

**University of California**  
**Participation in the National Merit Scholarship Program:**  
**A Report from the Education Financing Model Steering Committee**

The National Merit Scholarship Program (NMSP) is a national academic competition for college scholarships. High school junior-level students enter the program by taking the Preliminary SAT/National Merit Qualifying Test (PSAT/NMSQT) each October. This is the first step in the process of being named a National Merit Finalist. Students who are designated National Merit semi-finalists as a result of their performance on the PSAT/NMSQT are then asked to submit their high school transcript, letters of recommendation and a formal application for scholarship. A NMSP Corporation committee comprised of college and university faculty and senior admissions personnel select the Finalists. Approximately 1.3 million students participate annually.

Last fall, the Board of Admissions and Relations with Schools (BOARS) began a discussion of the NMSP. After requesting and reviewing information about the PSAT/NMSQT from the College Board and the National Merit Scholarship Corporation, BOARS identified a number of concerns regarding the Program, including validity, educational soundness, and fairness of the NMSP's selection procedures. Although BOARS has not said that it opposes the PSAT test in general, it has found no evidence that PSAT/NMSQT has been validated for use to select meritorious students in the manner employed by NMSP. In addition, BOARS notes that "The criteria and selection procedures employed by the NMSP appear to have an educationally unwarranted negative impact on disadvantaged students – underrepresented minorities and low-income students."

On March 1, BOARS sent a letter to the Chairs of campus admissions committees requesting that these committees review and reconsider any preferences that a campus may give to applicants who have received special recognition by the NMSP (Attachment 1). Meanwhile, the Academic Senate has made a similar request for a review of the appropriateness of UC's participation in the NMSP with respect to scholarships and financial aid (Attachment 2). Currently, three campuses – Berkeley, Merced, and Riverside – do not participate in the program.<sup>1</sup> In 2004-05, 908 UC new and continuing undergraduates were National Merit Finalists who received a total of \$1.4 million in National Merit Scholarship awards. These students represent all levels, freshmen through seniors. Of these awards, 68 percent (618 awards amounting to an estimated \$734,867) were funded by the University, and 32 percent were funded either by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation or other corporate parties.

The discussion of NMSP practices specific to scholarships and financial aid are just now starting on the campuses. In addition, Provost Greenwood has asked the Education Financing Model (EFM) Steering Committee to review the use of UC funds to provide National Merit Scholarships (Attachment 3). The Committee reviewed the program and endorsed this report as a summary description of UC's current participation. A description of the Committee's discussion and recommendations concerning UC's future participation appears at the end of this report.

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<sup>1</sup> Berkeley is providing scholarships to continuing students who entered when the campus was still sponsoring National Merit Scholarships and to whom the campus promised four years of support.

## Qualification for a National Merit Scholarship

As mentioned above, students qualify for the National Merit Scholarship Program by taking the PSAT/NMSQT test in high school. The PSAT/NMSQT lasts two hours and ten minutes, including two 25-minute critical reading sections, two 25-minute math sections, and one 30-minute writing section. According to the College Board's Web site, the most common reasons that students take the PSAT include 1) receiving feedback on strengths and weaknesses necessary for college study, 2) seeing how they perform on standardized tests in comparison with other students, 3) preparing for the SAT, and 4) entering the competition for National Merit Scholarships. Test scores are then used to rank students. The top 50,000 scorers out of the approximately 1.3 million students who take the test are separated into "Commended Students" and "Semi-finalists." Commended Students, about two-thirds (34,000) of the 50,000 high-scorers, do not advance in the scholarship competition, although they may be offered special scholarship awards from corporate donors.<sup>2</sup> Semifinalists, who are identified on a state representational basis, are invited to compete for Finalist standing (about 16,000).

In order to advance to Finalist standing, a student must submit additional information on his or her academic record and planned coursework. Of the 16,000 Semifinalists, about 15,000 are selected to be Finalists in the scholarship competition and a little over half of these students are selected as scholarship winners (8,200). Winners are selected based on their "abilities, skills, and accomplishments – without regard to gender, race, ethnic origin, or religious preference." In order to make this assessment, the National Merit Corporation looks at the student's academic record, the high school curriculum, test scores, recommendations, and the Finalist's essay. See Attachment 4 for a summary of this process as provided by the National Merit Corporation.

