

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

PART III. Universitywide Indicators with Campus Comparisons

Section 2. Undergraduate Affordability

Goals

The University is committed to ensuring that financial concerns are not a barrier to eligible students choosing to attend the University. To achieve this goal, UC has implemented a systemwide financial aid program that describes how families can finance a UC education, assesses the level of financial aid needed for students, determines how undergraduate financial aid is allocated across campuses, and guides campus awards to individual students.

Measures

UC monitors the impact of its pricing decisions and its financial aid program with a variety of affordability indicators. For example, it routinely assesses the cost of attending UC for families at different income levels. UC also evaluates its success in meeting its financial accessibility goals by monitoring the enrollment of low-income and middle-income students and students' work and borrowing levels.

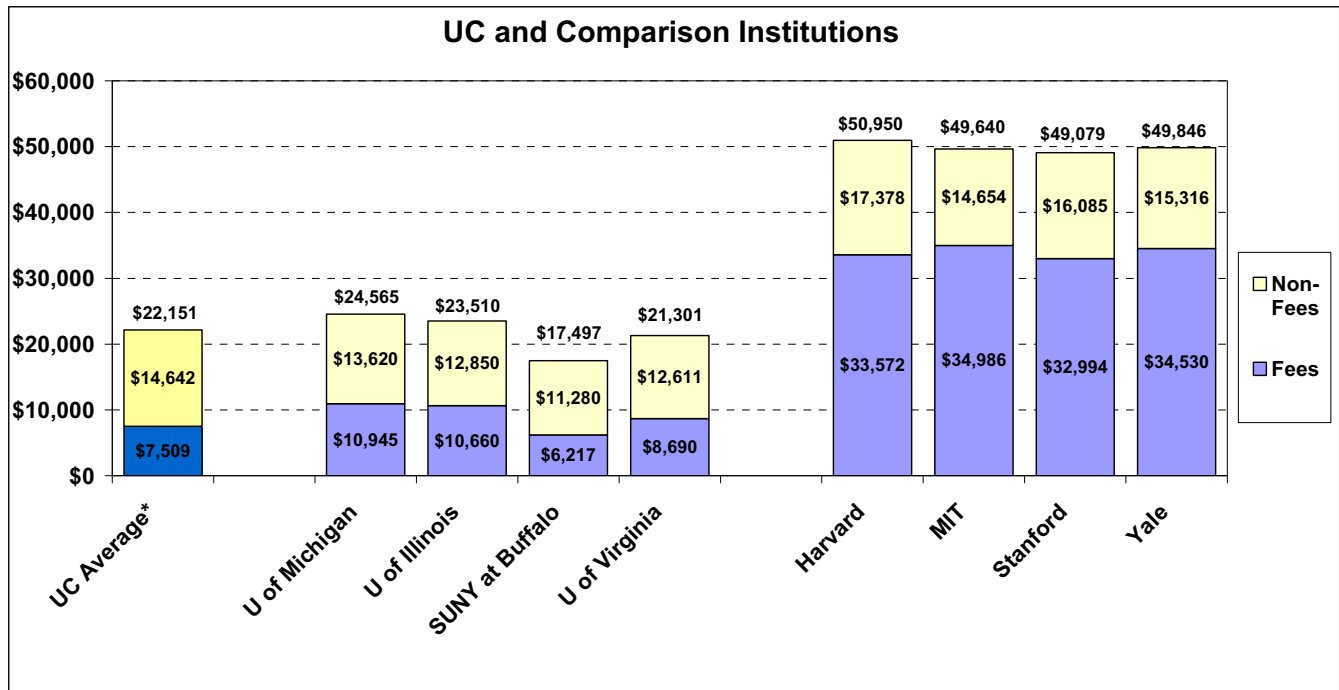
In addition to these measures, this section provides information on the affordability of a UC undergraduate education compared to UC's peer institutions. In most instances, the University's standard eight public and private comparison institutions were used for comparison affordability indicators. In cases where data were not available for these institutions (e.g., student work hours by income level), comparisons were derived from data provided by the 2004 edition of the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS) for highly selective public and private research universities nationwide. More recent information from the 2008 edition of NPSAS will become available by late 2009.

Prospective students and parents may find more information about UC costs and financial aid, including links to financial aid estimators provided by each campus, at the web page *Paying for UC* (www.universityofcalifornia.edu/admissions/paying.html). Detailed information about trends in UC financial aid can also be found in the University's *Annual Report on Student Financial Support* (www.ucop.edu/sas/sfs/docs/regents_0708.pdf).

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Indicator 2.1

Estimated Total Cost of Attendance – UC and Comparison Institutions, 2007-08



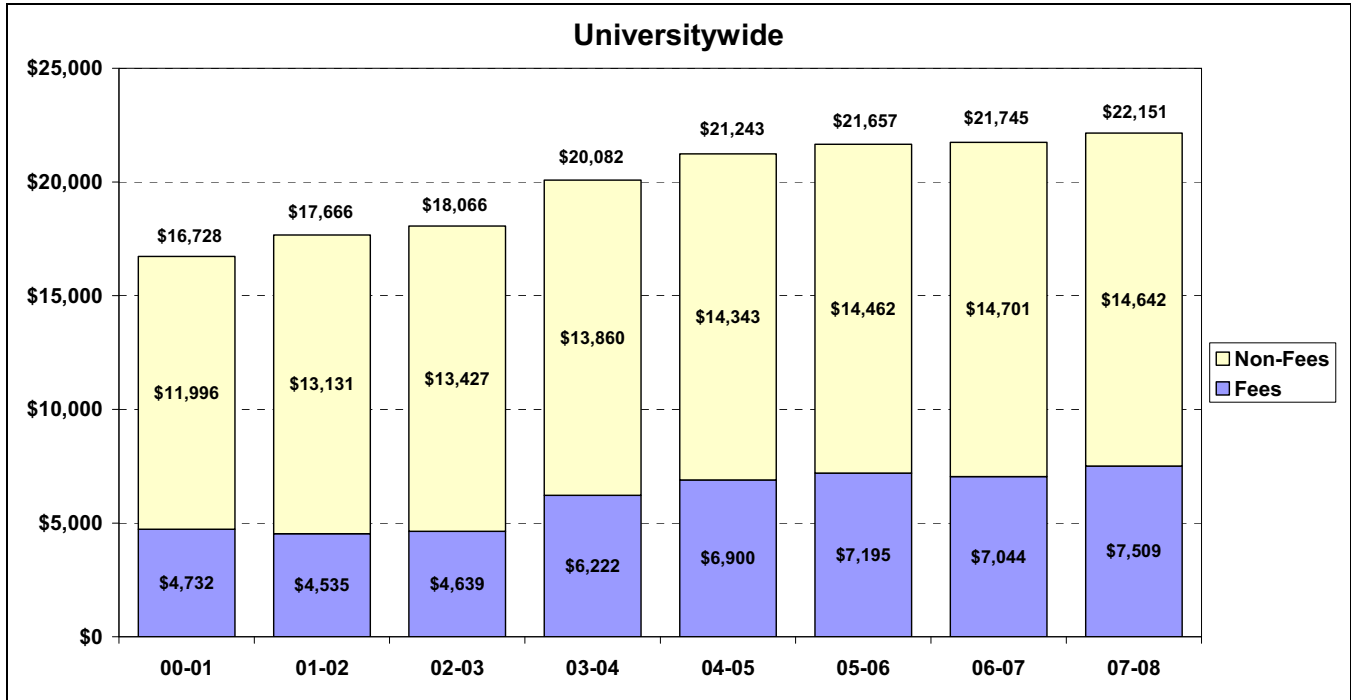
Source: UC figures come from the annual student budgets published by the Office of the President. Budgets from comparison schools are self-reported on their websites.

- The cost of attending college is more than just tuition and fees; it includes living expenses, books and supplies, transportation, health insurance and personal expenses.
- In 2007-08, the University's average total cost of attendance for California resident undergraduates was \$22,151, with fees comprising 34 percent of this amount.
- The University's average total cost of attendance was generally comparable to that of its public comparison institutions. Compared to these institutions, UC's relatively low fees were offset by higher non-fee costs (room and board, transportation, etc.), which partly reflect the high cost of living in the communities in which UC campuses are located.
- The cost of attendance for individual students can vary widely due to several factors, including a student's housing category (e.g., on campus, off campus, or living with relatives). The figures shown above represent an estimated weighted average cost of attendance across all housing categories.

Note: Figures include the cost of student health insurance plans for institutions that require insurance as a condition of enrollment. Fees shown for public institutions are for in-state residents.

* Campus data are in Indicator 2.2.

