



ANNUAL REPORT ON STUDENT FINANCIAL SUPPORT 2019-20

**OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT AND VICE PROVOST FOR GRADUATE,
UNDERGRADUATE, AND EQUITY AFFAIRS
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Preface

This report, submitted to The Regents of the University of California, provides comprehensive data on how undergraduate and graduate students at the University of California financed their education in the 2019-20 academic year. The report is compiled by Student Financial Support in the department of Graduate, Undergraduate and Equity Affairs at the UC Office of the President.

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

Note that many descriptive statistics regarding the University's financial aid programs in 2019-20 are also published in the University's annual report to the Governor and the Legislature, *University of California Institutional Financial Aid Programs*. That report, along with many other reports and analyses related to student financial support, may be found at <https://www.ucop.edu/enrollment-services/data-and-reporting/index.html>.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Financial Support for Undergraduate Students

The primary goal of the University's undergraduate financial aid programs is to ensure that the University remains financially accessible to all academically eligible California students. Many indicators suggest that the University continued to be financially accessible to California undergraduate students at every income level in 2019-20.

- Gift aid (grants and scholarships) dramatically reduced the net cost of attending UC for the neediest families. In 2019-20, the average net cost for California residents – including room and board, books and supplies, transportation, health insurance, and other costs – ranged from an average of just under \$8,000 for low-income families to nearly \$33,000 for higher-income families. *See Figure 1-6.*
- UC need-based grant funding increases when systemwide Tuition and Student Services Fees increase since the University sets aside one-third of all new tuition revenue for financial aid. As a result, generally flat tuition between 2011-12 and 2019-20 meant modest growth in per capita grant support as available UC need-based grant was spread across more California residents. The increased enrollment of nonresident undergraduates – who contribute to the need-based financial aid pool without drawing on it – helped mitigate the impact of the lack of a tuition increase and therefore commensurate increases in financial aid. Per capita grant support actually declined over the past two years in constant dollars. *See Figure 1-11.*
- UC continues to enroll a far higher percentage of Pell Grant recipients than comparable universities, public or private. Pell Grant recipients are typically viewed as a proxy for low-income students. *See Figure 1-18.*
- Trends in the income of UC students – both among Fall 2019 freshmen class and all UC undergraduates – show no change attributable to cost increases. *See Figure 1-19.*
- Students with similar levels of academic preparation from low-, middle-, and high-income families achieve similar levels of academic success at UC as measured by their four- and six-year graduations rates. *See Figure 1-23.*
- The 44 percent of students who graduated in 2019-20 with student loan debt had slightly less cumulative borrowing (\$17,917), on average, than students who graduated in 2018-19 (\$18,551) after adjusting for inflation. California resident students were more likely to borrow (51 percent), but borrowed slightly less on average (\$17,747). Both figures remain well below the national average student loan debt at graduation of \$28,500. *See Figure 1-24.*

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

- Students report experiencing food and housing insecurity, despite these expenses being taken into account in UC's financial aid strategy. While this is true across all students, food and housing insecurity disproportionately affects low-income students. Greater financial aid support does mitigate basic needs insecurity. *See Figures 1-26 through 1-28.*

- While rates of borrowing and cumulative debt have declined in recent years, they have not declined as quickly for middle class students. *See Figures 1-14 and 1-24.*
- Each year, some students borrow and/or work at levels that the University considers to be excessive, while many students at every income level do not work or borrow at all. Several factors may help explain why certain students borrow or work too much, including the amount of support provided by students' parents and some above-average discretionary expenses. *See Figures 1-21, 1-22, and 1-25.*

There are new developments in 2020-21 related to UC affordability.

- In a series of discussions, the UC Board of Regents has explored potential reforms to the Education Financing Model, including a tiered approach to student self-help based on family income. President Drake has also proposed creating a debt-free path to UC, essentially eliminating the need to borrow for qualifying students.
- The 2020 COVID pandemic disrupted the University's education delivery, moving nearly all courses online. The pandemic also had several impacts on students, parents, and how they paid for college costs. Both graduate and undergraduate students were impacted and both received emergency grant support.
 - Students who were living in on-campus housing were largely forced to move home with their families or into off-campus housing. Those who would have faced hardship moving off-campus were provided with accommodation. Because living off-campus and, particularly, with their families, is less expensive, the aggregate financial need for students was reduced. This reduction in aggregate need extended into 2020-21.
 - The federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act provided \$12.6 billion directly to colleges and universities using an enrollment-based formula that favors institutions that enroll higher numbers of Pell Grant recipients. Half of the funding was intended for emergency grants to students. Across UC campuses, \$130 million was made available through CARES for student support, 86 percent of which was deployed in Spring 2020, providing an average of \$834 to 134,381 recipients. The rest of the CARES funding was spent in the following year.
 - UC supplemented CARES emergency grants with \$5 million to provide equivalent support for undocumented students, both from institutional funds and from basic needs funding received from the State. This provided an average award of \$1,139 to 4,457 students.
 - The federal government extended flexibility for colleges and universities to pay Federal Work Study earnings to students who were no longer able to work as a result of campus closures and returning to distant homes.
 - The University provided temporary amendments to its residency policy, which primarily would have disadvantaged graduate students who normally establish residency for tuition purposes in their second year of study.

Financial Support for Graduate Students

The primary goal of the University's graduate financial aid programs is to provide competitive levels of support in order to enroll a highly talented, diverse student body. The University continues to be concerned about the competitiveness of its financial support for graduate academic students – particularly students in doctoral programs.

- Over time, the per capita net stipend (support from gift aid and assistantships in excess of a student's tuition and fees) has increased slightly for doctoral students from the US, although a slight decline is observable in 2018-19 for most disciplines, then increasing slightly again among all students and across most disciplines in 2019-20. Per capita net stipend levels for international and domestic nonresident students have rebounded in recent years after some declines, but a substantial gap between the net stipends of domestic graduate academic students remains. *See Figure 2-5.*
- The University's financial support offers to students admitted to its doctoral programs are often less than offers from students' top-choice, non-UC institutions. *See Figure 2-6.*

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

- The average cumulative debt at graduation for students in the University's professional degree programs varies widely by discipline. *See Figure 2-8.*
- Flexible loan repayment plans (including a new income-based repayment plan) are available to graduates of all programs in order to improve the manageability of their debt at graduation. For students pursuing public interest work, University and extramural loan repayment assistance plans (LRAPs) provide additional relief in some cases.

Graduate student support in 2020-21 and beyond.

- Graduate and professional students were also impacted by COVID-19. See the section above for a description of how the University responded.
- Again in 2020-21, the University did not increase nonresident supplemental tuition for graduate academic students. This should help improve the University's ability to compete for and enroll top international and out-of-state students.
- In Spring of 2020, the Office of the President surveyed admitted graduate academic doctoral students about the competitiveness of their financial support offers. This survey helps UC assess the need for additional graduate student support, and the report will be available in March 2021.
- Beginning in Fall of 2020, graduate and professional students became eligible for the California Dream Loan program. Students who had limited or no access to student loans are now able to borrow through the Dream Loan program to help finance their education. Their documentation status currently prohibits these students from qualifying for federal student loans.

SECTION 1

FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS



Goals of the University's Undergraduate Financial Aid Programs

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

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

Also consistent with this focus, most analysis in Section 1 focuses on California students (including AB540 students), whereas versions of this report prior to 2015-16 did not distinguish based on residency. The change has been made for two reasons. First, as described above, the University's policy is to maintain affordability for resident undergraduates. This emphasis was underscored in November of 2015 when the Board of Regents clarified that nonresident undergraduates are not eligible for UC need-

based grants.¹ Second, nonresident students finance their educations very differently than California residents, and that difference grows now that they are no longer eligible for UC need-based grants. By focusing on residents, the figures in this annual report provide a more accurate picture of how undergraduates covered by the Regents' policy are faring. Figures that include all students – either due to limitations in the data source or for other reasons – are clearly marked.

Financing a UC Education: The Education Financing Model

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

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

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

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

¹ This policy was effective for new undergraduates beginning in Fall 2016; continuing students who entered UC prior to Fall 2016 will continue to be eligible to be considered for need-based grants until they graduate. Nonresident students never received UC need-based grants to cover Nonresident Supplemental Tuition, but they previously could receive grants to help cover the equivalent of in-state student costs.

UC Grant Assistance Under The Education Financing Model

The Total Cost of Attendance

Less **A reasonable contribution from parents**

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

Less **Grants from federal and state programs**

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

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

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

Equals **University grant aid needed**

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

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

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

What do these principles mean for UC students?

- The University expects all undergraduates to cover part of their cost of attendance through "self-help"—a combination of loans and wages from employment. The University aims to keep self-help manageable so that students may make steady progress toward completion of the baccalaureate degree and meet their loan repayment obligations after graduation.
- Students can influence their loan/work expectation in several ways. Students who reduce expenses lower their individual cost of attendance and hence the amount they will need to earn or borrow. Conversely, students who spend more than average or who incur additional, unrelated expenses will have to work or borrow more. Students can also reduce their loan/work expectation by taking advantage of the availability of merit-based scholarships (for example,

those based on academic performance, community service, special talent, or other personal characteristics).

- Individual students decide the balance between working and borrowing that is right for them. However, all students should plan to work and borrow to some extent so that neither burden becomes unmanageable.
- UC expects students to apply for all relevant federal and state grant programs and to meet application deadlines. Late applicants are generally assigned a loan/work expectation that is larger than the contribution expected of on-time applicants.

What do these principles mean for the University?

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

How UC Undergraduates Financed Their Education in 2019-20

The charts that follow depict how California resident undergraduates financed their education during the 2019-20 academic year.

- As noted earlier, the University acknowledges that students need to cover the total cost of attendance – not just tuition and fees. *See Figure 1-1.*
- UC students receive substantial levels of gift aid – grants and scholarships – to help cover their total cost. *See Figure 1-2.*
 - Grants are awarded to lower- and middle-income students with financial need. Scholarships, in contrast, tend to benefit students at every income level. *See Figure 1-3.*
 - The Middle Class Scholarship (MCS) provided valuable support to California students whose families make \$177,000 or less and who did not otherwise qualify for a Cal Grant. *See Figure 1-3.*
 - Most grant assistance comes from three major programs: Federal Pell Grants, state Cal Grants, and UC Grants. UC grants are awarded after taking Pell Grants and Cal Grants into account to make UC financially accessible to students at every income level. *See Figure 1-4.*
 - Scholarships from both UC and outside sources reduce the amount that students at all income levels need to work and borrow. *See Figure 1-5.*
- Gift aid dramatically reduces UC's net cost of attendance for lower-income students and provides substantial assistance to eligible middle-income students. *See Figure 1-6.*
- Loans help students and parents cover the net cost of attendance. Low-income students are more likely to borrow than students from middle- or high-income families, and some students at all income levels do not borrow. Parent loans are most common among middle-income families. *See Figure 1-7.*
- Consistent with the Education Financing Model, many students work part-time during the academic year to help cover a share of their costs. Jobs funded by federal work-study funds are available to students with financial need, but other forms of employment play an even greater role in helping students finance their education. *See Figure 1-8.*

Figure 1-1

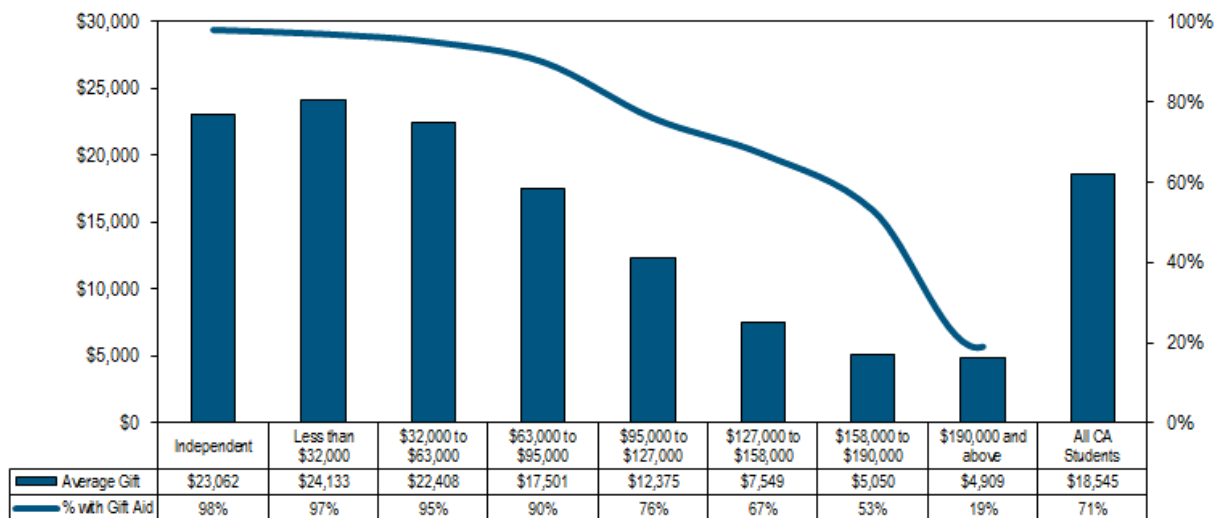
The Cost of Attendance

Average On-Campus Undergraduate Student Budget for California Residents, Academic Year 2019-20	
Student Tuition and Fees:	\$14,025
Books and Supplies:	\$1,206
Living:	\$16,310
Personal Expenses:	\$1,509
Transportation:	\$544
Healthcare Allowance:	\$2,595
TOTAL:	\$36,139

- In 2017, a special Regents Working Group on the Total Cost of Attendance reaffirmed the principle that financial aid recipients should be able to cover the same educational expenses as other students and not be subjected to artificially low living conditions. Based in part on the Working Group recommendations, several innovations to the estimation of the total cost of attendance have been implemented.
- Undergraduate student budgets vary by factors such as residency status, campus, and living arrangement (living with parents, on campus or off campus).
- The University derives student budgets from known institutional charges (e.g., tuition and on-campus room-and-board charges) and results from the systemwide Cost of Attendance Survey (COAS). The COAS provides comprehensive data on UC students' non-fee expenses as well as a standardized basis for calculating student budgets at each campus that reflects local economic conditions and student spending patterns. The COAS has historically been conducted every three years, but with the COAS 2019 administration it will be conducted every other year. The 2019-20 student budgets utilized data from the 2016 administration of the COAS. Results from the most recent COAS conducted in Spring of 2019 are available online at <https://www.ucop.edu/enrollment-services/data-and-reporting/other-student-financial-services-reports/coas19-report-final.pdf>.

Figure 1-2

**Gift Aid Recipients and Average Awards Among California Residents by Parent Income,²
Academic Year 2019-20**

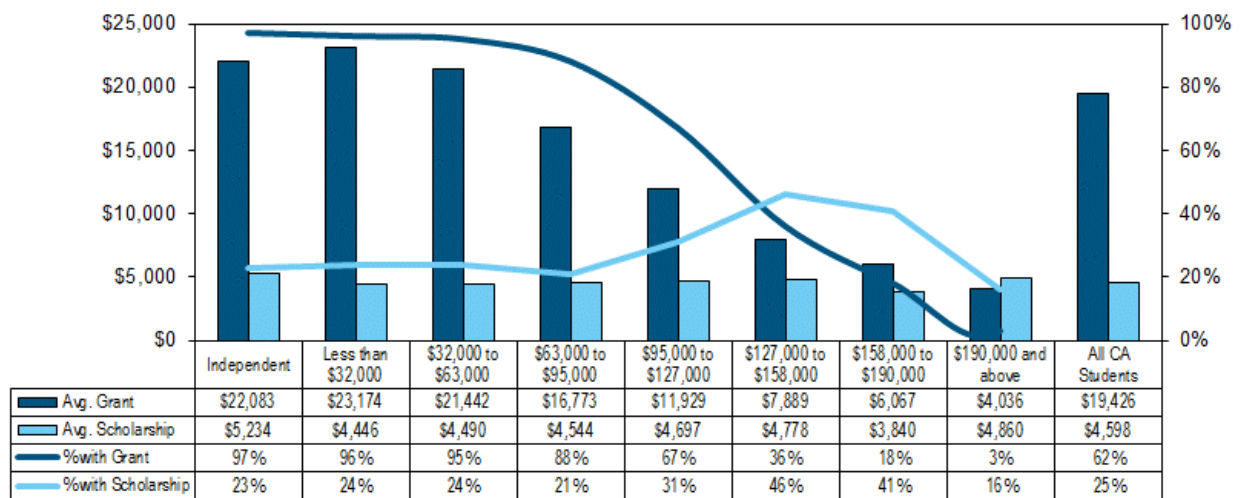


- Grants and scholarships – collectively known as “gift aid” – are the most important types of aid for students and families because they reduce the net cost of a UC education, thereby reducing the need for students and families to contribute from savings, income, or loans.
- Consistent with UC’s primary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

² Parent income figures throughout this report are obtained from either the Free Application for Federal Student Aid/Dream Act Application (for financial aid recipients) or the undergraduate application for admission. In cases where a student’s parent income is not available from those sources, the parent income represents an estimated figure based on the parent incomes of students with similar characteristics.

Figure 1-3

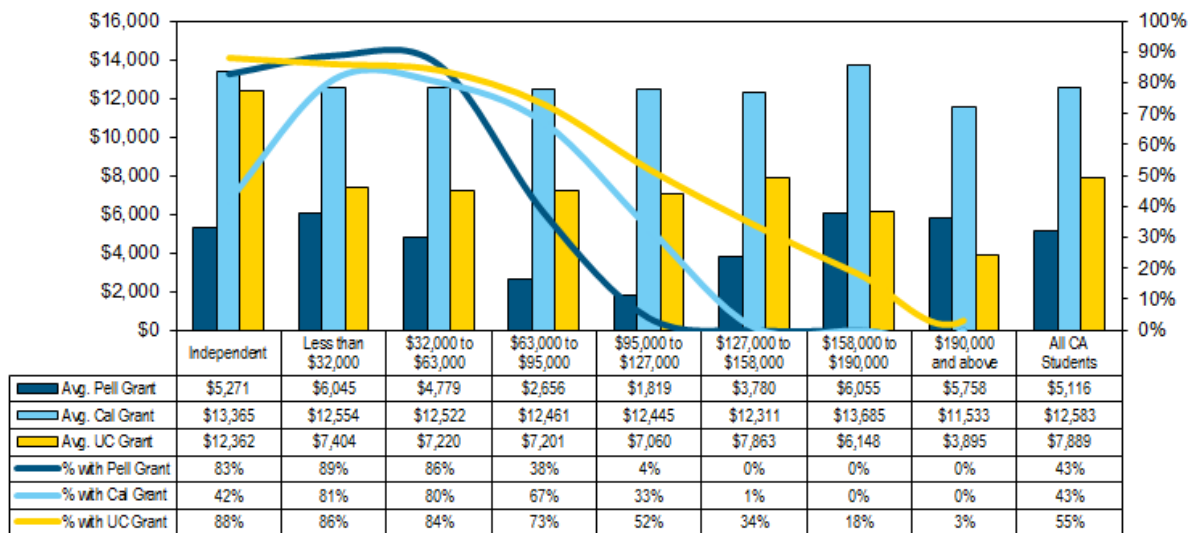
Grant and Scholarship Recipients and Average Awards Among California Residents by Parent Income, Academic Year 2019-20



- Grants are awarded primarily on the basis of a student's financial circumstances. Students from low-income families and financially independent students (who are generally low-income) receive grant assistance at higher rates than students with higher parental incomes, as shown by the declining dark blue line above. Among grant recipients, lower-income students generally receive larger grants (shown by the dark blue columns above) than higher-income students.
- Scholarships are based on criteria such as academic achievement or specialized talent. Eligibility for certain scholarships may be limited to financially needy students, but scholarships are generally available to students at any income level who demonstrate merit as defined by the terms of the scholarship. The percentage of students with scholarships is higher for students whose family incomes are in the middle ranges, primarily due to the State of California's Middle Class Scholarship program.
- The State of California's Middle Class Scholarship (MCS) was new in 2014-15 and fully implemented in 2017-18. It provided \$27 million in scholarship support to UC families making less than \$177,000 in 2019-20.

Figure 1-4

Pell Grant, Cal Grant, & UC Grant Awards Among CA Residents, Academic Year 2019-20

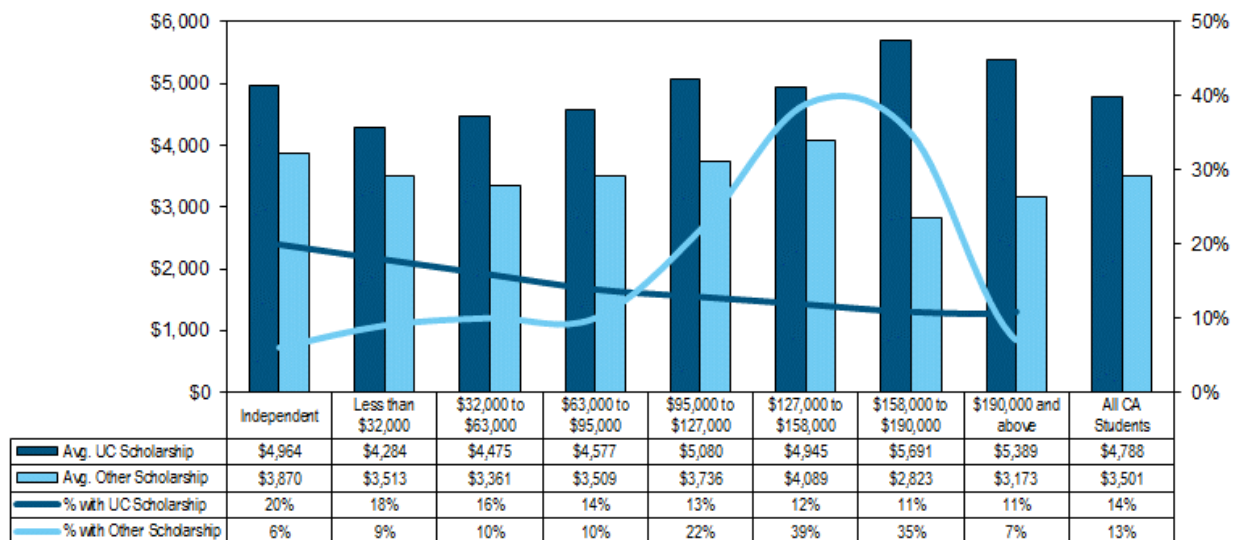


- Federal Pell Grants, state Cal Grants, and UC’s institutional need-based grants represent the primary sources of gift aid for UC undergraduates.
- The Federal Pell Grant program provides grants (worth up to \$6,195 in 2019-20) to low-income students. Eligibility declines rapidly with income, leading to the steep drop-off shown by the dark blue line in the figure.
- Cal Grants typically cover students’ systemwide fees.³ The Cal Grant program has an income ceiling that is high enough to include many families who do not qualify for a Pell Grant. However, as the light blue line in Figure 1-4 shows, the likelihood that a student qualifies for a Cal Grant declines quickly once parental income exceeds about \$95,000. Cal Grant eligibility requirements favor students who enroll in college within a year of graduating from high school or who transfer from a community college before they reach the age of 27, resulting in a lower percentage of Cal Grant recipients among independent students.
- A student’s UC grant (see the gold line and columns above) fills in any remaining need after taking into account the student’s total cost of attendance, parental resources, self-help expectation from work and borrowing, and other grants received. Compared to Pell Grants and Cal Grants, UC grants serve a broader range of students and are more sensitive to students’ overall resources and costs (not just tuition and fees). The average UC grant is highest for independent students for two reasons: needy independent students have no parental resources to draw upon and they are less likely than other low-income students to meet the Cal Grant eligibility requirements.

³ Independent and low-income students who receive a Cal Grant B award also receive an “access grant,” valued at \$1,672 in 2019-20, to help cover expenses other than tuition and fees.

Figure 1-5

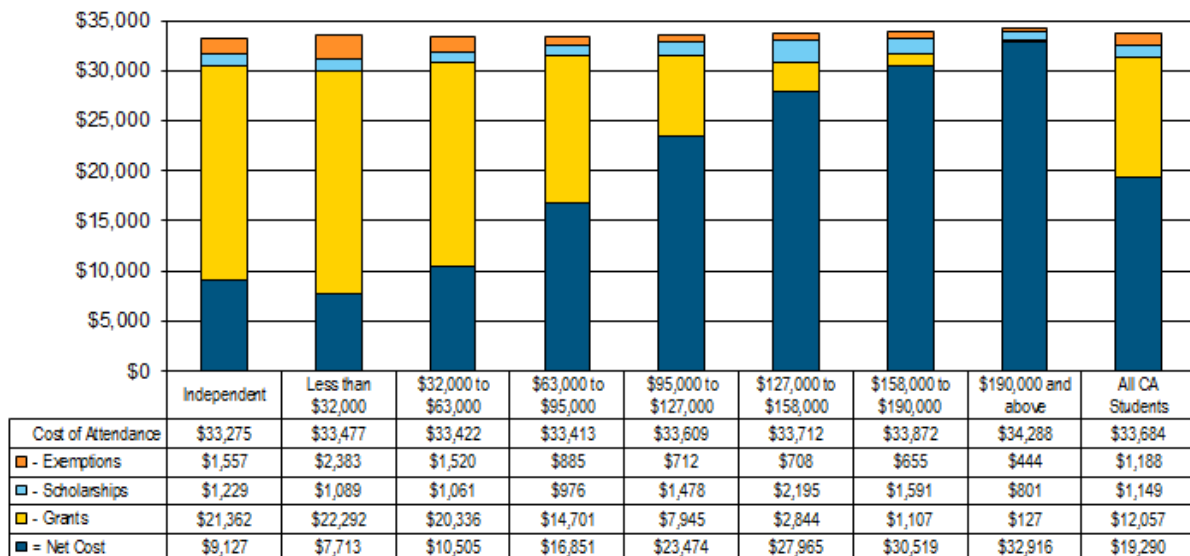
Scholarship Awards Among CA Residents by Parent Income, Academic Year 2019-20



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

Figure 1-6

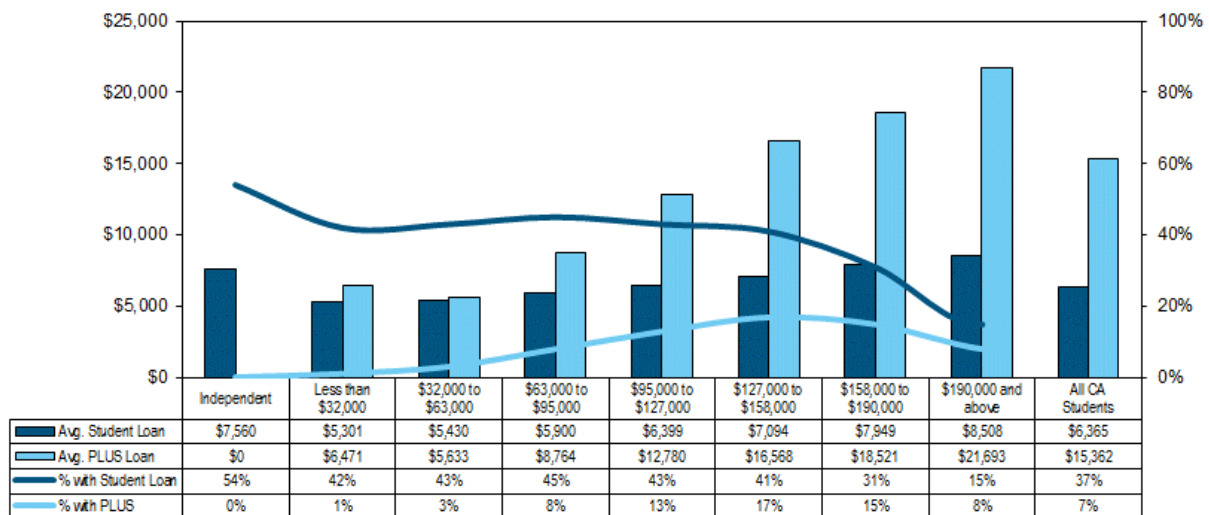
Per Capita Net Cost Among CA Residents by Parent Income, Academic Year 2019-20



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

Figure 1-7

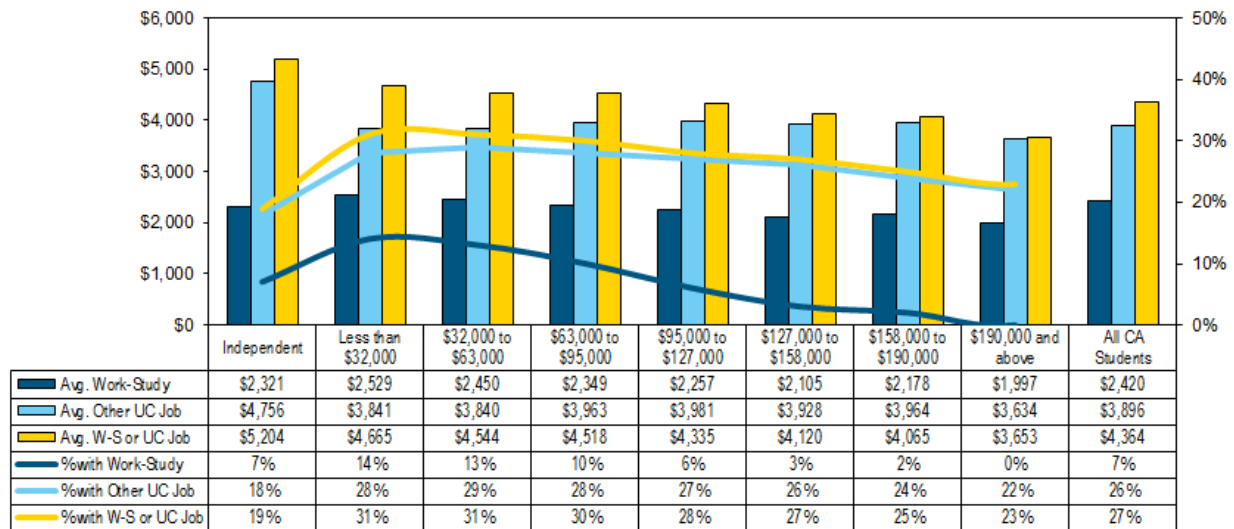
Student & Parent Loan Use Among California Residents by Parent Income, Academic Year 2019-20



- Overall, student loans are much more common than parent educational loans (known as PLUS loans). However, parents may also have access to borrowing mechanisms that the University does not have data on (e.g., home equity lines of credit).
- The percentage of students with student loans declines steadily with income; in contrast, the average student loan amount rises somewhat with income (see the dark blue line and columns in the figure above). The higher average borrowing among borrowers from higher-income families may reflect a decision by some students to cover a portion of their expected parent contribution with their student loan.
- Among the small proportion of students who use parent loans, middle-income families borrow at the highest rate. The average Federal PLUS loan increases steadily with parental income and is highest for high-income families, who should be in a better position than others to repay larger loans (see the light blue line and columns in the figure above).