National Merit Scholarships come in three types, defined by the funding source. See Table 1.

**Table 1: Types of National Merit Scholarships**

	National Merit Corporation	Corporate Sponsors	College/University Sponsors
Size of Award	One-time \$2,500	Awards vary in size. Some are renewable.	Awards range from \$500 to \$2,000 per year and are renewable up to four years.
Qualification	Selected from Finalists by NMSC	Winners can be Commended, Semifinalists, or Finalists	Selected from Finalists by institution
Comments	Awarded on a "state representational basis," so some students from all states are winners	Often reserved for children of employees; employers like to offer as a benefit to employees	Schools required to fund minimum number of Finalists; Schools encouraged to offer non-financial prerequisites.

## UC Participation

Six of the nine general campuses participate as funding partners in the NMSP. Berkeley, Merced, and Riverside do not participate. Participating campuses sign an agreement annually with the National Merit Scholarship Corporation (Attachment 5). Campuses agree to fund a minimum number of Finalists who attend the institution. UC Riverside does not participate because it does

<sup>2</sup> National Merit notes that many corporate-sponsored awards are provided to sons and daughters of the corporation's employees as a way of rewarding their employees.

not have enough Finalists to qualify. Berkeley chose not to participate a few years ago in order to redirect the funding to other ends.

Table 2 below summarizes current campus participation in the National Merit Program, including the size of the awards and non-financial prerequisites offered. As can be seen, all participating campuses offer the maximum award (\$2,000) to needy students. Except for UCI, which offers an honorarium of \$1,000, campuses offer the minimum \$500 award to non-needy students.

**Table 2: Campus Participation**

<b>Campus</b>	<b>Scholarship Description</b>	<b>Other Benefits</b>
Berkeley	Does not provide institutionally funded National Merit Scholarships. (Stopped offering new awards 2002-03.)	N/A
Davis	Finalists: \$500 non-need or up to \$2,000 need-based; renewable for up to four years.  Recipients must also meet scholarship index standards.  Davis awards no more than 20 new National Merit Scholarships per year.	Congratulatory letter from the Chancellor, and extended library privileges.
Irvine	Finalists: \$1,000 non-need or up to \$2,000 need-based; renewable for up to four years.  Finalists are not otherwise restricted.	None.
Los Angeles	Finalists: \$500 non-need or up to \$2,000 need-based; renewable for up to four years.  Finalists are not otherwise restricted.	None.
Riverside	Does not provide institutionally funded National Merit Scholarships. (Stopped offering new awards 1999-2000.)	N/A
San Diego	Finalists: \$500 non-need or up to \$2,000 need-based; renewable for up to four years.  Number of recipients limited by available funding; campus academic index used to select winners if fewer finalists can be funded than have been accepted for admission.	Priority registration for classes, extended housing options, and graduate level library privileges.
Santa Barbara	Finalists: \$500 non-need or up to \$2,000 need-based; renewable for up to four years.  Agreement specifies campus will sponsor a minimum of 10 new National Merit Scholarships per year. Campus has not had to select from pool because of funding limitations.	Priority registration for classes.
Santa Cruz	Finalists: \$500 non-need or up to \$2,000 need-based; renewable for up to four years.  Santa Cruz awards 3 new National Merit Scholarships each year, selecting recipients based on academic criteria defined by the campus.	None.

*Numbers of Recipients and Dollars Awarded*

As mentioned above, in 2004-05, 908 UC new and continuing undergraduates were National Merit Finalists who received a total of \$1.4 million in National Merit Scholarship awards. These students represent all levels, freshmen through seniors. Of these, 34 (4%) were NMC funded, 256 (28%) were corporate funded, and 618 (68%) were UC funded. Of the UC-funded awards, 407 of the 618 (66 percent) were merit-only, while 211 (34 percent) were need- and merit-based. However, because the awards for needy students are larger, a greater percent of the dollars (56 percent) went to students with demonstrated financial need. See Tables 3 and 4 below.

