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Chair of the Assembly and the Academic Council
Faculty Representative to the Board of Regents
University of California
1111 Franklin Street, 12th Floor
Oakland, California 94607-5200

August 31, 2007

WYATT R. HUME
PROVOST AND EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, ACADEMIC AND HEALTH AFFAIRS

RE: Coordinating Committee on Graduate Affairs Request for UCOP Report on Differential Fee Programs and New Data on Self-Supporting Graduate Degree Programs

Dear Rory,

At its July 25, 2007, meeting, the Academic Council approved a request of the Coordinating Committee on Graduate Affairs (CCGA) for a UCOP-prepared report on differential fee programs similar to the January 2007 UCOP report, *Comparison of Students in Self-Supporting Graduate Degree Programs With Students in State-Supported Graduate Degree Programs*, as well as additional data from UCOP on self-supporting degree programs. Please see the enclosed letter for complete details of CCGA's request for further study. CCGA and the Academic Council also wish to express gratitude to you and your staff for the thoughtful and informative report on self-supporting programs.

CCGA respectfully requests receipt of both the report and additional data by January 2008. If you foresee any problems with this deadline, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

John B. Oakley, Chair
Academic Council

Enclosure: 1

Copy: Academic Council
María Bertero-Barcelo, Executive Director



COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON GRADUATE AFFAIRS (CCGA)
Reen Wu, Chair
rwu@ucdavis.edu

The Assembly of the
Academic Senate
1111 Franklin Street, 12th Floor
Oakland, CA 94607-5200
Phone: (510) 587-6138
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July 10, 2007

JOHN OAKLEY, CHAIR
ACADEMIC COUNCIL

RE: Self-Supporting and Differential Fee Graduate Degree Programs – Data Request

Dear John,

For some time now, the Coordinating Committee on Graduate Affairs (CCGA) has been concerned about the potential exclusionary effects of high fees on applicants and students in both self-supporting graduate programs and programs that utilize differential fees. The committee is especially interested in the effects on under-represented minority (URM) students and those who come from low-income backgrounds. Late last year, CCGA requested data on self-supporting programs to further evaluate this perception. The Office of the President (UCOP) provided the committee with a very thorough report on self-supporting programs (*‘Comparison of Students in Self-Supporting Graduate Degree Programs with Students in Self-State-Supported Graduate Degree Programs’*), which CCGA recently reviewed. Members would like to thank UCOP for the report, as well as the Academic Council for its role in soliciting it. CCGA is also requesting new data on differential fee programs, as well as expanding the data set from the UCOP report of self-supporting programs to include information on the applicants to these programs. The committee would like to receive this data by January 1, 2008.

With regard to self-supporting graduate programs, CCGA found that for the most part the fee structures associated with these programs are reasonable and appropriate. That said, members remain concerned about the exclusionary effects of programs in some fields, especially those that do not have high rates of compensation, such as nursing, public health, and education. UCOP’s own analysis concluded that approximately 90% of students in self-supporting nursing programs receive financial aid averaging \$32,000. Also, the bulk of self-supporting programs are in business and management (nearly 80%), and serve mostly older white male students. Members acknowledge that it is entirely appropriate for these types of programs, as well as Masters of Advanced Studies (MAS) and those programs serving a foreign clientele, to pursue a self-supporting fee structure.

Although members made a clear distinction between self-supporting programs and those that utilize differential fees, the potential exclusionary effects are similar. While CCGA agrees that a targeted use of differential fees is reasonable when used to bolster a program’s capability to compete with similar programs offered by private peer institutions for example, the potential

exclusionary effects on URM students are greater because such students are more likely to enroll in these programs than would enroll in self-supporting programs.

The issue of differential fees will remain on the CCGA agenda for the foreseeable future. To aid the committee in its future analysis, CCGA is formally requesting data on differential fee programs that should include program costs/fees, the percentage of students receiving financial aid, and the composition by social economic status (SES) of the students enrolled in these programs as well as their respective applicant pools. In essence, the committee would like to see similar data on differential fee programs that was provided in the UCOP report on self-supporting programs. In addition, the committee is requesting that the data set on self-supporting programs be expanded to include SES information on the applicant pool for these programs. **CCGA would like to receive both the report on differential fee programs and the new data on self-supporting programs no later than January 1, 2008.** Thank you. If you have any questions, please let me know.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R Wu', is positioned below the text 'Respectfully submitted,'.

Reen Wu
Chair, CCGA

Encl: 1
cc: CCGA
Executive Director Bertero-Barcelo

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OFFICE OF THE PROVOST AND EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT –
ACADEMIC AND HEALTH AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
1111 Franklin Street, 12th Floor
Oakland, California 94607-5200

January 29, 2007

ACADEMIC COUNCIL CHAIR OAKLEY

RE: UCOP Analysis of Self-supporting Programs

Dear John:

I am pleased to enclose a report prepared by UCOP staff providing an analysis of self-supporting graduate professional degree programs, as requested by the Academic Council. The report reviews the demographic characteristics of students in these programs and the financial support received by these students, compared to students in the University's state-supported professional degree programs.

In its request for a report, CCGA expressed concern about access to professional degree programs and the loan burden for students in certain fields that do not offer high levels of remuneration. As indicated in the report, the vast majority of enrollments in self-supporting programs are in business and management, which do offer high levels of remuneration, but CCGA's concern may be warranted for some programs. While students in all self-supporting programs as a group are less likely to receive loan assistance than students in state-supported professional degree programs, students in the education and nursing programs are more likely to receive loan assistance and to receive higher average amounts of loan assistance than students in state-supported programs in the same fields. However, enrollments in these programs are very small – totaling less than 200 students per year.

Please let me know if further study is desired.

Sincerely,



Wyatt R. Hume
Provost and Executive Vice President
Academic and Health Affairs

Enclosure

cc: Vice President Hershman (w/o enclosure)
Vice President Sakaki
Acting Assistant Vice President O'Rourke
Director Jeffery
Acting Director Copperud

COMPARISON OF STUDENTS IN SELF-SUPPORTING GRADUATE DEGREE PROGRAMS WITH STUDENTS IN STATE-SUPPORTED GRADUATE DEGREE PROGRAMS

JANUARY 2007

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Expressing concern about the cost of the University's self-supporting professional degree programs, particularly in fields that "do not provide high levels of remuneration", the Coordinating Committee on Graduate Affairs (CCGA) requested a comparison of costs and student characteristics between the University's self-supporting programs and professional degree programs that are state-supported, by January 1, 2007. A copy of the request is provided in Appendix 1.

The following report summarizes information about the various self-supporting graduate professional degree programs offered by the University and provides comparisons of the overall student population in these programs with students in state-supported professional degree programs, as well as comparisons within discipline for business/management, education, public health, and nursing programs. For several other programs, because of the specific goals of the self-supporting programs or low enrollments, comparisons are not appropriate.

As of Fall 2006, the University operates or has plans for 35 self-supporting graduate degree programs. During 2005-06, enrollment in the University's self-supporting programs totaled more than 3,150 year-average headcount students (nearly 2,600 FTE). The University's oldest and largest self-supporting programs are evening/weekend and executive MBA programs for employed professionals. These programs enroll more than 2,500 students annually and represent nearly 80% of FTE enrollment in self-supporting programs.

Compared to students in state-supported graduate academic and professional degree programs, students in self-supporting programs are older, more likely to be male, more likely to be Asian/Pacific Islander, and more likely to be non-citizen permanent residents.

While most students in the self-supporting business and management programs are employed full-time and many receive tuition assistance from their employers, little is known about the financial *backgrounds* of students in self-supporting programs. Financial *support* received by students in self-supporting programs is dramatically different from financial support for students in state-supported graduate academic and professional programs. Students in self-supporting programs receive little gift aid, receive virtually no RA/TA fee remission, but receive a significant amount of loan assistance.

