To the Academic Senate, Santa Cruz Division:

The Committee on Admissions and Financial Aid (CAFA) continued its annual work evaluating the outcomes of the prior (2018) admissions cycle and adapting its consistent priorities to changing circumstances in shaping the class entering in fall 2019. As always, we worked closely with Undergraduate Education, Enrollment Management, and Admissions, whose energy and creativity provided us with both information and options for setting policy.

I. WORK OF CAFA IN 2018-19

A. Committee Foci

1. Holistic Review and selection of frosh applicants

This year CAFA continued in its efforts to refine the Holistic Review (HR) policy that has served as the primary admissions policy for the campus since it instituted its own holistic review process in 2012. CAFA’s priorities in shaping the class were consistent with last year’s: ensuring first that every student offered admission is sufficiently prepared to succeed at UCSC, and among that population shaping a diverse class, both as a way to make sure we provide opportunity to all Californians and as a goal in itself for the intellectual, social and cultural benefit of the whole student body. We placed particular emphasis, within the constraints of Proposition 209, on increasing underrepresented groups that have a strong representation in our state but tend to not reach a "critical mass" that we would like to see on our campus. The need to reach critical mass was also expressed by students in a poll issued by the Student Union Association last November. During the winter quarter the committee deliberated a set of admission scenarios provided by Enrollment Management and reviewed a set of diversity-promoting recommendations introduced by Michelle Whittingham, Associate Vice Chancellor of Enrollment Management (AVCEM). These recommendations proposed varying combinations of minimum Holistic Review Scores (HRS), student success indicator scores (SSI), combined with other academic and diversity indicators such as eligibility in the state context, (top 9% of all high school seniors), eligibility in the local context (top 9% of a participating high school’s graduating class), Local Control Funding Formula supplemental and concentration grants (LCFF+), first generation college student status, and qualified students who leaned toward underpopulated divisions such as the arts and humanities. We also prioritized students from Santa Cruz and Monterey counties, in the higher HRS bands as these populations were best served by Educational Partnership Programs. After deliberating over the scenarios and their hypothetical outcomes for the incoming cohort, CAFA arrived at a decision that members agreed would meet our campus goals of selecting a frosh cohort of both strong academic preparedness and economic, racial/ethnic, and geographical diversity.

2. UC Systemwide Transfer Guarantee
CAFA, along with the Committee on Affirmative Action and Diversity, the Committee on Planning and Budget, and the Committee on Educational Policy, reviewed the proposal related to the Board of Admissions and Relations with Schools (BOARS) for a systemwide transfer admissions guarantee for qualified California Community College Students. This proposal was submitted to the systemwide Academic Senate for review on January 18, 2019 by Robert C. May, Chair of the systemwide Academic Council. After a thorough review and discussion of the materials provided, CAFA offered a number of detailed suggestions, centered around the central problem that the new guarantee being offered appeared ill-defined and seemed to muddy the role of the traditional system of transfer admission guarantees (TAGs) to individual campuses. As a result of this feedback, and similar feedback from other campuses, BOARS, Academic Council and the University of California Office of the President (UCOP) revised the messaging to much more clearly center the existing TAG system in the messaging and make it clear that this is where the true guarantee lies.

3. Nonresident Admissions

a. Compare Favorably

The Santa Cruz Division continues to assess, at BOARS’s annual request, the extent to which our nonresident undergraduate admits “compare favorably” according to the assessment criteria provided. CAFA reviewed the campus’s fall 2018 admissions data, and the “Data Comparing Selective Admissions Credentials of Resident and Nonresident Freshman at Santa Cruz: 2012-2018” (hereafter Compare Favorably Data) prepared by UCOP Institutional Research and Academic Planning (5/15/19). Meeting the compare favorably (CF) standard is a goal that is shared by our divisional Committee on Admissions and Financial Aid (CAFA) and our administration. Having only started to focus on increasing non-resident enrollment in 2012, we are behind the recruitment curve compared to most other UC campuses. The data provided by UCOP for our campus continue to show a small shortfall in the averages of academic factors (high school GPA, test scores, and the UC Academic Index, which combines them) in admitted non-residents compared to California residents. While UCSC welcomes nonresidents, CAFA and Admissions are conservative about reviewing the academic factors that we think reflect the academic preparedness of non-Californians. This is especially challenging when our application process caters to the metrics used in California.

