

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

**FINDINGS FROM THE GRADUATE
STUDENT SUPPORT SURVEY:
TRENDS IN THE COMPARABILITY OF
GRADUATE STUDENT STIPENDS
2004 AND 2007**

BASED ON FINDINGS FROM THE
2007 GRADUATE STUDENT SUPPORT SURVEY

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
STUDENT AFFAIRS
STUDENT FINANCIAL SUPPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2007 Graduate Support Survey assesses the competitiveness of UC financial support offers to academic doctoral students. As a comprehensive survey of students admitted to UC doctoral programs in all majors and disciplines, it also provides insight into which institutions UC competes with for highly qualified graduate students, how frequently students choose UC over these institutions, and which factors influence students' decisions to enroll at UC or elsewhere. The 2007 Graduate support survey provides evidence for the following findings:

UC offers of financial support to graduate students increased relative to those from students' top-choice non-UC institutions between 2004 and 2007. Despite this improvement, however, UC financial support offers are still below those of competing institutions.

- Systemwide, the gap between UC's per capita net stipend offer (amount remaining for students after accounting for tuition/fees) and those of students' top-choice non-UC institutions closed by about \$500. However, the UC per capita net stipend offer is still \$1,000 lower than that of competing institutions (\$17,356 vs. \$18,356).
- The overall improvement in competitiveness was driven by significant increases in the competitiveness of offers at four campuses: Berkeley, Los Angeles, Riverside, and Santa Cruz. In contrast, Davis and San Francisco experienced the largest declines in competitiveness.
- The competitiveness of UC's offers increased significantly in the Humanities, Social Sciences, and the Physical Sciences. UC's offers in Engineering, Health Sciences, and Life Sciences declined in competitiveness.
- Survey results suggest that recent efforts to increase financial support for international students may be having an impact. Since 2004, UC offers to international students increased by 35 percent, closing the competitiveness gap with other institutions by about \$2,000. The yield rate for international students also increased from 51 to 56 percent. Despite these improvements, however, UC offers to international students remain \$2,500 below those from competing institutions.

Gains in the competitiveness of UC offers were more than offset by a large increase in the cost of living differential between UC campuses and students' top-choice non-UC institutions.

- The cost of living in communities where UC campuses are located was 57 percent higher than the national average in 2007, up from 47 percent higher in 2004. Cost of living in non-UC locations remained flat at 40 percent higher than the national average.
- The average difference in cost of living between UC and non-UC locations increased by about \$1,500 in 2007. This creates an overall disadvantage in the 2007 UC per capita net stipend offer of \$3,259, up from \$2,249 in 2004.

- Cost increases in UC communities accounted for about \$900 of the \$1,500 increase in the cost differential between UC and top-choice non-UC institutions. The remainder is the result of a shift in the set of competing non-UC institutions towards those located in locations with a lower cost of living.

UC rates very highly and comparable to competing institutions among prospective graduate students with respect to academic reputation and diversity, but rates lower in terms of financial support and cost of living.

- Students continue to rate UC very highly and comparable to top-choice non-UC institutions in terms of academic reputation, location, alignment with their research interests, and diversity of students and faculty.
- Students rate UC lower than its competitors with regard to the amount and type of financial support offers received. This is consistent with the observed competitiveness of UC's net stipends compared to those offered by students' top-choice non-UC institutions.
- Students rate UC very low and significantly below its competitors with respect to the availability of affordable housing. This is consistent with the large increase in the cost of living differential between UC campuses and competing institutions.
- Students' overall ratings of UC and competing institutions were largely the same in 2004 and 2007.

INTRODUCTION

The University of California's strategy for graduate student financial support focuses on enhancing the competitiveness of the University. Unlike undergraduate financial aid policy, which focuses on ensuring access to higher education for all academically eligible students, the University uses graduate student financial support as a tool to attract and enroll a diverse pool of the most highly qualified students to serve its research and workforce development missions. Achieving this goal requires levels of student support that are both adequate relative to the cost of attending the University, and competitive with those offered by institutions competing for the same pool of highly qualified students. Evaluating progress towards this goal requires regular assessments of the competitiveness of the University's graduate financial support offers, the enrollment decisions made by prospective UC graduate students, and the reasons for their enrollment decisions.

The University of California Office of the President began assessing the competitiveness of UC graduate financial support offers in 2000 with the May 2000 Graduate Student Support Pilot Survey. The survey focused on students admitted to UC academic doctoral programs in History and the Biological Sciences, and entailed contacting a sample to students to collect details of their financial support offers from UC and their preferred Non-UC institution. The insight provided by this small-scale survey led to its expansion into the Graduate Student Support Survey, conducted every three years for students admitted to UC academic doctoral programs.

The initial 2001 Graduate Support Survey included a subset of 51 graduate majors representing seven broad disciplines of study. The students admitted to academic doctoral programs in these seven fields were invited to participate in a web-based survey. The results of the 2001 survey were published in a February 2002 report¹.

In 2004, the survey was broadened further to include all graduate majors within the seven broad disciplines of study. Previously published findings from this study, however, only included data from the 51 majors surveyed in 2001 to allow direct comparisons with 2001 survey results. A report showing trends in graduate student financial support between 2001 and 2004 was published in October 2004.²

The 2007 Graduate Support Survey builds on the 2004 survey and allows for the first trend analysis across all majors within the seven broad disciplines of academic doctoral study. Note that findings from the 2007 survey can be compared with findings from the 2004 survey, but not with findings from the 2001 survey, which included only 51 majors.

SCOPE OF THIS REPORT

This report updates findings from the 2004 survey and highlights any meaningful changes that have occurred since then. The report addresses the following questions from a systemwide perspective, at each UC campus, and within each major field of study:

- How competitive are the amounts of UC graduate financial support offers with comparable non-UC institutions? How has the competitiveness of UC's offers changed since 2004?

¹ *Determining the Comparability of Graduate Student Support*. UCOP. February 2002.

² *Findings From the Graduate Student Support Survey: Trends in Comparability of Graduate Student Stipends, 2001 and 2004*. UCOP. October 2004.

- Which non-UC institutions most frequently admit students also admitted to UC academic doctoral programs? How has this changed since 2004?
- How frequently do students choose to enroll in UC academic doctoral programs vs. those at comparable non-UC institutions? How has this changed since 2004?
- How much does cost of living affect the competitiveness of UC graduate financial support offers? How has this changed since 2004?

This report also extends the analysis of the 2004 study to include comparisons of particular interest such as:

- How competitive are the amounts of UC graduate financial support offers for international students? How has this changed since 2004?
- How do the types of UC offers (fellowship vs. assistantship, multi-year, etc.) compare with those at non-UC institutions?
- How does the receipt of summer financial support at UC compare to that at non-UC institutions?
- How do prospective graduate students rate UC vs. its non-UC peers according to a number of different qualitative factors that affect enrollment decisions?

As noted earlier, the results presented in this report for 2004 and 2007 are not directly comparable to survey results from 2001. Trends between 2001 and 2004 can be found in the October 2004 report.³

METHODS

This survey was conducted on-line and included the full population of students admitted to UC academic doctoral programs in all fields and majors for Fall 2007. The population consisted of students admitted to the University on or before April 24th, 2007, when the survey was launched. Only students who had made their enrollment decisions at the time of the survey were asked to participate. Among other things, the survey asked to students to provide the following information:

- Whether they will be attending a UC campus or a non-UC institution
- Their top-choice UC campus and non-UC institution among schools that had admitted them
- The total amount of competitive financial support (fellowships and assistantships), if any, offered to them by their preferred UC campus (by award type)
- The total amount of competitive financial support (fellowships and assistantships), if any, offered to them by their preferred non-UC institution (by award type)

³ *Findings From the Graduate Student Support Survey: Trends in Comparability of Graduate Student Stipends, 2001 and 2004.* UCOP. October 2004.

- The amount of tuition and/or fees, if any, to be paid to their preferred UC campus
- The amount of tuition and/or fees, if any, to be paid to their preferred non-UC institution
- A rating of how important various qualitative factors were in making their enrollment decision
- A rating of the preferred UC campus and non-UC institution according to the qualitative factors that affected their enrollment decision

As an incentive to complete the survey, respondents were entered into a lottery to win one grand prize of \$1,000 or one of ten \$100 prizes.

Students received an email invitation to participate in the survey on April 24, 2007, and responses were accepted through June 29. This timeframe was selected because students had likely received their admission decisions by this time and could still remember the support offers they received from UC and other institutions. Non-respondents received three weekly reminders via email, one via standard mail, and up to four reminder telephone calls.

RESPONSE RATE

As Table 1 shows, 67 percent of students admitted to UC academic doctoral programs responded to the 2007 Graduate Support Survey, the same response rate achieved in the 2004 survey. Response rates in 2007 were fairly uniform across campuses, with the highest rates among students admitted to Merced and Berkeley. Table 1 also shows the number of respondents by response category. Forty-five percent of students provided full survey responses with financial support information from a UC campus and a non-UC institution. These are considered “dual admits.” All subsequent survey results and analyses are limited to these students since their information provides the best insight into the competitiveness of UC graduate financial support offers among students deciding between multiple offers.

LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

This survey provides estimates of the comparability of UC graduate financial support offers to those from other institutions. It does so by identifying the average net stipend offered by UC and the preferred non-UC institution based on the reported total support offers and tuition/fee obligations from each. Because the data are self-reported, the quality of these estimates is limited to the ability of respondents to provide accurate information. Moreover, the survey does not allow for a meaningful assessment of the current state of overall financial support for UC graduate students, or how such support has changed over time. Such an analysis would require using administrative data on actual awards received rather than offers of support.

Table 1
2007 Graduate Survey Response Rates by Campus of Admission

Campus	Survey Invitees	Responded to Survey	Response Rate	Dual Admits	Response Rate	Full Completions	Full Completion Rate
Berkeley	2,039	1,473	72%	1,310	64%	1,110	54%
Davis	1,390	917	66%	750	54%	421	30%
Irvine	1,079	726	67%	549	51%	350	32%
Los Angeles	1,849	1,229	67%	1,036	56%	646	35%
Merced	60	45	75%	22	37%	11	18%
Riverside	1,009	666	66%	497	49%	276	27%
San Diego	1,487	1,040	70%	901	61%	520	35%
San Francisco	281	191	68%	169	60%	130	46%
Santa Barbara	1,209	805	67%	669	55%	399	33%
Santa Cruz	561	399	71%	305	54%	150	27%
Systemwide	8,857	5,936	67%	4,902	55%	4,013	45%

Overall, the following factors should be considered when interpreting results from this survey:

- The survey population includes only those students admitted to the University on or before April 24th. To the extent that students admitted after this date received offers significantly different from those admitted prior to April 24th, the results from this survey may not be representative of UC offers as a whole.
- The survey does not provide useful information on changes in the number of students admitted to UC. Changes in funding availability may cause departments to admit more or fewer students in a given year. While the overall academic doctoral admit pool increased between 2004 and 2007, the survey provides no useful information to explain the increase.
- The survey compares the average net stipends offered to students, not the actual cost to support a graduate student. Non-resident and international students are more costly to support than resident students due to the need to cover these students' non-resident tuition.
- The survey likely overstates the gap between UC and non-UC net stipends. When students are asked to provide offer details for only their top choice UC and non-UC institution, they likely choose the higher offer from each set (UC and non-UC). Since students are typically admitted to more non-UC institutions than UC campuses, this behavior will generally overstate the gap between the "typical" UC and non-UC offers.

TRENDS IN ADMISSION TO NON-UC INSTITUTIONS

The survey asked students to identify both their top-choice UC and non-UC institution among the schools to which they had been admitted. Table 2, below, shows the distribution of the most frequently cited top-choice non-UC institutions from the 2007 survey. As Table 2 shows, the most frequently cited top-choice non-UC institutions remained largely unchanged from 2004. The top ten cited non-UC institutions accounted for 37 percent of the total in 2007, down slightly from about 40 percent in 2004. The slight reduction in the share occupied by the top ten most frequent non-UC institutions suggests that other institutions are increasingly competing with UC for highly qualified graduate students.

Table 2
Distribution of top-choice non-UC institutions, 2007

Institution	2004 Frequency	2004 Percent	2007 Frequency	2007 Percent	Pct. Diff.
Stanford University	326	8.6%	377	7.9%	-0.7%
Massachusetts Inst. of Technology	174	4.6%	217	4.5%	-0.1%
Harvard University	173	4.6%	196	4.1%	-0.5%
University of Washington	160	4.2%	168	3.5%	-0.7%
University of Michigan	144	3.8%	159	3.3%	-0.5%
University of Southern California	130	3.4%	150	3.1%	-0.3%
University of Texas at Austin	112	3.0%	150	3.1%	0.2%
Columbia University	99	2.6%	137	2.9%	0.3%
Cornell University	104	2.7%	126	2.6%	-0.1%
University of Chicago	111	2.9%	120	2.5%	-0.4%
Totals	1,533	40.4%	1,800	37.5%	-2.9%

Students' non-UC choice sets expanded somewhat between 2004 and 2007. Table 3, below, shows the number of schools to which survey respondents were admitted in both survey years. On average, respondents were admitted to 4.0 schools in 2007, up slightly from 3.7 schools in 2004.

This increase came exclusively in the area of non-UC schools: on average, respondents were admitted to 2.6 non-UC schools in 2007 compared to 2.3 schools in 2004. Moreover, the percentage of respondents admitted to at least one non-UC school increased from 78 to 83 percent between 2004 and 2007. About 29 percent of students were admitted to multiple UC campuses; among students admitted to multiple UC campuses, the average number of UC campuses admitting them was 2.3 in both surveys.

Table 3
Respondents' Average Number of Offers of Admission, 2004 and 2007*

	2004					2007				
	n	Percent	Avg. # Non-UC Offers	Avg. # UC Offers	Avg. # All Offers	n	Percent	Avg. # Non- UC Offers	Avg. # UC Offers	Avg. # All Offers
All respondents	4,897	100%	2.3	1.4	3.7	5,936	100%	2.6	1.4	4.0
Admitted to:										
Multiple UCs	1,386	28%	2.4	2.3	4.7	1,717	29%	2.7	2.3	5.0
>= 1 non-UC	3,861	78%	3.0	1.4	4.4	4,902	83%	3.2	1.4	4.6

* Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

ENROLLMENT PATTERNS

Table 4 shows the frequency with which students indicated that they would attend their top-choice UC campus. Overall, 52 percent of respondents who were admitted to at least one non-UC institution indicated they would attend UC in 2007, up from 50 percent in 2004. Enrollment rates increased at six of the nine UC campuses that participated in both surveys, and exceeded 50% at eight campuses in 2007. Enrollment rates also varied by broad discipline of study as depicted in Appendix 1a. In addition to financial support considerations, enrollment decisions are affected by a number of other factors that will be discussed later in the report.

Table 4
Enrollment Choice by Top-Choice UC Campus*

Top-Choice UC	2004		2007	
	Respondents	Chose to Attend UC	Respondents	Chose to Attend UC
Berkeley	1,043	50%	1,110	53%
Davis	393	52%	421	49%
Irvine	298	50%	350	53%
Los Angeles	483	53%	646	50%
Merced	--	--	11	55%
Riverside	139	55%	276	63%
San Diego	464	48%	520	48%
San Francisco	78	50%	130	56%
Santa Barbara	346	47%	399	54%
Santa Cruz	163	47%	150	54%
Systemwide	3,407	50%	4,013	52%

* Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

COMPETITIVENESS OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT OFFERS

Survey respondents reported both the amount and composition of the offers they received from their top-choice UC and non-UC institutions. A net stipend was then calculated for each offer based on the amount of tuition and/or fees, if any, that the respondent expected to pay from their offer. The result is a net stipend that shows, on average, the amount of the award available for students' other expenses – books and supplies, living expenses, personal use, etc. (A negative net stipend represents the amount of tuition and/or fees a student will have to cover from personal resources.) This metric permits a direct comparison of UC's financial support offers with those at other public and private institutions, independent of differences in tuition and fee levels.

Table 5 shows the systemwide difference in net stipend between UC and competing institutions. Among all students, UC net stipend offers were about \$1,000 less than offers from students' top-choice non-UC institutions in 2007. While still a deficit, this represents a marked improvement since 2004. The average UC net stipend offer grew by seven percent after inflation since 2004, outpacing competing institutions' growth by three percentage points and closing the deficit by 34%.

Table 5 also shows an increase in the proportion of graduate students receiving support offers, suggesting that the improvement in UC's offers was not simply due to larger offers to a smaller proportion of students. In 2004, slightly fewer students reported receiving positive net stipend offers from UC than from competing institutions. By 2007, the proportion of students receiving offers from UC in excess of tuition and fees had increased to 87 percent, and is now equal to that at competing institutions. It is unclear if this increase in competitiveness is the result of spreading additional support evenly across a larger proportion of students, or from providing support to a larger share of students by reducing awards at the top end.

Table 5
Trends in Systemwide in Net Stipend Offers*

	2004**	2007	Change
<u>All Dual Admits</u>			
N	3,407	4,013	
Per Capita UC Net Stipend	\$16,203	\$17,356	7%
Per Capita Non-UC Net Stipend	\$17,728	\$18,356	4%
Difference	-\$1,526	-\$1,001	-34%
<u>Percent of Dual Admits Supported</u>			
UC	82%	87%	5%
Non-UC	84%	87%	3%
Difference	-2%	0%	2%
<u>Dual Admits with Positive Net Stipends</u>			
N	2,457	3,149	
Per Capita UC Net Stipend	\$21,864	\$21,519	-1.6%
Per Capita Non-UC Net Stipend	\$22,842	\$22,419	-1.9%
Difference	-\$978	-\$900	-8%

* Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

** 2004 figures have been adjusted to 2007 dollars based on changes in the Consumer Price Index

While UC's relative net stipend offer improved since 2004, the pattern varied considerably by campus. Table 6 shows the per capita UC and non-UC net stipend by top-choice UC campus. San Francisco had the highest average net stipend in both 2004 and 2007, although it remained virtually unchanged in constant dollars; indeed, San Francisco's offers appear to have become less competitive due to the 10 percent growth in the average offers of competing institutions.

