



ANNUAL REPORT ON STUDENT FINANCIAL SUPPORT 2016-17

**OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR STUDENT AFFAIRS
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Questions about this report may be directed to Christopher Carter, Student Financial Support,
Department of Student Affairs, University of California Office of the President at (510) 987-9530
or by e-mail to chris.carter@ucop.edu.

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 2016-17 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 2016-17 were published in January 2018 in the University's annual report to the Governor and the Legislature, *University of California Institutional Financial Aid Programs*. That report, along with many other reports and analyses related to student financial support, may be found at <http://ucop.edu/student-affairs/data-and-reporting>.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Financial Support for Undergraduate Students

The primary goal of the University's undergraduate financial aid programs is to ensure that the University remains financially accessible to all academically eligible California students.

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

Many indicators suggest that the University continued to be financially accessible to California undergraduate students at every income level in 2016-17.

- 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 \$164,000 who receive limited or no need-based financial aid. In 2016-17, UC students received \$17.7M in MCS awards. (*See p. 18*)
- Gift aid (grants and scholarships) dramatically reduced the net cost of attending UC for the neediest families. In 2016-17, the average net cost for California residents – including room and board, books and supplies, transportation, health insurance, and other costs – ranged from an average of under \$8,000 for low-income families to over \$30,000 for higher-income families. (*See p. 22*)
- 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. 36*)
- Trends in the income of UC students – both among Fall 2016 freshmen class and all UC undergraduates – show no change attributable to cost increases. (*See pp. 37-38*)
- Students with similar levels of academic preparation from low-, middle-, and high-income families achieve similar levels of academic success at UC as measured by their persistence, the number of units completed after two years, and their six-year graduations rates. (*See pp. 41-43*)
- The 50% of students who graduated in 2016-17 with student loan debt had slightly less cumulative borrowing (\$18,972), on average, than students who graduated in 2015-16 (\$19,669) after adjusting for inflation. California resident students were more likely to borrow (57%), but borrowed slightly less on average (\$18,711). Both figures remain well below the national average student loan debt at graduation of \$28,950. (*See p. 44*)

Nevertheless, the University remains concerned about its continued ability to remain affordable to all California 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. 44)*

- Each year, some students borrow and/or work at levels that the University considers to be excessive, while many students at every income level do not work or borrow at all. Several factors may help explain why certain students borrow or work too much, including the amount of support provided by students' parents and some above-average discretionary expenses. *(See pp. 39-40 and pp. 44-45)*

There are several new developments in 2017-18 related to UC affordability.

- In early 2017, the Regents and the President charged the Total Cost of Attendance Working Group to review whether the Education Financing Model, as currently designed, is achieving the affordability goal of the Regents policy on undergraduate financial aid or whether the EFM needs to be reformed. The Working Group recognized that the University of California has a unique and laudable record serving California students from all socioeconomic backgrounds. Nevertheless, the Working Group developed eight recommendations to improve the EFM, presented on pages 48-49. The Working Group also reaffirmed that undergraduate financial aid should remain a systemwide endeavor. *(See p. 48-49)*
- The California Dream Loan program provides student loans to undocumented AB540 students at CSU and UC. The Legislature provided \$2.5M in UC's 2017-18 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. 49)*
- Starting in 2016-17, the University began to phase out need-based grants provided through the University Student Aid Program (USAP) for nonresident undergraduate students. (Before this change, all financially needy domestic nonresidents could be considered 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 nonresidents enrolling before Fall 2016 chose their UC campus with the understanding that they could receive UC grant aid, these student will not be affected by this change. Needy domestic nonresidents will continue to qualify for and receive federal and private financial aid. *(See p. 49)*
- Systemwide tuition and the Student Services Fee increased by a combined \$336 in 2017-18. As a result, UC expects an 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. 49)*
- The maximum Pell Grant award increased by \$105, from \$5,815 in 2016-17 to \$5,920 in 2017-18. 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. 49)*

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. 54-57)*

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 and domestic nonresident 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. 58)*
- 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. 59)*

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. 61)*
- 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. 61)*
- For students pursuing public interest work, University and extramural loan repayment assistance plans (LRAPs) provide additional relief in some cases. *(See p. 61)*

Graduate student support is affected by tuition and fee decisions in 2017-18.

- 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. 62)*
- UC in-state systemwide tuition and the Student Services Fee increased in 2017-18. Consequently, the cost of covering tuition and fees – from fellowships, assistantships, or a student's own resources – will increase slightly in inflation-adjusted dollars compared to 2016-17. *(See p. 62)*

SECTION 1

FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS



Goals of the University's Undergraduate Financial Aid Programs

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

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

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

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

Financing a UC Education: The Education Financing Model

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

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

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

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

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

UC Grant Assistance Under The Education Financing Model

The Total Cost of Attendance

Less **A reasonable contribution from parents**

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

Less **Grants from federal and state programs**

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

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

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

Equals **University grant aid needed**

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

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

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

What do these principles mean for UC students?

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

expectation by taking advantage of the availability of merit-based scholarships (for example, those based on academic performance, community service, special talent, or other personal characteristics).

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

What do these principles mean for the University?

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

How UC Undergraduates Financed Their Education in 2016-17

The charts that follow depict how California resident undergraduates financed their education during the 2016-17 academic year.

- As noted earlier, the University acknowledges that students need to cover the total cost of attendance – not just tuition and fees. See Figure 1-1.
- UC students receive substantial levels of gift aid – grants and scholarships – to help cover their total cost. See Figure 1-2.
 - Grants are awarded to lower- and middle-income students with financial need. Scholarships, in contrast, tend to benefit students at every income level. See Figure 1-3.
 - The Middle Class Scholarship (MCS) provided valuable support to California students whose families make \$156,000 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

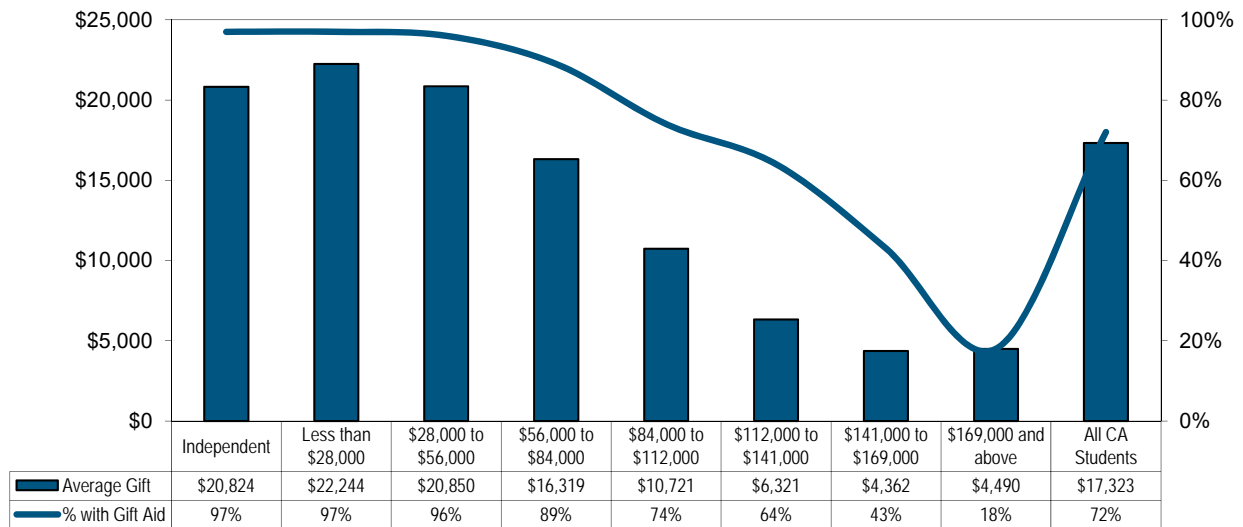
The Cost of Attendance

Average On-Campus Undergraduate Student Budget for California Residents, Academic Year 2016-17	
Student Tuition and Fees:	\$13,515
Books and Supplies:	\$1,548
Living:	\$14,520
Personal Expenses:	\$1,732
Transportation:	\$699
Healthcare Allowance:	\$2,312
TOTAL:	\$34,326

- 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 2016-17 student budgets utilized data from the 2013 administration of the COAS. Results from the most recent COAS in Spring of 2016 are available online at <http://www.ucop.edu/student-affairs/files/COAS16%20Findings%20FINAL.pdf>.
- In 2017, a special Regents Working Group on the Total Cost of Attendance reaffirmed the principle that financial aid recipients should be able to cover the same educational expenses as other students and not be subjected to artificially low living conditions. They made eight recommendations to help the University improve its assessment of the total cost of attendance and the Education Financing Model. (See New Developments for 2017-18 below.)

Figure 1-2

**Gift Aid Recipients and Average Award Among California Residents by Parent Income,²
Academic Year 2016-17**

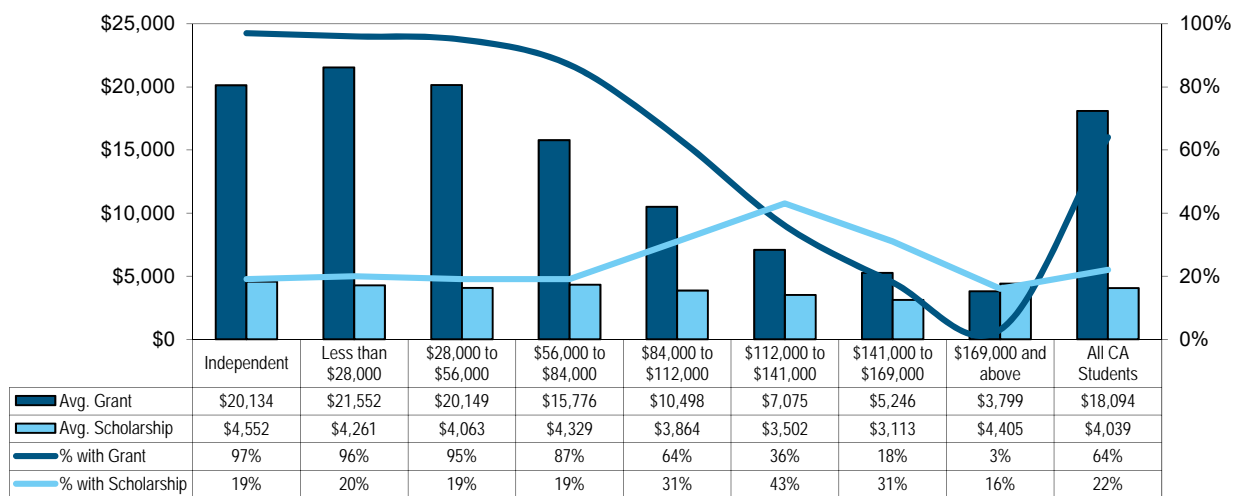


- Grants and scholarships – collectively known as “gift aid” – are the most important types of aid for students and families because they reduce the net cost of a UC education, thereby reducing the need for students and families to contribute from savings, income, or loans.
- Consistent with UC’s primary 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 and continued to be implemented in 2016-17. It provided \$17.7 M in scholarship support to UC families making less than \$156,000.
- 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.

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

Figure 1-3

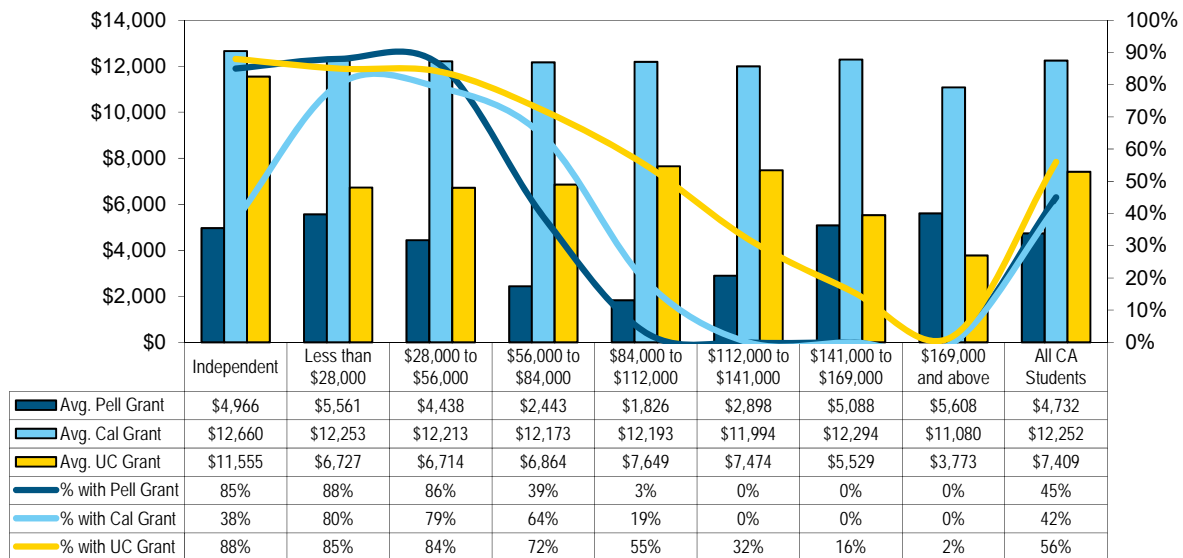
Grant and Scholarship Recipients and Average Awards Among California Residents by Parent Income, Academic Year 2016-17



- 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 dark blue columns above) than higher-income students.
- Scholarships are based on criteria such as academic achievement or specialized talent. Eligibility for certain scholarships may be limited to financially needy students, but scholarships are generally available to students at any income level who demonstrate merit as defined by the terms of the scholarship. The percentage of students with scholarships is higher for students whose family incomes are in the middle ranges, primarily due to the State of California’s Middle Class Scholarship program.

Figure 1-4

Pell Grant, Cal Grant, & UC Grant Awards Among CA Residents, Academic Year 2016-17

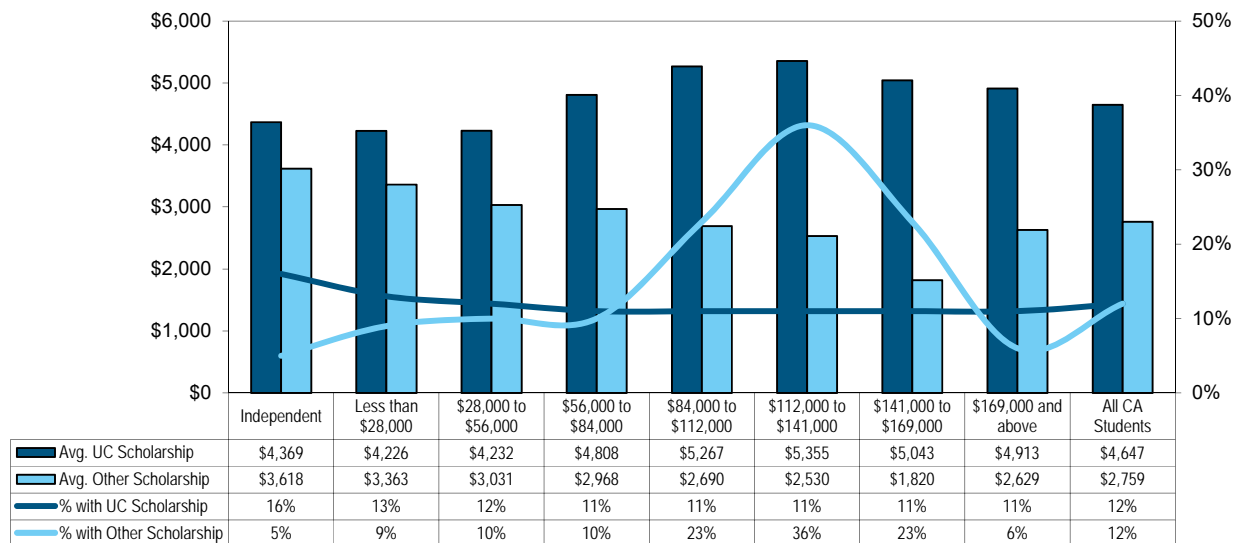


- Federal Pell Grants, state Cal Grants, and UC’s institutional need-based grants represent the primary sources of gift aid for UC undergraduates.
- The federal Pell Grant program provides grants (worth up to \$5,815 in 2016-17) to low-income students. Eligibility declines rapidly with income, leading to the steep drop-off shown by the dark blue line in the figure.
- Cal Grants typically cover students’ systemwide fees.³ The Cal Grant program has an income ceiling that is high enough to include many families who do not qualify for a Pell Grant. However, as the light blue line in Figure 1-4 shows, the likelihood that a student qualifies for a Cal Grant declines quickly once parental income exceeds about \$80,000. Cal Grant eligibility requirements favor students who enroll in college within a year of graduating from high school or who transfer from a community college before they reach the age of 27, resulting in a lower percentage of Cal Grant recipients among independent students.
- A student’s UC grant (see the gold line and columns above) fills in any remaining need after taking into account the student’s total cost of attendance, parental resources, self-help expectation from work and borrowing, and other grants received. Compared to Pell Grants and Cal Grants, UC grants serve a broader range of students and are more sensitive to students’ overall resources and costs (not just tuition and fees). The average UC grant is highest for independent students for two reasons: needy independent students have no parental resources to draw upon and they are less likely than other low-income students to meet the Cal Grant eligibility requirements.

³ Independent and low-income students who receive a Cal Grant B award also receive an “access grant,” valued at \$1,670 in 2016-17, to help cover expenses other than tuition and fees.

Figure 1-5

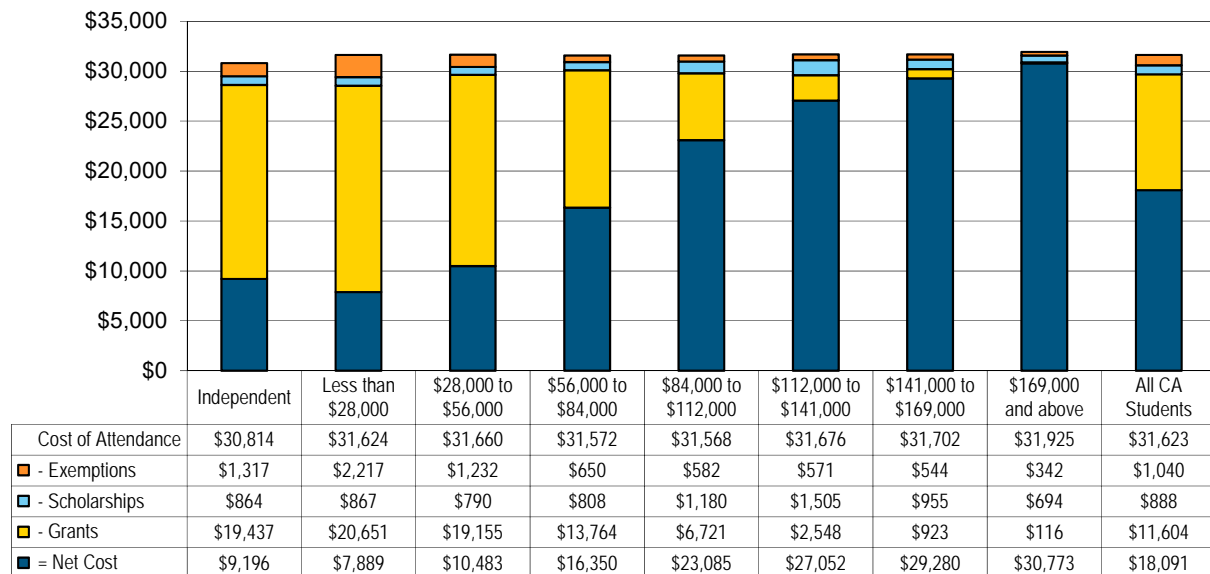
Scholarship Awards Among CA Residents by Parent Income, Academic Year 2016-17



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

Figure 1-6

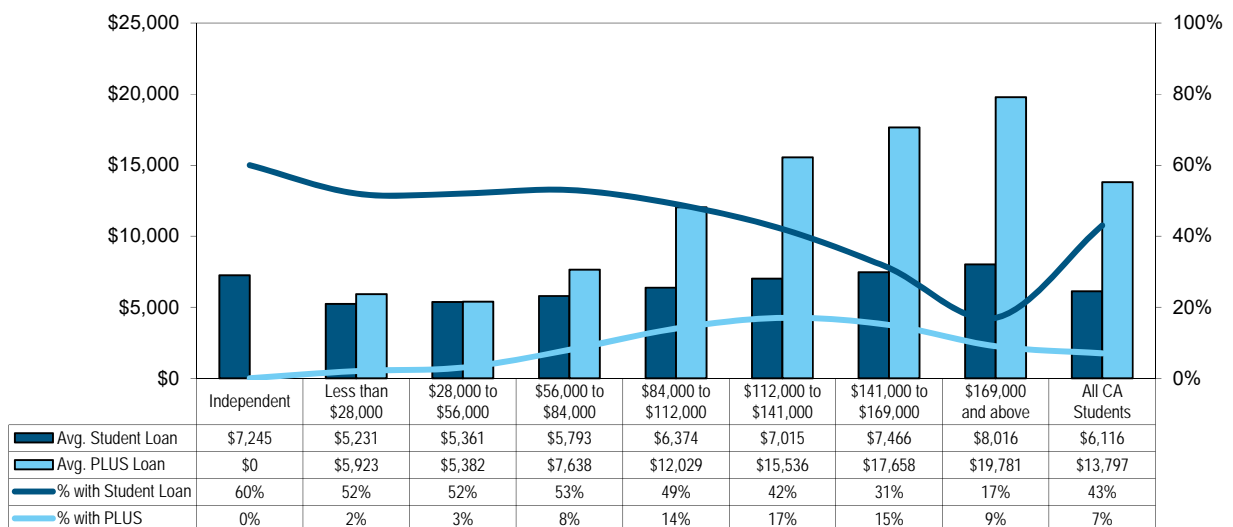
Per Capita Net Cost Among CA Residents by Parent Income, Academic Year 2016-17



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

Figure 1-7

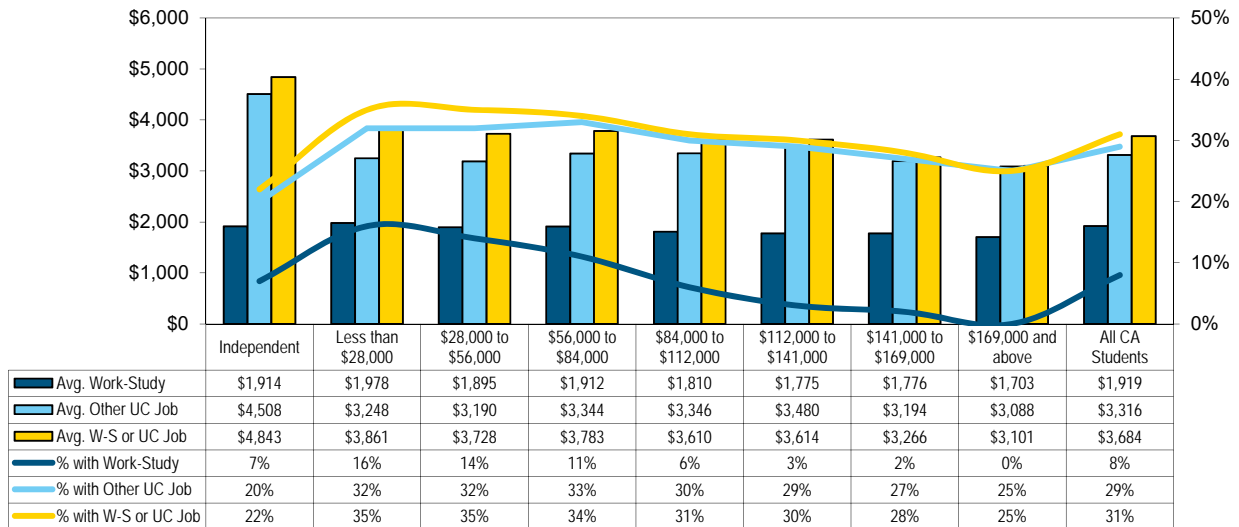
Student & Parent Loan Use Among CA Residents by Parent Income, Acad. Year 2016-17



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

Figure 1-8

Work-Study and Campus Employment Among CA Residents by Parent Income, Academic Year 2016-17



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

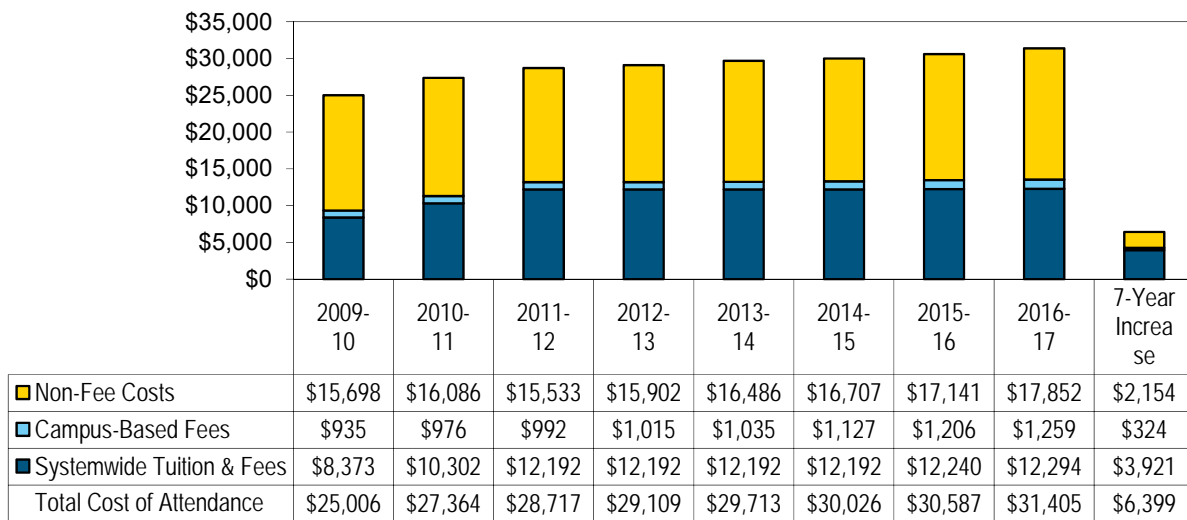
Recent Trends in Student Financial Support for California Undergraduates

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

- UC's average total cost of attendance for California residents rose between 2009-10 and 2016-17. Between 2009-10 and 2011-12 this was primarily due to a steep increase in mandatory systemwide tuition and fees. However, since 2012-13, the increase is almost entirely due to changes in non-tuition and non-fee expenses. See Figure 1-9.
- While the amount of gift aid received by UC California resident students increased sharply between 2009-10 and 2011-12, it increased more slowly between 2011-12 and 2016-17. 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 the 2011-12 increase 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 resident undergraduates 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.
- California resident student borrowing decreased slightly for students at all income levels in 2016-17. See Figure 1-14.
- UC continues to implement the California Dream Loan program, which provides student loans to undocumented AB540 students at CSU and UC. The Legislature provided \$2.5M in UC's 2015-16 and 2016-17 budgets for the program, which has been matched by UC's own funding of another \$2.5M. See Figure 1-15.
- Parent borrowing among all California residents changed little in 2016-17 and remains much less common than student borrowing. However for middle-income families with income levels from \$84,000 to \$112,000 and \$112,000 to \$140,000, the percent of parents borrowing increased from 2015-16 to 2016-17, and for families with income of \$84,000 to \$112,000 income-level, the average loan increased from \$11,705 in 2015-16 to \$12,029 in 2016-17. See Figure 1-16.
- California resident undergraduates' earnings from work-study and on-campus employment decreased slightly in 2016-17. See Figure 1-17.