i. 2018 policy and results

Due to the greater standardization of test scores relative to GPA across state and national boundaries, CAFA prioritized meeting CF on the metric of average test score (SAT scale) in the prior cycle (which would have been our first time in recent years to do so). Enrollment Management at UCSC cooperated with complete transparency and good faith in this goal, and both at the stage of initial offers and waitlist offers we all believed the criterion had been met for both international and domestic nonresident students. Unfortunately, once we received UCOP data this year, we found a significant discrepancy, and learned that UCOP uses a different methodology for
converting ACT and old SAT scores to the new SAT scale. In addition, we learned that UCOP was using a converted SAT score, if it was higher than an actual SAT score. Thus, for this reason (and this reason alone), we again narrowly missed the CF goal on this metric. For this year’s decision cycle (fall 2019 entering class), Enrollment Management integrated the UCOP procedures into their forecasting models, and followed CAFA’s requirement that CF be met on SAT for this cycle using UCOP’s definition. UCSC continues to use a second, locally-defined criterion in addition to the CF metric to assure that nonresident students offered admission have a high probability of success. This policy, in place in the last three cycles, is referred to as common floor. Under this policy, no out-of-state student is admitted who could not have been admitted as a California resident -- there is a common floor on the Student Success Indicator (which, like UC Academic Index, is a combination of test scores and GPA) for students in all residency categories. For purposes of making sure that all admitted students are prepared for success, UCSC considers implementation of the common floor even more important than the comparison of averages, since even a distribution with a reasonable average could contain a tail of students so unprepared as to pose a serious risk for their success. The common floor policy expands the notion of adequate preparation to the individual student rather than just the collective population, but it is not meant to substitute for CF; we remain committed to meeting both criteria.

As in the prior cycle, first year retention was highest for international students (91.6%), lowest for domestic nonresidents (78.7%) and intermediate for California residents (87.7%)\(^1\). This pattern held in the last cycle as well, and we suspect it can be attributed mostly to personal and economic factors rather than academic performance, since it does not match the academic pattern -- domestic non-residents had an average GPA of 3.13, nearly identical to the 3.14 of California residents.

The first-year performance data for the 2017 cohort of international students is, however, both unexpected and a cause for concern. For the first time we see a significantly lower first year GPA for international students: 2.97 vs. 3.14 for California residents, a shortfall of 5.4%, which is far greater than the 1.8% shortfall in UC Academic Index for this same cohort (see Table 1). Even more importantly, the probation rate for this international cohort was 8.4% (37 out of 442 students), over twice the rate for California and domestic nonresident students (3.9% and 4.3% respectively). This effect was not observed in the prior year (2016 cohort), where the probation rates were 2.9% (CA), 3.6% (DNR), and 3.5% (Int). Our university has an important responsibility to follow up with these enrolled students who are headed towards or are on probation. While Admissions makes every effort to provide early-messaging about student resources available, Undergraduate Advising, Division of Student Success, International Student and Scholar Support Services, and the Academic Resource Center should all be reaching out to enrolled students. CAFA and Admissions encourage future synergy with our campus resource groups which may allow UCSC to modify selection and assess needed support services for international students in later cycles.

\(^1\)UCOP’s public numbers at https://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/infocenter/ug-outcomes/ are somewhat more encouraging, with first year retention of the 2017 cohort at 81.2% for domestic nonresident students, 92.4% for international students, and 87.7% for California residents.
We note that UC Riverside, which may be recruiting a similar international applicant population, showed a very similar drop in performance for the 2017 international cohort.

4. Early Consideration

In May of 2017, CAFA approved an early notification policy for the campus that went into effect fall of 2017. Under the policy, early notification is reserved for specific individuals targeted for recruitment by all units such as head coaches for each athletic team, department chairs, directors of musical groups, within the selection criteria parameters established by the committee. Recruiters, the heads or directors of the specific unit, submit a list of student names, their reason for recruitment, and any correspondence with the prospective student to UE. The applications for these students are read first by our readers and designated a HR score. The list of applicants and their HR scores are presented to CAFA whose members evaluate the distribution of HR scores. For the fall of 2018 a total of 88 students were nominated for early consideration. Of the 88, 77 students were admitted under the policy with HR scores 4 or better. These are students who would have been admitted during the previous admission cycle.

