

Draft for Discussion

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

PART II. Universitywide Indicators with Campus Comparisons

Section 6. Graduate and Professional Student Profile

Goals

Graduate students are essential to UC's research enterprise and as such contribute directly to California's well-being and its global competitiveness. The Master Plan for Higher Education assigns UC an exclusive role providing public academic and professional doctoral education and in this unique regard, helping to meet the state's workforce needs. As those workforce needs evolve and grow, UC remains committed to increasing the number of its high-quality and diverse graduate and professional student bodies. To this end, UC recently developed long-range enrollment projections to 2020 which include a 47 percent increase in graduate enrollment with special emphasis on meeting the state's workforce needs in the health sciences.

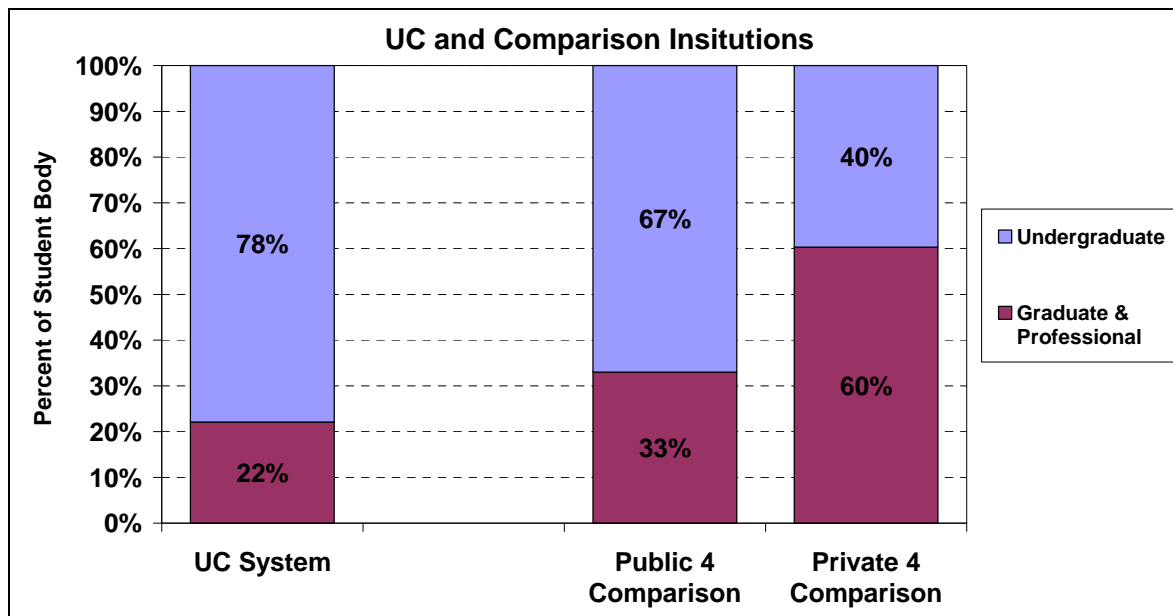
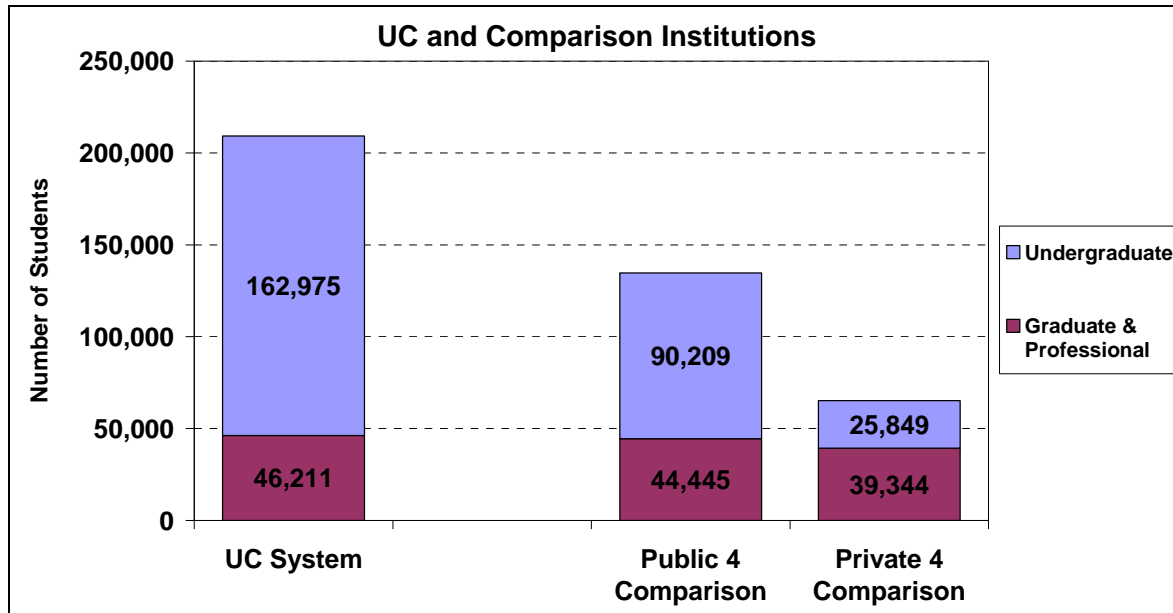
Measures

The indicators available thus far show trends in the size and diversity of graduate and professional school enrollment, trends in the types of degrees awarded and trends in the value of the financial support received by academic doctoral students. However, graduate student measures and definitions vary across institutions and fields of study considerably more than those for undergraduates. For example, the criteria used to categorize students as graduate or professional degree students are often unique to each institution depending on the nature of the programs offered. Moreover, measures of graduate student characteristics and outcomes typically vary considerably by broad discipline, with aggregations often masking that variation. Most of the indicators are disaggregated into graduate academic and professional degree programs based on the common distinction used by IPEDS. However, on every indicator there is much heterogeneity across broad fields of study and individual programs within them. Future editions of this report will deploy additional indicators about graduate student quality, access, affordability and success.

Draft for Discussion

Indicator 6.1

Graduate and Professional Enrollment, Fall 2006

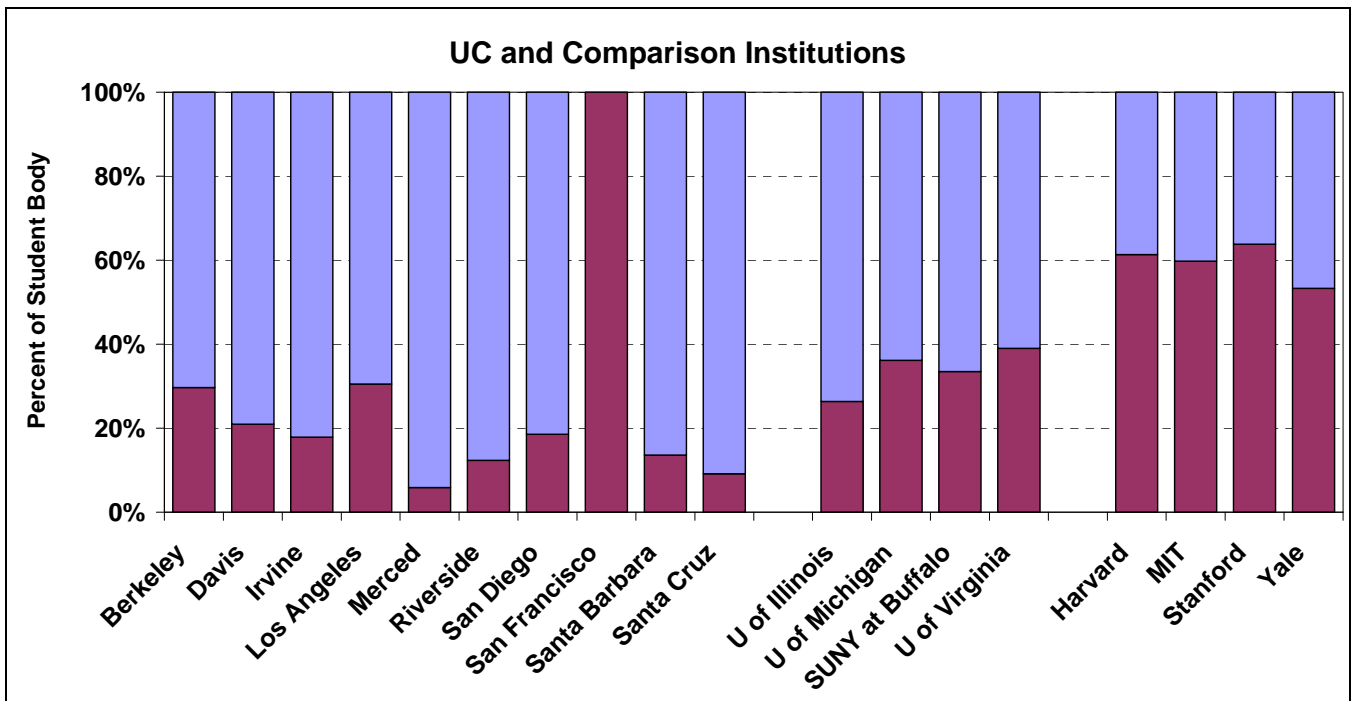
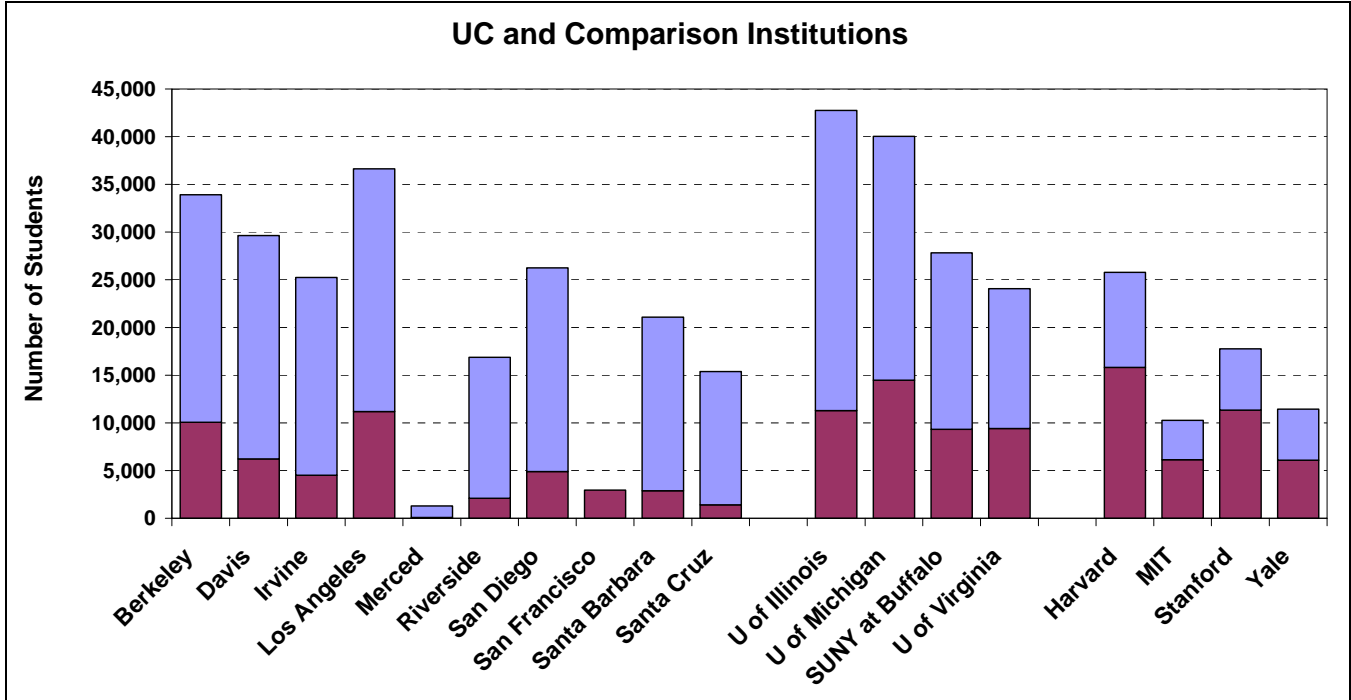


- In fall 2006, the ten UC campuses enrolled about 46,000 students across their graduate and professional programs compared to 84,000 graduate students enrolled across the eight comparison institutions.
- Graduate and professional enrollment at UC represented 22 percent of total enrollment in 2005-06 compared to 33 percent at comparison public institutions and 60 percent at comparison private institutions.

