

UC  
student  
**2005**  
access  
yearbook



lighting the way to California's future



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# letter from the president

For over 30 years, the UC Student Association has worked to advance higher education by empowering current and future students to advocate on their own behalf for the accessibility, affordability, and quality of the University of California system.

The *2005 UC Student Access Yearbook: Lighting the way to California's Future* is designed to put a face to the words access, affordability, and quality. All of the research in the yearbook is student-initiated, and all of the personal stories are those of real UC students. We hope that, as you read these stories and study our research, you will deepen your understanding of the effects of Regental policy decisions on real students.

We would also like to take this opportunity to present you with the University of California Student Association's recommendation for a student support plan that is consistent with the Regental priorities of access, affordability, and quality of the University of California system.

## *Undergraduate Return to Financial Aid on New Student Fees*

**UCSA maintains that to preserve affordability for all students, the University must return 33% of revenue from new student fees to financial aid.** Further, these funds ought to be used to augment the University's traditional need-based grant program. Any revenue used to fund any new programs should be considered additional, and not count towards the 33%. Rather, increases to undergraduate student aid funds should be distributed among students with incomes supported by the Education Finance Model.

## *Graduate and Professional Financial Aid*

**UCSA also supports a return to aid of 50% of all new revenue that results from the introduction of new fees for graduate students and 33% for those in professional schools.** This is critical to providing the necessary support for graduate academic degree students and controlling the level of debt incurred by professional students. UC's graduate and professional students are central to the University's public service mission and deserve strong institutional support.

As the officially recognized voice of the over 200,000 undergraduate, graduate, and professional students within the UC system, we are committed to working with the Board of Regents to ensure the accessibility, affordability, and quality of our University.

We hope that you find the narrative of the *2005 UC Student Access Yearbook* persuasive. **By restoring \$6 million in Return to Aid funds, we will light the way to the future of UC affordability.**



Anu Joshi  
President  
University of California Student Association



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# UC Student Access Yearbook



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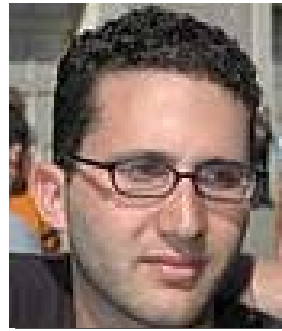
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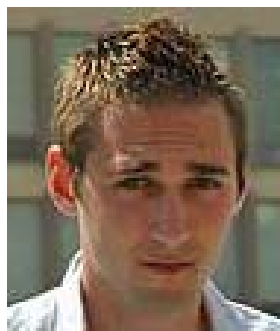
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# UC Student Access Yearbook



Ray B.



Josh Y.



Neysa Nankervish



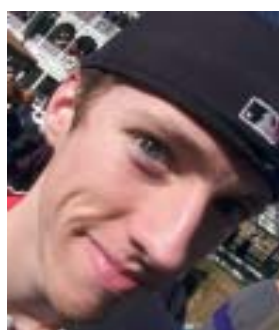
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Romy Lea Frazier



Tanya Paperny



Kenny Importante



Janett Cardiel



Sam Marks



Tuyen Nguyen



Vanessa Prell

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# return to aid

The University of California prides itself in its commitment to accessibility for low and middle-income students. Historically, the UC Regents have set aside a portion of each fee increase to help students with financial need to pay the increased cost of attending the University. This set-aside is referred to as "Return to Aid."

When UC fees were very low, the portion of each increase necessary to maintain strong financial support for undergraduate students was as low as 16%.<sup>1</sup> Yet, in response to the large and rapid fee increases of the early 1990s, the UC Regents raised Return to Aid to 33% (one-third) of all new undergraduate fee revenue. This amount would cover the total cost of fee increases for low income students, and half of the cost of each increase for middle income students.<sup>2</sup> **From 1994 to 2003, 33% of each new fee increase was returned to aid.**

Return to Aid dollars are used to fund the Undergraduate Student Aid Program (USAP). USAP funds are distributed according to student need, which is calculated according to the UC's Education Finance Model (EFM). To determine student need, the EFM takes the total cost of attendance and subtracts 1) the Expected Family Contribution (EFC), as calculated by the federal formula; 2) Any Pell and Cal Grants for which the student is eligible; and 3) what the EFM Steering Committee considers to be a manageable work/loan burden. USAP funds are then used to meet as much of that need as possible. **USAP provides University Grants to more than 50,000 UC students each year.**

In 2004, in response to severe budget cuts and extreme fee increases—a time not unlike the early 1990s—the Regents approved a reduced Return to Aid of 20% on a 14% undergraduate fee increase.<sup>3</sup> Additionally, \$5.4 million was taken from undergraduate fee revenue and used towards graduate student aid—an unprecedented break of the firewall between undergraduate and graduate fees. This fiscal year, only 25% of new undergraduate fee revenue was returned to aid.

