

ANNUAL REPORT ON STUDENT FINANCIAL SUPPORT 2018-19

**OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR STUDENT 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 2018-19 academic year. The report is compiled by Student Financial Support in the Student Affairs department at the UC Office of the President.

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

Note that many descriptive statistics regarding the University's financial aid programs in 2018-19 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 <http://ucop.edu/student-affairs/data-and-reporting>.

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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.

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

Many indicators suggest that the University continued to be financially accessible to California undergraduate students at every income level in 2017-18.

- Beginning in 2014-15, California's Middle Class Scholarship Program provided a new source of gift assistance for students at UC and the California State University with household incomes of up to \$177,000 who receive limited or no need-based financial aid. In 2018-19, UC students received \$28M in MCS awards. *(See p. 19)*
- Gift aid (grants and scholarships) dramatically reduced the net cost of attending UC for the neediest families. In 2018-19, the average net cost for California residents – including room and board, books and supplies, transportation, health insurance, and other costs – ranged from an average of under \$8,000 for low-income families to over \$30,000 for higher-income families. *(See p. 22)*
- Because the University sets aside one-third of all new tuition revenue for financial aid, UC need-based grant funding increases primarily when systemwide Tuition and Student Services Fees increase. As a result, the modest growth in per capita UC need-based grant support between 2011-12 and 2018-19 is nearly entirely attributable to enrollment growth, given that tuition was relatively flat during this period. 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. *(See p. 28)*
- UC continues to enroll a far higher percentage of Pell Grant recipients than comparable universities, public or private. Pell Grant recipients are typically viewed as a proxy for low-income students. *(See p. 36)*
- Trends in the income of UC students – both among Fall 2018 freshmen class and all UC undergraduates – show no change attributable to cost increases. *(See pp. 37-38)*
- Students with similar levels of academic preparation from low-, middle-, and high-income families achieve similar levels of academic success at UC as measured by their persistence, the number of units completed after two years, and their six-year graduations rates. *(See pp. 41-43)*
- The 46% of students who graduated in 2018-19 with student loan debt had slightly less cumulative borrowing (\$18,360), on average, than students who graduated in 2017-18 (\$18,490) after adjusting for inflation. California resident students were more likely to borrow (54%), but borrowed slightly less on average (\$18,064). Both figures remain well below the national average student loan debt at graduation of \$29,200. *(See p. 44)*

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

- While rates of borrowing have declined in recent years, they have not declined as quickly for middle class students. *(See p. 31 and p. 44)*
- Each year, some students borrow and/or work at levels that the University considers to be excessive, while many students at every income level do not work or borrow at all. Several factors may help explain why certain students borrow or work too much, including the amount of support provided by students' parents and some above-average discretionary expenses. *(See pp. 39-40 and pp. 44-45)*

There are several new developments in 2019-20 and 2020-21 related to UC affordability.

- The UC Board of Regents is considering options for a potential increase in the mandatory systemwide Tuition and Student Services Fee in 2020-21. Tuition increases improve the affordability of a UC degree for low-income and many middle-income families. As mentioned above, this is because the State's Cal Grant program automatically increases to cover the higher tuition and the University sets aside one-third of new tuition and fee revenue for its own financial aid program. These increases in aid are more than enough to cover the increased tuition for needy students, therefore providing financial aid to help offset non-tuition cost increases, e.g., rising rent and food costs.
- The California Student Aid Commission (CSAC) was requested by the Legislature to convene a working group to propose reforms of the State's Cal Grant Programs. Proposals discussed included a wide variety of reforms, from eliminating requirements that disenfranchise nontraditional students to combining and streamlining the multiple Cal Grant award types. The Cal Grant programs are remarkably important to UC students in helping to make their education financially accessible; so reform holds promise and risk for UC students.
- The University continues to improve its assessment of the total cost of attendance. Starting in 2020-21, UCOP will use data from an independent study of off-campus housing rather than student survey data to estimate the cost of attendance for those living off-campus.

In addition, the University 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://ucop.edu/student-affairs/_files/coas19-report-final.pdf

Financial Support for Graduate Students

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

- Different competitive environments help explain differences in student financial support provided to graduate academic and professional degree students, as well as differences by academic discipline and student level. *(See pp. 53-56)*

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

- Over time, the per capita net stipend (support from gift aid and assistantships in excess of a student's tuition and fees) has increased slightly for doctoral students from the U.S, although a slight decline is observable in 2018-19 for most disciplines. 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 p. 57)*
- The University's financial support offers to students admitted to its doctoral programs are often less than offers from students' top-choice, non-UC institution. *(See p. 58)*

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 p. 60)*
- Flexible loan repayment plans (including a new income-based repayment plan) are available to graduates of all programs in order to improve the manageability of their debt at graduation. *(See p. 60)*
- For students pursuing public interest work, University and extramural loan repayment assistance plans (LRAPs) provide additional relief in some cases. *(See p. 60)*

Graduate student support in 2019-20 and beyond.

- 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 Spring of 2020, the Office of the President will again survey 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.
- Beginning in Fall of 2020, graduate and professional students will be 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 will grow 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 students 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 2018-19

The charts that follow depict how California resident undergraduates financed their education during the 2018-19 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

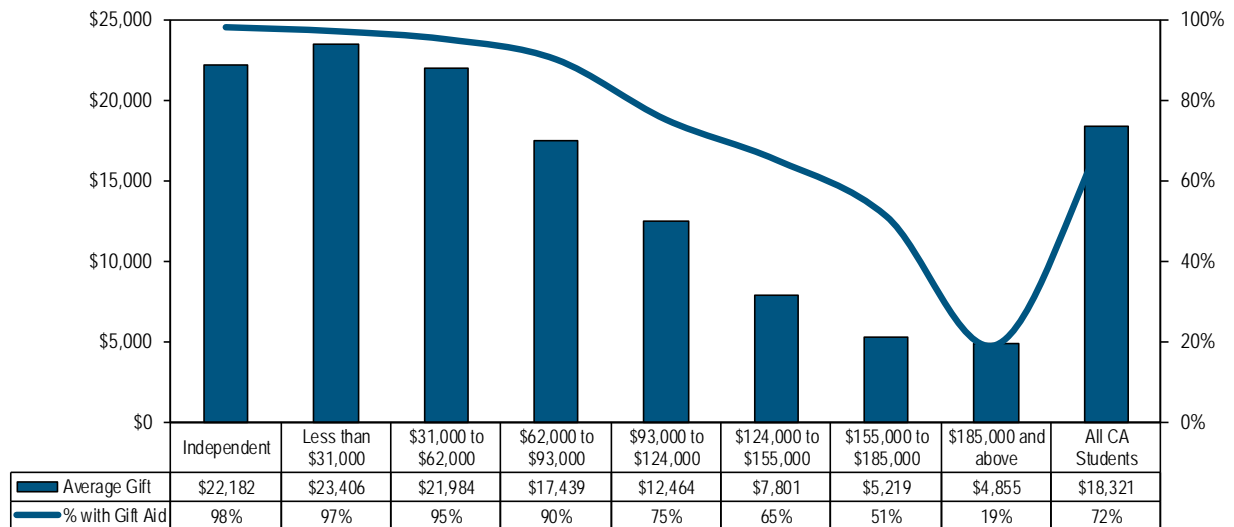
The Cost of Attendance

Average On-Campus Undergraduate Student Budget for California Residents, Academic Year 2018-19	
Student Tuition and Fees:	\$13,901
Books and Supplies:	\$1,185
Living:	\$15,819
Personal Expenses:	\$1,469
Transportation:	\$513
Healthcare Allowance:	\$2,396
TOTAL:	\$35,283

- The University of California’s undergraduate financial assistance programs are designed to make the full cost of attending the University – known as the cost of attendance or the student budget – manageable for all eligible students and their families.
- Undergraduate student budgets vary by factors such as residency status, campus, and living arrangement (living with parents, on campus or off campus).
- The University derives student budgets from known institutional charges (e.g., tuition and on-campus room-and-board charges) and results from the systemwide Cost of Attendance Survey (COAS). The COAS 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 2018-19 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/student-affairs/files/coas19-report-final.pdf>.
- 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. They made eight recommendations to help the University improve its assessment of the total cost of attendance and the Education Financing Model. (See New Developments for 2018-19 below.)

Figure 1-2

**Gift Aid Recipients and Average Award Among California Residents by Parent Income,²
Academic Year 2018-19**

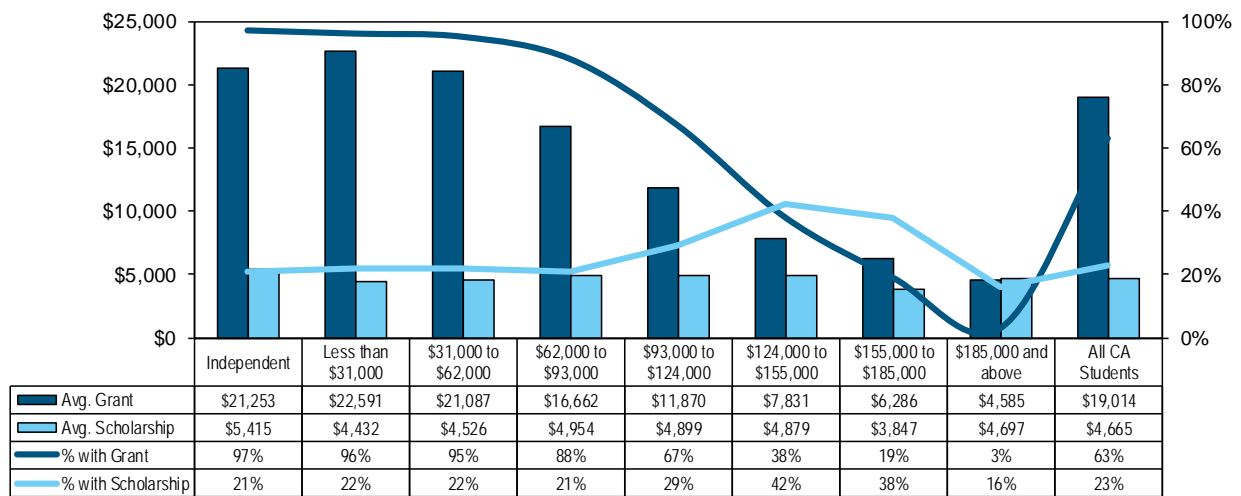


- Grants and scholarships – collectively known as “gift aid” – are the most important types of aid for students and families because they reduce the net cost of a UC education, thereby reducing the need for students and families to contribute from savings, income, or loans.
- Consistent with UC’s primary 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% 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

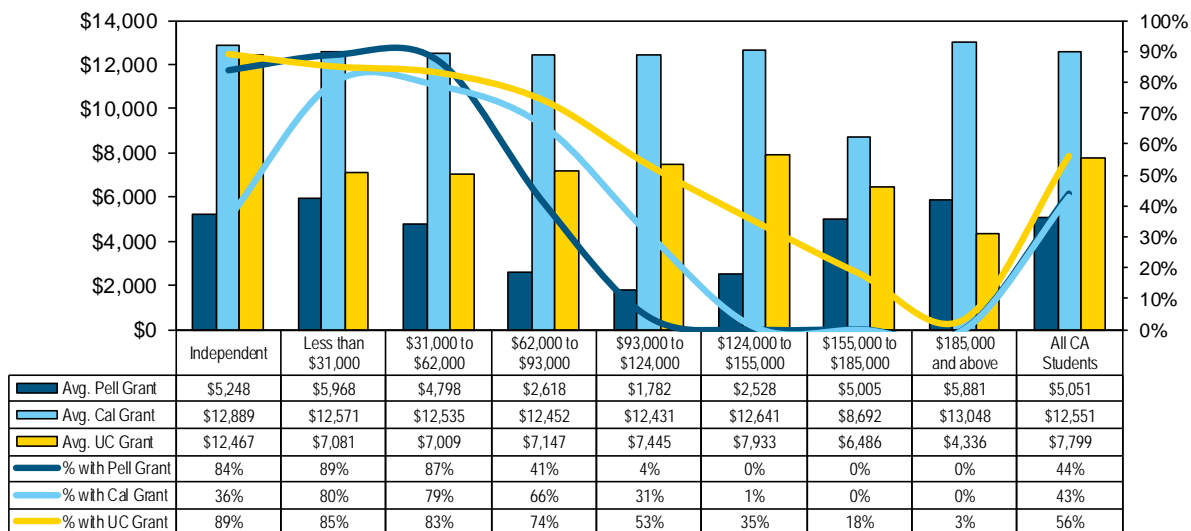
Grant and Scholarship Recipients and Average Awards Among California Residents by Parent Income, Academic Year 2018-19



- 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 \$28M in scholarship support to UC families making less than \$177,000 in 2018-19.

Figure 1-4

Pell Grant, Cal Grant, & UC Grant Awards Among CA Residents, Academic Year 2018-19

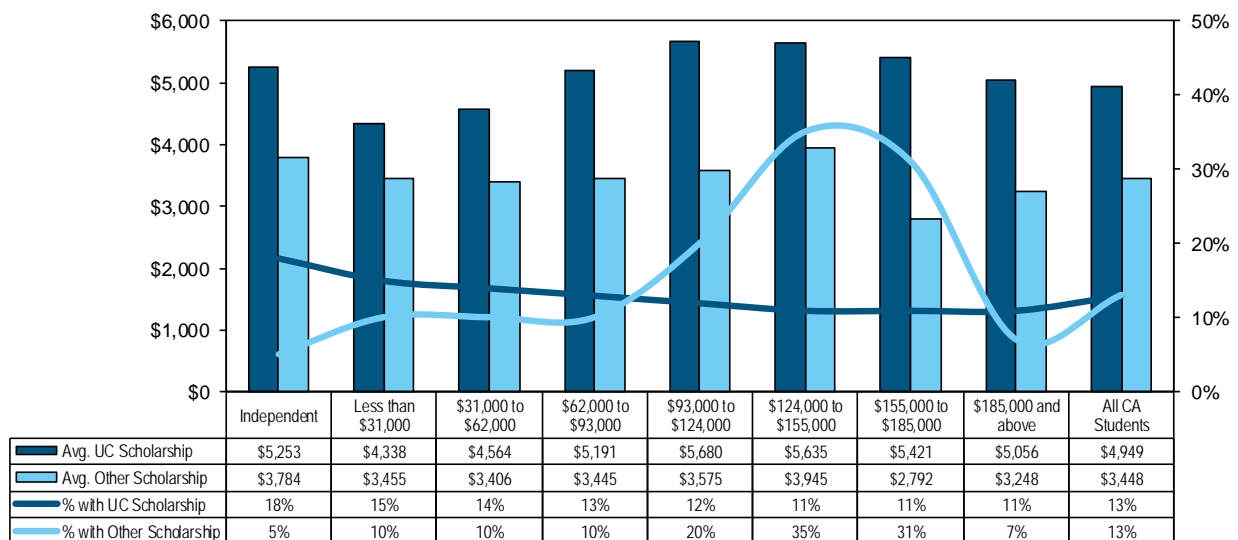


- Federal Pell Grants, state Cal Grants, and UC’s institutional need-based grants represent the primary sources of gift aid for UC undergraduates.
- The Federal Pell Grant program provides grants (worth up to \$6,095 in 2018-19) to low-income students. Eligibility declines rapidly with income, leading 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 \$90,000. 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 \$1,670 in 2017-18, to help cover expenses other than tuition and fees.

Figure 1-5

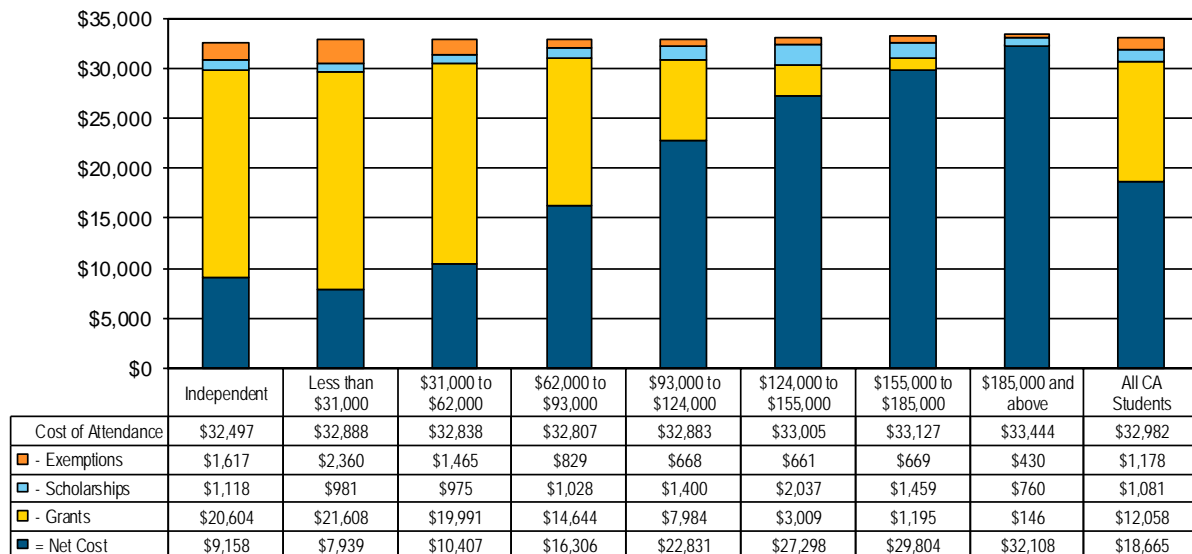
Scholarship Awards Among CA Residents by Parent Income, Academic Year 2018-19



- UC undergraduates receive scholarships from the 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

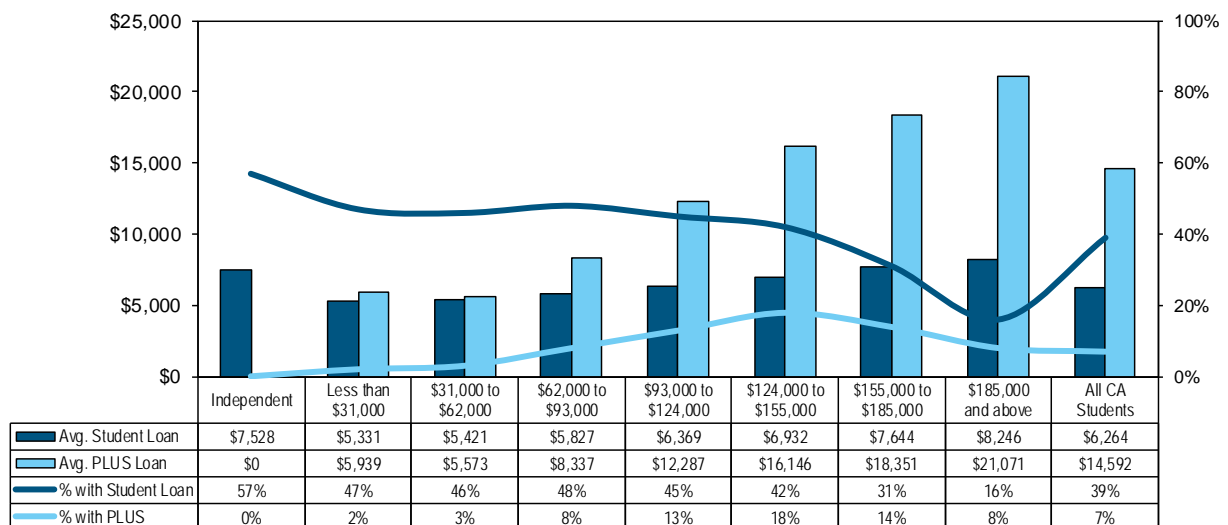
Per Capita Net Cost Among CA Residents by Parent Income, Academic Year 2018-19



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

Figure 1-7

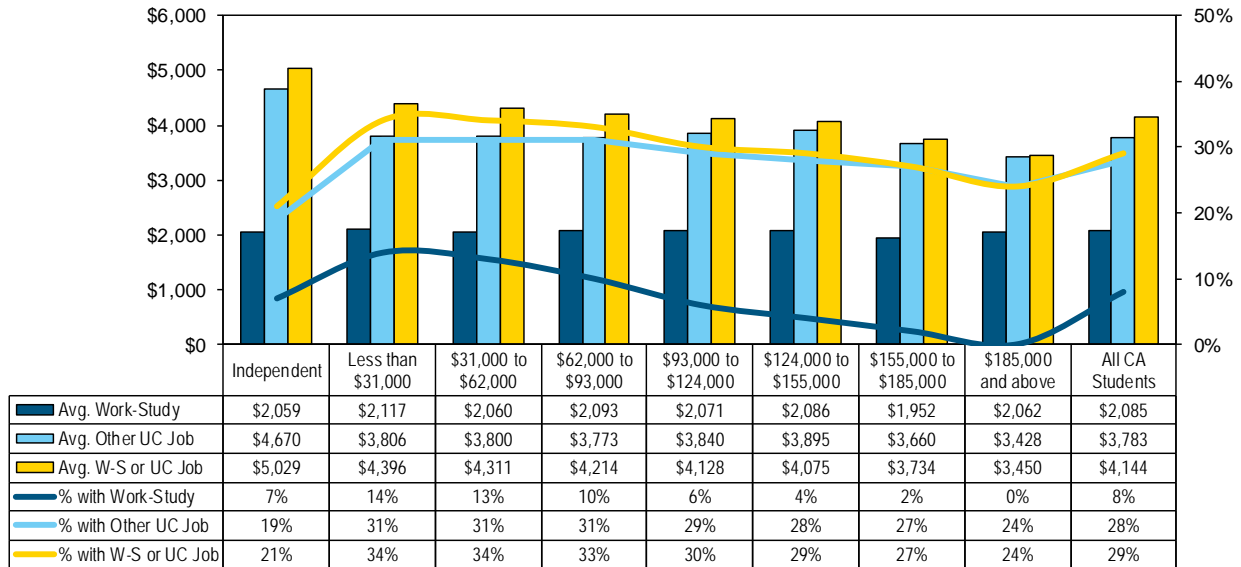
Student & Parent Loan Use Among California Residents by Parent Income, Academic Year 2018-19



- 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 2018-19



- 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).

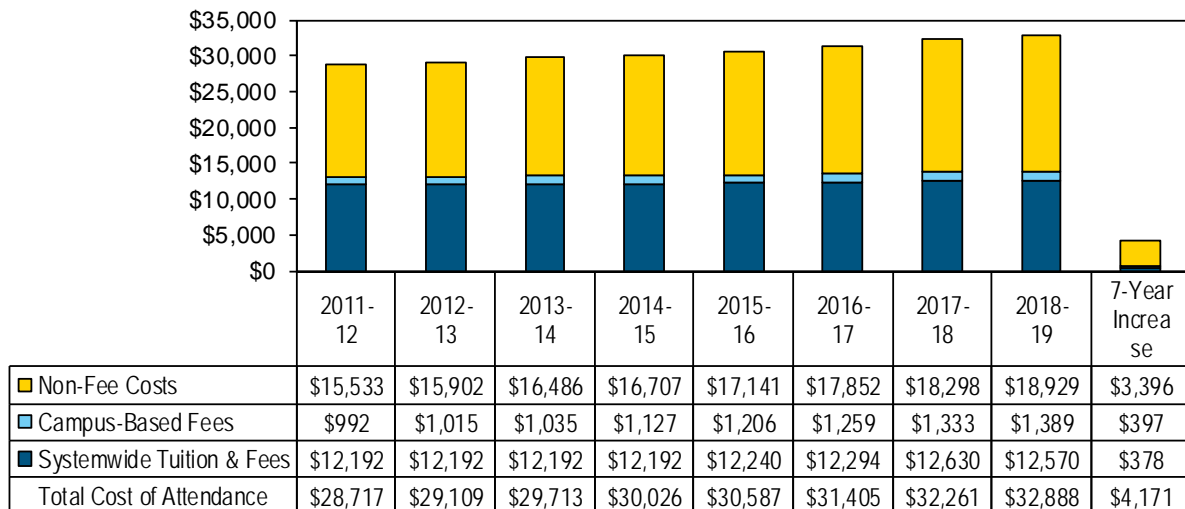
Recent Trends in Student Financial Support for California Undergraduates

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 2011-12 and 2018-19. Since 2011-12, 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 2017-18. See Figure 1-9.
- Because the University sets aside one-third of all new tuition revenue for financial aid, UC need-based grant funding increases primarily when systemwide Tuition and Student Services Fees increase. As a result, the modest growth in per capita UC need-based grant support between 2011-12 and 2018-19 is nearly entirely attributable to enrollment growth, given that tuition was relatively flat during this period. 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. See Figures 1-10 and 1-11.
- Per capita funding for scholarships from both UC and non-UC sources remained relatively flat between 2011-12 and 2013-14, when adjusted for inflation. However, the MCS resulted in a slight increase for the 2014-15 academic year. See Figure 1-12.
- UC's net cost – the total cost of attendance less gift aid – has declined slightly or remained flat for low-income resident undergraduates in recent years due to the 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 lower income levels in 2018-19. The average amount that students borrowed increased slightly for middle- and higher-income students, with income levels of \$124,000 to \$155,000 and \$155,000 to \$185,000. 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 2018-19 and remains much less common than student borrowing. Also, the average loan decreased slightly for California residents in 2018-19 compared to 2017-18. See Figure 1-16.
- California resident undergraduates' earnings from work-study and on-campus employment increased slightly in 2018-19. See Figure 1-17.