Comparisons of populations with specific disciplines revealed the following:

- **Business and Management:** Because the business and management programs represent nearly 80% of self-supporting program enrollments, results were generally consistent with overall findings. However, because State-supported business and management students are also older and more likely to be male, differences in age and sex were smaller. Students in the self-supporting programs are less likely to be international students, less likely to receive gift assistance and somewhat less likely to receive loan assistance.
- **Education:** Students in the self-supporting program at the Los Angeles campus are somewhat younger and more likely to be male than students in the state-supported programs. Virtually no gift assistance is provided to students in the self-supporting program, and more than half of students in the self-supporting program receive loan assistance.
- **Public Health:** Students in the self-supporting program are older, more likely to be male, and more likely to be African American or Chicano/Latino and less likely to be White than students in the state-supported programs. Virtually no students in the self-supporting program receive gift assistance and a slightly smaller proportion of self-supporting program students receive loan assistance than students in state-supported programs.
- **Nursing:** Students in the self-supporting program were notably more likely to be White and less likely to be Asian/Pacific Islander, African American, or Chicano/Latino than students in the state-

supported programs, and more than four-fifths receive gift assistance. Nearly 90% of students receive loan assistance averaging approximately \$32,000.

SELF-SUPPORTING PROGRAMS AT UC

Self-supporting degree programs are developed and operated by campuses in accordance with the Regents' *Policy on Self-Supporting Part-Time Graduate Professional Degree Programs*, which established guidance for the relationship of these programs to regular on-campus programs, procedures for initiation and review, standards for admission and enrollment, and policy for setting fee levels. The latest revision of the policy was approved by the Regents in 1996 after an extensive review by campuses and the Academic Senate. The policy includes the following key statements:

- The University should consider expanding flexible part-time pathways to graduate professional degrees to accommodate academically qualified working adults who cannot be full-time students. Extending the opportunity to enroll part-time in professional master's graduate degree programs to those who need to continue their employment while studying is consistent with the University's mission in graduate professional education.
- The more specifically a program addresses training needs for a profession, the likelier it is that the program should be self-supporting. Market factors play a key role in making this decision and guiding appropriate fee levels.
- Self-supporting part-time graduate professional degree programs should adhere to the same UC academic standards as do other graduate degree programs.
- Self-supporting programs will not be funded from State General Funds. "Self-supporting" means that full program costs, including but not limited to faculty instructional costs, program support costs, student services costs, and overhead, should be covered by student fees or other non-state funds.

A copy of the policy is included in Appendix 2. In November 1998, the Regents delegated authority to set fees for self-supporting professional degree programs to the President and required the President to report annually on the fee levels. All self-supporting degree programs, except those administered by University Extension, must supply a cost analysis annually to the Office of the President to ensure that program revenues fully cover program costs.

As of Fall 2006, the University operates or has plans for 35 self-supporting graduate degree programs. During 2005-06, enrollment in the University's self-supporting programs totaled more than 3,150 year-average headcount students (nearly 2,600 FTE). Table 1 provides 2005-06 enrollments for each self-supporting program.

The University's oldest and largest self-supporting programs are evening/weekend and executive MBA programs for employed professionals. These alternatives to full-time "day" MBA programs were first established during the 1970s and 1980s and were made fully self-supporting following the State's fiscal crisis in the early 1990s. Today these programs enroll more than 2,500 students annually and represent nearly 80% of FTE enrollment in self-supporting programs, as shown in Chart 1.

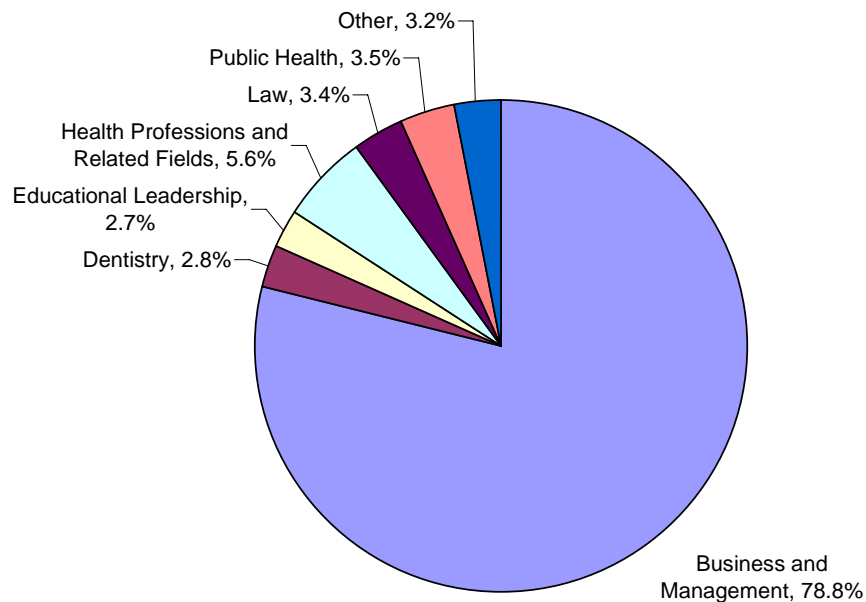
Many of the other self-supporting programs operated by the University are small, part-time, unique within the UC system, and can be considered niche programs. In addition, these programs are relatively young; 23 of the University's 35 self-supporting programs were established since 2000.

- On-line programs: The Irvine campus offers a two-year part-time on-line Criminology, Law and Society program for professionals interested or working in the criminal justice or legal fields. During 2006-07, the Los Angeles campus will launch a new on-line engineering program culminating in the master's degree.
- Joint programs: The Berkeley and Los Angeles campuses offer joint MBA programs with Columbia University and the National University of Singapore, respectively. The Irvine campus this year established a new Information and Computer Systems program with the Istituto di Cibernetica Edoardo Caianiello in Naples, Italy and the San Diego campus this fall established a joint program in Health Law with California Western School of Law.

- Off-site programs: The Riverside campus offers its part-time MFA in Creative Writing program at its Palm Desert Campus and the Santa Cruz campus offers its part-time computer engineering program at the Silicon Valley Center.
- Programs for foreign-trained students: Both the Los Angeles and San Francisco campuses established programs in which foreign-trained dentists join regular dentistry students for the final two years of the DDS program. In 2005-06, the three UC law schools at Berkeley, Davis and Los Angeles converted their Master of Law programs, which primarily enroll foreign-trained lawyers, to self-supporting programs.
- Other niche programs: The San Francisco campus offers the only master's entry program for individuals without previous nursing preparation but who hold a baccalaureate/bachelor's degree in another field. The self-supporting program offers one year of generalist foundation training in nursing, allowing students to continue into the MS program specialty coursework. In addition, the San Francisco campus offers the University's only Doctor of Physical Therapy program. Operating jointly with San Francisco State University, the program allows students to achieve the newly-required doctorate for licensing purposes. The first two years of the program, during which students complete the MS degree is state-supported. The third and final year, focused on the doctorate, is self-supporting.

Descriptions and establishment dates for each program are provided in Appendix 3.

Chart 1: Self-supporting Program FTE Enrollment by Discipline, 2005-06



Source: UC Corporate Student System and campus reports.