The UC Office of the President is proposing a 26% Return to Aid for 2006-2007. Additionally, graduate student fees will pay back \$1.5 million of the debt owed to undergraduate student aid, and \$2 million will be allocated to a new "middle income grant program" that will provide one-time grants of \$250 to middle-income families—many of whom do not fall within the EFM's definition of "needy." **UCSA does not dispute the need to help middle income students—rather, we see the need to help all needy students every year through the Undergraduate Student Aid Program.**

A 25% Return to Aid means that the **amount students are expected to contribute to their education is estimated to increase from \$9500 to—that's 44% of the total cost of attendance.** However, a return to aid of 33% will lower this expectation and make more than 1,000 additional students eligible for UC Grants.<sup>4</sup>

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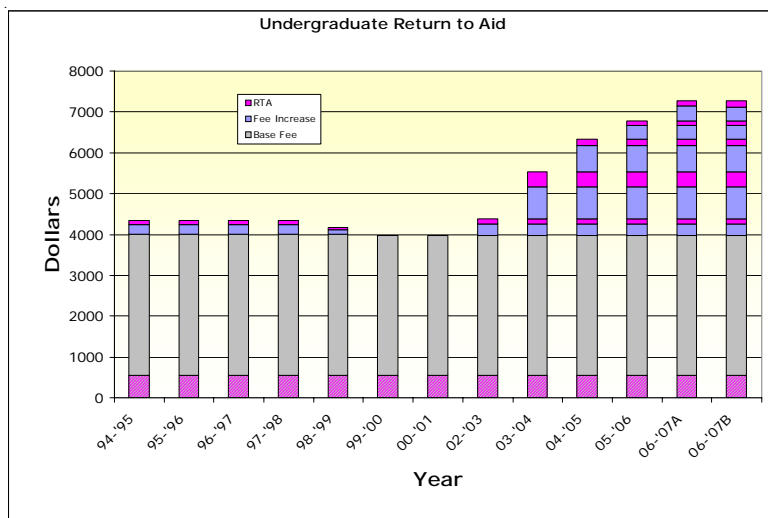
**The difference between a 25% and a 33% Return to Aid is only 6 million dollars.**

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This is one-half of one-hundredth of one percent of the UC budget, but to a UC student this represents a month's rent or food, or a semester's books.<sup>5</sup>

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**UCSA urges the UC Regents to restore \$6 million to Return to Aid in the 2006-2007 budget— a small but crucial step in reclaiming UC affordability for all California families.**



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# most likely to be in debt



**Felicia Cruz**  
Class of 2006  
Sociology and History Major

"Although I am dependant, my mother cannot afford to help me pay for anything. The burden of coping with the financial aid cuts has been solely on me. My mother has bad credit so she is not able to take out any Parents PLUS loans. In turn, I am taking out both subsidized and unsubsidized loans, and going to summer school to ensure that I graduate in four years. Just this past year, my sister graduated from college, however, her graduating has not alleviated any financial pressures on myself.

I will have around \$30,000 in loans when I graduate. This is more than my mother's yearly income. After graduation, I plan on working for two more years to pay off my loans and applying for graduate school. I would like to be a social worker when I graduate or work for a non-profit that focus is on youth advocacy or development. Often these jobs do not pay what the average income is for a UC graduate.

This past summer I worked 40 hours a week and took summer school, in turn my grades dropped more than usual. I believe that it is a misconception that low-income students are doing ok with the financial aid provided. Many other students such as myself come from families where the parents not only cannot contribute the expected family contribution, but as well cannot take out loans due to bad credit--and the student is at the same time helping to support their family member."

# 2005 most likely to take a 2nd mortgage

**Arman Rezaee**

Class of 2007

Rhetoric Major



"My financial aid package does not meet the needs of myself and my family. It has at the time I have been at Cal been reduced to only loans and very little subsidized. My parents have taken out private loans to deal with this. My sister is in community college and will soon be at a state college, my mother is attending a state college, and my father is attending a private institute. My family has had to take out very large loans and another mortgage to be able to pay for everything--and every member is working. My parents' debt has increased dramatically despite the fact that they had saved enough for me to go to a UC school at the 02-03 rates.

I have also had a job throughout my college career to help with money and both my parents have been working full time. I work approximately 15-20 hours per week. My workload has definitely impacted my grades. Between myself and my parents we will have approximately 10-15K in loan debt when I graduate (if in 4 years). That is not including the debt they have gained from their own schools as well as my sister's. I currently am leaning towards going to a graduate or professional degree program or working in a public interest or non-profit career, which will definitely not be able to pay off my debts.

