UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



Eligibility and Admissions Study Group

Final Report to the President

APRIL 2004

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OFFICE OF THE SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT-UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

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

April 9, 2004

PRESIDENT DYNES

Dear Bob:

We are pleased to submit the findings and recommendations of the Eligibility and Admissions Study Group (Study Group), which you chartered in November 2003 to examine undergraduate eligibility and admissions policies and implementation issues facing the University.

The University's admissions policies and decisions determine which California high school graduates will be admitted to our nine general campuses. As such, they are critical to the University's ability to fulfill its responsibilities to the State as envisioned by the State Constitution. They also set the standards of academic preparation for freshman and transfer students that are embodied in California's Master Plan for Higher Education.

The members of the Study Group recognize that the integrity of the admissions process is crucial to the University's credibility with students and parents, with schools throughout the state, and with the general public. As a consequence, the Study Group unanimously adopted 15 findings and recommendations that will strengthen the University's admissions process, while retaining the many valuable attributes that have served the University so well over many years. The recommendations address eligibility, admissions, oversight, efficiency, and clarity. The Study Group recommendations propose a substantial agenda of policy development, oversight, and research to be completed by the faculty, the administration, and The Regents in the coming months.

The Study Group members met for five days, beginning on November 20, 2003 and concluding on March 8, 2004. The Study Group provided a forum in which members of the University community were able to examine admissions-related issues in considerable depth. The dialogue was so valuable that we recommend that the Study Group, or a similarly constituted body, continue in the future.

We wish to acknowledge and thank each of the Study Group members for their active engagement in this effort. Their commitment and contributions during the past five months of intensive effort were remarkable. In addition, we wish to thank the many staff from the Office of the President who organized this undertaking, who assembled voluminous amounts of background information and relevant data, and who responded admirably to our numerous requests.

President Dynes April 9, 2004 Page 2

Finally, the Study Group undertook this effort fully mindful of our responsibilities to the public. Our meeting agendas, along with the accompanying policy papers and admissions data, were posted on the University's website at the time of each meeting. This information is a resource that will continue to be available to anyone who wishes to examine the University's eligibility and admissions processes. It will be supplemented with additional information recommended in our report.

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this report with you in detail and to answer any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

Joanne C. Kozberg, Co-Chair

Bruce B. Darling, Co-Chair

June

Enclosure

cc: Members of the Study Group:

Regent Blum

Former Regent Davies

Regent Johnson

Regent Lozano

Regent Moores

Chancellor Carnesale

Provost and Senior Vice President Greenwood

Academic Council Chair Pitts

Board of Admissions and Relations with Schools Chair Sawrey

Student Regent-designate Anderson

UC Student Association Chair Kaczmarek

Former Provost and Senior Vice President King

Executive Vice Chancellor and Provost Gray

Vice Chancellor Gomez

Former Associate President Hayashi

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Findings and Recommendations

Background

In October 2003, President Robert C. Dynes established the Eligibility and Admissions Study Group (Study Group), co-chaired by Joanne C. Kozberg, Chair of the UC Regents Committee on Educational Policy, and Bruce B. Darling, Senior Vice President for University Affairs, to examine undergraduate eligibility and admissions issues facing the University of California in the coming years. The idea for the Study Group developed during conversations between Regent Kozberg and President Dynes in the summer of 2003, prior to his assuming the presidency. An additional impetus was Regents Chairman John J. Moores' October 2003 report that raised questions about UC admissions policy and practices.

President Dynes' letter to the Study Group members inviting them to serve on the Group is included as Appendix A to this report, as is the list of Study Group members. In establishing the group, the President cited the University's history of reaching out to the most academically qualified students from throughout California, as well as several eligibility- and admissions-related challenges facing the University in the coming years. Among these challenges are this decade's rapid growth in the population of high school graduates, which comes at the same time that the University faces severe funding constraints; greatly increased competition for admission to specific campuses, which in turn increases both the volume of applications that must be reviewed and the complexity of the selection process; and the need to improve communications with potential students and their parents, as well as with schools and the general public, regarding UC eligibility and admissions.

President Dynes asked the Study Group to focus its work in three primary areas:

- Eligibility policies and criteria;
- Implementation of existing admissions policies; and
- Ways to increase both the efficiency and the clarity of UC's eligibility and admissions policies and processes.

The Eligibility and Admissions Study Group held its first meeting on November 20, 2003, and met a total of five times, concluding its meetings on March 8, 2004. The first three meetings focused primarily on reviewing information in each of the three areas outlined above. Prior to and during each of these meetings, the Study Group received extensive background information, important examples of which are included in the appendices to this report and all of which are published on the University's website (available at http://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/news/compreview/update.html). The Study Group's final two meetings focused on discussing policy issues and developing findings and recommendations.

The findings presented in this report were adopted unanimously by the Study Group on March 8, 2004. The co-chairs of the Study Group presented a verbal report of these findings and recommendations to the President and The Regents on March 18, 2004.

Study Group Findings and Recommendations: Introduction

As a public, land-grant university, UC serves the people of the State of California by providing teaching, research, and public service. From its inception the University has been committed to achieving excellence in each of these areas and to making the fruits of its work accessible to all Californians. The eligibility and admissions processes serve these goals by identifying and enrolling high-achieving students from throughout the state and contributing to the stimulating intellectual environment on each of the campuses that will enable these students to become leaders in every segment of our social, political, and economic life.

Eligibility and admission to UC is a two-step process:

- The University's eligibility criteria identify the "top 12.5 percent" of California public high school graduates specified in California's Master Plan for Higher Education. The eligibility criteria are entirely academic and include completion of the UC "a-g" college preparatory curriculum, grades earned in those courses, and scores on five standardized admissions tests. These requirements are intended to ensure that all students deemed UC-eligible are academically prepared to succeed on any UC campus. According to the Master Plan, any student who meets the University's eligibility criteria and applies for admission is guaranteed a place on at least one UC campus.
- The admissions process, also known as "selection," essentially allocates these UC-eligible applicants among the campuses, based on campus goals that are expressed in campus selection policies. Academic criteria dominate the selection process (known as "comprehensive review") and the likelihood of admission at any given campus is significantly higher for students with stronger academic qualifications than for those with weaker profiles. Nonetheless, like all highly selective institutions, UC campuses also consider a variety of other factors that serve both academic and institutional goals. For example, in order to create a vibrant learning community, all campuses strive to admit students with a range of personal experiences and backgrounds, as well as a range of academic interests.

This two-step process of Universitywide eligibility requirements and campus-level selection policies and criteria helps ensure that UC meets the goal stated in the Regents' policy on undergraduate admissions:

to enroll on each of its campuses a student body that demonstrates high academic achievement or exceptional personal talent, and that encompasses the broad diversity of backgrounds characteristic of California.

Study Group Findings and Recommendations: Eligibility

Background materials related to eligibility policies can be found in Appendix B.

Eligibility Criteria

The University's eligibility criteria set forth the standards UC applicants must meet in order to be guaranteed undergraduate admission on one of UC's eight general campuses. These criteria are adjusted periodically, in response to studies conducted by the California Postsecondary Education Commission (CPEC), to ensure that they capture a number of students equivalent to the top 12.5 percent of California's public high school graduates. In May 2004, CPEC is expected to release its study of the rates at which June 2003 California public high school graduates met current eligibility requirements for UC and the California State University (CSU). Preliminary estimates suggest that UC's eligibility rate will exceed 12.5 percent. In anticipation of the study's release, the Board of Admissions and Relations with Schools (BOARS)—the Academic Senate committee charged with developing Universitywide eligibility and admissions policy—is studying options for adjusting the criteria to make eligible no more than 12.5 percent of California public high school graduates.

Finding/Recommendation 1

The Study Group recommends that, after receiving the results of the CPEC Eligibility Study, BOARS finalize a plan for determining the top 12.5 percent of California public high school graduates and present this to the Board of Regents by July 2004. The Study Group recognizes that, in order to provide adequate notice to potential applicants, some changes to criteria must be phased in over time. However changes should be implemented as quickly as possible. In considering new eligibility criteria, BOARS should consider minimum thresholds for high school grade-point averages (GPAs) and admissions test scores that applicants must meet to become eligible.

Timing of Eligibility Studies

The Study Group observed that, over the years, the intervals between CPEC eligibility studies have stretched from the 3-4 years common during the 1970s and 80s to the current interval of 7 years since the last study (of 1996 graduates) was performed. Longer intervals between studies increase the likelihood that substantial differences will develop between the Master Plan's goal of 12.5 percent and the actual percentage of students who are determined to meet eligibility requirements. Larger differences, in turn, require more substantial corrective action on the part of the University when the criteria are recalibrated. The new methodology being piloted in the 2003 CPEC study offers the potential to complete studies much more frequently.

Finding/Recommendation 2

While recognizing that CPEC has sole statutory authority to conduct eligibility studies and determine official eligibility rates, the Study Group recommends that UC advocate that studies be conducted no less frequently than every three years. Additionally, the Study Group recommends that UC use the new methodology to review available data more frequently so as to monitor trends in eligibility rates more closely and reduce the likelihood that large gaps will develop between the actual and estimated eligibility rates.

Admission by Exception

Since UC's inception, eligibility policies have allowed for the admission of small numbers of applicants who do not meet traditional UC eligibility requirements but who demonstrate unusual achievement or potential. The Master Plan and UC policy currently cap the admission of ineligible freshman applicants at 6 percent of the enrolled class. Recently, as demand for admission from fully eligible applicants has outstripped capacity at nearly every campus, the proportion of enrolled students admitted by exception has fallen to less than 2 percent.

Finding/Recommendation 3

The Study Group affirms that Admission by Exception provides an important access path for students with outstanding talent or achievements in particular areas (such as athletes or students gifted in math or music), as well as those from nontraditional (such as home-schooled) or disadvantaged educational backgrounds. At the same time, the Study Group urges campuses to continue to give very high priority to fully eligible applicants. The Study Group recommends that the University retain the ability to utilize the full 6 percent of enrollments currently permitted and that BOARS re-examine current guidelines for the admission of ineligible students. In addition, as noted below in Finding/Recommendation 11, the Study Group requests that BOARS include in its annual report on the admissions process the number and percentage of students admitted by exception on each campus.

Study Group Findings and Recommendations: Admissions

Background information on University admissions policies as well as on campus policies and practices can be found in Appendix C. Data on the outcomes of the admissions process can be found in Appendix D.

Regental Policy on Undergraduate Admissions

The Study Group discussed in considerable depth the purposes of the admissions process. The dominant purpose is to select students with high academic qualifications. At the same time, the University seeks to enroll students with varied academic talents and personal backgrounds. These fundamental goals are articulated in the University of California Policy on Undergraduate Admissions, which was reaffirmed by The Regents in 2001, in Regents Resolution RE-28.

Finding/Recommendation 4

The Study Group reaffirms the goal of the admissions process, as expressed in the 1988 Regents Policy on Undergraduate Admissions and in the 2001 Regents Resolution RE-28: "to seek out and enroll, on each of its campuses, a student body that demonstrates high academic achievement or exceptional personal talent, and that encompasses the broad diversity of backgrounds that is characteristic of California."

Multiple Goals of the Campus Admissions Process

In President Dynes' October 16, 2003 letter to The Regents announcing his intention to form the Eligibility and Admissions Study Group, he observed that UC's eligibility criteria set a standard that ensures admitted students are sufficiently prepared to successfully complete a course of study on any of the University's campuses. He also observed that

"Consistent with Regents' policy, campuses use a variety of factors— predominantly traditional academic criteria, but also other measures of achievement and promise—to select from the pool of eligible applicants. Campuses are encouraged to draw from the full range of the eligibility pool. This seems reasonable and desirable in a system like UC, where we do not have a flagship and several lesser campuses, but a true system of distinguished universities. Admitting students from the full eligibility pool not only strengthens all our campuses, but also the intellectual experience our undergraduates receive. While these students represent a broad array of experiences, they do share with one another the characteristics of high academic and personal achievement."

As noted in the introduction to this document, campus admissions processes serve multiple goals, of which selecting students with the highest academic qualifications is the dominant, but not the sole, purpose.

Finding/Recommendation 5

The Study Group affirms that the University is best served by admissions processes that ensure a variety of student experiences and interests on each campus and that enable the distribution of students from the breadth of the eligibility pool across all of the University's campuses. At the same time, the Study Group requests that BOARS examine the policy of admitting to each campus students from the full range of the eligibility pool and report to the President and The Regents on the benefits and consequences of this approach.

Campus Interpretation of University Admissions Criteria and Guidelines

In its review of campus admissions practices, the Study Group observed differences among campuses in the way that individual selection criteria are interpreted and applied. In some cases, campus practices appear to be out of alignment with the Guidelines for Implementation of University Policy on Undergraduate Admissions. In several of these cases, BOARS or local campuses have already taken action to modify current practices.

Finding/Recommendation 6

The Study Group recommends that BOARS initiate a comprehensive analysis of the alignment between policy and practice on every campus and report back to the President and The Regents on the results of this study by the end of calendar year 2004. Any instances of non-compliance with University policy should be corrected prior to the beginning of the Fall 2005 admissions process.

In conducting this analysis, BOARS should pay particular attention to the following questions:

- a) Do campus practices that grant additional consideration to students based on multiple overlapping criteria (e.g., being from a low-income or first-generation college family, and attending a disadvantaged school) imply redundancy or inappropriate weights in campus processes? Are there other examples of inappropriate duplication (e.g., in consideration of academic factors such as weighted GPA and the number of AP courses completed)?
- b) Are all campuses in compliance with BOARS' guidelines that specify campuses may consider achievement—rather than simple participation—in academic preparation programs (including UC academic preparation programs)?
- c) The Guidelines for Implementation of University Policy on Undergraduate Admissions permit campuses to consider the location of an applicant's residence or school in order to "provide for geographic diversity in the student population and...to account for the wide variety of educational environments existing in California." Are campus practices that grant preference to students from specific geographic areas (e.g., the region in which the campus is located) consistent with the intent of this guideline?

Consistency Among Campus Processes

The Study Group observed that, in designing local admissions processes, the six traditionally competitive campuses have followed one of three different models: the fixed-weight linear ranking used on the Davis, San Diego, and Santa Barbara campuses; the "matrix" model, without fixed weights for individual criteria, employed by UCLA and UC Irvine; and the "unitary score" approach at UC Berkeley, also without fixed weights. Within these three general categories, practices at each individual campus vary slightly as well.

Some of these differences are appropriate—reflecting, for example, differences in applicant pools and degrees of selectivity. Others may be less necessary and may contribute to difficulties potential applicants and their families have in understanding how their applications will be treated. Under the auspices of the joint facultyadministration Admissions Processing Task Force, the University has developed a plan for increasing consistency among the campuses in terms of how they evaluate students and conduct their admissions processes.

Finding/Recommendation 7

The Study Group recognizes that campuses have worked hard to develop local processes that meet campus needs. The Study Group concluded that campus processes need not be uniform. At the same time, the Study Group urges that, as BOARS and the campuses modify their processes, they strive for greater commonality in the implementation of comprehensive review.

Letters of Recommendation

The Study Group recognizes that insufficient counselor resources in many California public schools raise serious questions about the feasibility of requiring UC applicants to submit letters of recommendation. Nonetheless, letters of recommendation are typically an important part of the admissions review process at highly selective private institutions.

Finding/Recommendation 8

The Study Group requests that BOARS review the feasibility of, and options for, requesting applicants to submit at least one letter of recommendation from an academic source and report back to The Regents on their findings no later than end of the 2004–05 academic year.

Use of the Admissions Personal Statement

UC uses the personal statements that applicants provide in their applications to gather information not available elsewhere in the application. In this process, the quality of an applicant's writing is explicitly <u>not</u> considered—although admissions officers agree that a well-written answer is clearly more effective than a poorly written one.

Admissions officers justify this practice, which is not consistent with the practice of most selective institutions, on the basis of three factors: (1) UC requires applicants to submit an SAT II Writing examination score, so UC evaluators have better and more reliable evidence on which to judge applicants' written communication skills; (2) in addition, all UC freshmen must meet the Subject A writing examination requirement and many submit AP scores in language and composition; and (3) since some students receive considerable help in preparing their applications, explicit consideration of the written quality of the personal statement might have the effect of biasing the process in favor of students who have more access to guidance and editorial help.

Effective with Fall 2004, the personal statement was changed to include three shorter responses, rather than a single longer statement. This modification may make the quality of written expression an applicant demonstrates in the admissions application less relevant.

Finding/Recommendation 9

The Study Group recommends that BOARS examine the extent to which campuses consider the quality of writing in the personal statement and consider issuing guidance to the campuses on this question.

Appeals

As admission to UC has become much more competitive, the number of appeals campuses receive from denied students has grown substantially. For Fall 2003, the number of freshman appeals received by the

selective campuses ranged from just under 800 at Irvine to nearly 1,300 at Los Angeles. All UC campuses discourage appeals and relatively few are granted, although all appeals are considered. Perhaps because large volumes of appeals are relatively new for many campuses, campus policies and processes for handling appeals differ across the University. Nor are these policies and practices generally widely known or publicized.

Finding/Recommendation 10

The Study Group requests that BOARS review current campus practices regarding appeals and consider issuing guidelines that would have the effect of making campus practices more consistent. Additionally, as noted in Recommendation 11, below, the Study Group recommends that BOARS' annual report on comprehensive review be expanded to include data on appeals received and granted.

Study Group Findings and Recommendations: Oversight

Accountability and Monitoring of the Admissions Process

Recognizing that admissions decisions are essentially academic in nature and that the faculty have a substantial stake in determining which students they will teach, The Regents have delegated to the faculty the development and implementation of admissions criteria and processes. This delegation does not, however, remove from The Regents their fundamental responsibility for admissions processes and outcomes. The principle of shared governance requires that both the faculty and The Regents exercise oversight over the admissions process. In this spirit, at the time that The Regents adopted the comprehensive review policy, they also requested that BOARS report annually on the admissions process.

Finding/Recommendation 11

The Study Group acknowledges the value of BOARS' annual report on the admissions process and requests that it be expanded. For example, data presented to the Study Group on the full distribution of the applicant and admitted student pools and on student outcomes once they arrive at the University give a more complete picture of the effects of the admissions process. Similarly, data on applicants denied at each campus can be as important as data on admitted students.

In addition, data should be provided on aspects of the admissions process that might present greater risk of error—for example, admission of students with relatively weak academic profiles, denial of students with apparently strong academic qualifications, admission on appeal or by exception, and compliance with federal and state anti-discrimination laws.

The Study Group also recommends that monitoring processes on all campuses be examined and strengthened and that BOARS continue to report each year on the development of such monitoring processes and their results.

Finally, the Study Group recommends that quantitative data contained in the annual reports be prominently available to the public on the UC website.

Communications with Regents

A positive outcome of the formation of the Study Group has been the opportunity for Regents, faculty, administrators, and students to increase their knowledge of eligibility and admissions policies, issues, and data. Additionally, the Study Group has provided a forum for members to discuss issues in depth and gain immediate feedback on ideas. Continued improvement in the admissions process will be facilitated by more frequent and open communication among Regents, faculty, administrators, and students.

Finding/Recommendation 12

The Study Group recommends that the President appoint members of the current Study Group or a similarly constituted group to meet twice a year to discuss salient eligibility and admissions issues. In addition, the Study Group recommends that the Office of the President develop for incoming Regents a comprehensive orientation program on eligibility and admissions.

Compliance with State and Federal Law

The Regents, the faculty, and the administration of the University of California must be able to demonstrate that the admissions process is fully compliant with all federal and state laws governing discrimination against applicants from particular racial or ethnic groups. This task is challenging because of differences between federal and state law. Federal law (Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964) suggests that institutions that receive federal funds must be able to justify processes that lead to substantially different outcomes (e.g., admission rates) for members of different racial and ethnic groups. State law (Article I, Section 31 of the California Constitution, or Proposition 209) prohibits differential treatment of individuals based on their race, ethnicity, and other factors. Despite the lack of congruence between these two sets of law, the University is bound by both and must comply with both.

Bearing in mind the difficulty of navigating a steady course between state and federal law, the Study Group reviewed analyses the University is currently conducting of admissions processes on all campuses with regard to compliance with federal and state anti-discrimination law. Phase I of this analysis (included in Appendix D) is substantially complete and indicates some areas where additional analysis is advisable. Several analyses are underway now that should further illuminate the results that have been obtained thus far, as well as potential limitations of the statistical model used to produce those results.

Finding/Recommendation 13

The Study Group urges that additional analyses necessary to resolve remaining questions about admissions processes on specific campuses be completed as soon as possible and that, prior to the Fall 2005 admission cycle, campus processes be changed as necessary to address any areas of concern.

Study Group Findings and Recommendations: Clarity and Efficiency

Clarity

The University of California must strive to meet a high standard—higher than that demanded of private institutions—when it comes to explaining to students and parents how the admissions process works and how individual applicants will be reviewed. Many UC communications vehicles have not been thoroughly reviewed and revised for many years—despite multiple changes in the admissions environment. At the same time, the Study Group recognizes that it is inherently difficult to communicate with absolute clarity the complexity of admissions processes at selective institutions and that UC's status as a *multiversity* (i.e., multiple campuses with differing degrees of selectivity) presents particular communications challenges that other institutions do not face. The Study Group also recognizes that it is not possible to provide data that will allow applicants to predict with certainty their likelihood of admission to a given campus.

The implementation of several of the recommendations in this report—for example, better alignment of campus practices to UC policies, more extensive reporting on the annual outcomes of the admissions process, and increased commonality of definitions and processes across the campuses—will enhance public understanding of the admissions process.

In addition, during its deliberations, the Study Group heard presentations from the administration regarding work underway to identify and provide information about admissions and eligibility requirements and admissions processes that students and their parents will find more helpful and more understandable. These efforts include research with focus groups to identify applicants' information needs; conversion of the application to a web-based form; simplification of publications; and increasing the clarity and volume of information on University websites. Some of this work is already complete; other aspects cannot be completed for the upcoming admission cycle due to the long lead times needed for some publication cycles.

Finding/Recommendation 14

The Study Group endorses current efforts to improve the clarity of the eligibility and admissions processes and urges the Office of the President to complete its revision of UC admissions publications and other communications tools in time for full implementation no later than the Fall 2006 admission cycle.

Efficiency

The number of applications UC campuses receive has increased rapidly in recent years. Total applications increased by an average of 5 percent annually from 2000 to 2003—when UC received nearly 77,000 total unduplicated freshman applications—and many individual campuses have seen even greater percentage increases. Because each applicant applies to multiple campuses, the total number of admissions evaluations that must be completed is far larger: 278,000 in 2003 across the eight general campuses. In addition, because applicants must first satisfy UC eligibility requirements, UC's applicant pool tends to be far more qualified than those of other public institutions that receive large numbers of applications. This in turn means campuses must review individual applicants' qualifications very carefully.

These factors make controlling the cost of the admissions process challenging. However, efficiencies put in place to automate aspects of the process that can be handled electronically and to reduce redundancies among campus evaluations of the same applicant hold promise for minimizing cost increases, despite anticipated growth in the volume of applications. The University has made substantial progress in making the admissions process more cost-efficient. One example of recent innovations is the planned implementation for Fall 2005 of the all-electronic application, which—while not without substantial technical challenges—is critical to the University's success in streamlining the admissions process.

Under the auspices of the University's Admissions Processing Task Force, the University proposes to take additional steps to streamline the admissions process. These changes, which were approved earlier this year by BOARS and the campus Vice Chancellors for Student Affairs, would eliminate unnecessary duplication of tasks that can be accomplished electronically (e.g., checking eligibility status), standardize how various factors considered in the admissions process are defined and evaluated, and lay the ground work for actual sharing of application reading among the campuses—thus reducing the need for campuses to conduct multiple readings of files for applicants who apply to more than one campus.

Finding/Recommendation 15

The Study Group urges the faculty, the Office of the President, and the campuses to move ahead quickly in streamlining campus processes, using technology to eliminate unnecessary duplication of effort, and reducing the total number of times files must be read. The Study Group requests that BOARS and the Office of the President report back to The Regents on the progress of this work.

Appendix A

Study Group Charge Letter and Membership List

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October 30, 2003

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Robert C. Dynes President

MEMBERS, ELIGIBILITY AND ADMISSIONS STUDY GROUP

Dear Colleagues:

Thank you for agreeing to serve on the Study Group to examine undergraduate eligibility and admissions implementation issues and processes that the University of California will face during the remainder of this decade. As you know, the suggestion for the Study Group was made by Regent Joanne Kozberg, and I have asked Regent Kozberg and Senior Vice President Bruce B. Darling to serve as the Group's co-chairs. I very much appreciate your taking the time to serve, and I enclose a membership list for your information.

From its inception, the mission of the University of California has been to enroll a student body that both encompasses the most academically qualified of California's high school graduates and that reflects the broad diversity of the state's population. Throughout its history, UC has taken bold steps to achieve this goal by reaching out to students from all regions of the state, working closely with the state's most impoverished schools, ensuring that eligibility and admissions policies consider merit in multifaceted ways, and creating multiple paths for eligible students to enter the University of California.

Never before in the University's long history has this mission been more challenging or important to fulfill. Challenging, because the University must find new ways to accommodate this decade's surge in California high school graduates seeking a higher education. Important, because of the contributions the University makes to the vitality of California's economy and to quality of life for its present and future generations. All will be affected by how well California and its institutions of higher education provide opportunities for its young people. At the same time, there are a number of other eligibility and admissions issues that will have an impact on the University's ability to achieve its mission.

Therefore, I am charging this study group with the task of examining and providing input to the Academic Senate and the Board of Regents on the following matters, keeping in mind the historic tradition of shared governance in which admissions is the prerogative of the faculty:

- 1. Eligibility policies and criteria and related issues that may be raised as part of the forthcoming California Postsecondary Education Commission student eligibility study.
- 2. Implementation of existing Regental eligibility and admission policies.

Members, Eligibility and Admissions Study Group October 30, 2003 Page 2

3. Methods and procedures to achieve greater efficiencies in the University's admissions process. This will include ways to more clearly articulate and communicate to the citizens of California the University's eligibility criteria and admissions policies, as well as the implementation of those policies that serve as the basis for selecting candidates for admission to UC's campuses from among the many qualified applicants.

In undertaking these tasks, members of the Study Group will familiarize themselves with existing policies and implementation procedures. Statistical data will need to be assembled to understand the current facts and to assess procedures and effectiveness.

Furthermore, the study should be guided by the following principles:

- First, the University is a public institution with a unique and historic mission, perhaps best expressed by Regents' resolution RE-28, which states that, "The University shall seek out and enroll, on each of its campuses, a student body that demonstrates high academic achievement or exceptional personal talent, and that encompasses the broad diversity of backgrounds characteristic of California."
- Second, the quality of the University, the foundation of which is set forth in the California Master Plan for Higher Education, must be maintained.
- Third, the University must continue to recognize that competition for admission to the nation's finest universities has never been more intense and this causes considerable anxiety for parents and students. While we cannot alter these circumstances, the University of California has an obligation to its applicants and their parents to consider how to increase the transparency of the admission process for each campus and to measure the academic impact of all facets of Comprehensive Review. To that end, the University should explore how better to share this information with the academic community and the public.
- Fourth, Comprehensive Review will remain the policy of the University, requiring every applicant to be evaluated in a broad range of academically relevant areas and in light of the educational opportunities available to them. This is the same kind of rigorous, individualized review that other highly selective institutions across the country have relied on for many years.

My goal is for the Eligibility and Admissions Study Group to complete its work by March 2004. I believe its efforts will do much to foster a common understanding about these matters and will better inform the discussions of the Academic Senate, The Regents and others involved in the process of making choices about eligibility and admissions during the coming year.

Sincerely,

Robert C. Dynes

President

Enclosure

cc: Regent Kozberg

Senior Vice President Darling

Eligibility and Admissions Study Group Membership List

Regent Richard Blum

Regent John Davies

Regent Odessa Johnson

Regent Joanne Kozberg (co-chair)

Regent Monica Lozano

Regent John Moores

Chancellor Albert Carnesale

Chancellor MRC Greenwood

Academic Council Chair Lawrence Pitts

Board of Admissions and Relations with Schools (BOARS) Chair Barbara Sawrey

Student Regent-designate Jodi Anderson

UC Student Association Chair Matt Kaczmarek

Provost and Senior Vice President C. Judson King

Senior Vice President Bruce Darling (co-chair)

Executive Vice Chancellor and Provost Paul Gray

Vice Chancellor Manuel Gomez

Dr. Patrick S. Hayashi

Appendix B

Background Information on UC Eligibility

B1	Policy Foundation and Historical Development of UC Eligibility Requirements
B2	Chronology of Events Related to Freshman Eligibility and Admissions Criteria
В3	Characteristics of Admitted Students Across the UC Eligibility Pool
B4	Admission by Exception

Policy Foundation and Historical Development of **UC** Eligibility Requirements

Policy Foundation

- Beginning with its charter in the 1868 Organic Act, UC was conceived of as a selective institution, admitting only those students who could be expected to successfully complete a degree, and as an egalitarian one, actively seeking students from all parts of the state and admitting women to its earliest classes on an equal footing with men.
- Also in the Organic Act, UC was charged as the accrediting agency for high schools, establishing its critical role in the identification of an appropriate college preparatory curriculum and the certification of the quality of courses within that curriculum.
- Students were originally identified for admission based on oral interviews with faculty. In 1884, The Regents recognized the authority of the Academic Senate to set admission policy. In 1939, the Board of Admissions and Relations with Schools (BOARS) was established upon the merger of two predecessor committees.
- Throughout the University's history, its promulgation of curricular requirements (which evolved by the 1930s into the predecessor to the current "a-g" requirements) and certification of college preparatory courses that meet those requirements have served to set consistent and clear standards for California high schools about the minimum academic preparation needed for college-bound students.
- Together, the University's set of required courses and the "scholarship requirement" that students achieve a minimum grade point average (GPA) in these courses, have functioned as a "road map" to students aspiring to attend UC and, since the 1960s, a guarantee of admission to those who meet the threshold requirements. Throughout the University's history, eligibility has been based entirely on academic qualifications generally expressed in clear quantitative standards.
- At the same time that the University's criteria have provided a "bright line" establishing who was eligible for UC and who was not, the faculty as early as 1884 recognized the need to admit students in exception to these standards, in order to provide opportunity for talented students from throughout the state who might not have had access to a high-quality college preparatory curriculum, but showed academic promise. At different points in UC history, these alternate paths have included admission upon recommendation of the high school principal, admission for students ranking in the top 10 percent of their high school class (discontinued in 1962), and admission for students who scored very high on various admission tests.

Historical Development of Eligibility Requirements: 1960 – 1996

- In 1960, the Master Plan for Higher Education added an additional function for the University's freshman eligibility requirements: rationing freshman access to the University to meet the Plan's newly enunciated goal that UC should draw students from the top 12.5 percent of California's public high school graduates (as well as equivalently qualified private high school graduates).
- Beginning in the late 1950s and continuing through the 1970s, studies conducted by the California Postsecondary Education Commission (CPEC) and its predecessor agencies consistently found that roughly 15 percent of California's public high school graduates met UC's eligibility criteria. In response to these studies, BOARS tightened eligibility requirements by:
 - eliminating many "alternative" paths in 1962;
 - requiring all students to submit scores from the SAT I or ACT and three "achievement tests" (now known as the SAT IIs) in 1968; and
 - establishing the UC eligibility index in 1979.

In 1979, the minimum GPA in college preparatory courses for UC entrance was 2.78, no minimum SAT I/ACT score was required for applicants with a GPA of 3.3 or higher, and scores from the SAT IIs were not considered in the index.

- CPEC, in its eligibility studies of 1983 and 1986, identified a new category of high school graduates: students who were "potentially eligible" by virtue of the fact that they had met the University's curricular and scholarship requirements, although they had not completed the full test pattern. This definition of eligibility allowed the University to avoid relaxing academic standards despite the fact that only 7 percent of graduates in 1983 and 9.1 percent in 1986 met the full pattern of existing requirements. The policy rationale for including the potentially eligible in UC's eligibility pool was grounded in admission practice at the time: during the 1980s, admissions officers on six of the University's eight undergraduate campuses admitted significant numbers of applicants on a conditional basis, working with them (sometimes throughout the summer prior to their enrollment) to ensure that they completed the testing requirement and any other deficiencies so as to be fully eligible at the time of enrollment.
- By the late 1980s, largely in response to increased demand, the practice of conditionally admitting "potentially eligible" applicants had ended on most UC campuses. Reflecting this change in practice, CPEC in its 1990 Eligibility Study reverted to its original definition of eligibility (which excluded the "potentially eligible"). Using this definition, CPEC found 12.3 percent of 1990 graduates were eligible.

To ensure academic quality, BOARS during the 1990s raised the minimum GPA in the eligibility index to 2.82 and added requirements in math, science, and elective courses. In 1997, CPEC's Eligibility Study of California's 1996 graduates found that only 11.1 percent of California's public high school graduates met UC's eligibility requirements.

Eligibility Policy Development (1997 to present) and Current Characteristics of the Eligibility Pool

Following its review of the 1996 study, and based on studies that demonstrated that the SAT I was a
relatively weaker predictor of academic performance in the freshman year, BOARS added SAT II scores
to the eligibility index and weighted them twice as heavily as SAT I/ACT scores. Requiring SAT II
scores of all eligible applicants reduced confusion over the existence of a "potentially eligible" pool
because it was no longer possible for students to meet the requirements of the Eligibility Index without

presenting scores on the SAT II. These changes and the overall findings of the 1996 CPEC Eligibility Study were discussed with The Regents at three Board meetings in 1998 and 1999.

- To respond to the 1996 CPEC Eligibility Study finding that only 11.1 percent of California's public high school graduates met UC's eligibility requirements, UC was faced with a need to expand the eligibility pool. Rather than relaxing its course, scholarship, or testing requirements, BOARS proposed a new "path" to eligibility: Eligibility in the Local Context (ELC), which identified the top 4 percent of graduates in every public and accredited private high school in California, based on grades earned in "a-g" courses taken through the end of the 11th grade. ELC was adopted by The Regents in 1999. Subsequent studies have shown that virtually all of the students identified as ELCeligible have also earned the grades and test scores necessary to achieve eligibility in the statewide context.
- Studies of eligible students admitted to the University in recent years indicate that the majority of eligible applicants substantially exceed minimum eligibility requirements and that students are graduating from UC at higher rates than at any time in the University's history.
- In July 2003, following extensive study on the part of BOARS and approval by The Regents, UC adopted a new testing policy covering use of new admissions tests being developed now by ACT, Inc. and the College Board, as well as broader curricular coverage in the pattern of five test scores applicants must submit. In doing so, BOARS tied the testing requirement more closely to the fundamental purpose the eligibility requirements have traditionally served: to enunciate standards for college preparation and communicate these standards to students and high schools. These requirements will take effect for students entering in the Fall 2006 term. BOARS has recommended reweighting of the individual components of the test portion of the Eligibility Index but will not develop a new Index until additional data on the new tests are available. BOARS has recommended that this work be done in concert with the development of revised criteria, if necessary, in response to the 2003 CPEC Eligibility Study, so as to avoid the confusion for students, parents, and schools associated with changing requirements multiple times.
- A CPEC study of eligibility rates for 2003 California public high school graduates is due to be completed in spring 2004. Following traditional practice, BOARS over the coming academic year will review the findings of this study, identify potential changes needed to the eligibility criteria, develop recommendations, and present these for approval to The Regents. In order to give students and high schools adequate notice, these requirements would be phased in over the coming years.

Chronology of Events Related to Freshman Eligibility and Admissions Criteria

- 1868 Organic Act set pluralistic goals that would form the basis for admissions policy including:
 - 1. The admission of students should be free of sectarian influences.
 - 2. Admissions, and all other aspects of University management, should be free of political partisanship.
 - 3. The University of California should be tuition-free to all residents of the state.
 - 4. The University should draw students from all parts of the state.
 - University admissions should be selective, admitting students who have the ability to successfully complete a degree. (Note: Selective admissions distinguished UC from most land-grant universities and colleges, which were open to nearly anyone who applied.
 - Women should be admitted into the University on equal terms with men.)
- 1869-81 Oral interviews conducted at Berkeley by faculty in specific subject areas, exceptions in selected subject areas granted by authority of the faculty.
- 1881 Written examinations in all required subject areas offered in schools outside the Bay Area.
- 1884 The Regents formally recognize the authority of the Academic Senate to set admissions policy, subject to Regental approval, including the development and administration of examinations and the accreditation of California's high school curriculum to substitute for written and oral examinations. Two general paths for freshman admission: (1) regular admission based on course requirements, high school graduation, and the recommendation of the principal; and (2) "admission by exception" to recognize the differing programs and quality of the state's developing high schools, and to provide greater geographic and socioeconomic diversity in the student body.
- 1919 Agreement with high school representatives allows for any graduate of an accredited high school, "with satisfactory scholarship record," to be admitted "unconditionally" on the basis of the recommendation of the high school principal. This agreement ends subject requirements for these students.
- 1920 Academic Senate reorganizes its four existing committees vested by The Regents to set admissions policy into one: the Board of Admissions. The Senate retains the Committee on Schools to accredit high schools. The Board of Admissions had wide authority to set admissions criteria and to oversee the activities of admissions officers.
- 1928 Prerequisite subject areas reestablished with a uniform requirement for all students seeking admission to the University.

- 1939 Academic Senate merges the functions of the Committee on Schools into the Board of Admissions, creating the Board of Admissions and Relations with Schools (BOARS).
- The Committee for the Restudy of the Needs of California in Higher Education estimates that the top one-fifth (20 percent) of public high school students are eligible for UC based on interviews with high school principals (no statistical analysis). This report also shows that by this time, UC recognized the principle of "admission by examination by permitting students who have completed all prescribed subjects with grades of C or better, but are deficient in scholarship average, to qualify by making at least average scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test and on three achievement tests of the College Entrance Examination Board examination."
- The Study of the Need for Additional Centers of Public Higher Education in California finds 11.4 percent of California public high school graduates eligible for UC and 44 percent eligible for CSU. The study concludes that further raising standards for admission to restrict enrollment at UC would be counterproductive because "the qualities of leadership so important to success in business and the professions are not necessarily confined" to a smaller percentage of the high school graduating class.
- 1959 University requires SAT for all students from non-UC accredited schools and experimentally tests all freshmen.
- Master Plan for Higher Education proposes reduction in proportion of students eligible for UC to 12.5 percent and for CSU to 33.3 percent. (A 1959 study undertaken as part of the Master Plan process had indicated the University's admissions requirements resulted in approximately the top 15 percent of public high school graduates being eligible for UC while about 50 percent of public high school graduates were eligible for CSU.)
- Master Plan's Technical Committee on Selection and Retention of Students analyzes high school records of 15,600 students from the class of 1961 and finds 14.8 percent eligible for UC and 43.4 percent eligible for CSU.
- New UC admissions standards put in place to implement Master Plan reduction from 15 percent to 12.5 percent. Primarily these standards eliminate alternative methods for becoming eligible, including a "highest 10 percent in class" path to admission.
- BOARS agrees to end UC accreditation of California high schools at the request of school officials and the Western Association of Schools and Colleges.
- Applications for UC diverted from the Office of the President to the first choice campus of the applicant. BOARS grants significant powers to campus admissions officers to make individual decisions.
- Nation's first "Educational Opportunity Program" established at Berkeley to help recruit and retain students from disadvantaged backgrounds.
- 1966 Coordinating Council for Higher Education (CCHE) analyzes high school transcripts from the graduating class of 1966 and finds 14.6 percent eligible for UC and 35.2 percent eligible for CSU.
- 1968 UC introduces a new policy that requires all freshman applicants to submit scores from the SAT I or ACT and three Achievement tests (now called SAT II: Subject Tests): one in

English composition, one in math, and one in social studies or foreign language. Applicants with 'a-f' GPAs of 3.1 or above are considered qualified while applicants with GPAs between 3.00 and 3.09 are required to have a minimum total test score of 2500 on the SAT and three Achievement tests.

- 1970 Legislature enacts statute on UC and CSU admissions priorities that gives higher priority to community college transfers than to entering freshmen. UC tells legislature that its policies are designed to accommodate all "qualified" applicants, though not necessarily to "the campus of the applicant's first preference." UC adopts common date for accepting applications and procedures for redirecting applications to "campuses of alternate choice."
- 1974 The goal of wide representation of Californians within the undergraduate population of the University leads to endorsement by the Academic Senate and formal approval by The Regents of the principle that "Undergraduate admissions of the University should reflect the general ethnic, sexual and economic composition of California high school graduates."
- 1976 California Postsecondary Education Commission (CPEC) analyzes high school transcripts from the graduating class of 1975 and finds 14.8 percent eligible for UC and 35 percent eligible for CSU.
- 1979 Beginning with the Class of 1979, a sliding scale "Eligibility Index" based on ACT or SAT scores is introduced. The Index requires a minimum ACT or SAT test score for applicants with an "a-f" GPA between 2.78 and 3.29. Although test scores are required of all students, no minimum test score is required for students with a GPA of 3.3 or higher.
- 1983 By 1983 the University had increased the English subject requirement from three to four years. Additionally, the University revised the SAT II requirement to include one examination in writing, one in mathematics, and a third examination in an area of the applicant's choice: English literature, science, social studies, or language other than English.
- 1983 CPEC analyzes high school transcripts from the graduating class of 1983 and finds 13.2 percent eligible for UC and 29.6 percent eligible for CSU. This finding incorporates a new definition that includes for the first-time students who have met all of the course and GPA requirements but do not have a full test pattern. Of the 13.2 percent defined as "eligible," 7 percent meet the traditional definition of eligible and 6.2 percent are identified as "potentially" eligible although they have not taken one or more of the required exams.
- 1986 CPEC analyzes high school transcripts from the graduating class of 1986 and, using the same definitions as in the 1983 study, finds 14.1 percent eligible for UC and 27.5 percent eligible for CSU. Of the 14.1 percent eligible for UC, 9.1 percent are "fully" eligible, and 5 percent are "potentially" eligible. The higher eligibility rate results exclusively from the increase in the proportion of graduates who are eligible and completed all of the admission test requirements. By 1986, the University introduced more rigorous course requirements: the Mathematics subject requirement was raised from two to three years, the number of approved electives was expanded from one to two years, and students were required to complete at least seven of the 15 mandatory courses in the final two years of high school.

