

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT**

**Determining the Comparability of
Graduate Student Support:**

**Evidence from the 2001
Graduate Student Support
Survey**

**OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE VICE PRESIDENT
STUDENT ACADEMIC SERVICES
STUDENT FINANCIAL SUPPORT**

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While many members of the Student Financial Support Unit contributed to this report, the lead staff member responsible for completing the report was Cynthia Peete. Questions on this report may be directed to Cynthia at 510 987-9541 or via email at cynthia.peete@ucop.edu.

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Determining the Comparability of Graduate Student Support: Evidence from the 2001 Graduate Student Support Survey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2001 Graduate Student Support Survey provides evidence that the financial support UC offers students admitted to academic doctoral programs is not fully comparable to offers from non-UC competitors in amount, composition, and multi-year guarantees, especially when cost-of-living differences are taken into account.

- Systemwide, the per capita UC net stipend (the amount of support available to the student after all tuition and fees have been paid) was \$1,363 lower than the per capita non-UC net stipend (\$13,768 vs. \$15,130). Some of this difference was due to lower UC offers and some to the fact that a lower percentage of UC students received support.
- The cost of living in the communities in which non-UC competitor campuses were located was 36% higher than the national average, but the cost of living in UC campus communities was even higher, 41% higher than the national average. When non-UC net stipends were adjusted to reflect their higher buying power due to cost-of-living differences, the gap in the average value of UC net stipends relative to non-UC net stipends grew to \$2,722 for the system.
- UC awards were less competitive, on average, not only in their overall value, but also in their composition. Although UC offers were equally likely to contain teaching assistantships, they were less likely to include a fellowship (52 vs. 57 percent for non-UC offers) or research assistantship (16 vs. 20 percent for non-UC offers), both of which students typically consider more desirable than teaching assistantships.
- UC was also less likely to guarantee support beyond the first year (68 vs. 75 percent for non-UC offers).

Competitiveness of offers varied widely by campus both because some campuses made higher offers than other campuses and because UC campuses compete with different sets of non-UC institutions.

- At four campuses (Irvine, Riverside, San Francisco, and Santa Cruz) net stipends were actually higher than their non-UC competition. However, the net stipends at Berkeley and Los Angeles were about \$2,300 lower than their non-UC competitors. Even though Berkeley's net stipends were relatively high compared to other UC campuses, Berkeley's competition tended to be elite institutions making even more attractive support offers.
- The cost-of-living adjustments affected individual campus competitiveness differently. For example, because Riverside is in a relatively lower-cost area, their competitiveness was improved. In contrast, Los Angeles and San Francisco's competitiveness declined because

they are located in high-cost areas and their competition is located in relatively lower-cost areas.

Competitiveness of offers also varies by discipline.

- UC net stipends actually exceeded non-UC net stipends by \$283 in the life sciences but fell short in all other disciplines, especially Ph.D. programs in the social sciences, the physical sciences, and the professional schools.

Moreover, the survey provides evidence that the differences in support offers matter in terms of student enrollment choices and, overall, put UC at a disadvantage in attracting students to its doctoral programs.

- Not only did UC and non-UC offers differ, but the differences appeared to affect actual enrollment decisions. As UC's net stipends grew relative to non-UC net stipends, a greater percentage of respondents chose UC. For example, 49 percent of respondents chose to enroll at UC when their UC and non-UC net stipends differed by less than \$1,000. However, only 19 percent of respondents chose to enroll at UC when their UC net stipend fell short of their non-UC net stipend by over \$10,000, and 81 percent of respondents chose UC when their UC net stipend exceeded their non-UC net stipend by \$10,000 or more.

Student financial support was not the only issue important to students as they made their enrollment decisions.

- Respondents indicated which of 16 factors they felt were important in their enrollment decision making process. Academic factors and, to a lesser extent, location were most frequently cited as important.

However, the factors that actually appeared to influence enrollment decisions were those where respondents perceived their UC and non-UC top choice institutions to differ.

- Respondents rated UC higher than their non-UC top choice on location and, to a lesser extent, on student and faculty diversity. Those who rated these factors as important were more likely than the overall respondent pool to choose to enroll at UC. For example, whereas 48 percent of all respondents admitted to both a UC and non-UC program chose to enroll at UC, 58 percent of those who felt location was important chose UC.
- Although respondents indicated that academic factors were important to them, they rated both their UC and non-UC choices as excellent on these factors with little difference in their scores. As a result, respondents who cited academic factors as important were no more likely to choose UC than the overall respondent pool.
- In contrast, respondents rated UC lower on factors related to student support, and those who indicated student support was important were less likely to choose UC. For example, 43 percent of those citing the amount of support as important chose UC, compared with 48 percent of all respondents.

- The availability of affordable housing stood out as an issue for some students. Although only 17 percent cited housing as an important factor in their enrollment decision process, only 18 percent of those who did rate housing as important chose to enroll at UC. The reason is that respondents rated UC much lower on affordability of housing than their non-UC competitor.

In response to questions about where UC is doing well and areas where it could improve, respondents' narrative comments indicated they valued personal contact with program faculty and graduate students in the admissions and recruitment process. In addition, they suggested earlier notification of acceptance and financial support offers would be helpful.

Determining the Comparability of Graduate Student Support: Evidence from the 2001 Graduate Student Support Survey

California's future strength depends on investing now in graduate education. California's economy is increasingly dependent on discovery, but California has been under-investing in graduate education, the key training ground for the people who create those discoveries. These graduates become leaders in all walks of life, in turn creating jobs and opportunities for many other people.

California also needs more graduate degree holders because the state's undergraduates need the new faculty that graduate education will produce in the coming decade. The enrollment increases and retirements anticipated in California's institutions of higher education will require hiring 40,000 new faculty by 2010.

By 2010, the University of California will need an additional \$215 million annually to provide the graduate student support needed to add 11,000 graduate students and be competitive for the best.

-Graduate Education at UC – Investing in California's Future
<http://www.ucop.edu/services/gradeduc.html>)

BACKGROUND

During the next decade, as undergraduate enrollment increases at the University of California, the institution must also expand its enrollment of promising graduate students. In order to maintain or increase their competitiveness, individual departments will have to consider the amounts and composition of the award offers they make to their most desired candidates and the University as a whole will have to explore new policies for attracting top students. To achieve this goal, information about financial award offers must be considered within the broader context of the decision-making process of individuals.

Administrators at the University of California have long sought better data on the comparability of support offers for graduate students. The importance of such data has increased in light of efforts to determine the amount of student support needed to meet campus graduate enrollment plans.

In May 2000, the University of California Office of the President (UCOP) conducted the Graduate Student Support Pilot Survey. This survey was designed to collect information directly from admitted UC applicants rather than from institutions. All students admitted to UC doctoral programs in History and the Biological Sciences were contacted and asked to report details of their support offers from their most-preferred UC campus and from the non-UC institution in which they were most interested.

Based upon the findings of the pilot survey, UCOP decided to broaden the 2001 survey to include 51 majors chosen to represent seven broad disciplines of study: Engineering/Computer Science, Health Sciences, Humanities, Life Sciences, Physical Sciences, Professional School Ph.D. programs, and Social Sciences (See Appendix 1). The survey format was changed to make it more user-friendly and to allow the respondents to rate their chosen institution and top-choice alternate institution on a variety of characteristics of interest to policy makers. A change in survey software from the 2000 pilot also allowed respondents to make lengthy narrative comments about their offers, their decisions, and the admittance process.

METHODS

The target survey group consisted of applicants admitted to academic doctoral programs in 51 selected majors from all campuses of the university. Only applicants who had made a final decision about where they would attend graduate school were asked to complete the survey. An incentive was used to increase participation: all survey respondents were automatically entered in a drawing for one cash prize of \$500, 15 cash prizes of \$100, and thirty cash prizes of \$50 each.

All students admitted to the selected programs by April 15 were sent letters inviting them to participate in the online survey. These subjects also received a similar invitation by email issuing them a unique password and a link to the survey's Web site. Subjects were sent up to three email reminders.

The major questions the survey sought to answer were (1) how UC's support offers compare with those from other institutions, and (2) how support offers affect enrollment decisions. The focus was to compare UC as a system with its competitors.

Unlike other data sources, this survey allowed comparison at the student level of financial support offered by the University of California versus financial support offered by a respondent's most preferred non-UC institution. For example, if respondents were planning to attend a campus of the University of California, they were asked to provide information on the support they received from that campus and they were also asked to provide information on any support offered by their top choice non-UC institution. In some cases, a respondent may have actually been choosing between two UC campuses or two non-UC campuses, but the survey asked them to compare top choice UC and non-UC institutions. Conversely, respondents planning to attend non-UC institutions were asked about financial support offers from those schools, as well as what they had been offered by their top choice UC campus. Because respondents could have been accepted to multiple UC campuses, they were requested to provide information on their most preferred campus, or the campus they would have chosen to attend had they decided to attend the University of California.

Respondents were asked to provide data on the amount and types of financial support they had been offered for their first year of graduate study, how much would be used for tuition and fees and how much for living expenses, whether they had received a portable award, whether they

would receive funding from their employer, and whether their support offers were guaranteed for multiple years.

In addition, the survey sought to provide context for how financial support fits into students' overall enrollment decision process. Respondents were given the opportunity to indicate which of sixteen factors affected their enrollment decision and to designate the three most important of these factors. Three factors were related to academics: the reputation of the program, the closeness of match to their research interests, and the opportunity to work with particular faculty members. Three factors were related to student support: the amount of financial support offered, the type of support offered, and whether support was offered for multiple years. Two factors related to faculty and graduate student body diversity. The remaining factors related to the graduate school environment: the location of the campus, the size of the program, the availability of affordable housing, job placement rates, the recruiting process, time to degree, and personal and other reasons. Respondents were also asked to rate their chosen institution and top-choice alternate institution on each factor, whether or not they felt it was important in their decision.

Comparing total package amounts would not have yielded useful results since fees and tuition vary widely and are presented differently in different offer letters. For example, one support package might include funds that would be applied to both fees and living expenses, while another would include only funds to cover living expenses because fees had been waived. To avoid the confusion associated with these differences, the survey focussed on the "net stipend," or the amount available to the students after all tuition and fees have been paid. This method allowed more meaningful comparisons of offers made by UC and non-UC institutions to the same student.

Table 1
Responses

| | Number | Percent of Admits | Percent of Respondents | Percent of Full and Partial Completes |
|--|--------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Unduplicated Admissions | 5,166 | 100% | | |
| Responding to Survey | 3,556 | 69% | 100% | |
| Partial and Full Completions | 3,412 | | 96% | 100% |
| Full Completion | 3,119 | | 88% | |
| Partial Completions | 293 | | 8% | |
| Terminations | 144 | | 4% | |
| Will not attend grad school this Fall | 66 | | | |
| Have not yet made a decision | 78 | | | |
| Dual Admits | 2,870 | | | 84% |

As Table 1 shows, of the 5,166 admitted students who were invited to participate in the survey, 3,556 responded, a response rate of 69 percent.¹ Response rates were even higher (74 percent) among those with email. Eighty-eight percent of respondents fully completed and

¹ Several hundred of the 5,166 mailed and emailed invitations were returned as undeliverable.

submitted their surveys. Eight percent of respondents partially completed the survey. Information from any questions they answered has been included in analysis of the survey. The remaining four percent of respondents responded but terminated the survey because they had not yet made a decision about graduate school or had decided not to attend graduate school in Fall 2001.

Included in the survey results were 3,412 respondents admitted to a selected UC doctoral program for the 2001-2002 academic year who fully or partially completed surveys. Of these, 2,870 or 84 percent, were also accepted into programs at non-UC schools. This paper focuses on these dual admits because they allowed us to compare UC and non-UC student support packages offered to the same student.

ADMISSION PATTERNS

Respondents were asked to indicate the top choice non-UC institution to which they had been admitted. The pool of these institutions represents UC's primary non-UC competition. The choices included a wide range of schools with respondents listing 194 non-UC schools as their top-choice non-UC institutions. However, the choices were concentrated in the 15 schools listed in Table 2. These 15 schools accounted for 53% of all top-choice non-UC admissions.

Table 2
Top Choice Non-UC Institutions

| | | | |
|--|-----|-------------------------------|----|
| Stanford University | 273 | Columbia University | 73 |
| Harvard University | 150 | USC | 73 |
| MIT | 140 | Princeton University | 71 |
| University of Washington | 107 | University of Texas at Austin | 66 |
| University of Wisconsin | 92 | University of Chicago | 66 |
| Caltech | 90 | Cornell University | 65 |
| University of Michigan | 90 | Yale University | 60 |
| University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign | 82 | | |

The competitor institutions clearly varied by UC campus (See Appendix 2). For instance, the fifteen most frequently cited universities accounted for 74 percent of UC Berkeley's competitors but only 24 percent of UC Riverside's. Similarly, the mix of institutions competing with UC varied by discipline (See Appendix 3). Only Stanford showed up as a frequent competitor in every broad discipline. Most of the competitors were limited to a subset of disciplines. For instance, Cal Tech was a frequent competitor only in Engineering/Computer, Life, and Physical Sciences, whereas the University of Chicago was a frequent competitor only in Humanities, Professional School Ph.D.'s, and Social Sciences.

Most respondents had more than a top choice UC and top choice non-UC. Overall, respondents had been admitted to an average of 4.39 institutions. Thirty-five percent of respondents had been admitted to at least one other UC campus besides their top choice.

These students, on average, had been admitted to 5.24 institutions. Systemwide, 84 percent of respondents had been admitted to at least one non-UC institution and these respondents averaged admission to 4.85 other institutions. These percentages varied by campus. (See Appendix 4)

ACCEPTANCE PATTERNS

Fifty-five percent of all respondents had decided to enroll at a UC campus. Among those accepted to at least one non-UC institution, 48 percent chose to enroll at UC. At two campuses, Irvine (57 percent) and San Diego (53 percent) over 50 percent of dual admits chose to enroll at UC. The acceptance patterns of respondents also varied by broad discipline. Slightly over half of all dual admits in Engineering/Computer Science (54 percent) and Life Sciences (50 percent) chose UC, whereas only 43 percent in Physical Sciences chose UC. (See Appendix 5)

COMPARABILITY OF SUPPORT OFFERS

Award Amounts

What really shocked me in the end is just how little financial support the program offered ... I need to be able to focus on my studies without financial worries ... The UC schools need to get it together, or they're going to lose many wonderful students this way.

Berkeley offered me no financial support at all, even though I was coming with an NSF (i.e. did not offer to supplement the NSF as all of the other schools to which I applied did).

I was on a listserv of graduate students making decisions this year about which English doctoral program to enter and the scuttlebutt there was that the UC system just didn't have money. I have to say, in comparison to the other offers I was hearing about, that the UC system is going to have to upgrade its offers if it wishes to retain the best students.

Respondents were asked about the student financial support they had been offered by their top choice UC and non-UC institutions.

As Table 3 indicates, across the majors surveyed, the University of California offered \$1,363 less per student, on average, than its competitors. Systemwide, the per capita net stipend offered by UC was \$13,768 per student whereas the per capita net stipend offered by the respondents' top choice non-UC institutions was \$15,130.

Table 3
Systemwide Differences in Net Stipends
 (Respondents Accepted to at Least One Non-UC)

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| UC Per Capita Net Stipend | \$13,768 |
| Non-UC Per Capita Net Stipend | \$15,130 |
| UC -Non-UC Difference | -\$1,363 |

The average per capita net stipend can be less either because fewer students received any support or because the size of the offers was lower. Both reasons appear to have contributed to the difference. As Table 4 shows, most respondents were offered support by both UC and non-UC institutions, but the percent supported was lower at UC. In addition, UC's offers tended to be lower than competing non-UC offers. When only the 71 percent of respondents having net stipends beyond funds needed to pay fees and tuition at both top choice institutions were considered, UC offered, on average, \$475 less than its competitors.

Table 4
Systemwide Differences in Support
 (Respondents Accepted to at Least One Non-UC)

| | Percent Supported | Per Capita Net Stipend of Those with Net Stipend >0 at Both UC and Non-UC |
|----------------------|-------------------|---|
| UC | 79% | \$17,692 |
| Non-UC | 85% | \$18,167 |
| UC-Non-UC Difference | 6% points | -\$475 |

Although overall UC's offers were lower, the pattern varied by campus. As seen in Table 5, five campuses offered less on average than their competitors and at two of those campuses, the average difference was over \$2,000. In contrast, four campuses (UC Irvine, UC San Francisco, UC Riverside, and UC Santa Cruz) actually offered more on average than their competitors.

The variation across campuses reflects both the value of the UC offers and the value of offers from the set of institutions with which each campus was competing. A campus making low offers relative to other UC campuses could still be competitive with its non-UC competition if the non-UC offers were even lower. This combination occurred at UC Santa Cruz. On the other hand, if the UC campus made offers that were too low, it could risk being non-competitive even if its non-UC competitors also made lower than average offers. This was the situation at UC Davis, which had the lowest offers, on average, of any UC campus.

Table 5
Per Capita Net Stipend Differences by Campus
 (Respondents Accepted to at Least One Non-UC)

| | Per Capita UC Net Stipend | Per Capita Non-UC Net Stipend | Difference |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Berkeley | \$14,620 | \$16,928 | -\$2,307 |
| Davis | \$10,758 | \$11,798 | -\$1,039 |
| Irvine | \$15,176 | \$14,349 | \$827 |
| Los Angeles | \$11,393 | \$13,680 | -\$2,287 |
| Riverside | \$13,378 | \$12,963 | \$416 |
| San Diego | \$15,627 | \$15,911 | -\$284 |
| San Francisco | \$23,244 | \$22,448 | \$796 |
| Santa Barbara | \$13,450 | \$15,302 | -\$1,853 |
| Santa Cruz | \$12,123 | \$11,630 | \$493 |
| Systemwide | \$13,768 | \$15,130 | -\$1,363 |

Similarly, providing high support relative to other UC campuses does not guarantee competitiveness if the campus's competition is also making higher than average offers. This was the situation at UC Berkeley whose competition made exceptionally high offers. The combination of relatively high UC offers with relatively low offers from competing institutions leads to the most competitive situation. This was the case at UC Irvine, which was the most competitive UC campus.

Table 6
Per Capita Net Stipend Differences by Discipline
 (Respondents Accepted to at Least One Non-UC)

| | Per Capita UC Net Stipend | Per Capita Non-UC Net Stipend | Difference |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Engineering/Computer Science | \$12,515 | \$13,528 | -\$1,013 |
| Health Sciences | \$17,146 | \$17,793 | -\$647 |
| Humanities | \$12,505 | \$12,978 | -\$473 |
| Life Sciences | \$19,453 | \$19,170 | \$283 |
| Physical Sciences | \$16,365 | \$17,770 | -\$1,405 |
| Professional School Ph.D. | \$10,945 | \$13,033 | -\$2,088 |
| Social Sciences | \$8,903 | \$11,902 | -\$2,999 |

As Table 6 indicates, the competitiveness of UC offers also varied by broad discipline. In life sciences, most students are well supported both at UC and non-UC institutions. With 59 percent of dual admits within Life Sciences offered net stipends of \$21,000 or more by UC, UC's offers actually exceeded those from non-UC top choices by \$283, on average. In contrast, UC's

net stipends were markedly lower in three disciplines -- Ph.D. programs in the social sciences, the professional schools, and the physical sciences. Most notably, UC does not support as many students in Social Sciences as non-UC institutions (54 percent vs. 77 percent). In addition, even supported students have lower offers. Thus, the average UC net stipend in this discipline fell short of the offers from non-UC competitors by an average of \$2,999.

Competitiveness also varied by discipline within and across campuses. Appendices 15, 16, and 17 provide additional detail on awards by discipline at individual campuses.

Relative Value of Net Stipends

The value of a student's award is affected by the costs the award must cover. The net stipend amounts presented so far take into account differences in the tuition and fees charged by different institutions, but do not take into account possible differences in the cost of living at different institutions. Speculation, supported by anecdotal reports from students, has been that UC campuses are located in higher cost communities than UC's competitor institutions, and that, therefore, the value (or buying power) of UC's net stipends is reduced. To the extent that this impression is true, the value of UC's awards, already less on average than the offers of competing institutions, would be further reduced.

The main reason that UC's offer was inferior is because of the cost of living around California. The amounts of money I was offered at all the universities I was accepted to was about the same, but it is significantly more expensive to live in California and, while it is no fault of the UC system, it would have made my decision much more difficult if I determined that my net costs of living were going to be comparable in California. And that can only be accomplished through more stipend money to lessen some of the high costs of living.

Although UC Berkeley's financial support packages are often greater in amount, this does not offset the much greater cost of living in the area. Even as a recipient of a Regents' Intern Fellowship, I am worried about how to support myself. I have only recently completed my BA, and have neither parents with deep pockets nor the time to work and save. It is also quite expensive to move myself halfway across the country. Like the University of Wisconsin, Cal should offer a "welcome wagon" scholarship, with funds available immediately, to help defray the costs of relocation.

I felt the financial offer was competitive as far as a dollar amount, but once the cost of living in Los Angeles is figured into it, the support is much less competitive. I heard this theme repeated by current UCLA grad students, along with the wish that campus graduate housing was more affordable and easier to access.

The amount of money offered was not enough to compete with other schools after the cost of housing was taken off. I didn't want to live in a slum just to go to school, and I didn't want to have to take out a major loan just for housing.

The financial support offered at UCSD should be increased. One thing that struck me while visiting is the abject poverty that many of the graduate students are mired in. Though the dollar amount offered by your programs is comparable with other institutions, the cost of living appears to be significantly higher in California.