Figure 1-9

Average UC Total Cost of Attendance for California Residents, 2011-12 to 2016-17, Nominal Dollars⁴

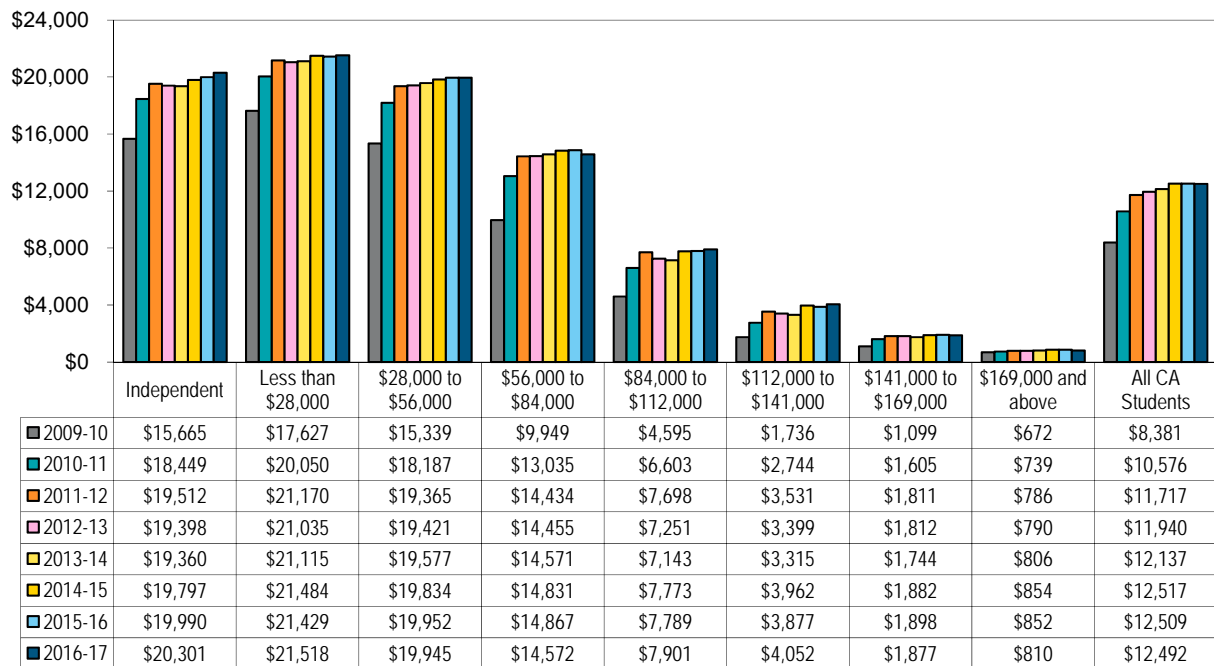


- UC's average total cost of attendance has increased in recent years due to increases in both tuition and fees and other costs, although systemwide tuition and fees did not increase between 2011-12 and 2014-15, and increased slightly during 2015-16 and 2016-17.
- During the period shown above, most of the increase is attributable to large increases in the University's systemwide tuition and fees between 2010-11 and 2011-12 and much smaller increases between 2014-15 and 2016-17. 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. This additional funding offsets the increase in the cost of attendance for most low- and middle-income students with financial need. In contrast, increases in non-fee costs generate no new funding for financial aid.

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

Figure 1-10

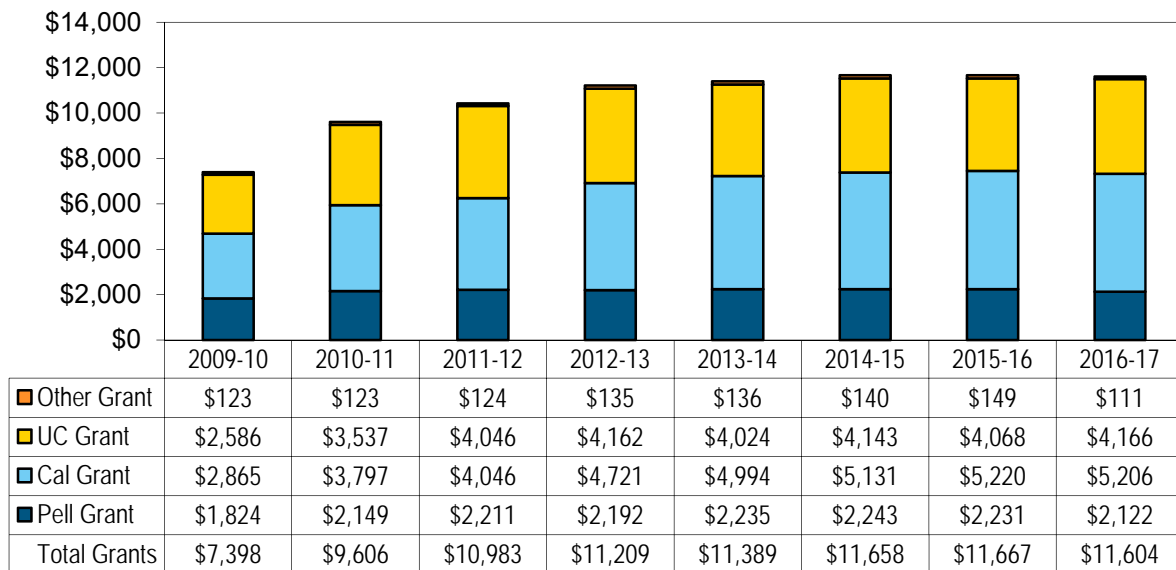
Trends in Per Capita Undergraduate Gift Aid by Parent Income Among California Residents, 2016-17 Constant Dollars



- The support received by UC students from gift aid (grants and scholarships) remained relatively flat between 2012-13 and 2016-17 on a per capita basis, 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 California Resident Students, 2016-17 Constant Dollars

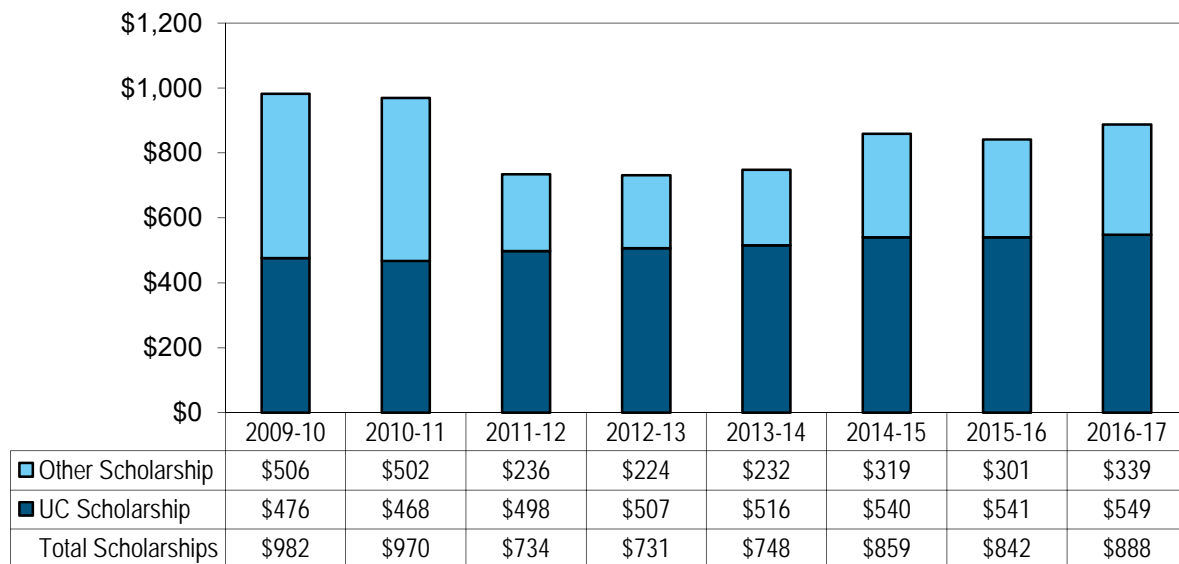


- The combined funding from all grant programs increased substantially until 2011-12, due largely to increases in tuition in those years. Combined funding has since been very stable.
- Cal Grant awards increased rapidly from 2008-09 through 2011-12 (see the light blue column segments). Cal Grant awards 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, and a slight change in systemwide fees in 2015-16 and 2016-17, Cal Grant awards remained relatively stable.
- UC grants also increased between 2009-10 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 gold column segments).
- Pell Grants showed a much more modest increase during this period (see the dark blue column segments). The maximum Pell Grant award in 2016-17 was \$5,815 – \$465 more than the maximum in 2009-10.

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" (\$1,670 in 2016-17) provided by a Cal Grant B award for four years.

Figure 1-12

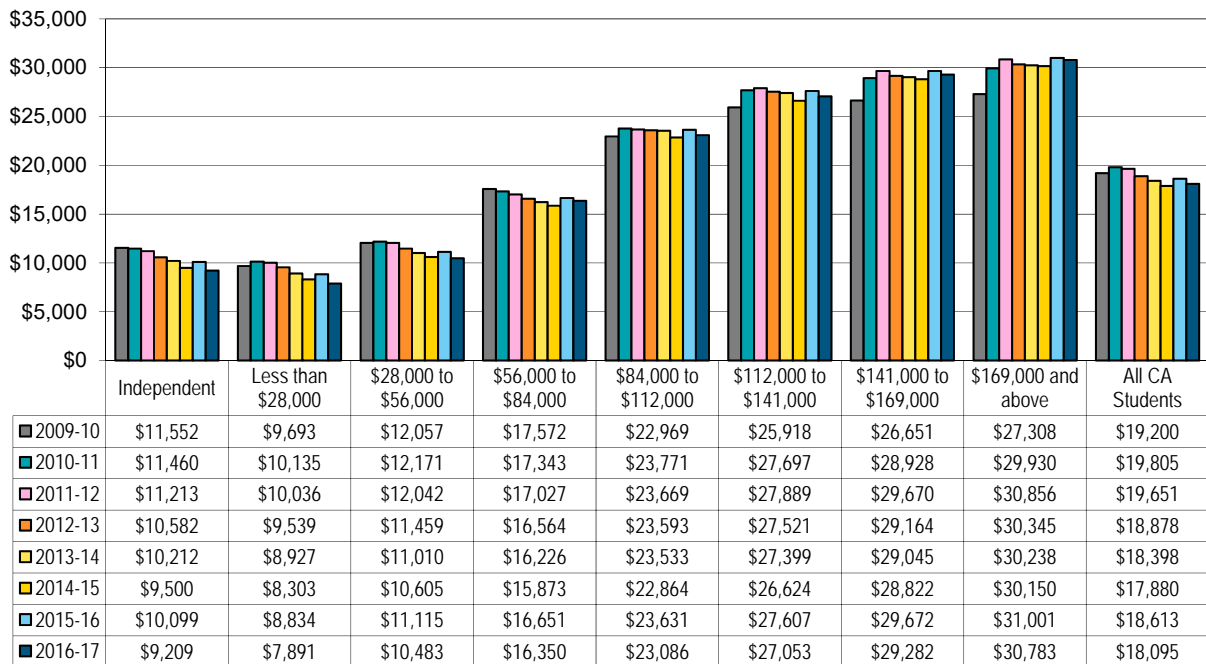
Trends in Per Capita Scholarship Support Among CA Residents, 2016-17 Constant Dollars



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

Figure 1-13

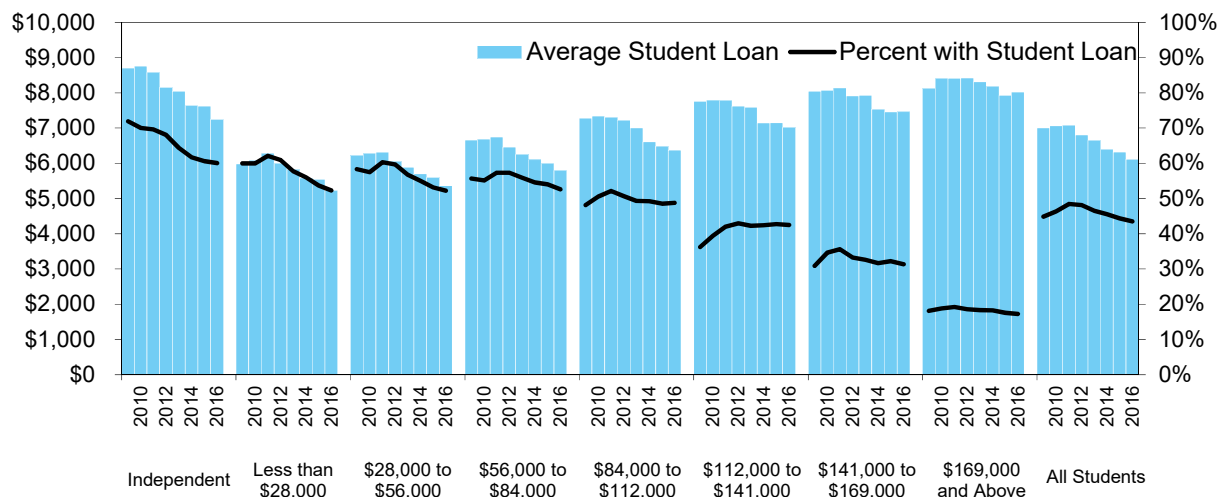
Trends in the Net Cost by Parent Income Among CA Residents, 2016-17 Constant Dollars



- 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 \$3,475 between 2009-10 and 2016-17 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 three income groups during this period in inflation-adjusted dollars.

Figure 1-14

Trends in Student Borrowing by Parent Income Among CA Residents, 2016-17 Dollars



- The share of UC's California resident undergraduates who used student loans to help finance their education has declined over the last five years, from 48% in 2011-12 to 43% in 2016-17 (see the dark blue lines in the figure above). In constant dollars, the average amount borrowed has also declined in each of the last five years. Average borrowing levels declined from \$7,080 in 2011-12 to \$6,116 in 2016-17 (see the light blue columns in the figure above). This amounts to a four-year decline of 14%.
- The five-year decline in the proportion of students borrowing applies to students in all income categories, except those with family incomes of between \$84,000 and \$141,000, which remained relatively flat.
- The five-year decline in the average loan borrowed in constant dollars applies to students in almost all income categories, including those with family incomes of between \$112,000 and \$141,000. For students with family incomes of over \$141,000, however, there has been a slight increase in the average loan borrowed between 2015-16 and 2016-17.
- 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

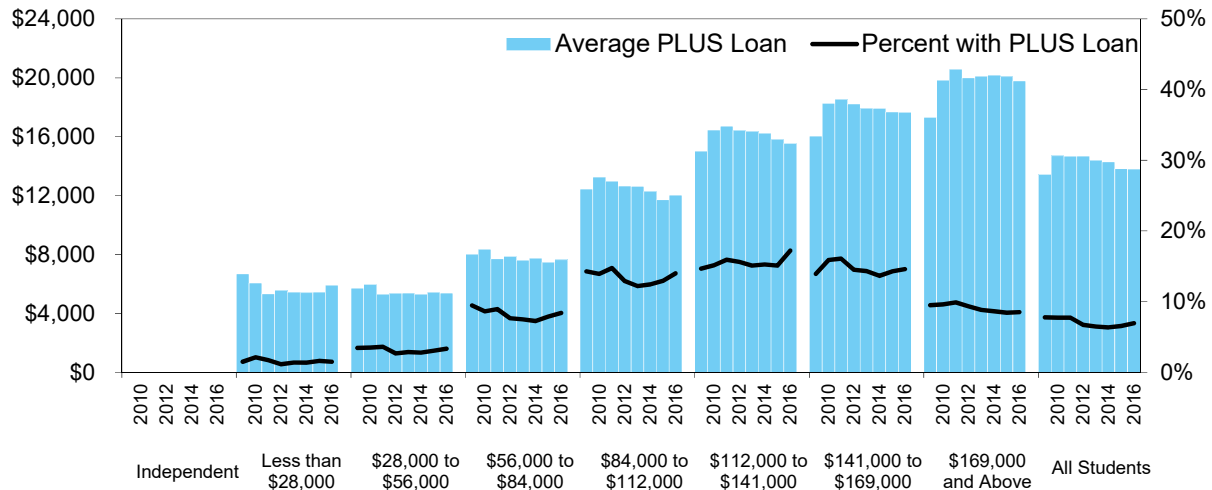
Trends in California Dream Loan Allocations, Awards

	2015-16	2016-17
State Match	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
UC Match	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Combined DREAM Loan Funding	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Loans Borrowed	\$940,808	\$3,874,614
Recipients (Full Year Equivalent)	434	1,384
Average Loan	\$2,170	\$2,696

- 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 and 2016-17 budgets for the program, which has been matched by UC's own funding of \$2.5M each year.
- 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>.
- The program was initiated mid-year in 2015-16, which helps to explain the low utilization in that year. Use increased in 2016-17 and campuses report increased demand in 2017-18.
- The Dream Loan allows colleges and universities to take out an administrative cost allowance (ACA) from the revolving fund. In 2016-17, UC campuses utilized \$121,553 in ACA.
- The revolving fund for UC Dream Loans after accounting for carryforward of unutilized allocations and the ACA was \$5,028,376 at the end of 2016-17.

Figure 1-16

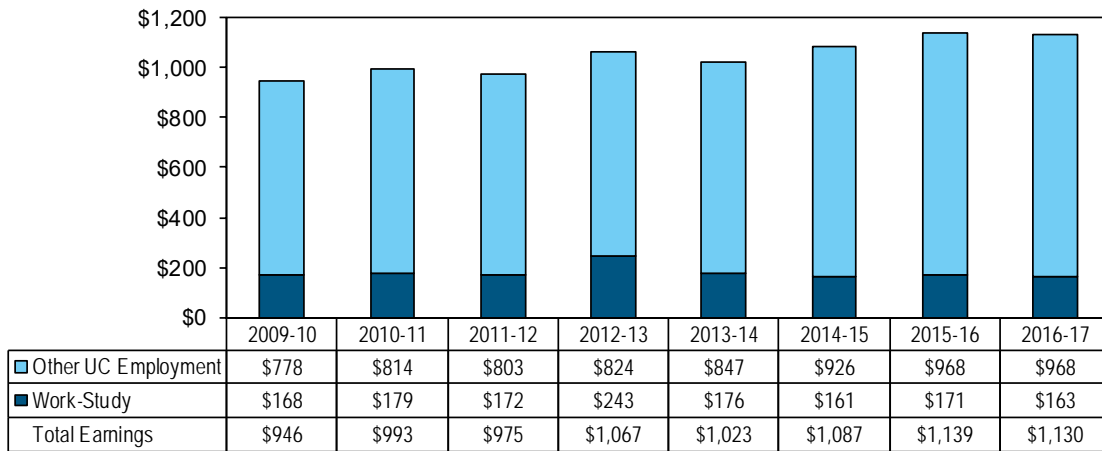
Trends in Parent Borrowing by Parent Income Among California Residents, 2016-17 Constant Dollars



- The University reports on educational loans taken out by parents that it has data on, which are generally limited to the federal parent PLUS loan. Many parents avail themselves of other types of borrowing, e.g., home equity lines of credit, to help pay for college. However, UC does not have access to data on this type of borrowing and is unable to report on it.
- Parental borrowing under the federal PLUS loan declined from 8% to 7% of undergraduates between 2011-12 and 2016-17 (see the black lines in the figure above).
- The average PLUS loan amounts declined in constant dollars for the past three years, from \$14,387 in 2013-14 to \$13,797 in 2016-17.

Figure 1-17

Trends in Per Capita Work-Study and On-Campus Employment Among California Residents, 2016-17 Constant Dollars



- Per capita student support from work-study earnings has remained relatively flat over this time period in constant dollars, with an anomalous spike in 2012-13.
- Per capita earnings declined at the beginning of this time period, but appeared to recover starting in 2012-13, which may partly reflect improved on-campus employment opportunities due to improvements in the University's operating budget.
- For information about trends in the hours worked by UC students, see Figures 1-21 and 1-22 later in this chapter.

Outcome Measures Related to Student Financial Support

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

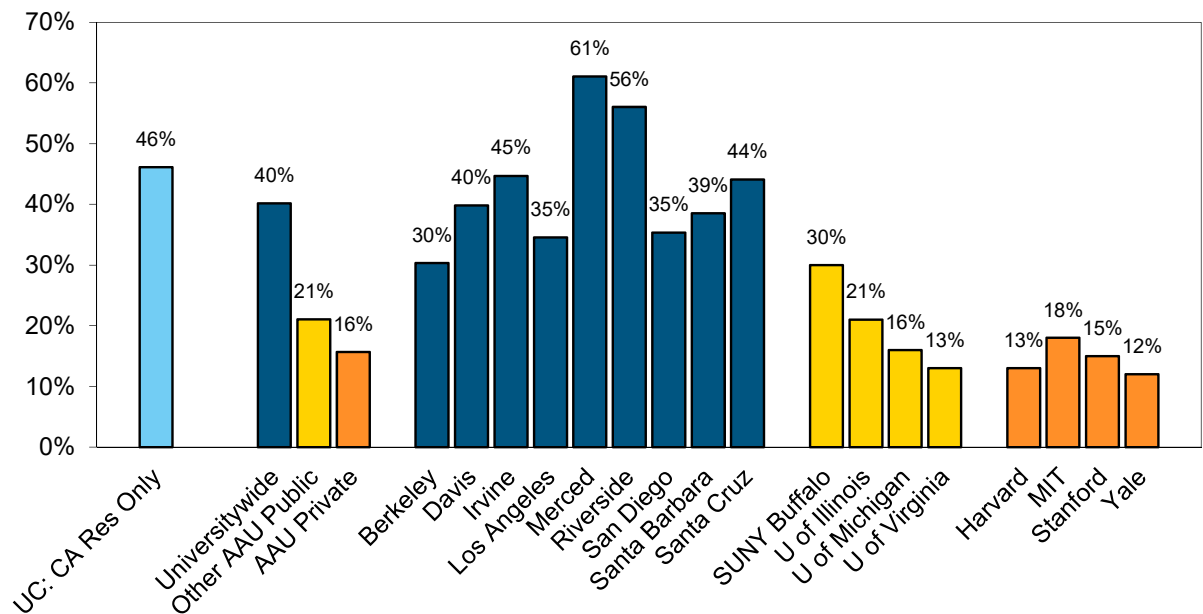
- Is the University financially accessible to students at every income level?
- Do UC students work manageable hours?
- Do students' financial circumstances affect their academic success?
- Do students graduate with manageable debt?

The charts that follow address these questions and illustrate that:

- UC remains very successful at enrolling low-income Pell Grant recipients. See Figure 1-18.
- Trends in the family income mix of incoming California resident freshmen suggest no direct correlation between year-to-year changes in the University's tuition and freshman enrollment. See Figure 1-19.
- While the percentage of UC California resident undergraduates from lower-income families had increased in recent years, likely reflecting the impact of the economic downturn and recession on the incomes of UC families in those years, the proportion of students from lower-income families remained stable between 2012-13 and 2016-17. See Figure 1-20.
- Nearly half of UC undergraduates (resident and nonresident) at every income level reported not working. As in past years, however, a small proportion of students reported working more than 20 hours per week. See Figures 1-21 and 1-22.
- Among all undergraduates who enroll at UC with similar levels of academic preparation, low-, middle-, and higher-income students achieve similar levels of academic success as measured by persistence, unit completion after two years, and 6-year graduation rates. See Figures 1-23, 1-24, and 1-25.
- The percentage of students graduating with debt declined slightly between 2015-16 and 2016-17, as did the average debt among borrowers. This is true both for California residents and for all undergraduates. See Figure 1-26.
- Among California resident borrowers in every income category, most graduated with cumulative debt that would require 5% or less of their estimated average salary to repay. About 3% of all UC graduates in 2016-17 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 2014-15. See Figure 1-27.

Figure 1-18

Pell Grant Recipients at UC and Other Research Universities,⁶ 2015-16



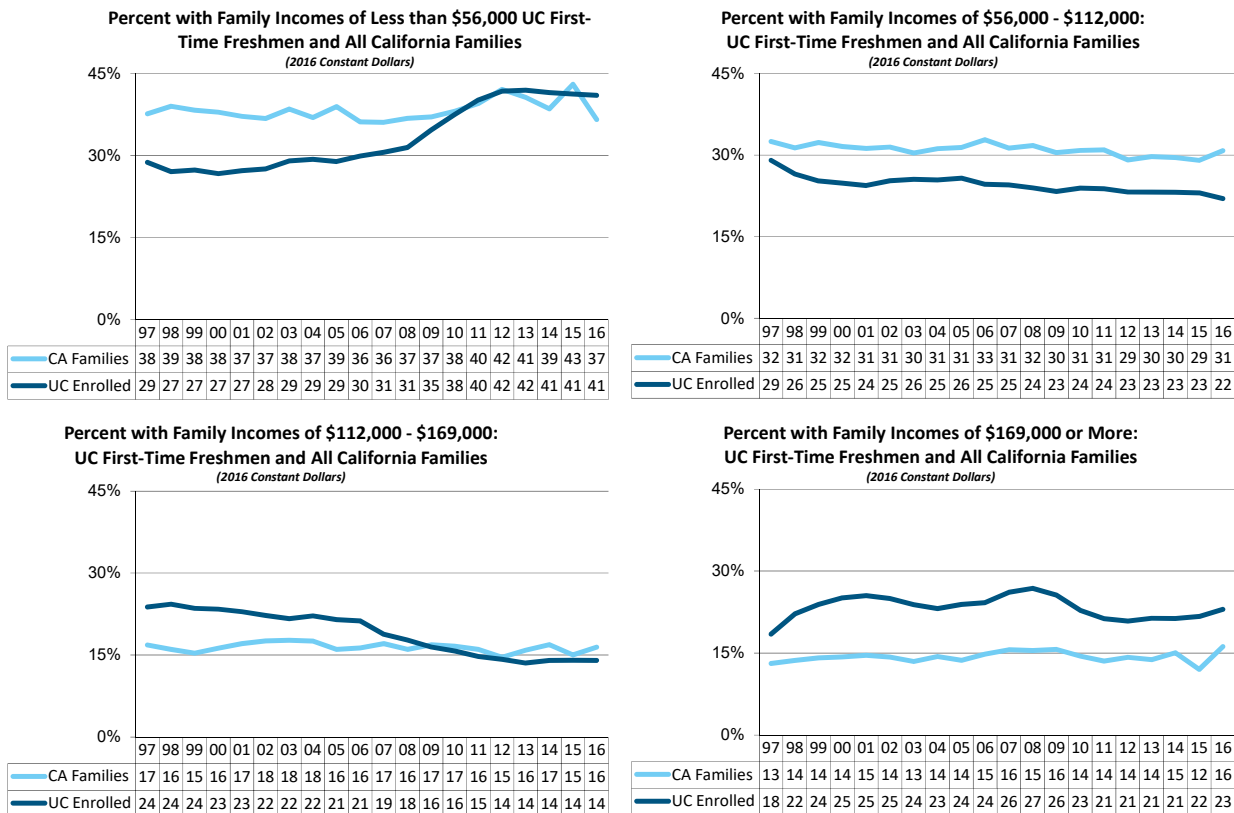
- The percentage of undergraduate students with Pell Grants provides a useful means to compare different institutions in terms of their financial accessibility for low-income students.
- Systemwide, UC enrolled a higher percentage of Pell Grant recipients – 40% – than any other top research university in the country in 2015-16.⁷ To keep the Pell percentages comparable with other institutions, all undergraduates are included when calculating the 40%.
- The percentage of Pell Grant recipients increases to 46% when limiting the analysis to California residents.
- UC’s exceptional success at enrolling low-income students is due, in part, to a combination of two strong need-based aid programs: the University’s own institutional aid program and the state’s Cal Grant program. While students at other institutions often benefit from either a strong institutional aid program or a strong state aid program, UC students benefit from both.

⁶ Association of American University (AAU) member institutions.

⁷ Figures shown are for 2015-16, the most recent year for which data are available through the Federal Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). IPEDS figures include only students enrolled in the Fall term and hence may differ slightly from figures published elsewhere.