I have it better than most students, especially other students of color at UC schools. I cannot imagine the amount of extra stress, debt, and work that low-income students have to deal with to attend the UC system. "

# grants

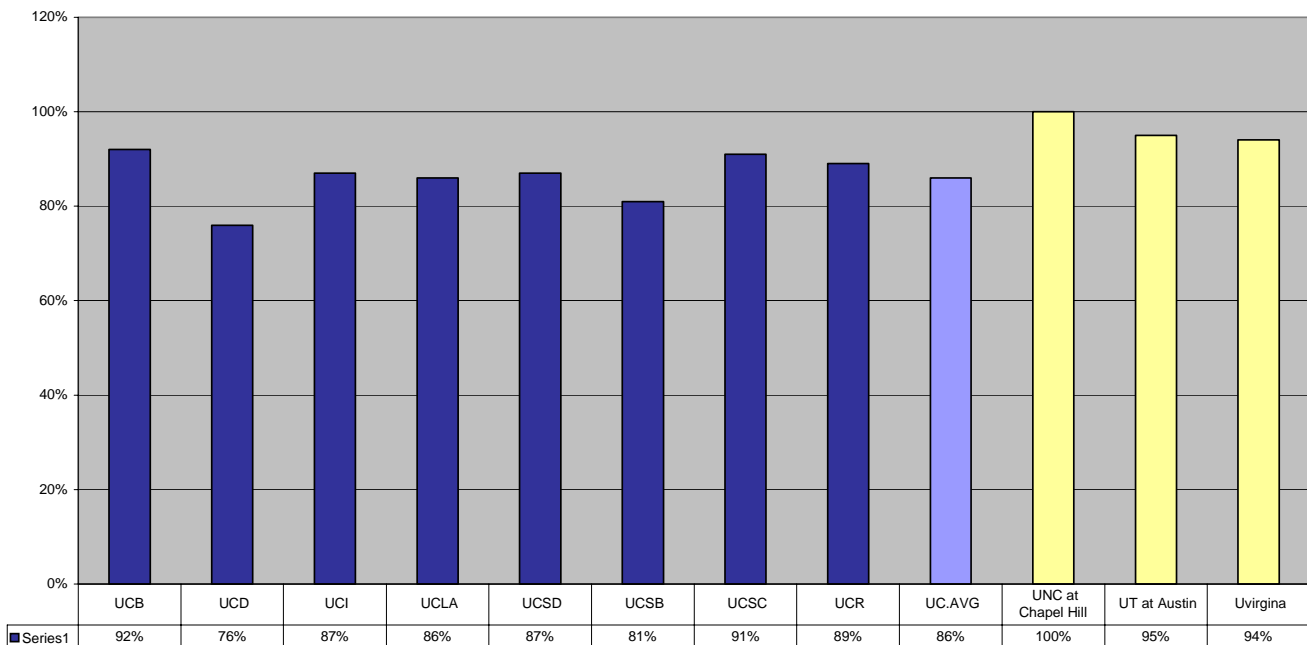
The University of California has one of the largest populations of low-income students of any University in the country. Low-income UC students receive not only University Grants from the USAP program, but also Pell and Cal Grants as well. This combination of grant aid—federal, state, and institutional—is a delicate balancing act for financially needy students, many of whom have an Expected Family Contribution of \$0.

**Pell and Cal Grant funding is critical to low-income students' ability to afford UC, but neither has kept pace with rapidly rising student fees and other costs.** This year, the total cost of attending UC is approximately \$22,100.<sup>1</sup> Actual Pell Grant awards range from \$400 to just above \$4,000, while Cal

Grant awards ranged from \$1550 to about \$9700 statewide. These figures include recipients attending private institutions, who receive larger grants than UC students.<sup>2</sup>

**In fact, 67% of Cal Grant recipients and 79% of Pell Grant recipients also need University Grant assistance to meet their financial needs.<sup>3</sup>** For UC to provide robust financial support to its students, all grant aid programs must be strong. However, according to the College Board, UC ranked low amongst its comparison institutions in ability to meet student need. **In order to maintain UC's high enrollment of low-income students, the University must increase University Grant funding through Return to Aid.**

Comparative Institutions: Average Percent of Need Met (College Board)



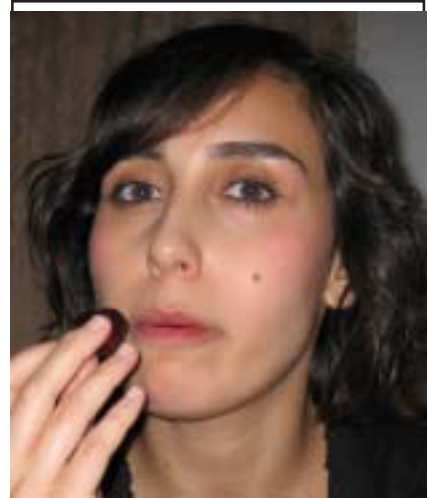
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# 2005 most likely to sell her house

**Lisa Gulesserian**

Class of 2007

Literatures in English Major



"Because my parents have some money saved up for school, I do not get any financial aid besides loans. My parents and I saved enough money to cover the fees for four years as stated in 2001. Now that the fees have gone up, we have used all the money that we saved in my first two years of college.