Differences in cost of living (COL) were evaluated using a proprietary software tool called the Economic Research Institute Relocation Assessor. The software provides an index that compares cost-of-living components (housing, consumables, taxes, services, and transportation) in US and foreign communities to a national average. A COL value based on the index was assigned to each community where a UC campus or a top choice non-UC campus is located.

Based on these values, the cost of living is somewhat higher on average at UC campuses than at UC's competitor institutions. Systemwide, the cost of living in cities having a UC campus was 41 percent higher than the national average. The mean cost of living for communities housing a UC competitor institution was 36 percent above the national average. A ratio comparing the cost of living for each student's top choice UC campus and top choice non-UC institution was calculated and applied to that student's non-UC net stipend. Factoring in the COL differences raises the value of the per capita non-UC net stipend to \$16,490, thereby increasing the gap in UC's competitiveness to \$2,722. (See Table 7)

Table 7
Systemwide Adjusted Net Stipend

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| UC Mean COL | 140.98% |
| Non-UC Mean COL | 136.22% |
| Ratio | 1.035 |
| Actual Per Capita UC Net Stipend | \$13,768 |
| Actual Per Capita Non-UC Net Stipend | \$15,130 |
| Adjusted Per Capita Non-UC Net Stipend | \$16,490 |
| Adjusted UC-Non-UC Difference | -\$2,722 |

COL varies both across UC campuses and across the non-UC schools with which each UC campus competes (see Table 8). Among the UC campuses, San Francisco had the highest cost of living at 87.3 percent higher than the national average and Riverside the lowest at 7.6 percent higher than the national average. However, the COL at the non-UC institutions with which each campus competes is also relevant. At Los Angeles and San Francisco, UC's cost of living exceeded the values for competing institutions by substantial amounts (11 percent and 15 percent respectively). In the opposite direction, Riverside's COL was 10 percent lower than its competitor communities. However, for most UC campuses the differences in cost of living between UC and their competitors were relatively small. Although UC campuses are located in high cost communities, many of UC's competitor institutions are also located in high cost communities. For example, Berkeley had the second highest cost of living value among the UC campuses (148.7), but Stanford (COL = 161.2), Harvard (COL = 193.6), and MIT (COL= 193.6) accounted for 39 percent of its top non-UC competitor institutions, making the COL at Berkeley similar on average to its competitor institutions.

Table 8
**Comparison of Cost of Living As a Percent of the National Average,
 by Campus**

(Respondents Accepted to at Least One Non-UC)

| Top Choice UC Campus | UC Cost of Living | Mean Cost of Living for Competitors | Ratios |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Berkeley | 148.70% | 147.99% | 1.005 |
| Davis | 123.10% | 121.69% | 1.012 |
| Irvine | 128.80% | 125.09% | 1.030 |
| Los Angeles | 148.10% | 133.57% | 1.109 |
| Riverside | 107.60% | 119.43% | 0.901 |
| San Diego | 134.00% | 129.65% | 1.034 |
| San Francisco | 187.30% | 163.56% | 1.145 |
| Santa Barbara | 135.90% | 132.66% | 1.024 |
| Santa Cruz | 142.70% | 135.55% | 1.053 |
| Systemwide | 140.98% | 136.22% | 1.035 |

As a result of the varying patterns in COL, the impact of adjusting the values of the competing non-UC net stipend for COL differences also varies by campus (see Table 9). The COL adjustments reduce the competitiveness of UC Los Angeles and UC San Francisco but improve the competitiveness of UC Riverside.

Table 9
**Differences in Net Stipends When Non-UC Net Stipends Are Adjusted
 for Relative Cost of Living, by Campus**

| Top-Choice UC Campus | Actual UC Per Capita Net Stipend | Actual Non-UC Per Capita Net Stipend | Adjusted Non-UC Per Capita Net Stipend | Difference Between UC Actual and Non-UC Adjusted |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Berkeley | \$14,620 | \$16,928 | \$17,896 | -\$3,276 |
| Davis | \$10,758 | \$11,798 | \$12,638 | -\$1,880 |
| Irvine | \$15,176 | \$14,349 | \$15,394 | -\$218 |
| Los Angeles | \$11,393 | \$13,680 | \$16,183 | -\$4,790 |
| Riverside | \$13,378 | \$12,963 | \$12,035 | \$1,343 |
| San Diego | \$15,627 | \$15,911 | \$17,080 | -\$1,453 |
| San Francisco | \$23,244 | \$22,448 | \$26,695 | -\$3,450 |
| Santa Barbara | \$13,450 | \$15,302 | \$16,343 | -\$2,894 |
| Santa Cruz | \$12,123 | \$11,630 | \$13,300 | -\$1,177 |
| Systemwide | \$13,768 | \$15,130 | \$16,490 | -\$2,722 |

When the adjusted net stipends are compared at the broad discipline level, UC's competitiveness decreases for all disciplines, but especially for the Health Sciences. These programs occur primarily at the Los Angeles and San Francisco campuses, which are located in

especially high cost areas. In addition, UC's competitive advantage in the Life Sciences when the unadjusted net stipends were compared is eliminated when these cost-of-living adjustments are made. (See Table 10)

Table 10
**Differences in Net Stipends When Non-UC Net Stipends Are Adjusted
 for Relative Cost of Living, by Broad Discipline**

| | Actual UC Per Capita Net Stipend | Actual Non-UC Per Capita Net Stipend | Adjusted Non- UC Per Capita Net Stipend | Difference Between UC Actual and Non- UC Adjusted |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Engineering/Computer Science | \$12,515 | \$13,528 | \$14,797 | -\$2,282 |
| Health Sciences | \$17,146 | \$17,793 | \$20,123 | -\$2,977 |
| Humanities | \$12,505 | \$12,978 | \$13,803 | -\$1,298 |
| Life Sciences | \$19,453 | \$19,170 | \$21,215 | -\$1,762 |
| Physical Sciences | \$16,365 | \$17,770 | \$18,915 | -\$2,550 |
| Professional School Ph.D. | \$10,945 | \$13,033 | \$13,934 | -\$2,989 |
| Social Sciences | \$8,903 | \$11,902 | \$13,268 | -\$4,365 |
| All Disciplines | \$13,768 | \$15,130 | \$16,490 | -\$2,722 |

Housing Subsidies

Columbia has subsidized housing available, and students in my program are almost guaranteed housing.

If possible, Berkeley could consider housing support as Stanford has been doing.

I would not consider Berkeley's financial support unsatisfactory, if housing was more affordable, and easier to find. In contrast Caltech guarantees housing for first year students at less than \$400/m.

UCSF should provide more affordable housing for its students, as other universities (e.g., MIT) do.

The COL adjustments correct for the variations in the COL across the communities where the respondent's top choice UC and non-UC institutions are located. However, respondents reported that several non-UC institutions provide graduate students with some form of housing subsidy, which could not be taken into account in the COL adjustments. Such subsidies could contribute to further erosion in the value of UC's awards. Although the current survey did not collect data that allow for a quantification of the value of the institutional housing subsidies provided, an effort to collect such data will be made in future surveys.

Award Composition

Santa Cruz's offer was wonderful for the first year, but after that, it would require TA-ing constantly (with one semester of research support) and would still not provide enough to live reasonably off of because the cost of living is so high ... Duke's required teaching commitments are plenty to gain necessary experience (with good pedagogical support), but leave plenty of time free to write the dissertation.

I would have gone to UCLA if I were guaranteed some type of a long-term (entire study) departmental scholarship/fellowship ... I would like to finish the graduate program in a reasonable amount of time, and excessive TAing for extra money will certainly slow me down. This was the reason why although I am more interested in UCLA's graduate program, I had to resort to a second, but more secure option.

Harvard's aid package (primarily due to the financial largesse of the Rockefeller Center) enables me to teach for only one year out of seven. UT-Austin's offer required that I teach only two years out of five. UC-Berkeley, on the other hand, offered me financial assistance for only three years and required that I teach for all of my time in the program except for the first year.

The survey also allowed comparison of the composition of UC and non-UC awards. Awards typically consist of funds in several different forms: fellowships, research assistantships, and teaching assistantships. Institutional fellowship awards (including scholarships, grants, and/or traineeships) are highly valued by graduate students since they do not require employment or repayment. Research assistantships are also an attractive form of support, especially in the sciences where they can often facilitate the student's own research. Teaching assistantships, on the other hand, are often perceived as less attractive because they require work that is supplemental to the student's coursework and research.

Table 11
Comparison of the Composition of Award Packages
 (Respondents Admitted to at Least One Non-UC)

| All Disciplines | At UC | At Non-UC |
|--------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Extramural Fellowship | 6% | 8% |
| Institutional Support | 61% | 84% |
| Institutional Fellowship | 52% | 57% |
| Research Assistantship | 16% | 20% |
| Teaching Assistantship | 30% | 29% |
| Multi-year Offer | 68% | 75% |

As Table 11 illustrates, UC awards were less competitive on average not only in their overall value, but also in their composition. In particular, UC awards were somewhat less likely to

include a fellowship or research assistantship. Offers from top choice non-UC schools were somewhat more likely (57 percent) to include an institutional fellowship than UC offers (52 percent). Although research assistantships are usually given to continuing students, they were included in 20 percent of the first-year packages from non-UC top choices compared with only 16 percent of the first-year UC packages. Awards from top-choice UC campuses and awards from top choice non-UC institutions were almost equally likely to contain a teaching assistantship (30 percent of awards at UC versus 29 percent of awards at non-UC top choices).

The difference in the composition of UC and non-UC awards was especially notable in the three disciplines where the overall value of UC awards tended to be non-competitive: Ph.D. programs in the physical sciences, in professional schools, and in the social sciences. In particular, in the physical sciences UC awards were markedly less likely to include an institutional fellowship or research assistantship than non-UC awards and markedly more likely to contain a teaching assistantship. (See Appendices 6a-h)

In prior studies UC has been less likely to guarantee support beyond the first year than non-UC institutions. The difference persists to some degree in the current study. Three-fourths of admits received a multi-year offer at their top non-UC choice, compared with 68 percent at their top UC choice. (See Table 11)

In most disciplines, UC was only slightly less likely to guarantee support beyond the first year. However, the same disciplines where UC offers tended to fall short in amount and composition -- Ph.D. programs in the professional schools, the social sciences, and the physical sciences -- also tended not to be competitive in multi-year offers. In particular, in Ph.D. programs in professional schools and in the social sciences, 72 percent of non-UC awards but only 55 percent to 57 percent of UC awards included multi-year offers.

Table 12
Comparison of Multi-Year Award Packages
 (Respondents Admitted to at Least One Non-UC, UC Campus Not Missing)

| | At UC | At Non-UC |
|----------------------|------------|------------|
| Berkeley | 68% | 79% |
| Davis | 56% | 63% |
| Irvine | 75% | 69% |
| Los Angeles | 59% | 72% |
| Riverside | 86% | 67% |
| San Diego | 77% | 81% |
| San Francisco | 93% | 93% |
| Santa Barbara | 73% | 76% |
| Santa Cruz | 53% | 64% |

As shown in Table 12, some campuses provided as many multi-year support guarantees as their non-UC competitors. In fact, Irvine and Riverside have a higher percentage of offers including multi-year support than their competitors (75 vs. 69 percent at UCI and 86 vs. 67 percent at UCR). In addition, San Francisco, along with its competition, provides multi-year support to almost all admits (93 percent). However, three campuses (Berkeley, Los Angeles, and Santa Cruz) provided multi-year offers to over 10 percent fewer admits than their non-UC competition.

IMPACT OF SUPPORT ON ENROLLMENT DECISIONS

Unfortunately, the decision often comes down to money. I realize that the UC's probably do not have the funds to compete with the Ivy Leagues, but Cornell's financial offer was the #1 factor in my decision.

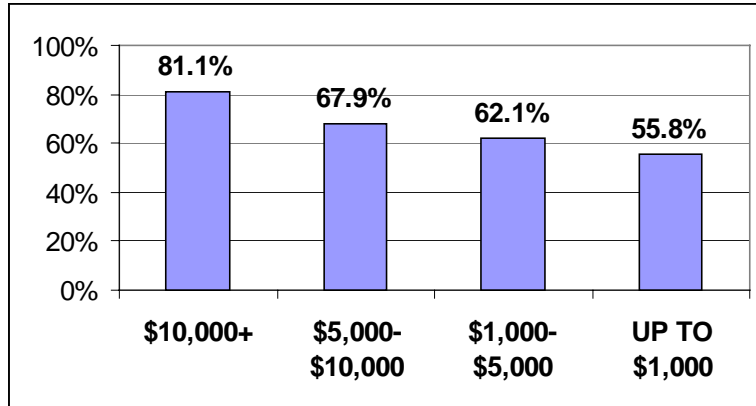
My financial aid package determined my decision.

I really wanted to attend University of California at Berkeley. Primarily due to financial consideration, I decided to attend Harvard.

Offering a package comparable to Yale's offer would have made my decision between the 2 schools a very difficult one, which very well might have resulted in my choosing Berkeley.

Not only were there differences in the UC and non-UC support offers, the differences appeared to influence students' enrollment decisions. Respondents tended to enroll at the institution that provided the higher net stipend award, especially as the difference in net stipend amounts widened (see Figure 1). When differences in net stipend amounts were small (up to \$1,000), 56 percent of respondents chose the institution offering more support. This percent grew to 81 percent when the difference in offers was \$10,000 or more.

Figure 1
Percent Choosing Higher Offer by Difference in Net Stipend
 (Respondents Admitted to at Least One Non-UC)



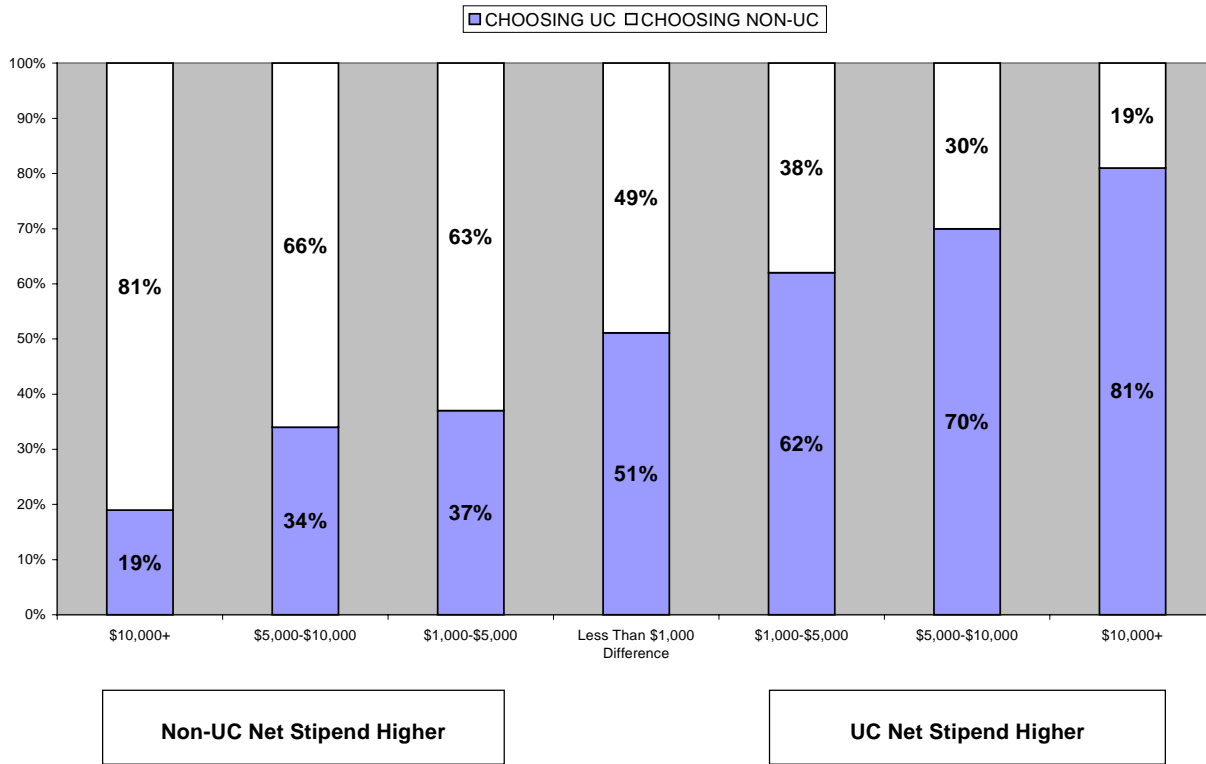
Moreover, when differences between offers were small, respondents were less likely to list the amount of their support offer as an important decision-making factor. As the differences increased, respondents were more likely to cite the amount of support as a significant factor. Sixty-eight percent of respondents whose offers differed by at least \$10,000 cited the amount of the support offer as an important decision-making factor. This declined to 35 percent for those whose offers differed by less than \$1,000 (See Table 13).

Table 13
Percent of Respondents Citing the Importance of the Amount of Financial Support Offer, by Difference Between UC and Non-UC Offers

| Difference Between Net Stipends | Financial Aid Amount Cited as Important Decision- Making Factor |
|--|---|
| Net Stipend higher by \$10,000 or more | 68% |
| Net Stipend higher by \$5,000-\$10,000 | 54% |
| Net Stipend higher by \$1,000-\$5,000 | 43% |
| Net Stipend higher by up to \$1000 | 35% |

The impact of the difference in size of UC and non-UC net stipends is shown from a UC perspective in Figure 2. As UC's net stipend grew relative to the non-UC net stipend, a greater percentage of respondents chose UC. When UC's net stipend was more than \$10,000 lower than the non-UC net stipend, only 19 percent of respondents chose UC. In contrast, when the UC net stipend was \$10,000 or more than the non-UC net stipend, 81 percent of respondents chose UC (Figure 2).

Figure 2
Enrollment Choice by Difference in Net Stipends



Given that student support appears to be a factor in students' enrollment decisions, the fact that UC's net stipends were, on average lower than the offers from non-UC institutions puts UC at a disadvantage in enrolling students. For instance, among those for whom student support was cited as an important factor in the decision-making process, only 43 percent chose UC, whereas 53 percent of respondents less influenced by student support offers chose UC.

Table 14
Enrollment Choice of Respondents Citing Amount of Financial Support as Important in Their Decision-Making Process, by Campus

| Top Choice UC Campus | Percent Enrolling at UC |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Berkeley | 36% |
| Davis | 45% |
| Irvine | 60% |
| Los Angeles | 39% |
| Riverside | 48% |
| San Diego | 51% |
| San Francisco | 50% |
| Santa Barbara | 42% |
| Santa Cruz | 45% |
| Systemwide | 43% |

The degree of disadvantage varied by campus in accord with the variation in the competitiveness of the campus's offers. When UC Berkeley was the respondent's preferred UC, the average campus offer was over \$2,000 below the offer from the top choice non-UC and only 36 percent of respondents who cited student support as an important factor in their enrollment decision chose UC. In contrast, for respondents whose preferred UC was Irvine, where campus offers tended to exceed the competition, 60 percent citing student support as an important decision-making factor chose UC (See Table 14).

The impact of student support on the likelihood of enrolling at UC is also reflected in the average net stipend awards to students who chose UC and those who chose non-UC. Respondents choosing UC had higher offers from UC than from their top-choice non-UC. This was especially pronounced at campuses where UC awards tended to be competitive, but even held at Berkeley and Los Angeles where UC awards were least competitive. Likewise, respondents choosing a non-UC received higher awards from the non-UC, on average, than from their top choice UC. This pattern held even at Irvine whose awards tended to be competitive overall. (See Appendix 9)

Similar patterns occur across disciplines. Regardless of discipline and regardless of whether the respondent chose their top UC or top non-UC choice, the average net stipend was higher at the institution where the respondent enrolled. The one exception was Ph.D. programs in professional schools. The respondents enrolling in such programs at UC did so despite the fact that the UC net stipend was lower, on average, than the stipend from their non-UC choice. (See Appendix 10)

While this information on enrollment choice and net stipend differences suggests that increasing UC's offers should increase the number of students choosing to enroll at UC, a more precise account of the expected increases in enrollments and their costs will require further statistical analysis. Data from phase two of the analysis will attempt to quantify what enrollment impact could be expected from increases in net stipends and at which campuses and in which disciplines these increases would be most effective.

DECISION-MAKING FACTORS

I love it in Berkeley, but the faculty at Hopkins matches my interest more; I feel like they will be more available; the financial offer is much better; and I think I'll get through the program faster. No one of these factors made my mind up by itself -- it's a combination of all of them.

The three primary reasons I chose Santa Barbara was the feeling I got during the recruiting process, the reputation of the program, and the location.

Personally, I really want to attend UC. The weather is great, and the academic reputation is excellent, but the financial support offered is much less than University of Wisconsin, where the department has an outstanding reputation and I also have more opportunities to work with particular faculty members.

Another major concern was with the primary faculty in my program. These faculty, although certainly famous in our field, are not specialists in my particular area of interest within that field. And it was not clear to me that I would get the support of the faculty to pursue my dissertation topic.

Considerations such as fellowship vs. RA/TA and affordable graduate housing on campus helped me make Stanford my choice for grad studies.

Both Harvard and Austin offered me multi-year packages that would cover tuition and a living stipend for my entire time in the doctoral program while Berkeley did not do likewise.

Housing quality and availability are of the utmost importance to me ... Housing played a major role in my decision.

I choose to deal with Berkeley's expensive housing situation because of the quality of the faculty and the diversity of the students.

*Faculty at every department made claims about their standing relative to other departments (e.g. with regard to placement rates), but only UC-San Diego offered *data* to back up their claims. Frankly, in lieu of data, the claims made by faculty about other schools simply weren't credible.*

I heard that it takes too many years to get a Ph.D. And students always have financial problems.

