

**College Destinations for University of California
Fall 2005 Freshman Admits**

**Susan A. Wilbur
Director of Undergraduate Admissions
University of California Office of the President
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Abstract

This study examines the college destinations of freshman students who applied and were admitted to the University of California for the fall 2005 term. Using data from the National Student Clearinghouse and UC's Corporate Student data system, the main finding of the study is that while the majority of students offered admission to the University of California will enroll at one of UC's nine undergraduate campuses, enrollment patterns differ by the academic and socioeconomic characteristics (parental income and parental level of education) of admitted students. In particular, the enrollment patterns of high-achieving middle class African American students are strikingly different from those of other students. The policy and practical implications of these findings are discussed.

Summary of Key Findings

- The majority of students offered admission to the University of California will enroll at one of UC's nine undergraduate campuses. This is true for underrepresented students and African American students specifically, however the UC enrollment rates for these latter students are lower than for students overall.
- UC is losing an increasing share of top academic students to selective private institutions, and underrepresented students enroll at UC at considerably lower rates than all students in the top third of the class.
- Over half of all African American students in the top academic tier enrolled at a selective private college, while just over a quarter of African American students in this tier enrolled at UC. African American students, in general, are proportionally more likely to enroll at private selective colleges or other colleges and universities compared to underrepresented students or students overall.
- Students whose academic index placed them in the middle third of all admitted students are the most likely *of all admitted students* to enroll at UC (62.5 percent).

- In recent years, there has been concern that students denied admission to Berkeley and UCLA might choose to exit the UC system rather than attend a “second choice” campus. Although the majority of all students not admitted to Berkeley and UCLA remained within the UC system, the findings suggest that there may be merit to this concern.
- Over 65 percent of all low income (less than \$30,000/year) students offered admission to the University chose to enroll at a UC campus.
- Students whose parents have a high school diploma or less enroll at UC at a higher rate than students whose parents have a bachelor’s degree or postgraduate study. This finding holds true across all groups.
- CSU has benefited from students’ disappointment regarding UC enrollment options and has experienced a modest increase in the proportion of students selecting to enroll at a CSU campus.

INTRODUCTION

Following a difficult budget year in 2003-04 in which the University of California was forced to limit new undergraduate student enrollments – an experience unprecedented in the University’s history – the University’s nine undergraduate campuses approached the fall 2005 application cycle with some uncertainty regarding applicant behavior and public reaction to the less than positive fall 2004 admissions cycle. Campuses were encouraged by an increase, albeit small, in the number of freshman applications received, each campus was able to admit a larger number of students, and UC *overall* experienced an increase in freshman enrollment. However, a number of individual campuses fell short of meeting their enrollment targets. In the most recent admissions cycle – fall 2006 – UC again experienced an increase in applications and granted an ever larger number of admissions offers, leading to results that were even less predictable than the previous year. While five campuses met enrollment targets, three are significantly overenrolled and one – UC’s newest campus in Merced – severely underenrolled. At best, the current state of UC enrollment management can be considered challenging – at worst, unpredictable and difficult to manage.

Our recent experience reminds us that while the offer of admission is an institutional decision, the choice to enroll at a particular college is entirely a student and family decision. The well-developed literature describing the college choice process cites a myriad of factors that influence student decision-making including but not limited to cost, location, the availability of certain academic programs, perception of academic quality and reputation, and family preferences. The importance an individual student accords to each of these factors is not always possible to predict yet we know that these feature prominently in the enrollment decision. It also is the case that for some students seeking admission to elite private colleges, UC is not their first choice but rather a “back-up”

option. From an institutional perspective, trying to admit the right number of students to enroll the expected number is a difficult task which leads to the often heard comment “admissions is more an art than a science.”

Following UC’s fall 2005 enrollment experience, campus admissions officers rigorously examined their outcomes to identify lessons that might be learned as well as to discuss new strategies that might lead to more desired enrollment outcomes in the future. These efforts include experimentation with predictive modeling techniques to better understand how multiple factors, including admission offers at other UC campuses, lead to particular outcomes for a given campus. And building, in part, on the 2002 work of Saul Geiser and Kyra Caspary,¹ UCOP admissions researchers initiated a thorough study to examine the college enrollment choices of the University of California’s fall 2005 admitted freshman class. In the current, often erratic, world of enrollment management – where an institution may be significantly underenrolled one year and overenrolled the next, and where enrollment planning decisions made by one institution can have a dramatic effect on the outcomes of another – monitoring and understanding student choice is an increasingly important part of a broad enrollment management strategy. Such studies also can be used to examine the effectiveness of existing practices, target improvement efforts and make more informed decisions.

There is good reason for the University of California to carefully monitor enrollment rates and accompanying trends for students of different backgrounds. In 1988 The Regents of the University declared goals for UC admission policy by stating “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.” In assessing the enrollment outcomes for the fall 2005 admitted class, this study paid close attention not only to enrollment outcomes by academic achievement, race and ethnicity but also to the socioeconomic factors of family income and parental education.

Additionally, there are other compelling and timely reasons to examine student enrollment choices. According to a report issued by WICHE in 2003², beginning in 2007-08 California will enter a period of relative stability in terms of the number of public high school graduates, followed by several years of small decline or no growth in those numbers. Further, a number of demographic changes are projected in the make-up of California’s graduating high school senior population: the number of nonpublic high school graduates will decline slightly; a slightly smaller share of public high school graduates will fall in the highest income (\$100,000 and above) category while the two

¹Geiser, Saul and Kyra Caspary. “No Show Study: College Destinations of University of California Applicants and Admits Who Did Not Enroll, 1997 – 2002. Educational Policy, Vol 19 No.1 2, May 2005, 396-417.

²Knocking of the College Door – 2003. Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 – 2018. Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, December 2003. More recent analyses provided by the CA Department of Finance suggest that the period of relative stability will commence in 2009 or possibly later.

middle income categories (\$20,001 to \$50,000 and \$50,001 to \$100,00) are projected to grow; and, California will continue to see a significant shift in the racial/ethnic make-up of its public high school graduates over the next decade. Growth in Chicano/Latino graduates will intensify, as will increases in the number of Asian/Pacific Islander graduates. On the other hand, African American and White graduates are expected to decline. WICHE projections suggest that the class of 2014 is expected to have nearly 1,000 fewer African American graduates than did the class of 2002 and the proportion of White graduates – 43 percent in 2002 – is projected to be approximately 30 percent by the class of 2014.

The current analyses describe enrollment patterns for California resident³ freshman students admitted to at least one campus of the University of California for the fall 2005 term and the focus is on Universitywide rather than individual campus outcomes. Using data available through the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) and matching it to student data in the University's Corporate Student database, UC was able to obtain information on the college choices of all students admitted to the fall 2005 freshman class, including the college destinations of those who did not enroll at a UC campus.

The analyses provide rich detail on enrollment patterns by academic profile and socio-economic status including parental income and parental level of education. While not the focus of this specific paper, in an effort to better understand fall 2005 enrollment outcomes, the University also examined the enrollment behaviors of students offered admission by individual campus and by major. Additional analyses also examined the enrollment patterns of transfer students and those offered admission through a process known as referral.⁴ The University also examined a phenomenon sometimes referred to as "melt" – the change in an enrollment decision between the time the student commits to enroll at the University and actual fall enrollment. Further information on these studies is available elsewhere.

The findings are reported for all students and for underrepresented students – African American, American Indian, and Latino students (aggregated).⁵ In addition, specific

³ For the purpose of this study the student population is limited to California resident students. It excludes out-of-state and international students as well as students admitted through the referral process.

⁴ The University of California is committed to offering an admissions space to every UC-eligible applicant. If an eligible applicant is not offered admission to the campus(es) of his or her choice, UC uses a process called 'referral' to match the applicant with a campus that has space available. For fall 2005, approximately 6,000 applicants were offered admission to UC Merced or UC Riverside. The yield rate for these students was 6 percent.

⁵ Underrepresented minorities are defined as groups whose UC eligibility rates are significantly below California's Master Plan mandated rate of 12.5 percent of state public high school graduates. The 2003 California Post-Secondary Education study found that the UC eligibility rates for African Americans was 6.2 percent and for Latinos 6.5 percent. In contrast, the UC eligibility rate for Asian students was 31 percent and for whites 12.7 percent.

attention was given to the enrollment patterns of African American students.⁶ This analysis is particularly important to the University because of on-going concerns about the continued low enrollment rates of African American students on most UC campuses, particularly over the last decade.