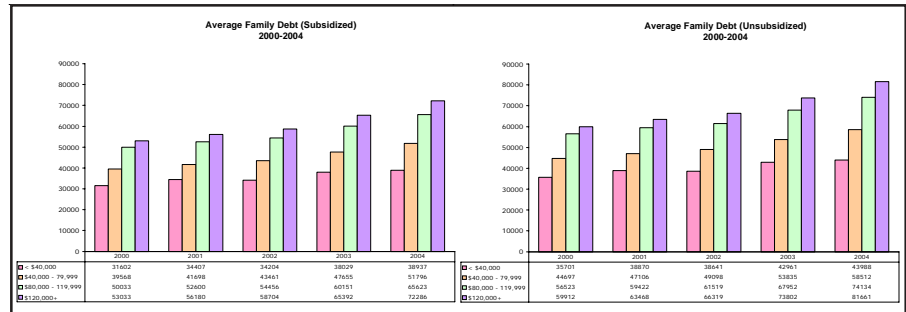
My mom recently lost her job, so the nest egg that we had saved for my education is even more important because it is the small bit that we had saved up. Now that it has been depleted due to fee increases, my mom is working as a minimum wage teller at a bank. She also has to sell our house that we've lived in for 12 years just so that we can pay for school. This is not the sacrifice I imagined my mom would have to make to send me to school.

I am currently working 2 jobs, one at a library on campus, and one as a receptionist. It's much harder to pay for school and rent now, and having 2 jobs does not alleviate the financial burden. I work about 30 hours a week. Honestly, with work and commuting to school, I am so tired that I almost fall asleep in class. I have watched my grades steadily decline because I need to work more hours to pay for my education and living expenses. I am not getting the education that I am paying huge amounts of money for. It's just not what I imagined I would be doing in my college career."

# loans

The University of California has one of the largest populations of low-income students of any University in the country. Low-income UC students receive not only University Grants from the USAP program, but also Pell and Cal Grants as well. This combination of grant aid—federal, state, and institutional—is a delicate balancing act for financially needy students, many of whom have an Expected Family Contribution of \$0.

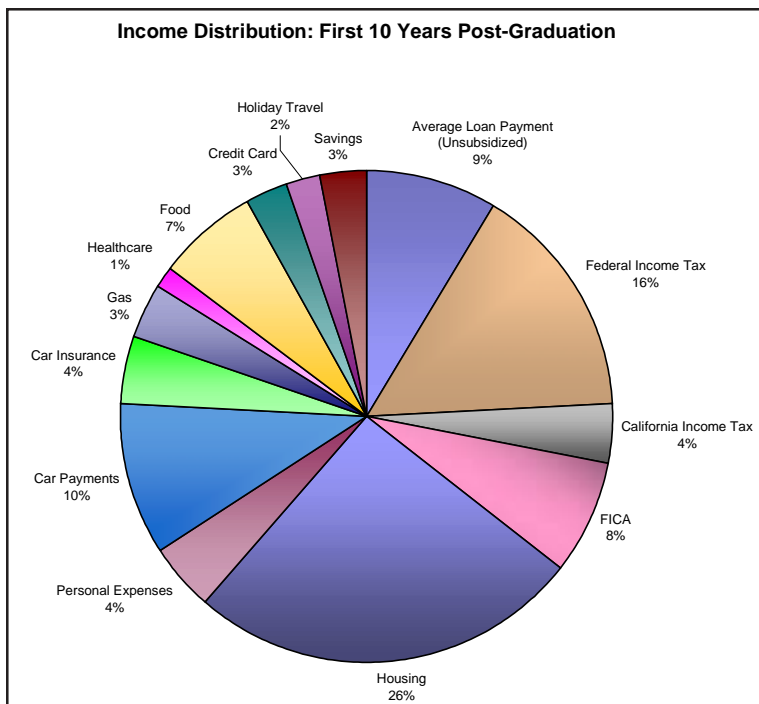
**Pell and Cal Grant funding is critical to low-income students'**



**ability to afford UC, but neither has kept pace with rapidly rising student fees and other costs.** This year, the total cost of attending UC is approximately \$22,100.<sup>1</sup> Actual Pell Grant awards range from \$400 to just above \$4,000, while Cal Grant awards ranged from \$1550 to about \$9700 statewide. These figures include recipients attending private institutions, who receive larger grants than UC students.<sup>2</sup>

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**Grant recipients also need University Grant assistance to meet their financial needs.**<sup>3</sup> For UC to provide robust financial support to its students, all grant aid programs must be strong. However, according to the College Board, UC ranked low amongst its comparison institutions in ability to meet student need. **In order to maintain UC's high enrollment of low-income students, the University must increase University Grant funding through Return to Aid.**