**Table 3: Summary of National Merit Scholarship Recipients 2004-05**

	NM Corporation	Corporate Sponsored	UC-Funded: Honoraria	UC-Funded: Need-based	Total UC-Funded	Total Awards
Berkeley	9	178	110	25	135	322
Davis	1	17	40	12	52	70
Irvine	3	10	44	5	49	62
Los Angeles	11	20	73	124	197	228
Riverside	0	1	0	0	0	1
San Diego	9	16	110	31	141	166
Santa Barbara	0	1	26	10	36	47
Santa Cruz	1	3	4	4	8	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>908</b>
Percent	4%	28%	45%	23%	68%	100%
<i>Percent of UC</i>			66%	34%	100%	

**Table 4: Summary of National Merit Scholarship Awards 2004-05**

	NM Corporation	Corporate Sponsored	UC-Funded: Honoraria	UC-Funded: Need-based	Total UC-Funded	Total Awards
Berkeley	\$22,500	\$453,460	\$49,250	\$44,000	\$93,250	\$569,210
Davis	2,500	31,333	20,000	20,783	40,783	74,616
Irvine	7,500	13,000	35,000	10,000	45,000	65,500
Los Angeles	27,500	41,000	147,723	251,527	399,250	467,750
Riverside	0	10,000	0	0	0	10,000
San Diego	22,500	28,000	54,833	60,117	114,950	165,450
Santa Barbara	0	25,567	13,000	20,000	33,000	58,567
Santa Cruz	2,500	6,667	2,000	6,634	8,634	17,801
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>609,027</b>	<b>321,806</b>	<b>413,061</b>	<b>734,867</b>	<b>1,428,894</b>
Percent	6%	43%	23%	29%	51%	100%
<i>Percent of UC</i>			44%	56%	100%	

A criticism that has been leveled against participation in NMSP is that it primarily benefits European- and Asian-American students over underrepresented students. Table 5 below shows the distribution of National Merit Scholarship recipients across ethnic/racial categories. Data limitations do not allow us to show recipients by type of National Merit Scholarship and ethnicity.

**Table 5: Systemwide Scholarship Support by Ethnicity (2003-04)<sup>3</sup>**

Ethnicity	All Domestic UC Undergraduates		National Merit Scholarship Program		All UG Scholarship	
Native American	973	0.6%	3	0.3%	231	0.7%
African-American	5,024	3.1%	11	1.0%	1,382	4.2%
Chicano/Latino	22,261	13.8%	23	2.0%	4,842	14.6%
<i>Underrepresented</i>	<i>28,258</i>	<i>17.5%</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>3.2%</i>	<i>6,455</i>	<i>19.4%</i>
Asian-American	58,583	36.4%	522	45.3%	10,913	32.8%
European-American	59,401	36.9%	459	39.8%	12,991	39.1%
Other	3,195	2.0%	11	1.0%	552	1.7%
<i>Other Total</i>	<i>121,179</i>	<i>75.2%</i>	<i>992</i>	<i>86.0%</i>	<i>24,456</i>	<i>73.6%</i>
<i>Decline to State</i>	<i>11,661</i>	<i>7.2%</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>10.8%</i>	<i>2,321</i>	<i>7.0%</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>161,098</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>33,232</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Ethnicity	UC-Funded UG Scholarship		Regents Scholarship Programs		Chancellor's Scholarship Programs	
Native American	110	0.7%	10	0.5%	4	0.5%
African-American	790	4.8%	13	0.6%	47	5.4%
Chicano/Latino	2,206	13.5%	84	3.9%	184	21.1%
<i>Underrepresented</i>	<i>3,106</i>	<i>19.1%</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>4.9%</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>26.9%</i>
Asian-American	5,204	31.9%	750	34.5%	345	39.6%
European-American	6,520	40.0%	1,060	48.8%	225	25.8%
Other	324	2.0%	37	1.7%	13	1.5%
<i>Other Total</i>	<i>12,048</i>	<i>73.9%</i>	<i>1,847</i>	<i>85.0%</i>	<i>583</i>	<i>66.9%</i>
<i>Decline to State</i>	<i>1,146</i>	<i>7.0%</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>10.1%</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>6.2%</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

