	26,320
Average Award	\$29,358	\$31,723	\$28,939	\$26,805	\$32,548	\$28,924	\$31,000	\$10,790	\$31,576	\$32,036	\$28,705
<b>Summary - All Support Including Assistantships</b>											
Total Support	\$402,787,234	\$247,042,550	\$182,908,056	\$411,152,875	\$19,643,015	\$95,956,764	\$203,691,780	\$149,118,652	\$106,017,960	\$58,336,064	\$1,876,654,950
Recipients	9,022	5,802	4,645	9,673	439	2,470	5,021	2,880	2,636	1,475	44,062
Average Award	\$44,646	\$42,580	\$39,379	\$42,505	\$44,796	\$38,849	\$40,571	\$51,772	\$40,216	\$39,561	\$42,593
<b>Other Campus Employment</b>											
Total Support	\$8,441,163	\$16,897,157	\$6,018,330	\$24,823,999	\$229,367	\$2,154,240	\$5,413,350	\$11,705,772	\$3,917,630	\$961,077	\$80,562,084
Recipients	964	1,141	500	1,762	24	271	440	400	768	189	6,457
Average Award	\$8,761	\$14,813	\$12,041	\$14,086	\$9,760	\$7,949	\$12,294	\$29,289	\$5,103	\$5,094	\$12,476
<b>Grand Total</b>											
Total Support	\$411,228,398	\$263,939,707	\$188,926,386	\$435,976,874	\$19,872,382	\$98,111,003	\$209,105,130	\$160,824,424	\$109,935,589	\$59,297,141	\$1,957,217,033
Recipients	9,067	5,857	4,675	9,857	440	2,489	5,065	2,917	2,663	1,477	44,506
Average Award	\$45,355	\$45,066	\$40,411	\$44,230	\$45,216	\$39,424	\$41,289	\$55,138	\$41,280	\$40,149	\$43,977

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2015-16**

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
<b>2015-16 Full Year Equiv Enroll</b>	40,272	35,755	32,085	43,884	6,974	22,222	34,022	3,045	24,685	18,249	261,194
<b>State of California</b>											
Total	\$85,865,063	\$103,397,672	\$131,830,827	\$108,388,793	\$44,603,537	\$111,582,627	\$94,218,865	\$1,340	\$94,436,674	\$80,304,074	\$854,629,471
Recipients	8,768	9,950	12,760	10,666	4,200	10,590	9,051	1	9,068	7,363	82,417
Average Award	\$9,793	\$10,392	\$10,331	\$10,162	\$10,621	\$10,536	\$10,410	\$1,340	\$10,415	\$10,906	\$10,370
<b>University of California</b>											
Total	\$281,403,435	\$191,708,922	\$141,358,485	\$274,377,706	\$33,087,129	\$105,532,255	\$156,267,798	\$58,580,451	\$109,231,585	\$83,752,643	\$1,435,300,408
Recipients	23,870	22,679	18,522	24,051	4,387	13,788	17,796	2,834	14,397	10,488	152,812
Average Award	\$11,789	\$8,453	\$7,632	\$11,408	\$7,543	\$7,654	\$8,781	\$20,673	\$7,587	\$7,986	\$9,393
<b>Federal Funds</b>											
Total	\$216,132,147	\$203,342,684	\$209,095,814	\$305,991,925	\$44,827,106	\$149,172,029	\$161,033,957	\$77,752,532	\$133,607,874	\$120,987,140	\$1,621,943,207
Recipients	15,630	18,373	17,972	20,155	5,104	14,902	15,704	1,784	12,743	10,810	133,176
Average Award	\$13,828	\$11,067	\$11,635	\$15,182	\$8,784	\$10,010	\$10,254	\$43,591	\$10,485	\$11,193	\$12,179
<b>Private and Outside Agency</b>											
Total	\$38,422,596	\$16,122,976	\$13,907,470	\$31,631,908	\$2,456,272	\$6,812,682	\$25,059,553	\$2,884,215	\$7,152,349	\$7,844,350	\$152,294,371
Recipients	3,763	2,872	1,866	3,800	791	1,381	2,901	177	1,553	1,219	20,323
Average Award	\$10,211	\$5,615	\$7,451	\$8,324	\$3,104	\$4,933	\$8,638	\$16,295	\$4,606	\$6,434	\$7,493
<b>Subtotal - Above Categories</b>											
Total	\$621,823,240	\$514,572,254	\$496,192,595	\$720,390,331	\$124,974,044	\$373,099,593	\$436,580,173	\$139,218,538	\$344,428,482	\$292,888,207	\$4,064,167,457
Recipients	27,008	25,390	23,243	29,256	6,200	18,124	21,183	3,066	16,936	13,214	183,620
Average Award	\$23,024	\$20,267	\$21,348	\$24,623	\$20,156	\$20,586	\$20,610	\$45,408	\$20,337	\$22,165	\$22,134
<b>Assistantships</b>											
<i>Readers and Tutors</i>											
Total Support	\$5,880,165	\$2,102,231	\$2,593,412	\$4,542,241	\$103,305	\$1,093,143	\$5,046,479	\$135,736	\$958,698	\$1,145,255	\$23,600,665
Recipients	1,746	950	576	1,335	66	441	1,704	45	486	798	8,145
Average Award	\$3,368	\$2,213	\$4,506	\$3,403	\$1,563	\$2,481	\$2,962	\$2,994	\$1,973	\$1,435	\$2,897
<i>Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$74,120,134	\$57,217,102	\$42,184,121	\$64,017,340	\$10,198,602	\$31,424,267	\$48,719,755	\$364,188	\$36,824,389	\$24,626,550	\$389,696,449
Recipients	3,738	2,504	1,750	2,984	352	1,233	2,206	52	1,567	954	17,339
Average Award	\$19,830	\$22,852	\$24,105	\$21,456	\$28,997	\$25,479	\$22,082	\$7,004	\$23,496	\$25,827	\$22,475
<i>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$80,000,300	\$59,319,333	\$44,777,534	\$68,559,581	\$10,301,907	\$32,517,410	\$53,766,233	\$499,924	\$37,783,087	\$25,771,805	\$413,297,114
Recipients	4,898	3,039	2,198	3,765	418	1,574	3,416	90	1,874	1,677	22,947
Average Award	\$16,332	\$19,518	\$20,373	\$18,211	\$24,656	\$20,665	\$15,741	\$5,575	\$20,164	\$15,371	\$18,011
<i>Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$78,843,852	\$57,260,472	\$29,266,659	\$53,504,684	\$3,473,138	\$18,956,078	\$55,510,758	\$10,450,731	\$28,832,295	\$14,326,544	\$350,425,211
Recipients	3,102	2,324	1,409	2,486	247	960	2,088	329	1,024	607	14,575
Average Award	\$25,416	\$24,644	\$20,770	\$21,524	\$14,061	\$19,753	\$26,582	\$31,797	\$28,166	\$23,602	\$24,044