Source: 2006-07 IPEDS Enrollment Survey

Draft for Discussion

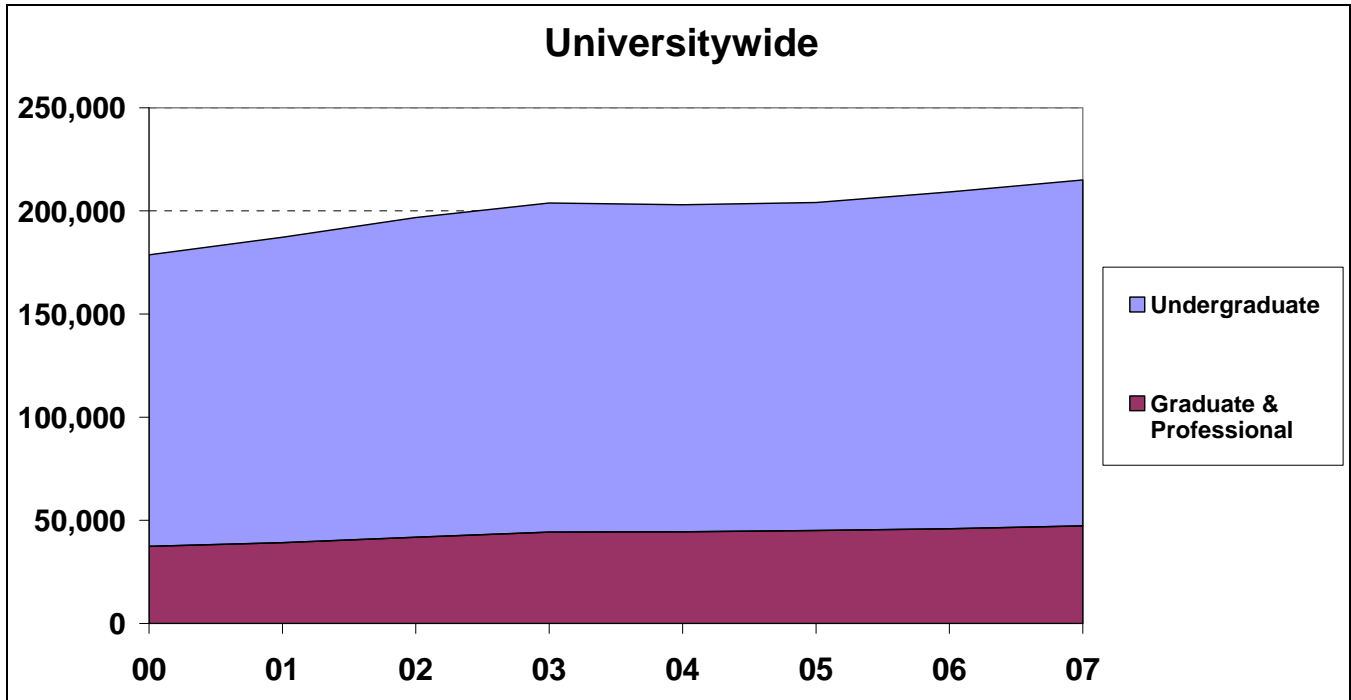
6.1 (continued) Graduate and Professional Enrollment, Fall 2006



Draft for Discussion

Indicator 6.2

UC Graduate and Professional and Undergraduate Enrollment, Fall 2000 to Fall 2007

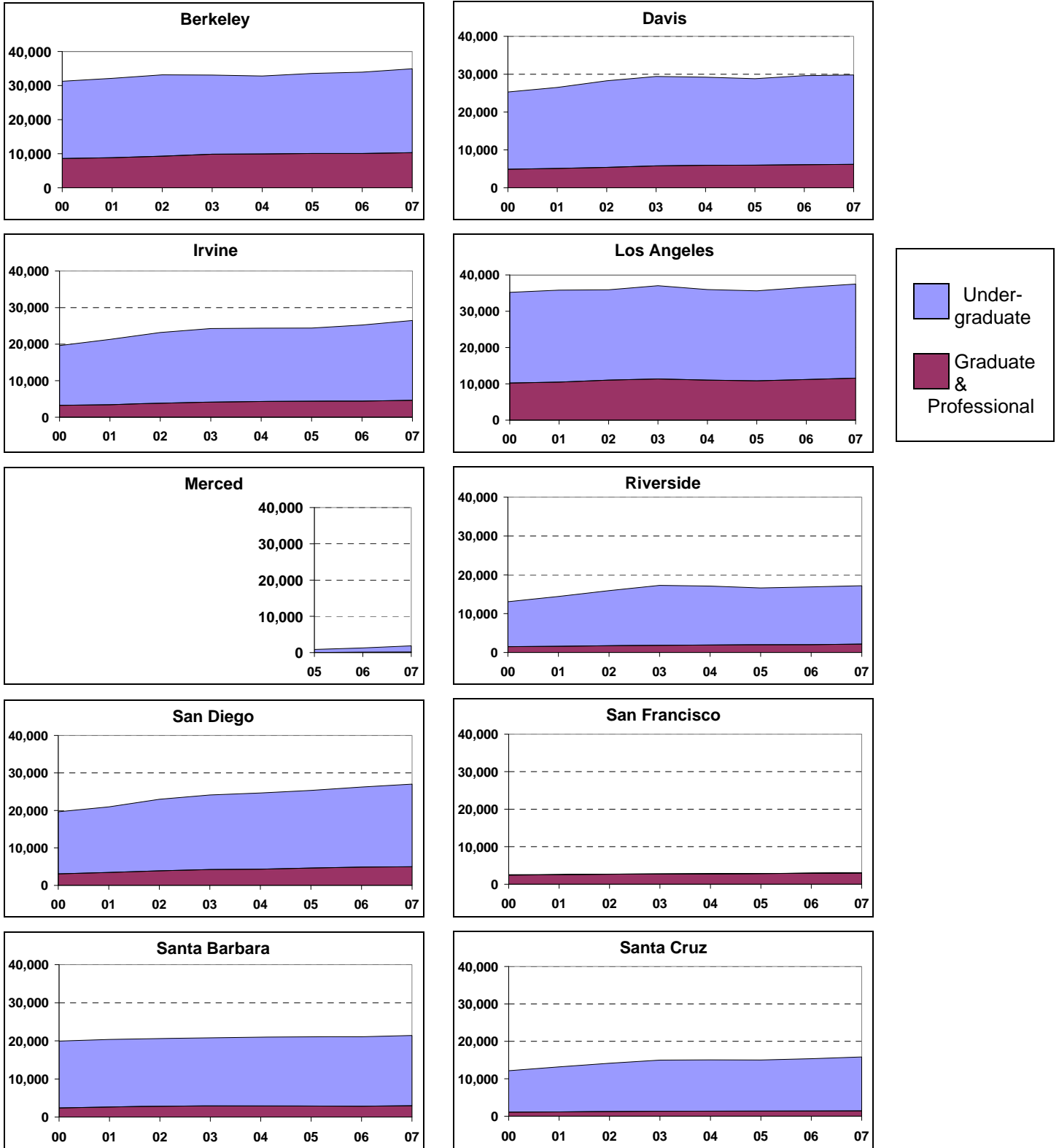


- Undergraduate enrollment has represented the bulk of UC enrollment (77-79 percent) since 2000.

Source: UCOP Corporate Student Systems

Draft for Discussion

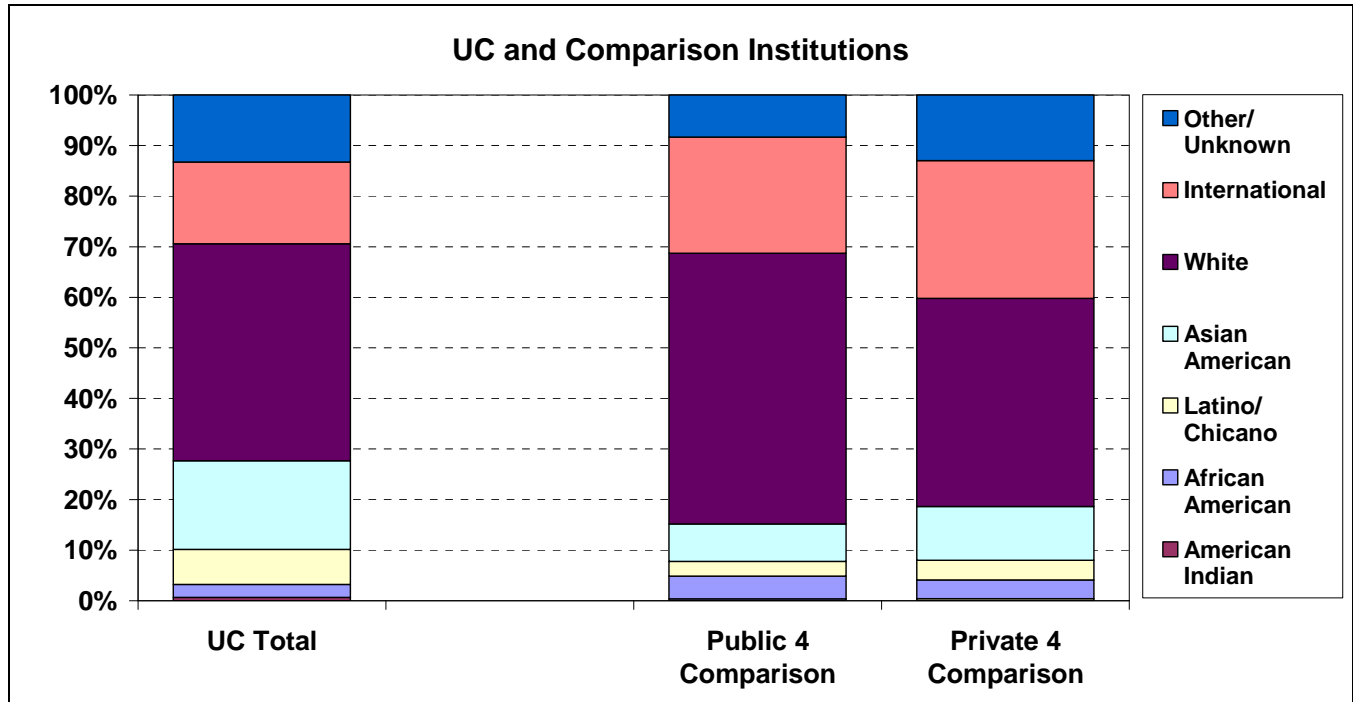
6.2 (continued) UC Graduate and Professional and Undergraduate Enrollment, Fall 2000 to Fall 2007



Draft for Discussion

Indicator 6.3

Graduate and Professional Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity, Fall 2006

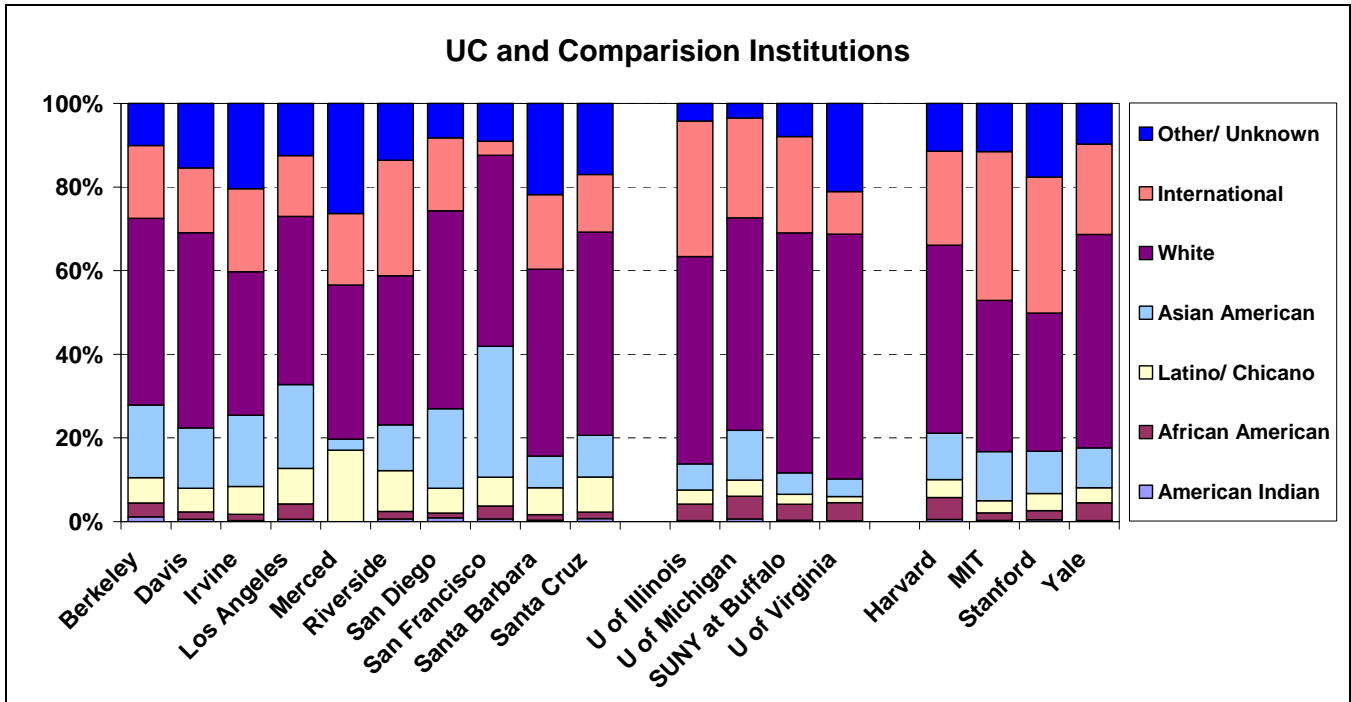


- White students made up the largest share (43 percent) of UC's graduate and professional enrollment in fall 2006 as they did at the comparison public institutions (54 percent) and comparison private institutions (41 percent).
- UC enrolled a larger share (7 percent) of Latino and Chicano students in its graduate and professional programs in fall 2006 than either the public (3 percent) or private (4 percent) comparison institutions.
- In fall 2006, UC enrolled a smaller share (16 percent) of international students in its graduate and professional programs than did the comparison public institutions (23 percent) and comparison private institutions (27 percent).