Indicator 2.2
Average Cost of Attendance, 2000-01 to 2007-08

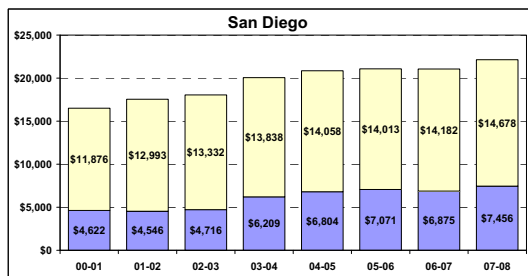
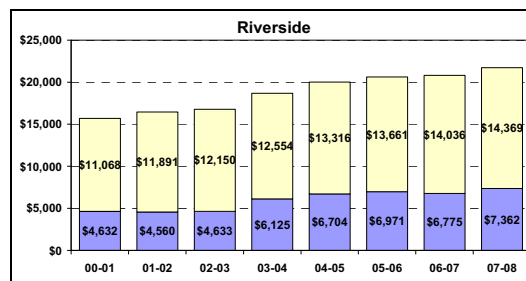
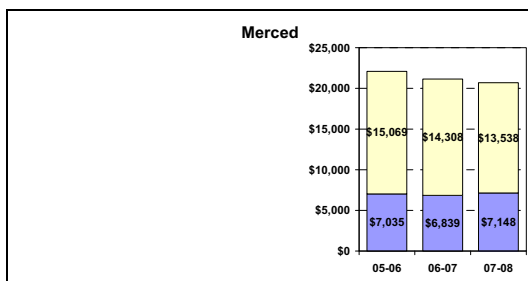
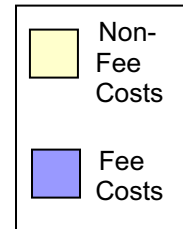
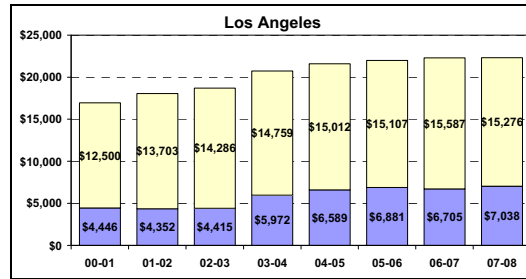
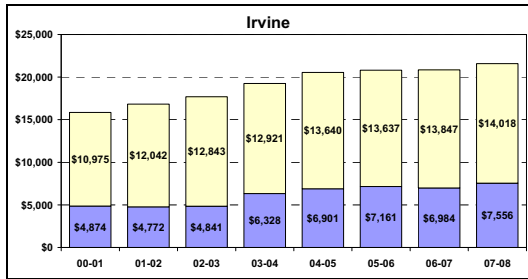
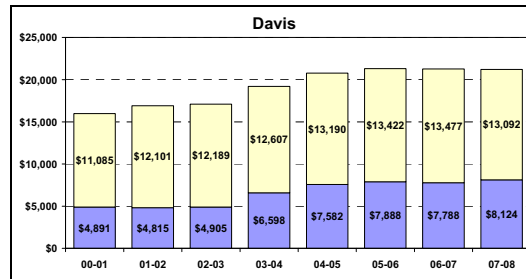
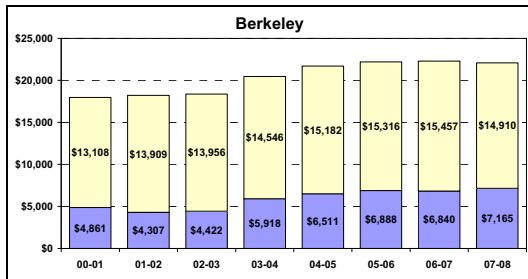


Source: Annual student budgets published by the Office of the President.

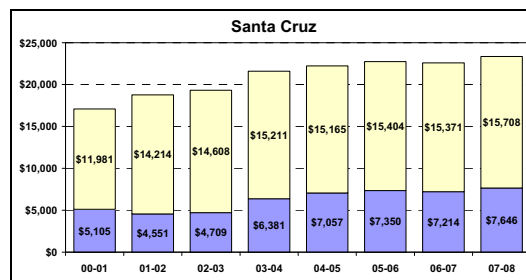
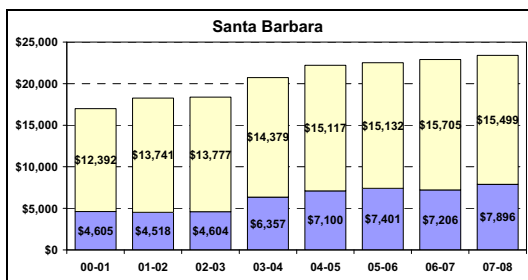
- These figures represent the average annual total cost of attendance for a California resident undergraduate.
- In 2007-08, the average total cost of attendance at UC campuses was \$22,151, before consideration of financial aid received by students.
- Since 2000, the total cost of attendance has increased by \$5,423 (32.4 percent) in inflation-adjusted dollars. Of this amount, \$2,777 came from fee increases and \$2,646 came from increases in non-fee costs (room and board, books and supplies, etc.).
- Since 2000, annual increases in average Universitywide and campus-based fees have been sporadic, ranging from less than \$40 in 2001 and 2006 to \$1,500 in 2003. Throughout this period, non-fee costs have increased steadily and account for two-thirds of the total cost of attendance.
- Although Universitywide fees are the same at all campuses, the average total cost of attendance varies across campuses due to differences in campus fees, non-fee expenses and the percentage of students in different living categories (on-campus, off-campus and commuters).

Note: Figures are constant inflation-adjusted 2007-08 dollars.

2.2 (continued) Average Cost of Attendance, 2000-01 to 2007-08

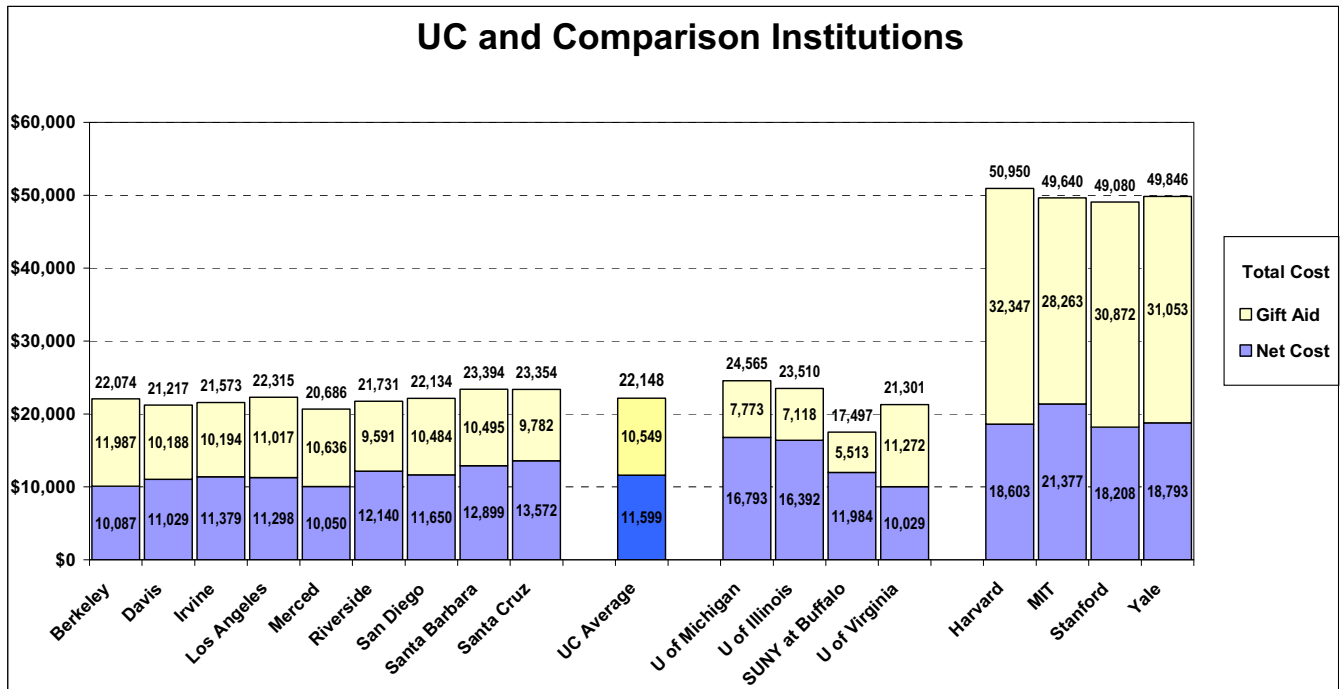


(San Francisco has no undergraduates.)



Indicator 2.3

Estimated Average Gift Aid and Net Cost of Attendance for Need-based Aid Recipients – UC and Comparison Institutions, 2007-08



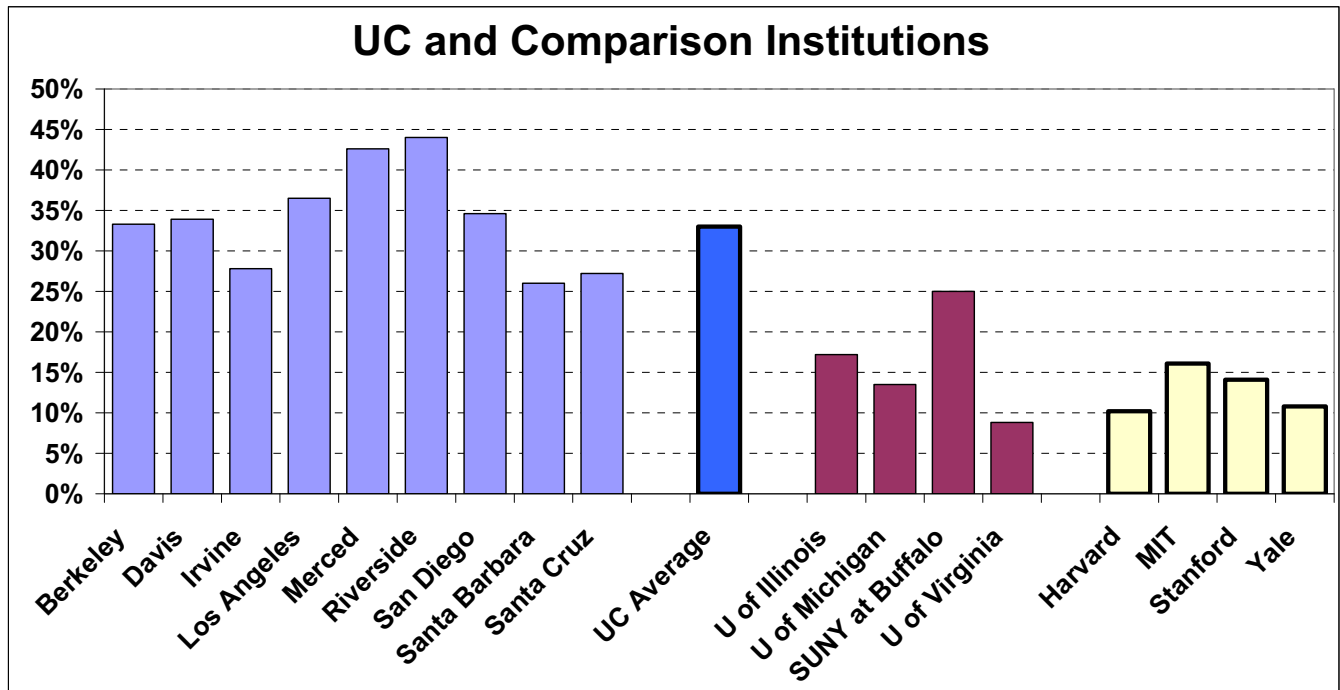
Source: 2007-08 Common Data Set (2006-07 for Harvard).