*Subtotal - Teaching and Research Assistantships*

Total Support	\$159,166,995	\$116,583,891	\$74,070,903	\$122,065,332	\$13,775,933	\$51,473,487	\$109,413,552	\$15,887,988	\$66,617,230	\$40,149,595	\$769,204,907
Recipients	6,516	4,110	2,795	5,072	487	1,987	4,625	1,473	2,359	1,898	31,321
Average Award	\$24,429	\$28,363	\$26,498	\$24,067	\$28,298	\$25,911	\$23,658	\$10,786	\$28,242	\$21,154	\$24,558

**Summary - All Support Including Assistantships**

Total Support	\$780,990,236	\$631,156,145	\$570,263,498	\$842,455,663	\$138,749,977	\$424,573,080	\$545,993,725	\$155,106,526	\$411,045,712	\$333,037,802	\$4,833,372,364
Recipients	28,330	26,492	23,835	30,573	6,250	18,802	22,853	3,245	17,484	13,703	191,567
Average Award	\$27,567	\$23,824	\$23,925	\$27,556	\$22,199	\$22,582	\$23,892	\$47,795	\$23,511	\$24,304	\$25,231

**Other Campus Employment**

Total Support	\$28,964,641	\$44,737,118	\$23,501,658	\$53,365,251	\$6,058,122	\$14,592,250	\$30,448,902	\$11,705,772	\$19,152,411	\$11,395,323	\$243,921,447
Recipients	9,026	9,631	6,535	10,714	1,739	4,155	8,090	400	7,382	4,156	61,828
Average Award	\$3,209	\$4,645	\$3,596	\$4,981	\$3,483	\$3,512	\$3,764	\$29,289	\$2,594	\$2,742	\$3,945