NOTE: CPEC Study reports prior to 1990 do not use the terms "fully" and "potentially" eligible to classify students. The categories are shown in 1986 as "Eligible with all requirements completed" and "Eligible but missing test results," respectively. In 1983, the categories were listed as "Eligible and admissible" vs. "Eligible but not directly admissible because of no test results."

1988

In May, The Regents, upon the recommendation of the University president and BOARS, adopt new UC policy on undergraduate admissions that formally articulates UC's "historic commitment to provide places within the University to all eligible applicants who are residents of California." It says that UC seeks to enroll a student body that "demonstrates high academic achievement or exceptional personal talent, and that encompasses the broad diversity of cultural, racial, geographic, and socioeconomic backgrounds characteristic of California." Policy directs each campus to develop procedures for selection from eligible applicants that are consistent with these principles. Selection guidelines published by OP in July specify 40–60 percent of admitted students should be selected on the basis of "academic" criteria and remaining freshmen at each campus selected on the basis of a combination of "academic" and "supplemental" criteria. Guidelines also include provisions for those who cannot be accommodated (alternative major, deferred admission, community college alternative, and referral to another campus).

1990

CPEC analyzes high school transcripts from the graduating class of 1990 and finds 12.3 percent are "fully" eligible and 6.5 percent are "potentially" eligible. Given that the practice of working with students in the latter category to help them achieve full eligibility has been discontinued, CPEC acknowledges that the appropriate pool of graduates from which the University should be drawing its freshmen is the fully eligible pool, not the combination of the fully and potentially eligible pools. UC eligibility is thus determined to be 12.3 percent. To preserve comparability with the two reports issued in the 1980s using a different definition, CPEC coins the term "historical" eligibility rate to describe the 18.8 percent combined pool of fully and potentially eligible graduates.

1990

UC increases course requirements for laboratory science and history/social science, effective for students entering fall 1994.

UC adopts new policy on admission by exception in response to Master Plan recommendation. Allows up to 6 percent to be admitted by exception to eligibility requirements (1989) Master Plan revision designated at least 4 percent for underrepresented minority students).

1992

The UC freshmen Eligibility Index revised to require students to achieve a minimum GPA of 2.82 instead of 2.78.

1996

CPEC analyzes high school transcripts from the graduating class of 1996 and finds 11.1 percent fully eligible for UC and 29.6 percent eligible for CSU. In addition, 9.4 percent are identified as "potentially" eligible for UC. Increases in the proportion of students who have completed the course pattern with acceptable grades but have not taken the necessary admission tests reflects changes made to CSU course requirements that bring them into alignment with UC requirements.

1996

New policy on undergraduate admission adopted to conform with SP-1. "Academic" admissions criteria to be used to admit 50 to 75 percent of each class and "supplemental" admissions criteria to be used in conjunction with the academic criteria to admit the remaining 25 to 50 percent of each entering class. Supplemental criteria altered to eliminate race and ethnicity.

1996

UC modifies policy on "admission by exception" to conform with SP-1. Up to 6 percent of the admitted class may be admitted by exception, with up to 4 percent drawn from "disadvantaged students" and up to 2 percent from other students. Disadvantaged students defined as "students from low socioeconomic backgrounds or students having experienced limited educational opportunities."

- 1999 Adoption of the Eligibility in the Local Context policy, designed to bring UC's eligibility rate back up to 12.5 percent by reaching out to very high-achieving students from schools that may not traditionally have sent substantial numbers of applicants to UC.
- 2000 Two changes made to UC's eligibility requirements; the addition of one year of required coursework in the Visual and Performing Arts (effective for the fall 2003 entering freshmen class) and adjustments to the Eligibility Index to include SAT II scores in the Index and to weigh them more heavily relative to the ACT/SAT I scores.
- 2001 Regents rescind SP-1 and reaffirm "that the Academic Senate shall determine the conditions for admission to the University, subject to the approval of The Regents, as provided in Standing Order 105.2. Pending any changes that The Regents might approve, the provisions for admission shall be those outlined in the Guidelines for Implementation of University Policy on Undergraduate Admissions, which were adopted in July 1996 and revised in May 2000."
- 2001 Regents, upon recommendation of the faculty and the President, adopt "comprehensive review." Comprehensive review changes the way in which campuses select their students from the UC-eligible pool, allowing all students to be considered on the basis of a single, comprehensive set of selection criteria.
- 2003 BOARS recommends and The Regents adopt new testing policy authorizing the use of new admissions tests under development by ACT, Inc. and the College Board, together with three SAT II tests to be taken from different subject areas represented in the UC "a-g" requirements. Test scores to be weighted evenly relative to one another in the test score portion of the Eligibility Index.
- 2003 CPEC, with the assistance of UC and CSU, begins study of eligibility rates for 2003 graduates.

Characteristics of Admitted Students Across the UC Eligibility Pool

Summary

The vast majority of students admitted as freshmen to the University of California are extremely well qualified: their high school grades and admissions test scores place them in the top segments of the UC Eligibility Index. Among eligible students, those with lower GPAs and test scores tend to have substantially higher rates of socioeconomic and educational disadvantage than those with higher grades and test scores. Specific findings of this analysis include:

- 75 percent of admitted students have high school grade-point averages (GPAs) of 3.5 or greater.
- For students in the bottom half of the Eligibility Index, higher test scores tend to compensate for lower grades and vice-versa. For example, students admitted with GPAs between 3.20 and 3.24 have an average SAT I score of 1104, while those admitted with GPAs between 2.85 and 2.89 have an average SAT I score of 1214.
- Students eligible for UC under the Eligibility in the Local Context (ELC) program (which admits the top 4 percent of students from every high school) are concentrated in the top GPA range of the Eligibility Index, but they are represented in roughly equal proportions across all test score ranges of the Index.
- In the lower test score ranges, a larger proportion of admitted students have experienced socioeconomic or educational disadvantage. For example, 75 percent of students with average SAT I test scores between 415 and 425 come from families in which neither parent has a four-year college degree, whereas among students with average test scores of 580 or greater, only 29 percent come from such families. (The charts on pages 6-8 contain a more complete presentation of the inverse relationship between socioeconomic/educational disadvantage and test scores.)

Background

"Eligibility in the Statewide Context" is the path by which most students become eligible for freshman admission to the University of California. This path has three requirements: (i) students must satisfactorily complete 15 units of high school coursework across six subject areas, referred to as the "a-g" subjects, (ii) students must take the SAT I or ACT examination and three SAT II subject examinations (in writing, mathematics, and a third subject of the student's choice), and (iii) students must achieve a minimum combination of GPA and admissions test scores, as designated by the UC Eligibility Index. Under this Index, students in every GPA range must attain a minimum test score total, where the total is defined as: [SAT I

¹ Under UC and state policy, UC establishes criteria that define the top 12.5 percent of the state's public high school graduates. These students are deemed "UC eligible" and UC has historically guaranteed that all eligible students will be offered admission to at least one campus. Other paths to UC eligibility are (i) ELC, under which the top 4 percent of students from each high school are UC eligible, and (ii) Eligibility by Examination Alone, under which students qualify for UC based only upon admissions test scores.

Verbal score + SAT I Math score] + [2 X (SAT II Writing score + SAT II Math score + SAT II 3rd Subject score)]. The first two columns in the table at right present this Index. The third column contains the average test score that, if achieved on each individual test, would produce the corresponding test score total. Since individual tests are scored on a range of 200-800, this average score serves as a convenient reference for interpreting the Eligibility Index.

The diagram on page 4 displays the UC Eligibility Index graphically. The horizontal axis indicates "a-g" GPA and the vertical axis indicates average test score. Students whose GPA and test scores place them in the shaded region do not qualify for Eligibility in the Statewide Context. Students whose GPA and test scores place them in the unshaded region, at the upper right of the graph, are eligible to attend UC (provided they successfully complete the full "a-g" course pattern).

UC Eligibility Index				
	Test			
	Score	Test Score		
A-G GPA	Total	Average		
3.50	3120	390		
3.45	3128	391		
3.40	3152	394		
3.35	3192	399		
3.30	3248	406		
3.25	3320	415		
3.20	3408	426		
3.15	3512	439		
3.10	3616	452		
3.05	3720	465		
3.00	3840	480		
2.95	3984	498		
2.90	4160	520		
2.85	4384	548		
2.80	4640	580		

Analysis

The Eligibility Index provides a convenient basis for examining the distribution of academic and socioeconomic characteristics across the pool of admitted students. Specifically, we can divide students into groups based on either their GPAs or their test score averages. Dividing students into groups according to GPA would vertically segment the region, in the diagram, that designates eligible students; dividing students by test score average would horizontally segment this region.

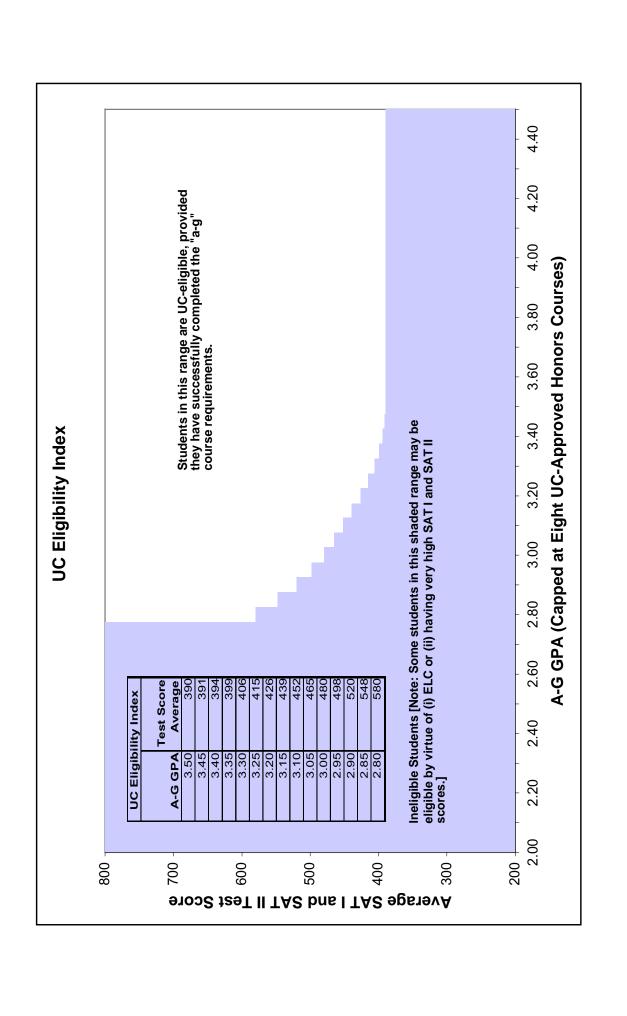
The table on page 5 presents the distribution, along with academic and socioeconomic characteristics, of all students graduating from California public high schools in 2003 who were regularly admitted as freshmen to a UC campus and who met the Eligibility Index.² As the table shows, a large majority of admitted students have GPAs and test scores that place them at the "top" of the Eligibility Index: 75 percent of admitted students fall in the top GPA segment (3.50 and above), and 57 percent of admitted students fall in the top test score segment (580 and above).³ Furthermore, in the lower GPA segments, average test scores rise as GPA declines, and test scores rival or surpass those of the high GPA students. Similarly, in the lower test score segments, average GPA rises as test scores decline, and GPA rivals or surpasses the GPA for students with higher test scores.

Since ELC-eligible students come from the top 4 percent of their high school class, as ranked by "a-g" GPA, these students reside overwhelmingly in the top GPA segment of the Eligibility Index. These same students, however, are distributed fairly evenly across SAT segments, constituting 12 to 18 percent of each segment except for the topmost (of which they constitute 28 percent). Similarly, underrepresented minorities (URMs) are distributed fairly evenly across both the GPA and test-score segments, except that they constitute a smaller percentage of the topmost segments. The very lowest test-score segments contain higher proportions of both ELC and URM students, but these statistics should be interpreted cautiously because these segments contain very few total students.

We can also examine the distribution of admitted students according to socioeconomic characteristics that help describe the circumstances of students' achievement. The table on page 5, and the charts that follow, present data on (i) average parental income, (ii) parental education, and (iii) rank of high school as determined by the California Department of Education's "Academic Performance Index" (API). Across GPA bands,

² Eligible students who did not apply to UC, students admitted under the ELC program or by test scores alone who were not also statewide eligible, and ineligible students admitted by exception are not included in this table. (See footnote 1.) ³ Since all eligible applicants are admitted, this table also suggests that a large majority of *eligible*, not just admitted, students have GPAs and test scores that place them at the top of the Eligibility Index.

average income is essentially flat, as are the proportion of students for whom neither parent has a four-year college degree and the proportion of students who come from the bottom 40 percent of California public high schools. Across test score bands, however, the pattern differs: students from lower bands are more likely to face economic or educational disadvantage. The chart on page 6 demonstrates that students in the lower testscore bands come from lower-income families. For example, average parental income for students with a test score average between 406 and 414 is \$40,116; average income for those with a test score average of 580 or greater is \$98,309. Similarly, the charts on pages 7 and 8 show that students in the lower test-score segments are more likely to have less educated parents and to have attended lower-performing high schools.



		_	UC Syst	temwide (Undu	Distrik plicated	a Admit	f Regula s, Public	arly Adn c High S	mwide Distribution of Regularly Admitted Applica (Unduplicated Admits, Public High Schools Only)	UC Systemwide Distribution of Regularly Admitted Applicants, 2003 (Unduplicated Admits, Public High Schools Only)	2003			
					By G	3PA Segm	ent of the E	By GPA Segment of the Eligibility Pool	ol					
											Neither	oN	Low API	Low API
Index Group							ELC % of		URM % of		Parent	B.A." %	School	School
(By GPA			Average	Average	Average	ELC	Index	URM	Index	Average	has B.A.	of Index	(Bottom	% of
Segment)	Number	% of Total	HSGPA	SATI	SATII	Students	Group	Students	Group	Income (\$)	Degree	Group	40%)	Group
2.80	29	%0	2.81	1257	1904	0	%0	11	16%	97,952	19	28%	6	13%
2.85	137	%0	2.86	1214	1813	0	%0	20	15%	114,169	43	31%	80	%9
2.90	236	1%	2.91	1178	1759	_	%0	49	21%	98,520	26	41%	30	13%
2.95	239	1%	2.95	1157	1729	_	%0	58	24%	95,302	104	44%	42	18%
3.00	712	2%	3.02	1142	1709	~	%0	156	22%	93,516	288	40%	143	20%
3.05	258	1%	3.07	1124	1673	7	%0	140	25%	85,776	233	42%	26	17%
3.10	673	2%	3.12	1120	1677	0	%0	186	28%	80,989	301	45%	131	19%
3.15	799	2%	3.17	1113	1667	2	1%	199	25%	84,060	361	45%	162	20%
3.20	946	2%	3.21	1104	1656	~	%0	234	25%	82,568	330	41%	199	21%
3.25	1174	3%	3.27	1105	1654	80	1%	311	76%	81,136	552	47%	270	23%
3.30	1317	3%	3.32	1116	1674	80	1%	336	76%	83,013	571	43%	274	21%
3.35	1285	3%	3.37	1112	1664	12	1%	325	25%	81,279	260	44%	275	21%
3.40	1438	3%	3.41	1123	1679	29	2%	325	23%	84,627	641	45%	311	22%
3.45	1297	3%	3.46	1130	1696	26	2%	321	25%	83,984	582	45%	264	20%
3.50	33440	75%	3.92	1217	1835	9782	29%	2009	18%	86,157	12743	38%	6703	20%
All	44318	100%	3.76	1194	1797	9876	22%	8678	20%	86,218	17485	39%	8918	20%
					By Test	Score Sec	gment of th	By Test Score Segment of the Eligibility Pool	Pool					
											Neither	oN	Low API	Low API
Index Group							ELC % of		URM % of		Parent	B.A." %	School	School
(By Test Score			Average	Average Average	Average	ELC		URM		Average	has B.A.	of Index	(Bottom	% of
Segment)	Number	Number % of Total HSGP/	HSGPA	SATI	SATII	Students	٦	Students	٦	Income (\$)	Degree	Group	40%)	Group
300	c	60	70 5	790	1170	7	/000	,	/000	237 03	c	/023	c	670/

-							ì				Neither	N. No	Low API	Low API
(By Test Score			Average	Average	Average	ELC	ELC % of Index	URM	UKIM % OF	Average	Parent has B.A.	B.A. % of Index	School (Bottom	scnool % of
Segment)	Number	Number % of Total	HSGPA	SAT	SATII	Students	Group	Students	Group	Income (\$)	Degree	Group	40%)	Group
390	က	%0	3.84	780	1170	-	33%	-	33%	59,467	2	%29	2	%29
391	18	%0	3.74	790	1176	80	44%	1	61%	23,767	17	94%	7	61%
394	39	%0	3.63	802	1187	4	10%	16	41%	58,095	58	74%	29	74%
399	99	%0	3.64	795	1211	10	18%	20	36%	51,716	45	%08	33	29%
406	118	%0	3.61	816	1235	20	17%	45	38%	40,116	93	%62	72	61%
415	214	%0	3.60	847	1256	32	15%	06	42%	47,754	161	75%	122	21%
426	370	1%	3.59	877	1293	53	14%	139	38%	47,276	250	%89	180	49%
439	511	1%	3.57	904	1332	09	12%	177	35%	49,782	360	%02	259	51%
452	727	2%	3.56	927	1370	87	12%	242	33%	55,751	483	%99	327	45%
465	1167	3%	3.57	096	1409	176	15%	372	32%	59,085	715	%19	469	40%
480	1993	4%	3.56	991	1461	254	13%	682	34%	65,941	1180	26%	762	38%
498	2907	%2	3.59	1030	1522	409	14%	959	33%	67,414	1635	%95	686	34%
520	4851	11%	3.62	1077	1598	764	16%	1390	29%	75,277	2502	25%	1359	28%
548	5904	13%	3.67	1132	1690	985	17%	1464	25%	79,964	2712	46%	1400	24%
280	25440	%29	3.86	1300	1975	7013	28%	3070	12%	98,309	7301	78%	2904	11%
₽	44318	100%	3.76	1194	1797	9876	22%	8678	20%	86,218	17485	39%	8918	20%
Note: The data used in these tables consist of fall term,	d in these ta	ables consist or	_	alifornia resi	dent, freshm	ıan applicant	s for whom U	C data contai	ned non-miss	California resident, freshman applicants for whom UC data contained non-missing high school GPA and admissions test scores	GPA and ad	missions test	t scores.	

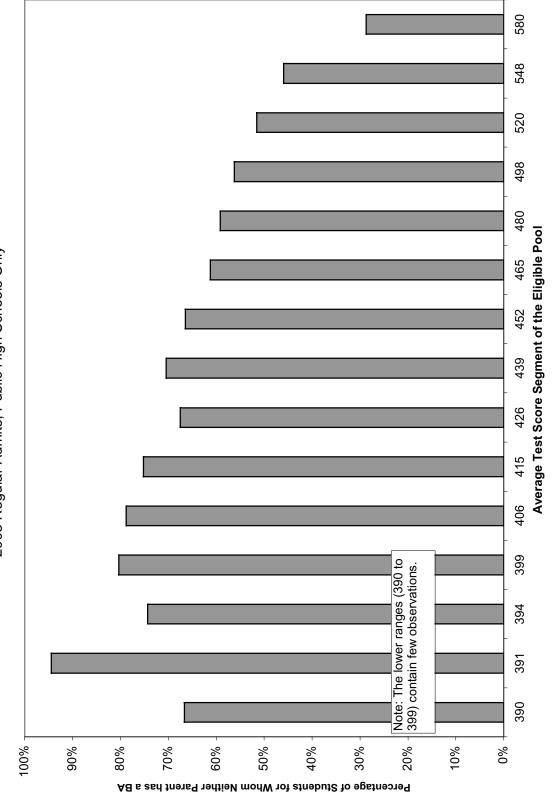
UCOP/SAS: Admissions Research, November 12, 2003

580 548 520 Average Parent Income Within Test Score Segments of the Eligible Pool 2003 Regular Admits, Public High Schools Only 498 480 465 452 426 415 406 Note: The lower ranges (390 to 399) contain few observations. 399 394 391 390 ⊹ \$80,000 \$20,000 \$100,000 \$60,000 \$40,000

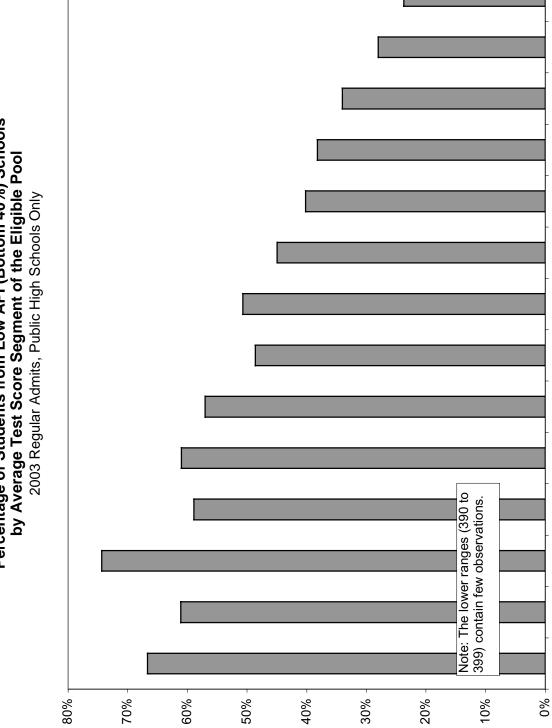
Average Parent Income

Average Test Score Segment of the Eligible Pool

Percentage of Students for Whom Neither Parent has a BA by Average Test Score Segment of the Eligible Pool 2003 Regular Admits, Public High Schools Only



Percentage of Students from Low API (Bottom 40%) Schools by Average Test Score Segment of the Eligible Pool



Percentage of Students from Low API Schools

Average Test Score Segment of the Eligible Pool

Admission by Exception

Throughout its history, UC's eligibility and admissions criteria have consistently acknowledged the value of maintaining some flexibility to admit students who do not meet the University's strict numerical requirements, but nonetheless demonstrate high potential for academic success and leadership. The 1960 Master Plan called for "freshman admission through special procedures outside the basic requirements of recommending units of high school work or aptitude tests or both (such as specials and exceptions to the rules)" for 2 percent of freshman admission at both UC and CSU.

The percentage of admissions by exception (then called "special action" admissions) was increased by UC in 1968 to 4 percent and in 1979 to 6 percent. By the mid-1980s, UC policy (1984) and practice was to use twothirds of the 6 percent (4 percent) for "disadvantaged" students—primarily underrepresented minorities but also low-income students and those who had experienced educational disadvantage—and the other 2 percent for adults, veterans, students with special talents, and for other special circumstances. The 1984 policy also specified a target of 4 percent "special action" in transfer admissions.

In the 1989 Master Plan review, UC and CSU were specifically mandated by the legislature to use at least 4 percent for underrepresented students:

"Beyond the formal definition of regular admission, both segments shall continue to use special admission standards and procedures to enroll at least 4 percent of each first-year class, intending to increase the participation rates of historically underrepresented groups. These students must be assured of adequate support services to facilitate their success, particularly through early outreach and summer bridge programs."

In 1991, UC amended the 1984 policy to target a percentage of *enrolled* rather than *admitted* students. The new targets were 6 percent of new enrolled freshmen and 4 percent of new enrolled transfers. The language was also revised to say "up to" the target percentages and a phrase was added to the policy to state that "students admitted by exception to eligibility requirements have a reasonable potential for success at the University." It retained the provision that up to two-thirds of the 6 percent (4 percent) was for disadvantaged students—defined as "underrepresented minorities or students from low economic or limited educational background."

In 1996, the policy on undergraduate admission by exception was modified to conform to Regents' Resolution SP-1. "Disadvantaged" was redefined as "students from low socio-economic backgrounds or students having experienced limited educational opportunities." The policy also directed campuses to use the thirteen criteria in the 1996 regular admissions policy for evaluating candidates for admission by exception. It further stated that Admission by Exception was to "continue to be used systematically to test alternative methods of selecting students for admission."

In 2002, the legislature's Joint Committee to create a new Master Plan for K-12 and higher education recommended that CSU and UC "should continue to be authorized to admit up to 8 percent and 6 percent, respectively, of their new undergraduates annually through the use of non-traditional criteria." However, particularly as demand from regularly eligible applicants has increased, the number and proportion of students admitted by exception have declined. As recently as fall 1994, roughly 6 percent of newly enrolled freshmen were admitted by exception. By fall 2002, that percentage had declined to less than 2 percent.

Percentage of New Undergraduates Admitted by Exception^a Fall 1992 to Fall 2002

Regents' policy states: "The proportion of students admitted by exception shall be up to 6 percent of newly enrolled freshmen and up to 6 percent of newly enrolled advanced standing students at each campus."

				Fres	hmen				
	UCB %	UCD %	UCI %	UCLA %	UCR ⁵ %	UCSD %	UCSB %	UCSC %	U-wide %
Fall 1992 -	4.9	5.6	4.7	3.9	5.8	2.7	6.4	9.4	5.2
Fall 1993	4.0	6.4	5.3	4.2	11.0	3.8	8.1	8.3	6.0
Fall 1994	2.9	7.5	5.4	3.4	12.9	3.5	8.4	10.1	6.0
Fall 1995	3.3	6.5	4.0	2.8	10.5	0.3	6.0	11.1	4.9
Fall 1996	5.8	3.7	2.9	2.7	8.4	0.7	5.4	8.3	4.3
Fall 1997	4.7	5.6	2.2	2.7	7.2	0.3	3.9	5.0	3.8
Fall 1998	2.7	5.2	1.5	2.3	3.3	0.2	2.4	4.0	2.7
Fall 1999	2.0	4.7	1.6	2.6	0.6	0.2	1.1	3.5	2.1
Fall 2000	1.0	4.6	2.1	2.8	1.3	0.1	1.4	2.3	2.1
Fall 2001	1.9	3.7	1.5	2.5	2.5	0.1	1.5	3.2	2.1
Fall 2002	1.5	3.1	1.1	3.3	0.9	0.0	1.0	2.9	1.8

Transfers UCR b **UCB** UCD UCI **UCLA UCSD UCSB UCSC U-wide** % % % % % % % % % Fall 1992 1.7 6.7 5.5 8.0 9.7 6.8 4.9 4.1 5.8 Fall 1993 2.0 6.5 3.1 6.6 16.2 5.6 8.4 3.3 6.0 Fall 1994 1.9 4.8 4.0 5.7 10.5 4.4 8.2 4.7 5.2 4.2 Fall 1995 2.0 4.9 4.7 3.8 9.1 1.3 5.8 4.1 3.2 Fall 1996 2.5 2.5 2.2 8.6 0.3 5.7 3.0 3.3 Fall 1997 1.3 3.3 2.0 1.2 6.3 0.5 4.9 3.1 2.6 2.5 Fall 1998 1.5 6.5 2.5 7.4 1.4 5.3 1.9 3.6 Fall 1999 2.0 1.1 4.7 3.3 3.3 0.6 5.4 2.7 2.8 Fall 2000 6.9 2.1 0.2 2.1 0.2 4.0 0.7 1.4 1.0 Fall 2001 3.7 1.0 7.1 3.7 2.0 5.3 2.0 2.8 3.3 Fall 2002 2.7 0.8 5.0 1.7 4.8 2.1 3.0 2.1 2.7

- a. Based on fall term enrollment of all freshmen and transfers.
- b. For several years, UC Riverside had a short-term policy of expanding its admits by exception in a campus-specific outreach program to boost enrollments.

Source: Student Academic Services, "Application Flow Report for New Students by Level and Campus," and Corporate Student System Longitudinal databases.

Appendix C

Background Information on Admissions Criteria and Campus-Level Implementation of Comprehensive Review

- C1 Chronology of Events Related to Freshman Admissions Criteria and Processes
- C2 University of California Policy on Undergraduate Admissions
- C3 UC Regents Resolution RE-28
- C4 Guidelines for Implementation of University Policy on Undergraduate Admissions
- C5 Comprehensive Review at the Six Selective UC Campuses

Chronology of Events Related to Freshman Admissions Criteria and Processes

1868	Organic Act directs The Regents to set the "moral and intellectual qualifications for admission."
1869–81	Students admitted based upon oral examinations administered by the faculty.
1881–84	Students admitted based on written examinations.
1885	Regents formally transfer responsibility for admissions to the faculty, subject to final approval by The Regents.
1885–1931	Recommendation from the high school principal (of UC-accredited high schools) allowed to exempt student from requirement for some or all written examinations. After 1919, principal recommendation sufficient in itself for admission.
1931–33	Original "a-f" course pattern established. Students required to complete 10 units of college preparatory coursework and achieve A or B grades for courses taken in grades 10-12.
1934–60	Curricular and scholarship requirements essentially unchanged. Additional "alternative" paths established in 1934; these include placing in the top 10 percent of one's high school class and various exemptions to the requirements (e.g., earning six A or B grades in the last two years, regardless of earlier performance).
1960	All alternative paths except eligibility by examination alone are eliminated to reduce the number of students considered qualified, in keeping with the restrictions of the newly established Master Plan for Higher Education.
1968	Academic Senate recommends changing UC eligibility criteria to require all freshman applicants to submit scores from the SAT and three achievement tests (now called SAT II: Subject Tests): one in English composition, one in math, and one in social studies or foreign language.
1970	UC President's Office establishes November filing period for priority consideration of applications and common procedures for redirecting applications to "campuses of alternate choice." During this period, most UC campuses remain open for applications until full and then redirect applications to other campuses. Most campuses also accept freshman applications for the fall, winter, or spring quarter. Applications of students who cannot be accommodated on the campus of first choice and indicate they are not interested in redirection are returned and the appropriate application fee refunded.
1971	UC Office of the President issues guidelines to campuses confirming previous instructions regarding application deadlines, enrollment targets, and redirection priorities. In addition, the

guidelines specify that for campuses that receive more applications than they can accommodate during the priority filing period, "all applications...will be carefully reviewed" and 50 percent of those admitted "shall be the most highly qualified based upon scholastic criteria." The remaining 50 percent are to be selected based on a "careful review of all remaining applications" that "shall involve the exercise of judgment with respect to each application...based upon such criteria as academic interest, campus programs, hardship factors,...selective recruitment efforts, special achievements and awards, and similar considerations."

The intent of this policy is to distribute highly qualified students to all campuses by ensuring that no one campus is allowed to select more than its share of the academically most well qualified applicants to the system. "Selective recruitment" programs during this period are largely those targeted toward minority and disadvantaged applicants. The 1971 guidelines also establish preferences for state residents and require campuses to reserve 10 percent of the second group of spaces (the precursor to "Tier 2") for appeals from redirected applicants.

1971-86

Eligibility requirements gradually tightened to include more coursework. Admission requirements remain stable, but UC Berkeley and UCLA redirect students to other campuses. UC Santa Cruz also redirects students in its early years, but campus growth is sufficient by 1980s to accommodate all eligible applicants. Campuses vary in the degree to which they enforce application deadlines versus continue to admit students after the priority filing period. All campuses work with individual applicants at the margin of eligibility to complete all tests and courses so as to be eligible at the time of enrollment.

1974

With the endorsement of the Academic Senate, Regents approve the principle that "Undergraduate admissions of the University should reflect the general ethnic, sexual and economic composition of California high school graduates," recognizing the goal of wide representation of Californians within the undergraduate population of the University.

1986

As larger numbers of students are redirected, UC changes application process to the "multiple filing" system, to better accommodate student choice in terms of campuses. Under multiple filing, applicants continue to submit a single application, but it is sent to as many campuses as they wish and considered independently at each. In the first year of implementation, applications to each individual campus increase dramatically. Both UC Berkeley and UCLA now receive significantly more applications than they can accommodate. All other campuses are able to accommodate all UC-eligible applicants, but most are no longer able to counsel marginally eligible applicants so as to make them eligible and therefore admissible.

1988

In May, The Regents adopt a new UC policy on undergraduate admission that formally articulates UC's "historic commitment to provide places within the University to all eligible applicants who are residents of California." It says that UC seeks to enroll a student body that "demonstrates high academic achievement or exceptional personal talent, and that encompasses the broad diversity of cultural, racial, geographic, and socio-economic background characteristics of California." Policy directs each campus to develop procedures for selection from eligible applicants that are consistent with these principles.

In July, OP publishes selection guidelines specifying 40–60 percent of admitted students should be selected on the basis of "academic" criteria ("Tier 1") and remaining freshmen at each campus selected on the basis of a combination of "academic" and "supplemental" criteria ("Tier 2"). Supplemental criteria include "special talents, interests, or experiences that demonstrate unusual promise for leadership, achievement, and service...;" "special

circumstances adversely affecting applicants' life experiences;" and "ethnic identity, gender, and location of residence."

By the late 1980s, both UC Berkeley and UCLA are denying substantial numbers of applicants. As it becomes necessary to draw distinctions among highly qualified applicants, both campuses develop processes for assessing non-academic criteria that rely on comprehensive reading of files. At both campuses, readers assign overall rankings for the Tier 2 review that do not rely on fixed weights for specific factors. Additionally, for determining admission in Tier 1, UCLA begins assessing academic criteria qualitatively, while UC Berkeley continues to use a formula. By the early 1990s, both campuses develop a "matrix" approach to making final selection decisions for Tier 2—that is, for students not admitted in Tier 1, academic and "personal" scores are balanced so that a very high ranking on one scale substitutes for lower rankings on the other.

Through the early 1990s other campuses continue to be able to accommodate all UC-eligible applicants.

Regents adopt Resolution SP-1, eliminating the consideration of race, ethnicity, and gender in the admission process, and increasing the proportion of the admitted class to be selected based on "academic criteria alone" (Tier 1) from 40-60 percent to 50-75 percent. SP-1 also directs the President and Academic Senate to develop new supplemental admissions criteria that give consideration to UC-eligible students who "despite having suffered disadvantage economically or in terms of their social environment...have nonetheless demonstrated sufficient character and determination in overcoming obstacles to warrant confidence that the applicant can pursue a course of study to successful completion."

In response, a joint administrative-faculty Task Force is formed to recommend new admissions criteria and selection guidelines. The Task Force recommends expansion of both "academic" and "supplemental" criteria and development of selection processes that include "a more comprehensive approach to reviewing students' academic accomplishments and personal backgrounds."

New policy on undergraduate admission adopted to conform with SP-1. "Academic" admissions criteria to be used to admit 50-75 percent of each class (Tier 1) and "supplemental" admissions criteria to be used in conjunction with the academic criteria to admit the remaining 25–50 percent (Tier 2) of each entering class. Supplemental criteria altered to eliminate race and ethnicity.

Following adoption of the new guidelines, faculty on each selective campus develop new policies and processes to be implemented for fall 1998. (By this time, six campuses are selective or anticipate being so by 1998.) New campus policies expand academic criteria and pay increased attention to low-income and first-generation college students and to those in low-performing schools. New processes expand qualitative review to a larger number of students. Berkeley and Irvine both develop non-fixed weight evaluation processes (already in place at UCLA) for academic as well as "supplemental" criteria. Davis, San Diego, and Santa Barbara continue to select Tier 1 students using a formula approach. BOARS formally reviews and comments on proposed campus policies. Campuses develop or expand training programs for staff and monitoring processes to ensure reliability and consistency of qualitative review processes.

Regents Resolution SP-1 and Proposition 209 take effect for freshman admission.

1995

1996

2000 Academic Senate recommends revisions to Guidelines for Implementation of University Policy on Undergraduate Admissions to add Eligibility in the Local Context status as an academic criterion.

2001 In February, UC President Richard Atkinson writes to the Academic Sentate, requesting that they consider a policy under which "campuses move away from admission processes focused on quantitative formulas and instead adopt evaluative procedures that look at applicants in a comprehensive...way."

> In May, Regents adopt Resolution RE-28, rescinding Resolution SP-1, and reaffirm "that the Academic Senate shall determine the conditions for admission to the University, subject to the approval of The Regents, as provided in Standing Order 105.2. Pending any changes which The Regents might approve, the provisions for admission shall be those outlined in the Guidelines for Implementation of University Policy on Undergraduate Admissions, which were adopted in July 1996 and revised in May 2000."

In October, Academic Senate endorses BOARS proposal for comprehensive review policy. BOARS presents policy to The Regents for discussion in October and action in November. In November, Regents, upon recommendation of the faculty and the President, adopt "comprehensive review." Regents ask BOARS to report back annually on implementation progress and outcomes.

- 2002 Comprehensive review implemented for students entering in fall 2002 term. In November, BOARS reports to The Regents on first year of implementation.
- 2003 In September, BOARS reports to The Regents on second year of comprehensive review.

Appendix C: Background Information on Admissions Criteria and Campus-Level Implementation of Comprehensive Review

University of California Policy on **Undergraduate Admissions**

The undergraduate admissions policy of the University of California is guided by the University's commitment to serve the people of California and the needs of the state, within the framework of the California Master Plan for Higher Education.

The entrance requirements established by the University follow the guidelines set forth in the Master Plan, which requires that the top one-eighth of the state's high school graduates, as well as those transfer students who have successfully completed specified college work, be eligible for admission to the University of California. These requirements are designed to ensure that all eligible students are adequately prepared for University-level work.

Mindful of its mission as a public institution, the University of California has an historic commitment to provide places within the University for all eligible applicants who are residents of California. The University seeks to enroll, on each of its campuses, a student body that, beyond meeting the University's eligibility requirements, demonstrates high academic achievement or exceptional personal talent, and that encompasses the broad diversity of cultural, racial, geographic, and socio-economic backgrounds characteristic of California.

Because applicant pools differ among the campuses of the University, each campus shall establish procedures for the selection of applicants to be admitted from its pool of eligible candidates. Such procedures shall be consistent with the principles stated above and with other applicable University policies.

Adopted May 25, 1988

Appendix C: Background Information on Admissions Criteria and Campus-Level Implementation of Comprehensive Review

UC Regents Resolution RE-28

Approved

May 16, 2001

THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Future Admissions, Employment, and Contracting Policies – Resolution Rescinding SP-1 and SP-2

WHEREAS, on July 20, 1995, The Regents of the University of California adopted SP-1, a resolution that prohibited the consideration of race, religion, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin as criteria for admission to the University or to any program of study, and SP-2, a resolution that prohibited the consideration of the same attributes in the University's employment and contracting practices; and

WHEREAS, on November 6, 1996, the voters of California passed Proposition 209 which was incorporated into the California Constitution as Article 1, Section 31.

WHEREAS, on February 15, 2001, President Atkinson requested that the Academic Senate conduct a comprehensive review of the University's admissions policies including, among other issues, the use of quantitative formulas, and provide recommendations to The Regents. It is anticipated that the admissions review initiated by President Atkinson, and currently underway by the Academic Senate, will be completed in calendar year 2001.

WHEREAS, some individuals perceive that the University does not welcome their enrollment at its campuses;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT SP-1 AND SP-2 ARE RESCINDED BY THIS RESOLUTION. AND:

A. That the University has complied with and will be governed by Article 1, Section 31 of the California Constitution by treating all students equally in the admissions process without regard to their race, sex, color, ethnicity or national origin, and by treating employees and contractors similarly.

BOARD OF REGENTS May 16, 2001

B. That the University shall seek out and enroll, on each of its campuses, a student body that demonstrates high academic achievement or exceptional personal talent, and that encompasses the broad diversity of backgrounds characteristic of California.

- C. In keeping with longstanding Regents' policy, The Regents reaffirm that the Academic Senate shall determine the conditions for admission to the University, subject to the approval of The Regents, as provided in Standing Order 105.2.
 - Pending any changes which The Regents might approve, the provisions for admission shall be those outlined in the Guidelines for Implementation of University Policy on Undergraduate Admissions, which were adopted in July 1996 and revised in May 2000.
- D. That the University shall have programs available to assist in the retention of all students so as to assure that they successfully complete their education.
- E. That the University's current commitment to outreach programs for California's public elementary and secondary school students shall be pursued on a long-term basis to improve the early educational preparation of students who will seek a college education in the future.
- F. That the University shall undertake new initiatives to improve the transfer of academically prepared students from California's Community Colleges to the University.

Guidelines for Implementation of University Policy on Undergraduate Admissions

I. OVERVIEW

On May 20, 1988, The Regents of the University of California adopted a University of California Policy on Undergraduate Admissions. The Policy states in part that:

"Mindful of its mission as a public institution, the University of California...seeks to enroll, on each of its campuses, a student body that, beyond meeting the University's eligibility requirements, demonstrates high academic achievement or exceptional personal talent, and that encompasses the broad diversity of cultural, racial, geographic, and socio-economic backgrounds characteristic of California."

In December 1995, following passage the previous July of Regents Resolution SP-1, a task force convened by the President of the University reviewed existing Guidelines for the Implementation of University Policy on <u>Undergraduate Admissions</u> and recommended substantive changes. The revised <u>Guidelines</u> were issued in July 1996 and revised in May 2000 to reflect the University's newly adopted Eligibility in the Local Context (ELC) policy.