Source: 2006-07 IPEDS Enrollment Survey

Draft for Discussion

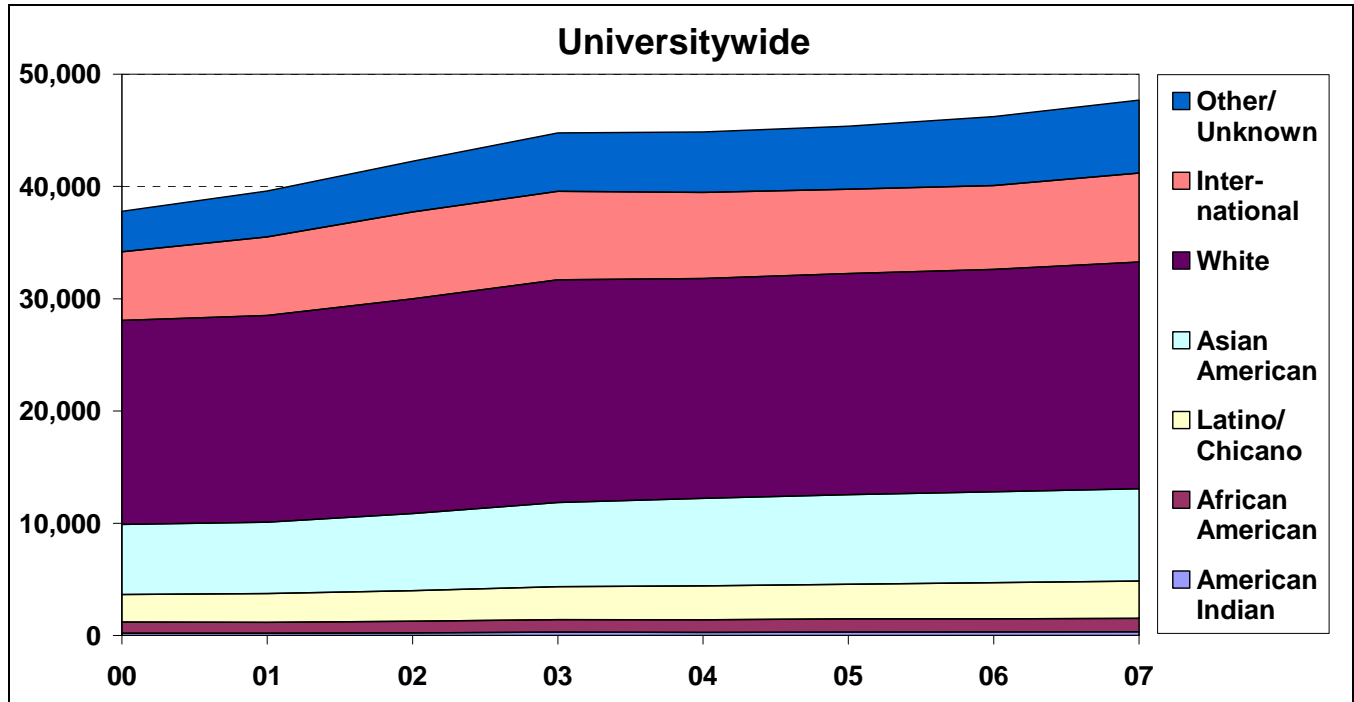
6.3 (continued) Graduate and Professional Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity, Fall 2006



Draft for Discussion

Indicator 6.4

UC Graduate Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity, Fall 2000 to Fall 2007

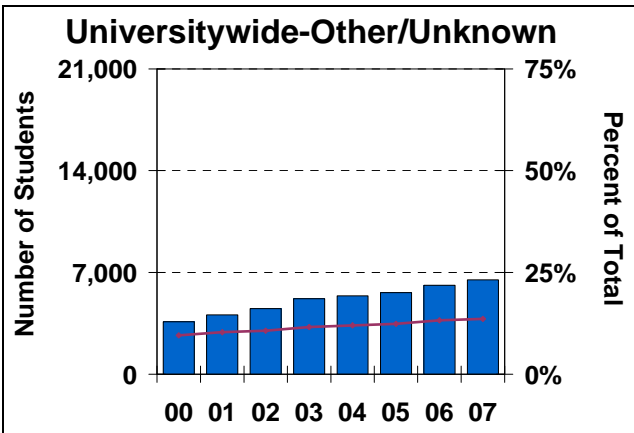
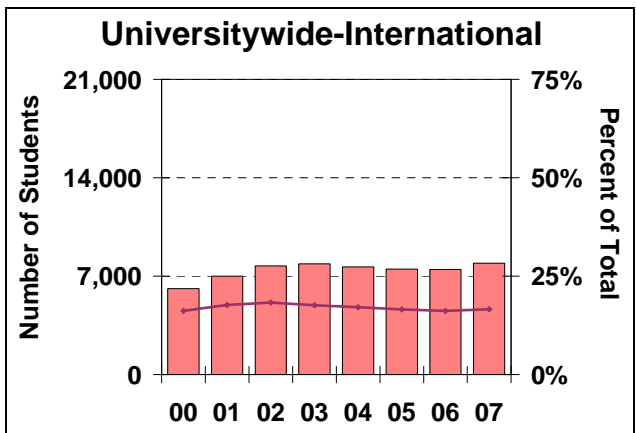
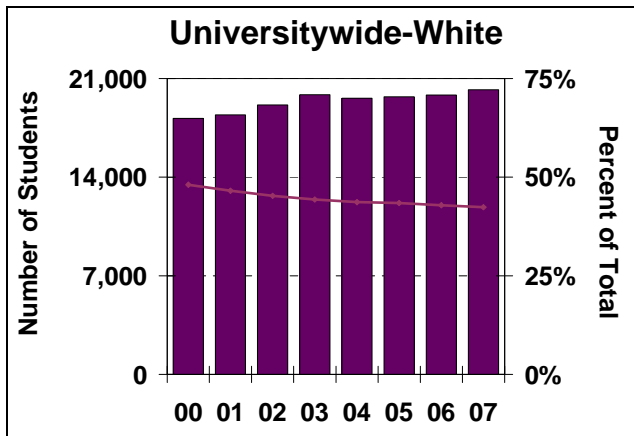
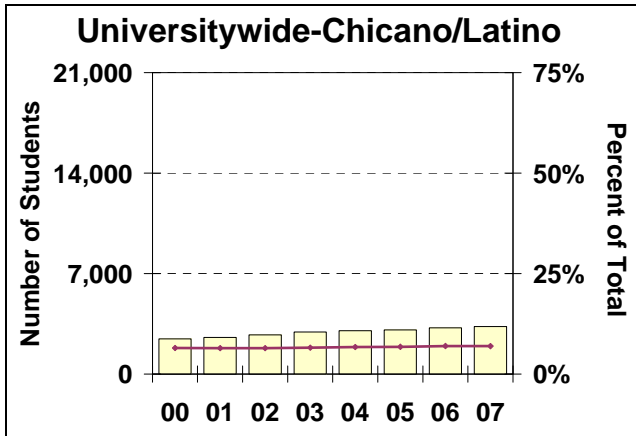
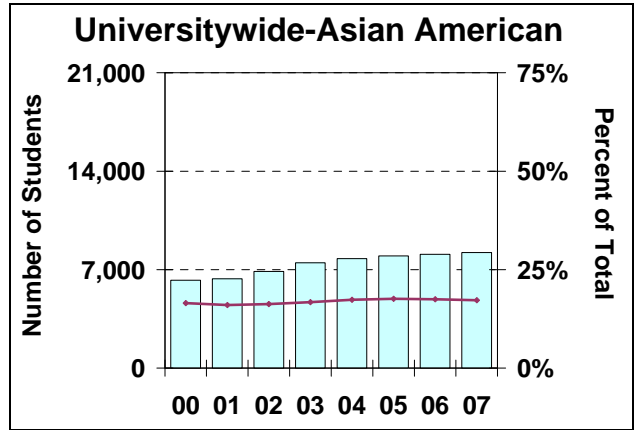
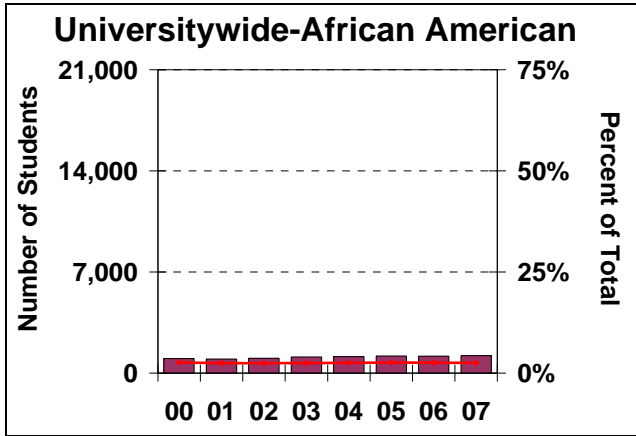


- The proportion of graduate and professional students by race/ethnicity varies across academic disciplines.

Source: UCOP Corporate Student Systems

Draft for Discussion

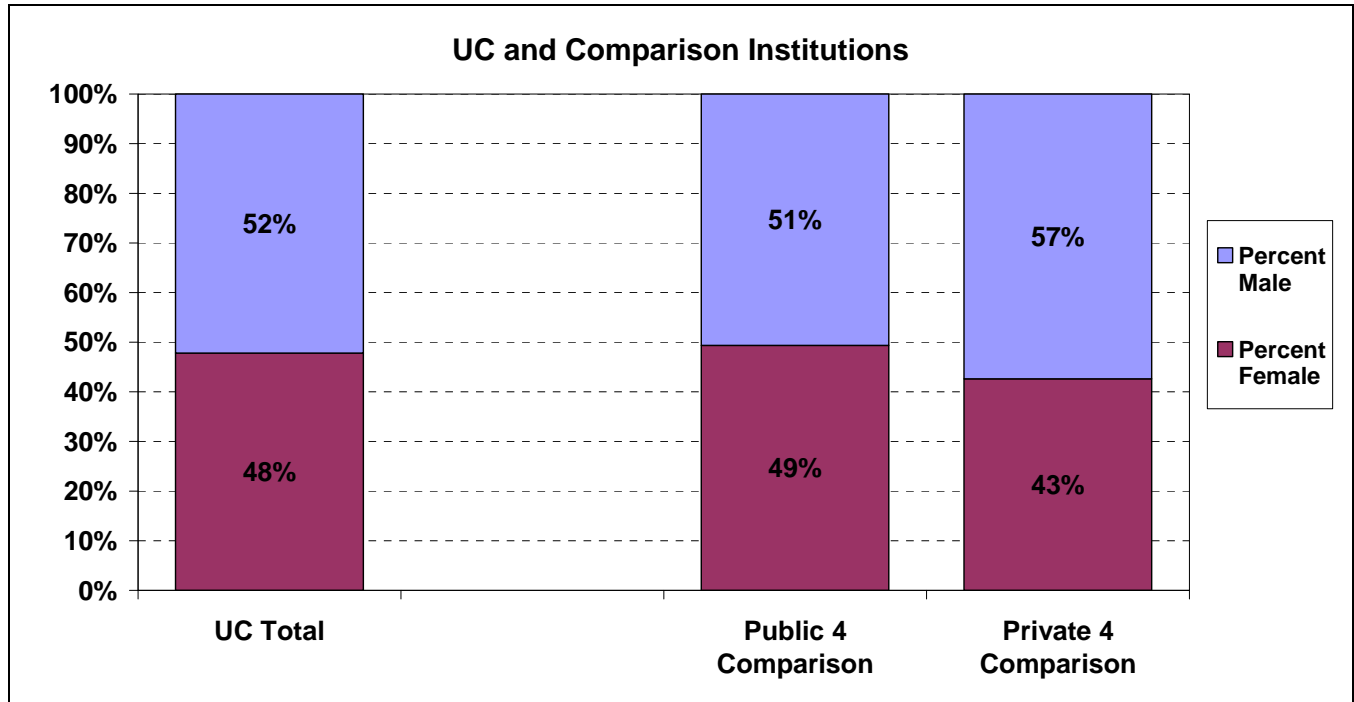
6.4 (continued) UC Graduate Academic Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity, Fall 2000 to Fall 2007



Draft for Discussion

Indicator 6.5

Graduate and Professional Enrollment by Gender, Fall 2006

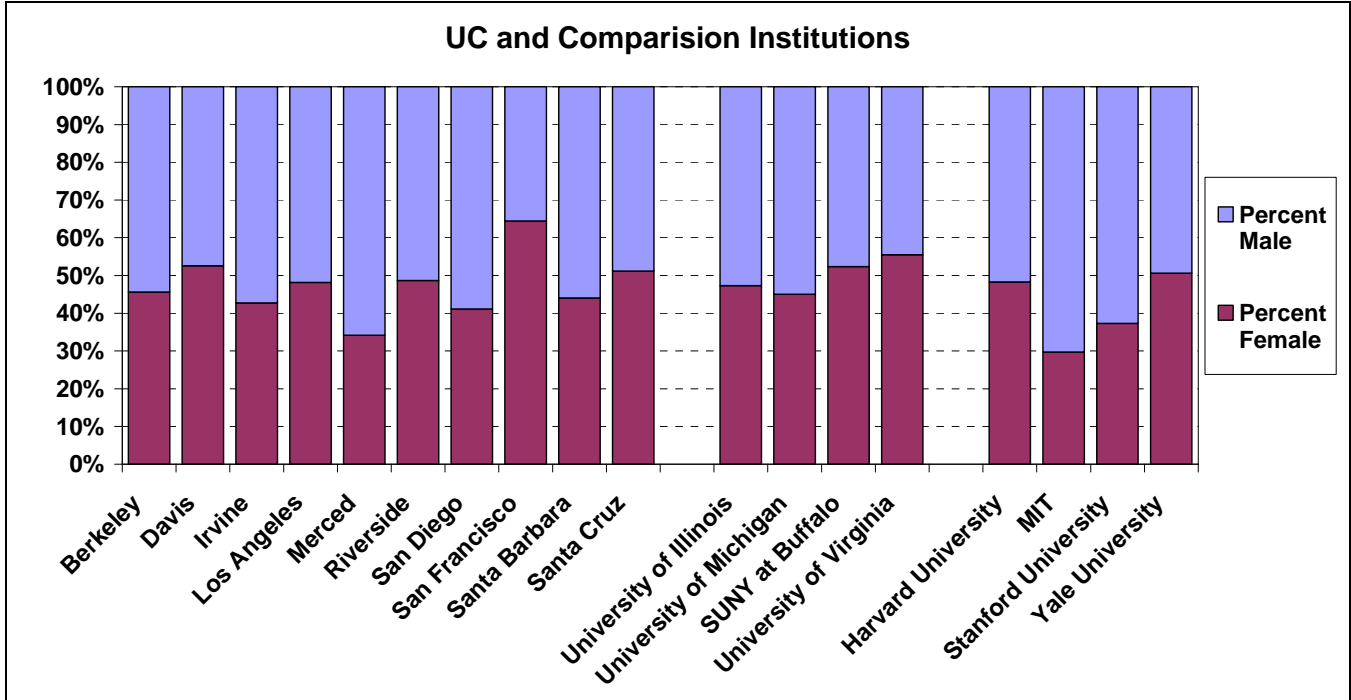


- In fall 2006, women made up 48 percent of UC's graduate and professional enrollment compared to 49 percent at the four public comparison institutions and 43 percent at the four private comparison institutions.