**Grand Total**

Total Support	\$809,954,877	\$675,893,263	\$593,765,156	\$895,820,914	\$144,808,099	\$439,165,330	\$576,442,627	\$166,812,298	\$430,198,123	\$344,433,125	\$5,077,293,811
Recipients	30,148	28,433	24,757	32,595	6,378	19,166	24,652	3,282	18,946	14,314	202,670
Average Award	\$26,866	\$23,771	\$23,984	\$27,483	\$22,705	\$22,915	\$23,383	\$50,831	\$22,707	\$24,062	\$25,052



**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2015-16**

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
<b>2015-16 Full Year Equiv Enroll</b>	29,546	29,273	26,684	31,775	6,529	19,381	27,900	0	21,880	16,622	209,590
<b>State of California</b>											
Total	\$85,802,178	\$102,825,542	\$131,390,336	\$108,276,625	\$44,589,353	\$111,101,017	\$94,129,015	\$0	\$94,297,382	\$79,939,832	\$852,351,280
Recipients	8,750	9,885	12,722	10,656	4,196	10,541	9,041	0	9,056	7,334	82,181
Average Award	\$9,806	\$10,402	\$10,328	\$10,161	\$10,628	\$10,540	\$10,411	\$0	\$10,412	\$10,899	\$10,372
<b>University of California</b>											
Total	\$154,673,171	\$131,790,766	\$94,628,424	\$144,833,606	\$28,420,742	\$79,697,531	\$109,932,833	\$0	\$85,125,477	\$72,890,062	\$901,992,612
Recipients	16,664	18,119	14,960	16,749	3,984	12,340	14,423	0	12,392	9,416	119,048
Average Award	\$9,282	\$7,274	\$6,326	\$8,647	\$7,133	\$6,458	\$7,622	\$0	\$6,869	\$7,741	\$7,577
<b>Federal Funds</b>											
Total	\$113,740,631	\$137,332,677	\$150,203,807	\$159,074,655	\$43,798,491	\$130,220,740	\$120,563,174	\$0	\$119,498,903	\$113,287,995	\$1,087,721,073
Recipients	12,737	16,140	16,050	15,956	5,036	14,140	14,359	0	11,974	10,463	116,855
Average Award	\$8,930	\$8,509	\$9,358	\$9,969	\$8,697	\$9,210	\$8,396	\$0	\$9,980	\$10,828	\$9,308
<b>Private and Outside Agency</b>											
Total	\$17,758,427	\$10,746,854	\$9,744,388	\$15,915,620	\$2,111,463	\$6,525,255	\$13,160,583	\$0	\$5,222,146	\$7,501,355	\$88,686,092
Recipients	3,098	2,272	1,658	3,029	751	1,333	2,207	0	1,438	1,191	16,978
Average Award	\$5,732	\$4,730	\$5,876	\$5,254	\$2,812	\$4,895	\$5,962	\$0	\$3,631	\$6,301	\$5,224
<b>Subtotal - Above Categories</b>											
Total	\$371,974,407	\$382,695,839	\$385,966,955	\$428,100,506	\$118,920,049	\$327,544,542	\$337,785,605	\$0	\$304,143,908	\$273,619,244	\$2,930,751,056
Recipients	18,529	20,410	18,999	20,225	5,783	16,262	17,131	0	14,668	12,020	144,028
Average Award	\$20,075	\$18,751	\$20,315	\$21,167	\$20,565	\$20,141	\$19,718	\$0	\$20,734	\$22,764	\$20,349
<b>Assistantships</b>											
<i>Readers and Tutors</i>											
Total Support	\$1,848,874	\$791,738	\$451,269	\$1,159,659	\$103,305	\$808,587	\$3,041,840	\$0	\$573,558	\$991,617	\$9,770,448
Recipients	1,008	454	244	557	66	235	1,189	0	263	675	4,691
Average Award	\$1,834	\$1,745	\$1,848	\$2,083	\$1,563	\$3,447	\$2,558	\$0	\$2,185	\$1,468	\$2,083
<i>Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$2,829,005	\$224,627	\$27,391	\$44,262	\$16,780	\$12,853	\$232,379	\$0	\$84,535	\$52,428	\$3,524,260
Recipients	339	17	3	6	1	1	16	0	6	6	394
Average Award	\$8,351	\$13,388	\$10,272	\$6,958	\$13,887	\$12,853	\$14,276	\$0	\$15,066	\$9,485	\$8,940
<i>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$4,677,879	\$1,016,365	\$478,660	\$1,203,921	\$120,085	\$821,440	\$3,274,219	\$0	\$658,093	\$1,044,045	\$13,294,708
Recipients	1,244	468	247	562	67	235	1,199	0	268	677	4,966
Average Award	\$3,761	\$2,174	\$1,939	\$2,143	\$1,784	\$3,502	\$2,730	\$0	\$2,455	\$1,541	\$2,677
<i>Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$58,271	\$32,811	\$10,388	\$27,465	\$1,963	\$0	\$40,594	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$171,492
Recipients	4	2	5	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	19
Average Award	\$13,847	\$16,405	\$2,032	\$8,598	\$1,963	\$0	\$11,329	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,980

