
**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT**



**ANNUAL REPORT ON
STUDENT FINANCIAL SUPPORT**

2014-15

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

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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 2014-15 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 2014-15 were published in January 2016 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 students.

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

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

- Beginning in 2014-15, California's Middle Class Scholarship Program provided a new source of gift assistance for students at UC and the California State University with household incomes of up to \$150,000 who receive limited or no need-based financial aid. UC students received \$14.7M in MCS awards in 2014-15. (*See p. 18*)
- Gift aid (grants and scholarships) dramatically reduced the net cost of attending UC for the neediest families. In 2014-15, 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 about \$10,700 for low-income families to nearly \$34,800 for higher-income families. (*See p. 22*)
- Growth in per capita grant aid has slowed since 2011-12 due to flat systemwide student tuition and fee levels. (*See p. 28*)
- UC continues to enroll a far higher percentage of Pell Grant recipients than comparable universities, public or private. Pell Grant recipients are typically viewed as a proxy for low-income students. (*See p. 35*)
- Trends in the income of UC students – both among Fall 2014 freshmen class and all UC undergraduates – show no change attributable to cost increases. (*See pp. 36-37*)
- Students with similar levels of academic preparation from low-, middle-, and high-income families achieve similar levels of academic success at UC as measured by their persistence, the number of units completed after two years, and their six-year graduations rates. (*See pp. 40-42*)
- The 54% of students who graduated in 2014-15 with student loan debt had slightly less cumulative borrowing (\$19,295), on average, than students who graduated in 2013-14 (\$19,367) after adjusting for inflation. That figure remains well below the national average student loan debt at graduation of \$28,950. (*See p. 43*)

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

- Annual levels of student borrowing and cumulative debt at graduation increased fastest among middle-income students between 2008-09 and 2011-12, and while rates of borrowing have declined in recent years, they have not declined as quickly for middle class students. (*See p. 31 and p. 43*)

- Each year, some students borrow and/or work at levels that the University considers to be excessive, while many students at every income level do not work or borrow at all. Several factors may help explain why certain students borrow or work too much, including the amount of support provided by students' parents and some above-average discretionary expenses. (*See pp. 38-39 and pp. 43-44*)

There are several new developments in 2015-16 related to UC affordability.

- The California DREAM Loan program provides student loans to undocumented AB540 students at CSU and UC. The Legislature provided \$2.5M in UC's 2015-16 budget for the program, which has been matched by UC's own funding of another \$2.5M. Up to 3,000 students now have access to student loans for the first time as a tool to finance their education. Their documentation status currently prohibits these students from qualifying for federal student loans. More information is available at <http://ucal.us/dreamloan>. (*See p. 45*)
- Starting in 2016-17, the University will begin to phase out need-based grants provided through the University Student Aid Program (USAP) for nonresident undergraduate students. (Currently, financially needy domestic nonresidents may qualify for UC grant awards to help cover their in-state costs; UC need-based grant awards have never been used to cover Nonresident Supplemental Tuition.) Because current nonresidents chose their UC campus with the understanding that they could receive UC grant aid, continuing nonresident undergraduates will not be affected by this change. Needy domestic nonresidents will continue to qualify for and receive federal and private financial aid. (*See p. 45*)
- Systemwide tuition did not increase and the Student Services Fee increased by \$48 in 2015-16. As a result, there was only a small increase in per capita support from both the Cal Grant program and the University's need-based grant program, both of which generally rise when student fees increase. (*See p. 45*)
- The maximum Pell Grant award increased by \$45, from \$5,730 in 2014-15 to \$5,775 in 2015-16. The increase helps offset increases in costs other than systemwide tuition and fees, such as campus-based fees, room and board, and other expenses. (*See p. 45*)
- In 2015-16, California's Middle Class Scholarship (MCS) eligibility criteria changed, limiting awards to students whose families report assets under \$150,000. Previously, the award was only limited by a student's parental income (again, under \$150,000) and did not consider assets. This is expected to reduce the number of MCS recipients significantly at UC. (*See p. 45*)

Financial Support for Graduate Students

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

- Different competitive environments help explain differences in student financial support provided to graduate academic and professional degree students, as well as differences by academic discipline and student level. (*See pp. 49-52*)

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

- Over time, the per capita net stipend (support from gift aid and assistantships in excess of a student's tuition and fees) has increased slightly for doctoral students from the U.S. Per capita net stipend levels for international students have rebounded in recent years after some declines, but a substantial gap between the net stipends of international and domestic graduate academic students remains. (*See p. 53*)
- 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. 54*)

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

- The average cumulative debt at graduation for students in the University's professional degree programs varies widely by discipline. (*See p. 56*)
- 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. 56*)
- For students pursuing public interest work, University and extramural loan repayment assistance plans (LRAPs) provide additional relief in some cases. (*See p. 56*)

Graduate student support is affected by tuition and fee decisions in 2014-15.

- UC continued to maintain graduate academic nonresident tuition at 2011-12 levels in an ongoing effort to compete for and enroll top international and out-of-state students. Graduate academic nonresident tuition has increased only once since 2004-05. (*See p. 57*)
- UC in-state systemwide tuition and fees also did not increase in 2015-16. Consequently, the cost of covering tuition and fees – from fellowships, assistantships, or a student's own resources – will decline slightly in inflation-adjusted dollars compared to 2014-15. (*See p. 57*)

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.

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.

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.

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 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.

Communicating UC Affordability: The Blue and Gold Opportunity Plan

As noted above, the University's undergraduate financial aid strategy is designed to help students cover the entire cost of attendance – not just tuition and fees. Under the Education Financing Model, students from low-income families typically qualify for large amounts of grant assistance, since the gap between the total cost of attendance and the amount that students and parents are expected to contribute under the Model is large. Indeed, under the Model, low-income students typically qualify for grant assistance that substantially exceeds the full cost of systemwide tuition and fees.

In 2009, the University capitalized on this fact by launching the Blue and Gold Opportunity Plan, an easy-to-communicate commitment by the University to ensure that eligible students have their systemwide tuition and fees covered by grant and/or scholarship assistance. The incremental cost of the Plan was modest because most eligible students already qualified for grant assistance in excess of their tuition and fees under the Education Financing Model.

Eligibility for the Blue and Gold Opportunity Plan is limited to California residents with financial need and income up to a specified cap. The cap, which was initially set at \$60,000 when the plan was launched in 2009, was \$80,000 during the 2014-15 academic year.

The Plan does not fully capture the extent of grant assistance available to students, since low-income students generally receive grant assistance to help with other non-tuition components of the cost of attendance, too. It does, however, allow the University to communicate a clear message to prospective low-income students that UC tuition and fees should not dissuade them from aspiring to attend UC.

How UC Undergraduates Financed Their Education in 2014-15

The charts that follow depict how UC undergraduates financed their education during the 2014-15 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) was new in 2014-15 and provided valuable support to California students whose families make \$150,000 or less and who did not otherwise qualify for a Cal Grant. See Figure 1-3.
 - Most grant assistance comes from three major programs: federal Pell Grants, state Cal Grants, and UC Grants. UC grants are awarded after taking Pell Grants and Cal Grants into account to make UC financially accessible to students at every income level. See Figure 1-4.
 - Scholarships from both UC and outside sources reduce the amount that students at all income levels need to work and borrow. See Figure 1-5.
- Gift aid dramatically reduces UC's net cost of attendance for lower-income students and provides substantial assistance to eligible middle-income students. See Figure 1-6.
- Loans help students and parents cover the net cost of attendance. Low-income students are more likely to borrow than students from middle- or high-income families, and some students at all income levels do not borrow. Parent loans are most common among middle-income families. See Figure 1-7.
- Consistent with the Education Financing Model, many students work part-time during the academic year to help cover a share of their costs. Jobs funded by federal work-study funds are available to students with financial need, but other forms of employment play an even greater role in helping students finance their education. See Figure 1-8.

Figure 1-1
The Cost of Attendance

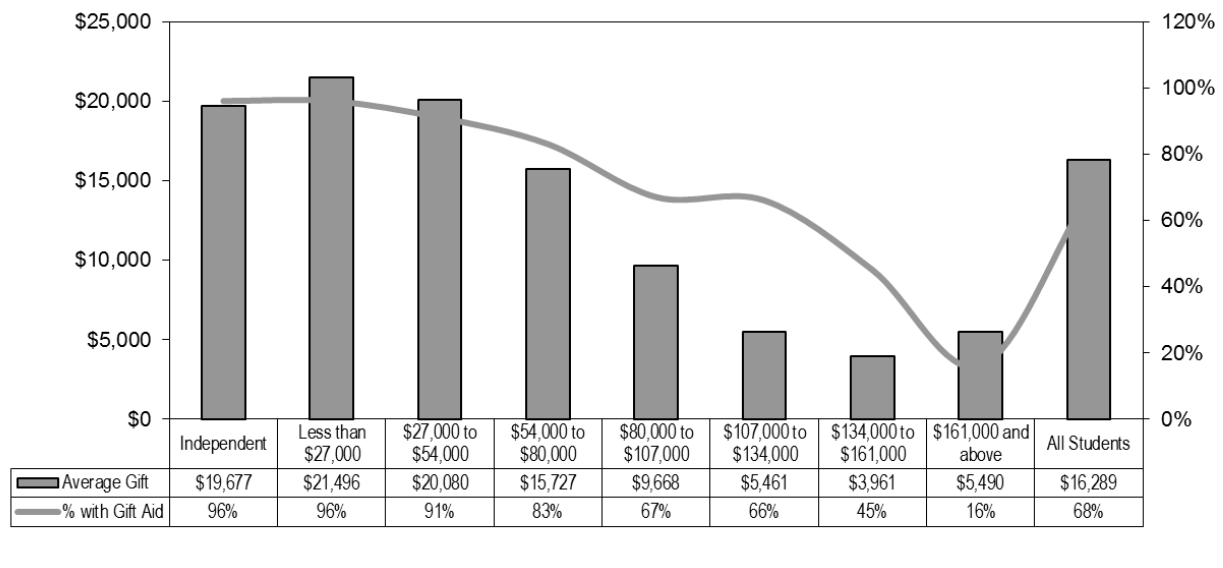
Average On-Campus Undergraduate Student Budget for California Residents, Academic Year 2014-15	
Student Tuition and Fees:	\$13,280
Books and Supplies:	\$1,511
Living:	\$14,049
Personal Expenses:	\$1,684
Transportation:	\$677
Healthcare Allowance:	\$1,933
TOTAL:	\$33,134

- The University of California’s undergraduate financial assistance programs are designed to make the full cost of attending the University – known as the cost of attendance or the student budget – manageable for *all* eligible students and their families.
- Undergraduate student budgets vary by factors such as residency status, campus, and living arrangement (living with parents, on campus or off campus).
- The University derives student budgets from known institutional charges (e.g., tuition and on-campus room-and-board charges) and results from the systemwide Cost of Attendance Survey (COAS). The COAS, conducted every three years, provides comprehensive data on UC students’ non-fee expenses as well as a standardized basis for calculating student budgets at each campus that reflects local economic conditions and student spending patterns. The 2014-15 student budgets were the first to utilize new data from the 2013 administration of the COAS, which actually showed reductions in some spending categories, i.e., transportation expenses. Details on the results of that survey are available at the following URL: http://ucop.edu/student-affairs/_files/2013_COAS_report.pdf.
- UC’s student budgets are generally more inclusive than those at other institutions in two ways.
 - UC surveys both financial aid recipients and non-recipients about their *actual* expenditures for most budget components. In contrast, other institutions often assign budgets according to what they feel students *should* spend, not what they *do* spend.
 - UC includes more costs (e.g., certain transportation costs, cell phone plans, and health insurance costs) as legitimate educational expenses than do many other schools.

Both practices reflect the principle that financial aid recipients should be able to cover the same educational expenses as other students and not be subjected to artificially low living conditions.

Figure 1-2

Gift Aid Recipients and Average Award by Parent Income,¹ Academic Year 2014-15

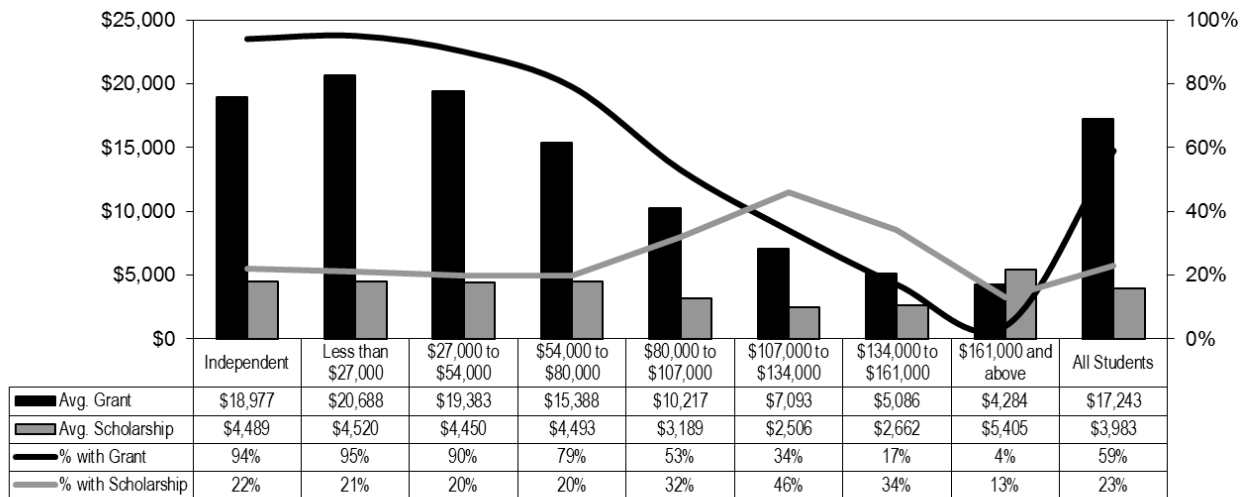


- Grants and scholarships – collectively known as “gift aid” – are the most important types of aid for students and families because they reduce the net cost of a UC education, thereby reducing the need for students and families to contribute from savings, income, or loans.
- Consistent with UC’s primary goal of being financially accessible to all students, independent and lower-income students, who typically have fewer family resources, are more likely to receive gift aid and generally receive larger awards than higher-income students.
- The State of California’s Middle Class Scholarship (MCS) was new in 2014-15. It provided \$14.7M in scholarship support to UC families making less than \$150,000. This is evident in the relatively similar percentage of students receiving gift aid between those whose families made \$80,000 to \$107,000 and those whose families made \$107,000 to \$134,000.
- Although over 90% of all gift aid received by UC undergraduates is awarded on the basis of need, a sizeable proportion of students at every income level receive some form of gift aid.

¹ 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.

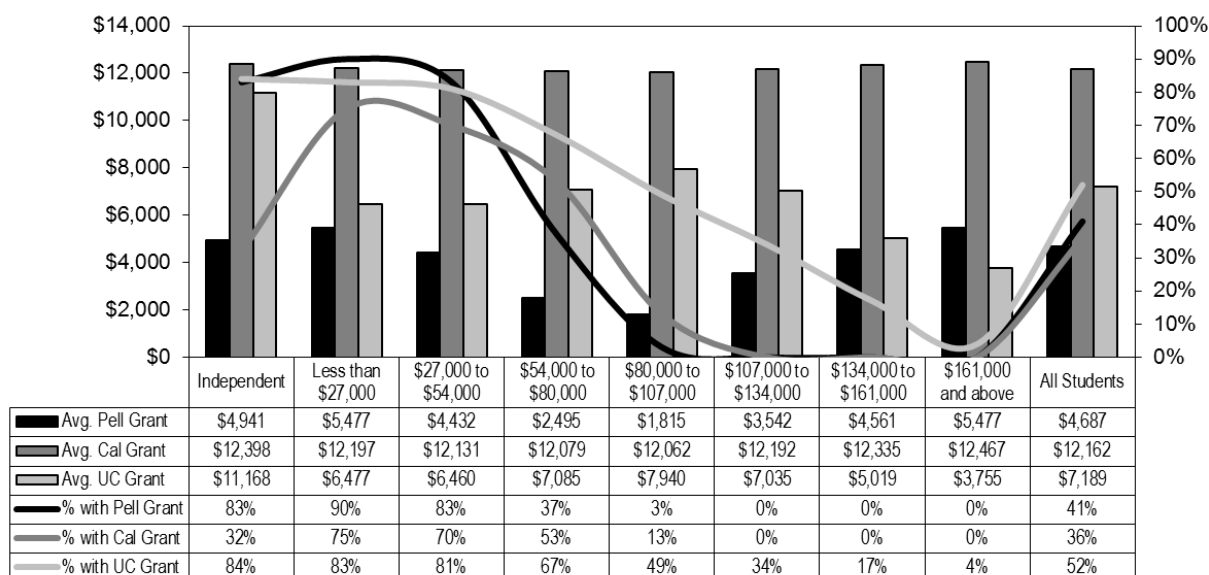
Figure 1-3

Grant and Scholarship Recipients and Average Awards by Parent Income, Academic Year 2014-15



- *Grants* are awarded primarily on the basis of a student's financial circumstances. Students from low-income families and financially independent students (who are generally low-income) receive grant assistance at higher rates than students with higher parental incomes, as shown by the declining black line above. Among grant recipients, lower-income students generally receive larger grants (shown by the black bars 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 new Middle Class Scholarship program.

Figure 1-4
Pell Grant, Cal Grant, and UC Grant Awards, Academic Year 2014-15



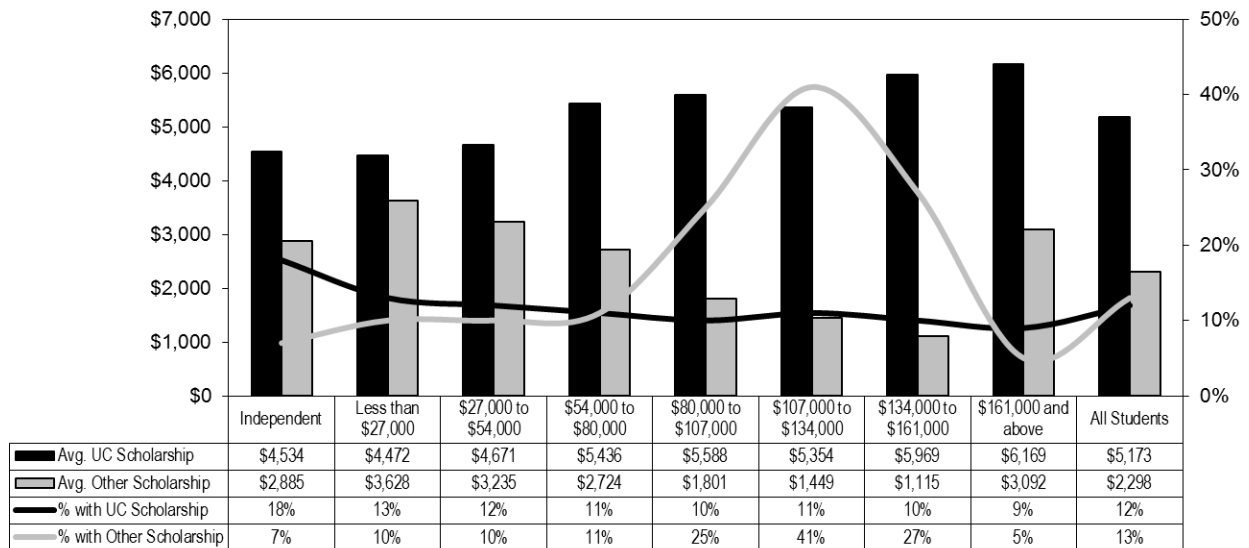
- Federal Pell Grants, state Cal Grants, and UC’s institutional need-based grants represent the primary sources of gift aid for UC undergraduates.
- The federal *Pell Grant* program provides grants (worth up to \$5,730 in 2014-15) to low-income students. Eligibility declines rapidly with income, leading to the steep drop-off shown by the black line in the figure.
- *Cal Grants* typically cover students’ systemwide fees.² 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 dark gray line in Figure 1-4 shows, the likelihood that a student qualifies for a Cal Grant declines quickly once parental income exceeds about \$70,000. Cal Grant eligibility requirements favor students who enroll in college within a year of graduating from high school or who transfer from a community college before they reach the age of 27, resulting in a lower percentage of Cal Grant recipients among independent students. Eligibility is also limited to four years, resulting in a lower percentage of students with Cal Grants as compared to Pell grants.
- A student’s *UC grant* (see the light gray line and bars 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

² Independent and low-income students who receive a Cal Grant B award also receive an “access grant,” valued at \$1,473 in 2014-15, to help cover expenses other than tuition and fees.³ Includes tuition for UC’s relatively modest population of out-of-state and international undergraduates.

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.

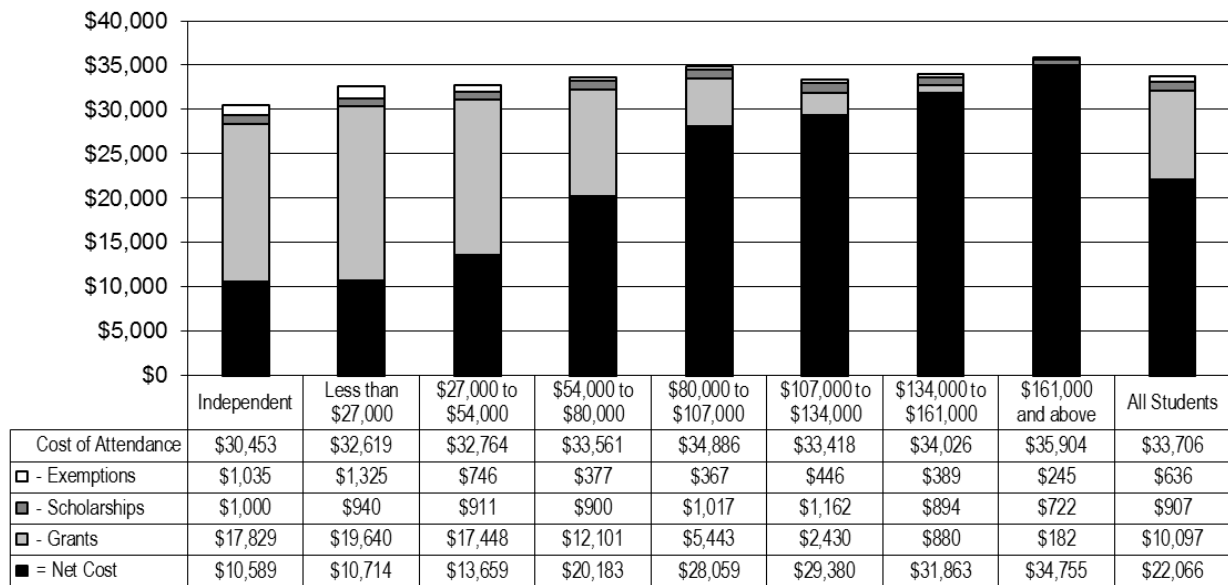
Figure 1-5

Scholarship Awards by Parent Income, Academic Year 2014-15



- UC undergraduates receive scholarships from both University 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 solid lines in the figure above) and the average scholarship they receive (shown by the black and grey bars) 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

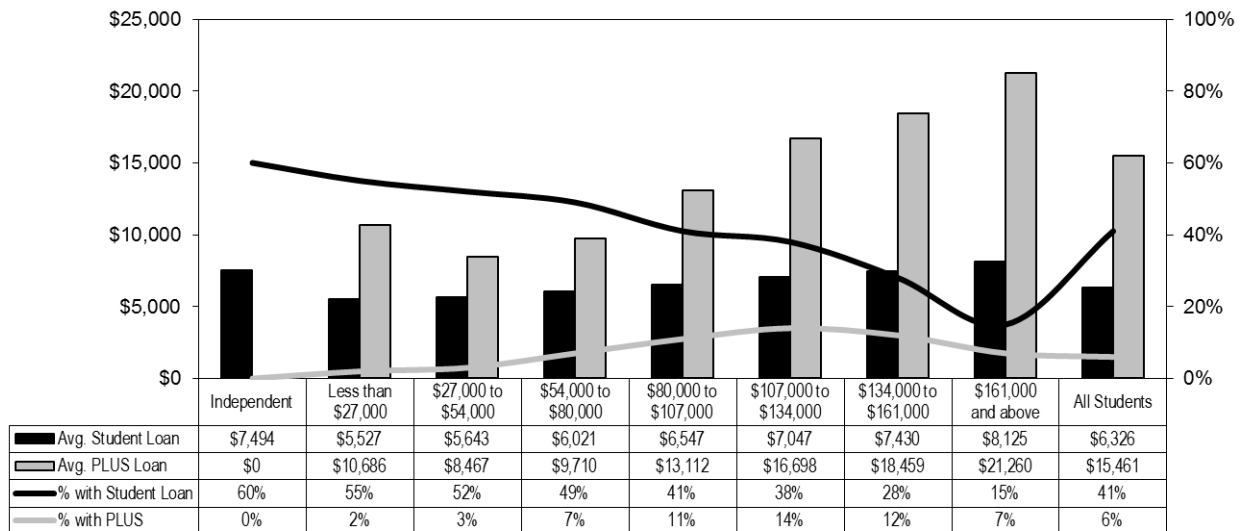
Per Capita Net Cost by Parent Income, Academic Year 2014-15³

- 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 black bar 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.

³ Includes tuition for UC's relatively modest population of out-of-state and international undergraduates.

Figure 1-7

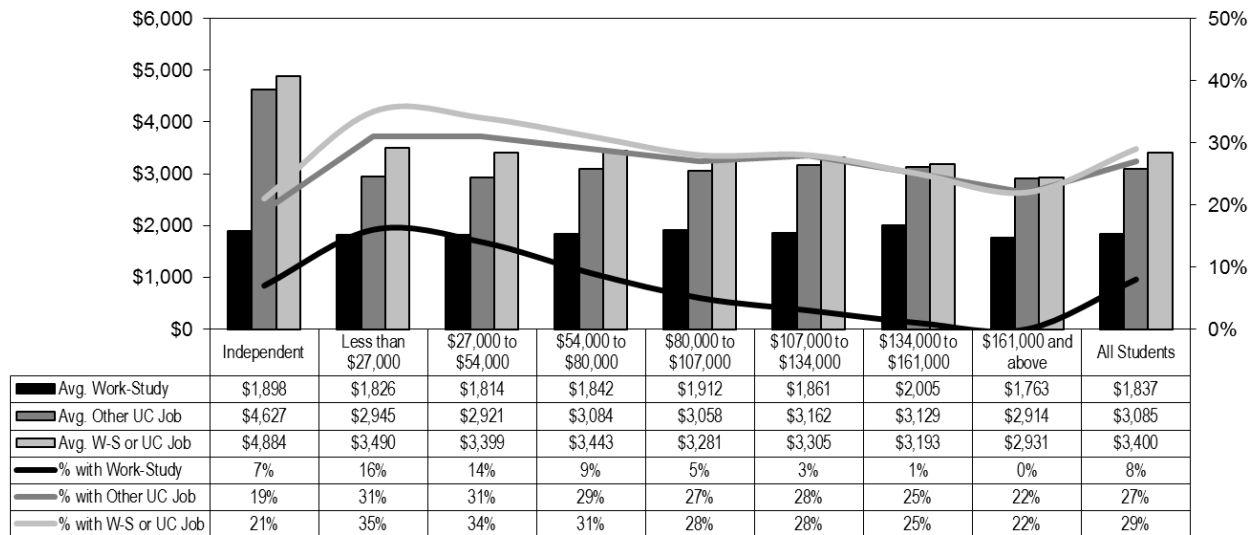
Student and Parent Loan Use by Parent Income, Academic Year 2014-15



- Overall, student loans are much more common than parent loans.
- The percentage of students with student loans declines steadily with income; in contrast, the average student loan amount rises somewhat with income (see the black line and bars 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 gray line and bars in the figure above).

Figure 1-8

Work-Study and Campus Employment by Parent Income, Academic Year 2014-15



- 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 black line in the figure above) while the percentage of students with other forms of campus employment is similar across all income levels (see the dark gray line).
- The average combined earnings from work-study and other campus employment varies little across students income levels (see the light gray bars).