Table 1: Self-supporting Graduate Professional Degree Program Enrollment, 2005-06

Program	Fall Headcount	Year-average Headcount	Full-year FTE
Berkeley			
Evening/Weekend MBA	668	641.0	387.2
Executive MBA – Columbia Joint Program	128	97.0	59.5
Master of Financial Engineering	59	59.5	53.6
Master of Laws (LLM)	54	53.0	53.4
Davis			
Forensic Science (MS)	60	55.0	26.5
International Commercial Law (LLM)		(summer only)	3.0
Maternal and Child Nutrition (MAS)	9	11.0	5.7
Master of Laws (LLM)	11	11.0	9.0
Working Professional MBA	277	259.3	164.8
Irvine			
Executive MBA	81	85.7	115.9
Fully Employed MBA	438	462.7	439.4
Criminology, Law & Society (MAS)	45	44.3	32.6
Health Care Executive MBA	63	64.7	87.2
Information and Computer Systems (MS)		(opened Summer 2006)	
Los Angeles			
Educational Leadership (EdD)	101	91.3	70.6
Engineering (MS)		(opening Winter 2007)	
Executive MBA	137	137.0	126.6
Executive MBA – Singapore Joint Program	36	21.7	15.3
Fully Employed MBA	592	578.3	460.0
International Dentistry (DDS)	24	23.7	23.7
Master of Financial Engineering		(planned for 2008)	
Master of Laws (LLM)	22	22.0	22.3
Public Health for Health Professionals (MPH)	85	87.7	91.8
Riverside			
Creative Writing (MFA)	2	2.0	1.4
San Diego			
Health Law – California Western Joint Program (MAS)		(opening Fall 2007)	
Flex MBA for Working Professionals	107	109.3	128.5
Clinical Research (MAS)	33	31.0	12.6
Leadership in Health Care Organizations (MAS)	17	15.3	8.1
Marine Biodiversity & Conservation (MAS)	7	7.0	10.1
San Francisco			
Clinical Research (MAS)	36	34.0	34.0
International Dentistry (DDS)	48	48.0	48.0
Master's Entry Program in Nursing	75	74.3	74.3
Physical Therapy (DPT)	16	16.0	16.0
Santa Cruz			
Computer Engineering (MS)	11	9.3	5.4
Total	3,242	3,152.1	2,586.5

Source: UC Corporate Student System and campus reports.

COMPARISON OF OVERALL STUDENT POPULATIONS

Table 2 provides demographic characteristics and financial aid received for graduate academic and professional students in all state-supported UC graduate programs for comparison with students in self-supporting programs. For purposes of this comparison, students in state-supported professional degree programs are those subject to the Fee for Selected Professional School Students as well as student not subject to the fee but in programs related to training for a specific profession, such as architecture, city planning, communications, education, and health professions.

Compared to students in state-supported graduate academic and professional degree programs, students in self-supporting programs are:

- older – In Fall 2005, the median age for students in self-supporting programs was 31, compared to 27 for graduate academic students and 26 for professional students.
- more likely to be male – Two-thirds of students in self-supporting programs during Fall 2005 were male, compared to 56% of graduate academic students and just 41% of professional students.
- more likely to be Asian/Pacific Islander – While just 20% of graduate academic students and 30% of professional students were Asian and Pacific Islander during Fall 2005, 40% of students in self-supporting programs were Asian/Pacific Islander. Both state-supported professional students and self-supporting students were less likely to be White than academic graduate students.
- more likely to be non-citizen permanent residents – Nearly 90% of self-supporting students were domestic students, compared with 80% of graduate academic students and 94% of professional degree students. In Fall 2005, 15% of self-supporting students were non-citizen permanent residents, compared with just 6% of graduate academic students and 5% of professional students. Students in state-supported professional degree programs and self-supporting programs were less likely than graduate academic students to be international. Self-supporting programs enroll more international students than state-supported professional degree programs, but that is due in part to the specific goals of several of the programs.

Financial support for students in self-supporting programs is dramatically different from financial support for students in state-supported graduate academic and professional programs. Three-fifths of students in state-supported graduate academic programs receive gift aid and nearly two-thirds receive fee remissions for work as research and teaching assistants, while less than 30% receive loan assistance. Students in state-supported professional program are also very likely to receive gift aid (66%, due in part to the University's return-to-aid policy), but 75% receive loan assistance and just 8% receive RA/TA fee remission. In contrast, students in self-supporting programs:

- receive little gift aid – Just 12% of students in self-supporting programs received gift aid during 2005-06, although the average amount of aid for recipients was about equal (~\$10,000) to that of state-supported professional students.
- receive virtually no RA/TA fee remission – Given that most students in self-supporting programs are employed full-time, very few have the opportunity to work as research or teaching assistants.
- receive a significant amount of loan assistance – Students in self-supporting programs were significantly less likely to receive loan assistance than state-supported professional students, likely because they were employed full-time and because many receive tuition assistance from their employers. Among the 46% who did receive loan assistance in 2005-06, the average loan amount was about equal to that of professional students with loan assistance (\$20,000).

Table 2: Characteristics of Students and Financial Support Received, State-supported Graduate Programs and Self-supporting Programs (Fall Term Enrollment)

	<u>State-supported Programs</u>				<u>Self-supporting Programs</u>	
	<u>Academic</u>		<u>Professional¹</u>			
	1999	2005	1999	2005	1999	2005
Total Enrollment	22,663	28,922	12,167	12,885	1,910	3,225
Age						
24 and under	22%	24%	31%	33%	1%	4%
25-29	43%	45%	47%	47%	31%	31%
30-34	19%	19%	13%	13%	34%	37%
35-39	8%	6%	5%	4%	17%	17%
40+	7%	6%	4%	3%	16%	11%
Median Age	27	27	26	26	32	31
Sex						
Female	43%	44%	55%	59%	29%	34%
Male	57%	56%	45%	41%	71%	66%
Race/Ethnicity - Domestic						
American Indian	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	18%	20%	28%	30%	28%	40%
African American	3%	3%	4%	5%	3%	3%
Chicano/Latino	8%	9%	10%	11%	6%	5%
White	70%	67%	57%	53%	63%	52%
Race/Ethnicity Unknown	9%	15%	11%	15%	14%	17%
Citizenship/Visa Status						
Domestic	80%	78%	93%	94%	96%	89%
U.S. Citizen	72%	72%	86%	89%	67%	73%
Non-citizen	7%	6%	7%	5%	8%	15%
Missing	1%	0%	1%	0%	21%	0%
International	20%	22%	7%	6%	4%	11%
Student Visa	17%	20%	6%	5%	1%	4%
Employment Visa	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	5%
Other	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Gift Aid						
Total Received*	\$133.1	\$229.0	\$53.0	\$82.3	\$3.1	\$4.1
Recipients	14,334	17,342	7,901	8,437	286	399
Percentage	63%	60%	65%	65%	15%	12%
Average Award	\$9,285	\$13,204	\$6,706	\$9,752	\$11,012	\$10,315
RA/TA Remission						
Total Received*	\$49.6	\$160.6	\$2.5	\$6.0	\$0.00	\$0.01
Recipients	14,142	19,073	1,088	1,065	2	6
Percentage	62%	66%	9%	8%	0%	0%
Average Award	\$3,509	\$8,422	\$2,327	\$5,633	\$1,211	\$2,144
Loans						
Total Received*	\$41.8	\$61.7	\$120.2	\$210.1	\$11.7	\$29.9
Recipients	5,706	8,126	8,364	9,645	739	1,478
Percentage	25%	28%	69%	75%	39%	46%
Average Award	\$7,325	\$7,596	\$14,376	\$21,788	\$15,836	\$20,245

Source: UC Corporate Student System.

* In millions of dollars.

¹ Includes programs in professional disciplines, but not subject to the Fee for Selected Professional School Students.

COMPARING SPECIFIC PROGRAMS

Because many of the University's self-supporting programs are small and many of the programs are unique and/or fill special niches, comparisons with the University's traditional state-supported graduate degree can be difficult. Table 3 attempts to identify appropriate state-supported comparison programs for the University's self-supporting programs by discipline.

The easiest and most appropriate comparison to make is between the University's self-supporting business and management programs and similar, albeit full-time state-supported master's programs. It is also possible to compare the self-supporting education and public health programs with their state-supported counterparts. San Francisco's master's entry program in nursing can be compared with the regular MS/MN programs, although this comparison is complicated by the fact that the entry program students continue into the MS program.