Source: 2006-07 IPEDS Enrollment Survey

Draft for Discussion

6.5 (continued) Graduate and Professional Enrollment by Gender, Fall 2006

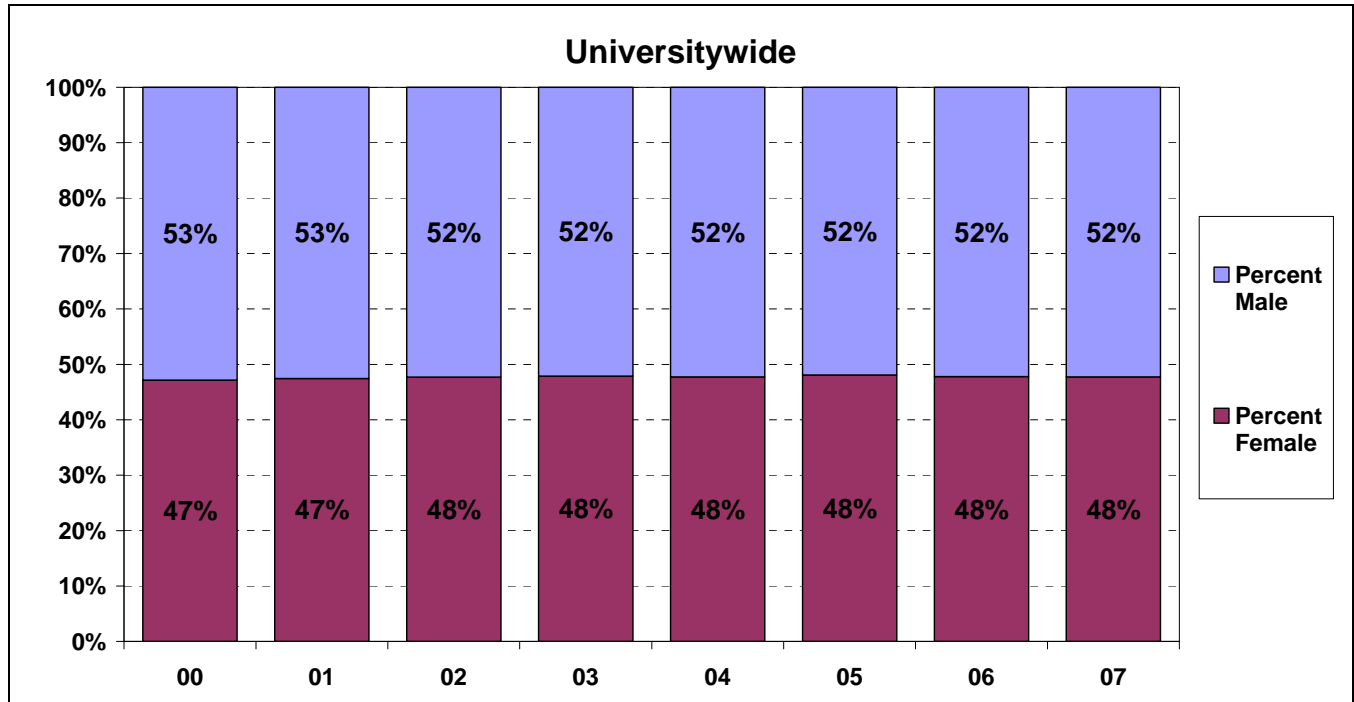


Draft for Discussion

Indicator 6.6

UC Graduate and Professional Enrollment by Gender, Fall 2000 to Fall 2007

Percent

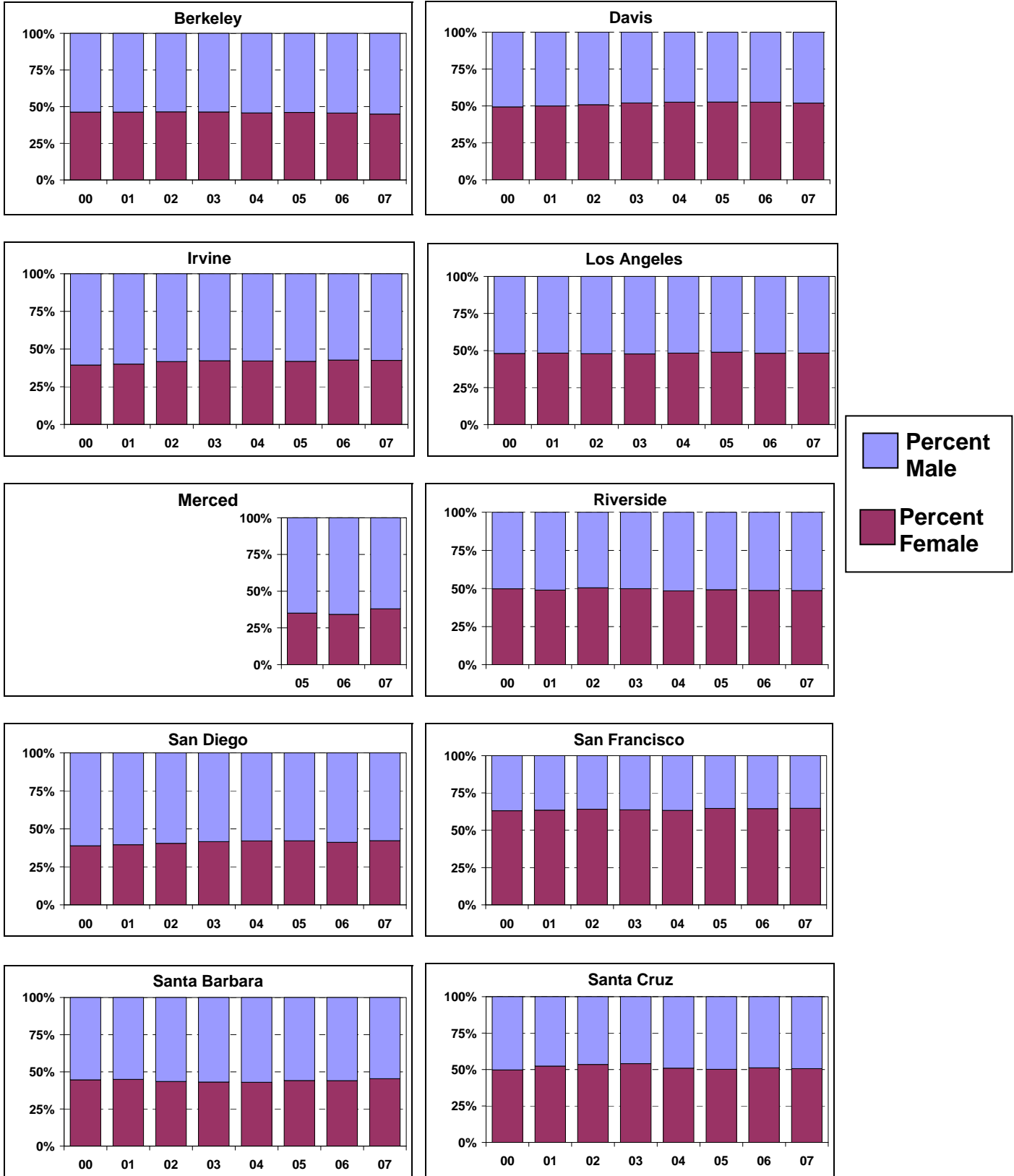


- The proportion of graduate and professional students by gender varies across academic disciplines.

Source: UCOP Corporate Student System

Draft for Discussion

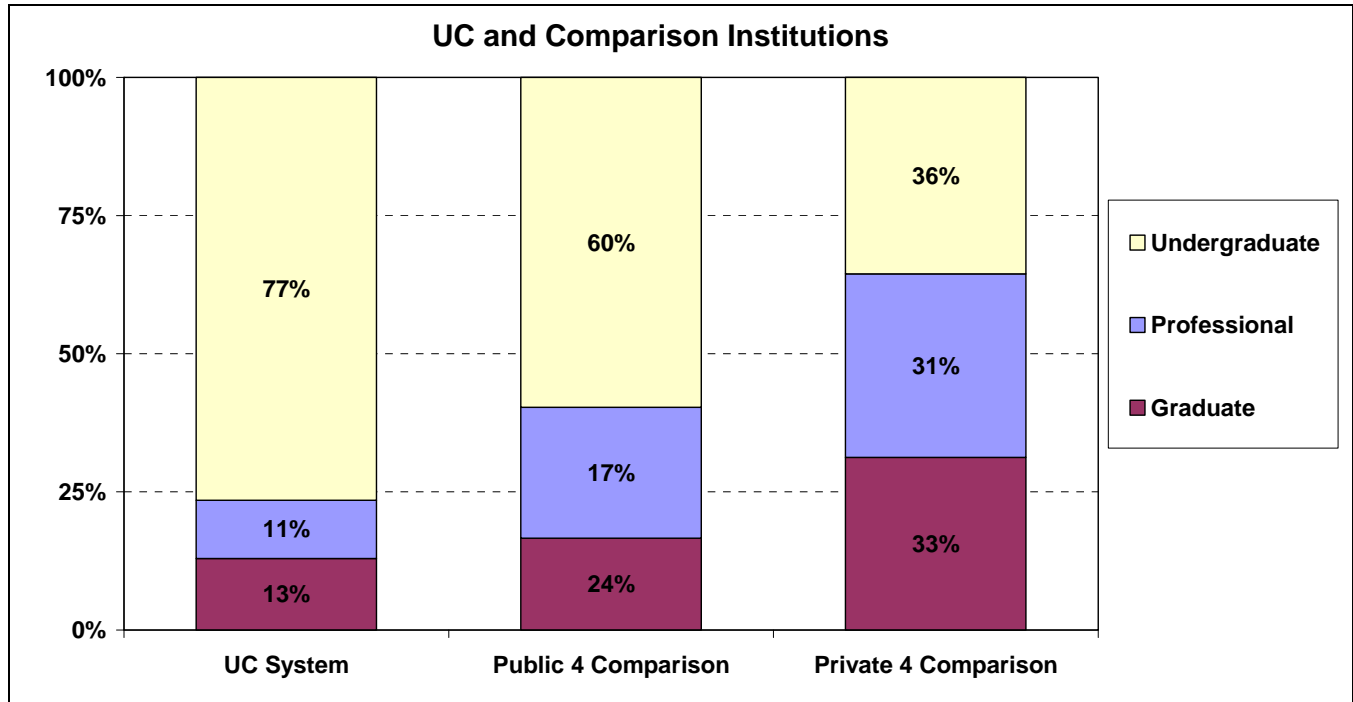
6.6 (continued) UC Graduate and Professional Enrollment by Gender, Fall 2000 to Fall 2007



Draft for Discussion

Indicator 6.7

Graduate, Professional and Undergraduate Degrees Awarded, 2005-06



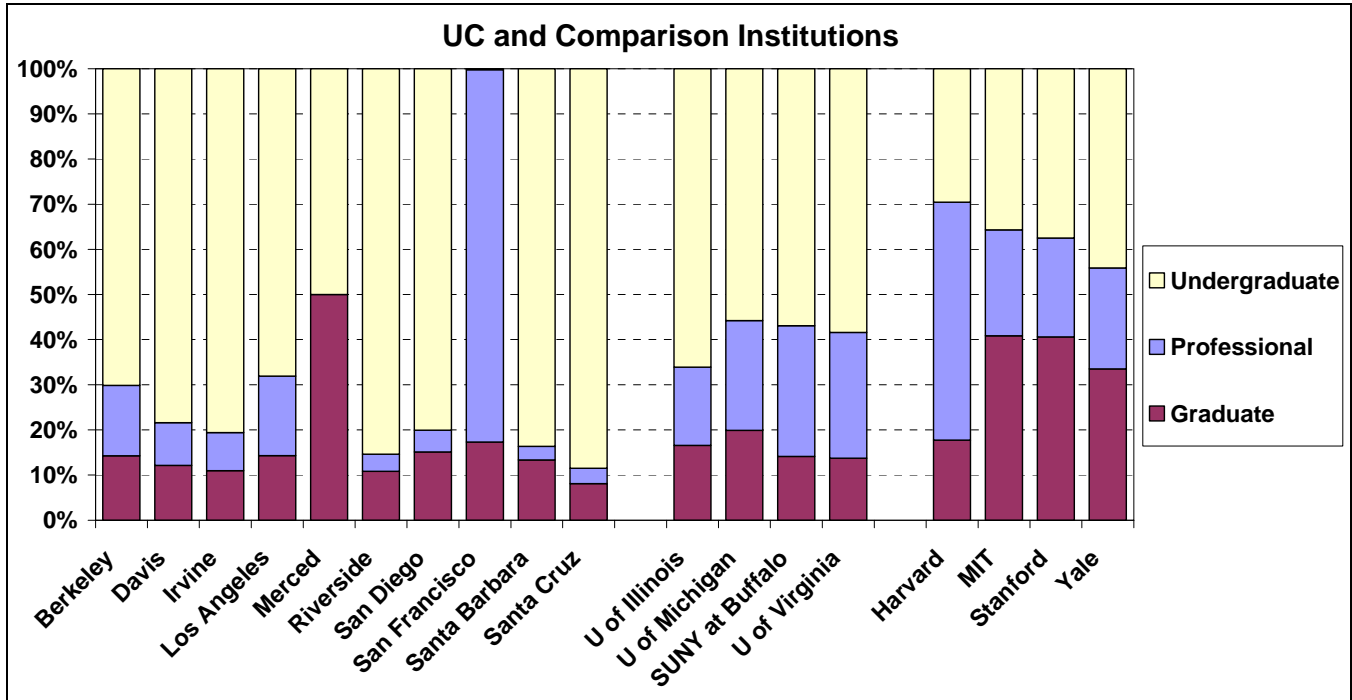
- UC awarded more than 54,000 degrees in 2005-06, about 24 percent of which were at the graduate and professional level. In contrast, about 41 percent of degrees at the four public comparison institutions and 64 percent at the four private comparison institutions were at the graduate and professional level .

Note: Graduate students include students in both masters and doctoral programs. Professional degree students are in programs leading to a professional degree in law, health sciences, business, divinity and related fields.