- Gift aid (grants and need-based scholarships) dramatically reduces the cost of attending UC for students in need.
- While need-based aid recipients at UC's private comparison institutions generally received more gift aid than at UC, the larger awards did not fully compensate for the much higher cost of attendance at these institutions.

Note: The Common Data Set (CDS) is a statistical survey designed collaboratively by college guidebook publishers and higher education institutions for collecting standardized information from higher education institutions.

Indicator 2.4

Undergraduate Pell Grant Receipt – UC and Comparison Institutions, 2007-08

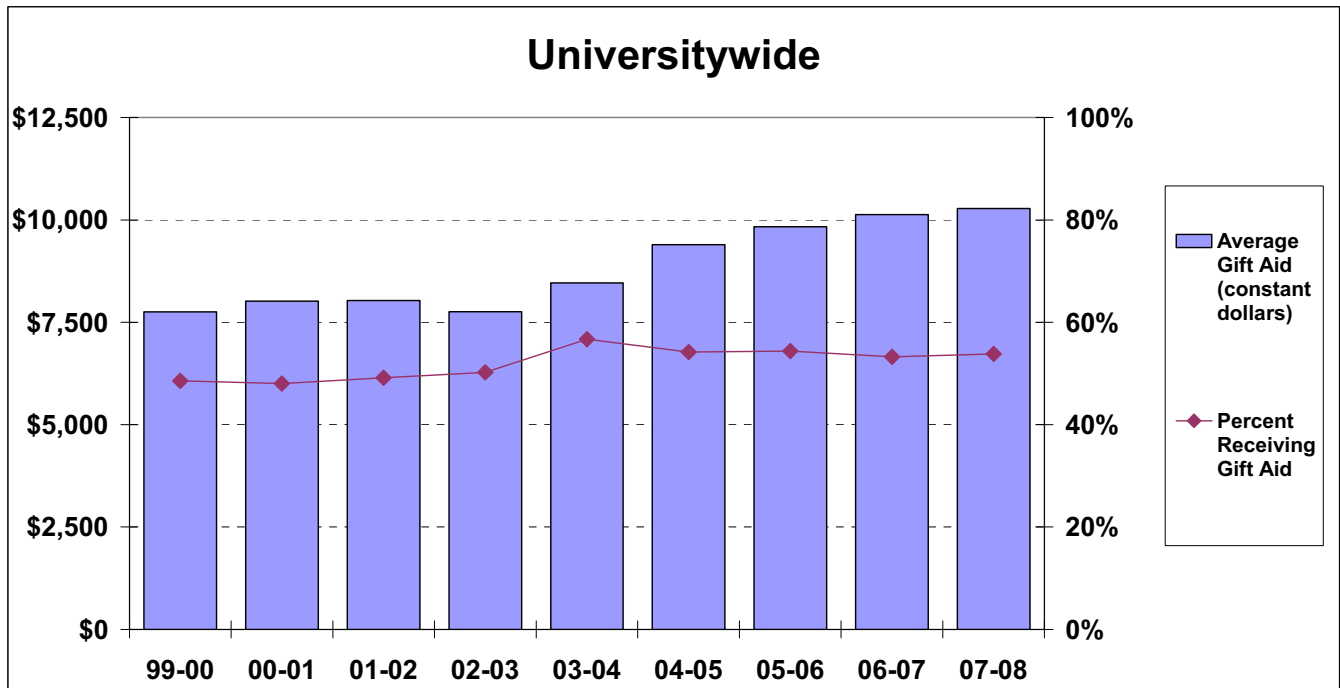


Source: Enrollment figures are from 2007-08 IPEDS and exclude non-resident aliens, who are not eligible to receive Pell Grants; data for SUNY-Buffalo are from 2006-07. Pell Grant recipient counts were obtained from the U.S. Department of Education Common Origination and Disbursement website.

- Pell Grants are awarded by the federal government to low-income students—generally those whose parent incomes are below \$45,000 or who are considered to be financially independent from their parents.
- The percentage of undergraduate students with Pell Grants provides a useful means to compare different institutions in terms of how accessible they are to low-income students. It is also useful in comparing institutions in terms of their undergraduates' socioeconomic backgrounds.
- As a system, the University enrolled a higher percentage of Pell Grant recipients in 2007-08 (33 percent) than any of its public or private comparison institutions.

Indicator 2.5

Average Amount and Percent of Undergraduates Receiving Gift Aid, 1999-00 to 2007-08

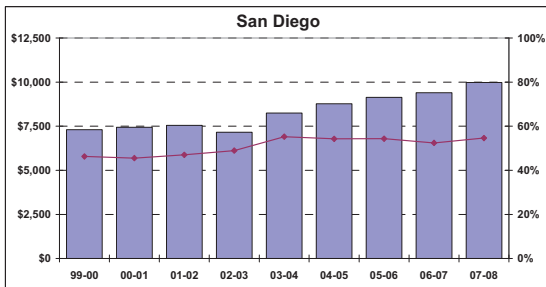
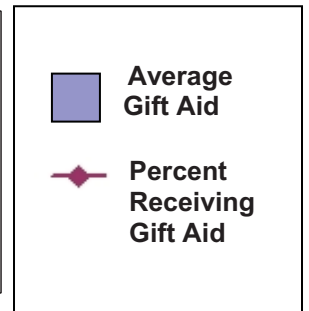
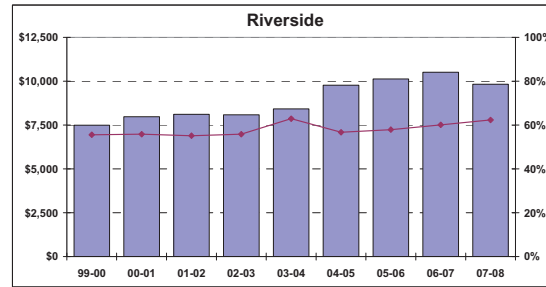
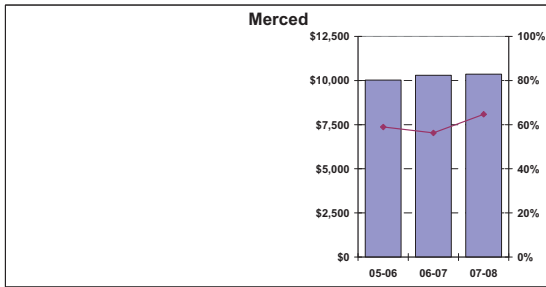
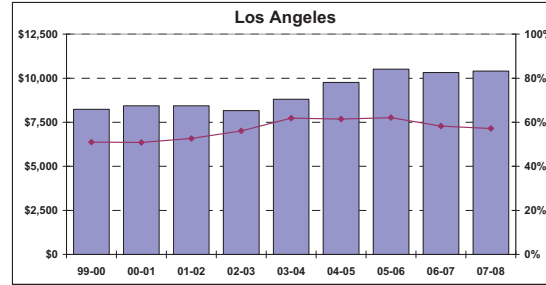
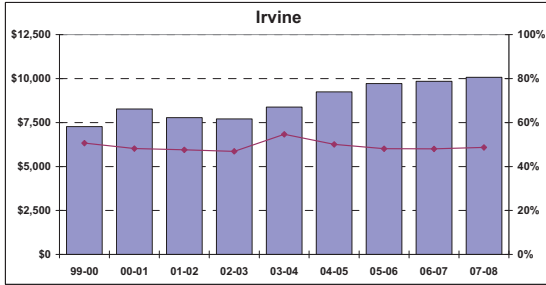
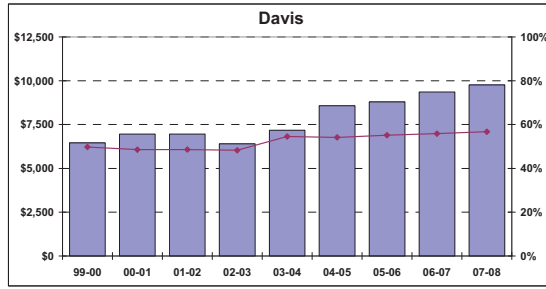
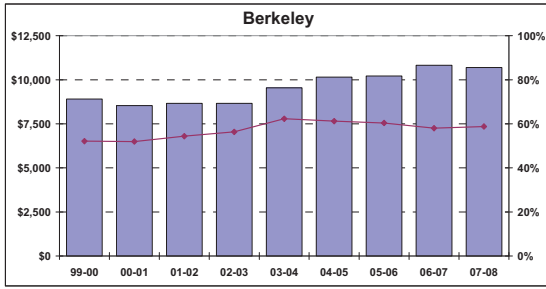


Source: UCOP Corporate Student System.

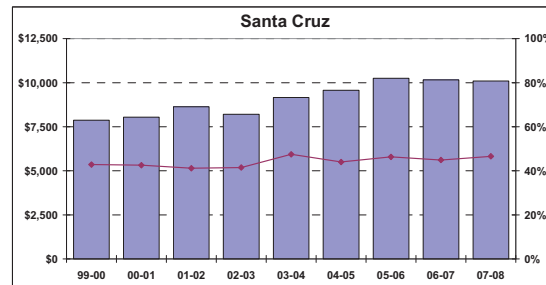
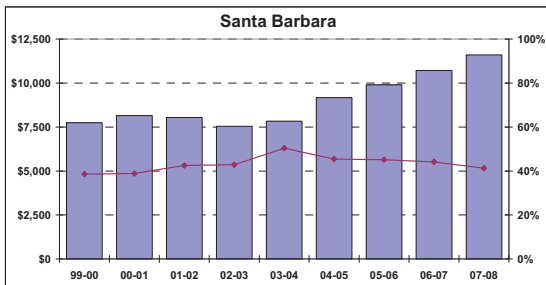
- More than half of all UC undergraduates received some form of gift aid (grants or scholarships) in 2007-08. These awards were worth an average of \$10,279.
- Systemwide, the percentage of UC students receiving gift aid has changed little in recent years. The modest decline in the percent of students receiving gift aid since 2003-04 reflects the phase-out of the Governor's Scholarship Program, a state program that awarded scholarships to high-achieving high school students for use once they enrolled in college. State funding for new awards was eliminated in 2003.
- Increases in the average value of students' gift aid since 2002-03 can be attributed primarily to additional support from the state's Cal Grant program and from UC's own institutional aid program. Cal Grant awards generally cover recipients' systemwide fees, and have increased in tandem with UC fees since 2002-03. The University also augments its own institutional aid program by setting aside a portion (currently 33 percent) of new fee revenue for need-based grants.