In May 2001, The Regents adopted Resolution RE-28, which rescinded Resolution SP-1 and reaffirmed the goals of the 1988 Policy as follows:

"the University shall seek out and enroll, on each of its campuses, a student body that demonstrates high academic achievement or exceptional personal talent, and that encompasses the broad diversity of backgrounds characteristic of California."

Following the passage of RE-28, the President asked the Academic Senate to consider the adoption of evaluation procedures that would look at applicants in a comprehensive manner and would utilize a variety of measures of achievement.

The present revision of the Guidelines follows extensive deliberation on the part of the Academic Senate, its Board of Admissions and Relations with Schools (BOARS), and its individual campus divisions and faculty admissions committees undertaken during the summer of 2001. The work of the Academic Senate built on themes already developed by the 1995 Task Force. For example, the report of the Task Force commented on the "need for a comprehensive review of the methods used for assessing academic performance, beyond utilizing criteria such as GPA and standardized test scores" and suggested that "the selection process could be altered in the future to include a more comprehensive approach to reviewing students' academic accomplishments and personal backgrounds." The work of the Academic Senate should be considered as yet another step in the continuing evolution of undergraduate admissions practices and policies.

Effective with applicants seeking admission for the fall 2002 term and thereafter, the following revised guidelines and procedures shall be followed for implementation of the 1988 University of California Policy on Undergraduate Admissions and RE-28, adopted in May 2001.

These selection guidelines apply to campuses that have to select from a pool of eligible applicants, and to students who have met the established UC eligibility requirements for admission. These eligibility requirements are established by the University in conformance with the specifications outlined in the California Master Plan for Higher Education, which specifies that the top one-eighth of the State's public high school graduates, as well as those community college transfer students who have successfully completed specified college work, be eligible for admission to the University of California.

These guidelines provide the framework within which campuses shall establish specific criteria and procedures for the selection of undergraduate applicants to be admitted when the number of eligible applicants exceeds the places available.

II. GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

Campus admissions procedures should involve a comprehensive review of applications. BOARS defines comprehensive review as:

The process by which students applying to UC campuses are evaluated for admission using multiple measures of achievement and promise while considering the context in which each student has demonstrated academic accomplishment.

In designing campus procedures, campus admissions committees should adhere to the following guiding principles:

- 1. The admissions process honors academic achievement and accords priority to students of high academic accomplishment. At the same time, merit should be assessed in terms of the full range of an applicant's academic and personal achievements and likely contribution to the campus community, viewed in the context of the opportunities and challenges that the applicant has faced.
- 2. Campus admissions procedures should involve a comprehensive review of applications using a broad variety of factors to select an entering class.
- 3. No fixed proportion of applicants should be admitted based solely on a narrow set of criteria.
- 4. Campus policies should reflect continued commitment to the goal of enrolling classes that exhibit academic excellence as well as diversity of talents and abilities, personal experience, and backgrounds.
- 5. Faculty on individual campuses should be given flexibility to create admission policies and practices that, while consistent with Universitywide criteria and policies, are also sensitive to local campus values and academic priorities.

These guidelines apply to those students eligible for admission. Up to 6 percent of new enrolled freshmen and 6 percent of new enrolled advanced standing students can be admitted by exception, as authorized by The Regents. Refer also to the Policy on Undergraduate Admissions by Exception.

- 6. The admission process should select students of whom the campus will be proud, and who give evidence that they will use their education to make contributions to the intellectual, cultural, social, and political life of the State and the Nation.
- 7. The admissions process should select those students who demonstrate a strong likelihood that they will persist to graduation.
- 8. Campus selection policies should ensure that no applicant will be denied admission without a comprehensive review of his or her file.

Faculty takes their responsibilities for admission and selection very seriously. BOARS anticipates that campuses will act autonomously in designing campus-specific policies and processes that are consistent with Universitywide policies and guidelines. BOARS will continue to monitor campus policies and work with faculty to continuously improve the processes and outcomes.

III. SELECTION CRITERIA

Campuses receiving applications in excess of the number required to achieve their enrollment target for a specific term shall select students for admission as follows:

Α. Freshman Applicants

The following criteria provide a comprehensive list of factors campuses may use to select their admitted class. Based on campus-specific institutional goals and needs, admissions decisions will be based on a broad variety of factors to ensure attainment of the goals set forth in the 1988 University of California Policy on Undergraduate Admissions and RE-28.

- 1. Academic Grade Point Average (GPA) calculated on all academic courses completed in the subject areas specified by the University's eligibility requirements (the a-f subjects), including additional points for completion of University certified honors courses (see 4, below). It is recommended that the maximum value allowed for the GPA shall be 4.0.
- 2. Scores on the following tests: the Scholastic Assessment Test I or the American College Test, and the College Board Scholastic Assessment Test II: Subject Tests.
- 3. The number, content of, and performance in courses completed in academic subjects beyond the minimum specified by the University's eligibility requirements.
- 4. The number of and performance in University approved honors courses, College Board Advanced Placement courses, International Baccalaureate courses, and transferable college courses completed. It is recommended that caution be exercised in order not to assign excessive weight to these courses, especially if considerable weight already has been given in the context of 1, above. Additionally, in recognition of existing differences in availability of these courses among high schools, it is recommended that reviewers assess completion of this coursework against the availability of these courses at the candidate's secondary school.
- 5. Being identified as eligible in the local context, by being ranked in the top 4% of the class at the end of the junior year, as determined by academic criteria established by the University of California.
- 6. The quality of the senior year program, as measured by type and number of academic courses (see 3 and 4, above) in progress or planned.

- 7. The quality of academic performance relative to the educational opportunities available in the applicant's secondary school.
- 8. Outstanding performance in one or more specific academic subject areas.
- 9. Outstanding work in one or more special projects in any academic field of study.
- 10. Recent, marked improvement in academic performance, as demonstrated by academic grade point average and quality of coursework (see 3 and 4, above) completed and in progress, with particular attention being given to the last two years of high school.
- 11. Special talents, achievements, and awards in a particular field, such as in the visual and performing arts, in communication, or in athletic endeavors; special skills, such as demonstrated written and oral proficiency in other languages; special interests, such as intensive study and exploration of other cultures; or experiences that demonstrate unusual promise for leadership, such as significant community service or significant participation in student government; or other significant experiences or achievements that demonstrate the applicant's promise for contributing to the intellectual vitality of a campus.
- 12. Completion of special projects undertaken either in the context of the high school curriculum or in conjunction with special school events, projects or programs co-sponsored by the school, community organizations, postsecondary educational institutions, other agencies, or private firms, that offer significant evidence of an applicant's special effort and determination or that may indicate special suitability to an academic program on a specific campus.
- 13. Academic accomplishments in light of the applicant's life experiences and special circumstances. These experiences and circumstances may include, but are not limited to, disabilities, low family income, first generation to attend college, need to work, disadvantaged social or educational environment, difficult personal and family situations or circumstances, refugee status, or veteran status.
- 14. Location of the applicant's secondary school and residence. These factors shall be considered in order to provide for geographic diversity in the student population and also to account for the wide variety of educational environments existing in California.

B. Advanced Standing Applicants

Advanced standing applicants shall be selected by each campus using the criteria listed below as well as criteria 11–14 listed above. Priority consideration for admission of advanced standing applicants shall be given to upper-division junior transfers from California Community Colleges.

Criteria to Select Advanced Standing Applicants

- 1. Completion of a specified pattern or number of courses that meet breadth or general education requirements.
- 2. Completion of a specified pattern or number of courses that provide continuity with upper division courses in the major.
- 3. Grade point average in all transferable courses, and, in particular, grade point average in lower division courses required for the applicant's intended major.

4. Participation in academically selective honors courses or programs. (Refer to items 2 through 6 in Section A above for additional criteria to consider.)

IV. APPLICATION PROCEDURES

A common filing period for submission of applications shall be established by the Office of the President in consultation with the campuses. These dates shall be observed by all campuses and may be extended only if a campus determines that additional applications are required to meet enrollment targets. All applications submitted during the prescribed dates shall receive equal consideration for admission.

Applicants shall file one application on which they shall indicate all the campuses where they wish to be considered for admission.

Campuses shall observe and publish a common notification period for notifying applicants of their admission status.

V. ACCOMMODATION OF UC ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS

UC eligible resident applicants, who have not been admitted at any of the campuses of their choice shall be offered a space at other UC campuses where space is available. This process, called referral, reaffirms the long-standing University commitment to provide a place for every eligible California applicant who wishes to enroll.

In addition to the referral process, campuses may choose to offer other enrollment alternatives to UC eligible applicants. Examples of such alternatives may include:

- 1. Fall term admission to a different major,
- 2. Deferred admission to another term; or,
- 3. Enrollment at a community college with provision for admission at a later time, if a stated level of academic achievement is maintained (for freshman applicants only).

Issued 2001

2003 Admissions Process and Implementation by Accountability Principles1 Comprehensive Review at the Six Selective UC Campuses

Princi	Principles 1 and 2: Definition of campus goals, criteria, and selection process in conformance with Universitywide policies and quidelines, campus-specific educational values and philosophy, and in the context of campus enrollment goals	n of campus goals, crit specific educational va	eria, and selection pro lues and philosophy, a	cess in conformance vand in the context of ca	als, criteria, and selection process in conformance with Universitywide polic onal values and philosophy, and in the context of campus enrollment goals	icies and
	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	San Diego	Santa Barbara
Does campus have written admission policies approved by the faculty?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fall 2002 campus context for admissions decisions²	For 2003, received 36,982 freshman applications for enrollment goal of 3,755. Mean GPA of applicants 3.90. Mean GPA of admits 4.31. Admission rate of 23.9% (same as fall 2002).	For 2003, received 32,502 freshman applications for enrollment goal of 4,780. Mean GPA of applicants 3.69. Mean GPA of admits 3.93. Admission rate 56.9% (62.8% in 2002).	For 2003, received 34,403 freshman applications for enrollment goal of 4,043. Mean GPA of applicants 3.68. Mean GPA of admits 3.96. Admission rate 53.8% (56.6% in 2002).	For 2003, received 44,992 freshman applications for enrollment goal of 4,390. Mean GPA of applicants 3.83. Mean GPA of admits 4.24. Admission rate 23.6% (24.1% in 2002).	For 2003, received 43,461 freshman applications for enrollment goal of 3,800. Mean GPA of applicants 3.80. Mean GPA of admits 4.17. Admission rate 37.4% (41.0% in 2002).	For 2003, received 37,590 freshman applications for enrollment goal of 4,000. Mean GPA of applicants 3.66. Mean GPA of admits 3.93. Admission rate 50.0% (51% in 2002).

Accountability principles were developed by the faculty's Board of Admissions and Relations with Schools (BOARS).

² Campuses use different methods for computing high school Grade Point Average (GPA). While Berkeley and Santa Barbara make admissions decisions based on uncapped honors-weighted GPAs in "a–g" coursework, Los Angeles, San Diego, Davis, and Irvine utilize honors-weighted GPAs in "a–g" coursework capped at eight honors.

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	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	San Diego	Santa Barbara
	Unitary	Fixed Weight	Matrix	Matrix	Fixed Weight	Fixed Weight
	All applications are	All application reads	Applications assigned	The comprehensive	Three-stage review	Process considers
	given a single	consider academic and	to one of seven	review consists of	and admission process	academic factors and
	comprehensive score	personal	academic cells by	three assessments: an	where academic and	student ranking in high
	by two readers who	achievement/life	computer, with bottom	academic ranking, a	non-academic factors	school graduating
	consider academic	challenge attributes,	four cells reviewed for	personal achievement	are assigned a pre-	class as initial basis for
	performance in context	assigning points for	proper placement.	ranking and a life	determined number of	decisions. Applicants
	of school attended,	elements not available	Top cell is admitted,	challenge ranking.	points. Academic	not granted admission
Process	family income and	electronically.	bottom (ineligible) cell	Admissions decisions	factors account for	based on this process
overview	parents' occupation,	Academic factors	is denied, and one or	based on three-	77% of the total points	have their files read by
	education level, and	accounted for 75% of	two readers review	dimensional matrix	(11,100). Admissions	two readers for
	students' personal	the total points	other cells.	guided by faculty.	decisions are made	additional academic
	circumstances.	(14,000). Admissions	Admissions decisions		based on linear	and non-academic
	Admissions decisions	decisions are made	based on two-		ranking of students'	factors.
	are made based on the	based on linear	dimensional matrix		scores.	
	linear ranking of	ranking of students'	guided by faculty.			
	students' read scores.	scores by college,				
		division and major.				

process, professional staff are	c bias takes place
ciples 3 and 4: Ensure that faculty are engaged in the process, pro	well qualified and trained and no systematic bias ta
Princ	

		•	•	•		
	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	San Diego	Santa Barbara
Faculty involvement	Faculty members determine criteria and policy, help design process, and review and approve implementation guidelines. Faculty participate in reader norming sessions and in full reader training sessions.	Faculty members determine criteria and policy, help design process and review and approve implementation guidelines. Faculty participate in staff training, norming and read admission files.	Faculty members determine criteria and policy, help design process and review and approve specifics of academic cohort definitions and implementation guidelines.	Faculty members determine criteria and policy and help design process and review and approve implementation guidelines; faculty review and approve decisions regarding which cells in three- dimensional matrix should be admitted.	Faculty members determine criteria and policy, help design process and review and approve implementation guidelines; faculty members of admissions committee participate in reader training. Faculty members also read a random sample of 60 files at the conclusion of the reading process.	Faculty members determine criteria and policy, help design process and review and approve implementation guidelines. Faculty members participate in reader training. Faculty of the admissions committee read sample files.

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	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	San Diego	Santa Barbara
	External readers	Guest readers are	Admissions staff read	Potential readers	Internal and external	Reader selection
	include high school	recruited from	all applications once.	complete application	recruitment, seeking	process includes
	teachers and	Academic & Student	A trained outside	and phone interview	geographical	references and
	counselors, retired	Affairs and have	reader conducts the	and are required to	representation.	interview. External
	admissions staff,	professional faculty	second review.	hold a B.A. Four-hour	Preference for those	readers include retired
	emeritus faculty and	positions. Guest	Readers are UCI staff	initial training session	with experience and	teachers, counselors
	other educators.	readers are required to	and faculty and high	with 12-15 take-home	credentials in the field	and admissions staff.
	Reader selection	read minimum of 100	school counselors.	files reviewed at	of education. The pool	20-25 hour training on
	process includes	applications, attend	Reader selection	second four-hour	includes high school	application editing; 15-
	application and	sixteen hours of	process includes	session. At beginning	guidance counselors,	20 hours training on
30,700	interview. Training	training and weekly	application and job	of process, senior	campus administrators	admissions guidelines
Reader Selection	consists of 33 hours of	norming sessions and	description. All	readers hold norming	and internal	and scoring. Weekly
	preparation before the	read in a timely	readers receive	session and review	admissions	norming sessions
	process begins and	manner. In addition,	extensive training and	initial batches to	professionals. Training	account for additional
	three hours per week	spot checking and	are monitored for	review rankings.	includes two half-day	~ 10 hours of training.
	during the reading	reliability study are	reliability.	Senior readers	meetings and a	
	process.	conducted.		available for	manual. Weekly	
				consultation	meetings for internal	
				throughout the read	readers. External	
				period.	readers have ongoing	
					consultation and	
					interaction with	
	J		T T dam for any	J. C	Tool file and draine If	The modern
	Minimum of two	One reader per	1 Wo readers for most	Minimum of two	discrepancy greater	1 Wo readers per
)	annication Scores	second read for any	applications. It score	renting review. One	then one factor file	difference of more
Number of	application: Scores	second read for any	1.:1 : -	raining review, one	man one factor, inc	difference of illore
readers and	that differ by one point	application that is	nigner score used; 11	reader for dossier	referred to a senior	than one point results
process for	or less are averaged.	randonniy selected	score >one point,	review. II academic	admissions officer for	ın ınırd read.
difformers	I nose that differ by	and/or is deemed	discrepancy results in	ranking score differs	a unitd read. The score	
dillerences	more are given to a	necessary.	third read.	by >one point, file	assigned by the third	
	third reader.			reviewed by senior	reader serves as the	
				Ieauei.	ue-vieakei.	

	Principle	s 3 and 4: Ensure that well qualified anc	Principles 3 and 4: Ensure that faculty are engaged in the process, professional staff are well qualified and trained and no systematic bias takes place	nthe process, profession natic bias takes place	onal staff are	
	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	San Diego	Santa Barbara
Process for monitoring to avoid bias	Readers not allowed to score applicants they know or from their own schools or programs. Score patterns of individual readers monitored.	Readers not allowed to review and/or score applicants they know. Score patterns of individual readers monitored, random checks are completed as readers return the applications and reliability study is completed.	Readers not allowed to score applicants they know or from their own schools or programs. Score patterns of individual readers monitored.	For academic review, readers do not receive applications from their own schools or programs. Score patterns of individual readers monitored. Anonymous batch of pre-scored applications sent through entire reader group to ensure consistency. Reread of all students' files if borderline.	Readers not allowed to score applicants they know or from their own schools or programs.	Readers not allowed to score applicants they know or from their own schools or programs. Files are passed to another reader or placed in special "bias bin." Issue heavily addressed in training sessions. Score patterns of individual readers are monitored daily and intervention
						occurs as needed.

	Principle	5: Monitor accuracy a	nd reliability of data u	Principle 5: Monitor accuracy and reliability of data used in decision-making process) process	
	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	San Diego	Santa Barbara
Verification (in addition to systemwide verification)	Accuracy of academic information checked against official transcript for all enrolled students; spot check questionable files during review process. Additional information requested of 2,400 students before admit decision made (Augmented Review).	Accuracy of academic information checked against official transcripts for all SIR applicants and enrolled students; spot check questionable files during review process.	Accuracy of academic information checked against official transcript for all enrolled students; spot check questionable files during review process.	Accuracy of academic information checked against official transcript for all enrolled students; spot check questionable files during review process.	Accuracy of academic information checked against official transcript for all enrolled students; spot check questionable files during review process.	Accuracy of academic information checked against official transcript for all enrolled students; spot check questionable files during review process.

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	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	San Diego	Santa Barbara
Evaluation	Debriefing meetings held with readers and committee members. Internal annual review process. External review conducted in 1998 and 2002. For fall 2002, faculty read files from a stratified random sample of 66 to compare their assessments with those of readers. For fall 2003, an interreader reliability study of a random sample of 80 applications was conducted.	Internal review and debriefing meetings/retreat conducted annually. For 2003, random check with a second read to verify that initial read and assigned scoring was appropriate and correct.	Debriefing meetings held with readers and committee members. Annual Report analyzes outcomes in terms of campus's six admissions principles.	Receiving feedback from admissions committee faculty. Debriefing sessions for staff and readers in May. Evaluating the total process and comments or recommendations from faculty, staff and readers by senior management during Summer 2002.	Debriefing meetings are held with internal and external readers. Internal data analyses are conducted.	Institutional Research looks at admissions data at various points in the process. Regular debriefings occur with readers and staff.
Changes for 2004	Logistical changes to complete initial read earlier and speed up Augmented Review. Addition of a second intermediate score, after having added an intermediate score to the scoring scale for fall 2003. Intermediate scores refine, rather than expand, the scoring scale. Faculty to review a subset of files (criteria TBD) before final decisions are made.	No changes.	All applicants receive at least one comprehensive review (academic grouping and profile review); most will receive two independent file reads with profile score differences of one point automatically referred to a third read.	Eliminate all academic-related elements in the Personal Achievement Ranking (PAR), slightly increasing recognition for students from low quintile schools in the Life Challenge ranking. All readers must pass a new "Reader Certification" process following training before they are permitted to read actual applications.	Continue to pair external and internal readers in order to insure that every file is read by an internal reader; continue to encourage reading and scoring online; limit the number of reads for applicants who fall into the highest and lowest academic bands.	ELC and school- context identified applicants will be admitted for 2004. Some SES characteristics will be automated as part of profile review.

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	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	San Diego	Santa Barbara
Potential examples of particularly effective practices ³	Gathering and presentation of context information for academic achievement; Augmented Review process. Training yields third read rate of 3%.	Inter-Reader Reliability Study and consistent random spot checking of the reads/scores.	Use of readers to verify computer-generated rankings; evaluation according to articulated principles.	Academic evaluations conducted by high school; faculty involvement in decisions on which cells to admit. Quality control features for readers.	Continue to implement technical changes that help to track the application flow and monitor reader outcomes. Identified sites on high school campuses to ease the travel time for high school counselors involved in reading.	By-school ranking and selection process.

		Principles 9 and	les 9 and 10: Systematic study of outcomes	y of outcomes		
	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	San Diego	Santa Barbara
	Campus has submitted	Campus has submitted	Campus has submitted	Campus has submitted	Campus has submitted	Campus has
Study of admission	detailed data on	detailed data on	detailed data on	detailed data on	detailed data on	submitted detailed
process outcomes	applicants and	applicants and	applicants and	applicants and	applicants and	data on applicants
	admitted students to	admitted students to	admitted students to	admitted students to	admitted students to	and admitted students
	UCOP.	UCOP.	UCOP.	UCOP.	UCOP.	to UCOP.
	Studies will be	Studies will be	Studies will be	Studies will be	Continue to conduct	Studies will be
Study of relationship	conducted after	conducted after	conducted after	conducted after	analyses of student	conducted after
to academic	students have been	students have been	students have been	students have been	performance.	students have been
performance and	enrolled long enough	enrolled long enough	enrolled long enough	enrolled long enough		enrolled long enough
student success	to collect outcome	to collect outcome	to collect outcome	to collect outcome		to collect outcome
	data.	data.	data.	data.		data.

³ BOARS and Admissions Directors meet annually to identify "best practices."

Appendix D

Data on Students Admitted to UC Campuses Before and After the Implementation of Comprehensive Review

- D1 Profile of Students Admitted Before and After Comprehensive Review: Systemwide and by Campus
- D2 Profile of Applicants, Admits, and Denied Students by HSGPA and SAT I Bands at Selective Campuses Before and After Implementation of Comprehensive Review
- D3 Analysis of Students Denied with SAT I Scores Above 1400: Systemwide and by Campus
- D4 First-Year Outcomes of Students Enrolled as Freshmen in 1996, 2000, and 2002
- D5 Analysis of Undergraduate Admissions to University of California Campuses by Race and Ethnicity (March 2004)

Profile of Students Admitted Before and After Comprehensive Review: Systemwide and by Campus¹

Data Source

Campus profiles were generated using systemwide admissions data collected by the University of California and last updated in August 2003. Through their applications to UC, students provide academic and demographic information that is subsequently reviewed and standardized. Using data from the systemwide admissions process allow us to have consistent field definitions across years and campuses. Counts reported in these tables may not match those included in earlier reports due to discrepancies that have been resolved.

Data Definitions

Campuses profiles only consider students applying to fall semester or fall quarter as "first-time freshmen." In other words, they exclude transfer students and students in early admission accelerated programs. In terms of admissions, the analyses consider students who were regularly admitted to the fall term as well as those admitted by exception. Fall applicants admitted to subsequent terms (e.g., Spring semester at Berkeley, Winter quarter at San Diego) are not considered "admits" in these tables. The counts for Santa Cruz and Riverside include freshmen referred to these campuses after not being accommodated elsewhere. All indicators, except underrepresented minorities, were calculated as a fraction of the overall number of students applying and admitted at a given campus. Following a long-standing UC reporting practice the proportion of underrepresented minorities was calculated as a fraction of domestic students only.

The average number of "a-g" courses for 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 reflects only students who indicate in their application that their high school operates on a semester system, and includes approximately 83 percent of applicants. Students from schools using trimester, quarter, block, or any other system are excluded from these averages. Classes students completed in 7th and 8th grade in order to fulfill the "c" (mathematics) and "e" (foreign language) requirements are counted towards the fulfillment of the "a-g" requirement and are included in these averages. Information on "a-g" completion for students on semester system was not available for 1999.

The average number of honors courses in the applicant and admit pools includes all advanced placement, International Baccalaureate, college level, and honors courses completed by students in 10th, 11th, and 12th grade. The high school grade point average reported considers all UC-approved honors, advanced placement, International Baccalaureate, and college level courses completed by students in 10th and 11th grade. It excludes students with non-traditional grading systems.

For purposes of calculating the standardized test mean score of the applicant and admit pool, ACT scores have been transformed to their corresponding SAT scores using a standard concordance table provided by the College Board. In the case of students who took both the SAT I and ACT, the best score is considered.

¹ Appendix B to Comprehensive Review in Freshman Admissions—Fall 2003: A Progress Report from the Board of Admissions and Relations with Schools 2003

First-generation college students have been defined as those students for whom neither parent completed a four-year degree. Family income is expressed in 1999 dollars and low-income students are those whose parents have a combined annual income less than or equal to \$30,000 in 1999 dollars. Low-performing schools are those in the 1st and 2nd quintiles of the Academic Performance Index ranking constructed by the California Department of Education. California rural students are those attending California rural high school. Counts for the Eligibility in the Local Context (ELC) program include all eligible students and not only "newly" eligible students. Note that tables include as non-admits applicants who withdrew their applications before admissions decisions were made. Thus, ELC admit rates will be less than 100 percent. For purposes of these tables "outreach" participants include students who participated in EAOP, MESA, Puente, or School University Partnership programs only.

UC Systemwide First-Time Freshmen Source: Systemwide Admissions Data

Fall Term

CAMPUS PROFILE		Applicants						Admits				Α	dmit Rat	es	
Total Number	1999	2000	2001 72,715	2002	2003 77,950	1999 49.374	2000	2001	2002	2003 62,245	1999 75.4%	2000 75.8%	2001 77.7%	2002 78.3%	2003 79.9%
rotal Number	05,490	07,045	72,715	74,071	77,950	49,374	31,449	30,322	30,040	02,243	75.470	75.070	11.170	70.5/0	19.970
ACADEMIC INDICATORS			Applican	its				Admits							
Means	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003					
Mean # A-G Courses (7th-12th Grades)		44.5	44.5	44.7	46.0		44.4	44.3	44.5	45.8					
Mean # Honors (10th, 11th, and 12th Grades)	11.1	11.5	10.8	11.7	11.7	12.1	12.4	11.6	12.2	12.2					
Mean HSGPA ²	3.73	3.75	3.73	3.73	3.73	3.86	3.87	3.83	3.82	3.81					
Mean SAT I	1187	1193	1192	1186	1187	1210	1211	1209	1203	1205					
Mean SAT II Math (1C and 2C)	595	601	602	602	601	603	607	608	608	608					
Mean SAT II Writing	575	579	581	584	579	585	587	589	592	587					
		Percei	nt of Ap	plicants			Perc	ent of A	dmits			Α	dmit Rat	es	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ELC Students ³	na	na	12.7%	14.6%	14.5%	na	na	16.1%	18.4%	17.8%	na	na	98.3%	98.5%	98.1%
Outreach Participants ⁴	8.5%	9.1%	11.0%	11.5%	na	9.2%	9.9%	12.0%	12.3%	na	81.6%	83.0%	84.8%	83.4%	na
DEMOGRAPHIC															
INDICATORS		Percei	nt of Ap	plicants			Perc	ent of A	dmits			Α	dmit Rat	es	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
First-Generation College	31.1%	31.2%	31.6%	32.3%	33.2%	30.8%	31.1%	31.3%	32.0%	32.4%	74.6%	75.5%	76.9%	77.6%	78.0%
Low Family Income ⁵	16.7%	17.2%	16.6%	16.7%	17.3%	17.0%	17.5%	16.6%	16.5%	16.7%	76.6%	77.3%	77.6%	77.2%	77.1%
First-Generation College and Low Family Income	11.7%	12.0%	11.8%	12.0%	12.4%	11.9%	12.3%	11.9%	11.9%	12.0%	77.0%	78.1%	78.3%	77.9%	77.1%
Students from California Low- Performing Schools	15.0%	15.4%	15.0%	16.3%	16.1%	15.6%	16.3%	15.5%	16.6%	15.9%	78.7%	80.4%	79.9%	79.8%	79.2%
California Residents	84.0%	82.5%	81.7%	83.7%	85.3%	90.4%	89.7%	89.6%	91.1%	91.7%	81.2%	82.5%	85.3%	85.3%	85.8%
Domestic Out-of-State Students	12.9%	14.2%	14.4%	13.2%	11.6%	8.1%	8.6%	8.5%	7.4%	6.8%	47.3%	45.9%	45.8%	43.9%	46.9%
International Students	3.2%	3.4%	4.0%	3.1%	3.0%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	1.4%	1.4%	36.7%	38.2%	37.5%	36.4%	38.2%
California Rural Students	7.1%	7.0%	7.2%	7.3%	7.3%	7.9%	7.8%	8.0%	8.0%	7.9%	83.8%	84.0%	86.4%	86.6%	86.6%
Underrepresented Minorities ⁶	17.3%	17.8%	18.9%	19.7%	20.9%	16.1%	16.7%	17.8%	18.3%	19.2%	71.0%	72.3%	74.7%	74.3%	74.3%
All Students											75.4%	75.8%	77.7%	78.3%	79.9%

Note: Applicant and admit counts include referral pool. Admit counts for 2002 do not consider applications cancelled by students, which artificially depresses the 2002 admit rate.

¹ For internal consistency, percentages have been calculated as a fraction of all students, international and domestic. This will result in minor differences with other UC publications that report on domestic or CA resident students only. Note that URMs only are calculated as a percentage of domestic students.

² HSGPA is honors-weighted GPA in "a-g" coursework.

³ ELC 2001 counts do not include Special Process. Note that admit rates include applicants that cancelled before being admitted. Thus, ELC admit rates will be less than 100 percent.

⁴ Outreach participants include students who participated in EAOP, MESA, Puente, or School University Partnership programs only. The sum of campus counts exceeds systemwide counts since students can apply to more than one campus. Information for 2003 is not yet available.

⁵ Family Income is expressed in 1999 dollars. Low family income is defined as less than or equal to \$30,000 in 1999 dollars.

⁶ American Indian, African American, Chicano, or Latino. Following longstanding UC reporting practices, this indicator has been calculated as a fraction of domestic students only.

UC Berkeley First-Time Freshmen Source: Systemwide Admissions Data

Fall Term

CAMPUS PROFILE	Applicants							Admits				A	dmit Rat	es	
Total Number	1999 31,106	2000 33,232	2001 36,106	2002 36,445	2003 36,982	1999 8,441	2000 8,787	2001 8,910	2002 8,707	2003 8,837	1999 27.1%	2000 26.4%	2001 24.7%	2002 23.9%	2003 23.9%
	31,100	33,232	30,100	30,443	30,962	0,441	0,707	0,910	0,707	0,037	21.170	20.4%	24.170	23.9%	23.970
ACADEMIC INDICATORS			pplican					Admits							
Means Mean # A-G Courses (7th-12th	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003					
Grades) Mean # Honors (10th, 11th, and		45.9	46.1	46.4	47.6		47.3	47.2	47.5	49.0					
12th Grades)	13.6	13.7	13.0	14.2	14.2	17.8	18.2	17.2	18.3	18.8					
Mean HSGPA ²	3.90	3.91	3.89	3.90	3.90	4.25	4.30	4.27	4.30	4.31					
Mean SAT I	1258	1256	1255	1247	1247	1352	1348	1336	1343	1347					
Mean SAT II Math (1C and 2C)	635	637	639	638	638	680	681	681	688	690					
Mean SAT II Writing	608	608	611	613	609	667	665	663	673	669					
		Percer	nt of App	licants			Perc	ent of A	dmits			A	dmit Rate	es	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ELC Students ³	na	na	16.3%	18.5%	18.9%	na	na	38.8%	47.2%	49.6%	na	na	58.8%	61.0%	62.8%
Outreach Participants ⁴	6.8%	8.4%	9.9%	10.9%	na	7.6%	10.1%	12.7%	13.9%	na	30.3%	31.9%	31.5%	30.5%	na
DEMOGRAPHIC															
INDICATORS			t of App					ent of A					dmit Rate		
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
First-Generation College	25.5%	27.3%	26.9%	28.3%	29.2%	23.2%	24.8%	25.3%	26.1%	25.5%	24.7%	24.0%	23.2%	22.1%	20.9%
Low Family Income ⁵	15.0%	16.9%	16.0%	16.6%	17.4%	15.6%	16.3%	17.2%	16.7%	16.3%	28.2%	25.5%	26.5%	24.0%	22.4%
First-Generation College and Low Family Income	9.5%	11.2%	10.8%	11.4%	12.0%	10.3%	11.1%	12.1%	11.8%	11.3%	29.3%	26.2%	27.7%	24.8%	22.4%
Students from California Low- Performing Schools	11.5%	13.1%	12.8%	14.4%	14.2%	12.2%	13.7%	15.8%	17.2%	15.3%	28.9%	27.7%	30.4%	28.5%	25.7%
California Residents	79.5%	78.3%	77.6%	80.2%	82.6%	85.5%	85.6%	87.9%	87.6%	87.9%	29.2%	28.9%	27.9%	26.1%	25.4%
Domestic Out-of-State Students	15.6%	16.6%	16.7%	15.3%	12.7%	11.8%	11.8%	10.1%	10.3%	9.5%	20.6%	18.9%	14.8%	16.1%	17.8%
International Students	4.9%	5.1%	5.6%	4.5%	4.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.0%	2.1%	2.6%	14.7%	13.5%	8.9%	11.2%	13.6%
California Rural Students	4.6%	4.7%	5.1%	5.1%	5.6%	5.4%	5.2%	6.3%	6.2%	6.4%	32.3%	28.9%	30.9%	29.3%	27.5%
Underrepresented Minorities ⁶	13.9%	15.6%	16.6%	17.4%	18.7%	13.5%	15.3%	16.3%	16.5%	16.5%	26.9%	26.6%	25.2%	23.3%	21.6%
All Students											27.1%	26.4%	24.7%	23.9%	23.9%

Note: Admit counts for 2002 do not consider applications cancelled by students, which artificially depresses the 2002 admit rate. Admit counts do not include Fall applicants admitted to Spring semester.

¹ For internal consistency, percentages have been calculated as a fraction of all students, international and domestic. This will result in minor differences with other UC publications that report on domestic or CA resident students only. Note that URMs only are calculated as a percentage of domestic students.

² HSGPA is honors-weighted GPA in "a-g" coursework.

³ ELC 2001 counts do not include Special Process. Note that admit rates include applicants that cancelled before being admitted. Thus, ELC admit rates will be less

⁴ Outreach participants include students who participated in EAOP, MESA, Puente, or School University Partnership programs only. The sum of campus counts exceeds systemwide counts since students can apply to more than one campus. Information for 2003 is not yet available.

⁵ Family Income is expressed in 1999 dollars. Low family income is defined as less than or equal to \$30,000 in 1999 dollars.

⁶ American Indian, African American, Chicano, or Latino. Following longstanding UC reporting practices, this indicator has been calculated as a fraction of domestic

UC Davis First-Time Freshmen Source: Systemwide Admissions Data

Fall Term

CAMPUS PROFILE		Α	pplicant	s				Admits				А	dmit Rat	es	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total Number	22,744	25,241	27,916	28,732	32,502	14,344	15,942	17,527	18,057	18,491	63.1%	63.2%	62.8%	62.8%	56.9%
ACADEMIC INDICATORS		Α	pplicant	S				Admits							
Means Mean # A-G Courses (7th-12th	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003					
Grades)		44.3	44.2	44.5	45.8		44.8	44.8	45.1	47.2					
Mean # Honors (10th, 11th, and 12th Grades)	10.0	10.5	10.0	10.6	10.7	11.9	12.6	11.9	12.7	13.3					
Mean HSGPA ²	3.70	3.71	3.69	3.70	3.69	3.91	3.92	3.91	3.91	3.93					
Mean SAT I	1178	1181	1181	1179	1182	1227	1234	1231	1235	1243					
Mean SAT II Math (1C and 2C)	594	598	598	602	602	616	623	625	630	634					
Mean SAT II Writing	566	570	572	578	575	591	597	599	608	608					
		Percen	t of App	licants			Perce	ent of A	dmits			Α	dmit Rat	es	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ELC Students ³	na	na	12.7%	14.4%	13.6%	na	na	19 2%	22.1%	23.0%	na	na	95.1%	96.6%	96.2%
Outreach Participants ⁴	8.4%	9.9%	10.9%		na	9.0%		12.3%		na	67.4%	68.0%	71.2%	70.7%	na
DEMOGRAPHIC															
INDICATORS		Percen	t of App	licants			Perce	ent of A	dmits			Α	dmit Rat	es	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
First-Generation College	30.3%	31.2%	31.4%	31.4%	31.4%	29.7%	29.8%	30.9%	30.3%	30.3%	61.8%	60.4%	61.8%	60.8%	54.8%
Low Family Income ⁵ First-Generation College and	15.7%	16.7%	15.9%	15.8%	15.9%	16.4%	17.3%	17.0%	16.7%	17.6%	65.7%	65.1%	67.1%	66.6%	62.8%
Low Family Income Students from California Low-	11.4%	12.1%	11.9%	11.6%	11.4%	11.9%	12.4%	12.8%	12.4%	12.9%	65.8%	64.9%	67.5%	67.6%	63.9%
Performing Schools	13.3%	14.5%	14.0%	14.2%	13.5%	13.6%	14.8%	14.6%	15.1%	15.0%	64.3%	64.5%	65.4%	66.7%	62.8%
California Residents	93.3%	92.5%	92.0%	93.4%	94.0%	94.1%	93.4%	93.8%	94.6%	94.8%	63.6%	63.8%	64.0%	63.7%	57.4%
Domestic Out-of-State Students	4.9%	5.4%	5.6%	4.9%	4.4%	4.8%	5.2%	5.3%	4.7%	4.2%	61.3%	60.8%	59.1%	60.1%	53.9%
International Students	1.8%	2.1%	2.4%	1.7%	1.6%	1.1%	1.4%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	37.5%	42.1%	24.0%	25.5%	37.2%
California Rural Students	9.2%	8.6%	8.8%	8.9%	8.5%	10.0%	9.1%	9.4%	9.4%	8.9%	68.1%	66.3%	67.5%	67.0%	59.3%
Underrepresented Minorities ⁶	13.4%	14.7%	15.6%	15.4%	16.4%	12.5%	13.1%	14.6%	14.0%	14.8%	59.5%	56.6%	59.7%	57.6%	51.6%
All Students											63.1%	63.2%	62.8%	62.8%	56.9%

Note: Admit counts for 2002 do not consider applications cancelled by students, which artificially depresses the 2002 admit rate.

¹ For internal consistency, percentages have been calculated as a fraction of all students, international and domestic. This will result in minor differences with other UC publications that report on domestic or CA resident students only. Note that URMs only are calculated as a percentage of domestic students.

² HSGPA is honors-weighted GPA in "a-g" coursework.

³ ELC 2001 counts do not include Special Process. Note that admit rates include applicants that cancelled before being admitted. Thus, ELC admit rates will be less than 100 percent.

⁴ Outreach participants include students who participated in EAOP, MESA, Puente, or School University Partnership programs only. The sum of campus counts exceeds systemwide counts since students can apply to more than one campus. Information for 2003 is not yet available.

⁵ Family Income is expressed in 1999 dollars. Low family income is defined as less than or equal to \$30,000 in 1999 dollars.

⁶ American Indian, African American, Chicano, or Latino. Following longstanding UC reporting practices, this indicator has been calculated as a fraction of domestic students only.

UC Irvine First-Time Freshmen Source: Systemwide Admissions Data

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CAMPUS PROFILE		А	pplican	ts				Admits				A	dmit Rat	es	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total Number	22,123	24,686	29,165	30,596	34,403	13,310	14,087	17,219	17,325	18,516	60.2%	57.1%	59.0%	56.6%	53.8%
ACADEMIC INDICATORS		А	pplican	ts				Admits							
Means	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003					
Mean # A-G Courses (7th-12th Grades) Mean # Honors (10th, 11th, and		43.7	43.7	44.0	45.4		44.5	44.5	44.7	46.3					
12th Grades)	10.4	11.1	10.6	11.1	11.4	12.9	13.7	13.0	13.7	14.4					
Mean HSGPA ²	3.64	3.66	3.65	3.65	3.68	3.89	3.93	3.91	3.92	3.96					
Mean SAT I Mean SAT II Math (1C and 2C)	1146 584	1153 590	1157 592	1153 592	1161 595	1212 611	1228 622	1227 623	1227 628	1243 636					
Mean SAT II Writing	544	550	557	563	562	576	586	595	603	604					
		Percen	t of App	licants			Perce	ent of A	dmits			A	dmit Rat	es	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ELC Students ³	na	na	14.6%	15.3%	16.7%	na	na	24.3%	26.8%	30.7%	na	na	98.4%	99.1%	99.1%
Outreach Participants ⁴	9.8%	10.5%	13.5%	14.0%	na	8.8%	9.1%	12.9%	12.8%	na	54.2%	49.7%	56.4%	51.7%	na
DEMOGRAPHIC															
INDICATORS		Percen	t of App	licants			Perce	ent of A	dmits			A	dmit Rat	es	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
First-Generation College	36.2%	36.6%	37.0%	37.2%	37.4%	32.1%	31.1%	31.7%	31.6%	31.7%	53.3%	48.5%	50.6%	48.2%	45.7%
Low Family Income ⁵	22.2%	23.5%	21.7%	21.6%	21.4%	19.4%	19.7%	18.4%	17.8%	18.0%	52.6%	47.9%	50.0%	46.6%	45.2%
First-Generation College and Low Family Income Students from California Low-	15.9%	16.8%	15.9%	15.9%	15.7%	13.0%	13.1%	13.0%	12.4%	12.8%	49.2%	44.7%	48.3%	44.3%	43.9%
Performing Schools	19.4%	20.5%	19.5%	20.5%	19.6%	17.2%	17.2%	17.1%	17.6%	17.3%	53.3%	48.0%	51.9%	48.6%	47.3%
California Residents	93.7%	93.0%	91.8%	93.6%	94.5%	94.9%	93.7%	93.6%	94.9%	96.7%	60.9%	57.5%	60.2%	57.4%	55.0%
Domestic Out-of-State Students	4.2%	4.8%	5.3%	4.5%	3.9%	4.0%	4.9%	4.6%	3.9%	2.7%	58.0%	57.5%	51.2%	48.9%	36.7%
International Students	2.1%	2.2%	2.9%	1.9%	1.6%	1.1%	1.4%	1.8%	1.2%	0.7%	31.4%	38.0%	36.9%	35.6%	22.8%
California Rural Students	4.7%	4.7%	5.4%	5.5%	5.7%	5.2%	5.0%	5.9%	5.9%	6.2%	65.6%	60.3%	63.7%	61.7%	58.7%
Underrepresented Minorities ⁶	16.5%	17.4%	18.8%	19.7%	20.6%	14.4%	13.9%	15.6%	15.3%	16.1%	53.0%	45.9%	49.5%	44.3%	42.4%
All Students											60.2%	57.1%	59.0%	56.6%	53.8%

Note: Admit counts for 2002 do not consider applications cancelled by students, which artificially depresses the 2002 admit rate.