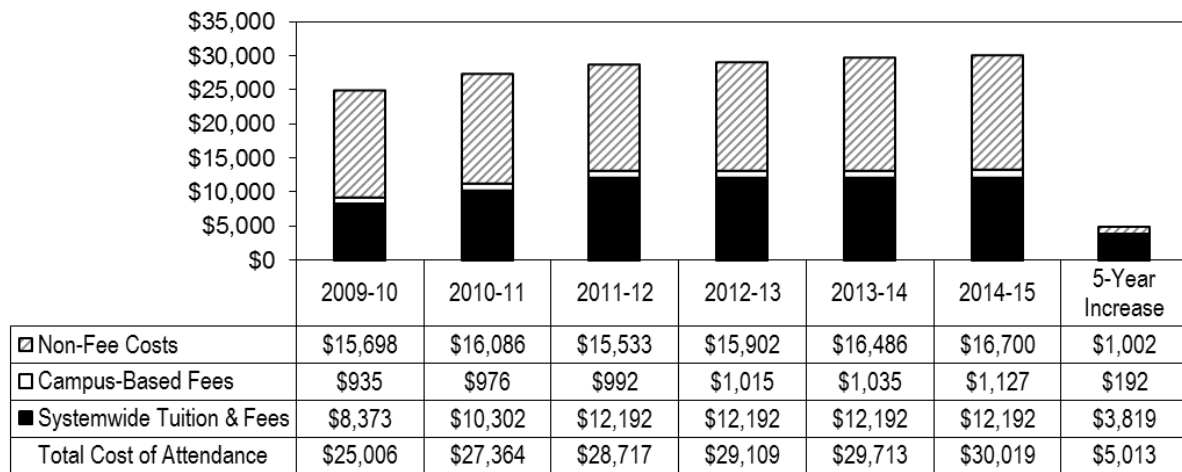
Recent Trends in Student Financial Support for Undergraduates

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

- UC's average total cost of attendance rose between 2009-10 and 2011-12, primarily due to increases in mandatory systemwide tuition and fees. The rate of increase slowed beginning in 2012-13 as systemwide tuition and fees remained unchanged. See Figure 1-9.
- While the amount of gift aid received by UC students increased sharply between 2009-10 and 2011-12, it remained relatively stable between 2011-12 and 2014-15. See Figure 1-10.
 - Most of the recent increase in gift aid was attributable to increased funding from the state's Cal Grant program and UC's own institutional aid program. The increased funding for both programs was driven primarily by increases in UC's systemwide tuition and fees. See Figure 1-11.
 - Per capita funding for scholarships from both UC and non-UC sources remained relatively flat between 2011-12 and 2013-14, when adjusted for inflation. However, the MCS resulted in a slight increase for the 2014-15 academic year. See Figure 1-12.
- UC's net cost – the total cost of attendance less gift aid – has declined slightly or remained flat for low-income students in recent years due to the large increases in gift aid noted above. Net cost has risen somewhat, however, for middle-income students and has risen more rapidly for higher-income students. See Figure 1-13.
- Student borrowing decreased slightly for students at all income levels between 2012-13 and 2014-15. See Figure 1-14.
- Parent borrowing changed little in 2014-15 and remains much less common than student borrowing. See Figure 1-15.
- Students' earnings from work-study and on-campus employment increased slightly in 2014-15 but remain low by historical standards. See Figure 1-16.

Figure 1-9

Average UC Total Cost of Attendance for California Residents, 2009-10 to 2014-15, Nominal Dollars⁴

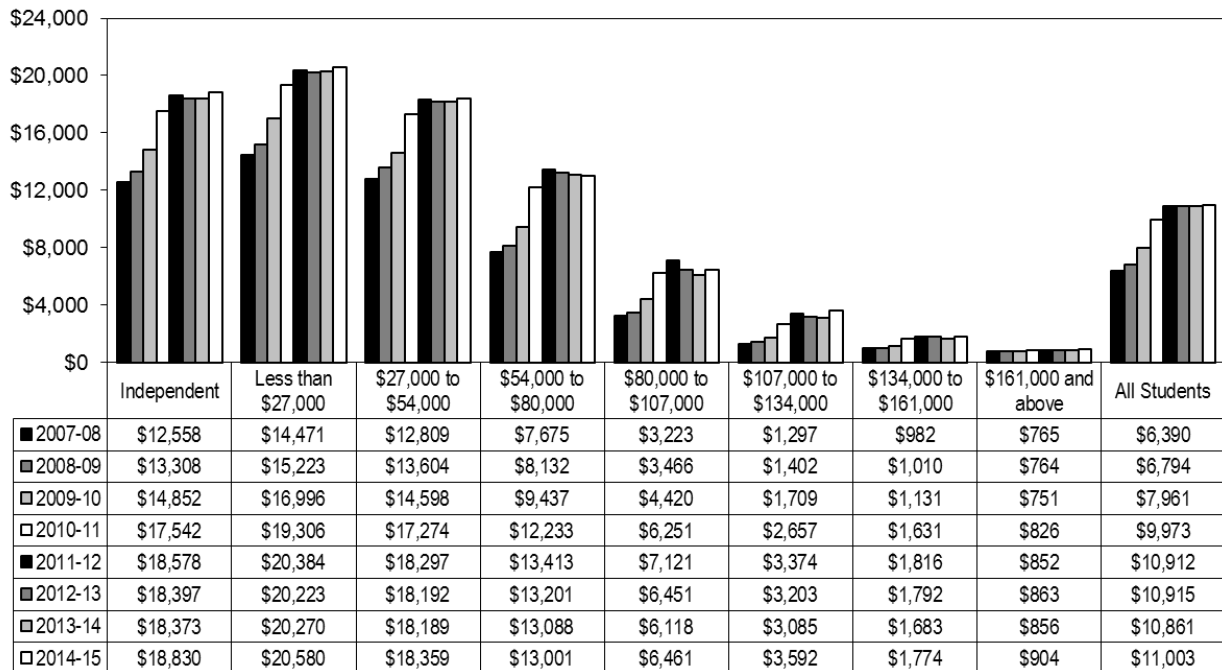


- UC's average total cost of attendance has increased in recent years due to increases in both tuition and fees and other costs, although systemwide tuition and fees did not increase between 2011-12 and 2013-14.
- During the period shown above, most of the increase is attributable to increases in the University's systemwide tuition and fees between 2008-09 and 2011-12. Note, however, that increases in systemwide tuition and fees generate additional funding for need-based grants from both the Cal Grant program and UC's own institutional aid program (see Figure 1-11). 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

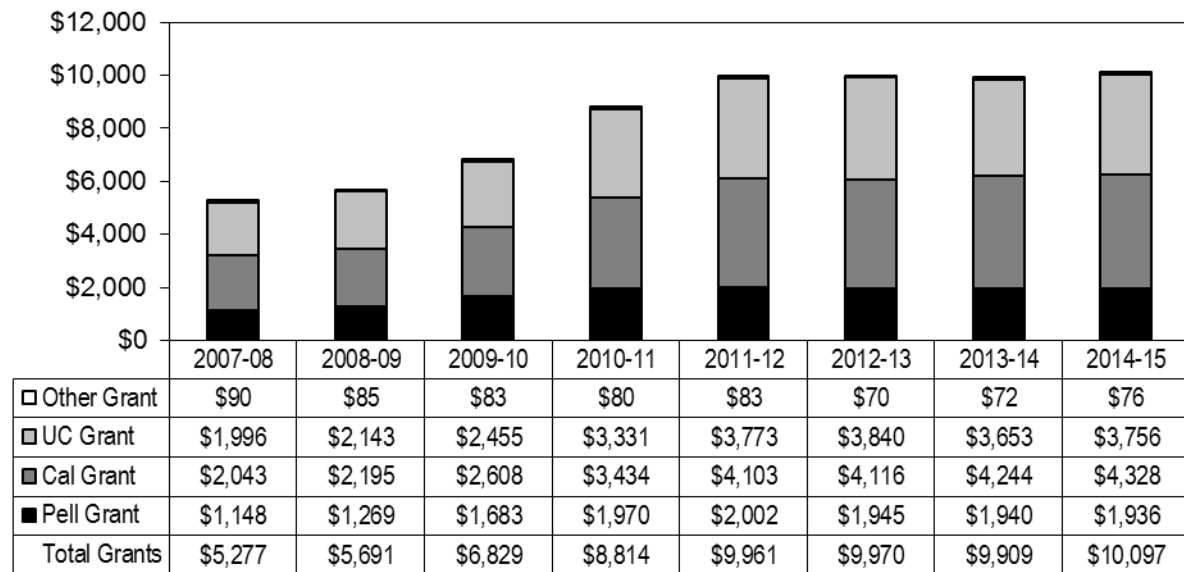
Trends in Per Capita Undergraduate Gift Aid by Parent Income, 2014-15 Constant Dollars



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

Figure 1-11

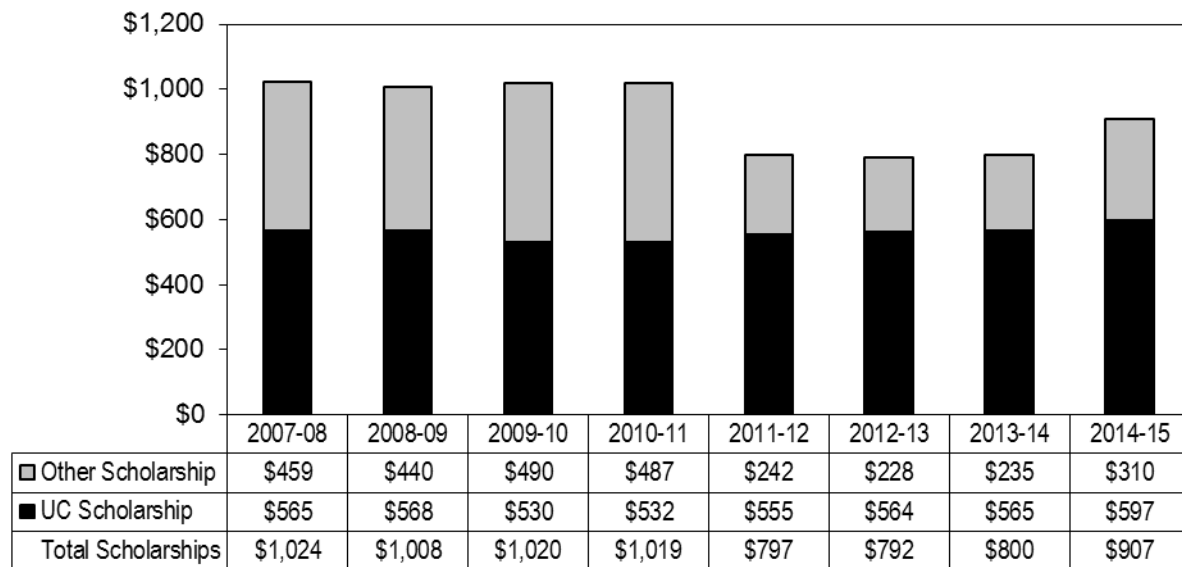
Trends in Per Capita Grant Support for UC Students, 2014-15 Constant Dollars



- The combined funding from all grant programs increased substantially until 2011-12, due largely to increases in tuition in those years. Combined funding has since been very stable.
- *Cal Grant* awards increased rapidly from 2008-09 through 2011-12 (see the dark gray bar segments). Cal Grant awards generally cover students' systemwide tuition and fees, which rose substantially during this period.⁵ Because there was no systemwide tuition and fee increase between 2011-12 and 2014-15, Cal Grant awards remained relatively stable.
- *UC grants* also increased between 2008-09 and 2011-12 due to the University's policy of setting aside a portion of new tuition and fee revenue generated from fee increases and enrollment growth to augment its grant program (see the light gray bar segments).
- *Pell Grants* showed a much more modest increase during this period (see the black bar segments). More recently, however, funding for the Pell Grant program has increased substantially. The maximum Pell Grant award in 2014-15 was \$5,730 – \$1,420 more than the maximum in 2007-08.

⁵ Recent increases in support from the Cal Grant program are partly attributable to Cal Grant A recipients who, in prior years, would have received a Cal Grant B award and thus would not have received first-year tuition and fee coverage. This shift from Cal Grant B to Cal Grant A awards began in 2008-09 when UC's tuition and fees reached a level such that the extra year of tuition and fee coverage provided by a Cal Grant A award became more valuable than the "access grant" (currently \$1,473) provided by a Cal Grant B award for four years.

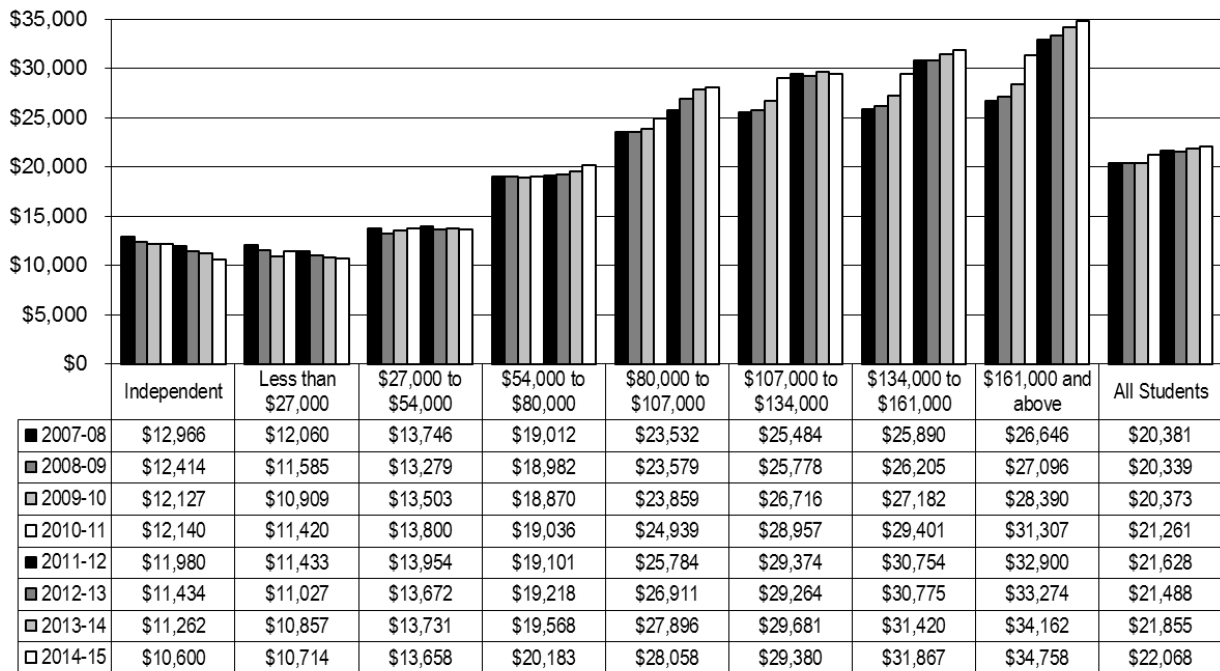
Figure 1-12

Trends in Per Capita Scholarship Support, 2014-15 Constant Dollars

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

Figure 1-13

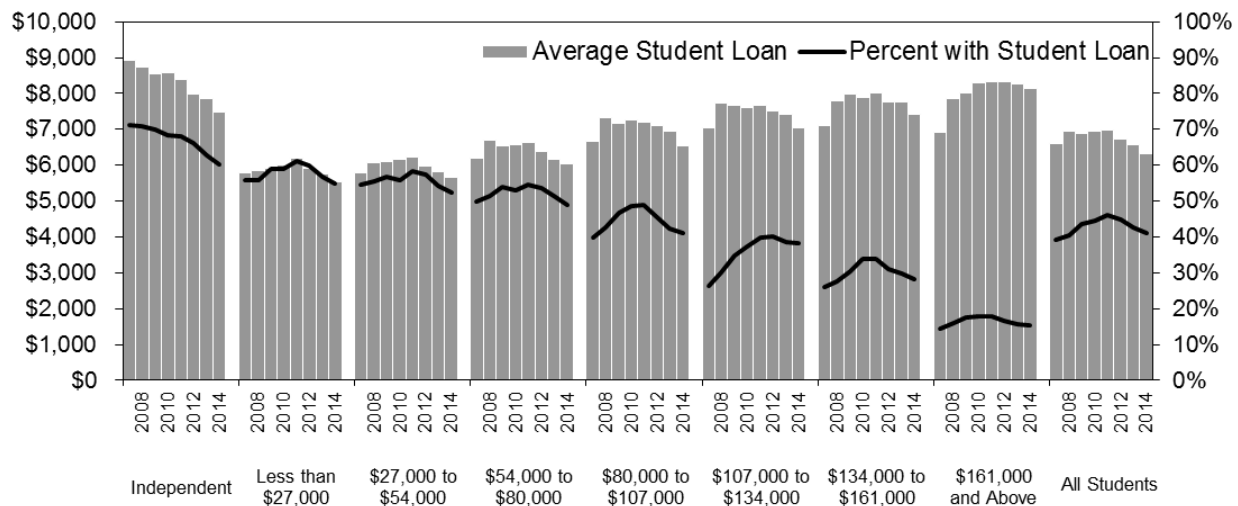
Trends in the Net Cost by Parent Income, 2014-15 Constant Dollars



- 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 \$8,100 between 2007-08 and 2014-15 in inflation-adjusted dollars.
- Increases in gift aid lessened the increase in net cost for low-income families. In fact, the net cost actually *declined* for independent students and for students in the lowest income groups during this period in inflation-adjusted dollars.

Figure 1-14

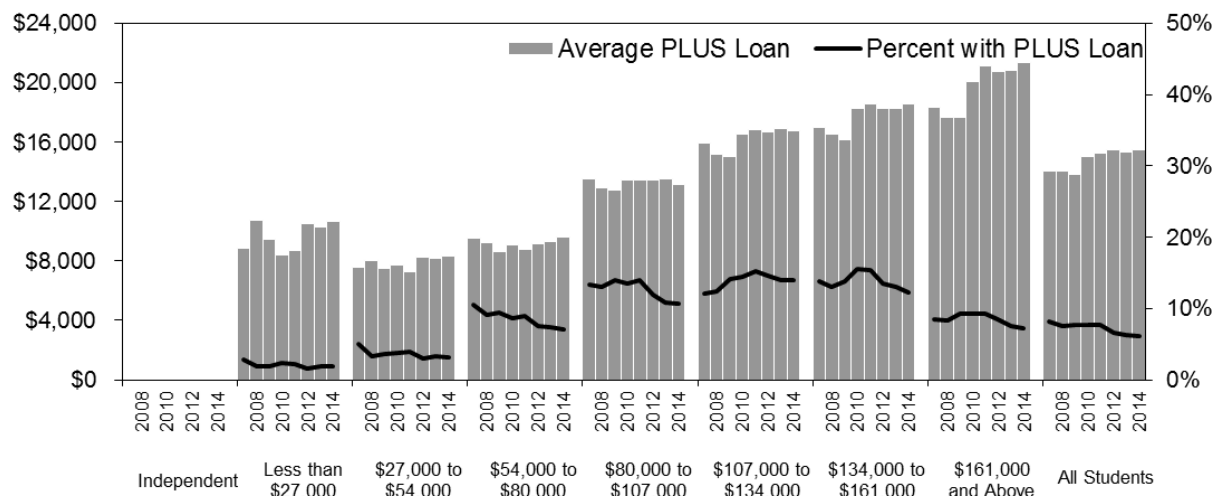
Trends in Student Borrowing by Parent Income, 2014-15 Constant Dollars



- The share of UC undergraduates who used student loans to help finance their education has declined in each of the last three years, from 46% in 2011-12 to 41% in 2014-15 (see the black lines in the figure above). In constant dollars, the average amount borrowed has also declined in each of the last three years. Average borrowing levels declined from \$6,970 in 2011-12 to \$6,326 in 2014-15 (see the gray bars in the figure above). This amounts to a three-year decline of over 9%.
- The three-year decline in the proportion of students borrowing applies to students in all income categories, except those with family incomes of between \$107,000 and \$134,000, who have seen a two-year decline.
- The three-year decline in the average loan borrowed in constant dollars applies to students in all income categories, except those with family incomes of between \$107,000 and \$134,000, who have seen a two-year decline.
- Declines in borrowing in recent years may be due to a number of factors. For students from middle- and upper-income families, the lack of tuition increases during this time period may be having an impact on their need to borrow. Also, the improving economy may mean that student wages have increased, allowing them to rely more heavily on work rather than loan to cover their self-help.

Figure 1-15

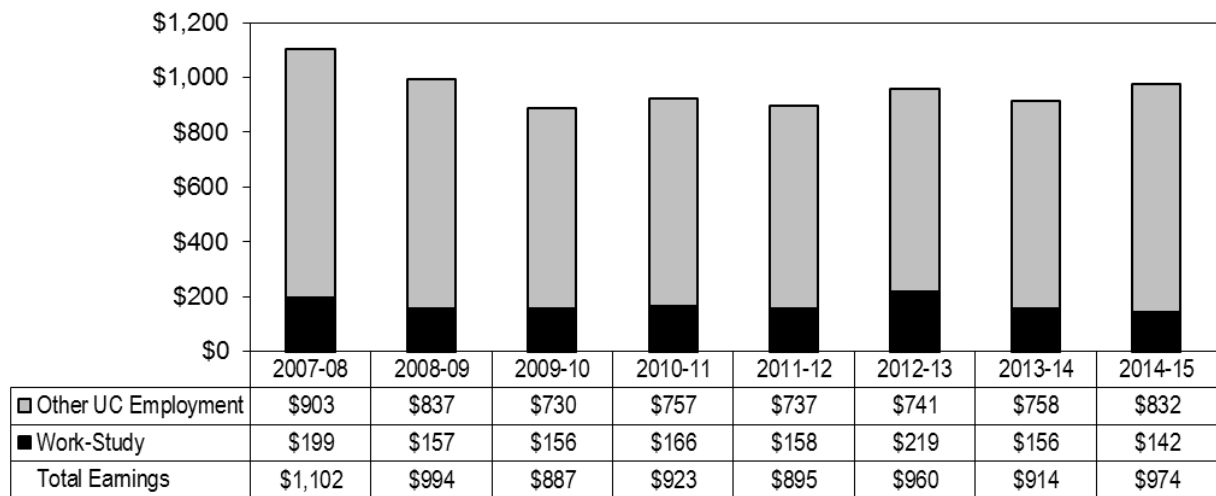
Trends in Parent Borrowing by Parent Income, 2014-15 Constant Dollars



- Parental borrowing under the federal PLUS loan declined from 8% to 6% of undergraduates between 2011-12 and 2014-15 (see the black lines in the figure above), although the average PLUS loan amounts remained relatively stable.
- Although not shown in the chart above, data indicate that the increase in the average PLUS loan among the very few low-income PLUS borrowers is attributable to a growing number of nonresident students in this category who rely on PLUS loans to help finance the cost of Nonresident Supplemental Tuition, which is not covered by Cal Grants or the University's primary need-based grant program.

Figure 1-16

Trends in Per Capita Work-Study and On-Campus Employment, 2014-15 Constant Dollars



- Per capita student support from work-study earnings and other on-campus employment decreased between 2012-13 and 2014-15 and remained slightly below 2008-09 levels in inflation-adjusted dollars. This is likely due, at least in part, to increases in total enrollment with no corresponding increase in Federal Work-Study funding.
- Support from UC employment remains low by historical standards, which may partly reflect fewer on-campus employment opportunities due to constraints on the University's operating budget.
- For information about trends in the hours worked by UC students, see Figures 1-20 and 1-21 later in this chapter.

Outcome Measures Related to Student Financial Support

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

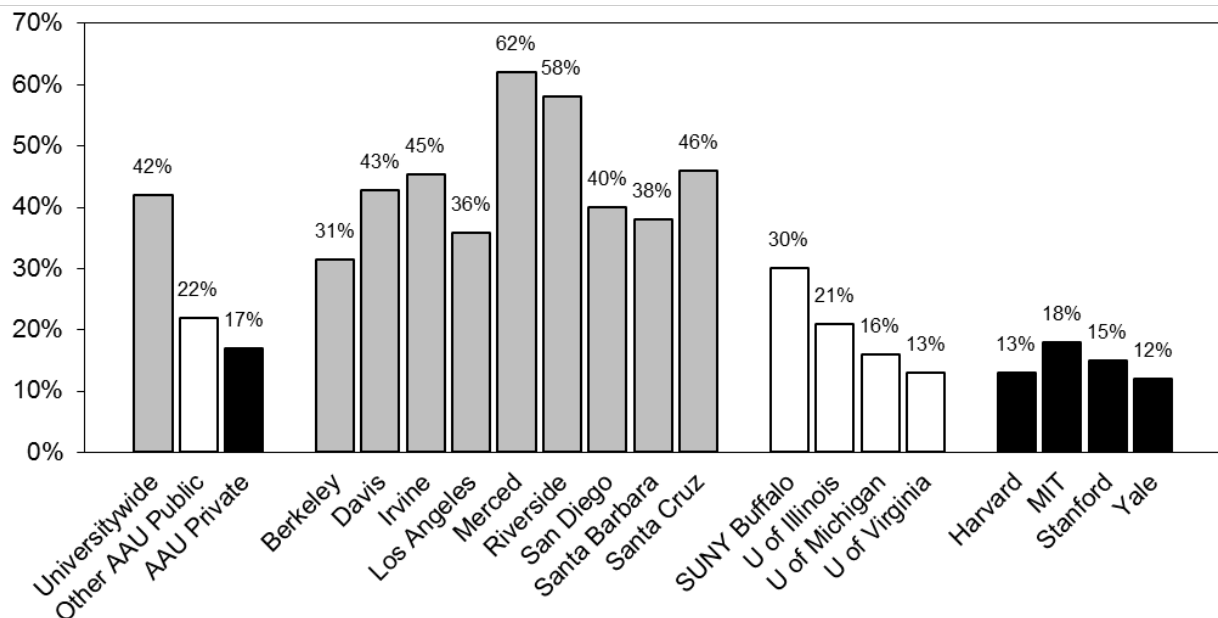
- Is the University financially accessible to students at every income level?
- Do UC students work manageable hours?
- Do students' financial circumstances affect their academic success?
- Do students graduate with manageable debt?

The charts that follow address these questions and illustrate that:

- UC remains very successful at enrolling low-income Pell Grant recipients. See Figure 1-17.
- Trends in the family income mix of incoming freshmen suggest no direct correlation between year-to-year changes in the University's tuition and freshman enrollment. See Figure 1-18.
- While the percentage of UC students from lower-income families had increased in recent years, likely reflecting the impact of the economic downturn and recession on the incomes of UC families in those years, the proportion of students from lower-income families remained stable between 2012-13 and 2014-15. See Figure 1-19.
- About half of UC students at every income level reported not working. As in past years, however, a small proportion of students reported working more than 20 hours per week. See Figures 1-20 and 1-21.
- Among students who enroll at UC with similar levels of academic preparation, low-, middle-, and higher-income students achieve similar levels of academic success as measured by persistence, unit completion after two years, and 6-year graduation rates. See Figures 1-22, 1-23, and 1-24.
- The percentage of students graduating with debt declined slightly between 2013-14 and 2014-15, as did the average debt among borrowers. See Figure 1-25.
- Among borrowers in every income category, most graduated with cumulative debt that would require 5% or less of their estimated average salary to repay. About 4% of all UC graduates in 2014-15 had debt that would require more than 9% of their average salary to repay based on a standard 10-year repayment plan – about the same as in 2013-14. See Figure 1-26.