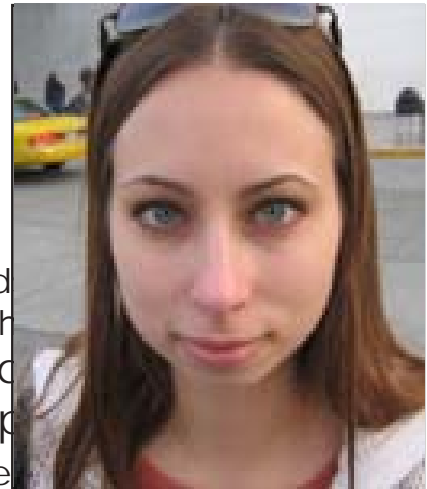
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# most likely to have credit debt

**Erin Hecht**

Class of 2006

Cognitive Science Major



"My financial aid package does not meet my need thousand dollars short this year, and I am carrying the card. Every month I wind up a little short, and buy groceries and basic necessities like toilet paper card--I'm not being frivolous or overspending. There after saving for each quarter's bill, plus paying rent, car payment, and car insurance. The absolute dollar amount of my aid package hasn't been reduced, but since UC tuition has gone up, I'm paying more. Both of my parents took out loans to pay for me and my sister's college expenses. I will have about \$25,000 in unsubsidized student loans, plus probably close to \$2,000 in credit card debt.

I work--a lot. This summer I had 4 part-time jobs. I work 12 hours a week at a psychologist's office as an office manager, plus about 5 hours a week for another psychologist as a personal assistant. I also work 10 hours per week at a lab on campus, not for pay. I'm trying to find web design jobs to do from home.

If I didn't have to work so much, I would have participated in more extracurricular activities. I also would have interned at more than one lab. If I had worked in more professor's labs, I would have stronger letters of recommendation for graduate school. I think that UCSD is a great University. However, I should be spending my time preparing for graduate school--not worrying about how I'll make ends meet and scrambling for extra work every month."

---

# most likely to work 2 jobs



**Gregory Cendana**

Class of 2008

Sociology Major

" My family has had a hard time dealing with the fee hikes and financial aid cuts. Even though there were fee increases, there was not an increase in my financial aid.

It has gotten more difficult because my sister started college this year and my dad has lost a source of income. Many homeimprovement plans and family vacations have been put on hold until we are not struggling somuch.

If anything, there has been an increase in the amount of work-study I receive. With that, I am extected to work more hours a week, thus taking away from extracurricular activities and my studies.

Approximately, I will have about \$30,000 of loan debt when I graduate. My plans are to go to graduate school but that will depend on if I can come up with afeasible plan to pay for my debt from my undergraduate studies. I may have to enter the workforce a lot earlier to take the repayment of loans off of my parents' shoulders.

I work about 25 hours per week. I currently hold two jobs: one as an administrative assistant and another as a server/host for a local Chinese Restaurant. There were many nights where I could not study because I was so tired.

Granted, I am not in the lower bracket in terms of socio-economic status. In fact, at times I feel blessed to be where I'm at. But things are hard."

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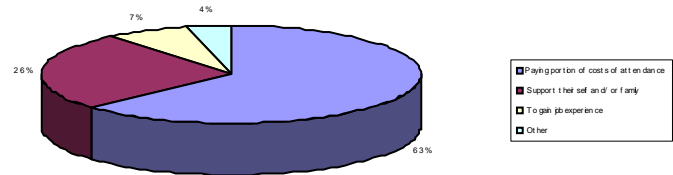
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# work

Students also pay a significant portion of their total cost of attendance through loans. The UC Education Finance Model sets the following work expectation for students:

- **Students are to work 14 hours per week for 30 weeks during the academic year.** This means that students must secure employment within the first week of the academic term to avoid working during finals.
- **Students are to work either 30 hours per week for four summers or 40 hours per week for three summers.** Students who work find it difficult to participate in highly competitive and prestigious unpaid internships and summer institutes that would prepare them for graduate school or their future career. In addition, students who take summer courses—which are required by some fields of study—face a much more

Primary Reasons for Students who Work 20hours+ per Week



demanding academic schedule as well. Summer courses meet 8-14 hours per week, requiring 16-28 additional hours of study. Successfully completing these courses is virtually impossible with a 40 hour work week.

**More than half of all UC undergraduates work to support their education.<sup>1</sup> Of students who work, one in four works more than 20 hours per week.** This is well above the expected workload. If the work/loan burden continues to rise high above the midpoint, more and more students will be working unmanageable hours—and students who already work more than 20 hours per week will be faced with difficult decisions about the future.

