



UNIVERSITY  
OF  
CALIFORNIA

Michael V. Drake, MD  
President

March 7, 2025

Office of the President  
1111 Franklin St.  
Oakland, CA 94607

The Honorable Scott D. Wiener  
Chair, Joint Legislative Budget Committee  
1020 N Street, Room 553  
Sacramento, California 95814

universityofcalifornia.edu

Dear Senator Wiener:

CAMPUSES

- Berkeley
- Davis
- Irvine
- UCLA
- Merced
- Riverside
- San Diego
- San Francisco
- Santa Barbara
- Santa Cruz

Pursuant to Item 6440-001-0001, Section 2, Provision 5(a), of the 2024 Budget Act (AB 108, Chapter 35, Statutes of 2024), enclosed is the University of California’s annual report to the Legislature on Basic Needs, Mental Health, and Rapid Rehousing Fiscal Year 2023-24.

If you have any questions, Associate Vice President Cain Diaz would be pleased to speak with you. Cain can be reached by telephone at (510) 987-9350, or by email at [Cain.Diaz@ucop.edu](mailto:Cain.Diaz@ucop.edu).

MEDICAL CENTERS

- Davis
- Irvine
- UCLA
- San Diego
- San Francisco

Sincerely,

Michael V. Drake, MD  
President

NATIONAL LABORATORIES

- Lawrence Berkeley
- Lawrence Livermore
- Los Alamos

Enclosure

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE AND  
NATURAL RESOURCES

- cc: Senate Budget and Fiscal Review  
The Honorable John Laird, Chair  
Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Subcommittee #1  
(Attn: Mr. Diego Lopez)  
(Attn: Mr. Kirk Feely)  
The Honorable David A. Alvarez, Chair  
Assembly Education Finance Subcommittee #3  
(Attn: Mr. Mark Martin)  
(Attn: Ms. Sarah Haynes)  
Mr. Hans Hemann, Joint Legislative Budget Committee  
Ms. Jessica Holmes, Department of Finance  
Ms. Jessica Deitchman, Department of Finance  
Ms. Gabriela Chavez, Department of Finance  
Mr. Gabriel Petek, Legislative Analyst Office  
Ms. Jennifer Pacella, Legislative Analyst Office

Mr. Ian Klein, Legislative Analyst's Office  
Provost and Executive Vice President Katherine S. Newman  
Vice President and Vice Provost Yvette Gullatt  
Associate Vice Provost Cynthia Davalos  
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer Nathan Brostrom  
Senior Vice President Meredith Turner  
Vice President Pamela Brown  
Associate Vice President Cain Diaz  
Associate Vice President and Director Kathleen Fullerton

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**  
**AB 108 Basic Needs, Mental Health, and Rapid Rehousing Report**  
**Fiscal Year 2023–24**

**Introduction**

This legislative report provides information on allocations for student basic needs, mental health, and rapid rehousing pursuant to AB 108, Chapter 35, Budget Act of 2024. Appendix I includes the legislative language to which this report responds.

Relative to the 2022–23 State budget, the 2023–24 State budget included increases in State General Fund support for student basic needs (\$15.8 million total), rapid rehousing (\$3.7 million total), and mental health (\$21.3 million total).

**Background**

In 2023–24, the State of California provided UC an additional \$800,000 for basic needs, \$200,000 for rapid rehousing, and \$1,000,000 for mental health, bringing the total allocation across all three State-funded areas to \$40,800,000. Figure 1 provides a summary of the distribution of this funding by campus.

**Figure 1: Distribution of basic needs, mental health, and rapid rehousing funds by campus, 2023–24**

| <b>Campus</b>  | <b>Basic Needs</b> | <b>Rapid Rehousing</b> | <b>Mental Health</b> | <b>Total</b>      |
|--|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Berkeley   | 1,589,000          | 499,000                | 2,610,000            | 4,698,000         |
| Davis  | 1,675,000          | 374,000                | 2,606,000            | 4,655,000         |
| Irvine   | 1,641,000          | 420,000                | 2,539,000            | 4,600,000         |
| Los Angeles  | 1,540,000          | 429,000                | 2,758,000            | 4,727,000         |
| Merced   | 944,000            | 215,000                | 1,258,000            | 2,417,000         |
| Riverside  | 1,422,000          | 325,000                | 2,221,000            | 3,968,000         |
| San Diego  | 1,596,000          | 429,000                | 2,507,000            | 4,532,000         |
| San Francisco  | 685,000            | 178,000                | 642,000              | 1,505,000         |
| Santa Barbara  | 1,446,000          | 439,000                | 2,015,000            | 3,900,000         |
| Santa Cruz   | 1,259,000          | 392,000                | 1,644,000            | 3,295,000         |
| UCDC   | 53,000             | -                      | 50,000               | 103,000           |
| UCOP   | 450,000            | -                      | 450,000              | 900,000           |
| Blum Center Systemwide Research and Assessment (CEJA) <sup>1</sup> | 1,500,000          | -                      | -                    | -                 |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>15,800,000</b>  | <b>3,700,000</b>       | <b>21,300,000</b>    | <b>40,800,000</b> |

<sup>1</sup> The Center for Economic Justice and Action (CEJA) formerly the Blum Center at UC Santa Cruz provides consultation, research and assessment for higher education basic needs efforts. See page 7 for further details.

Historically, campus allocations were distributed to campuses based on an equity index informed by total student population, and the proportions of food- and housing-insecure students, as well as underserved students. In 2023, State funding increases were allocated to campuses based on the proportion of existing funding that campuses received, on average, each campus received a 10 percent increase in State funding. In response to the funding increases, campuses updated their basic needs, rapid rehousing, and mental health spending plans, created with input from community partners and students, staff, and faculty. See Appendix II for campus-by-campus programmatic budget summaries for basic needs programs as requested by the State Legislature.

## **Basic Needs**

The University of California recognizes that basic needs are not individual commodities. Rather, they comprise an interdependent system of resources that provide the minimum that students need to care for their health and well-being. These resources become the building blocks for students' academic success. The UC system defines basic needs as an ecosystem that supports financial stability by ensuring equitable access to nutritious and sufficient food; safe, secure, and adequate housing (to sleep, study, cook, and shower); health care to promote sustained mental and physical well-being; affordable transportation; resources for personal care; and emergency needs for students with dependents.<sup>2</sup>

### *Campus Basic Needs Efforts*

In fiscal year 2023–24 (July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024), UC served approximately 73,623 unique students across all food and housing programs and made approximately 457,745 student contacts systemwide. Figure 2 provides an overview of students served and student contacts across basic needs services by campus. The number of unique students served is calculated through a variety of data collection methods, such as the number of individual student identification cards that have been “swiped” at basic-needs centers. Due to differing data collection methods and data infrastructure available across campuses, minor duplications may occur. The total student contacts represent the total number of times students were served. This may also be calculated through various data collection methods, such as total number of student identification card swipes.

The total number of students served systemwide in 2023–24 decreased by six percent relative to the prior year, while the total number of student contacts increased by one percent. The slight rise in student contacts with a decrease in total students served suggests the likelihood of increased need for assistance per student across the system. UC Berkeley, Davis, Irvine, Merced, San Francisco and Santa Cruz experienced an increase in unique students served. UC Los Angeles, Riverside, San Diego and Santa Barbara experienced a decrease in the unique students served. This is likely due to variations in programming, partnerships, capacity, and data collection. However, systemwide data in the aggregate does not show significant changes from the previous year.