Figure 1-8

Work-Study and Campus Employment Among CA Residents by Parent Income, Academic Year 2019-20



- Students use wages from on- and off-campus employment to cover a portion of their educational expenses. Under the Education Financing Model, the University tries to provide sufficient grant assistance so that no student is required to work an unmanageable number of hours in order to finance their education.
- The figure above shows employment patterns for students with work-study positions and other positions paid from the University's payroll. Information about hours worked in all forms of student employment (including off-campus, non-work-study employment) appears later in this chapter.
- Job opportunities funded through the federal work-study program are reserved for financially needy students who receive a work-study award as part of their financial aid package. The University employs many needy and non-needy students in other positions, and students also work in a variety of off-campus positions.
- The percentage of students with work-study jobs declines as parent income increases (see the dark blue line in the figure above) while the percentage of students with other forms of campus employment is similar across all income levels (see the light blue line).
- The average combined earnings from work-study and other campus employment varies little across students' income levels (see the gold columns).

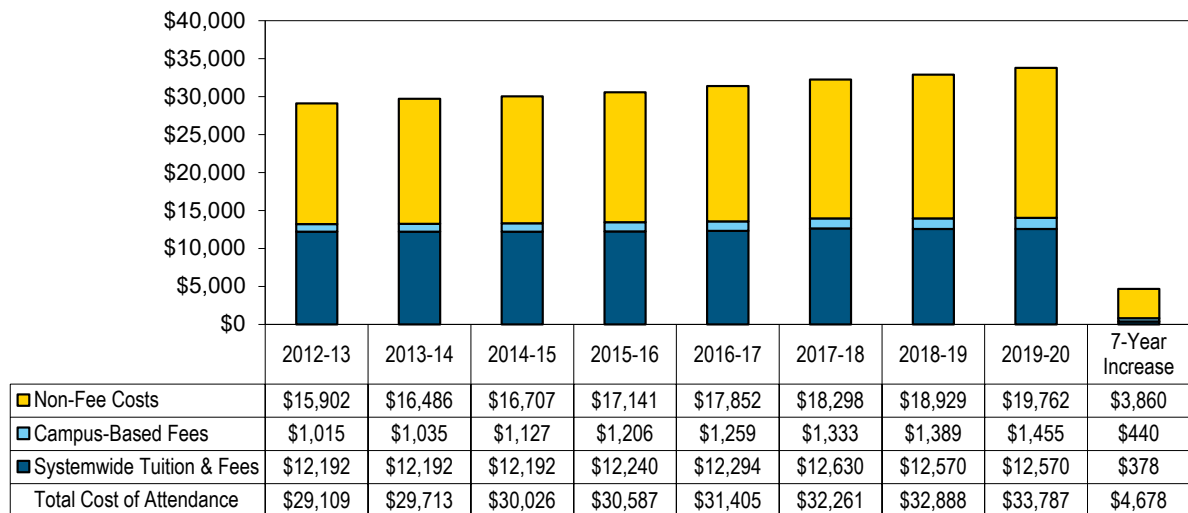
Recent Trends in Student Financial Support for California Undergraduates

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

- UC's average total cost of attendance for California residents rose between 2012-13 and 2019-20. Since 2012-13, the increase is largely due to changes in non-tuition and non-fee expenses. Modest adjustments to systemwide tuition and fees did contribute to the total cost increases between 2015-16 and 2019-20. *See Figure 1-9.*
- UC need-based grant funding increases when systemwide Tuition and Student Services Fees increase since the University sets aside one-third of all new tuition revenue for financial aid. As a result, generally flat tuition between 2012-13 and 2019-20 meant modest growth in per capita grant support as available UC need-based grant was spread across more California residents. The increased enrollment of nonresident undergraduates – who contribute to the need-based financial aid pool without drawing on it – helped mitigate the impact of the lack of a tuition increase and therefore commensurate increases in financial aid. Per capita grant support actually declined over the past two years in constant dollars. *See Figures 1-10 and 1-11.*
- Per capita funding for scholarships from both UC and non-UC sources remained relatively flat between 2012-13 and 2013-14, when adjusted for inflation. However, the MCS resulted in an increase for the 2014-15 academic year. *See Figure 1-12.*
- UC's net cost – the total cost of attendance less gift aid – has declined slightly or remained flat for low-income resident undergraduates in recent years due to the increases in gift aid noted above. Net cost has remained flat, however, for middle-income students and has risen for higher-income students. *See Figure 1-13.*
- California resident student borrowing continued to decline for students at the lowest income levels in 2019-20. Student borrowing remained the same or slightly decreased for middle- and higher-income students. *See Figure 1-14.*
- UC continues to implement the California Dream Loan program, which provides student loans to undocumented AB540 students at CSU and UC. *See Figure 1-15.*
- Parent borrowing among all California residents changed little in 2019-20 and remains much less common than student borrowing. However, the average loan increased slightly for California residents in 2019-20 compared to 2018-19. *See Figure 1-16.*
- California resident undergraduates' earnings from work-study and on-campus employment decreased slightly in 2019-20. *See Figure 1-17.*

Figure 1-9

Average UC Total Cost of Attendance for California Residents, 2012-13 to 2019-20, Nominal Dollars⁴

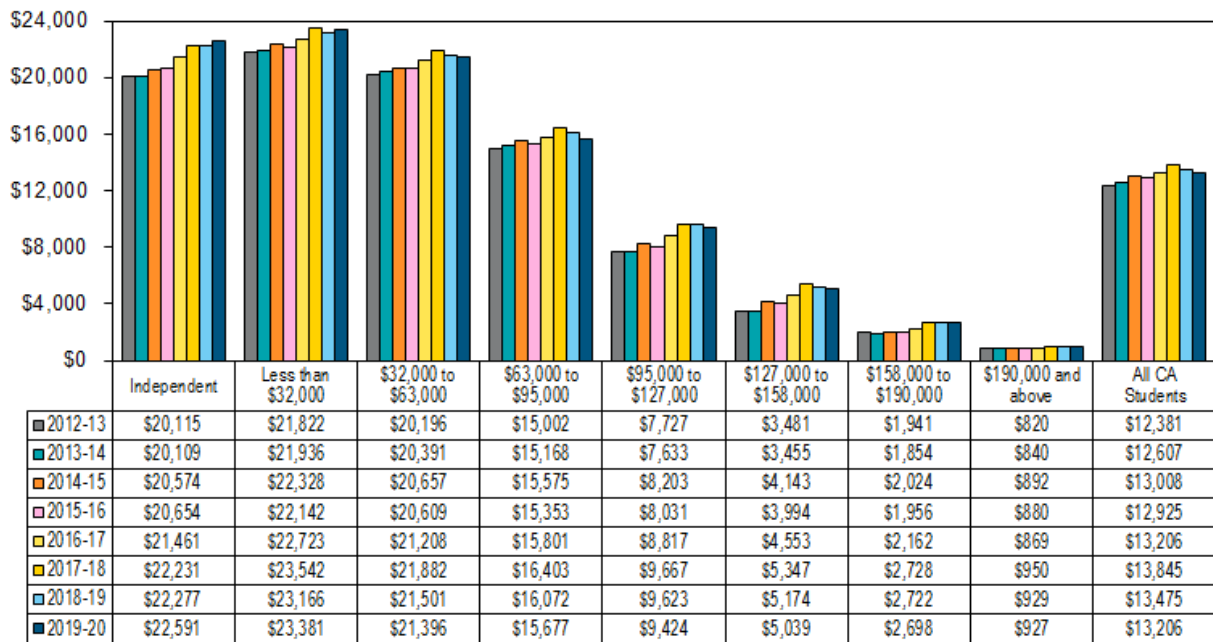


- UC's average total cost of attendance has increased in recent years due to increases in both tuition and fees and other costs. Systemwide tuition and fees did not increase between 2011-12 and 2014-15, increased slightly during the years of 2015-16 to 2017-18, and declined by \$60 in 2018-19.
- Note that increases in systemwide tuition and fees generate additional funding for need-based grants from both the Cal Grant program and UC's own institutional aid program. This additional funding offsets the increase in the cost of attendance for most low- and middle-income students with financial need. In contrast, increases in non-fee costs generate no new funding for financial aid.

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

Figure 1-10

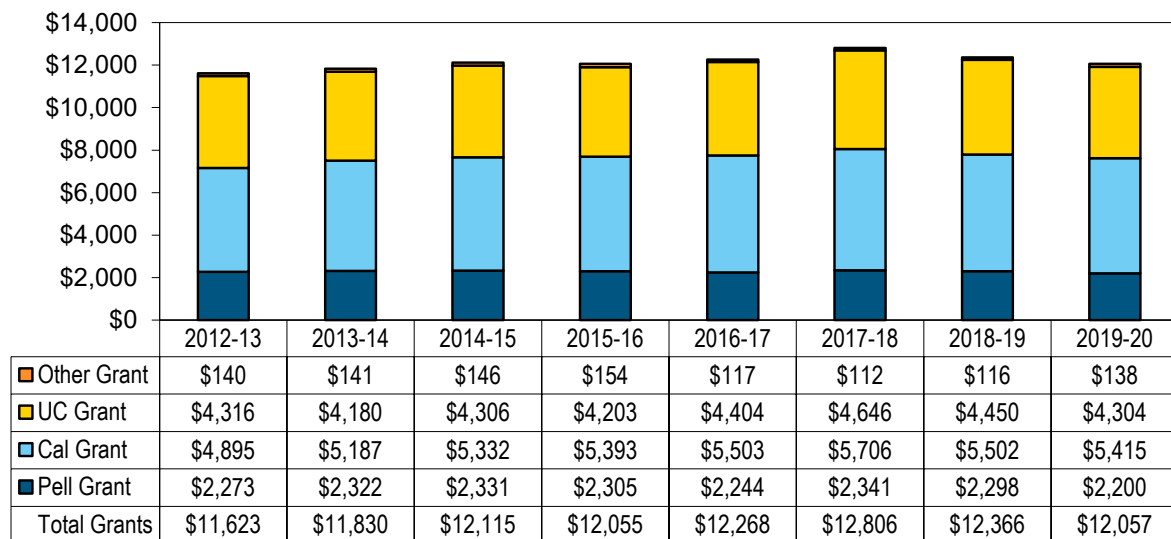
Trends in Per Capita Undergraduate Gift Aid by Parent Income Among California Residents, 2019-20 Constant Dollars



- The support received by UC students from gift aid (grants and scholarships) remained relatively flat between 2012-13 and 2016-17 on a per capita basis, while it increased in 2017-18, after adjusting for inflation. The per capita gift has declined in 2019-20 compared to 2018-19 at every income level except for Independent and lowest-income (less than \$32,000) students where it has increased slightly.
- The increase in gift aid received by UC students in 2017-18 is attributable to the increases in Tuition and Student Services Fees, which resulted in an increase to Cal Grant awards to UC students and an increase in UC need-based grant as new revenue was returned to support students. Funding for both programs is tied to Tuition and Student Services Fee levels.

Figure 1-11

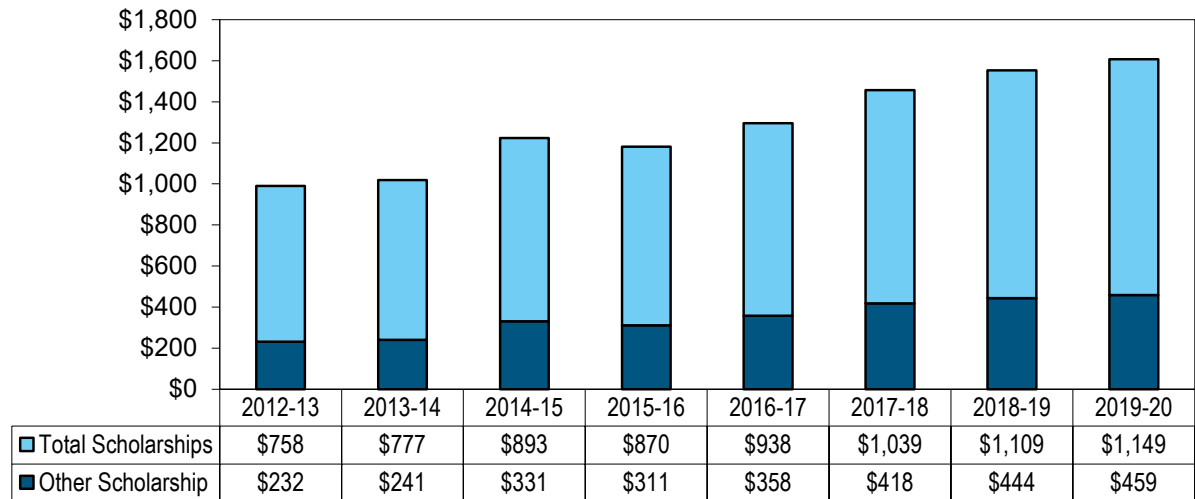
Trends in Per Capita Grant Support for UC California Resident Students, 2019-20 Constant Dollars



- The increases in Cal Grant and UC grant received by UC students in 2017-18 is attributable to the increases in Tuition and Student Services Fees. Funding for both programs is tied to Tuition and Student Services Fee levels.
- Because there was no systemwide tuition and fee increase between 2011-12 and 2014-15, and a slight change in systemwide fees in 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, and 2019-20, Cal Grant awards remained relatively stable.
- UC need-based grant funding increases when systemwide Tuition and Student Services Fees increase since the University sets aside one-third of all new tuition revenue for financial aid. As a result, flat tuition between 2012-13 and 2019-20 meant modest growth in per capita grant support as available UC need-based grant was spread across more California residents. The increased enrollment of nonresident undergraduates – who contribute to the need-based financial aid pool without drawing on it – helped mitigate the impact of the lack of a tuition increase and therefore commensurate increases in financial aid. Pell Grants showed a much more modest increase during this period (see the dark blue column segments). The maximum Pell Grant award in 2019-20 was \$6,195 – \$385 more than the maximum in 2012-13.

Figure 1-12

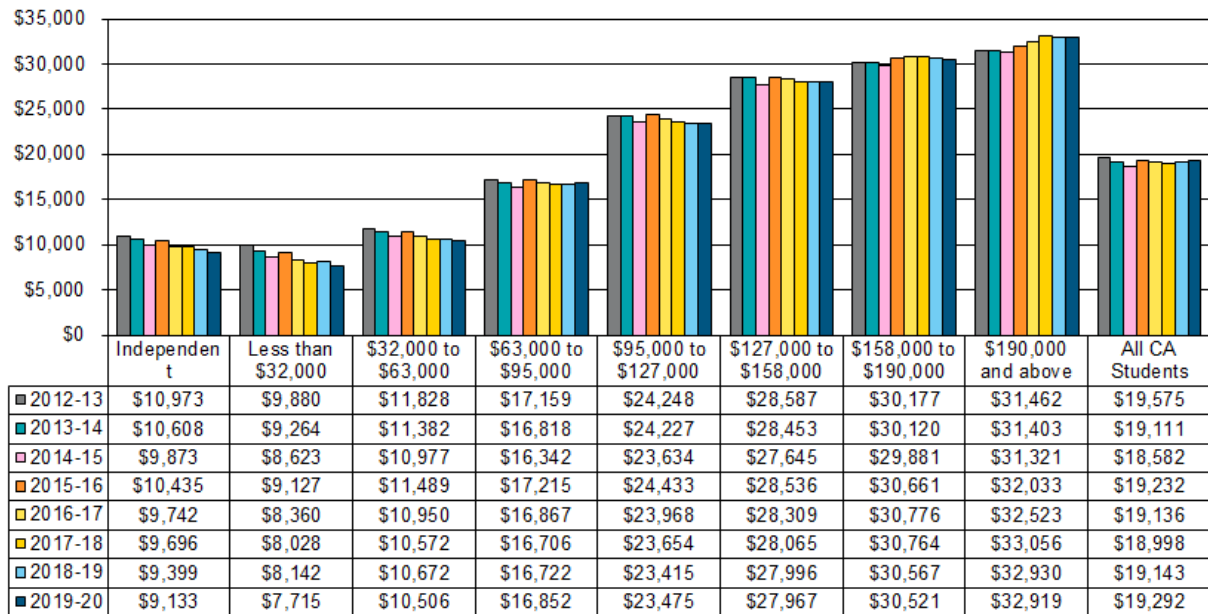
Trends in Per Capita Scholarship Support Among CA Residents, 2019-20 Constant Dollars



- Per capita support from UC scholarships (shown by the dark blue column segments in Figure 1-12) remained relatively flat during the period shown above. This trend may partly reflect the generally sluggish economy in recent years, which affects both gifts to the University and the payout available from UC's endowed scholarship funds.
- The increase in Other Scholarships seen in 2014-15 and beyond is attributable largely to the Middle Class Scholarship (see Figures 1-5 and 1-3).

Figure 1-13

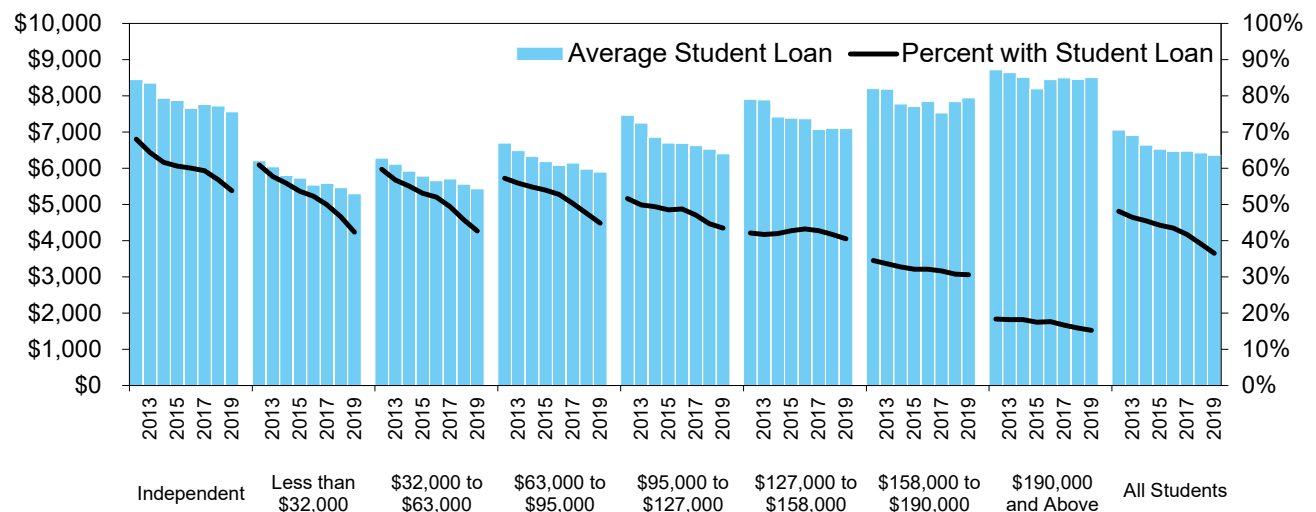
Trends in the Net Cost by Parent Income Among CA Residents, 2019-20 Constant Dollars



- Changes in the net cost of attending the University – that is, a student’s total cost of attendance less any grants, scholarships, and exemptions – have varied substantially depending on parent income.
- For families in the highest income bracket, the annual net cost of a UC education grew by over \$1,457 between 2012-13 and 2019-20 in inflation-adjusted dollars.
- Increases in gift aid lowers the net cost for low-income families. In fact, the net cost actually declined for independent students and for students in all but the top two income groups during this period in inflation-adjusted dollars.

Figure 1-14

Trends in Student Borrowing by Parent Income Among CA Residents, 2019-20 Dollars



- The share of UC's California resident undergraduates who used student loans to help finance their education has declined over the last five years, from 46 percent in 2014-15 to 37 percent in 2019-20 (see the dark blue lines in the figure above). In constant dollars, the average amount borrowed has also declined over the past six years. Average borrowing levels declined from \$6,642 in 2014-15 to \$6,365 in 2019-20 (see the light blue columns in the figure above). Across all income groups except the two highest income brackets, the average borrowed in 2019-20 declined from 2018-19. This amounts to a five-year decline of 4 percent.
- The decline in the proportion of students borrowing applies to students in all income categories, except those with family incomes of between \$158,000 and \$190,000, which remained flat.
- The decline in the average loan borrowed in constant dollars applies to students in almost all income categories. However, a slight increase in the average loan borrowed can be seen in 2019-20 among high-income students with family incomes of \$158,000 to \$190,000 and above \$190,000.
- Declines in borrowing in recent years may be due to a number of factors. For students from middle- and upper-income families, the lack of tuition increases during this time period may be having an impact on their need to borrow. Also, the improving economy may mean that student wages have increased, allowing them to rely more heavily on work rather than loan to cover their self-help.

Figure 1-15

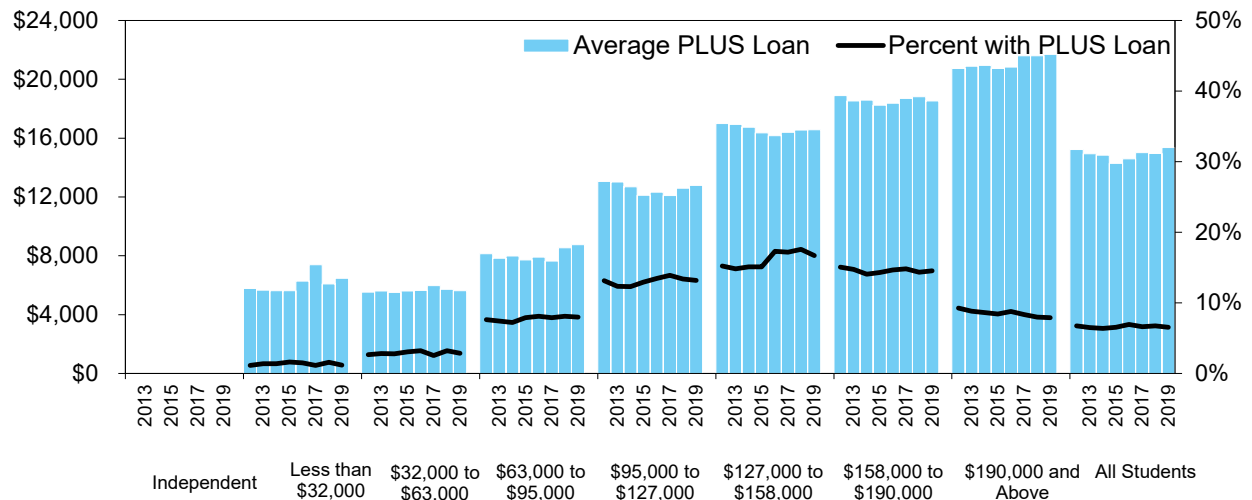
California Dream Loan Allocations, Awards

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
State Match	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
UC Match	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Combined Funding	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Supplemental Funding	\$2,000,000		\$109,000
Total Dream Loan Funding	\$7,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Loans Borrowed	\$5,281,947	\$4,880,595	\$4,567,319
Recipients (Full Year Equivalent)	1,653	1,722	1,557
Average Loan	\$3,195	\$2,834	\$2,933

- The California Dream Loan program provides student loans to undocumented AB540 students at CSU and UC. The Legislature provided \$2.5 million in UC's annual budget for the program, which has been matched by UC's own funding of \$2.5 million each year.
- The Legislature provided a \$1 million augmentation to the Dream Loan program in 2017-18, matched by \$1 million in UC funding. One UC campus augmented its funding in 2019-20.
- Up to 4,000 students now have access to student loans for the first time as a tool to finance their education. Their documentation status currently prohibits these students from qualifying for federal student loans.
- Demand for the program has not yet matched the funding available. However, beginning in 2020-21, graduate academic and professional students who are undocumented will also be able to borrow through the program.
- The Dream Loan allows colleges and universities to take out an administrative cost allowance (ACA) from the revolving fund. In 2019-20, UC campuses claimed \$112,159 in ACA.
- The revolving fund for UC Dream Loans after accounting for carryforward of unutilized allocations, payments received, and the ACA was \$9.2 million at the end of 2019-20.

Figure 1-16

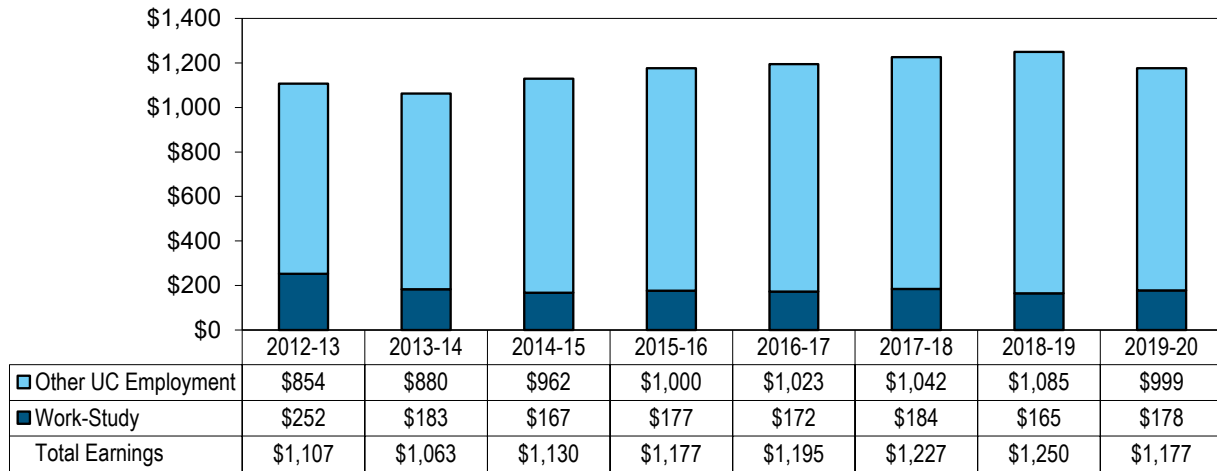
Trends in Parent Borrowing by Parent Income Among California Residents, 2019-20 Constant Dollars



- The University reports on educational loans taken out by parents that it has data on, which are generally limited to the federal parent PLUS loan. Many parents avail themselves of other types of borrowing, such as home equity lines of credit, to help pay for college. However, UC does not have access to data on this type of borrowing and is unable to report on it.
- Parental borrowing under the Federal PLUS loan has remained relatively flat at around 7 percent of undergraduates between 2012-13 and 2019-20 (see the black lines in the figure above).
- The average PLUS loan amounts declined in constant dollars, but slightly increased to \$15,362 in 2019-20.

Figure 1-17

Trends in Per Capita Work-Study and On-Campus Employment Among California Residents, 2019-20 Constant Dollars



- Per capita student support from work-study earnings has remained relatively flat over this time period in constant dollars.
- For information about trends in the hours worked by UC students, see Figures 1-21 and 1-22 later in this chapter.

Outcome Measures Related to Student Financial Support

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

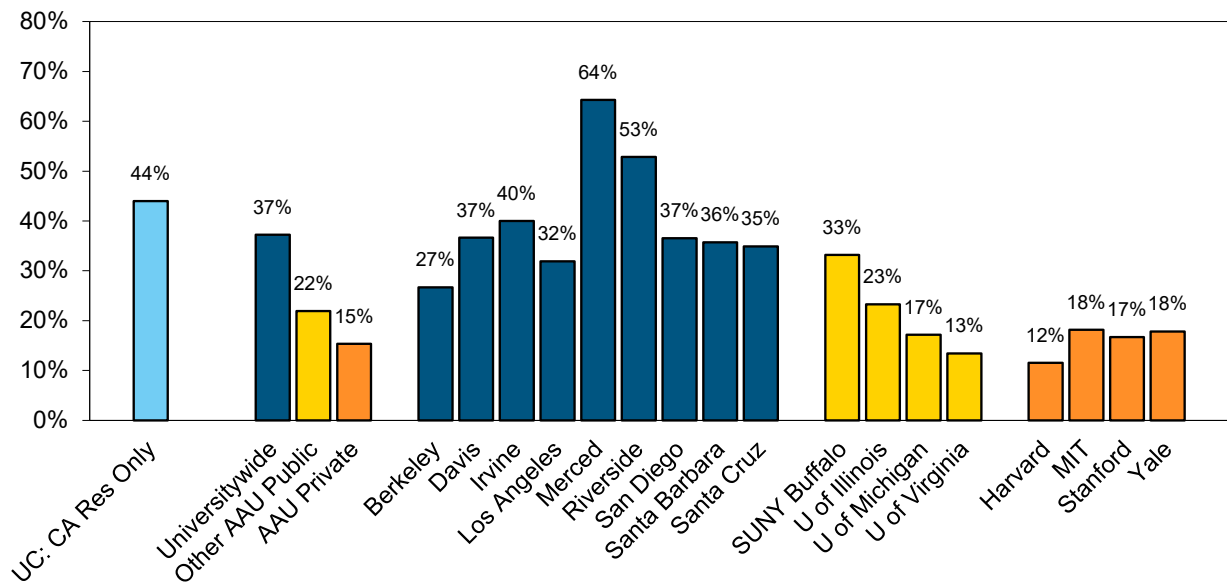
- Is the University financially accessible to students at every income level?
- Do UC students work manageable hours?
- Do students' financial circumstances affect their academic success?
- Do students graduate with manageable debt?
- Do students report food or housing insecurity?