As can be seen, about 3% of the NMSP awardees at UC are underrepresented students, while 86% are European-American, Asian-American, and Other. The proportion of underrepresented students is substantially smaller among NMSP recipients than among either scholarship recipients in general or UC-funded scholarship recipients. However, it is only marginally smaller for NMSP recipients than for UC Regents Scholarship recipients, typically the most prestigious undergraduate scholarship offered by a campus. The selection process for Regents Scholarships varies by campus, but in all cases places strong emphasis on grades and/or test scores. Campuses typically provide additional scholarship funding for students who do not qualify for a Regents Scholarship. These programs<sup>4</sup> (often called Chancellor's Scholarships) tend to involve multiple selection factors and, although there is variability across campuses, have a much more diverse set of recipients (see Appendix for recipients by campus).

Furthermore, winners of National Merit Scholarships tend to be from middle- and upper-income families. By contrast, many scholarships at UC have a financial need component. Low- and middle-income families are more likely to receive scholarships at UC than their higher-income peers. The share of students by income who received a NMSP award, as well as the share of students who received other scholarship support, is shown below in Table 6.

<sup>3</sup> Domestic undergraduate students only.

<sup>4</sup> Includes Chancellor's Scholarships at Berkeley, Davis, Riverside, San Diego, and Santa Barbara. Includes Blue and Gold Scholarships at UCLA and both the Chancellor's Excellence and Chancellor's Achievement Awards at UCI. No equivalent scholarship is offered at UCSC.

**Table 6: Systemwide Aid Recipient Status by Parent Income (2003-04)<sup>5</sup>**

Parent Income	All Domestic Undergraduates		National Merit Scholarship Program		All UG Scholarship	
<\$40,000	47,532	29.5%	205	17.8%	10,397	31.3%
\$40,000 to \$80,000	40,904	25.4%	252	21.9%	8,694	26.2%
\$80,000 to \$120,000	31,501	19.6%	299	25.9%	6,503	19.6%
>\$120,000	29,006	18.0%	390	33.8%	5,786	17.4%
Independent Students	12,155	7.5%	7	0.6%	1,852	5.6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>161,098</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>33,232</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

  

Parent Income	UC-Funded UG Scholarship		Regents Scholarship Programs		Chancellor's Scholarship Programs	
<\$40,000	5,568	34.2%	559	25.7%	345	39.6%
\$40,000 to \$80,000	4,298	26.4%	493	22.7%	248	28.4%
\$80,000 to \$120,000	2,600	16.0%	500	23.0%	129	14.8%
>\$120,000	2,365	14.5%	553	25.4%	104	11.9%
Independent Students	1,469	9.0%	68	3.1%	46	5.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

As can be seen, the NMSP serves a lower proportion of low-income students than other scholarship programs, including both the Regents and Chancellor's scholarship programs. Similarly, the NMSP serves a higher proportion of students with parental income above \$120,000 than other programs.

*Selection of Recipients for UC-Funded NMSP Scholarships*

Some campuses (UCLA, UCI, UCSB, and UC Berkeley before it pulled out of the program) fund all National Merit Finalists who apply. Other campuses (UCSD, UCSC) fund only a portion of the Finalists who apply. These campuses select from among the applicants based on their own academic criteria. UC Davis only funds students who would otherwise qualify for UC Davis scholarships. Except at Davis, the UC-funded NMSP recipients may actually be students to whom the University would not otherwise award scholarships or make special recruitment efforts.”

*Fund Sources for UC-Sponsored Awards*

Funding for the UC-sponsored NMSP comes from three sources: 1) gift and endowment designated for financial aid, 2) current funding designated for financial aid (USAP at UC Davis), and 3) current funding not designated for financial aid. Table 7 below summarizes.

<sup>5</sup> The income for students without a parent income on record is imputed. Domestic students only.