The dentistry and law programs are targeted toward foreign-trained students, making comparisons with state-supported programs inappropriate. Because the University does not presently offer anything similar to the Doctorate in Physical Therapy program at the San Francisco campus, that program also cannot be compared to other programs. The small sizes and niche status of the remaining self-supporting programs also make comparisons problematic.

Table 3: University of California Self-supporting Programs and State-supported Comparison Programs

Self-supporting Programs	State-supported Comparison Programs
Business and Management Programs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Berkeley – Evening/Weekend MBA Berkeley – Executive MBA – Columbia Berkeley – Master of Financial Engineering Davis – Working Professional MBA Irvine – Executive MBA Irvine – Fully Employed MBA Irvine – Health Care Executive MBA Los Angeles – Executive MBA Los Angeles – Executive MBA – Singapore Los Angeles – Fully Employed MBA San Diego – Flex MBA 	Full-time Master's-level Business and Management programs at Berkeley, Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Diego.
Dentistry Programs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Los Angeles – International Dentistry San Francisco – International Dentistry 	Programs are designed for foreign-trained students; no comparison is relevant.
Education Programs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Los Angeles – Educational Leadership (EdD) 	EdD programs at Berkeley, Davis, Irvine, San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz.
Law Programs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Berkeley – Master of Laws (LLM) Davis – Master of Laws (LLM) Davis – International Commercial Law (LLM) Los Angeles – Master of Laws (LLM) 	Programs are targeted to foreign-trained students; no comparison is relevant.
Nursing Programs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> San Francisco – Master's Entry Program 	MN/MS programs at Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Physical Therapy Programs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> San Francisco – Physical Therapy (DPT) 	No comparable UC program.
Public Health Programs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Los Angeles – MPH for Health Professionals 	MPH programs at Berkeley, Davis, and Los Angeles.
Miscellaneous Programs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Davis – Forensic Science Davis – Maternal and Child Nutrition Irvine – Criminology, Law & Society Riverside – Creative Writing San Diego – Clinical Research San Diego – Leadership in Health Care Orgs. San Diego – Marine Biodiversity & Cons. San Francisco – Clinical Research Santa Cruz – Computer Engineering 	Professional degree programs.

BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT MASTER'S DEGREE PROGRAMS

Business and management programs at the Berkeley, Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles, and San Diego campuses make up the bulk of self-supporting program enrollments. In 2005-06, these programs enrolled nearly 2,600 headcount and more than 2,000 FTE students, representing nearly 80% of self-supporting program enrollment. The programs include stand-alone executive and working professional MBA programs, a specialty program for health professionals, joint programs with other institutions, and programs in financial engineering.

With the exception of the Berkeley Master of Financial Engineering program, which is full-time, campuses report that nearly 100% of students in self-supporting business and management programs are employed full-time while enrolled, and these programs typically meet at night or on weekends.

Information about the proportion of students whose employers pay their fees is inconsistent. The Irvine and San Diego campuses report that approximately one-third of students have their fees paid by their employers, while the Berkeley campus reports that 70% of students in the Evening/Weekend MBA program receive some financial support from their employers.

Table 4 shows tuition and fee levels for state-supported full-time "day" MBA programs and self-supporting business and management programs. The costs of fully-employed MBA and evening/weekend MBA programs are roughly equivalent to costs for California residents in the day programs, while the costs for executive MBA, financial engineering program, and joint MBA programs are roughly equivalent to costs for nonresident students in the day programs.

Table 4: Student Tuition and Fees for Business/Management Master's Degree Programs

	1999-00	2005-06
State-supported Programs		
Full-time MBA		
Resident	\$10,975	\$23,907
Nonresident	\$20,779	\$35,474
Self-supporting Programs		
Fully Employed / Evening/Weekend	\$19,211	\$21,800
Executive MBA	\$28,493	\$38,717
Master of Financial Engineering	n/a	\$38,500
Joint MBA Programs	n/a	\$34,167

Note: For state-supported programs, includes Educational Fee, Registration Fee, Fee for Selected Professional School Students, Nonresident Tuition, and campus-based fees. For self-supporting programs, includes annual program fee.

Table 5 shows characteristics of students and financial support received for state-supported and self-supporting master's level business and management programs.

- Consistent with the earlier results for all self-supporting programs, students in the business and management self-supporting programs are older (median age 31 versus 28), more likely to be male (74% versus 68%), and more likely to Asian/Pacific Islander (43% versus 33%) than students in the state-supported "day" programs.
- Students in the self-supporting programs are less likely to be international students (9% versus 26%), consistent with the focus of these programs on working professionals.
- Also consistent with earlier results, students in self-supporting business and management programs are much less likely to receive gift assistance (10% versus 52%) and somewhat less likely to receive loan assistance (47% versus 57%).
- Among those who do receive assistance, gift aid amounts are roughly equivalent (~\$11,000) but average loan assistance amounts are lower for students in self-supporting programs (~\$18,000 versus ~\$26,000).

Table 5: Characteristics of Students and Financial Aid Received, Business and Management Master's Degree Programs (Fall Term Enrollment)

	<u>State-supported Programs</u>		<u>Self-supporting Programs</u>	
	1999	2005	1999	2005
Total Enrollment	1,647	1,506	1,712	2,586
Age				
24 and under	8%	8%	1%	1%
25-29	67%	64%	32%	30%
30-34	20%	24%	36%	40%
35-39	4%	4%	17%	18%
40+	1%	1%	14%	10%
Median Age	28	28	31	31
Sex				
Female	33%	32%	27%	26%
Male	67%	68%	73%	74%
Race/Ethnicity - Domestic				
American Indian	0%	0%	0%	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	26%	33%	30%	43%
African American	3%	2%	2%	2%
Chicano/Latino	7%	7%	5%	4%
White	64%	59%	63%	51%
Race/Ethnicity Unknown	18%	13%	14%	18%
Citizenship/Visa Status				
Domestic	77%	74%	96%	91%
U.S. Citizen	66%	66%	64%	74%
Non-citizen	6%	8%	9%	17%
Missing	4%	0%	23%	0%
International	23%	26%	4%	9%
Student Visa	20%	24%	1%	2%
Employment Visa	1%	0%	1%	5%
Other	2%	2%	2%	2%
Gift Aid				
Total Received*	\$4.8	\$8.6	\$3.1	\$2.7
Recipients	813	784	281	260
Percentage	49%	52%	16%	10%
Average Award	\$5,844	\$10,957	\$11,115	\$10,414
RA/TA Fee Remission				
Total Received*	\$0.5	\$1.1	\$0.0	\$0.0
Recipients	262	202	2	1
Percentage	16%	13%	0%	0%
Average Award	\$1,959	\$5,294	\$1,211	\$2,797
Loans				
Total Received*	\$13.4	\$23.2	\$11.0	\$22.2
Recipients	837	862	689	1,209
Percentage	51%	57%	40%	47%
Average Award	\$16,045	\$26,965	\$15,942	\$18,339

Source: UC Corporate Student System.

* In millions of dollars.

EDUCATION DOCTORATE PROGRAMS

Established in 1993, the Los Angeles campus operates the only self-supporting program in education at the University. Following an effort in the early part of the decade to develop joint Ed.D. programs, as of 2005, the Berkeley, Davis, Irvine, San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz campuses all offer state-supported programs culminating in the Doctor of Education degree.

Table 6 shows tuition and fee levels for state-supported Ed.D. programs and the self-supporting program at Los Angeles. At \$15,625 annually, the self-supporting program costs nearly double the total fees paid by California residents in the state-supported programs.

Table 6: Student Tuition and Fees for Education Doctorate (Ed.D.) Programs

	1999-00	2005-06
State-supported Programs		
Resident	\$4,578	\$8,708
Nonresident	\$14,572	\$23,669
Self-supporting Programs		
Education Leadership	\$11,369	\$15,625

Note: For state-supported programs, includes Educational Fee, Registration Fee, Fee for Selected Professional School Students, Nonresident Tuition, and campus-based fees. For self-supporting programs, includes annual program fee.