While the primary purpose of this analysis is to understand the enrollment outcomes of freshman students admitted to UC for the fall 2005 term, where possible, efforts have been made to compare fall 2005 freshman outcomes with the earlier “no show” study conducted by Geiser and Caspary on UC’s fall 2002 freshman class. In that study, the authors found that while the University was successful in attracting and enrolling a majority of top applicants from California high schools, the overall enrollment patterns masked substantial variations across different ethnic and racial groups (p.404). The current study includes a similar analysis of enrollment outcomes for top students who applied for the fall 2005 term.

The findings reported in this study should be interpreted with caution. They cannot be broadly generalized to describe the behavior of California students in general, but rather are limited to understanding the choices made by well-qualified students who applied and were admitted to the University of California in a specific year. Our understanding also is limited by having knowledge of – at most – two of the institutions to which the student received admissions offers (UC and the institution where the student enrolled). The study methodology is described in Appendix A, and the complete set of data tables is provided in Appendix B.

COLLEGE DESTINATIONS OF FALL 2005 UC FRESHMAN ADMITS

Overview

This study examines the college destinations of 51,171 California resident freshman students admitted to at least one campus of the University of California for the fall 2005 term. The majority of students offered admission to the University (58.7 percent) enrolled at a UC campus (see Table 1). Another 14.4 percent enrolled at a California State University (CSU) or California community college. Together, 73.1 percent of the total number of students admitted to the University chose to remain in California and enroll at a public university or college. An additional 9.0 percent of admitted students chose to enroll at selective⁷ private universities or colleges either within or outside California and 9.1 percent chose to attend “other colleges and universities” – including many independent (private) institutions in California (this category excludes “selective” private institutions).

⁶ Fall 2005 California freshman admits included: 1,961 African Americans, 326 American Indians and 9,657 Latinos for a total of 11,944 CA resident underrepresented students. Latinos represent 81 percent of all underrepresented students, African Americans 16 percent and American Indians 3 percent. UC Office of the President, Student Affairs, Undergraduate Admissions, REG004/006, Oct06 f05/flowfrc_8905 LT

⁷ Defined as admitting 50 percent or fewer freshman applicants

Underrepresented students comprised 20.6 percent (n=10,549) of all students admitted to UC as freshmen. As a group, underrepresented students enrolled at the University at a rate (53.1 percent) slightly lower than all students. They also were more likely to enroll at a CSU campus, a selective private institution or a California community college compared to students overall (see Table 2). On the other hand, underrepresented students are slightly less likely to enroll at other universities or colleges compared to all students. In addition, 2.3 percent of admitted African American freshmen chose to enroll at a Historically Black College or University (HCBU) and one percent of admitted Latinos enrolled at a non-California Hispanic-Serving Institution (HSI).

African American students comprised 3.2 percent (n=1,668) of all students admitted to the University for the fall term (see Table 3). The majority of African American students admitted to the University (52.6 percent) elected to enroll at UC. However, African American students are less likely to enroll at UC, CSU and California community colleges than underrepresented students in general or students overall, and are more likely to enroll at selective private universities or other colleges and universities compared to underrepresented students and students overall.

Enrollment Choices By Academic Index (also Tables 1, 2 and 3)

By definition all students offered admission to the University of California are high-achieving, well-qualified students whose academic accomplishments place them in the top one-eighth of California high school graduates. Nevertheless, for the purpose of this study, admitted students have been stratified into the top one third, middle one third, and bottom one third of the admitted pool by a composite academic rank⁸ in order to provide a more refined view of enrollment outcomes. The mean high school GPA, mean SAT I total score and mean SAT II (Subject Test) total scores (three required examinations) are provided for each cohort in Table A.

Table A

Mean GPA, SAT and SAT Subject Tests (3) of UC California Resident Admits by Academic Category

	GPA	SAT I	SAT II
Top Third	4.13	1374	2079
Middle Third	3.81	1220	1820
Bottom Third	3.43	1074	1602
All	3.79	1222	1833

Note: Weighted, capped GPA includes a maximum of 8 semesters of UC-approved honors-level course work, SAT I is highest SAT total per applicant, SAT II is average of 3 highest scores in the required pattern
 Source: UC Office of the President, Student Affairs, Undergraduate Admissions/tc

⁸ Applicants from the entire UC applicant pool were ranked based on an academic index comprising high school GPA (capped at eight extra Honors grade points) x 1000, ACT or SAT I score, and three SAT II scores. Students were assigned to the top, middle, or bottom one third on the applicant pool based on this ranking. Note that this classification is for analytic purposes only. In the admissions process, UC reviews all applicants using the same criteria, but includes a much broader range of both academic and non-academic factors.

Table B displays the distribution of students by each academic rank. Underrepresented students and African American students are less likely to rank in the top third of the class and more likely to rank in the bottom third compared to all students, yet their enrollment outcomes show that these students are attractive candidates for many colleges and universities in California and beyond. They, in turn, pursue a wide variety of enrollment opportunities of which UC is but one option.

Table B

Distribution of UC Admitted Freshmen by Academic Index*, Fall 2005

	All Students	Underrepresented Students	African American Students
Top Third	32.4%	15.9%	12.5%
Middle Third	32.7%	30.5%	25.6%
Bottom Third	32.7%	50.1%	55.2%
TOTAL	51,171	10,549	1,668

*Percents add up to less than 100 when a GPA field is blank

Top Academic Tier

Of all students who rank in the top one third of admitted students, the majority – 57 percent – enrolled at a UC campus. The next largest group – 19 percent – enrolled at selective private colleges. Top students were less likely to enroll at nonselective private or out-of-state universities (7.3 percent), CSU campuses (3.9 percent) or California community colleges (1.3 percent). The college destination is unknown for 11.4 percent of the highest achieving students.⁹

A much different picture emerges when looking at the enrollment patterns of top underrepresented students. Geiser and Caspary previously noted that private selective institutions are the main beneficiaries of UC’s loss of top underrepresented students and this pattern continued for the fall 2005 term. Among students who ranked in the top one third of underrepresented admitted students, just 41.8 percent enrolled at a UC campus – a gap of over 15 percentage points compared to all students – and 32.5 percent of these students enrolled at a selective private college compared to 19 percent for all students. Conversely, these students also are less likely to enroll at other colleges and universities (7.6 percent), CSUs (3.6 percent) or at California community colleges (1.7 percent).

Similarly, over half of all African American students (51 percent) in the top academic tier enrolled at a selective private university or college, while just over a quarter (26.2 percent) of all African American students in the top tier enrolled at UC. Top students

⁹ The Unknown category represents students for whom no information was available in the NSC database or who enrolled at an institution that did not report enrollments to the NSC in 2005. Examples of such institutions include the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the University of Pennsylvania to name a few.

generally did not enroll at CSU (1.9 percent) or an HBCU (1 percent), and none of these students enrolled at a California community college. Geiser and Caspary posited that “likely explanation of this [outcome] is that private selective institutions continue to practice affirmative action in admissions, financial aid, and recruitment efforts and so are at a competitive advantage in attracting top underrepresented students” (p. 398). In a post-Proposition 209 world where those enrollment strategies are not available to the University, UC faces an enormous challenge in trying to enroll these students.

Middle Academic Tier

Students in the middle tier are the most likely of all admitted students to enroll at UC (62.5 percent). Compared to those ranking in the top third of the admitted class, these students also are more likely to enroll at other colleges and universities (10.4 percent), CSUs (9.6 percent), and California community colleges (3.4 percent) compared to students ranking in the top third of the admitted student class. Just 6.5 percent of students in this tier enrolled at selective private colleges, down sharply compared to over 19 percent of all students in the top academic tier and suggesting that for students in the tier, UC represents a very attractive college option.

Similarly, underrepresented students in the middle third were the most likely of all students to enroll at UC (58.1 percent). However, the proportion of underrepresented students in this band enrolling at selective private colleges (11 percent) is nearly double that for all students – again, suggesting the attractiveness of these well-prepared students to selective institutions, many of which are able to offer attractive incentives, including scholarships, to encourage student enrollment. In addition, 9.2 percent of underrepresented students in this middle cohort enrolled at CSU campuses and 9.1 percent enrolled at other colleges and universities. Although these students enrolled at California community colleges at over twice the rate of their peers in the top tier (3.7 percent compared to 1.7 percent), the percent of students selecting the community college option is relatively small.

Over half of the African American students (52.1 percent) in the middle academic tier enrolled at UC. Another 21.7 percent chose a selective private university – over three times the rate of all students in the middle academic tier – and 9.1 percent enrolled at a nonselective private college or out-of-state public university. African American students in the middle tier are less likely to choose a CSU (5.1 percent) or a California community college (2.8 percent).