Figure 1-19

Trends in the Income of UC Freshman and California Families

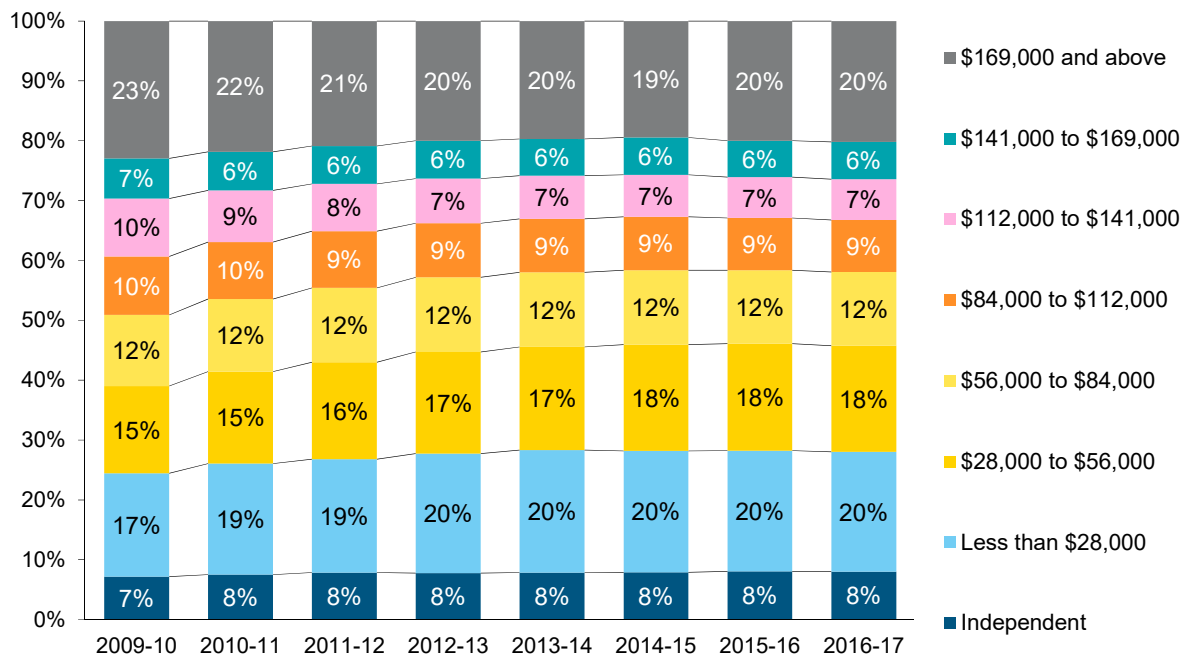


- Another measure of the University's affordability is the extent to which UC enrolls students from all income levels, despite increases in student fees and other costs.
- Trends in the percentage of UC freshmen in each income category shown above (shown in dark blue) partly reflect trends in California's population (shown in light blue).⁸ For example, the percentage of UC freshmen from low-income families increased, peaking in 2012 as did the percentage of low-income families in the state. However, we do see a decline in the share of low-income families in California in 2016-17 even though the UC enrollment percent remains at the same level (41%) as in 2014-15 and 2015-16.
- The enrollment of first-year students with parent income between \$56,000 and \$112,000 and between \$112,000 and \$169,000 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 2011-12 to 2014-15).

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 more students from these families are academically eligible to attend UC, they represent a greater share of the University's freshman enrollment.

Figure 1-20

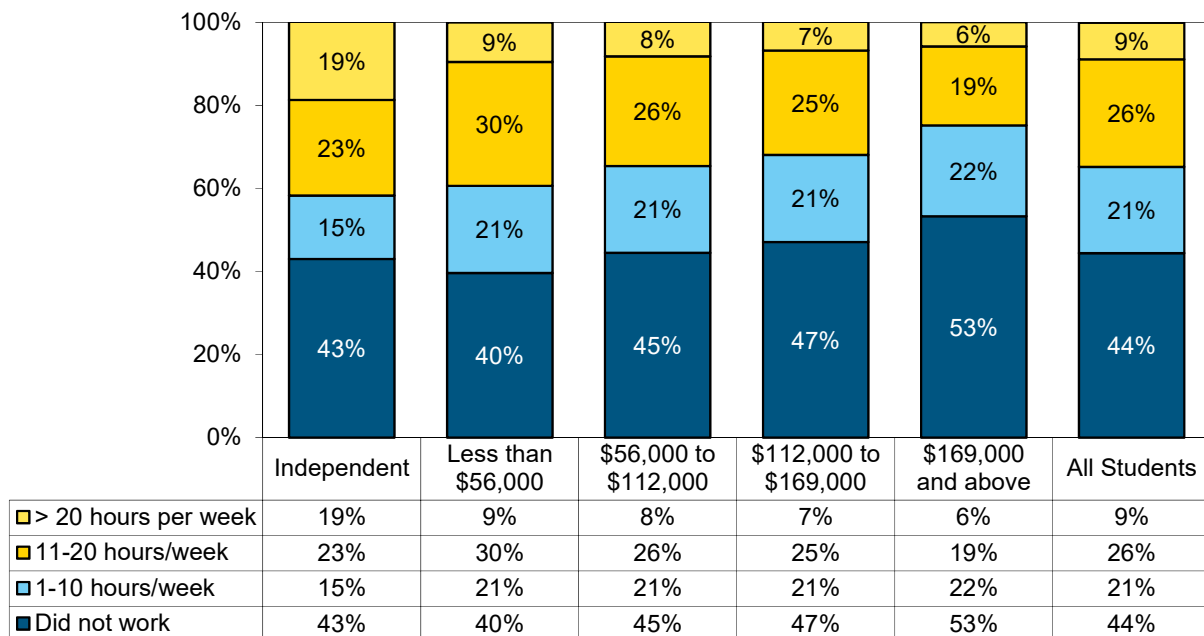
Trends in the Parent Income of UC Undergraduates Among California Residents, 2016-17 Constant Dollars



- As shown in Figure 1-20, the income distribution of UC undergraduates remained stable for many years despite increases in the University’s cost of attendance. This suggests that the University’s financial aid programs kept the University’s net cost of attendance within reach of low- and middle-income families, and that UC’s total cost of attendance remains affordable for others.
- Figure 1-20 also shows the impact of the recent economic downturn on UC families: since 2009-10, the proportion of UC students in the lower income categories increased noticeably, with an offsetting decline among upper- and upper-middle income families.

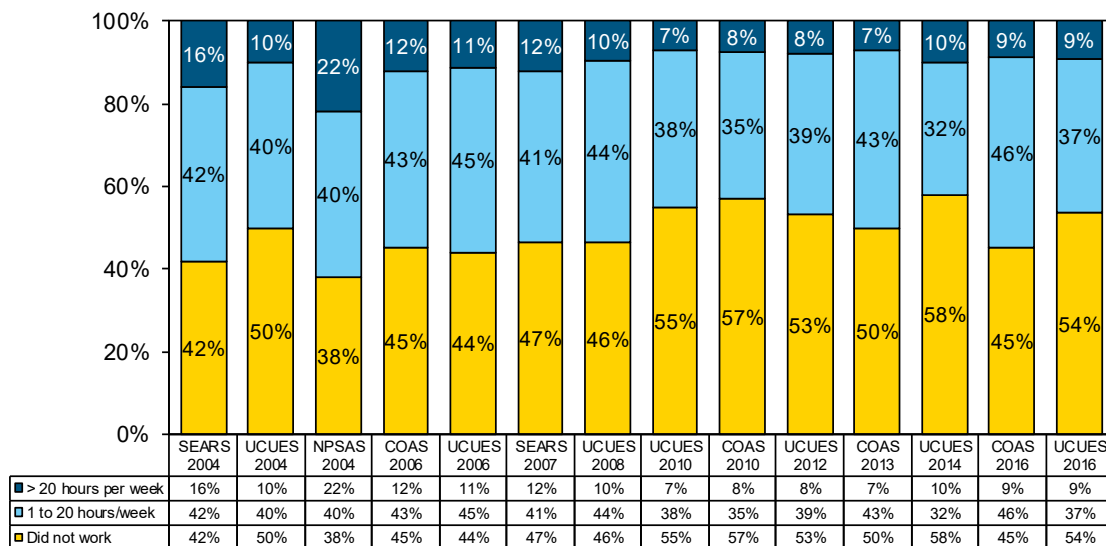
Figure 1-21

**Hours of Student Employment by Income, All Undergraduates,
2016 University of California Cost of Attendance Survey (COAS)**



- Under the Education Financing Model, the University expects each student to make a manageable contribution from employment towards financing the cost of the student's education, not to exceed 20 hours per week. The "cap" of 20 hours per week was based on research that suggests that work in excess of 20 hours per week tends to negatively affect a student's academic progress and performance. The University conducts periodic student surveys in order to monitor students' employment patterns. Findings from a Spring 2016 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.).

Figure 1-22

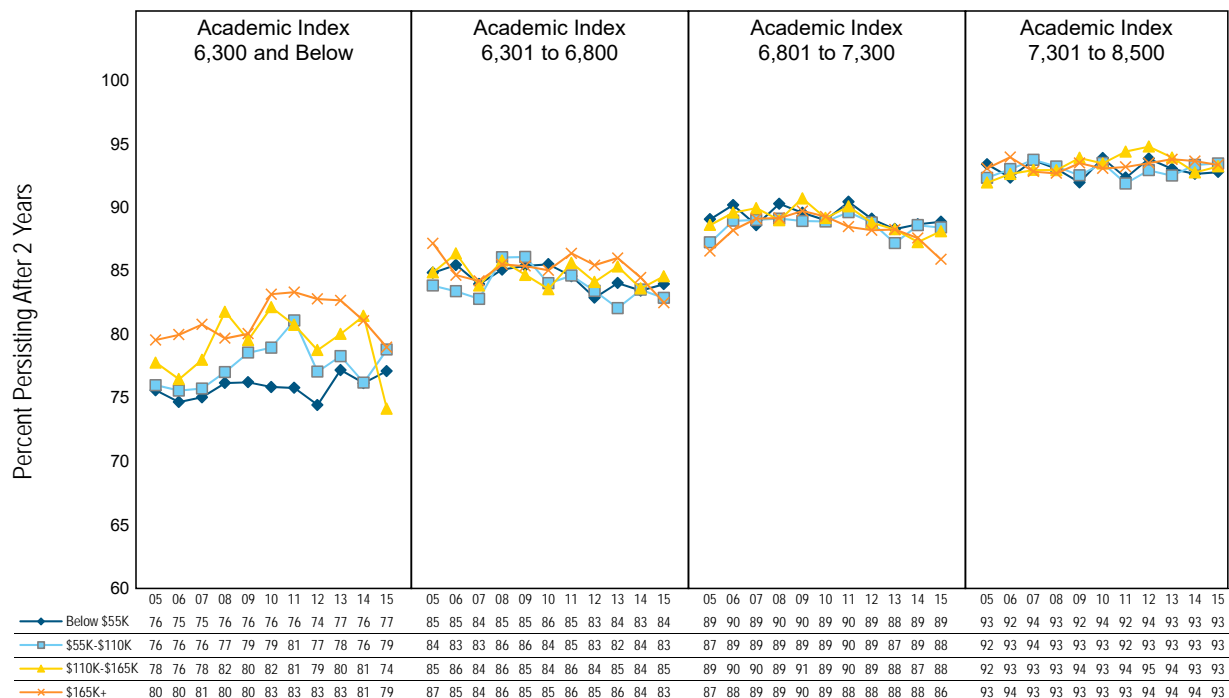
Manageability of Student Employment, Recent Surveys, All Undergraduates

- Several factors limit the conclusions that can be drawn from a single survey about the relationship between students' work patterns and UC affordability. For example:
 - Employment is strongly correlated with the student's year in school, with seniors working more often and for longer hours than freshmen. The difference in work patterns between seniors and freshmen, for example, is much greater than the difference in work patterns between students from low- and high-income families.
 - UC survey data indicate that students who work more than 20 hours per week spend more on discretionary expense items than do other students. The causal relationship between these students' expenses and work habits is unclear: do they work more because they have higher expenses, or do they spend more because they have more discretionary income?
 - Students work for reasons other than to finance their education. For example, some students work to cover living expenses for other family members as well as for themselves.
- The economy can affect the availability of student jobs and, hence, students' work hours.
 - Nevertheless, if UC were steadily becoming less affordable for students, one might expect to find a long-term increase in UC students' work-hours. That has not occurred.
 - The figure above depicts results from multiple surveys conducted since 2004.⁹ 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.

⁹ The surveys are the University of California Undergraduate Experience Survey (UCUES); the Student Expenses and Resources Survey (SEARS); the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS), and the UC Cost of Attendance

Figure 1-23

Trends in 2-Year Student Persistence Rates¹⁰ by Entering Year, Parent Income, and Academic Preparation¹¹



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

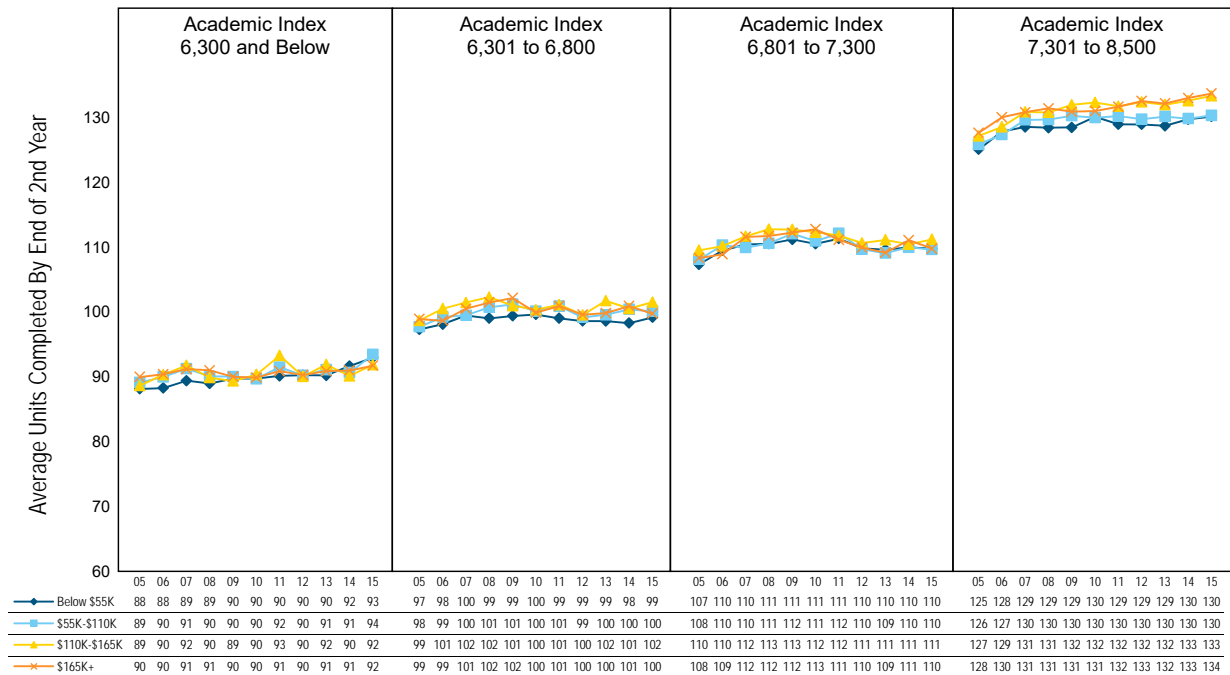
Survey (COAS). In 2014, UCUES changed from collecting work hours in a multiple choice question to using an open-response question, which could account for the some difference in that year's results.

¹⁰ The rate at which students persisted into their junior year, by academic preparation for each entering class of UC freshmen from Fall 2005 through Fall 2014.

¹¹ The academic index is calculated by multiplying the high school GPA by 1,000, multiplying the combined math and verbal SAT test scores by 2.5 and summing the results.

Figure 1-24

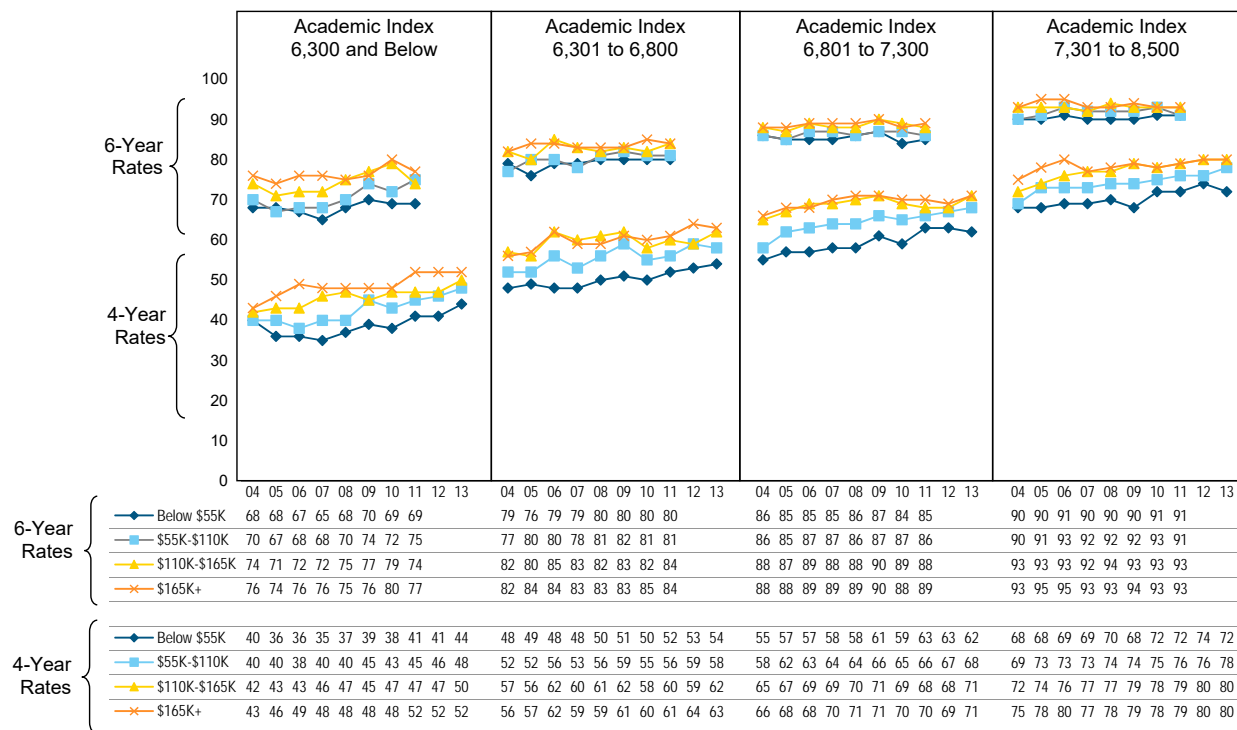
Units Completed After 2 Years by Entering Year, Parent Income, and Academic Preparation



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

Figure 1-25

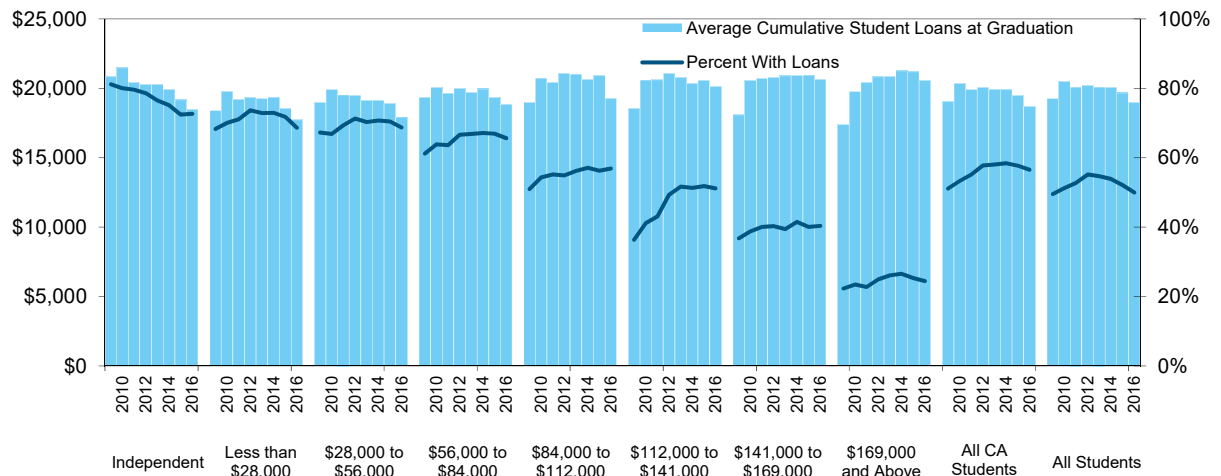
Four- and Six-Year Graduation Rates by Entering Year, Parent Income, and Academic Preparation



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

Figure 1-26

Trends in Cumulative Debt at Graduation Among California Residents by Parent Income and Among All Students, 2016 Constant Dollars

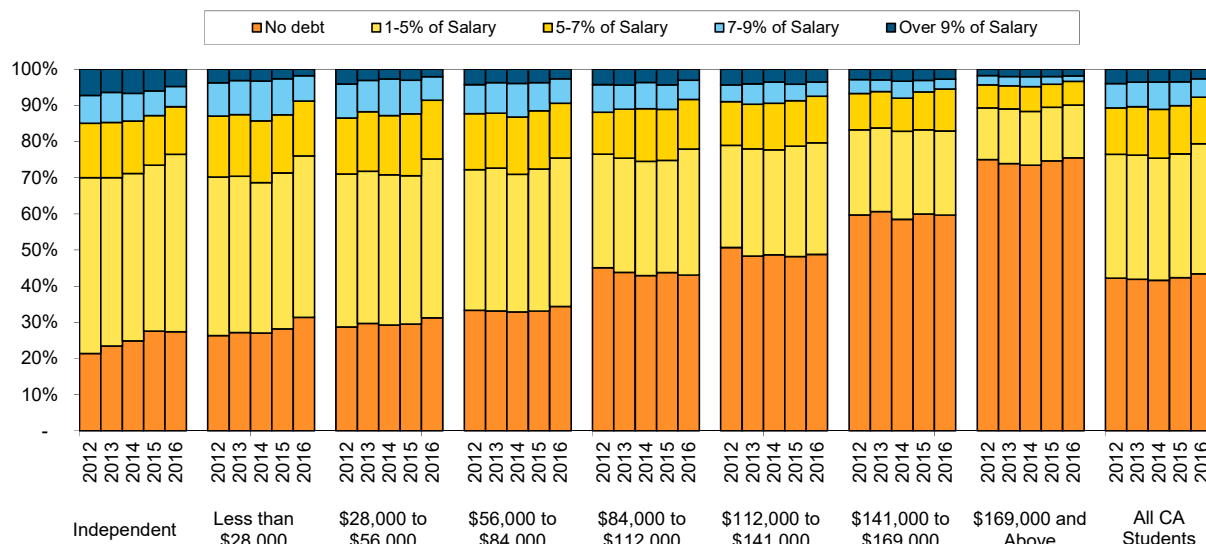


- The incidence of postgraduate debt declines with parent income: students from high-income families are much less likely to graduate with debt than students from low-income families or independent students (see the black lines in the figure above).
- Overall, 50% of the UC graduating class of 2016-17 had some student loan debt, slightly less than the 2015-16 graduating class (52%). The average cumulative student loan debt at graduation for these borrowers (\$18,972) was slightly lower than the comparable figure for 2015-16 graduates (\$19,669) after adjusting for inflation.
- Borrowing among California resident students is higher (57%) than borrowing among all undergraduates, but also declined in 2016-17 from 58% the year before. Resident undergraduates saw a similar decline in the average debt, from \$19,482 in 2015-16 to \$18,711 in 2016-17 after adjusting for inflation.
- UC's average student debt at graduation for all students and for California residents remains low compared to national averages. Nationally, 68% of the graduating class of 2015 had student loan debt, with an average of \$30,100 per borrower, according to the Project on Student Debt.¹²
- 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).

¹² Website reference (accessed February 24, 2017): <http://ticas.org/posd/home>.

Figure 1-27

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



- UC attempts to use financial aid to allow students to graduate with a manageable amount of debt. The benchmark used to evaluate manageability is the percentage of average earnings required to repay a student's debt at graduation based upon a standard ten-year repayment plan. UC considers debt that requires between 5% and 9% of a student's postgraduate earnings to be manageable.
- Among borrowers in every income category, most graduated with cumulative borrowing that would require 5% or less of their average salary to repay.
- About three percent of all UC graduates in 2016-17 had debt that would require more than 9% of their average salary to repay.¹³
- 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.

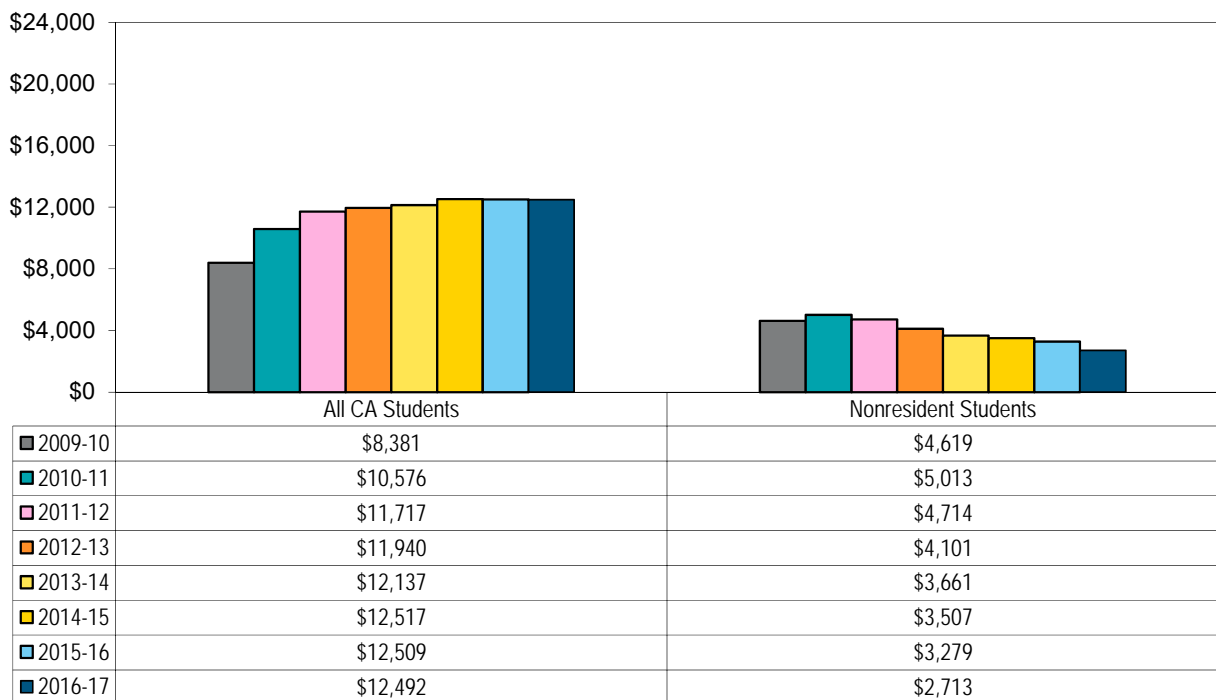
¹³ Based on the projected average salary of UC graduates over a ten-year period following graduation, assuming annual increases of 4%. Estimates include interest accrued on student loans (other than subsidized loans) while the student is enrolled.

