



● **2005** The UC-Blackwelder tomato harvester, developed at UC Davis in the '50s, is designated a historic landmark.



1940

2000



● **1946** The Davis campus acquires the only university-owned airport in the state, then and now.

RESIDENCE FOR TUITION INFORMATION

Tuition Fee for Nonresident Students

If you have not been living in California with intent to make it your permanent home for more than one year immediately before the residence determination date for each term in which you propose to attend the University, you must pay a nonresident tuition fee in addition to all other fees. The residence determination date is the day instruction begins at the last of the University of California campuses to open for the quarter, and for schools on the semester system, the day instruction begins for the semester.

Law Governing Residence

The rules regarding residence for tuition purposes at the University of California are governed by the California Education Code and implemented by Standing Orders of the Regents of the University of California. Under these rules, adult citizens and certain classes of aliens can establish residence for tuition purposes. There are particular rules that apply to the residence classification of minors; see [Who is a Resident?](#), below.

Who is a Resident?

If you are an adult student (18 years of age or older) you may establish residence for tuition purposes in California if: (1) you are a U.S. citizen; (2) you are a permanent resident or other immigrant; or (3) you are a nonimmigrant who is not precluded from establishing a domicile in the U.S. Nonimmigrants who are not precluded from establishing a domicile in the U.S. include those who hold visas of the following types: A, E, G, H-1, H-4, I, K, L, N, NATO, O-1, O-3, R, or V. **To establish residence you must be physically present in California for more than one year and you must have come here with the intent to make California your home as opposed to coming to this state to go to school.** Physical presence within the state solely for educational purposes does not constitute the establishment of California residence, regardless of the length of your stay. You must demonstrate your intention to make California your home by severing your residential ties with your former state of residence and establishing those ties with California. Evidence of intent must be dated one year before the term for which you seek resident classification. If these steps are delayed, the one-year durational period will be extended until you have demonstrated both presence and intent for one full year. If your parents do not meet the University's requirements for residence for tuition purposes, you are required to be financially independent in order to be a resident for tuition purposes; see [Requirement for Financial Independence](#), below.

Your residence cannot be derived from your spouse, registered domestic partner, or your parents.

Requirement for Financial Independence

You will be considered "financially independent" if one or more of the following applies: (1) you are at least 24 years of age by December 31 of the calendar year for which you are requesting resident classification; (2) you are a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces; (3) you are a ward of the court or both parents are deceased; (4) you have children or other legal dependents other than a spouse or registered domestic partner; (5) you are married or in a registered domestic partnership, or a graduate student or a professional student, and you were not claimed as an income tax deduction by

your parents or any other individual for the tax year immediately preceding the term for which you are requesting resident classification; or (6) you are a single undergraduate student and you were not claimed as an income tax deduction by your parents or any other individual for the two tax years immediately preceding the term for which you are requesting resident classification, and you can demonstrate self-sufficiency for those years and the current year. Note: Graduate or professional school students who are employed at UC Davis 49% or more (or awarded the equivalent in University-administered funds; e.g., fellowships, grants, stipends) during the term for which classification as a resident is requested are exempt from the financial independence requirement.

Establishing Intent to Become a California Resident

Indications of your intent to make California your permanent residence can include the following: registering to vote and voting in California elections; designating California as your permanent address on all school and employment records, including military records if you are in the military service; obtaining a California driver's license or, if you do not drive, a California Identification Card; obtaining California vehicle registration; paying California income taxes as a resident, including taxes on income earned outside California from the date you establish residence; establishing a California residence in which you keep your personal belongings; and licensing for professional practice in California. The absence of these indicia in other states during any period for which you claim residence can also serve as an indication of your intent. Documentary evidence is required and all relevant indications will be considered in determining your classification. Your intent will be questioned if you return to your prior state of residence when the University is not in session.