Bottom Academic Tier

Students in the bottom academic tier of UC admits nonetheless have strong academic records – on average a grade point average of 3.43 in university preparatory academic course work and an average total SAT score of 1074. While the majority of these UC-admitted students also enrolled at UC (56.8 percent), students in this tier were more likely to enroll at a CSU campus (18.4 percent) or California community colleges (6.3 percent) than students in the top or middle tiers, and much less likely to enroll at a selective private college (1.7 percent). Additionally, 9.6 percent of these students enrolled at nonselective private colleges or out-of-state public universities. These outcomes suggest

that more work needs to be done to understand the factors that influenced the enrollment decisions of this particular cohort. These students were admitted to UC and had the opportunity to attend, but nearly a quarter of them chose to enroll at CSU or a community college. While this is good news for California's other public higher education institutions, a better understanding of the factors that influenced student decision-making could help UC campuses, and especially those with additional enrollment capacity, to develop strategies that might result in enrolling more of these students to the University.

The majority of underrepresented students in the lower one third also enrolled at UC (53.9 percent), but like students overall, an increasingly large proportion – nearly 20 percent – chose to enroll at a CSU campus. Students in this tier also are the most likely to enroll at a California community college (6 percent). Underrepresented students appear to have had slightly more options to attend a selective private university (2.4 percent) than all students, and 9.5 percent enrolled at other colleges and universities, nearly the same percent as students overall.

Nearly three out of five African American students in the bottom tier enrolled at UC (57.7 percent) – an enrollment rate slightly higher than students overall or underrepresented students in general. Another 13.4 percent of these students elected a CSU, and 13 percent chose to attend other colleges or universities. While only 6 percent of African American students in this tier enrolled at selective private colleges, this percent was considerable higher than all underrepresented students in the bottom tier (2.4 percent) or all students in the lowest tier (1.7 percent). Of African American students in the bottom tier, 2.4 percent enrolled at a California community college.

In summary, while the University of California is the top enrollment choice for students admitted to one or more UC campuses, the percent of students accepting UC's admission offer varies by academic index. Students in the middle tier enroll at slightly higher rates than students in the top one third who appear to have greater options for attending selective private universities, or students in the lower one third who tend to choose CSU in greater numbers. Like students overall, if offered admissions to the University, underrepresented students are likely to accept UC's admission offer and this occurs most strongly among students in the middle tier. The relative strength of selective private universities in enrolling California's underrepresented students who also hold UC admissions poses a dilemma for UC – while choice is always good news for students who have worked hard to prepare for University study, it is UC's loss not to be able to enroll these well-qualified students.

The findings also show that the enrollment choices of African American students differ rather dramatically from admitted students overall or underrepresented students generally. Just over 1 in 4 (26.2 percent) of African American students who ranked in the top tier of the UC admitted class chose to enroll at the University. Similarly, African American students in the middle third of the admitted class were less likely to enroll at UC compared to other students. However, nearly 58 percent of African American students in the bottom tier chose UC, compared to 56.8 percent for all students and 53.9

percent for all underrepresented students – for these students, UC represents an attractive option.

The findings also point to the strength of the California State University in enrolling UC-eligible students, particularly underrepresented students in the bottom tier of UC's admitted class. These students were twice as likely to enroll at CSU as students in the middle rank and nearly five times as likely to enroll at CSU compared to students in the upper one third. Community colleges, on the other hand, benefit from only a small share of UC admits – just 3.7 percent of all UC-admits enrolled at a California community college. Underrepresented students are slightly more likely to enroll at a community college, as are students in the bottom one third of UC's admit pool. In general, African Americans offered admission to UC do not enroll at a California community college (n=34).

Overall, African American students are more likely to enroll at private selective colleges, especially if ranked in the top third of the admitted class, are more likely to enroll at nonselective private or out-of-state public institutions, and are less likely to enroll at CSU or California community college campuses compared to all students.

Top 20 College Destinations for Fall 2005 Admits *Not* Enrolling at UC (Tables 4 and 5)

The top 20 college destinations for students in top third of UC's admitted class are displayed in Table 4. As a point of comparison, Table 5 displays the enrollment choices of students who ranked in the bottom tier of the fall 2005 class. Institutions are listed in order of the number of UC admits they enrolled, and separate lists are shown for all students, underrepresented students and African American students.

The findings for students in the top third are noteworthy for several reasons. First, nearly all of these institutions are well known national research universities, and many are among the most selective institutions in the nation. It is worth reminding the reader that UC is not always the top choice of high-achieving students, and in fact, for some top students even campuses such as Berkeley and UCLA are considered “back-up” schools. While the majority of institutions enrolling UC admits are outside of California, Stanford University, the University of Southern California and California Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo are popular in-state destinations. An unexpected entry – California State University, Long Beach – is a popular destination for students. Likely explanations for the strong showing of CSU, Long Beach include proximity to home location, a recently announced scholarship program for high achieving students, and availability of certain majors not widely available at UC, including Business Administration. Of note, UC does not appear to be losing its top admitted students to HSIs or HBCUs.¹⁰

Table 5 lists those colleges and universities that enrolled the largest numbers of students in the bottom third of UC's admitted class. In sharp contrast to the institutions listed in

¹⁰ Again, this analysis excludes students who did not apply to UC. It is possible that students interested in attending HSIs or HBCUs simply to not apply to UC.

Table 4, these rosters show strong student interest in the California State University system, particularly those campuses located in large metropolitan areas. The top four destinations for all students as well as underrepresented students are CSU campuses, and CSU represents five of the six top destinations for African American students. A number of in-state independent colleges and universities, including Loyola Marymount University and the University of San Francisco, are prominently featured in these lists. It is within this academic stratum that student interest in attending an HBCU institution is observed with 13 students enrolling at Howard University or Hampton University. Two of California's top transfer-producing community colleges – De Anza College and Santa Monica College – also appear here, as does Santa Ana College, which serves a large Latino population.

Enrollment Outcomes for CA Students *Denied*¹¹ Freshman Admission to UC Berkeley and UCLA – Fall 2005 (Tables 6, 7 and 8)

Over the last decade competition for admission to UC Berkeley and UCLA has become particularly intense. For fall 2005, just 27.9 percent of California resident applicants were offered a place at Berkeley, and 27.7 percent offered admission to UCLA. In contrast, in 1995 the admission rates for these campuses were 39.9 percent and 43.1 percent respectively.¹² Although most students denied admission to Berkeley and Los Angeles are offered admission to one or more of the remaining UC campuses, there has been speculation that rather than enroll at another UC campus, these students might choose to exit UC and enroll at other colleges and universities. The data allow us to examine this concern.

Of the 51,171 freshman students admitted to the University for the fall 2005 term, just over half (51 percent) applied to either or both Berkeley and Los Angeles and were not admitted to either campus. Of these, the majority (53.3 percent) remained within the UC system. Another 14.3 percent enrolled at a CSU campus, 10.8 percent enrolled at other colleges and universities, 7.3 percent enrolled at a selective private college and 5.9 percent chose a California community college. Among underrepresented students, 45.7 percent of the 5,909 students not admitted to Berkeley or UCLA remained within the UC system, 7.6 percentage points lower than the rate for students overall. The remaining students chose CSU (19.3 percent), other colleges and universities (11.2 percent), selective private colleges (8 percent) or a California community college (5.8 percent).

Among African American students, 43 percent of the 1,064 students not admitted to Berkeley or UCLA remained within the UC system, ten percentage points less than students overall. The remaining students chose CSU (16.5 percent), other colleges and universities (15.3 percent), selective private colleges (13.2 percent) or a California

¹¹ “Denied” UC CA Freshman Admission is defined as California high school students who applied for UC Berkeley and/or UCLA and were not admitted to either of these two campuses but were admitted to one or more UC campuses to which the student applied or through the referral pool.

¹² UC Office of the President, Student Affairs, Undergraduate Admissions, REG004/006, Oct06 f05/flowfrc_8905 LT

community college (3.1 percent). Compared to Latinos, who comprise the majority of underrepresented students, African American students not admitted to Berkeley or UCLA are less likely to choose an in-state public institution and more likely to choose another college or university or a selective private institution.

Although the majority of all students not admitted to Berkeley or UCLA remained within the UC system, there is some evidence to suggest that students who were denied the option of these campuses contributed significantly to the numbers of students who elected to attend non-UC institutions. For example, 81 percent of the 1,908 students who enrolled at a California community college and 69 percent of the 5,464 students who eventually enrolled at CSU were denied an admissions offer from Berkeley or UCLA. The large percent of these students choosing a community college can be partially understood as a student's long-term interest in attending either Berkeley or UCLA, thus opting to enroll at a community college in order to reapply in the future as a transfer applicant. Enrollments at other colleges and universities and selective private institutions also benefited when students did not receive an offer from Berkeley or UCLA, enrolling 62 percent and 41 percent of these students respectively.