Source: IPEDS 2006 Completions Survey

Draft for Discussion

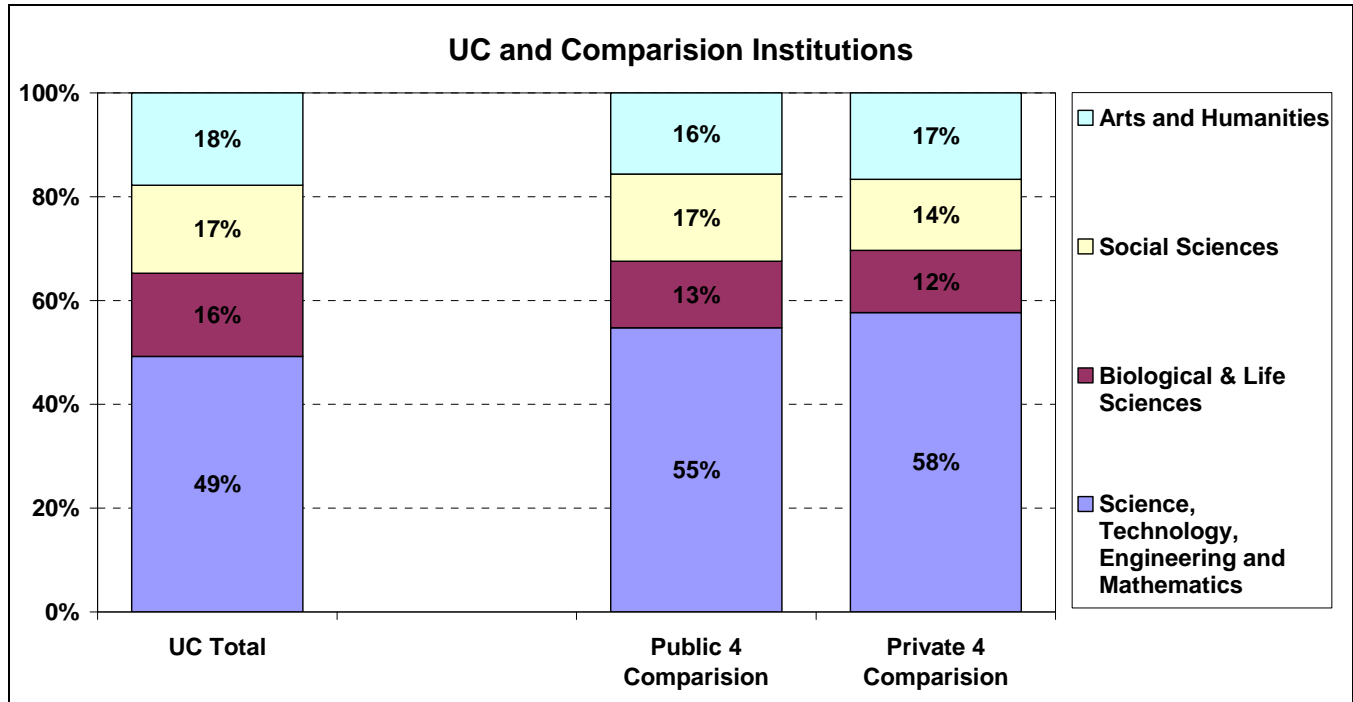
6.7 (continued) Graduate, Professional and Undergraduate Degrees Awarded, 2005-06



Draft for Discussion

Indicator 6.8

Graduate Degrees Awarded by Discipline, 2005-06

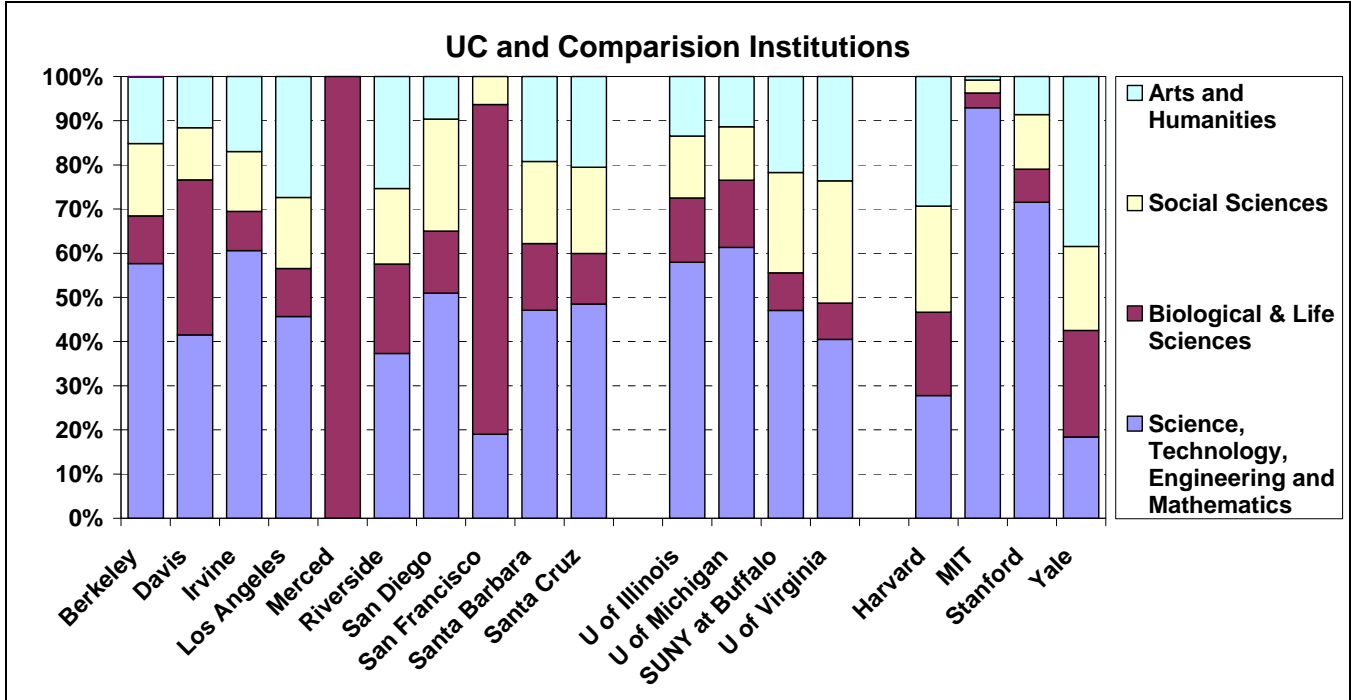


- The ten UC campuses produced about 7,000 graduate degrees in 2005-06 compared to 10,000 graduate degrees produced by the eight comparison institutions.
- The largest share of UC's graduate degrees were in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (49 percent). These STEM degrees represented more than 55 percent of graduate degrees at both the public and private comparison institutions.

Source: 2006-07 IPEDS Completions Survey

Draft for Discussion

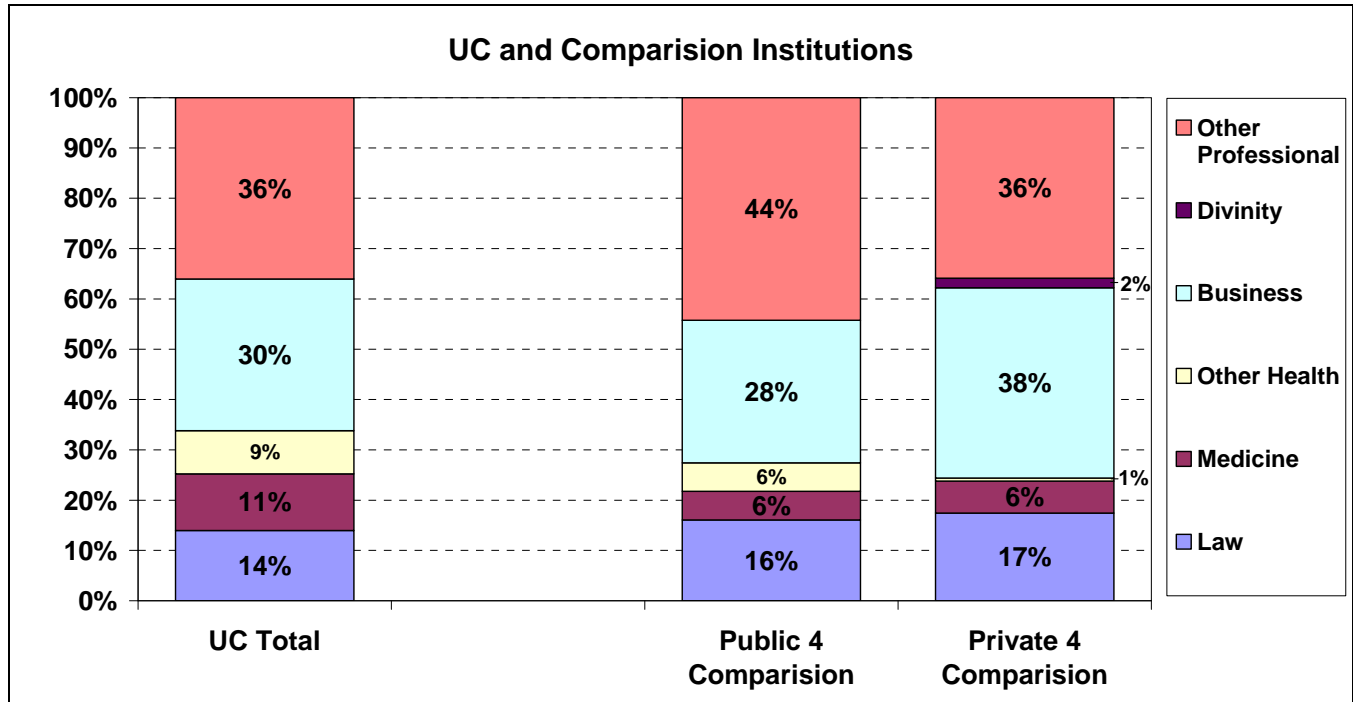
6.8 (continued) Graduate Degrees Awarded by Discipline, 2005-06



Draft for Discussion

Indicator 6.9

Professional Degrees Awarded by Discipline, 2005-06

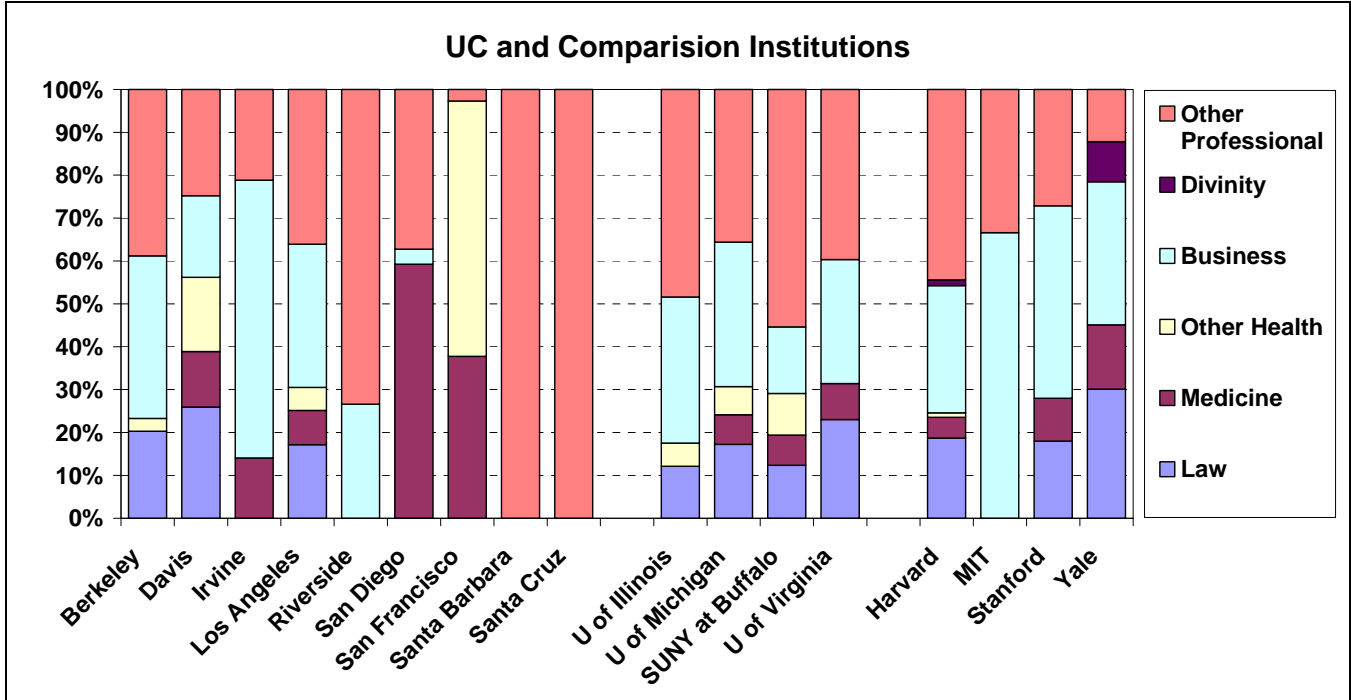


- The ten UC campuses produced about 6,000 professional degrees in 2005-06 compared to 13,000 professional degrees produced by the comparison eight institutions.
- The largest share of UC's graduate professional degrees were in business (30 percent) and other professional fields (36 percent), followed by law (14 percent) and medicine (11 percent). These proportions were relatively similar across both the public and private comparison institutions.