Average UC Student Schedule  
Works: 15 hours a week  
Units Completing: 13 units

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY		
7 AM	Wake up/get ready	Wake up/get ready	Wake up/get ready	Wake up/get ready	Wake up/get ready	Weekend! Wake up			
8 AM						Do Chores			
9 AM	Spanish 25	Comp and Lit	Spanish 25	Comp and Lit	Spanish 25	Study	Go to the Gym		
10 AM	Chemistry 1A		Chemistry 1A		Chemistry 1A				
11 AM	Lunch/Errands	Lunch/Errands	Lunch	Lunch/Errands	Lunch/Errands		Call home		
12 PM			Community Service project						
1 PM	Chem Lab	Work	Dinner	Work	Work	Study	Study		
2 PM									
3 PM									
4 PM									
5 PM									
6 PM	Dinner		Education 198						
7 PM	Study					Laundry &			
8 PM		Commute home, Dinner		Commute home, Dinner	Commute home, Dinner	Groceries			
9 PM		Study		Study					
10 PM									
11 PM									
12 PM									

**Next year, if the work/loan burden increases to \$9800, students will be paying**

**44% of their total cost of education out-of-pocket before they see a dollar of financial aid.** Restoring \$6 million to Return to Aid would lower the work/loan burden and help make a UC education manageable and affordable for all students, regardless of income.

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# most likely to send money home



**Hanh Ho**  
Class of 2007  
Communication Major

" My financial aid package requires me to have more loans than I can afford. Two years ago, I only had to loan \$1,000. Now, I have to loan more than \$8,000 in order for my financial aid to meet the annual requirement of going to UCSD.

My family cannot cope with the fee hikes and financial aid cuts. My parents don't have any extra money to aid me (their contribution requirement was \$0). They have one other daughter going to college and other kids they have to support. Everything now rests on my shoulder, so I'm taking out extra loans in order to pay for school. None of my family members have higher education. Although I'm not the oldest, I'm the first to actually make it to a 4-year college, so I'm really trying to make it work, but financial aid is proving to be a problem.

Before coming here, I worked part time while going to school and was able to give my mother about \$150 per month to help out the family, especially my younger siblings. Now, my family have cut back on foods and clothing for the kids because I need to save money to pay back the extra loan that I need. I will have approximately \$16,000 in loans when I graduate, and this number is small merely because I transferred from a community college."

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# live payckeck most likely to to paycheck

**Tabitha Kirkland**

Class of 2007

Psychology Major



"My parents aren't helping me pay for college so the burden falls on me. Each year there is a larger discrepancy between my financial aid package and the cost of my education. I can't even get a private loan without a cosignor, which means I'm constantly broke and living paycheck to paycheck, barely making ends meet and watching my credit card debt soar.

My family can't afford to help pay for my college education. My sister and I, both of whom go to UC campuses, are paying for college out of our own pockets and meager financial aid offerings. I even took out a PLUS loan to help pay my expenses--yes, the loan your parents are supposed to take out for you. It's in their name, but I'm the one who has to pay it off. I'm overwhelmed by debt.

I am barely able to pay for school by working as much as possible. I remember in my freshman year it felt like there was so much more money. Now I worry about money constantly.

I currently work about 20 hours per week. During the course of my education, I have worked as a waitress, office assistant, hotel receptionist, and school paper copy reader. Unfortunately, last quarter I was working so much that I didn't do as well in school as I had hoped, and I had to decline continuing participation in my 199 independent research course because I had to work enough to make bills and didn't have time for academic pursuits. "

---

# most likely to pay her way



**Jeannie Biniek**

Class of 2006

Economics Major

"My financial aid package has consistently been about \$9,000 too little. I have taken out private loans to make up the difference. Additionally, I have worked as much as 55 hours a week during the summer and 25 hours a week during the school year. Both my younger sister and I have taken out loans to pay for school.

When I graduate, I will be have about \$52,000 in debt. I would like to go to graduate school for public policy, but I am not sure when I will be financially stable enough to do this.

I work 20 hours a week. I am currently a Resident Assistant in on-campus housing. Previously, I worked in the on-campus restaurants, with the Orientation program as an office assistant, with an economic consulting firm, with a labor union, and as a supervisor for a leadership development program.

My parents do not contribute to my education, and even though I have been able to document and prove this, their income is still considered when determining my financial need. My access to financial aid has been severely limited because of the methodology currently used. The fee hikes and financial aid cuts have only exacerbated my situation."