5. Impaction Guidelines

CAFA reviewed the Revised Guidelines for Improving Curricular Capacity and Capping Program Enrollment Process submitted to the Academic Senate for Review on September 4, 2018. The other committees involved with Impaction were the Committee on Affirmative Action and Diversity, Committee on Planning and Budget, and the Committee on Educational Policy. This policy is even more important and timely given that this fall we implemented additional admissions criteria for the first-time for a department that had outstripped its capacity and for the striking growth some departments endured as a result of 2:1. In our review we emphasized that our UCSC mission is to provide high-quality programs while providing access to higher education to the population of our diverse state. Thoughtful and creative enrollment management will assist programs that have reached or may be close to reaching capacity due to high demand and those that welcome growth. CAFA also emphasized that departments need to understand that they can be proactive about student growth and are able to make the case that while impaction is imminent (1-2 years), there is time to preserve the integrity of the departmental curriculum and that there are strategies they can implement to try and reduce bottlenecks.

6. Computer Science and Engineering Department Designation as Impacted Major

In 2017-18 the Computer Science (CS) program submitted an impaction document which outlined the rapid growth of CS majors across the nation and at UCSC. In this same report, the CS program suggested a cap on the number of entering CS students to maintain the quality of the program and offered a metric, the CS index, that ensured that admitted students were sufficiently prepared to succeed in the CS curriculum. Admissions, Committee on Educational Policy (CEP), and CS worked together to balance access, preparedness, and student diversity. As a result, 2018-19 frosh admissions decisions were targeted at ~600 CS students. This target was supported by the Academic Senate for one year. We thank CS for their cooperation during the 2018 admissions period and for including the breakdown of the number of students, frosh and junior transfers,
entering the Baskin School of Engineering (BSOE) majors in both Fall 2017 and Fall 2018 in their current enrollment document.

Since then, BSOE has undergone some significant changes with the merger of some departments. The newly reshaped Computer Science and Engineering (CSE) department is hoping to renew the CS target of ~600 entering frosh for Fall 2019. However, CSE also wants to limit the number of proposed Computer Engineering (CE) majors in Fall 2019 to 200 with the provision that these frosh not only have the option of transferring into the CE major after matriculation, but also to Computer Science (CS). Therefore, it will be apparent that the only students that may enter the CS major are those that have initially proposed CS or those that initially proposed CE and then laterally transferred into CS. CSE requests that Admissions limit the number of transfer students admitted to the CS program in 2019-20 to 200 students. Lastly, CSE requested that admissions limit the number of transfer students admitted to the CE Major and proposed a cap of 50 in Fall 2019-20.

CAFA did not support the request to cap CE students this admissions cycle because the proper information was not provided to high school counselors, community college advisors, and potential students in the summer of 2018 when the Quick Reference Guide to UC Admissions for counselors was made available. In the reference guide for freshman selection, UCSC clearly states that the CS major is selective. CS is the only major listed as a selective major. Selecting students based on their interest in CE would be disingenuous at this point. If CE is struggling to provide quality education for its students, it is necessary for CE to explain their situation in detail, similarly to what was done for CS. Balancing access and quality of education is our priority and a thorough analysis, as was submitted for CS, is warranted before any constraints on the number of students admitted may be implemented.

CAFA supported the request to limit transfer students into the CS major. Admissions observed a surge of transfer students in 2018-2019 due to the 2:1 mandate and we anticipated that we will maintain this ratio in our 2019-2020 admissions cycle. A target of 200 transfer students into the CS is reasonable. CAFA did not see the purpose of limiting transfer students into the CE major at this time. CAFA encouraged CSE to continue to have regular discussions with CAFA and CEP in order to balance admissions, access, and quality of education.

B. Sub-Committee Efforts

1. Appeals Subcommittee

The Appeals subcommittee worked closely with Undergraduate Education (UE), Enrollment Management (EM), and Admissions to streamline the appeals requirements for students who were denied admission to UCSC or whose admissions were cancelled. Cancellations were due to a variety of circumstances such as but not limited to a significant drop in senior year performance that did not reflect previous performance as evaluated on their college applications, not corresponding with admissions about a change in their reported coursework, or not providing the necessary documentation for completing coursework at different institutes. This year, all appeals were submitted online and clear guidelines for the appeal were provided on the admissions website. Students were asked to explain the reason for their appeal in 500 words and supporting
documentation was welcome. Members of CARC, the Cancellation Appeals Review Committee, comprised of the Interim Director of Admissions, the Associate Vice Chancellor of Enrollment Management, and two members of CAFA’s Appeals subcommittee. Members consulted with VPDUE when necessary. CARC is currently reviewing appeals throughout the summer and this review will continue into September/October. CARC members meet weekly starting June 15, 2019 to review appeals. As decisions are made, notification to students are made by MyUCSC portal and by email.