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<sup>2</sup> University of California Basic Needs [Initiative](#)

**Figure 2: Students served and student contacts for basic needs, 2023–24**

| <b>Campus</b> | <b>Total Unique Students Served</b> | <b>Total Student Contacts</b> |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Berkeley      | 7,896                               | 26,711                        |
| Davis         | 12,569                              | 94,673                        |
| Irvine        | 7,016                               | 31,962                        |
| Los Angeles   | 8,322                               | 66,830                        |
| Merced        | 3,822                               | 13,906                        |
| Riverside     | 5,456                               | 37,874                        |
| San Diego     | 7,248                               | 41,684                        |
| San Francisco | 2,270                               | 29,632                        |
| Santa Barbara | 10,971                              | 79,053                        |
| Santa Cruz    | 8,053                               | 35,420                        |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>73,623</b>                       | <b>457,745</b>                |

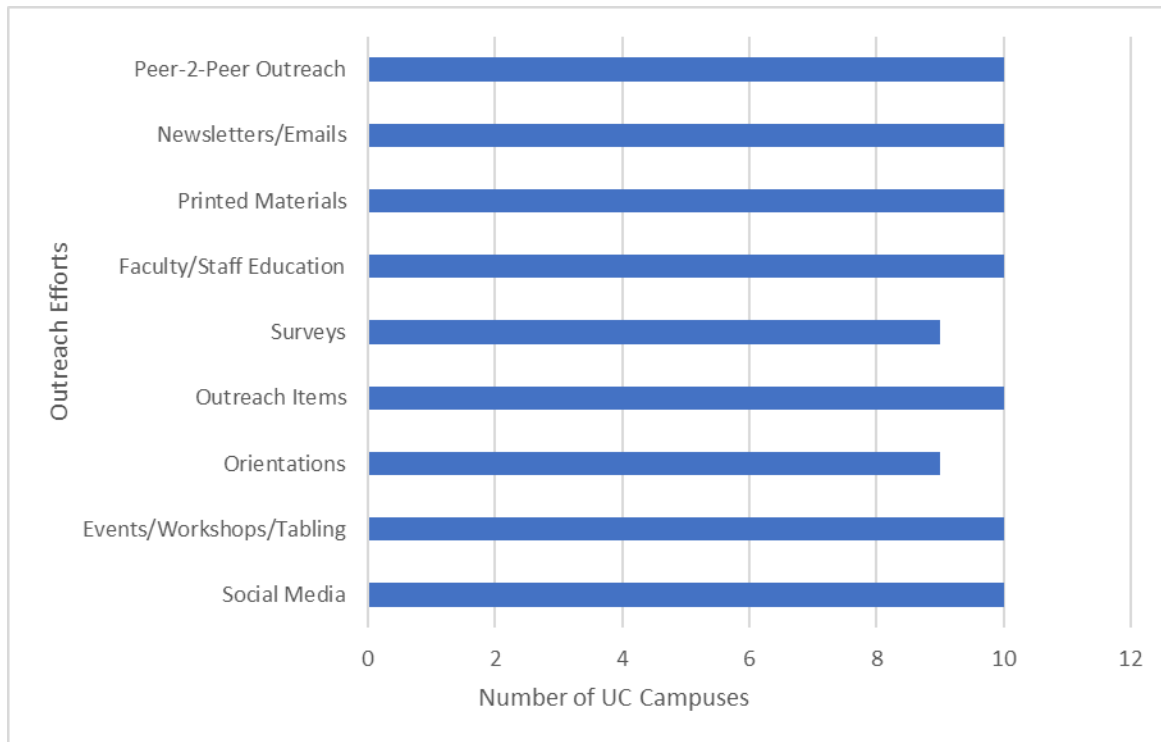
The rising cost of living in California results in increased financial strain on at-risk students as they strive to meet expenses like food, housing, utilities, childcare, transportation, internet access, hygienic supplies, and health insurance. Program costs also increase, including costs associated with food, hygiene, and other basic needs supplies distributed to students. In addition, other operational costs, such as staff wages and infrastructure needs—like gas to transport food across campuses—increase the costs of providing services. The increase in State funding has helped offset these costs.

In 2023–24, UC basic needs programs employed 56 full-time-equivalent professional staff members, 346 undergraduate students, and 76 graduate students. The provision of basic needs programs and services relies heavily on knowledgeable professional staff and students to support the work. This combination provides skilled support, along with stigma-reducing environments that diminish barriers for students reaching out for help. In addition, paid student positions offer students income and professional development opportunities while they are pursuing their academic goals.

### *Basic Needs Outreach*

Campuses have maintained consistent outreach efforts for basic needs and rapid rehousing programs, including food, housing, and case management services. Figure 3 depicts outreach programs common across the system, with the addition of surveys and printed material categories, compared to the 2022–23 legislative report. One campus began to do staff and faculty education, while a different campus added peer-to-peer outreach to their efforts. As a result, all ten campuses now offer both faculty and staff training, as well as peer-to-peer outreach services. These have become promising practices systemwide.

**Figure 3: Campus basic needs/rapid rehousing outreach efforts, 2023–24**



UC campuses are continually innovating, finding new or expanded ways to reach students. Such outreach is essential to reduce stigma and help students feel welcome while ensuring basic needs services are widely known throughout campus. Examples include:

- Teaching kitchens and cooking classes
- Non-transactional coffee shops where students can get nutritious food in a supportive and dignified environment
- Food trucks offering free or low-cost, nutritious food
- Free food and hygiene supply vending machines
- Pop-up food pantries, including those that offer fresh produce
- Free produce distributions with food sourced directly from the campus farm
- CalFresh application events, with staff from the Department of Social Services present, that offer same-day EBT cards to eligible students
- Same-day food recovery opportunities
- Secure space for students to store food for the day
- Social media outreach and engagement

UC campuses also are continually improving collaborations with state and local community partners to ensure that students have access to a variety of resources. Basic needs centers cannot

independently eliminate or prevent basic needs insecurities, poverty conditions, or lack of resources—particularly in a high-cost state. Partnering with local community resources ensures efficient use of State funding, and offers opportunities to build key organizational relationships, cross-referrals, and collaboration in achieving mutual student service goals. Appendix III lists local and state partners with which each campus had significant collaborations.

### *Food Security Support*

The high cost of living in California makes it difficult for low-resourced students to cover all their expenses, particularly in the face of unexpected events. Basic needs centers provide that necessary support. In 2024, 48 percent of respondents to the UC Undergraduate Experience Survey indicated they were food insecure.<sup>3</sup> Thirty-five percent of respondents to the 2023 UC Graduate Student Experience Survey indicated they were food insecure. Permanent State funding provides the primary means by which campuses maintain stable resources that students can trust to help them meet nutritional requirements.

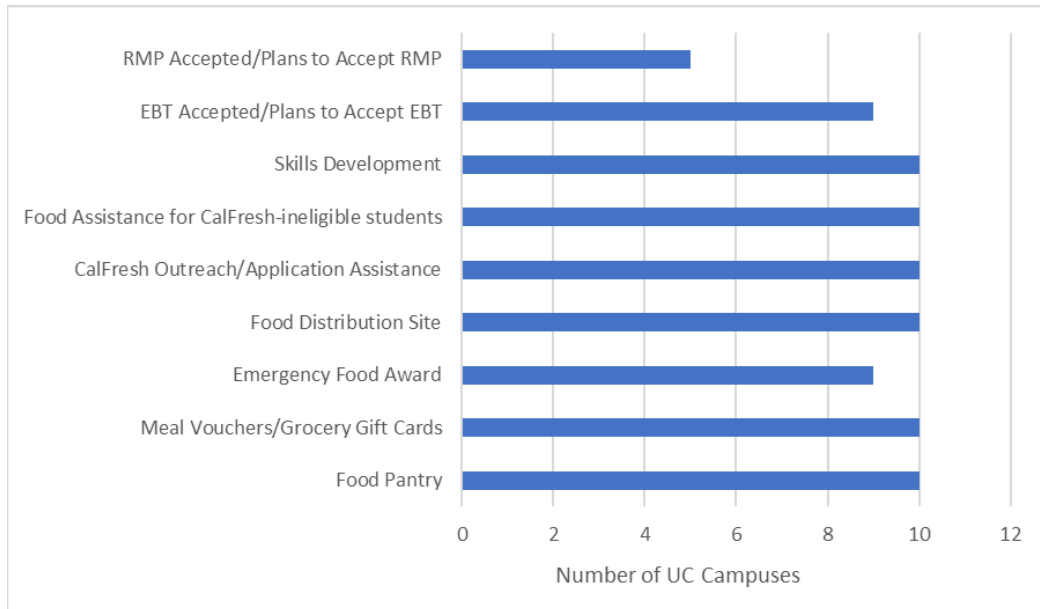
Emergency food award programs and food assistance for CalFresh-ineligible students increased this year, with one additional campus offering the former and two additional campuses offering the latter. Other common food assistance programs and supports have developed among the campuses. Figure 4 provides a description of food security services by campus. UC Berkeley, Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Diego, Santa Barbara and Santa Cruz accept EBT, while Merced plans to accept EBT. UC Riverside and San Francisco accept RMP while Berkeley, Davis and Santa Barbara plan to accept RMP.<sup>4</sup> State dollars made these programs possible by providing the consistent funding structure that enables campuses to make yearly decisions on how to best leverage funding with partner programs and services. For example, if a community or campus partner offers a skills development course for students one-year, basic needs programs can shift State funding that would have been used for this purpose to other high-needs areas that year.

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<sup>3</sup> [Student basic needs dashboard | University of California](#)

<sup>4</sup> Some campuses report accessibility challenges for RMP. Not all students who qualify for CalFresh qualify for RMP. Then, RMP recipients need to know where and how to use their benefits.

**Figure 4: Common UC food security services, 2023–24**



\*Campus participation in the restaurant meals program (RMP) is contingent on county participation.