Figure 1-9

Average UC Total Cost of Attendance for California Residents, 2012-13 to 2018-19, Nominal Dollars⁴

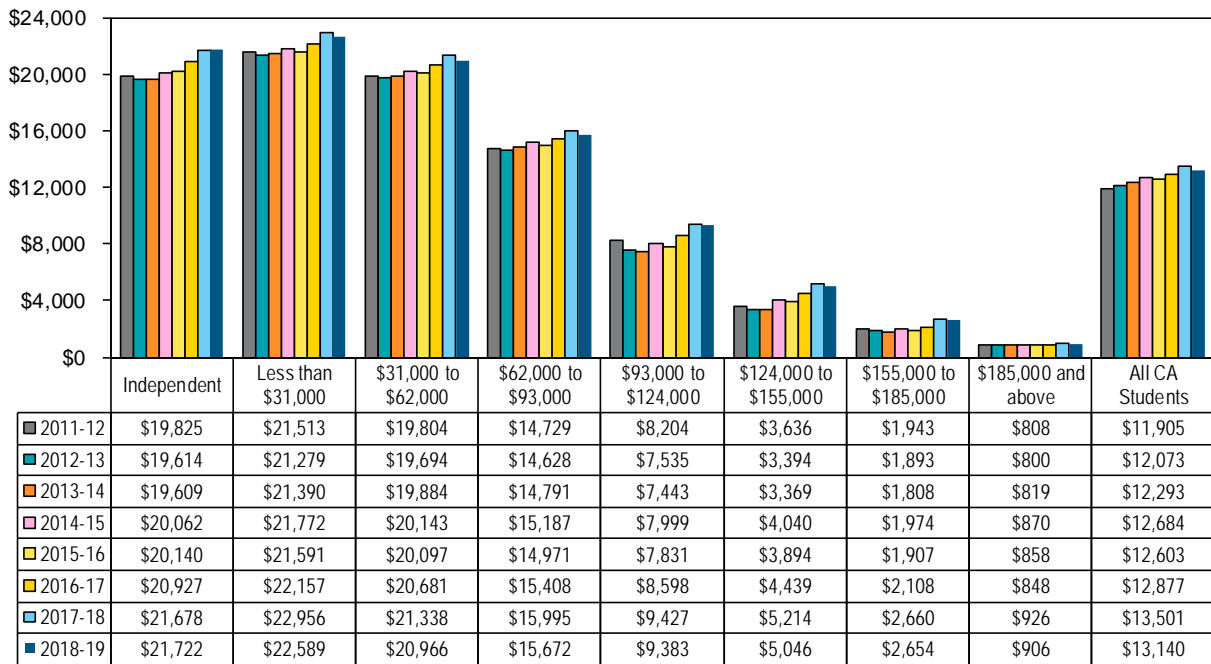


- UC's average total cost of attendance has increased in recent years due to increases primarily in non-fee expenses and, to a lesser extent, in tuition and fees. Systemwide tuition and fees did not increase between 2011-12 and 2014-15, increased slightly during the years of 2015-16 to 2017-18, and declined 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

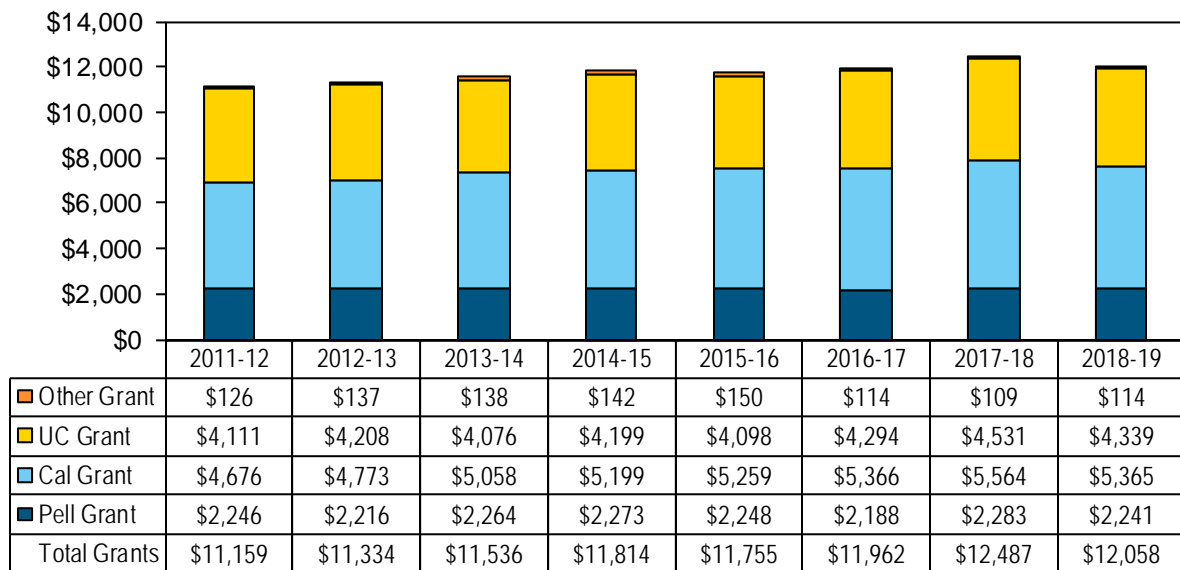
Trends in Per Capita Undergraduate Gift Aid by Parent Income Among California Residents, 2018-19 Constant Dollars



- Adjusting for inflation, the per capita support received by UC students from gift aid (grants and scholarships) remained relatively flat on an annual basis between 2011-12 and 2016-17; whereas in 2017-18, it increased substantially. The per capita gift aid declined in 2018-19 compared to 2017-18 at every income level except for Independent students.
- 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

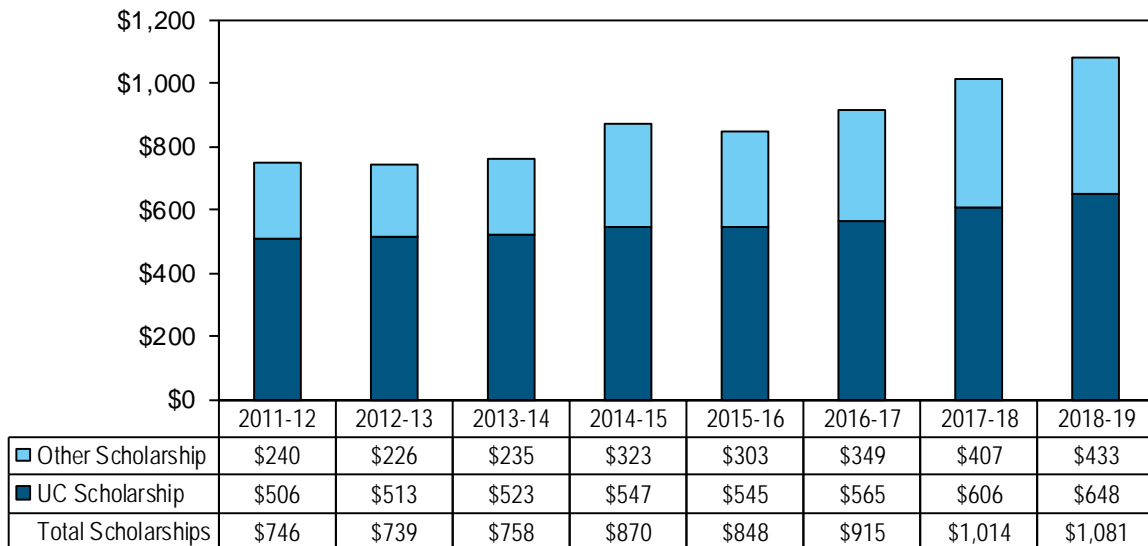
Trends in Per Capita Grant Support for UC California Resident Students, 2018-19 Constant Dollars



- 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, and 2018-19, Cal Grant awards remained relatively stable.
- Because the University sets aside one-third of all new tuition revenue for financial aid, UC need-based grant funding increases primarily when systemwide Tuition and Student Services Fees increase. As a result, the modest growth in per capita UC need-based grant support between 2011-12 and 2018-19 is nearly entirely attributable to enrollment growth, given that tuition was relatively flat during this period. 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 2018-19 was \$6,095 – \$385 more than the maximum in 2011-12.

Figure 1-12

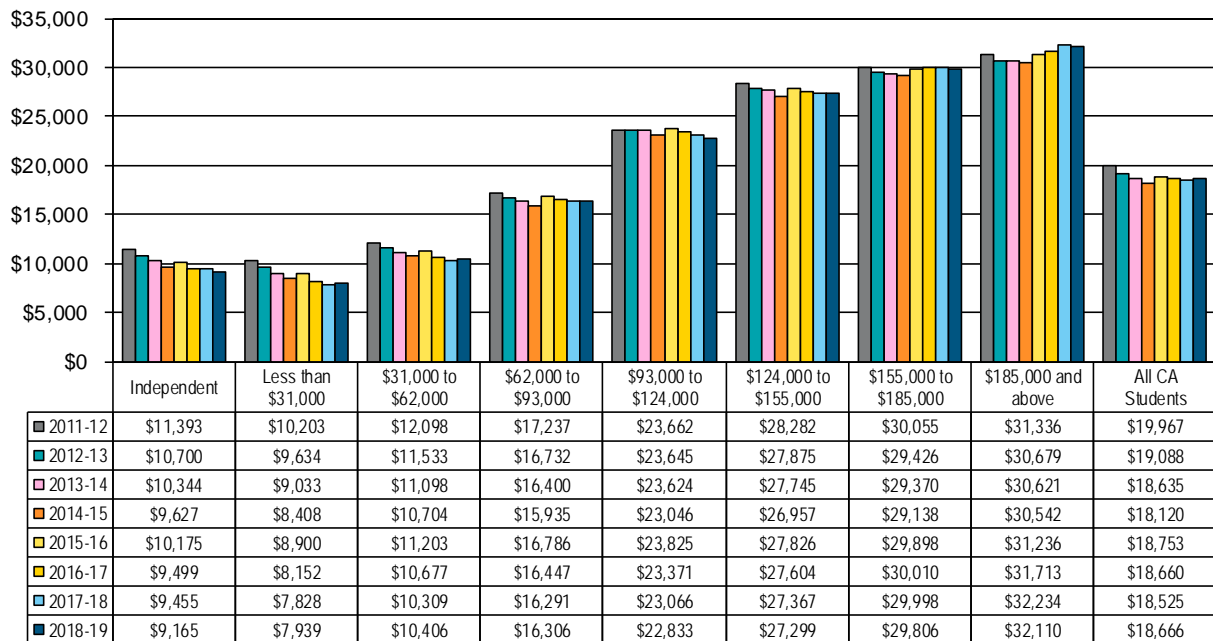
Trends in Per Capita Scholarship Support Among CA Residents, 2018-19 Constant Dollars



- 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.
- Funding from extramural scholarship programs (shown in light blue) declined significantly in 2011-12 and remained at this level in 2012-13 and 2013-14. The decline in 2011-12 reflects the elimination of two short-lived federal scholarship programs – the Academic Competitiveness Grant (ACG) and National Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent (National SMART Grant) Programs – established by the Higher Education Reconciliation Act of 2005. The programs primarily benefited low-income, high-achieving college students – particularly those majoring in technical fields. UC undergraduates received nearly \$40 million in support from these programs in 2010-11. The programs were authorized only through the 2010-11 academic year; they were not renewed for 2011-12 or later years.
- The increase in Other Scholarships seen in 2014-15 and beyond is attributable largely to the Middle Class Scholarship (see Figures 1-5 and 1-3).

Figure 1-13

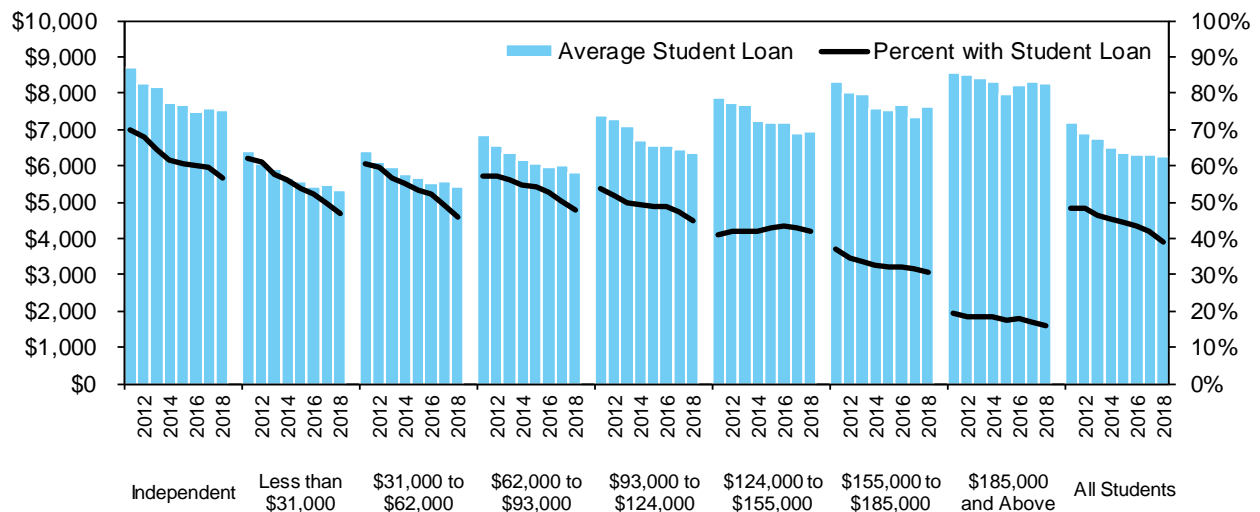
Trends in the Net Cost by Parent Income Among CA Residents, 2018-19 Constant Dollars



- Changes in the net cost of attending the University – that is, a student’s total cost of attendance less any grants, scholarships, and exemptions – have varied substantially depending on parent income (see Figure 1-13).
- For families in the highest income bracket, the annual net cost of a UC education grew by over \$774 between 2011-12 and 2018-19 in inflation-adjusted dollars.
- Increases in gift aid lessened the increase in net cost for low-income families. In fact, the net cost actually declined for independent students and for students in all but the top income group during this period in inflation-adjusted dollars. However, there has been a slight increase in net cost for low- and middle-income students in 2018-19 compared to 2017-18,

Figure 1-14

Trends in Student Borrowing by Parent Income Among CA Residents, 2018-19 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 48% in 2013-14 to 39% in 2018-19 (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 \$6,879 in 2013-14 to \$6,183 in 2018-19 (see the light blue columns in the figure above). Across all income groups, the average borrowed in 2018-19 either declined or remained flat compared to 2017-18. This amounts to a five-year decline of 7%.
- The decline in the proportion of students borrowing applies to students in all income categories, except those with family incomes of between \$124,000 and \$155,000, which remained relatively flat.
- The average student loan borrowed has trended downwards across almost all income categories. However, the average loan borrowed increased in 2018-19 among middle-income students with family incomes of \$124,000 to \$155,000 and \$155,000 to \$185,000.
- 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 affect their need to borrow. Also, the improving economy may mean that student wages have increased, allowing them to rely more heavily on work rather than loan to cover their self-help.

Figure 1-15

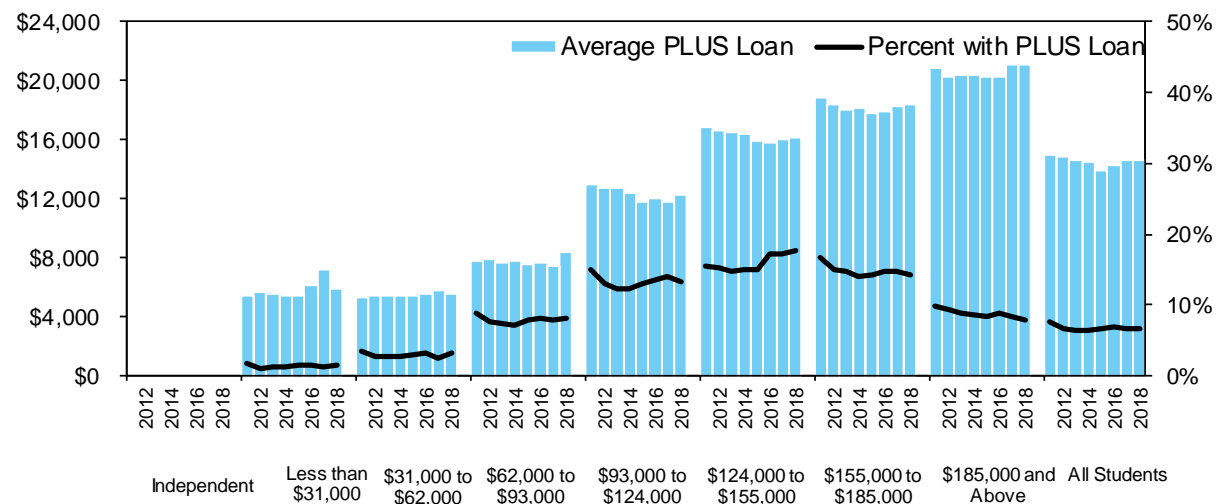
Trends in California Dream Loan Allocations, Awards

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
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	
Total Dream Loan Funding	\$5,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$5,000,000
Loans Borrowed	\$3,874,614	\$5,281,947	\$4,880,595
Recipients (Full Year Equivalent)	1,384	1,653	1,722
Average Loan	\$2,800	\$3,195	\$2,834

- The California Dream Loan program provides student loans to undocumented AB540 students at CSU and UC. The Legislature provided \$2.5M in UC's 2016-17, 2017-18, and 2018-19 budgets for the program, which has been matched by UC's own funding of \$2.5M each year.
- The Legislature provided a \$1M augmentation to the Dream Loan program in 2017-18, matched by \$1M in UC funding.
- 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 2016-17, UC campuses utilized \$121,553 in ACA; in 2017-18, \$118,700; in 2018-19, \$83,589.
- The revolving fund for UC Dream Loans after accounting for carryforward of unutilized allocations and the ACA was \$6,616,897 at the end of 2018-19.

Figure 1-16

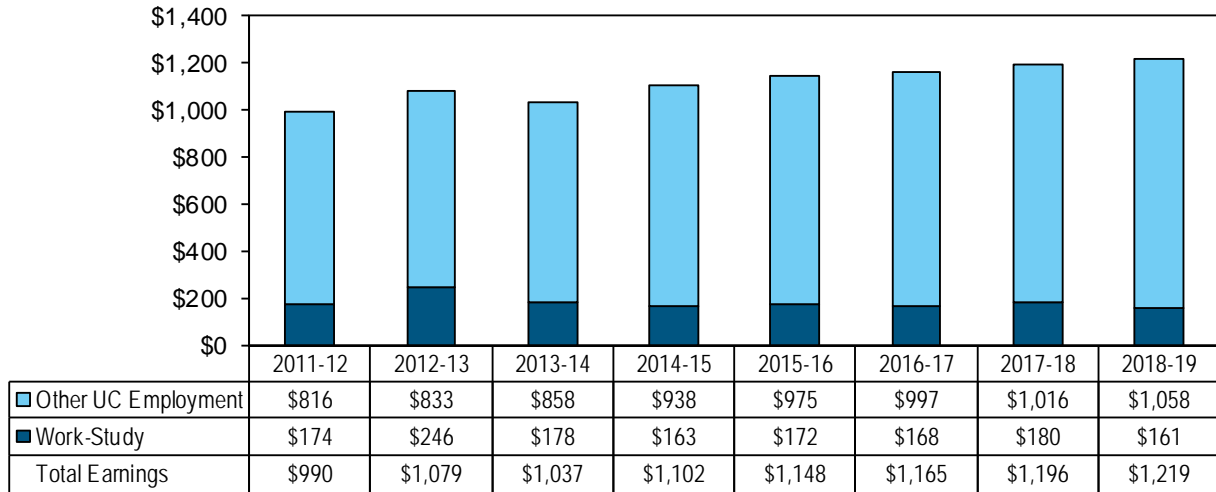
Trends in Parent Borrowing by Parent Income Among California Residents, 2018-19 **Constant Dollars**



- 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, e.g., home equity lines of credit, to help pay for college. 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 declined from 8% to 7% of undergraduates between 2011-12 and 2018-19 (see the black lines in the figure above).
- The average PLUS loan amounts declined in constant dollars, but slightly increased to \$14,592 in 2018-19.

Figure 1-17

Trends in Per Capita Work-Study and On-Campus Employment Among California Residents, 2018-19 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 four basic questions:

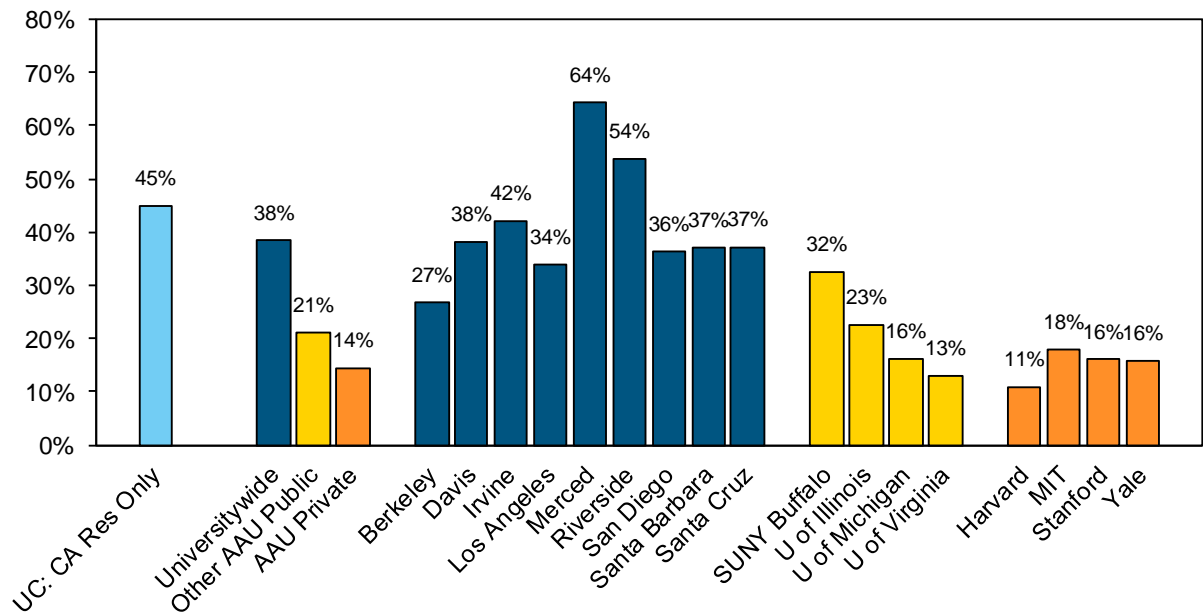
- Is the University financially accessible to students at every income level?
- Do UC students work manageable hours?
- Do students' financial circumstances affect their academic success?
- Do students graduate with manageable debt?

The charts that follow address these questions and illustrate that:

- UC remains very successful at enrolling low-income Pell Grant recipients. See Figure 1-18.
- 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.
- While the percentage of UC California resident undergraduates from lower-income families had increased in recent years, likely reflecting the impact of the economic downturn and recession on the incomes of UC families in those years, the proportion of students from lower-income families remained stable between 2014-15 and 2018-19. 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 persistence, unit completion after two years, and 6-year graduation rates. See Figures 1-23, 1-24, and 1-25.
- The percentage of students graduating with debt declined slightly between 2017-18 and 2018-19, as did the average debt among borrowers. This is true both for California residents and for all undergraduates. See Figure 1-26.
- Among California resident borrowers in every income category, most graduated with cumulative debt that would require 5% or less of their estimated average salary to repay. About 2% of all UC graduates in 2018-19 had debt that would require more than 9% of their average salary to repay based on a standard 10-year repayment plan – same as in 2017-18. See Figure 1-27.