The charts that follow address these questions and illustrate that:

- UC remains very successful at enrolling low-income Pell Grant recipients. *See Figure 1-18.*
- Trends in the family income mix of incoming California resident freshmen suggest no direct correlation between year-to-year changes in the University's tuition and freshman enrollment. *See Figure 1-19.*
- The percentage of UC California resident undergraduates from lower-income families increased during the Great Recession, likely reflecting the incomes of California families in those years, but has remained relatively stable since. The proportion of UC students from families making \$63,000 to \$127,000 remains below the proportion they represent in the State. *See Figure 1-20.*
- Nearly half of UC undergraduates (resident and nonresident) at every income level reported not working. As in past years, however, a small proportion of students reported working more than 20 hours per week. *See Figures 1-21 and 1-22.*
- Among all undergraduates who enroll at UC with similar levels of academic preparation, low-, middle-, and higher-income students achieve similar levels of academic success as measured by 4- and 6-year graduation rates. *See Figure 1-23.*
- The percentage of students graduating with debt declined slightly between 2018-19 and 2019-20, as did the average debt among borrowers. This is true both for California residents and for all undergraduates. *See Figure 1-24.*
- Among California resident borrowers in every income category, most graduated with cumulative debt that would require five percent or less of their estimated average salary to repay. About two percent of all UC graduates in 2019-20 had debt that would require more than nine percent of their average salary to repay based on a standard 10-year repayment plan – same as in 2018-19. *See Figure 1-25.*
- On the UC Undergraduate Experience Survey (UCUES), low-income and first generation students report higher levels of food insecurity. Tying these outcomes to financial aid, off-campus students are more likely to be food insecure, but additional financial aid appears to mitigate this among the lowest income students. *See Figures 1-26 through 1-28.*

Figure 1-18

Pell Grant Recipients at UC and Other Research Universities,⁵ 2018-19



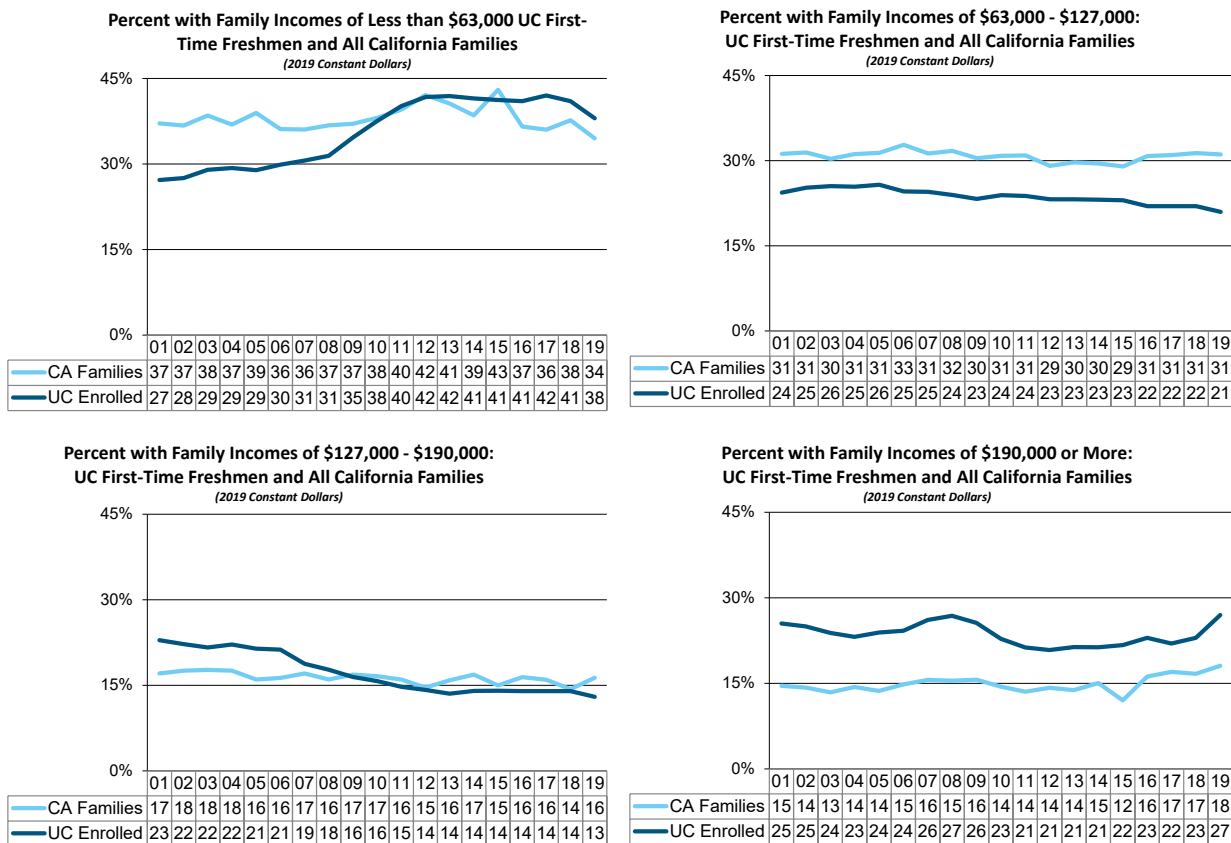
- The percentage of undergraduate students with Pell Grants provides a useful means to compare different institutions in terms of their financial accessibility for low-income students.
- Systemwide, UC enrolled a higher percentage of Pell Grant recipients – 37 percent – than any other top research university in the country in 2018-19.⁶ To keep the Pell percentages comparable with other institutions, all undergraduates are included when calculating the 37 percent.
- The percentage of Pell Grant recipients increases to 44 percent when limiting the analysis to California residents.
- UC’s exceptional success at enrolling low-income students is due, in part, to a combination of two strong need-based aid programs: University’s own institutional aid program and the state’s Cal Grant program. While students at other institutions often benefit from either a strong institutional aid program or a strong state aid program, UC students benefit from both.

⁵ Association of American University (AAU) member institutions.

⁶ Figures shown are for 2018-19, the most recent year for which data are available through the Federal Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). IPEDS figures include only students enrolled in the Fall term and hence may differ slightly from figures published elsewhere.

Figure 1-19

Trends in the Income of UC Resident Freshman and California Families

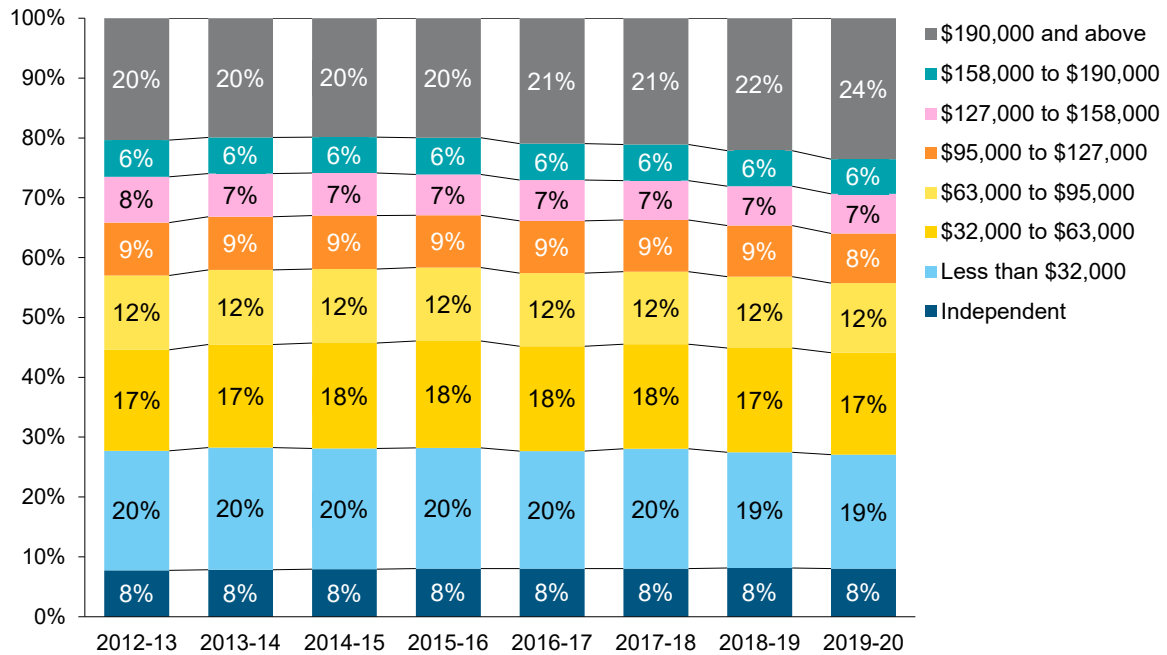


- Another measure of the University's affordability is the extent to which UC enrolls students from all income levels, despite increases in student fees and other costs.
- Trends in the percentage of UC resident freshmen in each income category shown above (shown in dark blue) partly reflect trends in California's population (shown in light blue).⁷ For example, the percentage of UC freshmen from low-income families increased during the Great Recession, although it has remained fairly stable since.
- The enrollment of first-year students with parent income between \$63,000 and \$127,000 has declined gradually since 2006, even though the proportion of California families in these categories has remained generally stable.
- The enrollment of first-year students with the highest parent income (\$190,000 and more) has increased gradually since 2014-15, reaching 27 percent in 2019-20, even though the proportion of California families in this category has remained relatively flat.

⁷ Only students in the highest income category are overrepresented at UC. This is presumably attributable to the well-established link between income and academic preparedness. Since more students from these families are academically eligible to attend UC, they represent a greater share of the University's freshman enrollment.

Figure 1-20

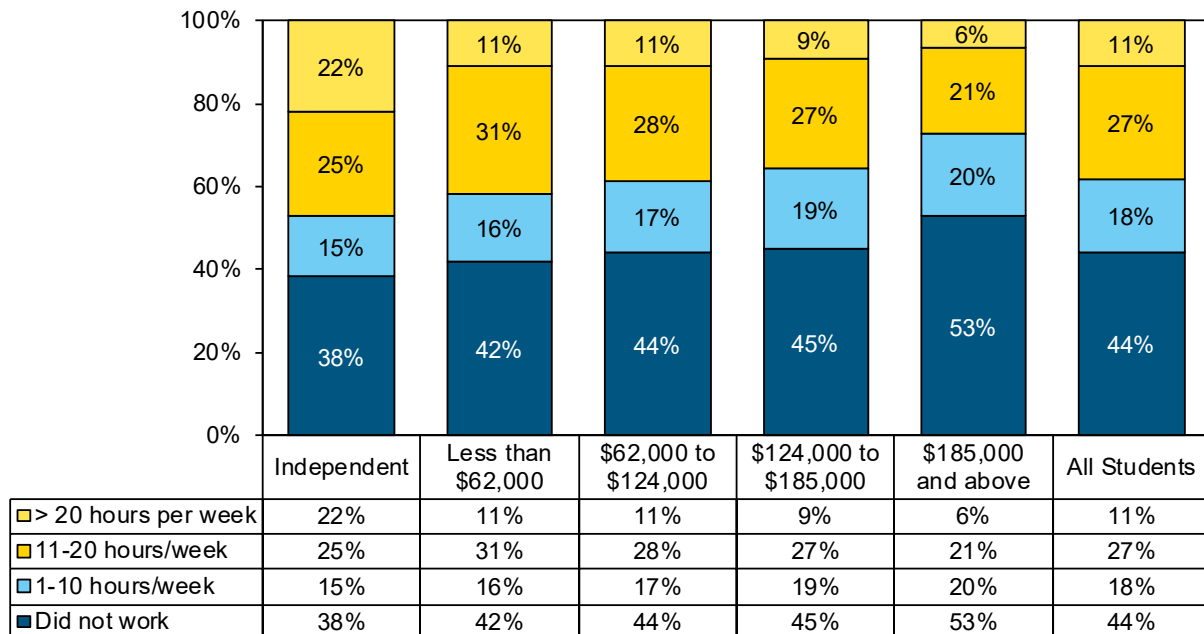
**Trends in the Parent Income of UC Undergraduates Among California Residents, 2019-20
Constant Dollars**



- As shown in Figure 1-20, the income distribution of UC undergraduates remained relatively stable for many years despite increases in the University's cost of attendance. This suggests that the University's financial aid programs kept the University's net cost of attendance within reach of low- and middle-income families, and that UC's total cost of attendance remains affordable for others.

Figure 1-21

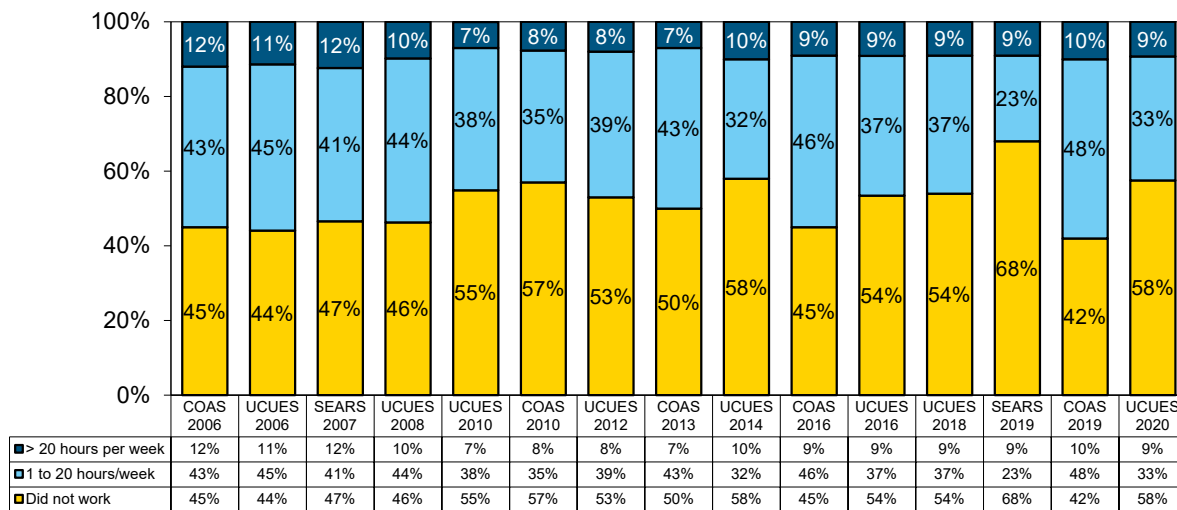
**Hours of Student Employment by Income, All Undergraduates,
2019 University of California Cost of Attendance Survey (COAS)**



- Under the Education Financing Model, the University expects each student to make a manageable contribution from employment towards financing the cost of the student's education, not to exceed 20 hours per week. The "cap" of 20 hours per week was based on research that suggests that work in excess of 20 hours per week tends to negatively affect a student's academic progress and performance. The University conducts periodic student surveys in order to monitor students' employment patterns. Findings from the Spring 2019 survey are shown in the figure above.
- Among dependent students, work patterns show relatively slight variations by parent income.
- Many students at every income level do not work. This is consistent with the flexibility inherent in the Education Financing Model about how students actually cover their expected contributions. It also supports findings from a survey of parents of UC students, many of whom felt that it was their responsibility to cover their student's expenses so they did not have to work. One reason why some parents perceive UC's costs as burdensome may be that they are covering not only their expected share but also the student's expected contribution from work.
- Some students at every income level report working more than 20 hours per week, which is beyond the upper bound of the University's manageable range. Many factors may account for this, such as parents who are unable or unwilling to contribute the amount expected of them, or extraordinary expenses (higher than average discretionary expenses, family obligations, etc.).

Figure 1-22

Manageability of Student Employment, Recent Surveys, All Undergraduates

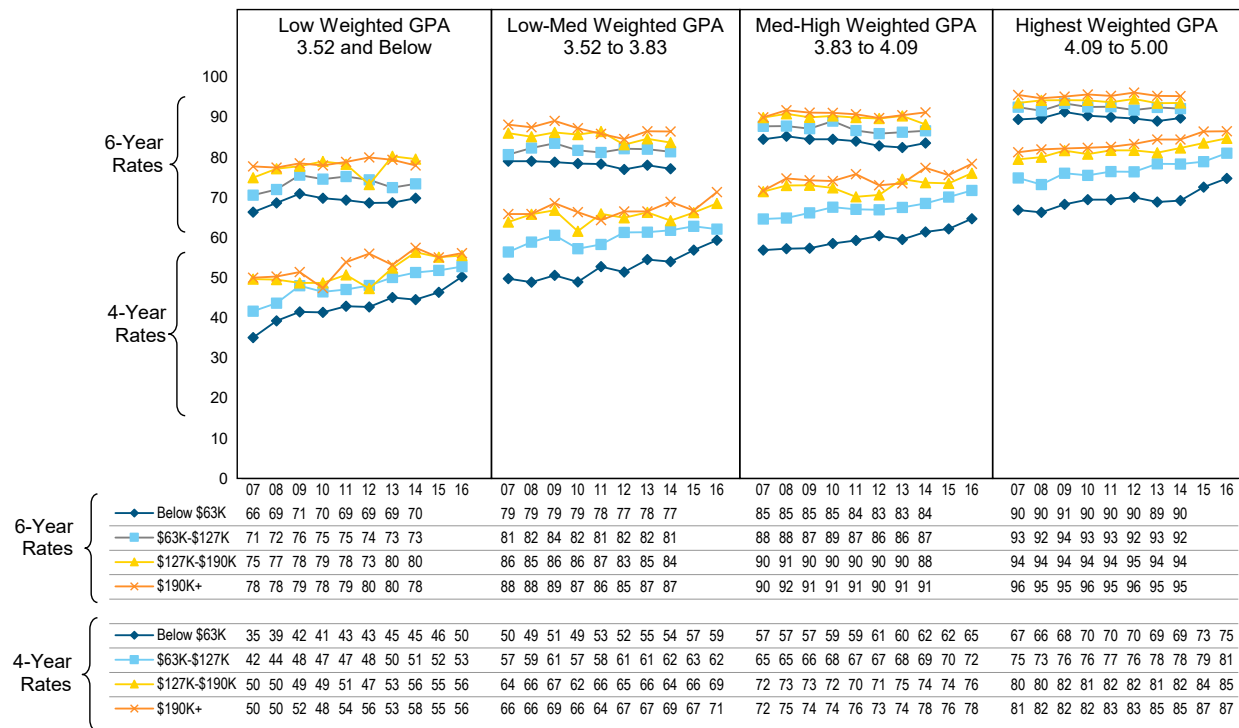


- Several factors limit the conclusions that can be drawn from a single survey about the relationship between students' work patterns and UC affordability. For example:
 - Employment is strongly correlated with the student's year in school, with seniors working more often and for longer hours than freshmen. The difference in work patterns between seniors and freshmen, for example, is much greater than the difference in work patterns between students from low- and high-income families.
 - UC survey data indicate that students who work more than 20 hours per week spend more on discretionary expense items than do other students. The causal relationship between these students' expenses and work habits is unclear: do they work more because they have higher expenses, or do they spend more because they have more discretionary income?
 - Students work for reasons other than to finance their education. For example, some students work to cover living expenses for other family members as well as for themselves.
- The economy can affect the availability of student jobs and, hence, students' work hours.
 - Nevertheless, if UC were steadily becoming less affordable for students, one might expect to find a long-term increase in UC students' work-hours. That has not occurred.
 - The figure above depicts results from multiple surveys conducted since 2006.⁸ The surveys used a variety of survey instruments, yet depict a similar pattern of work that shows no obvious relationship to concurrent increases in UC's costs.

⁸ The surveys are the University of California Undergraduate Experience Survey (UCUES); the Student Expenses and Resources Survey (SEARS); and the UC Cost of Attendance Survey (COAS). In 2014, UCUES changed from collecting work hours in a multiple choice question to using an open-response question, which could account for some of the difference in that year's results.

Figure 1-23

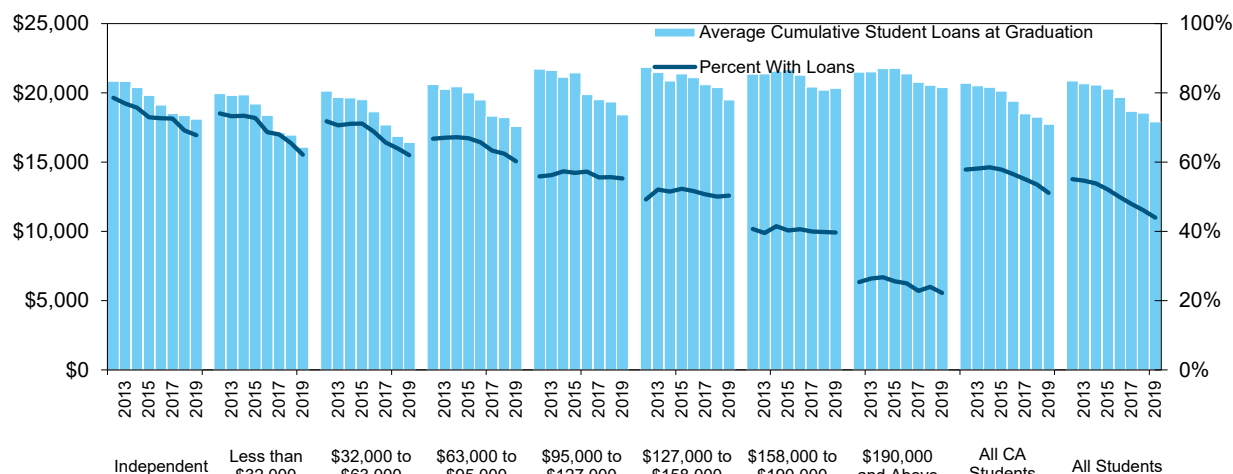
Four- and Six-Year Graduation Rates by Entering Year, Parent Income, and High School Grade Point Average



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

Figure 1-24

Trends in Cumulative Debt at Graduation Among California Residents by Parent Income and Among All Students, 2019 Constant Dollars

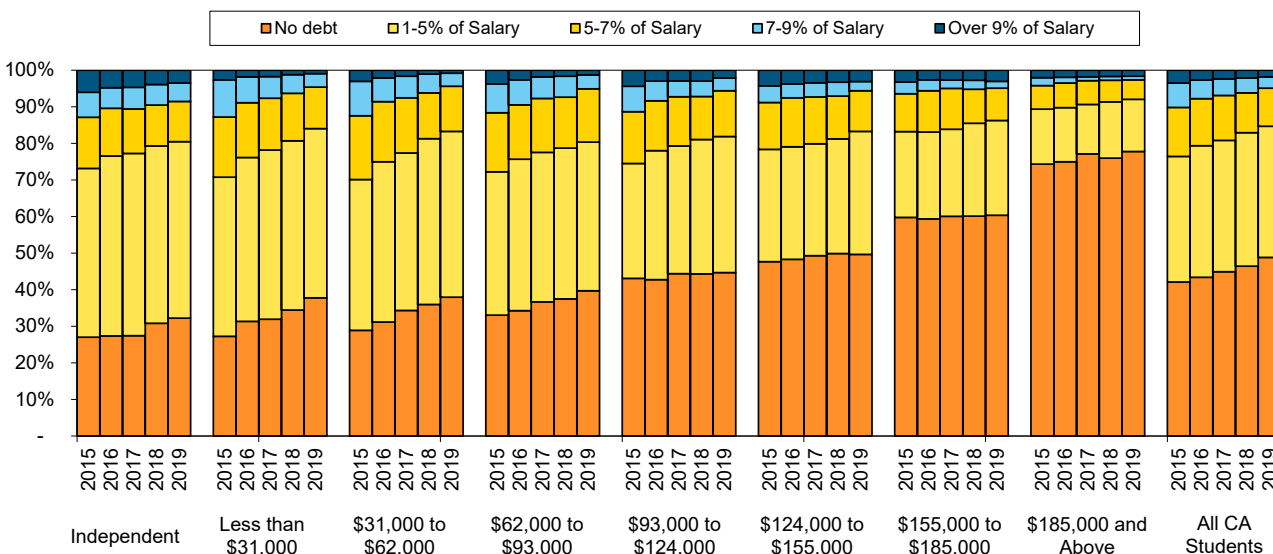


- The incidence of postgraduate debt declines with parent income: students from high-income families are much less likely to graduate with debt than students from low-income families or independent students (see the black lines in the figure above).
- Overall, 44 percent of the UC graduating class of 2019-20 had some student loan debt, slightly less than the 2018-19 graduating class (46 percent). The average cumulative student loan debt at graduation for these borrowers (\$17,917) was slightly lower than the comparable figure for the prior cohort (\$18,551) after adjusting for inflation.
- Borrowing among California resident students is higher (51 percent) than borrowing among all undergraduates, but also declined in 2019-20 from 54 percent the year before. Resident undergraduates saw a similar decline in the average debt, from \$18,252 in 2018-19 to \$17,747 in 2019-20 after adjusting for inflation.
- UC's average student debt at graduation for all students and for California residents remains low compared to national averages. Nationally, 62 percent of the graduating class of 2019 had student loan debt, with an average of \$28,950 per borrower, according to the Project on Student Debt.⁹
- The trend in cumulative borrowing among students in most income groups is consistent with the trend in annual borrowing discussed earlier (see Figure 1-14).

⁹ Website reference (accessed January 20, 2021): <https://ticas.org/our-work/student-debt/>.

Figure 1-25

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

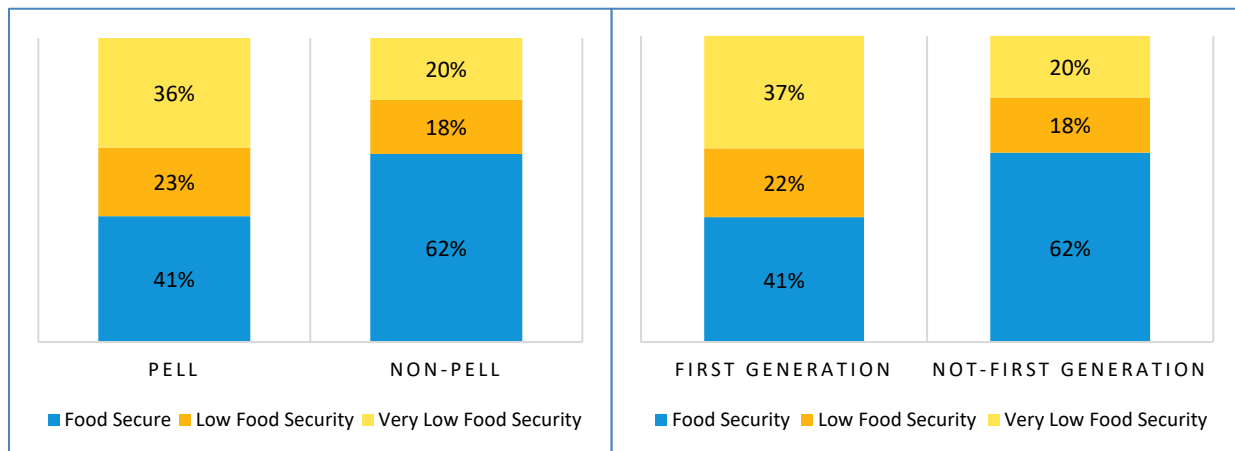


- UC attempts to use financial aid to allow students to graduate with a manageable amount of debt. The benchmark used to evaluate manageability is the percentage of average earnings required to repay a student's debt at graduation based upon a standard ten-year repayment plan. UC considers debt that requires between five percent and nine percent of a student's postgraduate earnings to be manageable.
- Among borrowers in every income category, most graduated with cumulative borrowing that would require five percent or less of their average salary to repay.
- About two percent of all UC graduates in 2019-20 had debt that would require more than nine percent of their average salary to repay.¹⁰
- Debt manageability for individual students can vary substantially for various reasons:
 - Students vary in their postgraduate earnings. Higher-income students can devote a higher proportion of their incomes to debt repayment without sacrificing basic expenditures.
 - Students vary in their other obligations. The same level of student loan debt will be less manageable for students with greater family obligations or other debt.
 - Students may choose alternative repayment plans (e.g., income-based plans) based on their individual circumstances. These can increase debt manageability for students with high levels of debt and/or low income, but can result in higher interest costs over time.

¹⁰ Based on the projected average salary of UC graduates over a ten-year period following graduation, assuming annual increases of 4%. Estimates include interest accrued on student loans (other than subsidized loans) while the student is enrolled.