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# total cost of attendance

**Increased Cost of Attendance to UC:**

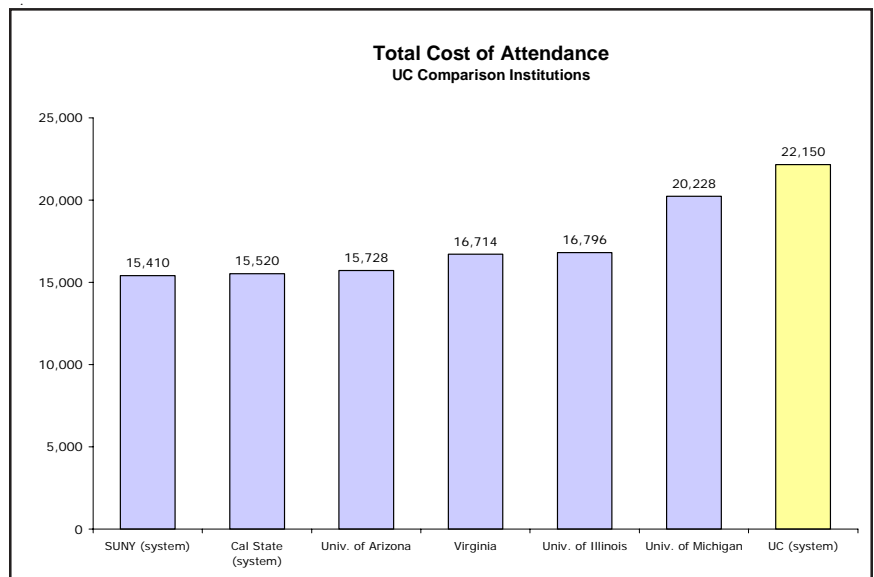
Academic Year	Cost of Attendance	Amount Increased	Percentage Increase
2001	\$15,000	---	---
2005	\$22,150	\$7150	48%

*Source: UC Office of the President, Report on UC Affordability (2004), Myths About Financial Aid (2000)*

In the past three years, undergraduate student fees have increased 72%. In addition to the \$491 fee increase undergraduate students will face in 2006-2007, they will also face an increase of more than \$425 in other costs (housing, healthcare,

and transportation).<sup>1</sup> The Regents have a responsibility to ensure that the University's financial aid program is sufficiently funded to meet the increased need associated with not only higher student fees, but also a higher total cost of attendance.

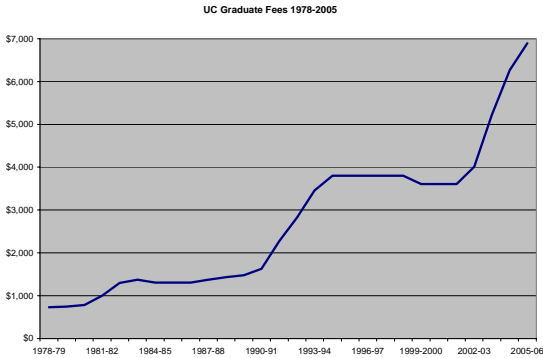
**For low and middle-income California families, the net cost of providing for a student at a public four-year college or university represents nearly half of their annual income.<sup>2</sup>**



On campus room and board costs at UC are more expensive than at University of Michigan, University of Virginia, University of Illinois, and SUNY Buffalo.<sup>3</sup> In fact, a first-year undergraduate from Oakland, CA faces almost \$5,000 more in costs at their state's top public university than does a first-year undergraduate from Buffalo, NY.<sup>4</sup>

**Among its top comparison schools, UC ranks highest in total cost of attendance—and low in percentage of student need met (see "grants"). This combination makes it clear: UC undergraduate students need increasingly strong financial support.**

# graduate & professional affordability



**Graduate student fees have increased more than 84% in the past three years, and are slated to increase another 10% in 2006-2007.<sup>1</sup>** A 1998 survey on graduate student workload suggests that students typically spend between 33 and 54 hours per week conducting research and fulfilling course requirements alone. Time varies because requirements differ by discipline. The stated amounts do not include teaching responsibilities.<sup>2</sup> This leaves little time for outside work to support the rising cost of their education. **UCSA supports a 50% Return to Aid for graduate students and encourages the University to further increase graduate student support** to meet the needs of graduate students already working hard for the university.

**Professional student fees have increased 69-131% in the past three years—and more than 500% over the past decade.<sup>3</sup>** This year professional students will face another 5-10% increase, depending on discipline. The University of California is a major provider of public interest professionals to the state of California. Yet, as professional fees skyrocket, our best applicants will choose to attend out-of-state or private

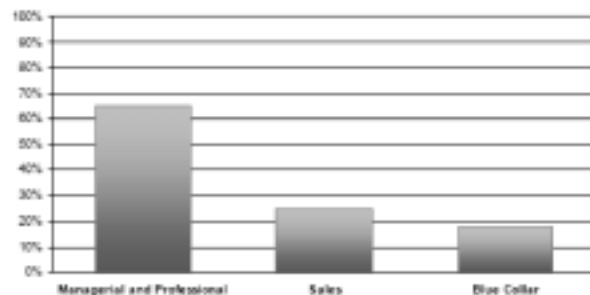
The economic future of California is strongly dependent on the very work that graduate and professional students do every day in the UC system. Graduate and professional students directly contribute to the economy through their research and innovations. Graduate and professional students also play an integral role in educating UC undergraduate students, thereby preparing our citizenry for an increasingly skilled workforce.