Although financial support is extremely important, my decision to attend UW instead of UCSB was based primarily on academic considerations, namely that the size of the program, specializations and overall department environment were more suited to my liking at UW.

The department has NEVER hired a black faculty member and its attempts to recruit black and Latino grads is dubious. This was a major consideration in my decision and even though I was impressed by EVERYTHING else about the department and liked my experience there more than at Harvard, I could not seem to alleviate that one concern.

Although student support offers affect enrollment choice, they are not the only factor in a student's enrollment decision making process. In fact, a variety of factors appear to influence enrollment decisions. Respondents were given a list of sixteen potential factors² and asked to indicate the ones that had played an important role in their enrollment decision. Then, among the factors they had cited as important, they were asked to indicate the three that were most important.

Table 15 shows that factors related to the student's academic program were in the forefront. They were the factors most frequently cited as important in students' enrollment decisions and

² (1) Graduate program has very good reputation, (2) Program has desired areas of specialization matching my research interest, (3) Opportunity to work with particular faculty member(s), (4) Recruiting process, (5) Amount of financial support offer, (6) Type of financial support offered (e.g., fellowship vs. TA), (7) Multi-year support offer, (8) Location of campus, (9) Size of program, (10) Availability of affordable housing, (11) Program's job placement rates, (12) Ability to complete degree in a reasonable length of time, (13) Presence of a diverse graduate student body, (14) Presence of a diverse faculty, (15) Personal Reasons, (16) Other Reason

were most frequently ranked among the most important factors. For example, 88 percent of respondents cited the “very good reputation” of the graduate program as an important factor in their enrollment decision, and 83 percent cited the match between the program’s areas of specialization and their research interests as an important factor.

Location of the campus was also an influential factor. It was frequently cited as important but less often cited as one of the three most important factors. (For more detail, see Appendix 7)

Factors related to student support seemed to be of intermediate importance; they were cited somewhat less often than the academic factors and location but more often than the remaining nine factors. Moreover, when cited as important, the amount of financial support was often among the most important factors. For example, 48 percent of respondents cited the amount of the student financial support offer as an important factor. Of these, 56 percent indicated it was one of the three most important factors in their enrollment decision.

Table 15
**Percent Citing Factors; and If Cited, Percent Rating Factors Among
 Three Most Important**
 (Respondents Admitted to at Least One Non-UC Institution)

| | Citing Factor | If Cited, Percent Ranking Factor Among Top Three Reasons |
|--|---------------|---|
| Academic Factors | | |
| <i>Very good reputation</i> | 88% | 80% |
| <i>Desired areas of specialization</i> | 83% | 78% |
| <i>Opportunity to work with particular faculty</i> | 54% | 61% |
| Location of campus | 57% | 48% |
| Financial Support Factors | | |
| <i>Amount of financial support</i> | 48% | 56% |
| <i>Multi year support</i> | 35% | 23% |
| <i>Type of financial support</i> | 32% | 29% |
| Diversity Factors | | |
| <i>Diverse faculty</i> | 23% | 25% |
| <i>Diverse graduate student body</i> | 20% | 13% |
| Grad School Environment | | |
| <i>Size of program</i> | 30% | 20% |
| <i>Recruiting process</i> | 26% | 20% |
| <i>Ability to complete degree in reasonable time</i> | 24% | 19% |
| <i>Job placement rates</i> | 20% | 31% |
| <i>Availability of affordable housing</i> | 17% | 18% |

The percent of students citing each factor differed, sometimes dramatically, by campus. (Appendices 12a-l) Of respondents enrolling at UC, the percent citing the importance of *diverse graduate student body* ranged from 34 percent at Berkeley to 9 percent at Riverside. (Appendix

12m) The percent of UC enrollees citing *type of financial support offered* as important in their decision ranged from 53 percent at Riverside to 11 percent at San Francisco. (Appendix 12f) The importance of the *availability of affordable housing* ranged from 2 percent of those enrolling at Santa Cruz to 14 percent of those enrolling at San Diego. (Appendix 12j) The *presence of a diverse faculty* was cited as an important decision-making factor by 35 percent of those choosing Los Angeles, but by only 12 percent of those choosing Riverside. (Appendix 12n)

Although respondents may cite factors as important in making their enrollment decisions, the impact of the factor is likely to be greater if the respondent perceives differences between their enrollment choices on the particular factor. In the eyes of the respondents, UC and non-UC top choice programs both received high ratings on academic factors with little difference in the average scores. (See Table 16) For instance, the average rating on program reputation was 3.95 for UC top choices and 3.99 for non-UC top choices. Similarly, although ratings were lower, respondents did not see overall differences between their UC and non-UC top choices in size of program and job placement rates. In contrast, respondents did perceive differences between UC and non-UC choices in terms of location with UC faring well. The average rating respondents gave for the location of UC campuses was 3.91 compared to a rating of 3.37 for the location of non-UC campuses. Respondents also rated UC higher on student and faculty diversity.

Table 16
Comparison of Difference in UC and Non-UC Rating by Size of Difference

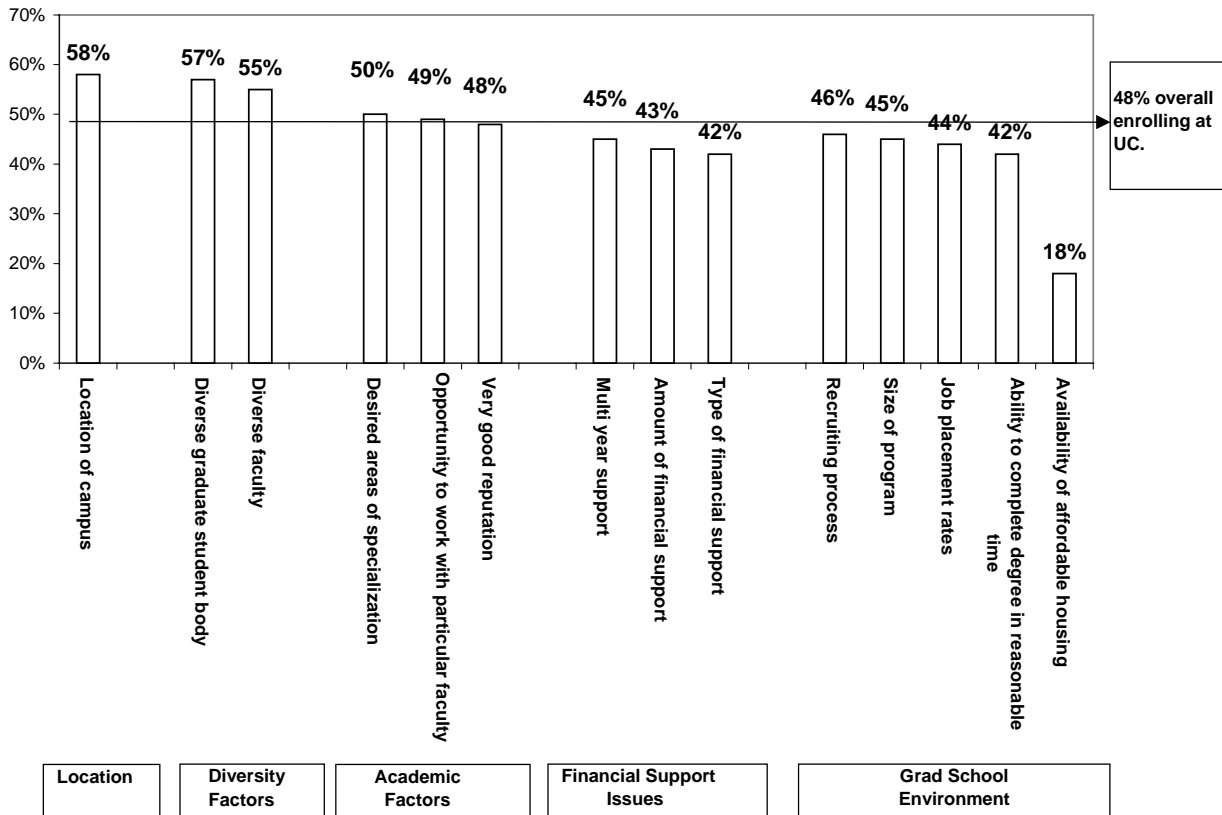
| Comparison of Difference in UC and Non-UC Rating | Decision-Making Factor |
|--|--|
| UC Rating Higher than Non-UC Rating | |
| By Large Amount (>0.5 point) | <i>Location of campus</i> |
| By Moderage Amount (by 0.1-0.3 points) | <i>Presence of a diverse graduate student body</i> <i>Presence of a diverse faculty</i> |
| UC/Non-UC Rating Similar (Within .04 points) | |
| | <i>Opportunity to work with particular faculty member(s)</i> <i>Program has desired areas of specialization matching my research interest</i> <i>Graduate program has very good reputation</i> <i>Size of program</i> <i>Program's job placement rates</i> |
| UC Rating Lower than Non-UC Rating | |
| By Small Amount (<0.1) | <i>Ability to complete degree in a reasonable length of time</i> <i>Recruiting process</i> |
| By Moderate Amount (0.3-0.4) | <i>Multi year support offer</i> <i>Type of financial support offered (eg, fellowship vs TA)</i> <i>Amount of financial support offer</i> |
| By Large Amount (1.0 or more) | <i>Availability of affordable housing</i> |

However, in line with the earlier data reported on the actual competitiveness of UC's financial support offers, respondents perceived differences in UC and non-UC student support and gave UC's financial support lower ratings that the support offered by non-UC competitors. Even more extreme were the differences in how respondents rated UC and non-UC campuses on the availability of affordable housing. The average rating of 2.19 was over one point lower than the

3.26 rating for housing at non-UC institutions. A number of respondents volunteered comments that reinforced the severity of the problem from a student perspective.

Figure 3 shows that student enrollment decisions are consistent with differences in student impressions of their top UC and non-UC choices. Overall, 48 percent of dual admits chose to enroll at their top choice UC campus over their top non-UC choice. However, if location was important to them, the percent increased to 58% since, on average, UC campuses were rated substantially higher on this factor.³ Similarly, although relatively few respondents cited diversity as an important factor in their enrollment choice, 55 percent of those citing student diversity as important and 57 percent of those citing faculty diversity as important actually chose UC.

Figure 3
If Factor Cited as Important, Percent Choosing UC
 (Respondents Admitted to at Least One Non-UC Institution)



³ Since a relatively high percentage of respondents both cited location as important and perceived differences between UC and non-UC campuses on this factor, future surveys will attempt to determine what aspects of location (e.g., climate, California vs. Midwest, urban vs. small town setting, etc.) were involved.

In contrast, most respondents cited academic factors as important in their enrollment decision making process. However, they were not more likely to choose UC since they tended to perceive both their UC and non-UC top choices as equally excellent on these factors. For example, of those citing academic reputation as important, 48 percent chose to come to UC, the same as the overall choosing UC. It may be that academic factors play a role earlier in the decision making process by narrowing the program to which students apply but are less influential in deciding among programs to which students have actually been admitted.

Consistent with the earlier data reported on the actual competitiveness of UC's financial support offers and consistent with the substantially lower ratings respondents gave to UC support offers, UC did less well in attracting respondents who cared about student support. For example, only 43 percent of the respondents citing the amount of student support as important enrolled in their UC top choice, compared to the overall 48 percent choosing UC. Moreover, although relatively few students (17 percent) indicated that the availability of affordable housing was important in their enrollment decision, only 18 percent of those who did consider housing important chose to enroll at UC, much lower than the overall 48 percent enrollment rate.

The factors affecting enrollment choice varied by campus. (See Appendices 11a-n) For instance, a smaller percentage (37 to 38 percent) of respondents concerned about the reputation of their graduate program chose to enroll at UC over their non-UC choice when their top-choice UC was UC Riverside or UC Santa Cruz. Those concerned about the recruiting process were less likely (37 percent) to choose UC when their top-choice UC was UC Berkeley. In line with the relative competitiveness of financial support offers, only 36 percent and 39 percent of respondents concerned about the amount of financial support chose UC over their non-UC option when their top-choice UC was UC Berkeley or UC Los Angeles. On the other hand, 60 percent chose UC when their top-choice UC was UC Irvine. Finally, most notably, only 5 percent to 10 percent of the respondents citing the availability of affordable housing as an important issue chose UC Berkeley, UC Los Angeles, UC San Francisco, UC Santa Barbara, or UC Santa Cruz over their top-choice non-UC.

In many cases, it appeared that respondents had the same reasons for their enrollment choice whether or not they chose their top UC or their top non-UC. In general, they rated the institution they chose higher than the institution they did not choose regardless of whether their enrollment choice was UC or their non-UC option. In addition, the size of the difference in their ratings of their UC and non-UC top choices were about the same on many factors. For instance, regardless of the choice, the institution chosen was rated only a little higher on job placement than the institution not chosen (0.20 point higher when UC was chosen and 0.24 higher when a non-UC was chosen). Similarly, regardless of the choice, the institution chosen was rated moderately higher on matching research interests than the institution not chosen (0.44 point higher when UC was chosen and 0.45 higher when a non-UC was chosen). (See Appendix 13a)

However, in some cases the reasons for choosing a UC appeared to differ from the reasons for choosing a non-UC. Although respondents rated student support higher at the institution they chose regardless of whether it was a UC or a non-UC, the difference in their rating of student support was greater when choosing a non-UC. The amount of support was rated 0.84 point

higher when choosing a non-UC but only 0.11 point higher when choosing a UC. Similarly, respondents choosing a non-UC rated the availability of affordable housing 0.94 point higher at their non-UC choice, whereas respondents choosing a UC rated housing 1.19 points lower at their UC choice. In both these cases respondents appeared less likely to come to UC because of good financial support or housing than to go to their non-UC choice for these reasons.

In contrast, respondents were more likely to come to UC than their non-UC option because of location. Respondents enrolling at UC rated their UC option much higher (by almost one point) than their top-choice non-UC on location. Plus, those choosing their non-UC option did so despite the fact that they still perceived UC's location to be better.

NARRATIVE COMMENTS

One purpose of the survey was to move beyond anecdotal evidence about UC's competitiveness and student concerns. However, the survey instrument gave respondents the opportunity to add narrative comments to their surveys before submitting them, and many respondents took advantage of this opportunity. Two open-ended questions were included to give us an opportunity to collect candid suggestions about areas where UC is doing well and areas where it could improve. The first question was asked of all respondents and gave them the opportunity to expand on any information they had given us elsewhere in the survey: "*Is there anything you would like to comment on about your experience with the graduate admission and support process?*" As expected, answers to this question from those who had decided to enroll at UC were generally favorable.

I received an overwhelming amount of congratulatory e-mails from faculty and graduate students upon being admitted to UC's Ph.D. program. I definitely saw the value in attending a program where my presence would not go unnoticed.

The recruiting weekend at the campus was by far the best of all the schools I visited, being paired with an individual graduate student provided the opportunity to talk about their impressions of the program away from the eyes of their advisors allowing a more candid view of the school.

The Grad Advisor for UC was very thorough in her recruitment. She gave me the personal attention that is one of the most important indications of a program's commitment to its students.

The process has actually been quite wonderful. I was able to attend information seminars in my chosen department and was given excellent guidance on the application process.

Many responses to the same question from those who had decided to enroll at a non-UC were critical of some aspect of the admission and support process.

I never heard personally from a single faculty member at UC despite the fact that I contacted several by e-mail before applying and that they obviously liked my application enough to accept me. Only when I physically walked into the department did I get to talk to anyone. If they didn't have time for me when I was

making my decision, why should I think they would have time for me once I was in the program?

Very unimpressive, unfriendly, unresponsive recruiting process. Extremely unresponsive application process - I still haven't been told whether or not you received my GRE scores, after you sent a threatening letter about their being missing, but saying I could not email, call, or write in about the matter because you were too busy to care.

The second question was asked only of respondents who had chosen to attend a non-UC and gave them the opportunity to suggest possible ways in which UC could have improved its recruitment or offers: *"Is there anything else UC could have done that would have caused you to choose us?"*

Professors from MIT and two programs from Harvard spent a lot of time and effort contacting me and offering their help. In terms of recruiting process, the UC schools are uncompetitive.

An offer of financial support would have made me much more likely to consider. I still don't know if I would have gone to UC, but without financial assistance, it was not even an option.

I had a difficult time in choosing Stanford over UC Berkeley because, in my mind, both programs are superb. However, I ultimately chose to attend Stanford because one of its faculty members contacted me directly after I was notified of my admission. That contact made clear to me that there was a faculty member who was interested in my work, and who I would be able to look to for guidance.

Although it can be dangerous to generalize from comments of individual students, the comments can be very useful in developing insight into student issues and decision-making processes. They can also provide a source of suggestions for changes campuses may want to consider implementing.

In addition to the comments above on the value of personal contact both with the program's faculty and graduate students, many respondents commented on the timing of both acceptance letters and financial aid offers.

The UC's are excruciatingly slow at giving admissions responses.

Perhaps if I was contacted earlier by Santa Cruz? ... I think the key is getting to us early and effectively. After the amount of recruitment I received from UCo. (and the early start they got - late Jan.), even a generous and equal financial offer from SC didn't seem like as much.

Had I been notified earlier, I very likely would have attended [UC].

The biggest reason I decided not to attend was that my offer came late.

The acceptance package was received very late, not allowing for very much in depth review and comparison with the other offers. It also did not allow much time for a campus visit before the April 15 deadline.

The decision was too late so that I have accepted the decision of Wisconsin.

I ... was disappointed that they were more than a month behind the other schools in sending me an acceptance/rejection letter. I only had a couple weeks before I had to choose. This massively turned me away from even thinking about going there.

The most irritating part of applying to graduate school was how long it took to hear back from the UC schools.

CONCLUSIONS

The 2001 Graduate Student Support Survey provides evidence that the financial support UC offers students admitted to academic doctoral programs is not fully comparable to offers from non-UC competitors in amount, composition, and multi-year guarantees, especially when cost-of-living differences are taken into account. Moreover, the survey provides evidence that the differences in support offers matter and, overall, put UC at a disadvantage in attracting students to its doctoral programs. However, competitiveness of offers varies widely by discipline and campus.

If UC is to be competitive in the future as it expands its graduate programs, it will be necessary to consider the following:

- Increasing the total amount of graduate support for academic doctoral students, especially fellowships and research assistantships.
- Targeting support in areas where awards are currently least competitive relative to non-UC awards.
- Finding administrative solutions to providing multi-year guarantees of support in areas where UC is not competitive in this area.

Further analysis of the survey results is planned to help inform the implementation of these general recommendations. In particular, a logit regression analysis on factors affecting enrollment choice should help quantify how many additional students UC might expect to enroll if UC student financial support were augmented by various amounts. Plus, such a regression should allow an evaluation of how increases in expected enrollment might be maximized by targeting additional support dollars in various ways (e.g., on admits currently offered no support, in particular disciplines where awards are less competitive, etc.).

As administrative data on actual amounts paid to students matriculating on UC campuses become available, it will also be possible to compare reported offers with actual aid. Such comparisons will help determine if students actually end up with more support than they thought they would receive based on their impressions of their offers in the prior spring. To the extent students receive more than they thought, campuses may be able to improve the competitiveness of their offers with better utilization of existing resources and/or communications with admitted students.

It is also recommended that campuses and departments review respondent comments on the admissions and recruitment process and note the value they placed on personal contact with faculty and graduate students and the timeliness of acceptance and financial support notifications.