Figure 1-26

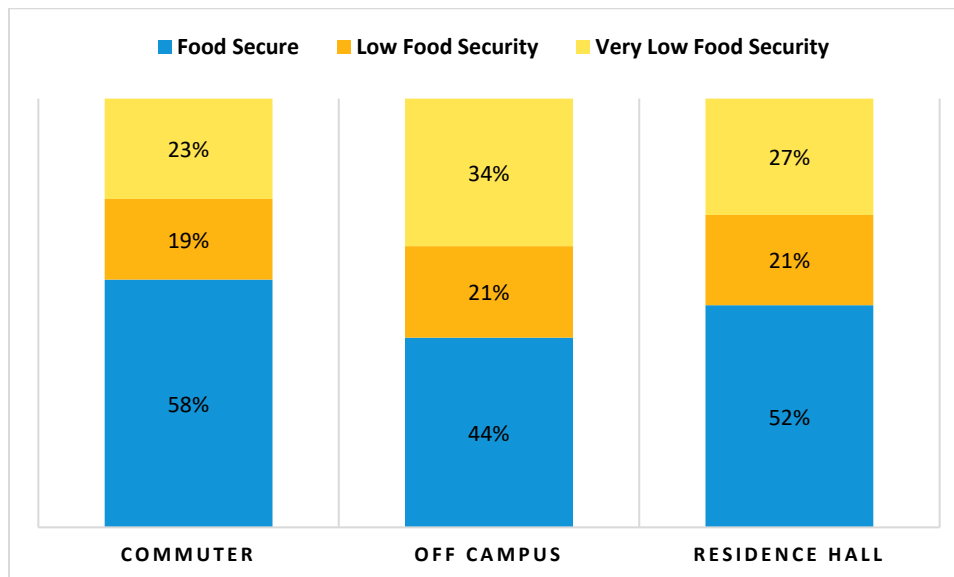
Food Security by Pell and First Generation Status, 2020



- The UC Undergraduate Experience Survey (UCUES) found that Pell Grant recipients and first generation students were more likely to report being food insecure than their peers.
- 59 percent of Pell Grant recipients and first generation students reported having very low or low food security compared to 38 percent of their peers.
- While it is not surprising that basic needs security correlates with income and first generation status, the difference in reported food security should serve as a metric for assessing the effectiveness of the Education Financing Model in covering the total cost of attendance.

Figure 1-27

Food Security by Housing Status, 2020



- Combining the UCUES data with financial aid data, UCOP found that students living off-campus were more likely than those living on-campus to report food insecurity.
- 55 percent of off-campus students were food insecure compared to 48 percent of on-campus students.
- This suggests that the attention in recent years to accurately estimating off-campus rent and food allowances was appropriate. Tracking these figures over time will help assess the impact of recent changes to assessing the total cost of attendance.

Figure 1-28

Food Security Among Students with no Expected Parent Contribution by Self-Help (Loans and Work), 2020

Self Help Expectation	Food Secure	Low Food Security	Very Low Security	Total	Not Homeless	Homeless	Total
Less than \$8,000	46%	21%	32%	100%	95%	5%	100%
Between \$8,000 and \$10,000	38%	23%	39%	100%	94%	6%	100%
Greater than \$10,000	36%	22%	42%	100%	93%	7%	100%

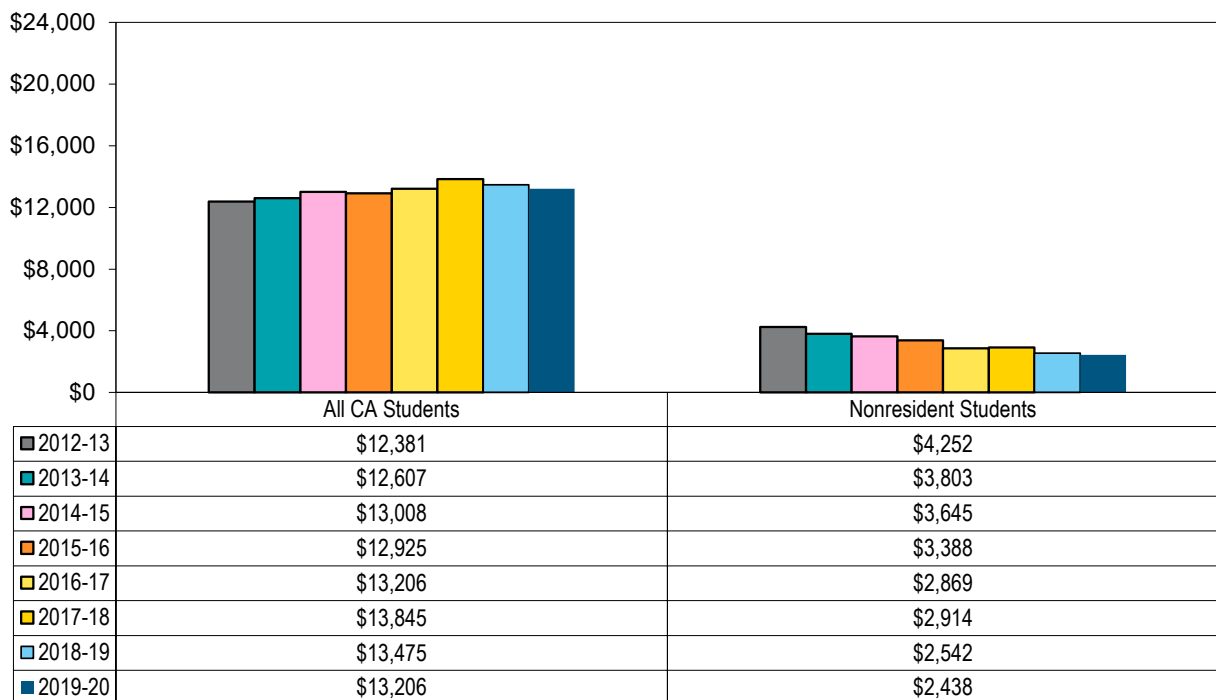
- Combining the UCUES findings of self-reported food insecurity with financial aid data, UCOP found that greater self-help expectations among the lowest-income students (i.e., those with no contribution expected of their parents) was associated with greater levels of food insecurity and homelessness.
- Among the “zero parent contribution” students with a self-help below \$8,000, 53 percent reported being food insecure. That number rose to 63 percent for those with self-help expectations greater than \$10,000.
- This suggests that financial aid does make a difference in the food security of UC students.

Nonresident Undergraduates

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

Figure 1-29

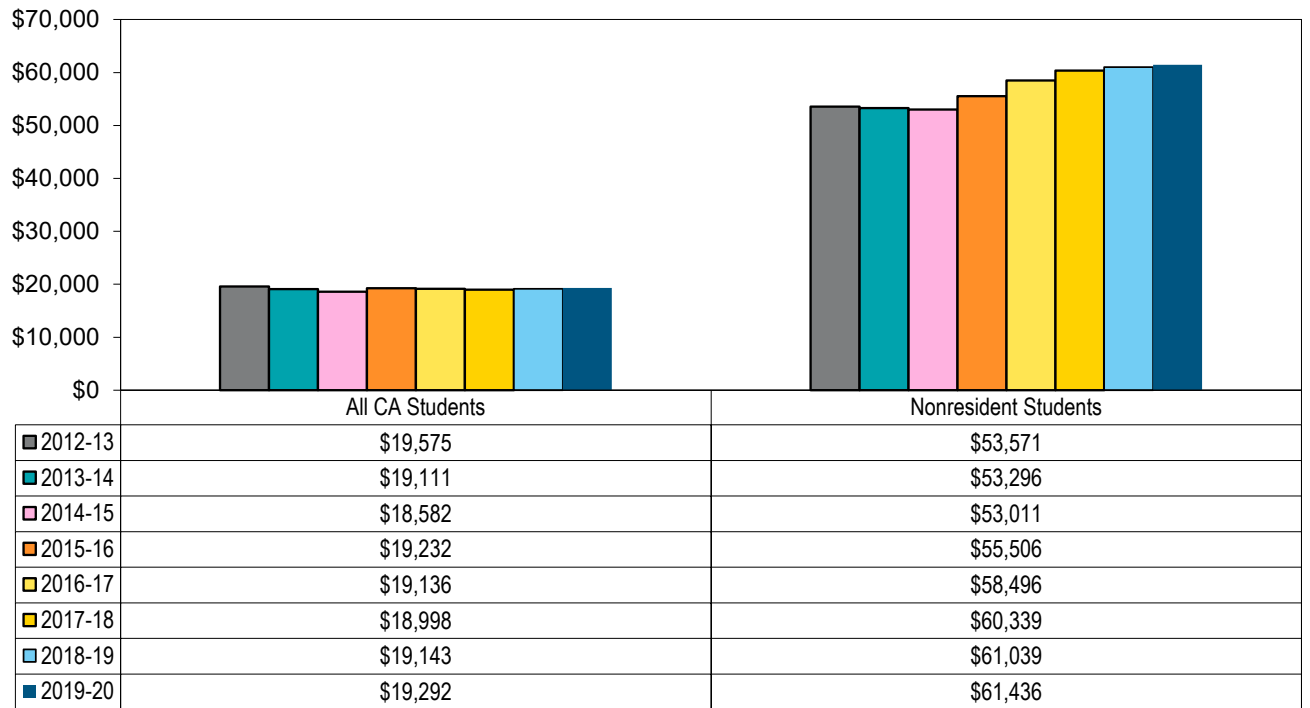
Trends in Per Capita Undergraduate Gift Aid by Residency, 2019-20 Constant Dollars



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

Figure 1-30

Trends in the Net Cost by Residency, 2019-20 Constant Dollars



- The net cost of an undergraduate education at UC for nonresident students had been flat or increasing in constant dollars at the same time that it declined for California residents.

New Developments for 2020-21 and 2021-22

The following policy decisions and trends at the State, federal and University levels are expected to influence the financial accessibility of the University in 2020-21 and beyond:

- In a series of discussions, the UC Board of Regents has explored potential reforms to the Education Financing Model, including a tiered approach based on family income. President Drake has also proposed creating a debt-free path to UC, essentially eliminating the need to borrow for qualifying students.
- The 2020 COVID pandemic disrupted the University's education delivery, moving nearly all courses online. The pandemic also had several impacts on students, parents, and how they paid for college costs.
 - Students who were living in on-campus housing were largely forced to move home with their families or into off-campus housing. Those who would have faced hardship moving off-campus were provided with accommodation. Because living off-campus and, particularly, with their families, is less expensive, the aggregate financial need for students was reduced. This reduction in aggregate need extended into 2020-21.
 - The federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act provided \$12.6 billion directly to colleges and universities using an enrollment-based formula that favors institutions that enroll higher numbers of Pell Grant recipients. Half of the funding was intended for emergency grants to students. Across UC campuses, \$130 million was made available through CARES for student support, 86 percent of which was deployed in Spring 2020, providing an average of \$834 to 134,381 recipients. The rest of the CARES funding was spent in the following year. UC will summarize CARES spending under separate cover.
 - UC supplemented CARES emergency grants with \$5 million to provide equivalent support for undocumented students, both from institutional funds and from basic needs funding received from the State. This provided an average award of \$1,139 to 4,457 students.
 - The federal government extended flexibility for colleges and universities to pay Federal Work Study earnings to students who were no longer able to work as a result of campus closures and returning to distant homes.
- The University continues to improve its assessment of the total cost of attendance. Starting in 2020-21, UCOP used data from the federal Housing and Urban Development department to augment the cost of attendance for those living off-campus. In addition, UC is incorporating new student survey data from its Cost of Attendance Survey (COAS) conducted in the Spring of 2019. Beginning with this administration, the COAS will now be conducted again in Spring of 2021. UC conducted a COAS in Spring 2019 and the results of the Survey can be found here: <https://www.ucop.edu/enrollment-services//data-and-reporting/other-student-financial-services-reports/coas19-report-final.pdf>. Both changes are in accord with recommendations from the Total Cost of Attendance (TCOA) Working Group.

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

SECTION 2

FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS



GOALS OF THE UNIVERSITY'S GRADUATE FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

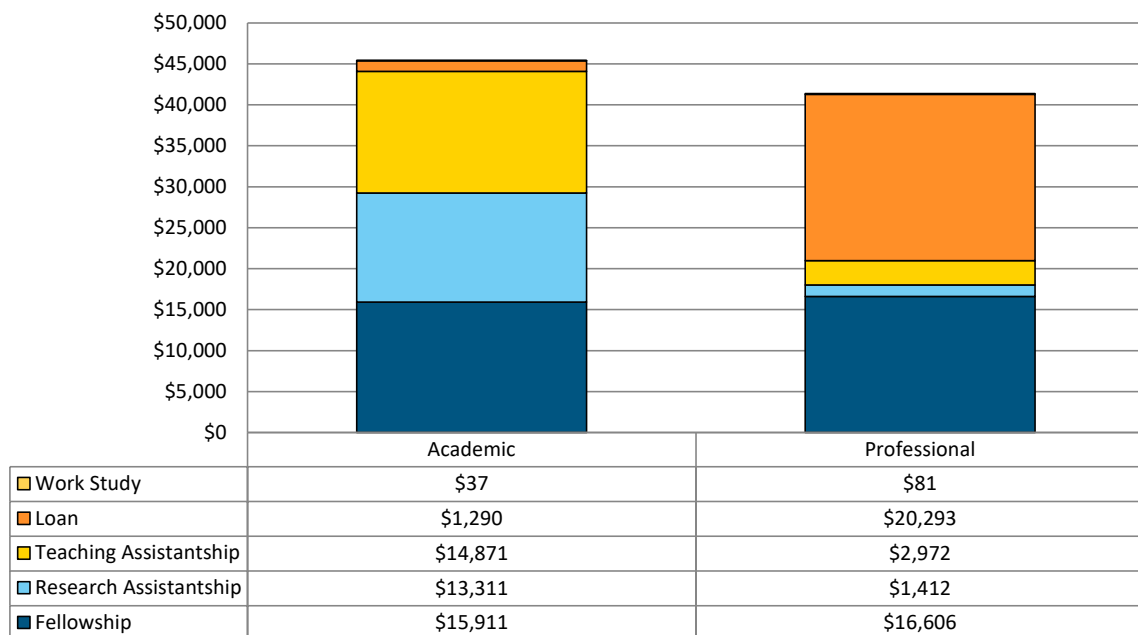
Graduate Academic and Graduate Professional Student Funding Patterns

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

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

Figure 2-1

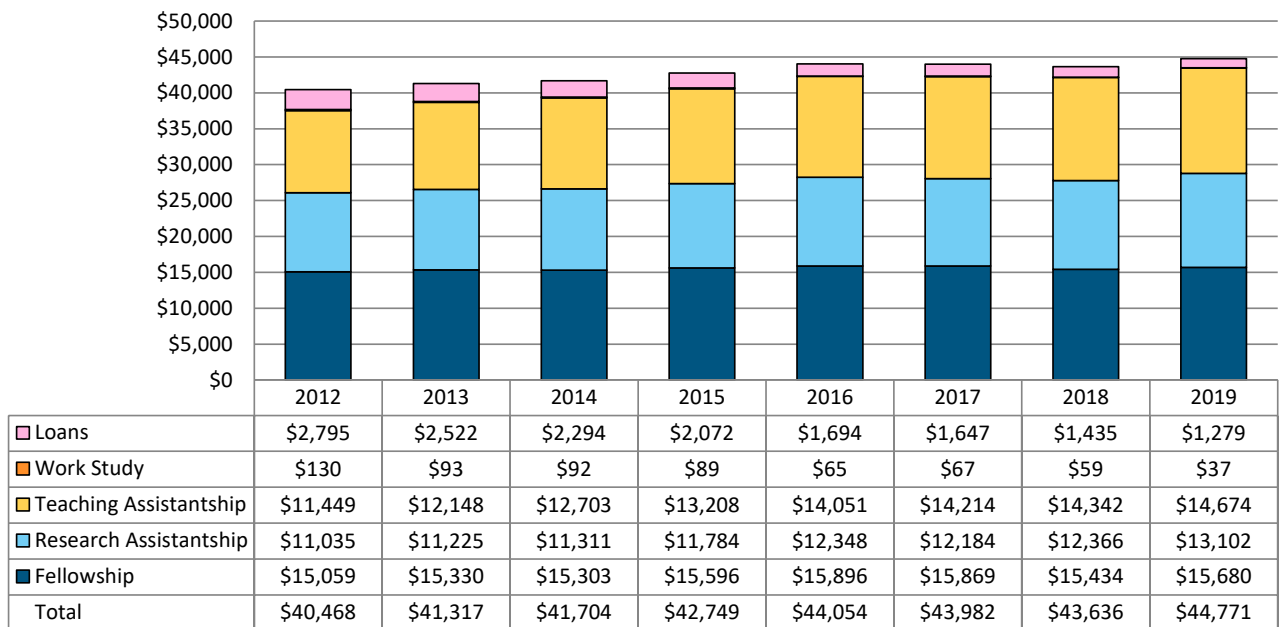
Per Capita Student Financial Support by Type of Graduate Academic and Graduate Professional Degree Students, Academic Year 2019-20



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

Figure 2-2

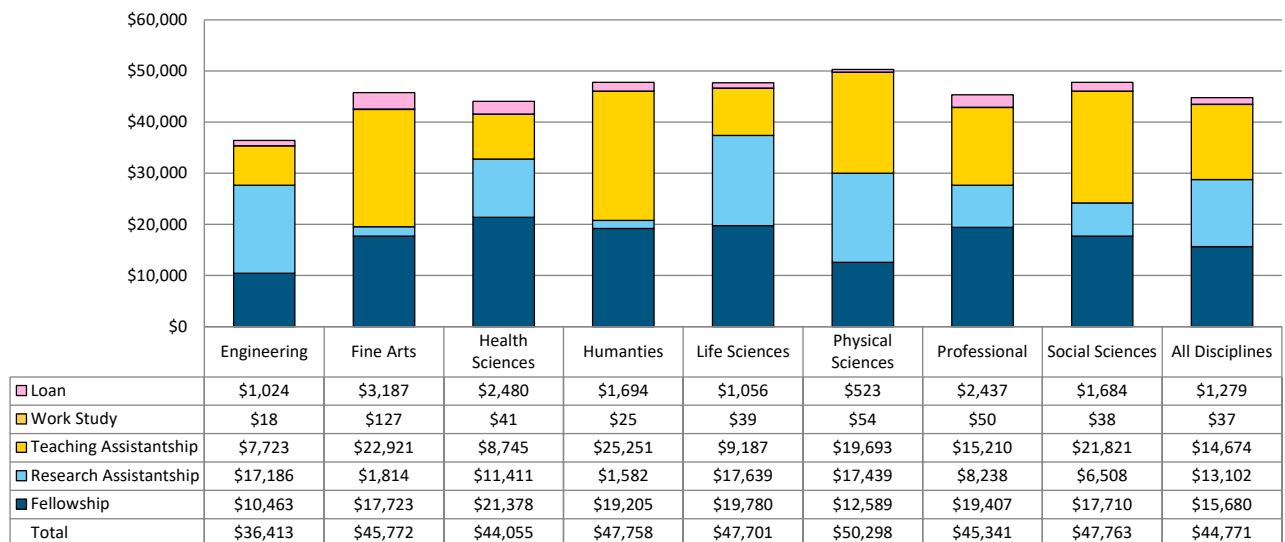
Per Capita Student Financial Support for Graduate Academic Students Over Time, 2019-20 Constant Dollars



- Aggregate support for graduate academic students has increased over time. Different forms of support have increased (or decreased) at different rates, however.
- Support from fellowships (shown in dark blue) and teaching assistantships (shown in gold) is higher now than it was in 2012-13, although there have been some declines in the most recent years.
- Support from fellowships (shown in dark blue) has been relatively flat or declining in recent years, while teaching assistantship support (shown in gold) has increased.
- Funding from research assistantships (shown in light blue) has remained substantial but relatively flat in constant dollars during this period.
- Support from loans (shown in pink) has declined steadily over time, and support from work-study (not visible) changed little during this period. Both represent a small portion of the overall support received by graduate academic students.

Figure 2-3

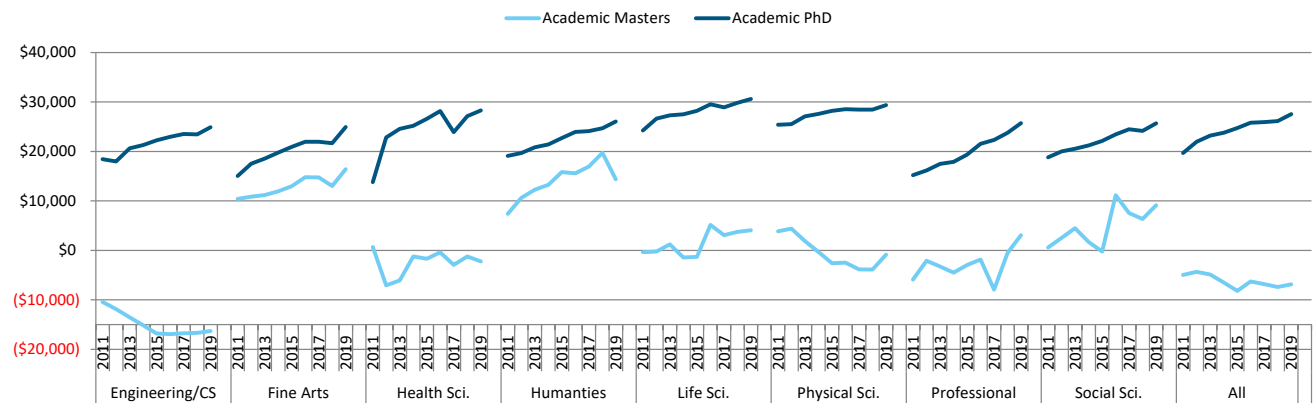
Per Capita Student Financial Support for Graduate Academic Students by Discipline, Academic Year 2019-20



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

Figure 2-4

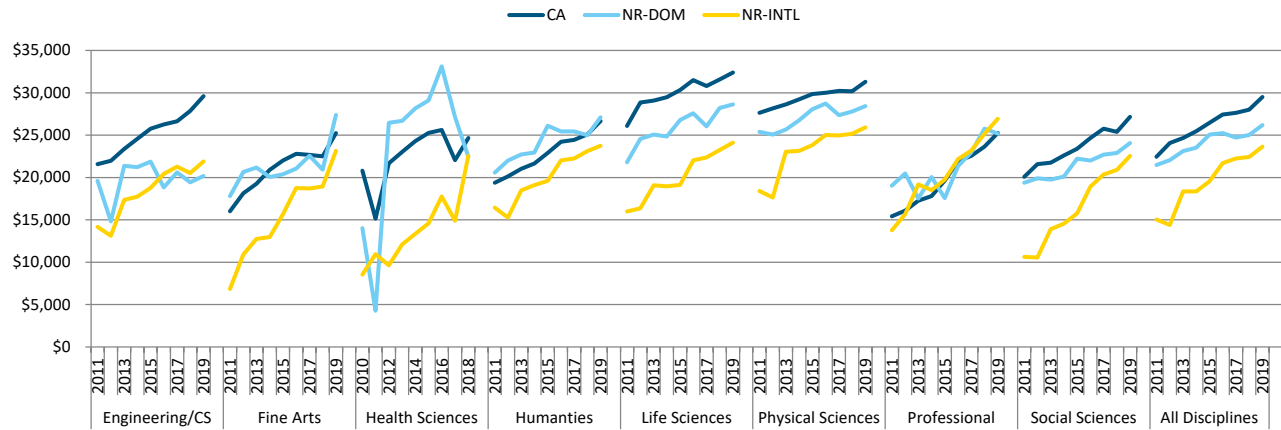
Trend in Net Stipend Over Time for Academic Masters and Doctoral Students by Discipline, 2019-20 Constant Dollars



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

Figure 2-5

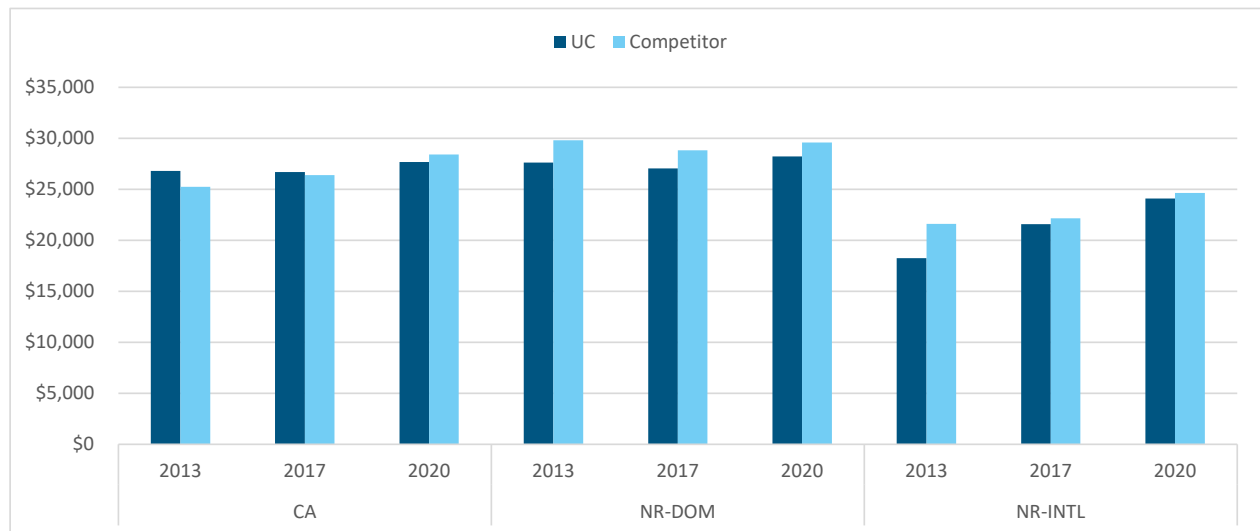
Trend in Net Stipend Over Time for Academic Doctoral Students by Residency and Discipline, 2019-20 Constant Dollars



- The value of net stipends received by academic doctoral students who are California residents (shown by the dark blue lines above) rose for most disciplines until 2018-19 when it slightly decreased, increasing again in 2019-20, after controlling for inflation.
- The average net stipend received by international students (shown by the gold lines above) declined in the years that fees were increasing, but has rebounded in most disciplines in recent years. However, there is still a noteworthy gap in net stipend levels between California residents and international students.
- International students are particularly costly to fund because they are subject to nonresident tuition until they advance to candidacy (and for any period of enrollment beginning three years after they advance to candidacy). Departments must cover these students' tuition and fees and nonresident tuition in addition to providing students with any net stipend.
- The University's ability to recruit international students to its doctoral programs has been a growing concern to the University. The number of international students enrolled in UC's academic doctoral programs has fluctuated over time, and there is evidence to suggest that the University's student financial support offers to international students are less competitive than its offers to other students. See *Figure 2-6*.

Figure 2-6

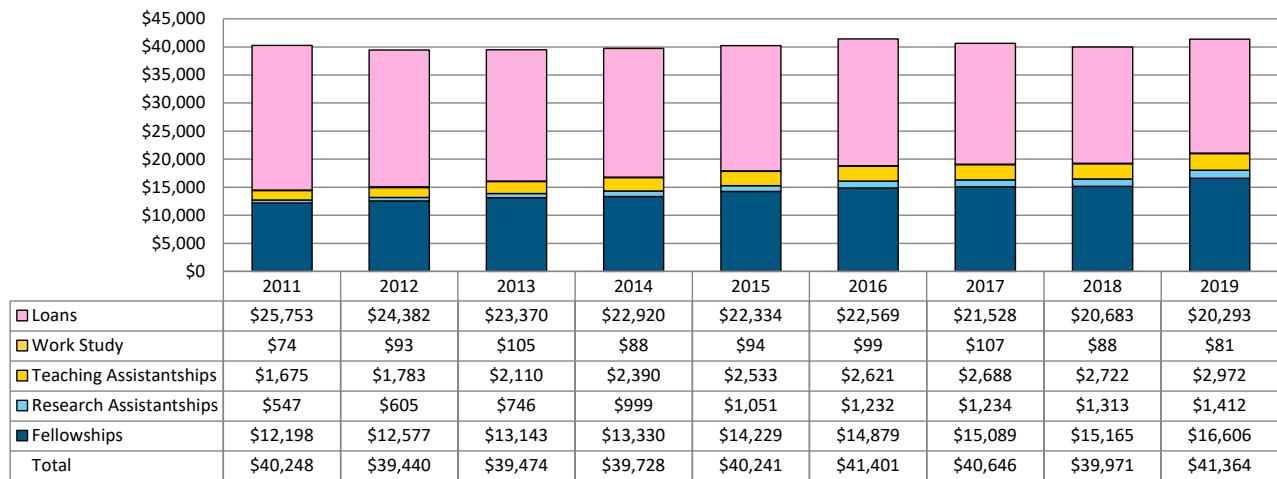
Trends in Net Stipends Offered by UC and Competing Institutions by Residency, Graduate Student Support Surveys, 2020 Constant Dollars



- Surveys of students admitted to the University’s academic doctoral programs suggest that the net stipends offered by UC (shown by the dark blue columns above) are lower than those offered by students’ top-choice non-UC institution (shown in light blue) for nonresident domestic and international students.
- After taking into account the generally higher cost of living in the communities where UC campuses are located, the gap between the purchasing power of UC’s net stipends and those from students’ top-choice non-UC institutions is even higher than the differences shown above.
- The competitiveness gap closed somewhat for domestic nonresident and international students between the last two administrations of the surveys. However, the advantage that UC had on average for California residents compared to the competition has also reduced, with the competition offering slightly higher net stipends for residents in 2020.
- UC’s competitiveness varied widely by discipline and campus.
- Detailed findings from the surveys [will](https://www.ucop.edu/enrollment-services/data-and-reporting/index.html) be available here: <https://www.ucop.edu/enrollment-services/data-and-reporting/index.html>
- The next administration of this survey will be in Spring 2023.