Figure 1-18

Pell Grant Recipients at UC and Other Research Universities,⁵ 2017-18



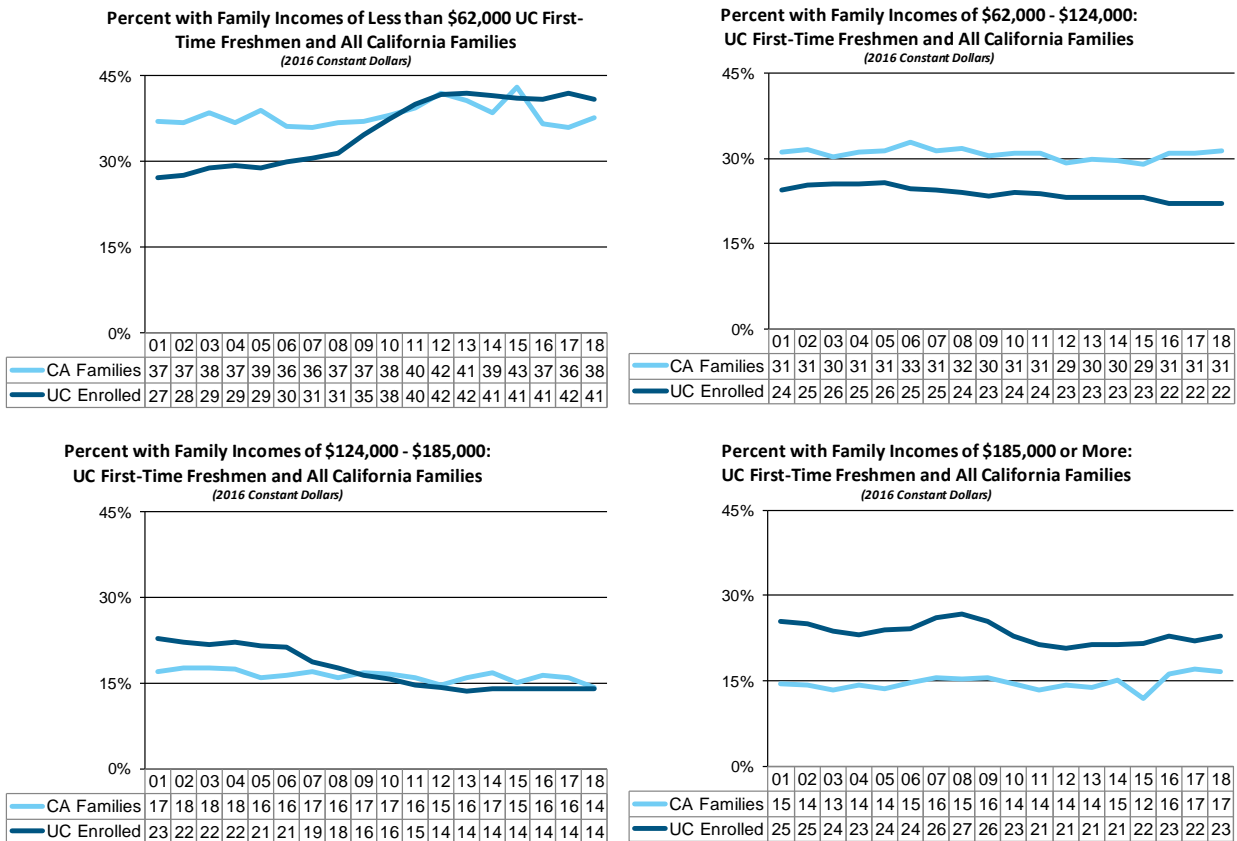
- The percentage of undergraduate students with Pell Grants provides a useful means to compare different institutions in terms of their financial accessibility for low-income students.
- Systemwide, UC enrolled a higher percentage of Pell Grant recipients – 38% – than any other top research university in the country in 2017-18.⁶ To keep the Pell percentages comparable with other institutions, all undergraduates are included when calculating the 38%.
- The percentage of Pell Grant recipients increases to 45% when limiting the analysis to California residents.
- UC’s exceptional success at enrolling low-income students is due, in part, to a combination of two strong need-based aid programs: the University’s own institutional aid program and the state’s Cal Grant program. While students at other institutions often benefit from either a strong institutional aid program or a strong state aid program, UC students benefit from both.

⁵ Association of American University (AAU) member institutions.

⁶ Figures shown are for 2017-18, 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

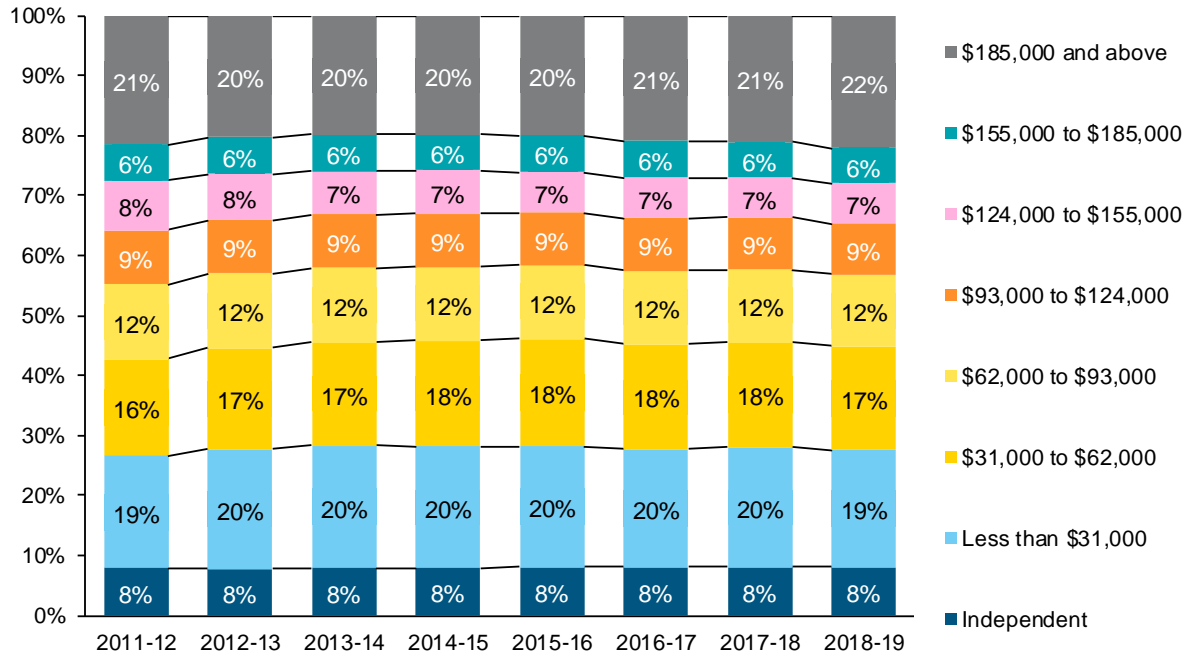


- Another measure of the University's affordability is the extent to which UC enrolls students from all income levels, despite increases in student fees and other costs.
- Trends in the percentage of UC resident freshmen in each income category shown above (shown in dark blue) partly reflect trends in California's population (shown in light blue).⁷ For example, the percentage of UC freshmen from low-income families increased, along with percentage of low-income families in the state between 2007 and 2013. Since then, however, we do see a decline in the share of low-income families in California (36-38%) even though the UC enrollment percent remains at the fairly level (41-42%).
- The enrollment of first-year students with parent income between \$62,000 and \$124,000 and between \$124,000 and \$185,000 has declined gradually since 2001, even though the proportion of California families in these categories has remained generally stable.

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

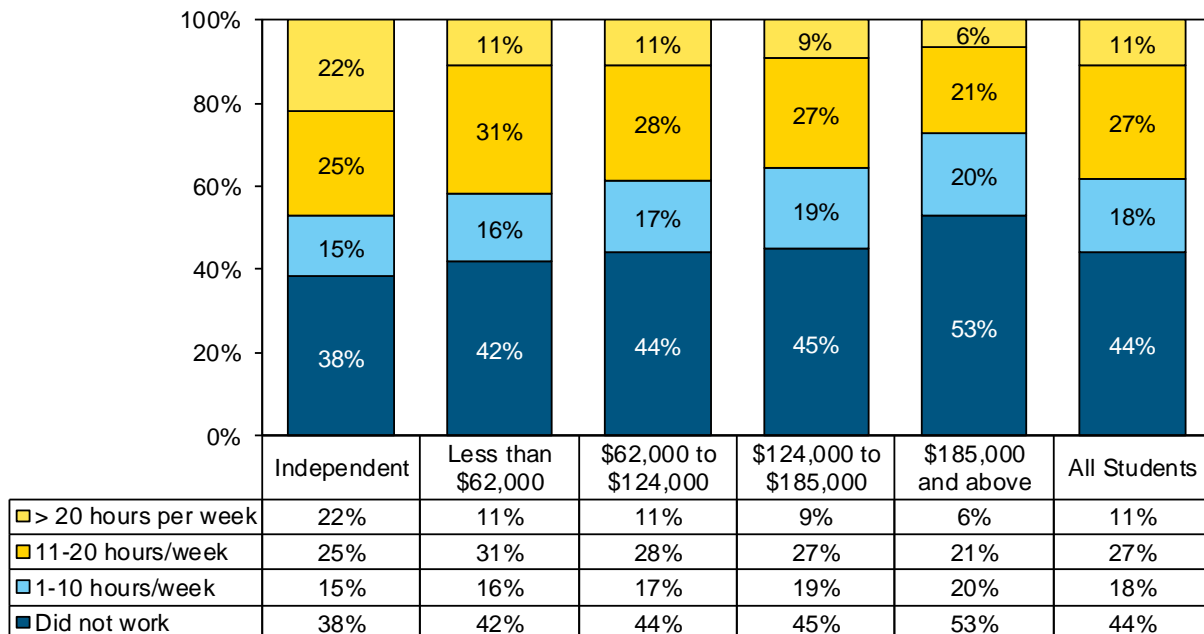
Trends in the Parent Income of UC Undergraduates Among California Residents, 2018-19 Constant Dollars



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

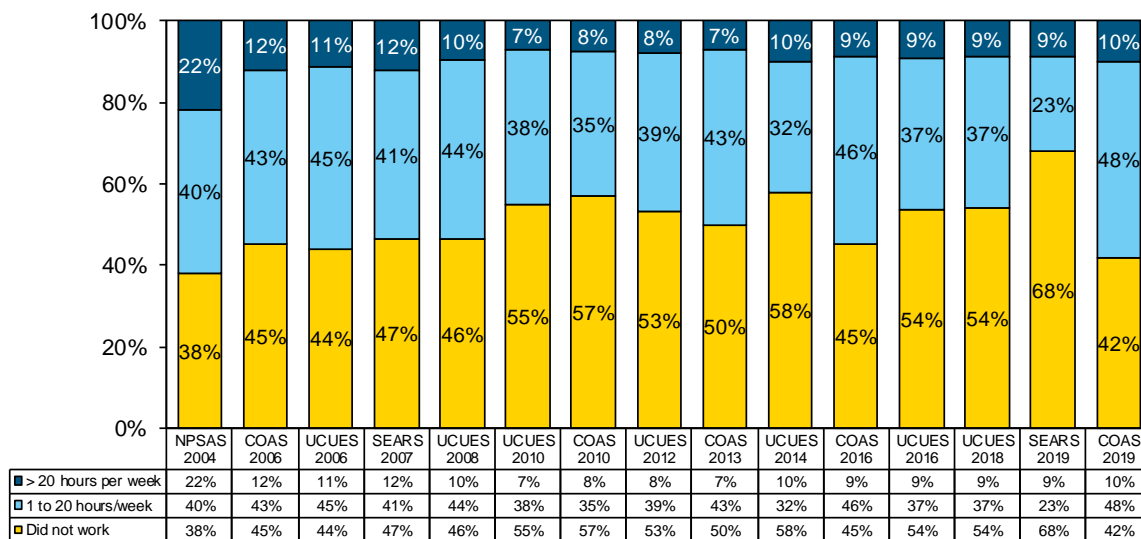
Figure 1-21

**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.).

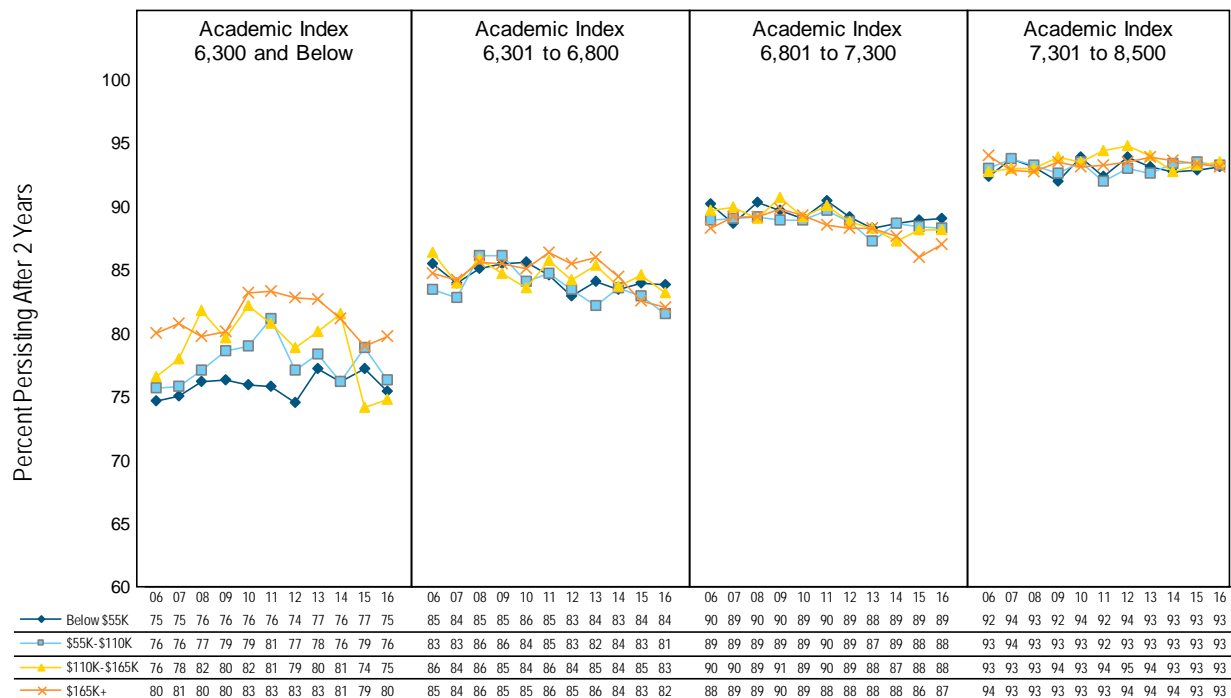
Figure 1-22

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 2004.⁸ 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); the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS), and the UC Cost of Attendance

Figure 1-23
Trends in 2-Year Student Persistence Rates⁹ by Entering Year, Parent Income, and Academic Preparation¹⁰



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

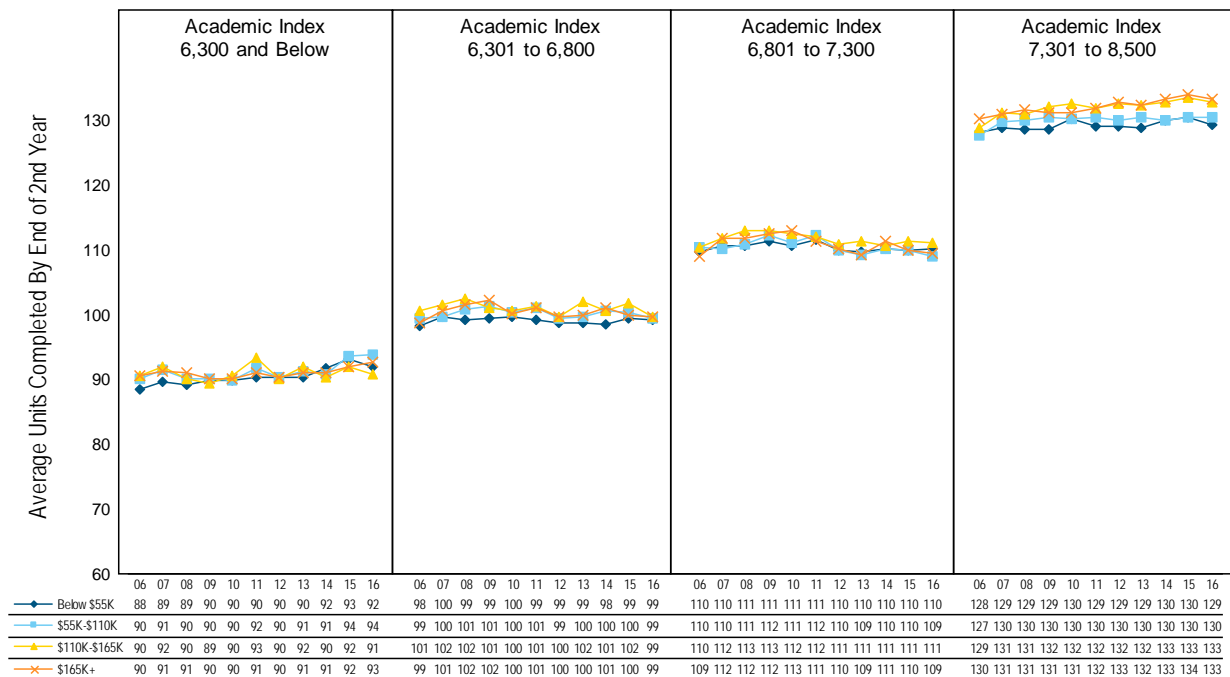
Survey (COAS). In 2014, UCUES changed from collecting work hours in a multiple choice question to using an open-response question, which could account for the some difference in that year's results.

⁹ The rate at which students persisted into their junior year, by academic preparation for each entering class of UC freshmen through Fall 2016.

¹⁰ The academic index is calculated by multiplying the high school GPA by 1,000, multiplying the combined math and verbal SAT test scores by 2.5 and summing the results.

Figure 1-24

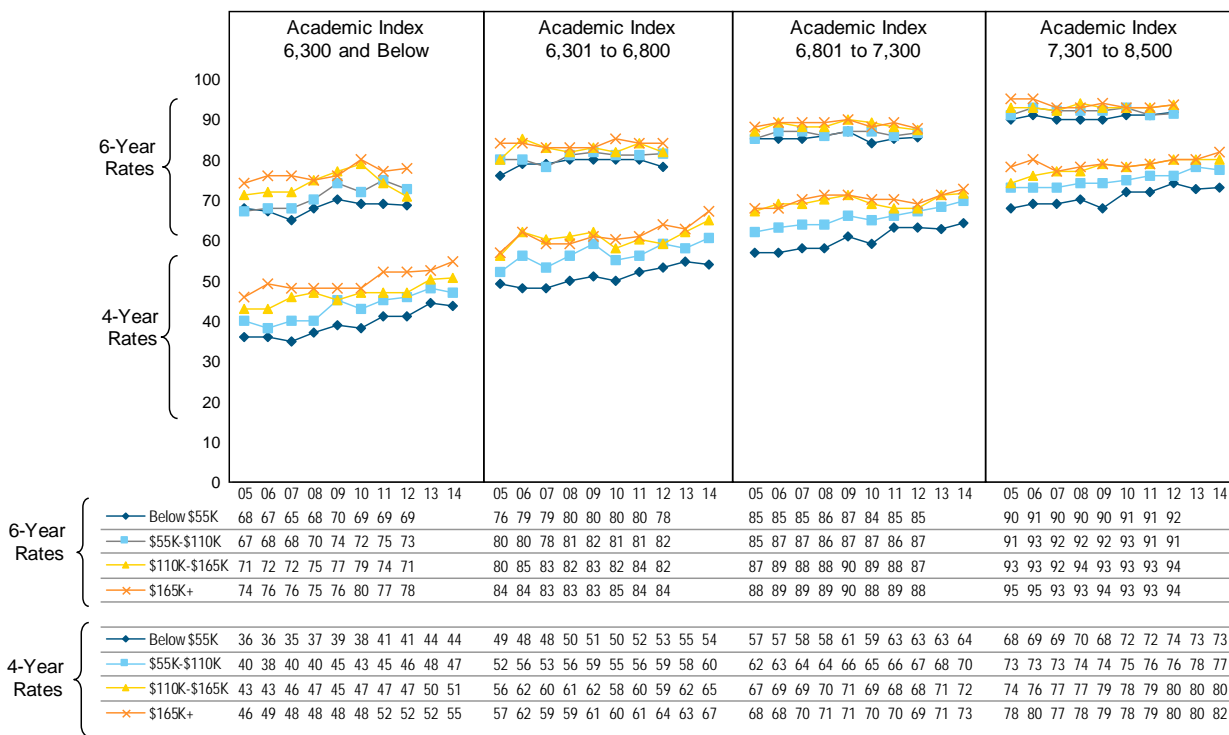
Units Completed After 2 Years by Entering Year, Parent Income, and Academic Preparation



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

Figure 1-25

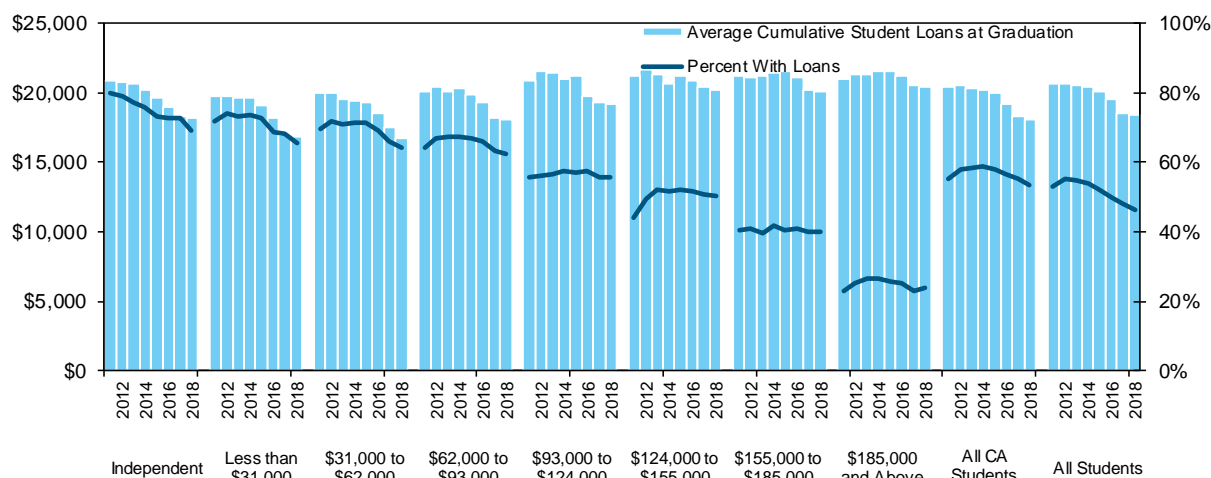
Four- and Six-Year Graduation Rates by Entering Year, Parent Income, and Academic Preparation



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

Figure 1-26

Trends in Cumulative Debt at Graduation Among California Residents by Parent Income and Among All Students, 2018 Constant Dollars

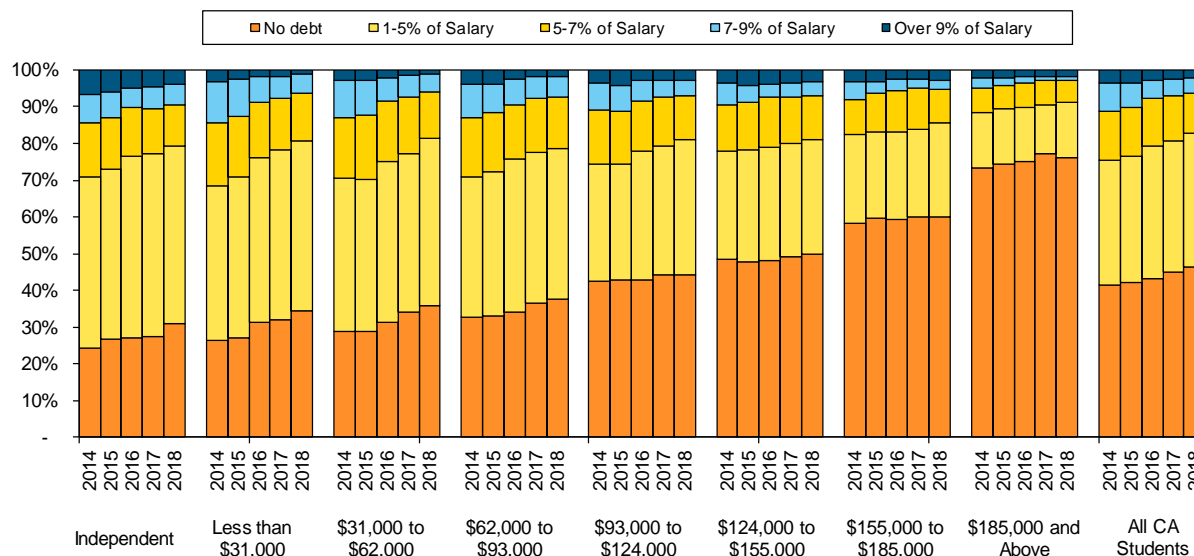


- The incidence of debt declines with parent income: students from high-income families are much less likely to graduate with debt than students from low-income families or independent students (see the black lines in the figure above).
- Overall, 46% of the UC graduating class of 2018-19 had some student loan debt, slightly less than the 2017-18 graduating class (48%). The average cumulative student loan debt at graduation for these borrowers (\$18,360) was slightly lower than the comparable figure for 2017-18 graduates (\$18,490) after adjusting for inflation.
- Borrowing among California resident students is higher (54%) than borrowing among all undergraduates, but also declined in 2018-19 from 55% the year before. Resident undergraduates saw a similar decline in the average debt, from \$18,305 in 2017-18 to \$18,064 in 2018-19 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, 65% of the graduating class of 2018 had student loan debt, with an average of \$29,200 per borrower, according to the Project on Student Debt.¹¹
- 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).

¹¹ Website reference (accessed December 6, 2019): <https://ticas.org/our-work/student-debt/>.

Figure 1-27

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



- UC attempts to use financial aid to allow students to graduate with a manageable amount of debt. The benchmark used to evaluate manageability is the percentage of average earnings required to repay a student's debt at graduation based upon a standard ten-year repayment plan. UC considers debt that requires between 5% and 9% of a student's postgraduate earnings to be manageable.
- Among borrowers in every income category, most graduated with cumulative borrowing that would require 5% or less of their average salary to repay.
- About two percent of all UC graduates in 2018-19 had debt that would require more than 9% of their average salary to repay.¹²
- 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.