Riverside and Santa Cruz experienced the largest improvement in the competitiveness of their average net stipend offer. Riverside's net stipend exceeded that of its competitors by the largest amount (\$5,068), although this appears largely to be the result of the 18 percent drop in their competitors' average net stipend since 2004. Santa Cruz experienced the biggest improvement the competitiveness of its offers, going from \$1,500 below the competition in 2004 to \$1,800 above in 2007. This was due to a combination of double-digit growth in Santa Cruz's net stipend and an eight percent drop in its competitors' support offers. Berkeley also saw its average net stipend award improve by about \$1,400 relative to its competitors.

Davis and Santa Barbara saw significant reductions in the competitiveness of their net stipend offers. Davis experienced the largest drop (more than \$2,000), which was partly due to a slight drop in the real value of its offer, but largely due to 14 percent growth in competitors' offers. Santa Barbara saw its net stipend offer decline by about \$700 relative to the competition, despite posting 14 percent growth in the real value of its offer.

Seven UC campuses had average offers below those of their competitors in 2007, compared to only four campuses in 2004. In most cases this was due to double-digit growth in the average net stipend at competing institutions, although in a few cases it was also due to stagnant or declining average offers at UC campuses.

Table 6
Trends in Per Capita Net Stipend by Top-Choice UC Campus*

Top-Choice UC	2004 Survey**			2007 Survey			Percent Change in UC Stipend	Percent Change in Non-UC Stipend	Dollar Change
	Per Capita UC Net Stipend	Per Capita Non-UC Net Stipend	Difference	Per Capita UC Net Stipend	Per Capita Non-UC Net Stipend	Difference			
Berkeley	\$17,459	\$20,761	-\$3,302	\$19,505	\$21,426	-\$1,921	12%	3%	\$1,381
Davis	15,642	15,433	210	15,190	17,534	-2,344	-3%	14%	-2,553
Irvine	16,883	14,772	2,111	18,662	16,977	1,686	11%	15%	-425
Los Angeles	13,281	16,813	-3,532	14,940	17,485	-2,545	12%	4%	987
Merced	--	--	--	21,738	23,903	-2,165	--	--	--
Riverside	14,113	12,322	1,791	15,199	10,131	5,068	8%	-18%	3,276
San Diego	17,202	19,255	-2,052	16,260	18,521	-2,261	-5%	-4%	-208
San Francisco	25,297	23,638	1,658	25,292	25,962	-670	0%	10%	-2,329
Santa Barbara	14,768	14,605	163	16,872	17,434	-562	14%	19%	-725
Santa Cruz	14,555	16,040	-1,485	16,731	14,933	1,798	15%	-7%	3,283
Systemwide	\$16,203	\$17,728	-\$1,526	\$17,356	\$18,356	-\$1,001	7%	4%	\$525

* Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

** 2004 figures have been adjusted to 2007 dollars based on changes in the Consumer Price Index

The competitiveness of UC's net stipend offers also varied by broad discipline of study, as shown in Table 7. Several disciplines experienced notable changes in the competitiveness of their support offers between 2004 and 2007. Both Social Sciences and Humanities experienced significant growth in their average offers since 2004 (17 percent and 18 percent, respectively). Despite this growth, Social Science offers remained more than \$2,000 below those of their competitors. Humanities, however, saw the competitiveness of its offers go from \$500 below the competition in 2004 to \$1,300 above the competition in 2007.

Physical Sciences experienced the largest improvement in the competitiveness of its offers, despite only average growth in the average offer. The average net stipend offer in the Physical Sciences went from being more than \$2,000 below competitors' offers in 2004 to being slightly higher than their offers in 2007. This was despite only seven percent growth in UC's Physical Science offers, and largely due to five percent drop in offers made by competitors.

Health Sciences, Life Sciences, and Engineering awards all experienced a drop in competitiveness since 2004. Health and Life Sciences saw their average awards decline slightly relative to the competition, largely due to minimal growth in UC's awards in these disciplines. Engineering and Computer Science experienced the largest drop in competitiveness, with its average offer declining by two percent in real terms and by \$1,500 relative to the competition.

Table 7
Trends in Per Capita Net Stipend by Broad Discipline*

Broad Discipline	2004 Survey**			2007 Survey			Percent Change in UC Stipend	Percent Change in Non-UC Stipend	Dollar Change
	Per Capita UC Net Stipend	Per Capita Non-UC Net Stipend	Difference	Per Capita UC Net Stipend	Per Capita Non-UC Net Stipend	Difference			
Fine Arts	\$11,268	\$11,871	-\$603	\$12,179	\$13,037	-\$858	8%	10%	-\$255
Social Sciences	11,085	14,511	-3,427	12,978	15,211	-2,233	17%	5%	1,194
Humanities	14,017	14,556	-539	16,506	15,190	1,316	18%	4%	1,855
Health Sciences	21,356	21,121	235	22,145	22,771	-626	4%	8%	-861
Life Sciences	22,920	21,980	939	23,064	22,867	197	1%	4%	-742
Physical Sciences	20,097	22,633	-2,536	21,565	21,530	34	7%	-5%	2,571
Eng/Computer Science	14,700	15,641	-941	14,338	16,761	-2,423	-2%	7%	-1,483
Professional PhD	7,990	11,913	-3,923	11,649	13,790	-2,141	46%	16%	1,782
Other	16,502	16,126	376	16,260	16,916	-656	-1%	5%	-1,032
Systemwide	\$16,203	\$17,728	-\$1,526	\$17,356	\$18,356	-\$1,001	7%	4%	\$525

* Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

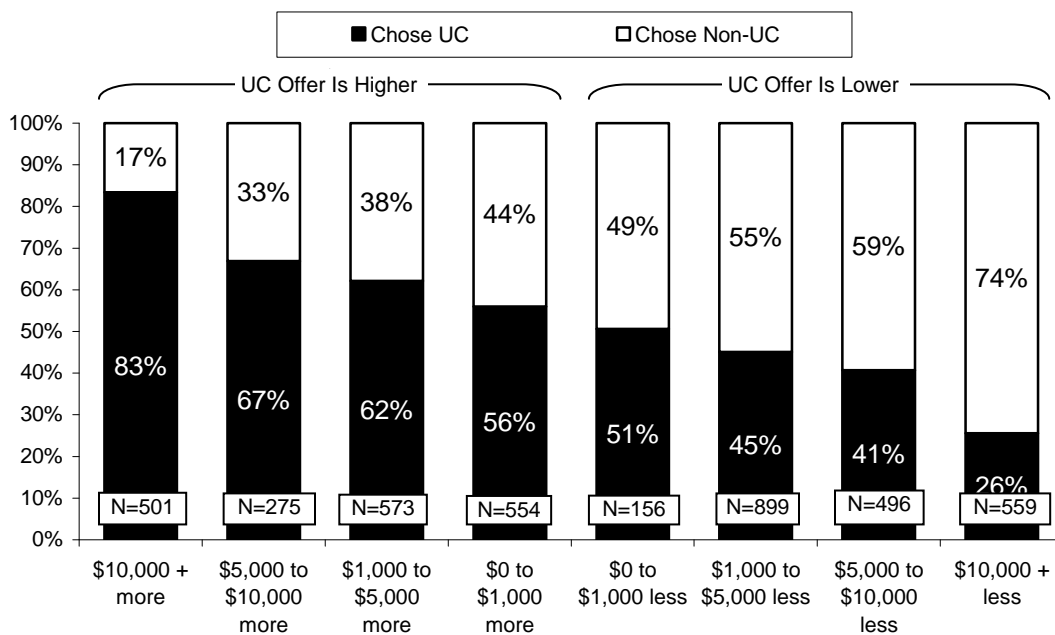
** 2004 figures have been adjusted to 2007 dollars based on changes in the Consumer Price Index

NET STIPEND COMPETITIVENESS AND YIELD

As in past iterations of the survey, results from the 2007 survey suggest that the competitiveness of students' offers from their top-choice institutions influence their enrollment decisions. The relationship between the size of this impact and the competitiveness of students' awards is shown below in Figure 1. When UC's net stipend was more than \$10,000 greater than the non-UC net stipend, 83% of respondents chose UC. In contrast, when UC's net stipend was more than \$10,000 less than the non-UC net stipend, only 26% of respondents chose UC.⁴

Figure 1 also hints at the role that other factors play in student's enrollment decisions. For example, even in cases where the UC offer was up to \$1,000 less than the non-UC offer, a slight majority of respondents elected to enroll at UC. Factors that might cause a student to enroll at UC *despite* a lower offer of financial support are discussed in the "Qualitative Factors" section of this report.

Figure 1
Percent of Respondents Choosing UC vs. Non-UC By Difference In Offers



⁴ More detail on these yield rates and net stipend offers can be found in Appendix 10.

INTERNATIONAL AND NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS

The survey results also show improvements in the competitiveness of financial support offers to non-resident and international students. Providing competitive UC awards to these students is especially challenging due to the need to cover the cost of non-resident tuition in addition to student fees. For domestic non-resident students, this additional cost persists for only one year, after which they typically establish California residency. For international students, however, non-resident tuition costs persist until they advance to candidacy.

Table 8, below, shows the net stipend offers to graduate students by residency status. UC offers to California residents were generally higher than non-UC offers to these students, although the margin between UC and non-UC offers has declined slightly since 2004. UC offers to domestic non-resident students improved by \$629 relative to competing institutions between 2004 and 2007, but remain about \$1,000 less than non-UC offers. UC offers to international students saw the biggest increase in competitiveness: offers to these students increasing by 35 percent since 2004, far outpacing the 10 percent growth in non-UC offers. This improvement coincided with an increase in the yield of international students from 51 to 56 percent over the three-year period. Offers to international students, however, still remain more than \$2,500 below those made by competing institutions.