¹ For internal consistency, percentages have been calculated as a fraction of all students, international and domestic. This will result in minor differences with other UC publications that report on domestic or CA resident students only. Note that URMs only are calculated as a percentage of domestic students.

² HSGPA is honors-weighted GPA in "a-g" coursework.

³ ELC 2001 counts do not include Special Process. Note that admit rates include applicants that cancelled before being admitted. Thus, ELC admit rates will be less than 100 percent.

⁴ Outreach participants include students who participated in EAOP, MESA, Puente, or School University Partnership programs only. The sum of campus counts exceeds systemwide counts since students can apply to more than one campus. Information for 2003 is not yet available.

⁵ Family Income is expressed in 1999 dollars. Low family income is defined as less than or equal to \$30,000 in 1999 dollars.

⁶ American Indian, African American, Chicano, or Latino. Following longstanding UC reporting practices, this indicator has been calculated as a fraction of domestic students only.

UC Los Angeles First-Time Freshmen Source: Systemwide Admissions Data

Admits

Applicants

CAMPUS PROFILE

CAMPUS PROFILE		А	ppiican	ts .				Admits				A	amit Kat	es	
Total Number	1999 35,682	2000 37,803	2001 40,744	2002 43,436	2003 44,992	1999 10,296	2000 10,943	2001 10,956	2002 10,454	2003 10,605	1999 28.9%	2000 28.9%	2001 26.9%	2002 24.1%	2003 23.6%
ACADEMIC INDICATORS		A	pplican	ts				Admits							
Means	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003					
Mean # A-G Courses (7th-12th Grades) Mean # Honors (10th, 11th, and		45.0	45.0	45.3	46.7		46.6	46.7	46.9	48.5					
12th Grades)	12.5	12.9	12.3	13.1	13.3	17.1	17.7	17.2	18.2	18.5					
Mean HSGPA ²	3.83	3.84	3.82	3.82	3.83	4.23	4.24	4.21	4.22	4.24					
Mean SAT I	1212	1215	1217	1208	1212	1331	1331	1333	1329	1340					
Mean SAT II Math (1C and 2C)	612	616	618	617	618	670	674	678	680	686					
Mean SAT II Writing	585	589	593	595	592	653	655	660	664	667					
		Percen	t of App	licants			Perce	ent of A	dmits			A	dmit Rat	es	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ELO 04:11-3			40.00/	40.00/	40.40/			05.70/	40.40/	44.00/			00.40/	FO 40/	50.00/
ELC Students ³ Outreach Participants ⁴	na 8.3%	na 9.3%	11.6%	18.2%	18.4% na	na 9.3%	na 10.6%	35.7% 14.5%	40.4%	41.2% na	na 32.4%	na 33.1%	60.1% 33.6%	53.4% 30.7%	52.6% na
Outleach Participants	0.370	9.3%	11.076	12.470	IIa	9.3%	10.0%	14.5%	13.6%	IId	32.470	33.170	33.0%	30.7%	IId
DEMOGRAPHIC															
INDICATORS		Percen	t of App	licants			Perce	ent of A	dmits			A	dmit Rat	es	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
First-Generation College	29.8%	30.7%	30.7%	32.1%	32.6%	26.0%	26.8%	26.8%	30.2%	28.3%	25.1%	25.3%	23.5%	22.7%	20.4%
Low Family Income ⁵	17.4%	18.8%	18.0%	18.2%	19.2%	17.4%	18.2%	18.1%	20.1%	19.0%	28.8%	28.0%	27.0%	26.7%	23.3%
First-Generation College and Low Family Income	11.9%	13.1%	12.8%	13.1%	13.8%	12.2%	12.9%	13.1%	15.1%	14.1%	29.5%	28.5%	27.5%	27.7%	24.1%
Students from California Low- Performing Schools	15.0%	16.1%	16.0%	17.5%	16.9%	15.1%	15.7%	16.8%	19.1%	17.7%	29.0%	28.3%	28.2%	26.4%	24.7%
California Residents	86.8%	85.3%	84.5%	86.4%	87.3%	90.4%	90.3%	90.1%	90.2%	89.8%	30.1%	30.6%	28.7%	25.1%	24.2%
Domestic Out-of-State Students	10.0%	11.2%	11.7%	10.6%	10.0%	7.7%	7.8%	7.8%	7.9%	8.1%	22.3%	20.0%	18.0%	17.9%	19.2%
International Students	3.2%	3.4%	3.9%	3.0%	2.7%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	16.5%	15.9%	14.2%	15.1%	18.2%
California Rural Students	4.5%	4.6%	4.7%	5.0%	5.0%	4.5%	4.2%	4.6%	4.5%	4.5%	28.5%	26.3%	26.0%	21.6%	21.4%
Underrepresented Minorities ⁶	17.0%	18.1%	19.1%	20.3%	21.2%	14.0%	14.6%	15.6%	16.8%	16.2%	24.1%	23.8%	22.4%	20.2%	18.1%
All Students											28.9%	28.9%	26.9%	24.1%	23.6%

Note: Admit counts for 2002 do not consider applications cancelled by students, which artificially depresses the 2002 admit rate.

Admit Rates

¹ For internal consistency, percentages have been calculated as a fraction of all students, international and domestic. This will result in minor differences with other UC publications that report on domestic or CA resident students only. Note that URMs only are calculated as a percentage of domestic students.

² HSGPA is honors-weighted GPA in "a-g" coursework.

³ ELC 2001 counts do not include Special Process. Note that admit rates include applicants that cancelled before being admitted. Thus, ELC admit rates will be less than 100 percent.

⁴ Outreach participants include students who participated in EAOP, MESA, Puente, or School University Partnership programs only. The sum of campus counts exceeds systemwide counts since students can apply to more than one campus. Information for 2003 is not yet available.

⁵ Family Income is expressed in 1999 dollars. Low family income is defined as less than or equal to \$30,000 in 1999 dollars.

⁶ American Indian, African American, Chicano, or Latino. Following longstanding UC reporting practices, this indicator has been calculated as a fraction of

UC Riverside First-Time Freshmen Source: Systemwide Admissions Data

Fall Term

CAMPUS PROFILE		А	pplican	ts				Admits				A	dmit Rat	es	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total Number	16,211	18,515	20,933	22,913	26,482	13,663	15,755	17,841	18,758	22,231	84.3%	85.1%	85.2%	81.9%	83.9%
ACADEMIC INDICATORS		Α	pplican	ts				Admits							
Means	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003					
Mean # A-G Courses (7th-12th Grades)		42.8	42.6	42.7	44.0		42.9	42.9	42.9	44.2					
Mean # Honors (10th, 11th, and 12th Grades)	8.8	9.5	8.6	9.3	9.2	9.6	10.3	9.4	10.0	10.0					
Mean HSGPA ²	3.54	3.55	3.50	3.51	3.51	3.66	3.67	3.60	3.61	3.60					
Mean SAT I	1097	1101	1099	1099	1102	1117	1120	1123	1123	1127					
Mean SAT II Math (1C and 2C)	554	560	558	560	560	561	566	567	569	570					
Mean SAT II Writing	523	527	528	535	532	531	534	538	545	542					
		Percen	t of App	licants			Perce	ent of A	dmits			A	dmit Rat	es	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ELC Students ³	na	na	7.6%	10.5%	9.0%	na	na	8.9%	12.1%	10.6%	na	na	99.8%	95.0%	99.2%
Outreach Participants ⁴	13.1%	13.7%	15.9%	16.0%	na	13.1%	13.4%	15.5%	15.5%	na	84.4%	83.3%	83.5%	79.3%	na
DEMOGRAPHIC															
INDICATORS		Percen	t of App	licants			Perce	ent of A	dmits			A	dmit Rat	es	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
First-Generation College	41.6%	42.8%	42.1%	42.0%	43.0%	40.2%	41.5%	40.2%	40.2%	40.2%	81.5%	82.5%	81.4%	78.2%	78.5%
Low Family Income ⁵	24.0%	25.3%	23.7%	22.7%	23.0%	23.0%	24.3%	22.1%	20.6%	20.5%	80.7%	81.7%	79.4%	74.5%	75.0%
First-Generation College and Low Family Income	18.4%	19.1%	18.3%	17.3%	17.5%	17.4%	18.3%	16.8%	15.5%	15.3%	79.7%	81.2%	78.2%	73.4%	73.3%
Students from California Low- Performing Schools	23.8%	25.2%	23.3%	25.2%	23.2%	23.3%	24.5%	21.7%	23.1%	20.9%	82.5%	82.8%	79.3%	75.0%	75.6%
California Residents	95.9%	96.0%	94.0%	96.0%	96.6%	97.3%	97.0%	95.4%	97.0%	97.4%	85.5%	86.0%	86.5%	82.7%	84.6%
Domestic Out-of-State Students	2.4%	2.3%	3.4%	2.3%	2.0%	1.7%	1.7%	2.8%	1.9%	1.5%	58.5%	62.3%	69.8%	65.1%	62.3%
International Students	1.7%	1.7%	2.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.0%	1.3%	1.8%	1.1%	1.2%	51.3%	64.6%	59.3%	55.5%	69.0%
California Rural Students	7.2%	7.0%	7.3%	7.5%	7.3%	7.6%	7.2%	7.4%	7.8%	7.5%	88.4%	88.4%	86.4%	85.2%	86.3%
Underrepresented Minorities ⁶	23.3%	24.5%	25.8%	26.8%	28.2%	21.5%	22.7%	23.7%	24.5%	25.2%	78.5%	79.2%	79.0%	75.3%	75.4%
All Students											84.3%	85.1%	85.2%	81.9%	83.9%

Note: Applicant and admit counts include referral pool. Admit counts for 2002 do not consider applications cancelled by students, which artificially depresses the 2002 admit rate.

¹ For internal consistency, percentages have been calculated as a fraction of all students, international and domestic. This will result in minor differences with other UC publications that report on domestic or CA resident students only. Note that URMs only are calculated as a percentage of domestic students.

² HSGPA is honors-weighted GPA in "a-g" coursework.

³ ELC 2001 counts do not include Special Process. Note that admit rates include applicants that cancelled before being admitted. Thus, ELC admit rates will be less than 100 percent.

⁴ Outreach participants include students who participated in EAOP, MESA, Puente, or School University Partnership programs only. The sum of campus counts exceeds systemwide counts since students can apply to more than one campus. Information for 2003 is not yet available.

⁵ Family Income is expressed in 1999 dollars. Low family income is defined as less than or equal to \$30,000 in 1999 dollars.

⁶ American Indian, African American, Chicano, or Latino. Following longstanding UC reporting practices, this indicator has been calculated as a fraction of domestic students only.

UC San Diego First-Time Freshmen Source: Systemwide Admissions Data

Fall Term

CAMPUS PROFILE		A	pplican	ts				Admits				A	dmit Rat	es	
Total Number	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
rotal Number	32,482	35,693	38,188	41,340	43,461	13,115	13,643	10,390	16,960	16,254	40.4%	38.2%	42.9%	41.0%	37.4%
ACADEMIC INDICATORS		A	pplican	ts				Admits							
Means	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003					
Mean # A-G Courses (7th-12th Grades)		44.6	44.7	44.9	46.2		45.6	45.7	45.8	47.4					
Mean # Honors (10th, 11th, and 12th Grades)	12.0	12.4	11.8	12.5	12.7	15.9	16.4	15.5	15.8	16.7					
Mean HSGPA ²	3.79	3.81	3.79	3.79	3.80	4.16	4.20	4.15	4.13	4.17					
Mean SAT I	1210	1213	1215	1208	1211	1308	1313	1313	1293	1304					
Mean SAT II Math (1C and 2C)	607	612	617	617	617	658	665	672	666	667					
Mean SAT II Writing	584	587	592	595	590	638	642	649	645	642					
		Percen	t of App	licants			Perc	ent of A	dmits			A	dmit Rat	es	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ELC Students ³	na	na	14.9%	17.6%	17.8%	na	na	30.8%	38.1%	41.5%	na	na	88.4%	88.9%	87.2%
Outreach Participants ⁴	7.2%	8.3%	10.5%	11.3%	na	7.5%	9.4%	10.7%	13.9%	na	42.1%	43.1%	43.8%	50.5%	na
DEMOGRAPHIC															
INDICATORS		Percen	t of App	licants			Perc	ent of A	dmits			A	dmit Rat	es	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
First-Generation College	27.1%	28.5%	28.8%	30.2%	30.8%	24.5%	27.1%	25.7%	31.6%	31.5%	36.5%	36.3%	38.3%	42.8%	38.3%
Low Family Income ⁵	14.8%	16.4%	15.7%	16.4%	16.7%	16.3%	17.4%	15.2%	19.1%	19.1%	44.4%	40.6%	41.5%	48.0%	42.7%
First-Generation College and Low Family Income	9.9%	11.0%	10.9%	11.5%	11.7%	10.5%	11.6%	9.7%	13.7%	13.6%	42.7%	40.2%	38.4%	48.9%	43.6%
Students from California Low- Performing Schools	12.5%	14.1%	13.7%	15.0%	15.0%	12.7%	14.7%	12.2%	16.6%	17.0%	41.2%	40.0%	38.3%	45.6%	42.4%
California Residents	90.5%	89.7%	88.8%	90.0%	91.0%	94.7%	94.3%	93.4%	97.0%	93.7%	42.3%	40.2%	45.2%	44.2%	38.5%
Domestic Out-of-State Students	7.8%	8.4%	8.8%	8.2%	7.3%	4.5%	4.8%	5.2%	2.0%	5.6%	23.2%	21.7%	25.4%	10.0%	29.0%
International Students	1.7%	1.9%	2.4%	1.8%	1.7%	0.8%	1.0%	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%	18.9%	19.3%	24.2%	23.6%	14.4%
California Rural Students	6.2%	6.2%	6.4%	6.5%	6.6%	6.3%	6.3%	6.7%	7.1%	7.2%	41.2%	38.8%	44.7%	45.1%	40.9%
Underrepresented Minorities ⁶	14.2%	15.3%	16.3%	16.9%	17.7%	10.4%	11.5%	11.1%	14.2%	14.5%	29.8%	29.0%	29.5%	34.8%	31.0%
All Students											40.4%	38.2%	42.9%	41.0%	37.4%

Note: Admit counts for 2002 do not consider applications cancelled by students, which artificially depresses the 2002 admit rate. Admit counts do not include Fall applicants admitted to Winter quarter.

¹ For internal consistency, percentages have been calculated as a fraction of all students, international and domestic. This will result in minor differences with other UC publications that report on domestic or CA resident students only. Note that URMs only are calculated as a percentage of domestic students.

² HSGPA is honors-weighted GPA in "a-g" coursework.

³ ELC 2001 counts do not include Special Process. Note that admit rates include applicants that cancelled before being admitted. Thus, ELC admit rates will be less than 100 percent.

⁴ Outreach participants include students who participated in EAOP, MESA, Puente, or School University Partnership programs only. The sum of campus counts exceeds systemwide counts since students can apply to more than one campus. Information for 2003 is not yet available.

⁵ Family Income is expressed in 1999 dollars. Low family income is defined as less than or equal to \$30,000 in 1999 dollars.

⁶ American Indian, African American, Chicano, or Latino. Following longstanding UC reporting practices, this indicator has been calculated as a fraction of domestic students only.

UC Santa Barbara First-Time Freshmen Source: Systemwide Admissions Data

A dmita

Admit Dates

Annlicanto

Fall Term

CAMBLIS DROELLE

CAMPUS PROFILE	Applicants							Admits				Α	dmit Rat	es	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total Number	26,952	31,224	34,018	34,690	37,590	14,375	14,677	17,013	17,692	18,777	53.3%	47.0%	50.0%	51.0%	50.0%
ACADEMIC INDICATORS			pplican					Admits							
Means Mean # A-G Courses (7th-12th	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003					
Grades)		43.9	43.8	44.1	45.5		44.7	44.7	44.9	46.2					
Mean # Honors (10th, 11th, and 12th Grades)	9.3	10.3	10.0	10.6	10.7	12.3	13.4	12.9	13.4	13.4					
Mean HSGPA ²	3.60	3.65	3.65	3.66	3.66	3.87	3.96	3.94	3.93	3.93					
Mean SAT I	1158	1170	1172	1171	1173	1224	1238	1240	1229	1238					
Mean SAT II Math (1C and 2C)	572	584	585	589	590	605	619	622	619	622					
Mean SAT II Writing	561	569	571	577	573	594	605	608	609	610					
		Percen	t of App	licants			Perc	ent of A	dmits			A	dmit Rat	es	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ELC Students ³	na	na	9.9%	11.6%	10.8%	na	na	18.2%	20.9%	19.9%	na	na	91.9%	92.1%	92.2%
Outreach Participants ⁴	7.8%	8.7%	10.4%	10.6%	na	8.5%	10.2%	11.5%	11.9%	na	58.5%	54.9%	55.3%	57.3%	na
DEMOGRAPHIC															
INDICATORS		Percen	t of App	licants			Perc	ent of A	dmits			A	dmit Rat	es	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
First-Generation College	28.3%	29.0%	29.5%	29.7%	31.2%	28.0%	28.5%	28.6%	30.2%	30.0%	52.8%	46.2%	48.4%	51.9%	48.1%
Low Family Income ⁵ First-Generation College and	14.0%	15.6%	15.2%	15.0%	15.9%	14.5%	16.8%	15.5%	16.0%	16.1%	55.3%	50.6%	51.3%	54.1%	50.4%
Low Family Income	9.7%	10.9%	10.9%	10.8%	11.6%	10.4%	12.0%	11.5%	11.7%	11.8%	57.2%	51.6%	52.5%	55.3%	50.9%
Students from California Low- Performing Schools	13.1%	14.2%	14.3%	14.6%	14.8%	13.9%	15.6%	15.0%	16.2%	15.8%	56.5%	51.7%	52.7%	56.4%	53.6%
California Residents	91.7%	90.7%	90.0%	91.2%	91.9%	91.9%	91.7%	91.3%	92.2%	92.7%	53.4%	47.5%	50.8%	51.6%	50.4%
Domestic Out-of-State Students	6.8%	7.8%	8.0%	7.5%	7.0%	7.0%	7.3%	7.4%	6.9%	6.5%	54.7%	43.8%	45.9%	46.7%	45.8%
International Students	1.4%	1.5%	2.0%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.3%	0.9%	0.8%	41.9%	30.9%	32.2%	34.9%	36.1%
California Rural Students	8.0%	7.5%	7.7%	7.5%	7.6%	8.6%	8.5%	8.8%	9.0%	9.3%	57.7%	53.5%	57.5%	61.7%	61.2%
Underrepresented Minorities ⁶	16.7%	17.4%	18.7%	18.8%	20.2%	15.7%	16.6%	17.5%	17.9%	18.4%	50.3%	45.1%	47.1%	48.7%	45.7%
All Students											53.3%	47.0%	50.0%	51.0%	50.0%

Note: Admit counts for 2002 do not consider applications cancelled by students, which artificially depresses the 2002 admit rate.

¹ For internal consistency, percentages have been calculated as a fraction of all students, international and domestic. This will result in minor differences with other UC publications that report on domestic or CA resident students only. Note that URMs only are calculated as a percentage of domestic students.

² HSGPA is honors-weighted GPA in "a-g" coursework.

³ ELC 2001 counts do not include Special Process. Note that admit rates include applicants that cancelled before being admitted. Thus, ELC admit rates will be less than 100 percent.

⁴ Outreach participants include students who participated in EAOP, MESA, Puente, or School University Partnership programs only. The sum of campus counts exceeds systemwide counts since students can apply to more than one campus. Information for 2003 is not yet available.

⁵ Family Income is expressed in 1999 dollars. Low family income is defined as less than or equal to \$30,000 in 1999 dollars.

⁶ American Indian, African American, Chicano, or Latino. Following longstanding UC reporting practices, this indicator has been calculated as a fraction of domestic students only.

UC Santa Cruz First-Time Freshmen Source: Systemwide Admissions Data

Fal	ı٦	Γe	rn	n

CAMPUS PROFILE		A	pplican	ts				Admits				А	dmit Rat	es	
Total Number	1999	2000	2001 22,403	2002	2003	1999 10,979	2000 16,020	2001	2002 19,991	2003 17,229	1999 76.1%	2000 83.1%	2001	2002 82.6%	2003 79.4%
Total Namber	14,420	10,270	22,400	24,200	21,707	10,575	10,020	10,002	10,001	17,225	70.170	00.170	00.070	02.070	75.470
ACADEMIC INDICATORS		A	pplican	ts				Admits							
Means Mean # A-G Courses (7th-12th	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003					
Grades)		43.7	43.7	43.8	45.6		43.9	43.8	44.0	45.8					
Mean # Honors (10th, 11th, and 12th Grades)	8.5	9.1	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.9	9.5	9.8	10.2					
Mean HSGPA ²	3.52	3.57	3.57	3.54	3.53	3.69	3.69	3.68	3.66	3.67					
Mean SAT I	1151	1147	1148	1145	1153	1179	1165	1170	1167	1181					
Mean SAT II Math (1C and 2C)	565	567	569	571	576	576	574	578	581	588					
Mean SAT II Writing	561	558	561	564	565	575	567	572	576	579					
		Percer	t of App	olicants			Perc	ent of A	dmits			Α	dmit Rat	es	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ELC Students ³	na	na	8.8%	7.5%	6.7%	na	na	10.5%	9.0%	8.4%	na	na	99.4%	99.1%	99.4%
Outreach Participants ⁴	9.2%	9.9%	11.8%	11.5%	na	9.7%	9.8%	11.6%	11.0%	na	80.0%	81.9%	81.7%	79.2%	na
DEMOGRAPHIC		_					_					_			
INDICATORS	1000		of App		2002	1000		ent of A		2002	4000		dmit Rat		2002
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
First-Generation College	29.3%	31.0%	31.7%	31.6%	32.2%	28.4%	29.7%	30.0%	29.9%	29.7%	73.9%	79.6%	78.6%	78.0%	73.2%
Low Family Income ⁵ First-Generation College and	16.4%	16.4%	16.4%	15.6%	17.3%	16.1%	15.4%	14.9%	13.9%	15.4%	74.7%	78.0%	75.4%	73.2%	70.9%
Low Family Income Students from California Low-	11.6%	11.6%	12.3%	11.4%	12.8%	11.4%	10.7%	11.0%	10.1%	11.4%	74.9%	77.1%	74.1%	72.8%	71.0%
Performing Schools	13.5%	14.5%	15.0%	14.6%	14.8%	13.1%	13.8%	13.8%	13.3%	13.3%	74.3%	79.4%	76.2%	75.2%	71.2%
California Residents	89.9%	91.5%	91.1%	92.6%	92.0%	92.0%	93.4%	93.2%	94.3%	93.9%	78.0%	84.8%	84.9%	84.1%	81.0%
Domestic Out-of-State Students	8.6%	7.4%	7.2%	6.3%	7.0%	7.3%	6.1%	5.8%	5.2%	5.6%	64.6%	68.2%	67.8%	68.0%	63.5%
International Students	1.5%	1.1%	1.8%	1.1%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	1.0%	0.5%	0.4%	33.2%	38.4%	47.0%	38.3%	35.7%
California Rural Students	8.6%	8.8%	8.9%	8.2%	7.7%	9.8%	9.3%	9.4%	8.7%	8.3%	87.4%	88.4%	87.5%	87.2%	85.3%
Underrepresented Minorities ⁶	17.2%	18.1%	19.6%	19.4%	20.6%	15.9%	16.9%	17.9%	17.5%	18.2%	70.9%	78.1%	76.6%	74.9%	70.6%
All Students Note: Applicant and admit co	unts incl	ude refe	erral pool	Admit	counts fo	or 2002 de	not cor	nsider ar	polication	ıs cancell	76.1% ed by stud	83.1% dents wh	83.0%	82.6%	79.4% resses

Note: Applicant and admit counts include referral pool. Admit counts for 2002 do not consider applications cancelled by students, which artificially depresses the 2002 admit rate.

¹ For internal consistency, percentages have been calculated as a fraction of all students, international and domestic. This will result in minor differences with other UC publications that report on domestic or CA resident students only. Note that URMs only are calculated as a percentage of domestic students.

² HSGPA is honors-weighted GPA in "a-g" coursework.

³ ELC 2001 counts do not include Special Process. Note that admit rates include applicants that cancelled before being admitted. Thus, ELC admit rates will be less than 100 percent.

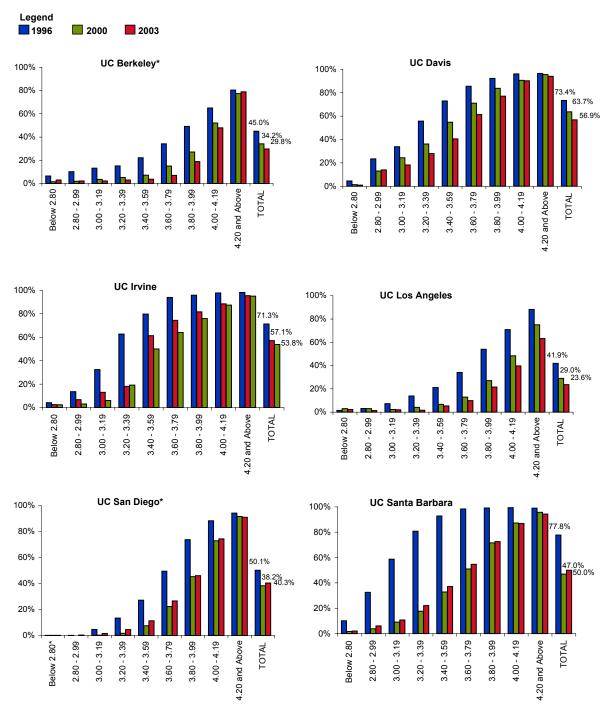
⁴ Outreach participants include students who participated in EAOP, MESA, Puente, or School University Partnership programs only. The sum of campus counts exceeds systemwide counts since students can apply to more than one campus. Information for 2003 is not yet available.

⁵ Family Income is expressed in 1999 dollars. Low family income is defined as less than or equal to \$30,000 in 1999 dollars.

⁶ American Indian, African American, Chicano, or Latino. Following longstanding UC reporting practices, this indicator has been calculated as a fraction of domestic students only.

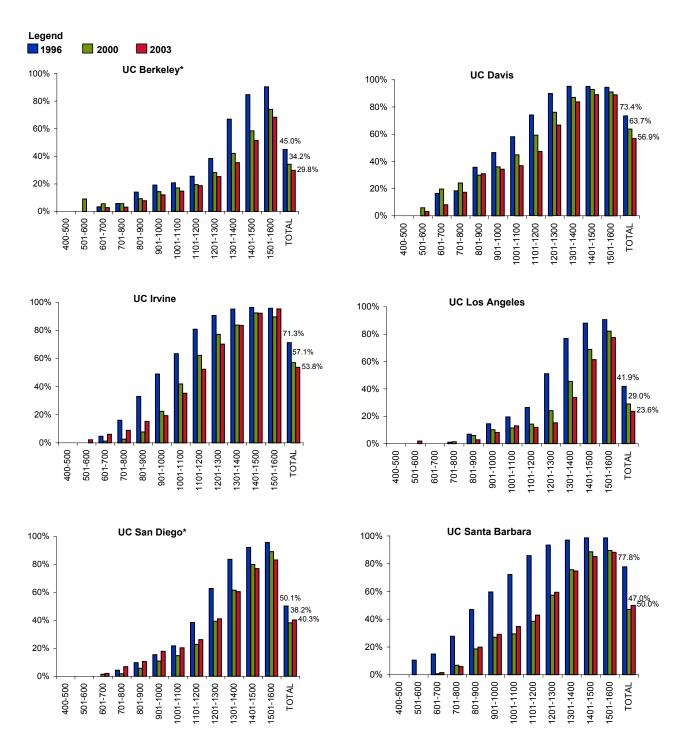
Profile of Applicants, Admits, and Denied Students by HSGPA and SAT I Bands at Selective Campuses Before and After Implementation of Comprehensive Review

Overall Admit Rates at Selective Campuses by HSGPA Bands



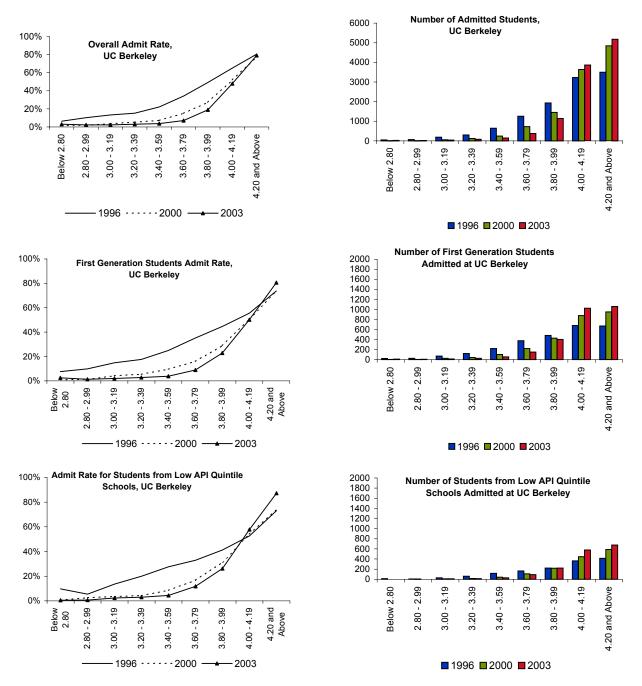
^{*}Note: Admit counts include Fall applicants offered admission to Spring semester (UCB) or Winter quarter (UCSD).

Overall Admit Rates at Selective Campuses by SAT I Bands



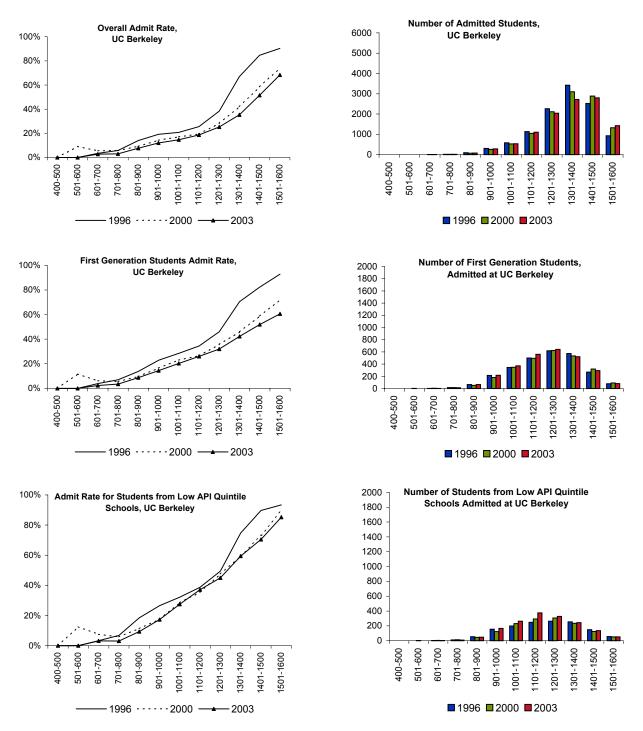
^{*}Note: Admit counts include Fall applicants offered admission to Spring semester (UCB) or Winter quarter (UCSD).

Admit Rates for Selected Groups by HSGPA Bands UC Berkeley*



^{*}Note: Admit counts include Fall applicants offered deferred admission to Spring semester.

Admit Rates for Selected Groups by SAT I Bands UC Berkeley*



^{*}Note: Admit counts include Fall applicants offered deferred admission to Spring semester.

Profile of Applicants, Admits, and Denied Students by HSGPA Bands at Selective Campuses Before and After Implementation of Comprehensive Review . 1996, 2000, and 2003

UC Berkeley

HSGPA Bands*				Nι	ımber of S	Students				۸	dmit Rat	toc
(G-1)		1996			2000			2003		^	uiiii Nai	,55
(0-1)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
Below 2.80	732	47	685	764	12	752	852	26	826	6.4%	1.6%	3.1%
2.80 - 2.99	649	66	583	624	12	612	809	18	791	10.2%	1.9%	2.2%
3.00 - 3.19	1405	185	1220	1516	54	1462	1737	39	1698	13.2%	3.6%	2.2%
3.20 - 3.39	2004	303	1701	2321	123	2198	2585	79	2506	15.1%	5.3%	3.1%
3.40 - 3.59	2927	648	2279	3364	243	3121	3898	147	3751	22.1%	7.2%	3.8%
3.60 - 3.79	3680	1256	2424	4819	724	4095	5366	377	4989	34.1%	15.0%	7.0%
3.80 - 3.99	3928	1929	1999	5343	1451	3892	6025	1140	4885	49.1%	27.2%	18.9%
4.00 - 4.19	4963	3230	1733	6997	3639	3358	8059	3862	4197	65.1%	52.0%	47.9%
4.20 and Above	4345	3496	849	6253	4843	1410	6562	5178	1384	80.5%	77.5%	78.9%
TOTAL	25107	11296	13811	33232	11362	21870	36974	11024	25950	45.0%	34.2%	29.8%

HSGPA Bands*				Number	of Califor	nia Resident	s			Δ,	dmit Rat	200
(G-2)		1996			2000			2003			ullill I (al	CS
(G-2)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
Below 2.80	623	46	577	642	11	631	746	23	723	7.4%	1.7%	3.1%
2.80 - 2.99	593	64	529	538	11	527	736	16	720	10.8%	2.0%	2.2%
3.00 - 3.19	1250	175	1075	1332	48	1284	1574	30	1544	14.0%	3.6%	1.9%
3.20 - 3.39	1768	279	1489	1971	114	1857	2299	64	2235	15.8%	5.8%	2.8%
3.40 - 3.59	2578	586	1992	2807	228	2579	3419	132	3287	22.7%	8.1%	3.9%
3.60 - 3.79	3199	1111	2088	3944	676	3268	4614	347	4267	34.7%	17.1%	7.5%
3.80 - 3.99	3372	1698	1674	4191	1289	2902	5035	1048	3987	50.4%	30.8%	20.8%
4.00 - 4.19	4274	2824	1450	5414	3113	2301	6509	3504	3005	66.1%	57.5%	53.8%
4.20 and Above	3778	3095	683	4949	4064	885	5350	4570	780	81.9%	82.1%	85.4%
TOTAL	21574	9937	11637	26022	9636	16386	30546	9766	20780	46.1%	37.0%	32.0%

HSGPA Bands*				Number of	First-Gen	eration Stude	ents			Δ	dmit Rat	98
(G-3)		1996			2000			2003			arriit reat	03
(0-3)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
Below 2.80	303	23	280	342	3	339	391	10	381	7.6%	0.9%	2.6%
2.80 - 2.99	275	27	248	243	3	240	366	5	361	9.8%	1.2%	1.4%
3.00 - 3.19	471	70	401	566	24	542	718	14	704	14.9%	4.2%	1.9%
3.20 - 3.39	689	121	568	780	42	738	964	27	937	17.6%	5.4%	2.8%
3.40 - 3.59	887	221	666	1066	102	964	1373	53	1320	24.9%	9.6%	3.9%
3.60 - 3.79	1071	376	695	1372	220	1152	1658	149	1509	35.1%	16.0%	9.0%
3.80 - 3.99	1078	481	597	1485	429	1056	1762	402	1360	44.6%	28.9%	22.8%
4.00 - 4.19	1225	680	545	1722	877	845	2043	1024	1019	55.5%	50.9%	50.1%
4.20 and Above	910	671	239	1298	951	347	1314	1059	255	73.7%	73.3%	80.6%
TOTAL	7028	2689	4339	9073	2676	6397	10799	2773	8026	38.3%	29.5%	25.7%

HSGPA Bands*			Numb	er of Studen	ts from Lo	ow API Quinti	ile Schools			Δ	dmit Rat	20
(G-4)		1996			2000			2003			anni rai	03
(G-4)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
Below 2.80	133	13	120	168	1	167	190	1	189	9.8%	0.6%	0.5%
2.80 - 2.99	111	6	105	117	3	114	164	1	163	5.4%	2.6%	0.6%
3.00 - 3.19	220	30	190	261	9	252	348	8	340	13.6%	3.4%	2.3%
3.20 - 3.39	305	61	244	347	15	332	467	14	453	20.0%	4.3%	3.0%
3.40 - 3.59	423	117	306	479	41	438	630	28	602	27.7%	8.6%	4.4%
3.60 - 3.79	500	165	335	633	106	527	783	92	691	33.0%	16.7%	11.7%
3.80 - 3.99	533	220	313	699	219	480	845	221	624	41.3%	31.3%	26.2%
4.00 - 4.19	690	363	327	824	446	378	997	577	420	52.6%	54.1%	57.9%
4.20 and Above	566	414	152	791	587	204	776	677	99	73.1%	74.2%	87.2%
TOTAL	3497	1396	2101	4348	1435	2913	5244	1624	3620	39.9%	33.0%	31.0%

Note: Admit counts include Fall applicants offered deferred admission to Spring semester. *HSGPA includes an extra grade point for all UC-approved honors courses where a grade of C or higher was earned.