Figure 2-7

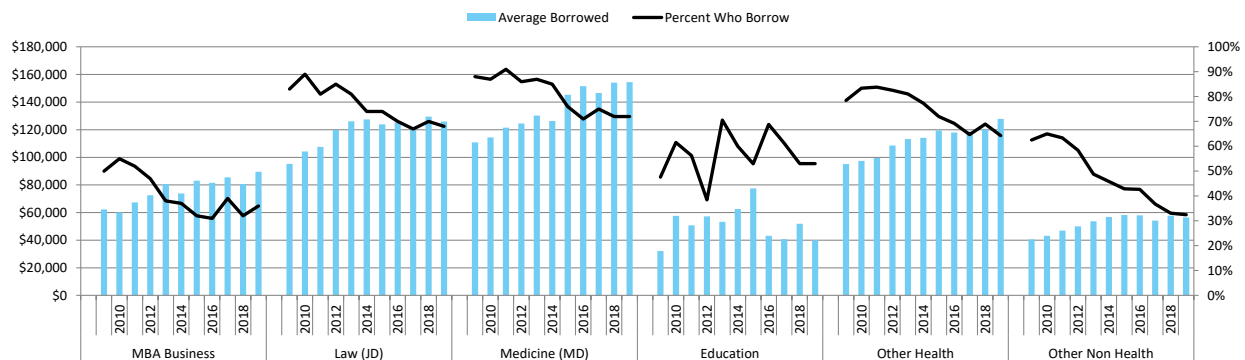
Per Capita Student Financial Support for Graduate Professional Degree Students Over Time, 2019-20 Constant Dollars



- Loans (shown in pink above) are by far the most significant source of funding for students in the University's professional degree programs. However, borrowing among these students has decreased since 2011-12, in constant dollars.
- By contrast, fellowship funding (shown in dark blue) has increased over this time period. The increase is attributable to the University's practice of augmenting its institutional aid programs in response to any increase in systemwide tuition or fees or the Professional Degree Supplemental Tuition.
- While teaching and research assistantships play major roles in funding academic doctoral students, they provide relatively little support to students in professional degree programs.

Figure 2-8

Cumulative Borrowing at Graduation Over Time, Professional Degree Program Graduates¹¹



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

¹¹ Figure 2-8 is updated annually to include programs that begin charging Professional Degree Supplemental Tuition in that year.

New Developments for 2020-21 and 2021-22

- Again in 2019-20, the University did not increase nonresident supplemental tuition for graduate academic students. This should help improve the University's ability to compete for and enroll top international and out-of-state students.
- In Fall of 2021, the Office of the President will survey graduate students for the second time about their estimated total cost of attendance. This survey helps UC campuses administer financial aid to graduate students and can form the basis for future assessments of the adequacy of financial offers.
- Beginning in Fall of 2020, graduate and professional students will be eligible for the California Dream Loan program. The Dream Loan provides student loans to undocumented AB540 students at CSU and UC. The legislation that made the California Dream Loan possible was sponsored by UC and authored by Senator Lara; the expansion to graduate students was made possible by legislation passed in 2019 by Senator Durazo. The Legislature provides \$2.5 million in UC's budget for the program, matched by UC's own funding of another \$2.5 million. Students who had limited or no access to student loans are now able to borrow through the Dream Loan program to help finance their education. Their documentation status currently prohibits these students from qualifying for federal student loans. More information is available at <https://admission.universityofcalifornia.edu/tuition-financial-aid/types-of-aid/dream-loan-program.html>.
- The financial impacts of the coronavirus pandemic for graduate students was similar to the impacts for their undergraduate counterparts. Campuses provided CARES Act emergency grants to graduate students as well. The distribution of CARES emergency grants will be reported under separate cover.

APPENDICES

Information on Appendices

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

Additional Notes for Appendix C

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

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

APPENDICES

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2019-20

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2019-20 Full Year Equiv Enroll	44,726	39,345	38,000	45,871	9,081	26,162	39,508	3,090	27,543	19,799	293,126
Scholarships/Fellowships											
State of California	\$4,052,327	\$5,004,171	\$4,907,941	\$4,244,169	\$1,087,078	\$4,224,316	\$4,679,187	\$98,918	\$2,943,339	\$3,643,683	\$34,885,130
University of California	\$211,410,272	\$71,836,443	\$81,222,541	\$191,901,308	\$5,149,599	\$41,263,975	\$59,964,773	\$23,069,252	\$45,345,837	\$29,677,077	\$760,841,076
Federal	\$23,621,972	\$10,918,091	\$8,410,781	\$19,530,057	\$1,070,773	\$7,887,467	\$13,378,395	\$12,743,007	\$4,571,365	\$2,280,043	\$104,411,952
Private/Outside Agency	\$29,312,922	\$11,726,308	\$6,378,962	\$14,883,449	\$3,349,468	\$3,837,078	\$11,614,708	\$3,888,716	\$5,336,836	\$4,172,567	\$94,501,014
Total	\$268,397,493	\$99,485,014	\$100,920,225	\$230,558,982	\$10,656,918	\$57,212,836	\$89,637,063	\$39,799,893	\$58,197,377	\$39,773,371	\$994,639,172
Recipients	18,891	11,099	10,915	18,164	2,573	5,260	9,143	2,130	7,811	6,422	92,407
Average Award	\$14,208	\$8,964	\$9,246	\$12,693	\$4,142	\$10,877	\$9,804	\$18,688	\$7,450	\$6,193	\$10,764
Grants											
State of California	\$94,722,019	\$123,649,754	\$144,546,053	\$119,969,385	\$68,467,227	\$145,377,428	\$119,318,847	\$480,218	\$98,972,181	\$68,747,926	\$984,251,037
University of California	\$114,701,889	\$120,585,754	\$114,886,742	\$107,709,230	\$37,239,239	\$71,334,677	\$110,725,643	\$27,263,580	\$80,806,344	\$69,483,706	\$854,736,804
Federal	\$41,596,089	\$56,858,584	\$60,944,750	\$49,699,206	\$27,014,223	\$62,414,022	\$55,894,419	\$216,883	\$39,981,874	\$28,546,284	\$423,166,334
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$1,322,654	\$0	\$52,620	\$519,743	\$89,000	\$531,917	\$173,536	\$0	\$2,689,470
Total	\$251,019,997	\$301,094,092	\$321,700,199	\$277,377,821	\$132,773,309	\$279,645,870	\$286,027,909	\$28,492,598	\$219,933,935	\$166,777,916	\$2,264,843,646
Recipients	14,351	19,932	17,463	15,478	7,349	16,600	16,340	1,953	12,054	9,365	130,886
Average Award	\$17,492	\$15,106	\$18,422	\$17,921	\$18,065	\$16,846	\$17,505	\$14,589	\$18,245	\$17,809	\$17,304
Subtotal - Gift Aid											
State of California	\$98,774,346	\$128,653,925	\$149,453,994	\$124,213,554	\$69,554,305	\$149,601,744	\$123,998,034	\$579,136	\$101,915,520	\$72,391,609	\$1,019,136,167
University of California	\$326,112,161	\$192,422,197	\$196,109,283	\$299,610,537	\$42,388,838	\$112,598,652	\$170,690,416	\$50,332,832	\$126,152,181	\$99,160,783	\$1,615,577,880
Federal	\$65,218,061	\$67,776,675	\$69,355,532	\$69,229,263	\$28,084,996	\$70,301,489	\$69,272,814	\$12,959,890	\$44,553,239	\$30,826,327	\$527,578,286
Private/Outside Agency	\$29,312,922	\$11,726,308	\$7,701,616	\$14,883,449	\$3,402,088	\$4,356,822	\$11,703,708	\$4,420,633	\$5,510,372	\$4,172,567	\$97,190,484
Total	\$519,417,490	\$400,579,105	\$422,620,424	\$507,936,803	\$143,430,227	\$336,858,706	\$375,664,972	\$68,292,492	\$278,131,312	\$206,551,286	\$3,259,482,818
Recipients	27,187	25,493	23,687	27,529	8,047	19,787	22,320	2,663	16,314	12,877	185,904
Average Award	\$19,105	\$15,713	\$17,842	\$18,451	\$17,825	\$17,024	\$16,831	\$25,642	\$17,048	\$16,040	\$17,533
Loans											
State of California	\$261,331	\$591,402	\$534,936	\$586,755	\$696,150	\$457,920	\$365,898	\$0	\$588,730	\$320,444	\$4,403,566
University of California	\$1,322,206	\$4,097,085	\$567,683	\$580,028	\$0	\$5,924	\$3,818,493	\$475,143	\$831,847	\$872,146	\$12,570,555
Federal	\$139,968,270	\$154,185,173	\$131,487,272	\$209,918,623	\$27,423,607	\$95,055,002	\$102,491,464	\$62,456,641	\$66,356,420	\$63,836,405	\$1,053,178,877
Private/Outside Agency	\$26,453,146	\$8,169,107	\$7,539,256	\$27,881,727	\$1,028,241	\$5,155,532	\$10,407,584	\$3,171,609	\$7,267,217	\$7,619,338	\$104,692,758
Total	\$168,004,953	\$167,042,767	\$140,129,147	\$238,967,134	\$29,147,998	\$100,674,378	\$117,083,439	\$66,103,393	\$75,044,214	\$72,648,333	\$1,174,845,757
Recipients	9,422	11,875	11,013	12,909	4,177	10,877	11,606	1,486	7,771	6,889	88,025
Average Award	\$17,830	\$14,067	\$12,724	\$18,513	\$6,978	\$9,255	\$10,088	\$44,494	\$9,657	\$10,546	\$13,346
Work-Study											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$5,494,866	\$145,017	\$1,355,897	\$170,187	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$507,297	\$133,148	\$7,806,411
Federal	\$3,379,593	\$3,192,940	\$2,292,393	\$7,778,974	\$747,184	\$1,585,620	\$3,321,892	\$608,596	\$3,101,131	\$2,104,274	\$28,112,596
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$8,874,459	\$3,337,956	\$3,648,289	\$7,949,161	\$747,184	\$1,585,620	\$3,321,892	\$608,596	\$3,608,428	\$2,237,422	\$35,919,007

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2019-20

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	3,491	1,368	1,612	2,850	279	677	2,314	254	1,781	1,200	15,826
Average Award	\$2,542	\$2,440	\$2,263	\$2,789	\$2,680	\$2,342	\$1,435	\$2,393	\$2,026	\$1,864	\$2,270
Subtotal - Gift Aid, Loans, and Work-Study											
Total	\$696,296,902	\$570,959,829	\$566,397,861	\$754,853,098	\$173,325,409	\$439,118,705	\$496,070,303	\$135,004,481	\$356,783,954	\$281,437,041	\$4,470,247,582
Recipients	28,989	26,751	25,281	29,702	8,272	21,094	23,825	2,785	17,394	13,805	197,899
Average Award	\$24,019	\$21,344	\$22,404	\$25,414	\$20,954	\$20,818	\$20,821	\$48,468	\$20,512	\$20,386	\$22,588
Readers and Tutors											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$5,117,296	\$2,045,613	\$1,519,532	\$3,411,468	\$292,223	\$1,530,762	\$1,769,292	\$13,267	\$1,244,257	\$1,463,340	\$18,407,051
Fee Remission	\$2,891,562	\$0	\$905,906	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,797,468
Health Insurance Remissions	\$793,241	\$366,723	\$179,645	\$338,167	\$0	\$14,250	\$68,210	\$39,211	\$61,948	\$18,023	\$1,879,419
Total Support	\$8,802,099	\$2,412,336	\$2,605,083	\$3,749,635	\$292,223	\$1,545,013	\$1,837,502	\$52,478	\$1,306,205	\$1,481,364	\$24,083,938
Recipients	2,147	903	567	1,206	138	548	1,224	17	658	886	8,293
Average Award	\$4,100	\$2,671	\$4,593	\$3,110	\$2,119	\$2,819	\$1,502	\$3,149	\$1,985	\$1,672	\$2,904
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$20,289	\$813	\$7,590	\$8,908	\$10,893	\$0	\$5,676	\$0	\$0	\$95,394	\$149,564
Fee Remission	\$10,155	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,155
Health Insurance Remissions	\$5,042	\$0	\$0	\$625	\$0	\$0	\$109	\$0	\$0	\$1,058	\$6,834
Total Support	\$35,486	\$813	\$7,590	\$9,533	\$10,893	\$0	\$5,785	\$0	\$0	\$96,452	\$166,552
Recipients	7	3	4	8	4	0	13	0	0	84	124
Average Award	\$4,867	\$261	\$1,846	\$1,159	\$2,723	\$0	\$433	\$0	\$0	\$1,144	\$1,339
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$6,678	\$0	\$1,650	\$13,045	\$0	\$795	\$33,465	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$55,633
Fee Remission	\$7,832	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,832
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,797	\$0	\$0	\$1,773	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,570
Total Support	\$16,308	\$0	\$1,650	\$14,818	\$0	\$795	\$33,465	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$67,036
Recipients	2	0	2	7	0	3	12	0	0	0	26
Average Award	\$8,154	\$0	\$825	\$2,117	\$0	\$256	\$2,707	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,532
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$177,077	\$20,046	\$25,682	\$5,259	\$0	\$0	\$4,166,930	\$203	\$1,818	\$6,587	\$4,403,601
Fee Remission	\$267,253	\$0	\$3,574	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$270,827
Health Insurance Remissions	\$89,703	\$7,926	\$1,132	\$19	\$0	\$0	\$447,014	\$5,127	\$1,266	\$172	\$552,359
Total Support	\$534,033	\$27,972	\$30,388	\$5,278	\$0	\$0	\$4,613,943	\$5,330	\$3,084	\$6,759	\$5,226,787
Recipients	59	14	21	2	0	0	1,677	1	1	10	1,785
Average Award	\$9,090	\$1,986	\$1,455	\$3,393	\$0	\$0	\$2,751	\$5,330	\$3,084	\$645	\$2,928
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$5,321,341	\$2,066,472	\$1,554,454	\$3,438,679	\$303,116	\$1,531,558	\$5,975,363	\$13,471	\$1,246,075	\$1,565,321	\$23,015,849
Fee Remission	\$3,176,802	\$0	\$909,480	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,086,282
Health Insurance Remissions	\$889,783	\$374,649	\$180,777	\$340,585	\$0	\$14,250	\$515,332	\$44,338	\$63,214	\$19,254	\$2,442,181
Total Support	\$9,387,925	\$2,441,121	\$2,644,711	\$3,779,264	\$303,116	\$1,545,808	\$6,490,695	\$57,809	\$1,309,289	\$1,584,575	\$29,544,313
Recipients	2,195	916	580	1,214	139	548	1,959	18	659	908	9,136
Average Award	\$4,276	\$2,664	\$4,561	\$3,114	\$2,182	\$2,821	\$3,313	\$3,272	\$1,987	\$1,745	\$3,234

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2019-20

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Teaching Assistants											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$48,106,757	\$39,704,322	\$32,350,942	\$48,387,387	\$10,084,144	\$24,342,717	\$4,290,808	\$90,261	\$29,998,969	\$18,747,322	\$256,103,630
Fee Remission	\$23,323,275	\$23,455,596	\$18,531,368	\$27,037,180	\$5,528,817	\$13,521,358	\$2,924,624	\$0	\$17,015,918	\$9,976,623	\$141,314,759
Health Insurance Remissions	\$8,232,598	\$7,844,821	\$5,545,878	\$7,745,660	\$1,111,894	\$3,549,034	\$691,018	\$34,085	\$4,402,517	\$3,202,091	\$42,359,597
Total Support	\$79,662,631	\$71,004,739	\$56,428,188	\$83,170,227	\$16,724,855	\$41,413,109	\$7,906,451	\$124,346	\$51,417,404	\$31,926,036	\$439,777,986
Recipients	3,589	2,827	2,059	3,249	553	1,451	1,725	18	1,799	1,169	18,437
Average Award	\$22,197	\$25,120	\$27,410	\$25,595	\$30,262	\$28,549	\$4,583	\$6,908	\$28,585	\$27,320	\$23,853
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$134,160	\$10,424	\$0	\$36,320	\$9,066	\$8,500	\$1,100	\$0	\$0	\$37,954	\$237,523
Fee Remission	\$83,468	\$5,234	\$0	\$14,224	\$3,028	\$3,711	\$562	\$0	\$0	\$21,495	\$131,721
Health Insurance Remissions	\$25,836	\$1,799	\$0	\$4,724	\$894	\$1,094	\$96	\$0	\$0	\$4,846	\$39,289
Total Support	\$243,464	\$17,456	\$0	\$55,268	\$12,987	\$13,305	\$1,758	\$0	\$0	\$64,295	\$408,534
Recipients	26	3	0	7	3	3	1	0	0	6	49
Average Award	\$9,548	\$5,819	\$0	\$7,537	\$4,329	\$4,435	\$1,758	\$0	\$0	\$10,716	\$8,366
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$160,000	\$10,897	\$2,380	\$33,037	\$17,911	\$0	\$12,892	\$0	\$44,548	\$25,690	\$307,355
Fee Remission	\$83,855	\$4,701	\$1,531	\$18,094	\$5,163	\$0	\$10,232	\$0	\$20,106	\$13,775	\$157,459
Health Insurance Remissions	\$29,229	\$1,799	\$416	\$6,356	\$1,180	\$0	\$2,266	\$0	\$5,948	\$3,971	\$51,165
Total Support	\$273,084	\$17,397	\$4,328	\$57,488	\$24,254	\$0	\$25,390	\$0	\$70,602	\$43,436	\$515,979
Recipients	28	3	1	5	4	0	4	0	16	3	63
Average Award	\$9,885	\$5,799	\$4,328	\$11,498	\$6,064	\$0	\$6,348	\$0	\$4,507	\$14,479	\$8,152
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$1,386,295	\$129,276	\$380,090	\$13,864	\$45,258	\$0	\$30,159,716	\$0	\$3,652	\$170,447	\$32,288,598
Fee Remission	\$833,254	\$84,145	\$193,150	\$940,735	\$30,005	\$107,350	\$21,438,509	\$0	\$260,923	\$88,945	\$23,977,016
Health Insurance Remissions	\$274,292	\$19,862	\$59,744	\$1,995	\$4,402	\$0	\$4,701,278	\$0	\$0	\$27,936	\$5,089,509
Total Support	\$2,493,842	\$233,283	\$632,985	\$956,594	\$79,665	\$107,350	\$56,299,503	\$0	\$264,575	\$287,328	\$61,355,123
Recipients	150	11	55	110	5	20	2,629	0	38	62	3,080
Average Award	\$16,681	\$21,208	\$11,439	\$8,723	\$15,933	\$5,280	\$21,416	\$0	\$7,003	\$4,610	\$19,922
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$49,787,212	\$39,854,919	\$32,733,412	\$48,470,608	\$10,156,379	\$24,351,217	\$34,464,516	\$90,261	\$30,047,169	\$18,981,413	\$288,937,106
Fee Remission	\$24,323,852	\$23,549,676	\$18,726,050	\$28,010,234	\$5,567,013	\$13,632,419	\$24,373,927	\$0	\$17,296,947	\$10,100,838	\$165,580,955
Health Insurance Remissions	\$8,562,405	\$7,868,281	\$5,606,038	\$7,758,735	\$1,118,369	\$3,550,128	\$5,394,659	\$34,085	\$4,408,466	\$3,238,844	\$47,540,010
Total Support	\$82,673,469	\$71,272,876	\$57,065,500	\$84,239,577	\$16,841,762	\$41,533,764	\$64,233,101	\$124,346	\$51,752,581	\$32,321,095	\$502,058,071
Recipients	3,678	2,835	2,061	3,359	554	1,471	2,641	18	1,837	1,173	19,626
Average Award	\$22,478	\$25,144	\$27,688	\$25,078	\$30,419	\$28,236	\$24,326	\$6,908	\$28,180	\$27,548	\$25,582
Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$53,224,053	\$41,749,935	\$33,870,474	\$51,798,855	\$10,376,367	\$25,873,479	\$6,060,100	\$103,529	\$31,243,227	\$20,210,663	\$274,510,681
Fee Remission	\$26,214,837	\$23,455,596	\$19,437,274	\$27,037,180	\$5,528,817	\$13,521,358	\$2,924,624	\$0	\$17,015,918	\$9,976,623	\$145,112,227
Health Insurance Remissions	\$9,025,839	\$8,211,544	\$5,725,523	\$8,083,827	\$1,111,894	\$3,563,284	\$759,228	\$73,296	\$4,464,465	\$3,220,114	\$44,239,016
Total Support	\$88,464,729	\$73,417,075	\$59,033,271	\$86,919,862	\$17,017,078	\$42,958,121	\$9,743,953	\$176,825	\$52,723,610	\$33,407,400	\$463,861,924

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2019-20

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	5,278	3,297	2,529	4,203	691	1,930	2,914	34	2,280	1,971	25,126
Average Award	\$16,760	\$22,267	\$23,344	\$20,678	\$24,642	\$22,258	\$3,344	\$5,252	\$23,129	\$16,951	\$18,461
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$154,449	\$11,236	\$7,590	\$45,228	\$19,959	\$8,500	\$6,776	\$0	\$0	\$133,348	\$387,087
Fee Remission	\$93,623	\$5,234	\$0	\$14,224	\$3,028	\$3,711	\$562	\$0	\$0	\$21,495	\$141,876
Health Insurance Remissions	\$30,878	\$1,799	\$0	\$5,349	\$894	\$1,094	\$205	\$0	\$0	\$5,905	\$46,123
Total Support	\$278,950	\$18,269	\$7,590	\$64,801	\$23,881	\$13,305	\$7,543	\$0	\$0	\$160,747	\$575,086
Recipients	33	6	4	16	7	3	14	0	0	90	173
Average Award	\$8,507	\$2,990	\$1,846	\$4,166	\$3,412	\$4,435	\$525	\$0	\$0	\$1,780	\$3,320
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$166,678	\$10,897	\$4,030	\$46,082	\$17,911	\$795	\$46,357	\$0	\$44,548	\$25,690	\$362,988
Fee Remission	\$91,687	\$4,701	\$1,531	\$18,094	\$5,163	\$0	\$10,232	\$0	\$20,106	\$13,775	\$165,291
Health Insurance Remissions	\$31,026	\$1,799	\$416	\$8,129	\$1,180	\$0	\$2,266	\$0	\$5,948	\$3,971	\$54,735
Total Support	\$289,391	\$17,397	\$5,978	\$72,306	\$24,254	\$795	\$58,855	\$0	\$70,602	\$43,436	\$583,014
Recipients	30	3	3	12	4	3	16	0	16	3	90
Average Award	\$9,768	\$5,799	\$1,993	\$6,025	\$6,064	\$256	\$3,597	\$0	\$4,507	\$14,479	\$6,495
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$1,563,372	\$149,323	\$405,772	\$19,123	\$45,258	\$0	\$34,326,645	\$203	\$5,470	\$177,034	\$36,692,199
Fee Remission	\$1,100,507	\$84,145	\$196,725	\$940,735	\$30,005	\$107,350	\$21,438,509	\$0	\$260,923	\$88,945	\$24,247,843
Health Insurance Remissions	\$363,996	\$27,788	\$60,876	\$2,014	\$4,402	\$0	\$5,148,291	\$5,127	\$1,266	\$28,108	\$5,641,868
Total Support	\$3,027,875	\$261,255	\$663,372	\$961,872	\$79,665	\$107,350	\$60,913,446	\$5,330	\$267,659	\$294,086	\$66,581,910
Recipients	202	24	76	111	5	20	3,857	1	38	73	4,408
Average Award	\$14,971	\$10,848	\$8,703	\$8,648	\$15,933	\$5,280	\$15,793	\$5,330	\$7,085	\$4,039	\$15,106
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$55,108,552	\$41,921,391	\$34,287,866	\$51,909,287	\$10,459,496	\$25,882,774	\$40,439,879	\$103,732	\$31,293,244	\$20,546,733	\$311,952,955
Fee Remission	\$27,500,654	\$23,549,676	\$19,635,530	\$28,010,234	\$5,567,013	\$13,632,419	\$24,373,927	\$0	\$17,296,947	\$10,100,838	\$169,667,237
Health Insurance Remissions	\$9,452,188	\$8,242,930	\$5,786,816	\$8,099,319	\$1,118,369	\$3,564,379	\$5,909,991	\$78,423	\$4,471,679	\$3,258,098	\$49,982,192
Total Support	\$92,061,395	\$73,713,996	\$59,710,211	\$88,018,841	\$17,144,878	\$43,079,572	\$70,723,796	\$182,155	\$53,061,870	\$33,905,669	\$531,602,384
Recipients	5,392	3,309	2,539	4,219	693	1,947	4,143	35	2,302	1,994	26,571
Average Award	\$17,073	\$22,276	\$23,519	\$20,862	\$24,755	\$22,130	\$17,072	\$5,254	\$23,051	\$17,008	\$20,007
Research Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$16,182,212	\$14,074,650	\$6,675,211	\$13,012,225	\$1,948,459	\$5,206,420	\$10,823,267	\$2,751,250	\$4,629,245	\$3,679,830	\$78,982,770
Fee Remission	\$5,916,472	\$6,539,006	\$2,375,385	\$5,028,617	\$846,533	\$2,030,211	\$751,506	\$1,240,953	\$1,731,855	\$1,748,048	\$28,208,587
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$1,158,722	\$1,418,585	\$0	\$750,725	\$0	\$34,466	\$4,621,062	\$0	\$178,574	\$283,076	\$8,445,209
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,317,614	\$2,280,212	\$923,717	\$1,866,588	\$195,956	\$699,478	\$261,779	\$56,325	\$560,175	\$575,649	\$9,737,494
Total Support	\$25,575,020	\$24,312,453	\$9,974,314	\$20,658,154	\$2,990,948	\$7,970,576	\$16,457,614	\$4,048,528	\$7,099,848	\$6,286,603	\$125,374,059
Recipients	1,529	1,254	699	1,279	256	563	1,890	163	398	408	8,438
Average Award	\$16,732	\$19,385	\$14,276	\$16,146	\$11,691	\$14,166	\$8,706	\$24,838	\$17,854	\$15,423	\$14,858
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$34,661,662	\$18,390,406	\$14,900,700	\$20,061,998	\$1,987,548	\$8,021,087	\$19,086,639	\$5,893,172	\$12,085,319	\$6,620,725	\$141,709,255
Fee Remission	\$12,616,061	\$8,175,214	\$6,071,820	\$7,155,613	\$653,689	\$3,386,996	\$1,805,108	\$2,660,642	\$4,459,820	\$2,400,757	\$49,385,719
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$2,073,168	\$1,844,021	\$0	\$1,778,868	\$0	\$109,913	\$8,023,895	\$0	\$442,306	\$191,407	\$14,463,577