Table 7 provides characteristics of students and financial aid received by students in the state-supported and self-supporting Education Doctorate programs.

- Students in the self-supporting program at the Los Angeles campus are somewhat younger (median age 35 versus 41) and more likely to be male (45% versus 37%) than students in the state-supported programs.
- The ethnic distributions of the two populations are almost identical, and more than 95% of both groups are citizens.
- While two-thirds of students in the state-supported programs receive gift aid, virtually no gift assistance is provided to students in the self-supporting program.
- More than half of students in the self-supporting program receive loan assistance, compared to just 28% of students in the state-supported programs. Those receiving loans also receive a higher average amount (~\$17,000 versus ~\$11,000).

Table 7: Characteristics of Students and Financial Aid Received, Education Doctorate (Ed.D.) Programs (Fall Term Enrollment)

	<u>State-supported Programs</u>		<u>Self-supporting Programs</u>	
	1999	2005	1999	2005
Total Enrollment	65	227	84	101
Age				
24 and under	0%	0%	2%	0%
25-29	14%	6%	14%	22%
30-34	22%	17%	27%	28%
35-39	17%	23%	12%	19%
40+	48%	54%	45%	32%
Median Age	39	41	36	35
Sex				
Female	65%	63%	58%	55%
Male	35%	37%	42%	45%
Race/Ethnicity - Domestic				
American Indian	0%	2%	0%	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	7%	12%	12%	16%
African American	12%	11%	12%	11%
Chicano/Latino	13%	18%	20%	17%
White	68%	57%	57%	56%
Race/Ethnicity Unknown	8%	17%	8%	4%
Citizenship/Visa Status				
Domestic	100%	100%	99%	99%
U.S. Citizen	89%	96%	95%	98%
Non-citizen	11%	4%	4%	1%
Missing	0%	0%	0%	0%
International	0%	0%	1%	1%
Student Visa	0%	0%	0%	0%
Employment Visa	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	1%	1%
Gift Aid				
Total Received	\$114,835	\$384,891	\$140	\$250
Recipients	34	151	1	2
Percentage	52%	67%	1%	2%
Average Award	\$3,378	\$2,549	\$140	\$125
RA/TA Fee Remission				
Total Received	\$33,818	\$53,974	\$0	\$0
Recipients	11	9	0	0
Percentage	17%	4%	0%	0%
Average Award	\$3,074	\$5,997	\$0	\$0
Loans				
Total Received	\$138,129	\$691,129	\$96,486	\$914,878
Recipients	14	64	9	53
Percentage	22%	28%	11%	52%
Average Award	\$9,866	\$10,799	\$10,721	\$17,262

Source: UC Corporate Student System.

MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS

The Los Angeles campus offers weekend courses for working professionals seeking the MPH degree in community health sciences and health services. Full-time state-supported programs are offered by the Berkeley, Davis and Los Angeles campuses. In 2005-06, the campuses established a fee for professional students in the state-supported public health programs.

Table 8 shows fee levels for students in the state-supported and self-supporting MPH programs. During 2005-06, students in the self-supporting program at Los Angeles paid approximately 50% more than students in the full-time state-supported programs.

Table 8: Student Tuition and Fees for Public Health Master's (MPH) Programs

	1999-00	2005-06
State-supported Programs		
Resident	\$4,405	\$12,110
Nonresident	\$15,399	\$24,622
Self-supporting Programs		
MPH for Health Professionals	\$15,000	\$18,000

Note: For state-supported programs, includes Educational Fee, Registration Fee, Fee for Selected Professional School Students, Nonresident Tuition, and campus-based fees. For self-supporting programs, includes annual program fee.

Table 9 provides characteristics of students and financial aid received for the state-supported and self-supporting MPH programs.

- In 2005, students in the self-supporting program at Los Angeles were older (median age 33 versus 26) and more likely to be male (35% versus 21%) than students in the state-supported programs.
- In addition, self-supporting program students were also more likely to be African American (11% versus 6%) or Chicano/Latino (18% versus 10%) and less likely to be White (43% versus 56%) than students in the state-supported programs. Few students in any of the programs were international students.
- Compared to three-fourths of students in the state-supported program, virtually no students in the self-supporting program received gift assistance.
- A slightly smaller proportion of self-supporting program student (55% versus 64%) receive loan assistance than students in state-supported programs, but those who do receive a higher average amount of assistance (~\$19,000 versus \$14,000).

Table 9: Characteristics of Students and Financial Aid Received, Public Health Master's (MPH) Programs (Fall Term Enrollment)

	<u>State-supported Programs</u>		<u>Self-supporting Programs</u>	
	1999	2005	1999	2005
Total Enrollment	536	433	90	85
Age				
24 and under	36%	36%	1%	5%
25-29	40%	38%	19%	28%
30-34	12%	13%	23%	22%
35-39	5%	6%	21%	13%
40+	7%	8%	36%	32%
Median Age	26	26	36	33
Sex				
Female	73%	79%	58%	65%
Male	27%	21%	42%	35%
Race/Ethnicity - Domestic				
American Indian	0%	0%	1%	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	36%	28%	21%	28%
African American	5%	6%	9%	11%
Chicano/Latino	9%	10%	11%	18%
White	50%	56%	58%	43%
Race/Ethnicity Unknown	6%	12%	15%	8%
Citizenship/Visa Status				
Domestic	94%	94%	99%	98%
U.S. Citizen	87%	91%	91%	93%
Non-citizen	7%	3%	8%	5%
Missing	0%	0%	0%	0%
International	6%	6%	1%	2%
Student Visa	5%	4%	0%	0%
Employment Visa	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	1%	1%	1%	2%
Gift Aid				
Total Received*	\$1.6	\$2.8	\$0.03	\$0.02
Recipients	258	318	4	3
Percentage	48%	73%	4%	4%
Average Award	\$6,353	\$8,692	\$6,513	\$5,167
RA/TA Fee Remission				
Total Received*	\$0.2	\$0.6	\$0.0	\$0.0
Recipients	93	108	0	0
Percentage	17%	25%	0%	0%
Average Award	\$1,989	\$5,585	\$0	\$0
Loans				
Total Received*	\$2.8	\$3.9	\$0.6	\$0.9
Recipients	280	279	41	47
Percentage	52%	64%	45%	55%
Average Award	\$10,006	\$14,073	\$15,183	\$18,802

Source: UC Corporate Student System.

* In millions of dollars.

NURSING PROGRAMS

The San Francisco campus offers the University's only master's entry program for individuals without previous nursing preparation but who hold a baccalaureate/bachelor's degree in another field. The second and third years of the program are state-supported and offer MS nursing specialty coursework. The first year of the program is self-supporting, full-time, and provides four quarters of generalist foundation training in nursing. The San Francisco campus also offers the traditional two-year master's program, as does the Los Angeles campus; both programs are state-supported.

Table 8 shows fee levels for students in the state-supported and self-supporting master's level nursing programs at Los Angeles and San Francisco and the self-supporting master's entry program at San Francisco. During 2005-06, students in the self-supporting program at San Francisco paid \$15,000 more than students in the state-supported nursing master's degree programs.

Table 10: Student Tuition and Fees for Nursing (M.S., M.N. and M.E.P.N.) Programs

	1999-00	2005-06
State-supported Programs		
Resident	\$6,471	\$11,556
Nonresident	\$16,275	\$23,801
Self-supporting Programs		
Master's Entry Program	\$16,000	\$27,000

Note: For state-supported programs, includes Educational Fee, Registration Fee, Fee for Selected Professional School Students, Nonresident Tuition, and campus-based fees. For self-supporting programs, includes annual program fee.