**Appendix 1
Broad Disciplines and Majors Included in Survey**

| Broad Discipline | Major Name | Berkeley | Davis | Irvine | Los Angeles | Riverside | San Diego | San Francisco | Santa Barbara | Santa Cruz |
|---|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Engineering/ Computer Sciences | Computer Science | X | X | | X | X | X | | X | X |
| | Information and Computer Science | | | X | | | X | | | |
| | Electrical Engineering-Computer Science | X | X | X | | | | | | |
| | Electrical Engineering-Electrical Circuit & System | | | | | | X | | | |
| | Electrical Engineering-Photonics | | | | | | X | | | |
| | Electrical Engineering-Signal & Image | | | | | | X | | | |
| | Electrical Engineering | | X | | X | X | X | | X | X |
| Health Sciences | Engineering-Electrical | | | X | | | | | | |
| | Mechanical & Aerospace Engineering | | X | X | | | | | | |
| | Mechanical Engineering | X | X | | X | X | X | | X | |
| | Biological Chemistry | | | X | X | | | | | |
| | Biomedical Science | | | | | X | X | X | | |
| | Neurosciences | | | | | | | X | | |
| | Neuroscience | X | X | | X | X | X | | | |
| Humanities | Epidemiology | X | X | | X | | X | | | |
| | Public Health | X | | | X | | | | | |
| | Comparative Literature | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | |
| | English | X | X | X | X | X | | | X | |
| | Literature | | | | | | X | | | X |
| Life Sciences | Linguistics | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X |
| | Philosophy | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X |
| | Comparative Biochemistry | X | | | | | | | | |
| | Anatomy & Cell Biology | | | | X | | | | | |
| | Biochemistry | X | X | | X | X | | X | | |
| | Biochemical/Molecular Biology | | X | X | X | X | | | X | X |
| | Biology | | | X | X | X | X | | X | X |
| | Cell & Developmental Biology | | X | | | | | | X | |
| | Cell Biology | | X | | | | | X | | |
| Immunology | X | X | | | | | X | | | |
| Physical Sciences | Microbiology | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | |
| | Mol. Bio. Genet. & Biochem | | | X | | | | | | |
| | Molec. Cell & Devel. Biology | | | | X | | | | X | X |
| | Molecular & Cell & Biology | X | | | | | | | | |
| | Chemistry | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X |
| | Applied Mathematics | X | X | | X | | X | | X | |
| Professional School Ph.D. | Applied Statistics | | | | | X | | | | |
| | Mathematics | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X |
| | Statistics | X | X | | X | X | X | | X | |
| | Physics | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X |
| | Biostatistics | X | | | X | | | | | |
| | Business Administration | X | | X | | X | | | | |
| Social Sciences | Management | | | X | X | X | | | | |
| | Educational Administration | | | X | | | | | | |
| | Education | X | X | | X | X | | | X | X |
| | Economics | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X |
| | International Economics | | | | | | | | | X |
| | History Consciousness | | | | | | | | | X |
| | History | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X |
| Social Sciences | History of Public Policy | | | | | | | | X | |
| | Psychology | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| | Political Science | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | |

Appendix 2
Top Choice Non-UC Institutions by Top Choice UC Campus

| Top Choice UC Campus | Top Choice Non-UC Institutions |
|----------------------|--|
| Berkeley | Stanford (179), Harvard (91), MIT (87), Caltech (44), Princeton and University of Michigan (36 each), University of Chicago (32), Yale (27), University of Washington and University of Wisconsin (26 each), Columbia and University of Illinois@Urbana-Champaign (25 each); Cornell (20); Carnegie Mellon (17); Georgia Institute of Technology, Northwestern, University of Texas @ Austin (14 each) |
| Davis | University of Wisconsin (12); University of Washington (8); Ohio State, University of Colorado, University of Maryland (7 each); Harvard, Indiana, University of Arizona, University of Michigan, University of North Carolina (6 each); Columbia, Cornell, Michigan State, Northwestern, Purdue, SUNY Buffalo, SUNY Stony Brook (5 each) |
| Irvine | USC (13); Columbia and University of Michigan (8 each); Stanford, University of Illinois@Urbana-Champaign, University of Texas @ Austin, University of Wisconsin (7 each); SUNY Stony Brook, Texas A and M, University of Colorado (6 each); Caltech, Ohio State, University of Oregon, University of Virginia (5 each) |
| Los Angeles | USC (34), Stanford (32), University of Illinois (24), University of Michigan (23), University of Chicago (21), Caltech and Princeton (20 each), Harvard and University of Wisconsin (19 each), Johns Hopkins (18), MIT and Northwestern (17), Columbia and University of Washington (16 each), University of N. Carolina and University of Texas (15 each), University of Minnesota (14) |
| Riverside | University of Illinois@Urbana-Champaign, University of Oregon, University of Washington (5 each); Ohio State, Rice, SUNY Stony Brook, University of Massachusetts (4 each); Arizona State, Caltech, Carnegie Mellon, Texas A and M, University of Maryland, University of Minnesota, USC, University of Texas (3 each) |
| San Diego | University of Washington (29); University of Wisconsin (21); University of Texas (17); Duke, Stanford, University of Colorado (13 each); Johns Hopkins and MIT (12 each); Cornell, University of Illinois@Urbana-Champaign, University of Michigan (11 each); Caltech and Harvard (10 each); Princeton (9); Georgia Institute of Technology and University of Pennsylvania (8 each) |
| San Francisco | Harvard and Stanford (15 each); MIT (11) Rockefeller University and University of Washington (5 each); Columbia (4); Caltech, Duke, Washington University in St. Louis, Yale (3 each); Baylor College of Medicine and University of Wisconsin (2 each) |
| Santa Barbara | Stanford (17); Cornell and University of Washington (11); University of Colorado, University of Maryland, USC (8 each); MIT, University of Texas @ Austin, Yale (6 each); Columbia and University of Pennsylvania (5 each) |
| Santa Cruz | Johns Hopkins, Stanford, University of Oregon, University of Washington (5 each); Columbia, University of Colorado, USC (4 each); University of Illinois@Urbana-Champaign, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota (3 each) |

Appendix 3
Top Choice Non-UC Institutions by Broad Discipline

| Broad Discipline | Top choice non-UC institutions |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Engineering/Computer Science | Stanford (95), MIT (59), University of Illinois @ Urbana-Champaign (39), Carnegie Mellon (35), Georgia Institute of Technology (30), University of Michigan (29), Caltech (24), Purdue (20), University of Washington (18) |
| Health Sciences | Harvard (20); Stanford (11); Johns Hopkins & University of North Carolina (9 each); University of Washington (8); Yale (7); Duke & Washington University in St. Louis (6 each); MIT, Columbia, Cornell, Rockefeller (4 each) |
| Humanities | Princeton (13); Harvard (12); Stanford (11); USC (10); University of Chicago (9); Columbia, Cornell, University of Michigan, University of Texas @ Austin, University of Pennsylvania, New York University (8 each) |
| Life Sciences | Stanford (41), Harvard (25), University of Washington (22), University of Wisconsin (21), Caltech (17), USC & MIT (13 each), Johns Hopkins (12), Baylor College of Medicine (10) |
| Physical Sciences | Stanford (65), Harvard (46), Caltech (45), MIT (44), University of Wisconsin (31), Cornell (30), University of Colorado (28), University of Washington (27), Columbia (23), University of Illinois @ Urbana-Champaign (22) |
| Professional Degree Ph.D. | Stanford (19); Harvard (6); University of Michigan (5); University of Washington, University of Texas @ Austin, Northwestern (4 each); Columbia, University of Illinois @ Urbana-Champaign, USC, University of Chicago, Duke, Indiana (3 each) |
| Social Sciences | Harvard (36); University of Chicago (33); Stanford (30); University of Michigan & Yale (25 each), University of Wisconsin & Princeton (24), University of Washington (21), Northwestern, Columbia, University of Minnesota (17 each) |

**Appendix 4
Patterns of Admits, UC Campuses**

| All Disciplines | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | Number Admitted | Percent of Respondents Admitted to Another UC | Campus With Greatest Overlap (Number) | Percent of Respondents Admitted to a Non-UC |
| Berkeley | 1321 | 39% | UCLA (163) | 93% |
| Davis | 1009 | 47% | UCLA (62) | 80% |
| Irvine | 409 | Data not yet available | | 78% |
| Los Angeles | 1261 | 48% | UCSD (173) | 86% |
| Riverside | 376 | 40% | UCD (29) | 82% |
| San Diego | 856 | 60% | UCLA (173) | 89% |
| San Francisco | 133 | 71% | UCB (51) | 94% |
| Santa Barbara | 522 | 55% | UCSD (72) | 85% |
| Santa Cruz | 320 | 47% | UCD (47) | 76% |
| Systemwide (Unduplicated) | 3331 | 35% | UCLA and UCSD (173) UCB and UCLA (163) | 86% |

**Appendix 5
Enrollment Patterns**

| | Percent Choosing UC |
|--|------------------------------------|
| If respondent had chosen a graduate school | 55% |
| If respondent had been accepted to at least one non-UC | 48% |
| If respondent had net stipends of at least \$10,000 from both schools | 46% |
| If respondent had been accepted to at least one non-UC and: | |
| Engineering/Computer Science | 54% |
| Health Sciences | 49% |
| Humanities | 49% |
| Life Sciences | 50% |
| Physical Sciences | 43% |
| Professional School Ph.D. Programs | 46% |
| Social Sciences | 46% |
| If preferred UC campus was: | |
| Berkeley | 45% |
| Davis | 49% |
| Irvine | 57% |
| Los Angeles | 48% |
| Riverside | 45% |
| San Diego | 53% |
| San Francisco | 47% |
| Santa Barbara | 47% |
| Santa Cruz | 48% |

Appendix 6a
Comparison of the Composition of Award Packages
(Respondents Admitted to at Least One Non-UC)

| All Disciplines | At | | | | N |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|-------|-----------|------|
| | At both | neither | At UC | At Non-UC | |
| Extramural Fellowship | 6% | 92% | 6% | 8% | 2870 |
| Institutional Support | 55% | 10% | 61% | 84% | 2870 |
| Institutional Fellowship | 37% | 28% | 52% | 57% | 2753 |
| Research Assistantship | 8% | 72% | 16% | 20% | 2735 |
| Teaching Assistantship | 16% | 58% | 30% | 29% | 2755 |
| Multi-year Offer | 58% | 16% | 68% | 75% | 2870 |

Appendix 6b Comparison of the Composition of Award Packages, Engineering/Computer Science
(Respondents Admitted to at Least One Non-UC)

| Engineering/Computer Science | At | | | | N |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|-------|-----------|-----|
| | At both | neither | At UC | At Non-UC | |
| Extramural Fellowship | 5% | 92% | 6% | 7% | 644 |
| Institutional Support | 49% | 14% | 60% | 75% | 644 |
| Institutional Fellowship | 17% | 41% | 39% | 37% | 609 |
| Research Assistantship | 13% | 51% | 30% | 32% | 607 |
| Teaching Assistantship | 8% | 62% | 22% | 24% | 613 |
| Multi-year Offer | 38% | 26% | 55% | 57% | 644 |

Appendix 6c Comparison of the Composition of Award Packages, Health Sciences
(Respondents Admitted to at Least One Non-UC)

| Health Sciences | At | | | | N |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|-------|-----------|-----|
| | At both | neither | At UC | At Non-UC | |
| Extramural Fellowship | 4% | 95% | 5% | 4% | 133 |
| Institutional Support | 79% | 10% | 80% | 89% | 133 |
| Institutional Fellowship | 68% | 16% | 75% | 78% | 130 |
| Research Assistantship | 5% | 80% | 10% | 15% | 127 |
| Teaching Assistantship | 1% | 88% | 5% | 8% | 127 |
| Multi-year Offer | 71% | 14% | 77% | 80% | 133 |

**Appendix 6d Comparison of the Composition of Award Packages, Humanities
(Respondents Admitted to at Least One Non-UC)**

| Humanities | At | | | | N |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|-------|-----------|-----|
| | At both | neither | At UC | At Non-UC | |
| Extramural Fellowship | 8% | 89% | 9% | 11% | 257 |
| Institutional Support | 56% | 8% | 67% | 82% | 257 |
| Institutional Fellowship | 46% | 15% | 65% | 65% | 252 |
| Research Assistantship | 0% | 94% | 3% | 3% | 249 |
| Teaching Assistantship | 11% | 61% | 22% | 28% | 251 |
| Multi-year Offer | 67% | 6% | 79% | 82% | 257 |

**Appendix 6e Comparison of the Composition of Award Packages, Life Sciences
(Respondents Admitted to at Least One Non-UC)**

| Life Sciences | At | | | | N |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|-------|-----------|-----|
| | At both | neither | At UC | At Non-UC | |
| Extramural Fellowship | 5% | 94% | 5% | 6% | 354 |
| Institutional Support | 82% | 6% | 85% | 91% | 354 |
| Institutional Fellowship | 69% | 13% | 77% | 80% | 336 |
| Research Assistantship | 10% | 78% | 15% | 17% | 335 |
| Teaching Assistantship | 5% | 81% | 10% | 14% | 335 |
| Multi-year Offer | 83% | 6% | 88% | 89% | 354 |

**Appendix 6f Comparison of the Composition of Award Packages, Physical Sciences
(Respondents Admitted to at Least One Non-UC)**

| Physical Sciences | At | | | | N |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|-------|-----------|-----|
| | At both | neither | At UC | At Non-UC | |
| Extramural Fellowship | 6% | 91% | 6% | 9% | 765 |
| Institutional Support | 49% | 6% | 51% | 92% | 765 |
| Institutional Fellowship | 28% | 36% | 41% | 51% | 731 |
| Research Assistantship | 11% | 70% | 18% | 24% | 727 |
| Teaching Assistantship | 43% | 24% | 65% | 54% | 738 |
| Multi-year Offer | 69% | 13% | 76% | 80% | 765 |

Appendix 6g Comparison of the Composition of Award Packages, Professional School Ph.D. Programs
 (Respondents Admitted to at Least One Non-UC)

| Professional | At | | | | N |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|-------|-----------|----|
| | At both | neither | At UC | At Non-UC | |
| Extramural Fellowship | 4% | 94% | 4% | 6% | 82 |
| Institutional Support | 68% | 12% | 73% | 83% | 82 |
| Institutional Fellowship | 59% | 15% | 66% | 78% | 80 |
| Research Assistantship | 13% | 50% | 28% | 35% | 80 |
| Teaching Assistantship | 3% | 83% | 10% | 10% | 80 |
| Multi-year Offer | 52% | 23% | 57% | 72% | 82 |

Appendix 6h Comparison of the Composition of Award Packages, Social Sciences
 (Respondents Admitted to at Least One Non-UC)

| Social Sciences | At | | | | N |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|-------|-----------|-----|
| | At both | neither | At UC | At Non-UC | |
| Extramural Fellowship | 5% | 92% | 6% | 8% | 635 |
| Institutional Support | 14% | 46% | 54% | 77% | 635 |
| Institutional Fellowship | 35% | 22% | 51% | 62% | 615 |
| Research Assistantship | 2% | 84% | 7% | 11% | 610 |
| Teaching Assistantship | 7% | 70% | 16% | 20% | 611 |
| Multi-year Offer | 46% | 19% | 55% | 72% | 635 |

Appendix 7

Decision Factors-- Percent Citing Factors; Percent Citing Factors and Choosing UC; and If Cited, Percent Rating Factors Among Three Most Important (Respondents Admitted to at Least One Non-UC Institution)

| | Citing Factor | Of Those Citing Factor, Percent Choosing UC | If Cited, Percent Ranking Factor Among Top Three Reasons |
|--|---------------|---|--|
| <i>Graduate program has very good reputation</i> | 88% | 48% | 80% |
| <i>Program has desired areas of specialization matching my research interest</i> | 83% | 50% | 78% |
| <i>Location of campus</i> | 57% | 58% | 48% |
| <i>Opportunity to work with particular faculty member(s)</i> | 54% | 49% | 61% |
| <i>Amount of financial support offer</i> | 48% | 43% | 56% |
| <i>Multi year support offer</i> | 35% | 45% | 23% |
| <i>Type of financial support offered (eg, fellowship vs TA)</i> | 32% | 42% | 29% |
| <i>Size of program</i> | 30% | 45% | 20% |
| <i>Recruiting process</i> | 26% | 46% | 20% |
| <i>Ability to complete degree in a reasonable length of time</i> | 24% | 42% | 19% |
| <i>Presence of a diverse faculty</i> | 23% | 55% | 25% |
| <i>Program's job placement rates</i> | 20% | 44% | 31% |
| <i>Presence of a diverse graduate student body</i> | 20% | 57% | 13% |
| <i>Availability of affordable housing</i> | 17% | 18% | 18% |

Appendix 8

Comparative Mean Rating for UC and its Competitor Institutions (Respondents Admitted to at Least One Non-UC)

| | UC GPA | Non-UC GPA | GPA Difference |
|--|--------|------------|----------------|
| <i>Location of campus</i> | 3.91 | 3.37 | 0.537 |
| <i>Presence of a diverse graduate student body</i> | 3.79 | 3.52 | 0.269 |
| <i>Presence of a diverse faculty</i> | 3.76 | 3.63 | 0.133 |
| <i>Opportunity to work with particular faculty member(s)</i> | 3.85 | 3.87 | -0.020 |
| <i>Size of program</i> | 3.62 | 3.65 | -0.023 |
| <i>Program has desired areas of specialization matching my research interest</i> | 3.90 | 3.92 | -0.023 |
| <i>Program's job placement rates</i> | 3.83 | 3.86 | -0.031 |
| <i>Graduate program has very good reputation</i> | 3.95 | 3.99 | -0.037 |
| <i>Ability to complete degree in a reasonable length of time</i> | 3.62 | 3.72 | -0.100 |
| <i>Recruiting process</i> | 3.51 | 3.62 | -0.109 |
| <i>Multi year support offer</i> | 3.43 | 3.71 | -0.282 |
| <i>Type of financial support offered (eg, fellowship vs TA)</i> | 3.37 | 3.67 | -0.298 |
| <i>Amount of financial support offer</i> | 3.20 | 3.59 | -0.387 |
| <i>Availability of affordable housing</i> | 2.19 | 3.26 | -1.065 |

Appendix 9
Average Difference in UC Minus Non-UC Net Stipends by Campus and Enrollment Choice

| Top Choice UC Campus | Enrolling at UC | | | Enrolling at Non-UC | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------|
| | UC Net Stipend | Non-UC Net Stipend | Difference | UC Net Stipend | Non-UC Net Stipend | Difference |
| Berkeley | \$15,089 | \$14,194 | \$895 | \$14,242 | \$19,131 | -\$4,889 |
| Davis | \$10,887 | \$8,650 | \$2,237 | \$10,636 | \$14,798 | -\$4,162 |
| Irvine | \$16,091 | \$13,569 | \$2,522 | \$13,961 | \$15,383 | -\$1,422 |
| Los Angeles | \$12,531 | \$11,103 | \$1,428 | \$10,360 | \$16,021 | -\$5,661 |
| Riverside | \$13,271 | \$9,406 | \$3,865 | \$13,466 | \$15,837 | -\$2,371 |
| San Diego | \$16,408 | \$14,557 | \$1,851 | \$14,759 | \$17,416 | -\$2,657 |
| San Francisco | \$23,875 | \$22,858 | \$1,017 | \$22,676 | \$22,079 | \$597 |
| Santa Barbara | \$14,043 | \$12,535 | \$1,508 | \$12,926 | \$17,743 | -\$4,817 |
| Santa Cruz | \$11,876 | \$8,071 | \$3,805 | \$12,347 | \$14,852 | -\$2,505 |
| Systemwide | \$14,415 | \$12,735 | \$1,680 | \$13,173 | \$17,333 | -\$4,160 |

Appendix 10
Average Difference in UC Minus Non-UC Net Stipends by Broad Discipline and Enrollment Choice

| Top Choice UC Campus | Enrolling at UC | | | Enrolling at Non-UC | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------|
| | UC Net Stipend | Non-UC Net Stipend | Difference | UC Net Stipend | Non-UC Net Stipend | Difference |
| Engineering/ Computer Science | \$13,501 | \$11,097 | \$2,404 | \$11,366 | \$16,363 | -\$4,997 |
| Health Sciences | \$17,784 | \$16,765 | \$1,019 | \$16,526 | \$18,789 | -\$2,263 |
| Humanities | \$13,234 | \$9,817 | \$3,417 | \$11,792 | \$16,066 | -\$4,274 |
| Life Sciences | \$19,874 | \$18,016 | \$1,858 | \$19,027 | \$20,337 | -\$1,310 |
| Physical Sciences | \$16,821 | \$15,669 | \$1,152 | \$16,021 | \$19,355 | -\$3,334 |
| Professional School Ph.D. | \$9,123 | \$10,659 | -\$1,536 | \$12,477 | \$15,029 | -\$2,552 |
| Social Sciences | \$9,883 | \$8,774 | \$1,109 | \$8,071 | \$14,554 | -\$6,483 |
| Systemwide | \$14,415 | \$12,735 | \$1,680 | \$13,173 | \$17,333 | -\$4,160 |

Appendices 11a-n

**Enrollment Choice of Respondents Citing Factors as Important in Their
Decision-Making Process, by Campus
(Respondents Admitted to at Least One Non-UC Institution)**

Appendix 11 a “Graduate Program has very good reputation”

| Top Choice UC Campus | Percent Enrolling at UC | Number of Respondents Citing Factor |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Berkeley | 46% | 819 |
| Davis | 48% | 181 |
| Irvine | 55% | 172 |
| Los Angeles | 48% | 512 |
| Riverside | 37% | 98 |
| San Diego | 53% | 316 |
| San Francisco | 47% | 70 |
| Santa Barbara | 46% | 166 |
| Santa Cruz | 38% | 68 |
| Systemwide | 48% | 2402 |

Appendix 11b “Program has desired areas of specialization matching my research interest”

| Top Choice UC Campus | Percent Enrolling at UC | Number of Respondents Citing Factor |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Berkeley | 47% | 722 |
| Davis | 52% | 178 |
| Irvine | 58% | 168 |
| Los Angeles | 49% | 471 |
| Riverside | 46% | 107 |
| San Diego | 52% | 294 |
| San Francisco | 50% | 64 |
| Santa Barbara | 48% | 165 |
| Santa Cruz | 46% | 79 |
| Systemwide | 50% | 2248 |

Appendix 11c “Opportunity to work with particular faculty member(s)”

| Top Choice UC Campus | Percent Enrolling at UC | Number of Respondents Citing Factor |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Berkeley | 44% | 522 |
| Davis | 47% | 89 |
| Irvine | 57% | 108 |
| Los Angeles | 50% | 298 |
| Riverside | 45% | 62 |
| San Diego | 55% | 175 |
| San Francisco | 58% | 43 |
| Santa Barbara | 51% | 110 |
| Santa Cruz | 47% | 49 |
| Systemwide | 49% | 1456 |

Appendix 11d “Recruiting process”

| Top Choice UC Campus | Percent Enrolling at UC | Number of Respondents Citing Factor |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Berkeley | 37% | 237 |
| Davis | 41% | 44 |
| Irvine | 56% | 55 |
| Los Angeles | 44% | 136 |
| Riverside | 47% | 19 |
| San Diego | 58% | 96 |
| San Francisco | 70% | 30 |
| Santa Barbara | 49% | 53 |
| Santa Cruz | 47% | 19 |
| Systemwide | 46% | 689 |

Appendix 11e “Amount of financial support”

| Top Choice UC Campus | Percent Enrolling at UC | Number of Respondents Citing Factor |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Berkeley | 36% | 382 |
| Davis | 45% | 121 |
| Irvine | 60% | 92 |
| Los Angeles | 39% | 306 |
| Riverside | 48% | 52 |
| San Diego | 51% | 163 |
| San Francisco | 50% | 28 |
| Santa Barbara | 42% | 97 |
| Santa Cruz | 45% | 53 |
| Systemwide | 43% | 1294 |