Across the system, approximately 52,928 CalFresh pre-screens were performed either in person or via an online referral link, while approximately 17,281 CalFresh applications were submitted. Unfortunately, no California higher education segment has access to the data required to give an accurate estimate of the number of students who are currently receiving CalFresh benefits or have received CalFresh in the previous year on their campuses. Only the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) has this current and complete information. However, higher education segments are working collaboratively with the CDSS on a statewide data-sharing agreement to support CalFresh application and enrollment efforts. Additionally, the CDSS CalFresh Data Dashboard provides aggregate data CDSS releases on students who receive CalFresh statewide.<sup>5</sup>

This dashboard does not provide segment or campus-specific information. In an effort to increase communication on CalFresh matters, seven campuses have a Memorandum of Understanding or Release of Information agreement with their local human services agency with the purpose of identifying new, continuing, and returning students who are potentially eligible for CalFresh benefits. The few campuses that do not have an agreement in place are currently consulting with other campuses and community partners on best practices and/or creating a plan to engage with their counties. See Appendix III for more details by campus.

### *Basic Needs and Rapid Rehousing Combined Housing Supports*

Affordable housing for college students in California is an ongoing challenge. UC campuses are located in high-cost living areas, with four in cities ranked as among the most expensive in the country.<sup>6</sup> This challenge makes housing support programs that much more important. State basic

<sup>5</sup> [CalFresh dashboard - PUBLIC | Tableau Public](#)

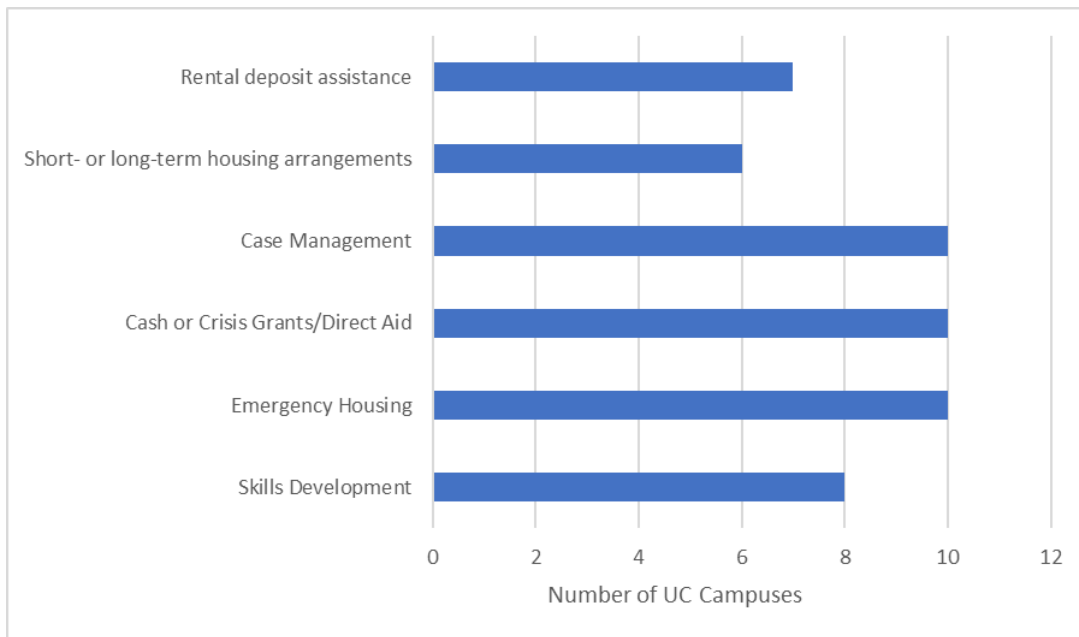
<sup>6</sup> <https://www.cnbc.com/2023/08/22/us-cities-with-the-highest-cost-of-living.html>



needs and rapid rehousing funding enables campuses to offer those supports, providing relief to students who have become homeless or face the imminent loss of housing. Among the most impactful housing programs are individual student grants or direct aid. This is mostly used for housing and allows students to immediately resolve overdue rent bills, afford a move-in deposit, or otherwise keep or secure their housing.

The increase in funding from the Budget Act of 2023 has provided much-needed resources toward that end. All ten campuses offer emergency housing, direct aid and case management. In response to current conditions, some campuses shifted resources. Fewer campuses directly offered short or long-term housing arrangements compared to last year, largely due to increased collaboration with community partners, but more campuses offered emergency housing and case management compared to last year. Figure 5 identifies UC’s common basic needs housing and rapid rehousing programs and supports by campus.

**Figure 5: Basic needs housing and rapid rehousing common programs 2023–24**



## Rapid Rehousing

### *Rapid Rehousing Supports*

Rapid rehousing supports are an essential resource for students in crisis. Housing is often the single most expensive monthly bill, so when students experience an unexpected downturn in their circumstances, their ability to stay housed is vulnerable. Some are already homeless by the time they reach out for help. Examples of events consequential to a student’s housing security include unusually high utility bills, increased rent, loss of a roommate who shared bills, the sudden loss of family financial support, divorce, separation, high childcare costs, unexpected car repairs, high medical bills, or a family emergency. Many students come to basic needs centers because they cannot secure stable

housing in the current market, have lost their stable housing, or are facing imminent housing loss. These challenges create not only logistical problems but also emotional crises. Additionally, if a student is unhoused, it makes getting to class, eating nutritious meals, staying safe, doing homework, fulfilling work obligations, and keeping up with hygiene much more difficult. UC rapid rehousing programs complement housing supports from basic needs programs. Campuses leverage the most effective and efficient use of funding in any given case. Across UC campuses, a total of 2,980 students were served through campus rapid rehousing programs in fiscal year 2023–24.

### *Summary of Basic Needs and Rapid Rehousing*

In 2023, UC made a significant investment in the future of basic needs work with the creation of the Center for Economic Justice and Action (CEJA), a research and training center that develops, promotes, and trains staff members on promising practices for basic needs, engages with state and national partners, and supports innovative research. CEJA embodies the expertise and compassionate practices needed to move this field forward and make a significant difference in students' lives.

When students access basic needs and rapid rehousing services, they are often vulnerable—unsure what the future will hold. Program staff note that when students cannot pay for their own food, housing, or hygienic supplies, they start to lose hope in completing their education. Knowledgeable staff, supportive peers, and student employees at basic needs centers provide a safe space for students to find resources, get emotional support, and feel understood. Some form of relief for food, housing, or hygienic supplies can almost always be supplied promptly. Supporting mental health and providing the fundamental resources to ensure a student can eat, sleep, stay clean, and be safely housed are often interdependent.

Basic needs services improve the quality of life for students. For instance, food pantries, food distributions, free produce pop-ups, free nutritious meals, and other programs support students' nutritional needs. When a student can access not just any food, but high-quality, healthy food, this has a positive effect on their physical and mental health. Similarly, rapid rehousing and basic needs programs help students find not just a place to sleep, but safe and adequate housing so they can concentrate on academics and other aspects of their wellness. This year, at least 2,279 homeless and housing-insecure students secured permanent housing after receiving services. A UC study conducted in 2023 confirmed that food-insecure students receiving food from campus pantries increased their fruit and vegetable intake<sup>7</sup> and that undergraduate students who used basic needs services received CalFresh at twice the rate of those who did not.<sup>8</sup> UC's investment in CEJA is part of furthering innovative research efforts such as this, along with vital training for basic needs staff and students.

Supporting students with their basic needs also supports them in their academic goals. In 2023–

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<sup>7</sup> Chodur G, Singh S, Riordan EE, Kalaydjian S, Martinez SM. Campus Food Pantry Use May Improve Daily Frequency of Fruit and Vegetable Intake Among California University Students Experiencing Food Insecurity. *J Acad Nutr Diet.* 2024 Feb;124(2):225-232.e1. doi: 10.1016/j.jand.2023.09.009. Epub 2023 Sep 22. PMID: 37742827.

<sup>8</sup> [https://basicneeds.ucop.edu/resources/22-23-bn-survey\\_printable.pdf](https://basicneeds.ucop.edu/resources/22-23-bn-survey_printable.pdf)

24, campuses reported that, of students who used basic needs services, at least 472 graduated, and 2,076 remained enrolled after receiving housing services. Approximately 53,842 remained enrolled or graduated after receiving any basic needs or rapid rehousing services. If students graduate, they will be more likely to find employment and earn a sustainable wage.

## **Student Mental Health**

UC mental health professionals are beginning to see the needs of students shift from pandemic-related complaints to concerns associated with belonging, isolation, and loneliness. Loneliness among university students has become a particularly significant concern, with various studies highlighting its prevalence and associated mental health implications. A 2024 survey by Active Minds and TimelyCare<sup>9</sup> found that two-thirds (64.7 percent) of college students reported feeling lonely. Additionally, more than half (51.7 percent) expressed concern about their friends' mental health. The study also revealed that students experiencing loneliness were more than four times more likely to suffer from severe psychological distress.