General Rules Applying to Minors

If you are an unmarried minor (under age 18), the residence of the parent with whom you live is considered to be your residence. If you have a parent living, you cannot change your residence by your own act, by the appointment of a legal guardian, or by the relinquishment of your parent's right of control. If you lived with neither parent, your residence is that of the parent with whom you last lived. Unless you are a minor alien present in the U.S. under the terms of a nonimmigrant visa which precludes you from establishing domicile in the U.S., you may establish your own residence when both your parents are deceased and a legal guardian has not been appointed. If you derive California residence from a parent, that parent must satisfy the one-year durational residence requirement.

Specific Rules Applying to Minors

- 1. Deceased Parents.** You may establish your own residence if both of your parents are deceased and a legal guardian has not been appointed for you.
- 2. Divorced/Separated Parents.** You may be able to derive California resident status from a California resident parent if you move to California to live with that parent on or before your 18th birthday. If you begin residing with your California parent after your 18th birthday, you will be treated like any other adult student coming to California to establish residence.

- 3. Parent of Minor Moves From California.** You may be entitled to resident status if you are a minor U.S. citizen or eligible alien whose parent(s) was a resident of California who left that state within one year of the residence determination date if: (1) you remained in California after your parent(s) departed; (2) you enroll in a California public postsecondary institution within one year of the time your parent(s) depart and establish residence elsewhere; and (3) once enrolled, you maintain continuous attendance in that institution. Financial independence will not be required in this case.
- 4. Self-Support.** You may be entitled to resident status if you are a U.S. citizen or eligible alien, a minor, and can prove the following: (1) you lived in California for the entire year immediately preceding the residence determination date; (2) you are self-supporting and were self supporting the entire year preceding the residence determination date; and (3) you intend to make California your permanent home.
- 5. Two-Year Care and Control.** You may be entitled to resident status if you are a U.S. citizen or eligible alien and you have lived continuously with an adult who is not your parent for at least two years prior to the residence determination date. The adult with whom you are living must have been responsible for your care and control for the entire two-year period and must have been residing in California during the one year immediately preceding the residence determination date.