Profile of Applicants, Admits, and Denied Students by SAT I Bands at Selective Campuses Before and After Implementation of Comprehensive Review . 1996, 2000, and 2003

UC Berkeley

SAT I Score Bands					Number	of Students					Admit Rate	
		1996			2000			2003			Aumil Rate	•
(S-1)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
400-500	4	0	4	2	0	2	2	0	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
501-600	8	0	8	22	2	20	34	0	34	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%
601-700	88	3	85	90	5	85	145	4	141	3.4%	5.6%	2.8%
701-800	259	15	244	317	18	299	452	14	438	5.8%	5.7%	3.1%
801-900	699	98	601	742	69	673	1009	78	931	14.0%	9.3%	7.7%
901-1000	1618	310	1308	1792	257	1535	2328	282	2046	19.2%	14.3%	12.1%
1001-1100	2806	582	2224	3111	531	2580	3638	537	3101	20.7%	17.1%	14.8%
1101-1200	4457	1139	3318	5383	1051	4332	5919	1103	4816	25.6%	19.5%	18.6%
1201-1300	5891	2262	3629	7501	2113	5388	8076	2044	6032	38.4%	28.2%	25.3%
1301-1400	5112	3424	1688	7356	3096	4260	7697	2724	4973	67.0%	42.1%	35.4%
1401-1500	2977	2521	456	4933	2886	2047	5436	2799	2637	84.7%	58.5%	51.5%
1501-1600	1033	933	100	1789	1324	465	2086	1425	661	90.3%	74.0%	68.3%
TOTAL	25107	11296	13811	33232	11362	21870	36974	11024	25950	45.0%	34.2%	29.8%

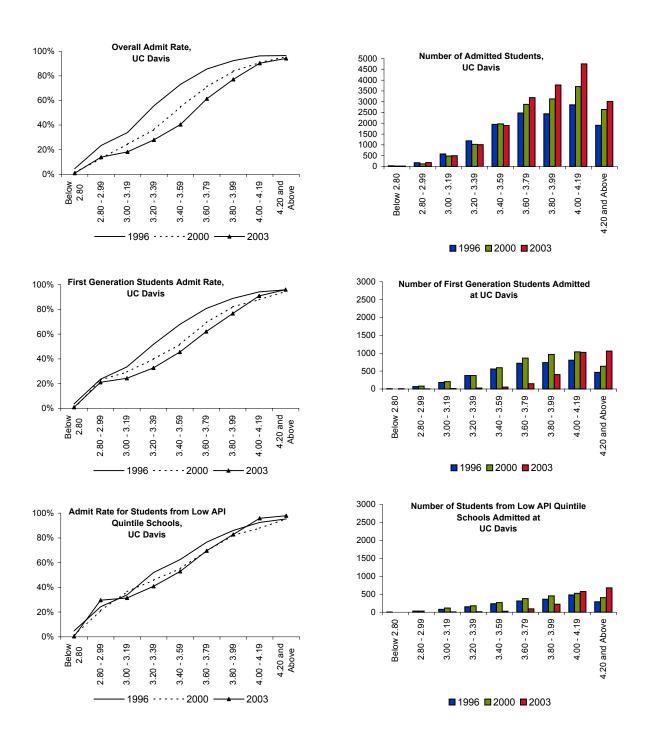
SAT I Score Bands				Num	ber of Cal	ifornia Reside	nts				Admit Rate	
(S-2)		1996			2000			2003			Admit Nate	
(3-2)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
400-500	4	0	4	2	0	2	2	0	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
501-600	8	0	8	21	2	19	33	0	33	0.0%	9.5%	0.0%
601-700	86	3	83	87	5	82	139	4	135	3.5%	5.7%	2.9%
701-800	246	15	231	301	18	283	435	14	421	6.1%	6.0%	3.2%
801-900	669	97	572	700	68	632	960	74	886	14.5%	9.7%	7.7%
901-1000	1501	297	1204	1645	246	1399	2198	274	1924	19.8%	15.0%	12.5%
1001-1100	2577	564	2013	2758	516	2242	3332	518	2814	21.9%	18.7%	15.5%
1101-1200	3922	1083	2839	4507	989	3518	5243	1054	4189	27.6%	21.9%	20.1%
1201-1300	5023	2087	2936	5942	1938	4004	6846	1932	4914	41.5%	32.6%	28.2%
1301-1400	4216	2948	1268	5445	2673	2772	5967	2458	3509	69.9%	49.1%	41.2%
1401-1500	2416	2101	315	3359	2241	1118	3901	2370	1531	87.0%	66.7%	60.8%
1501-1600	810	737	73	1133	933	200	1395	1066	329	91.0%	82.3%	76.4%
TOTAL	21574	9937	11637	26022	9636	16386	30546	9766	20780	46.1%	37.0%	32.0%

SAT I Score Bands				Numbe	r of First-C	Seneration Stu	idents				Admit Rate	
(S-3)		1996			2000			2003			Aumii Nate	
(3-3)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
400-500	3	0	3	2	0	2	2	0	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
501-600	6	0	6	17	2	15	31	0	31	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%
601-700	76	3	73	81	5	76	129	3	126	3.9%	6.2%	2.3%
701-800	212	15	197	268	15	253	369	13	356	7.1%	5.6%	3.5%
801-900	477	66	411	548	53	495	758	66	692	13.8%	9.7%	8.7%
901-1000	938	215	723	1089	180	909	1516	218	1298	22.9%	16.5%	14.4%
1001-1100	1213	345	868	1515	349	1166	1831	372	1459	28.4%	23.0%	20.3%
1101-1200	1452	500	952	1870	496	1374	2160	562	1598	34.4%	26.5%	26.0%
1201-1300	1344	619	725	1745	625	1120	2007	643	1364	46.1%	35.8%	32.0%
1301-1400	813	573	240	1167	536	631	1234	522	712	70.5%	45.9%	42.3%
1401-1500	328	270	58	544	320	224	567	294	273	82.3%	58.8%	51.9%
1501-1600	84	78	6	129	93	36	132	80	52	92.9%	72.1%	60.6%
TOTAL	7028	2689	4339	9073	2676	6397	10799	2773	8026	38.3%	29.5%	25.7%

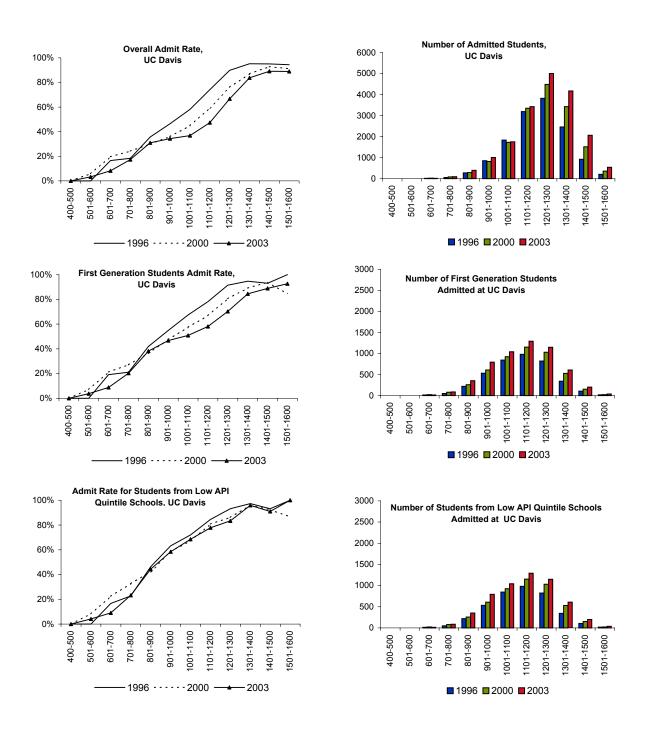
SAT I Score Bands			Nυ	ımber of Stu	dents fron	າ Low API Qui	ntile Schools				Admit Rate	
(S-4)		1996			2000			2003			Admit Itale	
(0-4)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
400-500	3	0	3	2	0	2	2	0	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
501-600	6	0	6	16	2	14	23	0	23	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%
601-700	61	2	59	66	5	61	94	3	91	3.3%	7.6%	3.2%
701-800	147	10	137	204	12	192	256	8	248	6.8%	5.9%	3.1%
801-900	298	55	243	398	45	353	504	47	457	18.5%	11.3%	9.3%
901-1000	584	155	429	703	123	580	967	167	800	26.5%	17.5%	17.3%
1001-1100	618	199	419	808	231	577	960	264	696	32.2%	28.6%	27.5%
1101-1200	643	249	394	830	294	536	1011	376	635	38.7%	35.4%	37.2%
1201-1300	534	264	270	646	307	339	728	328	400	49.4%	47.5%	45.1%
1301-1400	341	255	86	395	235	160	409	243	166	74.8%	59.5%	59.4%
1401-1500	165	148	17	172	126	46	193	136	57	89.7%	73.3%	70.5%
1501-1600	61	57	4	58	52	6	61	52	9	93.4%	89.7%	85.2%
TOTAL	3497	1396	2101	4348	1435	2913	5244	1624	3620	39.9%	33.0%	31.0%

Note: Admit counts include Fall applicants offered deferred admission to Spring semester.

Admit Rates for Selected Groups by HSGPA Bands UC Davis



Admit Rates for Selected Groups by SAT I Bands UC Davis



Profile of Applicants, Admits, and Denied Students by HSGPA Bands at Selective Campuses Before and After Implementation of Comprehensive Review 1996, 2000, and 2003

UC Davis

HSGPA Bands*				N	umber of St	tudents				Λ.	dmit Rat	00
(G-1)		1996			2000			2003		A	uiiiii Rai	65
(G-1)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
Below 2.80	703	32	671	893	12	881	1235	12	1223	4.6%	1.3%	1.0%
2.80 - 2.99	732	171	561	918	119	799	1297	181	1116	23.4%	13.0%	14.0%
3.00 - 3.19	1706	578	1128	1985	485	1500	2722	497	2225	33.9%	24.4%	18.3%
3.20 - 3.39	2125	1184	941	2830	1025	1805	3599	1008	2591	55.7%	36.2%	28.0%
3.40 - 3.59	2676	1954	722	3608	1977	1631	4686	1897	2789	73.0%	54.8%	40.5%
3.60 - 3.79	2892	2475	417	4045	2877	1168	5205	3193	2012	85.6%	71.1%	61.3%
3.80 - 3.99	2645	2442	203	3734	3129	605	4895	3776	1119	92.3%	83.8%	77.1%
4.00 - 4.19	2968	2855	113	4079	3701	378	5269	4757	512	96.2%	90.7%	90.3%
4.20 and Above	1976	1907	69	2764	2643	121	3202	3015	187	96.5%	95.6%	94.2%
TOTAL	18569	13637	4932	25241	16087	9154	32494	18477	14017	73.4%	63.7%	56.9%

HSGPA Bands*				Number	of Californ	nia Residents				۸	dmit Rat	toc
(G-2)		1996			2000			2003		1 ^	uiiiit ivat	,03
(G-2)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
Below 2.80	661	29	632	830	10	820	1169	11	1158	4.4%	1.2%	0.9%
2.80 - 2.99	699	167	532	872	118	754	1245	179	1066	23.9%	13.5%	14.4%
3.00 - 3.19	1651	569	1082	1881	474	1407	2611	493	2118	34.5%	25.2%	18.9%
3.20 - 3.39	2033	1149	884	2679	1013	1666	3450	1006	2444	56.5%	37.8%	29.2%
3.40 - 3.59	2560	1875	685	3390	1870	1520	4455	1893	2562	73.2%	55.2%	42.5%
3.60 - 3.79	2764	2380	384	3792	2711	1081	4934	3022	1912	86.1%	71.5%	61.2%
3.80 - 3.99	2555	2361	194	3448	2907	541	4595	3544	1051	92.4%	84.3%	77.1%
4.00 - 4.19	2825	2723	102	3762	3438	324	4891	4453	438	96.4%	91.4%	91.0%
4.20 and Above	1887	1822	65	2555	2454	101	3002	2835	167	96.6%	96.0%	94.4%
TOTAL	17697	13095	4602	23353	15033	8320	30541	17510	13031	74.0%	64.4%	57.3%

HSGPA Bands*				Number of	First-Gene	eration Stude	nts			۸	dmit Rat	00
(G-3)		1996			2000			2003		_ ^	uiiiii i vai	.03
(6-3)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
Below 2.80	273	10	263	375	1	374	564	5	559	3.7%	0.3%	0.9%
2.80 - 2.99	281	66	215	353	81	272	527	111	416	23.5%	22.9%	21.1%
3.00 - 3.19	550	184	366	696	204	492	1041	253	788	33.5%	29.3%	24.3%
3.20 - 3.39	729	377	352	946	377	569	1236	405	831	51.7%	39.9%	32.8%
3.40 - 3.59	824	560	264	1150	594	556	1604	731	873	68.0%	51.7%	45.6%
3.60 - 3.79	895	722	173	1248	865	383	1570	974	596	80.7%	69.3%	62.0%
3.80 - 3.99	834	741	93	1174	965	209	1436	1102	334	88.8%	82.2%	76.7%
4.00 - 4.19	856	806	50	1181	1038	143	1439	1308	131	94.2%	87.9%	90.9%
4.20 and Above	487	467	20	673	636	37	704	676	28	95.9%	94.5%	96.0%
TOTAL	5773	3944	1829	7872	4782	3090	10211	5589	4622	68.3%	60.7%	54.7%

HSGPA Bands*			Numb	er of Studen	ts from Lo	w API Quintil	e Schools			Δ	dmit Rat	20
(G-4)		1996			2000			2003		1 "	arme reac	
(0-4)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
Below 2.80	127	6	121	173	2	171	240	1	239	4.7%	1.2%	0.4%
2.80 - 2.99	119	29	90	151	32	119	219	65	154	24.4%	21.2%	29.7%
3.00 - 3.19	236	80	156	315	115	200	432	136	296	33.9%	36.5%	31.5%
3.20 - 3.39	292	152	140	387	177	210	504	206	298	52.1%	45.7%	40.9%
3.40 - 3.59	376	235	141	484	267	217	607	321	286	62.5%	55.2%	52.9%
3.60 - 3.79	410	314	96	546	379	167	682	475	207	76.6%	69.4%	69.6%
3.80 - 3.99	421	362	59	553	454	99	640	530	110	86.0%	82.1%	82.8%
4.00 - 4.19	521	482	39	598	525	73	671	643	28	92.5%	87.8%	95.8%
4.20 and Above	303	289	14	427	407	20	379	371	8	95.4%	95.3%	97.9%
TOTAL	2814	1954	860	3651	2361	1290	4404	2761	1643	69.4%	64.7%	62.7%

^{*}HSGPA includes an extra grade point for all UC-approved honors courses where a grade of C or higher was earned.

Profile of Applicants, Admits, and Denied Students by SAT I Bands at Selective Campuses **Before and After Implementation of Comprehensive Review** . 1996, 2000, and 2003

UC Davis

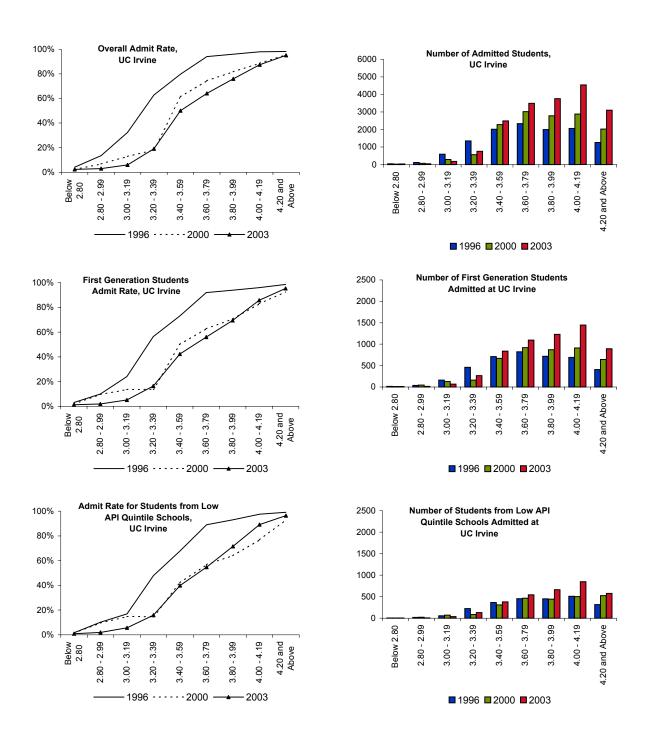
SAT I Score Bands					Number (of Students					Admit Rate	
(S-1)		1996			2000			2003			Aumit Nate	
(3-1)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
400-500	4	0	4	1	0	1	7	0	7	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
501-600	10	0	10	17	1	16	31	1	30	0.0%	5.9%	3.2%
601-700	85	14	71	117	23	94	184	15	169	16.5%	19.7%	8.2%
701-800	289	53	236	356	86	270	549	95	454	18.3%	24.2%	17.3%
801-900	771	275	496	973	291	682	1280	396	884	35.7%	29.9%	30.9%
901-1000	1836	853	983	2269	818	1451	2934	1006	1928	46.5%	36.1%	34.3%
1001-1100	3161	1837	1324	3847	1725	2122	4763	1752	3011	58.1%	44.8%	36.8%
1101-1200	4300	3187	1113	5645	3348	2297	7236	3425	3811	74.1%	59.3%	47.3%
1201-1300	4249	3820	429	5894	4485	1409	7498	5000	2498	89.9%	76.1%	66.7%
1301-1400	2583	2458	125	3934	3423	511	4984	4174	810	95.2%	87.0%	83.7%
1401-1500	970	922	48	1635	1519	116	2320	2067	253	95.1%	92.9%	89.1%
1501-1600	215	203	12	393	358	35	608	541	67	94.4%	91.1%	89.0%
TOTAL	18569	13637	4932	25241	16087	9154	32494	18477	14017	73.4%	63.7%	56.9%

SAT I Score Bands				Num	ber of Cal	ifornia Reside	nts				Admit Rate	
(S-2)		1996			2000			2003			Aumit Nate	
(3-2)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
400-500	4	0	4	1	0	1	7	0	7	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
501-600	10	0	10	16	1	15	31	1	30	0.0%	6.3%	3.2%
601-700	82	14	68	115	23	92	180	15	165	17.1%	20.0%	8.3%
701-800	280	52	228	344	84	260	535	94	441	18.6%	24.4%	17.6%
801-900	751	269	482	942	287	655	1248	388	860	35.8%	30.5%	31.1%
901-1000	1771	837	934	2163	807	1356	2832	993	1839	47.3%	37.3%	35.1%
1001-1100	3035	1791	1244	3624	1656	1968	4551	1702	2849	59.0%	45.7%	37.4%
1101-1200	4104	3073	1031	5218	3172	2046	6846	3279	3567	74.9%	60.8%	47.9%
1201-1300	4030	3656	374	5405	4153	1252	6963	4720	2243	90.7%	76.8%	67.8%
1301-1400	2437	2326	111	3578	3139	439	4593	3897	696	95.4%	87.7%	84.8%
1401-1500	919	874	45	1482	1390	92	2135	1934	201	95.1%	93.8%	90.6%
1501-1600	205	193	12	344	317	27	537	483	54	94.1%	92.2%	89.9%
TOTAL	17697	13095	4602	23353	15033	8320	30541	17510	13031	74.0%	64.4%	57.3%

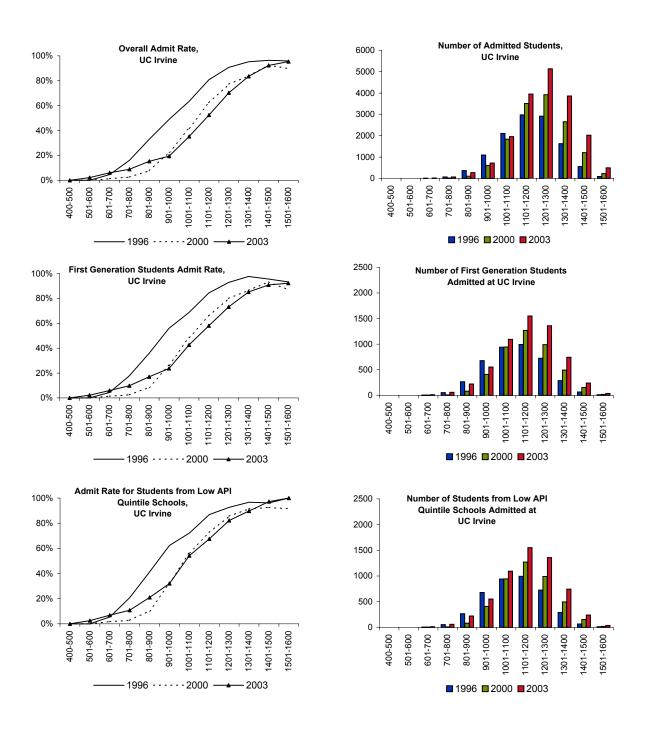
SAT I Score Bands				Numbe	r of First-C	Seneration Stu	dents				Admit Rate	
(S-3)		1996			2000			2003			Aumit Nate	•
(0-3)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
400-500	3	0	3	1	0	1	7	0	7	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
501-600	8	0	8	14	1	13	27	1	26	0.0%	7.1%	3.7%
601-700	73	14	59	104	22	82	158	14	144	19.2%	21.2%	8.9%
701-800	233	49	184	291	79	212	433	88	345	21.0%	27.1%	20.3%
801-900	523	219	304	706	257	449	921	352	569	41.9%	36.4%	38.2%
901-1000	971	532	439	1276	607	669	1700	795	905	54.8%	47.6%	46.8%
1001-1100	1254	845	409	1607	924	683	2051	1043	1008	67.4%	57.5%	50.9%
1101-1200	1256	982	274	1724	1153	571	2230	1294	936	78.2%	66.9%	58.0%
1201-1300	900	823	77	1278	1030	248	1636	1150	486	91.4%	80.6%	70.3%
1301-1400	362	343	19	595	530	65	722	610	112	94.8%	89.1%	84.5%
1401-1500	115	107	8	162	152	10	226	201	25	93.0%	93.8%	88.9%
1501-1600	19	19	0	26	22	4	41	38	3	100.0%	84.6%	92.7%
TOTAL	5773	3944	1829	7872	4782	3090	10211	5589	4622	68.3%	60.7%	54.7%

SAT I Score Bands			Nι	ımber of Stu	dents fron	ո Low API Qui	ntile Schools				Admit Rate	
(S-4)		1996			2000			2003			Aumit Nate	•
(3-4)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
400-500	2	0	2	1	0	1	4	0	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
501-600	7	0	7	12	1	11	24	1	23	0.0%	8.3%	4.2%
601-700	54	9	45	89	20	69	121	11	110	16.7%	22.5%	9.1%
701-800	158	36	122	217	71	146	293	68	225	22.8%	32.7%	23.2%
801-900	318	147	171	483	204	279	555	246	309	46.2%	42.2%	44.3%
901-1000	557	352	205	714	418	296	960	561	399	63.2%	58.5%	58.4%
1001-1100	603	434	169	716	481	235	863	591	272	72.0%	67.2%	68.5%
1101-1200	547	462	85	699	564	135	792	616	176	84.5%	80.7%	77.8%
1201-1300	336	313	23	392	338	54	455	379	76	93.2%	86.2%	83.3%
1301-1400	148	144	4	197	189	8	218	209	9	97.3%	95.9%	95.9%
1401-1500	44	41	3	65	60	5	66	60	6	93.2%	92.3%	90.9%
1501-1600	12	12	0	15	13	2	16	16	0	100.0%	86.7%	100.0%
TOTAL	2814	1954	860	3651	2361	1290	4404	2761	1643	69.4%	64.7%	62.7%

Admit Rates for Selected Groups by HSGPA Bands UC Irvine



Admit Rates for Selected Groups by SAT I Bands UC Irvine



Profile of Applicants, Admits, and Denied Students by HSGPA Bands at Selective Campuses Before and After Implementation of Comprehensive Review 1996, 2000, and 2003

UC Irvine

HSGPA Bands*				Ni	umber of S	Students				Λ,	dmit Rate	20
(G-1)		1996			2000			2003			umii raid	53
(G-1)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
Below 2.80	1095	45	1050	1251	30	1221	1547	36	1511	4.1%	2.4%	2.3%
2.80 - 2.99	909	123	786	1102	74	1028	1582	48	1534	13.5%	6.7%	3.0%
3.00 - 3.19	1821	590	1231	2273	294	1979	3105	186	2919	32.4%	12.9%	6.0%
3.20 - 3.39	2157	1354	803	3123	564	2559	3948	756	3192	62.8%	18.1%	19.1%
3.40 - 3.59	2526	2015	511	3716	2281	1435	4985	2493	2492	79.8%	61.4%	50.0%
3.60 - 3.79	2480	2331	149	4058	3020	1038	5446	3493	1953	94.0%	74.4%	64.1%
3.80 - 3.99	2082	1998	84	3406	2783	623	4951	3760	1191	96.0%	81.7%	75.9%
4.00 - 4.19	2109	2064	45	3258	2886	372	5190	4538	652	97.9%	88.6%	87.4%
4.20 and Above	1280	1257	23	2119	2024	95	3266	3104	162	98.2%	95.5%	95.0%
TOTAL	16583	11816	4767	24686	14087	10599	34397	18506	15891	71.3%	57.1%	53.8%

HSGPA Bands*				Number	of Califor	nia Residents	\$			۸	dmit Rate	26
(G-2)		1996			2000			2003			Jiiii i vaid	-3
(G-2)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
Below 2.80	1045	42	1003	1169	29	1140	1470	27	1443	4.0%	2.5%	1.8%
2.80 - 2.99	885	122	763	1037	73	964	1530	47	1483	13.8%	7.0%	3.1%
3.00 - 3.19	1761	572	1189	2152	287	1865	2975	183	2792	32.5%	13.3%	6.2%
3.20 - 3.39	2082	1330	752	2964	548	2416	3762	742	3020	63.9%	18.5%	19.7%
3.40 - 3.59	2463	1972	491	3482	2160	1322	4736	2462	2274	80.1%	62.0%	52.0%
3.60 - 3.79	2403	2265	138	3802	2852	950	5142	3394	1748	94.3%	75.0%	66.0%
3.80 - 3.99	2023	1945	78	3165	2589	576	4656	3604	1052	96.1%	81.8%	77.4%
4.00 - 4.19	2044	2003	41	3033	2697	336	4910	4373	537	98.0%	88.9%	89.1%
4.20 and Above	1246	1227	19	2006	1921	85	3132	3006	126	98.5%	95.8%	96.0%
TOTAL	16007	11498	4509	22965	13201	9764	32512	17891	14621	71.8%	57.5%	55.0%

HSGPA Bands*				Number of	First-Gen	eration Stude	ents			Δ	dmit Rate	26
(G-3)		1996			2000			2003			arriit i tatt	
(0-0)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
Below 2.80	454	14	440	562	10	552	773	10	763	3.1%	1.8%	1.3%
2.80 - 2.99	372	37	335	459	44	415	755	15	740	9.9%	9.6%	2.0%
3.00 - 3.19	666	160	506	926	126	800	1308	67	1241	24.0%	13.6%	5.1%
3.20 - 3.39	814	459	355	1181	162	1019	1612	265	1347	56.4%	13.7%	16.4%
3.40 - 3.59	972	711	261	1334	668	666	1980	837	1143	73.1%	50.1%	42.3%
3.60 - 3.79	892	821	71	1465	920	545	1953	1095	858	92.0%	62.8%	56.1%
3.80 - 3.99	763	717	46	1234	871	363	1767	1228	539	94.0%	70.6%	69.5%
4.00 - 4.19	722	693	29	1098	910	188	1688	1448	240	96.0%	82.9%	85.8%
4.20 and Above	412	406	6	694	642	52	935	892	43	98.5%	92.5%	95.4%
TOTAL	6106	4027	2079	9027	4377	4650	12863	5870	6993	66.0%	48.5%	45.6%

HSGPA Bands*			Numb	er of Studer	nts from L	ow API Quinti	ile Schools			Δ	dmit Rate	98
(G-4)		1996			2000			2003			arriit reat	33
(G-4)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
Below 2.80	239	4	235	270	4	266	441	4	437	1.7%	1.5%	0.9%
2.80 - 2.99	196	20	176	240	23	217	371	7	364	10.2%	9.6%	1.9%
3.00 - 3.19	337	57	280	490	72	418	663	38	625	16.9%	14.7%	5.7%
3.20 - 3.39	466	223	243	576	84	492	810	129	681	47.9%	14.6%	15.9%
3.40 - 3.59	535	363	172	730	308	422	957	381	576	67.9%	42.2%	39.8%
3.60 - 3.79	511	455	56	820	466	354	996	545	451	89.0%	56.8%	54.7%
3.80 - 3.99	485	451	34	690	442	248	924	661	263	93.0%	64.1%	71.5%
4.00 - 4.19	521	508	13	652	501	151	950	847	103	97.5%	76.8%	89.2%
4.20 and Above	320	317	3	563	524	39	599	577	22	99.1%	93.1%	96.3%
TOTAL	3621	2402	1219	5058	2430	2628	6755	3196	3559	66.3%	48.0%	47.3%

^{*}HSGPA includes an extra grade point for all UC-approved honors courses where a grade of C or higher was earned.

Profile of Applicants, Admits, and Denied Students by SAT I Bands at Selective Campuses Before and After Implementation of Comprehensive Review . 1996, 2000, and 2003

UC Irvine

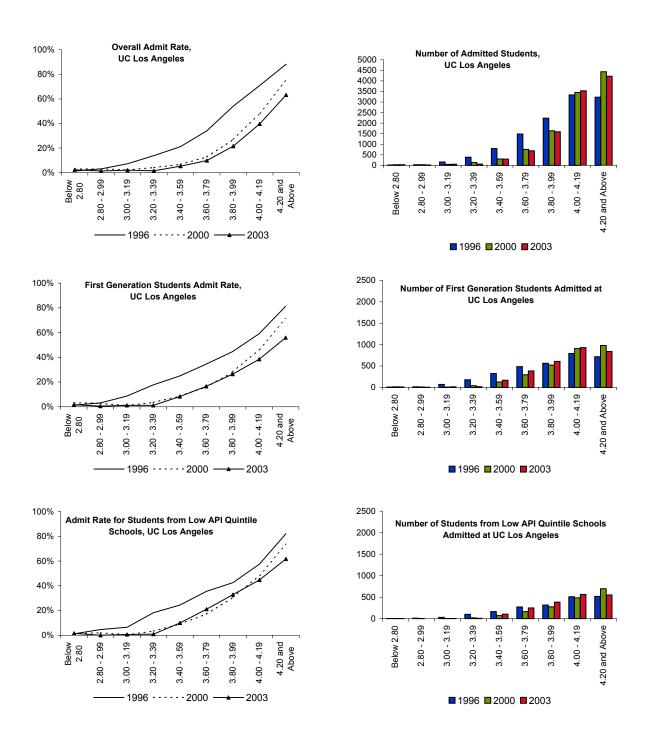
SAT I Score Bands					Number	of Students					Admit Rate	
		1996			2000			2003			Aumil Rate	
(S-1)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
400-500	2	0	2	4	0	4	11	0	11	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
501-600	21	0	21	27	0	27	47	1	46	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
601-700	86	4	82	154	2	152	230	14	216	4.7%	1.3%	6.1%
701-800	404	65	339	462	12	450	754	67	687	16.1%	2.6%	8.9%
801-900	1110	366	744	1331	103	1228	1769	270	1499	33.0%	7.7%	15.3%
901-1000	2236	1096	1140	2699	606	2093	3730	723	3007	49.0%	22.5%	19.4%
1001-1100	3323	2108	1215	4389	1841	2548	5543	1954	3589	63.4%	41.9%	35.3%
1101-1200	3685	2979	706	5628	3508	2120	7538	3951	3587	80.8%	62.3%	52.4%
1201-1300	3214	2915	299	5078	3923	1155	7313	5137	2176	90.7%	77.3%	70.2%
1301-1400	1713	1631	82	3165	2653	512	4625	3865	760	95.2%	83.8%	83.6%
1401-1500	579	558	21	1306	1208	98	2195	2026	169	96.4%	92.5%	92.3%
1501-1600	96	92	4	252	226	26	519	495	24	95.8%	89.7%	95.4%
TOTAL	16583	11816	4767	24686	14087	10599	34397	18506	15891	71.3%	57.1%	53.8%

SAT I Score Bands				Num	ber of Cal	ifornia Reside	nts				Admit Rate	<u> </u>
(S-2)		1996			2000			2003			Admit Nate	•
(3-2)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
400-500	2	0	2	4	0	4	10	0	10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
501-600	21	0	21	27	0	27	45	1	44	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%
601-700	85	4	81	150	1	149	226	14	212	4.7%	0.7%	6.2%
701-800	398	65	333	448	11	437	739	66	673	16.3%	2.5%	8.9%
801-900	1095	365	730	1277	101	1176	1709	264	1445	33.3%	7.9%	15.4%
901-1000	2186	1082	1104	2593	596	1997	3621	722	2899	49.5%	23.0%	19.9%
1001-1100	3229	2080	1149	4128	1778	2350	5308	1941	3367	64.4%	43.1%	36.6%
1101-1200	3553	2907	646	5221	3326	1895	7102	3885	3217	81.8%	63.7%	54.7%
1201-1300	3067	2805	262	4643	3627	1016	6850	4974	1876	91.5%	78.1%	72.6%
1301-1400	1631	1560	71	2891	2431	460	4269	3648	621	95.6%	84.1%	85.5%
1401-1500	560	541	19	1208	1123	85	2036	1903	133	96.6%	93.0%	93.5%
1501-1600	93	89	4	225	204	21	492	470	22	95.7%	90.7%	95.5%
TOTAL	16007	11498	4509	22965	13201	9764	32512	17891	14621	71.8%	57.5%	55.0%

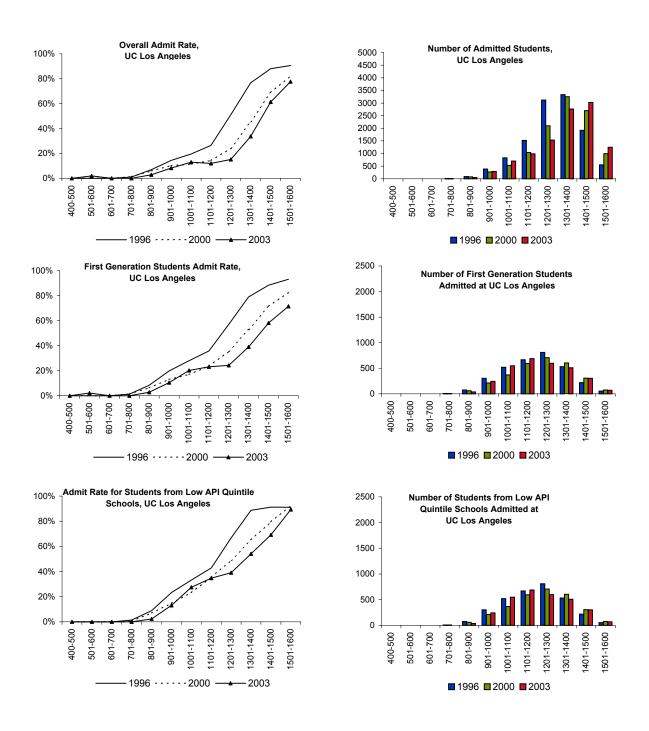
SAT I Score Bands				Numbe	r of First-G	Seneration Stu	dents				Admit Rate	
(S-3)		1996			2000			2003			Aumit Nate	•
(3-3)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
400-500	1	0	1	4	0	4	10	0	10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
501-600	17	0	17	25	0	25	47	1	46	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
601-700	69	3	66	139	2	137	202	12	190	4.3%	1.4%	5.9%
701-800	299	53	246	364	9	355	615	60	555	17.7%	2.5%	9.8%
801-900	742	266	476	953	81	872	1310	222	1088	35.8%	8.5%	16.9%
901-1000	1214	679	535	1561	409	1152	2332	552	1780	55.9%	26.2%	23.7%
1001-1100	1367	940	427	1940	944	996	2567	1093	1474	68.8%	48.7%	42.6%
1101-1200	1177	994	183	1929	1270	659	2671	1550	1121	84.5%	65.8%	58.0%
1201-1300	780	725	55	1236	990	246	1856	1358	498	92.9%	80.1%	73.2%
1301-1400	295	288	7	572	495	77	872	743	129	97.6%	86.5%	85.2%
1401-1500	68	65	3	164	153	11	264	240	24	95.6%	93.3%	90.9%
1501-1600	15	14	1	23	20	3	39	36	3	93.3%	87.0%	92.3%
TOTAL	6106	4027	2079	9027	4377	4650	12863	5870	6993	66.0%	48.5%	45.6%

SAT I Score Bands			Nυ	ımber of Stu	dents fron	ո Low API Qui	ntile Schools				Admit Rate	,
(S-4)		1996			2000			2003			Aumit Nate	,
(0-4)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
400-500	2	0	2	3	0	3	9	0	9	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
501-600	15	0	15	18	0	18	39	1	38	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%
601-700	55	3	52	114	2	112	161	11	150	5.5%	1.8%	6.8%
701-800	227	47	180	289	8	281	465	50	415	20.7%	2.8%	10.8%
801-900	505	209	296	689	71	618	958	201	757	41.4%	10.3%	21.0%
901-1000	787	491	296	1047	338	709	1458	468	990	62.4%	32.3%	32.1%
1001-1100	805	581	224	1070	605	465	1357	736	621	72.2%	56.5%	54.2%
1101-1200	605	526	79	919	668	251	1172	792	380	86.9%	72.7%	67.6%
1201-1300	364	337	27	513	439	74	683	561	122	92.6%	85.6%	82.1%
1301-1400	153	148	5	233	213	20	282	253	29	96.7%	91.4%	89.7%
1401-1500	52	50	2	80	74	6	109	106	3	96.2%	92.5%	97.2%
1501-1600	10	10	0	12	11	1	15	15	0	100.0%	91.7%	100.0%
TOTAL	3621	2402	1219	5058	2430	2628	6755	3196	3559	66.3%	48.0%	47.3%

Admit Rates for Selected Groups by HSGPA Bands UC Los Angeles



Admit Rates for Selected Groups by SAT I Bands UC Los Angeles



Profile of Applicants, Admits, and Denied Students by HSGPA Bands at Selective Campuses Before and After Implementation of Comprehensive Review . 1996, 2000, and 2003

UC Los Angeles

HSGPA Bands*				Nι	ımber of S	tudents				Δ,	dmit Rat	200
(G-1)		1996			2000			2003		T ~	ulliit IXat	C3
(G-1)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
Below 2.80	1152	17	1135	1057	32	1025	1195	28	1167	1.5%	3.0%	2.3%
2.80 - 2.99	997	31	966	967	29	938	1208	17	1191	3.1%	3.0%	1.4%
3.00 - 3.19	2132	156	1976	2139	49	2090	2607	53	2554	7.3%	2.3%	2.0%
3.20 - 3.39	2787	386	2401	3234	133	3101	3744	60	3684	13.9%	4.1%	1.6%
3.40 - 3.59	3759	795	2964	4498	304	4194	5457	292	5165	21.1%	6.8%	5.4%
3.60 - 3.79	4368	1486	2882	5923	761	5162	6989	691	6298	34.0%	12.8%	9.9%
3.80 - 3.99	4138	2236	1902	6031	1634	4397	7365	1590	5775	54.0%	27.1%	21.6%
4.00 - 4.19	4707	3337	1370	7135	3449	3686	8902	3529	5373	70.9%	48.3%	39.6%
4.20 and Above	3665	3230	435	5905	4430	1475	6688	4223	2465	88.1%	75.0%	63.1%
TOTAL	28061	11759	16302	37803	10969	26834	44988	10603	34385	41.9%	29.0%	23.6%

HSGPA Bands*				Number	of Califor	nia Residents	3			۸	dmit Rat	96
(G-2)	1996			2000			2003				ulliit ivat	C3
(G-2)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
Below 2.80	1046	15	1031	902	25	877	1061	25	1036	1.4%	2.8%	2.4%
2.80 - 2.99	911	27	884	844	27	817	1113	13	1100	3.0%	3.2%	1.2%
3.00 - 3.19	1970	148	1822	1919	45	1874	2392	39	2353	7.5%	2.3%	1.6%
3.20 - 3.39	2580	363	2217	2867	114	2753	3392	50	3342	14.1%	4.0%	1.5%
3.40 - 3.59	3497	751	2746	3936	276	3660	4887	268	4619	21.5%	7.0%	5.5%
3.60 - 3.79	4034	1383	2651	5183	709	4474	6195	654	5541	34.3%	13.7%	10.6%
3.80 - 3.99	3803	2072	1731	5131	1496	3635	6423	1438	4985	54.5%	29.2%	22.4%
4.00 - 4.19	4373	3085	1288	6086	3147	2939	7669	3171	4498	70.5%	51.7%	41.3%
4.20 and Above	3428	3039	389	5159	4031	1128	5886	3839	2047	88.7%	78.1%	65.2%
TOTAL	25763	10916	14847	32261	9912	22349	39291	9522	29769	42.4%	30.7%	24.2%

HSGPA Bands*				Number o	f First-Gen	eration Studen	ts			Δ,	dmit Rat	000
(G-3)	1996			2000			2003			Α.	ullill Nat	C0
(6-3)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
Below 2.80	555	8	547	486	16	470	611	10	601	1.4%	3.3%	1.6%
2.80 - 2.99	442	14	428	391	11	380	593	3	590	3.2%	2.8%	0.5%
3.00 - 3.19	829	72	757	860	9	851	1149	14	1135	8.7%	1.0%	1.2%
3.20 - 3.39	1014	180	834	1164	40	1124	1525	18	1507	17.8%	3.4%	1.2%
3.40 - 3.59	1303	325	978	1487	128	1359	2059	170	1889	24.9%	8.6%	8.3%
3.60 - 3.79	1403	485	918	1865	297	1568	2336	386	1950	34.6%	15.9%	16.5%
3.80 - 3.99	1262	564	698	1868	524	1344	2309	610	1699	44.7%	28.1%	26.4%
4.00 - 4.19	1337	791	546	1953	907	1046	2422	931	1491	59.2%	46.4%	38.4%
4.20 and Above	884	718	166	1377	979	398	1508	842	666	81.2%	71.1%	55.8%
TOTAL	9153	3186	5967	11623	2938	8685	14685	3000	11685	34.8%	25.3%	20.4%

HSGPA Bands*			Nun	nber of Stude	nts from Lo	w API Quintile	Schools			٨	dmit Rat	00
(G-4)	1996			2000			2003				Jillit INat	C3
(0-4)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
Below 2.80	261	3	258	233	3	230	322	5	317	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%
2.80 - 2.99	213	10	203	201	4	197	302	0	302	4.7%	2.0%	0.0%
3.00 - 3.19	446	29	417	443	2	441	607	4	603	6.5%	0.5%	0.7%
3.20 - 3.39	559	102	457	595	20	575	778	7	771	18.2%	3.4%	0.9%
3.40 - 3.59	674	165	509	765	69	696	1038	103	935	24.5%	9.0%	9.9%
3.60 - 3.79	764	272	492	959	165	794	1179	249	930	35.6%	17.2%	21.1%
3.80 - 3.99	748	318	430	900	276	624	1169	384	785	42.5%	30.7%	32.8%
4.00 - 4.19	888	511	377	999	484	515	1258	563	695	57.5%	48.4%	44.8%
4.20 and Above	628	516	112	947	696	251	895	552	343	82.2%	73.5%	61.7%
TOTAL	5207	1935	3272	6082	1723	4359	7606	1872	5734	37.2%	28.3%	24.6%

^{*}HSGPA includes an extra grade point for all UC-approved honors courses where a grade of C or higher was earned.