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institutions which offer better financial aid packages than UC. **UCSA supports a 33% Return to Aid for professional students and urges the Regents to reconsider increasing professional fees for 2006-2007.**

The UC Student Association also strongly supports the development of strong loan repayment programs for graduate and professional students who enter the public interest workforce after graduation. These students are at the core of the mission of the University, and it is in the broader interest of the state of California to support them in their public interest careers.

California Job Growth, 1983-1998



Source: *Innovation and Prosperity at Risk: Investing in Graduate Education to Secure California's Economic Future*, UC Office of the President, 2001.

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# most likely to be a graduate student

**Jordan deBree**

First Year

Masters in Journalism

“My financial aid package (\$19,000 in loans) is \$10,000 short of what a person needs to live in this area. I’m working 15-20 hours a week to make up for it, and that is taking a significant toll on my ability to fulfill my responsibilities as a student at UC Berkeley’s Graduate School of Journalism. Even with the extra part-time job, I still don’t quite make ends meet. Recent car repairs meant more credit card debt, with little hope of paying it off any time soon.

The fee hikes are making Berkeley less and less manageable. There are days when I’m not sure it’s worth it. I’ve got an extra part-time job, and I’ve racked up some credit card debt.

At the end of two years of grad school, I’ll have \$38,000 in loan debt, plus thousands in credit card debt. I’ll be entering a profession where I’ll be lucky to earn \$35,000 my first year out.

At the Graduate School of Journalism, the workload is pretty heavy and varies by the day. I cannot keep up with all my responsibilities here and maintain a steady job. In the end, I have to choose the job, because if I don’t have the job, I can’t pay for school. Our program requires a summer internship between the first and second year of school. The internships are very competitive and students head to media outlets across the country. Because of my financial situation, I must remain here in the Bay Area. My options are limited because of the serious financial pressures we are under.”

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# most likely to be a professional student

**Keith Hiatt**

Dept. of Jurisprudence  
and Social Policy

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“ I was highly recruited. For academic merit, I was awarded the UC Regents Intern Fellowship, which paid my tuition and fees for 2 years, and awarded me a stipend. While I was and continue to be very grateful for this award, I am concerned about my financial future.

My wife and I paid our own way through our undergraduate degrees. Since arriving here, my entire stipend goes to rent, with nothing left over. To have money for food, my wife cut back her classes and took a job outside her PhD program.

But next year, I will embark on the JD portion of the Jurisprudence and Social Policy program. Although I am a PhD student, ostensibly with full funding, I will have to borrow upwards of \$20,000 per year for “professional degree fees” while I complete the Law curriculum.

My academic training disqualifies me from many if not all of the incentives available to most law students. Because of that, by the time I graduate, I will have racked up around \$65,000 in debt. And that’s only if fees don’t increase.

I know that education is an investment in my future, but for a 30 year old grad student with a family, the future is now. ”

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# what does the future hold?

In the difficult budget times of the 1990s, the UC Regents made a strong commitment to affordability by establishing a 33% Return to Aid—a figure that corresponds to the one-third of UC students who are grant-eligible. Yet, during the tough economic times of today—and as California families are finding it increasingly difficult to afford the rising costs of living—UC has responded by lowering its commitment to affordability, not increasing it.

As fees and other costs to students continue to rise, it is vital that the Regents make a strong commitment to the access and affordability necessary to maintain the quality of the University of California. UC is proud to provide a quality education to all Californians regardless of income. Yet, as work hours and loan debt continue to increase, California families are finding it more and more difficult to afford UC's definition of affordability.



In light of the rising total cost of education and the clear need for relief for students facing a skyrocketing work/loan burden, the UC Student Association urges the Regents to restore undergraduate Return to Aid to 33% in 2006-2007. **Six million dollars is a tiny fraction of the UC Budget, but for UC students and their families, it means that the University of California has a commitment to providing adequate aid to all eligible students.**

**Six million dollars makes a statement that the UC Regents are committed to maintaining affordability not just this year, but every year—not just for a few students, but for every student.**

Together, we can light the way to California's future; a future of access, affordability, and a quality education for all California families.



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# UCSA would like to thank...

## The Greenlining Institute

The Greenlining Institute is a multi-ethnic policy and advocacy institute that works to improve the lives of low-income and minority communities, and is committed to the development of future leaders for social justice and community empowerment. The University Policy Internship is a collaboration between the UC Student Association and the Greenlining Institute. Without Greenlining, this yearbook could not have been produced.

The **more than 200 students**

who submitted personal stories

**The 2005-2006 UCSA Board of Directors**

And to all who contribute their time and energy to increasing access to the UC system to all people regardless of income.

# Thank you!

The 2005 UC Student Access Yearbook Staff



Camille Pannu & Carolina Iraheta,



University Policy Interns & Liz Hall, UCSA University Affairs Director

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# citations

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