**Table 7: Fund Sources for UC-Sponsored NMSP (2004-05)**

	<b>Gift and Endowment</b>	<b>Current Funding: Financial Aid</b>	<b>Current Funding: Undesignated</b>	<b>Total</b>
Berkeley	\$93,250	\$0	\$0	\$93,250
Davis	0	20,783	20,000	40,783
Irvine	45,000	0	0	45,000
Los Angeles	0	0	399,250	399,250
Riverside	0	0	0	0
San Diego	70,000	0	44,950	114,950
Santa Barbara	15,000	0	18,000	33,000
Santa Cruz	8,634	0	0	8,634
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>231,884</b>	<b>20,783</b>	<b>482,200</b>	<b>734,867</b>
Percent	54%	5%	41%	100%

Depending on the fund source, the campus may or may not continue to use the money being used now to fund NMSP awards for student scholarships should it cease participation in NMSP. As Table 8 shows, over half (54%) of the funding is in the form of gifts or endowments designated for scholarship support. In addition, one campus is using USAP to support the need-based awards. The remaining 41%, concentrated at four campuses, however, is discretionary funding from the Chancellor. When interviewed, at least three of these campuses expressed doubt that this funding would necessarily continue to provide scholarships for undergraduate students if the decision was made to cease participation in NMSP.

#### *Past Decisions to Sponsor NMSP Awards at UC*

The decision to begin participation in NMSP originated with different individuals and bodies on the campuses in order to achieve specific campus goals and objectives. At some campuses, the administration (e.g., Vice Chancellors) made the decision several years ago to participate. At other campuses, it was the Academic Senate that advocated for participation. At several campuses, Chancellorial interests resulted in the decision to participate. In all cases, the decision to participate was made for two stated reasons: 1) to improve the campus's standing in national rankings and 2) to recruit talented students.

#### *Administrative Overhead*

Campuses report that the National Merit Scholarship Corporation (NMSC) requires a high degree of administrative support. The National Merit Corporation sends multiple lists each year to the campus of Finalists who have identified the campus as their top choice school. Because students can only be funded at their top choice school, students change the school they designated as "top choice" as their decision-making about which school to attend develops. The National Merit Corporation has resisted making this an electronic process for participating schools.

Furthermore, participating schools must send the funding for the scholarships they are sponsoring to the National Merit Corporation, which holds the funds and returns it to the school for disbursement to the student on a term-by-term basis. The National Merit Corporation keeps the

interest earned on these funds and uses it to finance its own scholarships and its administrative overhead.<sup>6</sup>

### **Participation of Other Colleges and Universities**

The NMSC reports that 203 colleges and universities sponsored National Merit awards in 2004. Participating schools range from small liberal arts colleges to large private and public research universities.

None of UC's comparison public schools (University of Virginia, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, University of Michigan, State University of New York at Buffalo) participate as institutional sponsors. Financial aid directors and/or staff interviewed cited an institutional commitment to need- over merit-based financial aid. Several other large publics, however, do, including Arizona, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio State, Purdue, Rutgers, UT Austin, Texas A &M, and Wisconsin.

None of UC's private comparison institutions (Harvard, MIT, Stanford, Yale) sponsor National Merit Scholarships either. Some private institutions that do participate include Brandeis, Brigham Young, Claremont McKenna, New York University, Rice, Southern Methodist, Tufts, Scripps, Santa Clara, and University of Chicago. The University of Southern California participates by offering \$15,000 (one-half tuition) to Finalists.

### **Discussion and Recommendations**

On April 11, 2005, the EFM Steering Committee discussed the University's participation in the NMSP. The Committee had a lengthy discussion about the merits of the program, the reasons for campus participation, and concerns about the program.

#### *Arguments Against Continued Participation*

- The main concerns about current participation in the program echoed the three main critiques offered by BOARS and the Academic Council (see Attachment 1).
  - First, the PSAT/NMSQT has not been validated for predicting academic merit and yet it is the sole criteria for eliminating approximately 97% of test takers from National Merit Scholarship consideration.
  - Second, the NMSP uses selection procedures that “violate fundamental principles governing responsible use of standardized tests.” (See Attachment 6.)
  - Third, few National Merit Scholars come from low-income backgrounds or are underrepresented minorities.
- The Committee also voiced concern about turning over responsibility for the use of UC funds (i.e., the criteria for selecting recipients funded with UC dollars) to an outside entity unless there is a compelling reason to do so (e.g., when such a partnership can leverage additional matching funds for UC student awards). They felt it was more appropriate for UC to set all the criteria for awarding UC funds even if the final outcome would be similar.