Figure 1-17

Pell Grant Recipients at UC and Other Research Universities,⁶ 2013-14

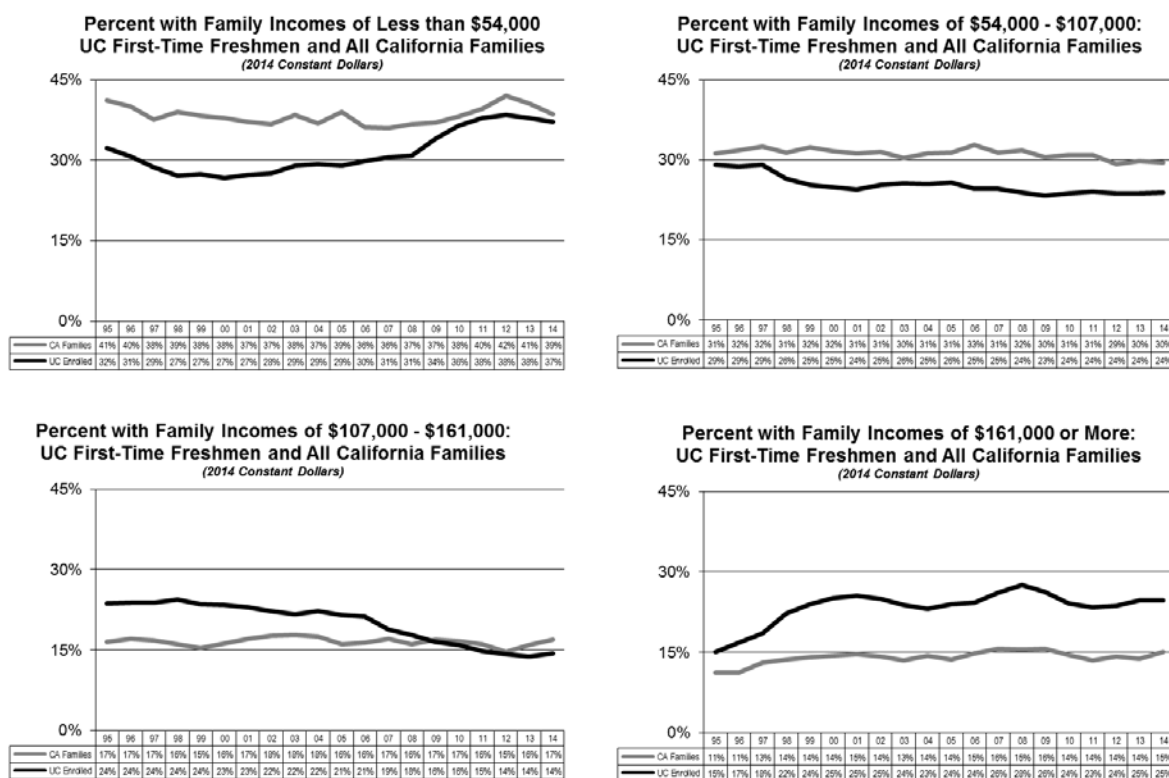


- The percentage of undergraduate students with Pell Grants provides a useful means to compare different institutions in terms of their financial accessibility for low-income students.
- Systemwide, UC enrolled a higher percentage of Pell Grant recipients – 42% – than any other top research university in the country in 2013-14.⁷
- 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*.

⁶ Association of American University (AAU) member institutions.

⁷ Figures shown are for 2013-14, the most recent year for which data are available through the Federal Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). IPEDS figures include only students enrolled in the Fall term and hence may differ slightly from figures published elsewhere.

Figure 1-18
Trends in the Income of UC Freshman and California Families

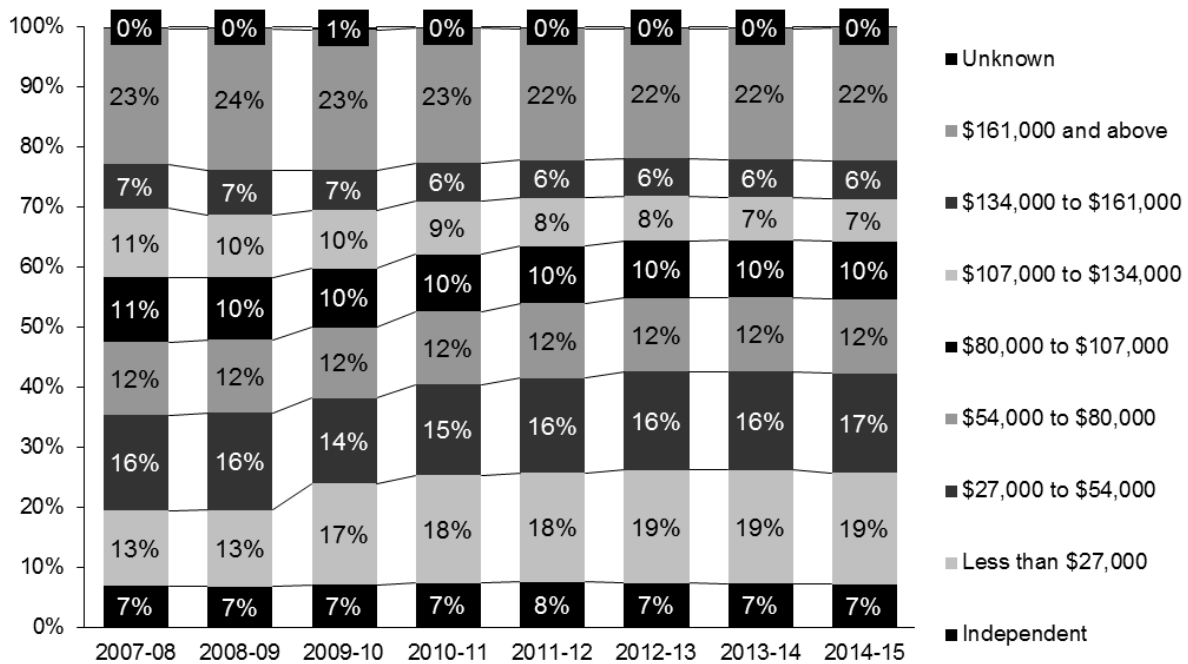


- Another measure of the University's affordability is the extent to which UC enrolls students from all income levels, despite increases in student fees and other costs.
- Trends in the percentage of UC freshmen in each income category shown above (shown in black) partly reflect trends in California's population (shown in grey).⁸ For example, the percentage of low-income families decreased among UC freshmen and statewide during the economic growth of the late 1990s and early 2000s. More recently, the percentage of UC freshmen from low-income families increased, peaking in 2012 as did the percentage of low-income families in the state. UC saw a very slight decline of these students in 2014-15 (from 38% to 37%), again mirroring the statewide trend.
- The enrollment of first-year students with parent income between \$54,000 and \$107,000 and between \$107,000 and \$160,000 has declined gradually since 1999, even though the proportion of California families in these categories has remained generally stable. Whether this trend is attributable to the rising cost of a UC education is unclear, though, since enrollment declined even in years with no fee increase (e.g., 2006-07 or 2012-13).

⁸ Only students in the highest income category are overrepresented at UC. This is presumably attributable to the well-established link between income and academic preparedness. Since fewer students from these families are academically eligible to attend UC, they represent a smaller share of the University's freshman enrollment.

Figure 1-19

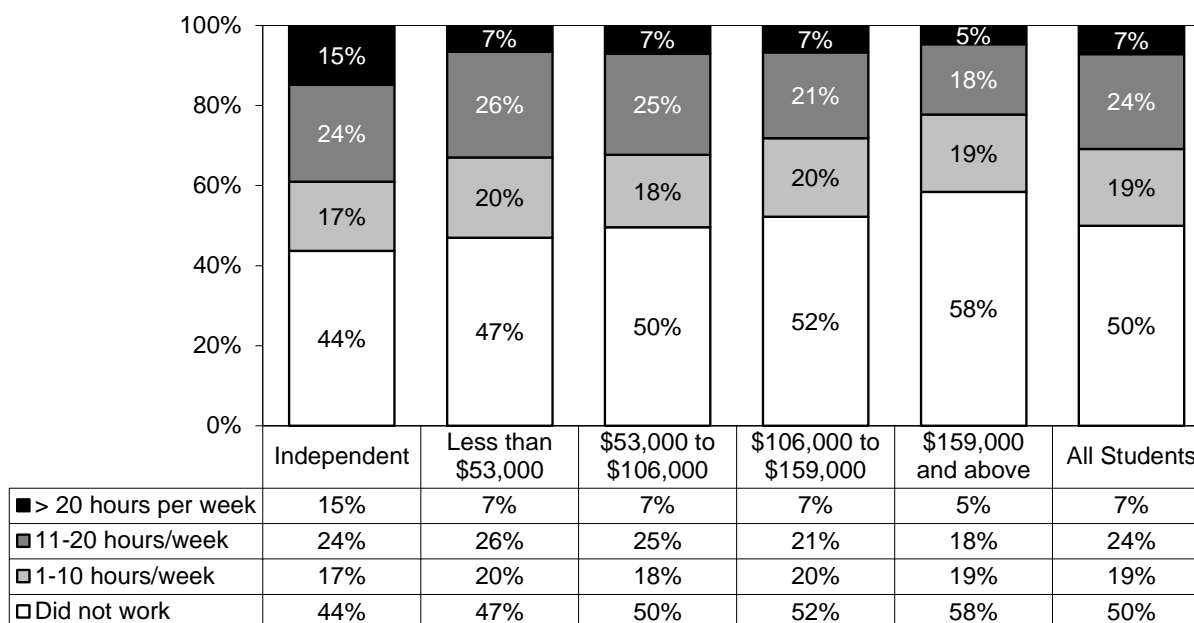
Trends in the Parent Income of UC Undergraduates, 2014-15 Constant Dollars



- As shown in Figure 1-19, the income distribution of UC undergraduates remained stable for many years despite increases in the University's cost of attendance. This suggests that the University's financial aid programs kept the University's net cost of attendance within reach of low- and middle-income families, and that UC's total cost of attendance remains affordable for others.
- Figure 1-19 also shows the impact of the recent economic downturn on UC families: since 2008-09, the proportion of UC students in the lower income categories increased noticeably, with an offsetting decline among upper- and upper-middle income families.

Figure 1-20

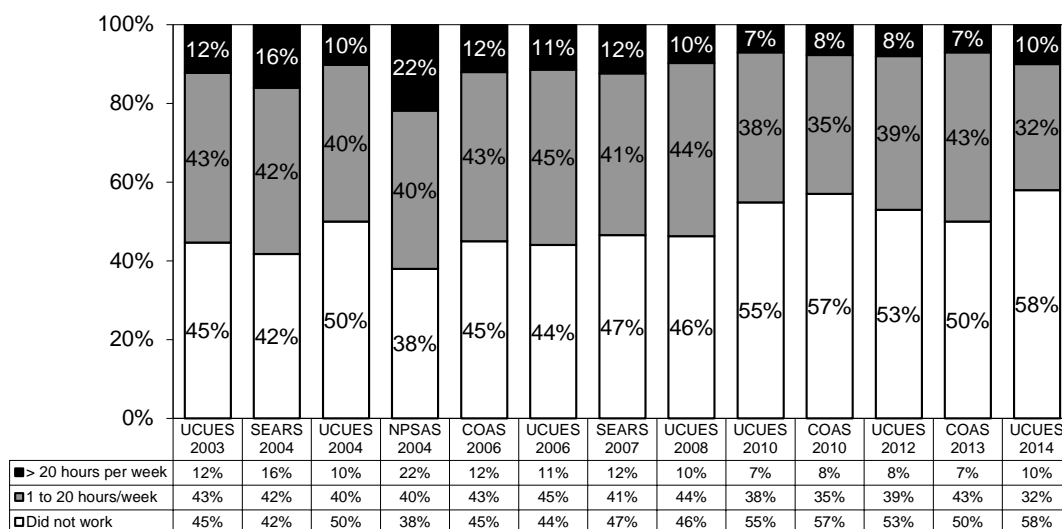
**Hours of Student Employment by Income,
2013 University of California Cost of Attendance Survey (COAS) ⁹**



- Under the Education Financing Model, the University expects each student to make a manageable contribution from employment towards financing the cost of the student's education, not to exceed 20 hours per week. The "cap" of 20 hours per week was based on research that suggests that work in excess of 20 hours per week tends to negatively affect a student's academic progress and performance. The University conducts periodic student surveys in order to monitor students' employment patterns. Findings from a Spring 2013 survey are shown in the figure above.
- Among dependent students, work patterns show relatively slight variations by parent income.
- Many students at every income level do not work. This is consistent with the flexibility inherent in the Education Financing Model about how students actually cover their expected contributions. It also supports findings from a survey of parents of UC students, many of whom felt that it was their responsibility to cover their student's expenses so that their son or daughter did not have to work. One reason why some parents perceive UC's costs as burdensome may be that they are covering not only their expected share but also the student's expected contribution from work.
- Some students at every income level report working more than 20 hours per week, which is beyond the upper bound of the University's manageable range. Many factors may account for this, such as parents who are unable or unwilling to contribute the amount expected of them, or extraordinary expenses (higher than average discretionary expenses, family obligations, etc.).

⁹ The University will have new data on work hours after the completion of its 2016 Cost of Attendance Survey.

Figure 1-21

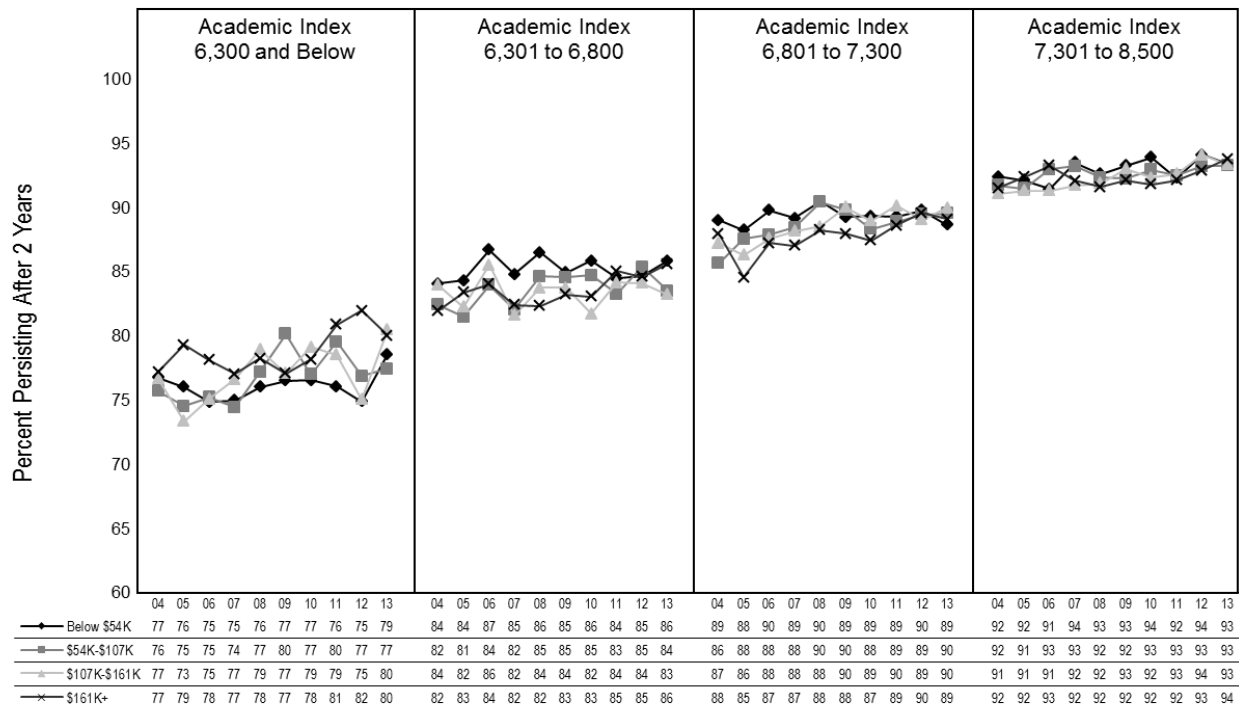
Manageability of Student Employment, Recent Surveys of UC Students

- Several factors limit the conclusions that can be drawn from a single survey about the relationship between students' work patterns and UC affordability. For example:
 - Employment is strongly correlated with the student's year in school, with seniors working more often and for longer hours than freshmen. The difference in work patterns between seniors and freshmen, for example, is much greater than the difference in work patterns between students from low- and high-income families.
 - UC survey data indicate that students who work more than 20 hours per week spend more, on average, on discretionary expense items than do other students. The causal relationship between these students' expenses and work habits is unclear: do they work more because they have higher expenses, or do they spend more because they have more discretionary income?
 - Students work for reasons other than to finance their education. For example, some students work to cover living expenses for other family members as well as for themselves.
 - The economy can affect the availability of student jobs and, hence, students' work hours.
- Nevertheless, if the University were steadily becoming less affordable for students, one might expect to find a long-term increase in UC students' work-hours. That has not occurred.
 - The figure above depicts results from multiple surveys conducted since 2003.¹⁰ 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.

¹⁰ 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 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.

Figure 1-22

Trends in 2-Year Student Persistence Rates¹¹ by Entering Year, Parent Income, and Academic Preparation¹²



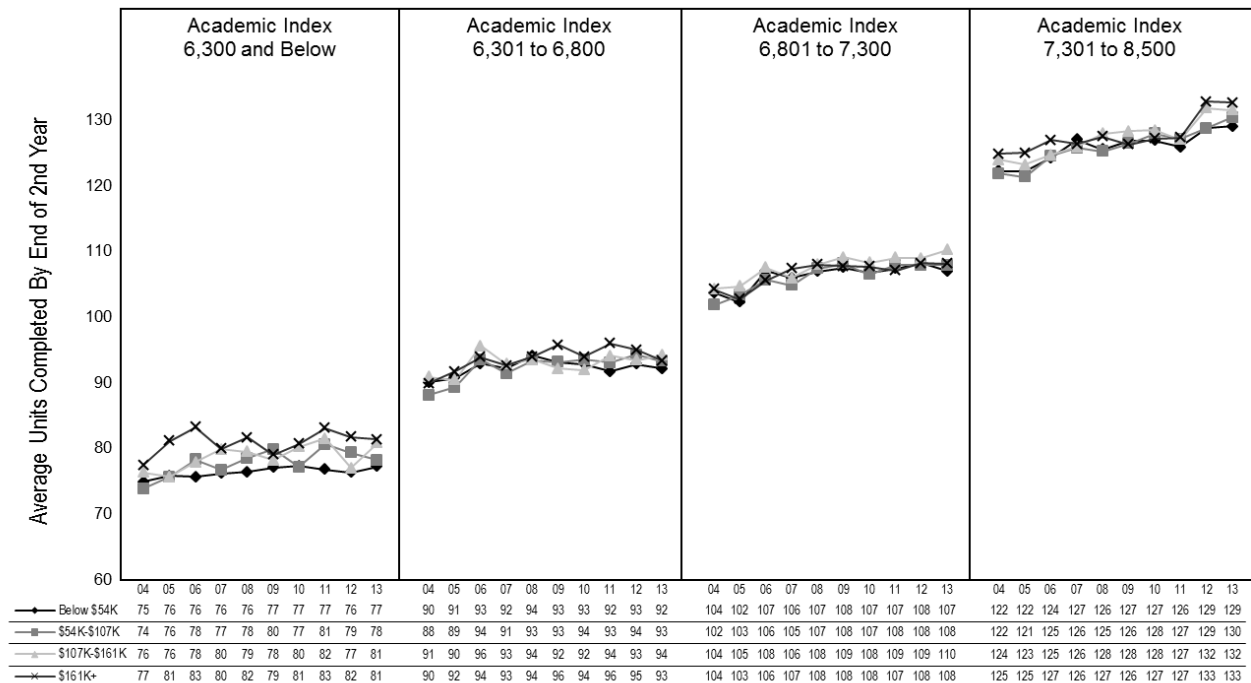
- Students who are better prepared academically (those with a higher academic index) when they enroll at UC persist to their third year at higher rates than less well-prepared students.
- Among students at all four levels of academic preparation, students at every income level persisted at roughly similar rates among students who entered in 2013. A year ago, a disparity in persistence by income appeared to be emerging among the students with the lowest levels of academic preparation. However, that disparity largely disappeared among students entering in 2013.
- No long-term pattern suggests students are leaving the University at this stage in their education due to financial considerations.

¹¹ The rate at which students persisted into their junior year, by academic preparation for each entering class of UC freshmen from Fall 2004 through Fall 2013.

¹² The academic index is calculated by multiplying the high school GPA by 1,000, multiplying the combined math and verbal SAT test scores by 2.5 and summing the results.

Figure 1-23

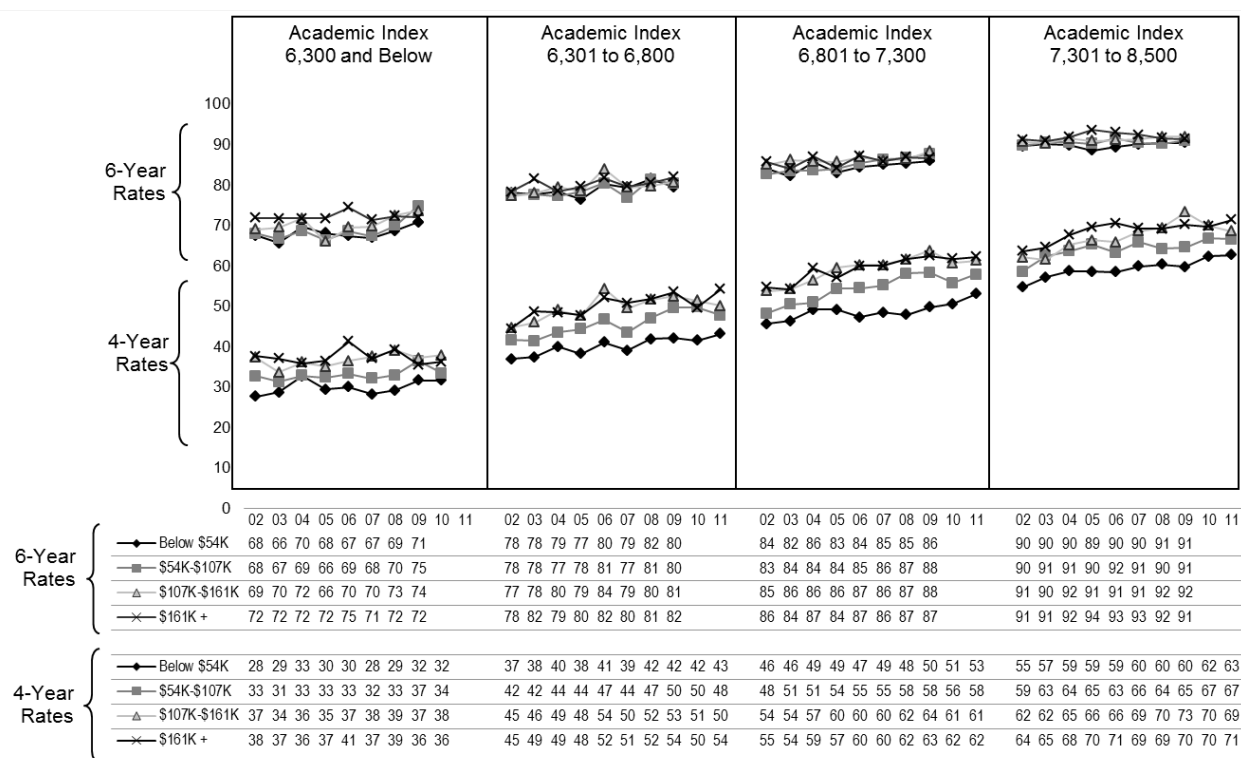
Units Completed After 2 Years by Entering Year, Parent Income, and Academic Preparation



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

Figure 1-24

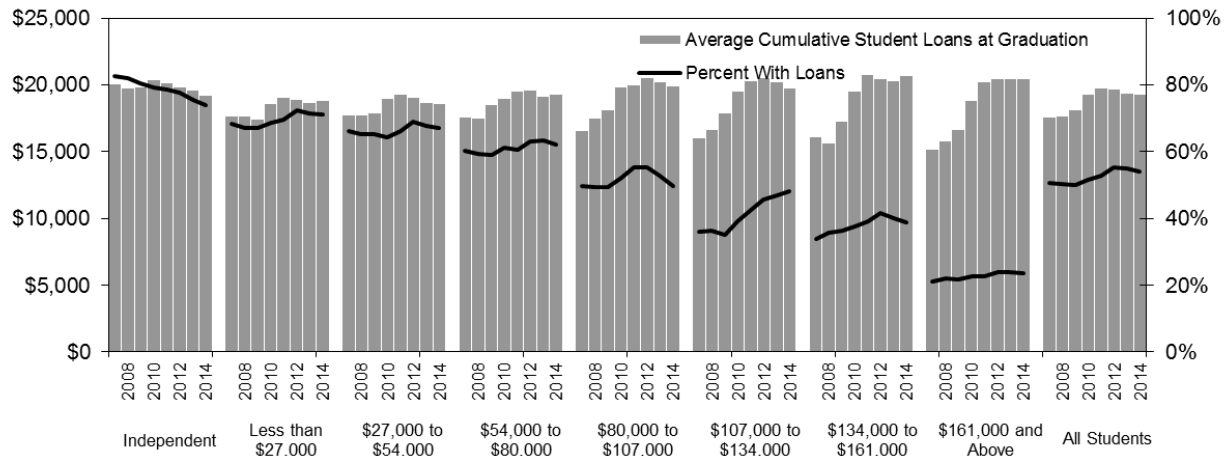
Four- and Six-Year Graduation Rates by Entering Year, Parent Income, and Academic Preparation



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

Figure 1-25

Trends in Cumulative Debt at Graduation by Parent Income, 2014 Constant Dollars



- The incidence of postgraduate debt declines with parent income: students from high-income families are much less likely to graduate with debt than students from low-income families or independent students (see the black lines in the figure above).
- Overall, 54% of the UC graduating class of 2014-15 had some student loan debt, slightly less than the 2013-14 graduating class (55%). The average cumulative student loan debt at graduation for these borrowers was \$19,295, slightly lower than the comparable figure for 2013-14 graduates (\$19,367) after adjusting for inflation.
- UC's average student debt at graduation remains low by national standards. Nationally, 69% of the graduating class of 2014 had student loan debt, with an average of \$28,950 per borrower, according to the Project on Student Debt.¹³
- 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).

¹³ Website reference (accessed February 9, 2016): <http://ticas.org/posd/map-state-data-2015>.

Figure 1-26

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



- UC attempts to use financial aid to allow students to graduate with a manageable amount of debt. The benchmark used to evaluate manageability is the percentage of average earnings required to repay a student's debt at graduation based upon a standard ten-year repayment plan. UC considers debt that requires between 5% and 9% of a student's postgraduate earnings to be manageable.
- Among borrowers in every income category, most graduated with cumulative borrowing that would require 5% or less of their average salary to repay.
- About four percent of all UC graduates in 2014-15 had debt that would require more than 9% of their average salary to repay.¹⁴
- 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.

¹⁴ 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.