Exemptions from Nonresident Tuition

- 1. Member of the Military.** If you are a member of the U.S. military stationed in California on active duty, unless you are assigned for educational purposes to a state-supported institution of higher education, you may be exempt from the nonresident tuition fee. You must provide the residence deputy on campus with a statement from your commanding officer or personnel officer stating that your assignment to active duty in California is not for educational purposes. The letter must include the dates of your assignment to the state.
- 2. Spouse, Registered Domestic Partner, or Other Dependents of Military Personnel.** You are exempt from payment of the nonresident tuition fee if you are a spouse, a registered domestic partner, a natural or adopted child or stepchild who is a dependent of a member of the U.S. military stationed in California on active duty. If you are enrolled in an educational institution and the member of the military is transferred on military orders to a place outside California where he or she continues to serve in the armed forces, or the member of the military retires from active duty immediately after having served in California on active duty, you may retain this exemption.
- 3. Child, Spouse, or Registered Domestic Partner of Faculty Member.** To the extent funds are available, if you are an unmarried dependent child under age 21 the spouse, or the registered domestic partner of a member of the University faculty who is a member of the Academic Senate, you may be eligible for a waiver of the nonresident tuition fee. Confirmation of the faculty member's membership on the Academic Senate must be secured each term this waiver is granted.
- 4. University Employment Outside of California.** You may be entitled to resident classification if you are a full-time University employee, or the unmarried dependent child, the spouse, or the registered domestic partner of a full-time University employee who is assigned to work outside of the state of California (e.g., Los Alamos National Laboratory and the University of California Washington D.C. Center). The University employee's employment status must be ascertained each term.
- 5. Child, Stepchild, Spouse, or Registered Domestic Partner of Deceased Public Law Enforcement or Fire Suppression Employee.** You may be entitled to a waiver of the nonresident tuition fee if you are the child, the stepchild, the spouse, or the registered domestic partner of a deceased public law enforcement or fire suppression employee who was a California resident at the time of his or her death and who was killed in the course of fire suppression or law enforcement duties.
- 6. Dependent Child of a California Resident.** A student who has not been an adult resident of California for more than one year and who is the dependent child of a California resident who has been a resident for more than one year immediately prior to the residence determination date may be entitled to resident classification until the student has resided in California for the minimum time necessary to become a resident so long as continuous attendance is maintained at an institution.
- 7. Native American Graduate of BIA School.** You are eligible for an exemption from the nonresident fee if you are a graduate of a California school operated by the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs and you enroll at one of the University of California campuses. Currently, Sherman Indian High School in Riverside is the only California high school operated by the BIA.
- 8. Employee of a California Public School District.** A student holding a valid credential authorizing service in California public schools and employed by a school district in a full-time certificate position may be exempt from nonresident tuition.
- 9. Student Athlete in Training at U.S. Olympic Training Center, Chula Vista.** An amateur athlete in training at the U.S. Olympic Training Center in Chula Vista may be exempt from nonresident tuition until s/he has resided in California for the minimum time necessary to become a resident.
- 10. Graduate of California High School.** A student who attended high school in California for three or more years (9th grade included) and graduated from a California high school (or attained the equivalent) may be exempt from nonresident tuition.
- 11. Surviving Spouse, Registered Domestic Partner, or Dependent Child of a California Resident Killed in the September 11, 2001 Terrorist Attacks.** An undergraduate student who is the surviving spouse, registered domestic partner, or dependent child of a California resident killed in the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center, the Pentagon Building or the crash of United Airlines Flight 93, may be exempt from nonresident tuition and mandatory system-wide fees. Eligible students must meet the financial need requirements for the Cal Grant A program.
- 12. Recipient of a Congressional Medal of Honor or the Child of a Recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor.** An undergraduate student who is a recipient of a Congressional Medal of Honor or who is the child of a recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor may be exempt from nonresident tuition and mandatory system-wide fees. The recipient of the Medal of Honor must be a California resident or must have been a California resident at the time of his or her death. The student may not be older than 27 and the student's annual income may not exceed the national poverty level.

Temporary Absence

If you are a nonresident student who is in the process of establishing a residence for tuition purposes and you return to your former home during non-instructional periods, your presence in the state will be presumed to be solely for educational purposes and only convincing evidence to the contrary will rebut this presumption; a student who is in the state solely for educational purposes will NOT be classified as a resident for tuition purposes regardless of the length of his or her stay. If you are a student who has been classified as a resident for tuition purposes and you leave the state temporarily, your absence could result in the loss of your California residence. The burden will be on you (or your parents if you are a minor) to verify that you did nothing inconsistent with your claim of a continuing California residence during your absence. Steps that you (or your parents) should take to retain a California residence include:

1. Continue to use a California permanent address on all records; educational, employment, military, etc.
2. Satisfy California resident income tax obligations. Note: If you are claiming California residence, you are liable for payment of income taxes on your total income from the date you establish California residence. This includes income earned in another state or country.
3. Retain your California voter's registration and vote by absentee ballot.
4. Maintain a California driver's license and vehicle registration. If it is necessary to change your driver's license and/or vehicle registration while you are temporarily residing in another state, you must change them back to California within the time prescribed by law.
5. Maintain active bank accounts.

Classification to Resident Status

If you are classified as a non-resident student and you wish to be classified as a resident, you should file your petition at least three weeks before the first day of instruction for the quarter for which you seek resident status. Late petitions will not be accepted.

Incorrect Classification

If you were incorrectly classified as a resident, you are subject to reclassification and to payment of all nonresident tuition fees not paid. If you concealed information or furnished false information and were classified incorrectly as a result, you are also subject to University discipline. Resident students who become nonresidents must immediately notify the campus residence deputy.