Note: Figures are in constant inflation-adjusted 2007.

2.5 (continued) Average Amount and Percent of Undergraduates Receiving Gift Aid, 1999-00 to 2007-08

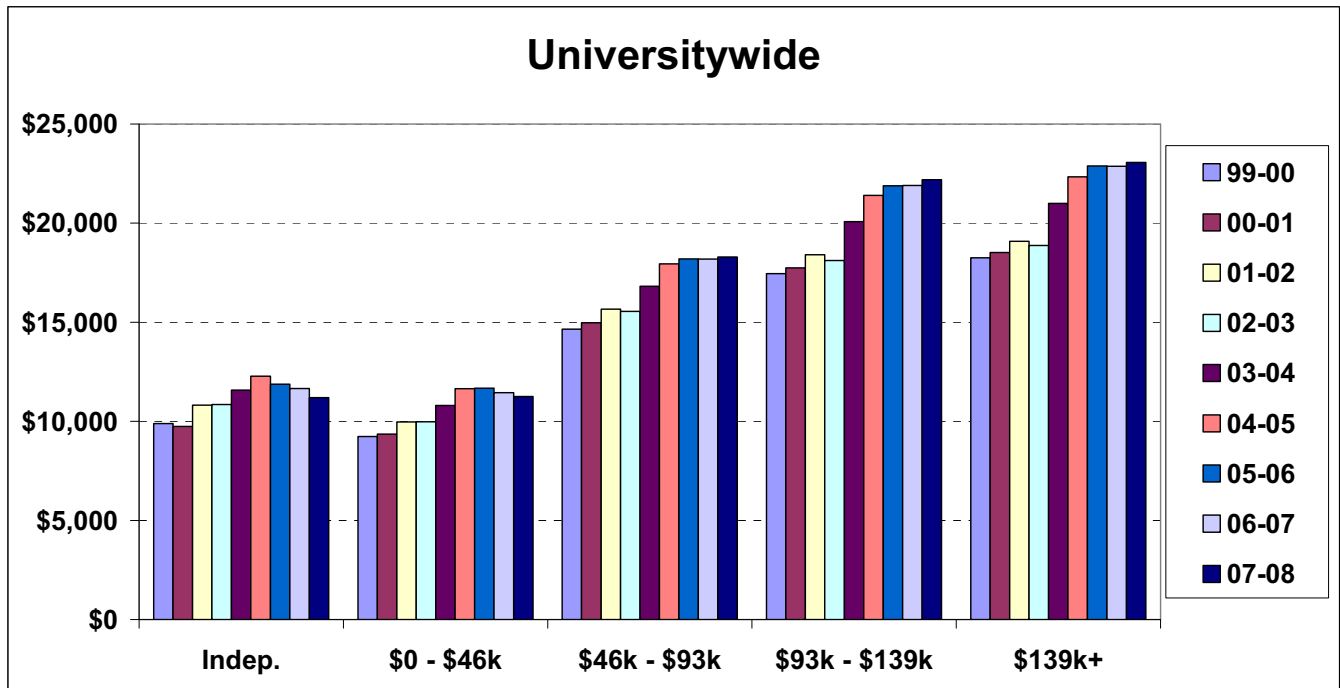


San Francisco has no undergraduates.



Indicator 2.6

Average Net Cost of Attendance by Family Income, 1999-00 to 2007-08

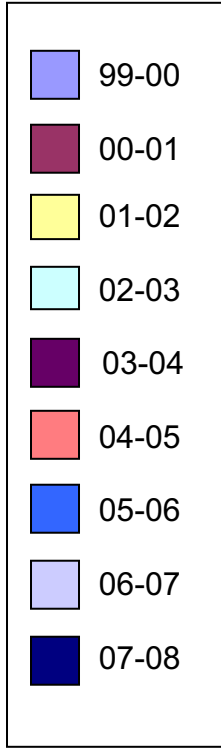
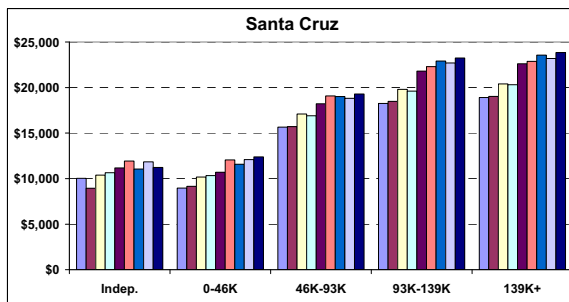
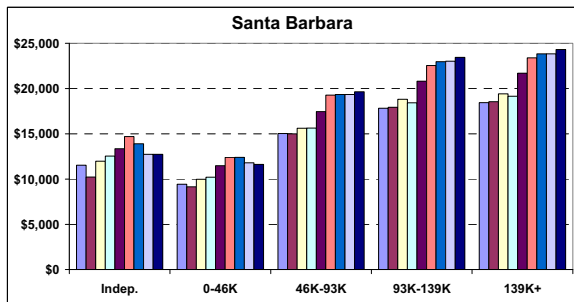
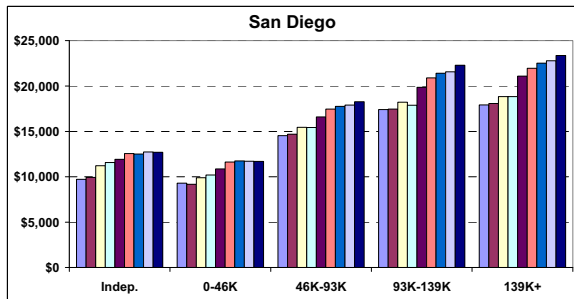
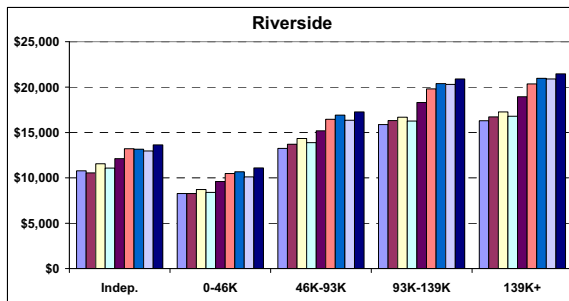
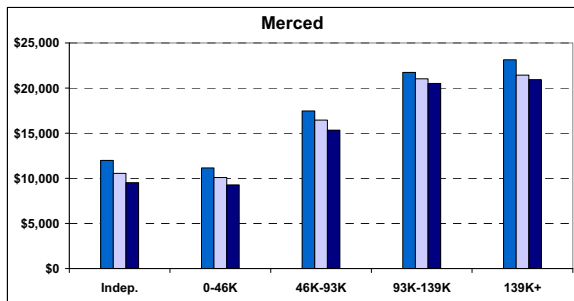
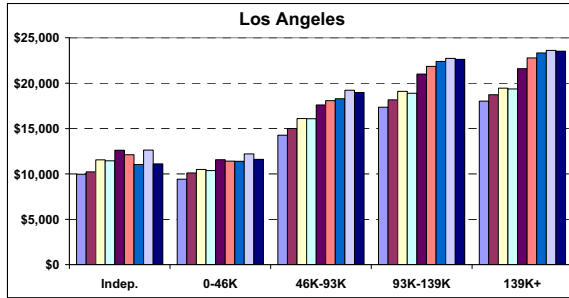
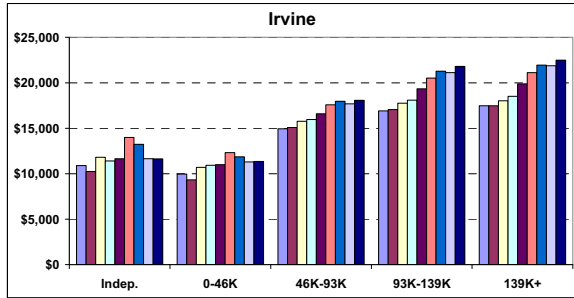
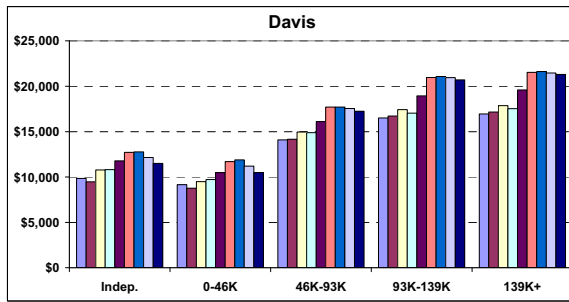
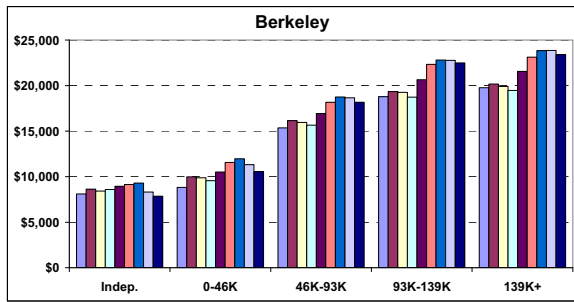


Source: UCOP Corporate Student System.

- Net cost of attendance represents the average cost of attending UC for undergraduates after taking into account scholarship and grant assistance (i.e., total student expense budget less scholarship and grant aid). It represents what students must contribute, whether from parent contributions or their own resources (e.g., student savings, work or borrowing).
- Scholarships and grants reduce the “sticker” price of attending UC at all income levels, but especially for students with few parental resources (i.e., low-income dependent students and students who, under federal guidelines, are considered to be financially independent from their parents).
- Between 1999-00 and 2007-08, augmentations to grant aid kept the average increase in net cost for low-income students to about \$2,000, compared to \$4,800 for students in the highest income category.
- Additional grant aid did not fully cover cost increases for low-income students in part because non-fee costs (room and board, books and supplies, etc.) have increased without augmentations in grants to offset them.

