The University of California at Berkeley.

A Brief Overview
July 2007
For Presentation in Tokyo by Professor Stephen Cohen
## Universities Ranked by Number of Graduate Departments in Top 10

1. **Berkeley (35)**  
2. Stanford (31)  
3. Harvard (26)  
4. Princeton (22)  
5. MIT (20)  
6. Cornell (19)  
6. Yale (19)  
8. Chicago (18)  
9. Pennsylvania (15)  
**10. UCSD (14)**  
10. Columbia (14)  
10. Michigan (14)  
10. Wisconsin (14)  
**14. UCLA (13)**
Measures of Faculty Excellence Awards and Honors Comparisons Top Ten

**National Academy of Sciences**
- Harvard - 152
- Berkeley - 124
- Stanford - 119
- MIT - 101
- Yale - 67
- Caltech - 64
- UCSD - 62
- Princeton - 62
- Cornell - 43
- Wisconsin - 42

**Nobel Laureates**
- Harvard - 25
- MIT - 18
- Stanford - 16
- Caltech - 15
- Chicago - 14
- Berkeley - 12
- Princeton - 11
- Cornell - 7
- Yale - 5
- UCLA - 4
- Illinois - 4

**National Academy of Engineering**
- MIT - 110
- Stanford - 82
- Berkeley - 73
- Texas - 42
- Caltech - 30
- Illinois - 27
- Georgia Tech - 26
- Cornell - 22
- USC - 22
- UCSB - 21

**National Medal of Science**
- Harvard - 33
- Stanford - 29
- Berkeley - 24
- Caltech - 22
- MIT - 20
- Princeton - 15
- Illinois - 11
- Columbia - 10
- Wisconsin - 9
- **UCLA - 8**
- Yale - 8
Campus Finance 101
Syllabus

Q. How is Berkeley funded?
Q. How does Berkeley use its funding?
Q. How does Berkeley’s funding compare with other public/private peer institutions?
Q. What are Berkeley’s most critical financial challenges?
Q. What funding sources can we leverage in the future?
UC Berkeley Revenues 2003–04

- Federal Sponsored Research: 20%
- State Funds: 35%
- Student Fees: 19%
- Private Support: 17%
- Auxiliaries and Other: 9%

Total: $1.3 Billion
UC Berkeley Revenues 2003–04

- Endowment Income: $73M
- Contracts: $40M
- Grants: $30M
- Restricted Gifts: $74M
- Unrestricted Gifts: $5M

Private Support 17%
Auxiliaries and Other 9%
Student Fees 19%
Federal Sponsored Research 20%
State Funds 35%
UC Berkeley Revenues 1978–79 vs. 2003–04

1978–79

- State Funds 53%
- Federal Sponsored Research 20%
- Student Fees 12%
- Auxiliaries and Other 8%
- Private Support 7%

Total: $273 Million

2003–04

- State Funds 35%
- Federal Sponsored Research 20%
- Student Fees 19%
- Auxiliaries and Other 9%
- Private Support 17%

Total: $1.3 Billion
Campus Finance 101

Q. How does Berkeley use its funding?
UC Berkeley Expenditures 2003–04

- Financial Aid: 5%
- Public Service: 4%
- Research: 28%
- Instruction and Academic Support: 38%
- Student Srvcs., Inst. Support, Plant, and Aux.: 25%

Total: $1.3 Billion
2003–04 Faculty/Staff Salaries and Benefits = 66% of Campus Expenditures
Campus Finance 101

Q. How does Berkeley’s funding compare with other public/private peer institutions?
State Funding, Tuition/Fees and Endowment Payout per Student 2002–03

[Bar chart showing the comparison of state funding, tuition/fees, and endowment payout per student for various universities, including Princeton, Harvard, Stanford, MIT, Michigan, UCLA, Berkeley, and Virginia.]
Berkeley: State Funding and Fees per Student

State Funding and Fees (est.)

- 1987: $10K
- 1988: $15K
- 1989: $20K
- 1990: $25K
- 1991: $20K
- 1992: $15K
- 1993: $10K
- 1994: $0K
- 1995: $0K
- 1996: $0K
- 1997: $0K
- 1998: $0K
- 1999: $0K
- 2000: $0K
- 2001: $0K
- 2002: $0K
- 2003: $0K
- 2004: $0K
- 2005: $0K

$ per student (inflation adjusted)
Campus Finance 101

Q. What are Berkeley’s most critical financial challenges?
Q. What are Berkeley’s most critical financial challenges?

1. Faculty/staff recruitment and retention
2. Maintaining student access
3. Facilities upgrades and maintenance
Challenge #1
Faculty/staff recruitment and retention

\[ f(x) = 2x + 5; \quad g(x) = 1 - x^2. \]
\[ f(g(2)) = f(1 - 2^2) = f(-3) = 2(-3) + 5 = -1. \quad (B). \]
\[ \text{Then } \cos \theta \geq \frac{3}{5} \text{ and } \cos \theta = \frac{3}{5}. \quad (E). \]
\[ \sqrt{25/25 - 9/25} = 4/5. \quad \text{Then } \tan \theta = \frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5}. \quad (E). \]
\[ \log_2 27 \text{ means } 2^x = 27, \quad \text{so } x = 3. \quad (C). \]
Gap in Faculty Salaries:
Berkeley to Private Peers, Full Professors

- Harvard +28.0%
- Princeton +18.4%
- Stanford +15.9%
- MIT +9.8%

AAUP Salary Survey 2003–04
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th># Recruited</th>
<th># Lost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harvard</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>Chicago</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caltech</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIT</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ratio of Total Student FTE to Permanent Faculty FTE (Filled Faculty Positions)
Challenge #2
Maintaining student access

Freshman Stats

• 85% from public high schools
• 27% first-generation college students
• 72% on financial aid (all undergrads)
• 31% from families with incomes less than $40,000
Percentage of Undergraduates Receiving Pell Grants, 2001–02
Sources of Financial Aid Funds

- Federal: 27%
- Endowment Income: 16%
- Private: 11%
- General Funds: 2%
- State: 6%
- Athletics: 3%
- Fees return to Financial Aid: 35%

Total: $160M
Challenge #3

Facilities upgrades and maintenance