Table 11 provides characteristics of students and financial aid received for the state-supported and self-supporting nursing programs.

- In 2005, students in the self-supporting program at San Francisco were slightly younger (median age 27 versus 30).
- Students in the self-supporting entry program were notably more likely to be White (81% versus 57%) and less likely to be Asian/Pacific Islander, African American, or Chicano/Latino than students in the state-supported programs. Virtually all of the students in these programs are U.S. citizens.
- While 57% of students in the state-supported master's programs receive gift assistance, 83% of students in the self-supporting preparatory program receive gift aid. Average gift aid amounts were roughly equal (\$5,000).
- Nearly 90% of students in the self-supporting program receive loan assistance and in 2005, the average amount of loan assistance was \$33,000, compared to 60% of students in the state-supported programs, who received average loans of approximately \$15,000.

Table 11: Characteristics of Students and Financial Aid Received, Nursing (M.S., M.N. and M.E.P.N.) Programs (Fall Term Enrollment)

	<u>State-supported</u>	
	2005	2005
Total Enrollment	566	75
Age		
24 and under	6%	20%
25-29	42%	52%
30-34	23%	15%
35-39	12%	4%
40+	17%	9%
Median Age	30	27
Sex		
Female	91%	88%
Male	9%	12%
Race/Ethnicity - Domestic		
American Indian	1%	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	27%	16%
African American	5%	0%
Chicano/Latino	10%	3%
White	57%	81%
Race/Ethnicity Unknown	6%	7%
Citizenship/Visa Status		
Domestic	99%	100%
U.S. Citizen	91%	99%
Non-citizen	8%	1%
Missing	0%	0%
International	1%	0%
Student Visa	1%	0%
Employment Visa	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%
Gift Aid		
Total Received*	\$1.7	\$0.3
Recipients	324	62
Percentage	57%	83%
Average Award	\$5,305	\$5,032
RA/TA Fee Remission		
Total Received*	\$0.0	\$0.0
Recipients	10	0
Percentage	2%	0%
Average Award	\$3,729	\$0
Loans		
Total Received*	\$5.0	\$2.2
Recipients	339	66
Percentage	60%	88%
Average Award	\$14,885	\$32,978

Source: UC Corporate Student System.

* In millions of dollars.

CONCLUSION

The preface to the Regents' *Policy on Self-Supporting Part-Time Graduate Professional Degree Programs* asks how, in an era of declining State support, can the University extend its degree programs to serve new groups of students? The University's self-supporting programs have, in fact, extended the University's degree programs to new students – including working professionals, foreign-trained students, students located off campus, and students seeking instruction in niche fields. While master's degree programs in business and management remain the large majority of self-supporting program enrollments, campuses have developed a range of new programs in recent years that meet the needs of these various groups – at least of those who have enrolled. In accordance with the policy, these programs have been developed recognizing that market factors play a role in determining fee levels – while self-supporting programs must generate sufficient revenue to cover program costs, fees must also remain at market rates in order to generate enrollment.

CCGA's expressed concern about loan burden for students in self-supporting programs may be warranted for some programs. While students in all self-supporting programs as a group are less likely to receive loan assistance than students in state-supported professional degree programs, students in the self-supporting education and nursing programs are more likely to receive loan assistance and receive higher average amounts of loan assistance than students in state-supported programs in the same fields. However, enrollments in these programs are very small – totaling less than 200 students per year.

Appendix 1: Academic Council Request for UCOP Analysis of Fee Levels for Self-Supporting Professional Degree Programs.

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Chair, Academic Council and Assembly of the Academic Senate
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Faculty Representative to the Board of Regents
University of California
1111 Franklin Street, 12th Floor
Oakland, California 94607-5200

August 9, 2006

WYATT R. HUME
PROVOST AND EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT-ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

RE: Academic Council Request for UCOP Analysis of Fee Levels for Self-Supporting Professional Degree Programs

Dear Rory,

At its July 26, 2006, meeting, the Academic Council approved a request of the Coordinating Committee on Graduate Affairs (CCGA) for a report/analysis comparing the profiles of students in UC's self-supporting graduate professional degree programs with those of students enrolled in non-self-supporting professional degree programs. CCGA's request was prompted by the UCOP report on fee levels for self-supporting professional degree programs, which was submitted by President Dynes to The Regents in March 2006. The UCOP report raises significant concerns for the Academic Council and CCGA about UC's ability to fulfill its mission of providing equal access to professional schools for all California residents.

Additional details are included in the enclosed letter of July 5, 2006, from CCGA. If you have any questions or identify any problems with fulfilling this request, please let me know.

Sincerely,

John Oakley, Chair
Academic Council

Copy: Academic Council
Coordinating Committee on Graduate Affairs (CCGA)
Maria Bertero-Barceló, Academic Senate Executive Director

Encl: 1

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COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON GRADUATE AFFAIRS (CCGA)
Duncan Lindsey, Chair
dlindsey@ucla.edu

The Assembly of the
Academic Senate
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Oakland, CA 94607-5200
Phone: (510) 587-6138
Fax: (510) 763-0309

July 5, 2006

JOHN OAKLEY, CHAIR
ACADEMIC COUNCIL

RE: Fee Levels for Self-Supporting Professional Degree Programs

Dear John,

At a recent meeting, CCGA discussed the UCOP report on fee levels for self-supporting professional degree programs, which was submitted to the Regents by President Dynes in March. Members noted that the fees for many of these self-supporting professional programs have steadily increased from year-to-year, making it increasingly difficult for students to afford and enroll in these programs. This is even more pronounced in professional fields that do not provide high levels of remuneration.

At issue is UC's ability to fulfill its mission of providing equal access to professional schools to California residents. In fact, some members argued that UC is in effect restricting access to self-supporting professional programs for many low income minority and disadvantaged California students. Assuming that most students fund their professional graduate education through student loans, members surmised that such high fees for UC's professional programs results in high debt loads for UC graduates. While high levels of debt may be more manageable for graduates who pursue careers in business and law, it is much less so for graduates of nursing, education, and writing programs.

CCGA is primarily interested in a comparison between self-supporting professional programs and those professional programs that are not managed on a self-supporting basis. Therefore, CCGA is formally requesting a report/analysis of the student profiles in the self-supporting graduate professional degree programs with students enrolled in non self-supporting professional graduate degree programs. Members suggested a comparison of these two kinds of professional programs based on both educational costs and program student composition in terms of race, ethnicity, family income (if available), as well as any other criteria that are appropriate. The committee would like to receive this report no later than January 1, 2007. If you have any questions, please let me know.

Respectfully submitted,

Duncan Lindsey

Appendix 2: University of California Policy

University of California
June 24, 1996

POLICY ON SELF-SUPPORTING PART-TIME GRADUATE PROFESSIONAL DEGREE PROGRAMS

Preamble

The University has entered an era in which state funding for higher education has been reduced and is not expected to represent in the future the proportion of the University's budget that it has in the past. This poses two potentially interrelated challenges: How can the University extend its degree programs to serve new groups of students? And how can the University find new and creative ways to fund its degree programs?

In 1994, the UC Task Force on Part-time Professional Master's Degree Programs advocated that UC expand such opportunities for groups of clearly defined students not now served by UC's regular programs. In 1995, the Advisory Committee on Policy for High Fee Part-Time Professional Programs urged the University to create a climate of encouragement and support for creative new approaches to delivering part-time professional education. This policy is a revision of UC's 7-30-79 Policy on Part-Time Off-Campus Professional Graduate Degree Programs, based on advice from both these groups.

The purpose for offering part-time graduate professional degree programs is to serve a public need. Once the need has been identified, the next decision should be whether the program should be self-supporting. As a matter of course, it is likely that the more specifically a program addresses training needs for a profession, the likelier it is that the program should be self-supporting. Market factors play a key role in making this decision and guiding appropriate fee levels.