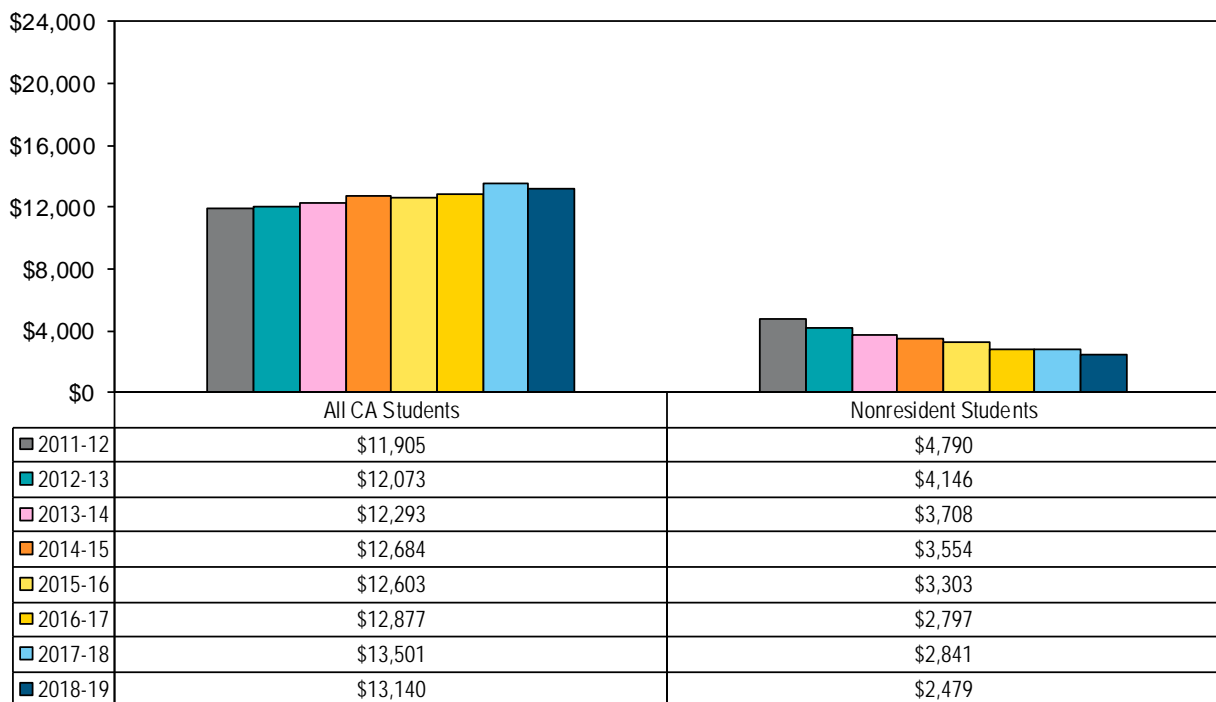
¹² Based on the projected average salary of UC graduates over a ten-year period following graduation, assuming annual increases of 4%. Estimates include interest accrued on student loans (other than subsidized loans) while the student is enrolled.

Nonresident Undergraduates

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

Figure 1-28

Trends in Per Capita Undergraduate Gift Aid by Residency, 2018-19 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 1-29

Trends in the Net Cost by Residency, 2018-19 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 2019-20 and 2020-21

The following policy decisions and trends at the state, federal and University levels are expected to influence the financial accessibility of the University in 2018-19 and beyond:

- At the writing of this report, the University of California Board of Regents is considering options for a potential increase in the mandatory systemwide Tuition and Student Services Fee. If approved, this would represent only the second increase to Tuition in eight years. The relationship between tuition and financial aid at the University is counter-intuitive: Tuition increases improve the affordability of a UC degree for low-income and many middle-income families. This is because the State's Cal Grant program automatically increases to cover the higher tuition and the University sets aside one-third of new tuition and fee revenue for its own financial aid program. These increases in aid are more than enough to cover the increased tuition for needy students, therefore providing financial aid to help offset non-tuition cost increases, e.g., rising rent and food costs.
- The California Student Aid Commission (CSAC) was requested by the Legislature to convene a working group to propose reforms of the State's Cal Grant Programs. Proposals discussed included a wide variety of reforms, from eliminating requirements that disenfranchise nontraditional students to combining and streamlining the multiple Cal Grant award types. The Cal Grant programs are remarkably important to UC students in helping to make their education financially accessible.

University of California President Napolitano and California State University Chancellor White released a joint statement in November of 2018 outlining common policy priorities for Cal Grant Reform. Most important among these priorities are ensuring reform does not leave students in any segment worse off than before the reform and maintaining the core focus of Cal Grants on tuition and fees at the public segments.

Also critical for UC students is a proposal to provide supplemental summer Cal Grant eligibility. Facilitating summer enrollment will help students graduate faster, thereby lowering the total cost and student borrowing associated with achieving a degree, and open enrollment capacity for additional new Californians.

- The University continues to improve its assessment of the total cost of attendance. Starting in 2020-21, UCOP will use data from an independent study of off-campus housing rather than student survey data to estimate the cost of attendance for those living off-campus.

In addition, the University 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://ucop.edu/student-affairs/_files/coas19-report-final.pdf

Both changes are in accord with recommendations from the Total Cost of Attendance (TCOA) Working Group. The TCOA Working Group, established in 2017 by the Regents and the President, recognized that the University of California has a unique and laudable record serving California students from all socioeconomic backgrounds. The full report with all eight

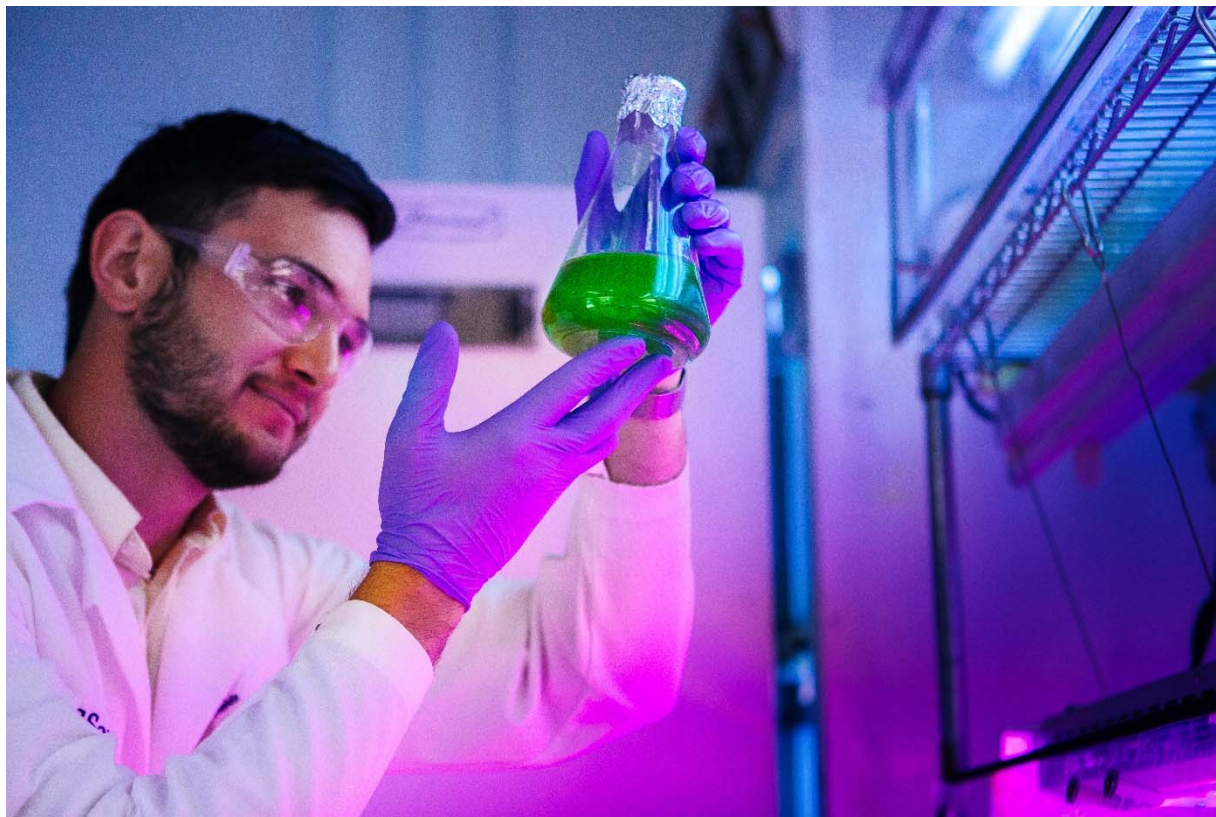
recommendations to improve UC's financial aid strategy can be found here:

<https://regents.universityofcalifornia.edu/regmeet/nov17/a2attach.pdf>

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, figures in Section 2 include all students, regardless of residency.

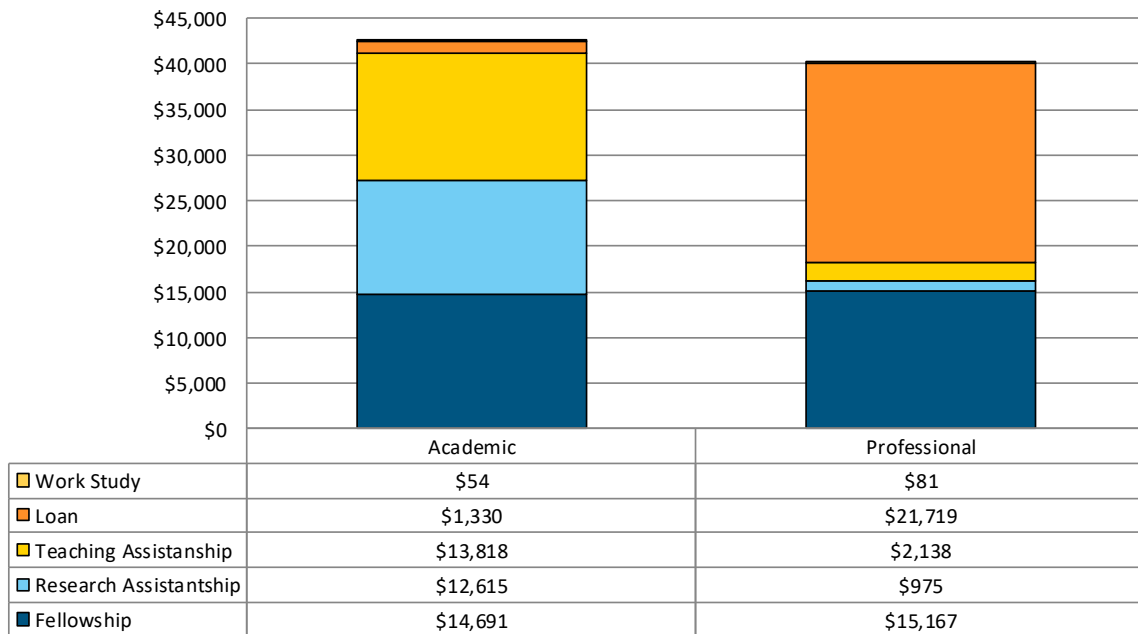
Graduate Academic and Graduate Professional Student Funding Patterns

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 nonresident 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

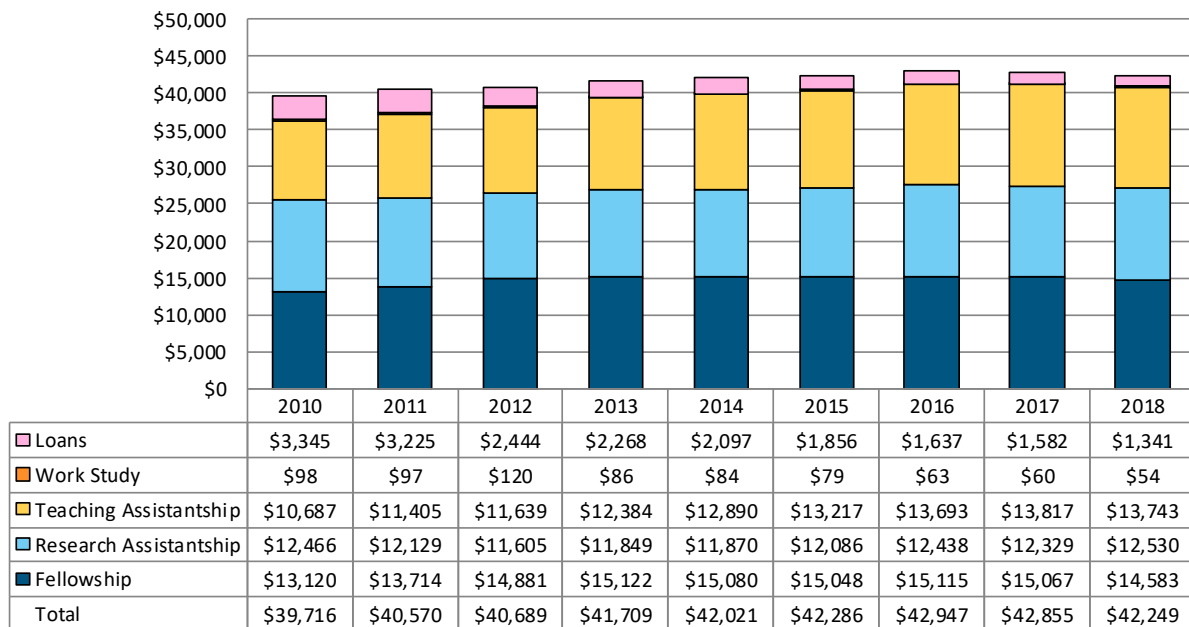
Per Capita Student Financial Support by Type of Graduate Academic and Graduate Professional Degree Students, Academic Year 2018-19



- 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

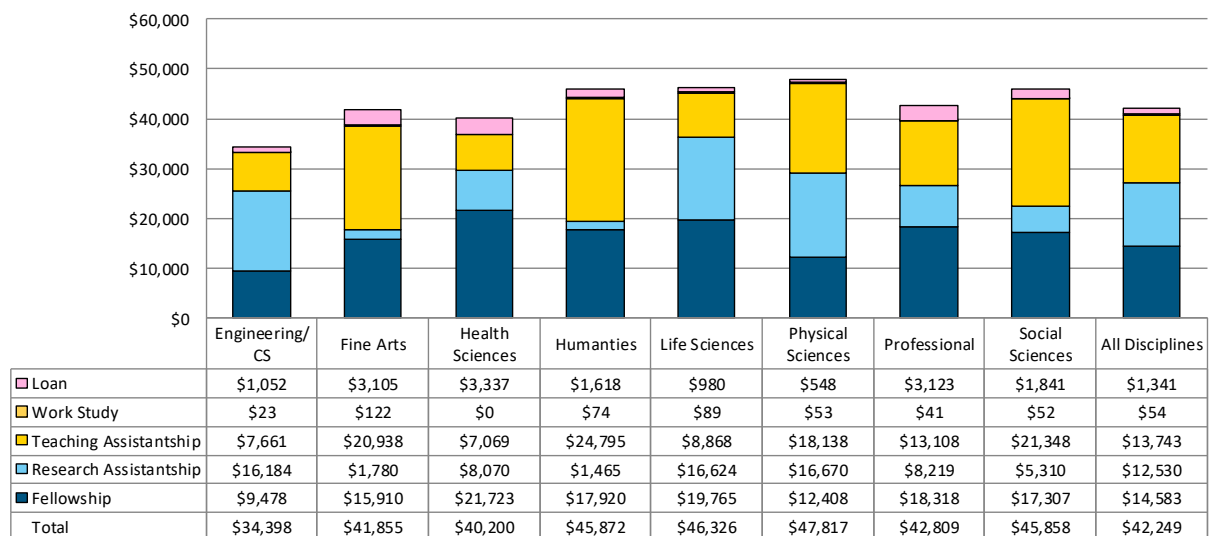
Per Capita Student Financial Support for Graduate Academic Students Over Time, 2010-19 Constant Dollars



- Aggregate support for graduate academic students has increased over time. Different forms of support have increased (or decreased) at different rates.
- Support from fellowships (shown in dark blue) and teaching assistantships (shown in gold) is higher now than it was in 2010-11, 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

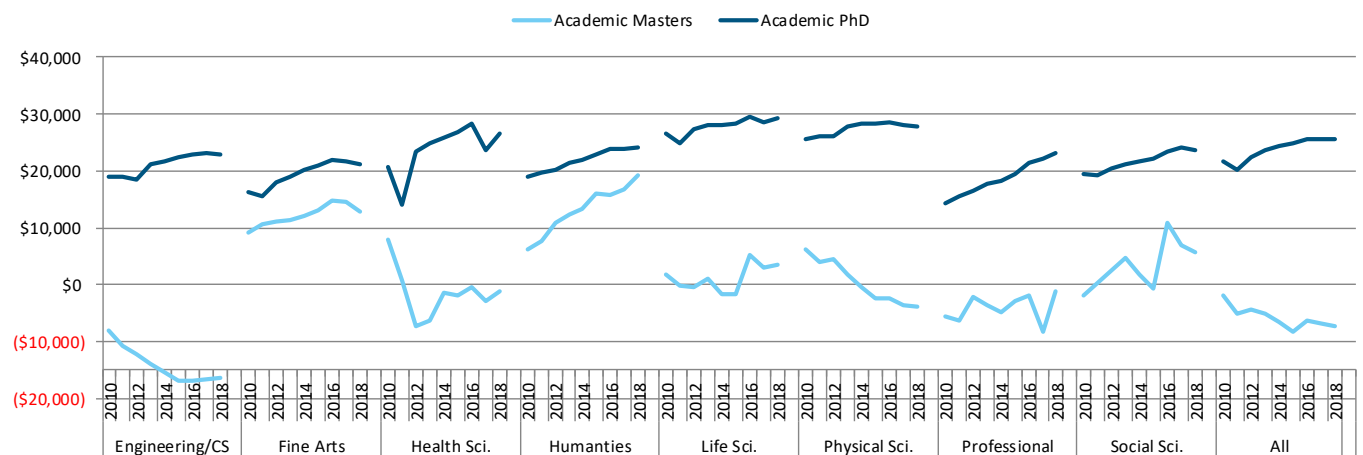
Per Capita Student Financial Support for Graduate Academic Students by Discipline, Academic Year 2018-19



- 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 and life sciences. In contrast, students in professional disciplines and in the fine arts are more likely to rely on student loans.
- Types of assistantships also differ across disciplines. Students in the humanities, fine arts, and social sciences are more likely to have teaching assistantship awards. Those in engineering/computer science, life sciences, and physical sciences are more likely to receive research assistantships, which are typically considered more desirable than teaching assistantships.

Figure 2-4

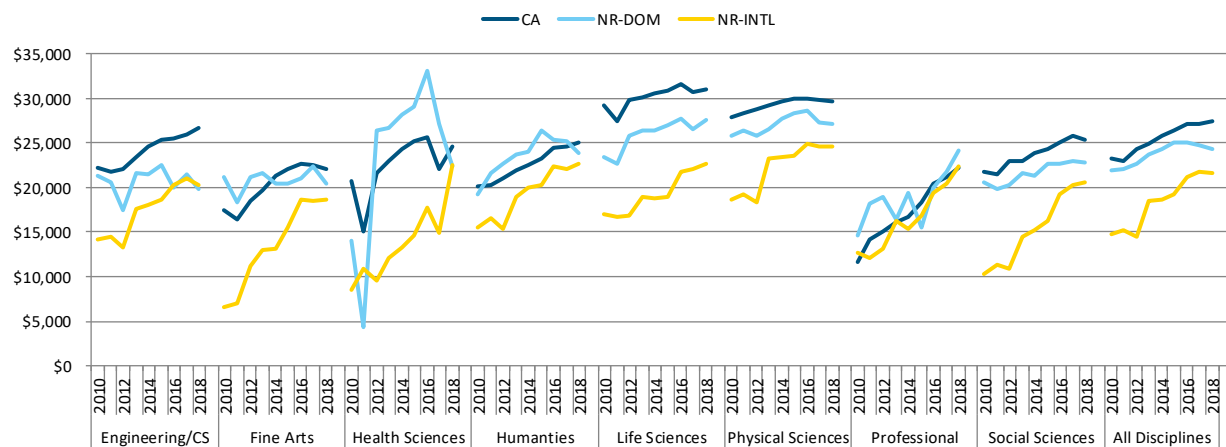
Trend in Net Stipend Over Time for Academic Masters and Doctoral Students by Discipline, 2018-19 Constant Dollars



- The net stipend provided to a student – support from fellowships and assistantship in excess of tuition and fees – is the University’s principal measure of the adequacy of graduate academic support.
- In most disciplines, the average net stipend of academic doctoral students (shown in dark blue above) is substantially higher than for masters students. This reflects the competitive nature of graduate student support and the emphasis placed by most research universities – including UC – on recruiting and supporting academic doctoral students, consistent with the research mission of these institutions.
- Departments have sought to increase the value of net stipends awarded to academic doctoral students. This has come, to some extent, at the expense of academic masters students, whose average net stipend has declined over time.
- Masters students in engineering/computer science, health sciences, professional disciplines, 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

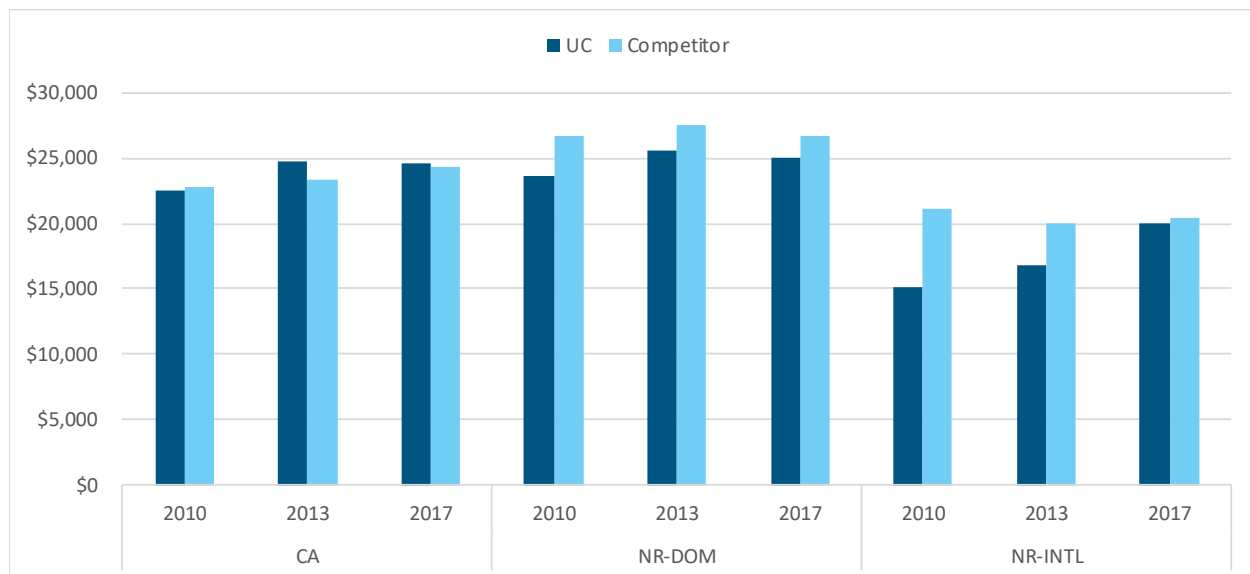
Trend in Net Stipend Over Time for Academic Doctoral Students by Residency and Discipline, 2018-19 Constant Dollars



- 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, after controlling for inflation.
- The average net stipend received by international students (shown by the gold lines above) have increased 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

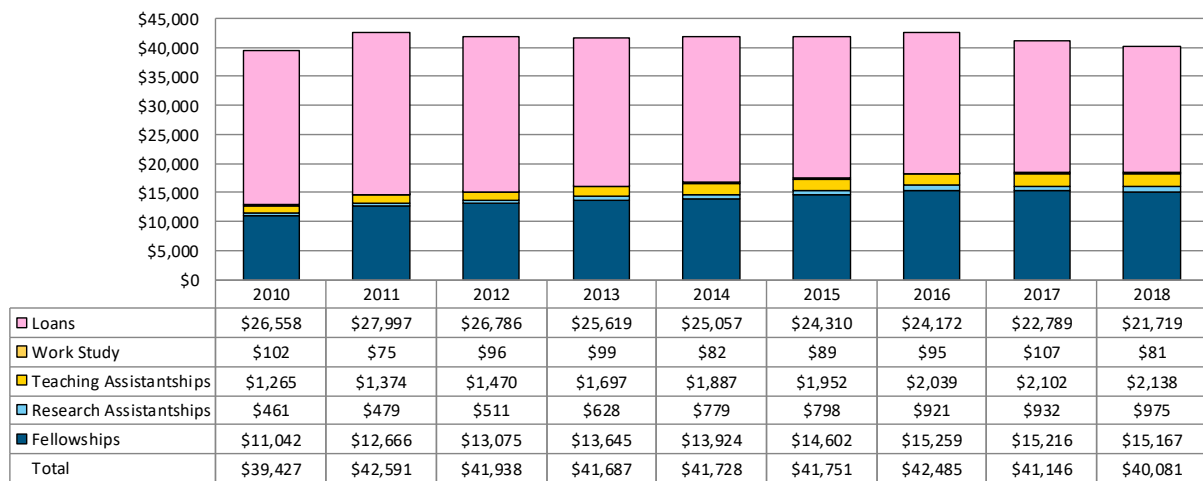
Trends in Net Stipends Offered by UC and Competing Institutions by Residency, Graduate Student Support Surveys, 2017 Constant Dollars



- 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 was also reduced slightly.
- UC’s competitiveness varied widely by discipline and campus.
- Detailed findings from the surveys are available at <https://www.ucop.edu/student-affairs/files/GSSS%20report%202017.pdf>.
- The next administration of this survey will be in Spring 2020.