2. Data Subcommittee

The primary project of the Data Subcommittee was to spend extra time reviewing particular selection scenarios for the frosh class with Enrollment Management, so that a small and clearly described set of options could be presented for discussion with the committee as a whole. The Data Subcommittee which was comprised of two CAFA members, met with the Vice Provost and Dean of Undergraduate Education (VPDUE), Director of Admissions, and the Associate Vice Chancellor of Enrollment Management (AVCEM) during the Winter and the beginning of the Spring quarter.

II. ISSUES FOR THE NEAR FUTURE

A. Transfer and 2:1

In 2017-18 the President of the University of California, Janet Napolitano, convened a Transfer Pathway Task force which drafted two proposals 1) a proposal for a guaranteed admission pilot via Associate Degrees for Transfer in chemistry and physics, and 2) a proposal for a systemwide transfer admission guarantee. The Board of Admissions and Relations with Schools (BOARS) reviewed the proposals on April 25, 2018 and drafted a memorandum to President Napolitano indicating the Academic Senate’s expectation that policy would “be implemented to guide the Fall 2019 entering California Community College students.” It is CAFA’s expectation that Academic Council (advised by BOARS) and subsequently the admissions committees of the 10 campuses will have the final say on what is ultimately implemented as admissions policy.

B. Major Impaction

CAFA will need to work with BSOE, Admissions, and the Computer Science and Engineering Department to create processes and procedures that will allow CSE and the campus to regulate the number of students that enroll into their programs.

C. Compare Favorably
CAFA will continue to ensure that admission of non-resident students is consistent with the overall admission goals of our campus, comprehensive review admissions policy, and the holistic review process in place at UCSC.

D. International Visitor and Exchange Students

CAFA is looking forward to assessing the International Visitor and Exchange Students and providing the outcomes of the exchange over the next two years.

E. Early Consideration

Our hope is that we will have smooth recruitment in this next admission cycle with Early Consideration and that the campus-wide policy may be reflected in our student diversity.

F. Subcommittee Efforts

The Data Subcommittee has submitted a data request to Enrollment Management for applicant data available to readers, the student’s HR score, the residential address, and all the other HS, neighborhood, and individual variables used in the selection process (e.g. LCFF+ and geocode of the school, and first-gen and ELC information of the student). “Geocode” is a UCSC-specific metric related to the number of African-American applicants from a particular high-school in prior cycles. We will link this applicant data to students’ grades and probation status and the census data. The goals are to develop an additional measure for the selection process based on census data on neighborhood. We will then test if adding this variable to the selection process increases the diversity of the entering class. This is meant to serve the same purpose as the geocode, but with more precision -- making it more likely to reach specifically the disadvantaged students from racially and economically diverse schools (e.g. Berkeley High). As well it will help CAFA develop and test alternative predictors of student performance (such as class rank, progression of GPA with high school year, or specific grades and scores vs. proposed major) that can be contrasted with SSI. We will then determine if these alternative measures, or a combination of them, can increase both predicted performance and the diversity of the entering class.

III. Admissions and Financial Aid for Fall 2019

A. Admissions

A brief summary of UC Santa Cruz admissions outcome data provided by the Division of Undergraduate Education’s Office of Enrollment Management is outlined below. Admissions is dynamic, and data, such as residency or enrollment estimates, may change.

UC Santa Cruz received 67,592 applications. Frosh applications totaled 55,864 (CA = 44,685, out of state = 3,564, and international = 7,615) and transfer applications totaled 11,728 (CA = 10,140, out of state = 236, and international = 1,352). As with last year, the campus was open for
winter transfer applications in selected majors. As of the writing of this report, we have received 483 applications for winter 2020 transfer admission; we will need to rely heavily on this pool to again achieve the state mandate to enroll one new California transfer student for every two new California frosh, commonly referred to as 2:1. We have more applications due to several majors being open for the first time this winter in the Baskin School of Engineering and in the Division of Physical and Biological Sciences.