Source: 2006-07 IPEDS Completions Survey

Draft for Discussion

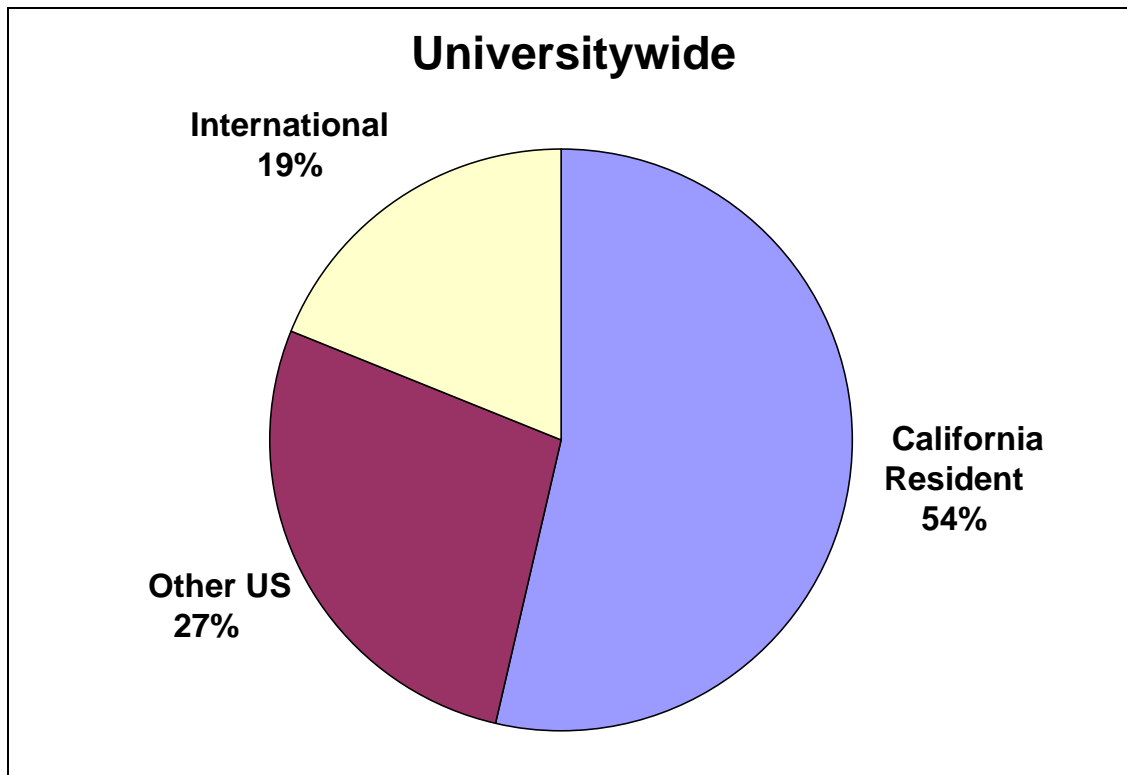
6.9 (continued) Professional Degrees Awarded by Discipline, 2005-06



Draft for Discussion

Indicator 6.10

Geographic Distribution of New UC Graduate and Professional Students, Fall 2007

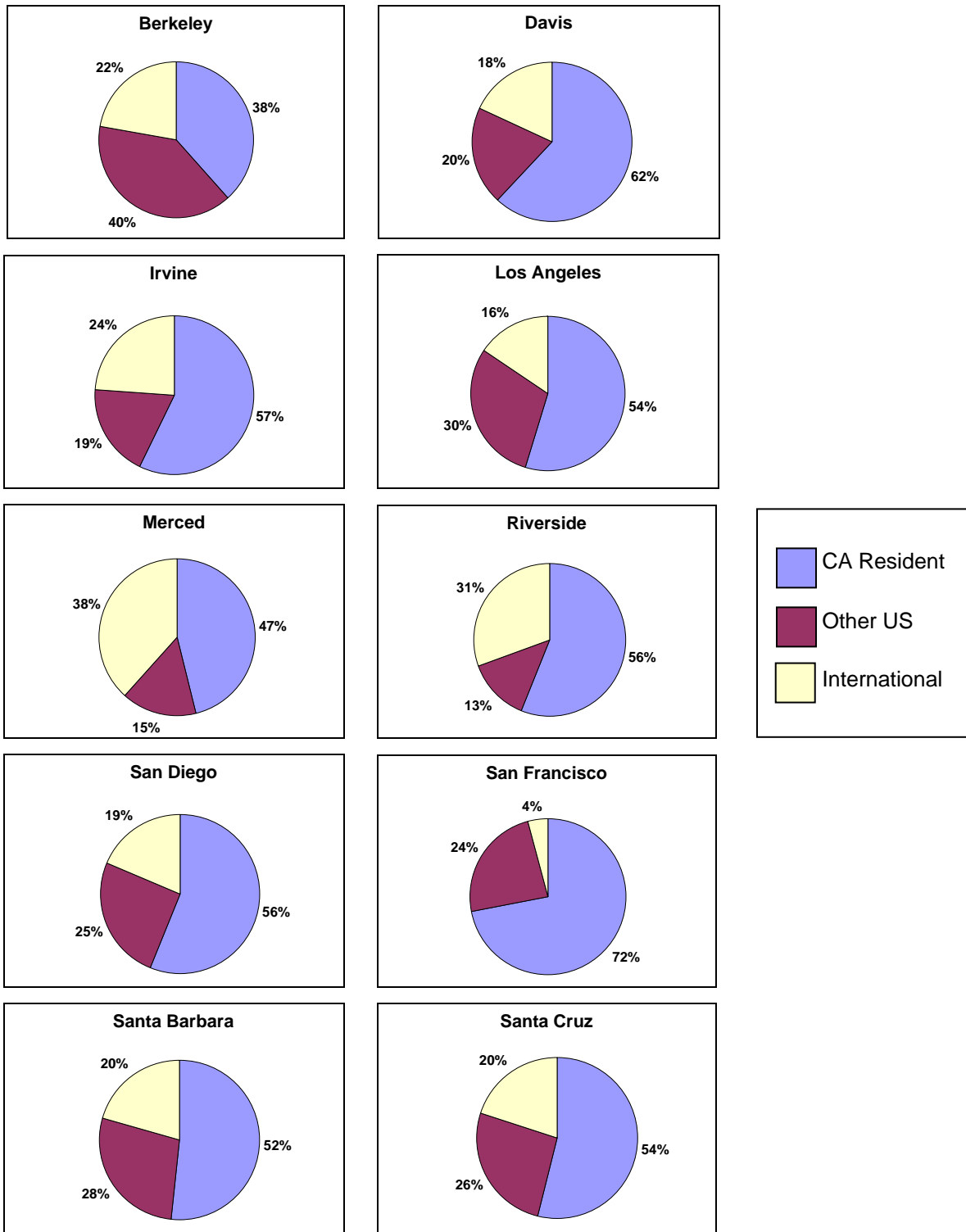


- Unlike undergraduates, domestic graduate students can meet California residency requirements after their first year of study in the state. Since most first-year domestic non-resident students become in-state residents in their second year, focusing on newly enrolled graduate students allows for a more accurate representation of their geographic origin.
- New graduate academic students are much more geographically diverse than undergraduate students. This reflects the University's goal of drawing top academic talent from across the nation and around the world.
- New international student enrollment has fluctuated over the past few years in response to the climate for international student recruitment and the ability of departments to fund the higher costs associated with international students, who, unlike domestic graduate students, continue to pay nonresident tuition after their first year.

Source: UCOP Corporate System

Draft for Discussion

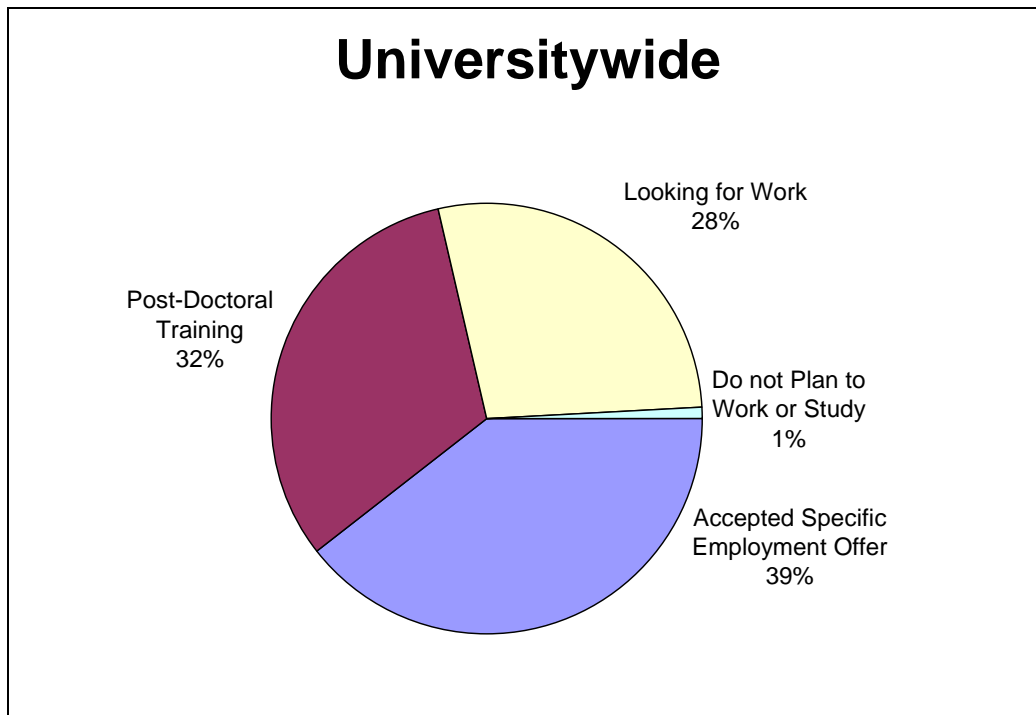
6.10 (continued) Geographic Distribution of New UC Graduate and Professional Students, Fall 2007



Draft for Discussion

Indicator 6.11

Plans at Time of Ph.D. Completion, Spring 2006

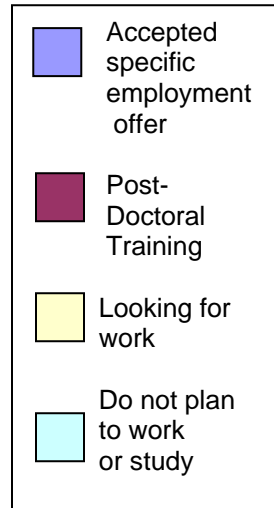
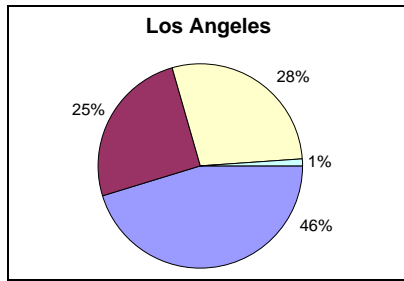
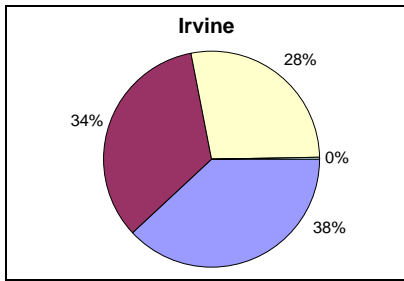
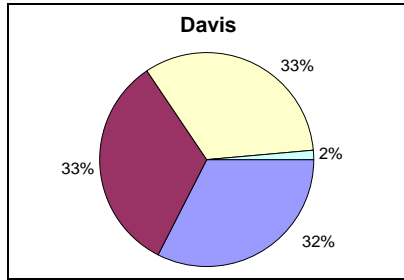
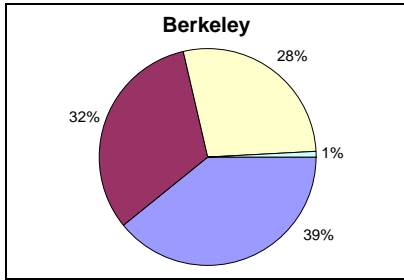


- Post-doctoral training has become an integral part of the training of Ph.D. students in the sciences.
- Students who earn University of California doctoral degrees are accepted readily into the job market. Almost three-quarters (71 percent) had already accepted an employment offer or were entering post-doctoral training at the time they completed their Ph.D.'s.

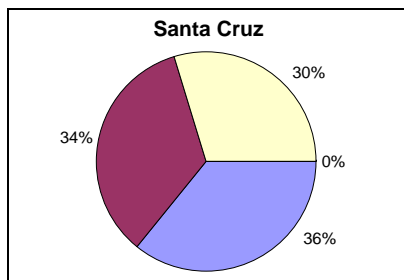
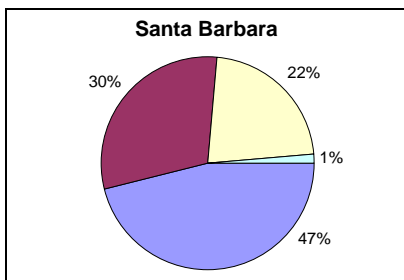
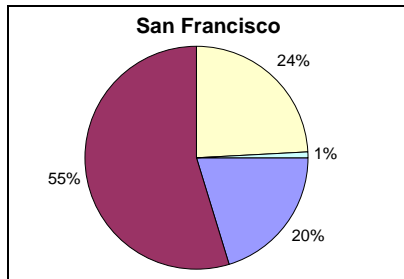
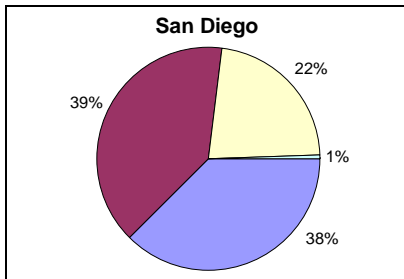
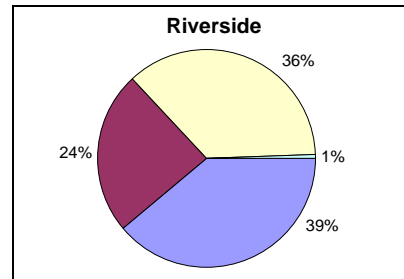
Source: National Science Foundation Survey of Earned Doctorates