Profile of Applicants, Admits, and Denied Students by SAT I Bands at Selective Campuses **Before and After Implementation of Comprehensive Review** 1996, 2000, and 2003

UC Los Angeles

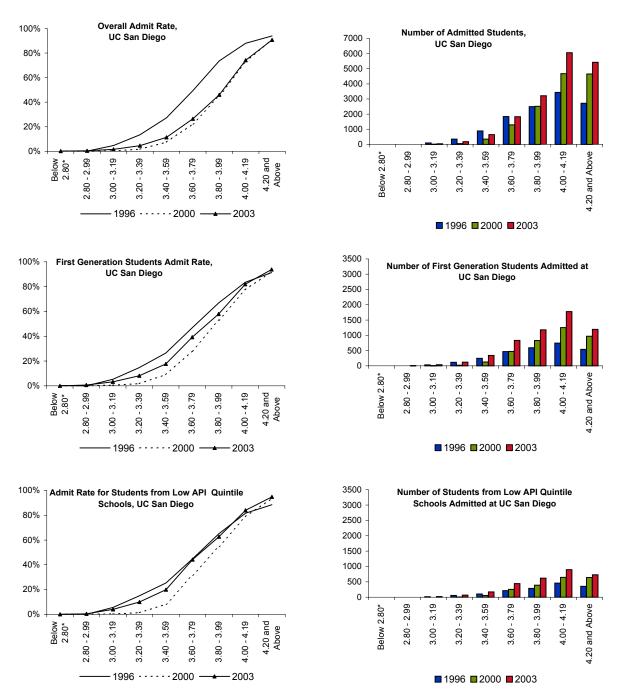
SAT I Score Bands					Number o	of Students					Admit Rate	
(S-1)		1996			2000			2003			Aumil Rate	;
(3-1)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
400-500	5	0	5	4	0	4	8	0	8	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
501-600	21	0	21	28	0	28	52	1	51	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
601-700	140	0	140	147	0	147	231	0	231	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
701-800	477	5	472	511	7	504	752	0	752	1.0%	1.4%	0.0%
801-900	1290	89	1201	1267	75	1192	1691	48	1643	6.9%	5.9%	2.8%
901-1000	2686	388	2298	2682	272	2410	3547	291	3256	14.4%	10.1%	8.2%
1001-1100	4248	828	3420	4655	531	4124	5434	705	4729	19.5%	11.4%	13.0%
1101-1200	5769	1524	4245	7325	1041	6284	8290	989	7301	26.4%	14.2%	11.9%
1201-1300	6098	3117	2981	8677	2095	6582	10097	1536	8561	51.1%	24.1%	15.2%
1301-1400	4340	3333	1007	7137	3251	3886	8189	2760	5429	76.8%	45.6%	33.7%
1401-1500	2177	1918	259	3914	2698	1216	4929	3025	1904	88.1%	68.9%	61.4%
1501-1600	608	551	57	1208	993	215	1607	1247	360	90.6%	82.2%	77.6%
TOTAL	28061	11759	16302	37803	10969	26834	44988	10603	34385	41.9%	29.0%	23.6%

SAT I Score Bands				Num	ber of Cali	fornia Residei	nts				Admit Rate	
(S-2)		1996			2000			2003			Aumin Nate	,
(3-2)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
400-500	5	0	5	4	0	4	8	0	8	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
501-600	19	0	19	27	0	27	50	1	49	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
601-700	132	0	132	143	0	143	223	0	223	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
701-800	461	5	456	483	4	479	717	0	717	1.1%	0.8%	0.0%
801-900	1236	82	1154	1183	74	1109	1610	43	1567	6.6%	6.3%	2.7%
901-1000	2550	376	2174	2484	262	2222	3333	285	3048	14.7%	10.5%	8.6%
1001-1100	3996	808	3188	4179	510	3669	4986	688	4298	20.2%	12.2%	13.89
1101-1200	5315	1462	3853	6355	995	5360	7378	962	6416	27.5%	15.7%	13.09
1201-1300	5529	2902	2627	7260	1961	5299	8716	1453	7263	52.5%	27.0%	16.79
1301-1400	3894	3041	853	5831	2922	2909	6792	2466	4326	78.1%	50.1%	36.39
1401-1500	1950	1740	210	3174	2334	840	4033	2575	1458	89.2%	73.5%	63.89
1501-1600	550	498	52	979	846	133	1332	1049	283	90.5%	86.4%	78.89
TOTAL	25763	10916	14847	32261	9912	22349	39291	9522	29769	42.4%	30.7%	24.29

SAT I Score Bands				Number	of First-G	eneration Stu	dents				Admit Rate	
(S-3)		1996			2000			2003			Aumit Nate	•
(3-3)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
400-500	4	0	4	4	0	4	7	0	7	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
501-600	16	0	16	25	0	25	46	1	45	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%
601-700	119	0	119	132	0	132	194	0	194	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
701-800	374	5	369	414	6	408	618	0	618	1.3%	1.4%	0.0%
801-900	883	75	808	934	60	874	1303	37	1266	8.5%	6.4%	2.8%
901-1000	1532	303	1229	1621	212	1409	2330	244	2086	19.8%	13.1%	10.5%
1001-1100	1853	519	1334	2171	368	1803	2721	549	2172	28.0%	17.0%	20.2%
1101-1200	1864	668	1196	2525	596	1929	2982	689	2293	35.8%	23.6%	23.1%
1201-1300	1419	810	609	1993	708	1285	2464	598	1866	57.1%	35.5%	24.3%
1301-1400	672	531	141	1138	603	535	1304	509	795	79.0%	53.0%	39.0%
1401-1500	248	219	29	428	306	122	521	303	218	88.3%	71.5%	58.2%
1501-1600	58	54	4	92	76	16	98	70	28	93.1%	82.6%	71.4%
TOTAL	9153	3186	5967	11623	2938	8685	14685	3000	11685	34.8%	25.3%	20.4%

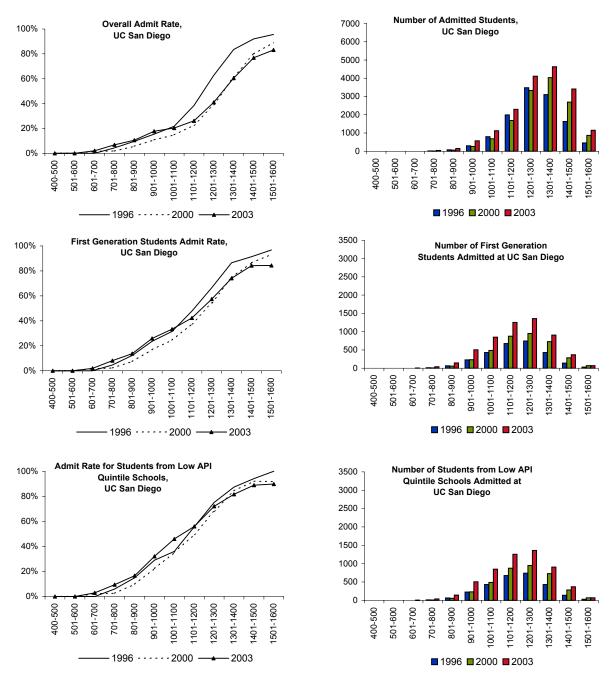
SAT I Score Bands			Nu	mber of Stud	dents from	ı Low API Quii	ntile Schools				Admit Rate	
(S-4)		1996			2000			2003			Aumit Nate	5
(3-4)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
400-500	4	0	4	3	0	3	6	0	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
501-600	14	0	14	21	0	21	41	0	41	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
601-700	93	0	93	112	0	112	160	0	160	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
701-800	296	4	292	329	2	327	475	0	475	1.4%	0.6%	0.0%
801-900	604	54	550	689	48	641	938	22	916	8.9%	7.0%	2.3%
901-1000	987	230	757	1084	160	924	1525	200	1325	23.3%	14.8%	13.1%
1001-1100	1051	349	702	1217	283	934	1500	413	1087	33.2%	23.3%	27.5%
1101-1200	933	400	533	1154	410	744	1336	464	872	42.9%	35.5%	34.7%
1201-1300	656	438	218	774	378	396	881	344	537	66.8%	48.8%	39.0%
1301-1400	318	282	36	405	264	141	438	237	201	88.7%	65.2%	54.1%
1401-1500	149	136	13	162	129	33	205	142	63	91.3%	79.6%	69.3%
1501-1600	45	41	4	53	49	4	56	50	6	91.1%	92.5%	89.3%
TOTAL	5207	1935	3272	6082	1723	4359	7606	1872	5734	37.2%	28.3%	24.6%

Admit Rates for Selected Groups by HSGPA Bands UC San Diego*



^{*}Note: Admit counts include Fall applicants offered deferred admission to Winter quarter.

Admit Rates for Selected Groups by SAT I Bands UC San Diego*



^{*}Note: Admit counts include Fall applicants offered deferred admission to Winter quarter.

Profile of Applicants, Admits, and Denied Students by HSGPA Bands at Selective Campuses Before and After Implementation of Comprehensive Review . 1996, 2000, and 2003

UC San Diego

HSGPA Bands*				Nι	umber of S	Students				_	dmit Rat	20.
(G-1)		1996			2000			2003			uiiiii ixai	C3
(G-1)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
Below 2.80*	919	1	918	1032	1	1031	1206	2	1204	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
2.80 - 2.99	813	1	812	977	0	977	1315	5	1310	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
3.00 - 3.19	1999	94	1905	2267	6	2261	2733	43	2690	4.7%	0.3%	1.6%
3.20 - 3.39	2578	345	2233	3373	57	3316	3938	181	3757	13.4%	1.7%	4.6%
3.40 - 3.59	3268	889	2379	4625	345	4280	5654	640	5014	27.2%	7.5%	11.3%
3.60 - 3.79	3724	1839	1885	5775	1286	4489	6909	1831	5078	49.4%	22.3%	26.5%
3.80 - 3.99	3383	2491	892	5581	2521	3060	6988	3213	3775	73.6%	45.2%	46.0%
4.00 - 4.19	3904	3438	466	6421	4671	1750	8158	6056	2102	88.1%	72.7%	74.2%
4.20 and Above	2891	2717	174	5090	4653	437	5979	5425	554	94.0%	91.4%	90.7%
TOTAL	23638	11854	11784	35693	13643	22050	43451	17499	25952	50.1%	38.2%	40.3%

HSGPA Bands*			-	Number	of Califor	nia Resident	s			Λ.	dmit Rat	200
(G-2)		1996			2000			2003			uiiiil Nai	C S
(G-2)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
Below 2.80*	842	1	841	929	0	929	1104	0	1104	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
2.80 - 2.99	774	1	773	901	0	901	1252	5	1247	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
3.00 - 3.19	1913	94	1819	2092	5	2087	2563	40	2523	4.9%	0.2%	1.6%
3.20 - 3.39	2457	343	2114	3114	56	3058	3666	177	3489	14.0%	1.8%	4.8%
3.40 - 3.59	3124	871	2253	4244	337	3907	5239	615	4624	27.9%	7.9%	11.7%
3.60 - 3.79	3560	1787	1773	5243	1253	3990	6332	1771	4561	50.2%	23.9%	28.0%
3.80 - 3.99	3203	2395	808	4991	2450	2541	6325	3071	3254	74.8%	49.1%	48.6%
4.00 - 4.19	3691	3283	408	5721	4416	1305	7347	5691	1656	88.9%	77.2%	77.5%
4.20 and Above	2745	2597	148	4590	4300	290	5473	5064	409	94.6%	93.7%	92.5%
TOTAL	22378	11385	10993	32029	12863	19166	39539	16473	23066	50.9%	40.2%	41.7%

HSGPA Bands*				Number of	First-Gen	eration Stude	ents			Δ,	dmit Rat	00
(G-3)		1996			2000			2003			ullill IXal	CS
(0-3)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
Below 2.80*	361	1	360	462	0	462	567	0	567	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
2.80 - 2.99	322	0	322	378	0	378	619	4	615	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
3.00 - 3.19	631	33	598	797	4	793	1075	35	1040	5.2%	0.5%	3.3%
3.20 - 3.39	792	116	676	1098	20	1078	1468	120	1348	14.6%	1.8%	8.2%
3.40 - 3.59	934	247	687	1417	128	1289	1927	341	1586	26.4%	9.0%	17.7%
3.60 - 3.79	991	464	527	1675	472	1203	2127	834	1293	46.8%	28.2%	39.2%
3.80 - 3.99	888	594	294	1567	828	739	2038	1181	857	66.9%	52.8%	57.9%
4.00 - 4.19	891	744	147	1619	1253	366	2166	1774	392	83.5%	77.4%	81.9%
4.20 and Above	592	541	51	1051	970	81	1276	1197	79	91.4%	92.3%	93.8%
TOTAL	6444	2750	3694	10160	3691	6469	13382	5501	7881	42.7%	36.3%	41.1%

HSGPA Bands*			Numb	er of Studer	its from L	ow API Quint	ile Schools			Λ	dmit Rat	toc
(G-4)		1996			2000			2003		_ ^	uiiiii ivai	.03
(G-4)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
Below 2.80*	169	0	169	201	0	201	303	0	303	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.80 - 2.99	144	0	144	179	0	179	306	1	305	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
3.00 - 3.19	290	16	274	391	1	390	500	20	480	5.5%	0.3%	4.0%
3.20 - 3.39	379	57	322	517	7	510	691	69	622	15.0%	1.4%	10.0%
3.40 - 3.59	411	104	307	678	55	623	860	171	689	25.3%	8.1%	19.9%
3.60 - 3.79	470	211	259	801	254	547	1001	442	559	44.9%	31.7%	44.2%
3.80 - 3.99	441	287	154	717	393	324	989	620	369	65.1%	54.8%	62.7%
4.00 - 4.19	560	457	103	820	647	173	1064	894	170	81.6%	78.9%	84.0%
4.20 and Above	401	355	46	684	641	43	767	727	40	88.5%	93.7%	94.8%
TOTAL	3272	1488	1784	5015	2005	3010	6519	2947	3572	45.5%	40.0%	45.2%

Note: Admit counts include Fall applicants offered deferred admission to Winter quarter.

^{*}HSGPA includes an extra grade point for all UC-approved honors courses where a grade of C or higher was earned.

Profile of Applicants, Admits and Denied Students by SAT I Bands at Selective Campuses Before and After Implementation of Comprehensive Review . 1996, 2000, and 2003

UC San Diego

SAT I Score Bands					Number o	of Students					Admit Rate	
(S-1)		1996			2000			2003			Aumil Rate	;
(3-1)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
400-500	3	0	3	4	0	4	4	0	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
501-600	14	0	14	26	0	26	40	0	40	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
601-700	71	0	71	133	2	131	190	4	186	0.0%	1.5%	2.1%
701-800	320	14	306	389	7	382	597	41	556	4.4%	1.8%	6.9%
801-900	835	81	754	1049	60	989	1441	152	1289	9.7%	5.7%	10.5%
901-1000	1953	301	1652	2429	264	2165	3203	570	2633	15.4%	10.9%	17.8%
1001-1100	3648	794	2854	4613	681	3932	5532	1125	4407	21.8%	14.8%	20.3%
1101-1200	5187	1993	3194	7436	1687	5749	8808	2302	6506	38.4%	22.7%	26.1%
1201-1300	5546	3480	2066	8482	3333	5149	10034	4114	5920	62.7%	39.3%	41.0%
1301-1400	3715	3105	610	6567	4038	2529	7655	4632	3023	83.6%	61.5%	60.5%
1401-1500	1769	1628	141	3374	2697	677	4436	3410	1026	92.0%	79.9%	76.9%
1501-1600	477	456	21	978	871	107	1382	1149	233	95.6%	89.1%	83.1%
TOTAL	23638	11854	11784	35693	13643	22050	43451	17499	25952	50.1%	38.2%	40.3%

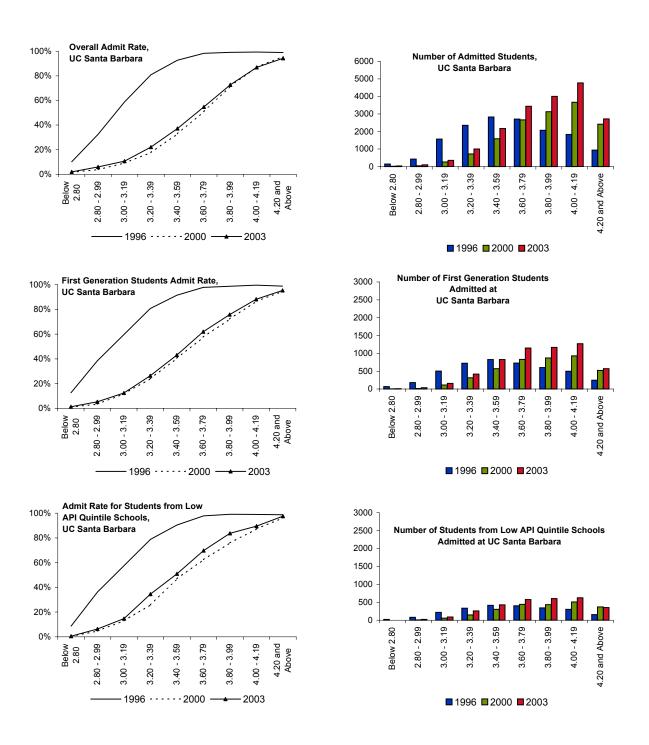
SAT I Score Bands				Num	ber of Cali	fornia Reside	nts				Admit Rate	,
		1996			2000			2003			Aumin Nate	,
(S-2)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
400-500	3	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
501-600	14	0	14	25	0	25	39	0	39	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
601-700	71	0	71	130	2	128	188	4	184	0.0%	1.5%	2.1%
701-800	311	13	298	375	6	369	589	41	548	4.2%	1.6%	7.0%
801-900	806	81	725	1012	60	952	1399	152	1247	10.0%	5.9%	10.9%
901-1000	1875	296	1579	2293	264	2029	3056	570	2486	15.8%	11.5%	18.7%
1001-1100	3500	790	2710	4269	674	3595	5219	1121	4098	22.6%	15.8%	21.5%
1101-1200	4924	1955	2969	6723	1666	5057	8071	2238	5833	39.7%	24.8%	27.7%
1201-1300	5218	3345	1873	7505	3217	4288	9055	3949	5106	64.1%	42.9%	43.6%
1301-1400	3475	2938	537	5733	3736	1997	6740	4296	2444	84.5%	65.2%	63.7%
1401-1500	1656	1539	117	2962	2478	484	3876	3089	787	92.9%	83.7%	79.7%
1501-1600	447	428	19	840	757	83	1201	1013	188	95.7%	90.1%	84.3%
TOTAL	22378	11385	10993	32029	12863	19166	39539	16473	23066	50.9%	40.2%	41.79

SAT I Score Bands				Number	of First-G	eneration Stu	dents				Admit Rate	
(S-3)		1996			2000			2003			Aumit Nate	,
(3-3)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
400-500	2	0	2	4	0	4	3	0	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
501-600	11	0	11	21	0	21	34	0	34	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
601-700	62	0	62	120	2	118	160	3	157	0.0%	1.7%	1.9%
701-800	240	11	229	313	7	306	481	39	442	4.6%	2.2%	8.1%
801-900	547	67	480	766	57	709	1056	145	911	12.2%	7.4%	13.7%
901-1000	961	227	734	1367	231	1136	1949	505	1444	23.6%	16.9%	25.9%
1001-1100	1361	430	931	1991	487	1504	2551	851	1700	31.6%	24.5%	33.4%
1101-1200	1410	674	736	2328	875	1453	2964	1255	1709	47.8%	37.6%	42.3%
1201-1300	1116	743	373	1748	951	797	2362	1358	1004	66.6%	54.4%	57.5%
1301-1400	497	430	67	973	727	246	1222	906	316	86.5%	74.7%	74.1%
1401-1500	151	138	13	328	284	44	438	369	69	91.4%	86.6%	84.2%
1501-1600	31	30	1	74	69	5	83	70	13	96.8%	93.2%	84.3%
TOTAL	6444	2750	3694	10160	3691	6469	13382	5501	7881	42.7%	36.3%	41.1%

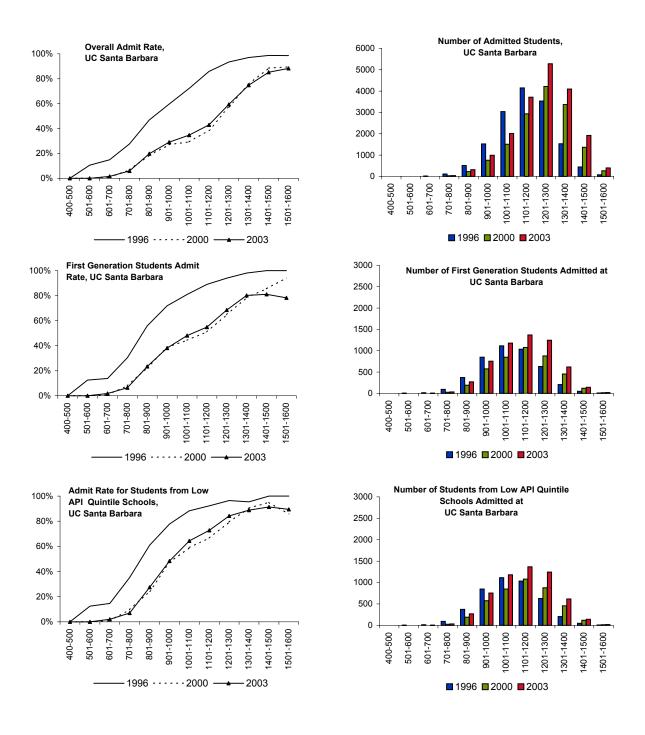
SAT I Score Bands			Nu	mber of Stu	dents from	Low API Qui	ntile Schools				Admit Rate	
(S-4)		1996			2000			2003			Aumit Nate	,
(0-4)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
400-500	2	0	2	3	0	3	4	0	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
501-600	7	0	7	18	0	18	30	0	30	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
601-700	49	0	49	93	2	91	135	4	131	0.0%	2.2%	3.0%
701-800	167	10	157	239	6	233	380	36	344	6.0%	2.5%	9.5%
801-900	334	50	284	541	53	488	751	125	626	15.0%	9.8%	16.6%
901-1000	518	150	368	903	202	701	1236	396	840	29.0%	22.4%	32.0%
1001-1100	706	254	452	952	334	618	1292	594	698	36.0%	35.1%	46.0%
1101-1200	647	360	287	1009	500	509	1215	680	535	55.6%	49.6%	56.0%
1201-1300	466	350	116	650	443	207	816	588	228	75.1%	68.2%	72.1%
1301-1400	222	194	28	348	294	54	392	320	72	87.4%	84.5%	81.6%
1401-1500	103	97	6	149	137	12	180	160	20	94.2%	91.9%	88.9%
1501-1600	23	23	0	36	33	3	49	44	5	100.0%	91.7%	89.8%
TOTAL	3272	1488	1784	5015	2005	3010	6519	2947	3572	45.5%	40.0%	45.2%

Note: Admit counts include Fall applicants offered deferred admission to Winter quarter.

Admit Rates for Selected Groups by HSGPA Bands UC Santa Barbara



Admit Rates for Selected Groups by SAT I Bands UC Santa Barbara



Profile of Applicants, Admits, and Denied Students by HSGPA Bands at Selective Campuses Before and After Implementation of Comprehensive Review 1996, 2000, and 2003

UC Santa Barbara

HSGPA Bands*				Nι	ımber of S	Students				Δ.	dmit Rat	200
(G-1)		1996			2000			2003			umit ixat	.03
(0-1)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
Below 2.80	1467	148	1319	1347	22	1325	1608	32	1576	10.1%	1.6%	2.0%
2.80 - 2.99	1309	426	883	1315	49	1266	1625	98	1527	32.5%	3.7%	6.0%
3.00 - 3.19	2670	1568	1102	2895	265	2630	3356	360	2996	58.7%	9.2%	10.7%
3.20 - 3.39	2912	2354	558	4080	722	3358	4559	1005	3554	80.8%	17.7%	22.0%
3.40 - 3.59	3049	2828	221	4840	1590	3250	5844	2173	3671	92.8%	32.9%	37.2%
3.60 - 3.79	2754	2708	46	5220	2660	2560	6285	3438	2847	98.3%	51.0%	54.7%
3.80 - 3.99	2084	2066	18	4369	3126	1243	5513	4005	1508	99.1%	71.5%	72.6%
4.00 - 4.19	1846	1835	11	4208	3669	539	5492	4771	721	99.4%	87.2%	86.9%
4.20 and Above	949	939	10	2529	2420	109	2883	2718	165	98.9%	95.7%	94.3%
TOTAL	19217	14948	4269	31224	14680	16544	37582	18773	18809	77.8%	47.0%	50.0%

HSGPA Bands*				Number	of Califor	nia Resident	s			Δ.	dmit Rat	- OC
(G-2)		1996			2000			2003			Jiiiii i Nai	C3
(G-2)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
Below 2.80	1368	140	1228	1242	18	1224	1504	24	1480	10.2%	1.4%	1.6%
2.80 - 2.99	1245	419	826	1224	45	1179	1550	92	1458	33.7%	3.7%	5.9%
3.00 - 3.19	2546	1536	1010	2699	259	2440	3181	351	2830	60.3%	9.6%	11.0%
3.20 - 3.39	2779	2276	503	3789	694	3095	4285	978	3307	81.9%	18.3%	22.8%
3.40 - 3.59	2890	2687	203	4448	1513	2935	5410	2059	3351	93.0%	34.0%	38.1%
3.60 - 3.79	2624	2585	39	4767	2487	2280	5797	3213	2584	98.5%	52.2%	55.4%
3.80 - 3.99	1989	1973	16	3942	2865	1077	5029	3724	1305	99.2%	72.7%	74.1%
4.00 - 4.19	1738	1730	8	3768	3325	443	4955	4387	568	99.5%	88.2%	88.5%
4.20 and Above	882	873	9	2278	2188	90	2611	2492	119	99.0%	96.0%	95.4%
TOTAL	18133	14253	3880	28319	13468	14851	34521	17411	17110	78.6%	47.6%	50.4%

HSGPA Bands*				Number of	First-Gen	eration Stude	ents			Δ,	dmit Rat	96
(G-3)		1996			2000			2003			uiiiii ivat	C 3
(6-3)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
Below 2.80	552	69	483	578	6	572	730	9	721	12.5%	1.0%	1.2%
2.80 - 2.99	468	180	288	453	15	438	693	37	656	38.5%	3.3%	5.3%
3.00 - 3.19	840	501	339	971	114	857	1271	158	1113	59.6%	11.7%	12.4%
3.20 - 3.39	896	723	173	1303	312	991	1585	418	1167	80.7%	23.9%	26.4%
3.40 - 3.59	900	823	77	1410	571	839	1909	823	1086	91.4%	40.5%	43.1%
3.60 - 3.79	741	725	16	1445	831	614	1857	1150	707	97.8%	57.5%	61.9%
3.80 - 3.99	610	602	8	1206	870	336	1541	1168	373	98.7%	72.1%	75.8%
4.00 - 4.19	499	497	2	1073	929	144	1436	1267	169	99.6%	86.6%	88.2%
4.20 and Above	251	248	3	550	520	30	596	568	28	98.8%	94.5%	95.3%
TOTAL	5813	4391	1422	9059	4191	4868	11710	5633	6077	75.5%	46.3%	48.1%

HSGPA Bands*			Numb	er of Studen	its from Lo	ow API Quinti	le Schools			۸	dmit Rat	-00
(G-4)		1996			2000			2003			uiiiii ixai	C3
(G-4)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
Below 2.80	254	22	232	268	1	267	364	2	362	8.7%	0.4%	0.5%
2.80 - 2.99	221	80	141	212	10	202	346	22	324	36.2%	4.7%	6.4%
3.00 - 3.19	382	220	162	444	58	386	611	90	521	57.6%	13.1%	14.7%
3.20 - 3.39	423	333	90	575	148	427	743	257	486	78.7%	25.7%	34.6%
3.40 - 3.59	461	417	44	645	303	342	841	429	412	90.5%	47.0%	51.0%
3.60 - 3.79	409	400	9	710	444	266	829	578	251	97.8%	62.5%	69.7%
3.80 - 3.99	345	342	3	573	435	138	718	601	117	99.1%	75.9%	83.7%
4.00 - 4.19	305	302	3	584	509	75	700	627	73	99.0%	87.2%	89.6%
4.20 and Above	159	157	2	384	369	15	361	352	9	98.7%	96.1%	97.5%
TOTAL	2972	2278	694	4420	2288	2132	5545	2974	2571	76.6%	51.8%	53.6%

^{*}HSGPA includes an extra grade point for all UC-approved honors courses where a grade of C or higher was earned.

Profile of Applicants, Admits, and Denied Students by SAT I Bands at Selective Campuses Before and After Implementation of Comprehensive Review 1996, 2000, and 2003

UC Santa Barbara

SAT I Score Bands					Number of	of Students					Admit Rate	
		1996			2000			2003			Aumin Rate	;
(S-1)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
400-500	4	0	4	3	0	3	6	0	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
501-600	19	2	17	27	0	27	47	0	47	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%
601-700	114	17	97	140	1	139	200	3	197	14.9%	0.7%	1.5%
701-800	401	111	290	428	29	399	674	40	634	27.7%	6.8%	5.9%
801-900	1083	508	575	1194	222	972	1598	317	1281	46.9%	18.6%	19.8%
901-1000	2558	1526	1032	2825	761	2064	3419	992	2427	59.7%	26.9%	29.0%
1001-1100	4205	3038	1167	5146	1511	3635	5774	2007	3767	72.2%	29.4%	34.8%
1101-1200	4826	4144	682	7605	2934	4671	8652	3715	4937	85.9%	38.6%	42.9%
1201-1300	3781	3531	250	7354	4216	3138	8892	5278	3614	93.4%	57.3%	59.4%
1301-1400	1578	1531	47	4451	3369	1082	5479	4098	1381	97.0%	75.7%	74.8%
1401-1500	452	446	6	1541	1365	176	2252	1918	334	98.7%	88.6%	85.2%
1501-1600	74	73	1	295	264	31	452	399	53	98.6%	89.5%	88.3%
TOTAL	19217	14948	4269	31224	14680	16544	37582	18773	18809	77.8%	47.0%	50.0%

SAT I Score Bands				Num	ber of Cali	fornia Reside	nts				Admit Rate	
(S-2)		1996			2000			2003		Î	Aumit Nate	
(3-2)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
400-500	3	0	3	3	0	3	5	0	5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
501-600	18	2	16	25	0	25	47	0	47	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%
601-700	112	17	95	136	1	135	198	3	195	15.2%	0.7%	1.5%
701-800	382	107	275	416	29	387	658	39	619	28.0%	7.0%	5.9%
801-900	1041	495	546	1140	215	925	1549	313	1236	47.6%	18.9%	20.2%
901-1000	2440	1489	951	2678	740	1938	3271	979	2292	61.0%	27.6%	29.9%
1001-1100	4016	2931	1085	4750	1440	3310	5447	1945	3502	73.0%	30.3%	35.7%
1101-1200	4536	3939	597	6854	2740	4114	7919	3488	4431	86.8%	40.0%	44.0%
1201-1300	3537	3341	196	6558	3814	2744	8045	4866	3179	94.5%	58.2%	60.5%
1301-1400	1484	1446	38	3971	3028	943	4865	3697	1168	97.4%	76.3%	76.0%
1401-1500	410	405	5	1372	1224	148	2007	1723	284	98.8%	89.2%	85.8%
1501-1600	68	67	1	253	231	22	402	356	46	98.5%	91.3%	88.6%
TOTAL	18133	14253	3880	28319	13468	14851	34521	17411	17110	78.6%	47.6%	50.4%

SAT I Score Bands				Number	of First-G	eneration Stu	dents				Admit Rate	
(S-3)		1996			2000			2003			Aumit Nate	•
(5-5)	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
400-500	2	0	2	3	0	3	6	0	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
501-600	16	2	14	22	0	22	43	0	43	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%
601-700	101	14	87	124	1	123	173	3	170	13.9%	0.8%	1.7%
701-800	305	93	212	340	27	313	547	35	512	30.5%	7.9%	6.4%
801-900	665	372	293	851	191	660	1154	270	884	55.9%	22.4%	23.4%
901-1000	1181	849	332	1479	574	905	1981	754	1227	71.9%	38.8%	38.1%
1001-1100	1377	1115	262	1913	848	1065	2452	1179	1273	81.0%	44.3%	48.1%
1101-1200	1161	1034	127	2112	1078	1034	2497	1369	1128	89.1%	51.0%	54.8%
1201-1300	669	629	40	1353	878	475	1815	1245	570	94.0%	64.9%	68.6%
1301-1400	210	206	4	579	454	125	771	618	153	98.1%	78.4%	80.2%
1401-1500	50	50	0	139	119	20	174	141	33	100.0%	85.6%	81.0%
1501-1600	9	9	0	17	16	1	23	18	5	100.0%	94.1%	78.3%
TOTAL	5813	4391	1422	9059	4191	4868	11710	5633	6077	75.5%	46.3%	48.1%

SAT I Score Bands (S-4)	Number of Students from Low API Quintile Schools									Admit Rate		
	1996			2000			2003			Aumit Rate		
	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	Applicants	Admits	Non-Admits	1996	2000	2003
400-500	4	0	4	2	0	2	5	0	5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
501-600	16	2	14	17	0	17	38	0	38	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%
601-700	75	11	64	108	1	107	143	3	140	14.7%	0.9%	2.1%
701-800	227	80	147	257	25	232	411	29	382	35.2%	9.7%	7.1%
801-900	423	258	165	605	147	458	810	223	587	61.0%	24.3%	27.5%
901-1000	653	508	145	916	432	484	1182	571	611	77.8%	47.2%	48.3%
1001-1100	674	595	79	883	521	362	1131	728	403	88.3%	59.0%	64.4%
1101-1200	488	450	38	837	558	279	907	660	247	92.2%	66.7%	72.8%
1201-1300	256	247	9	466	370	96	537	452	85	96.5%	79.4%	84.2%
1301-1400	87	83	4	178	161	17	232	206	26	95.4%	90.4%	88.8%
1401-1500	30	30	0	61	58	3	93	85	8	100.0%	95.1%	91.4%
1501-1600	4	4	0	14	12	2	19	17	2	100.0%	85.7%	89.5%
TOTAL	2972	2278	694	4420	2288	2132	5545	2974	2571	76.6%	51.8%	53.6%

Data Notes

Profiles of applicants, admits, and non-admitted students were generated using data collected by the University of California Office of the President and last updated in August 2003. These profiles only consider students applying to Fall term as first-time freshmen, regardless of their residency status and citizenship. The "admits" category includes students who were regularly admitted as well as those admitted by exception. Cancellations and withdrawals are classified as non-admits, while winter/spring rollovers (i.e., students offered deferred admission to a subsequent term in the same academic year) are classified as admits.

High school GPA (HSGPA) includes an extra grade point for up to eight UC-approved honors courses where a grade of C or higher was earned. Students for whom HSGPA was unavailable or unknown (such as international students or those from high schools with non-standard grading systems) are excluded from the GPA breakdowns but included in the overall totals.

ACT scores have been converted to their SAT I equivalents. When available official scores have been used, but if missing self-reported scores were used instead. For students reporting both SAT I and ACT scores, the maximum of the SAT I and the converted ACT score was considered. Students for whom SAT I (or ACT) scores were unknown (such as some ELC students) are excluded from the SAT I breakdowns but included in the overall totals.

First-generation college students have been defined as those students for whom neither parent completed a 4-year degree. Low-performing schools are those in the 1st and 2nd quintiles of the academic performance index ranking constructed by the California Department of Education.

The information provided on these tables might differ from information provided in other UCOP or campus publications due to differences in timing and reporting criteria (such as the treatment of cancellations or winter/spring rollovers). Furthermore, campus updates to application data may not have been incorporated into systemwide databases. (For example, these tables report two applicants admitted to UC San Diego in 2002 with GPAs below 2.80. Both applicants, however, were international students and therefore did not have standard GPAs. Campus reports would reflect this; reports based on systemwide data do not.)

Analysis of Students Denied with SAT I Scores Above 1400: Systemwide and by Campus

Breakdowns of Systemwide Non-Admits with SAT I Scores > 1400

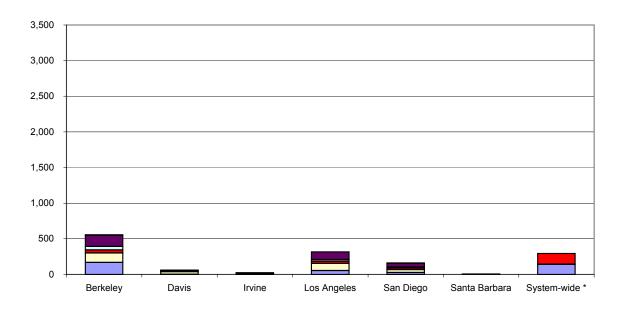
Systemwide Data *	Year			
Systemwide Data	1996	2000	2003	
Total Applicants	4,998	8,059	9,440	
Total Admits	4,705	6,875	8,014	
Total Non-Admits	293	1,184	1,426	
Non-CA Res	141	944	1,067	
Cancels	3	1	7	
Not Eligible	149	239	352	
Admit Rate for CA-Resident, Non-Cancelled, Eligible Applicants	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Competitive Major	0	0	0	
Below Avg. GPA	0	0	0	
Other Non-Admit	0	0	0	
"Other Non-Admit" as % of Apps.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Competitive-Admit Rate	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

^{*} Systemwide data are unduplicated and include applicants to the Riverside and Santa Cruz campuses.

- 1. Data represent freshman applicants from Fall 1996, Fall 2000, and Fall 2003.
- 2. Categories below Total Non-Admits sequentially remove applicants from the Non-Admit total for the indicated reason.
- 3. Below average GPA is specific to each campus and each year. High School GPA includes an extra grade point for up to eight UC-approved honors courses in which a grade of C or higher was earned.
- 4. At UC Berkeley, highly selective majors are from the College of Engineering: EECS, Engineering-Undeclared, and Bioengineering. At other campuses, all engineering majors are defined as highly selective. In addition, at UCLA, all majors in the School of Theater, Film, and Television are considered highly selective.
- 5. "Competitive-Admit Rate" refers to admit rate for UC-eligible California residents whose applications were not cancelled or withdrawn, whose GPAs were competitive for that campus and that year, and who did not apply to a highly selective major.

Fall 1996 Non-Admits with SAT I Scores > 1400

■ Non-CA Res □ Cancels ■ Not Eligible □ Highly Selective Major ■ Below Avg. GPA □ Other Non-Admit



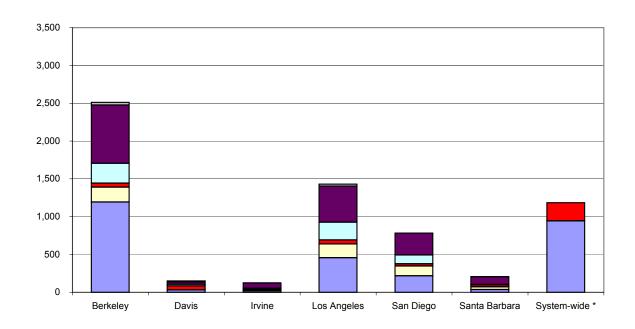
				Los	San	Santa	System-
Fall 1996	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Angeles	Diego	Barbara	wide *
Total Applicants	4,010	1,185	675	2,785	2,246	526	4,998
Total Admits	3,454	1,125	650	2,469	2,084	519	4,705
Total Non-Admits	556	60	25	316	162	7	293
Non-CA Res	168	3	2	54	26	1	141
Cancels	132	35	8	100	41	5	3
Not Eligible	43	10	6	32	23	1	149
Admit Rate for CA-Resident, Non-Cancelled, Eligible Applicants	94.2%	98.9%	98.6%	95.0%	96.7%	100.0%	100.0%
Highly Selective Major	50	5	0	23	14	0	0
Below Avg. GPA	157	6	8	107	54	0	0
Other Non-Admit	6	1	1	0	4	0	0
"Other Non-Admit" as % of Apps.	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Competitive-Admit Rate	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	100.0%	99.8%	100.0%	100.0%

^{*} Systemwide data are unduplicated and include applicants to the Riverside and Santa Cruz campuses.

- 1. Data represent freshman applicants from Fall 1996, Fall 2000, and Fall 2003.
- 2. Categories below Total Non-Admits sequentially remove applicants from the Non-Admit total for the indicated reason.
- 3. Below average GPA is specific to each campus and each year. High School GPA includes an extra grade point for up to eight UC-approved honors courses in which a grade of C or higher was earned.
- 4. At UC Berkeley, highly selective majors are from the College of Engineering: EECS, Engineering-Undeclared, and Bioengineering. At other campuses, all engineering majors are defined as highly selective. In addition, at UCLA, all majors in the School of Theater, Film, and Television are considered highly selective.
- 5. "Competitive-Admit Rate" refers to admit rate for UC-eligible California residents whose applications were not cancelled or withdrawn, whose GPAs were competitive for that campus and that year, and who did not apply to a highly selective major.

Fall 2000 Non-Admits with SAT I Scores > 1400

■ Non-CA Res □ Cancels ■ Not Eligible □ Highly Selective Major ■ Below Avg. GPA □ Other Non-Admit



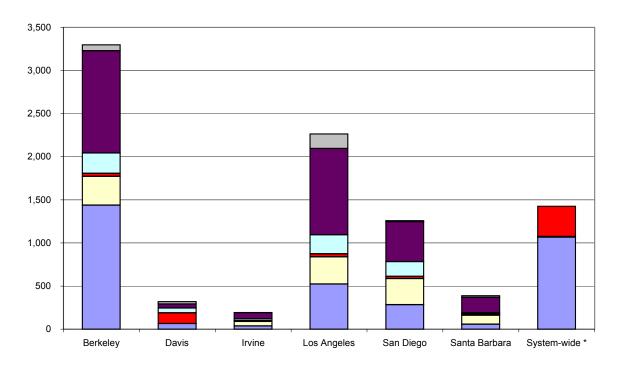
				Los	San	Santa	System-
Fall 2000	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Angeles	Diego	Barbara	wide *
Total Applicants	6,722	2,028	1,558	5,122	4,352	1,836	8,059
Total Admits	4,210	1,877	1,434	3,691	3,568	1,629	6,875
Total Non-Admits	2,512	151	124	1,431	784	207	1,184
Non-CA Res	1,194	32	18	458	217	37	944
Cancels	197	0	13	181	129	35	1
Not Eligible	53	52	12	53	31	26	239
Admit Rate for CA-Resident,	79.8%	96.6%	94.7%	83.3%	89.8%	93.7%	100.0%
Non-Cancelled, Eligible Applicants	79.070	90.070	94.7 /0	03.370	09.070	93.7 /0	100.076
Highly Selective Major	261	22	10	234	117	5	0
Below Avg. GPA	770	31	69	478	289	102	0
Other Non-Admit	37	14	2	27	1	2	0
"Other Non-Admit" as % of Apps.	0.6%	0.7%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Competitive-Admit Rate	99.4%	99.3%	99.9%	99.5%	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%

^{*} Systemwide data are unduplicated and include applicants to the Riverside and Santa Cruz campuses.