When compared to students overall, underrepresented students not offered admission to Berkeley or UCLA were slightly more likely to select a CSU over a community college, their general pattern of enrollment choices did not vary significantly from that of all students. Underrepresented students comprised 80 percent of all students who enrolled at a CSU, 70 percent of all students who elected to attend a California community college, 69 percent of students who chose to attend other colleges and universities and 46 percent of those choosing to attend a selective private college.

As noted earlier, 43 percent of those African American students denied admission to Berkeley or UCLA, 43 percent of African American student admits chose to accept an admission offer from another UC campus. Nearly all African American students (97 percent, n = 33) who opted to enroll at a California community college had been denied to Berkeley or UCLA, as were the majority of African American students who elected to enroll at a CSU or other college or university. Students denied admission to Berkeley and UCLA also made up 53 percent of the total African Americans choosing to enroll at a selective private college.

Yet another way to investigate the effects of receiving a denial of admission to Berkeley and UCLA is to look at enrollment outcomes by academic tiers. Among all students in the top academic tier who were denied admission to Berkeley and UCLA, 55 percent accepted the admissions offer of an alternate UC campus, followed by 18.4 percent at private selective colleges, 10 percent at other colleges and universities and 8 percent at in-state public colleges and universities. The strength of the private selective institutions and other colleges and universities can be attributed in part to the academic quality of students Berkeley and UCLA are unable to accommodate – the mean GPA for these students is 4.12, the mean SAT I 1362 – and to the very attractive alternate offers these students are likely to receive. The tendency to select a private selective college rather than an offer from another UC campus was even stronger for underrepresented (33.4

percent) and African American students (51 percent). These students chose another UC campus at rates of 35.8 percent and 15.7 percent respectively.

Students in the middle academic tier who were denied offers to Berkeley and Los Angeles were more likely to accept an alternate UC offer. Among underrepresented students and African American students, 49.2 and 43 percent respectively, enrolled at the University, although these students also accepted offers from private selective institutions (13.5 percent and 23.3 percent) or other colleges and universities (11.6 percent and 15.7 percent).

Across the board – all students, underrepresented students and African American students – less than half of all students in the bottom academic tier who were denied admission to Berkeley or UCLA accepted UC’s alternate offer. CSU campuses, followed by other colleges and universities, were the most popular college destinations for students not accepting UC’s offer. Presumably these other alternatives were more attractive, perhaps for reasons of cost – including offers of scholarships – proximity to home and/or perceived value. It would be well worth the University’s effort to spend time understanding the enrollment dynamics of this particular group of students.

Enrollment Choices By Parents Income (Tables 9, 10 and 11)

UC also examined fall 2005 freshman enrollment outcomes by family income. Family income is based on self-reported information, as it appears on the admissions application.¹³ In order to better understand student behavior by income, family income has been divided into four categories ranging from very low income to incomes of \$100,000 or higher. Providing family income is optional and not all students report this information. The following analysis is based on the 75 percent of all students, 87 percent of underrepresented students and nearly 83 percent of African American applicants who reported income. The distribution of family income for the three study populations is shown below in Table C.

Table C

Distribution of UC Admitted Freshmen by Parents Income*, Fall 2005

	All Students	Underrepresented Students	African American Students
\$0 - 29,999	16.6%	31.0%	26.9%
\$30,000 - 59,999	16.7%	26.7%	21.5%
\$60,000 - 99,999	16.5%	15.7%	18.1%
\$100,000 or More	25.3%	13.6%	16.0%
TOTAL	51,171	10,549	1,668

*reflects students who reported parents’ income

¹³Data includes student reporting \$0 family income. Where the income field is blank, the student was excluded from the income analysis. Although the income field is self-reported, it has generally been found to be accurate within a normal range.

Students with Parents Income of \$0 – 29,999

Just over 65 percent of the lowest income students offered admission to the University chose to enroll at a UC campus. This is the highest UC enrollment rate across all income bands – a finding that is welcomed but not surprising given UC’s relatively low cost and strong track record of serving low-income populations. An additional 11.4 percent of these students enrolled at a CSU campus, 5.7 percent at other colleges and universities, 5.4 percent at California community colleges and 4.4 percent at selective private institutions. Very low income underrepresented students – representing 31 percent of all underrepresented students – chose UC at a lower rate (55.9 percent) than all students and chose a CSU campus, other college or university or a selective private university at slightly higher rates (15.7 percent, 7 percent, and 5.4 percent respectively) compared to students overall. These students were no more likely to choose a California community college than students overall, suggesting that the lowest income students received financial aid packages that facilitated their enrollment at the colleges of their choice.

While the lowest income African American students chose UC as their college destination at a rate identical to underrepresented students, African Americans were more likely to enroll at a CSU campus, a selective private institution or other college or university compared to all students and underrepresented students generally. If offered admission to UC, African Americans are the least likely of any low income students to enroll at a California community college. A surprising finding is that 20 percent of the lowest income African American students have a college destination that is unknown. This suggests the possibility that proportionally a larger number of African American students are enrolling at institutions that do not report student enrollments through NSC.

Students with Parents Income of \$30,000 – 59,999

Like the lowest income students, students reporting a family income between \$30,000 and \$59,999 per year are typically eligible for competitive UC financial aid packages and the enrollment patterns of these students are quite similar to those of the lowest income students. Just over 63 percent of these students accepted the University’s offer of admission. Of the remaining students, 10.7 percent chose to enroll at CSU, 7.1 percent enrolled at other colleges and universities, and 6.2 percent at private selective colleges. Enrollment patterns for underrepresented students are similar to all students although underrepresented students were slightly more likely to select a CSU (14.3 percent) campus compared to all students (10.7 percent).

Just over 58 percent of low income African American students enrolled at UC. Another 13.1 percent enrolled at private selective colleges, nearly double that of all underrepresented students (7.4 percent) and more than double all students (6.2 percent) – suggesting that these students are highly recruited and received attractive admission and financial aid offers from desired colleges and universities. Low-income African American students are less likely to enroll at a CSU campus compared to their fellow students, and only a handful of students enrolled at a California community college.

Students with Parents Income of \$60,000 – 99,999

While the majority of students with a family income in the \$60,000 – 99,999 range enrolled at UC (59.8 percent), middle income students also exercise a greater range of choice, with larger proportions of these students electing to enroll at a CSU campus (12.3 percent), at other colleges or universities (8.7 percent), or at a private selective college (6.7 percent) compared to lower income students. It is not surprising that enrollment rates are lower in this income range since UC's financial aid support typically declines as family income increases. This, in turn, adds to the price of a UC education and makes lower cost institutions, such as CSU, or financial aid packages provided by higher cost institutions more attractive. Understanding the extent to which enrollment choices were influenced by scholarship and financial aid options that were, or were not, available to the student would help inform our understanding of student decision-making.

While 51.1 percent of middle income underrepresented students chose to enroll at UC – 8.7 percentage points fewer for than students overall – a greater proportion of underrepresented students accepted offers at private selective (11.5 percent) and other colleges and universities (11.1 percent) than students overall (8.7 percent and 6.7 percent respectively). Middle income underrepresented students also were slightly more likely to enroll at a CSU (13.5 percent) than all students (12.3 percent).

Middle income African American students enroll at a selective private (17.2 percent) or other (11.6) colleges or universities at noticeably higher rates than other admits. These students also are less likely to choose CSU (10.3 percent) compared to students overall (12.3 percent), and underrepresented students in particular (13.5 percent).

Students with Parents Income of \$100,000 or More

Just over 57 percent of all students reporting the highest family income enrolled at UC, while 49.6 percent and 46.8 percent respectively of upper income underrepresented students and African American students enrolled. Reflecting the range of options available to upper income students, they chose to enroll at other colleges and universities, CSU campuses and private selective colleges in near equal proportions – that is, 10.9, 10.4 and 10.2 percent respectively. Underrepresented students, on the other hand, showed a greater propensity to select a private selective college (16.8 percent), as did upper income African American students (25.1 percent). On the other hand, compared to all students, African Americans admitted to UC were slightly less likely to choose either a less selective college or university or a CSU campus, and only one student chose a California community college.

In summary, while nearly 59 percent of California resident students admitted for the fall 2005 term enrolled at the University of California, UC's highest enrollment rate actually occurred among the lowest income students. Over 65 percent of very low income students enrolled at the University of California compared to an enrollment rate of 57.3 percent for the highest income students. It is likely that middle and upper income applicants have a greater number of choices when it comes to pursuing higher education – whether or not they actually have more choices, they certainly choose to enroll in a

more diverse set of colleges. Upper income minority students are more likely to enroll at private selective colleges compared to all students, and upper income African American students are over twice as likely to select a private selective college compared to all students.