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<sup>6</sup> In the past, the National Merit Scholarship Corporation also charged an administrative fee to participating institutions. This fee is now only charged to corporate sponsors, not colleges and universities.

- Some Committee members also cited the administrative cost of this program as being out of line with the benefits of participation.

#### *Arguments for Continuing Participation*

- Members generally agreed that the prime reason for continuing to participate in the program is the value it has as an enrollment management or recruitment tool.
  - Campuses can boost their academic reputation by funding National Merit Scholars, which allows them to report that a greater number of National Merit Scholars attend their institution.
  - Individual students who are National Merit Finalists may be recruited to the campus by the institutional funding. The recruiting effectiveness of institutionally-sponsored National Merit Scholarships was questioned by some, who pointed out that many of these students also qualify for UC's own prestigious scholarships.

#### *Recommendations*

The Committee was split on issuing a recommendation on continued participation in the NMSP.

- Nearly all Committee members shared the concerns about the NMSP outlined above under "Arguments Against Continued Participation."
- About half of the members felt strongly that the Committee should recommend that campuses cease participation. They emphasized the value of having a strong, consistent systemwide message in the light of the media attention on this issue. A single systemwide message, it was argued, would be more likely to affect change at the College Board and would reaffirm the institution's commitment to fairness and diversity.
- The other half, while generally sharing the concerns of their colleagues, felt that it was beyond the purview of the EFM Steering Committee to issue recommendations about campus scholarship programs that have student recruitment as their primary function and do not use USAP need-based financial aid dollars. These members noted that campus autonomy in use of scholarship funding is a key EFM principle. This principle was established in recognition that enrollment management goals and issues vary by campus and are distinct from UC's overall affordability goal. They did not feel that the nature of the NMSP or the media attention warranted an exception to this principle.
- All agreed that University Student Aid Program (USAP) dollars should not be used to fund recruitment programs such as the National Merit Scholarship Program unless the dollars are covering EFM grant need. As outlined in the November 2000 USAP Guidelines, "The USAP fund sources will be awarded through the normal progression of grant funding established under the campus's packaging policy. A scholarship recipient with a USAP-funded award may not receive more USAP funding than a similarly situated student who does not have a scholarship award. A USAP recipient's remaining need may be reduced or eliminated by scholarship awards that do not utilize USAP as a fund source." The Davis campus was the only campus using USAP to fund their UC-sponsored NMSP. While it is not clear Davis was in violation of this policy, the campus has already taken steps to find another fund source for 2005-06
- Vice Chancellor Sakaki, who is currently a College Board Trustee, also voiced concerns about the reluctance of the College Board and the NMSC to provide empirical data on the educational validity of the PSAT and the outcomes of the test on low-income and

minority students. The Committee recommends campuses should press for additional information from the College Board and NMSC as they make their decisions on future participation. The rationale for urging the College Board and NMSC to improve data sharing is that UC campuses currently sponsor 618 NMSP awards with approximately \$735,000 in UC funds. This monetary involvement with the NMSP implicates UC as a “test user” of PSAT/NMSQT scores alongside the NMSC. Accordingly, UC can only make informed and responsible policy decisions about its students if it has access to relevant information, including information about socioeconomic status and racial/ethnic background. UC should recommend that the College Board and NMSC publicly release validity studies relevant to the way PSAT/NMSQT scores are used in the NMSP and that they publicly issue and disseminate race/ethnicity, family income, and other socioeconomic and test score data for PSAT/NMSQT test-takers and NMSC finalists as it does for its *College-Bound Seniors* reports that profile SAT test-takers.

- The EFM Steering Committee recommends that those campuses participating in the NMSP conduct validity studies to assess the academic performance of NMSP recipients and determine whether the program is a cost-effective means of achieving the enrollment management objectives of the campus.