New Developments for 2015-16 and 2016-17

The following policy decisions and trends at the state, federal and University level are expected to influence the financial accessibility of the University in 2015-16 and beyond:

- The California DREAM Loan program provides student loans to undocumented AB540 students at CSU and UC. The legislation that made the California DREAM Loan possible was sponsored by UC and authored by Senator Ricardo Lara. The Legislature provided \$2.5M in UC's 2015-16 budget for the program, matched by UC's own funding of another \$2.5M. Up to 3,000 students, who had limited or no access to student loans, now are able to borrow through the DREAM Loan program to help finance their education. Their documentation status currently prohibits these students from qualifying for federal student loans. More information is available at <http://ucal.us/dreamloan>.
- Starting in 2016-17, the University will begin to phase out need-based grants provided through the University Student Aid Program (USAP) for nonresident undergraduate students. (Currently, financially needy domestic nonresidents may qualify for UC grant awards to help cover their in-state costs; UC need-based grant awards have never been used to cover Nonresident Supplemental Tuition.) Because current nonresidents chose their UC campus with the understanding that they could receive UC grant aid, continuing nonresident undergraduates will not be affected by this change. Needy domestic nonresidents will continue to qualify for and receive federal and private financial aid.
- UC systemwide tuition did not increase and the student services fee increased by only \$48 in 2015-16. As a result, there was little increase in either the University's need-based grant program (which is funded primarily by the University's practice of setting aside one-third of the new fee revenue for financial aid) or the Cal Grant program, which generally covers systemwide tuition and fees for Cal Grant recipients.
- The maximum Pell Grant program award increased by \$45 in 2015-16, from \$5,730 to \$5,775. The maximum award will again increase in 2016-17 by \$40 to \$5,815. These increases help offset increases in costs other than systemwide tuition and fees, such as campus-based fees, room and board, and other expenses.
- UC families will continue to be able to take advantage of the federal American Opportunity Tax Credit and Lifetime Learning Tax Credit. Many of those eligible for the American Opportunity Tax Credit, which is more restrictive than the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit, will qualify for the maximum annual credit of \$2,500 per student, while many eligible for the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit will qualify for the maximum annual credit of \$2,000 per student. The full American Opportunity Tax Credit is available to individuals whose modified adjusted gross income is \$80,000 or less, or \$160,000 or less for married couples filing a joint return, while the full Lifetime Learning Tax Credit is available to individuals whose modified adjusted grow income is \$55,000 or less or \$110,000 or less for married couples filing jointly. The credit is phased out for taxpayers with incomes above these levels.
- As mentioned above, the California's Middle Class Scholarship Program was a new source of gift aid for California students in 2014-15, providing \$14.7M in support for UC students. The program is scheduled to phase in over four years, with the maximum amount of the scholarship increasing with each academic year until 2017-18. At that point, the maximum scholarship

amount will be 40% of systemwide tuition and fees per year for students whose family income is up to \$100,000, and between 10% and 40% of systemwide tuition and fees for students whose family income is up to \$150,000 (based on a sliding scale). In 2015-16, the Middle Class Scholarship eligibility criteria changed, limiting awards to students whose families report assets under \$150,000. Previously, the award was only limited by a student's parental income (again, under \$150,000) and did not consider assets. This is expected to reduce the number of MCS recipients significantly at UC.

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.

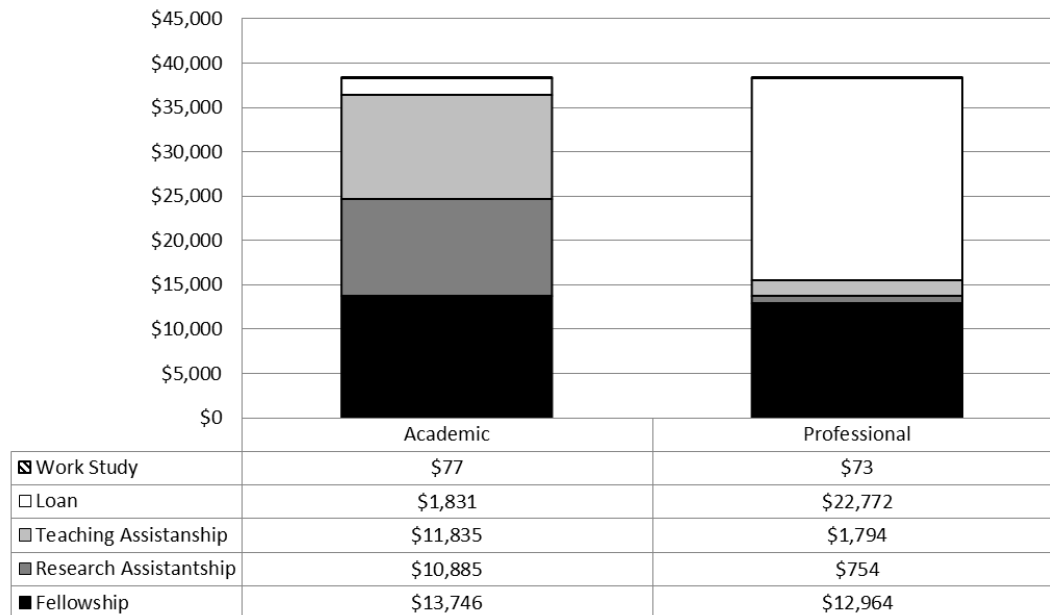
Graduate Academic and Graduate Professional Student Funding Patterns

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

- The financial support received by students in graduate academic programs differs markedly from that received by students in professional degree programs. Whereas nearly all support received by graduate academic students is in the form of fellowships and assistantships, students in professional degree programs rely primarily on loans to finance their education. See Figure 2-1.
- Support for graduate academic students has grown substantially in recent years, largely due to two factors:
 - increases in tuition and fees until 2011-12 that must be covered by additional aid in order to remain competitive with other institutions, and
 - university efforts to increase levels of graduate student support in order to make UC support offers more competitive with those from other institutions. See Figure 2-2.
- Among graduate academic students, types and levels of support vary by academic discipline. See Figure 2-3.
- In every discipline, academic doctoral students typically receive net stipends (support from fellowships and assistantships in excess of tuition and fees) that far exceeds that of academic masters students. Moreover, their net stipends have increased over time in every discipline, whereas the net stipends received by academic masters students have generally declined. See Figure 2-4.
- Among academic doctoral students, California residents typically receive higher net stipends than domestic non-resident students or international students. The gap between the net stipends received by California residents and international students has grown over time in most disciplines. See Figure 2-5.
- The University remains concerned about the competitiveness of its offers to students admitted to its graduate academic programs, which continue to lag those from students' top-choice non-UC alternatives. The competitiveness gap is greatest for international students. See Figure 2-6.
- Although fellowship support for professional degree students has increased – due in part to the one-third of increases in tuition, fee, and professional degree fee revenue that is set aside for institutional aid – it has been outpaced by increases in student borrowing. See Figure 2-7.
- While the percentage of professional degree program graduates with student debt declined in many disciplines in recent years, the average amount students borrowed while enrolled has increased over the past decade. See Figure 2-8.

Figure 2-1

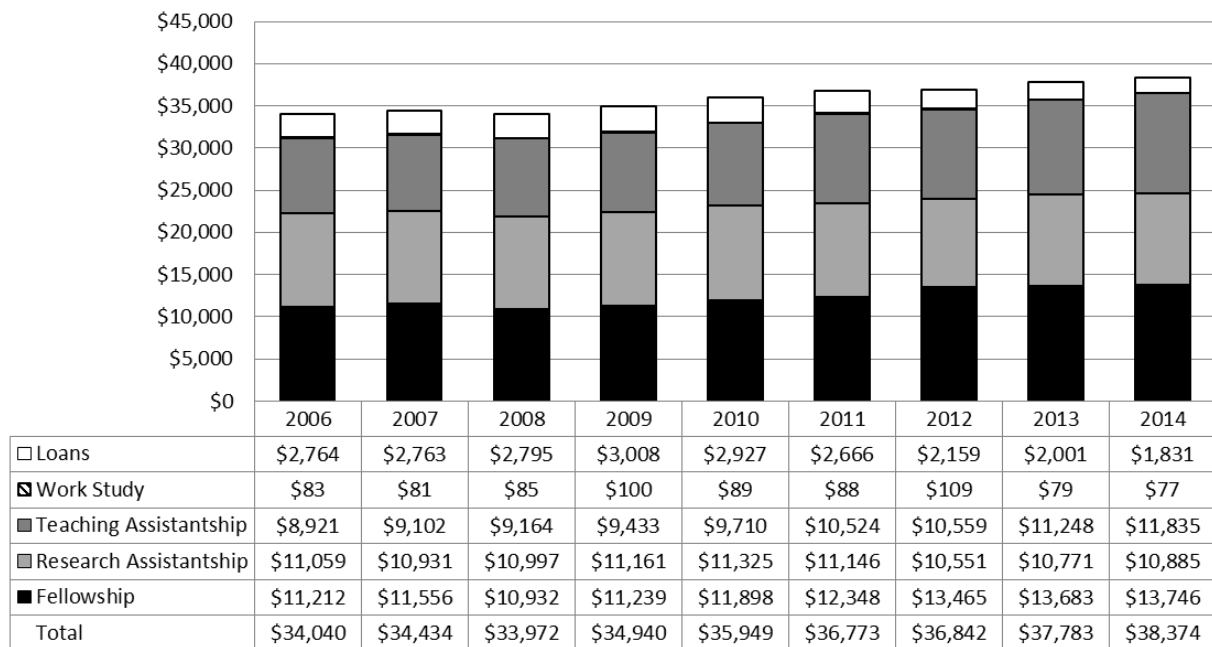
Per Capita Student Financial Support by Type of Graduate Academic and Graduate Professional Degree Students, Academic Year 2014-15



- 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, 2014-15 Constant Dollars



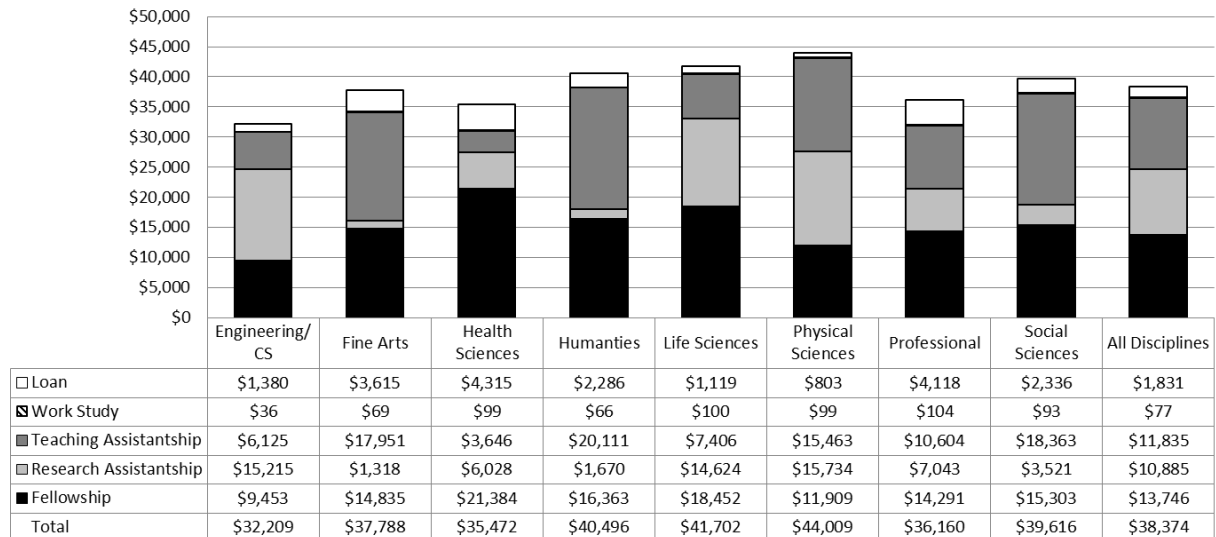
- Aggregate support for graduate academic students has increased over time. Different forms of support have increased (or decreased) at different rates, however.
- Support from fellowships (shown in black) and teaching assistantships (shown in dark gray) has increased. Until 2011-12, these increases were largely attributable to systemwide tuition and fee increases, which
 - increase the value of tuition and fee remissions provided to teaching assistants, and
 - generate additional funding for fellowships and other forms of support due to the University's practice of setting aside a portion (currently 50%) of new tuition and fee revenue for graduate student support.

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

- Funding from research assistantships (shown in light gray) has been relatively flat in constant dollars during this period, partly due to a reduction in the amount of nonresident tuition charged to research grants for graduate student researchers who have advanced to candidacy. The reduction occurred in 2006-07.
- Support from loans (shown in white) has declined in recent years, and support from work-study (not visible) changed little during this period. Both represent a small portion of the overall support received by graduate academic students.

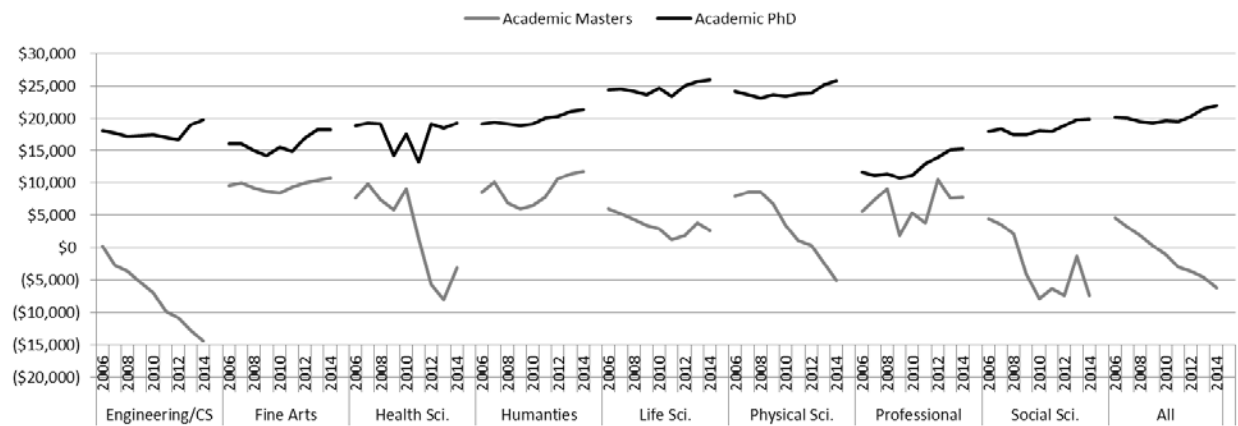
Figure 2-3

Per Capita Student Financial Support for Graduate Academic Students by Discipline, Academic Year 2014-15



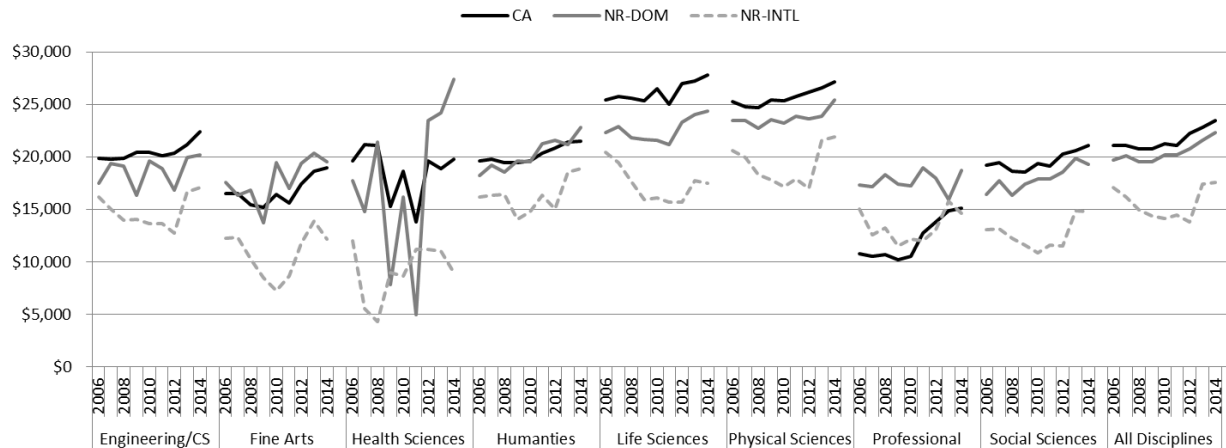
- Among graduate academic students, both the level and mix of funding varies by discipline.
- Competitive aid – fellowships, research assistantships, and teaching assistantships – is the most desirable form of support, and is highest for students in the physical and life sciences. In contrast, students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

Figure 2-4
**Trend in Net Stipend Over Time for Academic Masters and Doctoral Students
 by Discipline, 2014-15 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 black above) is substantially higher than for masters students. This reflects the competitive nature of graduate student support and the emphasis placed by most research universities – including UC – on recruiting and supporting academic doctoral students, consistent with the research mission of these institutions.
- Departments have sought to increase the value of net stipends awarded to academic doctoral students. This has come, to some extent, at the expense of academic masters students, whose average net stipend has declined over time.
- Masters students in engineering/computer science, health sciences, professional disciplines, physical sciences, and the social sciences typically do not receive enough fellowship or assistantship support to fully cover their tuition and fees, as shown by their negative net stipends in the figure above.

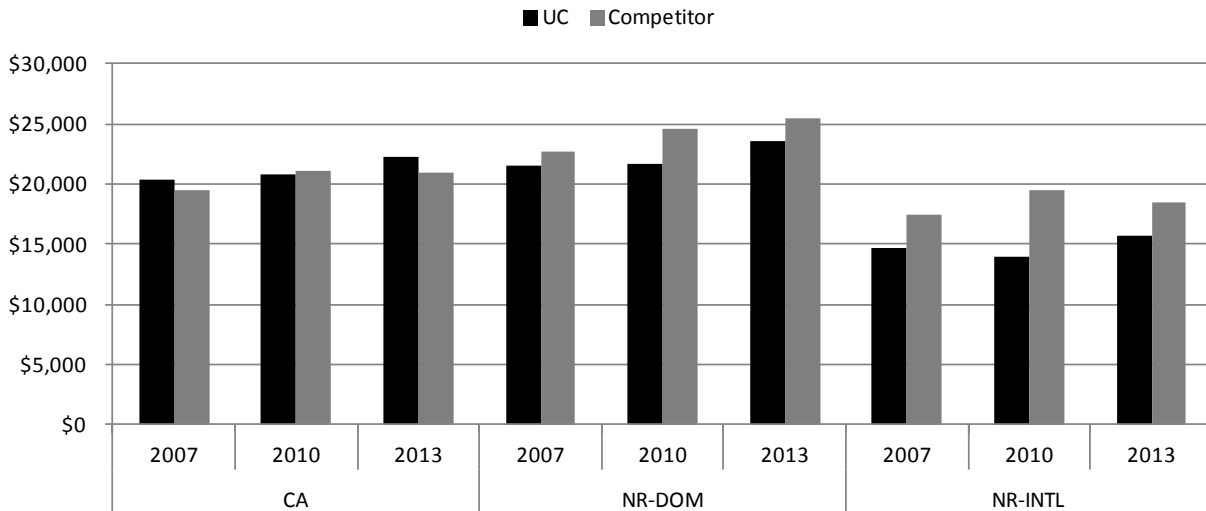
Figure 2-5
**Trend in Net Stipend Over Time for Academic Doctoral Students by
 Residency and Discipline, 2014-15 Constant Dollars**



- The value of net stipends received by academic doctoral students who are California residents (shown by the black lines above) has risen over time, after controlling for inflation.
- In contrast, the average net stipend received by international students (shown by the dotted lines above) declined in the years that fees were increasing, and but have rebounded in most disciplines in recent years. However, there is still a noteworthy gap in net stipend levels between California residents and international students.
- International students are particularly costly to fund because they are subject to nonresident tuition until they advance to candidacy (and for any period of enrollment beginning three years after they advance to candidacy). Departments must cover these students' tuition and fees and nonresident tuition in addition to providing students with any net stipend.
- The University's ability to recruit international students to its doctoral programs has been a growing concern to the University. The number of international students enrolled in UC's academic doctoral programs has fluctuated over time, and there is evidence to suggest that the University's student financial support offers to international students are less competitive than its offers to other students (see Figure 2-6). The gap closed modestly in most disciplines beginning during the 2013-14 academic year.

Figure 2-6

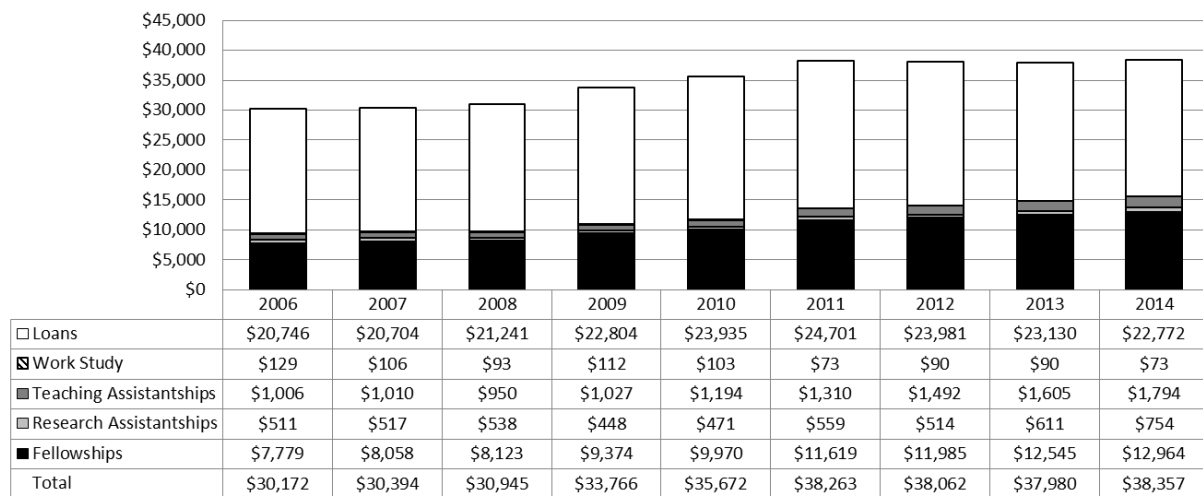
Trends in Net Stipends Offered by UC and Competing Institutions by Residency, Graduate Student Support Surveys, 2014-15 Constant Dollars



- Surveys of students admitted to the University’s academic doctoral programs suggest that the net stipends offered by UC (shown by the black bars above) are lower than those offered by students’ top-choice non-UC institution (shown in gray) for nonresident domestic and international students.
- After taking into account the generally higher cost of living in the communities where UC campuses are located, the gap between the purchasing power of UC’s net stipends and those from students’ top-choice non-UC institutions is even higher than the differences shown above.
- The competitiveness gap is largest for international students.
- UC’s competitiveness varied widely by discipline and campus.
- Detailed findings from the surveys are available at ucop.edu/student-affairs (see “Graduate Student Support” under “Data & Reporting”).

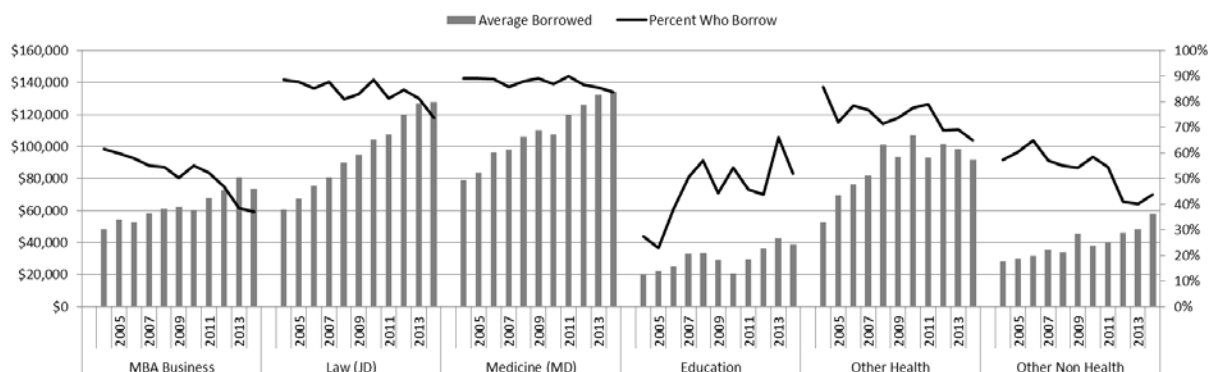
Figure 2-7

Per Capita Student Financial Support for Graduate Professional Degree Students Over Time, 2014-15 Constant Dollars



- Loans (shown in white above) are by far the most significant source of funding for students in the University's professional degree programs. Borrowing among these students has increased significantly over time, largely due to increases in systemwide tuition and fees and Professional Degree Supplemental Tuition that have occurred during this time.
- Fellowship funding (shown in black) has increased as well. The increase is attributable to the University's practice of augmenting its institutional aid programs in response to any increase in systemwide tuition or fees or the Professional Degree Supplemental Tuition.
- While teaching and research assistantships play major roles in funding academic doctoral students, they provide relatively little support to students in professional degree programs.

Figure 2-8
Cumulative Borrowing at Graduation Over Time, Professional Degree Program Graduates, 2014-15 Constant Dollars¹⁵



- Levels of student borrowing differ substantially by professional degree program. Average debt at graduation (shown by the gray bars 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.

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

New Developments for 2015-16

- Again in 2015-16, the University did not increase nonresident supplemental tuition for graduate academic students. This should help improve the University's ability to compete for and enroll top international and out-of-state students.
- UC in-state systemwide tuition and fees also did not increase in 2015-16 and last increased in 2011-12. Consequently, the cost of covering tuition and fees – from fellowships, assistantships, or a student's own resources – will decline slightly in inflation-adjusted dollars compared to 2014-15.

SECTION 3

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

State Programs and Initiatives

ScholarShare Trust College Savings Program

The state of California's ScholarShare Trust College Savings Program was established to encourage families to embark upon a program of systematic saving to help cover their children's college expenses. In recent years, an increasing portion of middle-income families have found that they lack the savings or current income to cover their contributions to their children's educational expenses. These families have been turning at increasing rates to the federal unsubsidized loan programs in order to meet these costs. In response to this growing trend and changes to the federal tax code, the state created the ScholarShare Trust.

ScholarShare provides students' parents and other family members with a tax-advantaged college savings option, pursuant to Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code. Many states have similar "529" college savings plans, which are also available to California families. The program manages individual accounts, which are pooled into large funds and invested in a number of different instruments (i.e., stocks, bonds, money markets, or a combination of these). Contributions are made with after-tax income and are accepted until the account's value reaches the beneficiary's projected education expenses at an independent (private) college or university. The earnings from these investments are not federally taxable if used for qualified higher education expenses (tuition and required fees, books, supplies, equipment, and eligible room and board expenses). California has also modified the state tax code to exempt earnings from ScholarShare or other state-sponsored 529 programs from state income tax. Savings withdrawn for non-qualified expenses are subject to a financial penalty.

Among the advantages of the ScholarShare Trust are the following: no income limits for investors, low minimum contribution amounts, and convenient payment arrangements. Investors benefit mostly from the tax-exempt status of their earnings, as well as from the professional management of funds that the program provides and the convenience of a structured savings plan.

Federal Programs and Initiatives

Federal Education Tax Credits

The two federal education tax credits, the American Opportunity Tax Credit and the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit, are available to taxpayers for tuition and required fees paid less grants, scholarships, and other tax-free educational assistance.

- **The American Opportunity Tax Credit (AOTC)** – which was established by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) as an enhanced version of the **Hope Tax Credit** for tax years 2009 and 2010, and later extended through 2017 – provides up to \$2,500 per student for the first four years of postsecondary education to cover eligible expenses (generally

tuition, fees, and books and supplies). Eligibility is phased out for joint filers who earn between \$160,000 and \$180,000, and for single filers who earn between \$80,000 and \$90,000.

- **The Lifetime Learning Tax Credit** is targeted at adults reentering college, changing careers, or taking courses to upgrade their job skills. It is also available to juniors, seniors, and graduate level students or other students ineligible for AOTC credits. A family may receive a 20 percent tax credit for the first \$10,000 of qualified educational expenses paid each year. The maximum credit is \$2,000 per return. Eligibility is phased out for joint filers who earn between \$107,000 and \$127,000 in modified adjusted gross income, and for single filers who earn between \$53,000 and \$63,000 in modified adjusted gross income.

The University surveyed a cross-section of students in January 2000 in order to learn about the extent to which UC students and their families were making use of the tax credits. Among the UC students and families who responded to the survey, 29 percent indicated that they had claimed either the Hope or Lifetime Learning Tax Credit. Since an estimated 37 percent of all students were eligible for the tax credits, the survey suggests that most eligible students and their families actually claimed them. UC estimates that students and their families claim over \$80 million in education tax credits annually. Enhancements to the Hope Tax Credit were estimated to provide additional benefits worth over \$80 million per year.

Tax Deduction for Higher Education-Related Expenses

The Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 established a new higher education expense deduction that provides relief to families whose income disqualifies them from participation in the Hope and Lifetime Learning tax credits. Single filers with incomes of up to \$65,000 and joint filers with incomes of up to \$130,000 can qualify for a deduction of up to \$4,000; single filers with incomes between \$65,000 and \$80,000 and joint filers with incomes between \$130,000 and \$160,000 can qualify for a deduction of up to \$2,000.