Self-supporting part-time graduate professional degree programs should adhere to the same UC academic standards as do other graduate degree programs.

The University should consider expanding flexible part-time pathways to graduate professional degrees to accommodate academically qualified working adults who cannot be full-time students. Extending the opportunity to enroll part-time in professional master's graduate degree programs to those who need to continue their employment while studying is consistent with the University's mission in graduate professional education. As provided by Academic Senate Regulation 694, courses to satisfy the requirements of such programs may be given, either in whole or in part, at off-campus sites. The following outlines University policy relative to self-supporting part-time graduate professional programs, offered in both on-campus and off-campus locations and through electronic means.

I. General

- A. Self-supporting part-time graduate professional degree programs may be undertaken only when a demonstrated need for a part-time program in a specific field of study exists. Justification for expansion of part-time programming depends on a careful definition of the pools of employed people who need such degrees and the ability of the University to provide appropriate graduate degrees of quality to them.
- B. Such programs shall not be undertaken if they strain the resources of the department that sponsors them or have an adverse effect on regular programs on campus. If the campus determines that the part-time graduate professional degree program should be offered on a self-supporting basis,¹ such programs should set the goal of becoming fully self-supporting as quickly as possible; "self-supporting" means that full program costs,

¹ In this policy, "self-supporting" is used for part-time programs that are supported with non-state funds only; the State General Fund subsidy has been removed from the part-time program.

including but not limited to faculty instructional costs, program support costs, student services costs, and overhead, should be covered by student fees or other non-state funds. The sponsors of each proposed self-supporting program should submit a fiscal phase-in plan with their request for approval of proposed student fees to the Office of the President.

- C. By expanding self-supporting programming that serves practitioners, the department may have access to additional field-based resources (working students, their employers, and field-based lecturers) that it might not otherwise be able to afford. Therefore, these programs should be undertaken in partnership with the profession served.
- D. Courses may be offered on-campus, at appropriate off-campus locations, or in a combination of on-campus and off-campus facilities. The possibility of using distance technologies (computer- and video-based, e-mail, etc.) should also be engaged as appropriate.

II. Relationship to Regular On-Campus Programs

- A. Self-supporting part-time graduate professional degree programs should be held to the same standards of quality as regular programs, as determined by the appropriate Graduate Council. Because students should meet the same standards of quality in the part-time and regular programs, provisions should be made that allow students to transfer between programs. Campuses may also determine which courses are available to students in both programs, keeping in mind that regular and part-time programs should have comparable availability of faculty and courses.
- B. Any part-time programs should be established by academic departments and staffed with ladder-rank faculty on the same basis as regular programs. Certain practice-oriented degree programs may warrant a higher proportion of non-regular faculty (e.g., clinical/adjunct faculty, lecturers, visitors) but that proportion must be in keeping with the standards of each campus' Graduate Council. Courses offered in these programs should be taught by a mix of faculty members that parallels the mix of faculty in regular programs. When regular programs employ some combination of Senate faculty and guest lecturers or consultants, courses for part-time programs may use a similar combination. Under no circumstances shall anyone teach in part-time programs whose appointment has not been subject to the appropriate academic review.
- C. Self-supporting programs will not be funded from State General Funds and reports of state-funded enrollments will exclude students in self-supporting programs. However, these enrollments will be reported to the Office of the President as a separate category which is not counted against the campus budgeted (state-funded) enrollment target. During the approved phase-in period, distribution of enrollment between state and non-state targets will conform to specifications of the phase-in plan.
- D. The Dean of the school or college offering the program and the Academic Vice Chancellor are responsible for assuring that program publicity and marketing meet the highest standards of quality and accuracy.
- E. Self-supporting part-time graduate professional degree programs may be administered in cooperation with University Extension where and when appropriate.

III. Initiation and Review Procedures

- A. Departments, groups of departments, or schools offering graduate professional degree programs under the jurisdiction of a Graduate Division may propose that such programs be offered in whole or in part at off-campus sites or by distance learning technologies.

- B. Such proposals must be approved by campus Graduate Councils, as well as by appropriate campus administrators.
- C. Graduate Councils or other duly appointed campus review bodies shall review such programs as part of regularly scheduled campus program reviews, on the same basis on which regular academic programs are reviewed.

IV. Admission and Enrollment

- A. Admission standards for the part-time program should be comparable in effect to those for the regular program.
- B. Students must be admitted to a Graduate Division through the regular admissions process in order to enroll in any program established under this policy.
- C. Access to courses offered as part of these programs must be equally available to all qualified students. No preference in enrollment may be given to members of any non-University sponsoring organization.
- D. Admission criteria may specify some type or period of work experience in the field.

V. Student Fees and Program Funding

- A. The President is responsible for reviewing and recommending to The Regents any proposed self-supporting program fees for part-time graduate professional degree programs and subsequent increases or decreases.
- B. Self-supporting program fees should be levied such that as quickly as possible they will cover all program costs.
- C. Self-supporting program fees should be based on a full and accurate assessment of all program costs, including but not limited to faculty instructional costs, program support costs, student services costs, and overhead. The proposed self-supporting fee, its phase-in plan, and its justification shall be submitted with the proposal for the program to the President. When the self-supporting fee has been fully implemented, no State General Funds will be provided to the program. If the program fails to reach full self-support in line with its phase-in plan, state funds will be withdrawn from its support.
- D. When the self-supporting program fee has been fully implemented (i.e., when all State funds have been withdrawn from the program), the campuses may not collect the Educational Fee or the University Registration Fee.
- E. University employees enrolled in self-supporting part-time professional degree programs are not eligible for reduced course fees. However, this provision does not preclude the option of the DC employer subsidizing a portion of the fee.
- F. Program deficits will be covered by the campuses; however, state funds cannot be used to cover any deficit, except during the start-up years under the approved phase-in plan.

VI. Programs that Do Not Correspond to Currently Authorized Graduate Professional Programs

- A. Proposals may be considered for self-supporting part-time graduate professional degree programs that do not correspond to regular programs that a campus is authorized to offer.
- B. Such proposals shall be subject to the same procedures for approval as apply to all

proposals for new graduate degrees.

- C. These programs should originate with a unit that is already authorized to conduct graduate work on the campus at the level that is at least equal to the level of the proposed graduate professional program.
- D. If approved, such programs shall be conducted in accord with the policies set forth in this statement.

Appendix 3: University of California Self-supporting Graduate Degree Programs and Descriptions

Program Name	Established	Brief Description
Berkeley		
Berkeley-Columbia Executive MBA	Spring 2002	19-month, part-time dual-degree program with Columbia University.
Haas School Evening-Weekend MBA	1972	3-year, part-time program for working professionals.
Masters of Financial Engineering (MFE)	April 2001	Intensive 1-year full-time program in theoretical finance and computer modeling.
Master of Laws (LLM)	Fall 2005	1-year full-time law program primarily for qualified foreign-trained lawyers.
Davis		
Master of Laws (LLM)	Fall 2005	1-year full-time law program primarily for qualified foreign-trained lawyers.
Maternal and Child Nutrition (MAS)	Fall 2005	Part-time program designed for professionals in the field of nutrition.
International Commercial Law (LLM)	Summer 2001	Part-time summer law program primarily for qualified foreign-trained lawyers
Forensic Science (MS)	Fall 2001	Flexible program allowing students to take full-time or part-time coursework load.
Working Professional MBA	Fall 1994	2-4 year, part-time program for working professionals with locations in Sacramento and the East Bay.
Irvine		
Executive MBA (EMBA)	1984	2-year, full-time program for business executives.
Fully Employed MBA (FEMBA)	1991	3-year, part-time program for working professionals.
Health Care Executive MBA (HCEMBA)	1985	2-year, full-time program for health care administrators.
Information and Computer Systems (MS)	Summer 2006	15-month, part-time program with coursework located both at Irvine campus and Naples, Italy. Emphasis in Embedded Systems.
Criminology, Law and Society (MAS)	Fall 2003	2-year, part-time, on-line program for professionals interested or working in the criminal justice or legal fields.
Los Angeles		
Educational Leadership (EdD)	Fall 1993	40-month, part-time program designed to meet the needs of individuals preparing for careers of leadership and applied research in the schools and community educational programs.
Executive MBA (EMBA)	1981	2-year, full-time program for business executives.
Fully Employed MBA (FEMBA)	1988	3-year, part-time program for working professionals.
Master of Laws (LLM)	Fall 2005	1-year, full-time law program primarily for qualified foreign-trained lawyers.
Public Health for Health Professionals (MPHHP)	1995	2-year part-time specialized weekend program for professionals with three years' experience in a health care setting.
Professional Program for International Dentists (DDS)	June 2002	2-year, full-time DDS degree program for qualified foreign-trained dentists.