*Appendix: Regents and Chancellor's Scholarship Recipients by Campus*

**Table 8: Regents Scholarship Recipients by Campus and Ethnicity<sup>7</sup>**

Ethnicity	Berkeley - Regents Scholarship Program		Davis - Regents Scholarship Program		Irvine - Regents Scholarship Program		Los Angeles - Regents Scholarship Program		Riverside - Regents Scholarship Program	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Native American	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.7%
African-American	4	0.8%	0	0.0%	2	0.7%	4	1.4%	0	0.0%
Chicano/Latino	13	2.5%	15	5.3%	8	3.0%	11	3.8%	7	4.6%
<i>Underrepresented</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>3.5%</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>5.3%</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>3.7%</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>5.6%</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>5.3%</i>
Asian-American	275	53.6%	64	22.5%	108	40.0%	121	42.0%	64	42.4%
European-American	148	28.8%	201	70.8%	112	41.5%	129	44.8%	62	41.1%
Other	6	1.2%	4	1.4%	3	1.1%	8	2.8%	6	4.0%
<i>Other Total</i>	<i>429</i>	<i>83.6%</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>94.7%</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>82.6%</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>89.6%</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>87.4%</i>
<i>Decline to State</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>12.9%</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>13.7%</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>4.9%</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>7.3%</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

  

Ethnicity	San Diego - Regents Scholarship Program		Santa Barbara - Regents Scholarship Program		Santa Cruz - Regents Scholarship Program		Systemwide - Regents Scholarship Program	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Native American	3	1.5%	4	1.2%	0	0.0%	10	0.5%
African-American	1	0.5%	1	0.3%	1	0.8%	13	0.6%
Chicano/Latino	8	3.9%	17	5.2%	5	3.8%	84	3.9%
<i>Underrepresented</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>5.9%</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>6.7%</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>4.5%</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>4.9%</i>
Asian-American	89	43.4%	20	6.1%	9	6.8%	750	34.5%
European-American	85	41.5%	233	70.6%	90	68.2%	1060	48.8%
Other	3	1.5%	4	1.2%	3	2.3%	37	1.7%
<i>Other Total</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>86.3%</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>77.9%</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>77.3%</i>	<i>1847</i>	<i>85.0%</i>
<i>Decline to State</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>7.8%</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>15.5%</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>18.2%</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>10.1%</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2173</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>7</sup> Domestic students only.

*Appendix: Regents and Chancellor's Scholarship Recipients by Campus*

**Table 9: Regents Scholarship Recipients by Campus and Parent Income<sup>8</sup>**

Parent Income	Berkeley - Regents Scholarship Program		Davis - Regents Scholarship Program		Irvine - Regents Scholarship Program	
	<\$40,000	90	17.5%	73	25.7%	62
\$40,000 to \$80,000	102	19.9%	71	25.0%	74	27.4%
\$80,000 to \$120,000	115	22.4%	62	21.8%	65	24.1%
>\$120,000	186	36.3%	72	25.4%	57	21.1%
Independent Students	20	3.9%	6	2.1%	12	4.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Parent Income	Los Angeles – Regents Scholarship Program		Riverside - Regents Scholarship Program		San Diego - Regents Scholarship Program	
	<\$40,000	175	60.8%	26	17.2%	53
\$40,000 to \$80,000	35	12.2%	45	29.8%	39	19.0%
\$80,000 to \$120,000	22	7.6%	44	29.1%	63	30.7%
>\$120,000	44	15.3%	36	23.8%	50	24.4%
Independent Students	12	4.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Parent Income	Santa Barbara - Regents Scholarship Program		Santa Cruz- Regents Scholarship Program		System - Regents Scholarship Program	
	<\$40,000	61	18.5%	19	14.4%	559
\$40,000 to \$80,000	87	26.4%	40	30.3%	493	22.7%
\$80,000 to \$120,000	93	28.2%	36	27.3%	500	23.0%
>\$120,000	78	23.6%	30	22.7%	553	25.4%
Independent Students	11	3.3%	7	5.3%	68	3.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2173</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>8</sup> The income for students without a parent income on record is imputed. Domestic students only.