Appendix 11f “Type of financial support offered (e.g., fellowship vs. TA)”

| Top Choice UC Campus | Percent Enrolling at UC | Number of Respondents Citing Factor |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Berkeley | 35% | 265 |
| Davis | 37% | 78 |
| Irvine | 67% | 60 |
| Los Angeles | 41% | 190 |
| Riverside | 57% | 53 |
| San Diego | 44% | 105 |
| San Francisco | 33% | 12 |
| Santa Barbara | 43% | 69 |
| Santa Cruz | 48% | 40 |
| Systemwide | 42% | 872 |

Appendix 11g “Multi year support offer”

| Top Choice UC Campus | Percent Enrolling at UC | Number of Respondents Citing Factor |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Berkeley | 37% | 288 |
| Davis | 46% | 74 |
| Irvine | 61% | 66 |
| Los Angeles | 41% | 215 |
| Riverside | 65% | 52 |
| San Diego | 52% | 117 |
| San Francisco | 50% | 24 |
| Santa Barbara | 49% | 74 |
| Santa Cruz | 26% | 35 |
| Systemwide | 45% | 945 |

Appendix 11h “Location of campus”

| Top Choice UC Campus | Percent Enrolling at UC | Number of Respondents Citing Factor |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Berkeley | 52% | 529 |
| Davis | 63% | 129 |
| Irvine | 65% | 121 |
| Los Angeles | 59% | 274 |
| Riverside | 61% | 59 |
| San Diego | 64% | 204 |
| San Francisco | 51% | 55 |
| Santa Barbara | 53% | 127 |
| Santa Cruz | 62% | 58 |
| Systemwide | 58% | 1556 |

Appendix 11i “Size of program”

| Top Choice UC Campus | Percent Enrolling at UC | Number of Respondents Citing Factor |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Berkeley | 38% | 250 |
| Davis | 46% | 72 |
| Irvine | 47% | 53 |
| Los Angeles | 52% | 169 |
| Riverside | 32% | 22 |
| San Diego | 55% | 112 |
| San Francisco | 39% | 36 |
| Santa Barbara | 35% | 57 |
| Santa Cruz | 58% | 31 |
| Systemwide | 45% | 802 |

Appendix 11j “Availability of affordable housing”

| Top Choice UC Campus | Percent Enrolling at UC | Number of Respondents Citing Factor |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Berkeley | 8% | 145 |
| Davis | 32% | 41 |
| Irvine | 36% | 42 |
| Los Angeles | 8% | 76 |
| Riverside | 39% | 18 |
| San Diego | 34% | 74 |
| San Francisco | 6% | 17 |
| Santa Barbara | 10% | 29 |
| Santa Cruz | 5% | 22 |
| Systemwide | 18% | 464 |

Appendix 11k “Program’s job placement rates”

| Top Choice UC Campus | Percent Enrolling at UC | Number of Respondents Citing Factor |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Berkeley | 43% | 176 |
| Davis | 41% | 37 |
| Irvine | 41% | 41 |
| Los Angeles | 46% | 145 |
| Riverside | 50% | 14 |
| San Diego | 51% | 67 |
| San Francisco | 50% | 6 |
| Santa Barbara | 32% | 34 |
| Santa Cruz | 35% | 17 |
| Systemwide | 44% | 537 |

Appendix 11l “Ability to complete degree in a reasonable length of time”

| Top Choice UC Campus | Percent Enrolling at UC | Number of Respondents Citing Factor |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Berkeley | 32% | 186 |
| Davis | 46% | 63 |
| Irvine | 46% | 46 |
| Los Angeles | 45% | 139 |
| Riverside | 48% | 23 |
| San Diego | 52% | 89 |
| San Francisco | 56% | 18 |
| Santa Barbara | 43% | 46 |
| Santa Cruz | 35% | 31 |
| Systemwide | 42% | 641 |

Appendix 11m “Presence of a diverse graduate student body”

| Top Choice UC Campus | Percent Enrolling at UC | Number of Respondents Citing Factor |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Berkeley | 64% | 207 |
| Davis | 48% | 46 |
| Irvine | 39% | 28 |
| Los Angeles | 71% | 107 |
| Riverside | 42% | 12 |
| San Diego | 40% | 53 |
| San Francisco | 48% | 21 |
| Santa Barbara | 36% | 39 |
| Santa Cruz | 50% | 20 |
| Systemwide | 57% | 533 |

Appendix 11n “Presence of a diverse faculty”

| Top Choice UC Campus | Percent Enrolling at UC | Number of Respondents Citing Factor |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Berkeley | 55% | 207 |
| Davis | 57% | 44 |
| Irvine | 59% | 37 |
| Los Angeles | 64% | 148 |
| Riverside | 30% | 23 |
| San Diego | 47% | 68 |
| San Francisco | 56% | 18 |
| Santa Barbara | 45% | 42 |
| Santa Cruz | 55% | 20 |
| Systemwide | 55% | 607 |

Appendices 12a-n

Percent of Respondents Citing Factors as Important in Their Decision-Making Process, by Enrollment Choice and Campus (Respondents Admitted to at Least One Non-UC Institution)

Appendix 12 a "Graduate Program has very good reputation"

| Top Choice UC Campus | Enrolling at UC | Enrolling at Non-UC |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Berkeley | 96% | 92% |
| Davis | 76% | 78% |
| Irvine | 83% | 87% |
| Los Angeles | 92% | 87% |
| Riverside | 63% | 86% |
| San Diego | 92% | 90% |
| San Francisco | 94% | 95% |
| Santa Barbara | 84% | 85% |
| Santa Cruz | 59% | 84% |
| Systemwide | 88% | 88% |

Appendix 12b "Program has desired areas of specialization matching my research interest"

| Top Choice UC Campus | Enrolling at UC | Enrolling at Non-UC |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Berkeley | 86% | 80% |
| Davis | 80% | 71% |
| Irvine | 84% | 80% |
| Los Angeles | 86% | 79% |
| Riverside | 86% | 81% |
| San Diego | 85% | 85% |
| San Francisco | 91% | 82% |
| Santa Barbara | 86% | 81% |
| Santa Cruz | 82% | 86% |
| Systemwide | 85% | 80% |

Appendix 12c “Opportunity to work with particular faculty member(s)”

| Top Choice UC Campus | Enrolling at UC | Enrolling at Non-UC |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Berkeley | 58% | 62% |
| Davis | 37% | 40% |
| Irvine | 54% | 52% |
| Los Angeles | 56% | 50% |
| Riverside | 49% | 48% |
| San Diego | 54% | 48% |
| San Francisco | 71% | 46% |
| Santa Barbara | 61% | 51% |
| Santa Cruz | 52% | 53% |
| Systemwide | 55% | 53% |

Appendix 12d “Recruiting process”

| Top Choice UC Campus | Enrolling at UC | Enrolling at Non-UC |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Berkeley | 22% | 32% |
| Davis | 16% | 22% |
| Irvine | 27% | 27% |
| Los Angeles | 23% | 25% |
| Riverside | 16% | 14% |
| San Diego | 31% | 25% |
| San Francisco | 60% | 23% |
| Santa Barbara | 29% | 26% |
| Santa Cruz | 20% | 20% |
| Systemwide | 25% | 26% |

Appendix 12e “Amount of financial support”

| Top Choice UC Campus | Enrolling at UC | Enrolling at Non-UC |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Berkeley | 35% | 52% |
| Davis | 47% | 55% |
| Irvine | 48% | 42% |
| Los Angeles | 45% | 62% |
| Riverside | 44% | 39% |
| San Diego | 46% | 49% |
| San Francisco | 40% | 36% |
| Santa Barbara | 45% | 54% |
| Santa Cruz | 55% | 57% |
| Systemwide | 43% | 53% |

Appendix 12f “Type of financial support offered (e.g., fellowship vs. TA)”

| Top Choice UC Campus | Enrolling at UC | Enrolling at Non-UC |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Berkeley | 23% | 37% |
| Davis | 25% | 41% |
| Irvine | 35% | 22% |
| Los Angeles | 29% | 37% |
| Riverside | 53% | 33% |
| San Diego | 25% | 36% |
| San Francisco | 11% | 21% |
| Santa Barbara | 33% | 38% |
| Santa Cruz | 43% | 43% |
| Systemwide | 28% | 36% |

Appendix 12g “Multi year support offer”

| Top Choice UC Campus | Enrolling at UC | Enrolling at Non-UC |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Berkeley | 27% | 38% |
| Davis | 30% | 34% |
| Irvine | 35% | 29% |
| Los Angeles | 33% | 42% |
| Riverside | 60% | 26% |
| San Diego | 34% | 35% |
| San Francisco | 34% | 31% |
| Santa Barbara | 40% | 37% |
| Santa Cruz | 20% | 52% |
| Systemwide | 33% | 37% |

Appendix 12h “Location of campus”

| Top Choice UC Campus | Enrolling at UC | Enrolling at Non-UC |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Berkeley | 70% | 54% |
| Davis | 69% | 40% |
| Irvine | 69% | 47% |
| Los Angeles | 61% | 37% |
| Riverside | 63% | 32% |
| San Diego | 72% | 46% |
| San Francisco | 80% | 69% |
| Santa Barbara | 73% | 58% |
| Santa Cruz | 82% | 44% |
| Systemwide | 69% | 47% |

Appendix 12i "Size of program"

| Top Choice UC Campus | Enrolling at UC | Enrolling at Non-UC |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Berkeley | 24% | 33% |
| Davis | 29% | 33% |
| Irvine | 22% | 31% |
| Los Angeles | 33% | 27% |
| Riverside | 12% | 21% |
| San Diego | 35% | 31% |
| San Francisco | 40% | 56% |
| Santa Barbara | 22% | 36% |
| Santa Cruz | 41% | 27% |
| Systemwide | 28% | 31% |

Appendix 12j "Availability of affordable housing"

| Top Choice UC Campus | Enrolling at UC | Enrolling at Non-UC |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Berkeley | 3% | 29% |
| Davis | 11% | 24% |
| Irvine | 13% | 30% |
| Los Angeles | 2% | 23% |
| Riverside | 12% | 16% |
| San Diego | 14% | 30% |
| San Francisco | 3% | 41% |
| Santa Barbara | 3% | 25% |
| Santa Cruz | 2% | 42% |
| Systemwide | 6% | 27% |

Appendix 12k "Program's job placement rates"

| Top Choice UC Campus | Enrolling at UC | Enrolling at Non-UC |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Berkeley | 19% | 22% |
| Davis | 13% | 19% |
| Irvine | 15% | 27% |
| Los Angeles | 25% | 26% |
| Riverside | 12% | 10% |
| San Diego | 19% | 20% |
| San Francisco | 9% | 8% |
| Santa Barbara | 12% | 22% |
| Santa Cruz | 14% | 22% |
| Systemwide | 18% | 22% |

Appendix 12l “Ability to complete degree in a reasonable length of time”

| Top Choice UC Campus | Enrolling at UC | Enrolling at Non-UC |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Berkeley | 15% | 27% |
| Davis | 25% | 29% |
| Irvine | 18% | 28% |
| Los Angeles | 24% | 25% |
| Riverside | 19% | 17% |
| San Diego | 26% | 27% |
| San Francisco | 29% | 21% |
| Santa Barbara | 22% | 25% |
| Santa Cruz | 25% | 41% |
| Systemwide | 21% | 26% |

Appendix 12m “Presence of a diverse graduate student body”

| Top Choice UC Campus | Enrolling at UC | Enrolling at Non-UC |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Berkeley | 34% | 16% |
| Davis | 19% | 20% |
| Irvine | 10% | 19% |
| Los Angeles | 29% | 10% |
| Riverside | 9% | 10% |
| San Diego | 12% | 20% |
| San Francisco | 29% | 28% |
| Santa Barbara | 15% | 24% |
| Santa Cruz | 23% | 20% |
| Systemwide | 23% | 17% |

Appendix 12n “Presence of a diverse faculty”

| Top Choice UC Campus | Enrolling at UC | Enrolling at Non-UC |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Berkeley | 29% | 20% |
| Davis | 22% | 16% |
| Irvine | 19% | 17% |
| Los Angeles | 35% | 18% |
| Riverside | 12% | 23% |
| San Diego | 18% | 22% |
| San Francisco | 29% | 21% |
| Santa Barbara | 21% | 22% |
| Santa Cruz | 25% | 18% |
| Systemwide | 26% | 20% |

Appendix 13a Ratings Given to Top Choice UC and Non-UC by Respondents Accepted to at Least One Non-UC Institution, Systemwide

| | Enrolling at UC | | | Enrolling at Non-UC | | |
|--|--|--|--------------|--|--|--------------|
| | Top Choice Selected School Rating (UC) | Top Choice Non-Selected School Rating (Non-UC) | Difference | Top Choice Selected School Rating (Non-UC) | Top Choice Non-Selected School Rating (UC) | Difference |
| <i>Graduate program has very good reputation</i> | 4.04 | 3.81 | 0.23 | 4.15 | 3.86 | 0.28 |
| <i>Program has desired areas of specialization matching my research interest</i> | 4.10 | 3.66 | 0.44 | 4.16 | 3.71 | 0.45 |
| <i>Opportunity to work with particular faculty member(s)</i> | 4.04 | 3.63 | 0.41 | 4.09 | 3.67 | 0.42 |
| <i>Recruiting process</i> | 3.67 | 3.39 | 0.28 | 3.83 | 3.37 | 0.46 |
| <i>Amount of financial support offer</i> | 3.40 | 3.30 | 0.11 | 3.85 | 3.02 | 0.84 |
| <i>Type of financial support offered (eg, fellowship vs TA)</i> | 3.57 | 3.38 | 0.20 | 3.92 | 3.17 | 0.74 |
| <i>Multi year support offer</i> | 3.60 | 3.47 | 0.13 | 3.92 | 3.27 | 0.64 |
| <i>Location of campus</i> | 4.07 | 3.09 | 0.97 | 3.62 | 3.76 | -0.13 |
| <i>Size of program</i> | 3.67 | 3.58 | 0.09 | 3.72 | 3.58 | 0.14 |
| <i>Availability of affordable housing</i> | 2.06 | 3.24 | -1.19 | 3.27 | 2.34 | 0.94 |
| <i>Program's job placement rates</i> | 3.88 | 3.68 | 0.20 | 4.01 | 3.78 | 0.24 |
| <i>Ability to complete degree in a reasonable length of time</i> | 3.66 | 3.60 | 0.06 | 3.82 | 3.58 | 0.24 |
| <i>Presence of a diverse graduate student body</i> | 3.81 | 3.39 | 0.41 | 3.63 | 3.78 | -0.14 |
| <i>Presence of a diverse faculty</i> | 3.82 | 3.51 | 0.31 | 3.74 | 3.71 | 0.02 |

Appendix 13b Ratings Given to Top Choice UC and Non-UC by Respondents Accepted to at Least One Non-UC Institution, Berkeley

| | Enrolling at UC | | | Enrolling at Non-UC | | |
|--|--|--|--------------|--|--|--------------|
| | Top Choice Selected School Rating (UC) | Top Choice Non-Selected School Rating (Non-UC) | Difference | Top Choice Selected School Rating (Non-UC) | Top Choice Non-Selected School Rating (UC) | Difference |
| <i>Graduate program has very good reputation</i> | 4.36 | 4.01 | 0.35 | 4.31 | 4.21 | 0.10 |
| <i>Program has desired areas of specialization matching my research interest</i> | 4.21 | 3.74 | 0.47 | 4.27 | 3.87 | 0.39 |
| <i>Opportunity to work with particular faculty member(s)</i> | 4.13 | 3.75 | 0.38 | 4.21 | 3.71 | 0.49 |
| <i>Recruiting process</i> | 3.57 | 3.47 | 0.09 | 3.92 | 3.35 | 0.57 |
| <i>Amount of financial support offer</i> | 3.24 | 3.42 | -0.19 | 3.96 | 3.01 | 0.95 |
| <i>Type of financial support offered (eg, fellowship vs TA)</i> | 3.46 | 3.44 | 0.01 | 4.06 | 3.11 | 0.95 |
| <i>Multi year support offer</i> | 3.46 | 3.50 | -0.04 | 3.99 | 3.19 | 0.80 |
| <i>Location of campus</i> | 4.13 | 3.06 | 1.07 | 3.79 | 3.87 | -0.08 |
| <i>Size of program</i> | 3.65 | 3.67 | -0.02 | 3.78 | 3.63 | 0.15 |
| <i>Availability of affordable housing</i> | 1.53 | 3.15 | -1.62 | 3.09 | 2.07 | 1.02 |
| <i>Program's job placement rates</i> | 4.06 | 3.82 | 0.25 | 4.12 | 4.02 | 0.10 |
| <i>Ability to complete degree in a reasonable length of time</i> | 3.56 | 3.63 | -0.07 | 3.88 | 3.53 | 0.35 |
| <i>Presence of a diverse graduate student body</i> | 4.00 | 3.35 | 0.65 | 3.62 | 3.97 | -0.35 |
| <i>Presence of a diverse faculty</i> | 3.94 | 3.55 | 0.40 | 3.77 | 3.89 | -0.12 |

Appendix 13c Ratings Given to Top Choice UC and Non-UC by Respondents Accepted to at Least One Non-UC Institution, Davis

| | Enrolling at UC | | | Enrolling at Non-UC | | |
|---|--|--|-------------|--|--|--------------|
| | Top Choice Selected School Rating (UC) | Top Choice Non-Selected School Rating (Non-UC) | Difference | Top Choice Selected School Rating (Non-UC) | Top Choice Non-Selected School Rating (UC) | Difference |
| Graduate program has very good reputation | 3.76 | 3.65 | 0.11 | 3.91 | 3.52 | 0.38 |
| Program has desired areas of specialization matching my research interest | 3.98 | 3.60 | 0.38 | 4.00 | 3.56 | 0.44 |
| Opportunity to work with particular faculty member(s) | 3.94 | 3.50 | 0.44 | 3.92 | 3.58 | 0.34 |
| Recruiting process | 3.76 | 3.24 | 0.52 | 3.78 | 3.30 | 0.48 |
| Amount of financial support offer | 3.30 | 2.82 | 0.48 | 3.84 | 2.85 | 1.00 |
| Type of financial support offered (eg, fellowship vs TA) | 3.49 | 2.99 | 0.50 | 3.78 | 2.95 | 0.83 |
| Multi year support offer | 3.44 | 3.25 | 0.19 | 3.81 | 3.20 | 0.61 |
| Location of campus | 4.01 | 3.17 | 0.84 | 3.37 | 3.61 | -0.24 |
| Size of program | 3.69 | 3.49 | 0.21 | 3.65 | 3.51 | 0.14 |
| Availability of affordable housing | 3.03 | 3.03 | 0.00 | 3.44 | 2.88 | 0.56 |
| Program's job placement rates | 3.58 | 3.49 | 0.09 | 3.84 | 3.47 | 0.37 |
| Ability to complete degree in a reasonable length of time | 3.78 | 3.51 | 0.27 | 3.78 | 3.63 | 0.15 |
| Presence of a diverse graduate student body | 3.67 | 3.49 | 0.18 | 3.71 | 3.60 | 0.11 |
| Presence of a diverse faculty | 3.76 | 3.56 | 0.20 | 3.67 | 3.55 | 0.13 |

Appendix 13d Ratings Given to Top Choice UC and Non-UC by Respondents Accepted to at Least One Non-UC Institution, Irvine

| | Enrolling at UC | | | Enrolling at Non-UC | | |
|---|--|--|--------------|--|--|-------------|
| | Top Choice Selected School Rating (UC) | Top Choice Non-Selected School Rating (Non-UC) | Difference | Top Choice Selected School Rating (Non-UC) | Top Choice Non-Selected School Rating (UC) | Difference |
| Graduate program has very good reputation | 3.76 | 3.67 | 0.10 | 4.03 | 3.60 | 0.43 |
| Program has desired areas of specialization matching my research interest | 4.06 | 3.56 | 0.50 | 4.12 | 3.58 | 0.55 |
| Opportunity to work with particular faculty member(s) | 3.89 | 3.56 | 0.33 | 4.01 | 3.52 | 0.49 |
| Recruiting process | 3.85 | 3.36 | 0.48 | 3.76 | 3.43 | 0.34 |
| Amount of financial support offer | 3.58 | 3.25 | 0.34 | 3.60 | 3.44 | 0.16 |
| Type of financial support offered (eg, fellowship vs TA) | 3.72 | 3.26 | 0.47 | 3.63 | 3.52 | 0.11 |
| Multi year support offer | 3.68 | 3.46 | 0.21 | 3.93 | 3.71 | 0.22 |
| Location of campus | 3.89 | 3.21 | 0.69 | 3.64 | 3.41 | 0.23 |
| Size of program | 3.67 | 3.59 | 0.07 | 3.69 | 3.60 | 0.09 |
| Availability of affordable housing | 2.18 | 3.34 | -1.16 | 3.46 | 2.71 | 0.75 |
| Program's job placement rates | 3.74 | 3.74 | 0.00 | 3.95 | 3.54 | 0.42 |
| Ability to complete degree in a reasonable length of time | 3.63 | 3.62 | 0.00 | 3.83 | 3.64 | 0.19 |
| Presence of a diverse graduate student body | 3.54 | 3.54 | 0.01 | 3.65 | 3.54 | 0.10 |
| Presence of a diverse faculty | 3.63 | 3.51 | 0.13 | 3.68 | 3.44 | 0.24 |