To combat these issues, UC continues to develop and implement mental health programs to address a holistic model of student well-being. Campuses were provided with State funding across the continuum of behavioral health care to serve a wide range of mental health needs for students, including those from historically underserved populations.

In 2023-24, the State of California provided UC an additional \$1 million in mental health funds. The allocation was disbursed among campuses based on the proportions of each campus share from 2021. It was used to champion prevention, early intervention, and treatment and recovery support programs. As a result of this funding increase, UC campuses submitted spending plans to strengthen and expand students' behavioral health and wellness services. Plans were developed by designated chief well-being officers in collaboration with health promotion directors, counseling and psychological services directors, vice chancellors, and community partners. Feedback was also gathered from other campus constituents, including students and members of student government.

### *Student Mental Health and Outreach Efforts*

College students faced evolving mental health challenges in 2023–24, shaped by both societal shifts and increased public awareness of mental health. The UC Student Mental Health Oversight Committee released a report providing guidance and recommendations to enhance the coordination of holistic student mental health and well-being initiatives that are funded by State and campus resources.<sup>10</sup> The report highlighted key recommendations to support policies, programs, and promising practices designed to bridge health equity gaps and support comprehensive student well-being.

Appendix IV further highlights how campuses have collaborated with local mental health resources, community organizations, and county agencies to augment student mental health and outreach efforts. Over the past year, reactions on campuses to geopolitical events

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<sup>9</sup> <https://www.activeminds.org/press-releases/new-data-emphasizes-correlation-loneliness-student-mental-health/>

<sup>10</sup> [Student Mental Health Oversight Committee 2023 Report](#)

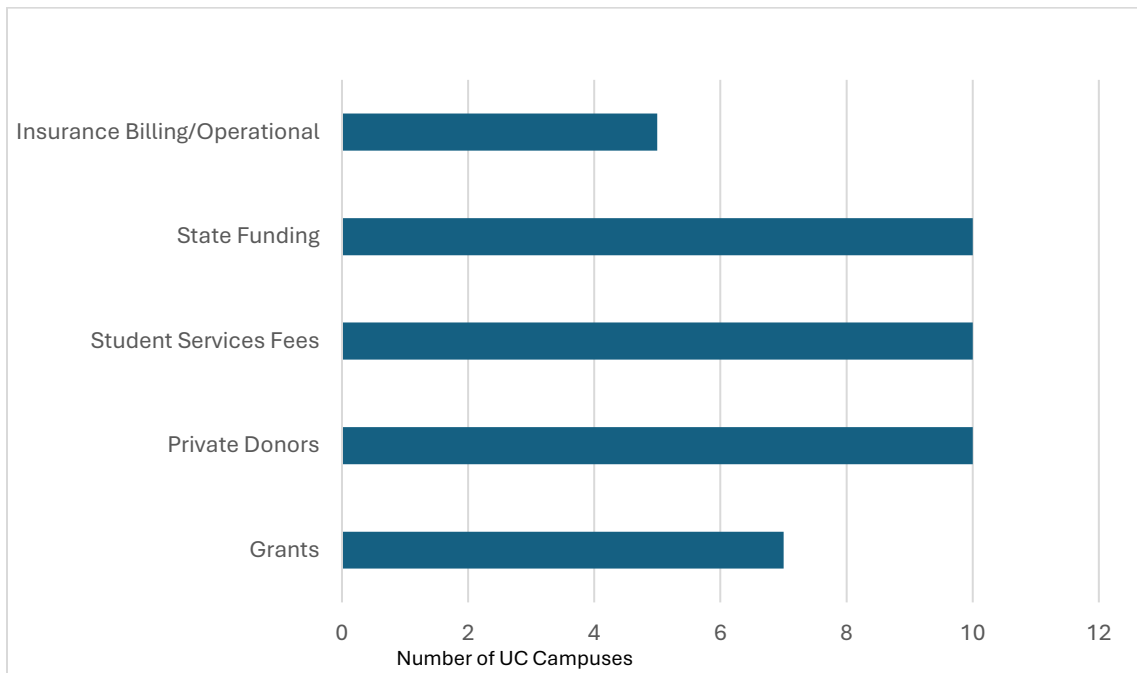
required campuses to cancel events and shift focus to programming to respond to the needs of students. Examples of such programming included community town halls, listening sessions, and reflection spaces.

### *UC Student Mental Health Funding*

Campuses receive funding from a variety of sources to support their operations, programs, and initiatives. This diverse funding model allows UC campuses to maintain their mission of providing high-quality education, conducting groundbreaking research, and serving the State of California and beyond. Figure 8 presents a breakdown of various funding sources for mental health services across UC campuses. Campus mental health services receive funding from grants, private donors, the Student Services Fee, State funding, and insurance billing or other operational funds.

The data reveal that student services fees and State funding are the most widely utilized funding sources, supporting programs at ten UC locations. This reliance on State funding and student fees suggests that these are critical, reliable sources of support across the UC system. In contrast, grants and insurance billing/operational funding are less consistently utilized, with six campuses indicating some reliance on grants and five campuses reporting reliance on insurance billing and operations.

**Figure 8: UC Student Mental Health Funding, 2023–24**



The largest insurance provider for our students is the UC Student Health Insurance Program (UC SHIP), a self-funded PPO plan established in 2011. Berkeley is the only campus that is not part of UC SHIP, instead providing medical, dental, and vision benefits administered at the campus level and offering insurance to students through Berkeley SHIP. For fiscal year 2023–24, UC

SHIP paid \$72,809,128 in medical claims for behavioral health services for UC SHIP students. The data is drawn from medical claims processed by UC SHIP and represents spending from insurance premiums charged to students who are part of the student insurance plan, which makes up roughly 50 percent of the student population.

At the campus level, between July 1, 2023, and June 30, 2024, more than 394,876 students were served across all UC mental health resources, due to the additional support of State funding. Figure 9 displays the total number of students served across all campuses. These estimated figures are disaggregated by State- and campus-funded student mental health programs, along with off-campus psychiatry and counseling referrals.

**Figure 9: Students served across all campus- and State-funded student mental health programs, 2023–24**

| Campus        | Prevention     | Early Intervention | Treatment and Recovery Services | Off-Campus Referrals Psychiatry | Off-Campus Referrals Counseling |
|---------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Berkeley      | 8,000          | 5,000              | 11,800                          | 661                             | 2,429                           |
| Davis         | 62,248         | 3,474              | 6,419                           | 264                             | 541                             |
| Irvine        | 32,000         | 29,000             | 7,797                           | 256                             | 1,437                           |
| Los Angeles   | 10,000         | 10,000             | 8,407                           | 456                             | 691                             |
| Merced        | 2,473          | 521                | 2,524                           | N/A                             | N/A                             |
| Riverside     | 4,630          | 21,150             | 3,343                           | N/A                             | N/A                             |
| San Diego     | 53,499         | 795                | 2,180                           | 1,928                           | 1,817                           |
| San Francisco | 2,603          | 997                | 671                             | 355                             | 146                             |
| Santa Barbara | 32,303         | 10,000             | 24,667                          | 20                              | 1,500                           |
| Santa Cruz    | 8,121          | 19,000             | 11,254                          | 245                             | 1,970                           |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>215,877</b> | <b>99,937</b>      | <b>79,062</b>                   | <b>4,185</b>                    | <b>10,531</b>                   |

Off campus referrals are self-reported data from campuses regarding the number of referrals for off-campus psychiatry and counseling services. Two campuses, UC Merced and Riverside, do not refer out. Some campuses also are not able to delineate the use of services and supports by State-funded versus campus-funded efforts, as such data is reported in total students served, with estimated numbers of students directly served by State funding.

*Student Mental Health Prevention Data*

Across all prevention efforts, 215,877 students were served across the UC system; of that total, an estimated 95,210 students were served directly with State funding. In addition, campuses reported that 80,285 students from historically underserved groups were provided preventative mental health services, a 42 percent increase over the previous year (56,550). The rise in culturally appropriate services offered on campuses, increased staff, and availability of service platforms may have contributed to this increase. As campuses continue to develop and implement culturally responsive services and programs, assessing the ongoing mental health and

well-being needs of historically underserved communities will continue to be a priority.

For example, UC Riverside used a portion of State funding to promote mental health programming and services across various social media platforms throughout the division of Health, Well-Being, and Safety (HWS) Departments and student groups. They also purchased web applications for direct service like Therapy Assistance Online (TAO Connect) and modules that students and faculty/staff members could access for free. Funds supported mental health promotion and education efforts focused on graduate-specific programs, undergraduate programs, and online modules.