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2015-16**

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
<i>Subtotal - Teaching and Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$4,738,027	\$1,049,175	\$489,048	\$1,231,387	\$122,048	\$821,440	\$3,314,814	\$0	\$658,093	\$1,044,045	\$13,468,078
Recipients	1,246	468	252	564	67	235	1,199	0	268	677	4,977
Average Award	\$3,803	\$2,240	\$1,941	\$2,181	\$1,813	\$3,502	\$2,764	\$0	\$2,455	\$1,541	\$2,706
<b>Summary - All Support Including Assistantships</b>											
Total Support	\$376,712,435	\$383,745,015	\$386,456,003	\$429,331,893	\$119,042,097	\$328,365,982	\$341,100,419	\$0	\$304,802,001	\$274,663,289	\$2,944,219,134
Recipients	18,973	20,577	19,069	20,461	5,796	16,283	17,634	0	14,762	12,208	145,763
Average Award	\$19,855	\$18,650	\$20,266	\$20,983	\$20,539	\$20,167	\$19,343	\$0	\$20,647	\$22,498	\$20,199
<b>Other Campus Employment</b>											
Total Support	\$20,521,542	\$27,837,413	\$17,463,607	\$28,536,007	\$5,826,550	\$12,437,466	\$25,012,517	\$0	\$15,233,438	\$10,434,246	\$163,302,786
Recipients	8,060	8,489	6,030	8,948	1,715	3,883	7,647	0	6,613	3,967	55,352
Average Award	\$2,546	\$3,279	\$2,896	\$3,189	\$3,398	\$3,203	\$3,271	\$0	\$2,304	\$2,630	\$2,950
<b>Grand Total</b>											
Total Support	\$397,233,977	\$411,582,428	\$403,919,611	\$457,867,900	\$124,868,647	\$340,803,449	\$366,112,936	\$0	\$320,035,439	\$285,097,535	\$3,107,521,920
Recipients	20,743	22,461	19,956	22,295	5,921	16,627	19,387	0	16,197	12,818	156,405
Average Award	\$19,150	\$18,324	\$20,240	\$20,537	\$21,088	\$20,497	\$18,884	\$0	\$19,760	\$22,243	\$19,868