Table 10: Chancellor's Scholarship Recipients by Campus and Ethnicity<sup>9</sup>

Ethnicity	Berkeley - Chancellor's Scholarship Programs		Davis - Chancellor's Scholarship Programs		Irvine - Chancellor's Achievement and Excellence Scholarship Programs		Los Angeles – Blue & Gold Scholarship Program	
Native American	1	0.5%	1	4.2%	0	0.0%	2	1.0%
African-American	4	1.9%	1	4.2%	0	0.0%	39	18.8%
Chicano/Latino	14	6.7%	7	29.2%	31	12.5%	96	46.4%
<i>Underrepresented</i>	19	9.1%	9	37.5%	31	12.5%	137	66.2%
Asian-American	113	54.1%	10	41.7%	113	45.6%	45	21.7%
European-American	55	26.3%	4	16.7%	79	31.9%	19	9.2%
Other	4	1.9%	1	4.2%	3	1.2%	1	0.5%
<i>Other Total</i>	172	82.3%	15	62.5%	195	78.6%	65	31.4%
<i>Decline to State</i>	18	8.6%	0	0.0%	22	8.9%	5	2.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Ethnicity	Riverside - Chancellor's Scholarship Programs		San Diego - Chancellor's Scholarship Programs		Santa Barbara - Chancellor's Scholarship Programs		System - Chancellor's Scholarship Programs	
Native American	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.5%
African-American	1	1.1%	1	3.6%	1	1.6%	47	5.4%
Chicano/Latino	5	5.3%	3	10.7%	28	45.9%	184	21.1%
<i>Underrepresented</i>	6	6.3%	4	14.3%	29	47.5%	235	26.9%
Asian-American	40	42.1%	12	42.9%	12	19.7%	345	39.6%
European-American	40	42.1%	10	35.7%	18	29.5%	225	25.8%
Other	2	2.1%	1	3.6%	1	1.6%	13	1.5%
<i>Other Total</i>	82	86.3%	23	82.1%	31	50.8%	583	66.9%
<i>Decline to State</i>	7	7.4%	1	3.6%	1	1.6%	54	6.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>9</sup> Includes Chancellor's Scholarships at Berkeley, Davis, Riverside, San Diego, and Santa Barbara. Includes Blue and Gold Scholarships at UCLA and both the Chancellor's Excellence and Chancellor's Achievement Awards at UCI. No equivalent scholarship is offered at UCSC. Domestic students only.

Appendix: Regents and Chancellor's Scholarship Recipients by Campus

Table 11: Chancellor's Scholarship Recipients by Campus and Parent Income<sup>10</sup>

Parent Income	Berkeley - Chancellor's Scholarship Programs		Davis - Chancellor's Scholarship Programs		Irvine - Chancellor's Achievement and Excellence Scholarship Programs		Los Angeles – Blue & Gold Scholarship Program	
	<\$40,000	73	34.9%	8	33.3%	81	32.7%	102
\$40,000 to \$80,000	69	33.0%	10	41.7%	62	25.0%	54	26.1%
\$80,000 to \$120,000	33	15.8%	6	25.0%	54	21.8%	13	6.3%
>\$120,000	27	12.9%	0	0.0%	45	18.1%	7	3.4%
Independent Students	7	3.3%	0	0.0%	6	2.4%	31	15.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

  

Parent Income	Riverside - Chancellor's Scholarship Programs		San Diego - Chancellor's Scholarship Programs		Santa Barbara - Chancellor's Scholarship Programs		System - Chancellor's Scholarship Programs	
	<\$40,000	19	20.0%	17	60.7%	45	73.8%	345
\$40,000 to \$80,000	29	30.5%	11	39.3%	13	21.3%	248	28.4%
\$80,000 to \$120,000	21	22.1%	0	0.0%	2	3.3%	129	14.8%
>\$120,000	25	26.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	104	11.9%
Independent Students	1	1.1%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%	46	5.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>10</sup> The income for students without a parent income on record is imputed. Domestic students only.

**Attachments 1-5** of the Education Financing Model Steering Committee “Report on University of California Participation in the National Merit Scholarship Program” are available online at:

<http://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/senate/reports/nmsp.efm.attach.pdf>