Note: Figures are in constant inflation-adjusted 2007 dollars.

2.6 (continued) Average Net Cost of Attendance by Family Income, 1999-00 to 2007-08

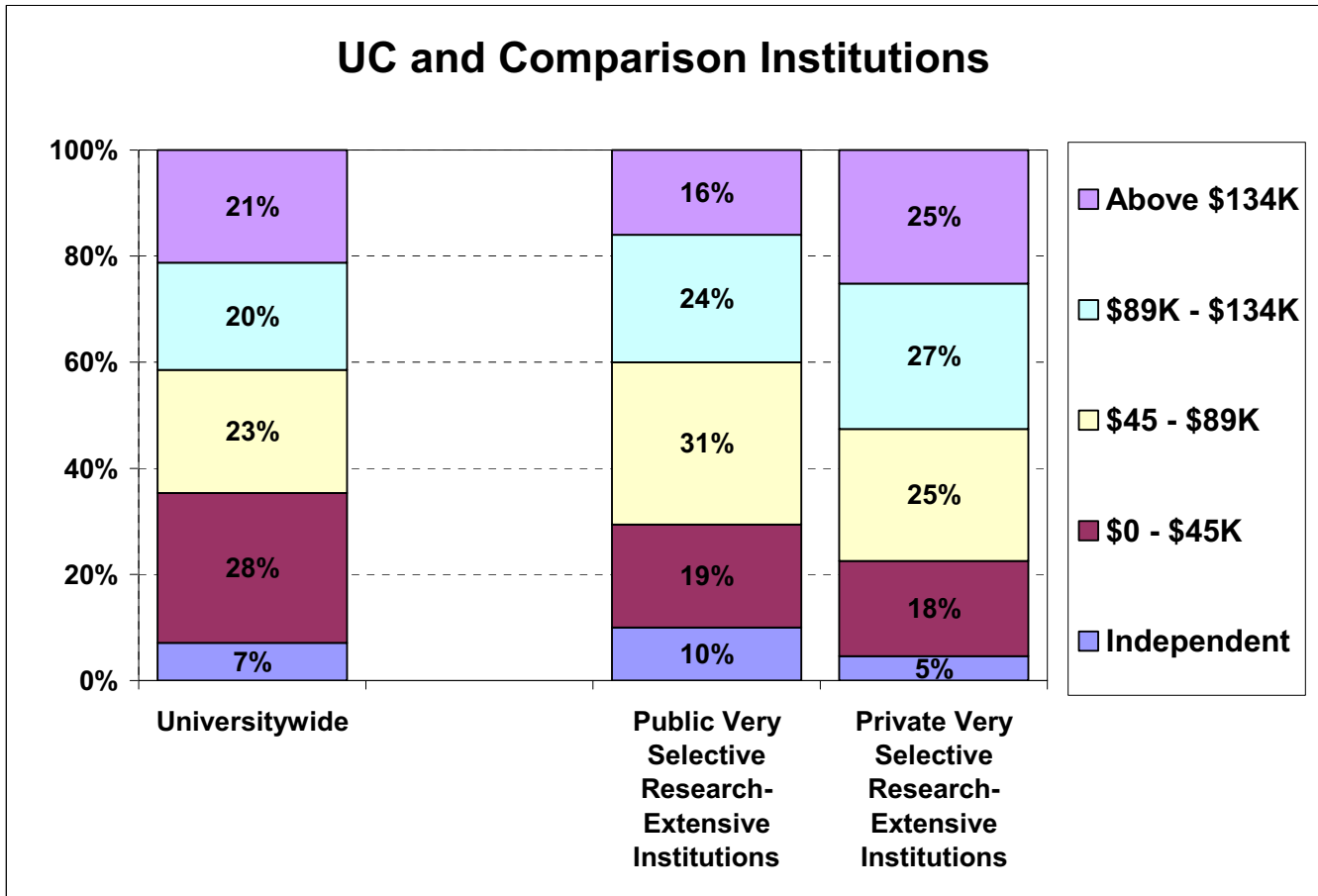


(San Francisco has no undergraduates.)

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Indicator 2.7

Distribution of Undergraduates by Parent Income – UC and Comparison Institutions, 2004



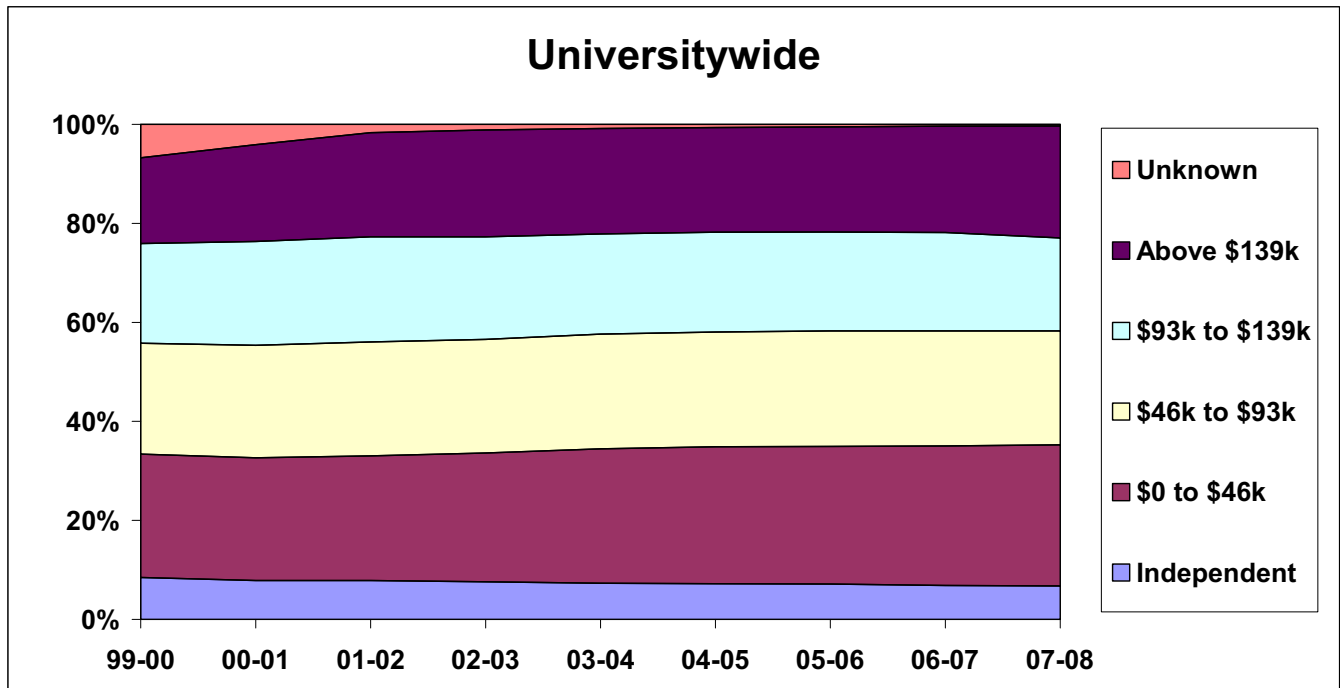
Source: UC figures are from the Corporate Student System. Other figures are from the 2004 NCES National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey (NPSAS).

- As a system, UC enrolls a higher percentage of low-income independent and dependent students than comparably selective institutions.
- The larger enrollment of high-income students at UC than at comparable public institutions may reflect state-to-state differences in parent incomes of academically eligible students.
- Students at comparable private institutions are more likely than UC students to be from upper- and upper-middle-income brackets, consistent with those institutions' generally higher costs.

Note: The NPSAS survey is conducted every four years; 2008 NPSAS results will be available by late 2009.