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2015-16**

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
<b>2015-16 Full Year Equiv Enroll</b>	10,725	6,482	5,401	12,109	445	2,841	6,123	3,045	2,806	1,628	51,604
<b>State of California</b>											
Total	\$56,347	\$570,204	\$321,049	\$112,168	\$12,964	\$458,274	\$89,850	\$1,340	\$127,052	\$353,124	\$2,102,372
Recipients	16	61	25	10	3	41	10	1	10	21	197
Average Award	\$3,522	\$9,399	\$12,842	\$11,217	\$4,321	\$11,300	\$9,295	\$1,340	\$12,295	\$16,815	\$10,660
<b>University of California</b>											
Total	\$125,794,619	\$59,788,960	\$46,387,154	\$127,931,349	\$4,603,762	\$25,733,379	\$45,858,109	\$54,356,233	\$23,974,534	\$10,850,857	\$525,278,956
Recipients	6,916	4,485	3,471	6,931	387	1,414	3,219	2,536	1,938	1,059	32,355
Average Award	\$18,188	\$13,330	\$13,366	\$18,458	\$11,911	\$18,199	\$14,245	\$21,437	\$12,373	\$10,249	\$16,235
<b>Federal Funds</b>											
Total	\$102,087,637	\$65,833,157	\$58,512,749	\$146,652,221	\$1,028,395	\$18,845,990	\$39,888,838	\$76,043,891	\$14,037,417	\$7,683,538	\$530,613,834
Recipients	2,858	2,169	1,877	4,172	67	747	1,286	1,709	747	332	15,962
Average Award	\$35,727	\$30,358	\$31,169	\$35,154	\$15,465	\$25,235	\$31,012	\$44,505	\$18,785	\$23,161	\$33,242
<b>Private and Outside Agency</b>											
Total	\$20,551,762	\$5,315,514	\$4,115,732	\$15,623,192	\$344,009	\$272,845	\$11,824,860	\$2,833,779	\$1,926,783	\$342,995	\$63,151,469
Recipients	659	587	201	727	40	43	678	172	112	29	3,247
Average Award	\$31,198	\$9,061	\$20,476	\$21,490	\$8,709	\$6,321	\$17,449	\$16,475	\$17,152	\$11,982	\$19,451
<b>Subtotal - Above Categories</b>											
Total	\$248,490,366	\$131,507,835	\$109,336,683	\$290,318,930	\$5,989,130	\$45,310,487	\$97,661,657	\$133,235,244	\$40,065,786	\$19,230,514	\$1,121,146,631
Recipients	8,156	4,866	4,123	8,592	402	1,813	3,855	2,702	2,184	1,174	37,868
Average Award	\$30,466	\$27,027	\$26,522	\$33,788	\$14,917	\$24,988	\$25,332	\$49,312	\$18,343	\$16,377	\$29,606
<b>Assistantships</b>											
<i>Readers and Tutors</i>											
Total Support	\$4,031,291	\$1,310,493	\$2,142,143	\$3,382,581	\$0	\$284,556	\$2,004,638	\$135,736	\$383,180	\$153,638	\$13,828,258
Recipients	738	496	331	778	0	206	515	45	222	123	3,454
Average Award	\$5,466	\$2,642	\$6,465	\$4,348	\$0	\$1,381	\$3,895	\$2,994	\$1,723	\$1,252	\$4,004
<i>Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$71,291,129	\$56,992,475	\$42,148,570	\$63,973,078	\$10,181,822	\$31,411,414	\$48,446,575	\$364,188	\$36,735,774	\$24,574,122	\$386,119,148
Recipients	3,399	2,487	1,746	2,977	351	1,232	2,186	52	1,561	948	16,939
Average Award	\$20,974	\$22,916	\$24,135	\$21,487	\$29,049	\$25,489	\$22,162	\$7,004	\$23,539	\$25,922	\$22,795
<i>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$75,322,420	\$58,302,968	\$44,290,713	\$67,355,660	\$10,181,822	\$31,695,970	\$50,451,214	\$499,924	\$37,118,955	\$24,727,760	\$399,947,406
Recipients	3,655	2,572	1,950	3,203	351	1,339	2,212	90	1,604	999	17,974
Average Award	\$20,611	\$22,671	\$22,713	\$21,029	\$29,049	\$23,671	\$22,805	\$5,575	\$23,146	\$24,744	\$22,252
<i>Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$78,653,481	\$57,227,661	\$29,256,271	\$53,477,219	\$3,471,175	\$18,950,306	\$55,453,729	\$10,446,151	\$28,832,295	\$14,326,544	\$350,094,834
Recipients	3,084	2,322	1,404	2,483	246	959	2,084	328	1,024	607	14,539

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2015-16**

	<b>Berkeley</b>	<b>Davis</b>	<b>Irvine</b>	<b>Los Angeles</b>	<b>Merced</b>	<b>Riverside</b>	<b>San Diego</b>	<b>San Francisco</b>	<b>Santa Barbara</b>	<b>Santa Cruz</b>	<b>All Campuses</b>
Average Award	\$25,505	\$24,651	\$20,838	\$21,540	\$14,110	\$19,767	\$26,614	\$31,880	\$28,166	\$23,602	\$24,080
<i>Subtotal - Teaching and Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$154,296,869	\$115,534,716	\$73,571,373	\$120,833,946	\$13,653,885	\$50,646,276	\$106,030,123	\$15,883,408	\$65,952,174	\$39,105,550	\$755,508,319
Recipients	5,256	3,642	2,542	4,508	420	1,751	3,420	1,472	2,089	1,221	26,320
Average Award	\$29,358	\$31,723	\$28,939	\$26,805	\$32,548	\$28,924	\$31,000	\$10,790	\$31,576	\$32,036	\$28,705
<b>Summary - All Support Including Assistantships</b>											
Total Support	\$402,787,234	\$247,042,550	\$182,908,056	\$411,152,875	\$19,643,015	\$95,956,764	\$203,691,780	\$149,118,652	\$106,017,960	\$58,336,064	\$1,876,654,950
Recipients	9,022	5,802	4,645	9,673	439	2,470	5,021	2,880	2,636	1,475	44,062
Average Award	\$44,646	\$42,580	\$39,379	\$42,505	\$44,796	\$38,849	\$40,571	\$51,772	\$40,216	\$39,561	\$42,593
<b>Other Campus Employment</b>											
Total Support	\$8,441,163	\$16,897,157	\$6,018,330	\$24,823,999	\$229,367	\$2,154,240	\$5,413,350	\$11,705,772	\$3,917,630	\$961,077	\$80,562,084
Recipients	964	1,141	500	1,762	24	271	440	400	768	189	6,457
Average Award	\$8,761	\$14,813	\$12,041	\$14,086	\$9,760	\$7,949	\$12,294	\$29,289	\$5,103	\$5,094	\$12,476
<b>Grand Total</b>											
Total Support	\$411,228,398	\$263,939,707	\$188,926,386	\$435,976,874	\$19,872,382	\$98,111,003	\$209,105,130	\$160,824,424	\$109,935,589	\$59,297,141	\$1,957,217,033
Recipients	9,067	5,857	4,675	9,857	440	2,489	5,065	2,917	2,663	1,477	44,506
Average Award	\$45,355	\$45,066	\$40,411	\$44,230	\$45,216	\$39,424	\$41,289	\$55,138	\$41,280	\$40,149	\$43,977