UC Santa Cruz admitted 28,808 frosh for fall 2019, including 20,068 California, 3,034 out of state and 5,706 international. The frosh admission rate was 51.6%. The average high school GPA of admitted frosh was 3.94 (on a 4.4 weighted scale), essentially the same as fall 2018 (3.93). The average SAT score taken under the new test system is 1,316, a 0.5% increase from 2018. We used waitlist and referral pool strategies to manage enrollment outcomes within an ever-changing environment. We managed to the established Computer Science capacity constraint.

UC Santa Cruz admitted 7,178 sophomore and junior transfer students, including 6,359 California, 60 out of state and 759 international. The admission rate for all transfers was 61.2%. The total number of admits decreased and California admits decreased by 10% from last year. Admitted sophomore transfer applicants met the same course requirements and (where applicable) major preparation requirements as junior transfer students, but had fewer than 90 units for transfer.

Frosh Statements of Intent to Register (SIRs) total 4,494, including 3,548 California, 290 out of state and 656 international students. California SIRs from students identifying as African American reached 4.2%, decreasing from 5.4% in fall 2018 and 5.0% in fall 2017; Hispanic/ Latino reached 27.1%, slightly increasing from 26.5% in fall 2018 and 29.0% in fall 2017.

Transfer SIRs total 1,859, including 1,709 California, 17 out of state and 133 international students. California SIRs from students identifying as African American reached 5.6%, slightly increasing from 5.5% in fall 2018 and decreasing from 5.9% in fall 2017; Hispanic/ Latino reached 31.7%, decreasing from 33.2% in fall 2018 and increasing from 31.5% in fall 2017. Continued close collaboration among Admissions, EM, UE, CAFA, CEP, programs and the disciplinary divisions helped to maximize transfer admission offers to qualified transfer applicants. We expect to achieve 2:1 again this year as a result of this continued comprehensive collaboration.

B. Financial Aid and Scholarships

In 2018-19, the Division of Undergraduate Education’s Financial Aid and Scholarships Office provided support to 12,878 undergraduate students (72% of undergraduate population) and 1,770 graduate students (93% of graduate population). The types of aid provided included grants, scholarships, fellowships, loans and/or work-study assistance.

1. Award Program Updates

2018-19 is the second year for the Year-Round-Pell, a revision of a short-lived 2009-2011 program. While the Year-Round-Pell program does not increase lifetime eligibility for the Pell
award (18-quarters), it does allow students to use 4 quarters of Pell aid per year rather than the previous limit of 3 quarters per year. As a result of this program, 1,507 Pell students enrolled in the 2019 summer term received an average of $1,386 each, with a maximum award amount of $2,032 totaling $2.09M.

2018-19 is the second year of a two-year program, the Transfer Transition Scholarship. With $1.25M funding from a one-time UCOP Housing initiative, entering transfer students were eligible to apply for $1,200 in scholarship aid, all disbursed in the Fall term, supporting the start-up housing costs associated with the transition to UC Santa Cruz. There were 395 students who received the award in Fall 2018, for a total disbursement of $471K.

2018-19 was the second year for the re-established University Loan Program, which had been dormant since 1999. This program is intended to be a replacement of the Federal Perkins Loan program, which was discontinued in June 2018. In Fall 2018, eligible entering Frosh were offered $1,200 each to cover the gap created by the absence of Perkins. There were 660 students who accepted University Loans during the 2018-19 year, with $865,318 loans disbursed.

2018-19 was the fourth year of awards for the state Middle Class Scholarship program, and the second year in which the program was fully funded. This program is similar to the UC Blue & Gold Opportunity plan, providing up to 40% of tuition and fees for families with earning under $100,000 a year and 10% for families earning under $171,000 and having no more than $171,000 in assets (excluding primary residence). In 2018-19, the campus had 794 students receive an average award of $2,848, with a total disbursed amount of $2.26M.

2018-19 was the fourth year of eligibility for the CA Dream Loan. This loan program is being funded 50% by the state and 50% by university aid funds, and allows for a maximum annual award of $4,000 to CA Dream Applicants. In 2018-19, a total of $356,871 was loaned to 141 students, an average of $2,416 per student.

The legislature is working on a number of proposals impacting the state Cal Grant program in the current legislative session. Perhaps the most momentum is behind a proposal to add two additional quarters/semesters of grant eligibility, specifically to cover tuition for eligible students in summer terms. The Governor’s budget advanced a small portion of this anticipated legislation, with $4M for UC Campuses to disburse to eligible students Cal Grant recipients. UCSC is disbursing our share of the funds ($335K) to approximately 1,200 students in Summer 2019.