UC Berkeley makes use of a portion of State funding to hire graduate student peer support specialists who coordinate peer groups and mental health ally trainings across campus for graduate and undergraduate students. Their work is grounded in strengths-based and positive psychology, and they provide tailored support for personal and identity development and cultural growth.

#### *Comparison of the Impact of State Funding on Prevention for Underserved Students: 2022–23 to 2023–24*

In 2023–24, many campuses reported significant increases in prevention efforts have been attributed to State funding. At UC Davis alone, 62,248 students participated in prevention programs funded by all sources, with 34,750 underserved students participating in prevention services. In addition, UC San Diego reported serving 53,499 students through prevention programming by all funding sources and an estimated 10,715 underserved students participating in prevention services. This demonstrates the substantial role of State funding in expanding campus prevention efforts.

The impact of this funding has been particularly notable among underserved students.

#### *Data on Early Intervention and Collaborative Well-Being*

Campuses received equitably distributed State funding to develop early intervention and collaborative well-being programs. The goal of these funds was to support integrated approaches to care and service in both clinical and nonclinical settings. A total of 89,917 students were served across all early intervention programs. Of that total, an estimated 32,913 students were served directly with State funding. In addition, campuses reported that 38,011 students from historically underserved groups were provided early intervention mental health services.

Campuses have reported increased programs and crisis support services, supported by State funding this year. For example, UC Irvine used State funds to engage in collaborations with multiple student affairs offices and a variety of support services for vulnerable populations.

State funding also has enabled UC San Diego to hire two full-time care coordinators. UC San Diego also partnered with campus police and licensed clinicians to respond to on-campus geopolitical events, providing psychological first aid and case management for affected students, along with higher-level care when needed.

*Comparison of the Impact of State Funding on Early Intervention for Underserved Students: 2022–23 to 2023–24*

We are seeing an increase in underserved students making use of early intervention services offered on UC campuses. The 2022–23 data reported that 14,604 underserved students made use of early intervention services using State funding only. The current data from 2023–24 reported that 25,941 underserved students used State-funded early intervention services—a 78 percent increase in utilization. In 2023–24, many campuses saw a notable rise in early intervention care for underserved populations, due to State funding. A total of 25,941 underserved students received early intervention services funded solely by the State, while 38,011 underserved students participated in these services funded by all sources. This means that 47 percent of State-funded early intervention services were used by underserved students, meeting a key goal to improve access to care and reduce barriers to mental health services for these communities.

*Clinical Treatment and Recovery Support Data*

With increases in State funding to provide clinical and recovery supports, campuses aim to offer the essential clinical and nonclinical services needed to diagnose and treat student mental health issues. Examples of services are listed below, but are not limited to these bullet points:

- Brief individual and group therapy
- Crisis assessment
- Case management
- Supervision of trainees and unlicensed interns
- Postdoctoral fellow service delivery
- Residential treatment
- Intensive outpatient
- Peer-based recovery
- Coaching

Figure 10 shows the number of students served through both State- and campus-funded clinical treatment and recovery support, related to peer-based recovery, coaching, case management counseling, therapy, and off-campus counseling and psychiatric referrals. Individual counseling emerges as the cornerstone of clinical efforts, with a total of 48,700 sessions provided. The higher use of clinical treatment remains consistent with nationwide trends, as individual outpatient services are the most used.<sup>11</sup> This phenomenon highlights the critical role of individual counseling in addressing individual mental health needs.

**Figure 10: All UC clinical treatment and recovery support data, 2023–24**

| Type of Services          | Peer-Based | Coaching | Case Management | Individual Therapy | Group Therapy | Off-Campus Referrals |
|---------------------------|------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Number of Students Served | 884        | 12,019   | 15,275          | 48,700             | 1,815         | 14,716               |

<sup>11</sup> [Key Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators in the United States: Results from the 2023 National Survey on Drug Use and Health](#)

*Note: Off-campus referral data provided by UC Health consists of counseling and psychiatric appointments*

The 15,275 instances of case management recorded underscore the significant investment made by UC in coordinating care and connecting students with necessary resources. Off-campus referrals, totaling 14,716, reflect a strong reliance on external providers to supplement psychiatric and intensive outpatient care services and meet the broader spectrum of mental health and substance use needs. Coaching, with 12,019 instances, demonstrates a focus on providing guidance to support students in achieving the personal and academic goals utilizing clinical and nonclinical methods.

#### *UC Collegiate Recovery Programs, 2023–24*

UC continues to leverage portions of State funds to expand and enhance collegiate recovery programs (CRPs). This initiative aims to support students in recovery, including those from historically underserved communities, by addressing the unique challenges they face within academic settings. By using State funds, UC seeks to make collegiate recovery programs more accessible and inclusive, ensuring these resources address the varied social, cultural, and economic barriers that may deter students from seeking support.

The approach includes expanding recovery-friendly spaces on campuses, increasing access to culturally competent counseling, and integrating recovery services into broader mental health and wellness programs. This comprehensive effort also focuses on collaboration with local and state recovery organizations to provide sustained and multifaceted support, fostering an environment where all students can pursue academic and personal success while managing their recovery journey. UC is working with the Department of Health Care Services and the Children Youth Behavioral Health Initiative,<sup>12</sup> which establishes a fee-for-service structure that would enable UC students, regardless of insurance carrier, to cover reimbursable behavioral health services, including those provided by CRPs. Services would be reimbursed at the campus level, which could provide sustainable funding for the provision of these services.

UC continues to leverage State funding for the use of substance-use recovery programs. For example, UC Santa Barbara hired a half-time staff person who provides after-hours wraparound support services to students in their residences. Consequently, the State funding also strengthened the collaboration with the housing department for a substance-free unit. This funding enabled UC Santa Barbara to keep offering a secure and supportive living environment for vulnerable students who are working toward degree completion while they maintain their recovery and well-being.

#### *New Mental Health Reporting Elements*

Chapter 35 of the Budget Act of 2024 (AB108) requires new data reporting elements that highlight various service areas related to counselor-to-student ratios and overall campus spending on mental health. All data is derived from the electronic medical records system, self-reported campus full-time equivalent (FTE) system, referral information database, and the UC Student Health Insurance Plan (UC SHIP) insurance claims database.

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<sup>12</sup> <https://cybhi.chhs.ca.gov/>



Figures 11 and 12 outline staffing for student health and counseling services, broken down by role (psychiatrists and counselors). Licensed marriage and family therapists, licensed clinical social workers, and psychologists are grouped together under *counseling*. Psychiatrists are categorized under *psychiatry*. UC tracks full-time equivalents specifically for counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) counseling providers and psychiatrists to benchmark against nationally recognized standards. Notably, CAPS centers that are accredited by the International Accreditation of Counseling Services (IACS)<sup>13</sup> do not differentiate between counselor licensure types, so the FTEs represent general counseling roles without this distinction. Over recent years, most campuses have shown growth in these positions.

**Figure 11: Psychiatrists-to-student ratio (MD/postdoctoral level), 2023–24**

| Filled FTE | Open FTE | Total Funded FTE | Vacancy Rate | Fall 2023 Enrollment | Ratio Filled (Goal 1:6,500) | Ratio Funded (Goal 1:6,500) |
|------------|----------|------------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 32.04      | 6.9      | 38.94            | 17.72%       | 295,573              | 9,225                       | 7,591                       |

**Figure 12: Counselors-to-student ratio (master’s and doctorate level), 2023-24**

| Filled FTE | Open FTE | Total Funded FTE | Vacancy Rate | Fall 2023 Enrollment | IACS Ratio Filled FTE (Goal 1:1,000) | IACS Ratio Funded FTE (Goal 1:1,000) |
|------------|----------|------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 305.41     | 70.71    | 376.12           | 18.80%       | 295,573              | 968                                  | 786                                  |

The IACS recommends a counselor-to-student ratio of 1:1,000 to adequately meet the anticipated demands of a university counseling center. Several years ago, half of UC campuses did not meet this standard. However, in this year's report, eight out of ten campuses have achieved or exceeded the recommended counselor-to-student ratio with current staffing. The overall vacancy rate of 18.80 percent in Figure 12 is a slight decline from last year’s 16.6 percent. Overall FTE increased by 16 systemwide, which accounts for some of the increases in vacancies. Filled FTEs represent UC attaining its goal of meeting the IACS ratios, while the number of funded positions represents a number that falls beyond the ratios.

Regarding psychiatry staffing, seven of the ten campuses currently meet or closely approach the general managed care recommendation of one provider per 6,500 students. UC Davis would reach this standard by filling its 3.8 vacant psychiatry FTE positions, while UC Riverside would need to fill one current vacancy and add two more FTEs. UC San Diego would meet this guideline by adding 4.3 FTE positions, though this gap is partially mitigated through referrals to UC San Diego Health’s College Mental Health Program.