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2019-20

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Health Insurance Remissions	\$4,626,873	\$3,014,881	\$2,114,452	\$2,709,813	\$186,414	\$1,118,607	\$371,101	\$32,533	\$1,360,739	\$885,718	\$16,421,131
Total Support	\$53,977,764	\$31,424,522	\$23,086,971	\$31,706,291	\$2,827,651	\$12,636,603	\$29,286,743	\$8,586,347	\$18,348,184	\$10,098,607	\$221,979,682
Recipients	1,722	1,200	930	1,243	168	576	1,211	229	678	385	8,344
Average Award	\$31,355	\$26,180	\$24,825	\$25,498	\$16,798	\$21,926	\$24,178	\$37,440	\$27,049	\$26,253	\$26,605
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$15,646,722	\$9,089,590	\$5,066,599	\$9,164,681	\$748,928	\$2,512,877	\$8,286,994	\$1,262,583	\$5,600,213	\$2,371,599	\$59,750,786
Fee Remission	\$5,699,920	\$4,035,959	\$1,888,355	\$3,161,550	\$264,144	\$1,002,263	\$836,121	\$567,153	\$2,132,038	\$876,128	\$20,463,632
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$1,390,026	\$897,606	\$0	\$747,541	\$0	\$45,201	\$3,504,187	\$0	\$229,867	\$89,335	\$6,903,762
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,201,061	\$1,507,889	\$690,116	\$1,162,494	\$69,488	\$337,878	\$158,610	\$49,295	\$641,296	\$318,344	\$7,136,473
Total Support	\$24,937,729	\$15,531,044	\$7,645,070	\$14,236,266	\$1,082,561	\$3,898,219	\$12,785,913	\$1,879,031	\$8,603,413	\$3,655,407	\$94,254,652
Recipients	978	706	387	723	73	232	613	77	330	173	4,291
Average Award	\$25,512	\$22,013	\$19,755	\$19,691	\$14,762	\$16,827	\$20,847	\$24,403	\$26,071	\$21,170	\$21,965
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$252,798	\$911,507	\$567,334	\$196,529	\$76,930	\$14,484	\$7,587,648	\$79,563	\$81	\$649,496	\$10,336,369
Fee Remission	\$82,074	\$546,501	\$261,938	\$99,753	\$24,639	\$77,087	\$624,396	\$36,714	\$4,542	\$257,325	\$2,014,969
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$16,588	\$239,051	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,712	\$2,506,444	\$0	\$0	\$16,738	\$2,780,532
Health Insurance Remissions	\$35,058	\$149,853	\$91,378	\$19,631	\$8,513	\$2,052	\$303,818	\$5,470	\$7	\$102,264	\$718,045
Total Support	\$386,517	\$1,846,912	\$920,650	\$315,913	\$110,082	\$95,336	\$11,022,307	\$121,747	\$4,630	\$1,025,823	\$15,849,915
Recipients	38	140	75	39	15	20	1,060	6	1	81	1,475
Average Award	\$10,307	\$13,224	\$12,221	\$8,170	\$7,339	\$4,689	\$10,403	\$20,291	\$3,472	\$12,613	\$10,748
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$66,743,395	\$42,466,153	\$27,209,844	\$42,435,432	\$4,761,865	\$15,754,869	\$45,784,548	\$9,986,568	\$22,314,858	\$13,321,649	\$290,779,181
Fee Remission	\$24,314,527	\$19,296,680	\$10,597,497	\$15,445,533	\$1,789,005	\$6,496,557	\$4,017,132	\$4,505,462	\$8,328,255	\$5,282,258	\$100,072,906
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$4,638,503	\$4,399,262	\$0	\$3,277,134	\$0	\$191,292	\$18,655,588	\$0	\$850,746	\$580,555	\$32,593,080
Health Insurance Remissions	\$9,180,606	\$6,952,836	\$3,819,663	\$5,758,526	\$460,371	\$2,159,294	\$1,095,615	\$143,623	\$2,562,217	\$1,881,976	\$34,014,726
Total Support	\$104,877,030	\$73,114,931	\$41,627,004	\$66,916,625	\$7,011,242	\$24,602,012	\$69,552,883	\$14,635,653	\$34,056,075	\$21,066,438	\$457,459,894
Recipients	3,326	2,439	1,680	2,616	414	1,079	2,424	358	1,099	794	16,228
Average Award	\$31,533	\$29,983	\$24,778	\$25,582	\$16,929	\$22,794	\$28,695	\$40,920	\$30,998	\$26,534	\$28,190
Subtotal - All Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$69,406,266	\$55,824,586	\$40,545,685	\$64,811,079	\$12,324,826	\$31,079,899	\$16,883,367	\$2,854,779	\$35,872,472	\$23,890,493	\$353,493,451
Fee Remission	\$32,131,309	\$29,994,602	\$21,812,659	\$32,065,797	\$6,375,350	\$15,551,569	\$3,676,131	\$1,240,953	\$18,747,773	\$11,724,670	\$173,320,814
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$1,158,722	\$1,418,585	\$0	\$750,725	\$0	\$34,466	\$4,621,062	\$0	\$178,574	\$283,076	\$8,445,209
Health Insurance Remissions	\$11,343,453	\$10,491,756	\$6,649,241	\$9,950,415	\$1,307,850	\$4,262,763	\$1,021,007	\$129,621	\$5,024,640	\$3,795,764	\$53,976,509
Total Support	\$114,039,750	\$97,729,529	\$69,007,585	\$107,578,016	\$20,008,026	\$50,928,697	\$26,201,567	\$4,225,353	\$59,823,458	\$39,694,002	\$589,235,983
Recipients	6,173	3,815	2,799	4,810	731	2,171	4,418	196	2,444	2,114	29,671
Average Award	\$18,475	\$25,618	\$24,653	\$22,364	\$27,386	\$23,459	\$5,931	\$21,595	\$24,475	\$18,773	\$19,859
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$34,816,111	\$18,401,642	\$14,908,290	\$20,107,225	\$2,007,507	\$8,029,587	\$19,093,415	\$5,893,172	\$12,085,319	\$6,754,073	\$142,096,342
Fee Remission	\$12,709,684	\$8,180,448	\$6,071,820	\$7,169,837	\$656,717	\$3,390,707	\$1,805,669	\$2,660,642	\$4,459,820	\$2,422,252	\$49,527,595
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$2,073,168	\$1,844,021	\$0	\$1,778,868	\$0	\$109,913	\$8,023,895	\$0	\$442,306	\$191,407	\$14,463,577
Health Insurance Remissions	\$4,657,750	\$3,016,680	\$2,114,452	\$2,715,162	\$187,307	\$1,119,702	\$371,307	\$32,533	\$1,360,739	\$891,622	\$16,467,254
Total Support	\$54,256,713	\$31,442,791	\$23,094,561	\$31,771,092	\$2,851,531	\$12,649,908	\$29,294,286	\$8,586,347	\$18,348,184	\$10,259,354	\$222,554,768

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2019-20

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	1,733	1,203	934	1,256	174	579	1,224	229	678	473	8,485
Average Award	\$31,303	\$26,128	\$24,724	\$25,295	\$16,357	\$21,835	\$23,942	\$37,440	\$27,049	\$21,691	\$26,230
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$15,813,401	\$9,100,487	\$5,070,630	\$9,210,763	\$766,839	\$2,513,672	\$8,333,351	\$1,262,583	\$5,644,761	\$2,397,288	\$60,113,775
Fee Remission	\$5,791,607	\$4,040,661	\$1,889,886	\$3,179,645	\$269,307	\$1,002,263	\$846,353	\$567,153	\$2,152,144	\$889,904	\$20,628,923
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$1,390,026	\$897,606	\$0	\$747,541	\$0	\$45,201	\$3,504,187	\$0	\$229,867	\$89,335	\$6,903,762
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,232,087	\$1,509,688	\$690,532	\$1,170,623	\$70,668	\$337,878	\$160,876	\$49,295	\$647,244	\$322,315	\$7,191,208
Total Support	\$25,227,120	\$15,548,441	\$7,651,047	\$14,308,572	\$1,106,815	\$3,899,014	\$12,844,768	\$1,879,031	\$8,674,015	\$3,698,842	\$94,837,667
Recipients	999	706	389	734	77	235	630	77	346	176	4,368
Average Award	\$25,249	\$22,037	\$19,669	\$19,494	\$14,312	\$16,607	\$20,398	\$24,403	\$25,094	\$21,056	\$21,713
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$1,816,170	\$1,060,830	\$973,106	\$215,652	\$122,188	\$14,484	\$41,914,293	\$79,766	\$5,550	\$826,529	\$47,028,568
Fee Remission	\$1,182,581	\$630,645	\$458,662	\$1,040,488	\$54,644	\$184,437	\$22,062,906	\$36,714	\$265,465	\$346,270	\$26,262,812
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$16,588	\$239,051	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,712	\$2,506,444	\$0	\$0	\$16,738	\$2,780,532
Health Insurance Remissions	\$399,053	\$177,641	\$152,254	\$21,645	\$12,915	\$2,052	\$5,452,109	\$10,597	\$1,273	\$130,372	\$6,359,913
Total Support	\$3,414,392	\$2,108,167	\$1,584,023	\$1,277,785	\$189,747	\$202,686	\$71,935,752	\$127,077	\$272,288	\$1,319,909	\$82,431,825
Recipients	238	163	150	149	20	41	4,386	7	38	149	5,340
Average Award	\$14,361	\$12,953	\$10,592	\$8,582	\$9,487	\$4,984	\$16,401	\$18,154	\$7,145	\$8,830	\$15,436
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$121,851,947	\$84,387,544	\$61,497,710	\$94,344,719	\$15,221,361	\$41,637,643	\$86,224,427	\$10,090,300	\$53,608,102	\$33,868,383	\$602,732,136
Fee Remission	\$51,815,181	\$42,846,356	\$30,233,027	\$43,455,767	\$7,356,018	\$20,128,976	\$28,391,059	\$4,505,462	\$25,625,202	\$15,383,096	\$269,740,143
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$4,638,503	\$4,399,262	\$0	\$3,277,134	\$0	\$191,292	\$18,655,588	\$0	\$850,746	\$580,555	\$32,593,080
Health Insurance Remissions	\$18,748,073	\$15,236,805	\$9,715,917	\$13,893,837	\$1,603,489	\$5,756,560	\$7,065,406	\$8,090,688	\$7,037,694	\$5,272,859	\$92,421,328
Total Support	\$197,053,704	\$146,869,967	\$101,446,654	\$154,971,457	\$24,180,868	\$67,714,471	\$140,336,479	\$22,686,450	\$87,121,744	\$55,104,893	\$997,486,688
Recipients	7,331	4,327	3,288	5,519	776	2,394	5,505	1,852	2,774	2,287	36,053
Average Award	\$26,879	\$33,941	\$30,853	\$28,080	\$31,158	\$28,285	\$25,495	\$12,248	\$31,408	\$24,096	\$27,667
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$893,350,606	\$717,829,796	\$667,844,515	\$909,824,556	\$197,506,276	\$506,833,175	\$636,406,782	\$157,690,931	\$443,905,698	\$336,541,934	\$5,467,734,269
Recipients	30,486	28,028	25,962	31,060	8,363	21,786	26,022	2,996	17,956	14,189	206,848
Average Award	\$29,303	\$25,611	\$25,723	\$29,292	\$23,617	\$23,264	\$24,457	\$52,639	\$24,721	\$23,718	\$26,433
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$28,420,019	\$49,104,661	\$26,948,961	\$60,428,095	\$7,967,823	\$16,279,767	\$35,386,274	\$19,579,436	\$19,993,641	\$13,639,322	\$277,747,998
Recipients	8,318	9,347	6,160	9,571	1,915	3,718	7,733	446	7,037	4,115	58,359
Average Award	\$3,417	\$5,253	\$4,375	\$6,314	\$4,160	\$4,379	\$4,576	\$43,933	\$2,841	\$3,315	\$4,759
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$921,770,625	\$766,934,457	\$694,793,476	\$970,252,650	\$205,474,100	\$523,112,942	\$671,793,057	\$177,270,366	\$463,899,338	\$350,181,256	\$5,745,482,267
Recipients	32,264	30,179	27,041	32,932	8,466	22,139	27,768	3,021	19,466	14,890	218,166
Average Award	\$28,570	\$25,413	\$25,694	\$29,462	\$24,271	\$23,629	\$24,193	\$58,686	\$23,831	\$23,517	\$26,335

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2019-20

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2019-20 Full Year Equiv Enroll	33,056	31,921	31,715	33,299	8,388	22,844	32,041	0	24,672	17,906	235,842
Scholarships/Fellowships											
State of California	\$4,052,327	\$4,888,811	\$4,865,649	\$4,240,669	\$1,087,078	\$4,214,316	\$4,592,193	\$0	\$2,928,797	\$3,053,715	\$33,923,555
University of California	\$56,575,178	\$18,699,244	\$19,480,824	\$40,599,704	\$1,882,490	\$9,817,754	\$11,297,869	\$0	\$13,070,496	\$10,662,294	\$182,085,852
Federal	\$1,992,716	\$1,367,211	\$220,264	\$2,093,190	\$151,553	\$192,202	\$1,198,584	\$0	\$28,855	\$115,603	\$7,360,179
Private/Outside Agency	\$17,131,414	\$6,495,399	\$4,203,104	\$10,198,885	\$2,691,844	\$2,614,257	\$5,380,546	\$0	\$4,178,290	\$3,217,128	\$56,110,868
Total	\$79,751,635	\$31,450,665	\$28,769,841	\$57,132,448	\$5,812,965	\$16,838,529	\$22,469,192	\$0	\$20,206,438	\$17,048,741	\$279,480,454
Recipients	10,551	6,613	6,609	9,897	2,054	3,477	5,091	0	5,456	4,890	54,637
Average Award	\$7,559	\$4,756	\$4,353	\$5,773	\$2,830	\$4,843	\$4,413	\$0	\$3,704	\$3,487	\$5,115
Grants											
State of California	\$94,402,326	\$122,994,755	\$144,292,981	\$119,636,193	\$68,467,227	\$144,908,338	\$119,141,618	\$0	\$98,704,286	\$68,447,558	\$980,995,281
University of California	\$114,656,525	\$105,806,578	\$107,263,902	\$106,057,324	\$34,180,248	\$70,585,775	\$102,623,325	\$0	\$80,806,344	\$68,764,825	\$790,744,846
Federal	\$41,467,149	\$56,858,584	\$60,944,750	\$49,699,206	\$26,927,473	\$60,683,997	\$55,693,428	\$0	\$39,981,874	\$28,546,284	\$420,802,745
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$938,116	\$0	\$0	\$212,326	\$0	\$0	\$173,536	\$0	\$1,323,978
Total	\$250,526,000	\$285,659,917	\$313,439,748	\$275,392,723	\$129,574,948	\$276,390,436	\$277,458,371	\$0	\$219,666,040	\$165,758,667	\$2,193,866,849
Recipients	13,863	16,660	16,930	15,298	7,109	16,138	15,852	0	11,992	8,848	122,689
Average Award	\$18,072	\$17,147	\$18,514	\$18,002	\$18,226	\$17,126	\$17,504	\$0	\$18,318	\$18,734	\$17,882
Subtotal - Gift Aid											
State of California	\$98,454,653	\$127,883,566	\$149,158,630	\$123,876,862	\$69,554,305	\$149,122,654	\$123,733,811	\$0	\$101,633,083	\$71,501,273	\$1,014,918,836
University of California	\$171,231,703	\$124,505,822	\$126,744,725	\$146,657,029	\$36,062,738	\$80,403,530	\$113,921,194	\$0	\$93,876,840	\$79,427,118	\$972,830,698
Federal	\$43,459,865	\$58,225,795	\$61,165,015	\$51,792,396	\$27,079,026	\$60,876,198	\$56,892,012	\$0	\$40,010,729	\$28,661,887	\$428,162,923
Private/Outside Agency	\$17,131,414	\$6,495,399	\$5,141,220	\$10,198,885	\$2,691,844	\$2,826,583	\$5,380,546	\$0	\$4,351,826	\$3,217,128	\$57,434,846
Total	\$330,277,635	\$317,110,582	\$342,209,590	\$332,525,171	\$135,387,913	\$293,228,965	\$299,927,563	\$0	\$239,872,478	\$182,807,407	\$2,473,347,304
Recipients	18,825	19,748	19,099	19,226	7,450	17,845	18,140	0	13,957	11,293	145,583
Average Award	\$17,545	\$16,057	\$17,918	\$17,296	\$18,174	\$16,432	\$16,534	\$0	\$17,187	\$16,188	\$16,989
Loans											
State of California	\$261,331	\$591,402	\$534,936	\$586,755	\$696,150	\$457,920	\$365,898	\$0	\$588,730	\$320,444	\$4,403,566
University of California	\$1,322,206	\$3,875,474	\$567,683	\$373,028	\$0	\$5,924	\$2,066,777	\$0	\$829,347	\$872,146	\$9,912,585
Federal	\$67,226,279	\$82,431,264	\$81,387,086	\$89,211,097	\$26,173,069	\$78,247,176	\$72,288,797	\$0	\$61,213,865	\$60,320,042	\$618,498,675
Private/Outside Agency	\$8,204,979	\$5,820,925	\$5,500,031	\$10,157,478	\$1,028,241	\$4,700,920	\$8,492,616	\$0	\$6,821,062	\$7,499,138	\$58,225,391
Total	\$77,014,795	\$92,719,065	\$87,989,736	\$100,328,359	\$27,897,460	\$83,411,940	\$83,214,088	\$0	\$69,453,004	\$69,011,770	\$691,040,217
Recipients	7,297	9,932	9,481	9,566	4,105	10,265	10,581	0	7,482	6,700	75,408
Average Award	\$10,554	\$9,335	\$9,281	\$10,488	\$6,797	\$8,126	\$7,864	\$0	\$9,282	\$10,301	\$9,164
Work-Study											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$5,489,947	\$145,017	\$1,355,897	\$170,187	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$480,297	\$133,148	\$7,774,492
Federal	\$2,981,893	\$2,542,271	\$2,028,333	\$7,547,785	\$747,184	\$1,584,065	\$3,321,892	\$0	\$2,906,830	\$2,104,274	\$25,764,527
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$8,471,840	\$2,687,288	\$3,384,230	\$7,717,972	\$747,184	\$1,584,065	\$3,321,892	\$0	\$3,387,127	\$2,237,422	\$33,539,019

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2019-20

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	3,391	1,217	1,573	2,796	279	670	2,314	0	1,709	1,200	15,148
Average Award	\$2,498	\$2,209	\$2,151	\$2,760	\$2,680	\$2,364	\$1,435	\$0	\$1,982	\$1,864	\$2,214
Subtotal - Gift Aid, Loans, and Work-Study											
Total	\$415,764,270	\$412,516,935	\$433,583,556	\$440,571,502	\$164,032,556	\$378,224,970	\$386,463,543	\$0	\$312,712,609	\$254,056,599	\$3,197,926,540
Recipients	20,018	20,927	20,280	20,533	7,660	18,829	19,354	0	14,955	12,185	154,741
Average Award	\$20,769	\$19,713	\$21,379	\$21,456	\$21,415	\$20,088	\$19,968	\$0	\$20,910	\$20,851	\$20,666
Readers and Tutors											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$2,877,718	\$841,697	\$688,506	\$1,813,612	\$292,223	\$1,209,027	\$1,551,091	\$0	\$949,872	\$1,309,931	\$11,533,676
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$109	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,810	\$0	\$1,313	\$0	\$3,232
Total Support	\$2,877,718	\$841,806	\$688,506	\$1,813,612	\$292,223	\$1,209,027	\$1,552,901	\$0	\$951,185	\$1,309,931	\$11,536,908
Recipients	1,351	413	294	676	138	330	1,031	0	432	760	5,426
Average Award	\$2,131	\$2,037	\$2,340	\$2,683	\$2,119	\$3,658	\$1,506	\$0	\$2,199	\$1,723	\$2,126
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$136	\$488	\$7,590	\$3,225	\$10,893	\$0	\$5,676	\$0	\$0	\$93,989	\$121,998
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$109	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$109
Total Support	\$136	\$488	\$7,590	\$3,225	\$10,893	\$0	\$5,785	\$0	\$0	\$93,989	\$122,107
Recipients	1	2	4	2	4	0	13	0	0	80	107
Average Award	\$106	\$231	\$1,846	\$1,451	\$2,723	\$0	\$433	\$0	\$0	\$1,170	\$1,137
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$0	\$0	\$1,307	\$0	\$0	\$795	\$27,636	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$29,737
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$0	\$0	\$1,307	\$0	\$0	\$795	\$27,636	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$29,737
Recipients	0	0	1	0	0	3	11	0	0	0	15
Average Award	\$0	\$0	\$1,307	\$0	\$0	\$256	\$2,432	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,922
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$12,749	\$0	\$88	\$5,158	\$0	\$0	\$2,755,456	\$0	\$0	\$5,647	\$2,779,097
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,435	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,435
Total Support	\$12,749	\$0	\$88	\$5,158	\$0	\$0	\$2,759,891	\$0	\$0	\$5,647	\$2,783,532
Recipients	4	0	1	1	0	0	1,212	0	0	8	1,227
Average Award	\$3,000	\$0	\$72	\$9,285	\$0	\$0	\$2,277	\$0	\$0	\$666	\$2,269
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$2,890,603	\$842,184	\$697,491	\$1,821,995	\$303,116	\$1,209,823	\$4,339,859	\$0	\$949,872	\$1,409,567	\$14,464,509
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$109	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,353	\$0	\$1,313	\$0	\$7,776
Total Support	\$2,890,603	\$842,293	\$697,491	\$1,821,995	\$303,116	\$1,209,823	\$4,346,212	\$0	\$951,185	\$1,409,567	\$14,472,284
Recipients	1,354	414	296	676	139	330	1,485	0	432	779	5,906
Average Award	\$2,135	\$2,033	\$2,355	\$2,695	\$2,182	\$3,661	\$2,926	\$0	\$2,199	\$1,810	\$2,450

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2019-20

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Teaching Assistants											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$6,431,176	\$100,627	\$3,868	\$7,345	\$0	\$7,304	\$0	\$0	\$81,559	\$136,416	\$6,768,295
Fee Remission	\$6,435	\$58,353	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,290	\$0	\$0	\$60,060	\$42,900	\$172,038
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,620	\$762	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,265	\$0	\$0	\$10,081	\$0	\$14,728
Total Support	\$6,440,231	\$159,742	\$3,868	\$7,345	\$0	\$12,859	\$0	\$0	\$151,700	\$179,316	\$6,955,061
Recipients	651	14	1	2	0	1	0	0	10	16	696
Average Award	\$9,899	\$11,080	\$2,901	\$3,148	\$0	\$12,859	\$0	\$0	\$15,170	\$11,246	\$9,998
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Award	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$851	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$851
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$851	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$851
Recipients	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Average Award	\$756	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$756
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$42,145	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$105,784	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$147,929
Fee Remission	\$12,870	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$98,670	\$0	\$8,580	\$0	\$120,120
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,620	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,606	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,226
Total Support	\$57,635	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$222,060	\$0	\$8,580	\$0	\$288,275
Recipients	7	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	2	0	28
Average Award	\$8,867	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,339	\$0	\$4,064	\$0	\$10,225
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$6,474,172	\$100,627	\$3,868	\$7,345	\$0	\$7,304	\$105,784	\$0	\$81,559	\$136,416	\$6,917,075
Fee Remission	\$19,305	\$58,353	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,290	\$98,670	\$0	\$68,640	\$42,900	\$292,158
Health Insurance Remissions	\$5,240	\$762	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,265	\$17,606	\$0	\$10,081	\$0	\$34,954
Total Support	\$6,498,717	\$159,742	\$3,868	\$7,345	\$0	\$12,859	\$222,060	\$0	\$160,280	\$179,316	\$7,244,187
Recipients	654	14	1	2	0	1	20	0	12	16	720
Average Award	\$9,943	\$11,080	\$2,901	\$3,148	\$0	\$12,859	\$11,339	\$0	\$13,234	\$11,246	\$10,057
Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$9,308,894	\$942,324	\$692,374	\$1,820,957	\$292,223	\$1,216,331	\$1,551,091	\$0	\$1,031,432	\$1,446,347	\$18,301,972
Fee Remission	\$6,435	\$58,353	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,290	\$0	\$0	\$60,060	\$42,900	\$172,038
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,620	\$871	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,265	\$1,810	\$0	\$11,394	\$0	\$17,960
Total Support	\$9,317,949	\$1,001,548	\$692,374	\$1,820,957	\$292,223	\$1,221,886	\$1,552,901	\$0	\$1,102,886	\$1,489,247	\$18,491,970

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2019-20

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	1,856	426	294	678	138	331	1,031	0	440	771	5,966
Average Award	\$5,019	\$2,353	\$2,353	\$2,685	\$2,119	\$3,686	\$1,506	\$0	\$2,504	\$1,932	\$3,099
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$136	\$488	\$7,590	\$3,225	\$10,893	\$0	\$5,676	\$0	\$0	\$93,989	\$121,998
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$109	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$109
Total Support	\$136	\$488	\$7,590	\$3,225	\$10,893	\$0	\$5,785	\$0	\$0	\$93,989	\$122,107
Recipients	1	2	4	2	4	0	13	0	0	80	107
Average Award	\$106	\$231	\$1,846	\$1,451	\$2,723	\$0	\$433	\$0	\$0	\$1,170	\$1,137
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$851	\$0	\$1,307	\$0	\$0	\$795	\$27,636	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,588
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$851	\$0	\$1,307	\$0	\$0	\$795	\$27,636	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,588
Recipients	1	0	1	0	0	3	11	0	0	0	17
Average Award	\$756	\$0	\$1,307	\$0	\$0	\$256	\$2,432	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,843
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$54,894	\$0	\$88	\$5,158	\$0	\$0	\$2,861,240	\$0	\$0	\$5,647	\$2,927,026
Fee Remission	\$12,870	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$98,670	\$0	\$8,580	\$0	\$120,120
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,620	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,041	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24,661
Total Support	\$70,384	\$0	\$88	\$5,158	\$0	\$0	\$2,981,951	\$0	\$8,580	\$5,647	\$3,071,807
Recipients	11	0	1	1	0	0	1,225	0	2	8	1,248
Average Award	\$6,547	\$0	\$72	\$9,285	\$0	\$0	\$2,435	\$0	\$4,064	\$666	\$2,462
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$9,364,775	\$942,811	\$701,359	\$1,829,340	\$303,116	\$1,217,126	\$4,445,643	\$0	\$1,031,432	\$1,545,983	\$21,381,584
Fee Remission	\$19,305	\$58,353	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,290	\$98,670	\$0	\$68,640	\$42,900	\$292,158
Health Insurance Remissions	\$5,240	\$871	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,265	\$23,960	\$0	\$11,394	\$0	\$42,729
Total Support	\$9,389,320	\$1,002,035	\$701,359	\$1,829,340	\$303,116	\$1,222,681	\$4,568,272	\$0	\$1,111,466	\$1,588,883	\$21,716,472
Recipients	1,860	427	296	678	139	331	1,496	0	441	789	6,459
Average Award	\$5,047	\$2,348	\$2,368	\$2,697	\$2,182	\$3,689	\$3,053	\$0	\$2,518	\$2,014	\$3,362
Research Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$6,801	\$11,156	\$1,116	\$0	\$7,889	\$0	\$21,080	\$0	\$0	\$14,940	\$62,981
Fee Remission	\$0	\$8,957	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,206	\$18,163
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$10,068	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,785	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,853
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$109	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$680	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$788
Total Support	\$6,801	\$30,290	\$1,116	\$0	\$7,889	\$0	\$27,545	\$0	\$0	\$24,146	\$97,785
Recipients	1	1	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	1	9
Average Award	\$6,529	\$30,290	\$1,674	\$0	\$2,254	\$0	\$13,772	\$0	\$0	\$18,897	\$10,308
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$14,418	\$0	\$2,625	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,358	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,401
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,485	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,485

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2019-20

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$220	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$220
Total Support	\$14,418	\$0	\$2,625	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,063	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$27,106
Recipients	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
Average Award	\$9,612	\$0	\$875	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,660	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,318
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$0	\$6,876	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24,353	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,229
Fee Remission	\$0	\$8,957	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,957
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,785	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,785
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$109	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$317	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$426
Total Support	\$0	\$15,941	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,455	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$46,396
Recipients	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Average Award	\$0	\$15,941	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,228	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,465
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,064	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,064
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$824	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$824
Total Support	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,888	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,888
Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Average Award	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,999
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$21,219	\$18,032	\$3,741	\$0	\$7,889	\$0	\$54,855	\$0	\$0	\$14,940	\$120,676
Fee Remission	\$0	\$17,913	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,206	\$27,119
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$10,068	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,055	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$26,123
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$218	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,040	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,258
Total Support	\$21,219	\$46,231	\$3,741	\$0	\$7,889	\$0	\$72,951	\$0	\$0	\$24,146	\$176,176
Recipients	3	2	4	0	4	0	7	0	0	1	20
Average Award	\$8,349	\$23,115	\$1,020	\$0	\$2,254	\$0	\$10,422	\$0	\$0	\$18,897	\$8,815
Subtotal - All Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$9,315,694	\$953,480	\$693,490	\$1,820,957	\$300,111	\$1,216,331	\$1,572,171	\$0	\$1,031,432	\$1,461,287	\$18,364,953
Fee Remission	\$6,435	\$67,310	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,290	\$0	\$0	\$60,060	\$52,106	\$190,201
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$10,068	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,785	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,853
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,620	\$980	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,265	\$2,490	\$0	\$11,394	\$0	\$18,748
Total Support	\$9,324,749	\$1,031,837	\$693,490	\$1,820,957	\$300,111	\$1,221,886	\$1,580,446	\$0	\$1,102,886	\$1,513,393	\$18,589,755
Recipients	1,857	427	295	678	139	331	1,033	0	440	771	5,972
Average Award	\$5,020	\$2,418	\$2,352	\$2,685	\$2,160	\$3,686	\$1,530	\$0	\$2,504	\$1,963	\$3,113
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$14,555	\$488	\$10,215	\$3,225	\$10,893	\$0	\$11,034	\$0	\$0	\$93,989	\$144,400
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,485	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,485
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$328	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$328
Total Support	\$14,555	\$488	\$10,215	\$3,225	\$10,893	\$0	\$15,848	\$0	\$0	\$93,989	\$149,213