Indicator 2.8

Distribution of Undergraduates by Parent Income, 1999-00 to 2007-08

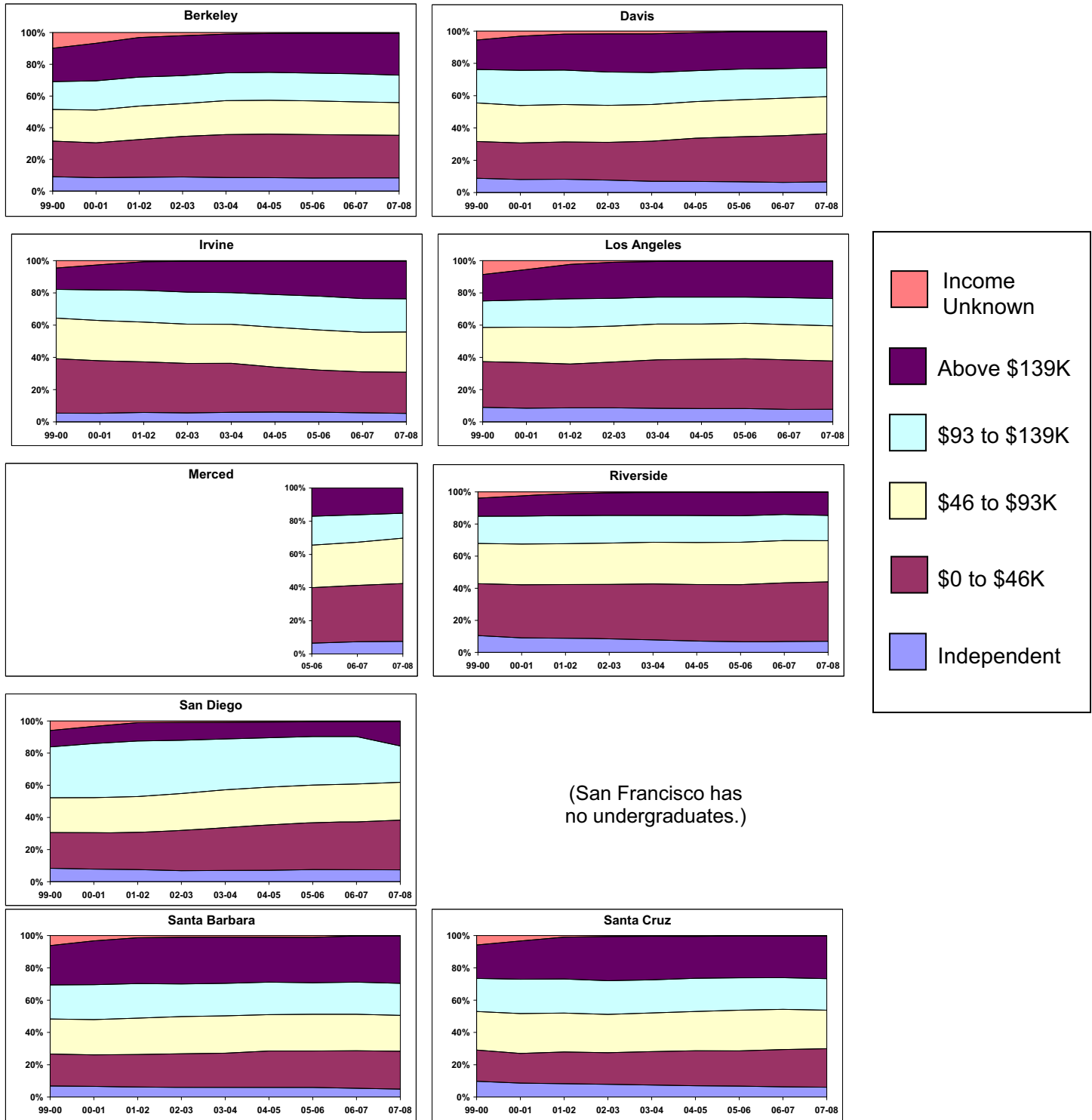


Source: UCOP Corporate Student System.

- The trend in the income distribution of UC undergraduates is one indicator of how well the University's financial aid programs have enabled UC to remain financially accessible to students at every income level.
- Despite increases in both the University's total cost of attendance (see Indicator 2.2) and net cost of attendance (see Indicator 2.6), the income distribution of all UC undergraduates has changed little since 2000.
- More than 25 percent of undergraduates have parents with annual income below \$46,000.

Note: Figures are in constant inflation-adjusted 2007 dollars. The decline in the number of unknown incomes since 1999-00 reflects improvements in the University's ability to consolidate parent income data from multiple sources and to estimate the income of students with missing data.

2.8 (continued) Distribution of Undergraduates by Parent Income, 1999-00 to 2007-08

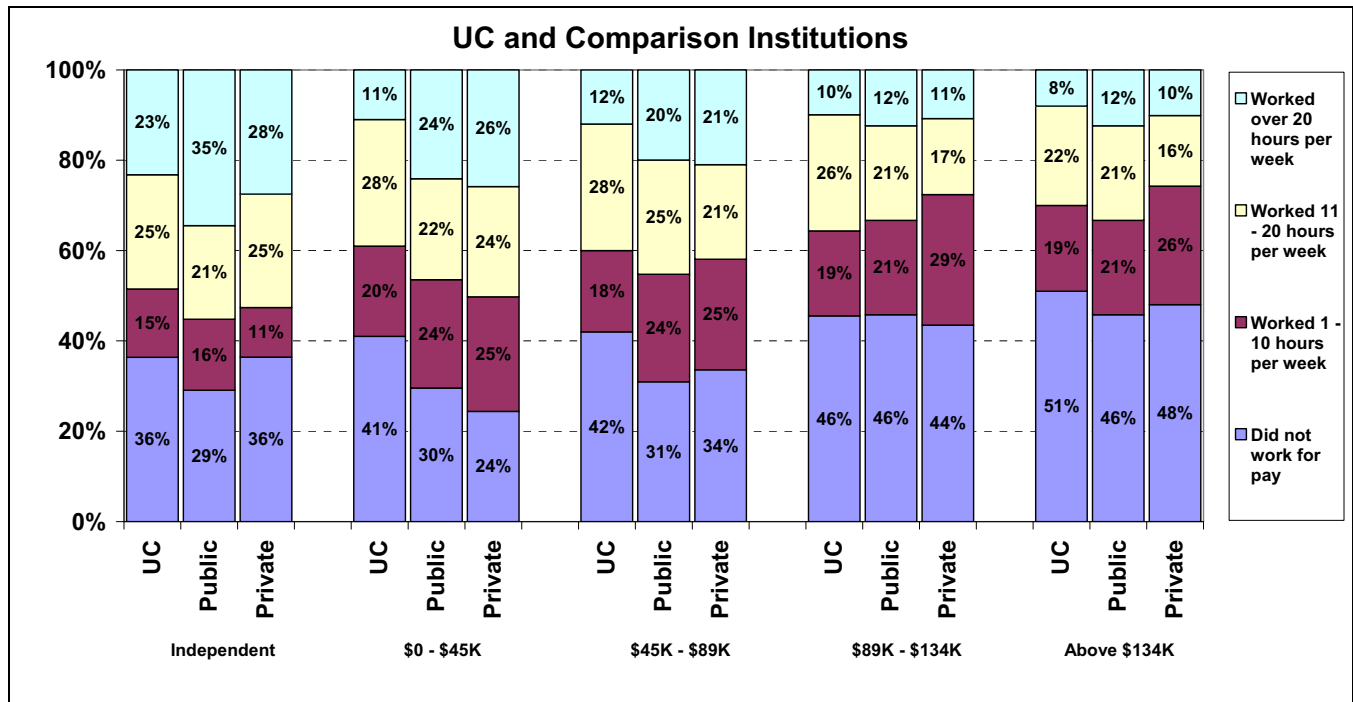


Note: In years prior to 2007-08, figures for San Diego overstated the number of students in the \$93,000 to \$139,000 bracket and understated the number of students in the above \$139,000 bracket due to limitations in the data provided to the UCOP Corporate Student System. These limitations have been fixed for 2007-08 and subsequent years, which contributes to the apparent increase in higher-income families in 2007-08.

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Indicator 2.9

Number of Hours Undergraduates Worked Per Week by Family Income – UC and Comparison Institutions, 2004



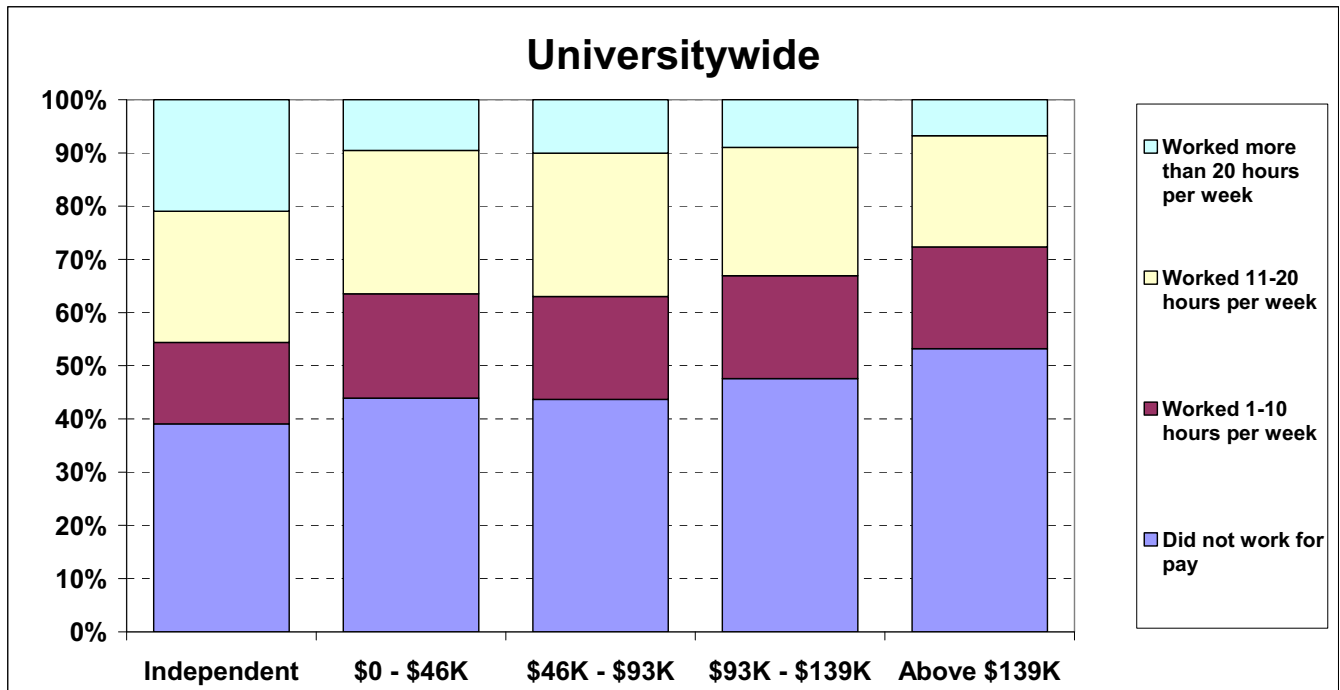
Source: University of California Undergraduate Experience Survey (UCUES) for UC students; 2004 National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey (NPSAS) for comparison groups.

- The University monitors students' self-reported work hours as one indicator of the University's affordability.
- At each income level, the percentage of UC students who work and the number of hours that they work compare favorably with the work patterns reported by students at other research universities, both public and private.
- Overall, 44 percent of UC students reported that they did not work for pay during the 2005-06 academic year.

Note: The NPSAS survey is conducted every four years; 2008 NPSAS results will be available by late 2009. All incomes have been adjusted to 2006-07 dollars for comparability.