Figure 2-7

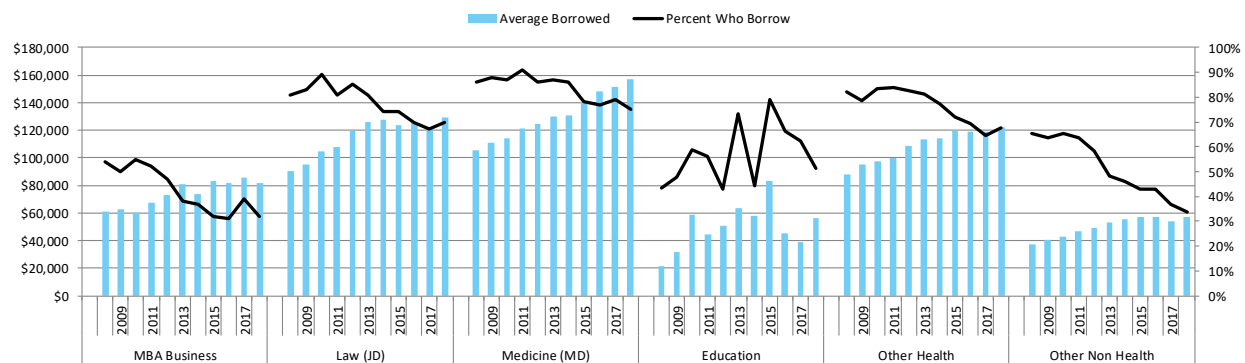
Per Capita Student Financial Support for Graduate Professional Degree Students Over Time, 2018-19 Constant Dollars



- 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 Graduates¹³



- 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.

¹³ Figure 2-8 is updated annually to include programs that begin charging Professional Degree Supplemental Tuition in that year.

New Developments for 2019-20 and 2020-21

- 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 Spring of 2020, the Office of the President will again survey 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. See Figure 2-6 above.
- 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 \$2.5M in UC's budget for the program, matched by UC's own funding of another \$2.5M. 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>.

APPENDICES

Information on Appendices

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

Additional Notes for 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
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2018-19

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2018-19 Full Year Equiv Enroll	32,526	31,601	31,234	33,357	8,072	21,275	31,404	0	24,301	18,046	231,816
Scholarships/Fellowships											
State of California	\$3,819,217	\$3,815,020	\$4,592,215	\$3,657,367	\$1,033,922	\$3,125,486	\$3,815,762	\$0	\$2,172,043	\$2,205,238	\$28,236,270
University of California	\$56,101,851	\$17,800,130	\$13,270,970	\$38,786,256	\$1,790,772	\$12,098,426	\$9,462,674	\$0	\$13,305,514	\$4,131,562	\$166,748,155
Federal	\$1,737,354	\$1,118,971	\$263,742	\$2,376,669	\$160,720	\$449,386	\$988,012	\$0	\$602,140	\$60,414	\$7,757,407
Private/Outside Agency	\$18,619,190	\$6,409,945	\$3,911,749	\$10,405,839	\$2,750,466	\$2,423,726	\$5,360,530	\$0	\$4,214,996	\$3,390,551	\$57,486,993
Total	\$80,277,611	\$29,144,065	\$22,038,676	\$55,226,132	\$5,735,880	\$18,097,024	\$19,626,978	\$0	\$20,294,693	\$9,787,766	\$260,228,825
Recipients	9,726	6,194	5,879	8,827	1,924	3,418	4,699	0	4,975	3,270	48,912
Average Award	\$8,254	\$4,705	\$3,749	\$6,257	\$2,981	\$5,294	\$4,177	\$0	\$4,079	\$2,993	\$5,320
Grants											
State of California	\$87,257,744	\$115,784,103	\$141,511,330	\$117,473,002	\$65,784,918	\$136,033,245	\$116,702,423	\$0	\$102,502,026	\$73,312,938	\$956,361,728
University of California	\$114,676,377	\$119,023,062	\$91,049,763	\$108,883,849	\$29,218,462	\$80,560,842	\$95,981,299	\$0	\$83,856,835	\$74,341,736	\$797,592,225
Federal	\$41,362,201	\$55,900,309	\$61,150,828	\$51,747,913	\$25,958,331	\$57,367,839	\$55,482,316	\$0	\$41,691,875	\$30,634,030	\$421,295,642
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$1,611,059	\$0	\$0	\$157,483	\$0	\$0	\$658,660	\$0	\$2,427,202
Total	\$243,296,321	\$290,707,474	\$295,322,981	\$278,104,764	\$120,961,711	\$274,119,408	\$268,166,038	\$0	\$228,709,396	\$178,288,704	\$2,177,676,797
Recipients	14,226	16,904	17,047	15,687	6,841	15,404	15,830	0	12,538	9,433	123,909
Average Award	\$17,103	\$17,198	\$17,324	\$17,728	\$17,683	\$17,795	\$16,941	\$0	\$18,242	\$18,901	\$17,575
Subtotal - Gift Aid											
State of California	\$91,076,961	\$119,599,123	\$146,103,545	\$121,130,369	\$66,818,840	\$139,158,731	\$120,518,185	\$0	\$104,674,069	\$75,518,176	\$984,597,998
University of California	\$170,778,227	\$136,823,192	\$104,320,733	\$147,670,105	\$31,009,235	\$92,659,268	\$105,443,973	\$0	\$97,162,349	\$78,473,298	\$964,340,380
Federal	\$43,099,555	\$57,019,280	\$61,414,571	\$54,124,582	\$26,119,050	\$57,817,225	\$56,470,328	\$0	\$42,294,015	\$30,694,444	\$429,053,049
Private/Outside Agency	\$18,619,190	\$6,409,945	\$5,522,808	\$10,405,839	\$2,750,466	\$2,581,209	\$5,360,530	\$0	\$4,873,656	\$3,390,551	\$59,914,195
Total	\$323,573,932	\$319,851,539	\$317,361,656	\$333,330,895	\$126,697,592	\$292,216,433	\$287,793,016	\$0	\$249,004,089	\$188,076,469	\$2,437,905,622
Recipients	18,395	19,604	19,200	19,334	7,154	16,985	17,747	0	14,287	10,613	143,318
Average Award	\$17,590	\$16,316	\$16,529	\$17,241	\$17,711	\$17,205	\$16,217	\$0	\$17,428	\$17,722	\$17,010
Loans											
State of California	\$280,625	\$587,761	\$698,873	\$729,203	\$670,227	\$443,603	\$330,929	\$0	\$670,170	\$293,937	\$4,705,328
University of California	\$1,030,079	\$3,233,346	\$550,817	\$397,061	\$0	\$9,408	\$2,468,948	\$0	\$1,698,054	\$850,413	\$10,238,126
Federal	\$66,584,035	\$79,032,056	\$91,064,264	\$94,038,436	\$26,488,807	\$76,231,310	\$70,160,550	\$0	\$65,326,362	\$65,494,959	\$634,420,779
Private/Outside Agency	\$8,347,812	\$4,880,883	\$5,451,146	\$8,663,221	\$1,213,669	\$4,215,540	\$7,011,571	\$0	\$5,946,330	\$6,568,746	\$52,298,917
Total	\$76,242,551	\$87,734,046	\$97,765,100	\$103,827,920	\$28,372,703	\$80,899,861	\$79,971,998	\$0	\$73,640,916	\$73,208,055	\$701,663,150
Recipients	7,634	10,252	10,594	10,357	4,172	10,001	10,479	0	8,202	7,487	79,176
Average Award	\$9,988	\$8,558	\$9,228	\$10,025	\$6,801	\$8,090	\$7,632	\$0	\$8,978	\$9,777	\$8,862
Work-Study											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$6,056,054	\$905,804	\$1,126,342	\$39,772	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$93,173	\$223,642	\$8,444,788
Federal	\$3,745,084	\$1,791,418	\$1,479,084	\$4,380,563	\$495,956	\$1,411,546	\$3,408,956	\$0	\$2,103,152	\$2,759,988	\$21,575,747
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$9,801,138	\$2,697,222	\$2,605,426	\$4,420,335	\$495,956	\$1,411,546	\$3,408,956	\$0	\$2,196,325	\$2,983,630	\$30,020,535
Recipients	3,991	1,265	1,542	2,448	265	810	2,334	0	1,437	1,583	15,676

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2018-19

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Average Award	\$2,456	\$2,132	\$1,690	\$1,806	\$1,873	\$1,742	\$1,460	\$0	\$1,528	\$1,884	\$1,915
Subtotal - Gift Aid, Loans, and Work-Study											
Total	\$409,617,621	\$410,282,807	\$417,732,183	\$441,579,151	\$155,566,250	\$374,527,840	\$371,173,970	\$0	\$324,841,330	\$264,268,154	\$3,169,589,307
Recipients	19,555	20,748	20,416	20,757	7,386	17,879	18,807	0	15,401	11,657	152,606
Average Award	\$20,948	\$19,774	\$20,461	\$21,274	\$21,063	\$20,948	\$19,736	\$0	\$21,092	\$22,671	\$20,770
Readers and Tutors											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$2,647,456	\$736,329	\$647,678	\$1,746,477	\$290,573	\$1,216,397	\$1,116,366	\$0	\$887,615	\$1,129,483	\$10,418,375
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$903	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$62	\$0	\$276	\$0	\$1,241
Total Support	\$2,647,456	\$737,232	\$647,678	\$1,746,477	\$290,573	\$1,216,397	\$1,116,428	\$0	\$887,891	\$1,129,483	\$10,419,615
Recipients	1,314	435	310	687	141	349	819	0	377	729	5,161
Average Award	\$2,015	\$1,695	\$2,088	\$2,541	\$2,058	\$3,483	\$1,364	\$0	\$2,354	\$1,550	\$2,019
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$100	\$0	\$5,917	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,038	\$0	\$0	\$103,123	\$129,178
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	\$100	\$0	\$5,917	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,038	\$0	\$0	\$103,123	\$129,178
Recipients	1	0	2	0	0	0	14	0	0	77	94
Average Award	\$100	\$0	\$2,959	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,420	\$0	\$0	\$1,347	\$1,379
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$380	\$0	\$813	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,419	\$0	\$680	\$0	\$4,291
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	\$380	\$0	\$813	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,419	\$0	\$680	\$0	\$4,291
Recipients	1	0	2	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	14
Average Award	\$380	\$0	\$348	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$253	\$0	\$765	\$0	\$311
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$18,861	\$0	\$986	\$0	\$856	\$0	\$2,806,859	\$0	\$42,340	\$232	\$2,870,133
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,631	\$0	\$108	\$0	\$2,739
Total Support	\$18,861	\$0	\$986	\$0	\$856	\$0	\$2,809,490	\$0	\$42,447	\$232	\$2,872,872
Recipients	5	0	13	0	1	0	1,163	0	215	1	1,398
Average Award	\$3,772	\$0	\$74	\$0	\$856	\$0	\$2,416	\$0	\$198	\$232	\$2,055
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$2,666,797	\$736,329	\$655,394	\$1,746,477	\$291,429	\$1,216,397	\$3,945,682	\$0	\$930,635	\$1,232,837	\$13,421,977
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$903	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,693	\$0	\$383	\$0	\$3,980
Total Support	\$2,666,797	\$737,232	\$655,394	\$1,746,477	\$291,429	\$1,216,397	\$3,948,375	\$0	\$931,018	\$1,232,837	\$13,425,957
Recipients	1,320	435	320	687	141	349	1,425	0	379	750	5,807
Average Award	\$2,020	\$1,695	\$2,045	\$2,541	\$2,064	\$3,483	\$2,770	\$0	\$2,455	\$1,645	\$2,312
Teaching Assistants											

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2018-19

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$5,267,064	\$83,744	\$525	\$25,679	\$21,274	\$11,629	\$0	\$0	\$88,638	\$31,175	\$5,529,728
Fee Remission	\$0	\$65,197	\$0	\$4,290	\$300	\$8,580	\$0	\$0	\$60,060	\$10,963	\$149,390
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$8,234	\$0	\$1,301	\$1,226	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,337	\$1,493	\$18,590
Total Support	\$5,267,064	\$157,176	\$525	\$31,270	\$22,800	\$20,209	\$0	\$0	\$155,034	\$43,631	\$5,697,709
Recipients	558	13	1	7	2	2	0	0	10	8	601
Average Award	\$9,434	\$12,409	\$394	\$4,614	\$9,274	\$10,105	\$0	\$0	\$16,224	\$5,492	\$9,480
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Award	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Award	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$15,724	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$146,687	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$162,411
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$111,540	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$111,540
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,727	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,727
Total Support	\$15,724	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$276,953	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$292,677
Recipients	4	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	29
Average Award	\$3,891	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,090	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,087
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$5,282,789	\$83,744	\$525	\$25,679	\$21,274	\$11,629	\$146,687	\$0	\$88,638	\$31,175	\$5,692,139
Fee Remission	\$0	\$65,197	\$0	\$4,290	\$300	\$8,580	\$111,540	\$0	\$60,060	\$10,963	\$260,930
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$8,234	\$0	\$1,301	\$1,226	\$0	\$18,727	\$0	\$6,337	\$1,493	\$37,317
Total Support	\$5,282,789	\$157,176	\$525	\$31,270	\$22,800	\$20,209	\$276,953	\$0	\$155,034	\$43,631	\$5,990,386
Recipients	558	13	1	7	2	2	25	0	10	8	626
Average Award	\$9,462	\$12,409	\$394	\$4,614	\$9,274	\$10,105	\$11,090	\$0	\$16,224	\$5,492	\$9,569
<i>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</i>											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$7,914,521	\$820,073	\$648,203	\$1,772,156	\$311,847	\$1,228,026	\$1,116,366	\$0	\$976,253	\$1,160,658	\$15,948,103
Fee Remission	\$0	\$65,197	\$0	\$4,290	\$300	\$8,580	\$0	\$0	\$60,060	\$10,963	\$149,390
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$9,137	\$0	\$1,301	\$1,226	\$0	\$62	\$0	\$6,612	\$1,493	\$19,831
Total Support	\$7,914,521	\$894,408	\$648,203	\$1,777,747	\$313,373	\$1,236,606	\$1,116,428	\$0	\$1,042,925	\$1,173,114	\$16,117,325
Recipients	1,727	442	311	694	144	350	819	0	383	735	5,604
Average Award	\$4,583	\$2,025	\$2,081	\$2,562	\$2,182	\$3,530	\$1,364	\$0	\$2,723	\$1,596	\$2,876
<i>Federal Support</i>											

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2018-19

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Earnings	\$100	\$0	\$5,917	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,038	\$0	\$0	\$103,123	\$129,178
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	\$100	\$0	\$5,917	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,038	\$0	\$0	\$103,123	\$129,178
Recipients	1	0	2	0	0	0	14	0	0	77	94
Average Award	\$100	\$0	\$2,959	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,420	\$0	\$0	\$1,347	\$1,379
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$380	\$0	\$813	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,419	\$0	\$680	\$0	\$4,291
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	\$380	\$0	\$813	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,419	\$0	\$680	\$0	\$4,291
Recipients	1	0	2	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	14
Average Award	\$380	\$0	\$348	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$253	\$0	\$765	\$0	\$311
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$34,585	\$0	\$986	\$0	\$856	\$0	\$2,953,545	\$0	\$42,340	\$232	\$3,032,544
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$111,540	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$111,540
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,358	\$0	\$108	\$0	\$21,465
Total Support	\$34,585	\$0	\$986	\$0	\$856	\$0	\$3,086,443	\$0	\$42,447	\$232	\$3,165,549
Recipients	9	0	13	0	1	0	1,179	0	215	1	1,418
Average Award	\$3,825	\$0	\$74	\$0	\$856	\$0	\$2,618	\$0	\$198	\$232	\$2,233
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$7,949,586	\$820,073	\$655,919	\$1,772,156	\$312,703	\$1,228,026	\$4,092,369	\$0	\$1,019,272	\$1,264,012	\$19,114,116
Fee Remission	\$0	\$65,197	\$0	\$4,290	\$300	\$8,580	\$111,540	\$0	\$60,060	\$10,963	\$260,930
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$9,137	\$0	\$1,301	\$1,226	\$0	\$21,420	\$0	\$6,720	\$1,493	\$41,297
Total Support	\$7,949,586	\$894,408	\$655,919	\$1,777,747	\$314,229	\$1,236,606	\$4,225,328	\$0	\$1,086,052	\$1,276,468	\$19,416,343
Recipients	1,733	442	322	694	144	350	1,441	0	384	756	6,265
Average Award	\$4,587	\$2,025	\$2,038	\$2,562	\$2,188	\$3,530	\$2,933	\$0	\$2,828	\$1,690	\$3,099
Research Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$1,278	\$2,413	\$0	\$4,208	\$2,851	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,750
Fee Remission	\$0	\$4,472	\$0	\$0	\$6,285	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,757
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$52	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52
Total Support	\$1,278	\$6,936	\$0	\$4,208	\$9,136	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,558
Recipients	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Average Award	\$1,278	\$6,936	\$0	\$1,403	\$7,831	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,496
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$14,372	\$886	\$667	\$2,572	\$0	\$0	\$2,089	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,586
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	\$234	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$234
Total Support	\$14,372	\$886	\$667	\$2,572	\$0	\$0	\$2,324	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,821
Recipients	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
Average Award	\$7,186	\$665	\$667	\$1,362	\$0	\$0	\$3,346	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,010

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2018-19

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$21,216	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,315	\$5,317	\$846	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,695
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,285	\$4,190	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,475
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$382	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$382
Total Support	\$21,216	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,982	\$9,507	\$846	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$41,552
Recipients	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	8
Average Award	\$4,804	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,728	\$9,507	\$846	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,390
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$1,045	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,045
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$1,045	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,045
Recipients	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Average Award	\$1,045	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,045
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$37,911	\$3,299	\$667	\$6,780	\$6,166	\$5,317	\$2,936	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$63,075
Fee Remission	\$0	\$4,472	\$0	\$0	\$12,570	\$4,190	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,232
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$52	\$0	\$0	\$382	\$0	\$234	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$668
Total Support	\$37,911	\$7,822	\$667	\$6,780	\$19,118	\$9,507	\$3,170	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$84,975
Recipients	8	2	1	5	2	1	2	0	0	0	22
Average Award	\$4,504	\$3,352	\$667	\$1,387	\$7,777	\$9,507	\$1,871	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,899
Subtotal - All Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$7,915,799	\$822,486	\$648,203	\$1,776,365	\$314,698	\$1,228,026	\$1,116,366	\$0	\$976,253	\$1,160,658	\$15,958,853
Fee Remission	\$0	\$69,669	\$0	\$4,290	\$6,585	\$8,580	\$0	\$0	\$60,060	\$10,963	\$160,147
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$9,189	\$0	\$1,301	\$1,226	\$0	\$62	\$0	\$6,612	\$1,493	\$19,883
Total Support	\$7,915,799	\$901,344	\$648,203	\$1,781,955	\$322,509	\$1,236,606	\$1,116,428	\$0	\$1,042,925	\$1,173,114	\$16,138,883
Recipients	1,727	443	311	697	144	350	819	0	383	735	5,608
Average Award	\$4,584	\$2,036	\$2,081	\$2,557	\$2,245	\$3,530	\$1,364	\$0	\$2,723	\$1,596	\$2,878
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$14,472	\$886	\$6,584	\$2,572	\$0	\$0	\$22,128	\$0	\$0	\$103,123	\$149,764
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	\$234	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$234
Total Support	\$14,472	\$886	\$6,584	\$2,572	\$0	\$0	\$22,362	\$0	\$0	\$103,123	\$149,999
Recipients	3	1	3	2	0	0	15	0	0	77	101
Average Award	\$4,824	\$665	\$2,195	\$1,362	\$0	\$0	\$1,510	\$0	\$0	\$1,347	\$1,491
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$21,596	\$0	\$813	\$0	\$3,315	\$5,317	\$3,265	\$0	\$680	\$0	\$34,986
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,285	\$4,190	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,475

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2018-19

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$382	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$382
Total Support	\$21,596	\$0	\$813	\$0	\$9,982	\$9,507	\$3,265	\$0	\$680	\$0	\$45,843
Recipients	5	0	2	0	1	1	11	0	1	0	21
Average Award	\$3,987	\$0	\$348	\$0	\$7,728	\$9,507	\$309	\$0	\$765	\$0	\$2,134
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$35,630	\$0	\$986	\$0	\$856	\$0	\$2,953,545	\$0	\$42,340	\$232	\$3,033,589
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$111,540	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$111,540
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,358	\$0	\$108	\$0	\$21,465
Total Support	\$35,630	\$0	\$986	\$0	\$856	\$0	\$3,086,443	\$0	\$42,447	\$232	\$3,166,594
Recipients	10	0	13	0	1	0	1,179	0	215	1	1,419
Average Award	\$3,548	\$0	\$74	\$0	\$856	\$0	\$2,618	\$0	\$198	\$232	\$2,232
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$7,987,497	\$823,372	\$656,586	\$1,778,936	\$318,869	\$1,233,343	\$4,095,304	\$0	\$1,019,272	\$1,264,012	\$19,177,192
Fee Remission	\$0	\$69,669	\$0	\$4,290	\$12,870	\$12,770	\$111,540	\$0	\$60,060	\$10,963	\$282,162
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$9,189	\$0	\$1,301	\$1,608	\$0	\$22,954	\$0	\$6,720	\$1,493	\$43,265
Total Support	\$7,987,497	\$902,230	\$656,586	\$1,784,527	\$333,347	\$1,246,113	\$4,229,798	\$0	\$1,086,052	\$1,276,468	\$19,502,618
Recipients	1,737	444	323	697	144	350	1,442	0	384	756	6,276
Average Award	\$4,598	\$2,032	\$2,034	\$2,560	\$2,321	\$3,557	\$2,934	\$0	\$2,828	\$1,690	\$3,107
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$417,605,118	\$411,185,037	\$418,388,769	\$443,363,678	\$155,899,597	\$375,773,954	\$375,403,768	\$0	\$325,927,382	\$265,544,623	\$3,189,091,925
Recipients	20,359	20,918	20,536	21,064	7,404	17,939	19,540	0	15,558	11,929	155,246
Average Award	\$20,513	\$19,657	\$20,374	\$21,049	\$21,056	\$20,947	\$19,212	\$0	\$20,950	\$22,260	\$20,542
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$21,100,585	\$30,953,827	\$19,444,310	\$33,816,742	\$8,117,752	\$13,993,377	\$29,405,792	\$0	\$19,221,424	\$12,896,420	\$188,950,230
Recipients	7,869	8,907	6,007	8,989	1,961	3,612	7,787	0	7,200	4,442	56,772
Average Award	\$2,682	\$3,475	\$3,237	\$3,762	\$4,139	\$3,875	\$3,776	\$0	\$2,670	\$2,903	\$3,328
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$438,705,703	\$442,138,864	\$437,833,078	\$477,180,419	\$164,017,349	\$389,767,331	\$404,809,561	\$0	\$345,148,806	\$278,441,043	\$3,378,042,155
Recipients	22,191	23,125	21,680	22,964	7,500	18,264	21,363	0	17,191	12,836	167,114
Average Award	\$19,770	\$19,119	\$20,195	\$20,779	\$21,870	\$21,341	\$18,949	\$0	\$20,077	\$21,692	\$20,214