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2019-20

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	3	2	7	2	4	0	14	0	0	80	113
Average Award	\$5,214	\$231	\$1,437	\$1,451	\$2,723	\$0	\$1,130	\$0	\$0	\$1,170	\$1,326
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$851	\$6,876	\$1,307	\$0	\$0	\$795	\$51,988	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$61,817
Fee Remission	\$0	\$8,957	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,957
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,785	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,785
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$109	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$317	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$426
Total Support	\$851	\$15,941	\$1,307	\$0	\$0	\$795	\$58,091	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$76,985
Recipients	1	1	1	0	0	3	13	0	0	0	20
Average Award	\$756	\$15,941	\$1,307	\$0	\$0	\$256	\$4,348	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,928
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$54,894	\$0	\$88	\$5,158	\$0	\$0	\$2,865,304	\$0	\$0	\$5,647	\$2,931,090
Fee Remission	\$12,870	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$98,670	\$0	\$8,580	\$0	\$120,120
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,620	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,865	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,485
Total Support	\$70,384	\$0	\$88	\$5,158	\$0	\$0	\$2,986,839	\$0	\$8,580	\$5,647	\$3,076,695
Recipients	11	0	1	1	0	0	1,225	0	2	8	1,248
Average Award	\$6,547	\$0	\$72	\$9,285	\$0	\$0	\$2,439	\$0	\$4,064	\$666	\$2,466
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$9,385,994	\$960,844	\$705,099	\$1,829,340	\$311,005	\$1,217,126	\$4,500,498	\$0	\$1,031,432	\$1,560,923	\$21,502,260
Fee Remission	\$19,305	\$76,266	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,290	\$98,670	\$0	\$68,640	\$52,106	\$319,277
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$10,068	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,055	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$26,123
Health Insurance Remissions	\$5,240	\$1,089	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,265	\$26,000	\$0	\$11,394	\$0	\$44,988
Total Support	\$9,410,539	\$1,048,266	\$705,099	\$1,829,340	\$311,005	\$1,222,681	\$4,641,223	\$0	\$1,111,466	\$1,613,029	\$21,892,648
Recipients	1,863	429	300	678	140	331	1,499	0	441	789	6,471
Average Award	\$5,051	\$2,445	\$2,351	\$2,697	\$2,223	\$3,689	\$3,096	\$0	\$2,518	\$2,045	\$3,383
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$425,174,809	\$413,565,201	\$434,288,655	\$442,400,842	\$164,343,561	\$379,447,651	\$391,104,766	\$0	\$313,824,075	\$255,669,628	\$3,219,819,188
Recipients	20,697	21,101	20,396	20,808	7,677	18,885	20,113	0	15,167	12,443	157,287
Average Award	\$20,542	\$19,600	\$21,293	\$21,261	\$21,408	\$20,093	\$19,445	\$0	\$20,691	\$20,548	\$20,471
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$22,049,570	\$29,315,078	\$19,869,686	\$30,560,084	\$7,787,293	\$12,817,398	\$27,118,749	\$0	\$16,879,822	\$12,092,772	\$178,490,453
Recipients	7,492	8,393	5,678	8,001	1,892	3,406	7,211	0	6,437	3,879	52,388
Average Award	\$2,943	\$3,493	\$3,500	\$3,820	\$4,115	\$3,764	\$3,761	\$0	\$2,622	\$3,118	\$3,407
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$447,224,379	\$442,880,279	\$454,158,342	\$472,960,926	\$172,130,854	\$392,265,049	\$418,223,515	\$0	\$330,703,896	\$267,762,400	\$3,398,309,641
Recipients	22,428	23,205	21,447	22,541	7,778	19,215	21,793	0	16,665	13,135	168,207
Average Award	\$19,940	\$19,085	\$21,176	\$20,982	\$22,130	\$20,415	\$19,191	\$0	\$19,844	\$20,385	\$20,203

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2019-20

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2019-20 Full Year Equiv Enroll	11,670	7,424	6,285	12,573	693	3,318	7,467	3,090	2,871	1,892	57,284
Scholarships/Fellowships											
State of California	\$0	\$115,360	\$42,292	\$3,500	\$0	\$10,000	\$86,994	\$98,918	\$14,542	\$589,968	\$961,575
University of California	\$154,835,094	\$53,137,199	\$61,741,717	\$151,301,603	\$3,267,109	\$31,446,220	\$48,666,904	\$23,069,252	\$32,275,341	\$19,014,784	\$578,755,224
Federal	\$21,629,256	\$9,550,880	\$8,190,517	\$17,436,867	\$919,219	\$7,695,265	\$12,179,811	\$12,743,007	\$4,542,510	\$2,164,440	\$97,051,773
Private/Outside Agency	\$12,181,508	\$5,230,909	\$2,175,857	\$4,684,563	\$657,624	\$1,222,821	\$6,234,162	\$3,888,716	\$1,158,546	\$955,439	\$38,390,146
Total	\$188,645,858	\$68,034,349	\$72,150,383	\$173,426,534	\$4,843,952	\$40,374,307	\$67,167,871	\$39,799,893	\$37,990,939	\$22,724,630	\$715,158,717
Recipients	8,340	4,486	4,306	8,267	519	1,783	4,051	2,130	2,355	1,533	37,770
Average Award	\$22,619	\$15,165	\$16,757	\$20,979	\$9,333	\$22,646	\$16,579	\$18,688	\$16,129	\$14,827	\$18,935
Grants											
State of California	\$319,693	\$654,999	\$253,072	\$333,192	\$0	\$469,090	\$177,229	\$480,218	\$267,895	\$300,368	\$3,255,756
University of California	\$45,364	\$14,779,176	\$7,622,841	\$1,651,905	\$3,058,992	\$748,902	\$8,102,318	\$27,263,580	\$0	\$718,881	\$63,991,958
Federal	\$128,940	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$86,750	\$1,730,026	\$200,991	\$216,883	\$0	\$0	\$2,363,590
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$384,538	\$0	\$52,620	\$307,417	\$89,000	\$531,917	\$0	\$0	\$1,365,492
Total	\$493,997	\$15,434,175	\$8,260,451	\$1,985,098	\$3,198,362	\$3,255,435	\$8,569,538	\$28,492,598	\$267,895	\$1,019,249	\$70,976,796
Recipients	488	3,273	533	180	241	462	488	1,953	62	517	8,197
Average Award	\$1,012	\$4,716	\$15,488	\$11,028	\$13,299	\$7,049	\$17,552	\$14,589	\$4,298	\$1,971	\$8,659
Subtotal - Gift Aid											
State of California	\$319,693	\$770,359	\$295,364	\$336,692	\$0	\$479,090	\$264,223	\$579,136	\$282,437	\$890,336	\$4,217,330
University of California	\$154,880,458	\$67,916,375	\$69,364,558	\$152,953,509	\$6,326,101	\$32,195,122	\$56,769,222	\$50,332,832	\$32,275,341	\$19,733,665	\$642,747,182
Federal	\$21,758,196	\$9,550,880	\$8,190,517	\$17,436,867	\$1,005,969	\$9,425,291	\$12,380,802	\$12,959,890	\$4,542,510	\$2,164,440	\$99,415,363
Private/Outside Agency	\$12,181,508	\$5,230,909	\$2,560,396	\$4,684,563	\$710,244	\$1,530,238	\$6,323,162	\$4,420,633	\$1,158,546	\$955,439	\$39,755,638
Total	\$189,139,854	\$83,468,523	\$80,410,834	\$175,411,631	\$8,042,314	\$43,629,742	\$75,737,409	\$68,292,492	\$38,258,834	\$23,743,879	\$786,135,514
Recipients	8,363	5,744	4,588	8,303	597	1,942	4,180	2,663	2,357	1,584	40,321
Average Award	\$22,617	\$14,531	\$17,528	\$21,126	\$13,471	\$22,471	\$18,121	\$25,642	\$16,229	\$14,987	\$19,497
Loans											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$0	\$221,611	\$0	\$207,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,751,716	\$475,143	\$2,500	\$0	\$2,657,970
Federal	\$72,741,991	\$71,753,909	\$50,100,186	\$120,707,526	\$1,250,538	\$16,807,826	\$30,202,667	\$62,456,641	\$5,142,555	\$3,516,363	\$434,680,202
Private/Outside Agency	\$18,248,167	\$2,348,182	\$2,039,225	\$17,724,249	\$0	\$454,612	\$1,914,968	\$3,171,609	\$446,155	\$120,200	\$46,467,367
Total	\$90,990,158	\$74,323,702	\$52,139,411	\$138,638,775	\$1,250,538	\$17,262,438	\$33,869,351	\$66,103,393	\$5,591,210	\$3,636,563	\$483,805,539
Recipients	2,125	1,943	1,533	3,342	73	613	1,025	1,486	289	189	12,617
Average Award	\$42,816	\$38,253	\$34,019	\$41,481	\$17,209	\$28,168	\$33,048	\$44,494	\$19,369	\$19,218	\$38,346
Work-Study											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$4,919	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$27,000	\$0	\$31,919
Federal	\$397,700	\$650,668	\$264,060	\$231,190	\$0	\$1,555	\$0	\$608,596	\$194,301	\$0	\$2,348,069
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$402,619	\$650,668	\$264,060	\$231,190	\$0	\$1,555	\$0	\$608,596	\$221,301	\$0	\$2,379,988

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2019-20

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	100	151	39	54	0	7	0	254	72	0	678
Average Award	\$4,026	\$4,300	\$6,771	\$4,281	\$0	\$222	\$0	\$2,393	\$3,059	\$0	\$3,510
Subtotal - Gift Aid, Loans, and Work-Study											
Total	\$280,532,631	\$158,442,894	\$132,814,305	\$314,281,596	\$9,292,852	\$60,893,735	\$109,606,760	\$135,004,481	\$44,071,345	\$27,380,442	\$1,272,321,042
Recipients	8,971	5,824	5,001	9,168	613	2,265	4,471	2,785	2,438	1,621	43,158
Average Award	\$31,271	\$27,206	\$26,556	\$34,278	\$15,172	\$26,884	\$24,515	\$48,468	\$18,073	\$16,892	\$29,480
Readers and Tutors											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$2,239,578	\$1,203,916	\$831,025	\$1,597,856	\$0	\$321,735	\$218,201	\$13,267	\$294,385	\$153,409	\$6,873,375
Fee Remission	\$2,891,562	\$0	\$905,906	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,797,468
Health Insurance Remissions	\$793,241	\$366,614	\$179,645	\$338,167	\$0	\$14,250	\$66,400	\$39,211	\$60,635	\$18,023	\$1,876,187
Total Support	\$5,924,381	\$1,570,530	\$1,916,577	\$1,936,024	\$0	\$335,985	\$284,601	\$52,478	\$355,020	\$171,433	\$12,547,029
Recipients	796	490	273	530	0	218	193	17	226	126	2,867
Average Award	\$7,442	\$3,205	\$7,020	\$3,655	\$0	\$1,544	\$1,477	\$3,149	\$1,574	\$1,364	\$4,377
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$20,153	\$325	\$0	\$5,683	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,404	\$27,565
Fee Remission	\$10,155	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,155
Health Insurance Remissions	\$5,042	\$0	\$0	\$625	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,058	\$6,725
Total Support	\$35,350	\$325	\$0	\$6,308	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,463	\$44,445
Recipients	6	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	17
Average Award	\$5,892	\$325	\$0	\$1,051	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$616	\$2,614
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$6,678	\$0	\$344	\$13,045	\$0	\$0	\$5,829	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,896
Fee Remission	\$7,832	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,832
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,797	\$0	\$0	\$1,773	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,570
Total Support	\$16,308	\$0	\$344	\$14,818	\$0	\$0	\$5,829	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$37,298
Recipients	2	0	1	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	11
Average Award	\$8,154	\$0	\$344	\$2,117	\$0	\$0	\$5,829	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,391
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$164,328	\$20,046	\$25,594	\$101	\$0	\$0	\$1,411,474	\$203	\$1,818	\$940	\$1,624,505
Fee Remission	\$267,253	\$0	\$3,574	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$270,827
Health Insurance Remissions	\$89,703	\$7,926	\$1,132	\$19	\$0	\$0	\$442,579	\$5,127	\$1,266	\$172	\$547,924
Total Support	\$521,285	\$27,972	\$30,300	\$120	\$0	\$0	\$1,854,053	\$5,330	\$3,084	\$1,112	\$2,443,256
Recipients	55	14	20	1	0	0	465	1	1	2	558
Average Award	\$9,565	\$1,986	\$1,541	\$120	\$0	\$0	\$3,987	\$5,330	\$3,084	\$556	\$4,377
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$2,430,738	\$1,224,288	\$856,963	\$1,616,684	\$0	\$321,735	\$1,635,504	\$13,471	\$296,203	\$155,754	\$8,551,341
Fee Remission	\$3,176,802	\$0	\$909,480	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,086,282
Health Insurance Remissions	\$889,783	\$374,540	\$180,777	\$340,585	\$0	\$14,250	\$508,979	\$44,338	\$61,901	\$19,254	\$2,434,406
Total Support	\$6,497,323	\$1,598,828	\$1,947,220	\$1,957,269	\$0	\$335,985	\$2,144,483	\$57,809	\$358,104	\$175,008	\$15,072,028
Recipients	842	502	284	538	0	218	474	18	227	130	3,230
Average Award	\$7,720	\$3,184	\$6,864	\$3,640	\$0	\$1,544	\$4,528	\$3,272	\$1,581	\$1,350	\$4,666

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2019-20

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Teaching Assistants											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$41,675,581	\$39,603,695	\$32,347,074	\$48,380,041	\$10,084,144	\$24,335,413	\$4,290,808	\$90,261	\$29,917,410	\$18,610,907	\$249,335,334
Fee Remission	\$23,316,840	\$23,397,243	\$18,531,368	\$27,037,180	\$5,528,817	\$13,517,068	\$2,924,624	\$0	\$16,955,858	\$9,933,723	\$141,142,721
Health Insurance Remissions	\$8,229,978	\$7,844,059	\$5,545,878	\$7,745,660	\$1,111,894	\$3,547,769	\$691,018	\$34,085	\$4,392,437	\$3,202,091	\$42,344,870
Total Support	\$73,222,400	\$70,844,997	\$56,424,320	\$83,162,882	\$16,724,855	\$41,400,250	\$7,906,451	\$124,346	\$51,265,704	\$31,746,720	\$432,822,925
Recipients	2,938	2,812	2,057	3,247	553	1,450	1,725	18	1,789	1,153	17,742
Average Award	\$24,920	\$25,192	\$27,426	\$25,612	\$30,262	\$28,560	\$4,583	\$6,908	\$28,660	\$27,542	\$24,396
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$134,160	\$10,424	\$0	\$36,320	\$9,066	\$8,500	\$1,100	\$0	\$0	\$37,954	\$237,523
Fee Remission	\$83,468	\$5,234	\$0	\$14,224	\$3,028	\$3,711	\$562	\$0	\$0	\$21,495	\$131,721
Health Insurance Remissions	\$25,836	\$1,799	\$0	\$4,724	\$894	\$1,094	\$96	\$0	\$0	\$4,846	\$39,289
Total Support	\$243,464	\$17,456	\$0	\$55,268	\$12,987	\$13,305	\$1,758	\$0	\$0	\$64,295	\$408,534
Recipients	26	3	0	7	3	3	1	0	0	6	49
Average Award	\$9,548	\$5,819	\$0	\$7,537	\$4,329	\$4,435	\$1,758	\$0	\$0	\$10,716	\$8,366
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$159,149	\$10,897	\$2,380	\$33,037	\$17,911	\$0	\$12,892	\$0	\$44,548	\$25,690	\$306,504
Fee Remission	\$83,855	\$4,701	\$1,531	\$18,094	\$5,163	\$0	\$10,232	\$0	\$20,106	\$13,775	\$157,459
Health Insurance Remissions	\$29,229	\$1,799	\$416	\$6,356	\$1,180	\$0	\$2,266	\$0	\$5,948	\$3,971	\$51,165
Total Support	\$272,233	\$17,397	\$4,328	\$57,488	\$24,254	\$0	\$25,390	\$0	\$70,602	\$43,436	\$515,128
Recipients	27	3	1	5	4	0	4	0	16	3	62
Average Award	\$10,273	\$5,799	\$4,328	\$11,498	\$6,064	\$0	\$6,348	\$0	\$4,507	\$14,479	\$8,286
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$1,344,150	\$129,276	\$380,090	\$13,864	\$45,258	\$0	\$30,053,932	\$0	\$3,652	\$170,447	\$32,140,669
Fee Remission	\$820,384	\$84,145	\$193,150	\$940,735	\$30,005	\$107,350	\$21,339,839	\$0	\$252,343	\$88,945	\$23,856,896
Health Insurance Remissions	\$271,672	\$19,862	\$59,744	\$1,995	\$4,402	\$0	\$4,683,672	\$0	\$0	\$27,936	\$5,069,283
Total Support	\$2,436,206	\$233,283	\$632,985	\$956,594	\$79,665	\$107,350	\$56,077,443	\$0	\$255,995	\$287,328	\$61,066,848
Recipients	143	11	55	110	5	20	2,609	0	36	62	3,052
Average Award	\$17,036	\$21,208	\$11,439	\$8,723	\$15,933	\$5,280	\$21,491	\$0	\$7,177	\$4,610	\$20,011
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$43,313,040	\$39,754,292	\$32,729,544	\$48,463,263	\$10,156,379	\$24,343,913	\$34,358,732	\$90,261	\$29,965,609	\$18,844,997	\$282,020,030
Fee Remission	\$24,304,547	\$23,491,323	\$18,726,050	\$28,010,234	\$5,567,013	\$13,628,129	\$24,275,257	\$0	\$17,228,307	\$10,057,938	\$165,288,797
Health Insurance Remissions	\$8,557,165	\$7,867,519	\$5,606,038	\$7,758,735	\$1,118,369	\$3,548,863	\$5,377,053	\$34,085	\$4,398,385	\$3,238,844	\$47,505,056
Total Support	\$76,174,752	\$71,113,134	\$57,061,632	\$84,232,232	\$16,841,762	\$41,520,905	\$64,011,041	\$124,346	\$51,592,301	\$32,141,779	\$494,813,884
Recipients	3,024	2,820	2,060	3,357	554	1,470	2,621	18	1,824	1,157	18,905
Average Award	\$25,188	\$25,216	\$27,704	\$25,093	\$30,419	\$28,247	\$24,423	\$6,908	\$28,279	\$27,772	\$26,173
Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$43,915,160	\$40,807,611	\$33,178,099	\$49,977,898	\$10,084,144	\$24,657,148	\$4,509,009	\$103,529	\$30,211,795	\$18,764,316	\$256,208,709
Fee Remission	\$26,208,402	\$23,397,243	\$19,437,274	\$27,037,180	\$5,528,817	\$13,517,068	\$2,924,624	\$0	\$16,955,858	\$9,933,723	\$144,940,189
Health Insurance Remissions	\$9,023,219	\$8,210,673	\$5,725,523	\$8,083,827	\$1,111,894	\$3,562,020	\$757,418	\$73,296	\$4,453,071	\$3,220,114	\$44,221,056
Total Support	\$79,146,781	\$72,415,528	\$58,340,897	\$85,098,905	\$16,724,855	\$41,736,235	\$8,191,052	\$176,825	\$51,620,724	\$31,918,153	\$445,369,954

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2019-20

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	3,422	2,871	2,235	3,525	553	1,599	1,883	34	1,839	1,200	19,160
Average Award	\$23,130	\$25,220	\$26,107	\$24,140	\$30,262	\$26,110	\$4,350	\$5,252	\$28,069	\$26,598	\$23,245
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$154,313	\$10,749	\$0	\$42,003	\$9,066	\$8,500	\$1,100	\$0	\$0	\$39,358	\$265,088
Fee Remission	\$93,623	\$5,234	\$0	\$14,224	\$3,028	\$3,711	\$562	\$0	\$0	\$21,495	\$141,876
Health Insurance Remissions	\$30,878	\$1,799	\$0	\$5,349	\$894	\$1,094	\$96	\$0	\$0	\$5,905	\$46,014
Total Support	\$278,813	\$17,782	\$0	\$61,576	\$12,987	\$13,305	\$1,758	\$0	\$0	\$66,758	\$452,979
Recipients	32	4	0	13	3	3	1	0	0	10	66
Average Award	\$8,851	\$4,445	\$0	\$4,618	\$4,329	\$4,435	\$1,758	\$0	\$0	\$6,676	\$6,881
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$165,827	\$10,897	\$2,724	\$46,082	\$17,911	\$0	\$18,721	\$0	\$44,548	\$25,690	\$332,400
Fee Remission	\$91,687	\$4,701	\$1,531	\$18,094	\$5,163	\$0	\$10,232	\$0	\$20,106	\$13,775	\$165,291
Health Insurance Remissions	\$31,026	\$1,799	\$416	\$8,129	\$1,180	\$0	\$2,266	\$0	\$5,948	\$3,971	\$54,735
Total Support	\$288,540	\$17,397	\$4,671	\$72,306	\$24,254	\$0	\$31,219	\$0	\$70,602	\$43,436	\$552,426
Recipients	29	3	2	12	4	0	5	0	16	3	73
Average Award	\$10,124	\$5,799	\$2,336	\$6,025	\$6,064	\$0	\$6,244	\$0	\$4,507	\$14,479	\$7,550
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$1,508,478	\$149,323	\$405,684	\$13,965	\$45,258	\$0	\$31,465,405	\$203	\$5,470	\$171,387	\$33,765,173
Fee Remission	\$1,087,637	\$84,145	\$196,725	\$940,735	\$30,005	\$107,350	\$21,339,839	\$0	\$252,343	\$88,945	\$24,127,723
Health Insurance Remissions	\$361,376	\$27,788	\$60,876	\$2,014	\$4,402	\$0	\$5,126,250	\$5,127	\$1,266	\$28,108	\$5,617,207
Total Support	\$2,957,491	\$261,255	\$663,285	\$956,713	\$79,665	\$107,350	\$57,931,495	\$5,330	\$259,079	\$288,440	\$63,510,104
Recipients	192	24	75	111	5	20	2,632	1	36	64	3,160
Average Award	\$15,444	\$10,848	\$8,844	\$8,645	\$15,933	\$5,280	\$22,008	\$5,330	\$7,264	\$4,484	\$20,099
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$45,743,778	\$40,978,580	\$33,586,507	\$50,079,947	\$10,156,379	\$24,665,648	\$35,994,236	\$103,732	\$30,261,812	\$19,000,751	\$290,571,371
Fee Remission	\$27,481,349	\$23,491,323	\$19,635,530	\$28,010,234	\$5,567,013	\$13,628,129	\$24,275,257	\$0	\$17,228,307	\$10,057,938	\$169,375,079
Health Insurance Remissions	\$9,446,948	\$8,242,059	\$5,786,816	\$8,099,319	\$1,118,369	\$3,563,114	\$5,886,031	\$78,423	\$4,460,285	\$3,258,098	\$49,939,462
Total Support	\$82,672,075	\$72,711,961	\$59,008,853	\$86,189,501	\$16,841,762	\$41,856,890	\$66,155,524	\$182,155	\$51,950,405	\$32,316,787	\$509,885,912
Recipients	3,532	2,882	2,243	3,541	554	1,615	2,646	35	1,860	1,205	20,113
Average Award	\$23,408	\$25,226	\$26,312	\$24,341	\$30,419	\$25,915	\$24,999	\$5,254	\$27,924	\$26,826	\$25,352
Research Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$16,175,412	\$14,063,494	\$6,674,096	\$13,012,225	\$1,940,570	\$5,206,420	\$10,802,187	\$2,751,250	\$4,629,245	\$3,664,890	\$78,919,789
Fee Remission	\$5,916,472	\$6,530,050	\$2,375,385	\$5,028,617	\$846,533	\$2,030,211	\$751,506	\$1,240,953	\$1,731,855	\$1,738,842	\$28,190,424
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$1,158,722	\$1,408,517	\$0	\$750,725	\$0	\$34,466	\$4,615,277	\$0	\$178,574	\$283,076	\$8,429,356
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,317,614	\$2,280,103	\$923,717	\$1,866,588	\$195,956	\$699,478	\$261,099	\$56,325	\$560,175	\$575,649	\$9,736,705
Total Support	\$25,568,220	\$24,282,164	\$9,973,198	\$20,658,154	\$2,983,060	\$7,970,576	\$16,430,069	\$4,048,528	\$7,099,848	\$6,262,457	\$125,276,274
Recipients	1,528	1,253	698	1,279	252	563	1,888	163	398	406	8,428
Average Award	\$16,739	\$19,377	\$14,288	\$16,146	\$11,822	\$14,166	\$8,701	\$24,838	\$17,854	\$15,412	\$14,864
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$34,647,244	\$18,390,406	\$14,898,075	\$20,061,998	\$1,987,548	\$8,021,087	\$19,081,281	\$5,893,172	\$12,085,319	\$6,620,725	\$141,686,854
Fee Remission	\$12,616,061	\$8,175,214	\$6,071,820	\$7,155,613	\$653,689	\$3,386,996	\$1,805,108	\$2,660,642	\$4,459,820	\$2,400,757	\$49,385,719
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$2,073,168	\$1,844,021	\$0	\$1,778,868	\$0	\$109,913	\$8,019,410	\$0	\$442,306	\$191,407	\$14,459,092

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2019-20

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Health Insurance Remissions	\$4,626,873	\$3,014,881	\$2,114,452	\$2,709,813	\$186,414	\$1,118,607	\$370,882	\$32,533	\$1,360,739	\$885,718	\$16,420,911
Total Support	\$53,963,345	\$31,424,522	\$23,084,346	\$31,706,291	\$2,827,651	\$12,636,603	\$29,276,681	\$8,586,347	\$18,348,184	\$10,098,607	\$221,952,576
Recipients	1,720	1,200	927	1,243	168	576	1,210	229	678	385	8,337
Average Award	\$31,374	\$26,180	\$24,902	\$25,498	\$16,798	\$21,926	\$24,206	\$37,440	\$27,049	\$26,253	\$26,621
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$15,646,722	\$9,082,714	\$5,066,599	\$9,164,681	\$748,928	\$2,512,877	\$8,262,641	\$1,262,583	\$5,600,213	\$2,371,599	\$59,719,558
Fee Remission	\$5,699,920	\$4,027,003	\$1,888,355	\$3,161,550	\$264,144	\$1,002,263	\$836,121	\$567,153	\$2,132,038	\$876,128	\$20,454,675
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$1,390,026	\$897,606	\$0	\$747,541	\$0	\$45,201	\$3,498,402	\$0	\$229,867	\$89,335	\$6,897,977
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,201,061	\$1,507,780	\$690,116	\$1,162,494	\$69,488	\$337,878	\$158,293	\$49,295	\$641,296	\$318,344	\$7,136,046
Total Support	\$24,937,729	\$15,515,103	\$7,645,070	\$14,236,266	\$1,082,561	\$3,898,219	\$12,755,458	\$1,879,031	\$8,603,413	\$3,655,407	\$94,208,256
Recipients	978	705	387	723	73	232	611	77	330	173	4,288
Average Award	\$25,512	\$22,021	\$19,755	\$19,691	\$14,762	\$16,827	\$20,865	\$24,403	\$26,071	\$21,170	\$21,970
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$252,798	\$911,507	\$567,334	\$196,529	\$76,930	\$14,484	\$7,583,583	\$79,563	\$81	\$649,496	\$10,332,305
Fee Remission	\$82,074	\$546,501	\$261,938	\$99,753	\$24,639	\$77,087	\$624,396	\$36,714	\$4,542	\$257,325	\$2,014,969
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$16,588	\$239,051	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,712	\$2,506,444	\$0	\$0	\$16,738	\$2,780,532
Health Insurance Remissions	\$35,058	\$149,853	\$91,378	\$19,631	\$8,513	\$2,052	\$302,994	\$5,470	\$7	\$102,264	\$717,221
Total Support	\$386,517	\$1,846,912	\$920,650	\$315,913	\$110,082	\$95,336	\$11,017,418	\$121,747	\$4,630	\$1,025,823	\$15,845,027
Recipients	38	140	75	39	15	20	1,058	6	1	81	1,474
Average Award	\$10,307	\$13,224	\$12,221	\$8,170	\$7,339	\$4,689	\$10,410	\$20,291	\$3,472	\$12,613	\$10,753
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$66,722,176	\$42,448,121	\$27,206,104	\$42,435,432	\$4,753,977	\$15,754,869	\$45,729,693	\$9,986,568	\$22,314,858	\$13,306,709	\$290,658,505
Fee Remission	\$24,314,527	\$19,278,767	\$10,597,497	\$15,445,533	\$1,789,005	\$6,496,557	\$4,017,132	\$4,505,462	\$8,328,255	\$5,273,052	\$100,045,787
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$4,638,503	\$4,389,194	\$0	\$3,277,134	\$0	\$191,292	\$18,639,533	\$0	\$850,746	\$580,555	\$32,566,957
Health Insurance Remissions	\$9,180,606	\$6,952,618	\$3,819,663	\$5,758,526	\$460,371	\$2,159,294	\$1,093,575	\$143,623	\$2,562,217	\$1,881,976	\$34,012,468
Total Support	\$104,855,811	\$73,068,700	\$41,623,264	\$66,916,625	\$7,003,353	\$24,602,012	\$69,479,932	\$14,635,653	\$34,056,075	\$21,042,292	\$457,283,718
Recipients	3,324	2,437	1,676	2,616	411	1,079	2,417	358	1,099	793	16,208
Average Award	\$31,551	\$29,989	\$24,830	\$25,582	\$17,054	\$22,794	\$28,748	\$40,920	\$30,998	\$26,546	\$28,213
Subtotal - All Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$60,090,571	\$54,871,105	\$39,852,195	\$62,990,122	\$12,024,715	\$29,863,568	\$15,311,196	\$2,854,779	\$34,841,040	\$22,429,206	\$335,128,498
Fee Remission	\$32,124,874	\$29,927,293	\$21,812,659	\$32,065,797	\$6,375,350	\$15,547,279	\$3,676,131	\$1,240,953	\$18,687,713	\$11,672,564	\$173,130,613
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$1,158,722	\$1,408,517	\$0	\$750,725	\$0	\$34,466	\$4,615,277	\$0	\$178,574	\$283,076	\$8,429,356
Health Insurance Remissions	\$11,340,833	\$10,490,776	\$6,649,241	\$9,950,415	\$1,307,850	\$4,261,498	\$1,018,518	\$129,621	\$5,013,246	\$3,795,764	\$53,957,761
Total Support	\$104,715,000	\$96,697,691	\$68,314,095	\$105,757,059	\$19,707,915	\$49,706,811	\$24,621,121	\$4,225,353	\$58,720,573	\$38,180,610	\$570,646,228
Recipients	4,315	3,388	2,504	4,132	592	1,840	3,385	196	2,004	1,344	23,699
Average Award	\$24,267	\$28,540	\$27,278	\$25,594	\$33,309	\$27,022	\$7,274	\$21,595	\$29,305	\$28,415	\$24,079
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$34,801,557	\$18,401,155	\$14,898,075	\$20,104,000	\$1,996,614	\$8,029,587	\$19,082,381	\$5,893,172	\$12,085,319	\$6,660,083	\$141,951,942
Fee Remission	\$12,709,684	\$8,180,448	\$6,071,820	\$7,169,837	\$656,717	\$3,390,707	\$1,805,669	\$2,660,642	\$4,459,820	\$2,422,252	\$49,527,595
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$2,073,168	\$1,844,021	\$0	\$1,778,868	\$0	\$109,913	\$8,019,410	\$0	\$442,306	\$191,407	\$14,459,092
Health Insurance Remissions	\$4,657,750	\$3,016,680	\$2,114,452	\$2,715,162	\$187,307	\$1,119,702	\$370,978	\$32,533	\$1,360,739	\$891,622	\$16,466,925
Total Support	\$54,242,158	\$31,442,304	\$23,084,346	\$31,767,867	\$2,840,638	\$12,649,908	\$29,278,439	\$8,586,347	\$18,348,184	\$10,165,365	\$222,405,555