Time Limitation Providing Documentation

If additional documentation is required for either an initial residence classification or reclassification but is not readily accessible, you will be allowed until the end of the applicable term to provide it. Please remember that you are liable for payment of fees when they are due. Petitioning for a change of status does not alter the fee payment deadline.

Inquiries and Appeals

Inquiries regarding residence requirements, determination and/or recognized exceptions should be directed to the Residence Deputy, Office of the University Registrar, One Shields Avenue, Davis, California 95616 or to residencedeputy@ucdavis.edu. NO OTHER UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ARE AUTHORIZED TO SUPPLY INFORMATION RELATIVE TO RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS FOR TUITION PURPOSES. You are cautioned that this summary is not a complete explanation of the law regarding residence. Please note that changes may be made in the residence requirement between the publication of this statement and the relevant residence determination date. Any student, following a final decision on residence classification by the residence deputy, may appeal in writing to the legal analyst at Legal Analyst—Residence Matters, 1111 Franklin St., 8th Floor, Oakland, CA 94607-5200 within 30 days of notification of the residence deputy's final decision.

Remember, applicants and students are responsible for submitting ALL RELEVANT DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION to the campus Residence Deputy in support of their in-state residency request. Information or documents requested but not made available to the Residence Deputy will generally NOT be considered or reviewed on appeal.

UNIVERSITY POLICY ON NONDISCRIMINATION, SEXUAL HARASSMENT, STUDENT RECORDS AND PRIVACY

Nondiscrimination. The University of California, in accordance with applicable Federal and State law and University policy, does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity, pregnancy (including pregnancy, childbirth, and medical conditions related to pregnancy or childbirth), disability, age, medical condition (cancer-related), ancestry, marital status, citizenship, sexual orientation, or status as a Vietnam-era veteran or special disabled veteran. The University also prohibits sexual harassment. This nondiscrimination policy covers admission, access, and treatment in University programs and activities.

Inquiries regarding the University's student-related nondiscrimination policies may be directed to: Matilda Aidam, Director, Mediation Services and Interim Title IX and Disability Compliance Officer, (530) 757-4480, and to Director, Student Judicial Affairs, (530) 752-1128.

Sexual Harassment. Sexual harassment is prohibited by law and by university policy and is not condoned by UC Davis (Policy 380-12 at <http://manuals.ucdavis.edu/ppm/380/380-12.htm>). The Sexual Harassment Education Program (530) 752-2255 provides information and assists in resolving complaints of sexual harassment informally. Students may also use formal and informal grievance procedures to resolve complaints of alleged sexual harassment or other illegal discrimination (Policy 280-05 at <http://manuals.ucdavis.edu/ppm/280/280-05.htm>). Students should seek assistance as soon as possible (time limits may apply to filing formal complaints) and may receive informal counseling and/or referrals by contacting the Sexual Harassment Education Program, the Office of Student Judicial Affairs, Counseling & Psychological Services, or the Women's Resources and Research Center. Formal complaints may be filed with the vice chancellor or dean of the school or college in which the alleged discrimination or harassment occurred.

Disclosures from Student Records. Students have the right to review records that relate to themselves in their capacity as students and to request corrections of records that are inaccurate. Most disclosures from student records to outside parties require prior consent from the student.

Under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 and University and campus policies, UC Davis students have the following rights:

- To review their own student records within 45 days after the student submits a written request for access to the Registrar or other department having possession of the records to be reviewed. That office will make arrangements for access and notify the student when and where the records may be reviewed. If the records are maintained by a different office, the request will be redirected and the student notified. The campus maintains several types of student records in various locations. Questions about how to obtain records should be referred to Student Judicial Affairs at (530) 752-1128.
- To request amendment of their own student records if they believe the records are inaccurate or misleading. Students should submit a written request to the office that maintains the records specifying the portion of the record the student wants changed and why it is believed to be inaccurate or misleading. That office has 45 days to determine whether the record should be changed and notify the student of the decision, including of the right to a hearing and hearing procedures.
- To restrict the disclosure of personally identifiable information contained in student records, except when law and policy permit disclosure without consent. Examples of circumstances in which the student's consent is not required for disclosure of student records include the following:
 1. Disclosure of “directory” or “public” information including the student's name; local and/or permanent address(es), e-mail addresses and telephone number(s); dates of attendance; major; grade level; enrollment status (undergraduate/graduate. Full or part time); number of enrolled course units; degrees and honors received; most recent previous educational institution attended; participation in officially recognized activities, including intercollegiate athletics, and the name, weight and height of participants on ICA teams. Such information may be published in a student directory.
 - a. To prevent disclosures of telephone numbers and/or addresses, students must submit a written request to the Registrar by the tenth day of instruction. To prevent disclosure of their e-mail address, students must follow instructions at <https://computingaccounts.ucdavis.edu/>, and then select “Change your directory information.”
 - b. Students may designate as confidential and withhold all information about themselves by filing a request with the Registrar. If all information is designated confidential, no information about a student can be disclosed without the student's written consent (except as otherwise permitted by law and policy) including verifying student status, awards, or any degrees earned.
 2. Disclosure to campus officials (for example faculty, staff, student employees, or those under contract with the University) having a legitimate educational interest in the records. Legitimate educational interest means the information is relevant and necessary to a task or determination that is (a) an employment responsibility or an assigned subject matter for

the inquirer and/or related to (b) the inquirer's participation in the student's education; (c) the discipline of a student; or (d) providing a service or benefit related to a student or student's family (such as health care, counseling, job placement, or financial aid).

Parental/guardian information is confidential. It is used by UC Davis only for notification of events, ceremonies, awards and development or in case of an emergency involving the student.

For more information, see University of California Policies Applying to Disclosure of Information from Student records and UC Davis Policy and Procedure Manual Section 320-21.

Questions about these rights and requirements should be referred to Student Judicial Affairs, (530) 752-1128. Students can file complaints regarding alleged violations of privacy rights with the Office of Student Judicial Affairs.

Students may also contact the U.S. Department of Education concerning alleged violations of these requirements, addressed to the Family Policy Compliance Office, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW., Washington, DC. 20202-4605. See section 99.63 at <http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/fpco/ferpa/index.html>.

Social Security Numbers. A student's Social Security number is used to verify personal identity in the UC Davis Student Records System. Disclosure of social security number is mandatory. In compliance with state law, Social security numbers are confidential and are not used as student identifiers.

CAMPUS SECURITY, CRIME AWARENESS, AND ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION

In accordance with federal law, UC Davis annually provides students and employees with information regarding campus security, crime statistics, and alcohol and drug abuse prevention, pursuant to the Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act of 1990 and the Drug Free Schools Act of 1989. The UC Davis Police and Campus Administration make continual efforts to reduce crime on campus. A well-informed community is better served and safer.

For a copy of the complete UC Davis security and crime prevention report, including crime statistics, campus security measures and crime reporting procedures, applicants for admission or prospective employees may contact the UC Davis Campus Violence Prevention Office, located in the UC Davis Police Department, contact (530) 752-3299, or jmbeeman@ucdavis.edu.

ACCREDITATION

The University of California, Davis is accredited by the Accrediting Commission for Senior Colleges and Universities of the Western Association of Schools and Colleges, 985 Atlantic Avenue, Suite 100, Alameda, CA 94501, (510) 748-9001, an institutional accrediting body recognized by the Council for Higher Education and the U.S. Department of Education.

UC Davis is also accredited by the, Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology, Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business, American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care, American Bar Association, American Chemical Society, American Dietetic Association, American Society of Landscape Architects, Association of American Law Schools, Association of

American Medical Colleges, Commission of Teacher Credentialing, Computer Science Accreditation Commission, Council on Education and Public Health, the Council on Education of the American Veterinary Medical Association, and the Liaison Committee on Medical Education.