Nonresident Undergraduates

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

Figure 1-28

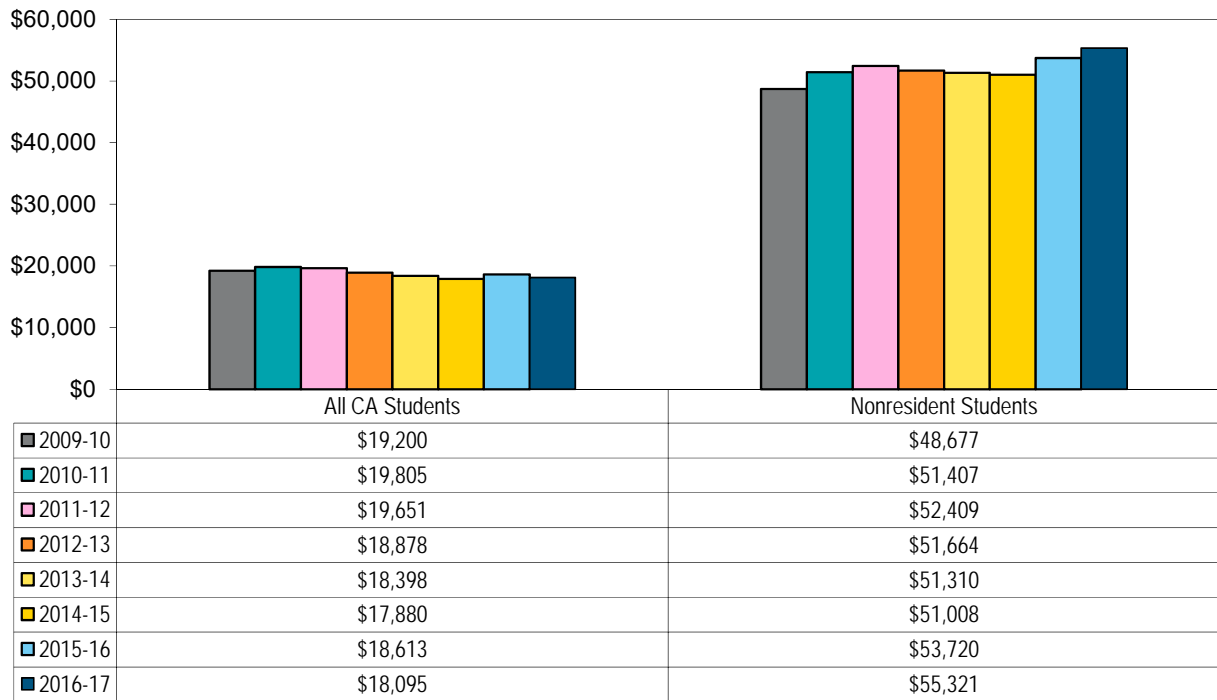
Trends in Per Capita Undergraduate Gift Aid by Residency, 2016-17 Constant Dollars



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

Figure 1-29

Trends in the Net Cost by Residency, 2016-17 Constant Dollars



- Even before the UC Regents clarified that nonresident undergraduates were not eligible for UC need-based grants, the net cost of an undergraduate education at UC for nonresident students had been flat or increasing in constant dollars at the same time that it declined for California residents.

New Developments for 2017-18 and 2018-19

The following policy decisions and trends at the state, federal and University levels are expected to influence the financial accessibility of the University in 2017-18 and beyond:

- In early 2017, the Regents and the President charged the Total Cost of Attendance Working Group to review whether the Education Financing Model, as currently designed, is achieving the affordability goal of the Regents policy on undergraduate financial aid or whether the EFM needs to be reformed. The Working Group recognized that the University of California has a unique and laudable record serving California students from all socioeconomic backgrounds. Not only does UC enroll a greater proportion of low-income students than any other top research university, it graduates them.

Nevertheless, the Working Group was charged with identifying ways to improve the EFM. The Working Group developed eight recommendations to do so, presented below. As a general approach, the Working Group adopted the principle of looking for ways to partner with the State to focus attention on the total cost of attendance at its public universities and to help students in covering those costs. As of the writing of this report, all eight recommendations are currently being implemented.

1. Advocate for Additional Cal Grant Eligibility for Summer and Promote Summer Enrollment as a Way to Reduce Time-to-Degree: Speeding time to graduation is one of the most effective ways to reduce the cost of an undergraduate degree, and students who attend summer school are more likely to graduate in four years.
2. Expand Multi-Year Financial Aid Plans: Expand an innovative UC Santa Barbara pilot program offering four-year financial aid promises to select new freshmen and two-year promises to select new transfers.
3. Improve Measurement of the Total Cost of Attendance: Improve assessment of the total cost of attendance, reducing reliance on survey data exclusively, especially when campuses may have data on actual direct student expenditures (e.g., campus course materials fees), engaging survey experts in reviewing the UC Cost of Attendance Survey (COAS), and reducing the time between administrations of the COAS.
4. Bring Additional Affordability Information to Regental Conversations: The Office of the President will present information on the total cost of attendance and student working and borrowing when presenting tuition increase proposals to the Regents.
5. Further Study Strategies to Limit Increases in University Housing and Healthcare Costs: Housing and health insurance are significant drivers of the total cost of attendance and the costs of both of these drivers are partially within the control of the University. The University should identify and disseminate best practices to help campuses limit these cost increases without compromising student success (e.g., eliminating academic space within housing known to contribute to student success).
6. Create Modest, Progressive Self-Help Models: Rather than expect the same from all students in terms of part-time work and student loans, UC should ask less of the most financially needy. This could happen systemwide or through greater use of campus flexibility.

7. Leverage State Support for Middle Class Students to Enhance UC Affordability: Acknowledging perceived flaws in the federal need analysis formula, the University should leverage the State of California's Middle Class Scholarship Program.
8. Improve Financial Education: The Office of the President will work with campuses – and perhaps intersegmentally with the California State University system and the California Community Colleges system– to expand financial literacy training for students.

In addition, the Working Group reaffirmed the importance of keeping the Education Financing Model as a systemwide program.

- 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 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>.
- In 2016-17, the University began to phase out need-based grants provided through the University Student Aid Program (USAP) for nonresident undergraduate students. Because nonresident undergraduates entering before Fall 2016 chose their UC campus with the understanding that they could receive UC grant aid, they were not affected by this change. Needy domestic nonresidents will continue to qualify for and receive federal and private financial aid.
- UC systemwide tuition increased by \$282 and the student services fee increased by \$54 in 2017-18. As a result, 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) was augmented by \$28M. This, in combination with increases in the Cal Grant program, will have been enough to cover the tuition and fee increases for all financially needy students.
- The maximum Pell Grant program award increased by \$40 in 2016-17, from \$5,775 to \$5,815. The maximum award increased in 2017-18 by \$105 to \$5,920. These increases help offset increases in costs other than systemwide tuition and fees, such as campus-based fees, room and board, and other expenses.
- As mentioned above, the California's Middle Class Scholarship Program was a new source of gift aid for California students in 2014-15. The program has been phased in over four years, reaching 100 percent implementation in 2017-18. The maximum scholarship amount is 40% of systemwide tuition and fees per year for students whose family income is up to \$110,000, and between 10% and 40% of systemwide tuition and fees for students whose family income is up to \$164,000 (based on a sliding scale). The program provided \$17.7M in awards to UC students in 2016-17.
- The Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 established the Tuition and Fees Deduction that provided relief to families whose income disqualified them from participation in the Hope and Lifetime Learning tax credits. The Tuition and Fees Deduction was not renewed by Congress and expired on December 31, 2016.

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

SECTION 2

FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS



Goals of the University's Graduate Financial Aid Programs

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

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

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

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

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

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

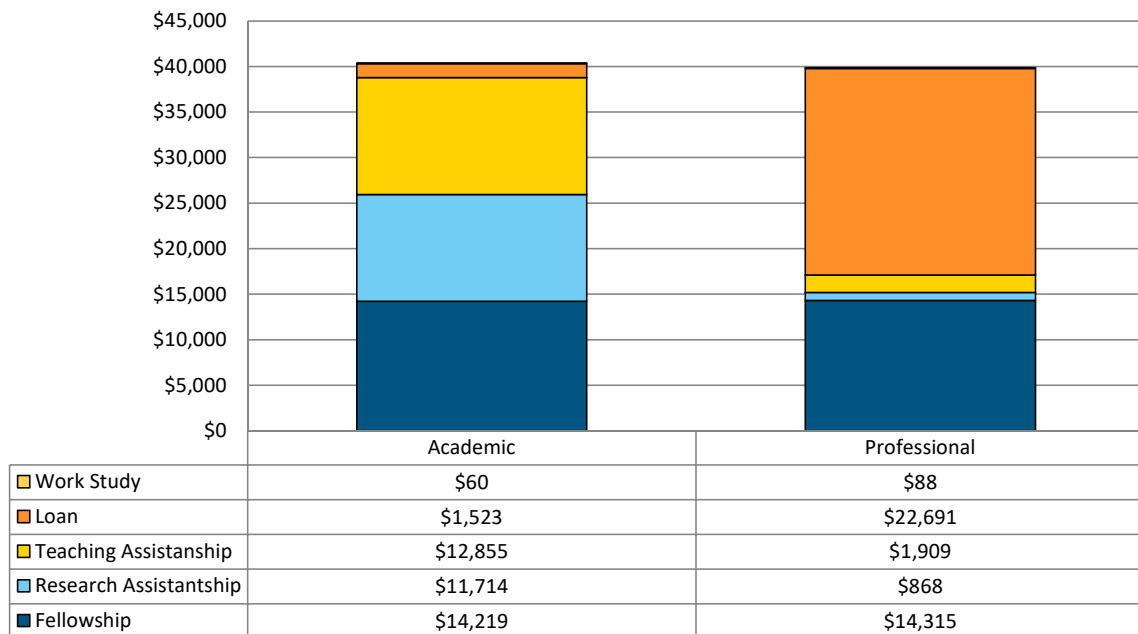
Graduate Academic and Graduate Professional Student Funding Patterns

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

- The financial support received by students in graduate academic programs differs markedly from that received by students in professional degree programs. Whereas nearly all support received by graduate academic students is in the form of fellowships and assistantships, students in professional degree programs rely primarily on loans to finance their education. See Figure 2-1.
- Support for graduate academic students has grown 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

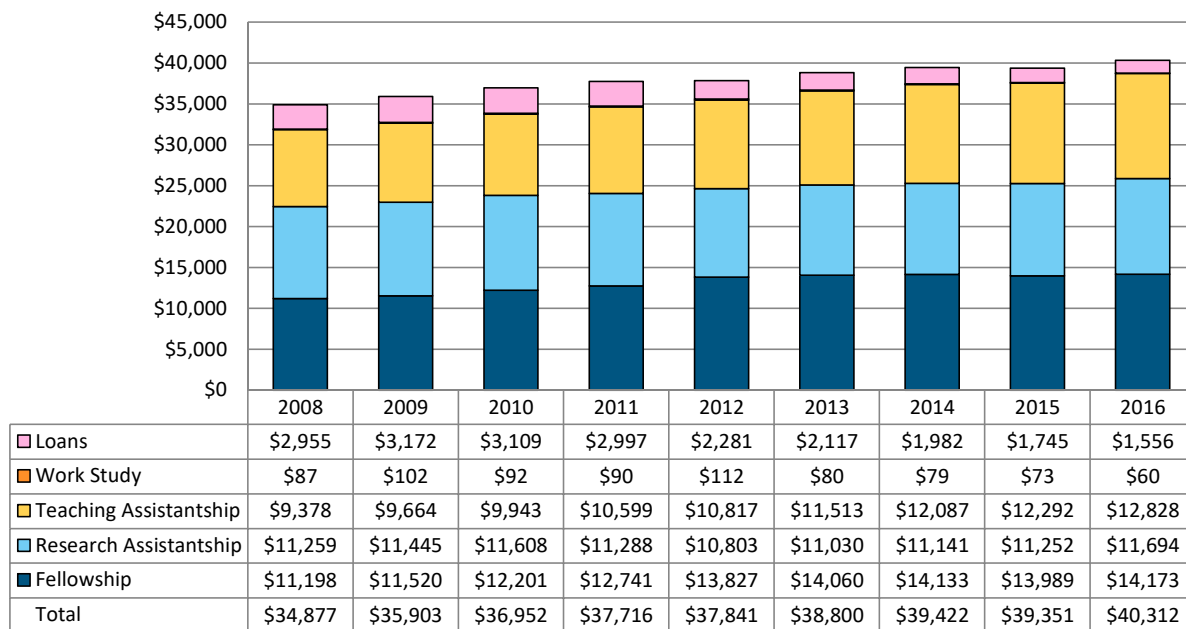
Per Capita Student Financial Support by Type of Graduate Academic and Graduate Professional Degree Students, Academic Year 2016-17



- 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

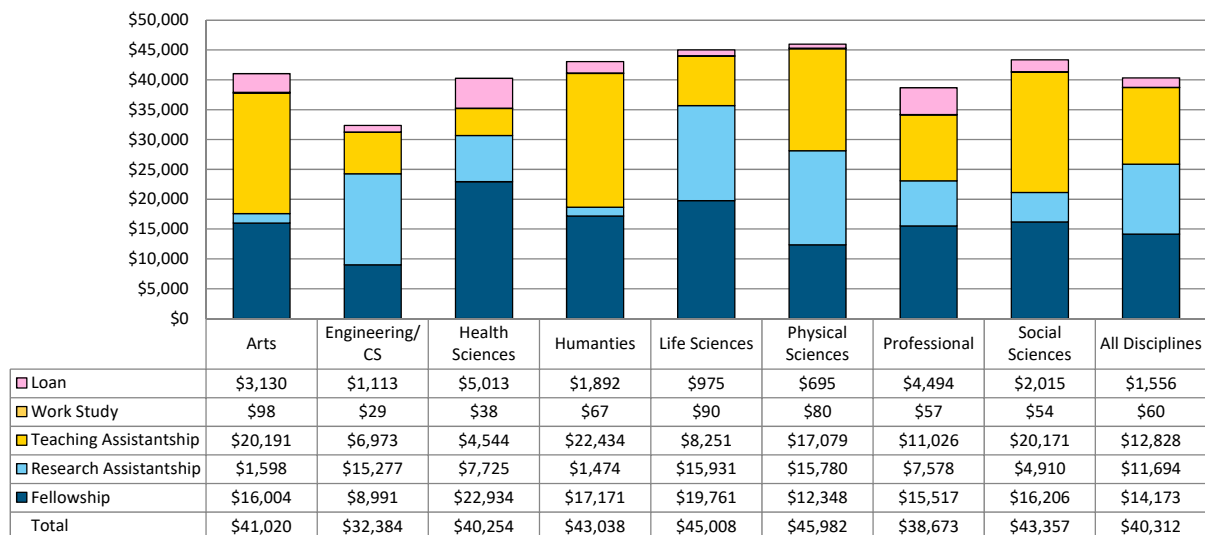
Per Capita Student Financial Support for Graduate Academic Students Over Time, 2016-17 Constant Dollars



- Aggregate support for graduate academic students has increased over time. Different forms of support have increased (or decreased) at different rates, however.
- Support from fellowships (shown in dark blue) and teaching assistantships (shown in gold) 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 blue) has been remained substantial but relatively flat in constant dollars during this period.
- Support from loans (shown in pink) 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

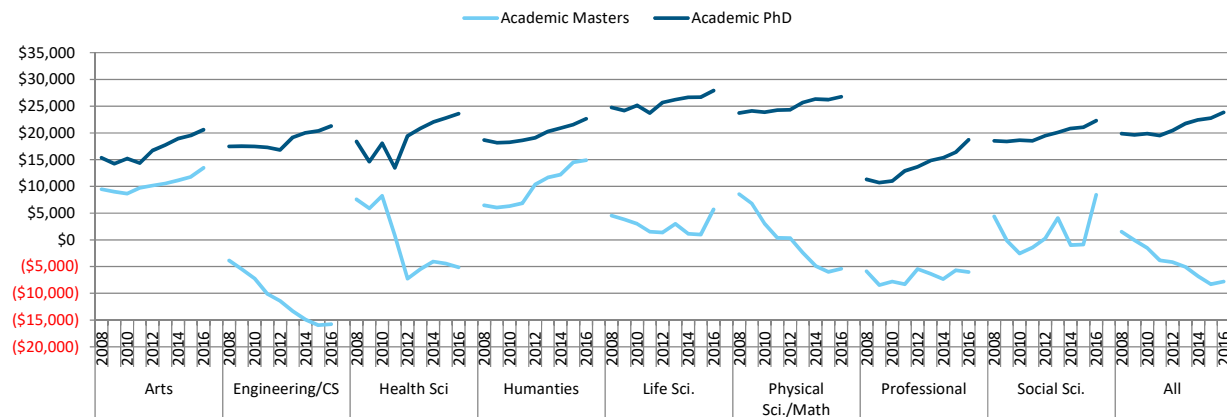
Per Capita Student Financial Support for Graduate Academic Students by Discipline, Academic Year 2016-17



- 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

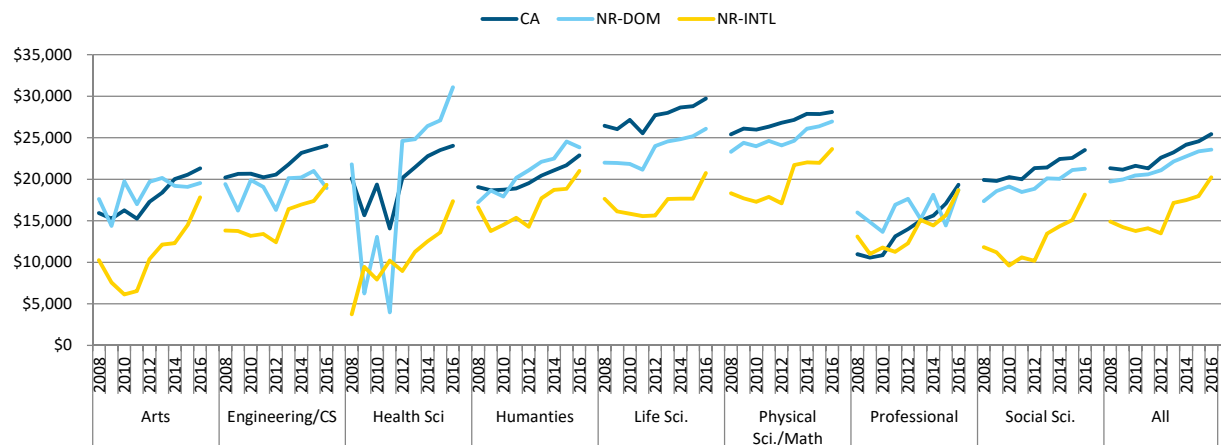
Trend in Net Stipend Over Time for Academic Masters and Doctoral Students by Discipline, 2016-17 Constant Dollars



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

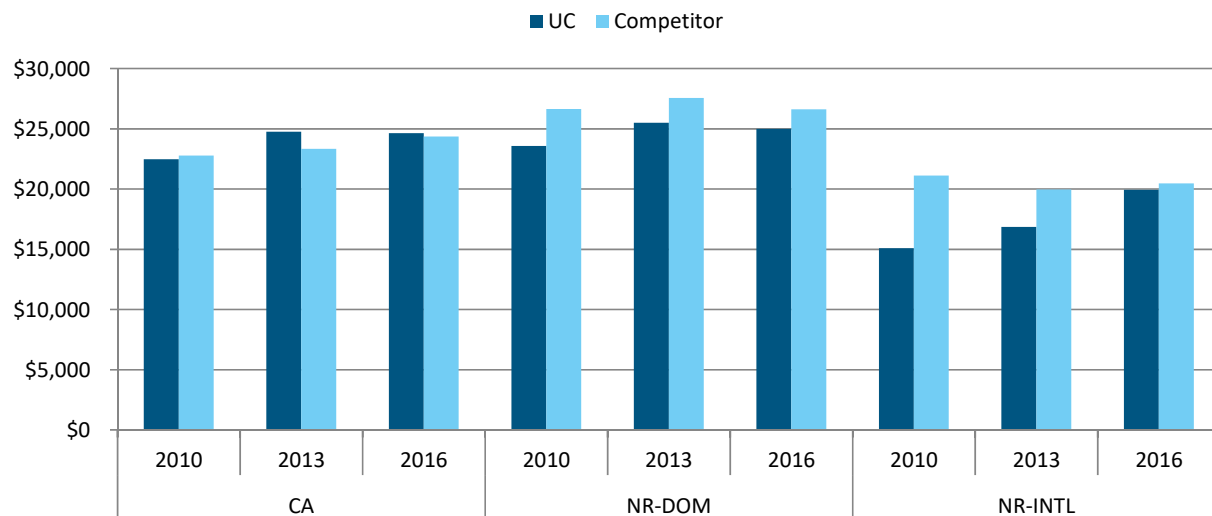
Trend in Net Stipend Over Time for Academic Doctoral Students by Residency and Discipline, 2016-17 Constant Dollars



- The value of net stipends received by academic doctoral students who are California residents (shown by the dark blue lines above) has risen over time, after controlling for inflation.
- In contrast, the average net stipend received by international students (shown by the gold 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

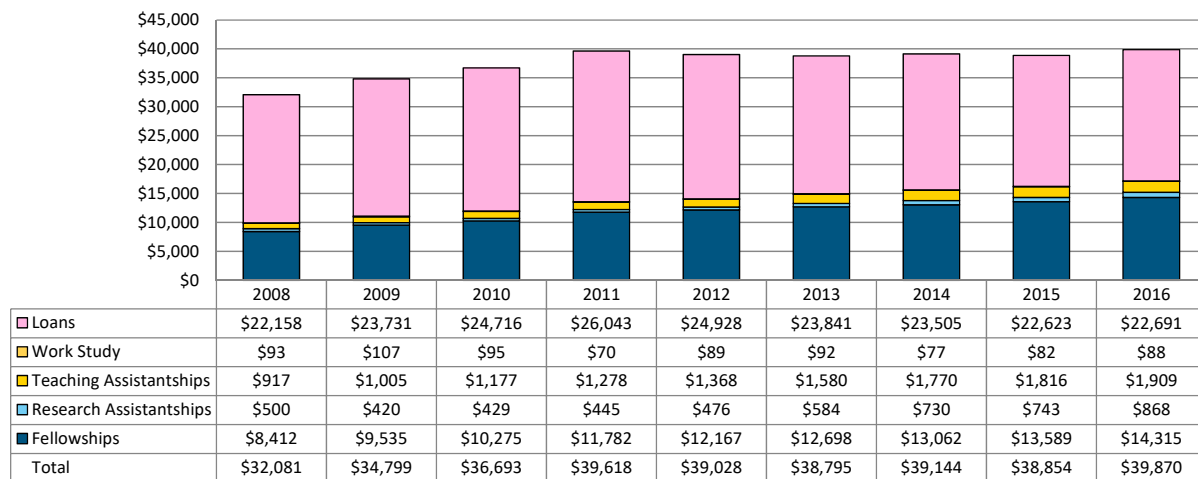
Trends in Net Stipends Offered by UC and Competing Institutions by Residency, Graduate Student Support Surveys, 2016-17 Constant Dollars



- Surveys of students admitted to the University’s academic doctoral programs suggest that the net stipends offered by UC (shown by the dark blue columns above) are lower than those offered by students’ top-choice non-UC institution (shown in light blue) for nonresident domestic and international students.
- After taking into account the generally higher cost of living in the communities where UC campuses are located, the gap between the purchasing power of UC’s net stipends and those from students’ top-choice non-UC institutions is even higher than the differences shown above.
- The competitiveness gap closed somewhat for domestic nonresident and international students between the last two administrations of the surveys. However, the advantage that UC had on average for California residents compared to the competition was also reduced slightly.
- UC’s competitiveness varied widely by discipline and campus.
- Detailed findings from the surveys are available at ucop.edu/student-affairs (see “Graduate Student Support” under “Data & Reporting”).

Figure 2-7

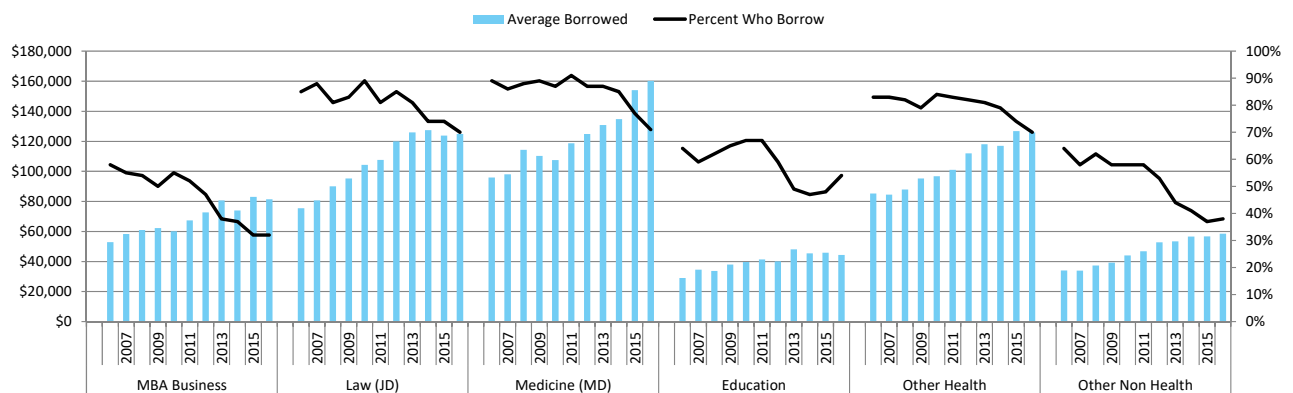
Per Capita Student Financial Support for Graduate Professional Degree Students Over Time, 2016-17 Constant Dollars



- Loans (shown in pink above) are by far the most significant source of funding for students in the University's professional degree programs. 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 dark blue) 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, 2015-16 Constant Dollars¹⁴



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

¹⁴ Figure 2-8 is updated annually to include programs that begin charging Professional Degree Supplemental Tuition in that year.

New Developments for 2017-18

- Again in 2017-18, 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 systemwide tuition and fees both increased in 2017-18 for the first time since 2011-12. Consequently, the cost of covering tuition and fees – from fellowships, assistantships, or a student's own resources – will increase slightly in inflation-adjusted dollars compared to 2016-17.

SECTION 3

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

Outside of programs that are traditionally defined as financial aid (e.g., scholarships, loans), students and parents can take advantage of other types of financial support for education. Policy at both the state and federal level provide tax-advantaged programs or income tax provisions aimed at helping families manage college costs. Most of these benefits have remained stable for many years.

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 available for all years of postsecondary education and for adults taking courses to acquire or improve job skills. 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 \$112,000 and \$132,000 in modified adjusted gross income, and for single filers who earn between \$56,000 and \$66,000 in modified adjusted gross income. The Lifetime Learning Credit cannot be claimed for a student if the AOTC was claimed for that student in the same tax year.

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 the Tuition and Fees Deduction that provided relief to families whose income disqualified them from participation in the Hope and Lifetime Learning tax credits. The Tuition and Fees Deduction was not renewed by Congress and expired on December 31, 2016.

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 \$80,000 for single filers and \$160,000 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.
5. For the March 2018 publication of this report, the Attachments reflect financial support for students during the 2016-17 academic year (fall, winter, and spring terms). The Attachment in past years' reports included all-year data (fall, winter, spring, and summer terms). In 2017, UCOP converted to a new data system and the all-year financial support data were not available at the time of publication. The online version of the *Annual Report on Student Financial Support* will be updated from academic year to all-year once the data are available.
6. UPDATE: The Attachments in this online version of the report now include all-year data and should be used in place of the version printed in March 2018 (see Note 5 above).