Student Loan Interest Deduction

The student loan interest deduction reduces the burden of loan repayment by allowing taxpaying borrowers to take a tax deduction for interest paid during repayment on student loans. The deduction is available even if the taxpayer does not itemize other deductions. The maximum deduction is \$2,500. The income ceiling for eligibility for the interest deduction is \$75,000 for single filers and \$155,000 for joint filers. The deduction is available for all educational loans, including loans made to students or parents, guaranteed student loans, loans from private lenders, and loans made before the student loan interest deduction was passed into law.

Coverdell Education Savings Accounts (ESAs)

Coverdell Education Savings Accounts (ESAs) are similar to state 529 plans in that they permit eligible taxpayers to make after-tax contributions to an investment account; amounts deposited in the account then grow tax-free until distributed. Distributions are tax-free provided that they are used to pay for tuition and required fees (less grants, scholarships, and other tax-free educational assistance) for the enrollment of the designated beneficiary at an eligible elementary, secondary, or postsecondary educational institution. Generally, any individual (including the beneficiary) whose modified adjusted gross income for the year is less than \$110,000 (\$220,000 in the case of a joint return) may contribute to a Coverdell ESA. Total annual contributions for any beneficiary cannot exceed \$2,000, no matter how many accounts

have been established for the beneficiary. The maximum amount that an individual can contribute to a single beneficiary is capped at \$2,000 per year for contributors whose income is less than \$95,000 (\$190,000 if filing a joint return) and declines to zero as the contributor's income approaches \$110,000 (\$220,000 for a joint return).

IRA Withdrawals for Higher Education Expenses

Taxpayers may withdraw principal contributions penalty-free from a traditional Individual Retirement Account (IRA), a SIMPLE IRA, or a Roth IRA for their own higher education expenses or those of a spouse, child, or grandchild. Earnings on a traditional IRA are taxed when they are withdrawn, and contributions may be taxed when withdrawn depending upon whether they were originally tax deductible. Individuals may contribute to a traditional IRA without regard to income, although income does have a bearing on whether the contributions are tax deductible.

U.S. Savings Bonds

The interest on U.S. Savings bonds is, in certain circumstances, tax-free when bond proceeds are used to cover eligible education expenses. Individuals who are at least 24 years of age and purchase Series EE or Series I bonds may withdraw bond proceeds tax-free if they are used to cover tuition or fees or contributions to a Qualified State Tuition Program such as ScholarShare or an education IRA.

Information on Attachments

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

Additional Notes for Attachment C

- The appearance of Pell Grant awards at the graduate level is generally attributable to (a) students who moved from undergraduate to graduate status within a financial aid award year, and (2) students in teaching credential programs.
- “Other Federal Support” includes Bureau of Indian Affairs Grants, Nursing Grants and Loans, Health Education Assistance Loans (HEAL) and Health Professions Student Loans.
- This attachment does not include federally funded Social Security veterans’ benefits.

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

ATTACHMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2014-15

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2014-15 Full Year Equiv Enroll	39,703	35,219	31,821	43,700	6,572	22,205	31,882	3,072	24,260	18,147	256,582
Scholarships/Fellowships											
State of California	\$2,259,489	\$2,255,169	\$2,739,409	\$1,999,527	\$353,103	\$1,495,809	\$1,854,210	\$0	\$1,444,444	\$1,619,742	\$16,020,902
University of California	\$152,518,371	\$51,805,174	\$52,345,025	\$151,870,071	\$2,781,650	\$29,844,828	\$44,564,326	\$41,087,841	\$32,500,172	\$13,727,056	\$573,044,514
Federal	\$26,354,829	\$10,289,226	\$8,099,806	\$17,956,440	\$354,623	\$4,942,315	\$13,924,477	\$5,480,878	\$5,296,411	\$2,673,665	\$95,372,670
Private/Outside Agency	\$17,466,142	\$9,992,513	\$6,606,806	\$12,162,341	\$1,463,732	\$3,536,336	\$14,912,175	\$408,728	\$5,403,958	\$2,763,432	\$74,716,162
Total	\$198,598,831	\$74,342,082	\$69,791,047	\$183,988,380	\$4,953,108	\$39,819,288	\$75,255,188	\$46,977,447	\$44,644,985	\$20,783,894	\$759,154,249
Recipients	14,807	10,078	9,842	16,245	1,828	4,730	8,324	2,023	7,161	4,270	79,307
Average Award	\$13,413	\$7,377	\$7,091	\$11,326	\$2,710	\$8,418	\$9,041	\$23,218	\$6,235	\$4,868	\$9,572
Grants											
State of California	\$82,096,780	\$103,127,755	\$127,813,861	\$102,878,819	\$39,750,303	\$106,182,418	\$90,980,710	\$12,439	\$89,029,201	\$79,825,339	\$821,697,625
University of California	\$121,435,432	\$128,098,937	\$74,974,976	\$119,266,162	\$27,171,409	\$80,209,758	\$103,302,013	\$17,986,666	\$76,567,959	\$64,797,743	\$813,811,055
Federal	\$42,034,808	\$53,337,687	\$55,574,963	\$51,279,302	\$16,961,242	\$51,425,131	\$45,461,530	\$1,258,969	\$37,487,475	\$35,244,858	\$390,065,965
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$1,406,582	\$0	\$0	\$933,264	\$231,007	\$587,912	\$198,454	\$0	\$3,357,219
Total	\$245,567,020	\$284,564,379	\$259,770,383	\$273,424,283	\$83,882,953	\$238,750,571	\$239,975,260	\$19,845,986	\$203,283,089	\$179,867,941	\$2,028,931,864
Recipients	16,253	19,603	16,721	16,175	5,071	14,686	14,629	1,662	12,106	10,532	127,438
Average Award	\$15,109	\$14,516	\$15,536	\$16,904	\$16,541	\$16,257	\$16,404	\$11,941	\$16,792	\$17,079	\$15,921
Subtotal - Gift Aid											
State of California	\$84,356,269	\$105,382,924	\$130,553,270	\$104,878,346	\$40,103,406	\$107,678,227	\$92,834,920	\$12,439	\$90,473,645	\$81,445,081	\$837,718,527
University of California	\$273,953,803	\$179,904,111	\$127,320,001	\$271,136,233	\$29,953,059	\$110,054,587	\$147,866,339	\$59,074,507	\$109,068,131	\$78,524,799	\$1,386,855,569
Federal	\$68,389,637	\$63,626,913	\$63,674,769	\$69,235,742	\$17,315,865	\$56,367,446	\$59,386,007	\$6,739,847	\$42,783,886	\$37,918,524	\$485,438,635
Private/Outside Agency	\$17,466,142	\$9,992,513	\$8,013,389	\$12,162,341	\$1,463,732	\$4,469,599	\$15,143,182	\$996,640	\$5,602,412	\$2,763,432	\$78,073,382
Total	\$444,165,851	\$358,906,461	\$329,561,429	\$457,412,663	\$88,836,062	\$278,569,859	\$315,230,447	\$66,823,433	\$247,928,074	\$200,651,835	\$2,788,086,113
Recipients	25,428	24,635	22,457	26,878	5,516	17,593	19,903	2,846	16,013	12,702	173,970
Average Award	\$17,468	\$14,569	\$14,675	\$17,018	\$16,105	\$15,834	\$15,839	\$23,483	\$15,483	\$15,797	\$16,026
Loans											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$554,550	\$1,372,868	\$2,452,720	\$394,516	\$0	\$14,392	\$2,086,005	\$675,861	\$370,602	\$0	\$7,921,514
Federal	\$139,514,878	\$141,864,951	\$143,677,812	\$235,463,369	\$26,224,826	\$92,021,120	\$101,352,278	\$70,437,601	\$86,655,726	\$84,787,799	\$1,122,000,361
Private/Outside Agency	\$16,935,952	\$6,748,325	\$5,109,502	\$15,716,915	\$875,421	\$3,240,659	\$6,870,641	\$1,597,669	\$5,329,815	\$3,839,807	\$66,264,706
Total	\$157,005,380	\$149,986,144	\$151,240,034	\$251,574,800	\$27,100,247	\$95,276,171	\$110,308,924	\$72,711,131	\$92,356,143	\$88,627,606	\$1,196,186,581
Recipients	10,828	13,782	13,580	15,593	3,621	11,260	11,859	1,635	9,762	9,307	101,225
Average Award	\$14,501	\$10,883	\$11,137	\$16,134	\$7,485	\$8,462	\$9,302	\$44,472	\$9,461	\$9,523	\$11,817
Work-Study											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$2,904,762	\$72,341	\$1,006,859	\$844,546	\$0	\$0	\$779,635	\$0	\$50,667	\$0	\$5,658,810
Federal	\$4,402,519	\$3,155,122	\$1,534,266	\$5,590,332	\$289,128	\$1,362,225	\$3,495,933	\$512,095	\$2,422,604	\$2,677,614	\$25,441,838
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$7,307,281	\$3,227,463	\$2,541,125	\$6,434,878	\$289,128	\$1,362,225	\$4,275,568	\$512,095	\$2,473,271	\$2,677,614	\$31,100,647
Recipients	3,528	1,412	1,566	3,685	122	1,112	2,706	132	1,247	1,644	17,152

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2014-15

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Average Award	\$2,071	\$2,286	\$1,623	\$1,746	\$2,374	\$1,225	\$1,580	\$3,870	\$1,984	\$1,629	\$1,813
Subtotal - Gift Aid, Loans, and Work-Study											
Total	\$608,478,512	\$512,120,067	\$483,342,589	\$715,422,341	\$116,225,437	\$375,208,255	\$429,814,939	\$140,046,659	\$342,757,488	\$291,957,055	\$4,015,373,341
Recipients	27,117	25,878	23,930	29,500	5,792	18,534	21,134	3,011	17,045	13,607	185,547
Average Award	\$22,439	\$19,790	\$20,198	\$24,252	\$20,069	\$20,245	\$20,338	\$46,508	\$20,109	\$21,456	\$21,641
Readers and Tutors											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$3,396,552	\$1,665,842	\$1,096,944	\$4,164,652	\$85,552	\$1,043,549	\$3,559,494	\$39,347	\$805,843	\$958,911	\$16,816,685
Fee Remission	\$1,499,066	\$0	\$930,332	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,429,399
Health Insurance Remissions	\$618,105	\$246,818	\$173,824	\$474,783	\$239	\$16,098	\$381,356	\$98,384	\$55,953	\$10,443	\$2,076,003
Total Support	\$5,513,724	\$1,912,660	\$2,201,100	\$4,639,435	\$85,790	\$1,059,647	\$3,940,851	\$137,731	\$861,795	\$969,354	\$21,322,087
Recipients	1,610	945	491	1,367	69	425	1,327	51	440	746	7,472
Average Award	\$3,424	\$2,023	\$4,487	\$3,394	\$1,250	\$2,496	\$2,969	\$2,701	\$1,957	\$1,299	\$2,854
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$17,932	\$16,092	(\$31)	\$50,696	\$0	\$21,978	\$12,705	\$0	\$0	\$668	\$120,040
Fee Remission	\$550	\$0	\$48	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$597
Health Insurance Remissions	\$284	\$0	\$489	\$2,964	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$47	\$3,784
Total Support	\$18,766	\$16,092	\$506	\$53,660	\$0	\$21,978	\$12,705	\$0	\$0	\$715	\$124,422
Recipients	52	66	23	37	0	4	15	0	0	9	207
Average Award	\$358	\$245	\$22	\$1,469	\$0	\$4,945	\$823	\$0	\$0	\$78	\$601
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$19,743	\$8,898	\$0	\$38,553	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,270	\$68,464
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$15	\$80	\$0	\$1,894	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18	\$2,006
Total Support	\$19,758	\$8,978	\$0	\$40,447	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,288	\$70,470
Recipients	24	20	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	6	68
Average Award	\$835	\$451	\$0	\$2,200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$210	\$1,035
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$12,895	\$14,239	\$89,962	\$43,894	\$0	\$2,839	\$3,621	\$1,536	\$2,193	\$0	\$171,179
Fee Remission	\$24,384	\$0	\$20,728	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$45,112
Health Insurance Remissions	\$3,741	\$3,075	\$3,878	\$1,017	\$0	\$0	\$191	\$0	\$139	\$0	\$12,041
Total Support	\$41,021	\$17,314	\$114,569	\$44,911	\$0	\$2,839	\$3,812	\$1,536	\$2,332	\$0	\$228,332
Recipients	7	13	69	15	0	2	3	1	3	0	114
Average Award	\$5,860	\$1,301	\$1,652	\$3,062	\$0	\$1,217	\$1,144	\$1,536	\$699	\$0	\$1,998
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$3,447,123	\$1,705,071	\$1,186,875	\$4,297,794	\$85,552	\$1,068,366	\$3,575,820	\$40,883	\$808,036	\$960,849	\$17,176,368
Fee Remission	\$1,524,000	\$0	\$951,108	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,475,108
Health Insurance Remissions	\$622,145	\$249,973	\$178,190	\$480,658	\$239	\$16,098	\$381,548	\$98,384	\$56,091	\$10,508	\$2,093,835
Total Support	\$5,593,268	\$1,955,044	\$2,316,174	\$4,778,453	\$85,790	\$1,084,464	\$3,957,368	\$139,267	\$864,127	\$971,357	\$21,745,311
Recipients	1,653	966	571	1,399	69	430	1,342	52	443	746	7,670
Average Award	\$3,383	\$2,024	\$4,060	\$3,417	\$1,250	\$2,520	\$2,949	\$2,678	\$1,952	\$1,302	\$2,835
Teaching Assistants											

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2014-15

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$38,533,181	\$29,617,001	\$23,038,519	\$33,532,458	\$4,954,806	\$17,066,508	\$22,281,657	\$231,192	\$20,476,360	\$12,727,405	\$202,459,087
Fee Remission	\$27,966,704	\$18,712,169	\$14,626,074	\$21,410,401	\$3,115,298	\$10,003,632	\$17,469,805	\$0	\$12,747,788	\$7,639,714	\$133,691,585
Health Insurance Remissions	\$5,359,522	\$4,697,017	\$3,327,941	\$4,515,753	\$528,394	\$2,185,103	\$3,375,186	\$88,270	\$2,410,539	\$1,972,767	\$28,460,492
Total Support	\$71,859,407	\$53,026,188	\$40,992,533	\$59,458,611	\$8,598,498	\$29,255,243	\$43,126,649	\$319,462	\$35,634,687	\$22,339,886	\$364,611,164
Recipients	3,773	2,450	1,742	2,732	304	1,214	1,965	49	1,516	941	16,686
Average Award	\$19,045	\$21,640	\$23,526	\$21,766	\$28,300	\$24,105	\$21,945	\$6,520	\$23,513	\$23,746	\$21,852
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$25,243	\$2,277	\$0	\$1,500	\$0	\$12,359	\$0	\$3,052	\$184	\$0	\$44,614
Fee Remission	\$40,175	\$0	\$0	\$982	\$0	\$8,128	\$0	\$0	\$116	\$0	\$49,401
Health Insurance Remissions	\$6,391	\$368	\$0	\$191	\$0	\$1,741	\$0	\$0	\$24	\$0	\$8,715
Total Support	\$71,808	\$2,645	\$0	\$2,673	\$0	\$22,228	\$0	\$3,052	\$324	\$0	\$102,730
Recipients	5	1	0	5	0	2	0	2	1	0	16
Average Award	\$14,362	\$2,645	\$0	\$535	\$0	\$11,114	\$0	\$1,526	\$324	\$0	\$6,421
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$33,821	\$52,625	\$0	\$30,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,617	\$0	\$200	\$122,763
Fee Remission	\$18,536	\$61,232	\$0	\$14,624	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$114	\$94,506
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,418	\$15,220	\$0	\$3,603	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35	\$21,276
Total Support	\$54,775	\$129,077	\$0	\$48,727	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,617	\$0	\$348	\$238,545
Recipients	7	7	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	20
Average Award	\$7,825	\$18,440	\$0	\$12,182	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,617	\$0	\$348	\$11,927
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$207,258	\$46,445	\$140,205	\$21,203	\$0	\$27,395	\$21,743	\$6,134	\$1,378	\$99,406	\$571,167
Fee Remission	\$166,767	\$46,140	\$115,715	\$1,555,598	\$0	\$59,346	\$1,017,751	\$0	\$431,648	\$51,331	\$3,444,297
Health Insurance Remissions	\$38,606	\$9,299	\$21,376	\$479	\$0	\$4,301	\$3,166	\$0	\$109	\$14,536	\$91,872
Total Support	\$412,631	\$101,884	\$277,296	\$1,577,280	\$0	\$91,043	\$1,042,660	\$6,134	\$433,136	\$165,273	\$4,107,336
Recipients	23	14	41	203	0	18	144	1	72	33	550
Average Award	\$17,940	\$7,277	\$6,709	\$7,757	\$0	\$5,058	\$7,224	\$6,134	\$6,016	\$4,958	\$7,463
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$38,799,502	\$29,718,348	\$23,178,724	\$33,585,660	\$4,954,806	\$17,106,262	\$22,303,400	\$245,995	\$20,477,922	\$12,827,011	\$203,197,630
Fee Remission	\$28,192,182	\$18,819,541	\$14,741,789	\$22,981,605	\$3,115,298	\$10,071,106	\$18,487,557	\$0	\$13,179,552	\$7,691,159	\$137,279,789
Health Insurance Remissions	\$5,406,937	\$4,721,904	\$3,349,317	\$4,520,025	\$528,394	\$2,191,145	\$3,378,352	\$88,270	\$2,410,672	\$1,987,338	\$28,582,356
Total Support	\$72,398,621	\$53,259,794	\$41,269,829	\$61,087,291	\$8,598,498	\$29,368,514	\$44,169,308	\$334,265	\$36,068,146	\$22,505,508	\$369,059,775
Recipients	3,794	2,461	1,751	2,931	304	1,223	2,059	51	1,585	942	17,101
Average Award	\$19,081	\$21,639	\$23,563	\$20,841	\$28,300	\$24,020	\$21,450	\$6,554	\$22,762	\$23,897	\$21,581
<i>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</i>											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$41,929,734	\$31,282,843	\$24,135,463	\$37,697,110	\$5,040,358	\$18,110,057	\$25,841,151	\$270,539	\$21,282,203	\$13,686,315	\$219,275,772
Fee Remission	\$29,465,770	\$18,712,169	\$15,556,406	\$21,410,401	\$3,115,298	\$10,003,632	\$17,469,805	\$0	\$12,747,788	\$7,639,714	\$136,120,984
Health Insurance Remissions	\$5,977,627	\$4,943,835	\$3,501,764	\$4,990,536	\$528,633	\$2,201,201	\$3,756,543	\$186,655	\$2,466,491	\$1,983,210	\$30,536,496
Total Support	\$77,373,131	\$54,938,847	\$43,193,632	\$64,098,046	\$8,684,289	\$30,314,891	\$47,067,499	\$457,193	\$36,496,482	\$23,309,240	\$385,933,251
Recipients	4,816	2,959	2,120	3,711	371	1,531	2,955	97	1,811	1,618	21,988
Average Award	\$16,066	\$18,569	\$20,374	\$17,274	\$23,379	\$19,803	\$15,929	\$4,697	\$20,158	\$14,407	\$17,552
<i>Federal Support</i>											

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2014-15

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Earnings	\$43,175	\$18,369	(\$31)	\$52,196	\$0	\$34,337	\$12,705	\$3,052	\$184	\$668	\$164,654
Fee Remission	\$40,725	\$0	\$48	\$982	\$0	\$8,128	\$0	\$0	\$116	\$0	\$49,998
Health Insurance Remissions	\$6,675	\$368	\$489	\$3,155	\$0	\$1,741	\$0	\$0	\$24	\$47	\$12,499
Total Support	\$90,574	\$18,737	\$506	\$56,333	\$0	\$44,206	\$12,705	\$3,052	\$324	\$715	\$227,151
Recipients	57	67	23	42	0	6	15	2	1	9	223
Average Award	\$1,579	\$281	\$22	\$1,357	\$0	\$6,860	\$823	\$1,526	\$324	\$78	\$1,019
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$53,564	\$61,523	\$0	\$69,053	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,617	\$0	\$1,470	\$191,227
Fee Remission	\$18,536	\$61,232	\$0	\$14,624	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$114	\$94,506
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,433	\$15,300	\$0	\$5,497	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52	\$23,282
Total Support	\$74,532	\$138,055	\$0	\$89,174	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,617	\$0	\$1,636	\$309,015
Recipients	31	27	0	22	0	0	0	1	0	7	88
Average Award	\$2,430	\$5,134	\$0	\$3,983	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,617	\$0	\$229	\$3,508
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$220,153	\$60,684	\$230,168	\$65,097	\$0	\$30,234	\$25,364	\$7,670	\$3,571	\$99,406	\$742,346
Fee Remission	\$191,151	\$46,140	\$136,443	\$1,555,598	\$0	\$59,346	\$1,017,751	\$0	\$431,648	\$51,331	\$3,489,409
Health Insurance Remissions	\$42,347	\$12,374	\$25,254	\$1,496	\$0	\$4,301	\$3,357	\$0	\$248	\$14,536	\$103,914
Total Support	\$453,651	\$119,198	\$391,865	\$1,622,191	\$0	\$93,881	\$1,046,472	\$7,670	\$435,467	\$165,273	\$4,335,668
Recipients	29	27	100	216	0	20	146	2	74	33	648
Average Award	\$15,643	\$4,365	\$3,932	\$7,510	\$0	\$4,617	\$7,184	\$3,835	\$5,858	\$4,958	\$6,695
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$42,246,625	\$31,423,419	\$24,365,599	\$37,883,455	\$5,040,358	\$18,174,628	\$25,879,220	\$286,877	\$21,285,958	\$13,787,860	\$220,373,998
Fee Remission	\$29,716,182	\$18,819,541	\$15,692,897	\$22,981,605	\$3,115,298	\$10,071,106	\$18,487,557	\$0	\$13,179,552	\$7,691,159	\$139,754,897
Health Insurance Remissions	\$6,029,082	\$4,971,877	\$3,527,507	\$5,000,684	\$528,633	\$2,207,244	\$3,759,900	\$186,655	\$2,466,764	\$1,997,846	\$30,676,191
Total Support	\$77,991,889	\$55,214,837	\$43,586,003	\$65,865,744	\$8,684,289	\$30,452,978	\$48,126,676	\$473,532	\$36,932,273	\$23,476,864	\$390,805,086
Recipients	4,876	2,983	2,178	3,733	371	1,544	2,975	100	1,846	1,619	22,225
Average Award	\$15,996	\$18,509	\$20,012	\$17,642	\$23,379	\$19,728	\$16,179	\$4,720	\$20,005	\$14,502	\$17,584
Research Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$10,568,740	\$11,080,611	\$4,074,236	\$8,749,239	\$887,273	\$3,972,879	\$8,054,480	\$1,205,246	\$2,322,096	\$1,499,775	\$52,414,575
Fee Remission	\$4,546,029	\$5,968,815	\$1,627,799	\$3,700,866	\$359,867	\$1,629,495	\$3,853,250	\$570,944	\$988,815	\$906,985	\$24,152,865
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$679,441	\$1,001,824	\$0	\$370,887	\$12,227	\$61,853	\$856,912	\$0	\$186,559	\$179,002	\$3,348,704
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,329,829	\$1,455,585	\$466,635	\$971,869	\$89,262	\$441,220	\$205,787	\$28,991	\$216,341	\$197,778	\$5,403,296
Total Support	\$17,124,039	\$19,506,835	\$6,168,669	\$13,792,860	\$1,348,630	\$6,105,446	\$12,970,428	\$1,805,181	\$3,713,811	\$2,783,540	\$85,319,440
Recipients	1,441	1,207	576	1,235	124	507	826	124	226	232	6,498
Average Award	\$11,881	\$16,166	\$10,701	\$11,168	\$10,920	\$12,042	\$15,709	\$14,519	\$16,433	\$11,998	\$13,130
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$27,111,230	\$14,375,372	\$11,035,097	\$18,037,198	\$949,764	\$5,553,663	\$14,776,263	\$3,783,312	\$10,523,887	\$4,897,601	\$111,043,387
Fee Remission	\$9,666,828	\$7,295,296	\$4,891,083	\$6,903,739	\$400,550	\$2,368,055	\$7,963,240	\$1,986,790	\$4,314,165	\$2,303,115	\$48,092,862
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$962,465	\$1,288,086	\$0	\$1,509,394	\$54,843	\$121,387	\$2,237,829	\$0	\$878,615	\$268,998	\$7,321,616
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,051,607	\$1,897,982	\$1,214,232	\$1,840,330	\$91,236	\$609,179	\$295,132	\$36,265	\$948,901	\$635,477	\$9,620,340
Total Support	\$39,792,130	\$24,856,736	\$17,140,413	\$28,290,661	\$1,496,393	\$8,652,283	\$25,272,463	\$5,806,367	\$16,665,569	\$8,105,190	\$176,078,205
Recipients	1,497	1,086	760	1,307	106	485	1,070	196	661	366	7,533
Average Award	\$26,587	\$22,887	\$22,544	\$21,645	\$14,184	\$17,852	\$23,619	\$29,675	\$25,200	\$22,166	\$23,375