The popularity of CSU among middle income students is an important finding that suggests UC may need to do a better job in conveying to students in this income range the distinctive features and value of a UC education. In particular, middle income underrepresented students (13.5 percent) are more likely to chose a CSU campus than students overall (10.7 percent). African American students, on the other hand, are the least likely to enroll at CSU (9.9 percent), with the lowest income (14 percent) and middle income (10.3 percent) students most likely to enroll.

Enrollment rates at private selective colleges increase with family income, and upper income students enrolled at these colleges at over twice the rate of the lowest income students. Upper income underrepresented students enrolled at private selective colleges at a rate three times that of the lowest income students. This outcome is not surprising since income is highly correlated with educational advantages which, in turn, are essential in enabling students to compete effectively for admissions to highly selective institutions.

The total number of students electing to enroll at out-of-state Hispanic-Serving Institutions is small (n = 83), and these institutions are most likely to attract lower income students. The number of students enrolling in Historically Black Colleges and Universities also is small (n = 38) although, in this case, more enrolling students report their families as middle or upper income. Regardless of family income, the proportion of UC-admitted students enrolling at California community colleges is small, representing just 3.7 percent of all admitted students. Lower income students tend to enroll at community colleges at a rate higher than middle and upper income students.

Enrollment Options By Highest Parent Education (Tables 12, 13 and 14)

The University also is interested in examining enrollment patterns based on the applicant's report of his or her parents' education. As displayed in Table D below, 61 percent of all students offered admission to the University report that one or parents have at least a bachelor's degree.¹⁴ In contrast, 50 percent of African American students and 32.6 percent of underrepresented students report that their parent(s) have at least a college degree. Underrepresented student are the most likely to report their parent(s) are high school graduates or less, followed by all students (17.8 percent) and African American students (16 percent).

¹⁴ Students are classified in this analysis according to the highest level of educational attainment reported for either parent.

Table D

Distribution of UC Admitted Freshmen by Parental Education, Fall 2005

	All Students	Underrepresented Students	African American Students
Less Than High School	8.6%	25.1%	3.2%
High School Graduate	9.2%	17.0%	12.8%
Some College or Two-Year College	15.8%	22.1%	29.0%
Bachelor's Degree	24.4%	14.8%	21.5%
Post-Graduate Degree	36.6%	17.8%	28.3%
TOTAL	51,171	10,549	1,668

While University was generally successful in enrolling more than 50 percent of all students at every level of parental education, as parent education level increased, the percentage of admits selecting the University declined. This is true for underrepresented students as well as African American students.

Parent Education - Less than High School

UC was particularly successful in enrolling students who reported their parent(s) had less than a high school education. Over 64 percent of these students enrolled at UC. Among underrepresented students, 56.8 percent of admitted students in this parental education band selected UC, as did 70 percent of African American students. CSU was the next most popular destination for all students (14.1 percent) and underrepresented students (17.1 percent) in this band, however at 13 percent private, selective colleges were the second most popular destination for African American students.

Parent Education - High School Graduate

Similar to all students who reported their parent(s) had less than a high school education, over 64 percent of all students who report their parent(s) have a high school diploma but no college attended UC. Together, these “first generation college” students constitute nearly 20 percent of all students who selected the University of California. Among underrepresented students, 56.8 percent of students whose parents are high school graduates made UC the institution of their choice, as did 57 percent of African American students. For all three groups, CSU enrolled the second highest number of students.

Parents Education – Some College or 2-Year College

For all groups reporting at least one parent with some college or a two-year college degree, more than 50 percent of admitted students chose UC. Among all students whose parent(s) had some college or a two-year college degree, nearly 61 percent enrolled at UC. Another 13.5 percent of these students elected to enroll at a CSU. Among underrepresented students, 53.6 percent chose UC, 13.6 percent chose CSU, and 10 percent chose other colleges and universities. Over 56 percent of African American students whose parent(s) have a comparable level of college education made UC their top

choice, with most of the remaining African American students selecting from among CSU, private selective, and other colleges and universities in about equal numbers; nine students in this educational band chose an Historically Black College or University. While we begin to see students choosing colleges more broadly in this cohort, an emerging theme in the data presented thus far is that students whose parent(s) have less than a college education appear to place high value on the significance of a UC education.

Parents Education – Bachelor’s Degree

A quarter of all students who enroll at UC report at least one parent has a bachelor’s degree. While the majority of these students elected to attend the UC and the second most popular destination behind UC (58.6 percent) remains CSU (12 percent), within this band we begin to see greater student interest in other colleges and universities (9.4 percent) and private selective colleges (7.8 percent). Just 50 percent of underrepresented students and African American students chose UC, and these groups show increasing interest in private selective colleges and other colleges and universities. Underrepresented student interest in CSU begins to taper off in this educational band, although over 13 percent of African American students chose a CSU campus.

Parents Education – Post-Graduate Study

Although over 55 percent of all students whose parents have completed some level of post-graduate study attend UC, just 48 percent of underrepresented students and 47 percent of African American students whose parents have completed post-graduate student chose the University. Among all groups, interest in private selective colleges was high with 24 percent of African American students, 20 percent of underrepresented students and 13.7 percent of all students enrolling at private selective institutions. Students whose parents have post-graduate degrees were the least likely of all students to enroll at a CSU or a community college. Altogether, 35 percent of UC’s fall 2005 enrolled freshman class have parents who have a post-graduate education, compared to 24 percent of enrollees whose parents have a bachelor’s degree and 20 percent whose parents have earned a high school diploma or less.

In summary, among all groups – all students, underrepresented students and African American students – the greater the level of parent education the less likely the student is to enroll at the University of California. This is particularly true among African American students where 47.4 percent of the students whose parent(s) who had completed post-graduate study enrolled, compared to 70.4 percent of those whose parent(s) had not completed high school.

It also is the case, and across all groups, that as the level of parental educations raises students are more likely to enroll at private selective colleges. This outcome most likely reflects family aspirations as well as the extra educational resources available to students with well-educated parents. It also is noteworthy that students who elected to attend HBCUs came from homes where the parent(s) have at least some college, with the largest number of these students coming from homes where the parents have had post-graduate

student. And, it is the case that across all groups, the better educated the parent(s) the less likely the student is to enroll at a CSU or a California community college.

Conclusion

Because student enrollment represents the bottom line for the annual admissions process and is one measure of success, or lack thereof, in any given year, institutional leaders need to monitor and understand student decisions in order to develop and utilize effective enrollment strategies. The current analysis scratches the surface of understanding student choice. Further analyses may be helpful and would be necessary in order to pinpoint enrollment efforts more effectively. As well, while aggregate (all UC) data gives one picture, by campus analysis should provide a more nuanced understanding of enrollment phenomena and changes at individual sites.

Although the University of California enrolled the majority of students it admitted for the fall 2005 term, UC cannot afford to rest on this accomplishment. Despite the University's internationally-acclaimed academic reputation and relative low-cost, it is not a slam-dunk to get students to enroll on one of the nine campuses. The data suggests that CSU is an attractive alternative for many UC admits: admission to a number of CSU campuses is competitive and many of these campuses offer a number of features that may well be attractive to UC-eligible students, including certain majors not available at UC and a residential college experience for a cost that is considerably less than that of attending UC. In addition, for first-generation and low income minority students, the proximity to home may be appealing. It also may be the case that these students do not perceive an advantage to obtaining a UC degree or that they do not see themselves as UC students even though they have a UC admissions offer.

From a policy standpoint, sustaining the enrollment of students who represent the broad diversity of California is essential for the University's long-term health. While these findings indicate that UC is currently doing well overall in enrolling low income and first-generation college-going students, the University cannot afford to relax its efforts to promote greater student academic preparation and the building of a college-going culture in communities where there is little tradition of higher education. Simultaneously, these findings suggest that UC might benefit from additional efforts directed at middle income students that convey the distinctiveness and value of a UC education.

From an enrollment management perspective, knowledge of these outcomes is essential to helping us fill available our seats. Campuses benefit from a more thorough understanding of where students admitted to the University choose to enroll as well as the characteristics of these students. Informed understandings of long-standing practices that may not longer be effective in meeting applicant needs – such as UC's referral policy which resulted in the enrollment of 6 percent of referral students in 2005 and 4 percent in 2006 – helps the University in considering alternate options for improving services to students. The findings can also motivate individual campuses – and the UC system as a whole – to explore and develop new strategies for making UC a more attractive college

choice for a greater number of students. This is particularly important for campuses that are able to accommodate a greater number of new students.

Susan A. Wilbur is the Director of Undergraduate Admissions at the University of California Office of the President.

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APPENDIX A Methodology

This study combined data from a variety of sources to track the first-year college destinations of graduating California high school seniors who applied to the University of California for the fall 2005 term. The University of California Corporate Student System database provided systemwide admission and enrollment information for students who apply to UC. By matching these files to data from the National Student Clearinghouse, the college choices of all admitted students, including those who did not enroll at a UC campus, were examined. For fall 2005, 88 percent of UC admitted freshman students were found in the NSC database.