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**  
**SUMMARY OF FEDERALLY AUTHORIZED SUPPORT, 2015-16**

	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total*
<b>Pell Grants</b>			
Total	\$376,312,513	\$312,353	\$376,742,457
Recipients	84,162	65	84,301
Average Award	\$4,471	\$4,814	\$4,469
<b>SEOG</b>			
Total	\$11,773,181	\$14,972	\$11,793,750
Recipients	15,629	5	15,641
Average Award	\$753	\$3,208	\$754
<b>Perkins</b>			
Total	\$24,879,151	\$10,371,947	\$35,302,390
Recipients	16,303	2,219	18,540
Average Award	\$1,526	\$4,674	\$1,904
<b>Stafford (Subsidized)/Other Subsidized</b>			
Total	\$306,361,382	\$6,734,346	\$313,271,738
Recipients	73,571	724	74,353
Average Award	\$4,164	\$9,299	\$4,213
<b>Plus/SLS/Stafford (Unsubsidized)</b>			
Total	\$344,095,797	\$416,698,757	\$763,241,518
Recipients	49,174	12,360	61,676
Average Award	\$6,998	\$33,712	\$12,375
<b>Work-Study</b>			
Total	\$22,233,971	\$3,355,901	\$25,593,172
Recipients	12,834	824	13,659
Average Award	\$1,732	\$4,072	\$1,874
<b>Scholarships and Fellowships</b>			
Total	\$1,829,383	\$91,804,922	\$94,439,902
Recipients	436	3,138	3,694
Average Award	\$4,193	\$29,258	\$25,565
<b>Other Federal Support</b>			
Total	\$235,695	\$1,320,635	\$1,558,280
Recipients	47	36	84
Average Award	\$4,991	\$36,684	\$18,502
<b>Summary - All Federal Support Excluding Assistantships</b>			
Total	\$1,087,721,073	\$530,613,834	\$1,621,943,207
Recipients	116,855	15,962	133,176
Average Award	\$9,308	\$33,242	\$12,179

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

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
SUMMARY OF UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS, 2015-16**

	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total*
<b>Scholarships and Fellowships</b>			
Total	\$123,938,595	\$473,193,824	\$604,576,815
Recipients	23,857	29,793	54,777
Average Award	\$5,195	\$15,882	\$11,037
<b>Grants</b>			
Total	\$765,106,166	\$49,735,620	\$815,417,279
Recipients	109,756	5,788	115,834
Average Award	\$6,971	\$8,592	\$7,040
<b>Loans</b>			
Total	\$5,510,238	\$2,321,338	\$7,835,528
Recipients	3,317	340	3,660
Average Award	\$1,661	\$6,827	\$2,141
<b>Work-Study</b>			
Total	\$7,437,613	\$28,174	\$7,470,786
Recipients	4,738	7	4,747
Average Award	\$1,570	\$4,025	\$1,574
<b>Other Campus Employment</b>			
Total	\$163,302,786	\$80,562,084	\$243,921,447
Recipients	55,352	6,457	61,828
Average Award	\$2,950	\$12,476	\$3,945
<b>Summary - All University Support Excluding Assistantships</b>			
Total	\$901,992,612	\$525,278,956	\$1,435,300,408
Recipients	119,048	32,355	152,812
Average Award	\$7,577	\$16,235	\$9,393

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