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2018-19

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2018-19 Full Year Equiv Enroll	32,526	31,601	31,234	33,357	8,072	21,275	31,404	0	24,301	18,046	231,816
Scholarships/Fellowships											
State of California	\$3,819,217	\$3,815,020	\$4,592,215	\$3,657,367	\$1,033,922	\$3,125,486	\$3,815,762	\$0	\$2,172,043	\$2,205,238	\$28,236,270
University of California	\$56,101,851	\$17,800,130	\$13,270,970	\$38,786,256	\$1,790,772	\$12,098,426	\$9,462,674	\$0	\$13,305,514	\$4,131,562	\$166,748,155
Federal	\$1,737,354	\$1,118,971	\$263,742	\$2,376,669	\$160,720	\$449,386	\$988,012	\$0	\$602,140	\$60,414	\$7,757,407
Private/Outside Agency	\$18,619,190	\$6,409,945	\$3,911,749	\$10,405,839	\$2,750,466	\$2,423,726	\$5,360,530	\$0	\$4,214,996	\$3,390,551	\$57,486,993
Total	\$80,277,611	\$29,144,065	\$22,038,676	\$55,226,132	\$5,735,880	\$18,097,024	\$19,626,978	\$0	\$20,294,693	\$9,787,766	\$260,228,825
Recipients	9,726	6,194	5,879	8,827	1,924	3,418	4,699	0	4,975	3,270	48,912
Average Award	\$8,254	\$4,705	\$3,749	\$6,257	\$2,981	\$5,294	\$4,177	\$0	\$4,079	\$2,993	\$5,320
Grants											
State of California	\$87,257,744	\$115,784,103	\$141,511,330	\$117,473,002	\$65,784,918	\$136,033,245	\$116,702,423	\$0	\$102,502,026	\$73,312,938	\$956,361,728
University of California	\$114,676,377	\$119,023,062	\$91,049,763	\$108,883,849	\$29,218,462	\$80,560,842	\$95,981,299	\$0	\$83,856,835	\$74,341,736	\$797,592,225
Federal	\$41,362,201	\$55,900,309	\$61,150,828	\$51,747,913	\$25,958,331	\$57,367,839	\$55,482,316	\$0	\$41,691,875	\$30,634,030	\$421,295,642
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$1,611,059	\$0	\$0	\$157,483	\$0	\$0	\$658,660	\$0	\$2,427,202
Total	\$243,296,321	\$290,707,474	\$295,322,981	\$278,104,764	\$120,961,711	\$274,119,408	\$268,166,038	\$0	\$228,709,396	\$178,288,704	\$2,177,676,797
Recipients	14,226	16,904	17,047	15,687	6,841	15,404	15,830	0	12,538	9,433	123,909
Average Award	\$17,103	\$17,198	\$17,324	\$17,728	\$17,683	\$17,795	\$16,941	\$0	\$18,242	\$18,901	\$17,575
Subtotal - Gift Aid											
State of California	\$91,076,961	\$119,599,123	\$146,103,545	\$121,130,369	\$66,818,840	\$139,158,731	\$120,518,185	\$0	\$104,674,069	\$75,518,176	\$984,597,998
University of California	\$170,778,227	\$136,823,192	\$104,320,733	\$147,670,105	\$31,009,235	\$92,659,268	\$105,443,973	\$0	\$97,162,349	\$78,473,298	\$964,340,380
Federal	\$43,099,555	\$57,019,280	\$61,414,571	\$54,124,582	\$26,119,050	\$57,817,225	\$56,470,328	\$0	\$42,294,015	\$30,694,444	\$429,053,049
Private/Outside Agency	\$18,619,190	\$6,409,945	\$5,522,808	\$10,405,839	\$2,750,466	\$2,581,209	\$5,360,530	\$0	\$4,873,656	\$3,390,551	\$59,914,195
Total	\$323,573,932	\$319,851,539	\$317,361,656	\$333,330,895	\$126,697,592	\$292,216,433	\$287,793,016	\$0	\$249,004,089	\$188,076,469	\$2,437,905,622
Recipients	18,395	19,604	19,200	19,334	7,154	16,985	17,747	0	14,287	10,613	143,318
Average Award	\$17,590	\$16,316	\$16,529	\$17,241	\$17,711	\$17,205	\$16,217	\$0	\$17,428	\$17,722	\$17,010
Loans											
State of California	\$280,625	\$587,761	\$698,873	\$729,203	\$670,227	\$443,603	\$330,929	\$0	\$670,170	\$293,937	\$4,705,328
University of California	\$1,030,079	\$3,233,346	\$550,817	\$397,061	\$0	\$9,408	\$2,468,948	\$0	\$1,698,054	\$850,413	\$10,238,126
Federal	\$66,584,035	\$79,032,056	\$91,064,264	\$94,038,436	\$26,488,807	\$76,231,310	\$70,160,550	\$0	\$65,326,362	\$65,494,959	\$634,420,779
Private/Outside Agency	\$8,347,812	\$4,880,883	\$5,451,146	\$8,663,221	\$1,213,669	\$4,215,540	\$7,011,571	\$0	\$5,946,330	\$6,568,746	\$52,298,917
Total	\$76,242,551	\$87,734,046	\$97,765,100	\$103,827,920	\$28,372,703	\$80,899,861	\$79,971,998	\$0	\$73,640,916	\$73,208,055	\$701,663,150
Recipients	7,634	10,252	10,594	10,357	4,172	10,001	10,479	0	8,202	7,487	79,176
Average Award	\$9,988	\$8,558	\$9,228	\$10,025	\$6,801	\$8,090	\$7,632	\$0	\$8,978	\$9,777	\$8,862
Work-Study											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$6,056,054	\$905,804	\$1,126,342	\$39,772	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$93,173	\$223,642	\$8,444,788
Federal	\$3,745,084	\$1,791,418	\$1,479,084	\$4,380,563	\$495,956	\$1,411,546	\$3,408,956	\$0	\$2,103,152	\$2,759,988	\$21,575,747
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$9,801,138	\$2,697,222	\$2,605,426	\$4,420,335	\$495,956	\$1,411,546	\$3,408,956	\$0	\$2,196,325	\$2,983,630	\$30,020,535
Recipients	3,991	1,265	1,542	2,448	265	810	2,334	0	1,437	1,583	15,676

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2018-19

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Average Award	\$2,456	\$2,132	\$1,690	\$1,806	\$1,873	\$1,742	\$1,460	\$0	\$1,528	\$1,884	\$1,915
Subtotal - Gift Aid, Loans, and Work-Study											
Total	\$409,617,621	\$410,282,807	\$417,732,183	\$441,579,151	\$155,566,250	\$374,527,840	\$371,173,970	\$0	\$324,841,330	\$264,268,154	\$3,169,589,307
Recipients	19,555	20,748	20,416	20,757	7,386	17,879	18,807	0	15,401	11,657	152,606
Average Award	\$20,948	\$19,774	\$20,461	\$21,274	\$21,063	\$20,948	\$19,736	\$0	\$21,092	\$22,671	\$20,770
Readers and Tutors											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$2,647,456	\$736,329	\$647,678	\$1,746,477	\$290,573	\$1,216,397	\$1,116,366	\$0	\$887,615	\$1,129,483	\$10,418,375
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$903	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$62	\$0	\$276	\$0	\$1,241
Total Support	\$2,647,456	\$737,232	\$647,678	\$1,746,477	\$290,573	\$1,216,397	\$1,116,428	\$0	\$887,891	\$1,129,483	\$10,419,615
Recipients	1,314	435	310	687	141	349	819	0	377	729	5,161
Average Award	\$2,015	\$1,695	\$2,088	\$2,541	\$2,058	\$3,483	\$1,364	\$0	\$2,354	\$1,550	\$2,019
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$100	\$0	\$5,917	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,038	\$0	\$0	\$103,123	\$129,178
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	\$100	\$0	\$5,917	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,038	\$0	\$0	\$103,123	\$129,178
Recipients	1	0	2	0	0	0	14	0	0	77	94
Average Award	\$100	\$0	\$2,959	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,420	\$0	\$0	\$1,347	\$1,379
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$380	\$0	\$813	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,419	\$0	\$680	\$0	\$4,291
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	\$380	\$0	\$813	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,419	\$0	\$680	\$0	\$4,291
Recipients	1	0	2	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	14
Average Award	\$380	\$0	\$348	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$253	\$0	\$765	\$0	\$311
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$18,861	\$0	\$986	\$0	\$856	\$0	\$2,806,859	\$0	\$42,340	\$232	\$2,870,133
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,631	\$0	\$108	\$0	\$2,739
Total Support	\$18,861	\$0	\$986	\$0	\$856	\$0	\$2,809,490	\$0	\$42,447	\$232	\$2,872,872
Recipients	5	0	13	0	1	0	1,163	0	215	1	1,398
Average Award	\$3,772	\$0	\$74	\$0	\$856	\$0	\$2,416	\$0	\$198	\$232	\$2,055
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$2,666,797	\$736,329	\$655,394	\$1,746,477	\$291,429	\$1,216,397	\$3,945,682	\$0	\$930,635	\$1,232,837	\$13,421,977
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$903	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,693	\$0	\$383	\$0	\$3,980
Total Support	\$2,666,797	\$737,232	\$655,394	\$1,746,477	\$291,429	\$1,216,397	\$3,948,375	\$0	\$931,018	\$1,232,837	\$13,425,957
Recipients	1,320	435	320	687	141	349	1,425	0	379	750	5,807
Average Award	\$2,020	\$1,695	\$2,045	\$2,541	\$2,064	\$3,483	\$2,770	\$0	\$2,455	\$1,645	\$2,312
Teaching Assistants											

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2018-19

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$5,267,064	\$83,744	\$525	\$25,679	\$21,274	\$11,629	\$0	\$0	\$88,638	\$31,175	\$5,529,728
Fee Remission	\$0	\$65,197	\$0	\$4,290	\$300	\$8,580	\$0	\$0	\$60,060	\$10,963	\$149,390
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$8,234	\$0	\$1,301	\$1,226	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,337	\$1,493	\$18,590
Total Support	\$5,267,064	\$157,176	\$525	\$31,270	\$22,800	\$20,209	\$0	\$0	\$155,034	\$43,631	\$5,697,709
Recipients	558	13	1	7	2	2	0	0	10	8	601
Average Award	\$9,434	\$12,409	\$394	\$4,614	\$9,274	\$10,105	\$0	\$0	\$16,224	\$5,492	\$9,480
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Award	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Award	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$15,724	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$146,687	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$162,411
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$111,540	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$111,540
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,727	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,727
Total Support	\$15,724	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$276,953	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$292,677
Recipients	4	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	29
Average Award	\$3,891	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,090	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,087
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$5,282,789	\$83,744	\$525	\$25,679	\$21,274	\$11,629	\$146,687	\$0	\$88,638	\$31,175	\$5,692,139
Fee Remission	\$0	\$65,197	\$0	\$4,290	\$300	\$8,580	\$111,540	\$0	\$60,060	\$10,963	\$260,930
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$8,234	\$0	\$1,301	\$1,226	\$0	\$18,727	\$0	\$6,337	\$1,493	\$37,317
Total Support	\$5,282,789	\$157,176	\$525	\$31,270	\$22,800	\$20,209	\$276,953	\$0	\$155,034	\$43,631	\$5,990,386
Recipients	558	13	1	7	2	2	25	0	10	8	626
Average Award	\$9,462	\$12,409	\$394	\$4,614	\$9,274	\$10,105	\$11,090	\$0	\$16,224	\$5,492	\$9,569
<i>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</i>											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$7,914,521	\$820,073	\$648,203	\$1,772,156	\$311,847	\$1,228,026	\$1,116,366	\$0	\$976,253	\$1,160,658	\$15,948,103
Fee Remission	\$0	\$65,197	\$0	\$4,290	\$300	\$8,580	\$0	\$0	\$60,060	\$10,963	\$149,390
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$9,137	\$0	\$1,301	\$1,226	\$0	\$62	\$0	\$6,612	\$1,493	\$19,831
Total Support	\$7,914,521	\$894,408	\$648,203	\$1,777,747	\$313,373	\$1,236,606	\$1,116,428	\$0	\$1,042,925	\$1,173,114	\$16,117,325
Recipients	1,727	442	311	694	144	350	819	0	383	735	5,604
Average Award	\$4,583	\$2,025	\$2,081	\$2,562	\$2,182	\$3,530	\$1,364	\$0	\$2,723	\$1,596	\$2,876
<i>Federal Support</i>											

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2018-19

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Earnings	\$100	\$0	\$5,917	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,038	\$0	\$0	\$103,123	\$129,178
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	\$100	\$0	\$5,917	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,038	\$0	\$0	\$103,123	\$129,178
Recipients	1	0	2	0	0	0	14	0	0	77	94
Average Award	\$100	\$0	\$2,959	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,420	\$0	\$0	\$1,347	\$1,379
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$380	\$0	\$813	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,419	\$0	\$680	\$0	\$4,291
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	\$380	\$0	\$813	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,419	\$0	\$680	\$0	\$4,291
Recipients	1	0	2	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	14
Average Award	\$380	\$0	\$348	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$253	\$0	\$765	\$0	\$311
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$34,585	\$0	\$986	\$0	\$856	\$0	\$2,953,545	\$0	\$42,340	\$232	\$3,032,544
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$111,540	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$111,540
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,358	\$0	\$108	\$0	\$21,465
Total Support	\$34,585	\$0	\$986	\$0	\$856	\$0	\$3,086,443	\$0	\$42,447	\$232	\$3,165,549
Recipients	9	0	13	0	1	0	1,179	0	215	1	1,418
Average Award	\$3,825	\$0	\$74	\$0	\$856	\$0	\$2,618	\$0	\$198	\$232	\$2,233
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$7,949,586	\$820,073	\$655,919	\$1,772,156	\$312,703	\$1,228,026	\$4,092,369	\$0	\$1,019,272	\$1,264,012	\$19,114,116
Fee Remission	\$0	\$65,197	\$0	\$4,290	\$300	\$8,580	\$111,540	\$0	\$60,060	\$10,963	\$260,930
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$9,137	\$0	\$1,301	\$1,226	\$0	\$21,420	\$0	\$6,720	\$1,493	\$41,297
Total Support	\$7,949,586	\$894,408	\$655,919	\$1,777,747	\$314,229	\$1,236,606	\$4,225,328	\$0	\$1,086,052	\$1,276,468	\$19,416,343
Recipients	1,733	442	322	694	144	350	1,441	0	384	756	6,265
Average Award	\$4,587	\$2,025	\$2,038	\$2,562	\$2,188	\$3,530	\$2,933	\$0	\$2,828	\$1,690	\$3,099
Research Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$1,278	\$2,413	\$0	\$4,208	\$2,851	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,750
Fee Remission	\$0	\$4,472	\$0	\$0	\$6,285	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,757
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$52	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52
Total Support	\$1,278	\$6,936	\$0	\$4,208	\$9,136	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,558
Recipients	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Average Award	\$1,278	\$6,936	\$0	\$1,403	\$7,831	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,496
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$14,372	\$886	\$667	\$2,572	\$0	\$0	\$2,089	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,586
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	\$234	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$234
Total Support	\$14,372	\$886	\$667	\$2,572	\$0	\$0	\$2,324	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,821
Recipients	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
Average Award	\$7,186	\$665	\$667	\$1,362	\$0	\$0	\$3,346	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,010

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2018-19

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$21,216	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,315	\$5,317	\$846	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,695
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,285	\$4,190	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,475
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$382	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$382
Total Support	\$21,216	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,982	\$9,507	\$846	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$41,552
Recipients	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	8
Average Award	\$4,804	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,728	\$9,507	\$846	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,390
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$1,045	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,045
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$1,045	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,045
Recipients	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Average Award	\$1,045	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,045
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$37,911	\$3,299	\$667	\$6,780	\$6,166	\$5,317	\$2,936	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$63,075
Fee Remission	\$0	\$4,472	\$0	\$0	\$12,570	\$4,190	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,232
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$52	\$0	\$0	\$382	\$0	\$234	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$668
Total Support	\$37,911	\$7,822	\$667	\$6,780	\$19,118	\$9,507	\$3,170	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$84,975
Recipients	8	2	1	5	2	1	2	0	0	0	22
Average Award	\$4,504	\$3,352	\$667	\$1,387	\$7,777	\$9,507	\$1,871	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,899
Subtotal - All Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$7,915,799	\$822,486	\$648,203	\$1,776,365	\$314,698	\$1,228,026	\$1,116,366	\$0	\$976,253	\$1,160,658	\$15,958,853
Fee Remission	\$0	\$69,669	\$0	\$4,290	\$6,585	\$8,580	\$0	\$0	\$60,060	\$10,963	\$160,147
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$9,189	\$0	\$1,301	\$1,226	\$0	\$62	\$0	\$6,612	\$1,493	\$19,883
Total Support	\$7,915,799	\$901,344	\$648,203	\$1,781,955	\$322,509	\$1,236,606	\$1,116,428	\$0	\$1,042,925	\$1,173,114	\$16,138,883
Recipients	1,727	443	311	697	144	350	819	0	383	735	5,608
Average Award	\$4,584	\$2,036	\$2,081	\$2,557	\$2,245	\$3,530	\$1,364	\$0	\$2,723	\$1,596	\$2,878
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$14,472	\$886	\$6,584	\$2,572	\$0	\$0	\$22,128	\$0	\$0	\$103,123	\$149,764
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	\$234	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$234
Total Support	\$14,472	\$886	\$6,584	\$2,572	\$0	\$0	\$22,362	\$0	\$0	\$103,123	\$149,999
Recipients	3	1	3	2	0	0	15	0	0	77	101
Average Award	\$4,824	\$665	\$2,195	\$1,362	\$0	\$0	\$1,510	\$0	\$0	\$1,347	\$1,491
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$21,596	\$0	\$813	\$0	\$3,315	\$5,317	\$3,265	\$0	\$680	\$0	\$34,986
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,285	\$4,190	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,475

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2018-19

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$382	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$382
Total Support	\$21,596	\$0	\$813	\$0	\$9,982	\$9,507	\$3,265	\$0	\$680	\$0	\$45,843
Recipients	5	0	2	0	1	1	11	0	1	0	21
Average Award	\$3,987	\$0	\$348	\$0	\$7,728	\$9,507	\$309	\$0	\$765	\$0	\$2,134
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$35,630	\$0	\$986	\$0	\$856	\$0	\$2,953,545	\$0	\$42,340	\$232	\$3,033,589
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$111,540	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$111,540
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,358	\$0	\$108	\$0	\$21,465
Total Support	\$35,630	\$0	\$986	\$0	\$856	\$0	\$3,086,443	\$0	\$42,447	\$232	\$3,166,594
Recipients	10	0	13	0	1	0	1,179	0	215	1	1,419
Average Award	\$3,548	\$0	\$74	\$0	\$856	\$0	\$2,618	\$0	\$198	\$232	\$2,232
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$7,987,497	\$823,372	\$656,586	\$1,778,936	\$318,869	\$1,233,343	\$4,095,304	\$0	\$1,019,272	\$1,264,012	\$19,177,192
Fee Remission	\$0	\$69,669	\$0	\$4,290	\$12,870	\$12,770	\$111,540	\$0	\$60,060	\$10,963	\$282,162
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$9,189	\$0	\$1,301	\$1,608	\$0	\$22,954	\$0	\$6,720	\$1,493	\$43,265
Total Support	\$7,987,497	\$902,230	\$656,586	\$1,784,527	\$333,347	\$1,246,113	\$4,229,798	\$0	\$1,086,052	\$1,276,468	\$19,502,618
Recipients	1,737	444	323	697	144	350	1,442	0	384	756	6,276
Average Award	\$4,598	\$2,032	\$2,034	\$2,560	\$2,321	\$3,557	\$2,934	\$0	\$2,828	\$1,690	\$3,107
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$417,605,118	\$411,185,037	\$418,388,769	\$443,363,678	\$155,899,597	\$375,773,954	\$375,403,768	\$0	\$325,927,382	\$265,544,623	\$3,189,091,925
Recipients	20,359	20,918	20,536	21,064	7,404	17,939	19,540	0	15,558	11,929	155,246
Average Award	\$20,513	\$19,657	\$20,374	\$21,049	\$21,056	\$20,947	\$19,212	\$0	\$20,950	\$22,260	\$20,542
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$21,100,585	\$30,953,827	\$19,444,310	\$33,816,742	\$8,117,752	\$13,993,377	\$29,405,792	\$0	\$19,221,424	\$12,896,420	\$188,950,230
Recipients	7,869	8,907	6,007	8,989	1,961	3,612	7,787	0	7,200	4,442	56,772
Average Award	\$2,682	\$3,475	\$3,237	\$3,762	\$4,139	\$3,875	\$3,776	\$0	\$2,670	\$2,903	\$3,328
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$438,705,703	\$442,138,864	\$437,833,078	\$477,180,419	\$164,017,349	\$389,767,331	\$404,809,561	\$0	\$345,148,806	\$278,441,043	\$3,378,042,155
Recipients	22,191	23,125	21,680	22,964	7,500	18,264	21,363	0	17,191	12,836	167,114
Average Award	\$19,770	\$19,119	\$20,195	\$20,779	\$21,870	\$21,341	\$18,949	\$0	\$20,077	\$21,692	\$20,214

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2018-19

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2018-19 Full Year Equiv Enroll	11,512	7,197	6,069	12,613	653	3,195	7,219	3,049	2,821	1,838	56,166
Scholarships/Fellowships											
State of California	\$0	\$212,848	\$0	\$348,572	\$0	\$29,045	\$96,154	\$108,552	\$2,450	\$389,962	\$1,187,583
University of California	\$134,509,816	\$49,878,133	\$56,202,740	\$139,906,949	\$3,669,906	\$33,485,713	\$47,791,139	\$20,792,728	\$31,442,475	\$13,051,706	\$530,731,304
Federal	\$22,422,625	\$9,274,313	\$8,885,987	\$16,833,670	\$545,057	\$2,834,893	\$11,462,353	\$14,525,841	\$5,147,056	\$2,582,664	\$94,514,460
Private/Outside Agency	\$13,928,254	\$4,982,635	\$2,352,310	\$4,403,906	\$393,979	\$1,240,117	\$5,215,584	\$3,640,066	\$841,872	\$960,367	\$37,959,091
Total	\$170,860,695	\$64,347,929	\$67,441,037	\$161,493,097	\$4,608,942	\$37,589,768	\$64,565,230	\$39,067,187	\$37,433,853	\$16,984,699	\$664,392,437
Recipients	7,690	4,223	4,089	7,708	474	1,800	3,637	1,781	2,162	1,039	34,603
Average Award	\$22,219	\$15,238	\$16,492	\$20,951	\$9,720	\$20,883	\$17,752	\$21,940	\$17,316	\$16,343	\$19,200
Grants											
State of California	\$12,570	\$409,192	\$63,475	\$192,720	\$0	\$400,763	\$75,420	\$224,833	\$211,130	\$90,599	\$1,680,702
University of California	\$89,389	\$15,410,308	\$6,386,419	\$1,605,483	\$3,202,776	\$629,955	\$7,741,019	\$27,763,941	\$0	\$462,162	\$63,291,452
Federal	\$22,512	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$801,741	\$272,868	\$60,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,157,121
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$112,133	\$5,000	\$0	\$301,609	\$96,167	\$516,778	\$0	\$0	\$1,031,687
Total	\$124,471	\$15,819,500	\$6,562,027	\$1,803,203	\$3,202,776	\$2,134,068	\$8,185,474	\$28,565,552	\$211,130	\$552,761	\$67,160,962
Recipients	245	2,868	350	92	231	440	412	2,244	17	384	7,282
Average Award	\$508	\$5,516	\$18,740	\$19,553	\$13,895	\$4,850	\$19,868	\$12,732	\$12,419	\$1,440	\$9,223
Subtotal - Gift Aid											
State of California	\$12,570	\$622,040	\$63,475	\$541,292	\$0	\$429,808	\$171,574	\$333,385	\$213,580	\$480,561	\$2,868,285
University of California	\$134,599,204	\$65,288,441	\$62,589,159	\$141,512,432	\$6,872,682	\$34,115,668	\$55,532,158	\$48,556,669	\$31,442,475	\$13,513,868	\$594,022,756
Federal	\$22,445,137	\$9,274,313	\$8,885,987	\$16,833,670	\$545,057	\$3,636,634	\$11,735,221	\$14,585,841	\$5,147,056	\$2,582,664	\$95,671,581
Private/Outside Agency	\$13,928,254	\$4,982,635	\$2,464,443	\$4,408,906	\$393,979	\$1,541,726	\$5,311,751	\$4,156,844	\$841,872	\$960,367	\$38,990,778
Total	\$170,985,166	\$80,167,428	\$74,003,065	\$163,296,300	\$7,811,718	\$39,723,836	\$72,750,704	\$67,632,739	\$37,644,983	\$17,537,460	\$731,553,399
Recipients	7,731	5,343	4,272	7,716	555	1,914	3,814	2,709	2,162	1,172	37,389
Average Award	\$22,117	\$15,003	\$17,322	\$21,164	\$14,084	\$20,751	\$19,074	\$24,963	\$17,414	\$14,964	\$19,566
Loans											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$0	\$75,617	\$0	\$260,000	\$0	\$3,625	\$1,825,928	\$335,534	\$0	\$0	\$2,500,704
Federal	\$74,448,367	\$65,069,607	\$51,302,681	\$126,807,383	\$976,751	\$20,154,004	\$27,994,516	\$62,809,430	\$5,390,444	\$2,946,164	\$437,899,347
Private/Outside Agency	\$17,058,263	\$1,750,865	\$1,995,369	\$14,454,590	\$0	\$337,705	\$1,390,883	\$2,515,618	\$391,427	\$44,384	\$39,939,104
Total	\$91,506,630	\$66,896,089	\$53,298,050	\$141,521,973	\$976,751	\$20,495,334	\$31,211,327	\$65,660,582	\$5,781,871	\$2,990,548	\$480,339,155
Recipients	2,202	1,849	1,549	3,551	62	675	985	1,483	311	171	12,838
Average Award	\$41,552	\$36,175	\$34,408	\$39,853	\$15,754	\$30,373	\$31,682	\$44,276	\$18,583	\$17,508	\$37,414
Work-Study											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$15,679	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,679
Federal	\$519,949	\$986,196	\$259,937	\$262,278	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$701,951	\$208,558	\$0	\$2,938,869
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$535,628	\$986,196	\$259,937	\$262,278	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$701,951	\$208,558	\$0	\$2,954,548