Indicator 2.10

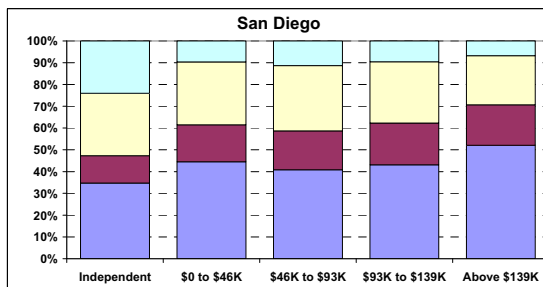
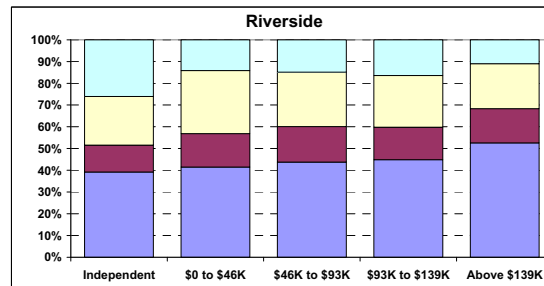
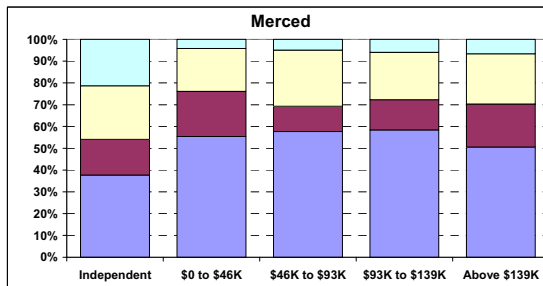
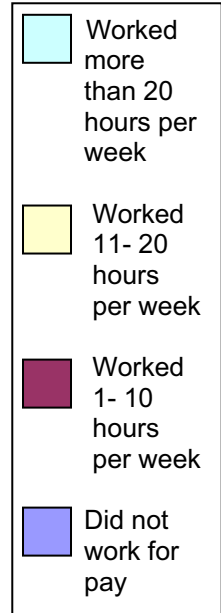
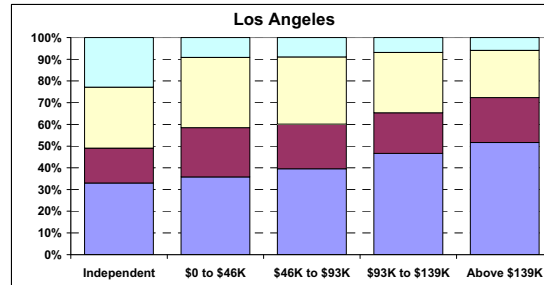
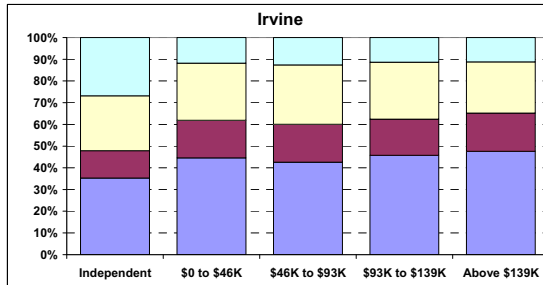
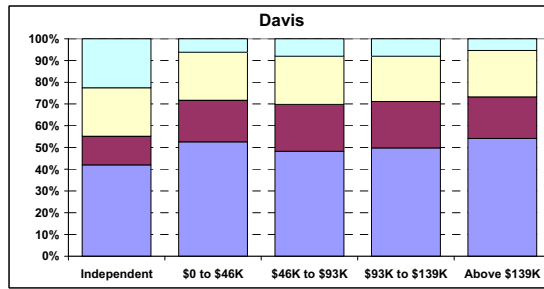
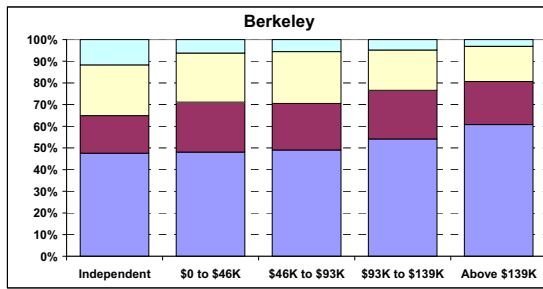
Number of Hours Undergraduates Worked Per Week by Family Income, 2007-08



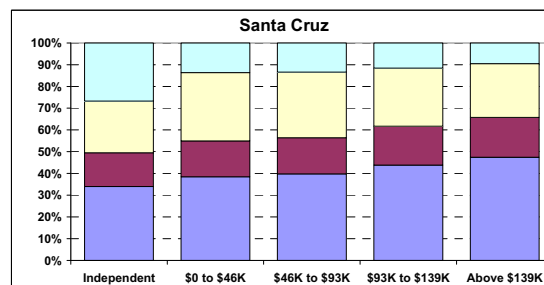
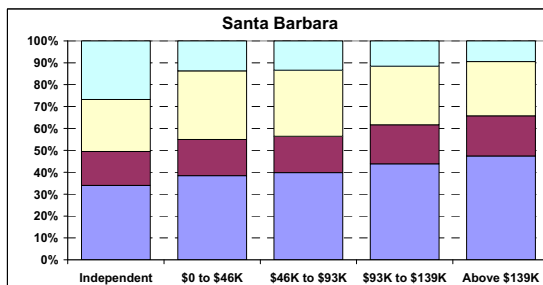
Source: University of California Undergraduate Experience Survey (UCUES).

- In 2007-08, a large percentage of students at every income level did not work for pay during the academic year. This is consistent with parent survey findings that parents at all income levels feel responsible for covering their children's college expenses so that they will not have to work while studying.
- Some students at every income level reported working more than 20 hours per week, which is beyond what the University considers manageable. Excessive work hours during an academic term are often associated with reduced course loads and lower GPAs.

2.10 (continued) Number of Hours Undergraduates Worked Per Week by Family Income, 2007-08

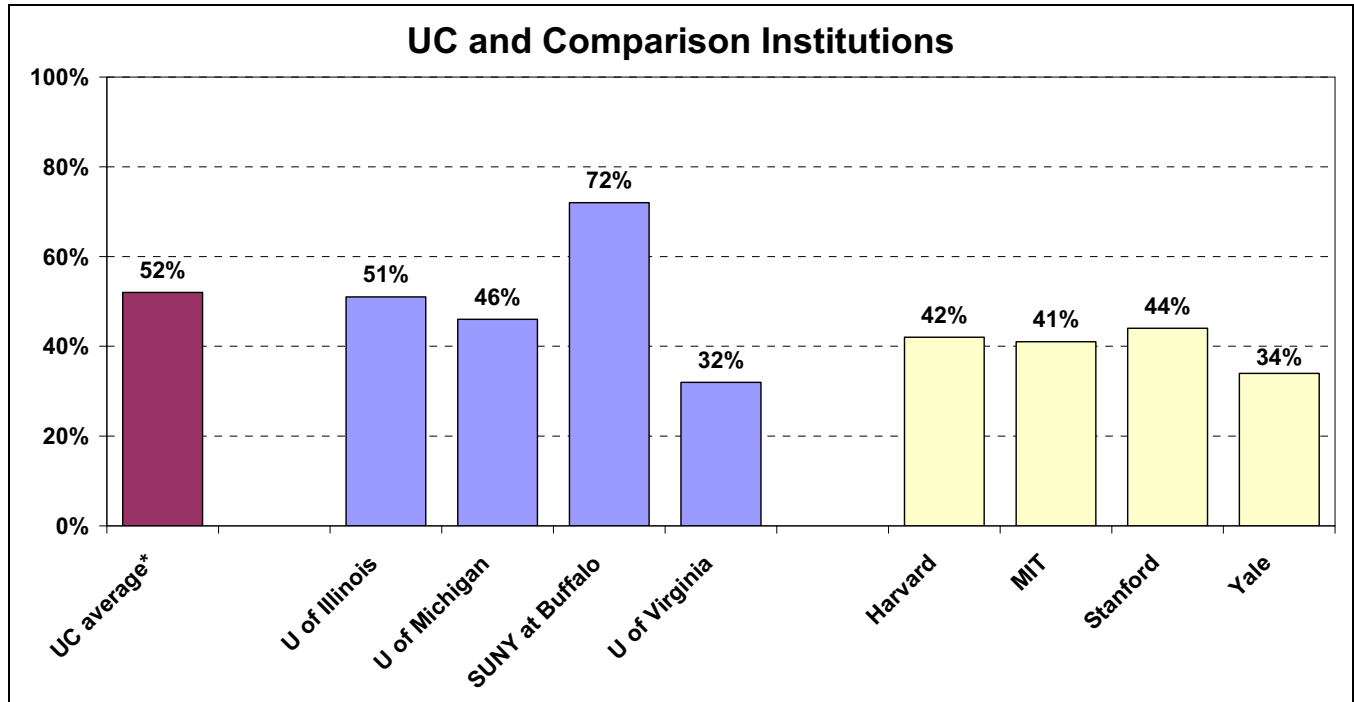


(San Francisco has no undergraduates.)



Indicator 2.11

Percent of Graduating Seniors With Student Loan Debt – UC and Comparison Institutions, 2006-07



Source: UCOP Corporate Student System and Common Data Set.