Students interested in reviewing the accreditation documents may do so by scheduling an appointment with the Office of the Provost in Mrak Hall.

THE BOARD OF REGENTS

Governance of the University is entrusted to a corporation called The Board of Regents. Of the individuals composing the board, 18 are California citizens appointed by the governor; and seven, including the president of the University and the governor of California, serve *ex officio*. A Student Regent is selected each year from a list of names submitted to the board by the Student Body Presidents' Council.

The Regents have delegated authority in academic matters to the Academic Senate of the faculty, which determines academic policy and supervises the instructional activities of the entire University. All of the permanent faculty, as well as key administrators, are members of the Senate.

The Regents have delegated authority for the organization of the University to the president. Mark G. Yudof is President and head of the Universitywide administration. Authority for the administration of each campus has been delegated to a chancellor.

THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

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Governor of California and President of the Regents

Cruz M. Bustamante
Lieutenant Governor of California

Fabian Núñez
Speaker of the Assembly

Jack O'Connell
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Richard Rominger
President of the Alumni Associations of the University of California

Eric G. Juline
Vice President of the Alumni Associations of the University of California

Mark G. Yudof
President of the University

Appointed Regents

Current term expires on March 1 of year indicated.

Richard C. Blum, 2014

William De La Pena, 2018

Russell Gould, 2017

Judith L. Hopkinson, 2009

Eddie Island, 2017

Odessa P. Johnson, 2012

Joanne C. Kozberg, 2010

Sherry L. Lansing, 2010

Monica Lozano, 2013

George M. Marcus, 2012

Gerald L. Parsky, 2008

Norman J. Pattiz, 2014

Peter Preuss, 2008

Frederick Ruiz, 2016

Leslie Tang Schilling, 2013

Bruce D. Varner, 2018

Paul Watcher, 2016

Ben Allen, June 30, 2008

Student Regent

Michael T. Brown, August 31, 2008

Faculty Representative

Mary Croughan, August 31, 2009

Faculty Representative

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General Counsel

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Acting Treasurer

Diane Griffiths

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President of the University

Wyatt R. (Rory) Hume

Provost and Executive Vice President—Academic and Health Affairs

Katherine Lapp

Senior Vice President—Business Operations

Bruce B. Darling

Executive Vice President—University Affairs

Daniel M. Dooley

Vice President—Agriculture and Natural Resources

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Vice President—Budget

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Vice President—Student Affairs

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Vice President—Financial Management

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Vice President—Laboratory Management

Lawrence B. Coleman

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Chancellor at Davis

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Barry M. Klein, Ph.D.

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John Meyer, M.P.A.

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Randal J. Southard, Ph.D., Associate Dean—Environmental Sciences

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Vacant, Associate Dean—Undergraduate Studies

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Winston Ko, Ph.D., Dean—Division of Mathematical and Physical Sciences

Vacant, Dean—Division of Social Sciences

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Mark Henderson, MD, Associate Dean for Admissions

Ralph de Vere White, MD, Associate Dean for Cancer Center
Faith Fitzgerald, MD, Associate Dean for Ethics and Humanities
Lars Berglund, MD, PhD, Associate Dean for Clinical and Translational Research

School of Veterinary Medicine

Bennie I. Osburn, D.V.M., Ph.D., Dean
John R. Pascoe, B.V.Sc., Ph.D., Executive Associate Dean
Jan E. Ilkiw, B.V.Sc., Ph.D., Associate Dean—Academic Programs
James S. Cullor, D.V.M., Ph.D., Associate Dean and Director—Veterinary Medicine Teaching and Research Center, Tulare
Rance LeFebvre, Ph.D., Associate Dean—Student Programs
Kent K. C. Lloyd, D.V.M., Ph.D., Associate Dean—Research and Graduate Education
W. David Wilson, BVMS, MRCVS, Interim Associate Dean—Clinical Programs and Director-Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital
Donald J. Klingborg, D.V.M., Associate Dean—Veterinary Extension and Public Programs Director—Center for Continuing Professional Education
Bruno Chomel, D.V.M., M.S., M.S., Ph.D., Interim Director, Masters of Preventive Veterinary Medicine Program

UC Davis Extension

Dennis Pendleton, Ph.D., Dean

PROPORTION OF UC DAVIS GRADUATES FINDING WORK IN THEIR FIELDS OF CHOICE¹

The percent of alumni whose full-time job is in the field of their choice is shown by field of study. Figures do not include the 15 percent of graduates who had not decided on a career field at the time of the survey.