Program Name	Established	Brief Description
Los Angeles		
UCLA-NUS Executive MBA	Fall 2004	15-month, dual-degree program for business professionals with sessions in Singapore, Los Angeles and Shanghai. Jointly operated with National University of Singapore.
MS Engineering (online)	2006-07	Part-time on-line program for working engineers and computer scientists.
Master of Financial Engineering	January 2008	Intensive 1-year program in theoretical finance and computer modeling.
Riverside		
Master of Fine Arts in Writing Program	Fall 2005	Part-time program offered at UCR's Palm Desert campus.
San Diego		
Joint Program in Health Law (MAS)	Fall 2007	Collaborative program between UC San Diego School of Medicine and California Western School of Law.
FlexMBA Program	Fall 2004	Flexible 2-year, alternatively-scheduled program for working professionals.
Leadership in Health Care Organizations (MAS)	Winter 2001	Flexible program in management and leadership for healthcare professionals with emphasis on clinical process improvement.
Marine Biodiversity and Conversation (MAS)	Summer 2004	1-year, full-time program designed to teach professionals about marine ecosystems from the scientific, economic and policy perspectives, as well as provide important cultural and communications skills.
Clinical Research (MS)	Spring 2003	Part-time program for working professionals with structured, graduate-level training in clinical research methods and protocol.
San Francisco		
International Dentist Program (IDP)	2001-02	2-year, full-time DDS degree program for qualified foreign-trained dentists.
Clinical Research (MS)	Summer 2002	2-year part-time program for advanced pre-doctoral students, post-doctoral fellows, and faculty members who wish to master clinical research methods and pursue independent research careers.
Masters Entry Program in Nursing (MEPN)	Fall 2005	1-year, full-time pre-nursing program to prepare students to enroll in the Masters program in Nursing.
Joint Doctorate in Physical Therapy (DPT)	Fall 2004	1-year full-time program for licensed physical therapists. Jointly operated with San Francisco State University.
Santa Cruz		
Computer Engineering - Network Engineering (MS)	Fall 1997	Part-time program offered in Silicon Valley for working engineers.

Appendix 4: Characteristics of Students in Self-Supporting Degree Programs by Program

Characteristics of Students in Self-supporting Business/Management Master's Degree Programs, by Campus and Program, Fall 2005

	Berkeley			Davis	Irvine			Los Angeles			San Diego
	EW MBA	MFE	Columbia MBA	WP MBA	HCE MBA	EMBA	FEMBA	Singapore MBA	EMBA	FEMBA	Flex MBA
Total Enrollment	668	59	128	277	63	81	438	36	137	592	107
Age											
24 and under	0%	10%	0%	1%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	1%	2%
25-29	22%	49%	7%	34%	13%	0%	47%	6%	1%	45%	21%
30-34	53%	34%	35%	37%	24%	30%	32%	25%	28%	42%	39%
35-39	21%	7%	34%	18%	25%	32%	12%	39%	36%	10%	22%
40+	5%	0%	23%	10%	38%	38%	4%	31%	35%	2%	15%
Median Age	32	29	35	31	37	37	29	35	37	30	33
Sex											
Female	27%	17%	22%	22%	38%	25%	33%	17%	25%	26%	26%
Male	73%	83%	78%	78%	62%	75%	67%	83%	75%	74%	74%
Race/Ethnicity - Domestic											
American Indian	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	54%	50%	26%	31%	44%	34%	47%	29%	22%	48%	30%
African American	2%	4%	3%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	5%	2%	0%
Chicano/Latino	1%	0%	4%	3%	4%	3%	6%	0%	6%	4%	8%
White	44%	46%	67%	63%	51%	61%	44%	71%	67%	47%	60%
Race/Ethnicity Unknown	14%	16%	12%	12%	27%	23%	25%	7%	18%	17%	48%
Citizenship/Visa Status											
Domestic	87%	53%	97%	96%	98%	99%	94%	42%	98%	93%	91%
U.S. Citizen	58%	34%	84%	83%	90%	84%	83%	39%	85%	79%	71%
Non-citizen	29%	19%	13%	13%	8%	15%	11%	3%	13%	15%	20%
International	13%	47%	3%	4%	2%	1%	6%	58%	2%	7%	9%
Student Visa	1%	46%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	58%	0%	0%	2%
Employment Visa	10%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	6%	0%	1%	4%	7%
Other	2%	2%	2%	4%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%	0%

Source: UC Corporate Student System.

Characteristics of Students in Other Self-supporting Degree Programs, by Campus and Program, Fall 2005

	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles		San Diego		San Francisco		
	Master of Laws	Forensic Science	Criminology, Law & Society	Dentistry	Master of Laws	Clinical Research	Leadership in Health Care Organizations	Clinical Research	Dentistry	Physical Therapy
Total Enrollment	54	60	45	24	22	33	17	36	48	16
Age										
24 and under	15%	45%	47%	0%	27%	0%	0%	0%	4%	31%
25-29	48%	38%	36%	58%	50%	15%	12%	11%	67%	44%
30-34	24%	10%	11%	33%	18%	30%	24%	53%	23%	0%
35-39	7%	3%	0%	4%	5%	33%	29%	28%	4%	13%
40+	6%	3%	7%	4%	0%	21%	35%	8%	2%	13%
Median Age	28	25	25	28	27	35	39	33	28	26
Sex										
Female	54%	72%	62%	71%	50%	61%	53%	61%	75%	63%
Male	46%	28%	38%	29%	50%	39%	47%	39%	25%	38%
Race/Ethnicity - Domestic										
American Indian	0%	0%	3%	0%	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	20%	29%	21%	18%	n/a	31%	46%	50%	75%	40%
African American	20%	2%	5%	9%	n/a	0%	8%	3%	0%	0%
Chicano/Latino	0%	4%	21%	45%	n/a	6%	0%	3%	6%	0%
White	60%	65%	51%	27%	n/a	63%	46%	44%	19%	60%
Race/Ethnicity Unknown	44%	17%	13%	31%	n/a	27%	7%	11%	6%	6%
Citizenship/Visa Status										
Domestic	17%	97%	100%	67%	0%	67%	82%	100%	35%	100%
U.S. Citizen	11%	93%	98%	13%	0%	52%	76%	94%	2%	100%
Non-citizen	6%	3%	2%	54%	0%	15%	6%	6%	33%	0%
International	83%	3%	0%	33%	100%	33%	18%	0%	65%	0%
Student Visa	69%	3%	0%	17%	95%	12%	18%	0%	31%	0%
Employment Visa	0%	0%	0%	17%	5%	15%	0%	0%	29%	0%
Other	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	4%	0%

Source: UC Corporate Student System.

Note: Data for the Master of Laws program and the Maternal and Child Nutrition MAS program at Davis were not available. The Riverside Creative Writing MFA, San Diego Marine Biodiversity and Conservation MAS, and Santa Cruz Computer Engineering MS programs enrolled less than 15 students during Fall 2005 and are therefore not shown.