Table 8
Trends in Per Capita Net Stipend by Residency Status, Systemwide*

	2004**	2007	Change
<u>California Residents</u>			
N	757	894	
Per Capita UC Net Stipend	\$16,366	\$18,122	11%
Per Capita Non-UC Net Stipend	\$15,152	\$17,365	15%
Difference	\$1,214	\$757	-\$457
Chose UC	56%	57%	1%
<u>Domestic Non-Residents</u>			
N	1,991	2,040	
Per Capita UC Net Stipend	\$18,292	\$19,275	5%
Per Capita Non-UC Net Stipend	\$19,886	\$20,240	2%
Difference	-\$1,594	-\$965	\$629
Chose UC	47%	48%	1%
<u>International Students</u>			
N	659	1,078	
UC	\$9,701	\$13,080	35%
Non-UC	\$14,168	\$15,605	10%
Difference	-\$4,467	-\$2,525	\$1,942
Chose UC	51%	56%	5%

* Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

** 2004 figures have been adjusted to 2007 dollars based on changes in the Consumer Price Index

COMPOSITION OF OFFERS

The composition of UC's financial support offers differs from that of competing institutions in important ways. The survey asked students to report separately the amount of fellowship, teaching and research assistantship support they were offered from their top-choice UC and non-UC institutions. Table 9, below, shows the composition of awards. Between 2004 and 2007, the proportion of UC offers including fellowship support rose from 55 to 62 percent, about equal with competing institutions. Responses from both survey years suggest that UC is more likely than competing institutions to offer teaching assistantships and less likely to offer research assistantships.

Respondents also provided information on the duration of their offers and whether they included guaranteed support for summer 2008. Table 9 shows that, in both survey years, UC offers were less likely than competing offers to include guarantees of multi-year support. Moreover, the proportion of offers with multi-year support declined among both UC offers and non-UC offers, and the competitive "gap" between UC and non-UC institutions in this area actually declined.

UC was also less likely (35%) than competing institutions (47%) to include support for Summer 2008 in its financial support offers for 2007-08.

Table 9
Composition of Award Offers*

Award Type	2004			2007		
	UC	Non-UC	Diff.	UC	Non-UC	Diff.
Extramural Fellowship	9%	9%	0%	8%	8%	0%
Institutional Support	81%	84%	-3%	86%	87%	-1%
Institutional Fellowship	55%	60%	-5%	62%	62%	0%
Research Assistantship	17%	20%	-2%	19%	21%	-2%
Teaching Assistantship	26%	21%	5%	26%	22%	5%
Summer Financial Support	--	--	--	35%	47%	-12%
Multi-year Offer	78%	84%	-5%	70%	74%	-3%

* Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

RELATIVE VALUE OF NET STIPENDS

The dollar amount of a net stipend award only partly describes the true value of the offer. The net stipends shown in Tables 6 and 7 account for differences in tuition and fees across institutions, but they do not take into account local cost of living. The local cost of living affects the value of an award and can alter the competitiveness landscape over time if costs increase more rapidly in certain location, or if they increase faster than the face value of the net stipend. The true purchasing power of an offer may be an important consideration for students deciding between schools with different local costs of living.

As in past iterations of this survey, differences in local cost of living (COL) were calculated using a proprietary database.⁵ The database provides a relative COL index for every U.S. city that can be customized to reflect different income levels and lifestyles. This relative index compares the cost of living of a given lifestyle in a given city to the same lifestyle in an “average” city. We assigned a COL index to each UC campus and non-UC institution based on the school’s location and using a standard profile for income and lifestyle.

For this analysis, these values were applied to a standardized student budget to obtain different *COL adjustors*. These adjustors represent the relative difference in the cost of a set student lifestyle (represented by the student budget) between a UC campus and their corresponding top non-UC competitors’ locations. For each campus, the size of the adjustor depends upon the COL of that campus’s location relative to the average COL of its competitors’ communities.

Table 10, below, shows the overall difference in cost of living between UC and its competitors. This approach to estimating COL indicates that students at UC campuses face a cost of living that is, on average, \$2,258 higher than the cost of living at competitors’ locations. This difference in COL is substantially higher than the \$723 difference estimated from the 2004 survey. This increase is due largely to the 10 percent increase in COL at UC campuses since 2004; the inflation-adjusted COL in non-UC locations remained essentially unchanged.

Taken together, the net stipend and COL disparities between UC and competing institutions result in a total UC disadvantage of \$3,259 compared to offers from competing institutions. This disadvantage is about \$1,000 higher than it was in 2004.

⁵ Economic Research Institute’s Relocation Assessor (April 2007 cost of living index).

Table 10
Trends in Systemwide Cost of Living and Net Stipend Value*

	2004**	2007	Change
<u>Cost of Living Index</u>			
UC	147.0	157.0	6.8%
Non-UC	140.1	139.9	0.0%
Difference	6.9	17.1	148%
COL Adjustor	-\$723	-\$2,258	-\$1,535
<u>Nominal Net Stipend</u>			
UC	\$16,203	\$17,356	7%
Non-UC	\$17,728	\$18,356	4%
Difference	-\$1,526	-\$1,001	\$525
<u>COL-adjusted Difference</u>	-\$2,249	-\$3,259	-\$1,010

* Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

** 2004 figures have been adjusted to 2007 dollars based on changes in the Consumer Price Index

The COL index among non-UC schools stayed flat largely due to shifts in the distribution of UC's competitors. As noted above, the distribution of top-choice non-UC institutions changed between 2004 and 2007, with the top 10 most frequent competitors accounting for fewer students in 2007 (see Table 2, above). The distribution of competitors has shifted to schools located in lower cost areas, contributing to the gap described above. For example, had the geographic distribution of competing institutions remained unchanged between 2004 and 2007, the COL difference between UC and its competitors would have been only \$1,600 instead of \$2,258.

The growing disparity in COL between UC and its competitors was driven mostly by large increases in the cost of living in UC communities. Table 11 shows the COL breakdown by UC campus. A positive COL adjustor represents a cost advantage over competing institutions while a negative number indicates a cost disadvantage. As shown in the table, the COL adjustor grew substantially more negative at every campus except Riverside, which, along with Merced, enjoys a large cost of living advantage over its competitors. Most other campuses saw their COL indexes rise substantially, while that of their competitors stayed flat or even declined. (The apparent increase in the cost of living for UC campus locations is consistent with increases in the non-fee components of graduate student expense budgets – living expenses, transportation, etc. – which have outpaced inflation since 2004.)

Table 11
UC Campus COL vs. National Average*

Top-Choice UC	2004 UC COL Index	2004 Non-UC COL Index	2004 COL Adjustor	2007 UC COL Index	2007 Non-UC COL Index	2007 COL Adjustor
Berkeley	153.9	154.0	-\$386	168.2	154.2	-\$1,845
Davis	126.4	126.1	-\$82	129.5	121.4	-\$1,067
Irvine	133.0	134.8	\$291	144.3	131.5	-\$1,685
Los Angeles	163.4	139.2	-\$3,225	179.2	141.9	-\$4,933
Merced	--	--	--	95.9	123.9	\$3,711
Riverside	108.5	129.0	\$2,166	109.0	119.6	\$1,408
San Diego	149.7	138.7	-\$1,472	160.9	139.9	-\$2,774
San Francisco	194.6	171.3	-\$4,191	220.8	163.1	-\$7,628
Santa Barbara	140.9	131.8	-\$1,075	143.9	132.9	-\$1,455
Santa Cruz	144.6	138.4	-\$711	144.2	132.1	-\$1,593
Systemwide	147.0	140.1	-\$723	157.0	139.9	-\$2,258

* Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

Cost of living adjustments lowered the value of net stipend offers at several UC campuses. Table 12 shows the effect of COL adjustments on net stipend offers of each campus.

Table 12
Trends in Net Stipend and Cost of Living Differences, by Campus*

Top-Choice UC Campus	UC Per Capita Net Stipend		Non-UC Per Capita Net Stipend		COL Adjustor		Total Advantage (Disadvantage) of UC over Non-UC Net Stipend Offer		Change
	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007	
Berkeley	\$17,459	\$19,505	\$20,761	\$21,426	-\$386	-\$1,845	(\$3,688)	(\$3,766)	-\$78
Davis	15,642	15,190	15,433	17,534	-82	-1,067	127	(3,410)	-3,538
Irvine	16,883	18,662	14,772	16,977	291	-1,685	2,402	1	-2,401
Los Angeles	13,281	14,940	16,813	17,485	-3,225	-4,933	(6,757)	(7,478)	-720
Merced	--	21,738	--	23,903	--	3,711	--	1,546	--
Riverside	14,113	15,199	12,322	10,131	2,166	1,408	3,957	6,476	2,519
San Diego	17,202	16,260	19,255	18,521	-1,472	-2,774	(3,524)	(5,035)	-1,510
San Francisco	25,297	25,292	23,638	25,962	-4,191	-7,628	(2,532)	(8,298)	-5,766
Santa Barbara	14,768	16,872	14,605	17,434	-1,075	-1,455	(912)	(2,017)	-1,105
Santa Cruz	14,555	16,731	16,040	14,933	-711	-1,593	(2,196)	205	2,401
Systemwide	\$16,203	\$17,356	\$17,728	\$18,356	-\$723	-\$2,258	(\$2,249)	(\$3,259)	-\$1,010

* Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

** 2004 figures have been adjusted to 2007 dollars based on changes in the Consumer Price Index

In 2007, only Riverside and Merced enjoy a COL advantage over competing institutions, raising the value of their offers to a level significantly above that of their competitors. Irvine and Santa Cruz maintain overall net stipends whose COL-adjusted values are equal to or greater than their competitors. All other campuses (especially Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San Diego) are at significant disadvantages relative to their competitors' net stipend offers, largely due to significant COL adjustors that reduce the value of their net stipends.