Appendix 13e Ratings Given to Top Choice UC and Non-UC by Respondents Accepted to at Least One Non-UC Institution, Los Angeles

| | Enrolling at UC | | | Enrolling at Non-UC | | |
|--|--|--|--------------|--|--|--------------|
| | Top Choice Selected School Rating (UC) | Top Choice Non-Selected School Rating (Non-UC) | Difference | Top Choice Selected School Rating (Non-UC) | Top Choice Non-Selected School Rating (UC) | Difference |
| <i>Graduate program has very good reputation</i> | 4.07 | 3.76 | 0.31 | 4.14 | 3.88 | 0.26 |
| <i>Program has desired areas of specialization matching my research interest</i> | 4.10 | 3.70 | 0.41 | 4.14 | 3.72 | 0.42 |
| <i>Opportunity to work with particular faculty member(s)</i> | 4.08 | 3.68 | 0.40 | 4.08 | 3.69 | 0.39 |
| <i>Recruiting process</i> | 3.53 | 3.38 | 0.15 | 3.85 | 3.24 | 0.61 |
| <i>Amount of financial support offer</i> | 3.31 | 3.32 | -0.01 | 3.89 | 2.75 | 1.14 |
| <i>Type of financial support offered (eg, fellowship vs TA)</i> | 3.49 | 3.48 | 0.00 | 3.92 | 2.99 | 0.93 |
| <i>Multi year support offer</i> | 3.59 | 3.58 | 0.01 | 3.88 | 3.05 | 0.83 |
| <i>Location of campus</i> | 3.93 | 3.07 | 0.86 | 3.51 | 3.66 | -0.15 |
| <i>Size of program</i> | 3.69 | 3.57 | 0.12 | 3.69 | 3.60 | 0.09 |
| <i>Availability of affordable housing</i> | 2.14 | 3.36 | -1.22 | 3.45 | 2.40 | 1.05 |
| <i>Program's job placement rates</i> | 3.88 | 3.58 | 0.31 | 3.98 | 3.71 | 0.26 |
| <i>Ability to complete degree in a reasonable length of time</i> | 3.72 | 3.63 | 0.10 | 3.75 | 3.61 | 0.14 |
| <i>Presence of a diverse graduate student body</i> | 3.96 | 3.37 | 0.59 | 3.60 | 3.93 | -0.33 |
| <i>Presence of a diverse faculty</i> | 3.96 | 3.49 | 0.47 | 3.74 | 3.80 | -0.06 |

Appendix 13f Ratings Given to Top Choice UC and Non-UC by Respondents Accepted to at Least One Non-UC Institution, Riverside

| | Enrolling at UC | | | Enrolling at Non-UC | | |
|--|--|--|--------------|--|--|--------------|
| | Top Choice Selected School Rating (UC) | Top Choice Non-Selected School Rating (Non-UC) | Difference | Top Choice Selected School Rating (Non-UC) | Top Choice Non-Selected School Rating (UC) | Difference |
| <i>Graduate program has very good reputation</i> | 3.57 | 3.61 | -0.04 | 3.90 | 3.20 | 0.69 |
| <i>Program has desired areas of specialization matching my research interest</i> | 3.89 | 3.41 | 0.47 | 4.07 | 3.41 | 0.67 |
| <i>Opportunity to work with particular faculty member(s)</i> | 3.92 | 3.45 | 0.48 | 3.90 | 3.54 | 0.37 |
| <i>Recruiting process</i> | 3.85 | 3.21 | 0.64 | 3.74 | 3.61 | 0.12 |
| <i>Amount of financial support offer</i> | 3.71 | 2.97 | 0.73 | 3.67 | 3.49 | 0.18 |
| <i>Type of financial support offered (eg, fellowship vs TA)</i> | 3.89 | 2.94 | 0.95 | 3.81 | 3.75 | 0.06 |
| <i>Multi year support offer</i> | 3.95 | 2.95 | 1.00 | 3.55 | 3.68 | -0.13 |
| <i>Location of campus</i> | 3.71 | 3.08 | 0.63 | 3.33 | 3.56 | -0.23 |
| <i>Size of program</i> | 3.45 | 3.50 | -0.05 | 3.67 | 3.22 | 0.44 |
| <i>Availability of affordable housing</i> | 3.27 | 3.26 | 0.01 | 3.55 | 3.31 | 0.25 |
| <i>Program's job placement rates</i> | 3.51 | 3.41 | 0.10 | 3.86 | 3.44 | 0.42 |
| <i>Ability to complete degree in a reasonable length of time</i> | 3.69 | 3.42 | 0.27 | 3.75 | 3.64 | 0.10 |
| <i>Presence of a diverse graduate student body</i> | 3.74 | 3.49 | 0.25 | 3.74 | 3.43 | 0.32 |
| <i>Presence of a diverse faculty</i> | 3.51 | 3.50 | 0.01 | 3.82 | 3.44 | 0.38 |

Appendix 13g Ratings Given to Top Choice UC and Non-UC by Respondents Accepted to at Least One Non-UC Institution, San Diego

| | Enrolling at UC | | | Enrolling at Non-UC | | |
|--|--|--|--------------|--|--|--------------|
| | Top Choice Selected School Rating (UC) | Top Choice Non-Selected School Rating (Non-UC) | Difference | Top Choice Selected School Rating (Non-UC) | Top Choice Non-Selected School Rating (UC) | Difference |
| <i>Graduate program has very good reputation</i> | 4.00 | 3.73 | 0.27 | 4.13 | 3.76 | 0.36 |
| <i>Program has desired areas of specialization matching my research interest</i> | 4.07 | 3.68 | 0.39 | 4.12 | 3.70 | 0.42 |
| <i>Opportunity to work with particular faculty member(s)</i> | 3.99 | 3.54 | 0.45 | 4.04 | 3.70 | 0.34 |
| <i>Recruiting process</i> | 3.79 | 3.45 | 0.34 | 3.76 | 3.40 | 0.37 |
| <i>Amount of financial support offer</i> | 3.66 | 3.47 | 0.18 | 3.77 | 3.20 | 0.57 |
| <i>Type of financial support offered (eg, fellowship vs TA)</i> | 3.73 | 3.57 | 0.16 | 3.82 | 3.39 | 0.43 |
| <i>Multi year support offer</i> | 3.87 | 3.64 | 0.23 | 3.99 | 3.53 | 0.46 |
| <i>Location of campus</i> | 4.27 | 2.98 | 1.29 | 3.57 | 3.89 | -0.32 |
| <i>Size of program</i> | 3.77 | 3.61 | 0.16 | 3.76 | 3.63 | 0.13 |
| <i>Availability of affordable housing</i> | 2.50 | 3.38 | -0.88 | 3.32 | 2.52 | 0.80 |
| <i>Program's job placement rates</i> | 3.96 | 3.67 | 0.29 | 4.02 | 3.73 | 0.29 |
| <i>Ability to complete degree in a reasonable length of time</i> | 3.76 | 3.71 | 0.05 | 3.79 | 3.64 | 0.15 |
| <i>Presence of a diverse graduate student body</i> | 3.55 | 3.35 | 0.19 | 3.56 | 3.69 | -0.13 |
| <i>Presence of a diverse faculty</i> | 3.72 | 3.42 | 0.30 | 3.73 | 3.72 | 0.00 |

Appendix 13h Ratings Given to Top Choice UC and Non-UC by Respondents Accepted to at Least One Non-UC Institution, San Francisco

| | Enrolling at UC | | | Enrolling at Non-UC | | |
|--|--|--|--------------|--|--|--------------|
| | Top Choice Selected School Rating (UC) | Top Choice Non-Selected School Rating (Non-UC) | Difference | Top Choice Selected School Rating (Non-UC) | Top Choice Non-Selected School Rating (UC) | Difference |
| <i>Graduate program has very good reputation</i> | 4.30 | 4.19 | 0.11 | 4.31 | 4.26 | 0.04 |
| <i>Program has desired areas of specialization matching my research interest</i> | 4.24 | 3.97 | 0.27 | 4.18 | 3.89 | 0.28 |
| <i>Opportunity to work with particular faculty member(s)</i> | 4.16 | 3.74 | 0.43 | 4.14 | 3.90 | 0.24 |
| <i>Recruiting process</i> | 4.07 | 3.56 | 0.51 | 3.94 | 3.96 | -0.02 |
| <i>Amount of financial support offer</i> | 3.70 | 3.87 | -0.17 | 3.88 | 3.72 | 0.16 |
| <i>Type of financial support offered (eg, fellowship vs TA)</i> | 3.92 | 3.98 | -0.06 | 4.21 | 3.95 | 0.25 |
| <i>Multi year support offer</i> | 4.13 | 3.95 | 0.17 | 4.29 | 4.25 | 0.04 |
| <i>Location of campus</i> | 4.14 | 3.33 | 0.81 | 4.00 | 3.70 | 0.30 |
| <i>Size of program</i> | 3.68 | 3.55 | 0.13 | 3.68 | 3.78 | -0.09 |
| <i>Availability of affordable housing</i> | 1.29 | 3.01 | -1.73 | 3.21 | 1.82 | 1.39 |
| <i>Program's job placement rates</i> | 3.96 | 4.00 | -0.04 | 4.30 | 4.21 | 0.09 |
| <i>Ability to complete degree in a reasonable length of time</i> | 3.60 | 3.53 | 0.06 | 3.84 | 3.76 | 0.07 |
| <i>Presence of a diverse graduate student body</i> | 3.70 | 3.22 | 0.48 | 3.88 | 3.64 | 0.25 |
| <i>Presence of a diverse faculty</i> | 3.74 | 3.61 | 0.13 | 3.74 | 3.74 | 0.00 |

Appendix 13i Ratings Given to Top Choice UC and Non-UC by Respondents Accepted to at Least One Non-UC Institution, Santa Barbara

| | Enrolling at UC | | | Enrolling at Non-UC | | |
|---|--|--|------------|--|--|------------|
| | Top Choice Selected School Rating (UC) | Top Choice Non-Selected School Rating (Non-UC) | Difference | Top Choice Selected School Rating (Non-UC) | Top Choice Non-Selected School Rating (UC) | Difference |
| Graduate program has very good reputation | 3.84 | 3.71 | 0.14 | 4.03 | 3.53 | 0.50 |
| Program has desired areas of specialization matching my research interest | 4.05 | 3.45 | 0.60 | 4.13 | 3.53 | 0.60 |
| Opportunity to work with particular faculty member(s) | 3.96 | 3.52 | 0.44 | 4.07 | 3.57 | 0.49 |
| Recruiting process | 3.79 | 3.36 | 0.42 | 3.62 | 3.45 | 0.17 |
| Amount of financial support offer | 3.38 | 3.25 | 0.12 | 3.78 | 2.98 | 0.80 |
| Type of financial support offered (eg, fellowship vs TA) | 3.48 | 3.39 | 0.09 | 3.78 | 3.22 | 0.56 |
| Multi year support offer | 3.60 | 3.28 | 0.33 | 3.76 | 3.41 | 0.35 |
| Location of campus | 4.21 | 3.26 | 0.95 | 3.60 | 3.87 | -0.27 |
| Size of program | 3.72 | 3.46 | 0.26 | 3.70 | 3.55 | 0.15 |
| Availability of affordable housing | 1.86 | 3.24 | -1.38 | 3.10 | 2.28 | 0.82 |
| Program's job placement rates | 3.65 | 3.54 | 0.12 | 3.95 | 3.54 | 0.41 |
| Ability to complete degree in a reasonable length of time | 3.73 | 3.48 | 0.25 | 3.84 | 3.56 | 0.29 |
| Presence of a diverse graduate student body | 3.48 | 3.45 | 0.03 | 3.73 | 3.27 | 0.46 |
| Presence of a diverse faculty | 3.63 | 3.43 | 0.20 | 3.67 | 3.35 | 0.32 |

Appendix 13j Ratings Given to Top Choice UC and Non-UC by Respondents Accepted to at Least One Non-UC Institution, Santa Cruz

| | Enrolling at UC | | | Enrolling at Non-UC | | |
|---|--|--|------------|--|--|------------|
| | Top Choice Selected School Rating (UC) | Top Choice Non-Selected School Rating (Non-UC) | Difference | Top Choice Selected School Rating (Non-UC) | Top Choice Non-Selected School Rating (UC) | Difference |
| Graduate program has very good reputation | 3.51 | 3.70 | -0.19 | 3.88 | 3.33 | 0.55 |
| Program has desired areas of specialization matching my research interest | 3.94 | 3.58 | 0.36 | 4.06 | 3.34 | 0.72 |
| Opportunity to work with particular faculty member(s) | 4.01 | 3.35 | 0.67 | 3.94 | 3.61 | 0.32 |
| Recruiting process | 3.41 | 3.06 | 0.34 | 3.80 | 3.27 | 0.53 |
| Amount of financial support offer | 3.55 | 2.65 | 0.90 | 3.76 | 2.53 | 1.23 |
| Type of financial support offered (eg, fellowship vs TA) | 3.85 | 2.79 | 1.06 | 3.91 | 2.51 | 1.40 |
| Multi year support offer | 2.93 | 3.05 | -0.12 | 3.99 | 2.38 | 1.61 |
| Location of campus | 4.12 | 2.98 | 1.14 | 3.53 | 3.72 | -0.19 |
| Size of program | 3.64 | 3.48 | 0.17 | 3.68 | 3.48 | 0.20 |
| Availability of affordable housing | 1.67 | 3.31 | -1.63 | 3.27 | 1.76 | 1.51 |
| Program's job placement rates | 3.58 | 3.66 | -0.07 | 3.79 | 3.35 | 0.44 |
| Ability to complete degree in a reasonable length of time | 3.62 | 3.54 | 0.07 | 3.91 | 3.24 | 0.67 |
| Presence of a diverse graduate student body | 3.67 | 3.51 | 0.16 | 3.41 | 3.44 | -0.04 |
| Presence of a diverse faculty | 3.60 | 3.60 | 0.00 | 3.65 | 3.35 | 0.31 |

Appendices 14a-q

Percent of Students Choosing UC When Amount of Support Offer Was Cited as an Important Decision Factor, by Difference Between UC and Non-UC Net Stipends, Systemwide

Appendix 14 a Systemwide, All Disciplines

| Difference Between Offers | UC offer higher | Total | Non-UC offer higher | Total |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | Percent Choosing UC | N | Percent Choosing UC | N |
| Offer higher by \$10,000 or more | 92% | 131 | 5% | 272 |
| Offer higher by \$5,000-\$10,000 | 73% | 96 | 19% | 124 |
| Offer higher by \$1,000-\$5,000 | 69% | 238 | 25% | 242 |
| Offer higher by up to \$1000 | 47% | 41 | 30% | 31 |

Percent of Students Choosing UC When Amount of Support Offer Was Cited as an Important Decision Factor, by Difference Between UC and Non-UC Net Stipends, By Broad Discipline

Appendix 14b Engineering/Computer Science

| Difference Between Offers | UC offer higher | Total | Non-UC offer higher | Total |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | Percent Choosing UC | N | Percent Choosing UC | N |
| Offer higher by \$10,000 or more | 95% | 44 | 0% | 71 |
| Offer higher by \$5,000-\$10,000 | 81% | 21 | 37% | 13 |
| Offer higher by \$1,000-\$5,000 | 78% | 36 | 8% | 38 |
| Offer higher by up to \$1000 | 88% | 8 | 6% | 3 |

Appendix 14c Health Sciences

| Difference Between Net Stipends | UC Net Stipend Higher | Total | Non-UC Net Stipend Higher | Total |
|--|-----------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|
| | Percent Choosing UC | N | Percent Choosing UC | N |
| Net Stipend higher by \$10,000 or more | 100% | 2 | 0% | 4 |
| Net Stipend higher by \$5,000-\$10,000 | | 0 | 0% | 2 |
| Net Stipend higher by \$1,000-\$5,000 | 76% | 17 | 40% | 5 |
| Net Stipend higher by up to \$1000 | 100% | 2 | 0% | 1 |

Appendix 14d Humanities

| Difference Between Offers | UC offer higher | Total | Non-UC offer higher | Total |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | Percent Choosing UC | N | Percent Choosing UC | N |
| Offer higher by \$10,000 or more | 96% | 26 | 7% | 28 |
| Offer higher by \$5,000-\$10,000 | 100% | 8 | 7% | 14 |
| Offer higher by \$1,000-\$5,000 | 83% | 30 | 26% | 31 |
| Offer higher by up to \$1000 | 57% | 7 | 50% | 2 |

Appendix 14e Life Sciences

| Difference Between Offers | UC offer higher | Total | Non-UC offer higher | Total |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | Percent Choosing UC | N | Percent Choosing UC | N |
| Offer higher by \$10,000 or more | 100% | 5 | 14% | 7 |
| Offer higher by \$5,000-\$10,000 | 92% | 13 | 17% | 6 |
| Offer higher by \$1,000-\$5,000 | 72% | 47 | 21% | 24 |
| Offer higher by up to \$1000 | 17% | 6 | 67% | 3 |

Appendix 14f Physical Sciences

| Difference Between Offers | UC offer higher | Total | Non-UC offer higher | Total |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | Percent Choosing UC | N | Percent Choosing UC | N |
| Offer higher by \$10,000 or more | 82% | 17 | 7% | 43 |
| Offer higher by \$5,000-\$10,000 | 83% | 30 | 6% | 47 |
| Offer higher by \$1,000-\$5,000 | 66% | 53 | 18% | 79 |
| Offer higher by up to \$1000 | 20% | 10 | 42% | 12 |

Appendix 14g Professional School Ph.D.

| Difference Between Offers | UC offer higher | Total | Non-UC offer higher | Total |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | Percent Choosing UC | N | Percent Choosing UC | N |
| Offer higher by \$10,000 or more | 100% | 1 | 38% | 8 |
| Offer higher by \$5,000-\$10,000 | 100% | 2 | 33% | 6 |
| Offer higher by \$1,000-\$5,000 | 57% | 7 | 7% | 6 |
| Offer higher by up to \$1000 | 0% | 1 | 0% | 1 |

Appendix 14h Social Sciences

| Difference Between Offers | UC offer higher | Total | Non-UC offer higher | Total |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | Percent Choosing UC | N | Percent Choosing UC | N |
| Offer higher by \$10,000 or more | 94% | 36 | 3% | 111 |
| Offer higher by \$5,000-\$10,000 | 86% | 22 | 14% | 36 |
| Offer higher by \$1,000-\$5,000 | 77% | 48 | 22% | 59 |
| Offer higher by up to \$1000 | 57% | 7 | 44% | 9 |

Percent of Students Choosing UC When Amount of Support Offer Was Cited as an Important Decision Factor, by Difference Between UC and Non-UC Net Stipends, By Campus

Appendix 14i Berkeley

| Difference Between Offers | UC offer higher | Total | Non-UC offer higher | Total |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | Percent Choosing UC | N | Percent Choosing UC | N |
| Offer higher by \$10,000 or more | 91% | 32 | 6% | 96 |
| Offer higher by \$5,000-\$10,000 | 81% | 27 | 12% | 52 |
| Offer higher by \$1,000-\$5,000 | 74% | 46 | 27% | 79 |
| Offer higher by up to \$1000 | 75% | 4 | 14% | 7 |

Appendix 14j Davis

| Difference Between Offers | UC offer higher | Total | Non-UC offer higher | Total |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | Percent Choosing UC | N | Percent Choosing UC | N |
| Offer higher by \$10,000 or more | 95% | 20 | 7% | 29 |
| Offer higher by \$5,000-\$10,000 | 90% | 10 | 0% | 6 |
| Offer higher by \$1,000-\$5,000 | 75% | 12 | 32% | 22 |
| Offer higher by up to \$1000 | 20% | 5 | 50% | 4 |

Appendix 14k Irvine

| Difference Between Offers | UC offer higher | Total | Non-UC offer higher | Total |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | Percent Choosing UC | N | Percent Choosing UC | N |
| Offer higher by \$10,000 or more | 100% | 9 | 11% | 9 |
| Offer higher by \$5,000-\$10,000 | 78% | 9 | 33% | 3 |
| Offer higher by \$1,000-\$5,000 | 78% | 23 | 41% | 17 |
| Offer higher by up to \$1000 | 50% | 6 | 33% | 3 |

Appendix 14l Los Angeles

| Difference Between Offers | UC offer higher | Total | Non-UC offer higher | Total |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | Percent Choosing UC | N | Percent Choosing UC | N |
| Offer higher by \$10,000 or more | 96% | 23 | 5% | 87 |
| Offer higher by \$5,000-\$10,000 | 94% | 18 | 16% | 32 |
| Offer higher by \$1,000-\$5,000 | 76% | 62 | 13% | 52 |
| Offer higher by up to \$1000 | 44% | 9 | 57% | 7 |

Appendix 14m Riverside

| Difference Between Offers | UC offer higher | Total | Non-UC offer higher | Total |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | Percent Choosing UC | N | Percent Choosing UC | N |
| Offer higher by \$10,000 or more | 13% | 13 | 20% | 5 |
| Offer higher by \$5,000-\$10,000 | 100% | 1 | 0% | 8 |
| Offer higher by \$1,000-\$5,000 | 73% | 11 | 0% | 7 |
| Offer higher by up to \$1000 | 33% | 3 | 0% | 0 |

Appendix 14n San Diego

| Difference Between Offers | UC offer higher | Total | Non-UC offer higher | Total |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | Percent Choosing UC | N | Percent Choosing UC | N |
| Offer higher by \$10,000 or more | 88% | 17 | 4% | 23 |
| Offer higher by \$5,000-\$10,000 | 87% | 15 | 10% | 10 |
| Offer higher by \$1,000-\$5,000 | 79% | 42 | 26% | 27 |
| Offer higher by up to \$1000 | 50% | 8 | 60% | 5 |

