

# UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

## The facts: nonresident undergraduate enrollment

The University of California, the world’s premier public research university, is strongly committed to serving California students. Despite recent declines in state funding, UC continues to fulfill its historic promise that all California students who qualify for guaranteed admission will be offered a spot at one of its nine undergraduate campuses.

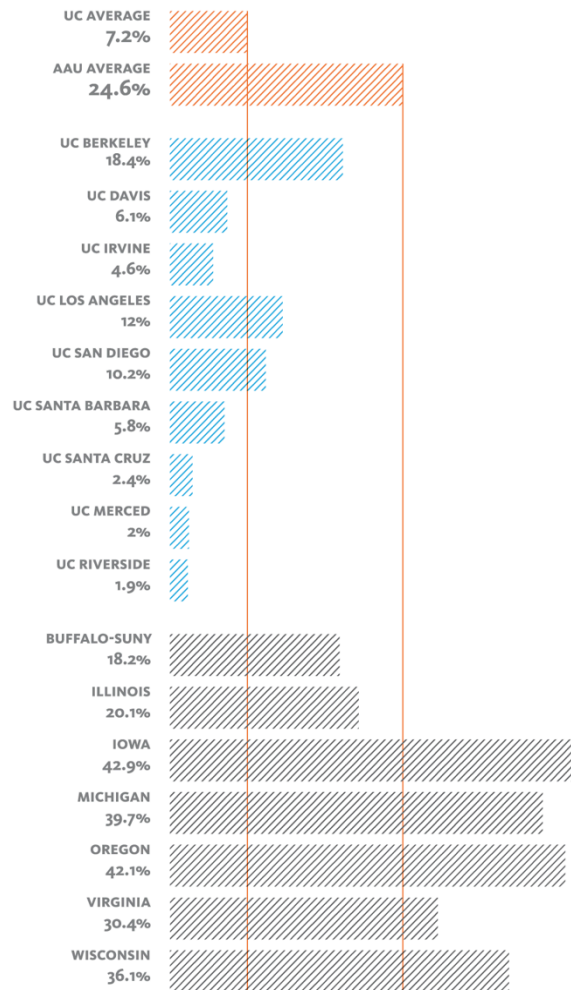
The University of California also has long recognized the value of enrolling students from other states and countries. They bring a diversity of background and perspective to our campuses and add an important dimension to the educational experience.

### HOW MANY NONRESIDENT STUDENTS DOES UC ENROLL?

All UC undergraduate campuses have experienced nonresident enrollment increases, with a systemwide estimated enrollment of more than 12,621 nonresident undergraduates in 2011–12, an increase of more than 2,744 over the prior year. However, systemwide nonresident undergraduate enrollment represented only 7.2 percent of the total undergraduate population at UC in 2011–12.

While UC is increasing nonresident enrollment, the proportion of these students will be well below the levels found at UC’s peer public institutions.

PROPORTION OF TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT AT UC AND OTHER PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES, FALL 2011



SOURCE: COMMON DATA SETS FOR EACH INSTITUTION, MOST RECENT DATE AVAILABLE

AAU: ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

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## **DO NONRESIDENT STUDENTS DISPLACE CALIFORNIANS FROM UC?**

Nonresident students do not displace California residents, who are funded by the state. UC sets enrollment targets for California students based on the funding it receives from the state. Each campus then sets enrollment targets for nonresident students, over and above its California-resident enrollment, based on its remaining physical and instructional capacity.

Furthermore, nonresidents must compare favorably with Californians who are admitted to UC. If a California student is not offered a space at a particular campus, it reflects the selectivity of that campus, not that the student was displaced by a nonresident applicant.

## **WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF ENROLLING NONRESIDENT STUDENTS?**

- With their variety of backgrounds and perspectives, nonresident students contribute to the academic quality and educational experience of all students on the campuses at which they enroll. Their interactions, in the classroom and out, help prepare all UC students to effectively live and work in an increasingly global world.
- While it may seem counterintuitive, nonresident students help preserve access for Californians by providing additional funding that helps offset state budget reductions. Without this revenue, the university might have to reduce in-state enrollments or consider steeper increases in tuition levels.
- Nonresident enrollments help grow and sustain the university's global reach, promoting new opportunities for students and faculty.

- Many nonresident students choose to stay in California after graduation from UC, enriching California's tax base and providing the state's industries with talented and highly qualified UC graduates.

## **HOW WELL PREPARED ARE THESE STUDENTS?**

Nonresident applicants must meet a higher academic threshold than California residents even to be considered for admission, earning at least a 3.4 GPA.

The nonresidents we admit are high achievers and must be at least as well qualified as Californians admitted to the same UC campuses. On average:

- In high school, they complete as many academic courses as — and usually more than — California students.
- Their GPAs generally exceed those of California students.
- They have outstanding scores on the ACT and SAT.

## **HOW MUCH DO NONRESIDENT UNDERGRADUATES PAY TO ATTEND UC?**

Nonresidents pay roughly \$23,000 more than California resident students. This extra revenue enables the university to preserve instructional quality and course availability, and promotes timely progression to degree for all students, including California residents.

## **WHERE DO MOST NONRESIDENT UNDERGRADUATES COME FROM?**

Washington, Texas, Oregon and Illinois are among the states sending the most domestic

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nonresidents to UC. The university also has seen significant numbers of students from Hawaii, Nevada and Arizona. Most of UC's international students come from the Pacific Rim, with the highest proportions coming from China and South Korea.

## **ARE NONRESIDENT STUDENTS ELIGIBLE FOR FINANCIAL AID?**

Nonresident students can qualify for UC need-based grants, some scholarships and, if they are domestic students, federal aid. They receive no extra UC grants to cover supplemental nonresident tuition.

About one-third of the revenue from nonresident tuition is channeled into UC's financial aid programs. Thus, as a whole, nonresident students contribute more to UC's financial aid resources than they receive. In 2011–12, they received UC grants equal to only about 18 percent of their base tuition and fees, just over half of what they contributed through UC's return-to-aid policy.

## **WHY HAS UC BEEN INCREASING THE PROPORTION OF NONRESIDENT STUDENTS?**

UC is committed to enrolling as many California students as it receives funding for and, in fact, has exceeded that commitment. In recent years, the state has not provided funding commensurate with UC's enrollment growth. Because the university has honored its historic commitment to admit all eligible Californians, in 2012–13 UC is enrolling thousands of residents for whom the state had never provided funding. This situation restricts UC's capacity to increase the enrollment of California residents.

The additional tuition paid by nonresident students — about \$23,000 a year per student — provides approximately \$330 million in revenue in 2012-13, which supports programs that benefit all students.

Among other things, Nonresident Supplemental Tuition is used to help recruit and retain high quality faculty, mount additional courses that help lower class sizes and expand the breadth of offerings, expand library collections and services for students, renew instructional equipment and technology, and otherwise ameliorate the dilution of quality resulting from recent budget cuts.