**Figure 13: Number of students receiving mental health services on campus, disaggregated by race, 2023–24**

<sup>13</sup> <https://iacsinc.org/>

| Campus        | African American | American Indian | Hispanic/Latino | Pacific Islander | Asian | White | Domestic Unknown |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------|-------|------------------|
| Berkeley      | 362              | 34              | 1,148           | -                | 1,889 | 1,088 | 554              |
| Davis         | 476              | 70              | 2,033           | -                | 3,061 | 1,860 | 539              |
| Irvine        | 223              | 26              | 1,279           | -                | 2,139 | 721   | -                |
| Los Angeles   | 567              | 30              | 1,506           | -                | 3,585 | 2,705 | 608              |
| Merced        | 133              | -               | 209             | -                | 47    | 124   | 1,156            |
| Riverside     | 499              | 16              | 2,126           | -                | 1,773 | 577   | 1,335            |
| San Diego     | 573              | -               | 394             | -                | 1,379 | 854   | 1,207            |
| San Francisco | 80               | 25              | 67              | -                | 569   | -     | 86               |
| Santa Barbara | 227              | 31              | 1,146           | -                | 1,216 | 945   | 2,441            |
| Santa Cruz    | 303              | 64              | 1,263           | -                | 892   | 1,404 | 169              |

*Note: The current table has a small cell size restriction of 10 or greater. Due to this measure for confidentiality, cell sizes with fewer than 10 responses are not visible in the result set.*

Figure 13 shows the number of students receiving mental health services on campus by race. According to UC Health, dashes in the Pacific Islander group represent data missing in certain categories due to misalignments with data pulls generated by the electronic health record, which may not match the reporting standards of the UC system or the campus registrar. Additionally, campuses vary in how they report, include, and capture data on race and ethnicity, leading to inconsistencies across locations. Due to the capture methodology, there are differences between how and when UC counseling centers capture data, and there are variances in UC data where individuals are grouped into a category. Generally, the data reflect the specific population of each UC campus. CAPS ethnicity data is captured using a self-reporting instrument from each student as they complete the intake process, which can vary from the student enrollment data available.

Figure 14 shows the average wait time (days) for initial intake and first follow-up appointments for counseling and psychiatry. Lead times for initial psychiatry intake appointments have remained unchanged since last year. A modest increase in lead time to first follow-up psychiatry appointments has reflected limited staffing capacity.

**Figure 14: Average wait time, 2023–24**

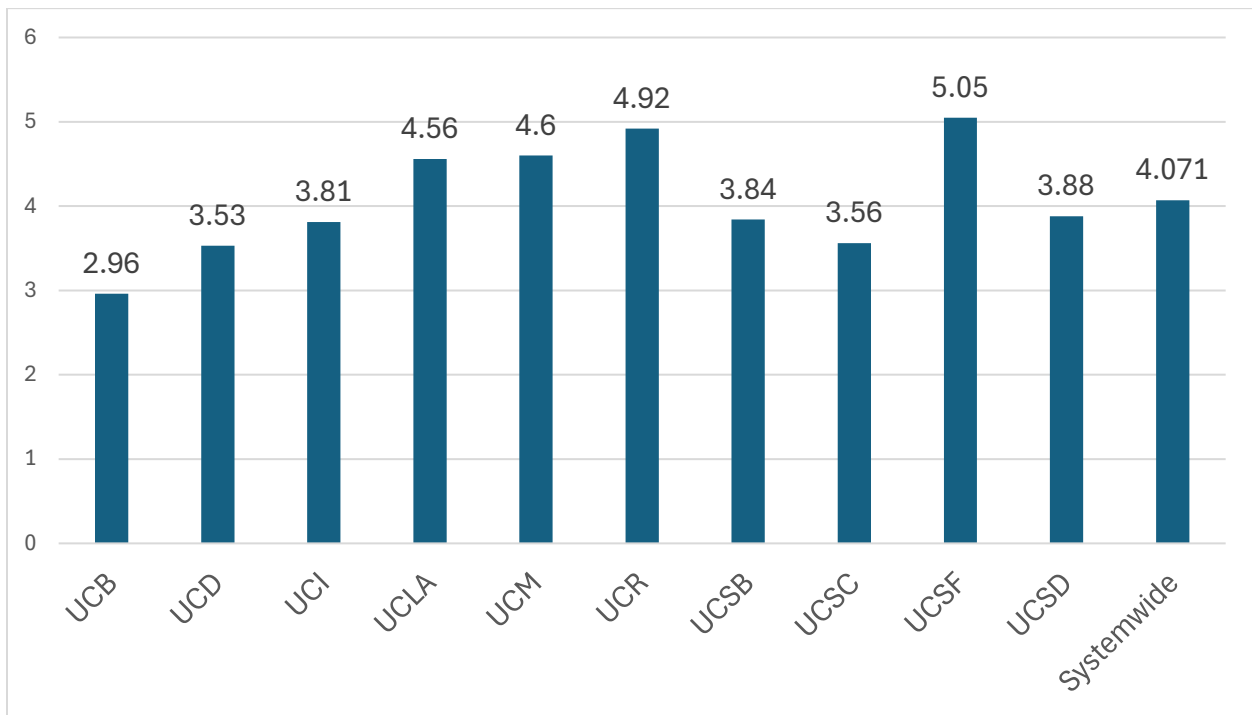
| Average Wait (Days) | Counseling | Psychiatry |
|---------------------|------------|------------|
| Intake              | 7.6        | 11.8       |

|                 |      |      |
|-----------------|------|------|
| First Follow-Up | 16.6 | 36.6 |
|-----------------|------|------|

*Number of Counseling Visits per Student, 2023–24*

Campuses reported on the average number of individual counseling sessions per student for FY 2023–24, as represented in Figure 15. The systemwide average per student is 4.07, up slightly from 3.93 visits last FY. Of note, UC Berkeley’s data again show a lower number of average visits per student, which may be due to the establishment of their *One-at-a-Time* therapy two years ago, part of a phased implementation of a stepped-care model by UC Berkeley CAPS, as well as a collaborative care model where behavioral health providers are embedded into primary care units, in addition to being available separately within the CAPS clinic.

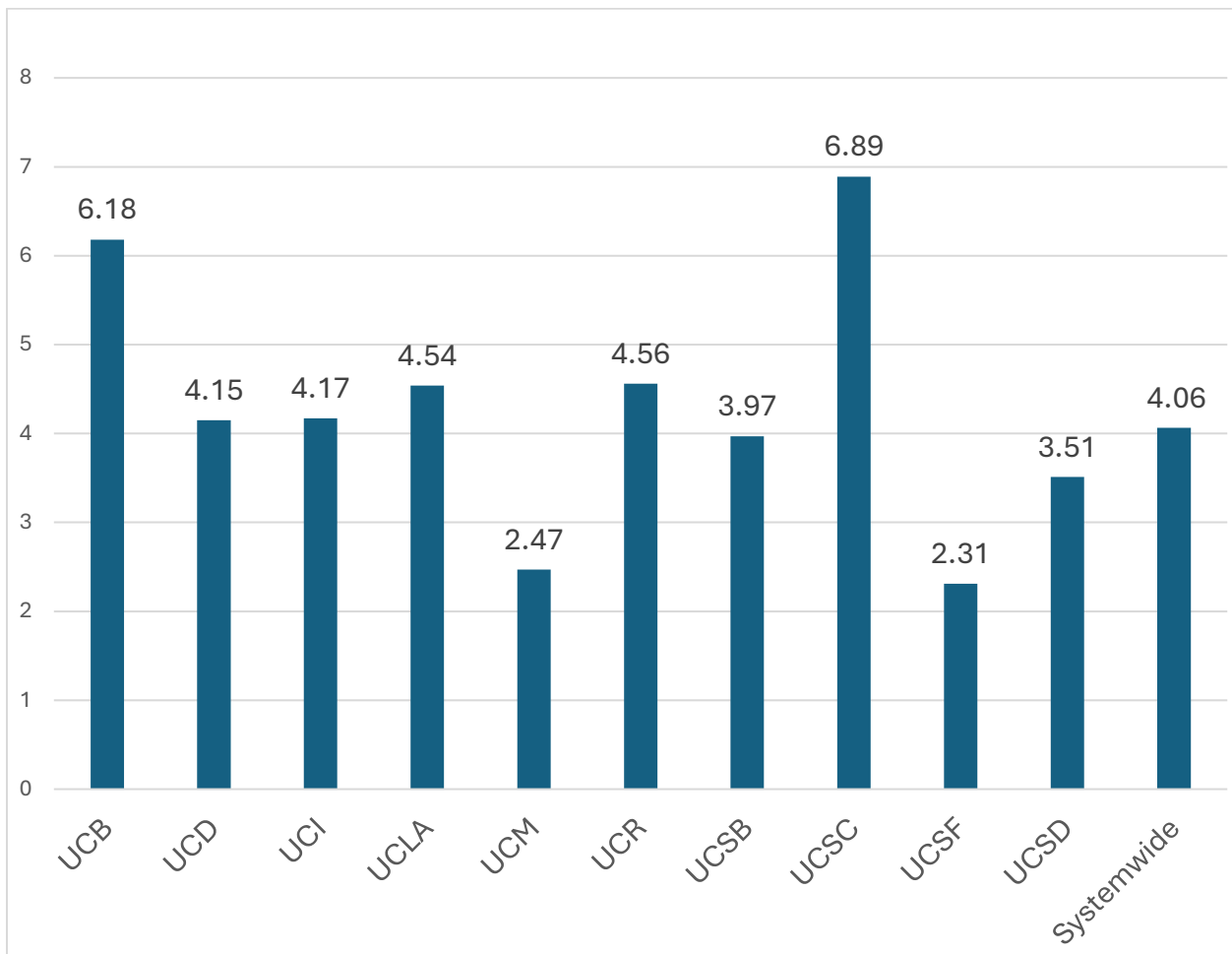
**Figure 15: Average number of counseling visits per student, 2023–24**