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2014-15

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$9,739,905	\$5,636,146	\$3,037,151	\$6,450,587	\$318,667	\$2,037,573	\$5,226,175	\$854,686	\$3,807,940	\$1,836,367	\$38,945,198
Fee Remission	\$3,507,712	\$3,011,545	\$1,267,851	\$2,446,500	\$127,123	\$827,705	\$2,815,446	\$449,630	\$1,475,473	\$855,575	\$16,784,559
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$741,442	\$545,330	\$0	\$590,060	\$24,114	\$23,154	\$924,143	\$0	\$352,687	\$122,664	\$3,323,594
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,010,255	\$743,436	\$323,746	\$630,275	\$31,599	\$222,555	\$102,157	\$3,032	\$324,618	\$236,718	\$3,628,391
Total Support	\$14,999,313	\$9,936,457	\$4,628,748	\$10,117,422	\$501,503	\$3,110,987	\$9,067,921	\$1,307,348	\$5,960,718	\$3,051,323	\$62,681,742
Recipients	771	540	273	664	37	212	465	65	306	148	3,481
Average Award	\$19,467	\$18,412	\$16,934	\$15,229	\$13,740	\$14,674	\$19,487	\$20,010	\$19,458	\$20,664	\$18,007
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$333,516	\$702,100	\$379,679	\$711,127	\$28,332	\$52,940	\$3,674,257	\$89,242	\$821,551	\$281,793	\$7,074,538
Fee Remission	\$43,621	\$427,298	\$147,466	\$329,694	\$12,192	\$61,099	\$1,769,577	\$135,357	\$294,293	\$95,554	\$3,316,151
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$9,580	\$66,601	\$0	\$66,795	\$0	\$0	\$775,934	\$0	\$87,304	\$8,246	\$1,014,459
Health Insurance Remissions	\$23,158	\$84,666	\$39,459	\$69,819	\$3,181	\$5,887	\$182,093	\$0	\$73,424	\$29,856	\$511,544
Total Support	\$409,874	\$1,280,665	\$566,605	\$1,177,436	\$43,705	\$119,926	\$6,401,861	\$224,599	\$1,276,573	\$415,449	\$11,916,693
Recipients	39	102	67	91	3	24	563	26	123	48	1,087
Average Award	\$10,476	\$12,556	\$8,457	\$12,939	\$14,568	\$4,928	\$11,371	\$8,529	\$10,351	\$8,596	\$10,958
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$47,753,391	\$31,794,229	\$18,526,164	\$33,948,151	\$2,184,036	\$11,617,055	\$31,731,176	\$5,932,485	\$17,475,474	\$8,515,537	\$209,477,697
Fee Remission	\$17,764,189	\$16,702,955	\$7,934,200	\$13,380,799	\$899,733	\$4,886,354	\$16,401,512	\$3,142,721	\$7,072,746	\$4,161,228	\$92,346,438
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$2,392,928	\$2,901,840	\$0	\$2,537,136	\$91,183	\$206,394	\$4,794,817	\$0	\$1,505,166	\$578,910	\$15,008,374
Health Insurance Remissions	\$4,414,849	\$4,181,670	\$2,044,072	\$3,512,293	\$215,278	\$1,278,840	\$785,168	\$68,288	\$1,563,284	\$1,099,828	\$19,163,571
Total Support	\$72,325,356	\$55,580,694	\$28,504,435	\$53,378,379	\$3,390,231	\$17,988,643	\$53,712,673	\$9,143,495	\$27,616,671	\$14,355,504	\$335,996,079
Recipients	3,121	2,298	1,346	2,510	211	946	2,070	307	1,028	630	14,466
Average Award	\$23,173	\$24,186	\$21,181	\$21,266	\$16,106	\$19,015	\$25,944	\$29,816	\$26,873	\$22,774	\$23,226
Subtotal - All Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$52,498,474	\$42,363,454	\$28,209,698	\$46,446,348	\$5,927,631	\$22,082,936	\$33,895,632	\$1,475,785	\$23,604,298	\$15,186,091	\$271,690,347
Fee Remission	\$34,011,799	\$24,680,985	\$17,184,205	\$25,111,266	\$3,475,165	\$11,633,127	\$21,323,055	\$570,944	\$13,736,603	\$8,546,699	\$160,273,849
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$679,441	\$1,001,824	\$0	\$370,887	\$12,227	\$61,853	\$856,912	\$0	\$186,559	\$179,002	\$3,348,704
Health Insurance Remissions	\$7,307,456	\$6,399,420	\$3,968,399	\$5,962,405	\$617,895	\$2,642,421	\$3,962,329	\$215,646	\$2,682,832	\$2,180,988	\$35,939,791
Total Support	\$94,497,170	\$74,445,683	\$49,362,302	\$77,890,906	\$10,032,919	\$36,420,337	\$60,037,928	\$2,262,374	\$40,210,293	\$26,092,781	\$471,252,691
Recipients	5,497	3,530	2,338	4,297	400	1,761	3,437	218	1,922	1,701	25,100
Average Award	\$17,192	\$21,089	\$21,116	\$18,127	\$25,085	\$20,687	\$17,467	\$10,394	\$20,923	\$15,338	\$18,775
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$27,154,404	\$14,393,741	\$11,035,066	\$18,089,394	\$949,764	\$5,588,000	\$14,788,968	\$3,786,363	\$10,524,071	\$4,898,269	\$111,208,040
Fee Remission	\$9,707,553	\$7,295,296	\$4,891,131	\$6,904,722	\$400,550	\$2,376,183	\$7,963,240	\$1,986,790	\$4,314,281	\$2,303,115	\$48,142,860
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$962,465	\$1,288,086	\$0	\$1,509,394	\$54,843	\$121,387	\$2,237,829	\$0	\$878,615	\$268,998	\$7,321,616
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,058,283	\$1,898,350	\$1,214,721	\$1,843,484	\$91,236	\$610,920	\$295,132	\$36,265	\$948,925	\$635,523	\$9,632,839
Total Support	\$39,882,704	\$24,875,473	\$17,140,918	\$28,346,994	\$1,496,393	\$8,696,489	\$25,285,168	\$5,809,418	\$16,665,893	\$8,105,905	\$176,305,356
Recipients	1,554	1,152	770	1,339	106	490	1,085	198	662	372	7,727
Average Award	\$25,664	\$21,598	\$22,252	\$21,178	\$14,184	\$17,744	\$23,295	\$29,390	\$25,162	\$21,801	\$22,816
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$9,793,469	\$5,697,669	\$3,037,151	\$6,519,639	\$318,667	\$2,037,573	\$5,226,175	\$860,303	\$3,807,940	\$1,837,837	\$39,136,425
Fee Remission	\$3,526,247	\$3,072,777	\$1,267,851	\$2,461,124	\$127,123	\$827,705	\$2,815,446	\$449,630	\$1,475,473	\$855,689	\$16,879,065

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2014-15

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$741,442	\$545,330	\$0	\$590,060	\$24,114	\$23,154	\$924,143	\$0	\$352,687	\$122,664	\$3,323,594
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,012,688	\$758,736	\$323,746	\$635,773	\$31,599	\$222,555	\$102,157	\$3,032	\$324,618	\$236,770	\$3,651,673
Total Support	\$15,073,846	\$10,074,512	\$4,628,748	\$10,206,597	\$501,503	\$3,110,987	\$9,067,921	\$1,312,965	\$5,960,718	\$3,052,960	\$62,990,757
Recipients	798	565	273	685	37	212	465	66	306	155	3,562
Average Award	\$18,886	\$17,845	\$16,934	\$14,906	\$13,740	\$14,674	\$19,487	\$19,793	\$19,458	\$19,721	\$17,684
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$553,669	\$762,784	\$609,847	\$776,224	\$28,332	\$83,174	\$3,699,620	\$96,911	\$825,122	\$381,200	\$7,816,883
Fee Remission	\$234,772	\$473,438	\$283,909	\$1,885,292	\$12,192	\$120,446	\$2,787,328	\$135,357	\$725,942	\$146,885	\$6,805,560
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$9,580	\$66,601	\$0	\$66,795	\$0	\$0	\$775,934	\$0	\$87,304	\$8,246	\$1,014,459
Health Insurance Remissions	\$65,505	\$97,040	\$64,714	\$71,315	\$3,181	\$10,188	\$185,450	\$0	\$73,672	\$44,393	\$615,458
Total Support	\$863,526	\$1,399,863	\$958,470	\$2,799,627	\$43,705	\$213,807	\$7,448,333	\$232,268	\$1,712,040	\$580,722	\$16,252,361
Recipients	68	128	167	306	3	45	693	28	191	76	1,705
Average Award	\$12,676	\$10,910	\$5,751	\$9,149	\$14,568	\$4,787	\$10,743	\$8,198	\$8,979	\$7,675	\$9,533
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$90,000,016	\$63,217,647	\$42,891,763	\$71,831,606	\$7,224,394	\$29,791,682	\$57,610,395	\$6,219,362	\$38,761,432	\$22,303,397	\$429,851,696
Fee Remission	\$47,480,371	\$35,522,496	\$23,627,096	\$36,362,405	\$4,015,031	\$14,957,460	\$34,889,069	\$3,142,721	\$20,252,298	\$11,852,387	\$232,101,334
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$2,392,928	\$2,901,840	\$0	\$2,537,136	\$91,183	\$206,394	\$4,794,817	\$0	\$1,505,166	\$578,910	\$15,008,374
Health Insurance Remissions	\$10,860,259	\$9,153,547	\$5,584,898	\$8,512,977	\$743,911	\$3,486,084	\$4,671,608	\$4,593,208	\$4,032,616	\$3,118,635	\$54,757,743
Total Support	\$150,733,573	\$110,795,531	\$72,103,757	\$119,244,123	\$12,074,519	\$48,441,621	\$101,965,889	\$13,955,291	\$64,551,512	\$37,853,329	\$731,719,146
Recipients	6,442	4,046	2,784	5,058	427	1,951	4,210	1,375	2,318	1,854	30,465
Average Award	\$23,399	\$27,384	\$25,903	\$23,573	\$28,280	\$24,829	\$24,219	\$10,149	\$27,850	\$20,415	\$24,018
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$759,212,085	\$622,915,598	\$555,446,346	\$834,666,464	\$128,299,956	\$423,649,875	\$531,780,828	\$154,001,951	\$407,309,000	\$329,810,384	\$4,747,092,487
Recipients	28,274	26,904	24,599	30,779	5,929	19,125	22,564	3,187	17,567	14,047	192,974
Average Award	\$26,852	\$23,153	\$22,580	\$27,118	\$21,640	\$22,152	\$23,567	\$48,326	\$23,186	\$23,479	\$24,600
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$27,337,924	\$43,340,498	\$24,142,504	\$50,740,309	\$5,536,750	\$13,286,330	\$29,242,912	\$13,309,021	\$19,102,126	\$10,963,976	\$237,002,350
Recipients	8,625	9,483	6,433	10,038	1,608	4,013	7,616	405	7,247	4,179	59,647
Average Award	\$3,170	\$4,570	\$3,753	\$5,055	\$3,443	\$3,310	\$3,840	\$32,835	\$2,636	\$2,624	\$3,973
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$786,550,009	\$666,256,096	\$579,588,849	\$885,406,774	\$133,836,707	\$436,936,205	\$561,023,740	\$167,310,971	\$426,411,126	\$340,774,359	\$4,984,094,837
Recipients	29,933	28,737	25,457	32,593	6,052	19,455	24,119	3,221	18,924	14,628	203,120
Average Award	\$26,277	\$23,185	\$22,767	\$27,165	\$22,114	\$22,459	\$23,260	\$51,949	\$22,532	\$23,296	\$24,538

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2014-15

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2014-15 Full Year Equiv Enroll	29,202	28,730	26,432	31,763	6,195	19,501	26,163	0	21,508	16,576	206,070
Scholarships/Fellowships											
State of California	\$2,241,895	\$1,880,116	\$2,369,190	\$1,957,502	\$351,612	\$1,493,461	\$1,554,726	\$0	\$1,439,116	\$1,418,039	\$14,705,657
University of California	\$31,922,101	\$15,360,619	\$11,514,884	\$33,531,894	\$1,633,297	\$6,081,820	\$6,782,214	\$0	\$10,258,681	\$2,531,377	\$119,616,888
Federal	\$3,700	\$320,484	\$38,235	\$14,500	\$334,587	\$459,225	\$496,841	\$0	\$18,874	\$78,205	\$1,764,651
Private/Outside Agency	\$11,233,793	\$5,365,868	\$3,682,792	\$8,472,177	\$1,225,195	\$2,105,689	\$5,034,549	\$0	\$3,478,840	\$2,648,255	\$43,247,158
Total	\$45,401,489	\$22,927,087	\$17,605,102	\$43,976,073	\$3,544,691	\$10,140,195	\$13,868,330	\$0	\$15,195,511	\$6,675,877	\$179,334,354
Recipients	7,503	6,444	6,390	8,735	1,680	3,347	4,817	0	5,160	3,268	47,345
Average Award	\$6,051	\$3,558	\$2,755	\$5,034	\$2,110	\$3,030	\$2,879	\$0	\$2,945	\$2,043	\$3,788
Grants											
State of California	\$82,096,780	\$102,937,598	\$127,655,796	\$102,844,394	\$39,739,949	\$105,669,410	\$90,956,326	\$0	\$88,938,913	\$79,550,978	\$820,390,144
University of California	\$120,996,610	\$110,810,898	\$72,252,929	\$116,749,818	\$25,966,583	\$79,478,867	\$96,760,486	\$0	\$76,543,000	\$64,644,118	\$764,203,307
Federal	\$42,014,793	\$53,331,964	\$55,383,170	\$51,258,297	\$16,952,639	\$51,343,952	\$45,217,872	\$0	\$37,482,272	\$35,240,590	\$388,225,549
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$1,291,135	\$0	\$0	\$688,232	\$141,000	\$0	\$195,886	\$0	\$2,316,253
Total	\$245,108,183	\$267,080,460	\$256,583,029	\$270,852,509	\$82,659,170	\$237,180,461	\$233,075,683	\$0	\$203,160,071	\$179,435,687	\$1,975,135,253
Recipients	16,036	17,102	16,358	15,846	4,977	14,373	14,254	0	12,073	10,280	121,298
Average Award	\$15,285	\$15,616	\$15,686	\$17,093	\$16,609	\$16,502	\$16,352	\$0	\$16,828	\$17,456	\$16,283
Subtotal - Gift Aid											
State of California	\$84,338,675	\$104,817,714	\$130,024,986	\$104,801,896	\$40,091,561	\$107,162,871	\$92,511,052	\$0	\$90,378,029	\$80,969,017	\$835,095,801
University of California	\$152,918,711	\$126,171,517	\$83,767,812	\$150,281,711	\$27,599,880	\$85,560,687	\$103,542,700	\$0	\$86,801,681	\$67,175,496	\$883,820,195
Federal	\$42,018,493	\$53,652,448	\$55,421,405	\$51,272,797	\$17,287,226	\$51,803,176	\$45,714,713	\$0	\$37,501,146	\$35,318,796	\$389,990,199
Private/Outside Agency	\$11,233,793	\$5,365,868	\$4,973,927	\$8,472,177	\$1,225,195	\$2,793,922	\$5,175,549	\$0	\$3,674,726	\$2,648,255	\$45,563,411
Total	\$290,509,672	\$290,007,547	\$274,188,131	\$314,828,581	\$86,203,861	\$247,320,656	\$246,944,013	\$0	\$218,355,582	\$186,111,563	\$2,154,469,607
Recipients	17,919	19,920	18,867	19,337	5,305	16,057	16,260	0	13,995	11,578	139,236
Average Award	\$16,213	\$14,559	\$14,533	\$16,282	\$16,249	\$15,403	\$15,187	\$0	\$15,603	\$16,074	\$15,474
Loans											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$399,241	\$1,223,216	\$2,439,230	\$48,899	\$0	\$12,786	\$1,057,985	\$0	\$370,602	\$0	\$5,551,959
Federal	\$65,114,966	\$82,830,837	\$94,947,266	\$100,875,696	\$25,409,791	\$79,962,598	\$73,099,026	\$0	\$78,198,656	\$79,426,212	\$679,865,048
Private/Outside Agency	\$4,454,688	\$5,056,676	\$3,879,315	\$5,629,543	\$875,421	\$3,095,020	\$6,381,667	\$0	\$5,157,569	\$3,809,803	\$38,339,702
Total	\$69,968,895	\$89,110,729	\$101,265,811	\$106,554,138	\$26,285,212	\$83,070,404	\$80,538,678	\$0	\$83,726,827	\$83,236,015	\$723,756,709
Recipients	8,482	11,900	11,980	11,617	3,561	10,674	10,877	0	9,263	9,032	87,387
Average Award	\$8,249	\$7,488	\$8,453	\$9,172	\$7,382	\$7,782	\$7,405	\$0	\$9,038	\$9,216	\$8,282
Work-Study											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$2,904,762	\$72,341	\$1,006,859	\$844,546	\$0	\$0	\$779,635	\$0	\$50,667	\$0	\$5,658,810
Federal	\$3,838,017	\$2,227,574	\$1,222,829	\$5,055,340	\$289,128	\$1,362,225	\$3,495,933	\$0	\$1,897,769	\$2,677,090	\$22,065,905
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$6,742,779	\$2,299,915	\$2,229,688	\$5,899,885	\$289,128	\$1,362,225	\$4,275,568	\$0	\$1,948,436	\$2,677,090	\$27,724,715
Recipients	3,398	1,176	1,513	3,565	122	1,112	2,706	0	1,060	1,642	16,293

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2014-15

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Average Award	\$1,985	\$1,956	\$1,473	\$1,655	\$2,374	\$1,225	\$1,580	\$0	\$1,838	\$1,631	\$1,702
Subtotal - Gift Aid, Loans, and Work-Study											
Total	\$367,221,346	\$381,418,191	\$377,683,630	\$427,282,605	\$112,778,202	\$331,753,285	\$331,758,259	\$0	\$304,030,845	\$272,024,668	\$2,905,951,030
Recipients	18,675	20,828	19,790	20,547	5,542	16,693	17,164	0	14,850	12,418	146,505
Average Award	\$19,664	\$18,313	\$19,085	\$20,795	\$20,350	\$19,874	\$19,329	\$0	\$20,474	\$21,906	\$19,835
Readers and Tutors											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$1,419,088	\$687,821	\$376,974	\$1,144,158	\$83,359	\$773,251	\$2,232,284	\$0	\$517,430	\$872,477	\$8,106,842
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$3,154	\$229	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,082	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,465
Total Support	\$1,422,242	\$688,050	\$376,974	\$1,144,158	\$83,359	\$773,251	\$2,234,366	\$0	\$517,430	\$872,477	\$8,112,308
Recipients	846	417	233	530	68	225	884	0	228	657	4,088
Average Award	\$1,680	\$1,651	\$1,616	\$2,159	\$1,233	\$3,444	\$2,527	\$0	\$2,273	\$1,327	\$1,985
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$17,499	\$16,092	(\$5,584)	\$10,983	\$0	\$21,978	\$12,705	\$0	\$0	\$340	\$74,013
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	\$17,499	\$16,092	(\$5,584)	\$10,983	\$0	\$21,978	\$12,705	\$0	\$0	\$340	\$74,013
Recipients	50	66	0	15	0	4	15	0	0	6	157
Average Award	\$347	\$245	\$0	\$723	\$0	\$4,945	\$823	\$0	\$0	\$55	\$471
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$19,472	\$8,412	\$0	\$575	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,152	\$29,610
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	\$19,472	\$8,412	\$0	\$575	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,152	\$29,610
Recipients	22	19	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	48
Average Award	\$899	\$445	\$0	\$241	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$224	\$616
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$0	\$4,536	\$12,776	\$0	\$0	\$2,839	\$0	\$0	\$1,272	\$0	\$21,423
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	\$4,536	\$12,776	\$0	\$0	\$2,839	\$0	\$0	\$1,272	\$0	\$21,423
Recipients	0	5	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	19
Average Award	\$0	\$855	\$1,161	\$0	\$0	\$1,217	\$0	\$0	\$3,817	\$0	\$1,129
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$1,456,058	\$716,861	\$384,167	\$1,155,716	\$83,359	\$798,068	\$2,244,989	\$0	\$518,702	\$873,969	\$8,231,889
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$3,154	\$229	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,082	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,465
Total Support	\$1,459,212	\$717,090	\$384,167	\$1,155,716	\$83,359	\$798,068	\$2,247,071	\$0	\$518,702	\$873,969	\$8,237,354
Recipients	881	432	233	530	68	230	897	0	228	657	4,157
Average Award	\$1,655	\$1,659	\$1,647	\$2,181	\$1,233	\$3,465	\$2,504	\$0	\$2,276	\$1,330	\$1,981
Teaching Assistants											

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2014-15

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$2,490,235	\$101,419	\$12,359	\$12,611	\$22,018	\$0	\$82,953	\$0	\$38,065	\$46,212	\$2,805,870
Fee Remission	\$12,192	\$36,576	\$0	\$4,200	\$0	\$0	\$48,904	\$0	\$28,448	\$12,192	\$142,512
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$785	\$0	\$1,004	\$0	\$0	\$9,655	\$0	\$3,424	\$0	\$14,868
Total Support	\$2,502,427	\$138,779	\$12,359	\$17,814	\$22,018	\$0	\$141,512	\$0	\$69,937	\$58,404	\$2,963,250
Recipients	295	12	0	3	4	0	13	0	6	15	347
Average Award	\$8,492	\$11,895	\$111,228	\$6,166	\$5,744	\$0	\$10,703	\$0	\$12,589	\$3,865	\$8,538
<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	\$9,092	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,092
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	\$9,092	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,092
Recipients	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Average Award	\$9,092	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,092
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,064	\$0	\$4,064	\$0	\$8,128
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,064	\$0	\$4,064	\$0	\$8,128
Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Average Award	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,096	\$0	\$4,064	\$0	\$4,877
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$2,499,328	\$101,419	\$12,359	\$12,611	\$22,018	\$0	\$82,953	\$0	\$38,065	\$46,212	\$2,814,963
Fee Remission	\$12,192	\$36,576	\$0	\$4,200	\$0	\$0	\$52,968	\$0	\$32,512	\$12,192	\$150,640
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$785	\$0	\$1,004	\$0	\$0	\$9,655	\$0	\$3,424	\$0	\$14,868
Total Support	\$2,511,520	\$138,779	\$12,359	\$17,814	\$22,018	\$0	\$145,576	\$0	\$74,001	\$58,404	\$2,980,470
Recipients	296	12	0	3	4	0	14	0	7	15	350
Average Award	\$8,494	\$11,895	\$111,228	\$6,166	\$5,744	\$0	\$10,481	\$0	\$11,288	\$3,865	\$8,522
<i>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</i>											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$3,909,323	\$789,239	\$389,333	\$1,156,769	\$105,376	\$773,251	\$2,315,237	\$0	\$555,495	\$918,689	\$10,912,713
Fee Remission	\$12,192	\$36,576	\$0	\$4,200	\$0	\$0	\$48,904	\$0	\$28,448	\$12,192	\$142,512
Health Insurance Remissions	\$3,154	\$1,014	\$0	\$1,004	\$0	\$0	\$11,737	\$0	\$3,424	\$0	\$20,333
Total Support	\$3,924,669	\$826,829	\$389,333	\$1,161,973	\$105,376	\$773,251	\$2,375,878	\$0	\$587,367	\$930,881	\$11,075,557
Recipients	1,051	426	233	532	71	225	890	0	233	664	4,326
Average Award	\$3,735	\$1,939	\$1,669	\$2,185	\$1,475	\$3,444	\$2,668	\$0	\$2,519	\$1,403	\$2,561
<i>Federal Support</i>											

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2014-15

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Earnings	\$17,499	\$16,092	(\$5,584)	\$10,983	\$0	\$21,978	\$12,705	\$0	\$0	\$340	\$74,013
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	\$17,499	\$16,092	(\$5,584)	\$10,983	\$0	\$21,978	\$12,705	\$0	\$0	\$340	\$74,013
Recipients	50	66	0	15	0	4	15	0	0	6	157
Average Award	\$347	\$245	\$0	\$723	\$0	\$4,945	\$823	\$0	\$0	\$55	\$471
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$28,564	\$8,412	\$0	\$575	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,152	\$38,703
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	\$28,564	\$8,412	\$0	\$575	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,152	\$38,703
Recipients	23	19	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	49
Average Award	\$1,260	\$445	\$0	\$241	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$224	\$789
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$0	\$4,536	\$12,776	\$0	\$0	\$2,839	\$0	\$0	\$1,272	\$0	\$21,423
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,064	\$0	\$4,064	\$0	\$8,128
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$0	\$4,536	\$12,776	\$0	\$0	\$2,839	\$4,064	\$0	\$5,336	\$0	\$29,551
Recipients	0	5	11	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	21
Average Award	\$0	\$855	\$1,161	\$0	\$0	\$1,217	\$6,096	\$0	\$4,002	\$0	\$1,432
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$3,955,385	\$818,279	\$396,526	\$1,168,327	\$105,376	\$798,068	\$2,327,942	\$0	\$556,767	\$920,181	\$11,046,852
Fee Remission	\$12,192	\$36,576	\$0	\$4,200	\$0	\$0	\$52,968	\$0	\$32,512	\$12,192	\$150,640
Health Insurance Remissions	\$3,154	\$1,014	\$0	\$1,004	\$0	\$0	\$11,737	\$0	\$3,424	\$0	\$20,333
Total Support	\$3,970,731	\$855,869	\$396,526	\$1,173,531	\$105,376	\$798,068	\$2,392,647	\$0	\$592,703	\$932,373	\$11,217,824
Recipients	1,087	442	233	532	71	230	904	0	234	664	4,396
Average Award	\$3,654	\$1,937	\$1,699	\$2,206	\$1,475	\$3,465	\$2,648	\$0	\$2,538	\$1,405	\$2,552
Research Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$21,535	\$6,789	\$693	\$740	\$3,495	\$4,632	\$2,048	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$39,932
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	\$21,535	\$6,789	\$693	\$740	\$3,495	\$4,632	\$2,048	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$39,932
Recipients	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	9
Average Award	\$9,571	\$3,394	\$624	\$740	\$3,495	\$6,948	\$2,048	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,423
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$36,250	\$51,134	\$796	\$4,914	\$3,566	\$0	\$9,216	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$105,876
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	\$36,250	\$51,134	\$796	\$4,914	\$3,566	\$0	\$9,216	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$105,876
Recipients	3	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	10
Average Award	\$11,447	\$18,784	\$818	\$4,914	\$3,566	\$0	\$9,216	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,737

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2014-15

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$4,950	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,950
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	\$4,950	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,950
Recipients	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Average Award	\$3,300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,300
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$4,334	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,052	\$0	\$0	\$796	\$10,181
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	\$4,334	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,052	\$0	\$0	\$796	\$10,181
Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Average Award	\$34,672	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,052	\$0	\$0	\$796	\$4,791
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$67,069	\$57,923	\$1,489	\$5,655	\$7,061	\$4,632	\$16,315	\$0	\$0	\$796	\$160,939
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	\$67,069	\$57,923	\$1,489	\$5,655	\$7,061	\$4,632	\$16,315	\$0	\$0	\$796	\$160,939
Recipients	7	5	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	21
Average Award	\$9,525	\$12,266	\$715	\$2,827	\$3,530	\$6,948	\$16,315	\$0	\$0	\$796	\$7,845
Subtotal - All Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$3,930,857	\$796,028	\$390,027	\$1,157,509	\$108,871	\$777,883	\$2,317,285	\$0	\$555,495	\$918,689	\$10,952,645
Fee Remission	\$12,192	\$36,576	\$0	\$4,200	\$0	\$0	\$48,904	\$0	\$28,448	\$12,192	\$142,512
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$3,154	\$1,014	\$0	\$1,004	\$0	\$0	\$11,737	\$0	\$3,424	\$0	\$20,333
Total Support	\$3,946,203	\$833,618	\$390,027	\$1,162,713	\$108,871	\$777,883	\$2,377,926	\$0	\$587,367	\$930,881	\$11,115,489
Recipients	1,052	428	234	532	72	225	890	0	233	664	4,331
Average Award	\$3,751	\$1,949	\$1,665	\$2,186	\$1,503	\$3,454	\$2,670	\$0	\$2,519	\$1,403	\$2,567
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$53,749	\$67,226	(\$4,788)	\$15,897	\$3,566	\$21,978	\$21,921	\$0	\$0	\$340	\$179,889
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	\$53,749	\$67,226	(\$4,788)	\$15,897	\$3,566	\$21,978	\$21,921	\$0	\$0	\$340	\$179,889
Recipients	54	68	1	16	1	4	16	0	0	6	167
Average Award	\$1,004	\$983	(\$4,925)	\$982	\$3,566	\$4,945	\$1,333	\$0	\$0	\$55	\$1,076
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$33,514	\$8,412	\$0	\$575	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,152	\$43,653
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2014-15

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$33,514	\$8,412	\$0	\$575	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,152	\$43,653
Recipients	24	19	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	51
Average Award	\$1,387	\$445	\$0	\$241	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$224	\$863
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$4,334	\$4,536	\$12,776	\$0	\$0	\$2,839	\$5,052	\$0	\$1,272	\$796	\$31,604
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,064	\$0	\$4,064	\$0	\$8,128
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	\$4,334	\$4,536	\$12,776	\$0	\$0	\$2,839	\$9,116	\$0	\$5,336	\$796	\$39,732
Recipients	0	5	11	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	23
Average Award	\$34,672	\$855	\$1,161	\$0	\$0	\$1,217	\$5,469	\$0	\$4,002	\$796	\$1,745
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$4,022,455	\$876,202	\$398,015	\$1,173,982	\$112,437	\$802,700	\$2,344,257	\$0	\$556,767	\$920,977	\$11,207,791
Fee Remission	\$12,192	\$36,576	\$0	\$4,200	\$0	\$0	\$52,968	\$0	\$32,512	\$12,192	\$150,640
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$3,154	\$1,014	\$0	\$1,004	\$0	\$0	\$11,737	\$0	\$3,424	\$0	\$20,333
Total Support	\$4,037,801	\$913,792	\$398,015	\$1,179,185	\$112,437	\$802,700	\$2,408,962	\$0	\$592,703	\$933,169	\$11,378,764
Recipients	1,090	446	235	533	73	231	904	0	234	665	4,410
Average Award	\$3,703	\$2,050	\$1,692	\$2,213	\$1,531	\$3,475	\$2,666	\$0	\$2,538	\$1,404	\$2,580
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$371,259,146	\$382,331,983	\$378,081,645	\$428,461,790	\$112,890,639	\$332,555,985	\$334,167,221	\$0	\$304,623,548	\$272,957,837	\$2,917,329,794
Recipients	19,014	20,963	19,855	20,777	5,551	16,715	17,485	0	14,920	12,582	147,863
Average Award	\$19,525	\$18,238	\$19,042	\$20,622	\$20,335	\$19,895	\$19,112	\$0	\$20,417	\$21,694	\$19,730
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$18,872,826	\$26,936,193	\$17,094,741	\$26,848,532	\$5,309,216	\$11,491,322	\$22,916,286	\$0	\$15,237,101	\$9,967,485	\$154,673,702
Recipients	7,600	8,306	5,908	8,338	1,583	3,738	7,216	0	6,502	3,999	53,191
Average Award	\$2,483	\$3,243	\$2,893	\$3,220	\$3,354	\$3,074	\$3,176	\$0	\$2,343	\$2,492	\$2,908
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$390,131,972	\$409,268,176	\$395,176,386	\$455,310,322	\$118,199,855	\$344,047,307	\$357,083,508	\$0	\$319,860,650	\$282,925,321	\$3,072,003,496
Recipients	20,620	22,728	20,671	22,394	5,672	17,036	18,992	0	16,254	13,160	157,527
Average Award	\$18,920	\$18,008	\$19,118	\$20,332	\$20,838	\$20,196	\$18,802	\$0	\$19,678	\$21,499	\$19,501