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

- Population: The population in this project includes California freshman (excluding referral pool) in fall 2005. The population of freshman admits includes students who have been offered admission to an alternate term.
- "Private Selective" refers to private selective universities including in-state and out-of-state bachelor-granting private institutions with an admit rate of less than or equal to 50 percent. The data were derived from IPEDS institution characteristics data tables for 2004.
- Other College and Universities refers to 2-year and proprietary institutions, as well as less selective 4-year private institutions and out-of-state public colleges and universities.
- Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs): The most recent list of Hispanic Serving Institutions was established based on enrollments of fall 2004. The list was obtained from the person who maintains this list.
- Unknown. The Unknown category represents students for whom no information was available in the NSC or who attended an institution that did not participate in enrollment reporting of NSC in 2005.
- Additional notes appear on the tables.
- Small differences in enrollment numbers may appear when comparing certain tables. This is due to the fact that data was drawn on different dates.

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APPENDIX B

Enrollment Trends for Freshman Admits at the University of California, 2005

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**Table 1: Enrollment Trends for UC CA Freshman Admits by College Type and Academic Index, 2005
(Excluding admits from referral pool)**

College Type	Total		Top Third		Middle Third		Bottom Third	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
UC	30,019	58.7%	9,485	57.0%	10,467	62.5%	9,507	56.8%
CSU	5,465	10.7%	648	3.9%	1,605	9.6%	3,076	18.4%
CCC	1,908	3.7%	211	1.3%	570	3.4%	1,060	6.3%
Private Selective	4,623	9.0%	3,177	19.1%	1,086	6.5%	288	1.7%
All Other	4,649	9.1%	1,213	7.3%	1,739	10.4%	1,604	9.6%
Unknown	4,507	8.8%	1,894	11.4%	1,267	7.6%	1,211	7.2%
Total	51,171	100.0%	16,628	100.0%	16,734	100.0%	16,746	100.0%
HBCUs	38	2.3%	2	1.0%	10	2.3%	25	2.7%
HSIs	83	1.0%	2	0.1%	16	0.6%	56	1.3%

**Table 2: Enrollment Trends for UC CA URM Freshman Admits by College Type and Academic Index, 2005
(Excluding admits from referral pool)**

College Type	Total		Top Third		Middle Third		Bottom Third	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
UC	5,605	53.1%	706	41.8%	1,869	58.1%	2,854	53.9%
CSU	1,434	13.6%	60	3.6%	296	9.2%	1,023	19.3%
CCC	490	4.6%	28	1.7%	120	3.7%	318	6.0%
Private Selective	1,047	9.9%	549	32.5%	353	11.0%	128	2.4%
All Other	951	9.0%	129	7.6%	292	9.1%	503	9.5%
Unknown	1,022	9.7%	215	12.7%	288	8.9%	469	8.9%
Total	10,549	100.0%	1,687	100.0%	3,218	100.0%	5,295	100.0%
HBCUs	38	2.3%	2	1.0%	10	2.3%	25	2.7%
HSIs	83	1.0%	2	0.1%	16	0.6%	56	1.3%

Notes:

1. UC CA=California resident high school students admitted to the University of California.
2. CA URM = UC-admitted California students who are underrepresented minorities.
3. UC = The University of California.
4. CSU = California State University.
5. CCC = California Community Colleges.
6. "Private Selective" refers to private selective universities including in-state and out-of-state bachelor-granting private institutions with an admit rate of less than or equal to 50%.
7. "All Other" includes public colleges outside California and private colleges but not selective.
8. "Unknown" includes UC admits whose enrollment college was not found or who might not be enrolled anywhere.
9. "HBCUs" (Historically Black Colleges and Universities) only includes California African American students admitted to HBUCs excluding California public colleges, which are HBCUs.
10. "HSIs" (Hispanic Serving Institutions) only include California Chicano/Latino students admitted to HSIs excluding California public colleges, which are HSIs.
11. The percentages of HBCUs and HSIs were calculated based on total number of African American and Hispanic admits, respectively.
12. "Total" includes students with unknown academic index.

Table 3: Enrollment Trends for UC CA African American Freshman Admits by College Type and Academic Index, 2005 (Excluding admits from referral pool)

College Type	Total		Top Third		Middle Third		Bottom Third	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
UC	878	52.6%	55	26.2%	223	52.1%	532	57.7%
CSU	165	9.9%	4	1.9%	22	5.1%	124	13.4%
CCC	34	2.0%	0	0.0%	12	2.8%	22	2.4%
Private Selective	262	15.7%	107	51.0%	93	21.7%	55	6.0%
All Other	171	10.3%	8	3.8%	39	9.1%	120	13.0%
Unknown	158	9.5%	36	17.1%	39	9.1%	69	7.5%
Total	1,668	100.0%	210	100.0%	428	100.0%	922	100.0%
HBCUs	38	2.3%	2	1.0%	10	2.3%	25	2.7%

Notes:

1. UC CA=California resident high school students admitted to the University of California.
2. CA URM = UC-admitted California students who are underrepresented minorities.
3. UC = The University of California.
4. CSU = California State University.
5. CCC = California Community Colleges.
6. "Private Selective" refers to private selective universities including in-state and out-of-state bachelor-granting private institutions with an admit rate of less than or equal to 50%.
7. "All Other" includes public colleges outside California and private colleges but not selective.
8. "Unknown" includes UC admits whose enrollment college was not found or who might not be enrolled anywhere.
9. "HBCUs" (Historically Black Colleges and Universities) only includes California African American students admitted to HBUCs excluding California public colleges, which are HBCUs.
10. "HSIs" (Hispanic Serving Institutions) only include California Chicano/Latino students admitted to HSIs excluding California public colleges, which are HSIs.
11. The percentages of HBCUs and HSIs were calculated based on total number of African American and Hispanic admits, respectively.
12. "Total" includes students with unknown academic index.

Table 4: Top 20 College Destinations for No Shows in Top Third of UC Admit Pool, 2005

Top College Destinations for <u>All</u> No Shows	#	Top College Destinations for <u>Underrepresented</u> No Shows	#	Top College Destinations for <u>African American</u> No Shows	#
Univ of Southern California	722	Stanford University	105	Stanford University	26
Stanford University	412	Univ of Southern California	102	Harvard University	17
Cal Poly - San Luis Obispo	400	Harvard University	49	Univ of Southern California	13
New York University	179	Yale University	36	Yale University	11
Harvard University	166	Georgetown University	25	Georgetown University	4
Yale University	156	Cal Poly - San Luis Obispo	23	Brown University	3
Univ of the Pacific	107	New York University	20	New York University	3
Northwestern University	102	Pomona College	20	Princeton University	3
Brown University	94	Princeton University	19	Cal Poly - San Luis Obispo	2
Georgetown University	85	Johns Hopkins University	15	Harvey Mudd College	2
Santa Clara University	83	Brown University	13	Johns Hopkins University	2
Johns Hopkins University	80	Santa Clara University	12	Northwestern University	2
Pomona College	80	Dartmouth College	11	Swarthmore College	2
Princeton University	75	Northwestern Univ	11	University of Chicago	2
Harvey Mudd College	67	Pepperdine University	10	Williams College	2
CSU - Long Beach	66	CSU - Long Beach	11	Brandeis University	1
Calif Institute of Technology	63	Claremont McKenna College	10	Cornell University	1
Cornell University - Arts	61	Loyola Marymount Univ	10	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	1
Cornell University - Engr	57	Calif Institute of Technology	9	Seattle University	1
Dartmouth College	54	Boston University	8	Washington University	1

Note: CSU = California State University

Table 5: Top 20 College Destinations for No Shows in Bottom Third of UC Admit Pool, 2005