Field of Study², Percentage finding work in field of choice

Agricultural Sciences, 85%	Humanities, Arts and Cultural Studies, 71%
Biological Sciences, 68%	Human Sciences, 71%
Engineering, 81%	Mathematical and Physical Sciences, 80%
Environmental Sciences, 84%	Social Sciences, 63%
Total, 71%	

¹Source: A 2006 survey of June 2004-05 graduates conducted by Student Affairs Research and Information.

²Fields of Study are groups of related undergraduate majors as organized into UC Davis colleges or divisions.

RETENTION DATA AND GRADUATION RATES AT UC DAVIS**Freshmen***

(Retention and graduation rates through Summer 2006 for all undergraduates entering UC Davis as freshmen.)

Fall Quarter of Initial Enrollment:	Number of Students**	Percent Enrolled One Year	Percent Graduating in Four Years	Percent Graduating in Five Years	Percent Graduating in Six Years
1993	3,114	90.6%	29.8%	67.9%	76.6%
1994	3,182	89.2%	30.5%	65.6%	73.4%
1995	3,245	88.8%	31.7%	68.4%	75.3%
1996	3,685	91.1%	37.6%	72.6%	79.2%
1997	3,526	89.7%	37.6%	71.0%	77.8%
1998	3,616	89.6%	38.7%	72.2%	78.4%
1999	3,817	90.1%	42.0%	74.7%	79.9%
2000	4,319	90.3%	42.7%	75.9%	80.9%

Transfer Students

(Retention and graduation rates through Spring 2006 for all undergraduates transferring to UC Davis as juniors.)

Fall Quarter of Initial Enrollment:	Number of Students**	Percent Enrolled One Year	Percent Graduating in Two Years	Percent Graduating in Three Years	Percent Graduating in Four Years
1993	1,414	88.4%	28.1%	66.4%	77.4%
1994	1,691	88.4%	29.7%	66.2%	76.2%
1995	1,749	85.5%	29.6%	64.8%	75.9%
1996	1,638	86.6%	30.7%	68.1%	77.7%
1997	1,634	85.1%	30.8%	67.9%	76.3%
1998	1,545	88.3%	36.4%	72.0%	80.1%
1999	1,394	89.5%	41.5%	74.0%	81.7%
2000	1,777	89.4%	38.4%	73.2%	83.6%

Retention is defined as enrollment at the third week census point of the fall term one year from initial fall term.

Graduation is defined as having received degree from UC Davis (does not include students who transferred to another institution to complete their degree).

*Retention and graduation tracking limited to students enrolled full-time in their initial term of enrollment.

**Students excluded from these counts include those who are now deceased or participated in any of the following: Military Service, Foreign Service, Religious Mission.

Source: Student Affairs Research & Information, UC Davis (March 23, 2007)

AVERAGE YEARLY SALARY OFFERED TO GRADUATES WITH BACHELOR'S, MASTER'S, AND DOCTORATE DEGREES¹

Field of Study:	Average Yearly Salary		
	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate
Engineering	\$49,647	\$62,103	\$66,548
Humanities/Social Sciences	\$33,200	\$36,500	\$49,300
Health Sciences/Life Sciences	\$38,300	\$40,167	\$44,000
Physical Sciences	\$50,750	\$58,300	\$73,500

¹ Source: 2007-2008 National Salary Survey data provided by the National Association of Colleges and Employers.