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2014-15

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2014-15 Full Year Equiv Enroll	10,501	6,489	5,389	11,937	377	2,704	5,719	3,072	2,752	1,571	50,512
Scholarships/Fellowships											
State of California	\$17,594	\$361,915	\$367,596	\$40,315	\$0	\$2,348	\$295,233	\$0	\$4,814	\$201,703	\$1,291,519
University of California	\$120,202,029	\$36,357,565	\$40,617,774	\$116,825,685	\$1,148,287	\$23,698,941	\$37,374,636	\$35,537,326	\$22,156,006	\$11,191,459	\$445,109,710
Federal	\$26,189,649	\$9,840,836	\$8,015,332	\$17,634,235	\$20,036	\$4,469,757	\$13,231,541	\$5,411,212	\$5,269,537	\$2,595,460	\$92,677,596
Private/Outside Agency	\$6,189,724	\$4,609,995	\$2,852,084	\$3,603,799	\$238,537	\$1,430,646	\$9,732,334	\$399,515	\$1,923,618	\$115,093	\$31,095,346
Total	\$152,598,997	\$51,170,311	\$51,852,786	\$138,104,034	\$1,406,860	\$29,601,693	\$60,633,744	\$41,348,053	\$29,353,975	\$14,103,715	\$570,174,170
Recipients	7,191	3,579	3,371	7,118	146	1,355	3,325	1,801	1,947	997	30,830
Average Award	\$21,221	\$14,298	\$15,381	\$19,401	\$9,669	\$21,842	\$18,234	\$22,954	\$15,079	\$14,153	\$18,494
Grants											
State of California	\$0	\$188,704	\$97,705	\$26,032	\$0	\$504,392	\$0	\$12,439	\$90,288	\$261,856	\$1,181,416
University of California	\$29,646	\$17,232,367	\$2,646,191	\$2,514,692	\$1,196,664	\$722,962	\$6,452,019	\$17,962,514	\$4,800	\$148,819	\$48,910,675
Federal	\$15,538	\$0	\$164,060	\$3,820	\$0	\$74,041	\$212,332	\$1,258,969	\$941	\$0	\$1,729,701
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$115,448	\$0	\$0	\$241,607	\$90,007	\$587,912	\$1,712	\$0	\$1,036,686
Total	\$45,184	\$17,421,071	\$3,023,403	\$2,544,544	\$1,196,664	\$1,543,003	\$6,754,358	\$19,821,834	\$97,741	\$410,675	\$52,858,478
Recipients	15	2,439	348	321	90	297	360	1,659	11	239	5,780
Average Award	\$3,012	\$7,142	\$8,684	\$7,919	\$13,371	\$5,188	\$18,745	\$11,948	\$8,886	\$1,716	\$9,145
Subtotal - Gift Aid											
State of California	\$17,594	\$550,619	\$465,301	\$66,347	\$0	\$506,740	\$295,233	\$12,439	\$95,102	\$463,559	\$2,472,935
University of California	\$120,231,675	\$53,589,932	\$43,263,965	\$119,340,378	\$2,344,951	\$24,421,903	\$43,826,655	\$53,499,840	\$22,160,806	\$11,340,278	\$494,020,385
Federal	\$26,205,187	\$9,840,836	\$8,179,392	\$17,638,055	\$20,036	\$4,543,799	\$13,443,873	\$6,670,181	\$5,270,478	\$2,595,460	\$94,407,297
Private/Outside Agency	\$6,189,724	\$4,609,995	\$2,967,532	\$3,603,799	\$238,537	\$1,672,254	\$9,822,341	\$987,427	\$1,925,330	\$115,093	\$32,132,031
Total	\$152,644,181	\$68,591,383	\$54,876,190	\$140,648,579	\$2,603,524	\$31,144,696	\$67,388,102	\$61,169,887	\$29,451,716	\$14,514,390	\$623,032,648
Recipients	7,195	4,604	3,498	7,142	205	1,494	3,452	2,621	1,948	1,107	33,265
Average Award	\$21,214	\$14,899	\$15,689	\$19,693	\$12,700	\$20,844	\$19,521	\$23,341	\$15,122	\$13,117	\$18,729
Loans											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$155,309	\$149,652	\$11,323	\$345,617	\$0	\$1,606	\$1,021,206	\$675,861	\$0	\$0	\$2,360,574
Federal	\$74,378,306	\$58,960,705	\$48,563,533	\$134,500,020	\$810,035	\$12,048,843	\$27,948,667	\$69,541,948	\$8,442,866	\$5,333,062	\$440,527,985
Private/Outside Agency	\$12,452,652	\$1,660,222	\$1,191,135	\$10,087,372	\$0	\$136,964	\$470,503	\$1,597,669	\$123,388	\$30,004	\$27,749,908
Total	\$86,986,267	\$60,770,579	\$49,765,991	\$144,933,009	\$810,035	\$12,187,413	\$29,440,376	\$71,815,478	\$8,566,254	\$5,363,066	\$470,638,467
Recipients	2,336	1,846	1,566	3,968	59	577	953	1,597	486	269	13,659
Average Award	\$37,230	\$32,916	\$31,772	\$36,521	\$13,729	\$21,105	\$30,892	\$44,969	\$17,635	\$19,922	\$34,457
Work-Study											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Federal	\$564,502	\$927,548	\$309,304	\$534,992	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$501,871	\$524,835	\$0	\$3,363,051
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$564,502	\$927,548	\$309,304	\$534,992	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$501,871	\$524,835	\$0	\$3,363,051

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2014-15

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	130	236	52	120	0	0	0	127	186	0	851
Average Award	\$4,342	\$3,930	\$5,987	\$4,458	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,941	\$2,817	\$0	\$3,950
Subtotal - Gift Aid, Loans, and Work-Study											
Total	\$240,194,949	\$130,289,509	\$104,951,485	\$286,116,580	\$3,413,559	\$43,332,109	\$96,828,478	\$133,487,236	\$38,542,805	\$19,877,456	\$1,097,034,167
Recipients	8,123	4,922	4,026	8,549	244	1,797	3,765	2,746	2,122	1,167	37,461
Average Award	\$29,570	\$26,470	\$26,069	\$33,467	\$14,019	\$24,120	\$25,718	\$48,607	\$18,160	\$17,027	\$29,284
Readers and Tutors											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$1,977,465	\$978,021	\$719,969	\$3,020,494	\$2,193	\$270,298	\$1,327,210	\$39,347	\$288,413	\$86,434	\$8,709,843
Fee Remission	\$1,499,066	\$0	\$930,332	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,429,399
Health Insurance Remissions	\$614,951	\$246,589	\$173,824	\$474,783	\$239	\$16,098	\$379,275	\$98,384	\$55,953	\$10,443	\$2,070,538
Total Support	\$4,091,482	\$1,224,610	\$1,824,125	\$3,495,277	\$2,432	\$286,396	\$1,706,485	\$137,731	\$344,365	\$96,877	\$13,209,780
Recipients	764	529	257	837	1	200	443	51	213	89	3,384
Average Award	\$5,355	\$2,316	\$7,089	\$4,176	\$2,432	\$1,432	\$3,849	\$2,701	\$1,619	\$1,089	\$3,904
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$433	\$0	\$5,553	\$39,713	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$328	\$46,027
Fee Remission	\$550	\$0	\$48	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$597
Health Insurance Remissions	\$284	\$0	\$489	\$2,964	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$47	\$3,784
Total Support	\$1,267	\$0	\$6,090	\$42,677	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$375	\$50,409
Recipients	2	0	23	21	0	0	0	0	0	3	50
Average Award	\$634	\$0	\$261	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$125	\$1,015
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$271	\$486	\$0	\$37,978	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$118	\$38,853
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$15	\$80	\$0	\$1,894	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18	\$2,006
Total Support	\$286	\$566	\$0	\$39,872	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$136	\$40,860
Recipients	2	1	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	1	20
Average Award	\$143	\$566	\$0	\$2,492	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$136	\$2,043
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$12,895	\$9,703	\$77,186	\$43,894	\$0	\$0	\$3,621	\$1,536	\$920	\$0	\$149,756
Fee Remission	\$24,384	\$0	\$20,728	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$45,112
Health Insurance Remissions	\$3,741	\$3,075	\$3,878	\$1,017	\$0	\$0	\$191	\$0	\$139	\$0	\$12,041
Total Support	\$41,021	\$12,778	\$101,792	\$44,911	\$0	\$0	\$3,812	\$1,536	\$1,059	\$0	\$206,909
Recipients	7	8	58	15	0	0	3	1	3	0	95
Average Award	\$5,860	\$1,597	\$1,745	\$3,062	\$0	\$0	\$1,144	\$1,536	\$353	\$0	\$2,170
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$1,991,065	\$988,210	\$802,709	\$3,142,078	\$2,193	\$270,298	\$1,330,831	\$40,883	\$289,333	\$86,880	\$8,944,479
Fee Remission	\$1,524,000	\$0	\$951,108	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,475,108
Health Insurance Remissions	\$618,991	\$249,743	\$178,190	\$480,658	\$239	\$16,098	\$379,466	\$98,384	\$56,091	\$10,508	\$2,088,370
Total Support	\$4,134,056	\$1,237,953	\$1,932,007	\$3,622,737	\$2,432	\$286,396	\$1,710,297	\$139,267	\$345,425	\$97,387	\$13,507,957
Recipients	772	534	337	869	1	200	445	52	215	89	3,513
Average Award	\$5,355	\$2,320	\$5,727	\$4,170	\$2,432	\$1,432	\$3,846	\$2,678	\$1,609	\$1,094	\$3,845

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2014-15

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Teaching Assistants											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$36,042,946	\$29,515,583	\$23,026,160	\$33,519,847	\$4,932,789	\$17,066,508	\$22,198,704	\$231,192	\$20,438,295	\$12,681,193	\$199,653,216
Fee Remission	\$27,954,512	\$18,675,593	\$14,626,074	\$21,406,201	\$3,115,298	\$10,003,632	\$17,404,645	\$0	\$12,719,340	\$7,627,522	\$133,532,817
Health Insurance Remissions	\$5,359,522	\$4,696,233	\$3,327,941	\$4,514,749	\$528,394	\$2,185,103	\$3,365,531	\$88,270	\$2,407,115	\$1,972,767	\$28,445,625
Total Support	\$69,356,980	\$52,887,408	\$40,980,174	\$59,440,797	\$8,576,481	\$29,255,243	\$42,968,881	\$319,462	\$35,564,750	\$22,281,482	\$361,631,658
Recipients	3,479	2,439	1,742	2,729	300	1,214	1,950	49	1,510	926	16,337
Average Award	\$19,939	\$21,687	\$23,520	\$21,782	\$28,588	\$24,105	\$22,035	\$6,520	\$23,553	\$24,071	\$22,136
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$25,243	\$2,277	\$0	\$1,500	\$0	\$12,359	\$0	\$3,052	\$184	\$0	\$44,614
Fee Remission	\$40,175	\$0	\$0	\$982	\$0	\$8,128	\$0	\$0	\$116	\$0	\$49,401
Health Insurance Remissions	\$6,391	\$368	\$0	\$191	\$0	\$1,741	\$0	\$0	\$24	\$0	\$8,715
Total Support	\$71,808	\$2,645	\$0	\$2,673	\$0	\$22,228	\$0	\$3,052	\$324	\$0	\$102,730
Recipients	5	1	0	5	0	2	0	2	1	0	16
Average Award	\$14,362	\$2,645	\$0	\$535	\$0	\$11,114	\$0	\$1,526	\$324	\$0	\$6,421
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$24,728	\$52,625	\$0	\$30,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,617	\$0	\$200	\$113,671
Fee Remission	\$18,536	\$61,232	\$0	\$14,624	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$114	\$94,506
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,418	\$15,220	\$0	\$3,603	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35	\$21,276
Total Support	\$45,682	\$129,077	\$0	\$48,727	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,617	\$0	\$348	\$229,453
Recipients	6	7	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	19
Average Award	\$7,614	\$18,440	\$0	\$12,182	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,617	\$0	\$348	\$12,076
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$207,258	\$46,445	\$140,205	\$21,203	\$0	\$27,395	\$21,743	\$6,134	\$1,378	\$99,406	\$571,167
Fee Remission	\$166,767	\$46,140	\$115,715	\$1,555,598	\$0	\$59,346	\$993,367	\$0	\$427,584	\$51,331	\$3,415,849
Health Insurance Remissions	\$38,606	\$9,299	\$21,376	\$479	\$0	\$4,301	\$3,166	\$0	\$109	\$14,536	\$91,872
Total Support	\$412,631	\$101,884	\$277,296	\$1,577,280	\$0	\$91,043	\$1,018,276	\$6,134	\$429,072	\$165,273	\$4,078,888
Recipients	23	14	41	203	0	18	141	1	71	33	546
Average Award	\$17,940	\$7,277	\$6,709	\$7,757	\$0	\$5,058	\$7,239	\$6,134	\$6,043	\$4,958	\$7,475
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$36,300,175	\$29,616,930	\$23,166,365	\$33,573,050	\$4,932,789	\$17,106,262	\$22,220,447	\$245,995	\$20,439,857	\$12,780,799	\$200,382,668
Fee Remission	\$28,179,990	\$18,782,965	\$14,741,789	\$22,977,405	\$3,115,298	\$10,071,106	\$18,398,013	\$0	\$13,147,040	\$7,678,967	\$137,092,573
Health Insurance Remissions	\$5,406,937	\$4,721,119	\$3,349,317	\$4,519,022	\$528,394	\$2,191,145	\$3,368,697	\$88,270	\$2,407,248	\$1,987,338	\$28,567,488
Total Support	\$69,887,101	\$53,121,014	\$41,257,471	\$61,069,477	\$8,576,481	\$29,368,514	\$43,987,156	\$334,265	\$35,994,146	\$22,447,104	\$366,042,728
Recipients	3,499	2,450	1,751	2,928	300	1,223	2,041	51	1,578	927	16,747
Average Award	\$19,976	\$21,685	\$23,558	\$20,856	\$28,588	\$24,020	\$21,548	\$6,554	\$22,810	\$24,223	\$21,857
Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$38,020,411	\$30,493,604	\$23,746,129	\$36,540,341	\$4,934,982	\$17,336,806	\$23,525,914	\$270,539	\$20,726,708	\$12,767,626	\$208,363,059
Fee Remission	\$29,453,578	\$18,675,593	\$15,556,406	\$21,406,201	\$3,115,298	\$10,003,632	\$17,404,645	\$0	\$12,719,340	\$7,627,522	\$135,962,216
Health Insurance Remissions	\$5,974,473	\$4,942,821	\$3,501,764	\$4,989,532	\$528,633	\$2,201,201	\$3,744,806	\$186,655	\$2,463,067	\$1,983,210	\$30,516,163
Total Support	\$73,448,462	\$54,112,018	\$42,804,299	\$62,936,073	\$8,578,913	\$29,541,640	\$44,675,366	\$457,193	\$35,909,115	\$22,378,359	\$374,841,438

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2014-15

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	3,765	2,532	1,887	3,179	300	1,306	2,062	97	1,577	954	17,661
Average Award	\$19,508	\$21,368	\$22,688	\$19,798	\$28,596	\$22,614	\$21,663	\$4,697	\$22,766	\$23,449	\$21,225
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$25,676	\$2,277	\$5,553	\$41,213	\$0	\$12,359	\$0	\$3,052	\$184	\$328	\$90,641
Fee Remission	\$40,725	\$0	\$48	\$982	\$0	\$8,128	\$0	\$0	\$116	\$0	\$49,998
Health Insurance Remissions	\$6,675	\$368	\$489	\$3,155	\$0	\$1,741	\$0	\$0	\$24	\$47	\$12,499
Total Support	\$73,076	\$2,645	\$6,090	\$45,350	\$0	\$22,228	\$0	\$3,052	\$324	\$375	\$153,138
Recipients	7	1	23	26	0	2	0	2	1	3	66
Average Award	\$10,439	\$2,645	\$261	\$1,722	\$0	\$11,114	\$0	\$1,526	\$324	\$125	\$2,332
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$25,000	\$53,111	\$0	\$68,478	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,617	\$0	\$318	\$152,524
Fee Remission	\$18,536	\$61,232	\$0	\$14,624	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$114	\$94,506
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,433	\$15,300	\$0	\$5,497	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52	\$23,282
Total Support	\$45,968	\$129,643	\$0	\$88,599	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,617	\$0	\$484	\$270,312
Recipients	8	8	0	20	0	0	0	1	0	2	39
Average Award	\$5,746	\$16,205	\$0	\$4,430	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,617	\$0	\$242	\$6,931
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$220,153	\$56,148	\$217,391	\$65,097	\$0	\$27,395	\$25,364	\$7,670	\$2,298	\$99,406	\$720,923
Fee Remission	\$191,151	\$46,140	\$136,443	\$1,555,598	\$0	\$59,346	\$993,367	\$0	\$427,584	\$51,331	\$3,460,961
Health Insurance Remissions	\$42,347	\$12,374	\$25,254	\$1,496	\$0	\$4,301	\$3,357	\$0	\$248	\$14,536	\$103,914
Total Support	\$453,651	\$114,662	\$379,089	\$1,622,191	\$0	\$91,043	\$1,022,088	\$7,670	\$430,131	\$165,273	\$4,285,797
Recipients	29	22	89	216	0	18	142	2	73	33	624
Average Award	\$15,643	\$5,212	\$4,275	\$7,510	\$0	\$5,058	\$7,198	\$3,835	\$5,892	\$4,958	\$6,868
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$38,291,240	\$30,605,139	\$23,969,074	\$36,715,128	\$4,934,982	\$17,376,560	\$23,551,278	\$286,877	\$20,729,190	\$12,867,678	\$209,327,146
Fee Remission	\$29,703,990	\$18,782,965	\$15,692,897	\$22,977,405	\$3,115,298	\$10,071,106	\$18,398,013	\$0	\$13,147,040	\$7,678,967	\$139,567,681
Health Insurance Remissions	\$6,025,928	\$4,970,863	\$3,527,507	\$4,999,680	\$528,633	\$2,207,244	\$3,748,163	\$186,655	\$2,463,340	\$1,997,846	\$30,655,858
Total Support	\$74,021,158	\$54,358,968	\$43,189,477	\$64,692,214	\$8,578,913	\$29,654,910	\$45,697,454	\$473,532	\$36,339,570	\$22,544,491	\$379,550,686
Recipients	3,789	2,541	1,945	3,202	300	1,313	2,067	100	1,613	955	17,825
Average Award	\$19,536	\$21,390	\$22,209	\$20,207	\$28,596	\$22,580	\$22,108	\$4,720	\$22,534	\$23,599	\$21,293
Research Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$10,547,206	\$11,073,823	\$4,073,542	\$8,748,498	\$883,778	\$3,968,247	\$8,052,433	\$1,205,246	\$2,322,096	\$1,499,775	\$52,374,643
Fee Remission	\$4,546,029	\$5,968,815	\$1,627,799	\$3,700,866	\$359,867	\$1,629,495	\$3,837,120	\$570,944	\$988,815	\$906,985	\$24,136,736
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$679,441	\$1,001,824	\$0	\$370,887	\$12,227	\$61,853	\$856,912	\$0	\$186,559	\$179,002	\$3,348,704
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,329,829	\$1,455,585	\$466,635	\$971,869	\$89,262	\$441,220	\$205,787	\$28,991	\$216,341	\$197,778	\$5,403,296
Total Support	\$17,102,504	\$19,500,047	\$6,167,976	\$13,792,120	\$1,345,135	\$6,100,814	\$12,952,251	\$1,805,181	\$3,713,811	\$2,783,540	\$85,263,379
Recipients	1,439	1,205	575	1,234	123	506	824	124	226	232	6,488
Average Award	\$11,885	\$16,187	\$10,721	\$11,177	\$10,981	\$12,049	\$15,725	\$14,519	\$16,433	\$11,998	\$13,142
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$26,741,913	\$14,324,238	\$11,034,302	\$18,032,284	\$946,198	\$5,553,663	\$14,767,047	\$3,783,312	\$10,523,887	\$4,897,601	\$110,604,444
Fee Remission	\$9,666,828	\$7,295,296	\$4,878,122	\$6,903,739	\$400,550	\$2,368,055	\$7,963,240	\$1,986,790	\$4,314,165	\$2,303,115	\$48,079,900
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$962,465	\$1,288,086	\$0	\$1,509,394	\$54,843	\$121,387	\$2,237,829	\$0	\$878,615	\$268,998	\$7,321,616

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2014-15

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,051,607	\$1,897,982	\$1,214,232	\$1,840,330	\$91,236	\$609,179	\$295,132	\$36,265	\$948,901	\$635,477	\$9,620,340
Total Support	\$39,422,813	\$24,805,602	\$17,126,655	\$28,285,747	\$1,492,827	\$8,652,283	\$25,263,247	\$5,806,367	\$16,665,569	\$8,105,190	\$175,626,301
Recipients	1,463	1,083	758	1,306	105	485	1,069	196	661	366	7,491
Average Award	\$26,956	\$22,897	\$22,585	\$21,658	\$14,285	\$17,852	\$23,633	\$29,675	\$25,200	\$22,166	\$23,445
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$9,734,955	\$5,636,146	\$3,037,151	\$6,450,587	\$318,667	\$2,037,573	\$5,226,175	\$854,686	\$3,807,940	\$1,836,367	\$38,940,248
Fee Remission	\$3,507,712	\$3,011,545	\$1,267,851	\$2,446,500	\$127,123	\$827,705	\$2,815,446	\$449,630	\$1,475,473	\$855,575	\$16,784,559
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$741,442	\$545,330	\$0	\$590,060	\$24,114	\$23,154	\$924,143	\$0	\$352,687	\$122,664	\$3,323,594
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,010,255	\$743,436	\$323,746	\$630,275	\$31,599	\$222,555	\$102,157	\$3,032	\$324,618	\$236,718	\$3,628,391
Total Support	\$14,994,363	\$9,936,457	\$4,628,748	\$10,117,422	\$501,503	\$3,110,987	\$9,067,921	\$1,307,348	\$5,960,718	\$3,051,323	\$62,676,792
Recipients	769	540	273	664	37	212	465	65	306	148	3,480
Average Award	\$19,499	\$18,412	\$16,934	\$15,229	\$13,740	\$14,674	\$19,487	\$20,010	\$19,458	\$20,664	\$18,013
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$329,182	\$702,100	\$379,679	\$711,127	\$28,332	\$52,940	\$3,669,205	\$89,242	\$821,551	\$280,998	\$7,064,356
Fee Remission	\$43,621	\$427,298	\$147,466	\$329,694	\$12,192	\$61,099	\$1,769,577	\$119,727	\$294,293	\$95,554	\$3,300,521
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$9,580	\$66,601	\$0	\$66,795	\$0	\$0	\$775,934	\$0	\$87,304	\$8,246	\$1,014,459
Health Insurance Remissions	\$23,158	\$84,666	\$39,459	\$69,819	\$3,181	\$5,887	\$182,093	\$0	\$73,424	\$29,856	\$511,544
Total Support	\$405,540	\$1,280,665	\$566,605	\$1,177,436	\$43,705	\$119,926	\$6,396,809	\$208,969	\$1,276,573	\$414,654	\$11,890,881
Recipients	39	102	67	91	3	24	562	23	123	47	1,082
Average Award	\$10,398	\$12,556	\$8,457	\$12,939	\$14,568	\$4,928	\$11,382	\$8,956	\$10,351	\$8,760	\$10,986
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$47,353,255	\$31,736,306	\$18,524,675	\$33,942,496	\$2,176,975	\$11,612,423	\$31,714,860	\$5,932,485	\$17,475,474	\$8,514,742	\$208,983,691
Fee Remission	\$17,764,189	\$16,702,955	\$7,921,238	\$13,380,799	\$899,733	\$4,886,354	\$16,385,383	\$3,127,091	\$7,072,746	\$4,161,228	\$92,301,717
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$2,392,928	\$2,901,840	\$0	\$2,537,136	\$91,183	\$206,394	\$4,794,817	\$0	\$1,505,166	\$578,910	\$15,008,374
Health Insurance Remissions	\$4,414,849	\$4,181,670	\$2,044,072	\$3,512,293	\$215,278	\$1,278,840	\$785,168	\$68,288	\$1,563,284	\$1,099,828	\$19,163,571
Total Support	\$71,925,221	\$55,522,771	\$28,489,984	\$53,372,724	\$3,383,170	\$17,984,011	\$53,680,228	\$9,127,865	\$27,616,671	\$14,354,708	\$335,457,352
Recipients	3,083	2,293	1,343	2,508	209	945	2,068	304	1,028	629	14,410
Average Award	\$23,330	\$24,211	\$21,219	\$21,281	\$16,226	\$19,024	\$25,953	\$30,059	\$26,873	\$22,809	\$23,280
Subtotal - All Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$48,567,617	\$41,567,426	\$27,819,672	\$45,288,839	\$5,818,760	\$21,305,053	\$31,578,347	\$1,475,785	\$23,048,803	\$14,267,402	\$260,737,702
Fee Remission	\$33,999,607	\$24,644,409	\$17,184,205	\$25,107,066	\$3,475,165	\$11,633,127	\$21,241,766	\$570,944	\$13,708,155	\$8,534,507	\$160,098,952
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$679,441	\$1,001,824	\$0	\$370,887	\$12,227	\$61,853	\$856,912	\$0	\$186,559	\$179,002	\$3,348,704
Health Insurance Remissions	\$7,304,302	\$6,398,406	\$3,968,399	\$5,961,401	\$617,895	\$2,642,421	\$3,950,592	\$215,646	\$2,679,408	\$2,180,988	\$35,919,459
Total Support	\$90,550,966	\$73,612,065	\$48,972,275	\$76,728,193	\$9,924,047	\$35,642,454	\$57,627,617	\$2,262,374	\$39,622,926	\$25,161,900	\$460,104,817
Recipients	4,445	3,102	2,103	3,765	328	1,535	2,544	218	1,689	1,038	20,766
Average Award	\$20,374	\$23,728	\$23,283	\$20,378	\$30,302	\$23,215	\$22,655	\$10,394	\$23,464	\$24,249	\$22,157
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$26,767,589	\$14,326,515	\$11,039,855	\$18,073,497	\$946,198	\$5,566,021	\$14,767,047	\$3,786,363	\$10,524,071	\$4,897,929	\$110,695,085
Fee Remission	\$9,707,553	\$7,295,296	\$4,878,170	\$6,904,722	\$400,550	\$2,376,183	\$7,963,240	\$1,986,790	\$4,314,281	\$2,303,115	\$48,129,899
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$962,465	\$1,288,086	\$0	\$1,509,394	\$54,843	\$121,387	\$2,237,829	\$0	\$878,615	\$268,998	\$7,321,616
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,058,283	\$1,898,350	\$1,214,721	\$1,843,484	\$91,236	\$610,920	\$295,132	\$36,265	\$948,925	\$635,523	\$9,632,839
Total Support	\$39,495,889	\$24,808,247	\$17,132,745	\$28,331,097	\$1,492,827	\$8,674,511	\$25,263,247	\$5,809,418	\$16,665,893	\$8,105,565	\$175,779,439