Top College Destinations for <u>All</u> No Shows	#	Top College Destinations for <u>Underrepresented</u> No Shows	#	Top College Destinations for <u>African American</u> No Shows	#
San Diego State Univ	589	CSU - Long Beach	179	Loyola Marymount University	23
Cal Poly - San Luis Obispo	515	San Diego State University	167	CSU - Long Beach	20
CSU - Long Beach	429	Cal Poly - Pomona	96	San Diego State University	18
Cal Poly - Pomona	290	CSU - Northridge	95	CSU - Northridge	15
Loyola Marymount Univ	208	Loyola Marymount University	94	Cal - Pomona	14
CSU - Fullerton	192	CSU - Fullerton	93	CSU - Fullerton	10
CSU - Northridge	180	Cal Poly - San Luis Obispo	76	University of San Francisco	9
San Francisco State Univ	180	San Francisco State University	41	Howard University	8
San Jose State Univ	155	CSU - Fresno	41	Pepperdine University	8
Univ of San Francisco	120	CSU - San Bernardino	40	University of Michigan	8
Santa Clara University	104	CSU - Los Angeles	38	University of Southern California	8
CSU - Sacramento	86	University of San Francisco	37	University of the Pacific	7
University of the Pacific	81	San Jose State University	31	Cal Poly - San Luis Obispo	6
CSU - Fresno	80	Mt. St. Mary's College	27	San Francisco State University	6
De Anza College	70	CSU - Sacramento	24	San Jose State University	6
CSU - Chico	67	St. Mary's College	21	CSU - East Bay	5
Santa Monica College	58	Santa Monica College	20	CSU - Sacramento	5
Univ of Colorado at Boulder	57	University of Santa Clara	19	CSU - San Bernardino	5
Univ of Redlands	57	Santa Ana College	16	Hampton University	5
Orange Coast College	56	University of Michigan	9	CSU - Dominguez Hills	4

Note: CSU = California State University

Table 6: Enrollment Trends for Denied UC CA Freshman Admission to UC Berkeley and UCLA by College Type and Academic Index, 2005

College Type	Total		Top Third		Middle Third		Bottom Third	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
UC	14,015	53.3%	2,267	55.0%	6,398	58.8%	5,187	47.5%
CSU	3,763	14.3%	260	6.3%	1,114	10.2%	2,350	21.5%
CCC	1,545	5.9%	66	1.6%	464	4.3%	980	9.0%
Private Selective	1,907	7.3%	760	18.4%	871	8.0%	246	2.3%
All Other	2,863	10.9%	417	10.1%	1,216	11.2%	1,195	11.0%
Unknown	2,186	8.3%	355	8.6%	814	7.5%	955	8.8%
Total	26,279	100.0%	4,125	100.0%	10,877	100.0%	10,913	100.0%
HBCUs	34	3.2%	1	2.0%	6	2.4%	27	3.7%
HSIs	51	1.1%	0	0.0%	10	0.7%	38	1.3%

Table 7: Enrollment Trends for Denied UC CA URM Freshman Admission to UC Berkeley and UCLA by College Type and Academic Index, 2005

College Type	Total		Top Third		Middle Third		Bottom Third	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
UC	2,701	45.7%	137	35.8%	870	49.2%	1,651	45.3%
CSU	1,142	19.3%	17	4.4%	215	12.2%	887	24.3%
CCC	342	5.8%	10	2.6%	74	4.2%	247	6.8%
Private Selective	477	8.1%	128	33.4%	238	13.5%	105	2.9%
All Other	660	11.2%	42	11.0%	205	11.6%	404	11.1%
Unknown	587	9.9%	49	12.8%	166	9.4%	351	9.6%
Total	5,909	100.0%	383	100.0%	1,768	100.0%	3,645	100.0%
HBCUs	34	3.2%	1	2.0%	6	2.4%	27	3.7%
HSIs	51	1.1%	0	0.0%	10	0.7%	38	1.3%

Notes:

1. "Denied UC CA Freshman Admission" is defined as California high school students who applied for UC Berkeley and/or UC LA and were not admitted to either of these two campuses, but at least were admitted to one of the other campuses regularly or through referral pool.
2. CA URM = UC-admitted California students who are underrepresented minorities.
3. UC = The University of California.
4. CSU = California State University.
5. CCC = California Community Colleges.
6. "Private Selective" refers to private selective universities including in-state and out-of-state bachelor-granting private institutions with an admit rate of less than or equal to 50%.
7. "All Other" includes public colleges outside California and private colleges but not selective.
8. "Unknown" includes UC admits whose enrollment college was not found or who might not be enrolled anywhere.
9. "HBCUs" (Historically Black Colleges and Universities) only includes California African American students admitted to HBUCs excluding California public colleges, which are HBCUs.
10. "HSIs" (Hispanic Serving Institutions) only include California Chicano/Latino students admitted to HSIs excluding California public colleges, which are HSIs.
11. The percentages of HBCUs and HSIs were calculated based on total number of African American and Hispanic admits, respectively.
12. "Total" includes students with unknown academic index.

Table 8: Enrollment Trends for Denied UC CA African American Freshman Admission to UC Berkeley and UCLA by College Type and Academic Index, 2005

College Type	Total		Top Third		Middle Third		Bottom Third	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
UC	457	43.0%	8	15.7%	107	43.0%	332	45.0%
CSU	176	16.5%	2	3.9%	19	7.6%	147	19.9%
CCC	33	3.1%	0	0.0%	5	2.0%	28	3.8%
Private Selective	140	13.2%	26	51.0%	58	23.3%	52	7.0%
All Other	163	15.3%	3	5.9%	39	15.7%	120	16.3%
Unknown	95	8.9%	12	23.5%	21	8.4%	59	8.0%
Total	1,064	100.0%	51	100.0%	249	100.0%	738	100.0%
HBCUs	34	3.2%	1	2.0%	6	2.4%	27	3.7%

Notes:

1. "Denied UC CA Freshman Admission" is defined as California high school students who applied for UC Berkeley and/or UC LA and were not admitted to either of these two campuses, but at least were admitted to one of the other campuses regularly or through referral pool.
2. CA URM = UC-admitted California students who are underrepresented minorities.
3. UC = The University of California.
4. CSU = California State University.
5. CCC = California Community Colleges.
6. "Private Selective" refers to private selective universities including in-state and out-of-state bachelor-granting private institutions with an admit rate of less than or equal to 50%.
7. "All Other" includes public colleges outside California and private colleges but not selective.
8. "Unknown" includes UC admits whose enrollment college was not found or who might not be enrolled anywhere.
9. "HBCUs" (Historically Black Colleges and Universities) only includes California African American students admitted to HBUCs excluding California public colleges, which are HBCUs.
10. "HSIs" (Hispanic Serving Institutions) only include California Chicano/Latino students admitted to HSIs excluding California public colleges, which are HSIs.
11. The percentages of HBCUs and HSIs were calculated based on total number of African American and Hispanic admits, respectively.
12. "Total" includes students with unknown academic index.

**Table 9: Enrollment Trends for UC CA Freshman Admits by College Type and Parents' Income, 2005
(Excluding admits from referral pool)**

College Type	Total		\$0-29,999		\$30,000-59,999		\$60,000-99,999		\$100,000 or More	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
UC	30,019	58.7%	5,570	65.2%	5,423	63.3%	5,079	59.8%	7,444	57.3%
CSU	5,465	10.7%	973	11.4%	917	10.7%	1,045	12.3%	1,356	10.4%
CCC	1,908	3.7%	459	5.4%	398	4.6%	376	4.4%	343	2.6%
Private Selective	4,623	9.0%	372	4.4%	531	6.2%	571	6.7%	1,331	10.2%
All Other	4,649	9.1%	486	5.7%	609	7.1%	737	8.7%	1,416	10.9%
Unknown	4,507	8.8%	682	8.0%	687	8.0%	680	8.0%	1,097	8.4%
Total	51,171	100.0%	8,542	100.0%	8,565	100.0%	8,488	100.0%	12,987	100.0%
HBCUs	38	2.3%	6	1.3%	6	1.7%	11	3.6%	11	4.1%
HSIs	83	1.0%	32	1.1%	27	1.1%	10	0.8%	9	0.8%

**Table 10: Enrollment Trends for UC CAURM Freshman Admits by College Type and Parents' Income, 2005
(Excluding admits from referral pool)**

College Type	Total		\$0-29,999		\$30,000-59,999		\$60,000-99,999		\$100,000 or More	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
UC	5,605	53.1%	1,830	55.9%	1,584	56.1%	849	51.1%	716	49.6%
CSU	1,434	13.6%	514	15.7%	404	14.3%	224	13.5%	158	10.9%
CCC	490	4.6%	164	5.0%	151	5.3%	87	5.2%	45	3.1%
Private Selective	1,047	9.9%	178	5.4%	210	7.4%	192	11.5%	243	16.8%
All Other	951	9.0%	228	7.0%	219	7.8%	185	11.1%	158	10.9%
Unknown	1,022	9.7%	358	10.9%	256	9.1%	126	7.6%	124	8.6%
Total	10,549	100.0%	3,272	100.0%	2,824	100.0%	1,663	100.0%	1,444	100.0%
HBCUs	38	2.3%	6	1.3%	6	1.7%	11	3.6%	11	4.1%
HSIs	83	1.0%	32	1.1%	27	1.1%	10	0.8%	9	0.8%

Notes:

1. UC CA=California resident high school students admitted to the University of California.
2. CA URM = UC-admitted California students who are underrepresented minorities.
3. UC = The University of California.
4. CSU = California State University.
5. CCC = California Community Colleges.
6. "Private Selective" refers to private selective universities including in-state and out-of-state bachelor-granting private institutions with an admit rate of less than or equal to 50%.
7. "All Other" includes public colleges outside California and private colleges but not selective.
8. "Unknown" includes UC admits whose enrollment college was not found or who might not be enrolled anywhere.
9. "HBCUs" (Historically Black Colleges and Universities) only includes California African American students admitted to HBUCs excluding California public colleges, which are HBCUs.
10. "HSIs" (Hispanic Serving Institutions) only include California Chicano/Latino students admitted to HSIs excluding California public colleges, which are HSIs.
11. The percentages of HBCUs and HSIs were calculated based on total number of African American and Hispanic admits, respectively.
12. "Total" includes students with unknown parents' income.