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 2016-17

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2016-17 Full Year Equiv Enroll	41,653	36,849	34,037	45,277	7,524	23,236	35,902	3,061	25,318	18,840	271,696
Scholarships/Fellowships											
State of California	\$2,165,577	\$2,072,316	\$2,929,270	\$2,874,334	\$614,095	\$2,272,515	\$2,331,125	\$0	\$1,701,454	\$1,740,065	\$18,700,751
University of California	\$159,506,257	\$62,500,630	\$54,912,143	\$173,189,479	\$4,686,741	\$37,019,814	\$46,775,598	\$39,151,246	\$37,781,407	\$14,392,826	\$629,916,141
Federal	\$23,740,311	\$10,299,396	\$10,390,417	\$16,469,454	\$450,948	\$4,533,445	\$11,804,288	\$2,052,404	\$5,385,624	\$2,614,410	\$87,740,697
Private/Outside Agency	\$14,287,201	\$10,311,042	\$6,969,164	\$13,239,416	\$2,260,820	\$2,501,263	\$15,915,053	\$445,208	\$5,154,034	\$3,211,948	\$74,295,149
Total	\$199,699,347	\$85,183,384	\$75,200,994	\$205,772,683	\$8,012,604	\$46,327,036	\$76,826,064	\$41,648,857	\$50,022,519	\$21,959,249	\$810,652,737
Recipients	15,006	9,951	8,764	16,166	1,991	4,813	7,920	1,444	6,357	3,933	76,345
Average Award	\$13,308	\$8,560	\$8,581	\$12,728	\$4,025	\$9,626	\$9,700	\$28,843	\$7,869	\$5,584	\$10,618
Grants											
State of California	\$83,296,676	\$109,916,360	\$135,709,429	\$112,656,142	\$51,301,251	\$124,476,202	\$100,981,073	\$20,948	\$95,904,025	\$75,634,489	\$889,896,595
University of California	\$100,476,519	\$127,474,692	\$97,481,783	\$101,021,352	\$32,392,011	\$73,007,335	\$103,420,002	\$25,263,847	\$67,795,328	\$75,174,867	\$803,507,736
Federal	\$39,460,017	\$53,501,413	\$56,045,740	\$46,258,802	\$19,929,968	\$50,928,618	\$45,706,709	\$1,359,834	\$37,983,028	\$31,629,435	\$382,803,564
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$25,000	\$2,222,221	\$0	\$0	\$851,089	\$150,248	\$643,542	\$663,453	\$0	\$4,555,553
Total	\$223,233,212	\$290,917,465	\$291,459,173	\$259,936,296	\$103,623,230	\$249,263,244	\$250,258,032	\$27,288,171	\$202,345,834	\$182,438,791	\$2,080,763,447
Recipients	14,698	19,527	17,157	15,832	5,999	15,136	14,958	2,073	11,928	9,970	127,277
Average Award	\$15,188	\$14,899	\$16,988	\$16,419	\$17,273	\$16,468	\$16,730	\$13,166	\$16,965	\$18,299	\$16,349
Subtotal - Gift Aid											
State of California	\$85,462,253	\$111,988,676	\$138,638,699	\$115,530,476	\$51,915,346	\$126,748,717	\$103,312,198	\$20,948	\$97,605,479	\$77,374,554	\$908,597,345
University of California	\$259,982,776	\$189,975,322	\$152,393,926	\$274,210,831	\$37,078,752	\$110,027,149	\$150,195,600	\$64,415,093	\$105,576,735	\$89,567,693	\$1,433,423,877
Federal	\$63,200,328	\$63,800,809	\$66,436,157	\$62,728,256	\$20,380,916	\$55,462,062	\$57,510,998	\$3,412,238	\$43,368,652	\$34,243,844	\$470,544,260
Private/Outside Agency	\$14,287,201	\$10,336,042	\$9,191,386	\$13,239,416	\$2,260,820	\$3,352,352	\$16,065,301	\$1,088,750	\$5,817,487	\$3,211,948	\$78,850,702
Total	\$422,932,559	\$376,100,849	\$366,660,167	\$465,708,979	\$111,635,834	\$295,590,280	\$327,084,096	\$68,937,028	\$252,368,353	\$204,398,039	\$2,891,416,184
Recipients	24,739	24,254	22,237	27,070	6,539	17,901	20,204	2,638	15,685	11,938	173,205
Average Award	\$17,095	\$15,507	\$16,489	\$17,204	\$17,073	\$16,512	\$16,189	\$26,136	\$16,090	\$17,122	\$16,694
Loans											
State of California	\$158,460	\$467,671	\$660,025	\$393,099	\$311,781	\$501,237	\$384,866	\$0	\$449,664	\$298,551	\$3,625,354
University of California	\$384,431	\$3,017,238	\$883,575	\$587,237	\$0	\$3,395	\$2,565,568	\$347,250	\$22,570	\$0	\$7,811,264
Federal	\$137,972,851	\$140,066,392	\$133,016,232	\$225,649,410	\$25,587,497	\$93,651,370	\$102,043,671	\$71,887,541	\$77,151,733	\$75,212,167	\$1,082,238,863
Private/Outside Agency	\$20,422,585	\$6,011,478	\$5,520,923	\$20,390,382	\$766,261	\$4,129,561	\$7,327,426	\$1,855,420	\$5,575,740	\$5,484,871	\$77,484,647
Total	\$158,938,327	\$149,562,779	\$140,080,755	\$247,020,127	\$26,665,539	\$98,285,563	\$112,321,531	\$74,090,211	\$83,199,707	\$80,995,589	\$1,171,160,128
Recipients	10,182	13,203	12,463	15,166	3,862	11,324	12,039	1,550	9,056	8,533	97,377
Average Award	\$15,610	\$11,328	\$11,239	\$16,287	\$6,905	\$8,680	\$9,330	\$47,810	\$9,187	\$9,493	\$12,027
Work-Study											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$3,709,243	\$278,658	\$1,450,154	\$54,040	\$0	\$0	\$546,262	\$0	\$102,442	\$203,803	\$6,344,602
Federal	\$4,419,448	\$2,737,958	\$2,075,376	\$5,478,726	\$368,992	\$1,726,761	\$3,053,185	\$726,229	\$2,908,966	\$2,520,660	\$26,016,301
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$8,128,690	\$3,016,616	\$3,525,530	\$5,532,766	\$368,992	\$1,726,761	\$3,599,447	\$726,229	\$3,011,408	\$2,724,463	\$32,360,902

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2016-17

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	3,988	1,260	1,675	3,389	162	1,107	2,427	136	1,734	1,477	17,356
Average Award	\$2,038	\$2,395	\$2,105	\$1,632	\$2,278	\$1,560	\$1,483	\$5,327	\$1,737	\$1,844	\$1,865
Subtotal - Gift Aid, Loans, and Work-Study											
Total	\$589,999,576	\$528,680,244	\$510,266,452	\$718,261,873	\$138,670,365	\$395,602,604	\$443,005,074	\$143,753,468	\$338,579,468	\$288,118,091	\$4,094,937,215
Recipients	26,612	25,755	23,821	29,800	6,765	19,063	21,623	2,745	17,013	13,140	186,337
Average Award	\$22,171	\$20,527	\$21,421	\$24,102	\$20,498	\$20,752	\$20,488	\$52,368	\$19,902	\$21,926	\$21,976
Readers and Tutors											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$4,079,438	\$1,996,434	\$1,470,915	\$3,622,692	\$82,342	\$1,282,408	\$881,357	\$32,229	\$1,131,075	\$1,214,924	\$15,793,815
Fee Remission	\$2,820,978	\$0	\$1,113,505	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,934,483
Health Insurance Remissions	\$657,255	\$330,262	\$233,630	\$439,970	\$424	\$17,786	\$12,253	\$71,951	\$72,664	\$12,494	\$1,848,688
Total Support	\$7,557,670	\$2,326,696	\$2,818,050	\$4,062,662	\$82,766	\$1,300,194	\$893,610	\$104,180	\$1,203,739	\$1,227,418	\$21,576,986
Recipients	1,817	986	635	1,342	73	523	414	48	574	796	7,206
Average Award	\$4,160	\$2,361	\$4,438	\$3,028	\$1,140	\$2,484	\$2,160	\$2,186	\$2,097	\$1,542	\$2,994
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$29,055	\$945	\$30,635	\$15,764	\$18,304	\$639	\$20,631	\$0	\$0	\$34,378	\$150,349
Fee Remission	\$8,217	\$0	\$1,599	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,816
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,607	\$0	\$497	\$1,024	\$0	\$0	\$76	\$0	\$0	\$144	\$4,347
Total Support	\$39,878	\$945	\$32,730	\$16,788	\$18,304	\$639	\$20,708	\$0	\$0	\$34,522	\$164,512
Recipients	17	3	21	10	22	2	19	0	0	40	134
Average Award	\$2,375	\$315	\$1,540	\$1,625	\$838	\$319	\$1,062	\$0	\$0	\$870	\$1,224
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$9,390	\$0	\$0	\$14,012	\$2,441	\$2,317	\$12	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$28,172
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$97	\$0	\$0	\$1,681	\$271	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,049
Total Support	\$9,487	\$0	\$0	\$15,693	\$2,712	\$2,317	\$12	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,221
Recipients	8	0	0	9	2	4	1	0	0	0	24
Average Award	\$1,244	\$0	\$0	\$1,811	\$1,356	\$564	\$10	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,279
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$122,032	\$8,700	\$38,388	\$33,746	\$0	\$0	\$4,031,366	\$11	\$0	\$5,705	\$4,239,948
Fee Remission	\$204,172	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$204,172
Health Insurance Remissions	\$47,598	\$2,200	\$481	\$564	\$0	\$0	\$467,975	\$4,804	\$0	\$102	\$523,724
Total Support	\$373,802	\$10,900	\$38,869	\$34,309	\$0	\$0	\$4,499,341	\$4,815	\$0	\$5,807	\$4,967,843
Recipients	39	8	40	11	0	0	1,534	1	0	31	1,664
Average Award	\$9,585	\$1,344	\$972	\$3,088	\$0	\$0	\$2,934	\$4,815	\$0	\$188	\$2,986
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$4,239,915	\$2,006,079	\$1,539,938	\$3,686,213	\$103,087	\$1,285,364	\$4,933,367	\$32,240	\$1,131,075	\$1,255,006	\$20,212,284
Fee Remission	\$3,033,366	\$0	\$1,115,104	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,148,470
Health Insurance Remissions	\$707,555	\$332,462	\$234,608	\$443,239	\$695	\$17,786	\$480,304	\$76,755	\$72,664	\$12,740	\$2,378,808
Total Support	\$7,980,836	\$2,338,541	\$2,889,649	\$4,129,452	\$103,782	\$1,303,150	\$5,413,671	\$108,995	\$1,203,739	\$1,267,746	\$26,739,562
Recipients	1,867	993	667	1,358	75	523	1,770	49	574	815	8,690
Average Award	\$4,274	\$2,356	\$4,330	\$3,041	\$1,391	\$2,489	\$3,059	\$2,240	\$2,097	\$1,556	\$3,077

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2016-17

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Teaching Assistants											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$40,496,792	\$34,154,230	\$24,675,778	\$40,819,487	\$7,280,316	\$20,002,255	\$943,588	\$274,859	\$23,627,132	\$15,497,346	\$207,771,782
Fee Remission	\$22,125,916	\$20,798,324	\$14,773,526	\$24,293,118	\$4,272,783	\$10,983,276	\$1,232,587	\$0	\$13,596,191	\$8,874,889	\$120,950,610
Health Insurance Remissions	\$6,467,699	\$6,572,729	\$4,155,104	\$6,158,839	\$744,943	\$2,735,438	\$132,886	\$109,933	\$3,053,580	\$2,686,872	\$32,818,023
Total Support	\$69,090,407	\$61,525,284	\$43,604,407	\$71,271,445	\$12,298,042	\$33,720,968	\$2,309,060	\$384,792	\$40,276,904	\$27,059,106	\$361,540,415
Recipients	3,331	2,604	1,773	3,058	419	1,292	261	49	1,599	1,040	15,424
Average Award	\$20,745	\$23,627	\$24,598	\$23,310	\$29,386	\$26,100	\$8,843	\$7,800	\$25,196	\$26,020	\$23,440
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$25,883	(\$1,399)	\$0	\$10,324	\$0	\$13,367	\$7,474	\$0	(\$1,757)	\$14,769	\$68,661
Fee Remission	\$18,441	\$0	\$0	\$3,245	\$0	\$6,830	\$3,555	\$0	\$0	\$8,684	\$40,755
Health Insurance Remissions	\$4,485	\$0	\$0	\$870	\$0	\$1,979	\$468	\$0	\$0	\$2,949	\$10,752
Total Support	\$48,810	(\$1,399)	\$0	\$14,440	\$0	\$22,177	\$11,497	\$0	(\$1,757)	\$26,402	\$120,168
Recipients	4	0	0	3	0	2	4	0	0	4	17
Average Award	\$12,202	\$0	\$0	\$4,813	\$0	\$11,088	\$2,874	\$0	\$0	\$6,601	\$7,069
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$109,419	\$4,042	\$0	\$16,041	\$0	\$0	\$4,519	\$0	\$0	\$6,684	\$140,704
Fee Remission	\$79,617	\$276	\$0	\$12,430	\$0	\$0	\$1,904	\$0	\$0	\$4,098	\$98,325
Health Insurance Remissions	\$20,797	\$126	\$0	\$2,239	\$0	\$0	\$439	\$0	\$0	\$1,324	\$24,925
Total Support	\$209,833	\$4,444	\$0	\$30,710	\$0	\$0	\$6,861	\$0	\$0	\$12,105	\$263,953
Recipients	15	3	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	1	26
Average Award	\$13,989	\$1,481	\$0	\$30,710	\$0	\$0	\$1,211	\$0	\$0	\$12,105	\$10,284
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$448,908	\$45,346	\$141,728	\$8,301	\$0	\$0	\$26,052,419	\$0	\$1,800	\$154,306	\$26,852,807
Fee Remission	\$360,400	\$27,620	\$90,320	\$1,243,170	\$0	\$172,116	\$19,617,967	\$0	\$296,029	\$87,267	\$21,894,888
Health Insurance Remissions	\$84,963	\$8,000	\$24,441	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,089,194	\$0	\$249	\$24,816	\$4,231,663
Total Support	\$894,271	\$80,965	\$256,488	\$1,251,471	\$0	\$172,116	\$49,759,579	\$0	\$298,078	\$266,389	\$52,979,358
Recipients	68	14	28	153	0	20	2,231	0	46	32	2,593
Average Award	\$13,208	\$5,783	\$9,053	\$8,156	\$0	\$8,465	\$22,305	\$0	\$6,480	\$8,325	\$20,434
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$41,081,001	\$34,202,219	\$24,817,506	\$40,854,153	\$7,280,316	\$20,015,623	\$27,008,000	\$274,859	\$23,627,175	\$15,673,104	\$234,833,955
Fee Remission	\$22,584,374	\$20,826,220	\$14,863,845	\$25,551,964	\$4,272,783	\$11,162,222	\$20,856,012	\$0	\$13,892,220	\$8,974,938	\$142,984,578
Health Insurance Remissions	\$6,577,945	\$6,580,854	\$4,179,544	\$6,161,949	\$744,943	\$2,737,417	\$4,222,986	\$109,933	\$3,053,830	\$2,715,960	\$37,085,362
Total Support	\$70,243,320	\$61,609,293	\$43,860,896	\$72,568,066	\$12,298,042	\$33,915,261	\$52,086,998	\$384,792	\$40,573,224	\$27,364,002	\$414,903,894
Recipients	3,378	2,607	1,777	3,213	419	1,312	2,325	49	1,644	1,043	17,768
Average Award	\$20,794	\$23,632	\$24,678	\$22,586	\$29,386	\$25,843	\$22,400	\$7,800	\$24,686	\$26,229	\$23,351
Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$44,576,229	\$36,150,664	\$26,146,693	\$44,442,179	\$7,362,658	\$21,284,664	\$1,824,945	\$307,088	\$24,758,206	\$16,712,269	\$223,565,597
Fee Remission	\$24,946,894	\$20,798,324	\$15,887,031	\$24,293,118	\$4,272,783	\$10,983,276	\$1,232,587	\$0	\$13,596,191	\$8,874,889	\$124,885,092
Health Insurance Remissions	\$7,124,954	\$6,902,991	\$4,388,733	\$6,598,810	\$745,367	\$2,753,224	\$145,138	\$181,884	\$3,126,245	\$2,699,366	\$34,666,711
Total Support	\$76,648,077	\$63,851,980	\$46,422,457	\$75,334,107	\$12,380,808	\$35,021,163	\$3,202,671	\$488,972	\$41,480,642	\$28,286,524	\$383,117,400

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2016-17

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	4,727	3,181	2,257	4,077	487	1,715	661	87	1,998	1,756	20,947
Average Award	\$16,214	\$20,072	\$20,569	\$18,479	\$25,416	\$20,415	\$4,845	\$5,599	\$20,758	\$16,110	\$18,290
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$54,938	(\$454)	\$30,635	\$26,088	\$18,304	\$14,006	\$28,105	\$0	(\$1,757)	\$49,147	\$219,010
Fee Remission	\$26,658	\$0	\$1,599	\$3,245	\$0	\$6,830	\$3,555	\$0	\$0	\$8,684	\$50,571
Health Insurance Remissions	\$7,092	\$0	\$497	\$1,894	\$0	\$1,979	\$544	\$0	\$0	\$3,093	\$15,099
Total Support	\$88,688	(\$454)	\$32,730	\$31,227	\$18,304	\$22,815	\$32,204	\$0	(\$1,757)	\$60,924	\$284,681
Recipients	21	3	21	13	22	4	23	0	0	44	151
Average Award	\$4,266	(\$151)	\$1,540	\$2,342	\$838	\$5,704	\$1,370	\$0	\$0	\$1,394	\$1,880
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$118,809	\$4,042	\$0	\$30,053	\$2,441	\$2,317	\$4,531	\$0	\$0	\$6,684	\$168,876
Fee Remission	\$79,617	\$276	\$0	\$12,430	\$0	\$0	\$1,904	\$0	\$0	\$4,098	\$98,325
Health Insurance Remissions	\$20,894	\$126	\$0	\$3,921	\$271	\$0	\$439	\$0	\$0	\$1,324	\$26,973
Total Support	\$219,319	\$4,444	\$0	\$46,403	\$2,712	\$2,317	\$6,873	\$0	\$0	\$12,105	\$294,174
Recipients	23	3	0	10	2	4	7	0	0	1	49
Average Award	\$9,694	\$1,481	\$0	\$4,800	\$1,356	\$564	\$998	\$0	\$0	\$12,105	\$5,968
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$570,940	\$54,046	\$180,116	\$42,047	\$0	\$0	\$30,083,785	\$11	\$1,800	\$160,010	\$31,092,755
Fee Remission	\$564,572	\$27,620	\$90,320	\$1,243,170	\$0	\$172,116	\$19,617,967	\$0	\$296,029	\$87,267	\$22,099,060
Health Insurance Remissions	\$132,561	\$10,200	\$24,922	\$564	\$0	\$0	\$4,557,169	\$4,804	\$249	\$24,918	\$4,755,387
Total Support	\$1,268,073	\$91,865	\$295,358	\$1,285,781	\$0	\$172,116	\$54,258,921	\$4,815	\$298,078	\$272,195	\$57,947,201
Recipients	107	22	68	164	0	20	3,374	1	46	63	3,865
Average Award	\$11,884	\$4,155	\$4,322	\$7,861	\$0	\$8,465	\$16,081	\$4,815	\$6,480	\$4,328	\$14,993
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$45,320,916	\$36,208,297	\$26,357,443	\$44,540,366	\$7,383,403	\$21,300,987	\$31,941,367	\$307,099	\$24,758,249	\$16,928,110	\$255,046,238
Fee Remission	\$25,617,740	\$20,826,220	\$15,978,949	\$25,551,964	\$4,272,783	\$11,162,222	\$20,856,012	\$0	\$13,892,220	\$8,974,938	\$147,133,048
Health Insurance Remissions	\$7,285,500	\$6,913,317	\$4,414,152	\$6,605,188	\$745,638	\$2,755,203	\$4,703,290	\$186,688	\$3,126,494	\$2,728,700	\$39,464,170
Total Support	\$78,224,157	\$63,947,834	\$46,750,545	\$76,697,518	\$12,401,824	\$35,218,411	\$57,500,669	\$493,787	\$41,776,963	\$28,631,748	\$441,643,456
Recipients	4,808	3,187	2,290	4,096	487	1,732	3,629	88	2,011	1,776	24,106
Average Award	\$16,268	\$20,063	\$20,414	\$18,726	\$25,459	\$20,328	\$15,843	\$5,590	\$20,771	\$16,121	\$18,321
Research Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$13,740,355	\$11,268,036	\$4,843,613	\$9,292,718	\$854,415	\$3,567,791	\$7,023,795	\$1,863,693	\$3,331,084	\$2,076,526	\$57,862,028
Fee Remission	\$5,384,919	\$5,954,595	\$1,833,565	\$3,894,430	\$255,195	\$1,304,311	\$3,316,180	\$820,336	\$1,150,622	\$1,134,960	\$25,049,114
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$742,817	\$1,297,785	\$0	\$359,822	\$0	\$60,723	\$735,970	\$0	\$287,598	\$188,312	\$3,673,027
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,776,165	\$1,759,697	\$677,074	\$1,211,250	\$74,888	\$425,646	\$182,867	\$40,466	\$312,076	\$294,780	\$6,754,909
Total Support	\$21,644,256	\$20,280,113	\$7,354,252	\$14,758,221	\$1,184,499	\$5,358,471	\$11,258,812	\$2,724,496	\$5,081,380	\$3,694,578	\$93,339,078
Recipients	1,471	1,193	592	1,169	131	451	630	129	302	254	6,322
Average Award	\$14,713	\$16,997	\$12,430	\$12,623	\$9,019	\$11,890	\$17,870	\$21,120	\$16,844	\$14,527	\$14,764
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$28,566,311	\$15,143,766	\$11,481,516	\$18,314,341	\$1,209,236	\$6,769,727	\$16,506,590	\$4,651,576	\$11,232,546	\$4,870,599	\$118,746,209
Fee Remission	\$10,712,564	\$7,292,444	\$4,883,726	\$6,846,254	\$475,472	\$2,713,932	\$8,342,848	\$2,241,582	\$4,019,008	\$2,050,708	\$49,578,538
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$1,673,525	\$1,486,280	\$0	\$1,573,502	\$0	\$115,640	\$2,528,835	\$0	\$752,736	\$316,170	\$8,446,689

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2016-17

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,658,539	\$2,382,692	\$1,580,657	\$2,196,024	\$107,791	\$836,145	\$393,374	\$38,900	\$1,050,210	\$683,489	\$11,927,820
Total Support	\$43,610,938	\$26,305,181	\$17,945,899	\$28,930,122	\$1,792,500	\$10,435,445	\$27,771,647	\$6,932,058	\$17,054,500	\$7,920,966	\$188,699,257
Recipients	1,520	1,100	793	1,272	123	556	1,099	213	675	335	7,685
Average Award	\$28,691	\$23,904	\$22,630	\$22,741	\$14,633	\$18,784	\$25,278	\$32,494	\$25,266	\$23,668	\$24,553
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$13,435,270	\$6,570,553	\$3,172,374	\$6,841,202	\$511,022	\$2,248,518	\$6,274,625	\$1,183,194	\$4,663,517	\$1,666,499	\$46,566,773
Fee Remission	\$4,936,103	\$3,250,187	\$1,225,088	\$2,610,023	\$162,813	\$922,670	\$3,239,026	\$549,631	\$1,570,083	\$724,102	\$19,189,726
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$1,120,825	\$682,423	\$0	\$632,110	\$0	\$38,084	\$1,173,259	\$0	\$313,811	\$164,731	\$4,125,244
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,621,223	\$1,043,548	\$404,121	\$801,425	\$44,907	\$280,764	\$132,635	\$10,587	\$417,720	\$229,448	\$4,986,378
Total Support	\$21,113,421	\$11,546,711	\$4,801,583	\$10,884,760	\$718,742	\$3,490,036	\$10,819,545	\$1,743,411	\$6,965,131	\$2,784,780	\$74,868,120
Recipients	958	556	295	650	59	222	499	75	324	147	3,784
Average Award	\$22,051	\$20,751	\$16,277	\$16,742	\$12,182	\$15,745	\$21,668	\$23,349	\$21,497	\$18,987	\$19,783
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$164,111	\$628,457	\$554,124	\$185,339	\$0	\$291,111	\$6,816,260	\$51,851	\$81,632	\$411,957	\$9,184,842
Fee Remission	\$88,267	\$390,200	\$196,676	\$40,600	\$0	\$133,607	\$3,334,802	\$35,395	\$35,740	\$145,724	\$4,401,011
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$16,498	\$83,487	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,015	\$1,149,880	\$0	\$5,034	\$25,480	\$1,282,394
Health Insurance Remissions	\$19,058	\$110,414	\$69,365	\$18,131	\$0	\$30,806	\$267,993	\$0	\$8,551	\$49,983	\$574,301
Total Support	\$287,933	\$1,212,558	\$820,165	\$244,071	\$0	\$457,539	\$11,568,936	\$87,246	\$130,956	\$633,144	\$15,442,547
Recipients	31	101	90	37	0	64	796	7	11	43	1,180
Average Award	\$9,288	\$12,045	\$9,113	\$6,538	\$0	\$7,112	\$14,532	\$13,087	\$11,905	\$14,724	\$13,086
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$55,906,047	\$33,610,812	\$20,051,628	\$34,633,600	\$2,574,673	\$12,877,148	\$36,621,270	\$7,750,314	\$19,308,779	\$9,025,581	\$232,359,852
Fee Remission	\$21,121,852	\$16,887,426	\$8,139,055	\$13,391,308	\$893,481	\$5,074,520	\$18,232,857	\$3,646,944	\$6,775,452	\$4,055,494	\$98,218,389
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$3,553,664	\$3,549,976	\$0	\$2,565,435	\$0	\$216,462	\$5,587,945	\$0	\$1,359,180	\$694,692	\$17,527,354
Health Insurance Remissions	\$6,074,985	\$5,296,350	\$2,731,217	\$4,226,831	\$227,586	\$1,573,361	\$976,869	\$89,953	\$1,788,556	\$1,257,700	\$24,243,408
Total Support	\$86,656,548	\$59,344,564	\$30,921,899	\$54,817,174	\$3,695,741	\$19,741,491	\$61,418,941	\$11,487,211	\$29,231,967	\$15,033,467	\$372,349,003
Recipients	3,183	2,321	1,412	2,486	255	1,017	2,174	338	1,045	633	14,865
Average Award	\$27,228	\$25,564	\$21,894	\$22,053	\$14,503	\$19,407	\$28,250	\$33,952	\$27,964	\$23,762	\$25,050
Subtotal - All Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$58,316,584	\$47,418,700	\$30,990,307	\$53,734,897	\$8,217,074	\$24,852,455	\$8,848,741	\$2,170,781	\$28,089,290	\$18,788,796	\$281,427,625
Fee Remission	\$30,331,813	\$26,752,919	\$17,720,596	\$28,187,548	\$4,527,978	\$12,287,587	\$4,548,767	\$820,336	\$14,746,813	\$10,009,848	\$149,934,206
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$742,817	\$1,297,785	\$0	\$359,822	\$0	\$60,723	\$735,970	\$0	\$287,598	\$188,312	\$3,673,027
Health Insurance Remissions	\$8,901,119	\$8,662,688	\$5,065,807	\$7,810,060	\$820,255	\$3,178,869	\$328,005	\$222,350	\$3,438,321	\$2,994,146	\$41,421,620
Total Support	\$98,292,333	\$84,132,093	\$53,776,710	\$90,092,327	\$13,565,307	\$40,379,634	\$14,461,483	\$3,213,468	\$46,562,023	\$31,981,102	\$476,456,479
Recipients	5,554	3,762	2,467	4,659	508	1,895	1,248	208	2,128	1,841	24,270
Average Award	\$17,699	\$22,365	\$21,799	\$19,338	\$26,679	\$21,307	\$11,591	\$15,425	\$21,881	\$17,371	\$19,632
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$28,621,249	\$15,143,312	\$11,512,151	\$18,340,429	\$1,227,540	\$6,783,733	\$16,534,695	\$4,651,576	\$11,230,789	\$4,919,746	\$118,965,220
Fee Remission	\$10,739,222	\$7,292,444	\$4,885,325	\$6,849,500	\$475,472	\$2,720,762	\$8,346,403	\$2,241,582	\$4,019,008	\$2,059,392	\$49,629,109
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$1,673,525	\$1,486,280	\$0	\$1,573,502	\$0	\$115,640	\$2,528,835	\$0	\$752,736	\$316,170	\$8,446,689
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,665,630	\$2,382,692	\$1,581,153	\$2,197,918	\$107,791	\$838,125	\$393,918	\$38,900	\$1,050,210	\$686,582	\$11,942,919
Total Support	\$43,699,626	\$26,304,727	\$17,978,629	\$28,961,350	\$1,810,804	\$10,458,260	\$27,803,852	\$6,932,058	\$17,052,742	\$7,981,890	\$188,983,937