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2014-15

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	1,470	1,083	768	1,322	105	486	1,069	198	662	366	7,528
Average Award	\$26,877	\$22,900	\$22,299	\$21,425	\$14,285	\$17,861	\$23,633	\$29,390	\$25,162	\$22,167	\$23,349
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$9,759,954	\$5,689,257	\$3,037,151	\$6,519,064	\$318,667	\$2,037,573	\$5,226,175	\$860,303	\$3,807,940	\$1,836,685	\$39,092,772
Fee Remission	\$3,526,247	\$3,072,777	\$1,267,851	\$2,461,124	\$127,123	\$827,705	\$2,815,446	\$449,630	\$1,475,473	\$855,689	\$16,879,065
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$741,442	\$545,330	\$0	\$590,060	\$24,114	\$23,154	\$924,143	\$0	\$352,687	\$122,664	\$3,323,594
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,012,688	\$758,736	\$323,746	\$635,773	\$31,599	\$222,555	\$102,157	\$3,032	\$324,618	\$236,770	\$3,651,673
Total Support	\$15,040,331	\$10,066,100	\$4,628,748	\$10,206,022	\$501,503	\$3,110,987	\$9,067,921	\$1,312,965	\$5,960,718	\$3,051,808	\$62,947,104
Recipients	774	546	273	682	37	212	465	66	306	150	3,512
Average Award	\$19,432	\$18,447	\$16,934	\$14,958	\$13,740	\$14,674	\$19,487	\$19,793	\$19,458	\$20,391	\$17,926
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$549,335	\$758,248	\$597,071	\$776,224	\$28,332	\$80,335	\$3,694,569	\$96,911	\$823,850	\$380,404	\$7,785,279
Fee Remission	\$234,772	\$473,438	\$283,909	\$1,885,292	\$12,192	\$120,446	\$2,762,944	\$119,727	\$721,878	\$146,885	\$6,761,482
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$9,580	\$66,601	\$0	\$66,795	\$0	\$0	\$775,934	\$0	\$87,304	\$8,246	\$1,014,459
Health Insurance Remissions	\$65,505	\$97,040	\$64,714	\$71,315	\$3,181	\$10,188	\$185,450	\$0	\$73,672	\$44,393	\$615,458
Total Support	\$859,192	\$1,395,327	\$945,693	\$2,799,627	\$43,705	\$210,969	\$7,418,897	\$216,638	\$1,706,704	\$579,927	\$16,176,678
Recipients	68	123	156	306	3	42	689	25	189	75	1,676
Average Award	\$12,635	\$11,344	\$6,075	\$9,149	\$14,568	\$4,984	\$10,773	\$8,552	\$9,014	\$7,767	\$9,652
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$85,644,495	\$62,341,445	\$42,493,748	\$70,657,624	\$7,111,957	\$28,988,983	\$55,266,138	\$6,219,362	\$38,204,665	\$21,382,420	\$418,310,838
Fee Remission	\$47,468,179	\$35,485,920	\$23,614,135	\$36,358,205	\$4,015,031	\$14,957,460	\$34,783,395	\$3,127,091	\$20,219,786	\$11,840,195	\$231,869,397
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$2,392,928	\$2,901,840	\$0	\$2,537,136	\$91,183	\$206,394	\$4,794,817	\$0	\$1,505,166	\$578,910	\$15,008,374
Health Insurance Remissions	\$10,857,105	\$9,152,533	\$5,581,824	\$8,511,973	\$743,911	\$3,486,084	\$4,650,268	\$4,585,102	\$4,029,192	\$3,118,635	\$54,716,627
Total Support	\$146,362,706	\$109,881,739	\$71,689,707	\$118,064,938	\$11,962,082	\$47,638,921	\$99,494,618	\$13,931,555	\$63,958,809	\$36,920,160	\$719,905,236
Recipients	5,321	3,600	2,547	4,526	354	1,720	3,302	1,370	2,084	1,190	26,013
Average Award	\$27,509	\$30,519	\$28,143	\$26,088	\$33,839	\$27,697	\$30,135	\$10,169	\$30,686	\$31,034	\$27,675
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$386,557,655	\$240,171,248	\$176,641,192	\$404,181,518	\$15,375,642	\$90,971,029	\$196,323,096	\$147,418,792	\$102,501,614	\$56,797,616	\$1,816,939,402
Recipients	8,910	5,813	4,629	9,599	372	2,365	4,873	2,917	2,574	1,443	43,494
Average Award	\$43,386	\$41,318	\$38,158	\$42,105	\$41,388	\$38,462	\$40,290	\$50,544	\$39,825	\$39,359	\$41,774
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$8,401,232	\$16,404,305	\$7,033,190	\$23,889,705	\$226,491	\$1,795,008	\$6,326,625	\$13,309,021	\$3,858,867	\$996,491	\$82,240,935
Recipients	1,020	1,176	521	1,698	25	275	400	405	742	180	6,442
Average Award	\$8,241	\$13,945	\$13,495	\$14,068	\$9,245	\$6,519	\$15,817	\$32,835	\$5,201	\$5,546	\$12,766
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$394,958,887	\$256,575,553	\$183,674,382	\$428,071,222	\$15,602,133	\$92,766,037	\$202,649,722	\$160,727,812	\$106,360,481	\$57,794,108	\$1,899,180,337
Recipients	8,959	5,881	4,669	9,794	373	2,375	4,920	2,951	2,594	1,446	43,962
Average Award	\$44,087	\$43,628	\$39,342	\$43,707	\$41,829	\$39,056	\$41,186	\$54,472	\$41,001	\$39,966	\$43,201

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2014-15

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2014-15 Full Year Equiv Enroll	39,703	35,219	31,821	43,700	6,572	22,205	31,882	3,072	24,260	18,147	256,582
State of California											
Total	\$84,356,269	\$105,382,924	\$130,553,270	\$104,878,346	\$40,103,406	\$107,678,227	\$92,834,920	\$12,439	\$90,473,645	\$81,445,081	\$837,718,527
Recipients	9,602	11,120	13,704	11,160	3,922	10,751	9,535	4	9,437	8,177	87,410
Average Award	\$8,786	\$9,477	\$9,527	\$9,398	\$10,226	\$10,016	\$9,737	\$3,110	\$9,587	\$9,960	\$9,584
University of California											
Total	\$277,413,115	\$181,349,320	\$130,779,580	\$272,375,295	\$29,953,059	\$110,068,979	\$150,731,979	\$59,750,368	\$109,489,400	\$78,524,799	\$1,400,435,893
Recipients	23,941	22,380	18,448	24,013	4,021	14,141	17,609	2,813	14,371	10,897	152,634
Average Award	\$11,587	\$8,103	\$7,089	\$11,343	\$7,448	\$7,784	\$8,560	\$21,241	\$7,619	\$7,206	\$9,175
Federal Funds											
Total	\$212,307,034	\$208,646,986	\$208,886,847	\$310,289,443	\$43,829,819	\$149,750,791	\$164,234,218	\$77,689,543	\$131,862,216	\$125,383,937	\$1,632,880,833
Recipients	15,807	18,722	18,388	20,637	4,948	15,214	15,769	1,820	12,582	11,135	135,023
Average Award	\$13,431	\$11,145	\$11,360	\$15,035	\$8,857	\$9,843	\$10,415	\$42,687	\$10,480	\$11,260	\$12,094
Private and Outside Agency											
Total	\$34,402,094	\$16,740,838	\$13,122,891	\$27,879,256	\$2,339,153	\$7,710,258	\$22,013,823	\$2,594,309	\$10,932,227	\$6,603,239	\$144,338,088
Recipients	3,667	2,774	1,899	3,546	674	1,296	2,639	135	1,800	1,236	19,665
Average Award	\$9,383	\$6,036	\$6,912	\$7,863	\$3,473	\$5,948	\$8,343	\$19,170	\$6,072	\$5,342	\$7,340
Subtotal - Above Categories											
Total	\$608,478,512	\$512,120,067	\$483,342,589	\$715,422,341	\$116,225,437	\$375,208,255	\$429,814,939	\$140,046,659	\$342,757,488	\$291,957,055	\$4,015,373,341
Recipients	27,117	25,878	23,930	29,500	5,792	18,534	21,134	3,011	17,045	13,607	185,547
Average Award	\$22,439	\$19,790	\$20,198	\$24,252	\$20,069	\$20,245	\$20,338	\$46,508	\$20,109	\$21,456	\$21,641
Assistantships											
<i>Readers and Tutors</i>											
Total Support	\$5,593,268	\$1,955,044	\$2,316,174	\$4,778,453	\$85,790	\$1,084,464	\$3,957,368	\$139,267	\$864,127	\$971,357	\$21,745,311
Recipients	1,653	966	571	1,399	69	430	1,342	52	443	746	7,670
Average Award	\$3,383	\$2,024	\$4,060	\$3,417	\$1,250	\$2,520	\$2,949	\$2,678	\$1,952	\$1,302	\$2,835
<i>Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$72,398,621	\$53,259,794	\$41,269,829	\$61,087,291	\$8,598,498	\$29,368,514	\$44,169,308	\$334,265	\$36,068,146	\$22,505,508	\$369,059,775
Recipients	3,794	2,461	1,751	2,931	304	1,223	2,059	51	1,585	942	17,101
Average Award	\$19,081	\$21,639	\$23,563	\$20,841	\$28,300	\$24,020	\$21,450	\$6,554	\$22,762	\$23,897	\$21,581
<i>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$77,991,889	\$55,214,837	\$43,586,003	\$65,865,744	\$8,684,289	\$30,452,978	\$48,126,676	\$473,532	\$36,932,273	\$23,476,864	\$390,805,086
Recipients	4,876	2,983	2,178	3,733	371	1,544	2,975	100	1,846	1,619	22,225
Average Award	\$15,996	\$18,509	\$20,012	\$17,642	\$23,379	\$19,728	\$16,179	\$4,720	\$20,005	\$14,502	\$17,584
<i>Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$72,325,356	\$55,580,694	\$28,504,435	\$53,378,379	\$3,390,231	\$17,988,643	\$53,712,673	\$9,143,495	\$27,616,671	\$14,355,504	\$335,996,079
Recipients	3,121	2,298	1,346	2,510	211	946	2,070	307	1,028	630	14,466
Average Award	\$23,173	\$24,186	\$21,181	\$21,266	\$16,106	\$19,015	\$25,944	\$29,816	\$26,873	\$22,774	\$23,226

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2014-15

	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	\$150,733,573	\$110,795,531	\$72,103,757	\$119,244,123	\$12,074,519	\$48,441,621	\$101,965,889	\$13,955,291	\$64,551,512	\$37,853,329	\$731,719,146
Recipients	6,442	4,046	2,784	5,058	427	1,951	4,210	1,375	2,318	1,854	30,465
Average Award	\$23,399	\$27,384	\$25,903	\$23,573	\$28,280	\$24,829	\$24,219	\$10,149	\$27,850	\$20,415	\$24,018
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$759,212,085	\$622,915,598	\$555,446,346	\$834,666,464	\$128,299,956	\$423,649,875	\$531,780,828	\$154,001,951	\$407,309,000	\$329,810,384	\$4,747,092,487
Recipients	28,274	26,904	24,599	30,779	5,929	19,125	22,564	3,187	17,567	14,047	192,974
Average Award	\$26,852	\$23,153	\$22,580	\$27,118	\$21,640	\$22,152	\$23,567	\$48,326	\$23,186	\$23,479	\$24,600
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$27,337,924	\$43,340,498	\$24,142,504	\$50,740,309	\$5,536,750	\$13,286,330	\$29,242,912	\$13,309,021	\$19,102,126	\$10,963,976	\$237,002,350
Recipients	8,625	9,483	6,433	10,038	1,608	4,013	7,616	405	7,247	4,179	59,647
Average Award	\$3,170	\$4,570	\$3,753	\$5,055	\$3,443	\$3,310	\$3,840	\$32,835	\$2,636	\$2,624	\$3,973
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$786,550,009	\$666,256,096	\$579,588,849	\$885,406,774	\$133,836,707	\$436,936,205	\$561,023,740	\$167,310,971	\$426,411,126	\$340,774,359	\$4,984,094,837
Recipients	29,933	28,737	25,457	32,593	6,052	19,455	24,119	3,221	18,924	14,628	203,120
Average Award	\$26,277	\$23,185	\$22,767	\$27,165	\$22,114	\$22,459	\$23,260	\$51,949	\$22,532	\$23,296	\$24,538

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2014-15

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2014-15 Full Year Equiv Enroll	29,202	28,730	26,432	31,763	6,195	19,501	26,163	0	21,508	16,576	206,070
State of California											
Total	\$84,338,675	\$104,817,714	\$130,024,986	\$104,801,896	\$40,091,561	\$107,162,871	\$92,511,052	\$0	\$90,378,029	\$80,969,017	\$835,095,801
Recipients	9,590	11,052	13,664	11,150	3,918	10,699	9,518	0	9,422	8,141	87,152
Average Award	\$8,794	\$9,485	\$9,516	\$9,399	\$10,234	\$10,016	\$9,720	\$0	\$9,593	\$9,945	\$9,582
University of California											
Total	\$156,222,714	\$127,467,074	\$87,213,901	\$151,175,156	\$27,599,880	\$85,573,473	\$105,380,319	\$0	\$87,222,950	\$67,175,496	\$895,030,963
Recipients	16,822	17,875	14,995	16,853	3,830	12,718	14,306	0	12,414	9,794	119,607
Average Award	\$9,286	\$7,131	\$5,816	\$8,971	\$7,206	\$6,729	\$7,366	\$0	\$7,026	\$6,859	\$7,483
Federal Funds											
Total	\$110,971,476	\$138,710,858	\$151,591,501	\$157,203,833	\$42,986,145	\$133,127,999	\$122,309,672	\$0	\$117,597,571	\$117,422,097	\$1,091,921,152
Recipients	12,894	16,347	16,473	16,179	4,883	14,492	14,381	0	11,795	10,779	118,225
Average Award	\$8,606	\$8,485	\$9,202	\$9,716	\$8,802	\$9,186	\$8,505	\$0	\$9,970	\$10,894	\$9,236
Private and Outside Agency											
Total	\$15,688,480	\$10,422,544	\$8,853,242	\$14,101,720	\$2,100,616	\$5,888,942	\$11,557,216	\$0	\$8,832,295	\$6,458,058	\$83,903,113
Recipients	2,979	2,188	1,675	2,854	640	1,179	1,993	0	1,679	1,217	16,403
Average Award	\$5,266	\$4,764	\$5,287	\$4,940	\$3,285	\$4,993	\$5,799	\$0	\$5,260	\$5,308	\$5,115
Subtotal - Above Categories											
Total	\$367,221,346	\$381,418,191	\$377,683,630	\$427,282,605	\$112,778,202	\$331,753,285	\$331,758,259	\$0	\$304,030,845	\$272,024,668	\$2,905,951,030
Recipients	18,675	20,828	19,790	20,547	5,542	16,693	17,164	0	14,850	12,418	146,505
Average Award	\$19,664	\$18,313	\$19,085	\$20,795	\$20,350	\$19,874	\$19,329	\$0	\$20,474	\$21,906	\$19,835
Assistantships											
<i>Readers and Tutors</i>											
Total Support	\$1,459,212	\$717,090	\$384,167	\$1,155,716	\$83,359	\$798,068	\$2,247,071	\$0	\$518,702	\$873,969	\$8,237,354
Recipients	881	432	233	530	68	230	897	0	228	657	4,157
Average Award	\$1,655	\$1,659	\$1,647	\$2,181	\$1,233	\$3,465	\$2,504	\$0	\$2,276	\$1,330	\$1,981
<i>Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$2,511,520	\$138,779	\$12,359	\$17,814	\$22,018	\$0	\$145,576	\$0	\$74,001	\$58,404	\$2,980,470
Recipients	296	12	0	3	4	0	14	0	7	15	350
Average Award	\$8,494	\$11,895	\$111,228	\$6,166	\$5,744	\$0	\$10,481	\$0	\$11,288	\$3,865	\$8,522
<i>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$3,970,731	\$855,869	\$396,526	\$1,173,531	\$105,376	\$798,068	\$2,392,647	\$0	\$592,703	\$932,373	\$11,217,824
Recipients	1,087	442	233	532	71	230	904	0	234	664	4,396
Average Award	\$3,654	\$1,937	\$1,699	\$2,206	\$1,475	\$3,465	\$2,648	\$0	\$2,538	\$1,405	\$2,552
<i>Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$67,069	\$57,923	\$1,489	\$5,655	\$7,061	\$4,632	\$16,315	\$0	\$0	\$796	\$160,939
Recipients	7	5	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	21
Average Award	\$9,525	\$12,266	\$715	\$2,827	\$3,530	\$6,948	\$16,315	\$0	\$0	\$796	\$7,845

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2014-15

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
<i>Subtotal - Teaching and Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$4,037,801	\$913,792	\$398,015	\$1,179,185	\$112,437	\$802,700	\$2,408,962	\$0	\$592,703	\$933,169	\$11,378,764
Recipients	1,090	446	235	533	73	231	904	0	234	665	4,410
Average Award	\$3,703	\$2,050	\$1,692	\$2,213	\$1,531	\$3,475	\$2,666	\$0	\$2,538	\$1,404	\$2,580
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$371,259,146	\$382,331,983	\$378,081,645	\$428,461,790	\$112,890,639	\$332,555,985	\$334,167,221	\$0	\$304,623,548	\$272,957,837	\$2,917,329,794
Recipients	19,014	20,963	19,855	20,777	5,551	16,715	17,485	0	14,920	12,582	147,863
Average Award	\$19,525	\$18,238	\$19,042	\$20,622	\$20,335	\$19,895	\$19,112	\$0	\$20,417	\$21,694	\$19,730
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$18,872,826	\$26,936,193	\$17,094,741	\$26,848,532	\$5,309,216	\$11,491,322	\$22,916,286	\$0	\$15,237,101	\$9,967,485	\$154,673,702
Recipients	7,600	8,306	5,908	8,338	1,583	3,738	7,216	0	6,502	3,999	53,191
Average Award	\$2,483	\$3,243	\$2,893	\$3,220	\$3,354	\$3,074	\$3,176	\$0	\$2,343	\$2,492	\$2,908
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$390,131,972	\$409,268,176	\$395,176,386	\$455,310,322	\$118,199,855	\$344,047,307	\$357,083,508	\$0	\$319,860,650	\$282,925,321	\$3,072,003,496
Recipients	20,620	22,728	20,671	22,394	5,672	17,036	18,992	0	16,254	13,160	157,527
Average Award	\$18,920	\$18,008	\$19,118	\$20,332	\$20,838	\$20,196	\$18,802	\$0	\$19,678	\$21,499	\$19,501

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2014-15**

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2014-15 Full Year Equiv Enroll	10,501	6,489	5,389	11,937	377	2,704	5,719	3,072	2,752	1,571	50,512
State of California											
Total	\$17,594	\$550,619	\$465,301	\$66,347	\$0	\$506,740	\$295,233	\$12,439	\$95,102	\$463,559	\$2,472,935
Recipients	12	63	31	9	0	45	14	4	12	28	217
Average Award	\$1,530	\$8,740	\$15,010	\$7,655	\$0	\$11,317	\$21,088	\$3,110	\$7,711	\$16,755	\$11,399
University of California											
Total	\$120,386,984	\$53,739,584	\$43,275,288	\$119,685,995	\$2,344,951	\$24,423,509	\$44,847,861	\$54,175,701	\$22,160,806	\$11,340,278	\$496,380,959
Recipients	6,829	4,417	3,372	6,821	189	1,390	3,154	2,589	1,892	1,089	31,741
Average Award	\$17,629	\$12,165	\$12,834	\$17,549	\$12,440	\$17,568	\$14,221	\$20,925	\$11,711	\$10,417	\$15,638
Federal Funds											
Total	\$101,147,994	\$69,729,089	\$57,052,230	\$152,673,067	\$830,071	\$16,592,642	\$41,392,539	\$76,714,000	\$14,238,179	\$7,928,522	\$538,298,333
Recipients	2,883	2,312	1,868	4,414	60	705	1,335	1,770	773	340	16,459
Average Award	\$35,083	\$30,165	\$30,547	\$34,590	\$13,835	\$23,546	\$31,006	\$43,341	\$18,425	\$23,293	\$32,706
Private and Outside Agency											
Total	\$18,642,376	\$6,270,217	\$4,158,667	\$13,691,170	\$238,537	\$1,809,218	\$10,292,844	\$2,585,096	\$2,048,718	\$145,097	\$59,881,940
Recipients	675	576	218	663	34	113	616	134	117	19	3,164
Average Award	\$27,636	\$10,892	\$19,076	\$20,640	\$7,016	\$16,034	\$16,718	\$19,244	\$17,461	\$7,843	\$18,925
Subtotal - Above Categories											
Total	\$240,194,949	\$130,289,509	\$104,951,485	\$286,116,580	\$3,413,559	\$43,332,109	\$96,828,478	\$133,487,236	\$38,542,805	\$19,877,456	\$1,097,034,167
Recipients	8,123	4,922	4,026	8,549	244	1,797	3,765	2,746	2,122	1,167	37,461
Average Award	\$29,570	\$26,470	\$26,069	\$33,467	\$14,019	\$24,120	\$25,718	\$48,607	\$18,160	\$17,027	\$29,284
Assistantships											
<i>Readers and Tutors</i>											
Total Support	\$4,134,056	\$1,237,953	\$1,932,007	\$3,622,737	\$2,432	\$286,396	\$1,710,297	\$139,267	\$345,425	\$97,387	\$13,507,957
Recipients	772	534	337	869	1	200	445	52	215	89	3,513
Average Award	\$5,355	\$2,320	\$5,727	\$4,170	\$2,432	\$1,432	\$3,846	\$2,678	\$1,609	\$1,094	\$3,845
<i>Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$69,887,101	\$53,121,014	\$41,257,471	\$61,069,477	\$8,576,481	\$29,368,514	\$43,987,156	\$334,265	\$35,994,146	\$22,447,104	\$366,042,728
Recipients	3,499	2,450	1,751	2,928	300	1,223	2,041	51	1,578	927	16,747
Average Award	\$19,976	\$21,685	\$23,558	\$20,856	\$28,588	\$24,020	\$21,548	\$6,554	\$22,810	\$24,223	\$21,857
<i>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$74,021,158	\$54,358,968	\$43,189,477	\$64,692,214	\$8,578,913	\$29,654,910	\$45,697,454	\$473,532	\$36,339,570	\$22,544,491	\$379,550,686
Recipients	3,789	2,541	1,945	3,202	300	1,313	2,067	100	1,613	955	17,825
Average Award	\$19,536	\$21,390	\$22,209	\$20,207	\$28,596	\$22,580	\$22,108	\$4,720	\$22,534	\$23,599	\$21,293
<i>Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$71,925,221	\$55,522,771	\$28,489,984	\$53,372,724	\$3,383,170	\$17,984,011	\$53,680,228	\$9,127,865	\$27,616,671	\$14,354,708	\$335,457,352
Recipients	3,083	2,293	1,343	2,508	209	945	2,068	304	1,028	629	14,410

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2014-15

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Average Award	\$23,330	\$24,211	\$21,219	\$21,281	\$16,226	\$19,024	\$25,953	\$30,059	\$26,873	\$22,809	\$23,280
<i>Subtotal - Teaching and Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$146,362,706	\$109,881,739	\$71,689,707	\$118,064,938	\$11,962,082	\$47,638,921	\$99,494,618	\$13,931,555	\$63,958,809	\$36,920,160	\$719,905,236
Recipients	5,321	3,600	2,547	4,526	354	1,720	3,302	1,370	2,084	1,190	26,013
Average Award	\$27,509	\$30,519	\$28,143	\$26,088	\$33,839	\$27,697	\$30,135	\$10,169	\$30,686	\$31,034	\$27,675
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$386,557,655	\$240,171,248	\$176,641,192	\$404,181,518	\$15,375,642	\$90,971,029	\$196,323,096	\$147,418,792	\$102,501,614	\$56,797,616	\$1,816,939,402
Recipients	8,910	5,813	4,629	9,599	372	2,365	4,873	2,917	2,574	1,443	43,494
Average Award	\$43,386	\$41,318	\$38,158	\$42,105	\$41,388	\$38,462	\$40,290	\$50,544	\$39,825	\$39,359	\$41,774
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$8,401,232	\$16,404,305	\$7,033,190	\$23,889,705	\$226,491	\$1,795,008	\$6,326,625	\$13,309,021	\$3,858,867	\$996,491	\$82,240,935
Recipients	1,020	1,176	521	1,698	25	275	400	405	742	180	6,442
Average Award	\$8,241	\$13,945	\$13,495	\$14,068	\$9,245	\$6,519	\$15,817	\$32,835	\$5,201	\$5,546	\$12,766
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$394,958,887	\$256,575,553	\$183,674,382	\$428,071,222	\$15,602,133	\$92,766,037	\$202,649,722	\$160,727,812	\$106,360,481	\$57,794,108	\$1,899,180,337
Recipients	8,959	5,881	4,669	9,794	373	2,375	4,920	2,951	2,594	1,446	43,962
Average Award	\$44,087	\$43,628	\$39,342	\$43,707	\$41,829	\$39,056	\$41,186	\$54,472	\$41,001	\$39,966	\$43,201

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SUMMARY OF FEDERALLY AUTHORIZED SUPPORT, 2014-15

	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total*
Pell Grants			
Total	\$376,811,606	\$238,121	\$377,152,650
Recipients	85,240	57	85,371
Average Award	\$4,421	\$4,145	\$4,418
SEOG			
Total	\$11,228,308	\$14,832	\$11,248,953
Recipients	15,859	4	15,869
Average Award	\$708	\$3,708	\$709
Perkins			
Total	\$27,601,571	\$8,526,005	\$36,155,210
Recipients	19,114	2,698	21,830
Average Award	\$1,444	\$3,160	\$1,656
Stafford (Subsidized)/Other Subsidized			
Total	\$311,983,050	\$7,726,093	\$319,808,827
Recipients	75,852	856	76,759
Average Award	\$4,113	\$9,025	\$4,166
Plus/SLS/Stafford (Unsubsidized)			
Total	\$340,280,427	\$424,275,886	\$766,036,323
Recipients	50,758	12,772	63,655
Average Award	\$6,704	\$33,220	\$12,034
Work-Study			
Total	\$22,065,905	\$3,363,051	\$25,441,838
Recipients	13,482	851	14,341
Average Award	\$1,637	\$3,950	\$1,774
Scholarships and Fellowships			
Total	\$1,764,651	\$92,677,596	\$95,372,670
Recipients	391	3,222	3,725
Average Award	\$4,517	\$28,768	\$25,602
Other Federal Support			
Total	\$185,635	\$1,476,748	\$1,664,362
Recipients	61	46	109
Average Award	\$3,025	\$31,872	\$15,310
Summary - All Federal Support Excluding Assistantships			
Total	\$1,091,921,152	\$538,298,333	\$1,632,880,833
Recipients	118,225	16,459	135,023
Average Award	\$9,236	\$32,706	\$12,094

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

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SUMMARY OF UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS, 2014-15**

	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total*
Scholarships and Fellowships			
Total	\$119,616,888	\$445,109,710	\$573,044,514
Recipients	24,925	29,159	55,056
Average Award	\$4,799	\$15,265	\$10,408
Grants			
Total	\$764,203,307	\$48,910,675	\$813,811,055
Recipients	110,576	5,619	116,519
Average Award	\$6,911	\$8,704	\$6,984
Loans			
Total	\$5,551,959	\$2,360,574	\$7,921,514
Recipients	3,205	437	3,646
Average Award	\$1,732	\$5,402	\$2,173
Work-Study			
Total	\$5,658,810	\$0	\$5,658,810
Recipients	3,741	0	3,741
Average Award	\$1,513	\$0	\$1,513
Other Campus Employment			
Total	\$154,673,702	\$82,240,935	\$237,002,350
Recipients	53,191	6,442	59,647
Average Award	\$2,908	\$12,766	\$3,973
Summary - All University Support Excluding Assistantships			
Total	\$895,030,963	\$496,380,959	\$1,400,435,893
Recipients	119,607	31,741	152,634
Average Award	\$7,483	\$15,638	\$9,175

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