Draft for Discussion

6.11 (continued) Plans at Time of Ph.D. Completion, Spring 2006



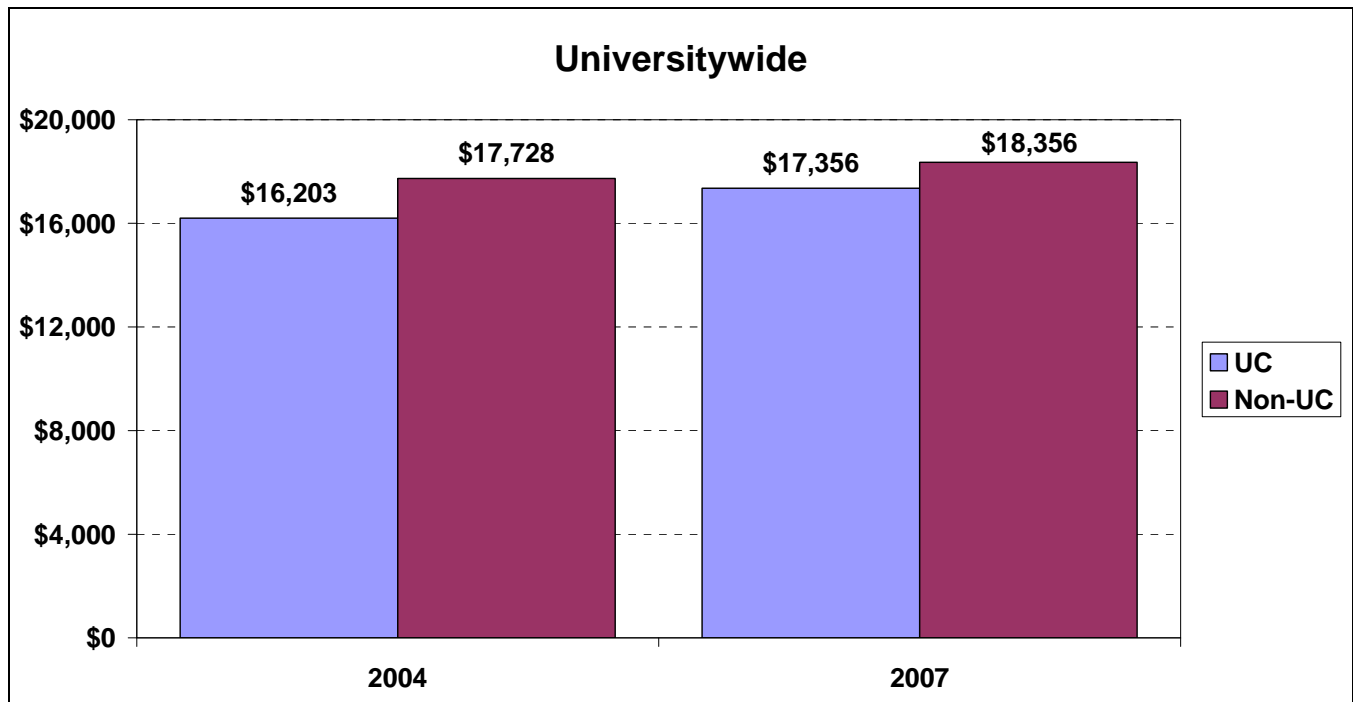
(Merced opened in 2005 and had awarded very few graduate degrees as of spring 2006.)



Draft for Discussion

Indicator 6.12

Average Net Stipend Offered to Academic Doctoral Students Admitted to UC Compared to Their First-Choice Non-UC Schools, 2004 and 2007



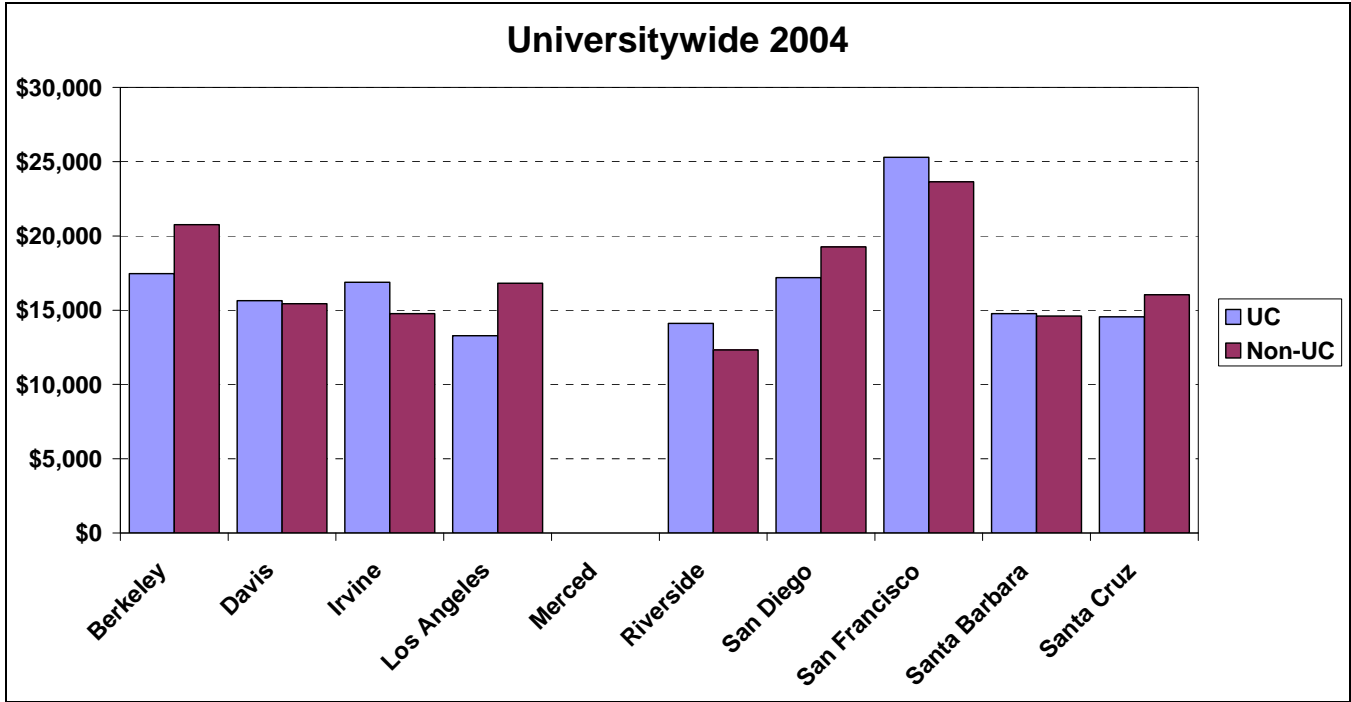
Figures are in constant 2007 dollars, adjusted for inflation.

- Surveys in both 2004 and 2007 indicated that UC's per capita net stipend offers to graduate students are not fully competitive with those from students' top-choice non-UC institutions. Net stipend is the amount remaining for students after accounting for tuition/fees.
- In 2007, the UC per capita net stipend offer was \$1,000 lower than that of competing institutions (\$17,356 vs. \$18,356). This represented an improvement over the \$1,500 competitiveness gap that existed between UC and competing institutions in 2004 (\$16,203 vs. \$17,728).
- The degree of UC's per capita graduate net stipend competitiveness varies by campus.
- The high cost of living in many California communities compared to other parts of the country exacerbates the net stipend competitiveness gap between the UC campuses and non-UC schools in many cases.

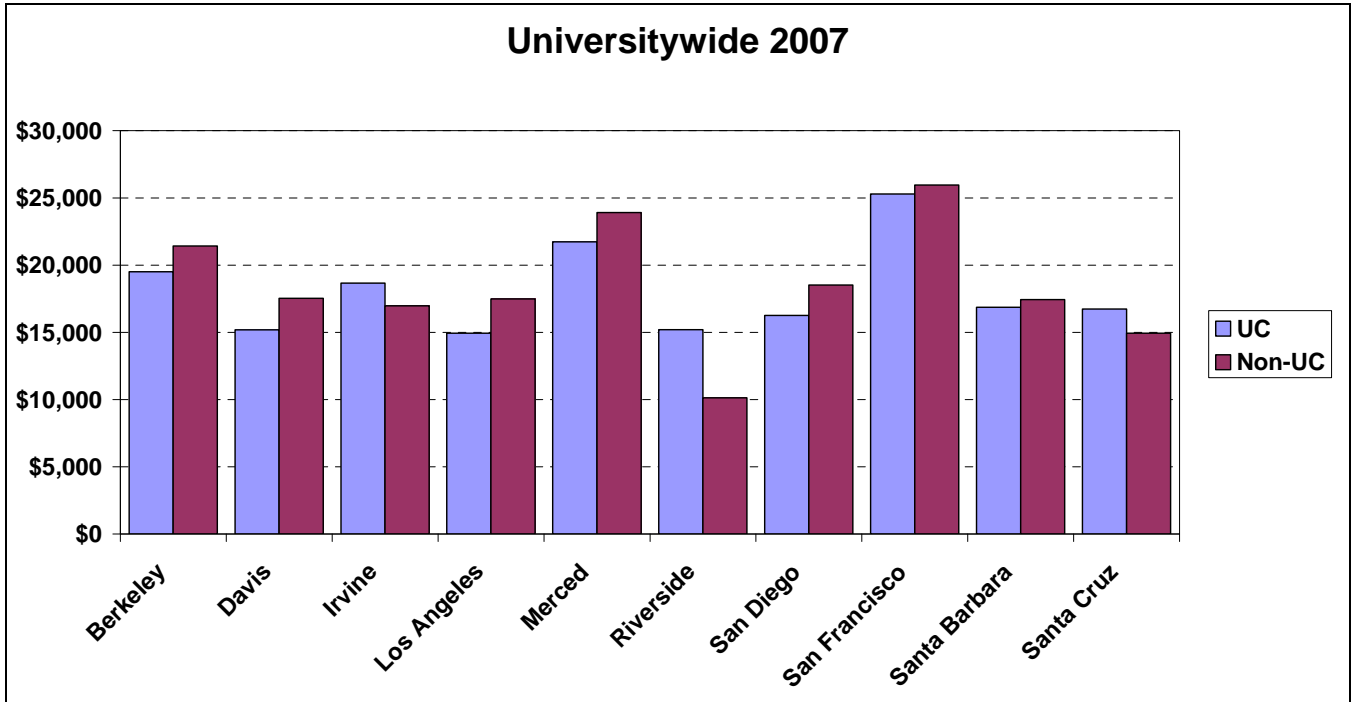
Source: University of California Graduate Student Support Survey, Spring 2004 and Spring 2007

Draft for Discussion

6.12 (continued) Average Net Stipend Offered to Academic Doctoral Students Admitted to UC Compared to their First-Choice Non-UC Schools, 2004 and 2007



Figures are in constant 2007 dollars, adjusted for inflation.

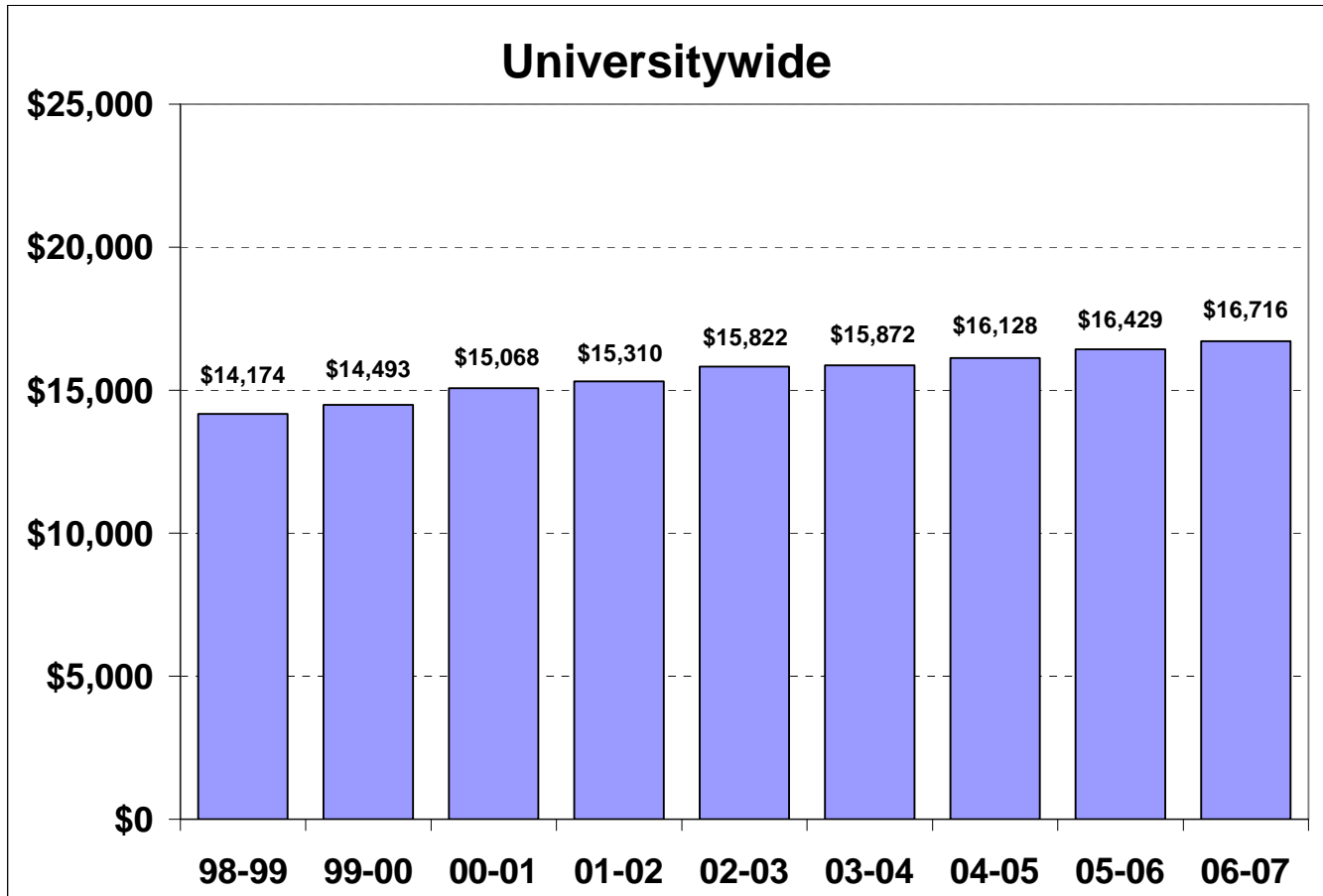


Figures are in constant 2007 dollars, adjusted for inflation.