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2016-17

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	1,541	1,103	811	1,278	144	559	1,118	213	675	374	7,817
Average Award	\$28,362	\$23,839	\$22,162	\$22,653	\$12,546	\$18,724	\$24,873	\$32,494	\$25,263	\$21,321	\$24,174
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$13,554,079	\$6,574,595	\$3,172,374	\$6,871,254	\$513,463	\$2,250,835	\$6,279,156	\$1,183,194	\$4,663,517	\$1,673,183	\$46,735,649
Fee Remission	\$5,015,719	\$3,250,464	\$1,225,088	\$2,622,453	\$162,813	\$922,670	\$3,240,930	\$549,631	\$1,570,083	\$728,200	\$19,288,051
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$1,120,825	\$682,423	\$0	\$632,110	\$0	\$38,084	\$1,173,259	\$0	\$313,811	\$164,731	\$4,125,244
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,642,117	\$1,043,673	\$404,121	\$805,346	\$45,178	\$280,764	\$133,074	\$10,587	\$417,720	\$230,772	\$5,013,351
Total Support	\$21,332,740	\$11,551,155	\$4,801,583	\$10,931,163	\$721,454	\$3,492,353	\$10,826,419	\$1,743,411	\$6,965,131	\$2,796,885	\$75,162,294
Recipients	976	558	295	660	61	226	506	75	324	148	3,829
Average Award	\$21,855	\$20,685	\$16,277	\$16,567	\$11,827	\$15,468	\$21,387	\$23,349	\$21,497	\$18,941	\$19,631
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$735,051	\$682,502	\$734,240	\$227,386	\$0	\$291,111	\$36,900,045	\$51,862	\$83,432	\$571,967	\$40,277,596
Fee Remission	\$652,838	\$417,820	\$286,995	\$1,283,770	\$0	\$305,723	\$22,952,769	\$35,395	\$331,769	\$232,992	\$26,500,070
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$16,498	\$83,487	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,015	\$1,149,880	\$0	\$5,034	\$25,480	\$1,282,394
Health Insurance Remissions	\$151,619	\$120,614	\$94,287	\$18,695	\$0	\$30,806	\$4,825,162	\$4,804	\$8,800	\$74,901	\$5,329,687
Total Support	\$1,556,006	\$1,304,424	\$1,115,522	\$1,529,851	\$0	\$629,655	\$65,827,856	\$92,061	\$429,034	\$905,339	\$73,389,748
Recipients	138	121	157	200	0	84	3,818	8	57	103	4,685
Average Award	\$11,299	\$10,800	\$7,090	\$7,654	\$0	\$7,526	\$17,241	\$12,008	\$7,527	\$8,828	\$15,666
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$101,226,963	\$69,819,109	\$46,409,071	\$79,173,966	\$9,958,076	\$34,178,135	\$68,562,637	\$8,057,413	\$44,067,028	\$25,953,692	\$487,406,090
Fee Remission	\$46,739,593	\$37,713,646	\$24,118,004	\$38,943,271	\$5,166,264	\$16,236,742	\$39,088,869	\$3,646,944	\$20,667,672	\$13,030,432	\$245,351,437
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$3,553,664	\$3,549,976	\$0	\$2,565,435	\$0	\$216,462	\$5,587,945	\$0	\$1,359,180	\$694,692	\$17,527,354
Health Insurance Remissions	\$13,391,580	\$12,221,731	\$7,197,649	\$10,835,661	\$975,675	\$4,374,056	\$5,796,768	\$6,699,721	\$4,915,050	\$4,067,880	\$70,475,771
Total Support	\$164,911,800	\$123,304,462	\$77,724,724	\$131,518,333	\$16,100,016	\$55,005,394	\$119,036,219	\$18,404,078	\$71,008,930	\$43,746,696	\$820,760,652
Recipients	6,629	4,224	2,876	5,393	546	2,139	4,888	1,703	2,495	2,009	32,901
Average Award	\$24,877	\$29,191	\$27,021	\$24,387	\$29,489	\$25,715	\$24,355	\$10,809	\$28,461	\$21,779	\$24,946
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$754,911,375	\$651,984,706	\$587,991,176	\$849,780,206	\$154,770,381	\$450,607,998	\$562,041,294	\$162,157,546	\$409,588,398	\$331,864,787	\$4,915,697,867
Recipients	28,134	27,019	24,427	31,085	6,829	19,713	23,417	2,946	17,538	13,664	194,772
Average Award	\$26,832	\$24,130	\$24,072	\$27,338	\$22,665	\$22,859	\$24,001	\$55,050	\$23,354	\$24,287	\$25,238
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$28,369,998	\$47,976,717	\$22,266,258	\$52,698,198	\$7,165,668	\$15,477,099	\$33,349,013	\$13,721,782	\$18,790,325	\$11,859,899	\$251,674,956
Recipients	9,234	10,055	6,763	11,140	1,871	4,273	8,305	432	7,283	4,286	63,643
Average Award	\$3,072	\$4,771	\$3,292	\$4,730	\$3,831	\$3,622	\$4,016	\$31,763	\$2,580	\$2,767	\$3,954
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$783,281,373	\$699,961,423	\$610,257,434	\$902,478,404	\$161,936,049	\$466,085,097	\$595,390,307	\$175,879,327	\$428,378,723	\$343,724,686	\$5,167,372,823
Recipients	30,296	29,085	25,435	33,341	6,953	20,092	25,450	2,970	19,029	14,391	207,041
Average Award	\$25,854	\$24,066	\$23,992	\$27,068	\$23,289	\$23,198	\$23,394	\$59,219	\$22,513	\$23,885	\$24,958

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2016-17

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2016-17 Full Year Equiv Enroll	30,918	30,015	28,821	32,704	7,011	20,237	29,359	0	22,615	17,090	218,770
Scholarships/Fellowships											
State of California	\$2,160,286	\$1,691,897	\$2,929,270	\$2,664,756	\$601,801	\$2,272,515	\$2,331,125	\$0	\$1,700,114	\$1,524,397	\$17,876,160
University of California	\$39,274,051	\$16,715,772	\$11,891,393	\$38,505,296	\$1,527,794	\$6,512,062	\$6,839,675	\$0	\$11,386,479	\$2,835,695	\$135,488,216
Federal	\$112,633	\$277,724	\$19,930	\$3,200	\$174,481	\$435,404	\$321,250	\$0	\$13,000	\$37,283	\$1,394,905
Private/Outside Agency	\$11,633,876	\$5,796,909	\$3,985,401	\$9,667,093	\$1,761,374	\$2,215,914	\$5,000,484	\$0	\$3,781,931	\$3,055,795	\$46,898,777
Total	\$53,180,845	\$24,482,301	\$18,825,994	\$50,840,344	\$4,065,450	\$11,435,895	\$14,492,535	\$0	\$16,881,524	\$7,453,170	\$201,658,058
Recipients	7,992	5,892	5,392	8,361	1,600	3,159	4,293	0	4,306	2,937	43,933
Average Award	\$6,654	\$4,155	\$3,492	\$6,081	\$2,540	\$3,621	\$3,376	\$0	\$3,920	\$2,538	\$4,590
Grants											
State of California	\$83,257,496	\$109,522,396	\$135,709,429	\$112,543,826	\$51,301,251	\$123,930,797	\$100,851,453	\$0	\$95,744,203	\$75,494,245	\$888,355,096
University of California	\$100,456,427	\$112,479,985	\$92,363,774	\$99,179,973	\$30,042,315	\$72,576,639	\$96,285,058	\$0	\$67,795,328	\$74,841,464	\$746,020,962
Federal	\$39,448,845	\$53,501,413	\$56,043,919	\$46,258,802	\$19,929,968	\$50,884,753	\$45,593,417	\$0	\$37,983,028	\$31,629,435	\$381,273,579
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$2,209,774	\$0	\$0	\$634,950	\$65,234	\$0	\$663,453	\$0	\$3,573,411
Total	\$223,162,768	\$275,503,794	\$286,326,896	\$257,982,601	\$101,273,534	\$248,027,139	\$242,795,162	\$0	\$202,186,012	\$181,965,143	\$2,019,223,048
Recipients	14,471	16,904	16,866	15,736	5,832	14,819	14,642	0	11,915	9,690	120,874
Average Award	\$15,422	\$16,298	\$16,977	\$16,394	\$17,366	\$16,737	\$16,582	\$0	\$16,970	\$18,780	\$16,705
Subtotal - Gift Aid											
State of California	\$85,417,782	\$111,214,293	\$138,638,699	\$115,208,582	\$51,903,052	\$126,203,312	\$103,182,578	\$0	\$97,444,317	\$77,018,642	\$906,231,256
University of California	\$139,730,478	\$129,195,757	\$104,255,167	\$137,685,268	\$31,570,109	\$79,088,701	\$103,124,733	\$0	\$79,181,807	\$77,677,159	\$881,509,178
Federal	\$39,561,478	\$53,779,137	\$56,063,849	\$46,262,002	\$20,104,449	\$51,320,157	\$45,914,667	\$0	\$37,996,028	\$31,666,717	\$382,668,484
Private/Outside Agency	\$11,633,876	\$5,796,909	\$6,195,175	\$9,667,093	\$1,761,374	\$2,850,865	\$5,065,718	\$0	\$4,445,384	\$3,055,795	\$50,472,188
Total	\$276,343,613	\$299,986,095	\$305,152,889	\$308,822,945	\$105,338,983	\$259,463,034	\$257,287,696	\$0	\$219,067,536	\$189,418,313	\$2,220,881,105
Recipients	17,596	19,317	18,706	19,256	6,100	16,168	16,451	0	13,634	10,821	138,049
Average Award	\$15,704	\$15,530	\$16,313	\$16,037	\$17,268	\$16,048	\$15,640	\$0	\$16,068	\$17,505	\$16,088
Loans											
State of California	\$158,460	\$467,671	\$660,025	\$393,099	\$311,781	\$501,237	\$384,866	\$0	\$449,664	\$294,551	\$3,621,354
University of California	\$384,431	\$2,975,238	\$876,541	\$55,415	\$0	\$3,395	\$1,097,590	\$0	\$19,570	\$0	\$5,412,180
Federal	\$64,344,260	\$77,658,338	\$87,160,263	\$100,589,507	\$24,495,095	\$76,169,189	\$73,579,606	\$0	\$70,819,205	\$70,342,940	\$645,158,404
Private/Outside Agency	\$7,246,232	\$5,217,469	\$4,080,133	\$7,654,621	\$756,700	\$3,955,604	\$6,494,663	\$0	\$5,484,576	\$5,362,174	\$46,252,172
Total	\$72,133,383	\$86,318,716	\$92,776,962	\$108,692,642	\$25,563,576	\$80,629,425	\$81,556,725	\$0	\$76,773,015	\$75,999,665	\$700,444,110
Recipients	7,951	11,311	11,053	11,417	3,788	10,637	11,000	0	8,689	8,271	84,118
Average Award	\$9,072	\$7,631	\$8,394	\$9,520	\$6,748	\$7,580	\$7,414	\$0	\$8,835	\$9,188	\$8,327
Work-Study											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$3,705,364	\$278,658	\$1,450,154	\$54,040	\$0	\$0	\$546,262	\$0	\$102,442	\$203,803	\$6,340,723
Federal	\$3,942,836	\$1,877,835	\$1,804,548	\$5,125,060	\$368,992	\$1,726,761	\$3,053,185	\$0	\$2,447,124	\$2,520,660	\$22,867,003
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$7,648,200	\$2,156,493	\$3,254,702	\$5,179,101	\$368,992	\$1,726,761	\$3,599,447	\$0	\$2,549,566	\$2,724,463	\$29,207,726

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2016-17

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	3,869	1,048	1,634	3,298	162	1,107	2,427	0	1,566	1,477	16,589
Average Award	\$1,977	\$2,057	\$1,992	\$1,570	\$2,278	\$1,560	\$1,483	\$0	\$1,628	\$1,844	\$1,761
Subtotal - Gift Aid, Loans, and Work-Study											
Total	\$356,125,196	\$388,461,305	\$401,184,554	\$422,694,687	\$131,271,552	\$341,819,220	\$342,443,869	\$0	\$298,390,117	\$268,142,441	\$2,950,532,941
Recipients	18,634	20,578	19,809	20,805	6,315	17,026	17,521	0	14,812	11,931	147,431
Average Award	\$19,112	\$18,878	\$20,253	\$20,316	\$20,787	\$20,076	\$19,544	\$0	\$20,146	\$22,474	\$20,013
Readers and Tutors											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$2,013,245	\$900,974	\$458,641	\$1,321,804	\$76,663	\$1,025,495	\$814,617	\$0	\$788,070	\$1,084,295	\$8,483,803
Fee Remission	\$6,147	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,147
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,073	\$311	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$106	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,490
Total Support	\$2,021,465	\$901,285	\$458,641	\$1,321,804	\$76,663	\$1,025,601	\$814,617	\$0	\$788,070	\$1,084,295	\$8,492,441
Recipients	1,067	494	268	633	69	308	374	0	333	689	4,235
Average Award	\$1,895	\$1,825	\$1,710	\$2,087	\$1,117	\$3,334	\$2,175	\$0	\$2,367	\$1,574	\$2,005
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$18,504	\$356	\$28,389	\$418	\$18,304	\$639	\$19,838	\$0	\$0	\$33,552	\$119,999
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	\$18,504	\$356	\$28,389	\$418	\$18,304	\$639	\$19,838	\$0	\$0	\$33,552	\$119,999
Recipients	12	2	12	1	22	2	19	0	0	35	105
Average Award	\$1,569	\$178	\$2,317	\$418	\$838	\$319	\$1,035	\$0	\$0	\$958	\$1,142
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$4,280	\$0	\$0	\$977	\$0	\$2,317	\$12	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,587
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	\$4,280	\$0	\$0	\$977	\$0	\$2,317	\$12	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,587
Recipients	4	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	0	0	12
Average Award	\$1,181	\$0	\$0	\$326	\$0	\$564	\$10	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$634
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$1,374	\$783	\$31,532	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,527,649	\$0	\$0	\$4,434	\$2,565,772
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,274	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,274
Total Support	\$1,374	\$783	\$31,532	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,530,924	\$0	\$0	\$4,434	\$2,569,047
Recipients	1	2	34	0	0	0	1,072	0	0	28	1,138
Average Award	\$1,374	\$371	\$927	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,360	\$0	\$0	\$157	\$2,258
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$2,037,403	\$902,113	\$518,562	\$1,323,199	\$94,966	\$1,028,451	\$3,362,116	\$0	\$788,070	\$1,122,282	\$11,177,161
Fee Remission	\$6,147	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,147
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,073	\$311	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$106	\$3,274	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,765
Total Support	\$2,045,623	\$902,424	\$518,562	\$1,323,199	\$94,966	\$1,028,557	\$3,365,391	\$0	\$788,070	\$1,122,282	\$11,189,073
Recipients	1,079	496	291	633	69	308	1,289	0	333	704	5,203
Average Award	\$1,895	\$1,819	\$1,784	\$2,089	\$1,384	\$3,344	\$2,610	\$0	\$2,367	\$1,593	\$2,151

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2016-17

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Teaching Assistants											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$3,430,844	\$60,818	\$0	\$47,065	\$11,941	\$6,684	\$0	\$0	\$21,780	\$42,602	\$3,621,734
Fee Remission	\$0	\$53,274	\$0	\$12,294	\$6,147	\$4,098	\$0	\$0	\$8,196	\$10,424	\$94,433
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$2,605	\$0	\$1,214	\$0	\$1,031	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,850
Total Support	\$3,430,844	\$116,697	\$0	\$60,573	\$18,088	\$11,813	\$0	\$0	\$29,976	\$53,026	\$3,721,017
Recipients	423	10	0	5	1	1	0	0	3	6	448
Average Award	\$8,110	\$11,510	\$0	\$13,297	\$18,088	\$11,813	\$0	\$0	\$11,730	\$9,450	\$8,308
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Award	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Award	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$9,948	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$101,659	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$111,606
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$94,798	\$0	\$8,196	\$0	\$102,994
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,638	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,638
Total Support	\$9,948	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$212,094	\$0	\$8,196	\$0	\$230,238
Recipients	2	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	1	0	22
Average Award	\$4,505	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,229	\$0	\$8,196	\$0	\$10,419
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$3,440,792	\$60,818	\$0	\$47,065	\$11,941	\$6,684	\$101,659	\$0	\$21,780	\$42,602	\$3,733,340
Fee Remission	\$0	\$53,274	\$0	\$12,294	\$6,147	\$4,098	\$94,798	\$0	\$16,392	\$10,424	\$197,427
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$2,605	\$0	\$1,214	\$0	\$1,031	\$15,638	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,488
Total Support	\$3,440,792	\$116,697	\$0	\$60,573	\$18,088	\$11,813	\$212,094	\$0	\$38,172	\$53,026	\$3,951,255
Recipients	424	10	0	5	1	1	19	0	4	6	469
Average Award	\$8,114	\$11,510	\$0	\$13,297	\$18,088	\$11,813	\$11,229	\$0	\$10,736	\$9,450	\$8,429
Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$5,444,089	\$961,792	\$458,641	\$1,368,869	\$88,604	\$1,032,179	\$814,617	\$0	\$809,850	\$1,126,898	\$12,105,537
Fee Remission	\$6,147	\$53,274	\$0	\$12,294	\$6,147	\$4,098	\$0	\$0	\$8,196	\$10,424	\$100,580
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,073	\$2,916	\$0	\$1,214	\$0	\$1,137	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,340
Total Support	\$5,452,309	\$1,017,982	\$458,641	\$1,382,377	\$94,751	\$1,037,414	\$814,617	\$0	\$818,046	\$1,137,322	\$12,213,458

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2016-17

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	1,367	501	268	637	70	308	374	0	333	692	4,551
Average Award	\$3,990	\$2,030	\$1,710	\$2,170	\$1,361	\$3,373	\$2,175	\$0	\$2,455	\$1,642	\$2,684
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$18,504	\$356	\$28,389	\$418	\$18,304	\$639	\$19,838	\$0	\$0	\$33,552	\$119,999
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	\$18,504	\$356	\$28,389	\$418	\$18,304	\$639	\$19,838	\$0	\$0	\$33,552	\$119,999
Recipients	12	2	12	1	22	2	19	0	0	35	105
Average Award	\$1,569	\$178	\$2,317	\$418	\$838	\$319	\$1,035	\$0	\$0	\$958	\$1,142
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$4,280	\$0	\$0	\$977	\$0	\$2,317	\$12	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,587
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	\$4,280	\$0	\$0	\$977	\$0	\$2,317	\$12	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,587
Recipients	4	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	0	0	12
Average Award	\$1,181	\$0	\$0	\$326	\$0	\$564	\$10	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$634
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$11,321	\$783	\$31,532	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,629,308	\$0	\$0	\$4,434	\$2,677,379
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$94,798	\$0	\$8,196	\$0	\$102,994
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,912	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,912
Total Support	\$11,321	\$783	\$31,532	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,743,018	\$0	\$8,196	\$4,434	\$2,799,285
Recipients	3	2	34	0	0	0	1,081	0	1	28	1,150
Average Award	\$3,529	\$371	\$927	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,537	\$0	\$8,196	\$157	\$2,435
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$5,478,194	\$962,930	\$518,562	\$1,370,264	\$106,907	\$1,035,134	\$3,463,775	\$0	\$809,850	\$1,164,884	\$14,910,502
Fee Remission	\$6,147	\$53,274	\$0	\$12,294	\$6,147	\$4,098	\$94,798	\$0	\$16,392	\$10,424	\$203,574
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,073	\$2,916	\$0	\$1,214	\$0	\$1,137	\$18,912	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$26,252
Total Support	\$5,486,414	\$1,019,120	\$518,562	\$1,383,772	\$113,054	\$1,040,370	\$3,577,485	\$0	\$826,242	\$1,175,308	\$15,140,328
Recipients	1,380	504	291	637	70	308	1,298	0	333	708	5,528
Average Award	\$3,976	\$2,024	\$1,784	\$2,172	\$1,624	\$3,382	\$2,756	\$0	\$2,479	\$1,660	\$2,739
Research Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,812	\$5,040	\$2,454	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,262	\$16,568
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,098	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,098
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	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,910	\$5,040	\$2,454	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,262	\$20,666
Recipients	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	6
Average Award	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,574	\$6,047	\$2,454	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,398	\$3,476
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$0	\$0	\$530	\$0	\$0	\$1,060	\$0	\$0	\$7,237	\$0	\$8,826
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,416	\$0	\$4,416
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2016-17

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Support	\$0	\$0	\$530	\$0	\$0	\$1,060	\$0	\$0	\$11,653	\$0	\$13,242
Recipients	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	4
Average Award	\$0	\$0	\$530	\$0	\$0	\$477	\$0	\$0	\$11,653	\$0	\$3,136
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$719	\$0	\$719
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	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$719	\$0	\$719
Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Average Award	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$719	\$0	\$719
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,649	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,649
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,362	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,362
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	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,011	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,011
Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Average Award	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,110	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,110
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$0	\$0	\$530	\$5,812	\$5,040	\$3,514	\$4,649	\$0	\$7,956	\$3,262	\$30,762
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,098	\$0	\$0	\$4,362	\$0	\$4,416	\$0	\$12,876
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	\$0	\$0	\$530	\$9,910	\$5,040	\$3,514	\$9,011	\$0	\$12,372	\$3,262	\$43,638
Recipients	0	0	1	2	1	3	1	0	2	2	12
Average Award	\$0	\$0	\$530	\$5,574	\$6,047	\$1,091	\$8,110	\$0	\$6,186	\$1,398	\$3,554
Subtotal - All Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$5,444,089	\$961,792	\$458,641	\$1,374,681	\$93,643	\$1,034,633	\$814,617	\$0	\$809,850	\$1,130,160	\$12,122,105
Fee Remission	\$6,147	\$53,274	\$0	\$16,392	\$6,147	\$4,098	\$0	\$0	\$8,196	\$10,424	\$104,678
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,073	\$2,916	\$0	\$1,214	\$0	\$1,137	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,340
Total Support	\$5,452,309	\$1,017,982	\$458,641	\$1,392,287	\$99,790	\$1,039,868	\$814,617	\$0	\$818,046	\$1,140,584	\$12,234,123
Recipients	1,367	501	268	638	70	309	374	0	333	693	4,555
Average Award	\$3,990	\$2,030	\$1,710	\$2,182	\$1,416	\$3,370	\$2,175	\$0	\$2,455	\$1,645	\$2,686
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$18,504	\$356	\$28,919	\$418	\$18,304	\$1,698	\$19,838	\$0	\$7,237	\$33,552	\$128,825
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,416	\$0	\$4,416
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	\$18,504	\$356	\$28,919	\$418	\$18,304	\$1,698	\$19,838	\$0	\$11,653	\$33,552	\$133,241

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2016-17

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	12	2	13	1	22	4	19	0	1	35	109
Average Award	\$1,569	\$178	\$2,183	\$418	\$838	\$402	\$1,035	\$0	\$11,653	\$958	\$1,219
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$4,280	\$0	\$0	\$977	\$0	\$2,317	\$12	\$0	\$719	\$0	\$8,306
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	\$4,280	\$0	\$0	\$977	\$0	\$2,317	\$12	\$0	\$719	\$0	\$8,306
Recipients	4	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	1	0	13
Average Award	\$1,181	\$0	\$0	\$326	\$0	\$564	\$10	\$0	\$719	\$0	\$641
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$11,321	\$783	\$31,532	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,633,957	\$0	\$0	\$4,434	\$2,682,028
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$99,160	\$0	\$8,196	\$0	\$107,356
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,912	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,912
Total Support	\$11,321	\$783	\$31,532	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,752,029	\$0	\$8,196	\$4,434	\$2,808,296
Recipients	3	2	34	0	0	0	1,082	0	1	28	1,151
Average Award	\$3,529	\$371	\$927	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,543	\$0	\$8,196	\$157	\$2,440
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$5,478,194	\$962,930	\$519,092	\$1,376,076	\$111,947	\$1,038,649	\$3,468,424	\$0	\$817,805	\$1,168,146	\$14,941,264
Fee Remission	\$6,147	\$53,274	\$0	\$16,392	\$6,147	\$4,098	\$99,160	\$0	\$20,808	\$10,424	\$216,450
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,073	\$2,916	\$0	\$1,214	\$0	\$1,137	\$18,912	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$26,252
Total Support	\$5,486,414	\$1,019,120	\$519,092	\$1,393,682	\$118,094	\$1,043,884	\$3,586,496	\$0	\$838,613	\$1,178,570	\$15,183,966
Recipients	1,380	504	292	638	70	311	1,299	0	335	709	5,538
Average Award	\$3,976	\$2,024	\$1,779	\$2,185	\$1,676	\$3,359	\$2,760	\$0	\$2,501	\$1,662	\$2,742
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$361,611,610	\$389,480,425	\$401,703,646	\$424,088,369	\$131,389,645	\$342,863,104	\$346,030,365	\$0	\$299,228,730	\$269,321,011	\$2,965,716,907
Recipients	19,208	20,760	19,876	21,097	6,324	17,066	18,108	0	14,930	12,115	149,483
Average Award	\$18,826	\$18,761	\$20,210	\$20,102	\$20,777	\$20,091	\$19,109	\$0	\$20,042	\$22,231	\$19,840
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$20,589,027	\$28,050,818	\$17,036,975	\$26,796,753	\$6,853,529	\$13,271,427	\$27,283,141	\$0	\$15,342,875	\$10,939,835	\$166,164,380
Recipients	8,262	8,794	6,275	9,378	1,854	3,969	7,845	0	6,577	4,099	57,054
Average Award	\$2,492	\$3,190	\$2,715	\$2,857	\$3,696	\$3,344	\$3,478	\$0	\$2,333	\$2,669	\$2,912
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$382,200,638	\$417,531,243	\$418,740,621	\$450,885,122	\$138,243,175	\$356,134,531	\$373,313,506	\$0	\$314,571,606	\$280,260,846	\$3,131,881,287
Recipients	21,299	22,783	20,852	23,181	6,447	17,432	20,079	0	16,403	12,838	161,314
Average Award	\$17,945	\$18,327	\$20,081	\$19,451	\$21,443	\$20,430	\$18,592	\$0	\$19,177	\$21,831	\$19,415