Appendix 14o San Francisco

| Difference Between Net Stipends | UC Net Stipend Higher | Total | Non-UC Net Stipend Higher | Total |
|--|-----------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|
| | Percent Choosing UC | N | Percent Choosing UC | N |
| Net Stipend higher by \$10,000 or more | 0% | 1 | 0% | 1 |
| Net Stipend higher by \$5,000-\$10,000 | 40% | 5 | | 0 |
| Net Stipend higher by \$1,000-\$5,000 | 54% | 26 | 40% | 10 |
| Net Stipend higher by up to \$1000 | | 0 | 33% | 3 |

Appendix 14p Santa Barbara

| Difference Between Offers | UC offer higher | Total | Non-UC offer higher | Total |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | Percent Choosing UC | N | Percent Choosing UC | N |
| Offer higher by \$10,000 or more | 100% | 8 | 6% | 16 |
| Offer higher by \$5,000-\$10,000 | 90% | 10 | 0% | 9 |
| Offer higher by \$1,000-\$5,000 | 72% | 18 | 23% | 26 |
| Offer higher by up to \$1000 | 67% | 3 | 0% | 1 |

Appendix 14q Santa Cruz

| Difference Between Offers | UC offer higher | Total | Non-UC offer higher | Total |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | Percent Choosing UC | N | Percent Choosing UC | N |
| Offer higher by \$10,000 or more | 89% | 9 | 0% | 5 |
| Offer higher by \$5,000-\$10,000 | 80% | 5 | 0% | 4 |
| Offer higher by \$1,000-\$5,000 | 54% | 13 | 14% | 7 |
| Offer higher by up to \$1000 | 67% | 3 | 0% | 2 |

Appendix 15
UC and Non-UC Average Net Stipends, Respondents Admitted to at Least One Non-UC,
by Campus and Broad Discipline

| | Berkeley | Davis | Irvine | Los Angeles | Riverside | San Diego | San Francisco | Santa Barbara | Santa Cruz | Systemwide |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Engineering/ Computer Science | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respondents | 261 | 65 | 49 | 111 | 34 | 72 | | 34 | 13 | 639 |
| Average UC Net Stipend | \$14,342 | \$6,054 | \$12,018 | \$9,713 | \$12,763 | \$15,926 | | \$13,908 | \$10,777 | \$12,515 |
| Average Non-UC Net Stipend | \$15,416 | \$10,632 | \$9,412 | \$12,308 | \$11,251 | \$15,016 | | \$13,682 | \$13,354 | \$13,528 |
| UC minus Non-UC Net Stipend | -\$1,074 | -\$4,578 | \$2,605 | -\$2,595 | \$1,512 | \$910 | | \$226 | -\$2,577 | -\$1,013 |
| Health Sciences | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respondents | 27 | 5 | 1 | 23 | 7 | 36 | 32 | 1 | | 132 |
| Average UC Net Stipend | \$12,697 | \$6,800 | \$20,000 | \$11,367 | \$15,854 | \$20,386 | \$23,314 | \$14,000 | | \$17,146 |
| Average Non-UC Net Stipend | \$16,415 | \$6,700 | \$25,000 | \$13,820 | \$16,119 | \$19,492 | \$21,703 | \$20,000 | | \$17,793 |
| UC minus Non-UC Net Stipend | -\$3,718 | \$100 | -\$5,000 | -\$2,452 | -\$265 | \$894 | \$1,611 | -\$6,000 | | -\$647 |
| Humanities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respondents | 69 | 27 | 24 | 48 | 22 | 23 | | 28 | 16 | 257 |
| Average UC Net Stipend | \$12,710 | \$11,751 | \$15,374 | \$13,546 | \$7,345 | \$12,971 | | \$11,793 | \$13,130 | \$12,505 |
| Average Non-UC Net Stipend | \$16,415 | \$7,838 | \$14,363 | \$13,733 | \$10,481 | \$10,781 | | \$12,190 | \$13,348 | \$12,978 |
| UC minus Non-UC Net Stipend | -\$3,034 | \$3,913 | \$1,011 | -\$187 | -\$3,136 | \$2,190 | | -\$397 | -\$218 | -\$473 |
| Life Sciences | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respondents | 93 | 34 | 29 | 69 | 16 | 59 | 37 | 11 | 4 | 352 |
| Average UC Net Stipend | \$20,536 | \$15,374 | \$20,271 | \$18,118 | \$15,753 | \$19,664 | \$23,459 | \$20,955 | \$16,530 | \$19,453 |
| Average Non-UC Net Stipend | \$19,888 | \$18,513 | \$17,383 | \$18,015 | \$18,512 | \$19,148 | \$23,243 | \$16,881 | \$12,500 | \$19,170 |
| UC minus Non-UC Net Stipend | \$649 | -\$3,139 | \$2,887 | \$103 | -\$2,759 | \$516 | \$216 | \$4,073 | \$4,030 | \$283 |
| Physical Sciences | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respondents | 253 | 68 | 74 | 120 | 34 | 96 | 7 | 81 | 30 | 763 |
| Average UC Net Stipend | \$17,376 | \$14,195 | \$17,596 | \$14,654 | \$17,208 | \$17,135 | \$21,786 | \$15,844 | \$13,287 | \$16,365 |
| Average Non-UC Net Stipend | \$19,865 | \$14,567 | \$18,382 | \$16,297 | \$15,225 | \$16,766 | \$21,651 | \$19,129 | \$13,272 | \$17,770 |
| UC minus Non-UC Net Stipend | -\$2,489 | -\$372 | -\$786 | -\$1,642 | \$1,983 | \$369 | \$135 | -\$3,285 | \$15 | -\$1,405 |
| Professional School Ph.D. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respondents | 36 | 1 | 4 | 29 | | | | 11 | | 81 |
| Average UC Net Stipend | \$12,212 | \$0 | \$12,825 | \$11,641 | | | | \$5,273 | | \$10,945 |
| Average Non-UC Net Stipend | \$13,495 | \$0 | \$19,780 | \$13,600 | | | | \$8,755 | | \$13,033 |
| UC minus Non-UC Net Stipend | -\$1,283 | \$0 | -\$6,955 | -\$1,959 | | | | -\$3,482 | | -\$2,088 |
| Social Sciences | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respondents | 175 | 50 | 33 | 203 | 19 | 73 | | 41 | 38 | 632 |
| Average UC Net Stipend | \$9,452 | \$9,137 | \$9,953 | \$7,557 | \$11,701 | \$8,577 | | \$9,637 | \$10,777 | \$8,903 |
| Average Non-UC Net Stipend | \$14,613 | \$7,865 | \$8,976 | \$11,394 | \$9,014 | \$12,904 | | \$12,431 | \$8,928 | \$11,902 |
| UC minus Non-UC Net Stipend | -\$5,161 | \$1,272 | \$977 | -\$3,837 | \$2,687 | -\$4,327 | | -\$2,794 | \$1,849 | -\$2,999 |
| All Disciplines | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respondents | 914 | 250 | 214 | 603 | 132 | 359 | 76 | 207 | 101 | 2856 |
| Average UC Net Stipend | \$14,620 | \$10,758 | \$15,176 | \$11,393 | \$13,378 | \$15,627 | \$23,244 | \$13,450 | \$12,123 | \$13,768 |
| Average Non-UC Net Stipend | \$16,928 | \$11,798 | \$14,349 | \$13,680 | \$12,963 | \$15,911 | \$22,448 | \$15,302 | \$11,630 | \$15,130 |
| UC minus Non-UC Net Stipend | -\$2,307 | -\$1,039 | \$827 | -\$2,287 | \$416 | -\$284 | \$796 | -\$1,853 | \$493 | -\$1,363 |

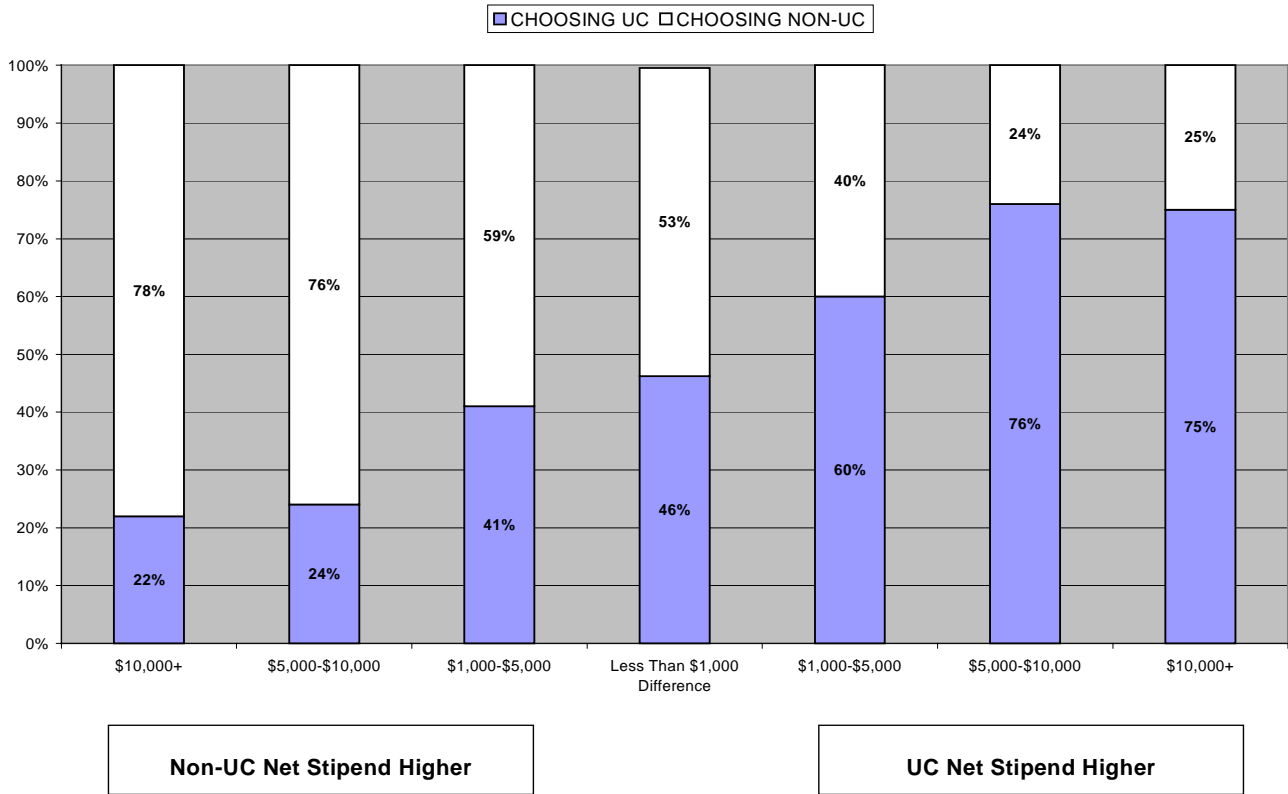
Appendix 16
UC and Non-UC Average Net Stipends, Respondents Having Support Offers Greater than Zero at Both Institutions,
by Campus and Broad Discipline

| | Berkeley | Davis | Irvine | Los Angeles | Riverside | San Diego | San Francisco | Santa Barbara | Santa Cruz | Systemwide |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Engineering/ Computer Science | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respondents | 185 | 22 | 27 | 49 | 24 | 58 | | 27 | 9 | 401 |
| Average UC Net Stipend | \$17,607 | \$13,106 | \$15,001 | \$17,617 | \$12,880 | \$17,968 | | \$16,010 | \$14,700 | \$16,782 |
| Average Non-UC Net Stipend | \$19,088 | \$16,224 | \$14,741 | \$17,458 | \$14,353 | \$17,108 | | \$16,784 | \$15,956 | \$17,644 |
| UC minus Non-UC Net Stipend | -\$1,481 | -\$3,118 | \$260 | \$159 | -\$1,474 | \$860 | | -\$774 | -\$1,256 | -\$861 |
| Health Sciences | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respondents | 18 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 7 | 33 | 31 | 1 | | 108 |
| Average UC Net Stipend | \$19,046 | \$17,000 | \$20,000 | \$16,340 | \$15,854 | \$21,697 | \$24,066 | \$14,000 | | \$20,632 |
| Average Non-UC Net Stipend | \$19,734 | \$16,500 | \$25,000 | \$17,791 | \$16,119 | \$20,522 | \$22,403 | \$20,000 | | \$20,240 |
| UC minus Non-UC Net Stipend | -\$688 | \$500 | -\$5,000 | -\$1,450 | -\$265 | \$1,175 | \$1,663 | -\$6,000 | | \$392 |
| Humanities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respondents | 46 | 15 | 20 | 38 | 12 | 18 | | 19 | 15 | 183 |
| Average UC Net Stipend | \$17,392 | \$15,606 | \$16,199 | \$14,995 | \$11,517 | \$13,209 | | \$15,168 | \$14,006 | \$15,312 |
| Average Non-UC Net Stipend | \$18,206 | \$11,635 | \$17,235 | \$15,137 | \$12,199 | \$13,776 | | \$15,935 | \$13,838 | \$15,501 |
| UC minus Non-UC Net Stipend | -\$815 | \$3,970 | -\$1,036 | -\$142 | -\$682 | -\$567 | | -\$767 | \$168 | -\$188 |
| Life Sciences | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respondents | 85 | 30 | 27 | 59 | 16 | 55 | 35 | 10 | 3 | 320 |
| Average UC Net Stipend | \$22,469 | \$17,424 | \$20,328 | \$20,833 | \$15,753 | \$20,704 | \$24,800 | \$20,950 | \$17,348 | \$21,034 |
| Average Non-UC Net Stipend | \$21,071 | \$19,131 | \$18,671 | \$20,010 | \$18,512 | \$19,823 | \$23,915 | \$18,569 | \$16,667 | \$20,340 |
| UC minus Non-UC Net Stipend | \$1,398 | -\$1,707 | \$1,657 | \$823 | -\$2,759 | \$881 | \$885 | \$2,381 | \$682 | \$694 |
| Physical Sciences | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respondents | 232 | 57 | 68 | 89 | 30 | 86 | 7 | 68 | 21 | 658 |
| Average UC Net Stipend | \$18,568 | \$16,122 | \$18,455 | \$19,062 | \$18,436 | \$18,215 | \$21,786 | \$18,373 | \$17,876 | \$18,351 |
| Average Non-UC Net Stipend | \$20,699 | \$16,296 | \$19,140 | \$18,507 | \$16,578 | \$18,192 | \$21,651 | \$20,081 | \$16,753 | \$19,165 |
| UC minus Non-UC Net Stipend | -\$2,131 | -\$174 | -\$685 | \$555 | \$1,858 | \$22 | \$135 | -\$1,708 | \$1,123 | -\$814 |
| Professional School Ph.D. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respondents | 23 | | 3 | 19 | | | | 4 | | 49 |
| Average UC Net Stipend | \$17,745 | | \$17,100 | \$16,821 | | | | \$14,500 | | \$17,082 |
| Average Non-UC Net Stipend | \$18,841 | | \$20,167 | \$18,285 | | | | \$16,250 | | \$18,495 |
| UC minus Non-UC Net Stipend | -\$1,096 | | -\$3,067 | -\$1,464 | | | | -\$1,750 | | -\$1,412 |
| Social Sciences | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respondents | 100 | 20 | 19 | 91 | 15 | 43 | | 26 | 18 | 332 |
| Average UC Net Stipend | \$14,848 | \$17,389 | \$14,761 | \$15,197 | \$12,421 | \$13,352 | | \$13,933 | \$14,658 | \$14,706 |
| Average Non-UC Net Stipend | \$17,355 | \$13,385 | \$13,648 | \$15,490 | \$11,418 | \$15,812 | | \$13,604 | \$14,432 | \$15,472 |
| UC minus Non-UC Net Stipend | -\$2,507 | \$4,004 | \$1,114 | -\$293 | \$1,003 | -\$2,460 | | \$328 | \$226 | -\$766 |
| All Disciplines | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respondents | 689 | 145 | 165 | 361 | 104 | 293 | 73 | 155 | 66 | 2051 |
| Average UC Net Stipend | \$18,158 | \$16,061 | \$17,482 | \$17,514 | \$14,901 | \$18,004 | \$24,199 | \$16,862 | \$15,662 | \$17,692 |
| Average Non-UC Net Stipend | \$19,573 | \$15,989 | \$17,534 | \$17,451 | \$15,082 | \$17,925 | \$23,056 | \$17,715 | \$15,345 | \$18,167 |
| UC minus Non-UC Net Stipend | -\$1,415 | \$72 | -\$52 | \$63 | -\$181 | \$79 | \$1,144 | -\$853 | \$317 | -\$475 |

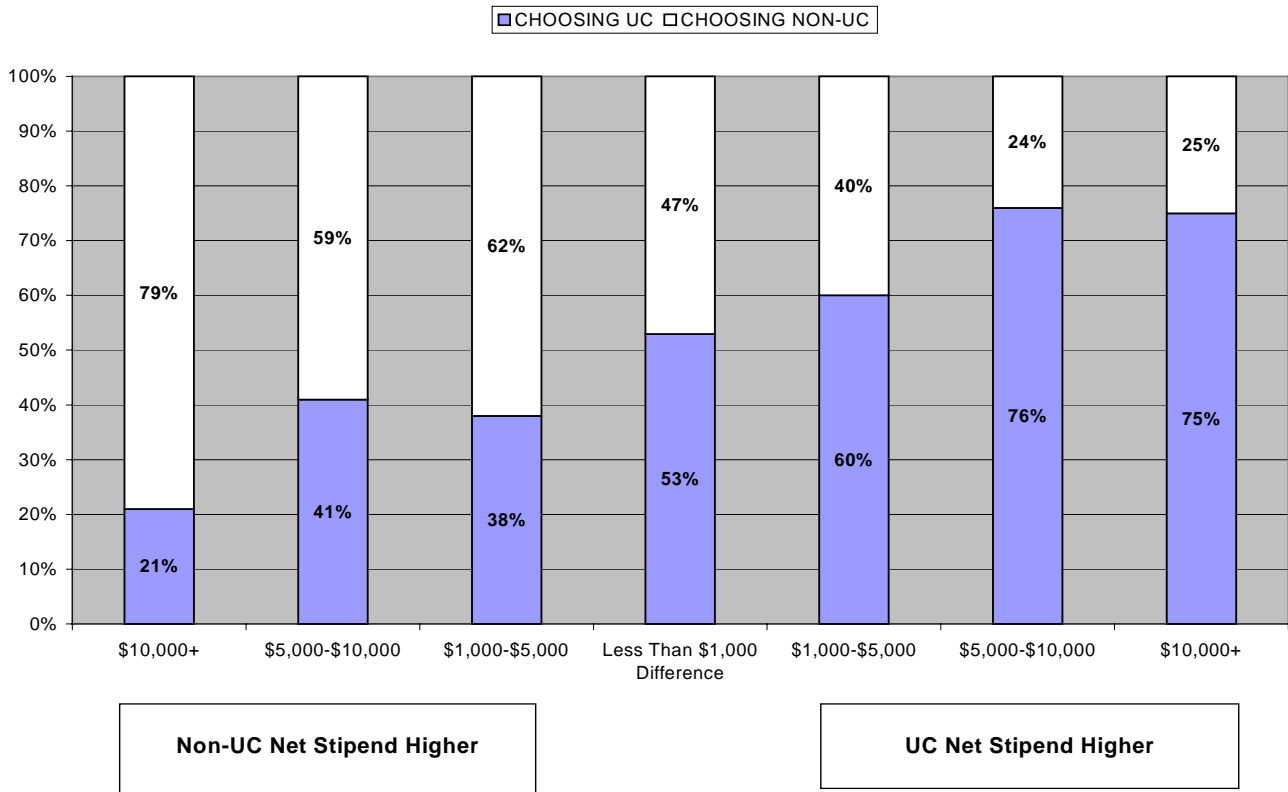
Appendix 17
Percent Receiving Offer Including Support Beyond Fees and Tuition, Respondents Admitted to at Least One Non-UC,
by Campus and Broad Discipline

| | Berkeley | Davis | Irvine | Los Angeles | Riverside | San Diego | San Francisco | Santa Barbara | Santa Cruz | Systemwide |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-------|--------|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| Engineering/ Computer Science | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respondents | 261 | 65 | 49 | 111 | 34 | 72 | | 34 | 13 | 639 |
| UC Percent with Net Stipend >0 | 83.5% | 43.1% | 75.5% | 55.9% | 91.2% | 91.7% | | 91.2% | 84.6% | 75.7% |
| Non-UC Percent with Net Stipend >0 | 81.2% | 70.8% | 65.3% | 73.0% | 76.5% | 87.5% | | 82.4% | 76.9% | 77.9% |
| Health Sciences | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respondents | 27 | 5 | 1 | 23 | 7 | 36 | 32 | 1 | | 132 |
| UC Percent with Net Stipend >0 | 66.7% | 40.0% | 100.0% | 69.6% | 100.0% | 94.4% | 96.9% | 100.0% | | 83.3% |
| Non-UC Percent with Net Stipend >0 | 85.2% | 40.0% | 100.0% | 82.6% | 100.0% | 97.2% | 96.9% | 100.0% | | 90.2% |
| Humanities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respondents | 69 | 27 | 24 | 48 | 22 | 23 | | 28 | 16 | 257 |
| UC Percent with Net Stipend >0 | 73.9% | 74.1% | 95.8% | 89.6% | 63.6% | 100.0% | | 78.6% | 93.8% | 82.1% |
| Non-UC Percent with Net Stipend >0 | 89.9% | 70.4% | 83.3% | 89.6% | 81.8% | 78.3% | | 82.1% | 100.0% | 85.2% |
| Life Sciences | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respondents | 93 | 34 | 29 | 69 | 16 | 59 | 37 | 11 | 4 | 352 |
| UC Percent with Net Stipend >0 | 91.4% | 88.2% | 100.0% | 87.0% | 100.0% | 94.9% | 94.6% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 92.6% |
| Non-UC Percent with Net Stipend >0 | 94.6% | 97.1% | 93.1% | 91.3% | 100.0% | 96.6% | 97.3% | 90.9% | 75.0% | 94.6% |
| Physical Sciences | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respondents | 253 | 68 | 74 | 120 | 34 | 96 | 7 | 81 | 30 | 763 |
| UC Percent with Net Stipend >0 | 93.7% | 89.7% | 95.9% | 78.3% | 91.2% | 93.8% | 100.0% | 86.4% | 80.0% | 89.8% |
| Non-UC Percent with Net Stipend >0 | 96.0% | 89.7% | 95.9% | 89.2% | 94.1% | 91.7% | 100.0% | 96.3% | 80.0% | 93.2% |
| Professional School Ph.D. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respondents | 36 | 1 | 4 | 29 | | | | 11 | | 81 |
| UC Percent with Net Stipend >0 | 72.2% | 0.0% | 75.0% | 75.9% | | | | 36.4% | | 67.9% |
| Non-UC Percent with Net Stipend >0 | 77.8% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 79.3% | | | | 72.7% | | 77.8% |
| Social Sciences | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respondents | 175 | 50 | 33 | 203 | 19 | 73 | | 41 | 38 | 632 |
| UC Percent with Net Stipend >0 | 64.6% | 58.0% | 72.7% | 50.2% | 94.7% | 64.4% | | 70.7% | 68.4% | 61.4% |
| Non-UC Percent with Net Stipend >0 | 82.9% | 54.0% | 66.7% | 76.4% | 78.9% | 86.3% | | 87.8% | 65.8% | 77.2% |
| All Disciplines | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respondents | 914 | 250 | 214 | 603 | 132 | 359 | 76 | 207 | 101 | 2856 |
| UC Percent with Net Stipend >0 | 81.8% | 68.0% | 87.9% | 66.2% | 88.6% | 88.0% | 96.1% | 81.2% | 79.2% | 79.1% |
| Non-UC Percent with Net Stipend >0 | 87.6% | 75.2% | 82.7% | 81.4% | 86.4% | 90.3% | 97.4% | 88.9% | 77.2% | 85.1% |