- 1. Data represent freshman applicants from Fall 1996, Fall 2000, and Fall 2003.
- 2. Categories below Total Non-Admits sequentially remove applicants from the Non-Admit total for the indicated reason.
- 3. Below average GPA is specific to each campus and each year. High School GPA includes an extra grade point for up to eight UC-approved honors courses in which a grade of C or higher was earned.
- 4. At UC Berkeley, highly selective majors are from the College of Engineering: EECS, Engineering-Undeclared, and Bioengineering. At other campuses, all engineering majors are defined as highly selective. In addition, at UCLA, all majors in the School of Theater, Film, and Television are considered highly selective.
- 5. "Competitive-Admit Rate" refers to admit rate for UC-eligible California residents whose applications were not cancelled or withdrawn, whose GPAs were competitive for that campus and that year, and who did not apply to a highly selective major.

Fall 2003 Non-Admits with SAT I Scores > 1400

■ Non-CA Res □ Cancels ■ Not Eligible □ Highly Selective Major ■ Below Avg. GPA □ Other Non-Admit



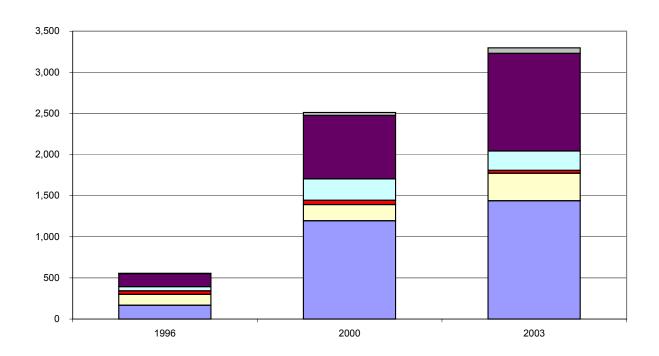
				Los	San	Santa	System-
Fall 2003	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Angeles	Diego	Barbara	wide *
Total Applicants	7,522	2,928	2,714	6,536	5,818	2,704	9,440
Total Admits	4,224	2,608	2,521	4,272	4,559	2,317	8,014
Total Non-Admits	3,298	320	193	2,264	1,259	387	1,426
Non-CA Res	1,438	65	38	523	284	57	1,067
Cancels	335	0	51	315	303	105	7
Not Eligible	35	124	10	36	25	15	352
Admit Rate for CA-Resident,	73.9%	95.2%	96.4%	75.5%	87.6%	91.7%	100.0%
Non-Cancelled, Eligible Applicants	73.970	90.2 /0	90.470	75.576	07.070	91.770	100.076
Highly Selective Major	235	56	19	220	171	13	0
Below Avg. GPA	1,186	46	73	1,002	464	180	0
Other Non-Admit	69	29	2	168	12	17	0
"Other Non-Admit" as % of Apps.	0.9%	1.0%	0.1%	2.6%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%
Competitive-Admit Rate	99.1%	99.0%	99.9%	97.4%	99.8%	99.4%	100.0%

Systemwide data are unduplicated and include applicants to the Riverside and Santa Cruz campuses.

- 1. Data represent freshman applicants from Fall 1996, Fall 2000, and Fall 2003.
- 2. Categories below Total Non-Admits sequentially remove applicants from the Non-Admit total for the indicated reason.
- 3. Below average GPA is specific to each campus and each year. High School GPA includes an extra grade point for up to eight UC-approved honors courses in which a grade of C or higher was earned.
- 4. At UC Berkeley, highly selective majors are from the College of Engineering: EECS, Engineering-Undeclared, and Bioengineering. At other campuses, all engineering majors are defined as highly selective. In addition, at UCLA, all majors in the School of Theater, Film, and Television are considered highly selective.
- 5. "Competitive-Admit Rate" refers to admit rate for UC-eligible California residents whose applications were not cancelled or withdrawn, whose GPAs were competitive for that campus and that year, and who did not apply to a highly selective major.

UC Berkeley Non-Admits with SAT I Scores > 1400

■ Non-CA Res □ Cancels ■ Not Eligible □ Highly Selective Major ■ Below Avg. GPA □ Other Non-Admit

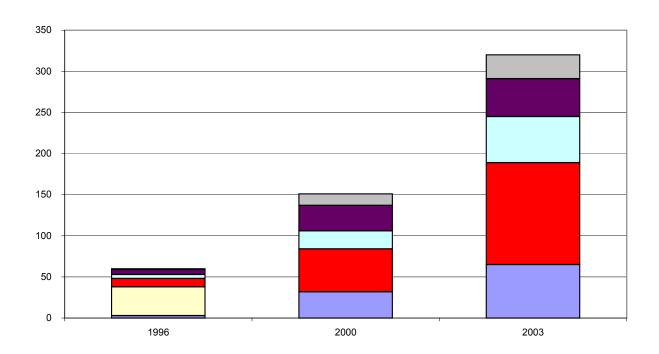


UC Berkeley		Year	
OC Berkeley	1996	2000	2003
Total Applicants	4,010	6,722	7,522
Total Admits	3,454	4,210	4,224
Total Non-Admits	556	2,512	3,298
Non-CA Res	168	1,194	1,438
Cancels	132	197	335
Not Eligible	43	53	35
Admit Rate for CA-Resident,	94.2%	79.8%	73.9%
Non-Cancelled, Eligible Applicants	9 4 .2 /0	79.070	73.970
Highly Selective Major	50	261	235
Below Avg. GPA	157	770	1,186
Other Non-Admit	6	37	69
"Other Non-Admit" as % of Apps.	0.1%	0.6%	0.9%
Competitive-Admit Rate	99.9%	99.4%	99.1%

- 1. Data represent freshman applicants from Fall 1996, Fall 2000, and Fall 2003.
- 2. Categories below Total Non-Admits sequentially remove applicants from the Non-Admit total for the indicated reason.
- 3. Below average GPA is specific to each year. High School GPA includes an extra grade point for up to eight UCapproved honors courses in which a grade of C or higher was earned.
- 4. At UC Berkeley, highly selective majors are from the College of Engineering: EECS, Engineering-Undeclared, and Bioengineering.
- 5. "Competitive-Admit Rate" refers to admit rate for UC-eligible California residents whose applications were not cancelled or withdrawn, whose GPAs were competitive for that year, and who did not apply to a highly selective major.

UC Davis Non-Admits with SAT I Scores > 1400

■ Non-CA Res □ Cancels ■ Not Eligible □ Highly Selective Major ■ Below Avg. GPA □ Other Non-Admit

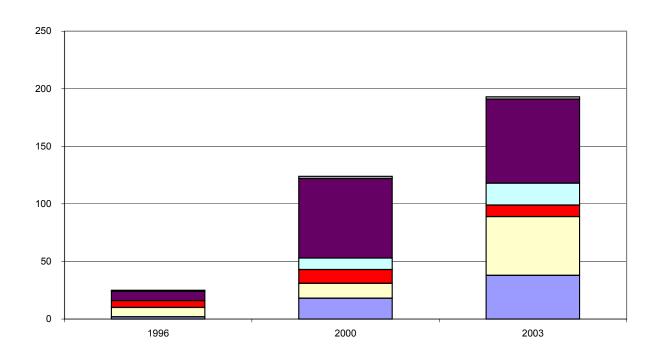


UC Davis		Year	
OC Davis	1996	2000	2003
Total Applicants	1,185	2,028	2,928
Total Admits	1,125	1,877	2,608
Total Non-Admits	60	151	320
Non-CA Res	3	32	65
Cancels	35	0	0
Not Eligible	10	52	124
Admit Rate for CA-Resident, Non-Cancelled, Eligible Applicants	98.9%	96.6%	95.2%
Highly Selective Major	5	22	56
Below Avg. GPA	6	31	46
Other Non-Admit	1	14	29
"Other Non-Admit" as % of Apps.	0.1%	0.7%	1.0%
Competitive-Admit Rate	99.9%	99.3%	99.0%

- 1. Data represent freshman applicants from Fall 1996, Fall 2000, and Fall 2003.
- 2. Categories below Total Non-Admits sequentially remove applicants from the Non-Admit total for the indicated reason.
- 3. Below average GPA is specific to each year. High School GPA includes an extra grade point for up to eight UCapproved honors courses in which a grade of C or higher was earned.
- 4. At UC Davis, all engineering majors are defined as highly selective.
- 5. "Competitive-Admit Rate" refers to admit rate for UC-eligible California residents whose applications were not cancelled or withdrawn, whose GPAs were competitive for that year, and who did not apply to a highly selective major.

UC Irvine Non-Admits with SAT I Scores > 1400

■ Non-CA Res □ Cancels ■ Not Eligible □ Highly Selective Major ■ Below Avg. GPA □ Other Non-Admit

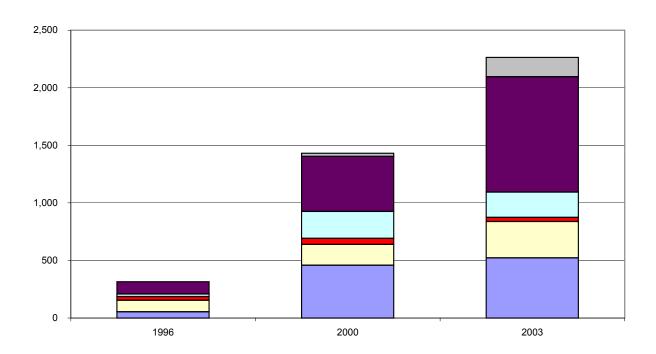


UC Irvine	Year				
OC II VIII e	1996	2000	2003		
Total Applicants	675	1,558	2,714		
Total Admits	650	1,434	2,521		
Total Non-Admits	25	124	193		
Non-CA Res	2	18	38		
Cancels	8	13	51		
Not Eligible	6	12	10		
Admit Rate for CA-Resident, Non-Cancelled, Eligible Applicants	98.6%	94.7%	96.4%		
Highly Selective Major	0	10	19		
Below Avg. GPA	8	69	73		
Other Non-Admit	1	2	2		
"Other Non-Admit" as % of Apps.	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		
Competitive-Admit Rate	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%		

- 1. Data represent freshman applicants from Fall 1996, Fall 2000, and Fall 2003.
- 2. Categories below Total Non-Admits sequentially remove applicants from the Non-Admit total for the indicated reason.
- 3. Below average GPA is specific to each year. High School GPA includes an extra grade point for up to eight UCapproved honors courses in which a grade of C or higher was earned.
- 4. At UC Irvine, all engineering majors are defined as highly selective.
- 5. "Competitive-Admit Rate" refers to admit rate for UC-eligible California residents whose applications were not cancelled or withdrawn, whose GPAs were competitive for that year, and who did not apply to a highly selective major.

UCLA Non-Admits with SAT I Scores > 1400

■ Non-CA Res □ Cancels ■ Not Eligible □ Highly Selective Major ■ Below Avg. GPA □ Other Non-Admit

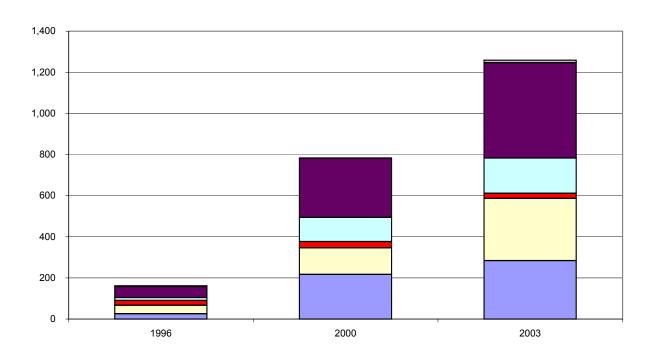


UC Los Angeles	Year			
OC LOS Aligeles	1996	2000	2003	
Total Applicants	2,785	5,122	6,536	
Total Admits	2,469	3,691	4,272	
Total Non-Admits	316	1,431	2,264	
Non-CA Res	54	458	523	
Cancels	100	181	315	
Not Eligible	32	53	36	
Admit Rate for CA-Resident,	95.0%	83.3%	75.5%	
Non-Cancelled, Eligible Applicants Highly Selective Major	23	234	220	
Below Avg. GPA	107	478	1,002	
Other Non-Admit	0	27	168	
"Other Non-Admit" as % of Apps.	0.0%	0.5%	2.6%	
Competitive-Admit Rate	100.0%	99.5%	97.4%	

- 1. Data represent freshman applicants from Fall 1996, Fall 2000, and Fall 2003.
- 2. Categories below Total Non-Admits sequentially remove applicants from the Non-Admit total for the indicated reason.
- 3. Below average GPA is specific to each year. High School GPA includes an extra grade point for up to eight UCapproved honors courses in which a grade of C or higher was earned.
- 4. At UCLA, all engineering majors and all majors in the School of Theater, Film, and Television are considered highly selective.
- 5. "Competitive-Admit Rate" refers to admit rate for UC-eligible California residents whose applications were not cancelled or withdrawn, whose GPAs were competitive for that year, and who did not apply to a highly selective major.

UC San Diego Non-Admits with SAT I Scores > 1400

■ Non-CA Res □ Cancels ■ Not Eligible □ Highly Selective Major ■ Below Avg. GPA □ Other Non-Admit

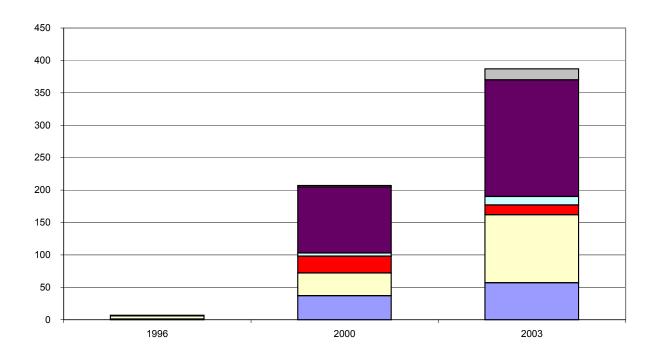


UC San Diego		Year	
OC San Diego	1996	2000	2003
Total Applicants	2,246	4,352	5,818
Total Admits	2,084	3,568	4,559
Total Non-Admits	162	784	1,259
Non-CA Res	26	217	284
Cancels	41	129	303
Not Eligible	23	31	25
Admit Rate for CA-Resident, Non-Cancelled, Eligible Applicants	96.7%	89.8%	87.6%
Highly Selective Major	14	117	171
Below Avg. GPA	54	289	464
Other Non-Admit	4	1	12
"Other Non-Admit" as % of Apps.	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Competitive-Admit Rate	99.8%	100.0%	99.8%

- 1. Data represent freshman applicants from Fall 1996, Fall 2000, and Fall 2003.
- 2. Categories below Total Non-Admits sequentially remove applicants from the Non-Admit total for the indicated reason.
- 3. Below average GPA is specific to each year. High School GPA includes an extra grade point for up to eight UCapproved honors courses in which a grade of C or higher was earned.
- 4. At UC San Diego, all engineering majors are defined as highly selective.
- 5. "Competitive-Admit Rate" refers to admit rate for UC-eligible California residents whose applications were not cancelled or withdrawn, whose GPAs were competitive for that year, and who did not apply to a highly selective major.

UC Santa Barbara Non-Admits with SAT I Scores > 1400

■ Non-CA Res □ Cancels ■ Not Eligible □ Highly Selective Major ■ Below Avg. GPA □ Other Non-Admit



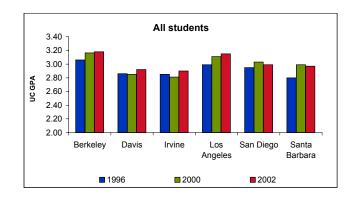
UC Santa Barbara		Year	
OC Sailla Baibaia	1996	2000	2003
Total Applicants	526	1,836	2,704
Total Admits	519	1,629	2,317
Total Non-Admits	7	207	387
Non-CA Res	1	37	57
Cancels	5	35	105
Not Eligible	1	26	15
Admit Rate for CA-Resident,	100.0%	93.7%	91.7%
Non-Cancelled, Eligible Applicants			
Highly Selective Major	0	5	13
Below Avg. GPA	0	102	180
Other Non-Admit	0	2	17
"Other Non-Admit" as % of Apps.	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%
Competitive-Admit Rate	100.0%	99.9%	99.4%

- 1. Data represent freshman applicants from Fall 1996, Fall 2000, and Fall 2003.
- 2. Categories below Total Non-Admits sequentially remove applicants from the Non-Admit total for the indicated reason.
- 3. Below average GPA is specific to each year. High School GPA includes an extra grade point for up to eight UC-approved honors courses in which a grade of C or higher was earned.
- 4. At UC Santa Barbara, all engineering majors are defined as highly selective.
- 5. "Competitive-Admit Rate" refers to admit rate for UC-eligible California residents whose applications were not cancelled or withdrawn, whose GPAs were competitive for that year, and who did not apply to a highly selective major.

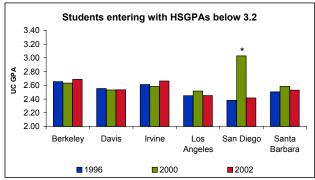
Appendix D: Data on Students Admitted to UC Campuses Before and After the Implementation of Comprehensive Review

First-Year Outcomes of Students Enrolled as Freshmen in 1996, 2000, and 2002

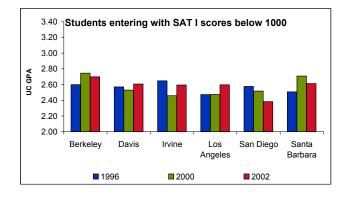
First-Year Grade Point Average (GPA)



Number of students (all students)							
	UCB	UCD	UCI	UCLA	UCSD	UCSB	
1996	3,708	3,687	2,945	3,820	2,680	3,466	
2000	3,736	4,313	3,471	4,203	3,083	3,427	
2002	3,653	4,675	3,796	4,257	4,206	3,842	



*In 2000, UCSD had only 2 students entering with HSGPAs below 3.2.



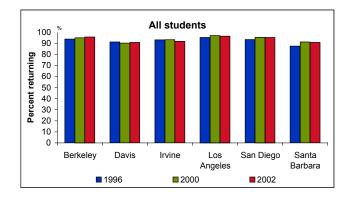
	Numbei	r of stude	nts (HSC	3PA belo	w 3.2)	
	UCB	UCD	UCI	UCLA	UCSD	UCSB
1996	198	287	217	132	24	619
2000	57	351	162	109	2	177
2002	66	384	90	111	10	242

Note: Characteristics of small populations should be considered with caution.

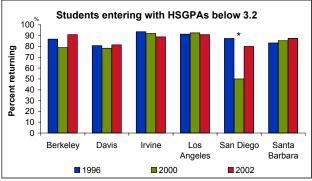
Numbe	r of stude	nts (SAT	I below	1000)	
UCB	UCD	UCI	UCLA	UCSD	UCSB
210	477	573	278	162	654
197	562	314	228	106	377
213	678	301	312	240	493
	UCB 210 197	UCB UCD 210 477 197 562	UCB UCD ÚCI 210 477 573 197 562 314	UCB UCD ÚCI UCLA 210 477 573 278 197 562 314 228	210 477 573 278 162 197 562 314 228 106

Note: Characteristics of small populations should be considered with caution.

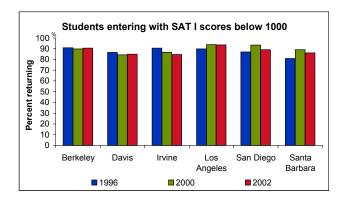
One-Year Persistence Rate



	Nui	mber of s	tudents (all studer	nts)	
	UCB	UCD	UCI	UCLA	UCSD	UCSB
1996	3,708	3,687	2,945	3,820	2,680	3,466
2000	3,736	4,313	3,471	4,203	3,083	3,427
2002	3,653	4,675	3,796	4,257	4,206	3,842



*In 2000 UCSD ha	d only 2 students	entering with	HSGPAs below 3.2



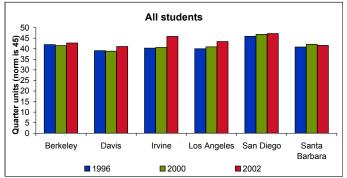
	Numbe	r of stude	ents (HS	GPA belo	ow 3.2)	
	UCB	UCD	UCI	UCLA	UCSD	UCSB
1996	198	287	217	132	24	619
2000	57	351	162	109	2	177
2002	66	384	90	111	10	242

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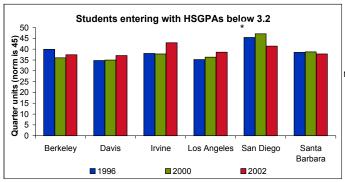
	Numbe	r of stude	ents (SA	T I below	1000)	
	UCB	UCD	UCI	UCLA	UCSD	UCSB
1996	210	477	573	278	162	654
2000	197	562	314	228	106	377
2002	213	678	301	312	240	493

Note: Characteristics of small populations should be considered with caution.

Average Number of UC Units Completed in the First Year



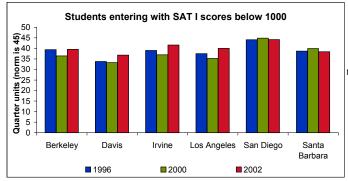
	Nur	nber of s	tuaents (a	ali studer	its)	
	UCB	UCD	UCI	UCLA	UCSD	UCSB
1996	3,708	3,687	2,945	3,820	2,680	3,466
2000	3,736	4,313	3,471	4,203	3,083	3,427
2002	3,653	4,675	3,796	4,257	4,206	3,842



	Numbe	r of stude	nts (HS0	GPA belo	w 3.2)	
	UCB	UCD	ÚCI	UCLA	UCSD	UCSB
1996	198	287	217	132	24	619
2000	57	351	162	109	2	177
2002	66	384	90	111	10	242

Note: Characteristics of small populations should be considered with caution.

*In 2000 LICSD	had only 2 students	entering with	HSGPAs helow	132
111 2000, 0000	ridu orny z studente	CHICHING WILL	TIOOT AS DOION	0.2.



	Numbe	r of stude	nts (SAT	Γ I below	1000)	
	UCB	UCD	UCI	UCLA	UCSD	UCSB
1996	210	477	573	278	162	654
2000	197	562	314	228	106	377
2002	213	678	301	312	240	493

Note: Characteristics of small populations should be considered with caution.

Berkeley

		196	966			2000	06			2002	2	
HSGPA Bands*	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)***	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**
Below 2.80	37	2.78	86.5	41.0	12	2.44	75.0	28.3	13	2.79	84.6	37.6
2.80 - 2.99	47	2.71	89.4	40.3	1	2.58	81.8	32.7	19	2.60	84.2	37.2
3.00 - 3.19	114	2.58	86.0	39.5	34	2.72	79.4	39.8	34	2.69	97.1	37.5
3.20 - 3.39	160	2.73	86.3	39.0	71	2.80	88.7	37.7	28	2.68	93.1	38.3
3.40 - 3.59	277	2.75	92.4	39.7	119	2.82	89.9	37.6	103	2.78	90.3	41.0
3.60 - 3.79	453	2.84	90.5	40.3	296	2.88	91.2	39.7	194	2.85	94.8	40.6
3.80 - 3.99	622	2.97	93.6	41.4	493	3.03	93.9	40.8	366	2.93	94.5	41.2
4.00 - 4.19	972	3.16	0.96	42.7	1077	3.14	96.3	41.4	1237	3.18	95.4	43.2
4.20 and Above	626	3.38	96.4	43.9	1497	3.35	6.96	42.8	1503	3.35	97.3	43.5
OVERALL***	3708	3.06	93.8	42.0	3736	3.16	92.0	41.5	3653	3.18	95.7	42.7

		1996	91			2000	00			2002	2	
SAT I Score Bands	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**
400 - 500	0				0				0			
501 - 600	0				0				0			
601 - 700	2	2.96	100.0	37.5	4	2.70	100.0	32.1	_	2.99	100.0	48.0
701 - 800	6	2.52	88.9	35.7	10	2.69	0.06	31.0	4	2.55	100.0	39.6
801 - 900	49	2.53	91.8	38.5	42	2.70	90.5	35.1	48	2.65	85.4	39.1
901 - 1000	150	2.62	90.7	39.9	141	2.77	89.4	37.3	150	2.72	91.3	39.5
1001 - 1100	278	2.72	91.4	39.3	239	2.86	93.3	39.1	253	2.81	93.7	40.8
1101 - 1200	454	2.91	93.6	40.6	424	2.95	92.7	39.8	440	2.96	94.5	41.1
1201 - 1300	724	3.00	93.0	41.3	269	3.15	92.0	41.3	693	3.10	95.4	42.2
1301 - 1400	686	3.17	94.3	42.8	933	3.21	96.5	42.1	898	3.27	8.96	43.1
1401 - 1500	803	3.23	92.6	43.3	892	3.31	95.9	42.8	856	3.39	97.1	44.0
1501 - 1600	246	3.30	93.1	44.0	347	3.40	0.96	43.8	326	3.46	9.96	44.9
OVERALL***	3028	3.06	93.8	42.0	3736	3.16	92.0	41.5	3653	3.18	95.7	42.7

^{*}High school GPA includes an extra grade point for all UC-approved honors courses where a grade of C or higher was eamed.

**Semester units converted to quarter units (at 1.5 times semester units). Students taking a full load and completing all of their courses with a passing grade will accumulate 45 quarter units by the end of the first year.

***Includes students with missing data.

Davis

		195	1996			2000	00			2002	12	
HSGPA Bands*	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**
Below 2.80	6	2.54	77.8	31.0	9	2.65	83.3	33.1	10	2.39	80.0	35.2
2.80 - 2.99	63	2.59	79.4	33.8	75	2.51	73.3	34.1	110	2.51	82.7	36.6
3.00 - 3.19	215	2.54	81.4	35.2	270	2.54	9.62	35.2	264	2.55	81.1	37.3
3.20 - 3.39	410	2.64	86.8	37.1	448	2.64	85.7	36.3	462	2.68	85.5	39.1
3.40 - 3.59	929	2.73	91.4	38.3	733	2.70	90.3	38.0	759	2.79	90.5	40.6
3.60 - 3.79	202	2.78	90.4	38.7	879	2.80	91.9	38.5	965	2.88	92.7	41.1
3.80 - 3.99	930	2.90	95.4	39.6	829	2.90	91.7	39.6	945	2.98	93.1	41.8
4.00 - 4.19	619	3.08	94.3	40.6	711	3.06	94.4	40.6	848	3.15	91.6	42.5
4.20 and Above	360	3.29	92.5	43.1	362	3.30	91.7	42.8	312	3.39	94.9	43.2
OVERALL	3687	2.86	91.2	39.1	4313	2.85	90.2	38.9	4675	2.92	8.06	41.1

		1996	96			2000	0			2002	02	
SAT I Score Bands	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**
400 - 500	0				0				0			
501 - 600	0				0				2	3.21	100.0	25.0
601 - 700	4	2.79	100.0	36.9	10	1.96	40.0	30.9	7	2.24	100.0	28.8
701 - 800	23	2.28	73.9	28.6	47	2.42	74.5	29.1	48	2.61	85.4	30.7
801 - 900	118	2.46	85.6	31.7	168	2.51	86.9	31.6	203	2.50	82.8	35.8
901 - 1000	332	2.63	87.7	34.8	337	2.57	82.8	34.6	418	2.66	85.6	38.2
1001 - 1100	673	2.75	0.06	38.0	774	2.70	86.8	37.3	710	2.78	8.06	39.7
1101 - 1200	1016	2.83	92.2	39.4	1061	2.81	91.0	38.8	1172	2.92	93.3	41.4
1201 - 1300	925	2.97	93.4	40.5	1131	2.97	92.9	40.7	1228	3.02	92.4	42.4
1301 - 1400	432	3.11	94.0	41.6	299	3.08	92.4	41.6	623	3.12	92.0	43.1
1401 - 1500	06	3.35	92.2	45.8	158	3.18	2.98	43.3	184	3.21	88.6	44.6
1501 - 1600	15	3.45	73.3	43.0	27	3.43	92.6	44.6	28	3.33	82.1	42.8
OVERALL	3628	2.87	91.5	39.2	4279	2.85	90.5	38.9	4623	2:92	91.0	41.1

*High school GPA includes an extra grade point for all UC-approved honors courses where a grade of C or higher was earned.
**Students taking a full load and completing all of their courses with a passing grade will accumulate 45 quarter units by the end of the first year.

Irvine

		19:	1996			2000	00			2002	02	
SAT I Score Bands	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**
400 - 500	0				0				0			
501 - 600	0				0				0			
601 - 700	2	2.20	50.0	40.0	0				2	2.79	100.0	61.0
701 - 800	28	2.86	89.3	38.9	က	2.67	100.0	40.7	21	2.38	62.0	36.8
801 - 900	142	2.52	6.06	37.8	28	2.35	82.8	36.2	29	2.54	83.1	39.4
901 - 1000	401	2.68	8.06	39.4	253	2.48	87.4	37.1	219	2.63	87.2	42.4
1001 - 1100	750	2.80	92.5	40.2	688	2.71	92.7	39.9	716	2.79	92.2	44.6
1101 - 1200	818	2.86	92.9	40.3	1070	2.85	93.2	41.0	1150	2.85	91.7	45.6
1201 - 1300	494	2.94	92.6	40.0	857	2.85	94.6	40.8	226	2.96	93.5	46.3
1301 - 1400	227	3.12	92.6	42.6	384	2.97	94.5	42.1	452	3.12	94.0	47.3
1401 - 1500	99	3.40	93.9	46.2	127	3.09	98.4	42.6	169	3.22	88.8	51.1
1501 - 1600	9	3.70	100.0	46.3	10	3.48	0.06	45.2	30	3.24	73.3	53.3
OVERALL***	2945	2.85	93.0	40.3	3471	2.81	93.2	40.6	9648	2.90	91.7	45.8

^{*}High school GPA includes an extra grade point for all UC-approved honors courses where a grade of C or higher was earned.

"Students taking a full load and completing all of their courses with a passing grade wil accumulate 45 quarter units by the end of the first year.

"2002 data are preliminary.

Los Angeles

		1996	96			2000	00			2002	02	
HSGPA Bands*	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**
Below 2.80	15	2.24	100.0	32.8	32	2.12	93.8	32.2	40	2.14	0.06	36.8
2.80 - 2.99	18	2.39	81.0	34.6	34	2.58	91.2	38.6	22	2.50	6.06	40.8
3.00 - 3.19	66	2.49	92.1	35.7	43	2.76	93.0	37.6	49	2.68	91.8	39.1
3.20 - 3.39	207	2.65	92.0	38.5	108	2.73	96.3	37.8	69	2.79	95.7	41.8
3.40 - 3.59	326	2.60	94.5	38.1	215	2.82	94.4	37.8	219	2.81	95.9	40.9
3.60 - 3.79	551	2.82	8.96	39.2	447	2.84	95.3	39.3	478	2.91	95.0	41.8
3.80 - 3.99	748	2.92	9.96	39.6	839	3.01	6.96	40.5	854	3.02	92.8	43.1
4.00 - 4.19	991	3.13	96.4	40.9	1334	3.17	97.5	41.5	1378	3.22	2.96	44.0
4.20 and Above	824	3.35	97.8	41.5	1145	3.35	6.76	42.2	1147	3.41	97.8	44.7
OVERALL***	3820	2.99	95.3	40.0	4203	3.11	6.96	40.9	4257	3.15	96.4	43.4

		1996	9(2000	0(2002	2	
SAT I Score Bands	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**
400 - 200	0				0				0			
501 - 600	0				0				0			
601 - 700	0				0				0			
701 - 800	4	2.55	100.0	39.5	က	1.19	2.99	18.0	က	2.22	66.7	36.5
801 - 900	28	2.37	81.0	36.6	44	2.34	95.5	34.1	65	2.49	95.4	38.7
901 - 1000	216	2.50	92.1	37.7	181	2.53	93.9	35.8	244	2.63	93.4	40.4
1001 - 1100	450	2.65	92.0	38.1	313	2.81	95.2	38.6	453	2.83	94.9	41.1
1101 - 1200	299	2.86	94.5	39.5	581	2.92	95.7	39.3	929	2.95	95.0	42.1
1201 - 1300	1,141	3.07	8.96	40.3	1,012	3.13	7.76	41.2	844	3.18	9.96	43.7
1301 - 1400	996	3.16	9.96	40.7	1,220	3.23	97.2	41.8	1,159	3.32	97.2	44.3
1401 - 1500	338	3.34	96.4	41.5	720	3.27	6.76	42.3	778	3.37	97.8	45.0
1501 - 1600	45	3.38	8.76	42.3	125	3.41	97.6	43.4	133	3.46	97.7	46.3
OVERALL***	3820	2.99	95.3	40.0	4203	3.11	6.96	40.9	4257	3.15	96.4	43.4

*High school GPA includes an extra grade point for all UC-approved honors courses where a grade of C or higher was earned.

**Students taking a full load and completing all of their courses with a passing grade will accumulate 45 quarter units by the end of the first year.

**Includes students with missing data.

San Diego

		1996	96			2000	00			2002	12	
HSGPA Bands*	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**
Below 2.80*					1	4.00	0.0	50.3	_	3.00	0.0	0.0
2.80 - 2.99												
3.00 - 3.19	24	2.38	87.5	45.4	_	2.06	100.0	44.0	6	2.35	88.9	46.0
3.20 - 3.39	104	2.62	94.2	44.5	31	2.58	90.3	43.0	88	2.39	88.6	45.1
3.40 - 3.59	266	2.76	90.2	44.6	166	2.77	93.4	45.8	337	2.69	95.0	45.9
3.60 - 3.79	539	2.82	92.8	45.4	475	2.86	93.9	46.0	743	2.83	94.1	46.9
3.80 - 3.99	589	2.93	93.4	46.1	737	2.94	95.4	46.2	1019	2.94	96.3	47.0
4.00 - 4.19	691	3.04	93.3	46.0	983	3.06	95.9	46.9	1269	3.08	95.5	47.5
4.20 and Above	414	3.24	95.4	46.9	929	3.29	96.4	48.1	722	3.30	96.3	47.8
OVERALL***	2680	2.95	93.3	45.9	3083	3.03	95.4	46.8	4206	2.99	95.3	47.2

		1996	96			2000	0			2002	12	
SAT I Score Bands	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First- Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**
400 - 500					1	3.01	100.0	40.0				
501 - 600												
601 - 700	2	2.39	100.0	42.5					4	1.77	50.0	37.5
701 - 800	6	2.32	77.8	47.0	_	1.88	100.0	36.0	17	1.97	82.4	42.0
801 - 900	29	2.65	93.1	41.6	22	2.49	95.5	42.5	53	2.35	84.9	43.3
901 - 1000	122	2.58	86.1	44.5	82	2.53	92.7	45.6	166	2.45	92.2	44.8
1001 - 1100	282	2.79	92.6	45.2	210	2.75	93.3	45.7	357	2.69	95.0	45.9
1101 - 1200	674	2.90	93.9	45.9	531	2.93	9.96	46.4	823	2.93	95.3	46.8
1201 - 1300	962	2.96	94.2	45.7	996	3.05	95.5	46.8	1295	3.05	95.7	47.3
1301 - 1400	237	3.09	95.2	46.5	817	3.11	6.3	46.9	966	3.11	9.96	47.7
1401 - 1500	166	3.18	91.6	47.5	367	3.19	93.7	47.3	415	3.22	94.9	48.2
1501 - 1600	26	3.46	84.6	47.5	86	3.30	2.06	50.0	77	3.40	96.1	49.3
OVERALL***	2680	2.95	93.3	45.9	3083	3.03	95.4	46.8	4206	2.99	95.3	47.2

^{*}High school GPA includes an extra grade point for all UC-approved honors courses where a grade of C or higher was earned.

**Students taking a full load and completing all of their courses with a passing grade will accumulate 45 quarter units by the end of the first year.

*** Data for 2000 and 2002 are preliminary. Totals include students with missing data.

Santa Barbara

		19	1996			2000	0(2002	72	
HSGPA Bands*	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for
Below 2.80	34	2.33	82.4	37.9	17	2.32		37.0	19	2.47	94.7	36.2
2.80 - 2.99	20	2.40	85.7	36.2	12	2.14		36.6	42	2.51	85.7	37.0
3.00 - 3.19	515	2.53	83.1	38.9	148	2.65		39.1	181	2.54	87.3	38.1
3.20 - 3.39	729	2.65	85.6	40.0	385	2.69		40.1	412	2.67	88.4	39.9
3.40 - 3.59	740	2.76	87.4	40.6	574	2.82		41.6	721	2.81	2.06	40.4
3.60 - 3.79	220	2.88	89.0	41.7	797	2.96		41.9	808	2.92	91.6	42.0
3.80 - 3.99	352	2.99	90.1	42.1	069	3.05		42.5	757	3.05	91.3	42.2
4.00 - 4.19	292	3.16	92.8	42.7	222	3.24		43.7	592	3.23	92.1	42.9
4.20 and Above	156	3.49	91.0	44.3	233	3.44	92.7	43.8	287	3.49	91.6	44.3
OVERALL***	3466	2.80	87.4	40.8	3427	2.99		42.1	3842	2.97	8.06	41.6

		19	1996			2000	00			2002	12	
SAT I Score Bands	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First. Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for Persisting Students)**	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First. Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for	Number of Enrolled Students	Average First Year UC GPA	One-Year Persistence Rate (%)	Average Units Completed (for
400 - 500												
501 - 600												
601 - 700	9	2.33	2.99	33.6					_	2.25	100.0	33.0
701 - 800	33	2.38	72.7	36.2	12	2.60	66.7	35.6	21	2.61	81.0	37.6
801 - 900	173	2.43	84.4	37.9	88	2.72	88.6	39.4	114	2.50	85.1	36.7
901 - 1000	442	2.55	80.3	39.3	277	2.71	90.3	40.3	357	2.65	86.8	39.0
1001 - 1100	863	2.69	86.4	40.3	482	2.78	92.7	40.6	707	2.78	89.7	40.6
1101 - 1200	986	2.86	90.5	41.1	897	2.96	91.9	42.3	1025	2.96	92.7	42.0
1201 - 1300	651	2.95	90.5	41.9	1001	3.09	0.06	42.8	964	3.11	91.9	42.7
1301 - 1400	228	3.16	88.2	42.8	501	3.18	92.8	42.8	471	3.21	91.7	42.6
1401 - 1500	71	3.29	90.1	43.3	143	3.15	90.2	42.8	167	3.28	88.6	42.9
1501 - 1600	12	3.76	2.99	48.2	25	3.02	84.0	44.2	11	3.42	6.06	44.9
OVERALL***	3466	2.80	87.4	40.8	3427	2.99	91.2	42.1	3842	2.97	8.06	41.6

*High school GPA includes an extra grade point for all UC-approved honors courses where a grade of C or higher was earned.
**Students taking a full load and completing all of their courses with a passing grade will accumulate 45 quarter units by the end of the first year.
***Includes students with missing data.

Analysis of Undergraduate Admissions to University of California Campuses by Race and Ethnicity (March 2004)

In fall 2003, UC President Robert C. Dynes formed an Eligibility and Admissions Study Group to examine a wide variety of issues associated with the admission of undergraduates to the University. In connection with its work, the Study Group has reviewed the results of various analyses, including a new University analysis comparing admissions of students of different races and ethnicities. The results of this analysis are attached.

At every UC campus, admissions officers are prohibited from considering race or ethnicity in admissions decisions. Though applicants are given the option to report their race or ethnicity by checking a box on the application, this item is removed from all files given to application readers. The attached analysis examines whether there is any evidence that race or ethnicity may nevertheless be playing a role in admissions.

KEY POINTS

- UC is committed to an admissions process that complies with Proposition 209, under which UC "shall not...grant preferential treatment to, any individual or group on the basis of race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin" in the admissions process. The process may legally use multiple indicators of academic and personal achievement.
- A detailed analysis has been undertaken to assess whether race or ethnicity may still be playing a role in the UC admissions process. The methodology is complex, but the University believes an analysis of this level of sophistication is critical to analyzing this issue sufficiently. At the same time, the analysis is limited because it incorporates only those admissions factors that are quantitative.
- The analysis demonstrates that since the implementation of Proposition 209, differences in the admission rates of similar students of different races and ethnicities have been reduced dramatically. There remain small, presently unexplained differences on some campuses and some patterns across campuses that require additional analysis. If that further analysis reveals that these differences are likely due to racial or ethnic effects, the University will make adjustments in the admissions process prior to the next admissions cycle.
- The analysis further demonstrates that African American and Chicano/Latino students remain underrepresented at UC, compared both to their representation in the California high school graduating class and to students of other races and ethnicities at the University.