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2016-17

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2016-17 Full Year Equiv Enroll	10,734	6,834	5,216	12,572	513	2,999	6,543	3,061	2,703	1,750	52,926
Scholarships/Fellowships											
State of California	\$5,291	\$380,419	\$0	\$209,578	\$12,294	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,340	\$215,668	\$824,590
University of California	\$120,232,207	\$45,784,858	\$43,020,751	\$134,684,184	\$3,158,947	\$30,507,752	\$39,935,923	\$39,151,246	\$26,394,928	\$11,557,131	\$494,427,925
Federal	\$23,627,679	\$10,021,673	\$10,370,486	\$16,466,254	\$276,467	\$4,098,041	\$11,483,038	\$2,052,404	\$5,372,624	\$2,577,127	\$86,345,792
Private/Outside Agency	\$2,653,325	\$4,514,133	\$2,983,764	\$3,572,323	\$499,446	\$285,349	\$10,914,569	\$445,208	\$1,372,103	\$156,153	\$27,396,372
Total	\$146,518,502	\$60,701,083	\$56,375,000	\$154,932,339	\$3,947,154	\$34,891,141	\$62,333,529	\$41,648,857	\$33,140,995	\$14,506,079	\$608,994,679
Recipients	7,014	4,059	3,372	7,805	391	1,654	3,627	1,444	2,051	996	32,412
Average Award	\$20,890	\$14,956	\$16,718	\$19,850	\$10,108	\$21,092	\$17,187	\$28,843	\$16,158	\$14,570	\$18,789
Grants											
State of California	\$39,180	\$393,964	\$0	\$112,316	\$0	\$545,405	\$129,620	\$20,948	\$159,822	\$140,244	\$1,541,499
University of California	\$20,092	\$14,994,707	\$5,118,009	\$1,841,379	\$2,349,696	\$430,696	\$7,134,944	\$25,263,847	\$0	\$333,404	\$57,486,774
Federal	\$11,172	\$0	\$1,821	\$0	\$0	\$43,865	\$113,293	\$1,359,834	\$0	\$0	\$1,529,985
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$25,000	\$12,448	\$0	\$0	\$216,139	\$85,014	\$643,542	\$0	\$0	\$982,142
Total	\$70,444	\$15,413,671	\$5,132,278	\$1,953,695	\$2,349,696	\$1,236,105	\$7,462,871	\$27,288,171	\$159,822	\$473,648	\$61,540,400
Recipients	227	2,623	291	95	168	317	316	2,073	13	280	6,402
Average Award	\$310	\$5,876	\$17,657	\$20,511	\$14,028	\$3,899	\$23,615	\$13,166	\$12,294	\$1,692	\$9,612
Subtotal - Gift Aid											
State of California	\$44,471	\$774,383	\$0	\$321,894	\$12,294	\$545,405	\$129,620	\$20,948	\$161,162	\$355,912	\$2,366,089
University of California	\$120,252,298	\$60,779,565	\$48,138,760	\$136,525,563	\$5,508,643	\$30,938,448	\$47,070,867	\$64,415,093	\$26,394,928	\$11,890,534	\$551,914,699
Federal	\$23,638,851	\$10,021,673	\$10,372,307	\$16,466,254	\$276,467	\$4,141,906	\$11,596,331	\$3,412,238	\$5,372,624	\$2,577,127	\$87,875,777
Private/Outside Agency	\$2,653,325	\$4,539,133	\$2,996,211	\$3,572,323	\$499,446	\$501,487	\$10,999,583	\$1,088,750	\$1,372,103	\$156,153	\$28,378,514
Total	\$146,588,945	\$76,114,754	\$61,507,278	\$156,886,034	\$6,296,850	\$36,127,246	\$69,796,400	\$68,937,028	\$33,300,817	\$14,979,726	\$670,535,079
Recipients	7,143	4,937	3,531	7,814	439	1,734	3,753	2,638	2,051	1,117	35,155
Average Award	\$20,522	\$15,418	\$17,418	\$20,079	\$14,360	\$20,840	\$18,596	\$26,136	\$16,236	\$13,415	\$19,074
Loans											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,000	\$4,000
University of California	\$0	\$42,000	\$7,034	\$531,822	\$0	\$0	\$1,467,978	\$347,250	\$3,000	\$0	\$2,399,084
Federal	\$73,628,591	\$62,408,054	\$45,855,969	\$125,059,903	\$1,092,402	\$17,482,181	\$28,464,065	\$71,887,541	\$6,332,528	\$4,869,227	\$437,080,460
Private/Outside Agency	\$13,176,353	\$794,009	\$1,440,790	\$12,735,761	\$9,561	\$173,957	\$832,763	\$1,855,420	\$91,164	\$122,697	\$31,232,475
Total	\$86,804,944	\$63,244,063	\$47,303,793	\$138,327,486	\$1,101,963	\$17,656,138	\$30,764,806	\$74,090,211	\$6,426,692	\$4,995,924	\$470,716,019
Recipients	2,231	1,892	1,410	3,750	74	686	1,039	1,550	367	261	13,259
Average Award	\$38,909	\$33,434	\$33,541	\$36,892	\$14,993	\$25,724	\$29,614	\$47,810	\$17,527	\$19,115	\$35,502
Work-Study											
State of California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University of California	\$3,879	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,879
Federal	\$476,612	\$860,123	\$270,827	\$353,665	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$726,229	\$461,842	\$0	\$3,149,298
Private/Outside Agency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$480,491	\$860,123	\$270,827	\$353,665	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$726,229	\$461,842	\$0	\$3,153,177

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2016-17

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	119	211	41	91	0	0	0	136	168	0	767
Average Award	\$4,029	\$4,070	\$6,606	\$3,870	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,327	\$2,751	\$0	\$4,110
Subtotal - Gift Aid, Loans, and Work-Study											
Total	\$233,874,380	\$140,218,939	\$109,081,898	\$295,567,185	\$7,398,813	\$53,783,384	\$100,561,205	\$143,753,468	\$40,189,351	\$19,975,650	\$1,144,404,274
Recipients	7,978	5,177	4,013	8,995	450	2,037	4,101	2,745	2,201	1,209	38,906
Average Award	\$29,315	\$27,085	\$27,184	\$32,859	\$16,442	\$26,409	\$24,519	\$52,368	\$18,259	\$16,518	\$29,415
Readers and Tutors											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$2,066,193	\$1,095,461	\$1,012,274	\$2,300,888	\$5,680	\$256,914	\$66,740	\$32,229	\$343,005	\$130,629	\$7,310,011
Fee Remission	\$2,814,831	\$0	\$1,113,505	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,928,336
Health Insurance Remissions	\$655,182	\$329,951	\$233,630	\$439,970	\$424	\$17,680	\$12,253	\$71,951	\$72,664	\$12,494	\$1,846,198
Total Support	\$5,536,205	\$1,425,411	\$2,359,408	\$2,740,858	\$6,104	\$274,593	\$78,993	\$104,180	\$415,669	\$143,122	\$13,084,545
Recipients	750	492	367	708	4	216	39	48	241	107	2,971
Average Award	\$7,383	\$2,900	\$6,435	\$3,870	\$1,526	\$1,272	\$2,017	\$2,186	\$1,725	\$1,338	\$4,404
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$10,550	\$589	\$2,246	\$15,346	\$0	\$0	\$793	\$0	\$0	\$825	\$30,350
Fee Remission	\$8,217	\$0	\$1,599	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,816
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,607	\$0	\$497	\$1,024	\$0	\$0	\$76	\$0	\$0	\$144	\$4,347
Total Support	\$21,374	\$589	\$4,341	\$16,370	\$0	\$0	\$870	\$0	\$0	\$969	\$44,514
Recipients	5	1	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	5	29
Average Award	\$4,275	\$589	\$482	\$1,754	\$0	\$0	\$2,609	\$0	\$0	\$208	\$1,518
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$5,110	\$0	\$0	\$13,035	\$2,441	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,585
Fee Remission	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Insurance Remissions	\$97	\$0	\$0	\$1,681	\$271	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,049
Total Support	\$5,206	\$0	\$0	\$14,716	\$2,712	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,634
Recipients	4	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	12
Average Award	\$1,302	\$0	\$0	\$2,597	\$1,356	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,940
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$120,659	\$7,916	\$6,856	\$33,746	\$0	\$0	\$1,503,717	\$11	\$0	\$1,270	\$1,674,175
Fee Remission	\$204,172	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$204,172
Health Insurance Remissions	\$47,598	\$2,200	\$481	\$564	\$0	\$0	\$464,701	\$4,804	\$0	\$102	\$520,450
Total Support	\$372,428	\$10,117	\$7,337	\$34,309	\$0	\$0	\$1,968,418	\$4,815	\$0	\$1,372	\$2,398,797
Recipients	38	6	6	11	0	0	461	1	0	3	526
Average Award	\$9,801	\$1,686	\$1,223	\$3,088	\$0	\$0	\$4,268	\$4,815	\$0	\$515	\$4,561
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$2,202,512	\$1,103,966	\$1,021,375	\$2,363,015	\$8,121	\$256,914	\$1,571,251	\$32,240	\$343,005	\$132,724	\$9,035,122
Fee Remission	\$3,027,219	\$0	\$1,115,104	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,142,323
Health Insurance Remissions	\$705,482	\$332,151	\$234,608	\$443,239	\$695	\$17,680	\$477,030	\$76,755	\$72,664	\$12,740	\$2,373,044
Total Support	\$5,935,214	\$1,436,117	\$2,371,087	\$2,806,253	\$8,816	\$274,593	\$2,048,281	\$108,995	\$415,669	\$145,464	\$15,550,489
Recipients	788	497	377	724	6	216	480	49	241	110	3,488
Average Award	\$7,534	\$2,892	\$6,295	\$3,874	\$1,469	\$1,272	\$4,265	\$2,240	\$1,725	\$1,318	\$4,459

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2016-17

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Teaching Assistants											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$37,065,948	\$34,093,412	\$24,675,778	\$40,772,422	\$7,268,375	\$19,995,572	\$943,588	\$274,859	\$23,605,352	\$15,454,743	\$204,150,048
Fee Remission	\$22,125,916	\$20,745,050	\$14,773,526	\$24,280,824	\$4,266,636	\$10,979,178	\$1,232,587	\$0	\$13,587,995	\$8,864,465	\$120,856,177
Health Insurance Remissions	\$6,467,699	\$6,570,124	\$4,155,104	\$6,157,625	\$744,943	\$2,734,407	\$132,886	\$109,933	\$3,053,580	\$2,686,872	\$32,813,173
Total Support	\$65,659,563	\$61,408,587	\$43,604,407	\$71,210,871	\$12,279,954	\$33,709,156	\$2,309,060	\$384,792	\$40,246,927	\$27,006,080	\$357,819,398
Recipients	2,908	2,594	1,773	3,053	418	1,291	261	49	1,596	1,034	14,976
Average Award	\$22,583	\$23,674	\$24,598	\$23,325	\$29,413	\$26,111	\$8,843	\$7,800	\$25,217	\$26,110	\$23,892
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$25,883	(\$1,399)	\$0	\$10,324	\$0	\$13,367	\$7,474	\$0	(\$1,757)	\$14,769	\$68,661
Fee Remission	\$18,441	\$0	\$0	\$3,245	\$0	\$6,830	\$3,555	\$0	\$0	\$8,684	\$40,755
Health Insurance Remissions	\$4,485	\$0	\$0	\$870	\$0	\$1,979	\$468	\$0	\$0	\$2,949	\$10,752
Total Support	\$48,810	(\$1,399)	\$0	\$14,440	\$0	\$22,177	\$11,497	\$0	(\$1,757)	\$26,402	\$120,168
Recipients	4	0	0	3	0	2	4	0	0	4	17
Average Award	\$12,202	\$0	\$0	\$4,813	\$0	\$11,088	\$2,874	\$0	\$0	\$6,601	\$7,069
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$109,419	\$4,042	\$0	\$16,041	\$0	\$0	\$4,519	\$0	\$0	\$6,684	\$140,704
Fee Remission	\$79,617	\$276	\$0	\$12,430	\$0	\$0	\$1,904	\$0	\$0	\$4,098	\$98,325
Health Insurance Remissions	\$20,797	\$126	\$0	\$2,239	\$0	\$0	\$439	\$0	\$0	\$1,324	\$24,925
Total Support	\$209,833	\$4,444	\$0	\$30,710	\$0	\$0	\$6,861	\$0	\$0	\$12,105	\$263,953
Recipients	15	3	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	1	26
Average Award	\$13,989	\$1,481	\$0	\$30,710	\$0	\$0	\$1,211	\$0	\$0	\$12,105	\$10,284
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$438,960	\$45,346	\$141,728	\$8,301	\$0	\$0	\$25,950,760	\$0	\$1,800	\$154,306	\$26,741,201
Fee Remission	\$360,400	\$27,620	\$90,320	\$1,243,170	\$0	\$172,116	\$19,523,169	\$0	\$287,833	\$87,267	\$21,791,894
Health Insurance Remissions	\$84,963	\$8,000	\$24,441	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,073,556	\$0	\$249	\$24,816	\$4,216,025
Total Support	\$884,323	\$80,965	\$256,488	\$1,251,471	\$0	\$172,116	\$49,547,485	\$0	\$289,882	\$266,389	\$52,749,119
Recipients	66	14	28	153	0	20	2,212	0	45	32	2,571
Average Award	\$13,501	\$5,783	\$9,053	\$8,156	\$0	\$8,465	\$22,400	\$0	\$6,442	\$8,325	\$20,520
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$37,640,209	\$34,141,401	\$24,817,506	\$40,807,087	\$7,268,375	\$20,008,939	\$26,906,341	\$274,859	\$23,605,394	\$15,630,502	\$231,100,614
Fee Remission	\$22,584,374	\$20,772,946	\$14,863,845	\$25,539,670	\$4,266,636	\$11,158,124	\$20,761,214	\$0	\$13,875,828	\$8,964,514	\$142,787,151
Health Insurance Remissions	\$6,577,945	\$6,578,249	\$4,179,544	\$6,160,735	\$744,943	\$2,736,386	\$4,207,348	\$109,933	\$3,053,830	\$2,715,960	\$37,064,874
Total Support	\$66,802,529	\$61,492,596	\$43,860,896	\$72,507,492	\$12,279,954	\$33,903,448	\$51,874,903	\$384,792	\$40,535,052	\$27,310,976	\$410,952,639
Recipients	2,954	2,597	1,777	3,208	418	1,311	2,306	49	1,640	1,038	17,299
Average Award	\$22,614	\$23,679	\$24,678	\$22,599	\$29,413	\$25,854	\$22,492	\$7,800	\$24,716	\$26,320	\$23,756
Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$39,132,141	\$35,188,873	\$25,688,052	\$43,073,310	\$7,274,055	\$20,252,485	\$1,010,328	\$307,088	\$23,948,357	\$15,585,372	\$211,460,060
Fee Remission	\$24,940,747	\$20,745,050	\$15,887,031	\$24,280,824	\$4,266,636	\$10,979,178	\$1,232,587	\$0	\$13,587,995	\$8,864,465	\$124,784,512
Health Insurance Remissions	\$7,122,881	\$6,900,075	\$4,388,733	\$6,597,596	\$745,367	\$2,752,086	\$145,138	\$181,884	\$3,126,245	\$2,699,366	\$34,659,371
Total Support	\$71,195,769	\$62,833,998	\$45,963,816	\$73,951,730	\$12,286,058	\$33,983,749	\$2,388,053	\$488,972	\$40,662,597	\$27,149,202	\$370,903,943

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2016-17

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	3,361	2,680	1,989	3,440	418	1,408	287	87	1,665	1,063	16,397
Average Award	\$21,184	\$23,448	\$23,113	\$21,500	\$29,428	\$24,138	\$8,335	\$5,599	\$24,422	\$25,532	\$22,621
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$36,434	(\$810)	\$2,246	\$25,670	\$0	\$13,367	\$8,267	\$0	(\$1,757)	\$15,595	\$99,012
Fee Remission	\$26,658	\$0	\$1,599	\$3,245	\$0	\$6,830	\$3,555	\$0	\$0	\$8,684	\$50,571
Health Insurance Remissions	\$7,092	\$0	\$497	\$1,894	\$0	\$1,979	\$544	\$0	\$0	\$3,093	\$15,099
Total Support	\$70,183	(\$810)	\$4,341	\$30,810	\$0	\$22,177	\$12,366	\$0	(\$1,757)	\$27,372	\$164,682
Recipients	9	1	9	12	0	2	4	0	0	9	46
Average Award	\$7,798	(\$810)	\$482	\$2,498	\$0	\$11,088	\$2,854	\$0	\$0	\$3,158	\$3,554
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$114,528	\$4,042	\$0	\$29,075	\$2,441	\$0	\$4,519	\$0	\$0	\$6,684	\$161,289
Fee Remission	\$79,617	\$276	\$0	\$12,430	\$0	\$0	\$1,904	\$0	\$0	\$4,098	\$98,325
Health Insurance Remissions	\$20,894	\$126	\$0	\$3,921	\$271	\$0	\$439	\$0	\$0	\$1,324	\$26,973
Total Support	\$215,039	\$4,444	\$0	\$45,426	\$2,712	\$0	\$6,861	\$0	\$0	\$12,105	\$286,587
Recipients	19	3	0	7	2	0	6	0	0	1	37
Average Award	\$11,318	\$1,481	\$0	\$6,814	\$1,356	\$0	\$1,211	\$0	\$0	\$12,105	\$7,676
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$559,619	\$53,262	\$148,583	\$42,047	\$0	\$0	\$27,454,477	\$11	\$1,800	\$155,576	\$28,415,376
Fee Remission	\$564,572	\$27,620	\$90,320	\$1,243,170	\$0	\$172,116	\$19,523,169	\$0	\$287,833	\$87,267	\$21,996,066
Health Insurance Remissions	\$132,561	\$10,200	\$24,922	\$564	\$0	\$0	\$4,538,257	\$4,804	\$249	\$24,918	\$4,736,475
Total Support	\$1,256,751	\$91,082	\$263,825	\$1,285,781	\$0	\$172,116	\$51,515,903	\$4,815	\$289,882	\$267,761	\$55,147,916
Recipients	104	20	34	164	0	20	2,293	1	45	35	2,715
Average Award	\$12,143	\$4,554	\$7,684	\$7,861	\$0	\$8,465	\$22,469	\$4,815	\$6,442	\$7,724	\$20,311
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$39,842,722	\$35,245,367	\$25,838,881	\$43,170,102	\$7,276,496	\$20,265,853	\$28,477,592	\$307,099	\$23,948,399	\$15,763,226	\$240,135,736
Fee Remission	\$25,611,593	\$20,772,946	\$15,978,949	\$25,539,670	\$4,266,636	\$11,158,124	\$20,761,214	\$0	\$13,875,828	\$8,964,514	\$146,929,474
Health Insurance Remissions	\$7,283,427	\$6,910,401	\$4,414,152	\$6,603,974	\$745,638	\$2,754,066	\$4,684,378	\$186,688	\$3,126,494	\$2,728,700	\$39,437,917
Total Support	\$72,737,742	\$62,928,714	\$46,231,982	\$75,313,746	\$12,288,770	\$34,178,042	\$53,923,184	\$493,787	\$40,950,721	\$27,456,440	\$426,503,128
Recipients	3,428	2,684	1,999	3,459	418	1,425	2,331	88	1,678	1,068	18,578
Average Award	\$21,217	\$23,448	\$23,124	\$21,774	\$29,434	\$23,986	\$23,131	\$5,590	\$24,404	\$25,708	\$22,957
Research Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$13,740,355	\$11,268,036	\$4,843,613	\$9,286,907	\$849,376	\$3,565,337	\$7,023,795	\$1,863,693	\$3,331,084	\$2,073,264	\$57,845,460
Fee Remission	\$5,384,919	\$5,954,595	\$1,833,565	\$3,890,332	\$255,195	\$1,304,311	\$3,316,180	\$820,336	\$1,150,622	\$1,134,960	\$25,045,016
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$742,817	\$1,297,785	\$0	\$359,822	\$0	\$60,723	\$735,970	\$0	\$287,598	\$188,312	\$3,673,027
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,776,165	\$1,759,697	\$677,074	\$1,211,250	\$74,888	\$425,646	\$182,867	\$40,466	\$312,076	\$294,780	\$6,754,909
Total Support	\$21,644,256	\$20,280,113	\$7,354,252	\$14,748,311	\$1,179,459	\$5,356,016	\$11,258,812	\$2,724,496	\$5,081,380	\$3,691,316	\$93,318,413
Recipients	1,471	1,193	592	1,167	131	450	630	129	302	252	6,316
Average Award	\$14,713	\$16,997	\$12,430	\$12,634	\$9,038	\$11,911	\$17,870	\$21,120	\$16,844	\$14,648	\$14,774
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$28,566,311	\$15,143,766	\$11,480,986	\$18,314,341	\$1,209,236	\$6,768,668	\$16,506,590	\$4,651,576	\$11,225,310	\$4,870,599	\$118,737,383
Fee Remission	\$10,712,564	\$7,292,444	\$4,883,726	\$6,846,254	\$475,472	\$2,713,932	\$8,342,848	\$2,241,582	\$4,014,592	\$2,050,708	\$49,574,122
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$1,673,525	\$1,486,280	\$0	\$1,573,502	\$0	\$115,640	\$2,528,835	\$0	\$752,736	\$316,170	\$8,446,689

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2016-17

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,658,539	\$2,382,692	\$1,580,657	\$2,196,024	\$107,791	\$836,145	\$393,374	\$38,900	\$1,050,210	\$683,489	\$11,927,820
Total Support	\$43,610,938	\$26,305,181	\$17,945,369	\$28,930,122	\$1,792,500	\$10,434,385	\$27,771,647	\$6,932,058	\$17,042,847	\$7,920,966	\$188,686,014
Recipients	1,520	1,100	792	1,272	123	553	1,099	213	674	335	7,681
Average Award	\$28,691	\$23,904	\$22,658	\$22,741	\$14,633	\$18,857	\$25,278	\$32,494	\$25,286	\$23,668	\$24,565
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$13,435,270	\$6,570,553	\$3,172,374	\$6,841,202	\$511,022	\$2,248,518	\$6,274,625	\$1,183,194	\$4,662,799	\$1,666,499	\$46,566,054
Fee Remission	\$4,936,103	\$3,250,187	\$1,225,088	\$2,610,023	\$162,813	\$922,670	\$3,239,026	\$549,631	\$1,570,083	\$724,102	\$19,189,726
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$1,120,825	\$682,423	\$0	\$632,110	\$0	\$38,084	\$1,173,259	\$0	\$313,811	\$164,731	\$4,125,244
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,621,223	\$1,043,548	\$404,121	\$801,425	\$44,907	\$280,764	\$132,635	\$10,587	\$417,720	\$229,448	\$4,986,378
Total Support	\$21,113,421	\$11,546,711	\$4,801,583	\$10,884,760	\$718,742	\$3,490,036	\$10,819,545	\$1,743,411	\$6,964,412	\$2,784,780	\$74,867,401
Recipients	958	556	295	650	59	222	499	75	323	147	3,783
Average Award	\$22,051	\$20,751	\$16,277	\$16,742	\$12,182	\$15,745	\$21,668	\$23,349	\$21,562	\$18,987	\$19,788
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$164,111	\$628,457	\$554,124	\$185,339	\$0	\$291,111	\$6,811,611	\$51,851	\$81,632	\$411,957	\$9,180,192
Fee Remission	\$88,267	\$390,200	\$196,676	\$40,600	\$0	\$133,607	\$3,330,441	\$35,395	\$35,740	\$145,724	\$4,396,649
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$16,498	\$83,487	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,015	\$1,149,880	\$0	\$5,034	\$25,480	\$1,282,394
Health Insurance Remissions	\$19,058	\$110,414	\$69,365	\$18,131	\$0	\$30,806	\$267,993	\$0	\$8,551	\$49,983	\$574,301
Total Support	\$287,933	\$1,212,558	\$820,165	\$244,071	\$0	\$457,539	\$11,559,925	\$87,246	\$130,956	\$633,144	\$15,433,536
Recipients	31	101	90	37	0	64	795	7	11	43	1,179
Average Award	\$9,288	\$12,045	\$9,113	\$6,538	\$0	\$7,112	\$14,541	\$13,087	\$11,905	\$14,724	\$13,090
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$55,906,047	\$33,610,812	\$20,051,098	\$34,627,789	\$2,569,634	\$12,873,634	\$36,616,621	\$7,750,314	\$19,300,823	\$9,022,319	\$232,329,089
Fee Remission	\$21,121,852	\$16,887,426	\$8,139,055	\$13,387,210	\$893,481	\$5,074,520	\$18,228,496	\$3,646,944	\$6,771,036	\$4,055,494	\$98,205,513
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$3,553,664	\$3,549,976	\$0	\$2,565,435	\$0	\$216,462	\$5,587,945	\$0	\$1,359,180	\$694,692	\$17,527,354
Health Insurance Remissions	\$6,074,985	\$5,296,350	\$2,731,217	\$4,226,831	\$227,586	\$1,573,361	\$976,869	\$89,953	\$1,788,556	\$1,257,700	\$24,243,408
Total Support	\$86,656,548	\$59,344,564	\$30,921,369	\$54,807,264	\$3,690,701	\$19,737,977	\$61,409,930	\$11,487,211	\$29,219,596	\$15,030,205	\$372,305,365
Recipients	3,183	2,321	1,411	2,484	254	1,014	2,173	338	1,043	630	14,852
Average Award	\$27,228	\$25,564	\$21,909	\$22,065	\$14,530	\$19,465	\$28,260	\$33,952	\$28,006	\$23,845	\$25,068
Subtotal - All Assistantships											
<i>UC Support</i>											
Earnings	\$52,872,496	\$46,456,909	\$30,531,665	\$52,360,216	\$8,123,431	\$23,817,822	\$8,034,124	\$2,170,781	\$27,279,441	\$17,658,636	\$269,305,520
Fee Remission	\$30,325,666	\$26,699,645	\$17,720,596	\$28,171,156	\$4,521,831	\$12,283,489	\$4,548,767	\$820,336	\$14,738,617	\$9,999,424	\$149,829,528
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$742,817	\$1,297,785	\$0	\$359,822	\$0	\$60,723	\$735,970	\$0	\$287,598	\$188,312	\$3,673,027
Health Insurance Remissions	\$8,899,046	\$8,659,772	\$5,065,807	\$7,808,846	\$820,255	\$3,177,732	\$328,005	\$222,350	\$3,438,321	\$2,994,146	\$41,414,280
Total Support	\$92,840,024	\$83,114,111	\$53,318,068	\$88,700,041	\$13,465,517	\$39,339,765	\$13,646,866	\$3,213,468	\$45,743,977	\$30,840,518	\$464,222,355
Recipients	4,187	3,260	2,199	4,021	438	1,587	873	208	1,795	1,148	19,715
Average Award	\$22,174	\$25,493	\$24,250	\$22,061	\$30,743	\$24,796	\$15,629	\$15,425	\$25,489	\$26,874	\$23,546
<i>Federal Support</i>											
Earnings	\$28,602,744	\$15,142,956	\$11,483,232	\$18,340,011	\$1,209,236	\$6,782,035	\$16,514,857	\$4,651,576	\$11,223,552	\$4,886,194	\$118,836,394
Fee Remission	\$10,739,222	\$7,292,444	\$4,885,325	\$6,849,500	\$475,472	\$2,720,762	\$8,346,403	\$2,241,582	\$4,014,592	\$2,059,392	\$49,624,693
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$1,673,525	\$1,486,280	\$0	\$1,573,502	\$0	\$115,640	\$2,528,835	\$0	\$752,736	\$316,170	\$8,446,689
Health Insurance Remissions	\$2,665,630	\$2,382,692	\$1,581,153	\$2,197,918	\$107,791	\$838,125	\$393,918	\$38,900	\$1,050,210	\$686,582	\$11,942,919
Total Support	\$43,681,122	\$26,304,371	\$17,949,710	\$28,960,932	\$1,792,500	\$10,456,562	\$27,784,014	\$6,932,058	\$17,041,090	\$7,948,338	\$188,850,696

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF AWARD - ALL SOURCES 2016-17