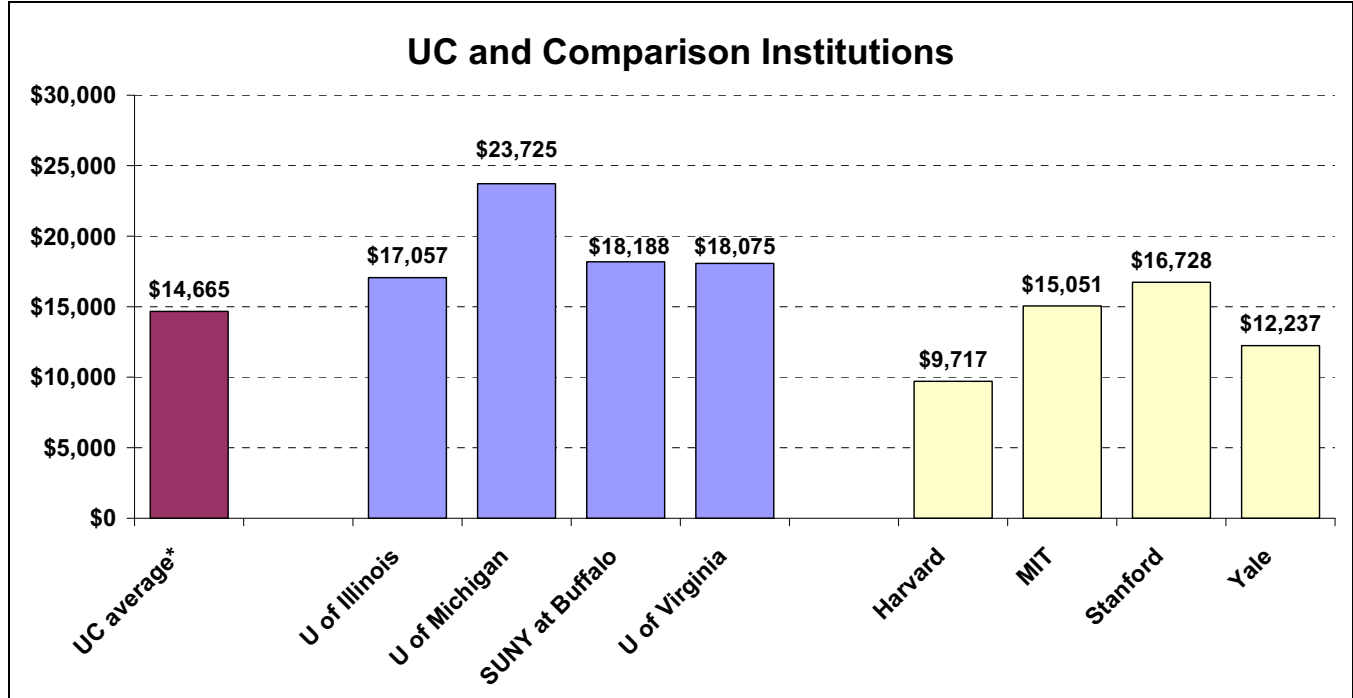
- Just over half of all UC undergraduates who graduated in 2006-07 took out student loans while enrolled at UC.
- UC undergraduates were more likely to graduate with student debt than students at seven of the eight UC comparison institutions (all but SUNY at Buffalo), consistent with UC's enrollment of a high percentage of low-income students and the fact that low-income students are more likely to borrow than higher-income students.

Note: Figures for the 2007-08 graduating class are available for UC but are not yet available for comparison institutions.

* Campus data are in Indicator 2.13.

Indicator 2.12

Cumulative Debt of Graduating Seniors – UC and Comparison Institutions, 2006-07



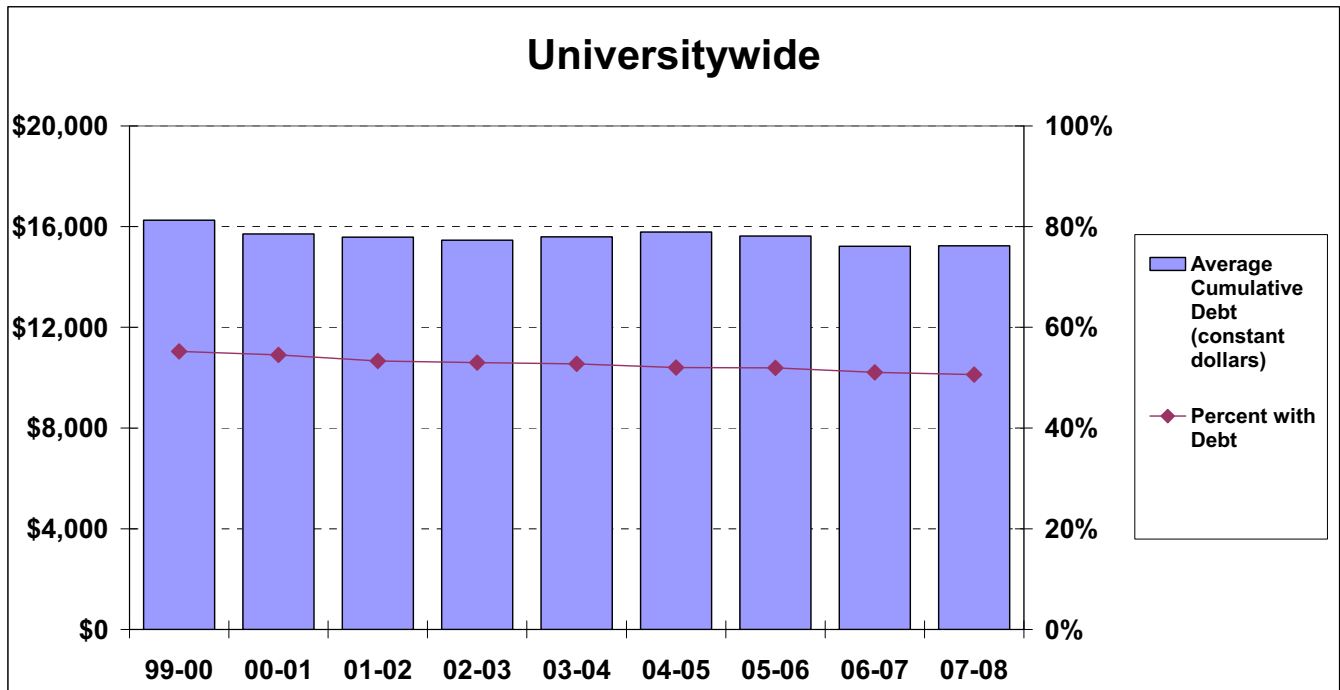
Source: UCOP Corporate Student System and Common Data Set.

- UC students who graduated in 2006-07 with student loan debt had less cumulative borrowing, on average, than graduates from UC's public comparison schools or graduates from two of UC's four private comparison schools.
- The average debt among UC borrowers (\$14,665) is equivalent to a monthly repayment schedule of about \$170 per month for 10 years; longer repayment periods with lower payments are available.

Note: Figures for the 2007-08 graduating class are available for UC (see Indicator 2.13) but are not yet available for comparison institutions.

* Campus data are in Indicator 2.13.

Indicator 2.13
Cumulative Debt of Graduating Seniors, 1999-00 to 2007-08

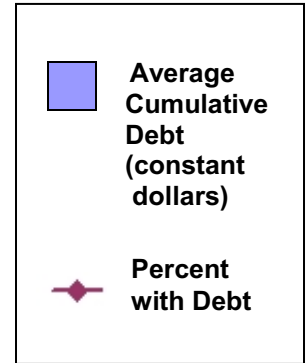
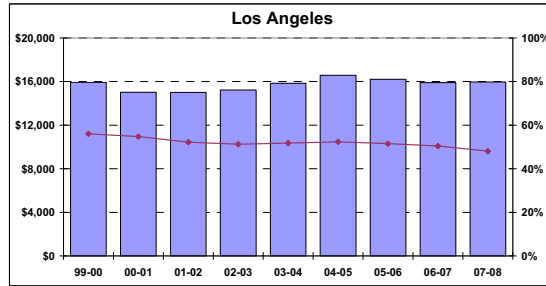
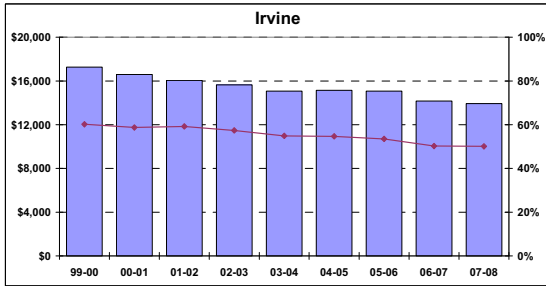
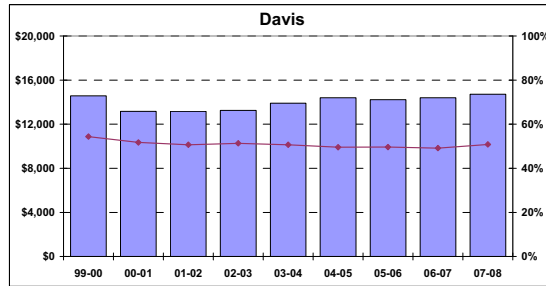
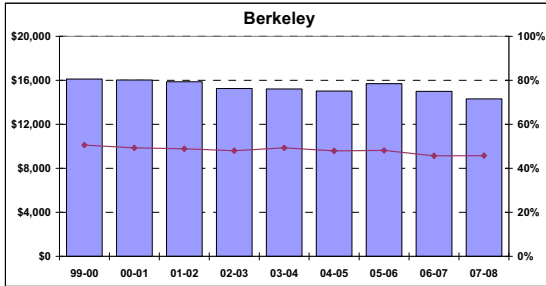


Source: UCOP Corporate Student System.

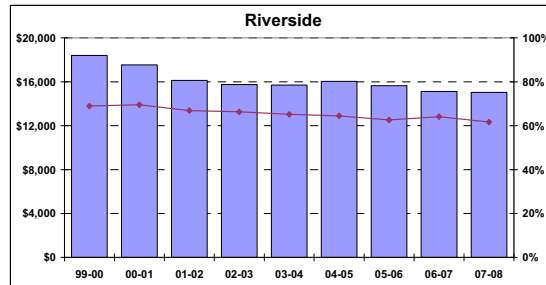
- Despite national reports of increasing student debt burden, the percent of UC undergraduates who graduate with student loan debt has declined slightly since 1999. At the same time, the income distribution of UC undergraduates has remained stable (see Indicator 2.8).
- Average cumulative debt among graduating seniors has generally declined in constant dollars since 1999. This trend may partly reflect the relatively stagnant annual borrowing limits for federal student loan programs.
- These figures reflect trends in students' utilization of student loans. They do not, however, include parental borrowing from federal parent education, home equity or other types of loans. It is too early to tell how the recent economic downturn might affect access to these other loan sources and whether reduced access to parental loans may lead to increased student borrowing in the future.

Note: Figures are in constant 2008 dollars, adjusted for inflation.

2.13 (continued) Cumulative Debt of Graduating Seniors, 1999-00 to 2007-08



(Merced had no graduating seniors during the period covered.)



(San Francisco has no undergraduates.)