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2019-20

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	1,731	1,201	927	1,254	170	579	1,210	229	678	393	8,372
Average Award	\$31,345	\$26,173	\$24,902	\$25,337	\$16,677	\$21,835	\$24,207	\$37,440	\$27,049	\$25,888	\$26,566
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$15,812,550	\$9,093,611	\$5,069,323	\$9,210,763	\$766,839	\$2,512,877	\$8,281,362	\$1,262,583	\$5,644,761	\$2,397,288	\$60,051,957
Fee Remission	\$5,791,607	\$4,031,704	\$1,889,886	\$3,179,645	\$269,307	\$1,002,263	\$846,353	\$567,153	\$2,152,144	\$889,904	\$20,619,966
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$1,390,026	\$897,606	\$0	\$747,541	\$0	\$45,201	\$3,498,402	\$0	\$229,867	\$89,335	\$6,897,977
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,232,087	\$1,509,579	\$690,532	\$1,170,623	\$70,668	\$337,878	\$160,559	\$49,295	\$647,244	\$322,315	\$7,190,782
Total Support	\$25,226,269	\$15,532,500	\$7,649,741	\$14,308,572	\$1,106,815	\$3,898,219	\$12,786,677	\$1,879,031	\$8,674,015	\$3,698,842	\$94,760,682
Recipients	998	705	388	734	77	232	616	77	346	176	4,348
Average Award	\$25,277	\$22,046	\$19,716	\$19,494	\$14,312	\$16,827	\$20,746	\$24,403	\$25,094	\$21,056	\$21,793
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$1,761,276	\$1,060,830	\$973,018	\$210,494	\$122,188	\$14,484	\$39,048,989	\$79,766	\$5,550	\$820,883	\$44,097,478
Fee Remission	\$1,169,711	\$630,645	\$458,662	\$1,040,488	\$54,644	\$184,437	\$21,964,236	\$36,714	\$256,885	\$346,270	\$26,142,692
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$16,588	\$239,051	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,712	\$2,506,444	\$0	\$0	\$16,738	\$2,780,532
Health Insurance Remissions	\$396,433	\$177,641	\$152,254	\$21,645	\$12,915	\$2,052	\$5,429,245	\$10,597	\$1,273	\$130,372	\$6,334,429
Total Support	\$3,344,008	\$2,108,167	\$1,583,935	\$1,272,627	\$189,747	\$202,686	\$68,948,914	\$127,077	\$263,708	\$1,314,262	\$79,355,131
Recipients	227	163	148	148	20	41	3,161	7	36	141	4,092
Average Award	\$14,731	\$12,953	\$10,678	\$8,580	\$9,487	\$4,984	\$21,810	\$18,154	\$7,325	\$9,321	\$19,391
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$112,465,954	\$83,426,701	\$60,792,611	\$92,515,379	\$14,910,356	\$40,420,516	\$81,723,929	\$10,090,300	\$52,576,670	\$32,307,460	\$581,229,876
Fee Remission	\$51,795,876	\$42,770,090	\$30,233,027	\$43,455,767	\$7,356,018	\$20,124,686	\$28,292,389	\$4,505,462	\$25,556,562	\$15,330,990	\$269,420,866
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$4,638,503	\$4,389,194	\$0	\$3,277,134	\$0	\$191,292	\$18,639,533	\$0	\$850,746	\$580,555	\$32,566,957
Health Insurance Remissions	\$18,742,833	\$15,235,716	\$9,715,917	\$13,893,837	\$1,603,489	\$5,755,295	\$7,039,406	\$8,090,688	\$7,026,300	\$5,272,859	\$92,376,341
Total Support	\$187,643,166	\$145,821,701	\$100,741,555	\$153,142,117	\$23,869,863	\$66,491,789	\$135,695,257	\$22,686,450	\$86,010,278	\$53,491,864	\$975,594,040
Recipients	5,468	3,898	2,988	4,841	636	2,063	4,006	1,852	2,332	1,498	29,583
Average Award	\$34,315	\$37,404	\$33,711	\$31,637	\$37,521	\$32,238	\$33,877	\$12,248	\$36,876	\$35,709	\$32,979
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$468,175,797	\$304,264,595	\$233,555,860	\$467,423,714	\$33,162,715	\$127,385,524	\$245,302,017	\$157,690,931	\$130,081,623	\$80,872,306	\$2,247,915,081
Recipients	9,789	6,927	5,566	10,252	686	2,901	5,908	2,996	2,789	1,747	49,561
Average Award	\$47,828	\$43,924	\$41,961	\$45,594	\$48,319	\$43,918	\$41,518	\$52,639	\$46,637	\$46,304	\$45,357
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$6,370,449	\$19,789,582	\$7,079,274	\$29,868,011	\$180,530	\$3,462,368	\$8,267,525	\$19,579,436	\$3,113,819	\$1,546,550	\$99,257,545
Recipients	826	954	482	1,570	23	312	522	446	600	236	5,971
Average Award	\$7,709	\$20,746	\$14,687	\$19,024	\$7,965	\$11,085	\$15,831	\$43,933	\$5,193	\$6,544	\$16,623
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$474,546,246	\$324,054,177	\$240,635,134	\$497,291,724	\$33,343,245	\$130,847,893	\$253,569,542	\$177,270,366	\$133,195,442	\$82,418,856	\$2,347,172,627
Recipients	9,836	6,974	5,594	10,391	687	2,924	5,975	3,021	2,802	1,755	49,959
Average Award	\$48,247	\$46,468	\$43,014	\$47,856	\$48,511	\$44,751	\$42,437	\$58,686	\$47,539	\$46,965	\$46,982

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2019-20

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2019-20 Full Year Equiv Enroll	44,726	39,345	38,000	45,871	9,081	26,162	39,508	3,090	27,543	19,799	293,126
State of California											
Total	\$99,035,677	\$129,245,327	\$149,988,930	\$124,800,309	\$70,250,455	\$150,059,664	\$124,363,932	\$579,136	\$102,504,250	\$72,712,053	\$1,023,539,733
Recipients	10,177	12,664	13,824	11,991	6,262	14,116	11,823	104	9,707	7,162	97,831
Average Award	\$9,731	\$10,206	\$10,850	\$10,407	\$11,218	\$10,631	\$10,518	\$5,587	\$10,560	\$10,152	\$10,462
University of California											
Total	\$332,929,233	\$196,664,299	\$198,032,863	\$300,360,752	\$42,388,838	\$112,604,576	\$174,508,909	\$50,807,975	\$127,491,325	\$100,166,077	\$1,635,954,847
Recipients	25,104	23,536	19,889	24,460	5,629	14,981	19,073	2,562	14,819	11,712	161,764
Average Award	\$13,262	\$8,356	\$9,957	\$12,280	\$7,530	\$7,516	\$9,150	\$19,831	\$8,603	\$8,553	\$10,113
Federal Funds											
Total	\$208,565,924	\$225,154,788	\$203,135,196	\$286,926,860	\$56,255,786	\$166,942,111	\$175,086,170	\$76,025,127	\$114,010,790	\$96,767,006	\$1,608,869,759
Recipients	15,304	18,191	18,205	18,640	6,606	16,642	17,260	1,938	11,958	9,124	133,867
Average Award	\$13,628	\$12,377	\$11,159	\$15,393	\$8,516	\$10,031	\$10,144	\$39,222	\$9,534	\$10,606	\$12,019
Private and Outside Agency											
Total	\$55,766,069	\$19,895,415	\$15,240,872	\$42,765,176	\$4,430,329	\$9,512,354	\$22,111,292	\$7,592,242	\$12,777,589	\$11,791,905	\$201,883,243
Recipients	4,520	3,078	2,105	4,138	1,106	1,463	2,645	376	1,890	1,302	22,624
Average Award	\$12,336	\$6,464	\$7,239	\$10,335	\$4,006	\$6,500	\$8,358	\$20,192	\$6,761	\$9,058	\$8,923
Subtotal - Above Categories											
Total	\$696,296,902	\$570,959,829	\$566,397,861	\$754,853,098	\$173,325,409	\$439,118,705	\$496,070,303	\$135,004,481	\$356,783,954	\$281,437,041	\$4,470,247,582
Recipients	28,989	26,751	25,281	29,702	8,272	21,094	23,825	2,785	17,394	13,805	197,899
Average Award	\$24,019	\$21,344	\$22,404	\$25,414	\$20,954	\$20,818	\$20,821	\$48,468	\$20,512	\$20,386	\$22,588
Assistantships											
<i>Readers and Tutors</i>											
Total Support	\$9,387,925	\$2,441,121	\$2,644,711	\$3,779,264	\$303,116	\$1,545,808	\$6,490,695	\$57,809	\$1,309,289	\$1,584,575	\$29,544,313
Recipients	2,195	916	580	1,214	139	548	1,959	18	659	908	9,136
Average Award	\$4,276	\$2,664	\$4,561	\$3,114	\$2,182	\$2,821	\$3,313	\$3,272	\$1,987	\$1,745	\$3,234
<i>Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$82,673,469	\$71,272,876	\$57,065,500	\$84,239,577	\$16,841,762	\$41,533,764	\$64,233,101	\$124,346	\$51,752,581	\$32,321,095	\$502,058,071
Recipients	3,678	2,835	2,061	3,359	554	1,471	2,641	18	1,837	1,173	19,626
Average Award	\$22,478	\$25,144	\$27,688	\$25,078	\$30,419	\$28,236	\$24,326	\$6,908	\$28,180	\$27,548	\$25,582
<i>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$92,061,395	\$73,713,996	\$59,710,211	\$88,018,841	\$17,144,878	\$43,079,572	\$70,723,796	\$182,155	\$53,061,870	\$33,905,669	\$531,602,384
Recipients	5,392	3,309	2,539	4,219	693	1,947	4,143	35	2,302	1,994	26,571
Average Award	\$17,073	\$22,276	\$23,519	\$20,862	\$24,755	\$22,130	\$17,072	\$5,254	\$23,051	\$17,008	\$20,007
<i>Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$104,877,030	\$73,114,931	\$41,627,004	\$66,916,625	\$7,011,242	\$24,602,012	\$69,552,883	\$14,635,653	\$34,056,075	\$21,066,438	\$457,459,894
Recipients	3,326	2,439	1,680	2,616	414	1,079	2,424	358	1,099	794	16,228

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2019-20

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Average Award	\$31,533	\$29,983	\$24,778	\$25,582	\$16,929	\$22,794	\$28,695	\$40,920	\$30,998	\$26,534	\$28,190
<i>Subtotal - Teaching and Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$197,053,704	\$146,869,967	\$101,446,654	\$154,971,457	\$24,180,868	\$67,714,471	\$140,336,479	\$22,686,450	\$87,121,744	\$55,104,893	\$997,486,688
Recipients	7,331	4,327	3,288	5,519	776	2,394	5,505	1,852	2,774	2,287	36,053
Average Award	\$26,879	\$33,941	\$30,853	\$28,080	\$31,158	\$28,285	\$25,495	\$12,248	\$31,408	\$24,096	\$27,667
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$893,350,606	\$717,829,796	\$667,844,515	\$909,824,556	\$197,506,276	\$506,833,175	\$636,406,782	\$157,690,931	\$443,905,698	\$336,541,934	\$5,467,734,269
Recipients	30,486	28,028	25,962	31,060	8,363	21,786	26,022	2,996	17,956	14,189	206,848
Average Award	\$29,303	\$25,611	\$25,723	\$29,292	\$23,617	\$23,264	\$24,457	\$52,639	\$24,721	\$23,718	\$26,433
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$28,420,019	\$49,104,661	\$26,948,961	\$60,428,095	\$7,967,823	\$16,279,767	\$35,386,274	\$19,579,436	\$19,993,641	\$13,639,322	\$277,747,998
Recipients	8,318	9,347	6,160	9,571	1,915	3,718	7,733	446	7,037	4,115	58,359
Average Award	\$3,417	\$5,253	\$4,375	\$6,314	\$4,160	\$4,379	\$4,576	\$43,933	\$2,841	\$3,315	\$4,759
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$921,770,625	\$766,934,457	\$694,793,476	\$970,252,650	\$205,474,100	\$523,112,942	\$671,793,057	\$177,270,366	\$463,899,338	\$350,181,256	\$5,745,482,267
Recipients	32,264	30,179	27,041	32,932	8,466	22,139	27,768	3,021	19,466	14,890	218,166
Average Award	\$28,570	\$25,413	\$25,694	\$29,462	\$24,271	\$23,629	\$24,193	\$58,686	\$23,831	\$23,517	\$26,335

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2019-20

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2019-20 Full Year Equiv Enroll	33,056	31,921	31,715	33,299	8,388	22,844	32,041	0	24,672	17,906	235,842
State of California											
Total	\$98,715,984	\$128,474,968	\$149,693,566	\$124,463,617	\$70,250,455	\$149,580,574	\$124,099,709	\$0	\$102,221,813	\$71,821,717	\$1,019,322,403
Recipients	9,776	12,336	13,800	11,884	6,262	14,013	11,807	0	9,631	6,944	96,456
Average Award	\$10,097	\$10,414	\$10,847	\$10,473	\$11,218	\$10,674	\$10,511	\$0	\$10,613	\$10,342	\$10,568
University of California											
Total	\$178,043,856	\$128,526,313	\$128,668,305	\$147,200,244	\$36,062,738	\$80,409,454	\$115,987,971	\$0	\$95,186,484	\$80,432,412	\$990,517,775
Recipients	17,049	17,954	15,424	16,382	5,044	13,174	15,066	0	12,500	10,160	122,754
Average Award	\$10,443	\$7,159	\$8,342	\$8,985	\$7,149	\$6,104	\$7,699	\$0	\$7,615	\$7,917	\$8,069
Federal Funds											
Total	\$113,668,037	\$143,199,330	\$144,580,434	\$148,551,278	\$53,999,279	\$140,707,439	\$132,502,701	\$0	\$104,131,424	\$91,086,203	\$1,072,426,125
Recipients	12,799	15,878	16,414	15,054	6,463	15,850	15,950	0	11,495	8,888	118,794
Average Award	\$8,881	\$9,019	\$8,808	\$9,868	\$8,355	\$8,878	\$8,307	\$0	\$9,058	\$10,248	\$9,027
Private and Outside Agency											
Total	\$25,336,394	\$12,316,324	\$10,641,252	\$20,356,363	\$3,720,085	\$7,527,503	\$13,873,162	\$0	\$11,172,888	\$10,716,266	\$115,660,237
Recipients	3,582	2,339	1,829	3,381	1,034	1,349	2,140	0	1,754	1,213	18,623
Average Award	\$7,072	\$5,265	\$5,817	\$6,020	\$3,597	\$5,581	\$6,483	\$0	\$6,370	\$8,831	\$6,211
Subtotal - Above Categories											
Total	\$415,764,270	\$412,516,935	\$433,583,556	\$440,571,502	\$164,032,556	\$378,224,970	\$386,463,543	\$0	\$312,712,609	\$254,056,599	\$3,197,926,540
Recipients	20,018	20,927	20,280	20,533	7,660	18,829	19,354	0	14,955	12,185	154,741
Average Award	\$20,769	\$19,713	\$21,379	\$21,456	\$21,415	\$20,088	\$19,968	\$0	\$20,910	\$20,851	\$20,666
Assistantships											
<i>Readers and Tutors</i>											
Total Support	\$2,890,603	\$842,293	\$697,491	\$1,821,995	\$303,116	\$1,209,823	\$4,346,212	\$0	\$951,185	\$1,409,567	\$14,472,284
Recipients	1,354	414	296	676	139	330	1,485	0	432	779	5,906
Average Award	\$2,135	\$2,033	\$2,355	\$2,695	\$2,182	\$3,661	\$2,926	\$0	\$2,199	\$1,810	\$2,450
<i>Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$6,498,717	\$159,742	\$3,868	\$7,345	\$0	\$12,859	\$222,060	\$0	\$160,280	\$179,316	\$7,244,187
Recipients	654	14	1	2	0	1	20	0	12	16	720
Average Award	\$9,943	\$11,080	\$2,901	\$3,148	\$0	\$12,859	\$11,339	\$0	\$13,234	\$11,246	\$10,057
<i>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$9,389,320	\$1,002,035	\$701,359	\$1,829,340	\$303,116	\$1,222,681	\$4,568,272	\$0	\$1,111,466	\$1,588,883	\$21,716,472
Recipients	1,860	427	296	678	139	331	1,496	0	441	789	6,459
Average Award	\$5,047	\$2,348	\$2,368	\$2,697	\$2,182	\$3,689	\$3,053	\$0	\$2,518	\$2,014	\$3,362
<i>Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$21,219	\$46,231	\$3,741	\$0	\$7,889	\$0	\$72,951	\$0	\$0	\$24,146	\$176,176
Recipients	3	2	4	0	4	0	7	0	0	1	20

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2019-20

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Average Award	\$8,349	\$23,115	\$1,020	\$0	\$2,254	\$0	\$10,422	\$0	\$0	\$18,897	\$8,815
<i>Subtotal - Teaching and Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$9,410,539	\$1,048,266	\$705,099	\$1,829,340	\$311,005	\$1,222,681	\$4,641,223	\$0	\$1,111,466	\$1,613,029	\$21,892,648
Recipients	1,863	429	300	678	140	331	1,499	0	441	789	6,471
Average Award	\$5,051	\$2,445	\$2,351	\$2,697	\$2,223	\$3,689	\$3,096	\$0	\$2,518	\$2,045	\$3,383
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$425,174,809	\$413,565,201	\$434,288,655	\$442,400,842	\$164,343,561	\$379,447,651	\$391,104,766	\$0	\$313,824,075	\$255,669,628	\$3,219,819,188
Recipients	20,697	21,101	20,396	20,808	7,677	18,885	20,113	0	15,167	12,443	157,287
Average Award	\$20,542	\$19,600	\$21,293	\$21,261	\$21,408	\$20,093	\$19,445	\$0	\$20,691	\$20,548	\$20,471
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$22,049,570	\$29,315,078	\$19,869,686	\$30,560,084	\$7,787,293	\$12,817,398	\$27,118,749	\$0	\$16,879,822	\$12,092,772	\$178,490,453
Recipients	7,492	8,393	5,678	8,001	1,892	3,406	7,211	0	6,437	3,879	52,388
Average Award	\$2,943	\$3,493	\$3,500	\$3,820	\$4,115	\$3,764	\$3,761	\$0	\$2,622	\$3,118	\$3,407
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$447,224,379	\$442,880,279	\$454,158,342	\$472,960,926	\$172,130,854	\$392,265,049	\$418,223,515	\$0	\$330,703,896	\$267,762,400	\$3,398,309,641
Recipients	22,428	23,205	21,447	22,541	7,778	19,215	21,793	0	16,665	13,135	168,207
Average Award	\$19,940	\$19,085	\$21,176	\$20,982	\$22,130	\$20,415	\$19,191	\$0	\$19,844	\$20,385	\$20,203

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2019-20

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2019-20 Full Year Equiv Enroll	11,670	7,424	6,285	12,573	693	3,318	7,467	3,090	2,871	1,892	57,284
State of California											
Total	\$319,693	\$770,359	\$295,364	\$336,692	\$0	\$479,090	\$264,223	\$579,136	\$282,437	\$890,336	\$4,217,330
Recipients	401	328	24	107	0	103	16	104	75	218	1,375
Average Award	\$797	\$2,351	\$12,307	\$3,147	\$0	\$4,666	\$16,514	\$5,587	\$3,749	\$4,090	\$3,067
University of California											
Total	\$154,885,377	\$68,137,986	\$69,364,558	\$153,160,509	\$6,326,101	\$32,195,122	\$58,520,938	\$50,807,975	\$32,304,841	\$19,733,665	\$645,437,072
Recipients	8,055	5,583	4,464	8,077	585	1,807	4,007	2,562	2,318	1,552	39,011
Average Award	\$19,230	\$12,205	\$15,538	\$18,962	\$10,814	\$17,816	\$14,606	\$19,831	\$13,934	\$12,712	\$16,545
Federal Funds											
Total	\$94,897,887	\$81,955,457	\$58,554,763	\$138,375,583	\$2,256,507	\$26,234,672	\$42,583,469	\$76,025,127	\$9,879,366	\$5,680,803	\$536,443,634
Recipients	2,506	2,312	1,790	3,586	143	792	1,309	1,938	462	235	15,074
Average Award	\$37,876	\$35,444	\$32,706	\$38,593	\$15,817	\$33,118	\$32,524	\$39,222	\$21,368	\$24,151	\$35,588
Private and Outside Agency											
Total	\$30,429,675	\$7,579,091	\$4,599,621	\$22,408,813	\$710,244	\$1,984,850	\$8,238,130	\$7,592,242	\$1,604,701	\$1,075,639	\$86,223,005
Recipients	938	738	276	756	72	115	505	376	136	88	4,001
Average Award	\$32,441	\$10,264	\$16,665	\$29,624	\$9,910	\$17,310	\$16,301	\$20,192	\$11,799	\$12,177	\$21,551
Subtotal - Above Categories											
Total	\$280,532,631	\$158,442,894	\$132,814,305	\$314,281,596	\$9,292,852	\$60,893,735	\$109,606,760	\$135,004,481	\$44,071,345	\$27,380,442	\$1,272,321,042
Recipients	8,971	5,824	5,001	9,168	613	2,265	4,471	2,785	2,438	1,621	43,158
Average Award	\$31,271	\$27,206	\$26,556	\$34,278	\$15,172	\$26,884	\$24,515	\$48,468	\$18,073	\$16,892	\$29,480
Assistantships											
<i>Readers and Tutors</i>											
Total Support	\$6,497,323	\$1,598,828	\$1,947,220	\$1,957,269	\$0	\$335,985	\$2,144,483	\$57,809	\$358,104	\$175,008	\$15,072,028
Recipients	842	502	284	538	0	218	474	18	227	130	3,230
Average Award	\$7,720	\$3,184	\$6,864	\$3,640	\$0	\$1,544	\$4,528	\$3,272	\$1,581	\$1,350	\$4,666
<i>Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$76,174,752	\$71,113,134	\$57,061,632	\$84,232,232	\$16,841,762	\$41,520,905	\$64,011,041	\$124,346	\$51,592,301	\$32,141,779	\$494,813,884
Recipients	3,024	2,820	2,060	3,357	554	1,470	2,621	18	1,824	1,157	18,905
Average Award	\$25,188	\$25,216	\$27,704	\$25,093	\$30,419	\$28,247	\$24,423	\$6,908	\$28,279	\$27,772	\$26,173
<i>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$82,672,075	\$72,711,961	\$59,008,853	\$86,189,501	\$16,841,762	\$41,856,890	\$66,155,524	\$182,155	\$51,950,405	\$32,316,787	\$509,885,912
Recipients	3,532	2,882	2,243	3,541	554	1,615	2,646	35	1,860	1,205	20,113
Average Award	\$23,408	\$25,226	\$26,312	\$24,341	\$30,419	\$25,915	\$24,999	\$5,254	\$27,924	\$26,826	\$25,352
<i>Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$104,855,811	\$73,068,700	\$41,623,264	\$66,916,625	\$7,003,353	\$24,602,012	\$69,479,932	\$14,635,653	\$34,056,075	\$21,042,292	\$457,283,718
Recipients	3,324	2,437	1,676	2,616	411	1,079	2,417	358	1,099	793	16,208

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2019-20

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Average Award	\$31,551	\$29,989	\$24,830	\$25,582	\$17,054	\$22,794	\$28,748	\$40,920	\$30,998	\$26,546	\$28,213
<i>Subtotal - Teaching and Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$187,643,166	\$145,821,701	\$100,741,555	\$153,142,117	\$23,869,863	\$66,491,789	\$135,695,257	\$22,686,450	\$86,010,278	\$53,491,864	\$975,594,040
Recipients	5,468	3,898	2,988	4,841	636	2,063	4,006	1,852	2,332	1,498	29,583
Average Award	\$34,315	\$37,404	\$33,711	\$31,637	\$37,521	\$32,238	\$33,877	\$12,248	\$36,876	\$35,709	\$32,979
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$468,175,797	\$304,264,595	\$233,555,860	\$467,423,714	\$33,162,715	\$127,385,524	\$245,302,017	\$157,690,931	\$130,081,623	\$80,872,306	\$2,247,915,081
Recipients	9,789	6,927	5,566	10,252	686	2,901	5,908	2,996	2,789	1,747	49,561
Average Award	\$47,828	\$43,924	\$41,961	\$45,594	\$48,319	\$43,918	\$41,518	\$52,639	\$46,637	\$46,304	\$45,357
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$6,370,449	\$19,789,582	\$7,079,274	\$29,868,011	\$180,530	\$3,462,368	\$8,267,525	\$19,579,436	\$3,113,819	\$1,546,550	\$99,257,545
Recipients	826	954	482	1,570	23	312	522	446	600	236	5,971
Average Award	\$7,709	\$20,746	\$14,687	\$19,024	\$7,965	\$11,085	\$15,831	\$43,933	\$5,193	\$6,544	\$16,623
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$474,546,246	\$324,054,177	\$240,635,134	\$497,291,724	\$33,343,245	\$130,847,893	\$253,569,542	\$177,270,366	\$133,195,442	\$82,418,856	\$2,347,172,627
Recipients	9,836	6,974	5,594	10,391	687	2,924	5,975	3,021	2,802	1,755	49,959
Average Award	\$48,247	\$46,468	\$43,014	\$47,856	\$48,511	\$44,751	\$42,437	\$58,686	\$47,539	\$46,965	\$46,982

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SUMMARY OF FEDERALLY AUTHORIZED SUPPORT, 2019-20

	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total*
Pell Grants			
Total	\$404,071,956	\$40,395	\$404,112,351
Recipients	85,552	11	85,562
Average Award	\$4,723	\$3,847	\$4,723
SEOG			
Total	\$16,397,419	\$127,528	\$16,524,947
Recipients	20,263	82	20,345
Average Award	\$809	\$1,550	\$812
Direct Loans/Other Subsidized			
Total	\$252,554,626	\$8,018,913	\$260,573,539
Recipients	61,813	701	62,514
Average Award	\$4,086	\$11,446	\$4,168
PLUS, Direct (Unsubsidized)			
Total	\$365,944,049	\$426,661,289	\$792,605,338
Recipients	44,568	11,564	56,131
Average Award	\$8,211	\$36,897	\$14,121
Work-Study			
Total	\$25,764,527	\$2,348,069	\$28,112,596
Recipients	12,026	676	12,702
Average Award	\$2,142	\$3,473	\$2,213
Scholarships and Fellowships			
Total	\$7,360,179	\$97,051,773	\$104,411,952
Recipients	702	3,192	3,894
Average Award	\$10,480	\$30,407	\$26,812
Other Federal Support			
Total	\$333,370	\$2,195,667	\$2,529,036
Recipients	37	104	141
Average Award	\$8,923	\$21,180	\$17,933
Summary - All Federal Support Excluding Assistantships			
Total	\$1,072,426,125	\$536,443,634	\$1,608,869,759
Recipients	118,794	15,074	133,867
Average Award	\$9,027	\$35,588	\$12,019

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

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SUMMARY OF UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS, 2019-20**

	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total*
Scholarships and Fellowships			
Total	\$182,085,852	\$578,755,224	\$760,841,076
Recipients	33,481	36,421	69,902
Average Award	\$5,439	\$15,891	\$10,884
Grants			
Total	\$790,744,846	\$63,991,958	\$854,736,804
Recipients	107,722	7,085	114,807
Average Award	\$7,341	\$9,032	\$7,445
Loans			
Total	\$9,912,585	\$2,657,970	\$12,570,555
Recipients	6,359	349	6,708
Average Award	\$1,559	\$7,618	\$1,874
Work-Study			
Total	\$7,774,492	\$31,919	\$7,806,411
Recipients	4,105	56	4,161
Average Award	\$1,894	\$570	\$1,876
Other Campus Employment			
Total	\$178,490,453	\$99,257,545	\$277,747,998
Recipients	52,388	5,971	58,359
Average Award	\$3,407	\$16,623	\$4,759
Summary - All University Support Excluding Assistantships			
Total	\$990,517,775	\$645,437,072	\$1,635,954,847
Recipients	122,754	39,011	161,764
Average Award	\$8,069	\$16,545	\$10,113

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