Draft for Discussion

Indicator 6.13

Per Capita Average Net Stipend of UC Academic Doctoral Students, 1998-99 to 2006-07



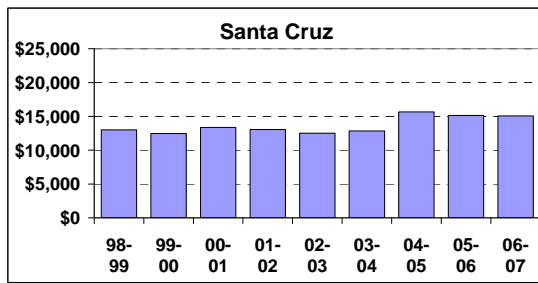
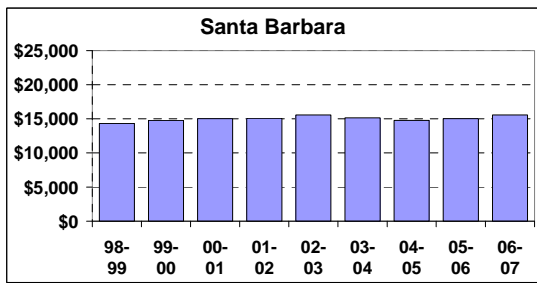
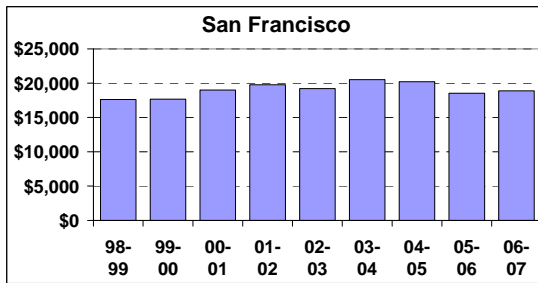
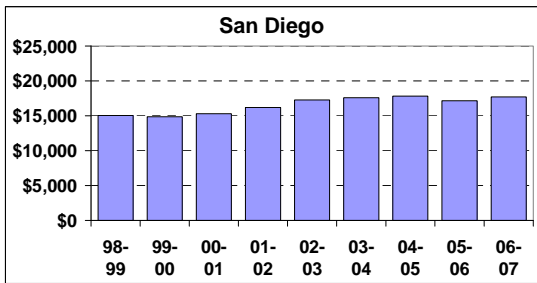
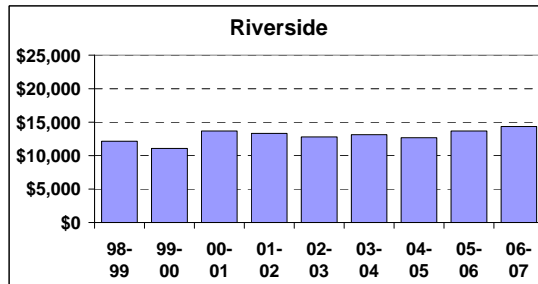
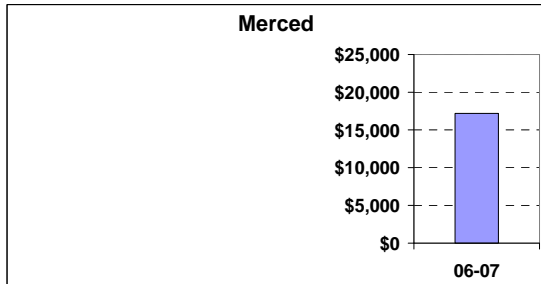
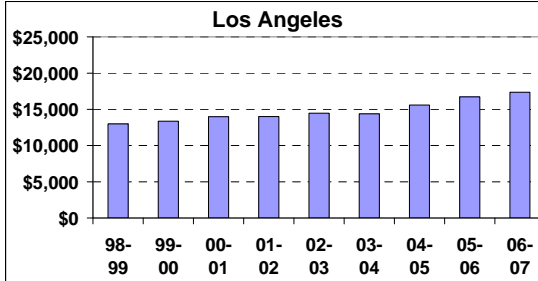
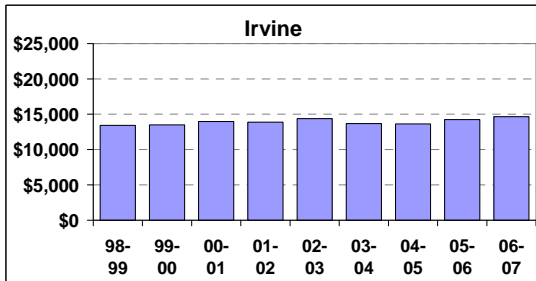
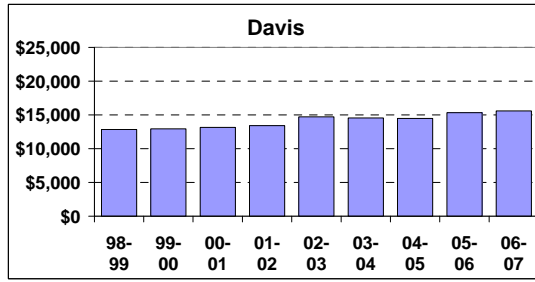
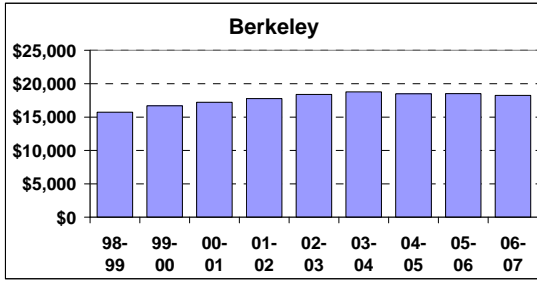
Figures are in constant 2006 dollars, adjusted for inflation.

- Net stipend is the amount of competitive aid students have to live on after covering total tuition and fees charged. It is calculated by subtracting total fees and tuition charged from a student's total gift and assistantship support.
- Per capita net stipend has increased by 18 percent in real terms since 1998-99.

Source: UCOP Student Financial Aid Office

Draft for Discussion

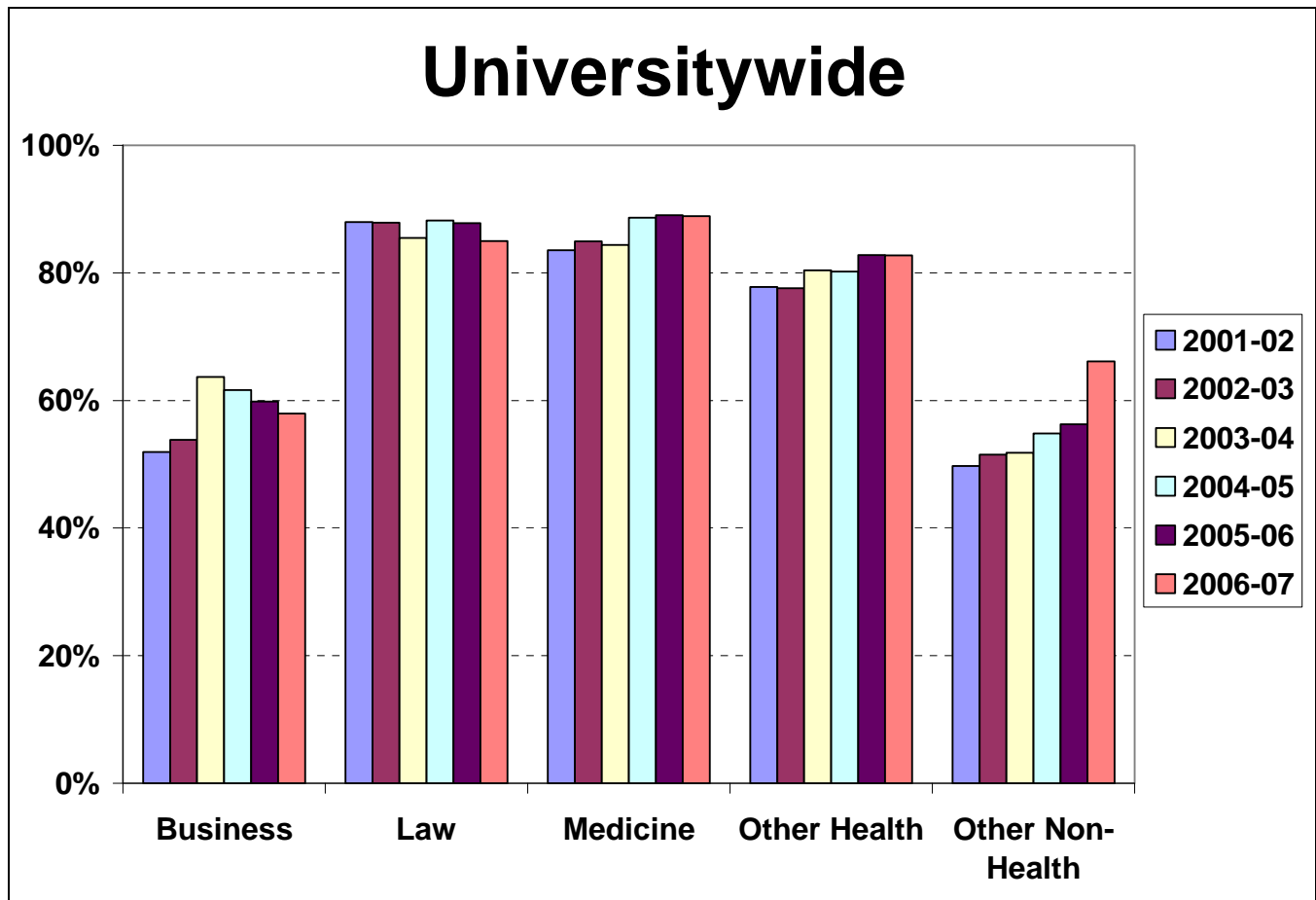
Indicator 6.13 (continued) Per Capita Average Net Stipend of UC Academic Doctoral Students, 1998-99 to 2006-07



Draft for Discussion

Indicator 6.14

Percent of UC Professional Degree Students Graduating with Debt, by Discipline, 2001-02 to 2006-07



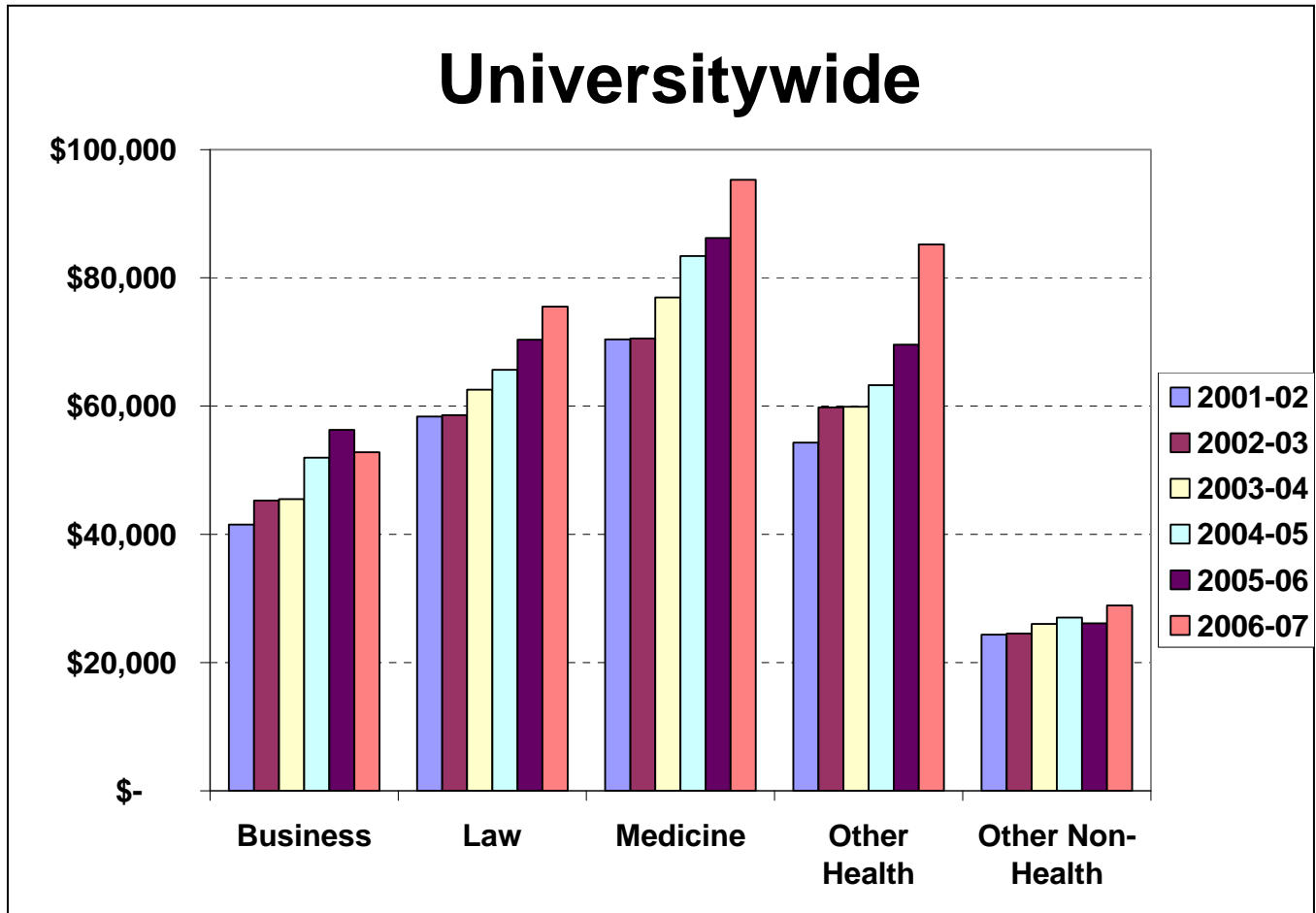
- Trends in the percent of professional degree students who graduate with debt vary by discipline, but generally changed little in recent years.
- The recent increase in borrowing among students in the “Other Non-Health” category may reflect the recent introduction of professional degree fees in Public Policy and Pacific International Affairs.

Source: UCOP Corporate Student System

Draft for Discussion

Indicator 6.15

Average Debt of UC Professional Degree Student Borrowers at Graduation, by Discipline, 2001-02 to 2006-07



- Recent increases in borrowing among professional degree program graduates reflect a combination of several factors, including increases to professional degree fees that have occurred since 2002-03 and increased access to, and awareness of, federal student loan programs.
- In general, higher levels of student borrowing are found in disciplines with high levels of potential earnings (e.g., law, medicine, dentistry and optometry) and/or access to federal, regional or institutional loan repayment assistance programs.
- Student indebtedness is one of several affordability indicators that will be presented to the Regents as they review multiyear fee plans submitted by the University's professional degree programs.

Source: UCOP Corporate Student System

Draft for Discussion