*Number of Psychiatry Visits per Student, 2023–24*

As represented in Figure 16, campuses reported the average number of individual psychiatry appointments per student for FY 2023–24. The systemwide average per patient is 4.06, down slightly from 4.36 visits in last year’s reports. UC Santa Cruz data show a higher number of average visits per patient. UC San Francisco’s low relative number is multi-factorial, related to psychiatry FTE vacancy, variance in student population composition, proximity to co-located UC academic health center services, and the availability of a dense network of psychiatry providers in the local community. UC Merced’s relatively low number was due to the onboarding of a new psychiatry provider during the fiscal year. UC Santa Barbara integrates State-funded programs into its holistic student support system, expanding student resources.

**Figure 16: Average number of psychiatry visits per student, 2023–2024**



*Progress of State Funds in Mental Health Data and Research, 2023–24*

The UC Santa Barbara and UC Davis research and evaluation team was developed to assess how State funds could be used to improve the systemic infrastructure of mental health data and service delivery within the UC system. The team has been actively working to improve understanding of student well-being across the University of California system. Both teams produced a report in August 2023. This report summarizes various mental health frameworks and key concepts to provide better insights into student well-being. It serves as essential background information to guide future assessments of student well-being funded by the Equity in Mental Health (EMH) initiative.

With this foundational work completed, the EMH research and evaluation team organized a two-

day Student Well-being Leadership Summit at UC Davis in October 2023 and 2024. Key discussion topics included:

- UC Holistic Well-being Model
- Shared definitions of essential health and well-being concepts
- Ongoing data needs of UC campuses
- Current methods for addressing those needs
- The feasibility of alternative approaches to data collection

A significant takeaway from the summit was that the UC system aligns with the dimensions of well-being outlined by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). The Student Well-being Leadership Summit also highlighted the need for a concise, context-flexible UC student wellness survey that evaluates student well-being (not only symptoms of distress) and is not overly burdensome or costly to the system.

In collaboration with the UC Santa Barbara Wellness Program and the campus's Office of Institutional Research, the UC Santa Barbara research and evaluation team developed and pilot-tested two student wellness pulse surveys. One format was based on the eight SAMHSA well-being dimensions (environmental, physical, financial, emotional, social, intellectual, academic, and existential/spiritual) and added a cultural dimension, aligning with all UC campus well-being and EMH efforts. UC Santa Barbara conducted a focus group to gather student feedback and created marketing materials for social media to encourage participation. Pre-enrollment orientation students completed the survey, while a random sample of undergraduate and graduate students participated in a pilot pulse survey in partnership with the UCSB Institutional Research Office.

A second pilot survey uses items from the validated Mental Health Continuum-Short Form. It was assessed from August to October 2024. The *content and format* of the pulse surveys are being evaluated for potential use across UC campuses. Both pilot surveys allowed students to provide feedback, and many appreciated the brevity and clarity of the questions. Students also indicated a desire for more incentives and a clearer understanding of how their feedback can contribute to positive changes on campus. Initial findings and results were presented at the UC Well-being Summit in October 2024, held at UCLA.

Future efforts will focus on, but are not limited to, the following:

- Conducting cognitive interviews and focus group enhancements from Summit participants to revise, refine, and enhance content for clarity
- Expanding protocols to broaden sample diversity and ensure the surveys incorporate all student voices
- Conducting enhanced validation analyses to evaluate which contexts and for which students the pulse surveys produce meaningful information
- Conducting test-retest analyses to evaluate the stability of students' responses over time and the sensitivity of the pulse survey to changes in students' experienced wellness

- Exploring various delivery methods for the Pulse-1 and Pulse-2 formats
- Improving technical consultation, enhancing creative thinking for administration, scoring reports, analyzing pulse survey responses, and integrating with programs and services

Once the prepared survey refinement is completed and before wide adoption in the UC system, a high-quality, randomized, UC-wide representative sample will be compiled to establish baseline patterns for the pulse survey.

### *Summary of Student Mental Health Data*

The University's improvement in data collection enables programs to identify trends in service utilizations and gaps in care. Each campus now collects data annually to monitor programs' effectiveness, creating unique assessment initiatives tailored to their specific campus requirements. However, there is a need to coordinate data collection in smaller service areas to more accurately reflect how UC provides mental health support. Key focus areas include quantitative outcome measures, equity assessments, qualitative evaluations of program impact, and longitudinal data on follow-up care. Streamlined data collection is also necessary to reduce redundancy, inefficiency, and survey fatigue.

This legislative report data supports UC's overarching goals of providing guidance and recommendations on: (1) holistic student mental health and well-being efforts, (2) data and assessment processes, (3) fostering a sense of belonging to reduce isolation and loneliness, and (4) developing collaborative funding sources within the State to enhance campus mental health initiatives. Achieving these systemwide objectives requires not only understanding which services are offered and what data is gathered but also establishing clear responsibility for data collection and fostering collaboration within and across services. Integrating both student- and program-level data can enhance the utility of collected data, enabling a deeper examination of how program variations may influence student outcomes.

## **Conclusion**

The rising costs of goods and services—books, clothing, transportation, health care, housing, and food—have only heightened the challenges for those who plan for and support students' well-being. Anxiety over meeting these needs can deeply impact their physical and mental well-being and overall quality of life. For example, we know that students who regularly experience food insecurity are often plagued by related issues like eating disorders, obesity, stress, poor sleep, anxiety, and depression.

Our data trends indicate that State funding has been vital in enabling UC to support students' basic needs, including food security, rapid rehousing, and mental health care. California's investment in these living essentials and mental health tools has had a significant impact on the sufficiency of services and support, and UC continues to identify ways to partner with state and

local community resources. As we know with certainty, these fundamental physiological needs are critical to students' ability to thrive physically, academically, and personally.

**Appendix I**

**Budget Act of 2024, (Assembly Bill 108, Chapter 35, Statutes of 2024)**

AB108, Chapter 35, Budget Act of 2024

[https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=202320240SB108](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB108)

SEC. 219. Item 6440-001-0001 of Section 2.00 of the Budget Act of 2024 is amended to read:

5.(a) Of the funds appropriated in this item, \$15,800,000 shall be available to support meal donation programs, food pantries serving students, CalFresh enrollment, and other means of directly providing nutrition assistance to students. All monetary assistance provided to students pursuant to this subdivision shall be distributed to the student by the campus financial aid office. The funds described in this subdivision may also be used for any of the following:

- (1) To assist homeless and housing-insecure students in securing stable housing.
- (2) To supply students with personal hygiene products.
- (3) To establish basic-needs centers as a centralized location on campus where students experiencing basic-needs insecurity can be identified, supported, and linked to on- and off- campus resources to support timely program completion. Campus basic-needs centers may use funds for operations of the center.
- (4) To designate or hire dedicated basic-needs coordinators for the basic-needs centers who will serve as a single point of contact for students.