Table 13 shows the relative value of net stipend offers after making COL adjustments within each broad discipline. In 2007, the COL adjustment reduced the value of UC net stipend offers in all disciplines, placing UC at an overall disadvantage in each field of study. The magnitude of this net stipend disadvantage was greatest in the Social Sciences, Health Sciences, Engineering, and Professional PhD programs, where UC's cost-adjust net stipend offers were more than \$4,000 below those of competing institutions.

Table 13
Trends in Net Stipend and Cost of Living Differences, by Discipline*

Broad Discipline	UC Per Capita Net Stipend		Non-UC Per Capita Net Stipend		COL Adjustor		Total Advantage (Disadvantage) of UC over Non-UC Net Stipend Offer		Change
	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007	
Eng/Comp. Sci.	\$14,700	\$14,338	\$15,641	\$16,761	-\$994	-\$2,249	(\$1,935)	(\$4,672)	-\$2,737
Fine Arts	11,268	12,179	11,871	13,037	62	-2,171	(541)	(3,028)	-2,488
Health Sci.	21,356	22,145	21,121	22,771	-1,516	-3,450	(1,282)	(4,077)	-2,795
Humanities	14,017	16,506	14,556	15,190	-775	-1,521	(1,314)	(205)	1,109
Life Sciences	22,920	23,064	21,980	22,867	-1,037	-2,240	(98)	(2,043)	-1,945
Other	16,502	16,260	16,126	16,916	-212	-2,118	165	(2,774)	-2,939
Physical Sci.	20,097	21,565	22,633	21,530	-708	-2,302	(3,244)	(2,267)	977
Professional PhD	7,990	11,649	11,913	13,790	-987	-2,449	(4,910)	(4,591)	319
Social Sci.	11,085	12,978	14,511	15,211	-857	-1,984	(4,284)	(4,217)	67
Systemwide	\$16,203	\$17,356	\$17,728	\$18,356	-\$723	-\$2,258	-\$2,249	-\$3,259	-\$1,010

* Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

** 2004 figures have been adjusted to 2007 dollars based on changes in the Consumer Price Index

QUALITATIVE FACTORS

The survey also provides insight into how prospective students perceive UC and competing institutions in a number of key areas that affect the enrollment decision. Students were first asked to rate how important various factors are in general when choosing between graduate programs. Examples of such factors include academic reputation, program's alignment with student's research interests, the amount and type of financial support, school location, and perception of housing availability. Students were then asked to rate both their top-choice UC campus and non-UC institution in each of these areas. Table 14, below, displays the ratings for UC and its competitors in several key areas affecting students' enrollment decisions.

The University continues to be very highly regarded and comparable to its peers in graduate studies. As Table 14 shows, students rate UC very highly and comparable to non-UC institutions in areas such as academic reputation, research interests, and the perception of a general caring environment. Moreover, the diversity of UC's graduate students and faculty remains a key asset, with students rating UC higher than its competitors in this area in both 2004 and 2007. UC campuses are also located in very desirable areas as indicated by UC's significantly higher ratings in both 2004 and 2007. UC's ratings in these key areas have remained stable over time, and they suggest that the University remains both highly regarded for its doctoral programs and a very desirable place for graduate study.

The University is perceived somewhat negatively by prospective graduate students for its financial support offers and high cost of living. In both 2004 and 2007, UC received ratings significantly below its peers for the amount and type of financial support offered to graduate students. Moreover, UC rates far below its competitors in terms of the availability of affordable housing, a major contributor to the high cost of living.

Table 14
**Respondents' Ratings of Top-Choice UC vs.
 Top-Choice Non-UC Schools^{1,2}**

Factor	2004 ^a			2007 ^b		
	UC Rating	Non-UC Rating	Diff.	UC Rating	Non-UC Rating	Diff.
Academic Reputation	97.1%	99.6%	-2.5%	97.3%	97.7%	-0.4%
Aligns with Research Interest	96.4%	95.8%	0.6%	96.6%	95.4%	1.1%
Amount of Financial Support	75.3%	86.4%	-11.1%	77.6%	89.5%	-11.9%
Type of Financial Support	78.1%	86.9%	-8.8%	84.1%	90.0%	-5.9%
Multi-Year Support	77.2%	86.6%	-9.4%	82.7%	89.1%	-6.3%
Location of Campus	92.0%	78.7%	11.3%	89.2%	75.8%	13.4%
Diversity of Students & Faculty	94.1%	87.4%	6.7%	94.6%	88.8%	5.9%
Availability of Affordable Housing	47.3%	84.1%	-36.9%	52.6%	86.0%	-33.4%
Caring Environment	97.7%	97.4%	0.3%	94.7%	93.7%	1.0%

1 Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

2 Ratings limited to students who indicated each factor as being important in their general enrollment decision-making process. Proportions of students indicating so are in Appendix 11.

^a Indicates a rating of Extremely Important, Very Important, or Somewhat Important.

^b Indicates a rating of Average or Above Average.

CONCLUSION

Results from this survey show that UC financial support offers to academic doctoral students have increased significantly since 2004 – particularly for international students – and have narrowed the gap between UC and its competitors. Between 2004 and 2007, the gap between UC financial support offers and those of competing institutions closed by more than \$500. This improvement was driven by significant increases in relative net stipend offers at four campuses (Berkeley, Los Angeles, Riverside, and Santa Cruz) and within three particular disciplines (Humanities, Social Sciences, and Physical Sciences).

Despite an overall improvement in competitiveness, however, UC's financial support offers remain below those from students' other top-choice institutions. UC's financial support offers remain about \$1,000 below those of competing institutions, despite experiencing seven percent growth since 2004.

Large increases in the cost of living differential between UC and non-UC localities more than offset the improvement in competitiveness of UC's financial support offers. Since 2004, the overall cost of living differential between UC campuses and non-UC institutions increased by more than \$1,500. This increase was driven largely by significant cost of living increases in Berkeley, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego. It was also partially brought about by a shift in the distribution of top-choice non-UC institutions towards those located in areas with a lower cost of living.

UC continues to be perceived by prospective students as a high quality institution. Students rate UC very highly and comparable with competing institutions in terms of academic reputation, research activities, location, and diversity of students and faculty. Students also indicate, however, that UC's financial support offers are less attractive than those of other institutions in terms of the amount, type, and duration of supported offered. They also indicate that cost of living factors, such as the availability of affordable housing, are unfavorable at UC. These financial considerations are clearly not overwhelming – a majority of respondents ultimately enrolled at UC – but they will continue to pose a challenge to the University's competitiveness for academic doctoral students.

Appendices

Appendix 1a Enrollment Choice by Broad Discipline*

Broad Discipline	2004		2007	
	Respondents	Chose to Attend UC	Respondents	Chose to Attend UC
Fine Arts	66	62%	86	52%
Social Sciences	789	52%	695	49%
Humanities	323	53%	360	54%
Health Sciences	363	48%	363	53%
Life Sciences	357	56%	410	56%
Physical Sciences	670	44%	857	47%
Eng./Comp. Sci.	680	48%	972	55%
Professional PhD	98	58%	144	62%
Other	61	56%	126	58%
Systemwide	3,407	50%	4,013	52%

* Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

Appendix 1b Enrollment Choice by Top-Choice UC Campus* Among Respondents Whose UC Offer Exceeded Their non-UC Offer

Top-Choice UC Campus	2004		2007	
	Respondents	Chose to Attend UC	Respondents	Chose to Attend UC
Berkeley	311	72%	325	72%
Davis	177	72%	158	65%
Irvine	146	67%	159	70%
Los Angeles	187	73%	264	69%
Merced	--	--	4	75%
Riverside	66	73%	159	73%
San Diego	173		178	65%
San Francisco	24	79%	35	66%
Santa Barbara	131	61%	155	70%
Santa Cruz	67	67%	76	68%
Systemwide	1,282	70%	1,513	69%

* Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

Appendix 1c
Enrollment Choice by Top-Choice UC Campus*
Among Respondents Whose Non-UC Offer Exceeded Their UC Offer

Top-Choice UC Campus	2004		2007	
	Respondents	Chose to Attend UC	Respondents	Chose to Attend UC
Berkeley	624	39%	643	44%
Davis	187	33%	232	36%
Irvine	121	29%	161	39%
Los Angeles	247	35%	323	33%
Merced	--	--	6	50%
Riverside	62	32%	95	43%
San Diego	247		298	34%
San Francisco	47	34%	79	53%
Santa Barbara	174	31%	206	39%
Santa Cruz	86	33%	67	36%
Systemwide	1,795	35%	2,110	39%

* Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

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

Top-Choice UC Campus	Top-Choice Non-UC Institutions
Berkeley	Stanford University (156), MIT (110), Harvard University (87), Princeton University (65), Columbia University (45), Yale University (42), University Of Chicago (41), California Institute Of Technology (35), Cornell University (35), University Of Washington (35), Northwestern University (34), University Of Michigan (29), University Of Wisconsin (27), University Of Illinois At Urbana-Champaign (25), New York University (24)
Davis	University Of Texas At Austin (18), University Of Wisconsin (18), Cornell University (13), University Of Washington (13), University Of Illinois At Urbana-Champaign (11), University Of Minnesota (11), University Of Michigan (10), University Of Southern California (10), Arizona State University (9), Indiana University (9), Ohio State University (8), Purdue University (8), Rutgers University (8), University Of Florida (8), University Of Maryland (8)
Irvine	University Of Southern California (22), University Of Washington (16), Duke University (11), University Of Texas At Austin (11), University Of Wisconsin (11), Cornell University (9), Harvard University (9), New York University (9), University Of Michigan (9), Stanford University (8), University Of Chicago (8), University Of Maryland (8), University Of Minnesota (7), Arizona State University (6), Boston University (6)
Los Angeles	University Of Southern California (40), Stanford University (34), University Of Texas At Austin (34), Columbia University (26), New York University (26), University Of Michigan (26), University Of Pennsylvania (25), University Of Chicago (22), Harvard University (20), Cornell University (19), Northwestern University (19), University Of Washington (19), Yale University (18), Princeton University (15), University Of Illinois At Urbana-Champaign (15)
Merced	Harvard University (1), Lehigh University (1), Ohio State University (1), Oregon State University (1), Stanford University (1), University Of Central Florida (1), University Of Georgia (1), University Of Illinois At Urbana-Champaign (1), University Of Maryland (1), University Of Rhode Island (1), University Of Texas At Austin (1)
Riverside	University Of Florida (14), Purdue University (8), Claremont Graduate University (7), North Carolina State University (7), University Of Missouri (7), University Of Southern California (7), Boston University (6), Georgia Institute Of Technology (6), University Of Chicago (6), Arizona State University (5), Pennsylvania State University (5), University Of Kansas (5), University Of Pittsburgh (5), Columbia University (4), Texas A & M (4)
San Diego	Stanford University (34), University Of Michigan (33), University Of Washington (30), MIT (22), California Institute Of Technology (16), Columbia University (16), Harvard University (16), University Of Pennsylvania (16), University Of Southern California (15), Georgia Institute Of Technology (14), Johns Hopkins University (14), University Of Chicago (14), University Of Texas At Austin (14), Yale University (14), University Of Illinois At Urbana-Champaign (11)
San Francisco	Stanford University (26), Harvard University (18), MIT (11), University Of Pennsylvania (9), University Of Washington (7), Columbia University (5), Yale University (4), Johns Hopkins University (3), Northwestern University (3), Rockefeller University (3), Scripps Research Institute (3), University Of Michigan (3), University Of Wisconsin (3), Baylor University (2), California Institute Of Technology (2)
Santa Barbara	Stanford University (21), Northwestern University (20), University Of Texas At Austin (19), Massachusetts Institute Of Technology (14), University Of Colorado (13), University Of Michigan (13), University Of Southern California (13), University Of Wisconsin (12), Cornell University (11), University Of Washington (11), Pennsylvania State University (10), Purdue University (9), University Of Illinois At Urbana-Champaign (9), California Institute Of Technology (8), Harvard University (8)
Santa Cruz	University Of Washington (7), Stanford University (6), Oregon State University (5), University Of Colorado (5), Columbia University (4), Cornell University (4), Johns Hopkins University (4), New York University (4), Purdue University (4), University Of Massachusetts (4), California Institute Of Technology (3), Duke University (3), MIT (3), Ohio State University (3), Rutgers University (3)

Appendix 3
Top-Choice Non-UC Institutions by Top-Choice Broad Discipline

Broad Discipline	Top-Choice Non-UC Institutions
Eng. And Computer Science	Stanford University (110), MIT (82), Georgia Institute Of Technology (48), University Of Illinois At Urbana-Champaign (39), Carnegie Mellon University (37), University Of Michigan (37), University Of Texas At Austin (37), Northwestern University (35), University Of Washington (29), Princeton University (27), University Of Southern California (26), University Of Florida (24), California Institute Of Technology (23), Purdue University (22), Cornell University (21)
Health Sciences	Stanford University (27), Harvard University (22), University Of Pennsylvania (18), University Of Washington (18), University Of Michigan (14), Johns Hopkins University (12), University Of Southern California (10), University Of Wisconsin (10), Cornell University (9), New York University (9), Northwestern University (9), University Of Texas At Austin (9), Yale University (9), University Of North Carolina (8), Duke University (7)
Humanities	University Of Chicago (26), Harvard University (21), Stanford University (19), Columbia University (18), Cornell University (16), New York University (16), Yale University (15), University Of Texas At Austin (14), University Of Michigan (12), University Of Southern California (12), University Of Pennsylvania (11), University Of Wisconsin (10), Princeton University (9), Rutgers University (8), Duke University (7)
Life Sciences	Harvard University (34), Stanford University (33), University Of Southern California (18), University Of Washington (16), Cornell University (15), MIT (15), University Of Wisconsin (11), University Of Chicago (10), Yale University (10), Columbia University (9), University Of Colorado (9), University Of Michigan (9), California Institute Of Technology (8), Duke University (8), University Of Pennsylvania (7)
Physical Sciences	Stanford University (56), MIT (46), California Institute Of Technology (42), University Of Washington (42), Harvard University (39), University Of Wisconsin (29), Princeton University (28), Columbia University (25), University Of Texas At Austin (23), Cornell University (22), University Of Chicago (22), University Of Illinois At Urbana-Champaign (22), Northwestern University (21), University Of Michigan (20), University Of Southern California (18)
Professional PhD	University Of Pennsylvania (11), Stanford University (9), University Of Southern California (9), University Of Michigan (8), Harvard University (7), Columbia University (5), New York University (5), University Of Texas At Austin (5), University Of Washington (5), Arizona State University (4), Claremont Graduate University (4), MIT (4)
Social Sciences	University Of Chicago (37), Stanford University (32) Harvard University (31), Princeton University (30), Columbia University (28), University Of Michigan (24), Yale University (24), New York University (23), University Of Southern California (21), University Of Pennsylvania (20), University Of Wisconsin (19), Northwestern University (18), University Of Texas At Austin (18), Duke University (16), MIT (16)

Appendix 4
Difference Between Top-Choice UC and Non-UC Net Stipends in 2007*
By Campus and Enrollment Choice

Top-Choice UC Campus	Enrolling at UC			Enrolling at Non-UC		
	Per Capita UC Net Stipend	Per Capita Non-UC Net Stipend	Difference	Per Capita UC Net Stipend	Per Capita Non-UC Net Stipend	Difference
Berkeley	\$20,383	\$18,836	\$1,547	\$18,509	\$24,365	-\$5,856
Davis	17,207	14,893	2,314	13,276	20,040	-6,764
Irvine	18,933	13,734	5,200	18,352	20,697	-2,346
Los Angeles	17,205	14,380	2,825	12,661	20,608	-7,948
Merced	17,947	19,680	-1,733	26,288	28,970	-2,682
Riverside	15,411	6,533	8,878	14,842	16,174	-1,332
San Diego	17,589	15,172	2,417	15,095	21,459	-6,364
San Francisco	26,048	25,747	301	24,324	26,238	-1,914
Santa Barbara	17,124	13,345	3,779	16,579	22,212	-5,634
Santa Cruz	17,808	10,905	6,903	15,465	19,661	-4,195
Systemwide	\$18,475	\$15,241	\$3,234	\$16,130	\$21,765	-\$5,635

* Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

Appendix 5
Difference Between Top-Choice UC and Non-UC Net Stipends in 2007*
By Broad Discipline and Enrollment Choice

Broad Discipline	Enrolling at UC			Enrolling at Non-UC		
	Per Capita UC Net Stipend	Per Capita Non-UC Net Stipend	Difference	Per Capita UC Net Stipend	Per Capita Non-UC Net Stipend	Difference
Eng/Comp. Sci.	\$16,414	\$13,248	\$3,166	\$11,827	\$21,008	-\$9,181
Fine Arts	\$15,153	\$9,537	\$5,616	\$8,915	\$16,878	-\$7,962
Health Sciences	\$23,399	\$21,641	\$1,758	\$20,721	\$24,054	-\$3,333
Humanities	\$18,414	\$11,247	\$7,167	\$14,300	\$19,747	-\$5,446
Life Sciences	\$23,150	\$21,261	\$1,889	\$22,955	\$24,920	-\$1,964
Physical Sci.	\$21,809	\$19,408	\$2,401	\$21,346	\$23,432	-\$2,086
Professional PhD	\$11,088	\$9,028	\$2,059	\$12,556	\$21,495	-\$8,939
Social Sciences	\$14,736	\$10,920	\$3,815	\$11,324	\$19,250	-\$7,926
Other	\$15,727	\$12,364	\$3,364	\$16,995	\$23,187	-\$6,192
Systemwide	\$18,475	\$15,241	\$3,234	\$16,130	\$21,765	-\$5,635

* Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

Appendix 6a
Prevalence of Summer Financial Support Offers by Campus, 2007*

Top-Choice UC Campus	Respondents	UC Summer Offer	Non-UC Summer Offer	Difference
Berkeley	1,085	43%	53%	-10%
Davis	410	32%	46%	-14%
Irvine	346	36%	43%	-6%
Los Angeles	630	33%	46%	-13%
Merced	11	73%	55%	18%
Riverside	275	49%	29%	19%
San Diego	512	22%	48%	-25%
San Francisco	128	52%	57%	-6%
Santa Barbara	389	25%	42%	-17%
Santa Cruz	145	21%	45%	-23%
Systemwide	3,931	35%	47%	-12%

* Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

Appendix 6b
Prevalence of Summer Financial Support Offers by Discipline, 2007*

Broad Discipline	Respondents	UC Summer Offer	Non-UC Summer Offer	Difference
Eng./Comp. Sci.	946	28%	40%	-12%
Fine Arts	84	17%	33%	-16%
Health Sciences	357	41%	54%	-13%
Humanities	353	40%	41%	-2%
Life Sciences	405	46%	55%	-8%
Physical Sciences	843	48%	56%	-8%
Professional PhD	141	22%	35%	-13%
Social Sciences	678	22%	42%	-20%
Other	124	26%	49%	-23%
Systemwide	3,931	35%	47%	-12%

* Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

**Appendix 7a
Fellowship Award Offers by Top-Choice UC Campus***

Top-Choice UC Campus	2004			2007		
	UC	Non-UC	Diff.	UC	Non-UC	Diff.
Berkeley	54%	70%	-16%	61%	71%	-11%
Davis	50%	49%	2%	52%	52%	0%
Irvine	54%	48%	6%	67%	57%	11%
Los Angeles	59%	62%	-2%	66%	66%	0%
Merced				27%	55%	-27%
Riverside	72%	44%	28%	87%	44%	43%
San Diego	55%	64%	-9%	55%	62%	-7%
San Francisco	77%	77%	0%	70%	74%	-4%
Santa Barbara	47%	53%	-5%	53%	57%	-4%
Santa Cruz	64%	61%	3%	79%	61%	19%
Systemwide	55%	60%	-5%	62%	62%	0%

* Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

**Appendix 7b
Fellowship Award Offers by Broad Discipline***

Broad Discipline	2004			2007		
	UC	Non-UC	Diff.	UC	Non-UC	Diff.
Eng/Comp. Sci.	50%	49%	0%	53%	53%	0%
Fine Arts	80%	64%	17%	74%	71%	3%
Health Sciences	65%	64%	2%	64%	65%	-2%
Humanities	71%	72%	-1%	81%	79%	2%
Life Sciences	66%	64%	2%	71%	67%	4%
Physical Sci.	40%	53%	-13%	51%	53%	-2%
Prof. PhD	64%	59%	5%	75%	63%	13%
Social Sciences	55%	68%	-13%	68%	72%	-4%
Other	52%	56%	-3%	68%	66%	2%
Systemwide	55%	60%	-5%	62%	62%	0%

* Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

**Appendix 8a
Multi-Year Award Offers by Top-Choice UC Campus***

Top-Choice UC Campus	2004			2007		
	UC	Non-UC	Diff.	UC	Non-UC	Diff.
Berkeley	77%	85%	-8%	76%	80%	-4%
Davis	83%	81%	2%	64%	68%	-4%
Irvine	83%	82%	1%	66%	69%	-3%
Los Angeles	73%	86%	-12%	66%	77%	-11%
Merced				27%	45%	-18%
Riverside	85%	71%	14%	86%	57%	30%
San Diego	85%	87%	-2%	64%	72%	-9%
San Francisco	91%	92%	-1%	89%	93%	-4%
Santa Barbara	73%	80%	-7%	70%	71%	-1%
Santa Cruz	56%	80%	-23%	55%	65%	-10%
Systemwide	78%	84%	-5%	70%	74%	-3%

* Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

**Appendix 8b
Multi-Year Award Offers by Broad Discipline***

Broad Discipline	2004			2007		
	UC	Non-UC	Diff.	UC	Non-UC	Diff.
Eng/Comp. Sci.	69%	72%	-3%	50%	55%	-4%
Fine Arts	83%	82%	1%	79%	73%	5%
Health Sciences	86%	89%	-3%	78%	83%	-5%
Humanities	81%	87%	-6%	88%	87%	0%
Life Sciences	93%	90%	3%	86%	86%	0%
Physical Sci.	88%	91%	-3%	74%	73%	1%
Prof. PhD	45%	71%	-25%	55%	77%	-23%
Social Sciences	70%	82%	-12%	74%	80%	-6%
Other	69%	75%	-6%	64%	76%	-12%
Systemwide	78%	84%	-5%	70%	74%	-3%

* Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

Appendix 9a
Multi-Year Award Length (Years) by Top-Choice UC Campus*

Top-Choice UC Campus	2004			2007		
	UC	Non-UC	Diff.	UC	Non-UC	Diff.
Berkeley	3.8	3.9	-0.1	3.8	3.9	-0.1
Davis	3.6	3.7	-0.2	3.5	3.8	-0.3
Irvine	3.8	3.9	-0.1	3.6	4.0	-0.4
Los Angeles	3.6	3.8	-0.2	3.6	3.8	-0.2
Merced	--	--		2.7	4.4	-1.7
Riverside	3.6	3.5	0.2	3.2	3.4	-0.1
San Diego	3.8	4.0	-0.2	3.7	4.0	-0.3
San Francisco	4.2	4.4	-0.2	4.4	4.5	-0.1
Santa Barbara	3.7	3.8	0.0	3.7	3.6	0.1
Santa Cruz	3.5	4.0	-0.5	3.2	3.9	-0.7
Systemwide	3.7	3.9	-0.1	3.6	3.9	-0.2

* Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

Appendix 9b
Multi-Year Award Length (Years) by Broad Discipline*

Top-Choice UC Campus	2004 Percent Choosing UC			2007		
	UC	Non-UC	Diff.	UC	Non-UC	Diff.
Eng/Comp. Sci.	3.3	3.5	-0.3	3.2	3.4	-0.2
Fine Arts	3.1	3.5	-0.4	3.2	3.4	-0.2
Health Sciences	4.0	4.1	-0.1	4.0	4.2	-0.2
Humanities	3.8	3.9	-0.1	3.8	4.0	-0.2
Life Sciences	4.2	4.2	-0.1	4.1	4.3	-0.3
Physical Sci.	4.0	4.1	-0.1	3.9	4.0	-0.1
Prof. PhD	3.1	3.0	0.1	2.7	3.1	-0.4
Social Sciences	3.5	3.7	-0.2	3.5	3.8	-0.3
Other	3.1	3.3	-0.2	3.2	3.3	-0.1
Systemwide	3.7	3.9	-0.1	3.6	3.9	-0.2

* Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

**Appendix 10
Enrollment Choice and Net Stipend Offer Difference, Systemwide***

	2004		2007	
	N	Percent Choosing UC	N	Percent Choosing UC
<u>UC higher offer</u>				
\$10,000 or more	438	83%	501	83%
\$5,000 to \$10,000	207	75%	275	67%
\$1,000 to \$5,000	497	61%	573	62%
Less than \$1,000	470	55%	554	56%
<u>Non-UC higher offer</u>				
\$10,000 or more	567	22%	559	26%
\$5,000 to \$10,000	311	34%	496	41%
\$1,000 to \$5,000	750	42%	899	45%
Less than \$1,000	497	54%	156	51%

Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

**Appendix 11
Importance of Qualitative Factors in Enrollment Decision***

Factor	2004	2007
	Percent of Respondents Who Consider it Important	Percent of Respondents Who Consider it Important
Academic Reputation	99.1%	99.5%
Aligns with Research Interests	99.2%	99.5%
Amount of Financial Support	93.4%	95.2%
Type of Financial Support	81.0%	85.5%
Multi-Year Financial Support	92.4%	92.6%
Location of Campus	84.3%	89.4%
Diversity of Students and Faculty	66.7%	74.1%
Availability of Affordable Housing	67.2%	80.7%
Caring Environment	91.0%	90.3%

* Among respondents admitted to at least one non-UC institution

Appendix 12
UC and Non-UC Average Net Stipend
By Campus and Broad Discipline
Students Admitted to At Least One Non-UC

		Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz
Engineering/Comp Science	N	320	69	83	121	2	82	146	--	122	27
	UC Net Stipend	\$18,095	\$7,008	\$13,958	\$6,736	\$21,382	\$12,305	\$12,522	--	\$21,487	\$6,942
	Non-UC Net Stipend	\$20,759	\$12,680	\$14,155	\$14,932	\$12,540	\$8,580	\$16,300	--	\$20,942	\$6,798
	Difference	-\$2,665	-\$5,672	-\$197	-\$8,196	\$8,842	\$3,725	-\$3,778	--	\$995	\$145
Fine Arts	N	19	--	10	29	--	2	7	--	19	--
	UC Net Stipend	\$16,747	--	\$13,258	\$12,036	--	\$2,500	\$3,168	--	\$11,600	--
	Non-UC Net Stipend	\$17,098	--	\$9,715	\$12,902	--	\$15,000	\$16,829	--	\$9,325	--
	Difference	-\$350	--	\$3,543	-\$866	--	-\$12,500	-\$13,660	--	\$2,275	--
Health Sciences	N	25	161	14	35	--	--	48	80	--	--
	UC Net Stipend	\$23,919	\$19,678	\$17,624	\$21,337	--	--	\$25,921	\$25,436	--	--
	Non-UC Net Stipend	\$21,093	\$21,517	\$20,658	\$19,478	--	--	\$26,403	\$25,468	--	--
	Difference	\$2,826	-\$1,839	-\$2,944	\$1,859	--	--	-\$482	-\$33	--	--
Humanities	N	114	26	40	75	--	32	18	--	40	15
	UC Net Stipend	\$16,990	\$19,219	\$17,970	\$17,838	--	\$16,004	\$13,317	--	\$10,265	\$19,103
	Non-UC Net Stipend	\$18,254	\$19,403	\$13,024	\$15,479	--	\$6,265	\$15,017	--	\$13,001	\$14,012
	Difference	-\$1,264	-\$184	\$4,946	\$2,359	--	\$9,739	-\$1,699	--	-\$2,736	\$5,091
Life Sciences	N	133	31	55	48	5	38	32	38	21	9
	UC Net Stipend	\$23,048	\$19,472	\$24,461	\$24,222	\$21,671	\$19,928	\$24,900	\$26,032	\$19,014	\$25,381
	Non-UC Net Stipend	\$23,999	\$18,035	\$22,195	\$23,183	\$28,570	\$18,289	\$23,638	\$27,205	\$21,468	\$23,578
	Difference	-\$951	\$1,437	\$2,267	\$1,039	-\$6,899	\$1,638	-\$1,263	-\$1,174	-\$2,453	\$1,803
Physical Sciences	N	259	66	83	118	2	57	125	10	93	44
	UC Net Stipend	\$23,658	\$18,608	\$23,432	\$22,490	\$33,500	\$20,271	\$19,190	\$26,390	\$18,530	\$20,868
	Non-UC Net Stipend	\$24,789	\$16,337	\$19,888	\$21,316	\$35,000	\$14,174	\$21,431	\$27,580	\$22,196	\$20,226
	Difference	-\$1,131	\$2,271	\$3,544	\$1,174	-\$1,500	\$6,097	-\$2,242	-\$1,190	-\$3,665	\$642
Professional PhD	N	49	--	22	44	--	4	12	--	9	4
	UC Net Stipend	\$10,189	--	\$15,321	\$11,852	--	\$11,350	\$16,368	--	-\$3,738	\$27,850
	Non-UC Net Stipend	\$17,982	--	\$12,451	\$14,751	--	\$750	\$15,221	--	\$2,067	-\$5,650
	Difference	-\$7,793	--	-\$2,871	-\$2,899	--	\$10,600	\$1,147	--	-\$5,804	\$33,500
Social Sciences	N	170	57	37	160	--	46	120	--	72	31
	UC Net Stipend	\$17,697	\$4,786	\$14,240	\$10,666	--	\$12,914	\$12,376	--	\$14,374	\$12,615
	Non-UC Net Stipend	\$19,930	\$11,888	\$15,540	\$16,565	--	\$7,479	\$14,096	--	\$11,311	\$12,989
	Difference	-\$2,232	-\$7,102	-\$1,300	-\$5,899	--	\$5,435	-\$1,721	--	\$3,062	-\$374

Appendix 13
Percent Receiving Offer In Excess of Tuition and Fees, By Campus and Broad Discipline
Students Admitted to At Least One Non-UC

		Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz
Engineering/Comp Science	N	320	69	83	121	2	82	146	2	122	27
UC Percent with Net Stipend > 0		87%	62%	86%	56%	100%	85%	75%	0%	93%	70%
Non-UC Percent with Net Stipend > 0		91%	78%	82%	80%	50%	63%	82%	100%	88%	70%
Difference		-4%	-16%	4%	-24%	50%	22%	-7%	-100%	5%	0%
Fine Arts	N	19	--	10	29	--	2	7	--	19	--
UC Percent with Net Stipend > 0		89%	--	90%	76%	--	50%	71%	--	79%	--
Non-UC Percent with Net Stipend > 0		84%	--	60%	72%	--	50%	100%	--	68%	--
Difference		5%	--	30%	4%	--	0%	-29%	--	11%	--
Health Sciences	N	25	161	14	35	--	--	48	80	--	--
UC Percent with Net Stipend > 0		96%	94%	86%	86%	--	--	98%	96%	--	--
Non-UC Percent with Net Stipend > 0		92%	94%	86%	91%	--	--	100%	96%	--	--
Difference		4%	0%	0%	-5%	--	--	-2%	0%	--	--
Humanities	N	114	26	40	75	--	32	18	--	40	15
UC Percent with Net Stipend > 0		91%	96%	100%	95%	--	94%	89%	--	78%	100%
Non-UC Percent with Net Stipend > 0		93%	88%	78%	85%	--	56%	83%	--	80%	80%
Difference		-2%	8%	22%	10%	--	38%	6%	--	-2%	20%
Life Sciences	N	133	31	55	48	5	38	32	38	21	9
UC Percent with Net Stipend > 0		98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	94%	100%	81%	100%
Non-UC Percent with Net Stipend > 0		95%	94%	93%	94%	100%	89%	91%	100%	90%	100%
Difference		3%	6%	7%	6%	0%	11%	3%	0%	-9%	0%
Physical Sciences	N	259	66	83	118	2	57	125	10	93	44
UC Percent with Net Stipend > 0		99%	98%	98%	95%	100%	98%	94%	100%	95%	95%
Non-UC Percent with Net Stipend > 0		99%	91%	92%	95%	100%	84%	98%	100%	97%	93%
Difference		0%	7%	6%	0%	0%	14%	-4%	0%	-2%	2%
Professional PhD	N	49	--	22	44	--	4	12	--	9	4
UC Percent with Net Stipend > 0		71%	--	86%	70%	--	75%	92%	--	33%	100%
Non-UC Percent with Net Stipend > 0		86%	--	68%	75%	--	50%	75%	--	56%	50%
Difference		-15%	--	18%	-5%	--	25%	17%	--	-23%	50%
Social Sciences	N	170	57	37	160	--	46	120	--	72	31
UC Percent with Net Stipend > 0		88%	56%	89%	67%	--	85%	75%	--	83%	81%
Non-UC Percent with Net Stipend > 0		90%	84%	89%	84%	--	57%	81%	--	78%	81%
Difference		-2%	-28%	0%	-17%	--	28%	-6%	--	5%	0%
All Disciplines	N	1,110	421	350	646	11	276	520	130	399	150
UC Percent with Net Stipend > 0		91%	84%	93%	78%	100%	90%	84%	96%	87%	89%
Non-UC Percent with Net Stipend > 0		93%	89%	85%	86%	91%	69%	88%	98%	86%	84%
Difference		-2%	-5%	8%	-8%	9%	21%	-4%	-2%	1%	5%

Appendix 14
Top-Choice Non-UC Institutions
By Campus and Broad Discipline
Students Admitted to At Least One Non-UC
(At least 5 respondents*)

	Berkeley		Davis		Irvine		Los Angeles	
Engineering/Comp Science	Stanford	75	Georgia Tech	4	USC	6	Stanford U.	11
	MIT	57	U. of Florida	4	U. of Maryland	4	U. of Texas	9
	Carnegie Mellon	20	U. of Illinois	4	U. of Michigan	4	Georgia Tech	8
Fine Arts							U. of Texas	5
Health Sciences			U. of Texas	8				
			U. of Wisconsin	7				
			Cornell U.	6				
Humanities	Columbia U.	13			Cornell U.	5	Harvard U.	9
	U. of Chicago	13					Cornell U.	6
	Harvard U.	11					USC	6
Life Sciences	Harvard U.	23			USC	6	USC	8
	Stanford U.	13						
	Cornell U.	7						
Physical Sciences	Stanford U.	33	Indiana U.	5	U. of Washington	7	USC	7
	MIT	29			U. of Wisconsin	7	U. of Texas	7
	Cal Tech	23					Columbia U.	5
Professional PhD	Stanford U.	5					U. of Penn.	6
Social Sciences	Harvard U.	20	U. of Texas	5			U. of Chicago	11
	Princeton U.	16					NYU	10
	Stanford U.	15					U. of Michigan	10

	Riverside		San Diego		San Francisco		Santa Barbara	
Engineering/Comp Science	Georgia Tech	5	Stanford U.	14			Northwestern U.	13
	U. of Florida	5	U. of Michigan	14			MIT	10
			Georgia Tech	11			Stanford U.	9
Health Sciences			Harvard U.	6	Stanford U.	14		
			Yale U.	5	Harvard U.	10		
			Stanford U.	4	U. of Pennsylvania	8		
Humanities							U. of Colorado	5
Life Sciences			Stanford U.	5	Stanford U.	11		
					Harvard U.	5		
					MIT	5		
Physical Sciences			U. of Washington	15			Stanford U.	8
			MIT	7			Harvard U.	6
			Rutgers U.	6			Yale U.	6
Social Sciences			U. of Chicago	8			U. of Wisconsin	5
			U. of Michigan	8				
			Columbia U.	7				

* Merced and Santa Cruz campuses had no non-UC institutions with at least five respondents.