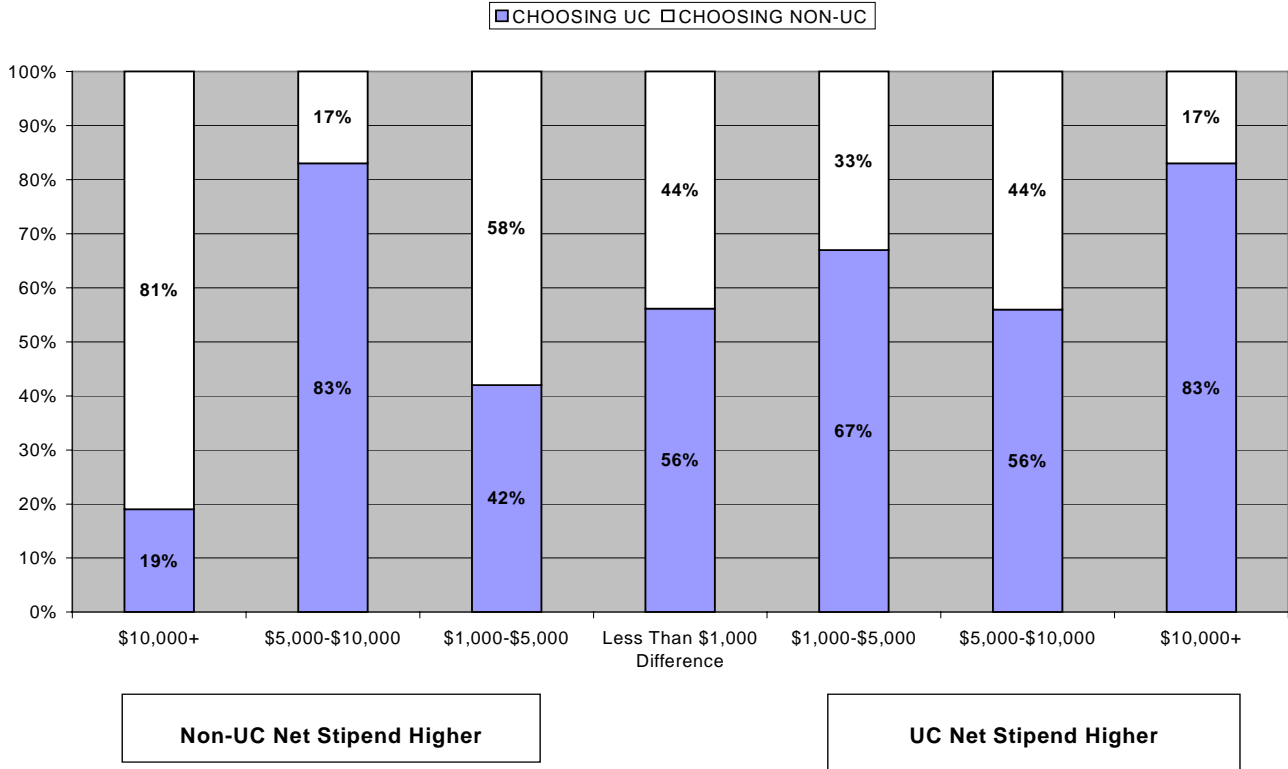
Appendix 18a Enrollment Choice by Difference in Net Stipends, Berkeley



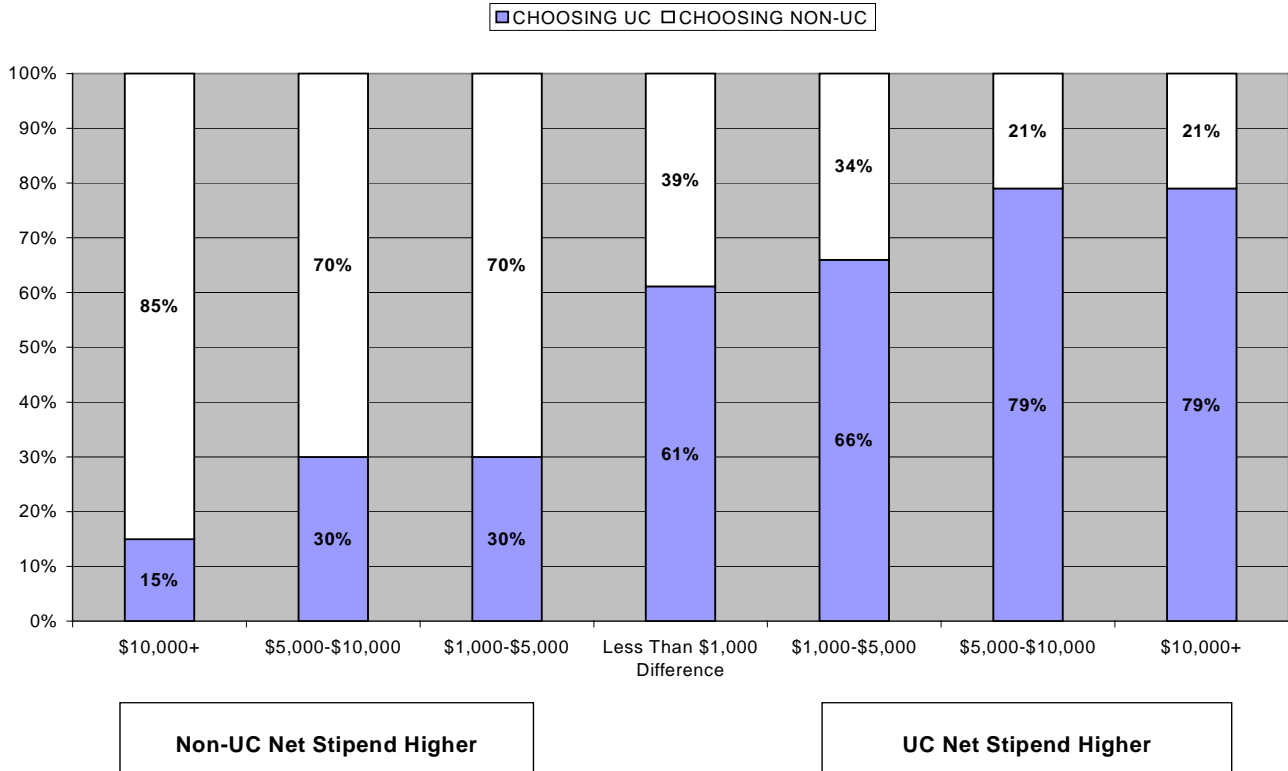
Appendix 18b Enrollment Choice by Difference in Net Stipends, Davis



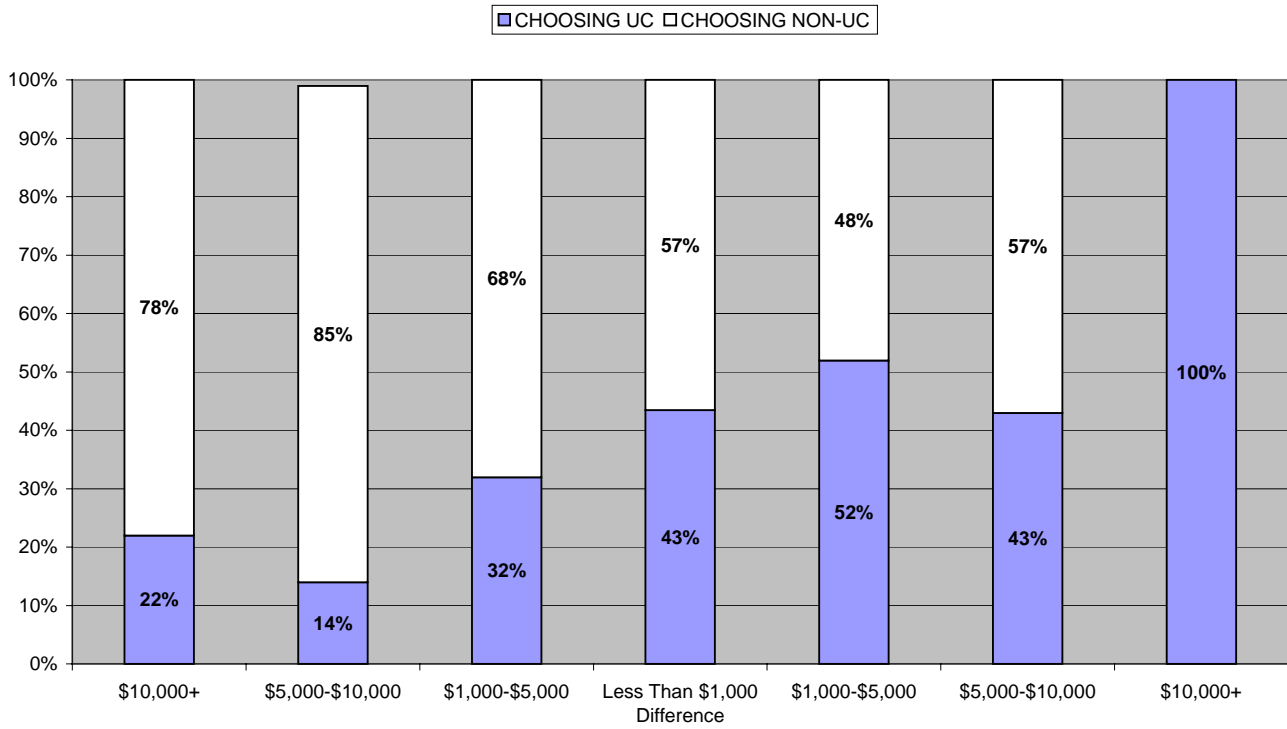
Appendix 18c Enrollment Choice by Difference in Net Stipends, Irvine



Appendix 18d Enrollment Choice by Difference in Net Stipends, Los Angeles



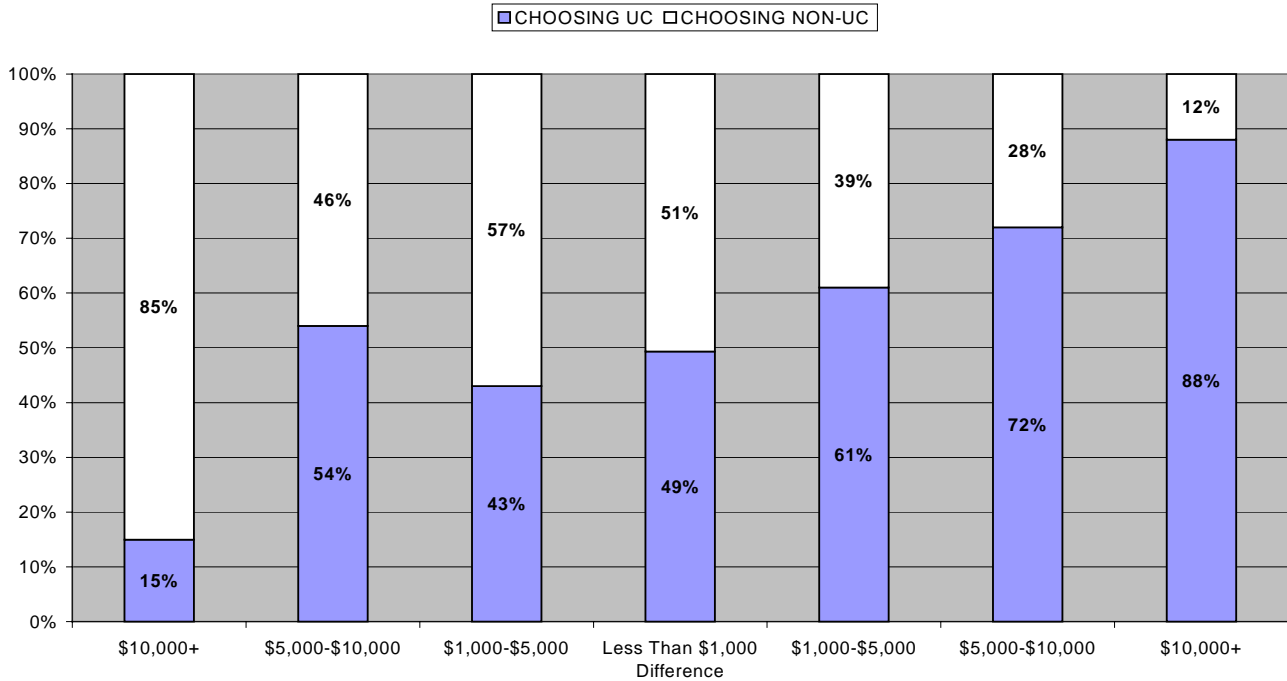
Appendix 18e Enrollment Choice by Difference in Net Stipends, Riverside



Non-UC Net Stipend Higher

UC Net Stipend Higher

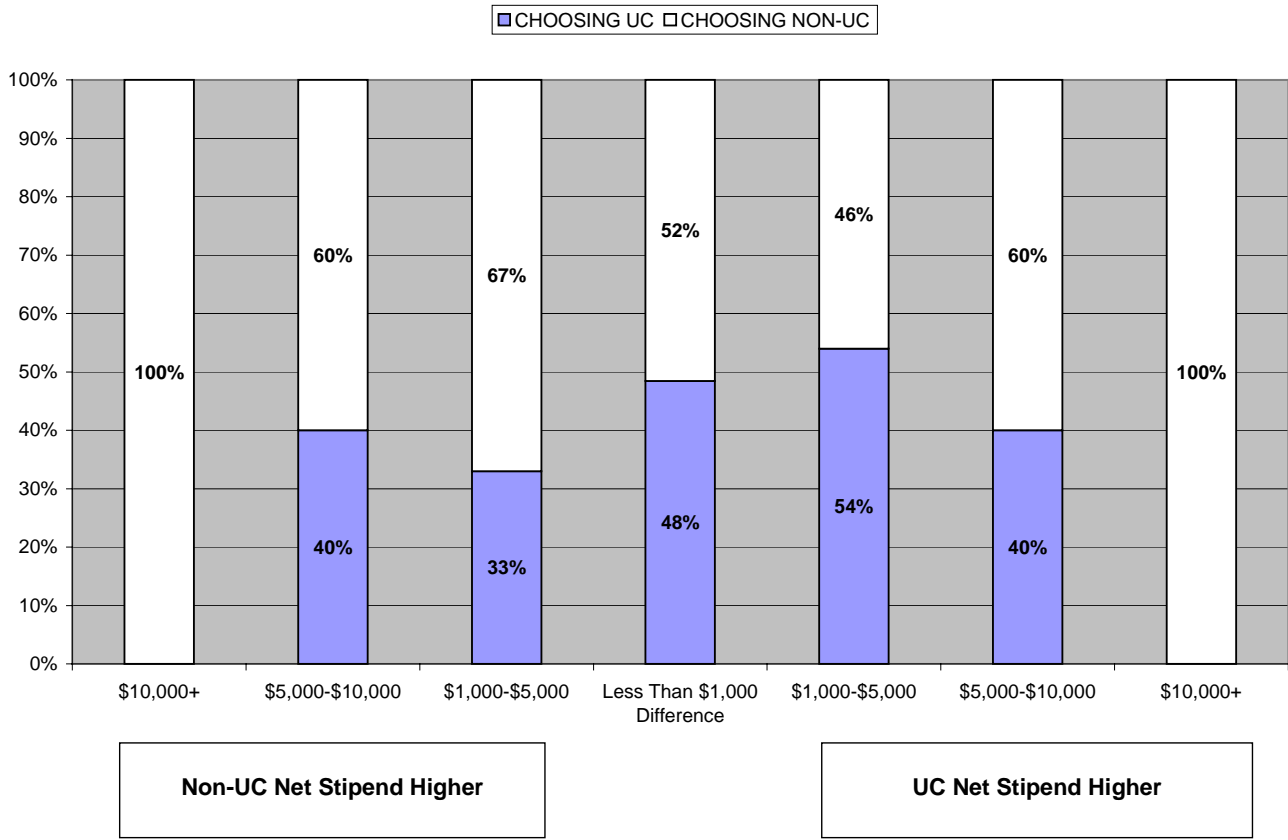
Appendix 18f Enrollment Choice by Difference in Net Stipends, San Diego



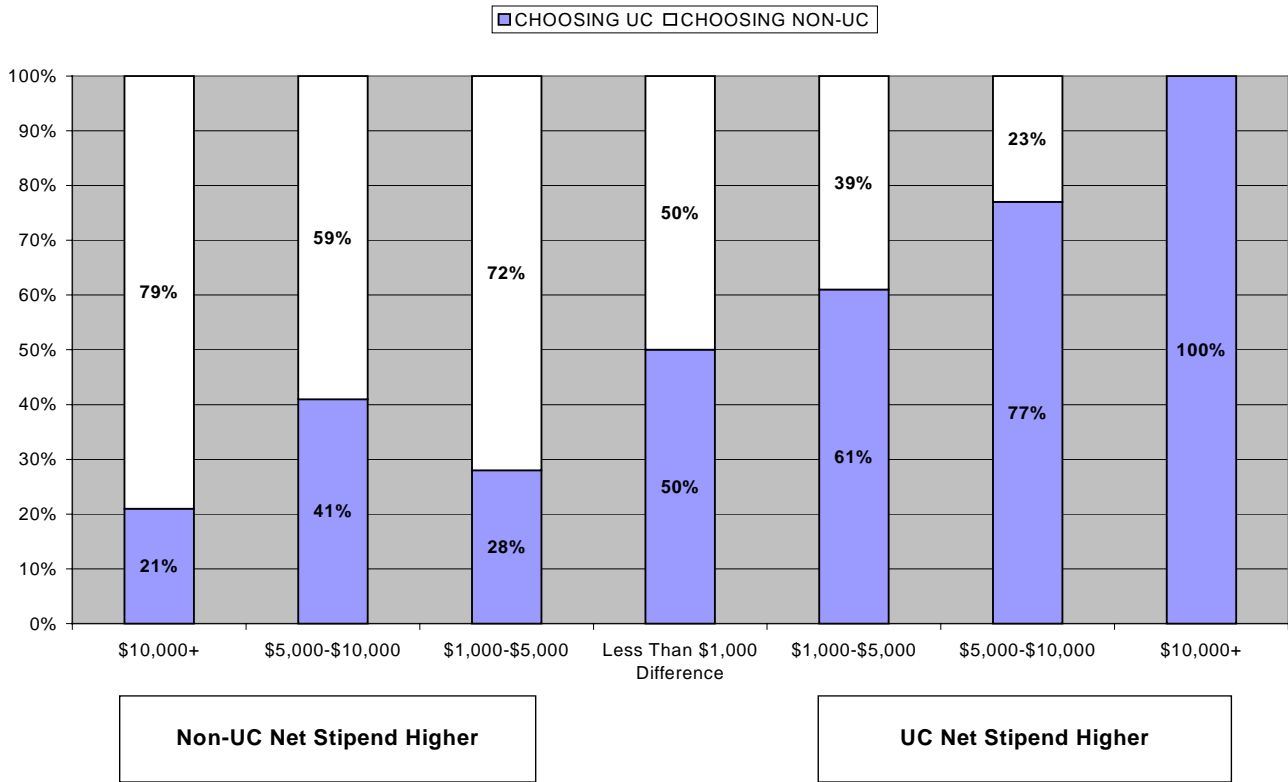
Non-UC Net Stipend Higher

UC Net Stipend Higher

Appendix 18g Enrollment Choice by Difference in Net Stipends, San Francisco



Appendix 18h Enrollment Choice by Difference in Net Stipends, Santa Barbara



Appendix 18i Enrollment Choice by Difference in Net Stipends, Santa Cruz