The attached materials consist of four parts:

- <u>CPEC eligibility data</u>: (Figure 1) These data are from the most recent (1996) California Postsecondary Education Commission report on UC eligibility rates by race/ethnicity. (A new report is expected in May 2004.)
- Race/Ethnicity of California high school students vs. UC freshmen: (Figures 2-3) These charts show the representation of students of different races and ethnicities in the California public high school graduating class, along with the gap between the proportion of underrepresented minorities in the California public high school graduating class and the UC freshman class over a period of years.
- Campus-by-campus comparisons of predicted vs. actual admits, by race and ethnicity: (Figures 4-11) For each campus and racial/ethnic group, the attached charts show (1) the *actual number* of admitted students, (2) a *prediction of the number* of students who would have been admitted, according to a statistical model that incorporates only quantitative admissions factors and treats similar applicants identically, regardless of race or ethnicity, (3) the *actual admit rate*, and (4) the *predicted admit rate*, again according to a statistical model that incorporates only quantitative admissions factors and treats similar applicants identically, regardless of race or ethnicity.
 - o If predicted and actual numbers (or admit rates) are similar, then there is no evidence that race or ethnicity is playing a role in admissions decisions. Large differences, however, would suggest the possibility that race or ethnicity may be playing a role and would therefore merit further scrutiny. Similarly, a consistent pattern across campuses of smaller differences would warrant further study to determine the cause.
 - o To show changes in these numbers over time, for each campus there is a comparison of actual and predicted admission rates for each race or ethnicity at two points in time − 1997 (the last year prior to the elimination of race-conscious admissions policies at UC) and 2003 (after the elimination of these policies).

The predictions in this analysis are based on a statistical methodology, recommended by outside statistical experts, that groups together applicants whose quantitative academic and demographic characteristics (excluding race and ethnicity) would give them a similar probability of admission to the campus under consideration.

• Illustration of how considering multiple criteria reduces the apparent role of race and ethnicity: (Figure 12) This graph employs a form of statistical analysis called "linear regression," in which it is possible to examine the influence of various admissions criteria on a student's admission score. This graph shows that when an analysis is conducted using only a few of UC's admissions criteria, the role of race/ethnicity can appear large; but as more criteria are added, the apparent role of race/ethnicity declines to low levels. (The graph is only available for UC Berkeley because it is based on UC Berkeley's 1-to-5 scale that admissions readers use for rating freshman applications.)

The key findings of the analysis are as follows:

- <u>African American and Chicano/Latino students achieve UC eligibility at much lower rates than other groups, and their numbers on campus remain small.</u>
 - The bar graph of CPEC data on UC eligibility rates (Figure 1) shows that these rates are far lower for African American (2.8%) and Chicano/Latino (3.8%) students than for White

- (12.7%) and Asian American (30%) students. (These figures have been widely circulated previously but provide useful context for this discussion.)
- Figure 2 shows the representation of students of different races/ethnicities among California public high schools graduates, and Figure 3 demonstrates that there is a major gap between the proportion of underrepresented minorities in the high school graduating class and in the UC freshman class—and that the gap is not narrowing.
- The campus-by-campus comparisons (Figures 4-11) illustrate that African American and Chicano/Latino students continue to form a relatively small portion of the admitted class at each UC campus. UC Davis, for instance, in 2003 admitted 422 African American and 2,020 Chicano/Latino students, compared to 6,826 White and 6,139 Asian American students. Other campuses' data were similar.
- Before 1998, when UC campuses used race/ethnicity as one of several legal admissions considerations, there were significant differences in admission rates of similar students of different races and ethnicities. Today, however, major differences have been reduced dramatically. There remain some small, presently unexplained differences on some campuses and some patterns that merit continued study.
 - The campus-by-campus comparisons (Figures 4-11) show that in 1997, when race/ethnicity was legally used as a factor in admissions, African American and Chicano/Latino students were admitted in far greater numbers than would have been predicted if race/ethnicity were certain to have not been a factor. However, after the elimination of race-conscious admissions policies, these differences were reduced markedly. For instance, in 1997 at UC San Diego, 77.4% of African American applicants were admitted, while the model predicted only 39.0% would be. But by 2003, using race-neutral admission policies, 30.2% were admitted, and the model predicted 28.5%.
 - Because no statistical method can perfectly describe an admissions process, small differences between predicted and actual numbers can be expected. Admissions processes are complex, and statistical methods can only approximate them. Admissions decisions also involve many factors—such as academic accomplishments outside the classroom and leadership qualities—that are difficult or impossible to quantify in a statistical analysis. Furthermore, even the most accurate statistical analysis would be subject to at least a small margin of error.
 - For example: UC Riverside and UC Santa Cruz (Figures 8 and 11) are campuses that, in 1997 and 2003, admitted all UC-eligible students that applied to these campuses. Since these campuses did not employ any kind of selection criteria other than UC eligibility and the analyses were restricted to UC-eligible applicants, one might expect actual and predicted admits to be the same. The tables attached for those campuses show differences that cannot be attributed to campus selection processes. Other campus tables may also show differences that are attributable not to the actual selection process at the campus but rather to other imperfections in the statistical estimates or the underlying data.
 - However, the analysis suggests two areas for further exploration:
 - The differences between actual and predicted admissions for African Americans at UC Berkeley and UCLA are somewhat larger than at other campuses. These campuses are conducting further analyses to determine whether these differences

are the result of factors other than race and ethnicity that are not currently accounted for in the quantitative model. If not, they will make adjustments in the admissions process. President Dynes has directed that these analyses be completed prior to the fall 2005 admissions cycle. (There also are noticeable, though smaller, differences in actual and predicted admission *rates* for African Americans at UC Davis and UC Santa Barbara, but the actual numbers of students involved are small.) In all cases the differences are dramatically smaller than they were prior to the implementation of Proposition 209.

- On most campuses, somewhat fewer Asian American students, and more African American and Chicano/Latino students (and, in some cases, White students), were admitted than was predicted by the model. In general, differences of this size may be expected given the nature of statistical modeling. Nevertheless, the fact that the pattern is consistent across campuses is being examined by the University to better determine if it reflects small but real racial or ethnic effects on admissions decisions, or if it reveals a small but systematic error in the statistical model. As indicated, this analysis will be completed prior to the fall 2005 admissions cycle.
- o Finally, the graph depicting the UC Berkeley regression analysis (Figure 12) shows that <u>as</u> more of UC's admissions criteria are included in a model of how an admissions decision is made, the apparent effect of race/ethnicity declines. The "bottom line" is that any analysis purporting to show a racial or ethnic consideration in admissions must take into account as many admissions criteria as possible.

Implications of the analysis include the following:

- <u>UC remains committed to an admissions process that is based on multiple indicators of academic and personal achievement and that fully complies with Proposition 209.</u> The analysis demonstrates that since the implementation of Proposition 209, major differences in the admission rates of similar students of different races or ethnicities have been reduced dramatically.
- Where the analysis reveals noticeable differences between actual and predicted admissions rates, the University will conduct further analysis and make adjustments in the admissions process if the differences are not explained by factors other than race or ethnicity. As just one example of the kind of adjustment that can be made, UC Berkeley already has determined that it will shield applicant names from readers during the fall 2005 admission process to ensure against any inadvertent influence of race or ethnicity that might occur because of the possible association between a student's name and racial or ethnic group.
- Continued low rates of eligibility and admission for African American and Chicano/Latino
 students indicate the need for continuing commitment by the state, UC, and other educational
 partners to improve student academic achievement and college preparation throughout
 California's K-12 school system.

Some important points about methodology:

• The analyses in this packet focus primarily on UC-eligible, California resident applicants. In both 1997 and 2003, all UC-eligible students were guaranteed admission to at least one campus in the UC system; those denied admission to their campus of choice were offered admission to another campus.

- The campus-by-campus comparisons are duplicated; that is, students who applied to multiple campuses are counted in each of the individual campus analyses. Adding numbers from different campuses would count the same students more than once.
- The campus-by-campus comparison methodology used here has many advantages over other types of analysis: (1) It makes possible a single, coherent analysis of the entire applicant pool; (2) it takes a large number of factors into account simultaneously; and (3) it does so in a way that closely (though not perfectly) approximates their importance in a campus' admissions process.
- All of the analyses are limited because they are quantitative in nature, meaning they do not account for the non-quantitative criteria used in the admissions process. Furthermore, most of the analyses are based on data available in UC Office of the President databases; some quantitative criteria used by individual campuses were not available for these analyses.

Background on UC eligibility and admissions:

Eligibility: Students become eligible for the UC system generally by completing a prescribed collegepreparatory curriculum (the "a-g" subjects) and by achieving grades and standardized test scores that meet the University's eligibility index (there also are processes for achieving eligibility by having grades in the top 4% of one's high school class or by having extraordinarily high test scores). Students may apply to as many campuses as they wish, and each campus admits students from among those who asked for their application to be sent to that campus.

Admissions: To be admitted to the student's campus of choice, a student generally must demonstrate even higher academic achievement than is required for UC eligibility, in order to be competitive with other highachieving students in that campus' admissions process. In admitting students, those campuses that cannot admit all UC-eligible applicants use a process called comprehensive review. Whereas eligibility is based on grades and/or test scores alone, the selective campuses use a wide range of criteria for admissions because they are selecting among large numbers of students with, in many cases, very small differences in grades and test scores. Therefore, campuses also look at a variety of other measures of academic and personal achievement; there are 14 criteria in all. Growth in demand for higher education in California generally has made it harder for students to be admitted to their first-choice UC campus. More details on the UC admissions process are available at http://www.ucop.edu/pathways/infoctr/introuc/select.html.

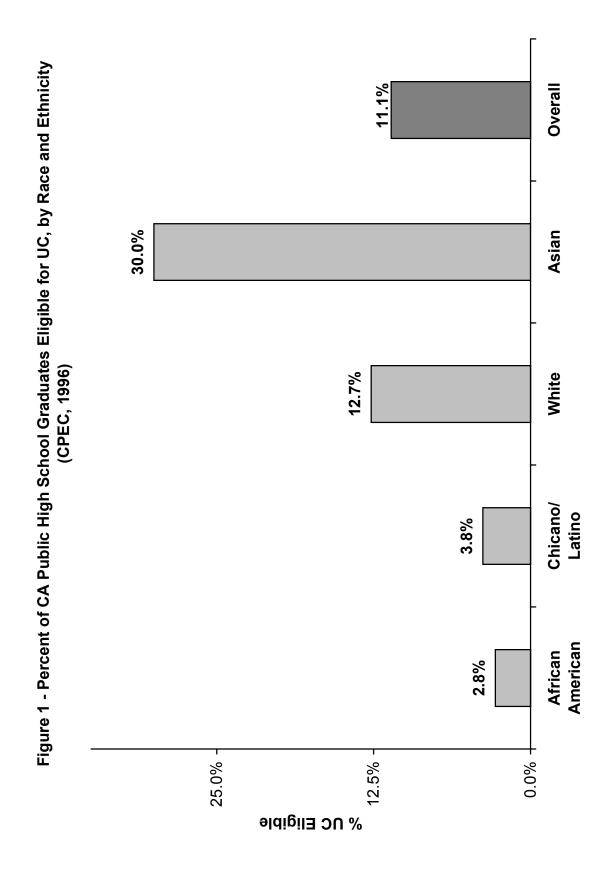


Figure 2 - Racial and Ethnic Group Proportions of California Public High School Graduates Data and Projections from California Department of Finance (2003)

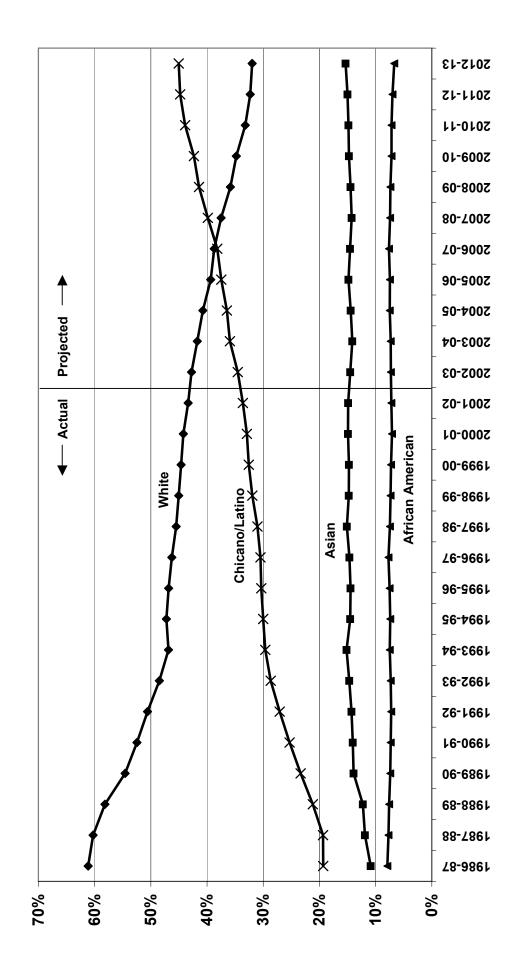
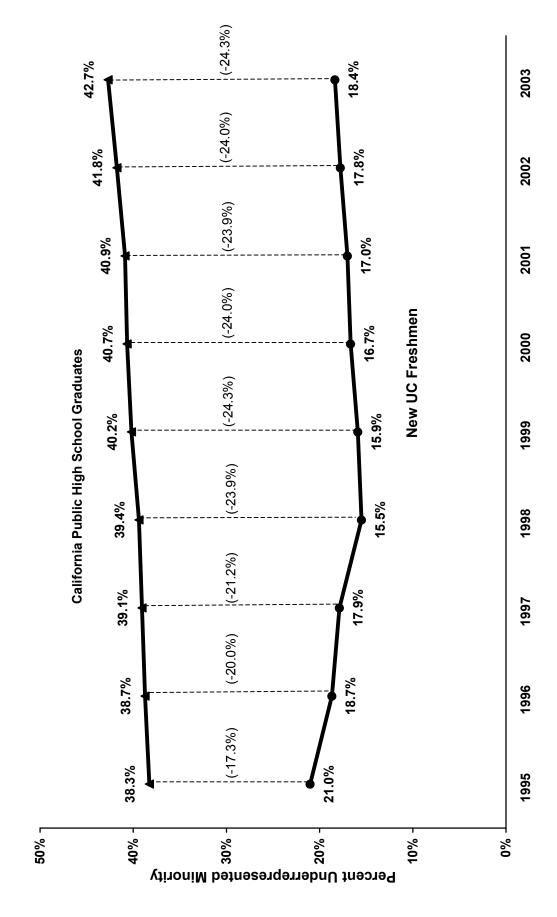
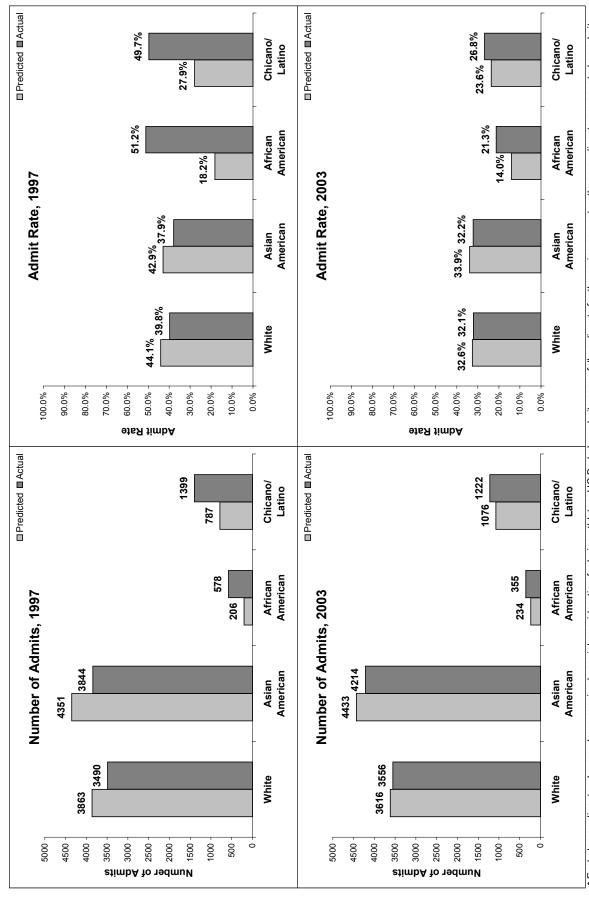


Figure 3 - Underrepresented Minorities as a Percentage of CA High School Graduates and New UC Freshmen, 1995 to 2003

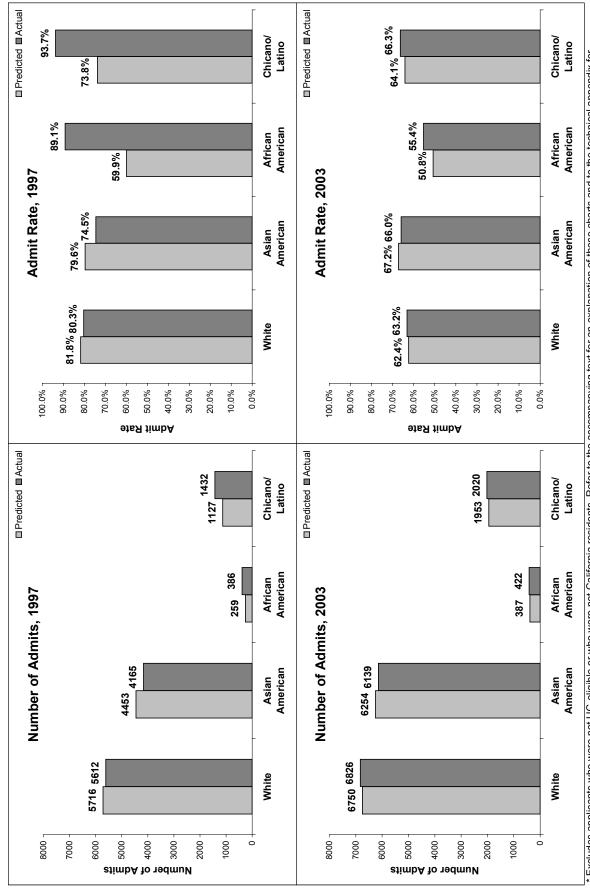


Population: Fall Freshman Applicants, Excluding Withdrawals and Cancellations (N₁₉₉₇=26,476; N₂₀₀₃=35,972)* Figure 4 - Predicted and Actual Admits by Racial/Ethnic Group: UC Berkeley

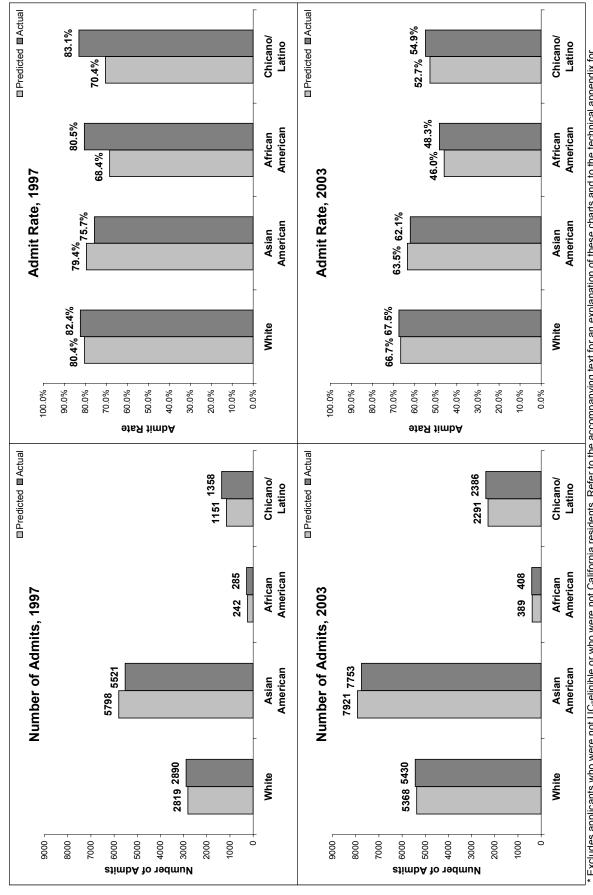


* Excludes applicants who may have received special consideration for being athletes. UC Berkeley admits some fall applicants for the spring semester; these applicants are counted as admits. Refer to the accompanying text for an explanation of these charts and to the technical appendix for additional information on the methodology.

Population: Fall Freshman Applicants, Excluding Withdrawals and Cancellations (N₁₉₉₇=15,573; N₂₀₀₃=26,702)* Figure 5 - Predicted and Actual Admits by Racial/Ethnic Group: UC Davis

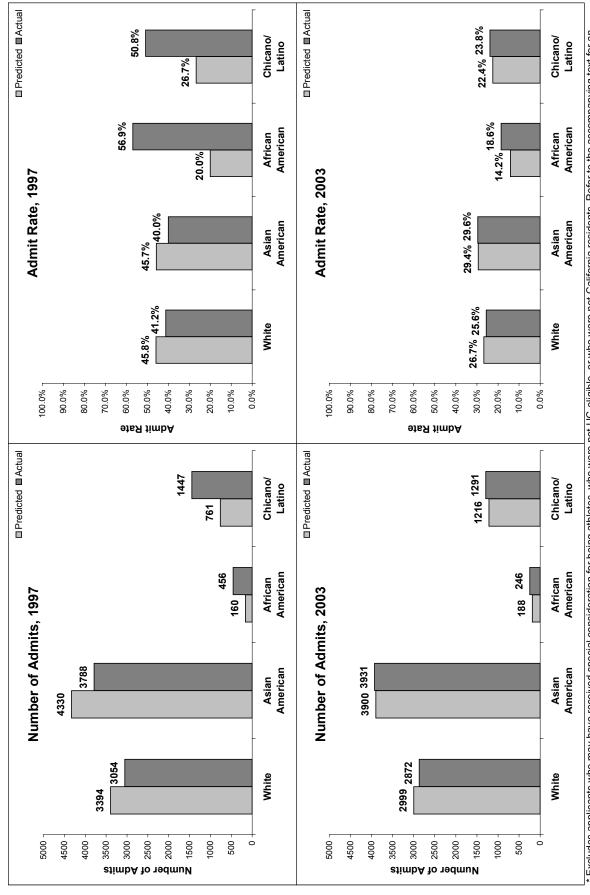


Population: Fall Freshman Applicants, Excluding Withdrawals and Cancellations (N₁₉₉₇=13,486; N₂₀₀₃=28,392)* Figure 6 - Predicted and Actual Admits by Racial/Ethnic Group: UC Irvine



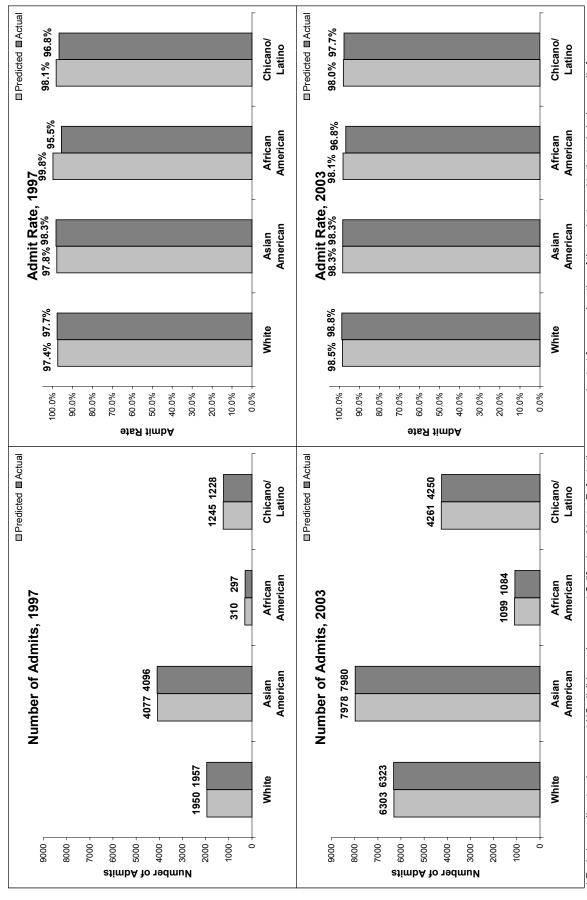
^{*} Excludes applicants who were not UC-eligible or who were not California residents. Refer to the accompanying text for an explanation of these charts and to the technical appendix for additional information on the methodology.

Population: Fall Freshman Applicants, Excluding Withdrawals and Cancellations (N₁₉₉₇=21,835; N₂₀₀₃=34,801)* Figure 7 - Predicted and Actual Admits by Racial/Ethnic Group: UC Los Angeles

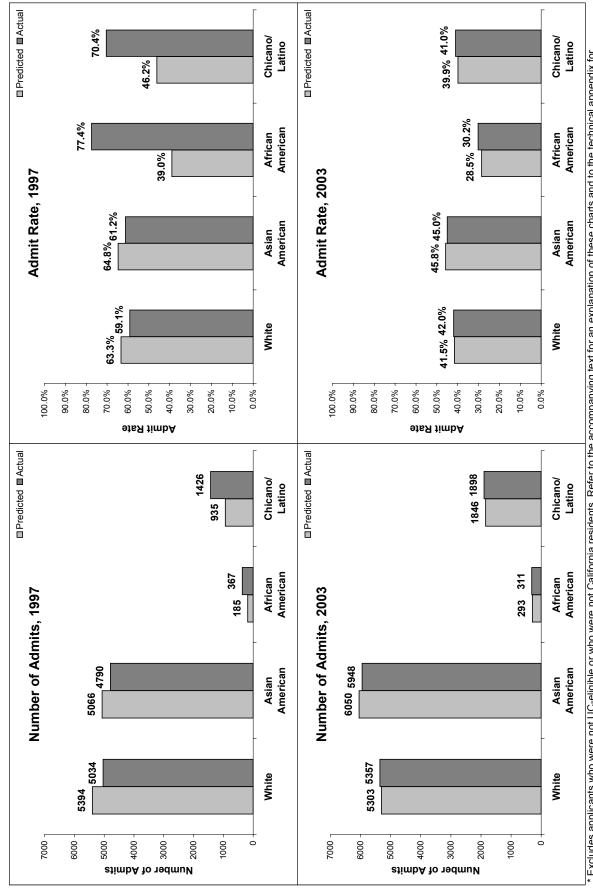


* Excludes applicants who may have received special consideration for being athletes, who were not UC-eligible, or who were not California residents. Refer to the accompanying text for an explanation of these charts and to the technical appendix for additional information on the methodology.

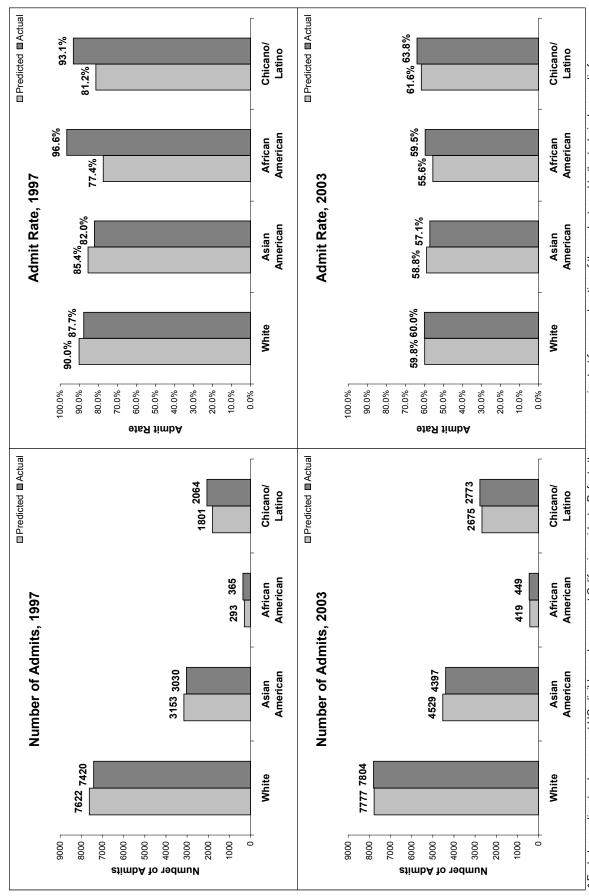
Population: Fall Freshman Applicants, Excluding Withdrawals and Cancellations (N₁₉₉₇=8,141; N₂₀₀₃=21,955)* Figure 8 - Predicted and Actual Admits by Racial/Ethnic Group: UC Riverside



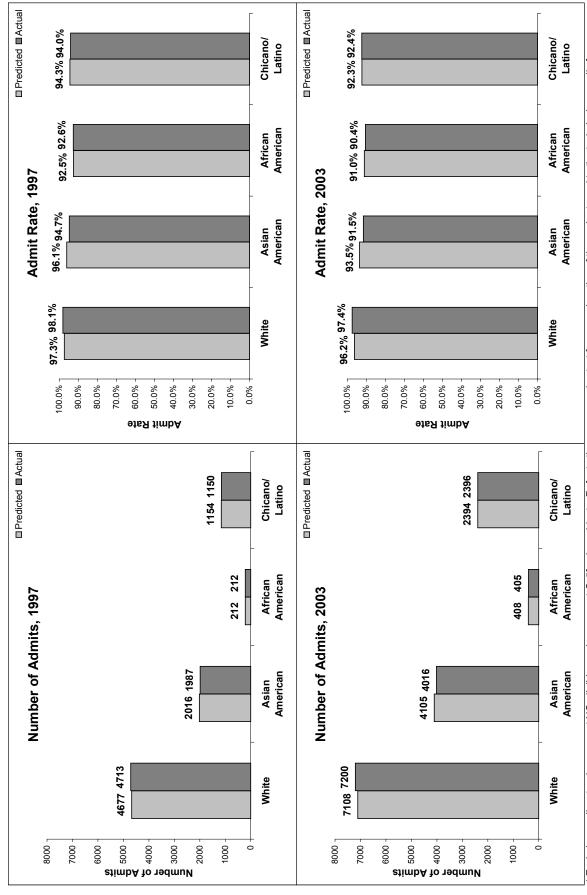
Population: Fall Freshman Applicants, Excluding Withdrawals and Cancellations (N₁₉₉₇=20,131; N₂₀₀₃=35,318)* Figure 9 - Predicted and Actual Admits by Racial/Ethnic Group: UC San Diego



Population: Fall Freshman Applicants, Excluding Withdrawals and Cancellations (N₁₉₉₇=15,374; N₂₀₀₃=28,911)* Figure 10 - Predicted and Actual Admits by Racial/Ethnic Group: UC Santa Barbara



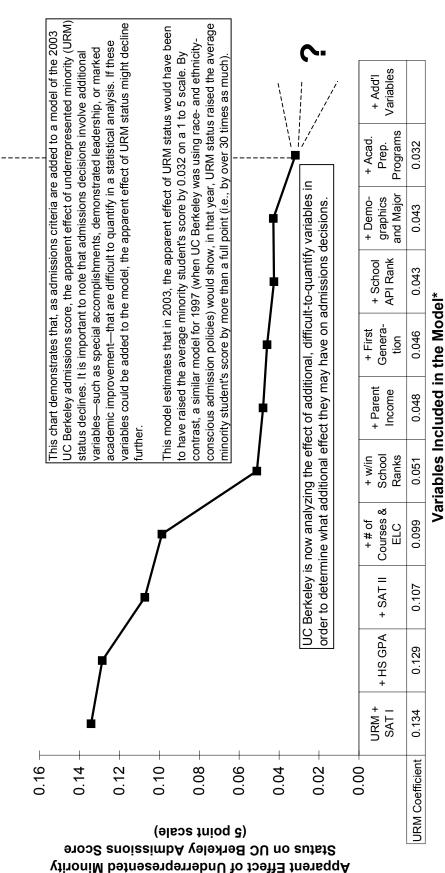
Population: Fall Freshman Applicants, Excluding Withdrawals and Cancellations (N₁₉₉₇=9,022; N₂₀₀₃=16,739)* Figure 11 - Predicted and Actual Admits by Racial/Ethnic Group: UC Santa Cruz



Underrepresented Minority Status on UC Berkeley Admissions Score as Other Criteria are Taken into Account (2003) Figure 12 - Decline in the Apparent Effect of Preliminary Analysis

been at least 1.0 for 1997

URM effect would have



different academic measures, such as GPA, SAT I scores, SAT II scores, and number of honors courses; (ii) demographics include public high school (Y/N), * Some of these categories represent the inclusion of more than one variable: (i) percentile ranks are the students ranks within their high school on several gender, single parent family, and California residency

Technical Appendix

What was the research question?

At each UC campus, do similarly qualified applicants from different racial or ethnic groups have the same likelihood of admission?

What methodology was used to answer this question?

- 1. We divided the applicant pool at each campus into clusters of similar applicants. To do this, we used a statistical methodology, called "logistic regression," to estimate the probability of admission for each individual applicant at the campus under consideration, based on his or her quantitative academic and demographic characteristics. We then grouped applicants into 20 clusters, based on their estimated probabilities of admission. The first cluster contained applicants whose estimated probability of admission was 0-5 percent, the next cluster was 5-10 percent, and so on, up to 95-100 percent. Race and ethnicity were not factors in grouping applicants into clusters; i.e., students with similar characteristics were assigned to the same cluster regardless of their racial/ethnic group.
- 2. Within each cluster of similar applicants, we predicted the number who would have been admitted, for each racial/ethnic group, using a procedure that estimates outcomes that would occur under an admissions process that is free of racial or ethnic influence. Under such an admissions process, applicants from different racial/ethnic groups but within the same cluster should be admitted at about the same rate—specifically the overall admit rate for that cluster. Therefore, within each cluster, we predicted the number of admits for a racial/ethnic group by multiplying the overall admit rate for the cluster times the number of applicants from the racial/ethnic group that are within the cluster. For example, if 33 percent of all the applicants in a cluster were admitted, and if there were 60 Chicano/Latino applicants in that cluster, then the predicted number of Chicano/Latino admits for that cluster would be 33% × 60 = 20.
- 3. For each racial/ethnic group, we calculated the total number of predicted admits and compared this to the number of actual admits. The total number of predicted admits for a racial/ethnic group is the sum of the predicted number of admits for that group across all clusters. The charts on the left-hand side of Figures 4-11 compare these predicted numbers of admits to the actual numbers of admits for each racial/ethnic group. The charts on the right-hand side of Figures 4-11 compare the predicted and actual admit *rates* for each group. Admit rates are calculated by dividing the number of admits by the number of applicants, for each racial/ethnic group.

Why was this methodology chosen?

We chose this methodology because it has many advantages over other types of analysis: (1) It makes possible a single, coherent analysis of the entire applicant pool; (2) it takes a large number of factors into account simultaneously; and (3) it does so in a way that closely (though not perfectly) approximates their importance in a campus' admissions process.

To understand these advantages, consider, for example, a simple comparison of admit rates across racial/ethnic groups. Such a comparison would show that African American and Chicano/Latino applicants have much lower admit rates than White and Asian American applicants. While such a comparison would reveal inequities across racial/ethnic groups in students' preparation for, and access to, higher education, it would not be useful for determining whether applicants from different groups but with similar qualifications were treated equally in the admissions process.

Comparing applicants with similar qualifications adds a level of complexity to the analysis. One way to do so would be to divide the applicant pool into clusters of students with similar SAT I scores and then to compare, within each cluster, the admission rates of applicants from different racial/ethnic groups. Such a calculation would be misleading, however, because it would account for only one of the many criteria (i.e., SAT I scores) that campuses consider when selecting students. A more sophisticated analysis might compare admit rates for clusters of applicants who have similar SAT I scores and similar high school GPAs, but such an analysis would still omit many other important admissions criteria. Adding additional criteria to this type of an analysis becomes problematic, however, because as criteria are added the number of clusters becomes very large, and the number of applicants in many clusters becomes too small for a reliable analysis.

This is where logistic regression comes in. It is a statistical procedure that can be used to cluster applicants who, despite having different characteristics, nonetheless have a similar probability of admission. For example, an applicant with an SAT I score of 1400 and a high school GPA of 3.1 might have the same probability of admission—and would therefore be placed in the same cluster—as an applicant with an SAT I score of 1100 and a GPA of 3.9. In addition, the logistic regression procedure can simultaneously account for a large number of characteristics, such as test scores, grades, proposed academic discipline, socioeconomic circumstance, and quality of the high school. Furthermore, the procedure accounts for the applicants' characteristics in a way that best explains actual admissions decisions at the campus under consideration; as a result, it approximates the importance of applicants' characteristics in these decisions. In the analyses conducted for this study, the logistic regression models typically predicted 90-95 percent of admissions decisions correctly.

What are the limitations of this methodology?

Admissions processes are complex, and even the most sophisticated statistical methods can only approximate them. The logistic regression technique estimates the average impact of various criteria in the admissions process, but it cannot capture every nuance of an application reader's deliberations. In addition, the analyses do not account for all of the criteria that these readers consider. Some of these missing criteria are quantitative in nature but were not available in UC Office of the President databases. Others are qualitative such as academic accomplishments outside the classroom and leadership qualities—and are difficult or impossible to account for in a statistical analysis. If the distributions of these missing admissions criteria differ across racial/ethnic groups, their omission from the statistical model can cause race/ethnicity to appear to affect admissions decisions even if, in fact, it does not.

Furthermore, not only can the omission of relevant criteria from the analysis cause race/ethnicity to appear, erroneously, to affect admissions decisions, but if such an "omitted-variable bias" exists, it can affect the results for each campus in a similar manner. To take an example, one of UC's freshman admissions criteria is "quality of academic performance relative to the educational opportunities available in the applicants secondary school." Readers evaluate applicants according to this criterion, but the data do not exist to include their assessments in the statistical model. Therefore, hypothetically, if Asian American applicants have better opportunities, on average, than African American applicants, a statistical model that doesn't account for this may over-predict the number of Asian American students who would be admitted in a race- and ethnicityblind process and simultaneously under-predict the number of African American admits. If such an error occurs for one campus, it is also likely to occur for other campuses that use "performance relative to opportunities" as an admissions criterion (although to varying degrees depending on the importance a campus places on this criterion), provided that a similar pattern of differences in opportunities occurs in the applicant pools for those campuses.

Even with this sophisticated methodology, therefore, it can be difficult to tell whether there are real racial/ethnic effects on admissions decisions or imperfections in the statistical models. All else being equal, small discrepancies between a group's predicted and actual number of admitted students could be due to the omission of relevant admissions criteria from the statistical model; larger discrepancies are more likely to be real effects. The most reliable way to distinguish between the two possibilities would be to quantify the missing admissions criteria and include them in the statistical model. A new analysis that attempts to do so is currently under way at UC Berkeley.

Can you provide more information about the statistical models?

Yes. As mentioned above, the methodology used for these analyses simultaneously accounts for many of the criteria that each campus uses in the admissions process. These include:

High School GPA Gender¹

SAT I Verbal Score High School API Decile

SAT I Math Score Maximum Education Level of Parent (7 categories)

SAT II Writing Score Income Level (4 categories)

SAT II Math Score (level 1 or 2) Academic Preparation Programs (UC and non-UC)
SAT II Third Exam Score Proposed Academic Discipline (4 categories)

ELC designation Honors and "a-g" Course Counts

For some campuses, additional variables were available. For UC Irvine, the specific school to which the student applied (out of 10 possible) replaced the proposed academic discipline criterion, and an academic ranking was included. For UC Santa Barbara, a set of academic disciplines that more closely reflects that campus' admissions process (chemical engineering and computer science, electrical and mechanical engineering, and all other) replaced the proposed academic discipline criterion, and a within-high-school academic context criterion was added. For UC Berkeley, which ran its own analyses, the statistical model included several additional criteria:

- Fully honors-weighted GPA and unweighted GPA (following campus practices, the other campus' models used an honors-weighted GPA capped at eight honors courses)
- Separate within-school percentile ranks for each test score (except the third SAT II exam), both GPAs, and the numbers of honors and "a-g" courses
- Whether or not the applicant attended a public high school
- Whether or not the applicant came from a single-parent family
- A finer categorization of academic preparation programs (4 categories)
- The college to which the student applied (4 categories), rather than academic discipline
- Whether or not the applicant was a California resident

 Whether or not the applicant was admitted via a process, specific to the Berkeley campus and known as "augmented review," in which the campus solicits additional information for about 10 percent of its applicants

In addition to these differences in the criteria used to model admissions at each campus, there were also some differences in the populations of students considered. For most campuses, non-California residents were excluded from the analysis because they are evaluated according to different standards. UC Berkeley was the exception to this, however, since a relatively large proportion of its applicants come from outside California. (Berkeley accounted for the inclusion of non-resident applicants by including an indicator for California residency in its statistical model.) Similarly, since the vast majority of ineligible applicants are automatically denied admission, and since those who are admitted typically have a unique circumstance that would not be

¹ Gender was not used in the admissions process at any campus, but it was included in the statistical models.

captured by the statistical model, applicants who were not UC-eligible were excluded from the models.^{2,3} (UC Berkeley was again the exception, although this made no difference to the results of the analysis.) At both UC Berkeley and UCLA, applicants who may have received special consideration for being athletes were excluded from the analysis, again because these applicants are evaluated according to different standards, and they constitute a significant share of the applicant pools at these campuses. For all campuses, applicants who withdrew their applications or had their applications cancelled were excluded from the analysis.

² Since students apply for UC before completing their senior year, campuses cannot perfectly distinguish eligible from ineligible applicants. For purposes of this analysis, and since all eligible applicants are offered admission to at least one UC campus, applicants were considered eligible if they were regularly admitted to any UC campus. This is why, even though UC Riverside admitted all eligible applicants in 2003, their actual admit rate from among eligible applicants is slightly less than 100 percent. Riverside may have deemed an applicant to be ineligible while another campus judged them eligible and admitted them.

³ Note that, since ineligible applicants were excluded from the analysis, admit rates presented here will differ from those reported elsewhere.