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2018-19

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	118	231	41	65	0	0	0	192	80	0	727
Average Award	\$4,530	\$4,275	\$6,340	\$4,035	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,662	\$2,607	\$0	\$4,066
Subtotal - Gift Aid, Loans, and Work-Study											
Total	\$263,027,424	\$148,049,713	\$127,561,051	\$305,080,551	\$8,788,469	\$60,219,170	\$103,962,031	\$133,995,272	\$43,635,412	\$20,528,008	\$1,214,847,102
Recipients	8,502	5,521	4,692	8,848	566	2,230	4,163	2,811	2,274	1,211	40,818
Average Award	\$30,938	\$26,817	\$27,188	\$34,478	\$15,536	\$27,008	\$24,970	\$47,670	\$19,185	\$16,957	\$29,762
Readers and Tutors											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$2,125,723	\$1,171,937	\$1,168,059	\$1,596,883	\$6,056	\$295,441	\$36,374	\$13,309	\$342,647	\$149,273	\$6,905,702
Fee Remission	\$2,929,119	\$0	\$1,309,296	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,238,415
Health Insurance Remissions	\$771,562	\$300,804	\$255,931	\$314,525	\$235	\$17,310	\$9,663	\$66,234	\$72,554	\$19,899	\$1,828,717
Total Support	\$5,826,404	\$1,472,742	\$2,733,286	\$1,911,408	\$6,291	\$312,752	\$46,037	\$79,542	\$415,200	\$169,172	\$12,972,833
Recipients	742	475	360	541	2	200	187	27	238	118	2,890
Average Award	\$7,854	\$3,098	\$7,592	\$3,531	\$3,146	\$1,567	\$246	\$2,983	\$1,746	\$1,434	\$4,489
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$20,299	\$650	\$1,865	\$6,089	\$0	\$0	\$1,233	\$0	\$0	\$2,871	\$33,008
Fee Remission	\$2,828	\$0	\$438	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,266
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,471	\$94	\$208	\$560	\$0	\$0	\$231	\$0	\$0	\$360	\$3,925
Total Support	\$25,599	\$744	\$2,510	\$6,649	\$0	\$0	\$1,465	\$0	\$0	\$3,232	\$40,199
Recipients	5	1	7	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	19
Average Award	\$5,120	\$744	\$377	\$2,493	\$0	\$0	\$775	\$0	\$0	\$1,616	\$2,091
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$5,966	\$0	\$0	\$22,866	\$11,722	\$0	\$4,279	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$44,832
Fee Remission	\$6,435	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,435
Health Insurance Remissions	\$362	\$0	\$0	\$1,492	\$787	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,642
Total Support	\$12,764	\$0	\$0	\$24,358	\$12,509	\$0	\$4,279	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$53,909
Recipients	2	0	0	8	4	0	1	0	0	0	15
Average Award	\$6,382	\$0	\$0	\$3,045	\$3,127	\$0	\$4,279	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,594
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$128,310	\$21,817	\$24,925	\$17,778	\$0	\$0	\$1,511,107	\$0	\$19,512	\$557	\$1,724,007
Fee Remission	\$187,816	\$0	\$8,342	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$196,158
Health Insurance Remissions	\$38,350	\$4,557	\$1,096	\$3,005	\$0	\$0	\$399,591	\$0	\$5,311	\$100	\$452,009
Total Support	\$354,476	\$26,374	\$34,362	\$20,783	\$0	\$0	\$1,910,698	\$0	\$24,823	\$657	\$2,372,174
Recipients	44	10	21	2	0	0	468	0	33	1	579
Average Award	\$8,056	\$2,728	\$1,611	\$10,392	\$0	\$0	\$4,084	\$0	\$745	\$657	\$4,095
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$2,280,299	\$1,194,405	\$1,194,849	\$1,643,616	\$17,778	\$295,441	\$1,552,993	\$13,309	\$362,159	\$152,702	\$8,707,549
Fee Remission	\$3,126,198	\$0	\$1,318,076	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,444,274
Health Insurance Remissions	\$812,746	\$305,455	\$257,234	\$319,582	\$1,022	\$17,310	\$409,485	\$66,234	\$77,865	\$20,359	\$2,287,293
Total Support	\$6,219,243	\$1,499,860	\$2,770,159	\$1,963,198	\$18,800	\$312,752	\$1,962,478	\$79,542	\$440,023	\$173,061	\$15,439,115
Recipients	781	485	379	548	6	200	473	27	240	120	3,258
Average Award	\$7,960	\$3,092	\$7,309	\$3,580	\$3,133	\$1,567	\$4,153	\$2,983	\$1,835	\$1,442	\$4,738

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2018-19

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Teaching Assistants											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$39,491,434	\$38,558,286	\$27,646,280	\$46,517,622	\$9,214,563	\$22,528,715	\$786,518	\$173,289	\$27,509,203	\$18,074,880	\$230,500,789
Fee Remission	\$23,056,963	\$22,943,596	\$16,643,829	\$26,112,515	\$4,263,029	\$12,726,681	\$541,366	\$0	\$16,096,918	\$8,738,688	\$131,123,584
Health Insurance Remissions	\$7,435,696	\$6,826,338	\$4,487,411	\$6,896,439	\$991,542	\$3,149,634	\$123,193	\$101,262	\$3,720,902	\$2,647,877	\$36,380,295
Total Support	\$69,984,093	\$68,328,219	\$48,777,520	\$79,526,575	\$14,469,134	\$38,405,031	\$1,451,076	\$274,551	\$47,327,024	\$29,461,445	\$398,004,668
Recipients	2,903	2,778	1,923	3,170	534	1,404	1,621	36	1,732	1,109	17,211
Average Award	\$24,104	\$24,592	\$25,370	\$25,085	\$27,079	\$27,350	\$895	\$7,626	\$27,330	\$26,572	\$23,125
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$47,170	\$9,091	\$98	\$14,342	\$6,716	(\$2,080)	\$993	\$0	\$0	\$28,684	\$105,014
Fee Remission	\$29,845	\$1,009	\$115	\$12,713	\$1,035	\$0	\$701	\$0	\$0	\$3,752	\$49,169
Health Insurance Remissions	\$9,009	\$1,484	\$9	\$3,124	\$641	\$0	\$80	\$0	\$0	\$1,316	\$15,663
Total Support	\$86,024	\$11,584	\$222	\$30,179	\$8,391	(\$2,080)	\$1,774	\$0	\$0	\$33,751	\$169,846
Recipients	10	6	2	11	6	0	1	0	0	3	39
Average Award	\$8,602	\$1,931	\$111	\$2,744	\$1,399	\$0	\$1,774	\$0	\$0	\$12,657	\$4,393
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$87,760	\$1,910	\$7,529	\$26,116	\$6,771	\$1,454	\$9,390	\$0	\$7,146	\$39,800	\$187,877
Fee Remission	\$57,018	\$1,428	\$4,429	\$15,961	\$3,172	\$709	\$3,760	\$0	\$1,692	\$18,087	\$106,254
Health Insurance Remissions	\$20,289	\$42	\$1,402	\$4,508	\$990	\$182	\$917	\$0	\$695	\$5,912	\$34,938
Total Support	\$165,067	\$3,380	\$13,360	\$46,585	\$10,934	\$2,345	\$14,066	\$0	\$9,533	\$63,798	\$329,068
Recipients	12	3	1	7	5	6	3	0	6	5	48
Average Award	\$13,756	\$1,127	\$13,360	\$6,655	\$2,187	\$391	\$4,689	\$0	\$1,589	\$12,760	\$6,856
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$1,521,949	\$113,326	\$949,194	\$20,328	\$8,436	\$0	\$30,881,167	\$0	\$47,425	\$162,137	\$33,703,962
Fee Remission	\$994,844	\$73,423	\$526,080	\$906,620	\$520	\$29,530	\$22,198,281	\$0	\$357,732	\$60,713	\$25,147,744
Health Insurance Remissions	\$306,392	\$24,169	\$145,319	\$568	\$790	\$0	\$4,486,229	\$0	\$7,357	\$17,377	\$4,988,201
Total Support	\$2,823,185	\$210,918	\$1,620,593	\$927,515	\$9,746	\$29,530	\$57,565,677	\$0	\$412,515	\$240,227	\$63,839,907
Recipients	169	14	155	105	6	7	2,475	0	70	42	3,044
Average Award	\$16,689	\$14,715	\$10,478	\$8,833	\$1,624	\$4,219	\$23,255	\$0	\$5,900	\$5,675	\$20,974
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$41,148,313	\$38,682,613	\$28,603,101	\$46,578,408	\$9,236,486	\$22,528,090	\$31,678,068	\$173,289	\$27,563,774	\$18,305,500	\$264,497,642
Fee Remission	\$24,138,670	\$23,019,456	\$17,174,452	\$27,047,808	\$4,267,756	\$12,756,920	\$22,744,107	\$0	\$16,456,342	\$8,821,239	\$156,426,750
Health Insurance Remissions	\$7,771,386	\$6,852,032	\$4,634,142	\$6,904,639	\$993,963	\$3,149,816	\$4,610,419	\$101,262	\$3,728,955	\$2,672,482	\$41,419,097
Total Support	\$73,058,370	\$68,554,101	\$50,411,694	\$80,530,855	\$14,498,205	\$38,434,826	\$59,032,594	\$274,551	\$47,749,072	\$29,799,222	\$462,343,489
Recipients	3,007	2,784	1,936	3,275	535	1,411	2,497	36	1,778	1,113	18,372
Average Award	\$24,297	\$24,623	\$26,044	\$24,588	\$27,083	\$27,235	\$23,644	\$7,626	\$26,860	\$26,780	\$25,166
Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$41,617,157	\$39,730,223	\$28,814,339	\$48,114,505	\$9,220,619	\$22,824,157	\$822,891	\$186,598	\$27,851,850	\$18,224,153	\$237,406,491
Fee Remission	\$25,986,082	\$22,943,596	\$17,953,125	\$26,112,515	\$4,263,029	\$12,726,681	\$541,366	\$0	\$16,096,918	\$8,738,688	\$135,361,999
Health Insurance Remissions	\$8,207,258	\$7,127,142	\$4,743,342	\$7,210,963	\$991,777	\$3,166,945	\$132,856	\$167,495	\$3,793,456	\$2,667,776	\$38,209,012
Total Support	\$75,810,496	\$69,800,961	\$51,510,806	\$81,437,983	\$14,475,425	\$38,717,783	\$1,497,113	\$354,093	\$47,742,224	\$29,630,617	\$410,977,501

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2018-19

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	3,372	2,844	2,138	3,446	536	1,534	1,789	61	1,799	1,150	18,669
Average Award	\$22,480	\$24,545	\$24,093	\$23,634	\$26,990	\$25,236	\$837	\$5,805	\$26,543	\$25,764	\$22,014
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$67,470	\$9,741	\$1,963	\$20,431	\$6,716	(\$2,080)	\$2,226	\$0	\$0	\$31,555	\$138,022
Fee Remission	\$32,674	\$1,009	\$553	\$12,713	\$1,035	\$0	\$701	\$0	\$0	\$3,752	\$52,435
Health Insurance Remissions	\$11,480	\$1,577	\$217	\$3,685	\$641	\$0	\$312	\$0	\$0	\$1,676	\$19,588
Total Support	\$111,623	\$12,328	\$2,732	\$36,828	\$8,391	(\$2,080)	\$3,238	\$0	\$0	\$36,983	\$210,044
Recipients	15	7	9	14	6	0	3	0	0	5	58
Average Award	\$7,442	\$1,761	\$315	\$2,695	\$1,399	\$0	\$1,121	\$0	\$0	\$7,925	\$3,628
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$93,726	\$1,910	\$7,529	\$48,982	\$18,493	\$1,454	\$13,669	\$0	\$7,146	\$39,800	\$232,709
Fee Remission	\$63,453	\$1,428	\$4,429	\$15,961	\$3,172	\$709	\$3,760	\$0	\$1,692	\$18,087	\$112,689
Health Insurance Remissions	\$20,652	\$42	\$1,402	\$6,000	\$1,778	\$182	\$917	\$0	\$695	\$5,912	\$37,580
Total Support	\$177,831	\$3,380	\$13,360	\$70,943	\$23,443	\$2,345	\$18,345	\$0	\$9,533	\$63,798	\$382,978
Recipients	14	3	1	15	9	6	4	0	6	5	63
Average Award	\$12,702	\$1,127	\$13,360	\$4,730	\$2,605	\$391	\$4,586	\$0	\$1,589	\$12,760	\$6,079
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$1,650,259	\$135,143	\$974,119	\$38,106	\$8,436	\$0	\$32,392,275	\$0	\$66,937	\$162,694	\$35,427,969
Fee Remission	\$1,182,660	\$73,423	\$534,422	\$906,620	\$520	\$29,530	\$22,198,281	\$0	\$357,732	\$60,713	\$25,343,902
Health Insurance Remissions	\$344,742	\$28,726	\$146,415	\$3,573	\$790	\$0	\$4,885,820	\$0	\$12,668	\$17,477	\$5,440,210
Total Support	\$3,177,661	\$237,292	\$1,654,955	\$948,299	\$9,746	\$29,530	\$59,476,375	\$0	\$437,338	\$240,884	\$66,212,081
Recipients	207	24	174	106	6	7	2,516	0	86	43	3,169
Average Award	\$15,339	\$9,887	\$9,511	\$8,946	\$1,624	\$4,219	\$23,637	\$0	\$5,110	\$5,559	\$20,892
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$43,428,611	\$39,877,017	\$29,797,950	\$48,222,024	\$9,254,264	\$22,823,531	\$33,231,061	\$186,598	\$27,925,933	\$18,458,202	\$273,205,191
Fee Remission	\$27,264,869	\$23,019,456	\$18,492,528	\$27,047,808	\$4,267,756	\$12,756,920	\$22,744,107	\$0	\$16,456,342	\$8,821,239	\$160,871,024
Health Insurance Remissions	\$8,584,132	\$7,157,487	\$4,891,376	\$7,224,221	\$994,986	\$3,167,127	\$5,019,904	\$167,495	\$3,806,820	\$2,692,841	\$43,706,390
Total Support	\$79,277,612	\$70,053,961	\$53,181,853	\$82,494,053	\$14,517,005	\$38,747,578	\$60,995,072	\$354,093	\$48,189,095	\$29,972,282	\$477,782,604
Recipients	3,489	2,851	2,162	3,458	537	1,538	2,539	61	1,818	1,154	19,607
Average Award	\$22,723	\$24,571	\$24,602	\$23,857	\$27,017	\$25,190	\$24,028	\$5,805	\$26,506	\$25,971	\$24,368
Research Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$13,977,753	\$12,725,405	\$5,360,615	\$12,665,157	\$1,663,312	\$5,103,288	\$6,523,849	\$2,016,448	\$3,795,744	\$3,274,858	\$67,106,429
Fee Remission	\$5,297,675	\$6,210,683	\$2,147,641	\$5,056,436	\$1,644,735	\$1,821,996	\$404,620	\$1,002,626	\$1,400,179	\$1,423,112	\$26,409,704
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$940,283	\$1,106,018	\$0	\$582,974	\$0	\$15,534	\$2,796,856	\$0	\$202,364	\$237,186	\$5,881,215
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,938,173	\$1,892,833	\$754,881	\$1,626,987	\$164,350	\$614,479	\$165,380	\$57,891	\$413,307	\$456,575	\$8,084,856
Total Support	\$22,153,883	\$21,934,940	\$8,263,137	\$19,931,554	\$3,472,397	\$7,555,296	\$9,890,706	\$3,076,965	\$5,811,594	\$5,391,731	\$107,482,204
Recipients	1,453	1,215	642	1,359	270	585	588	140	353	354	6,958
Average Award	\$15,247	\$18,060	\$12,871	\$14,671	\$12,853	\$12,915	\$16,821	\$21,978	\$16,463	\$15,231	\$15,446
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$32,409,749	\$16,593,869	\$13,202,178	\$18,531,379	\$1,610,059	\$7,604,231	\$18,666,704	\$5,318,202	\$11,404,528	\$5,843,111	\$131,184,010
Fee Remission	\$12,602,696	\$7,787,242	\$5,487,319	\$6,658,993	\$639,679	\$2,977,683	\$1,732,014	\$2,561,071	\$4,337,812	\$2,177,467	\$46,961,976
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$2,836,512	\$1,567,844	\$0	\$1,353,185	\$0	\$100,755	\$8,343,799	\$0	\$566,610	\$234,073	\$15,002,777

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2018-19

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Health Insurance Remissions	\$3,914,726	\$2,485,369	\$1,755,845	\$2,254,652	\$155,696	\$1,013,876	\$324,203	\$34,024	\$1,171,684	\$720,866	\$13,830,940
Total Support	\$51,763,683	\$28,434,323	\$20,445,342	\$28,798,210	\$2,405,434	\$11,696,544	\$29,066,720	\$7,913,297	\$17,480,634	\$8,975,516	\$206,979,703
Recipients	1,656	1,147	859	1,218	141	591	1,146	215	654	380	8,006
Average Award	\$31,252	\$24,795	\$23,811	\$23,637	\$17,121	\$19,802	\$25,369	\$36,806	\$26,729	\$23,599	\$25,852
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$13,722,432	\$7,619,268	\$4,061,939	\$8,421,048	\$623,409	\$2,666,194	\$8,370,934	\$916,499	\$5,118,514	\$1,943,663	\$53,463,900
Fee Remission	\$5,168,938	\$3,609,018	\$1,641,682	\$3,070,461	\$272,509	\$1,083,159	\$848,091	\$452,592	\$1,952,802	\$746,014	\$18,845,266
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$1,288,072	\$782,698	\$0	\$802,337	\$0	\$29,697	\$3,498,682	\$0	\$296,508	\$121,201	\$6,819,195
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,839,738	\$1,155,609	\$514,929	\$994,819	\$55,161	\$342,171	\$170,100	\$27,324	\$522,882	\$263,210	\$5,885,943
Total Support	\$22,019,180	\$13,166,593	\$6,218,550	\$13,288,665	\$951,079	\$4,121,221	\$12,887,808	\$1,396,415	\$7,890,706	\$3,074,087	\$85,014,305
Recipients	908	626	359	703	59	269	616	66	316	180	4,101
Average Award	\$24,242	\$21,039	\$17,338	\$18,912	\$16,258	\$15,302	\$20,931	\$21,158	\$24,936	\$17,110	\$20,730
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$194,675	\$968,479	\$554,502	\$189,364	\$21,847	\$60,199	\$8,250,748	\$13,340	\$94,214	\$486,597	\$10,833,966
Fee Remission	\$59,641	\$654,573	\$191,828	\$78,450	\$21,823	\$47,897	\$681,250	\$28,559	\$46,502	\$136,225	\$1,946,747
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$7,541	\$180,904	\$0	\$5,034	\$0	\$0	\$3,102,473	\$0	\$21,863	\$14,457	\$3,332,272
Health Insurance Remissions	\$23,291	\$149,529	\$66,106	\$21,251	\$1,891	\$6,704	\$256,375	\$0	\$9,728	\$51,070	\$585,946
Total Support	\$285,148	\$1,953,486	\$812,437	\$294,099	\$45,562	\$114,801	\$12,290,846	\$41,899	\$172,306	\$688,348	\$16,698,932
Recipients	32	168	72	28	8	11	1,031	6	16	69	1,441
Average Award	\$9,052	\$11,605	\$11,336	\$10,504	\$5,695	\$10,129	\$11,921	\$6,616	\$10,998	\$10,024	\$11,592
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$60,304,609	\$37,907,021	\$23,179,234	\$39,806,949	\$3,918,627	\$15,433,912	\$41,812,235	\$8,264,490	\$20,413,000	\$11,548,228	\$262,588,305
Fee Remission	\$23,128,950	\$18,261,516	\$9,468,470	\$14,864,340	\$2,578,747	\$5,930,734	\$3,665,976	\$4,044,848	\$7,737,295	\$4,482,817	\$94,163,693
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$5,072,408	\$3,637,464	\$0	\$2,743,530	\$0	\$145,986	\$17,741,810	\$0	\$1,087,344	\$606,917	\$31,035,459
Health Insurance Remissions	\$7,715,927	\$5,683,341	\$3,091,762	\$4,897,709	\$377,099	\$1,977,230	\$916,059	\$119,239	\$2,117,600	\$1,491,721	\$28,387,685
Total Support	\$96,221,894	\$65,489,342	\$35,739,466	\$62,312,527	\$6,874,472	\$23,487,862	\$64,136,080	\$12,428,577	\$31,355,239	\$18,129,683	\$416,175,143
Recipients	3,221	2,472	1,556	2,584	406	1,094	2,328	334	1,012	736	15,741
Average Award	\$29,877	\$26,494	\$22,969	\$24,116	\$16,946	\$21,476	\$27,552	\$37,248	\$30,980	\$24,633	\$26,439
Subtotal - All Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$55,594,909	\$52,455,628	\$34,174,954	\$60,779,662	\$10,883,931	\$27,927,445	\$7,346,740	\$2,203,046	\$31,647,594	\$21,499,011	\$304,512,919
Fee Remission	\$31,283,757	\$29,154,279	\$20,100,766	\$31,168,951	\$5,907,765	\$14,548,677	\$945,986	\$1,002,626	\$17,497,097	\$10,161,800	\$161,771,703
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$940,283	\$1,106,018	\$0	\$582,974	\$0	\$15,534	\$2,796,856	\$0	\$202,364	\$237,186	\$5,881,215
Health Insurance Remissions	\$10,145,431	\$9,019,976	\$5,498,223	\$8,837,950	\$1,156,127	\$3,781,424	\$298,237	\$225,387	\$4,206,763	\$3,124,351	\$46,293,868
Total Support	\$97,964,380	\$91,735,901	\$59,773,943	\$101,369,536	\$17,947,823	\$46,273,079	\$11,387,819	\$3,431,059	\$53,553,818	\$35,022,348	\$518,459,705
Recipients	4,219	3,360	2,398	4,112	568	1,776	2,197	197	1,949	1,280	22,057
Average Award	\$23,220	\$27,299	\$24,930	\$24,653	\$31,580	\$26,051	\$5,184	\$17,417	\$27,477	\$27,352	\$23,506
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$32,477,219	\$16,603,610	\$13,204,140	\$18,551,810	\$1,616,775	\$7,602,151	\$18,668,930	\$5,318,202	\$11,404,528	\$5,874,666	\$131,322,032
Fee Remission	\$12,635,370	\$7,788,251	\$5,487,871	\$6,671,706	\$640,714	\$2,977,683	\$1,732,715	\$2,561,071	\$4,337,812	\$2,181,218	\$47,014,411
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$2,836,512	\$1,567,844	\$0	\$1,353,185	\$0	\$100,755	\$8,343,799	\$0	\$566,610	\$234,073	\$15,002,777
Health Insurance Remissions	\$3,926,206	\$2,486,946	\$1,756,062	\$2,258,336	\$156,337	\$1,013,876	\$324,515	\$34,024	\$1,171,684	\$722,542	\$13,850,527
Total Support	\$51,875,307	\$28,446,651	\$20,448,074	\$28,835,038	\$2,413,825	\$11,694,464	\$29,069,959	\$7,913,297	\$17,480,634	\$9,012,499	\$207,189,747

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2018-19

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	1,668	1,151	862	1,221	142	591	1,148	215	654	384	8,035
Average Award	\$31,094	\$24,719	\$23,722	\$23,609	\$17,059	\$19,799	\$25,330	\$36,806	\$26,729	\$23,470	\$25,785
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$13,816,159	\$7,621,178	\$4,069,468	\$8,470,031	\$641,902	\$2,667,648	\$8,384,603	\$916,499	\$5,125,660	\$1,983,463	\$53,696,610
Fee Remission	\$5,232,391	\$3,610,446	\$1,646,111	\$3,086,421	\$275,681	\$1,083,868	\$851,851	\$452,592	\$1,954,494	\$764,100	\$18,957,954
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$1,288,072	\$782,698	\$0	\$802,337	\$0	\$29,697	\$3,498,682	\$0	\$296,508	\$121,201	\$6,819,195
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,860,390	\$1,155,651	\$516,331	\$1,000,820	\$56,939	\$342,353	\$171,017	\$27,324	\$523,577	\$269,122	\$5,923,523
Total Support	\$22,197,011	\$13,169,973	\$6,231,910	\$13,359,609	\$974,521	\$4,123,566	\$12,906,153	\$1,396,415	\$7,900,239	\$3,137,886	\$85,397,282
Recipients	917	629	360	714	66	273	620	66	322	184	4,150
Average Award	\$24,198	\$20,944	\$17,327	\$18,720	\$14,878	\$15,086	\$20,826	\$21,158	\$24,501	\$17,085	\$20,577
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$1,844,934	\$1,103,622	\$1,528,621	\$227,470	\$30,283	\$60,199	\$40,643,023	\$13,340	\$161,151	\$649,291	\$46,261,935
Fee Remission	\$1,242,301	\$727,996	\$726,250	\$985,070	\$22,343	\$77,427	\$22,879,531	\$28,559	\$404,234	\$196,938	\$27,290,648
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$7,541	\$180,904	\$0	\$5,034	\$0	\$0	\$3,102,473	\$0	\$21,863	\$14,457	\$3,332,272
Health Insurance Remissions	\$368,033	\$178,255	\$212,521	\$24,824	\$2,682	\$6,704	\$5,142,195	\$0	\$22,396	\$68,547	\$6,026,157
Total Support	\$3,462,809	\$2,190,778	\$2,467,392	\$1,242,397	\$55,308	\$144,331	\$71,767,221	\$41,899	\$609,644	\$929,233	\$82,911,013
Recipients	237	191	245	134	14	18	3,070	6	100	100	4,116
Average Award	\$14,632	\$11,450	\$10,085	\$9,272	\$3,951	\$7,873	\$23,375	\$6,616	\$6,081	\$9,261	\$20,143
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$103,733,220	\$77,784,038	\$52,977,184	\$88,028,972	\$13,172,891	\$38,257,443	\$75,043,295	\$8,451,088	\$48,338,933	\$30,006,430	\$535,793,496
Fee Remission	\$50,393,819	\$41,280,972	\$27,960,998	\$41,912,148	\$6,846,503	\$18,687,654	\$26,410,083	\$4,044,848	\$24,193,637	\$13,304,056	\$255,034,717
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$5,072,408	\$3,637,464	\$0	\$2,743,530	\$0	\$145,986	\$17,741,810	\$0	\$1,087,344	\$606,917	\$31,035,459
Health Insurance Remissions	\$16,380,741	\$12,865,047	\$8,349,614	\$12,129,734	\$1,399,007	\$5,150,359	\$6,002,128	\$7,320,221	\$5,937,860	\$4,286,086	\$79,820,797
Total Support	\$175,580,188	\$135,567,523	\$89,287,795	\$144,814,384	\$21,418,400	\$62,241,443	\$125,197,316	\$19,816,157	\$79,557,774	\$48,203,489	\$901,684,470
Recipients	5,374	3,885	2,856	4,777	589	1,988	3,850	1,784	2,254	1,414	28,771
Average Award	\$32,671	\$34,897	\$31,267	\$30,313	\$36,374	\$31,316	\$32,517	\$11,110	\$35,296	\$34,080	\$31,340
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$438,607,613	\$283,617,236	\$216,848,846	\$449,894,935	\$30,206,869	\$122,460,613	\$229,159,348	\$153,811,429	\$123,193,186	\$68,731,497	\$2,116,531,572
Recipients	9,412	6,551	5,288	9,943	643	2,840	5,527	2,939	2,698	1,631	47,472
Average Award	\$46,599	\$43,294	\$41,007	\$45,248	\$46,954	\$43,125	\$41,465	\$52,328	\$45,657	\$42,144	\$44,584
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$7,286,416	\$20,663,212	\$4,393,627	\$28,400,833	\$258,087	\$3,446,979	\$7,297,900	\$14,499,175	\$3,137,747	\$1,382,856	\$90,766,832
Recipients	1,017	1,264	430	1,557	18	307	496	352	650	210	6,301
Average Award	\$7,161	\$16,348	\$10,218	\$18,241	\$14,609	\$11,232	\$14,705	\$41,230	\$4,830	\$6,575	\$14,405
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$445,894,028	\$304,280,448	\$221,242,473	\$478,295,768	\$30,464,957	\$125,907,592	\$236,457,248	\$168,310,604	\$126,330,934	\$70,114,353	\$2,207,298,404
Recipients	9,496	6,615	5,309	10,088	643	2,860	5,605	2,965	2,713	1,640	47,935
Average Award	\$46,953	\$45,999	\$41,674	\$47,413	\$47,355	\$44,019	\$42,186	\$56,766	\$46,562	\$42,747	\$46,047