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Recipients	1,529	1,101	798	1,277	123	554	1,099	213	674	339	7,708
Average Award	\$28,568	\$23,882	\$22,493	\$22,670	\$14,633	\$18,863	\$25,289	\$32,494	\$25,284	\$23,423	\$24,500
<i>Outside Agency Support</i>											
Earnings	\$13,549,799	\$6,574,595	\$3,172,374	\$6,870,277	\$513,463	\$2,248,518	\$6,279,144	\$1,183,194	\$4,662,799	\$1,673,183	\$46,727,343
Fee Remission	\$5,015,719	\$3,250,464	\$1,225,088	\$2,622,453	\$162,813	\$922,670	\$3,240,930	\$549,631	\$1,570,083	\$728,200	\$19,288,051
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$1,120,825	\$682,423	\$0	\$632,110	\$0	\$38,084	\$1,173,259	\$0	\$313,811	\$164,731	\$4,125,244
Health Insurance Remissions	\$1,642,117	\$1,043,673	\$404,121	\$805,346	\$45,178	\$280,764	\$133,074	\$10,587	\$417,720	\$230,772	\$5,013,351
Total Support	\$21,328,460	\$11,551,155	\$4,801,583	\$10,930,186	\$721,454	\$3,490,036	\$10,826,407	\$1,743,411	\$6,964,412	\$2,796,885	\$75,153,989
Recipients	973	558	295	657	61	222	505	75	323	148	3,816
Average Award	\$21,932	\$20,685	\$16,277	\$16,641	\$11,827	\$15,745	\$21,438	\$23,349	\$21,562	\$18,941	\$19,696
<i>Unknown Source</i>											
Earnings	\$723,730	\$681,719	\$702,708	\$227,386	\$0	\$291,111	\$34,266,088	\$51,862	\$83,432	\$567,533	\$37,595,568
Fee Remission	\$652,838	\$417,820	\$286,995	\$1,283,770	\$0	\$305,723	\$22,853,609	\$35,395	\$323,573	\$232,992	\$26,392,715
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$16,498	\$83,487	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,015	\$1,149,880	\$0	\$5,034	\$25,480	\$1,282,394
Health Insurance Remissions	\$151,619	\$120,614	\$94,287	\$18,695	\$0	\$30,806	\$4,806,250	\$4,804	\$8,800	\$74,901	\$5,310,775
Total Support	\$1,544,685	\$1,303,640	\$1,083,990	\$1,529,851	\$0	\$629,655	\$63,075,828	\$92,061	\$420,838	\$900,905	\$70,581,453
Recipients	135	119	123	200	0	84	2,736	8	56	74	3,534
Average Award	\$11,485	\$10,986	\$8,789	\$7,654	\$0	\$7,526	\$23,056	\$12,008	\$7,515	\$12,120	\$19,973
<i>All Sources</i>											
Earnings	\$95,748,768	\$68,856,179	\$45,889,979	\$77,797,890	\$9,846,130	\$33,139,486	\$65,094,213	\$8,057,413	\$43,249,223	\$24,785,545	\$472,464,826
Fee Remission	\$46,733,446	\$37,660,372	\$24,118,004	\$38,926,879	\$5,160,117	\$16,232,644	\$38,989,709	\$3,646,944	\$20,646,864	\$13,020,008	\$245,134,987
Nonresident Tuition Remission	\$3,553,664	\$3,549,976	\$0	\$2,565,435	\$0	\$216,462	\$5,587,945	\$0	\$1,359,180	\$694,692	\$17,527,354
Health Insurance Remissions	\$13,389,507	\$12,218,815	\$7,197,649	\$10,834,447	\$975,675	\$4,372,918	\$5,777,856	\$6,699,721	\$4,915,050	\$4,067,880	\$70,449,519
Total Support	\$159,425,385	\$122,285,342	\$77,205,632	\$130,124,652	\$15,981,922	\$53,961,510	\$115,449,724	\$18,404,078	\$70,170,317	\$42,568,125	\$805,576,686
Recipients	5,249	3,720	2,585	4,755	476	1,828	3,588	1,703	2,160	1,300	27,363
Average Award	\$30,374	\$32,871	\$29,871	\$27,364	\$33,611	\$29,516	\$32,175	\$10,809	\$32,491	\$32,755	\$29,441
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$393,299,765	\$262,504,281	\$186,287,530	\$425,691,837	\$23,380,735	\$107,744,894	\$216,010,929	\$162,157,546	\$110,359,668	\$62,543,776	\$1,949,980,960
Recipients	8,927	6,259	4,550	9,988	505	2,647	5,309	2,946	2,608	1,549	45,289
Average Award	\$44,059	\$41,937	\$40,940	\$42,620	\$46,298	\$40,697	\$40,684	\$55,050	\$42,314	\$40,369	\$43,057
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$7,780,971	\$19,925,899	\$5,229,283	\$25,901,445	\$312,139	\$2,205,672	\$6,065,872	\$13,721,782	\$3,447,449	\$920,064	\$85,510,576
Recipients	972	1,261	488	1,762	17	304	460	432	706	187	6,589
Average Award	\$8,004	\$15,803	\$10,705	\$14,699	\$18,918	\$7,256	\$13,177	\$31,763	\$4,882	\$4,929	\$12,977
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$401,080,736	\$282,430,180	\$191,516,813	\$451,593,282	\$23,692,874	\$109,950,566	\$222,076,801	\$175,879,327	\$113,807,117	\$63,463,840	\$2,035,491,536
Recipients	8,997	6,302	4,583	10,160	507	2,660	5,371	2,970	2,625	1,553	45,727
Average Award	\$44,579	\$44,816	\$41,789	\$44,449	\$46,778	\$41,339	\$41,348	\$59,219	\$43,354	\$40,875	\$44,514

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2016-17

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2016-17 Full Year Equiv Enroll	41,653	36,849	34,037	45,277	7,524	23,236	35,902	3,061	25,318	18,840	271,696
State of California											
Total	\$85,620,713	\$112,456,347	\$139,298,724	\$115,923,575	\$52,227,127	\$127,249,954	\$103,697,064	\$20,948	\$98,055,143	\$77,673,105	\$912,222,699
Recipients	8,717	10,716	13,238	11,405	4,817	11,887	9,958	3	9,278	7,192	87,211
Average Award	\$9,823	\$10,494	\$10,523	\$10,164	\$10,841	\$10,705	\$10,414	\$6,983	\$10,569	\$10,800	\$10,460
University of California											
Total	\$264,076,450	\$193,271,218	\$154,727,655	\$274,852,108	\$37,078,752	\$110,030,544	\$153,307,429	\$64,762,343	\$105,701,747	\$89,771,496	\$1,447,579,742
Recipients	23,218	22,696	18,612	24,363	4,443	13,941	17,906	2,607	13,797	10,713	152,297
Average Award	\$11,374	\$8,516	\$8,313	\$11,281	\$8,345	\$7,892	\$8,562	\$24,839	\$7,661	\$8,380	\$9,505
Federal Funds											
Total	\$205,592,627	\$206,605,159	\$201,527,764	\$293,856,391	\$46,337,405	\$150,840,193	\$162,607,854	\$76,026,007	\$123,429,351	\$111,976,672	\$1,578,799,424
Recipients	15,291	18,596	18,211	20,368	5,462	15,650	16,099	1,694	12,473	10,409	134,252
Average Award	\$13,445	\$11,111	\$11,067	\$14,427	\$8,484	\$9,638	\$10,101	\$44,880	\$9,896	\$10,758	\$11,760
Private and Outside Agency											
Total	\$34,709,786	\$16,347,520	\$14,712,309	\$33,629,798	\$3,027,081	\$7,481,913	\$23,392,727	\$2,944,170	\$11,393,227	\$8,696,819	\$156,335,349
Recipients	3,841	2,917	2,090	3,925	833	1,510	2,694	179	1,755	1,191	20,935
Average Award	\$9,037	\$5,604	\$7,039	\$8,569	\$3,634	\$4,954	\$8,684	\$16,417	\$6,491	\$7,305	\$7,468
Subtotal - Above Categories											
Total	\$589,999,576	\$528,680,244	\$510,266,452	\$718,261,873	\$138,670,365	\$395,602,604	\$443,005,074	\$143,753,468	\$338,579,468	\$288,118,091	\$4,094,937,215
Recipients	26,612	25,755	23,821	29,800	6,765	19,063	21,623	2,745	17,013	13,140	186,337
Average Award	\$22,171	\$20,527	\$21,421	\$24,102	\$20,498	\$20,752	\$20,488	\$52,368	\$19,902	\$21,926	\$21,976
Assistantships											
<i>Readers and Tutors</i>											
Total Support	\$7,980,836	\$2,338,541	\$2,889,649	\$4,129,452	\$103,782	\$1,303,150	\$5,413,671	\$108,995	\$1,203,739	\$1,267,746	\$26,739,562
Recipients	1,867	993	667	1,358	75	523	1,770	49	574	815	8,690
Average Award	\$4,274	\$2,356	\$4,330	\$3,041	\$1,391	\$2,489	\$3,059	\$2,240	\$2,097	\$1,556	\$3,077
<i>Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$70,243,320	\$61,609,293	\$43,860,896	\$72,568,066	\$12,298,042	\$33,915,261	\$52,086,998	\$384,792	\$40,573,224	\$27,364,002	\$414,903,894
Recipients	3,378	2,607	1,777	3,213	419	1,312	2,325	49	1,644	1,043	17,768
Average Award	\$20,794	\$23,632	\$24,678	\$22,586	\$29,386	\$25,843	\$22,400	\$7,800	\$24,686	\$26,229	\$23,351
<i>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$78,224,157	\$63,947,834	\$46,750,545	\$76,697,518	\$12,401,824	\$35,218,411	\$57,500,669	\$493,787	\$41,776,963	\$28,631,748	\$441,643,456
Recipients	4,808	3,187	2,290	4,096	487	1,732	3,629	88	2,011	1,776	24,106
Average Award	\$16,268	\$20,063	\$20,414	\$18,726	\$25,459	\$20,328	\$15,843	\$5,590	\$20,771	\$16,121	\$18,321
<i>Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$86,656,548	\$59,344,564	\$30,921,899	\$54,817,174	\$3,695,741	\$19,741,491	\$61,418,941	\$11,487,211	\$29,231,967	\$15,033,467	\$372,349,003
Recipients	3,183	2,321	1,412	2,486	255	1,017	2,174	338	1,045	633	14,865

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TOTAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2016-17

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Average Award	\$27,228	\$25,564	\$21,894	\$22,053	\$14,503	\$19,407	\$28,250	\$33,952	\$27,964	\$23,762	\$25,050
<i>Subtotal - Teaching and Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$164,911,800	\$123,304,462	\$77,724,724	\$131,518,333	\$16,100,016	\$55,005,394	\$119,036,219	\$18,404,078	\$71,008,930	\$43,746,696	\$820,760,652
Recipients	6,629	4,224	2,876	5,393	546	2,139	4,888	1,703	2,495	2,009	32,901
Average Award	\$24,877	\$29,191	\$27,021	\$24,387	\$29,489	\$25,715	\$24,355	\$10,809	\$28,461	\$21,779	\$24,946
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$754,911,375	\$651,984,706	\$587,991,176	\$849,780,206	\$154,770,381	\$450,607,998	\$562,041,294	\$162,157,546	\$409,588,398	\$331,864,787	\$4,915,697,867
Recipients	28,134	27,019	24,427	31,085	6,829	19,713	23,417	2,946	17,538	13,664	194,772
Average Award	\$26,832	\$24,130	\$24,072	\$27,338	\$22,665	\$22,859	\$24,001	\$55,050	\$23,354	\$24,287	\$25,238
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$28,369,998	\$47,976,717	\$22,266,258	\$52,698,198	\$7,165,668	\$15,477,099	\$33,349,013	\$13,721,782	\$18,790,325	\$11,859,899	\$251,674,956
Recipients	9,234	10,055	6,763	11,140	1,871	4,273	8,305	432	7,283	4,286	63,643
Average Award	\$3,072	\$4,771	\$3,292	\$4,730	\$3,831	\$3,622	\$4,016	\$31,763	\$2,580	\$2,767	\$3,954
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$783,281,373	\$699,961,423	\$610,257,434	\$902,478,404	\$161,936,049	\$466,085,097	\$595,390,307	\$175,879,327	\$428,378,723	\$343,724,686	\$5,167,372,823
Recipients	30,296	29,085	25,435	33,341	6,953	20,092	25,450	2,970	19,029	14,391	207,041
Average Award	\$25,854	\$24,066	\$23,992	\$27,068	\$23,289	\$23,198	\$23,394	\$59,219	\$22,513	\$23,885	\$24,958

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2016-17

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2016-17 Full Year Equiv Enroll	30,918	30,015	28,821	32,704	7,011	20,237	29,359	0	22,615	17,090	218,770
State of California											
Total	\$85,576,242	\$111,681,964	\$139,298,724	\$115,601,681	\$52,214,833	\$126,704,549	\$103,567,444	\$0	\$97,893,981	\$77,313,193	\$909,852,610
Recipients	8,709	10,643	13,238	11,384	4,816	11,841	9,947	0	9,264	7,159	87,002
Average Award	\$9,826	\$10,493	\$10,523	\$10,155	\$10,841	\$10,700	\$10,412	\$0	\$10,567	\$10,799	\$10,458
University of California											
Total	\$143,820,273	\$132,449,653	\$106,581,862	\$137,794,724	\$31,570,109	\$79,092,096	\$104,768,585	\$0	\$79,303,819	\$77,880,962	\$893,262,081
Recipients	16,375	17,929	15,236	16,794	4,009	12,286	14,413	0	11,786	9,619	118,446
Average Award	\$8,783	\$7,388	\$6,995	\$8,205	\$7,875	\$6,438	\$7,269	\$0	\$6,729	\$8,097	\$7,542
Federal Funds											
Total	\$107,848,573	\$133,315,310	\$145,028,661	\$151,976,570	\$44,968,536	\$129,216,107	\$122,547,459	\$0	\$111,262,357	\$104,530,318	\$1,050,693,890
Recipients	12,588	16,217	16,457	16,328	5,380	14,842	14,735	0	11,841	10,088	118,475
Average Award	\$8,568	\$8,221	\$8,812	\$9,308	\$8,359	\$8,706	\$8,317	\$0	\$9,396	\$10,362	\$8,869
Private and Outside Agency											
Total	\$18,880,108	\$11,014,378	\$10,275,308	\$17,321,714	\$2,518,074	\$6,806,469	\$11,560,381	\$0	\$9,929,960	\$8,417,969	\$96,724,360
Recipients	3,324	2,278	1,875	3,244	783	1,442	2,046	0	1,671	1,166	17,831
Average Award	\$5,679	\$4,835	\$5,480	\$5,339	\$3,218	\$4,719	\$5,649	\$0	\$5,941	\$7,219	\$5,425
Subtotal - Above Categories											
Total	\$356,125,196	\$388,461,305	\$401,184,554	\$422,694,687	\$131,271,552	\$341,819,220	\$342,443,869	\$0	\$298,390,117	\$268,142,441	\$2,950,532,941
Recipients	18,634	20,578	19,809	20,805	6,315	17,026	17,521	0	14,812	11,931	147,431
Average Award	\$19,112	\$18,878	\$20,253	\$20,316	\$20,787	\$20,076	\$19,544	\$0	\$20,146	\$22,474	\$20,013
Assistantships											
<i>Readers and Tutors</i>											
Total Support	\$2,045,623	\$902,424	\$518,562	\$1,323,199	\$94,966	\$1,028,557	\$3,365,391	\$0	\$788,070	\$1,122,282	\$11,189,073
Recipients	1,079	496	291	633	69	308	1,289	0	333	704	5,203
Average Award	\$1,895	\$1,819	\$1,784	\$2,089	\$1,384	\$3,344	\$2,610	\$0	\$2,367	\$1,593	\$2,151
<i>Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$3,440,792	\$116,697	\$0	\$60,573	\$18,088	\$11,813	\$212,094	\$0	\$38,172	\$53,026	\$3,951,255
Recipients	424	10	0	5	1	1	19	0	4	6	469
Average Award	\$8,114	\$11,510	\$0	\$13,297	\$18,088	\$11,813	\$11,229	\$0	\$10,736	\$9,450	\$8,429
<i>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$5,486,414	\$1,019,120	\$518,562	\$1,383,772	\$113,054	\$1,040,370	\$3,577,485	\$0	\$826,242	\$1,175,308	\$15,140,328
Recipients	1,380	504	291	637	70	308	1,298	0	333	708	5,528
Average Award	\$3,976	\$2,024	\$1,784	\$2,172	\$1,624	\$3,382	\$2,756	\$0	\$2,479	\$1,660	\$2,739
<i>Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$0	\$0	\$530	\$9,910	\$5,040	\$3,514	\$9,011	\$0	\$12,372	\$3,262	\$43,638
Recipients	0	0	1	2	1	3	1	0	2	2	12

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2016-17

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Average Award	\$0	\$0	\$530	\$5,574	\$6,047	\$1,091	\$8,110	\$0	\$6,186	\$1,398	\$3,554
<i>Subtotal - Teaching and Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$5,486,414	\$1,019,120	\$519,092	\$1,393,682	\$118,094	\$1,043,884	\$3,586,496	\$0	\$838,613	\$1,178,570	\$15,183,966
Recipients	1,380	504	292	638	70	311	1,299	0	335	709	5,538
Average Award	\$3,976	\$2,024	\$1,779	\$2,185	\$1,676	\$3,359	\$2,760	\$0	\$2,501	\$1,662	\$2,742
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$361,611,610	\$389,480,425	\$401,703,646	\$424,088,369	\$131,389,645	\$342,863,104	\$346,030,365	\$0	\$299,228,730	\$269,321,011	\$2,965,716,907
Recipients	19,208	20,760	19,876	21,097	6,324	17,066	18,108	0	14,930	12,115	149,483
Average Award	\$18,826	\$18,761	\$20,210	\$20,102	\$20,777	\$20,091	\$19,109	\$0	\$20,042	\$22,231	\$19,840
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$20,589,027	\$28,050,818	\$17,036,975	\$26,796,753	\$6,853,529	\$13,271,427	\$27,283,141	\$0	\$15,342,875	\$10,939,835	\$166,164,380
Recipients	8,262	8,794	6,275	9,378	1,854	3,969	7,845	0	6,577	4,099	57,054
Average Award	\$2,492	\$3,190	\$2,715	\$2,857	\$3,696	\$3,344	\$3,478	\$0	\$2,333	\$2,669	\$2,912
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$382,200,638	\$417,531,243	\$418,740,621	\$450,885,122	\$138,243,175	\$356,134,531	\$373,313,506	\$0	\$314,571,606	\$280,260,846	\$3,131,881,287
Recipients	21,299	22,783	20,852	23,181	6,447	17,432	20,079	0	16,403	12,838	161,314
Average Award	\$17,945	\$18,327	\$20,081	\$19,451	\$21,443	\$20,430	\$18,592	\$0	\$19,177	\$21,831	\$19,415

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2016-17

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
2016-17 Full Year Equiv Enroll	10,734	6,834	5,216	12,572	513	2,999	6,543	3,061	2,703	1,750	52,926
State of California											
Total	\$44,471	\$774,383	\$0	\$321,894	\$12,294	\$545,405	\$129,620	\$20,948	\$161,162	\$359,912	\$2,370,089
Recipients	8	73	0	21	1	46	10	3	14	33	209
Average Award	\$5,559	\$10,657	\$0	\$15,328	\$12,294	\$11,771	\$12,680	\$6,983	\$11,512	\$10,906	\$11,328
University of California											
Total	\$120,256,177	\$60,821,565	\$48,145,794	\$137,057,385	\$5,508,643	\$30,938,448	\$48,538,845	\$64,762,343	\$26,397,928	\$11,890,534	\$554,317,662
Recipients	6,843	4,767	3,376	7,569	435	1,656	3,494	2,607	2,011	1,094	33,851
Average Award	\$17,575	\$12,758	\$14,260	\$18,109	\$12,678	\$18,687	\$13,894	\$24,839	\$13,127	\$10,869	\$16,375
Federal Funds											
Total	\$97,744,054	\$73,289,849	\$56,499,103	\$141,879,822	\$1,368,869	\$21,624,087	\$40,060,395	\$76,026,007	\$12,166,994	\$7,446,354	\$528,105,534
Recipients	2,703	2,379	1,753	4,041	82	808	1,364	1,694	632	321	15,777
Average Award	\$36,165	\$30,809	\$32,224	\$35,113	\$16,694	\$26,751	\$29,371	\$44,880	\$19,252	\$23,219	\$33,474
Private and Outside Agency											
Total	\$15,829,678	\$5,333,142	\$4,437,001	\$16,308,084	\$509,007	\$675,444	\$11,832,346	\$2,944,170	\$1,463,267	\$278,850	\$59,610,989
Recipients	516	639	215	680	51	68	647	179	84	24	3,104
Average Award	\$30,663	\$8,342	\$20,637	\$23,969	\$10,079	\$9,933	\$18,283	\$16,417	\$17,489	\$11,395	\$19,204
Subtotal - Above Categories											
Total	\$233,874,380	\$140,218,939	\$109,081,898	\$295,567,185	\$7,398,813	\$53,783,384	\$100,561,205	\$143,753,468	\$40,189,351	\$19,975,650	\$1,144,404,274
Recipients	7,978	5,177	4,013	8,995	450	2,037	4,101	2,745	2,201	1,209	38,906
Average Award	\$29,315	\$27,085	\$27,184	\$32,859	\$16,442	\$26,409	\$24,519	\$52,368	\$18,259	\$16,518	\$29,415
Assistantships											
<i>Readers and Tutors</i>											
Total Support	\$5,935,214	\$1,436,117	\$2,371,087	\$2,806,253	\$8,816	\$274,593	\$2,048,281	\$108,995	\$415,669	\$145,464	\$15,550,489
Recipients	788	497	377	724	6	216	480	49	241	110	3,488
Average Award	\$7,534	\$2,892	\$6,295	\$3,874	\$1,469	\$1,272	\$4,265	\$2,240	\$1,725	\$1,318	\$4,459
<i>Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$66,802,529	\$61,492,596	\$43,860,896	\$72,507,492	\$12,279,954	\$33,903,448	\$51,874,903	\$384,792	\$40,535,052	\$27,310,976	\$410,952,639
Recipients	2,954	2,597	1,777	3,208	418	1,311	2,306	49	1,640	1,038	17,299
Average Award	\$22,614	\$23,679	\$24,678	\$22,599	\$29,413	\$25,854	\$22,492	\$7,800	\$24,716	\$26,320	\$23,756
<i>Subtotal - Readers, Tutors, and Teaching Assistants</i>											
Total Support	\$72,737,742	\$62,928,714	\$46,231,982	\$75,313,746	\$12,288,770	\$34,178,042	\$53,923,184	\$493,787	\$40,950,721	\$27,456,440	\$426,503,128
Recipients	3,428	2,684	1,999	3,459	418	1,425	2,331	88	1,678	1,068	18,578
Average Award	\$21,217	\$23,448	\$23,124	\$21,774	\$29,434	\$23,986	\$23,131	\$5,590	\$24,404	\$25,708	\$22,957
<i>Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$86,656,548	\$59,344,564	\$30,921,369	\$54,807,264	\$3,690,701	\$19,737,977	\$61,409,930	\$11,487,211	\$29,219,596	\$15,030,205	\$372,305,365
Recipients	3,183	2,321	1,411	2,484	254	1,014	2,173	338	1,043	630	14,852

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
GRADUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 2016-17

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	All Campuses
Average Award	\$27,228	\$25,564	\$21,909	\$22,065	\$14,530	\$19,465	\$28,260	\$33,952	\$28,006	\$23,845	\$25,068
<i>Subtotal - Teaching and Research Assistantships</i>											
Total Support	\$159,425,385	\$122,285,342	\$77,205,632	\$130,124,652	\$15,981,922	\$53,961,510	\$115,449,724	\$18,404,078	\$70,170,317	\$42,568,125	\$805,576,686
Recipients	5,249	3,720	2,585	4,755	476	1,828	3,588	1,703	2,160	1,300	27,363
Average Award	\$30,374	\$32,871	\$29,871	\$27,364	\$33,611	\$29,516	\$32,175	\$10,809	\$32,491	\$32,755	\$29,441
Summary - All Support Including Assistantships											
Total Support	\$393,299,765	\$262,504,281	\$186,287,530	\$425,691,837	\$23,380,735	\$107,744,894	\$216,010,929	\$162,157,546	\$110,359,668	\$62,543,776	\$1,949,980,960
Recipients	8,927	6,259	4,550	9,988	505	2,647	5,309	2,946	2,608	1,549	45,289
Average Award	\$44,059	\$41,937	\$40,940	\$42,620	\$46,298	\$40,697	\$40,684	\$55,050	\$42,314	\$40,369	\$43,057
Other Campus Employment											
Total Support	\$7,780,971	\$19,925,899	\$5,229,283	\$25,901,445	\$312,139	\$2,205,672	\$6,065,872	\$13,721,782	\$3,447,449	\$920,064	\$85,510,576
Recipients	972	1,261	488	1,762	17	304	460	432	706	187	6,589
Average Award	\$8,004	\$15,803	\$10,705	\$14,699	\$18,918	\$7,256	\$13,177	\$31,763	\$4,882	\$4,929	\$12,977
Grand Total											
Total Support	\$401,080,736	\$282,430,180	\$191,516,813	\$451,593,282	\$23,692,874	\$109,950,566	\$222,076,801	\$175,879,327	\$113,807,117	\$63,463,840	\$2,035,491,536
Recipients	8,997	6,302	4,583	10,160	507	2,660	5,371	2,970	2,625	1,553	45,727
Average Award	\$44,579	\$44,816	\$41,789	\$44,449	\$46,778	\$41,339	\$41,348	\$59,219	\$43,354	\$40,875	\$44,514

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SUMMARY OF FEDERALLY AUTHORIZED SUPPORT, 2016-17

	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total*
Pell Grants			
Total	\$370,436,177	\$21,352	\$370,457,529
Recipients	84,613	7	84,620
Average Award	\$4,378	\$3,203	\$4,378
SEOG			
Total	\$10,722,605	\$11,172	\$10,733,777
Recipients	15,279	3	15,282
Average Award	\$702	\$3,724	\$702
Perkins			
Total	\$14,361,570	\$6,871,791	\$21,233,360
Recipients	10,087	1,149	11,235
Average Award	\$1,424	\$5,982	\$1,890
Federal Direct and Other Subsidized			
Total	\$286,193,950	\$7,907,116	\$294,101,065
Recipients	71,242	724	71,966
Average Award	\$4,017	\$10,927	\$4,087
Federal Direct Unsubsidized/PLUS			
Total	\$344,602,884	\$422,301,553	\$766,904,438
Recipients	46,710	12,396	59,106
Average Award	\$7,377	\$34,068	\$12,975
Work-Study			
Total	\$22,867,003	\$3,149,298	\$26,016,301
Recipients	13,248	766	14,015
Average Award	\$1,726	\$4,110	\$1,856
Scholarships and Fellowships			
Total	\$1,394,905	\$86,345,792	\$87,740,697
Recipients	342	3,021	3,363
Average Award	\$4,082	\$28,577	\$26,089
Other Federal Support			
Total	\$114,797	\$1,497,461	\$1,612,257
Recipients	26	36	62
Average Award	\$4,346	\$41,985	\$25,969
Summary - All Federal Support Excluding Assistantships			
Total	\$1,050,693,890	\$528,105,534	\$1,578,799,424
Recipients	118,475	15,777	134,252
Average Award	\$8,869	\$33,474	\$11,760

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

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SUMMARY OF UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS, 2016-17**

	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total*
Scholarships and Fellowships			
Total	\$135,488,216	\$494,427,925	\$629,916,141
Recipients	24,697	30,981	55,678
Average Award	\$5,486	\$15,959	\$11,314
Grants			
Total	\$746,020,962	\$57,486,774	\$803,507,736
Recipients	107,065	6,251	113,317
Average Award	\$6,968	\$9,196	\$7,091
Loans			
Total	\$5,412,180	\$2,399,084	\$7,811,264
Recipients	3,063	347	3,410
Average Award	\$1,767	\$6,907	\$2,291
Work-Study			
Total	\$6,340,723	\$3,879	\$6,344,602
Recipients	3,676	2	3,678
Average Award	\$1,725	\$1,939	\$1,725
Other Campus Employment			
Total	\$166,164,380	\$85,510,576	\$251,674,956
Recipients	57,054	6,589	63,643
Average Award	\$2,912	\$12,977	\$3,954
Summary - All University Support Excluding Assistantships			
Total	\$893,262,081	\$554,317,662	\$1,447,579,742
Recipients	118,446	33,851	152,297
Average Award	\$7,542	\$16,375	\$9,505

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