(b) The University of California shall report to the Department of Finance and relevant policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature by February 1 of each year regarding the use of funds specified

in subdivision (a) and Provision 7. The report shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, all of the following information for the preceding fiscal year and estimates of all of the following for the current fiscal year:

- (1) The amount of funds distributed to campuses, and identification of which campuses received funds.
- (2) For each campus, a programmatic budget summarizing how the funds were spent. The budget shall include any other funding used to supplement the General Fund.
- (3) A description of the types of programs in which each campus invested.
- (4) A list of campuses that accept or plan to accept electronic benefits transfer.
- (5) A list of campuses that participate or plan to participate in the CalFresh Restaurant Meals Program.
- (5.5) The number of students who first started receiving CalFresh benefits in the preceding year as well as the total number of students in the preceding year receiving CalFresh.
- (5.8) The number of campuses that have a data- sharing agreement with the relevant county operating the CalFresh program with the purpose of identifying new, continuing, and returning students who are potentially eligible for CalFresh benefits, or efforts under- way to enact such an agreement.
- (6) A list of campuses that offer or plan to offer emergency housing or assistance with



- long- term housing arrangements.
- (7) A description of how campuses leveraged or coordinated with other state or local resources to address housing and food insecurity, and student mental health.
- (7.1) The number of students receiving mental health services on campus, disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender, age group, and type of service received.
- (7.2) The average wait time for initial routine mental health counseling appointments.
- (7.3) The average number of campus mental health counseling appointments per student.
- (7.4) The number of students referred to off- campus providers for mental health services.
- (7.5) The number of student mental health staff by provider type and the counselor-to-student ratio.
- (7.6) Total spending on student mental health services, by fund source, including spending covered by insurance providers.
- (8) An analysis describing how funds reduced food insecurity and homelessness among students, increased student mental health, and, if feasible, how funds impacted student outcomes such as persistence or completion.
- (9) Other findings and best practices implemented by campuses.
6. Of the funds appropriated in this item, \$21,300,000 shall be available to increase student mental health resources.
- 7.(a) Of the funds appropriated in this item, \$3,700,000 shall be available to support rapid rehousing efforts assisting homeless and housing-insecure students. All monetary assistance to students shall be distributed to the student by the campus financial aid office.
- (b) Campuses shall establish ongoing partnerships with community organizations that have a tradition of helping populations experiencing homelessness to provide wraparound services and rental subsidies for students. Funds appropriated in this item may be used for, but authorized uses are not limited to, the following activities:
- (1) Connecting students with community case managers who have knowledge and expertise in accessing safety net resources.
  - (2) Establishing ongoing emergency housing procedures, including on-campus and off-campus resources.
  - (3) Providing emergency grants that are necessary to secure housing or to prevent the imminent loss of housing.
- (c) Funding shall be allocated to campuses based on demonstrated need.
- (d) The terms “homeless” and “housing insecure” shall be defined as students who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. This includes students who are:
- (1) Sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason.
  - (2) Living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations.
  - (3) Living in emergency or transitional shelters.
  - (4) Abandoned in hospitals.
  - (5) Living in a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.
  - (6) Living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings.

(e) The University of California shall submit a report to the Director of Finance and, in conformity with Section 9795 of the Government Code, to the Legislature by February 1 of each year regarding the use of these funds, for the preceding fiscal year and estimates for the current fiscal year, for information including the number of coordinators hired, number of students served by campus, distribution of funds by campus, a description of the types of programs funded, and other relevant outcomes, such as the number of students that were able to secure permanent housing, and whether students receiving support remained enrolled at the institution or graduated. This report may be submitted jointly with other basics needs reporting due to the Legislature.

**Appendix II**

**Summary of basic needs programmatic budgets, 2023–24**

| <b>Campus</b> | <b>Program Operations</b> | <b>Career Staff</b> | <b>Student Staff</b> | <b>Evaluation, Reporting, and Grants</b> | <b>Total</b>      |
|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--|-------------------|
| Berkeley      | 835,000                   | 600,000             | 154,000              | -  | 1,589,000         |
| Davis         | 839,000                   | 678,000             | 148,000              | 10,000                                   | 1,675,000         |
| Irvine        | 809,000                   | 657,000             | 165,000              | 10,000                                   | 1,641,000         |
| Los Angeles   | 1,005,000                 | 329,000             | 192,000              | 14,000                                   | 1,540,000         |
| Merced        | 399,000                   | 400,000             | 140,000              | 5,000                                    | 944,000           |
| Riverside     | 810,000                   | 100,000             | 500,000              | 12,000                                   | 1,422,000         |
| San Diego     | 701,000                   | 545,000             | 300,000              | 50,000                                   | 1,596,000         |
| San Francisco | 251,000                   | 402,000             | 30,000               | 2,000                                    | 685,000           |
| Santa Barbara | 626,000                   | 610,000             | 210,000              | -  | 1,446,000         |
| Santa Cruz    | 710,000                   | 256,000             | 283,000              | 10,000                                   | 1,259,000         |
| UCDC          | 53,000                    | -                   | -                    | -  | 53,000            |
| UCOP          | 315,000                   | 135,000             | -                    | -  | 450,000           |
| CEJA          | 562,000                   | -                   | -                    | 938,000                                  | 1,500,000         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>7,915,000</b>          | <b>4,712,00</b>     | <b>2,122,000</b>     | <b>1,051,000</b>                         | <b>15,800,000</b> |

**Appendix III**

**Basic needs and rapid rehousing collaborations with state and local resources, 2023–24**

| <b>Campus</b> | <b>MOU or ROI With County Human Services Agency</b> | <b>CHC CalFresh Outreach Contract</b> | <b>County and Local Partnerships</b> | <b>Partner Organizations and Initiatives</b>   |
|---------------|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Berkeley      | x   | x                                     | x                                    | Alameda County Social Services, local food banks and nonprofits, Doordash, 211, Berkeley Rent Board, local nonprofit legal centers, campus programs  |
| Davis         | x   | x                                     | x                                    | Yolo County Department of Social Services, City of Davis, local food banks and nonprofits, Students4Students, campus programs  |
| Irvine        |   | x                                     | x                                    | Local food banks and nonprofits, Orange County Asian and Pacific Islander Community Alliance, South County Outreach, campus programs   |
| Los Angeles   |   | x                                     | x                                    | Local food banks and nonprofits, local retailers, Los Angeles Regional Food Bank, Target, Food Forward, Swipes for Hunger, campus programs   |
| Merced        | x   | x                                     | x                                    | Merced County Human Action Agency, Community Action Agency, United Way   |
| Riverside     |   | x                                     | x                                    | Riverside County Department of Public Social Services, local nonprofits, Riverside United Health System, Fair Housing Council, Riverside Mayor’s Initiative  |
| San Diego     | x   | x                                     | x                                    | San Diego County Health and Human Services, San Diego Youth Services, 211, local food banks and nonprofits, campus programs  |
| San Francisco | x   |                                       | x                                    | Local food bank, San Francisco Human Services Agency   |
| Santa Barbara | x   | x                                     | x                                    | Santa Barbara County Department of Social Services, regional community colleges, regional CSUs, local food banks and nonprofits, campus programs   |
| Santa Cruz    | x   | x                                     | x                                    | County of Santa Cruz Community Health Services, local food banks and nonprofits, local legal agency, Housing for Health Partnership Policy Board, Santa Cruz County Youth Homelessness Demonstration Project |

**Appendix IV**

**Campus coordination with other State or local mental health resources, 2023–24**

| Campus        | How Campuses Coordinated with other State or Local Mental Health Resources   |
|---------------|--|
| Berkeley      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leveraged the campus Health Worker Program to spread the word about services through local nonprofits</li> <li>Established a collaborative campus webpage with partnering units to serve as a central hub for program offerings and provide easy access to information about services, events, and resources with county health agencies</li> </ul> |
| Davis         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinated with local and State resources to enhance support across various areas, including counseling and psychiatric services, community-specific wellness, addiction services, sexual violence response, basic needs assistance, and general wellness</li> </ul>   |
| Irvine        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regularly partnered with local therapists in private practice and with local agencies as a referral resource for students</li> </ul>  |
| Los Angeles   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many local events were cancelled due to campus climate around Israel/Gaza</li> </ul>  |
| Merced        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social media, tabling, workshops, outreach items, peer-to-peer outreach, faculty/staff</li> <li>Education with Alameda County</li> </ul>  |
| Riverside     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peer-to-peer community outreach programs</li> <li>Promoted student health and well-being programs through local health departments</li> <li>Counseling Services — workshops, tabling, social medial, outreach items, outreach with different campus student groups; Health Promotion</li> </ul>   |
| San Diego     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Connected to San Diego County Behavioral Health Suicide Prevention Council allocation and executed through Community Health Improvement Partners</li> </ul>   |
| San Francisco | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluated best practices to inform programs and fund departments offering events and workshops for students with local nonprofits</li> </ul>  |
| Santa Barbara | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>County resource-funded programs were integrated into the campus’s holistic system of student support, which expanded resources for students</li> </ul>  |
| Santa Cruz    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partnered with local nonprofits providing individualized coaching for students that specialize in supporting BIPOC individuals</li> </ul>   |

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