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2018-19

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2018-19 Full Year Equiv Enroll	44,038	38,798	37,302	45,971	8,725	24,470	38,623	3,049	27,122	19,884	287,981
State of California											
Total	\$91,370,156	\$120,808,924	\$146,865,893	\$122,400,864	\$67,489,067	\$140,032,142	\$121,020,688	\$333,385	\$105,557,819	\$76,292,674	\$992,171,611
Recipients	9,121	11,224	13,513	11,531	5,958	12,424	11,297	66	9,628	7,039	91,802
Average Award	\$10,017	\$10,764	\$10,869	\$10,615	\$11,327	\$11,271	\$10,713	\$5,026	\$10,963	\$10,838	\$10,808
University of California											
Total	\$312,479,244	\$206,326,400	\$168,587,051	\$289,879,369	\$37,881,917	\$126,787,969	\$165,271,007	\$48,892,203	\$130,396,051	\$93,061,221	\$1,579,562,433
Recipients	24,216	23,352	19,427	24,099	5,048	15,313	18,563	2,593	14,760	10,617	157,989
Average Award	\$12,904	\$8,836	\$8,678	\$12,029	\$7,504	\$8,280	\$8,903	\$18,853	\$8,835	\$8,765	\$9,998
Federal Funds											
Total	\$210,842,128	\$213,172,869	\$214,406,524	\$296,446,912	\$54,625,621	\$159,250,719	\$169,769,571	\$78,097,222	\$120,469,587	\$104,478,219	\$1,621,559,372
Recipients	15,490	18,208	18,601	19,410	6,373	15,877	16,940	1,998	12,567	9,812	135,276
Average Award	\$13,612	\$11,707	\$11,527	\$15,273	\$8,571	\$10,030	\$10,022	\$39,081	\$9,586	\$10,649	\$11,987
Private and Outside Agency											
Total	\$57,953,519	\$18,024,328	\$15,433,766	\$37,932,556	\$4,358,115	\$8,676,180	\$19,074,735	\$6,672,462	\$12,053,285	\$10,964,048	\$191,142,993
Recipients	4,715	3,093	1,996	3,991	1,028	1,420	2,573	356	1,847	1,303	22,322
Average Award	\$12,292	\$5,827	\$7,732	\$9,505	\$4,238	\$6,109	\$7,414	\$18,725	\$6,525	\$8,417	\$8,563
Subtotal - Above Categories											
Total	\$672,645,046	\$558,332,521	\$545,293,234	\$746,659,701	\$164,354,719	\$434,747,010	\$475,136,001	\$133,995,272	\$368,476,742	\$284,796,162	\$4,384,436,409
Recipients	28,056	26,269	25,108	29,606	7,952	20,109	22,970	2,811	17,676	12,867	193,423
Average Award	\$23,975	\$21,254	\$21,718	\$25,220	\$20,668	\$21,620	\$20,685	\$47,670	\$20,846	\$22,134	\$22,667
Assistantships											
<i>Readers and Tutors</i>											
Total Support	\$8,886,040	\$2,237,091	\$3,425,553	\$3,709,675	\$310,229	\$1,529,149	\$5,910,854	\$79,542	\$1,371,041	\$1,405,898	\$28,865,072
Recipients	2,101	920	699	1,236	147	549	1,898	27	619	870	9,065
Average Award	\$4,229	\$2,431	\$4,897	\$3,002	\$2,108	\$2,786	\$3,115	\$2,983	\$2,215	\$1,617	\$3,184
<i>Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$78,341,158	\$68,711,277	\$50,412,219	\$80,562,124	\$14,521,005	\$38,455,035	\$59,309,547	\$274,551	\$47,904,106	\$29,842,853	\$468,333,875
Recipients	3,565	2,797	1,937	3,282	538	1,413	2,522	36	1,787	1,121	18,998
Average Award	\$21,974	\$24,568	\$26,026	\$24,546	\$27,001	\$27,211	\$23,519	\$7,626	\$26,803	\$26,629	\$24,652
<i>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$87,227,198	\$70,948,368	\$53,837,772	\$84,271,800	\$14,831,234	\$39,984,184	\$65,220,400	\$354,093	\$49,275,147	\$31,248,751	\$497,198,948
Recipients	5,222	3,293	2,483	4,152	681	1,889	3,979	61	2,202	1,910	25,871
Average Award	\$16,704	\$21,546	\$21,678	\$20,298	\$21,780	\$21,172	\$16,390	\$5,805	\$22,377	\$16,364	\$19,218
<i>Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$96,259,805	\$65,497,165	\$35,740,133	\$62,319,308	\$6,893,590	\$23,497,369	\$64,139,249	\$12,428,577	\$31,355,239	\$18,129,683	\$416,260,118
Recipients	3,229	2,474	1,557	2,589	408	1,095	2,330	334	1,012	736	15,763
Average Award	\$29,811	\$26,472	\$22,954	\$24,073	\$16,891	\$21,465	\$27,533	\$37,248	\$30,980	\$24,633	\$26,407

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2018-19

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
<i>Subtotal - Teaching and Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$183,567,685	\$136,469,752	\$89,944,381	\$146,598,911	\$21,751,747	\$63,487,556	\$129,427,115	\$19,816,157	\$80,643,826	\$49,479,957	\$921,187,088
Recipients	7,111	4,329	3,178	5,474	732	2,338	5,292	1,784	2,638	2,170	35,047
Average Award	\$25,814	\$31,526	\$28,298	\$26,780	\$29,697	\$27,157	\$24,457	\$11,110	\$30,570	\$22,803	\$26,284
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$856,212,731	\$694,802,273	\$635,237,615	\$893,258,612	\$186,106,466	\$498,234,566	\$604,563,116	\$153,811,429	\$449,120,568	\$334,276,119	\$5,305,623,497
Recipients	29,771	27,469	25,824	31,006	8,047	20,778	25,066	2,939	18,256	13,560	202,718
Average Award	\$28,760	\$25,294	\$24,599	\$28,809	\$23,127	\$23,978	\$24,118	\$52,328	\$24,602	\$24,652	\$26,172
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$28,387,001	\$51,617,038	\$23,837,937	\$62,217,575	\$8,375,840	\$17,440,356	\$36,703,693	\$14,499,175	\$22,359,171	\$14,279,277	\$279,717,061
Recipients	8,886	10,171	6,437	10,545	1,979	3,918	8,284	352	7,849	4,652	63,073
Average Award	\$3,195	\$5,075	\$3,703	\$5,900	\$4,232	\$4,451	\$4,431	\$41,230	\$2,849	\$3,069	\$4,435
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$884,599,732	\$746,419,312	\$659,075,552	\$955,476,187	\$194,482,306	\$515,674,922	\$641,266,808	\$168,310,604	\$471,479,740	\$348,555,396	\$5,585,340,558
Recipients	31,687	29,740	26,989	33,052	8,143	21,124	26,968	2,965	19,904	14,476	215,050
Average Award	\$27,917	\$25,098	\$24,420	\$28,908	\$23,883	\$24,411	\$23,779	\$56,766	\$23,687	\$24,078	\$25,972

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2018-19

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2018-19 Full Year Equiv Enroll	32,526	31,601	31,234	33,357	8,072	21,275	31,404	0	24,301	18,046	231,816
State of California											
Total	\$91,357,586	\$120,186,884	\$146,802,418	\$121,859,572	\$67,489,067	\$139,602,334	\$120,849,114	\$0	\$105,344,239	\$75,812,113	\$989,303,326
Recipients	9,120	11,180	13,507	11,469	5,958	12,381	11,287	0	9,609	6,992	91,505
Average Award	\$10,017	\$10,751	\$10,868	\$10,625	\$11,327	\$11,275	\$10,707	\$0	\$10,962	\$10,843	\$10,811
University of California											
Total	\$177,864,361	\$140,962,342	\$105,997,892	\$148,106,938	\$31,009,235	\$92,668,676	\$107,912,921	\$0	\$98,953,576	\$79,547,353	\$983,023,294
Recipients	16,901	18,136	15,271	16,598	4,503	13,488	14,941	0	12,628	9,486	121,952
Average Award	\$10,524	\$7,772	\$6,941	\$8,923	\$6,886	\$6,870	\$7,223	\$0	\$7,836	\$8,386	\$8,061
Federal Funds											
Total	\$113,428,674	\$137,842,753	\$153,957,919	\$152,543,581	\$53,103,813	\$135,460,081	\$130,039,834	\$0	\$109,723,529	\$98,949,391	\$1,085,049,575
Recipients	12,897	15,898	16,771	15,578	6,284	15,108	15,651	0	12,067	9,576	119,830
Average Award	\$8,795	\$8,670	\$9,180	\$9,792	\$8,451	\$8,966	\$8,309	\$0	\$9,093	\$10,333	\$9,055
Private and Outside Agency											
Total	\$26,967,001	\$11,290,828	\$10,973,954	\$19,069,060	\$3,964,135	\$6,796,749	\$12,372,101	\$0	\$10,819,986	\$9,959,297	\$112,213,112
Recipients	3,767	2,360	1,796	3,311	987	1,295	2,109	0	1,768	1,227	18,618
Average Award	\$7,158	\$4,785	\$6,110	\$5,760	\$4,017	\$5,249	\$5,867	\$0	\$6,120	\$8,120	\$6,027
Subtotal - Above Categories											
Total	\$409,617,621	\$410,282,807	\$417,732,183	\$441,579,151	\$155,566,250	\$374,527,840	\$371,173,970	\$0	\$324,841,330	\$264,268,154	\$3,169,589,307
Recipients	19,555	20,748	20,416	20,757	7,386	17,879	18,807	0	15,401	11,657	152,606
Average Award	\$20,948	\$19,774	\$20,461	\$21,274	\$21,063	\$20,948	\$19,736	\$0	\$21,092	\$22,671	\$20,770
Assistantships											
<i>Readers and Tutors</i>											
Total Support	\$2,666,797	\$737,232	\$655,394	\$1,746,477	\$291,429	\$1,216,397	\$3,948,375	\$0	\$931,018	\$1,232,837	\$13,425,957
Recipients	1,320	435	320	687	141	349	1,425	0	379	750	5,807
Average Award	\$2,020	\$1,695	\$2,045	\$2,541	\$2,064	\$3,483	\$2,770	\$0	\$2,455	\$1,645	\$2,312
<i>Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$5,282,789	\$157,176	\$525	\$31,270	\$22,800	\$20,209	\$276,953	\$0	\$155,034	\$43,631	\$5,990,386
Recipients	558	13	1	7	2	2	25	0	10	8	626
Average Award	\$9,462	\$12,409	\$394	\$4,614	\$9,274	\$10,105	\$11,090	\$0	\$16,224	\$5,492	\$9,569
<i>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$7,949,586	\$894,408	\$655,919	\$1,777,747	\$314,229	\$1,236,606	\$4,225,328	\$0	\$1,086,052	\$1,276,468	\$19,416,343
Recipients	1,733	442	322	694	144	350	1,441	0	384	756	6,265
Average Award	\$4,587	\$2,025	\$2,038	\$2,562	\$2,188	\$3,530	\$2,933	\$0	\$2,828	\$1,690	\$3,099
<i>Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$37,911	\$7,822	\$667	\$6,780	\$19,118	\$9,507	\$3,170	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$84,975
Recipients	8	2	1	5	2	1	2	0	0	0	22
Average Award	\$4,504	\$3,352	\$667	\$1,387	\$7,777	\$9,507	\$1,871	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,899

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2018-19

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
<i>Subtotal - Teaching and Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$7,987,497	\$902,230	\$656,586	\$1,784,527	\$333,347	\$1,246,113	\$4,229,798	\$0	\$1,086,052	\$1,276,468	\$19,502,618
Recipients	1,737	444	323	697	144	350	1,442	0	384	756	6,276
Average Award	\$4,598	\$2,032	\$2,034	\$2,560	\$2,321	\$3,557	\$2,934	\$0	\$2,828	\$1,690	\$3,107
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$417,605,118	\$411,185,037	\$418,388,769	\$443,363,678	\$155,899,597	\$375,773,954	\$375,403,768	\$0	\$325,927,382	\$265,544,623	\$3,189,091,925
Recipients	20,359	20,918	20,536	21,064	7,404	17,939	19,540	0	15,558	11,929	155,246
Average Award	\$20,513	\$19,657	\$20,374	\$21,049	\$21,056	\$20,947	\$19,212	\$0	\$20,950	\$22,260	\$20,542
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$21,100,585	\$30,953,827	\$19,444,310	\$33,816,742	\$8,117,752	\$13,993,377	\$29,405,792	\$0	\$19,221,424	\$12,896,420	\$188,950,230
Recipients	7,869	8,907	6,007	8,989	1,961	3,612	7,787	0	7,200	4,442	56,772
Average Award	\$2,682	\$3,475	\$3,237	\$3,762	\$4,139	\$3,875	\$3,776	\$0	\$2,670	\$2,903	\$3,328
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$438,705,703	\$442,138,864	\$437,833,078	\$477,180,419	\$164,017,349	\$389,767,331	\$404,809,561	\$0	\$345,148,806	\$278,441,043	\$3,378,042,155
Recipients	22,191	23,125	21,680	22,964	7,500	18,264	21,363	0	17,191	12,836	167,114
Average Award	\$19,770	\$19,119	\$20,195	\$20,779	\$21,870	\$21,341	\$18,949	\$0	\$20,077	\$21,692	\$20,214

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2018-19

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2018-19 Full Year Equiv Enroll	11,512	7,197	6,069	12,613	653	3,195	7,219	3,049	2,821	1,838	56,166
State of California											
Total	\$12,570	\$622,040	\$63,475	\$541,292	\$0	\$429,808	\$171,574	\$333,385	\$213,580	\$480,561	\$2,868,285
Recipients	1	44	5	62	0	43	10	66	19	47	297
Average Award	\$12,570	\$14,137	\$11,902	\$8,778	\$0	\$10,074	\$16,784	\$5,026	\$11,241	\$10,195	\$9,646
University of California											
Total	\$134,614,883	\$65,364,058	\$62,589,159	\$141,772,432	\$6,872,682	\$34,119,293	\$57,358,086	\$48,892,203	\$31,442,475	\$13,513,868	\$596,539,139
Recipients	7,315	5,216	4,156	7,501	545	1,825	3,622	2,593	2,132	1,131	36,037
Average Award	\$18,401	\$12,531	\$15,058	\$18,901	\$12,607	\$18,699	\$15,836	\$18,853	\$14,747	\$11,944	\$16,553
Federal Funds											
Total	\$97,413,454	\$75,330,116	\$60,448,605	\$143,903,331	\$1,521,808	\$23,790,638	\$39,729,737	\$78,097,222	\$10,746,058	\$5,528,828	\$536,509,797
Recipients	2,592	2,310	1,830	3,832	90	769	1,288	1,998	501	236	15,446
Average Award	\$37,576	\$32,607	\$33,032	\$37,550	\$17,003	\$30,946	\$30,840	\$39,081	\$21,458	\$23,447	\$34,734
Private and Outside Agency											
Total	\$30,986,517	\$6,733,500	\$4,459,812	\$18,863,496	\$393,979	\$1,879,431	\$6,702,634	\$6,672,462	\$1,233,299	\$1,004,751	\$78,929,882
Recipients	948	734	200	680	42	126	464	356	79	76	3,704
Average Award	\$32,703	\$9,180	\$22,280	\$27,729	\$9,493	\$14,969	\$14,447	\$18,725	\$15,546	\$13,220	\$21,309
Subtotal - Above Categories											
Total	\$263,027,424	\$148,049,713	\$127,561,051	\$305,080,551	\$8,788,469	\$60,219,170	\$103,962,031	\$133,995,272	\$43,635,412	\$20,528,008	\$1,214,847,102
Recipients	8,502	5,521	4,692	8,848	566	2,230	4,163	2,811	2,274	1,211	40,818
Average Award	\$30,938	\$26,817	\$27,188	\$34,478	\$15,536	\$27,008	\$24,970	\$47,670	\$19,185	\$16,957	\$29,762
Assistantships											
<i>Readers and Tutors</i>											
Total Support	\$6,219,243	\$1,499,860	\$2,770,159	\$1,963,198	\$18,800	\$312,752	\$1,962,478	\$79,542	\$440,023	\$173,061	\$15,439,115
Recipients	781	485	379	548	6	200	473	27	240	120	3,258
Average Award	\$7,960	\$3,092	\$7,309	\$3,580	\$3,133	\$1,567	\$4,153	\$2,983	\$1,835	\$1,442	\$4,738
<i>Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$73,058,370	\$68,554,101	\$50,411,694	\$80,530,855	\$14,498,205	\$38,434,826	\$59,032,594	\$274,551	\$47,749,072	\$29,799,222	\$462,343,489
Recipients	3,007	2,784	1,936	3,275	535	1,411	2,497	36	1,778	1,113	18,372
Average Award	\$24,297	\$24,623	\$26,044	\$24,588	\$27,083	\$27,235	\$23,644	\$7,626	\$26,860	\$26,780	\$25,166
<i>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$79,277,612	\$70,053,961	\$53,181,853	\$82,494,053	\$14,517,005	\$38,747,578	\$60,995,072	\$354,093	\$48,189,095	\$29,972,282	\$477,782,604
Recipients	3,489	2,851	2,162	3,458	537	1,538	2,539	61	1,818	1,154	19,607
Average Award	\$22,723	\$24,571	\$24,602	\$23,857	\$27,017	\$25,190	\$24,028	\$5,805	\$26,506	\$25,971	\$24,368
<i>Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$96,221,894	\$65,489,342	\$35,739,466	\$62,312,527	\$6,874,472	\$23,487,862	\$64,136,080	\$12,428,577	\$31,355,239	\$18,129,683	\$416,175,143
Recipients	3,221	2,472	1,556	2,584	406	1,094	2,328	334	1,012	736	15,741

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2018-19

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Average Award	\$29,877	\$26,494	\$22,969	\$24,116	\$16,946	\$21,476	\$27,552	\$37,248	\$30,980	\$24,633	\$26,439
<i>Subtotal - Teaching and Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$175,580,188	\$135,567,523	\$89,287,795	\$144,814,384	\$21,418,400	\$62,241,443	\$125,197,316	\$19,816,157	\$79,557,774	\$48,203,489	\$901,684,470
Recipients	5,374	3,885	2,856	4,777	589	1,988	3,850	1,784	2,254	1,414	28,771
Average Award	\$32,671	\$34,897	\$31,267	\$30,313	\$36,374	\$31,316	\$32,517	\$11,110	\$35,296	\$34,080	\$31,340
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$438,607,613	\$283,617,236	\$216,848,846	\$449,894,935	\$30,206,869	\$122,460,613	\$229,159,348	\$153,811,429	\$123,193,186	\$68,731,497	\$2,116,531,572
Recipients	9,412	6,551	5,288	9,943	643	2,840	5,527	2,939	2,698	1,631	47,472
Average Award	\$46,599	\$43,294	\$41,007	\$45,248	\$46,954	\$43,125	\$41,465	\$52,328	\$45,657	\$42,144	\$44,584
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$7,286,416	\$20,663,212	\$4,393,627	\$28,400,833	\$258,087	\$3,446,979	\$7,297,900	\$14,499,175	\$3,137,747	\$1,382,856	\$90,766,832
Recipients	1,017	1,264	430	1,557	18	307	496	352	650	210	6,301
Average Award	\$7,161	\$16,348	\$10,218	\$18,241	\$14,609	\$11,232	\$14,705	\$41,230	\$4,830	\$6,575	\$14,405
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$445,894,028	\$304,280,448	\$221,242,473	\$478,295,768	\$30,464,957	\$125,907,592	\$236,457,248	\$168,310,604	\$126,330,934	\$70,114,353	\$2,207,298,404
Recipients	9,496	6,615	5,309	10,088	643	2,860	5,605	2,965	2,713	1,640	47,935
Average Award	\$46,953	\$45,999	\$41,674	\$47,413	\$47,355	\$44,019	\$42,186	\$56,766	\$46,562	\$42,747	\$46,047

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SUMMARY OF FEDERALLY AUTHORIZED SUPPORT, 2018-19

	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total*
Pell Grants			
Total	\$406,606,670	\$70,277	\$406,676,947
Recipients	86,835	14	86,849
Average Award	\$4,683	\$4,903	\$4,683
SEOG			
Total	\$14,532,815	\$22,512	\$14,555,327
Recipients	17,484	6	17,490
Average Award	\$831	\$3,752	\$832
Direct Loan (Subsidized)/Other Subsidized			
Total	\$270,978,710	\$8,622,992	\$279,601,702
Recipients	66,155	752	66,906
Average Award	\$4,096	\$11,471	\$4,179
Plus/Direct (Unsubsidized)			
Total	\$363,442,069	\$429,276,355	\$792,718,424
Recipients	46,465	11,935	58,401
Average Award	\$7,822	\$35,967	\$13,574
Work-Study			
Total	\$21,575,747	\$2,938,869	\$24,514,616
Recipients	11,877	724	12,601
Average Award	\$1,817	\$4,062	\$1,945
Scholarships and Fellowships			
Total	\$7,757,407	\$94,514,460	\$102,271,866

Recipients	691	3,230	3,921
Average Award	\$11,225	\$29,259	\$26,080

Other Federal Support

Total	\$156,157	\$1,064,332	\$1,220,489
Recipients	29	37	66
Average Award	\$5,466	\$28,766	\$18,614

Summary - All Federal Support Excluding Assistantships

Total	\$1,085,049,575	\$536,509,797	\$1,621,559,372
Recipients	119,830	15,446	135,276
Average Award	\$9,055	\$34,734	\$11,987

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

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SUMMARY OF UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS, 2018-19

	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total*
Scholarships and Fellowships			
Total	\$166,748,155	\$530,731,304	\$697,479,459
Recipients	28,998	32,958	61,957
Average Award	\$5,750	\$16,103	\$11,258
Grants			
Total	\$797,592,225	\$63,291,452	\$860,883,677
Recipients	109,013	7,100	116,113
Average Award	\$7,316	\$8,914	\$7,414
Loans			
Total	\$10,238,126	\$2,500,704	\$12,738,830
Recipients	6,849	289	7,138
Average Award	\$1,495	\$8,655	\$1,785
Work-Study			
Total	\$8,444,788	\$15,679	\$8,460,467
Recipients	4,014	3	4,017
Average Award	\$2,104	\$5,226	\$2,106
Other Campus Employment			
Total	\$188,950,230	\$90,766,832	\$279,717,061
Recipients	56,772	6,301	63,073
Average Award	\$3,328	\$14,405	\$4,435
Summary - All University Support Excluding Assistantships			
Total	\$983,023,294	\$596,539,139	\$1,579,562,433
Recipients	121,952	36,037	157,989
Average Award	\$8,061	\$16,553	\$9,998

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