With the $762 increase to non-resident tuition in May 2019, the Board of Regents directed that 10% of the increase ($76.20) be set aside for nonresident undergraduate need-based financial aid. As requested by the Office of the President, UCSC will be prioritizing these funds to support continuing non-resident students whose financial circumstances are such that their ability to make progress towards their UC degree would be jeopardized without this additional assistance. In practice, this will most likely take the form of grants provided to non-resident students in emergency situations. The total funding in 2019-20 is anticipated to be less than $120K, which would be insufficient to fund full cost of attendance ($67K) for even 2 non-resident students.
2. Current Financial Aid Funding Model and Data

The UC Education Finance Model (EFM), which utilizes a 33% return-to-aid (RTA) from tuition and fees to support low income students, continues to be closely reviewed by the system-wide EFM committee. This UCOP committee meets quarterly regarding issues that affect the determination of the Cost-of-Attendance and the cross-campus allocation of aid funds.

When tuition and campus fees are combined with other elements of the student budget, such as housing/dining and health care, the average cost for a UC Santa Cruz CA resident student living on campus in 2019-20 will be $37,416. Non-residents will have an additional $29,754 tuition charges, bringing the non-resident on-campus budget to $67,170. Under EFM, 2019-20 UC Santa Cruz undergraduates who qualify for need-based assistance must pay approximately the first $9,900 of their need from loan and/or work resources. After subtracting the loan/work expectation and the family contribution (from FAFSA/DREAM App data), grant aid is offered to help pay the remainder of the total estimated total cost.

The Blue and Gold Opportunity Plan guarantees that students from families with incomes under $80,000 will receive enough gift aid (from all sources) to pay UC tuition and fees. Virtually all students in this category already receive enough gift aid to meet this commitment. However, under the Plan some students who would not normally receive gift aid (due to high asset equity) receive gift aid.

In 2018-19 the Financial Aid and Scholarship Office administered $277 million in financial assistance to about 72% of our undergraduates, as compared to $290 million / 75% in 2017-18.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2018-19 Source of Aid</th>
<th>Percent of Undergraduates</th>
<th>Amount Received</th>
<th>Average Award</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gift Aid (all sources)</td>
<td>66.9%</td>
<td>$200,082,027</td>
<td>$16,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCSC Scholarships*</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>$11,402,193</td>
<td>$3,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Pell Grants*</td>
<td>36.1%</td>
<td>$31,573,432</td>
<td>$4,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student/Parent Loans</td>
<td>42.9%</td>
<td>$74,285,262</td>
<td>$9,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Work-Study</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>$2,978,470</td>
<td>$1,957</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Included in gift aid
Of the UC Santa Cruz students receiving bachelor’s degrees in 2017-18, 58% of those who originally enrolled as first-time frosh borrowed student loans while attending. Those students have an average debt of $22,092. However, the debt can be as high as $57,500 on an individual basis, which is the federal cumulative maximum amount an undergraduate student may borrow. Nationally, 65% of seniors graduated in 2017 had student loan debt, with an average of $28,650 per borrower (http://projectonstudentdebt.org/). National Data for students graduating in 2018 is not yet available.

Each year, the U.S. Department of Education calculates cohort default rates for loans by campus. The national 3-Year average was 10.8% for 2015 (per Dept. of Ed.). The rate for the campus has been exceptionally low in recent years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UCSC Year</th>
<th>3-Year Draft Default Rate</th>
<th>3-Year Official Default Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>Not Yet Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Campus undergraduate scholarship programs are administered by various campus departments as well as by the Financial Aid and Scholarship Office. Listed below are data for major scholarship programs administered by the Financial Aid and Scholarship Office:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017-18 Scholarship Program</th>
<th>Recipients</th>
<th>Amount Received</th>
<th>Average Award</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regents Scholarships</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>$755,856</td>
<td>$4,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campus Merit Scholarships</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>$586,081</td>
<td>$1,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pister Leadership Opportunity Awards</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>$195,083</td>
<td>$8,128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Office of the President maintains numerous reports regarding student financial support on the following website:


Acknowledgements

CAFA collaborated closely on key issues with the Undergraduate Education Division, and the committee’s work was enhanced by data provided by Enrollment Management and the Office of Admissions.

Respectfully submitted,

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August 31, 2019