Table 11: Enrollment Trends for UC CA African American Freshman Admits by College Type and Parents' Income, 2005 (Excluding admits from referral pool)

College Type	Total		\$0-29,999		\$30,000-59,999		\$60,000-99,999		\$100,000 or More	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
UC	878	52.6%	251	55.9%	209	58.2%	156	51.7%	125	46.8%
CSU	165	9.9%	63	14.0%	28	7.8%	31	10.3%	23	8.6%
CCC	34	2.0%	10	2.2%	12	3.3%	3	1.0%	1	0.4%
Private Selective	262	15.7%	44	9.8%	47	13.1%	52	17.2%	67	25.1%
All Other	171	10.3%	47	10.5%	30	8.4%	35	11.6%	26	9.7%
Unknown	158	9.5%	34	7.6%	33	9.2%	25	8.3%	25	9.4%
Total	1,668	100.0%	449	100.0%	359	100.0%	302	100.0%	267	100.0%
HBCUs	38	2.3%	6	1.3%	6	1.7%	11	3.6%	11	3.8%

Notes:

1. UC CA=California resident high school students admitted to the University of California.
2. CA URM = UC-admitted California students who are underrepresented minorities.
3. UC = The University of California.
4. CSU = California State University.
5. CCC = California Community Colleges.
6. "Private Selective" refers to private selective universities including in-state and out-of-state bachelor-granting private institutions with an admit rate of less than or equal to 50%.
7. "All Other" includes public colleges outside California and private colleges but not selective.
8. "Unknown" includes UC admits whose enrollment college was not found or who might not be enrolled anywhere.
9. "HBCUs" (Historically Black Colleges and Universities) only includes California African American students admitted to HBUCs excluding California public colleges, which are HBCUs.
10. "HSIs" (Hispanic Serving Institutions) only include California Chicano/Latino students admitted to HSIs excluding California public colleges, which are HSIs.
11. The percentages of HBCUs and HSIs were calculated based on total number of African American and Hispanic admits, respectively.
12. "Total" includes students with unknown parents' income.

**Table 12: Enrollment Trends for UC CA Freshman Admits by College Type and Parents' Highest Education, 2005
(Excluding admits from referral pool)**

College Type	Total		Less Than High School		High School Graduate		Some College or 2-Year College		Bachelor's Degree		Post-Graduate Study	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
UC	30,019	58.7%	2,851	64.4%	3,055	64.7%	4,911	60.7%	7,321	58.6%	10,373	55.3%
CSU	5,465	10.7%	624	14.1%	544	11.5%	1,039	12.8%	1,509	12.1%	1,512	8.1%
CCC	1,908	3.7%	253	5.7%	224	4.7%	424	5.2%	467	3.7%	442	2.4%
Private Selective	4,623	9.0%	152	3.4%	235	5.0%	400	4.9%	980	7.8%	2,562	13.7%
All Other	4,649	9.1%	203	4.6%	304	6.4%	692	8.6%	1,180	9.4%	2,029	10.8%
Unknown	4,507	8.8%	342	7.7%	360	7.6%	627	7.7%	1,034	8.3%	1,849	9.9%
Total	51,171	100.0%	4,425	100.0%	4,722	100.0%	8,093	100.0%	12,491	100.0%	18,767	100.0%
HBCUs	38	2.3%	0	0.0%	2	0.9%	9	1.9%	11	2.3%	14	3.0%
HSIs	83	1.0%	35	1.3%	14	0.9%	13	0.7%	10	0.8%	10	0.8%

**Table 13: Enrollment Trends for UC CA URM Freshman Admits by College Type and Parents' Highest Education, 2005
(Excluding admits from referral pool)**

College Type	Total		Less Than High School		High School Graduate		Some College or 2-Year College		Bachelor's Degree		Post-Graduate Study	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
UC	5,605	53.1%	1,506	56.8%	1,022	56.8%	1,252	53.6%	779	49.6%	904	48.1%
CSU	1,434	13.6%	452	17.1%	258	14.3%	317	13.6%	202	12.9%	165	8.8%
CCC	490	4.6%	157	5.9%	87	4.8%	128	5.5%	50	3.2%	56	3.0%
Private Selective	1,047	9.9%	113	4.3%	118	6.6%	191	8.2%	206	13.1%	378	20.1%
All Other	951	9.0%	154	5.8%	138	7.7%	237	10.1%	171	10.9%	206	11.0%
Unknown	1,022	9.7%	269	10.1%	176	9.8%	213	9.1%	162	10.3%	169	9.0%
Total	10,549	100.0%	2,651	100.0%	1,799	100.0%	2,338	100.0%	1,570	100.0%	1,878	100.0%
HBCUs	38	2.3%	0	0.0%	2	0.9%	9	1.9%	11	2.3%	14	3.0%
HSIs	83	1.0%	35	1.3%	14	0.9%	13	0.7%	10	0.8%	10	0.8%

Notes:

1. UC CA=California resident high school students admitted to the University of California.
2. CA URM = UC-admitted California students who are underrepresented minorities.
3. UC = The University of California.
4. CSU = California State University.
5. CCC = California Community Colleges.
6. "Private Selective" refers to private selective universities including in-state and out-of-state bachelor-granting private institutions with an admit rate of less than or equal to 50%.
7. "All Other" includes public colleges outside California and private colleges but not selective.
8. "Unknown" includes UC admits whose enrollment college was not found or who might not be enrolled anywhere.
9. "HBCUs" (Historically Black Colleges and Universities) only includes California African American students admitted to HBUCs excluding California public colleges, which are HBCUs.
10. "HSIs" (Hispanic Serving Institutions) only include California Chicano/Latino students admitted to HSIs excluding California public colleges, which are HSIs.
11. The percentages of HBCUs and HSIs were calculated based on total number of African American and Hispanic admits, respectively.
12. "Total" includes students with unknown parents' education.

Table 14: Enrollment Trends for UC CA African American Freshman Admits by College Type and Parents' Highest Education, 2005 (Excluding admits from referral pool)

College Type	Total		Less Than High School		High School Graduate		Some College or 2-Year College		Bachelor's Degree		Post-Graduate Study	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
UC	878	52.6%	38	70.4%	122	57.0%	275	56.7%	182	50.6%	224	47.4%
CSU	165	9.9%	4	7.4%	30	14.0%	47	9.7%	48	13.3%	28	5.9%
CCC	34	2.0%	2	3.7%	4	1.9%	11	2.3%	6	1.7%	7	1.5%
Private Selective	262	15.7%	7	13.0%	19	8.9%	48	9.9%	62	17.2%	116	24.5%
All Other	171	10.3%	3	5.6%	25	11.7%	51	10.5%	33	9.2%	49	10.4%
Unknown	158	9.5%	0	0.0%	14	6.5%	53	10.9%	29	8.1%	49	10.4%
Total	1,668	100.0%	54	100.0%	214	100.0%	485	100.0%	360	100.0%	473	100.0%
HBCUs	38	2.3%	0	0.0%	2	0.9%	9	1.9%	11	2.3%	14	3.0%

Notes:

1. UC CA=California resident high school students admitted to the University of California.
2. CA URM = UC-admitted California students who are underrepresented minorities.
3. UC = The University of California.
4. CSU = California State University.
5. CCC = California Community Colleges.
6. "Private Selective" refers to private selective universities including in-state and out-of-state bachelor-granting private institutions with an admit rate of less than or equal to 50%.
7. "All Other" includes public colleges outside California and private colleges but not selective.
8. "Unknown" includes UC admits whose enrollment college was not found or who might not be enrolled anywhere.
9. "HBCUs" (Historically Black Colleges and Universities) only includes California African American students admitted to HBUCs excluding California public colleges, which are HBCUs.
10. "HSIs" (Hispanic Serving Institutions) only include California Chicano/Latino students admitted to HSIs excluding California public colleges, which are HSIs.
11. The percentages of HBCUs and HSIs were calculated based on total number of African American and Hispanic admits, respectively.
12. "Total" includes students with unknown parents' education.