

# UC FY 2025 Awards Briefing

## Introduction

IRAP collects data from all 10 campuses and three other UC divisions (Office of the President, Agricultural and Natural Resources (ANR), and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL)) on contract & grant proposals and awards. Data is collected on a quarterly basis; data submissions for a quarter are due approximately three months after the quarter end date, and the systemwide data is finalized and available for analysis in the following two weeks. Only certain types of LBNL awards are included.

This briefing provides an analysis of data received for Q4 of UC FY 2025 (April to June), as well as the complete fiscal year. Please note that all data in this briefing excludes Merced across all years due to data quality issues in 2025 that are pending correction. Year over year comparisons refer to UC Fiscal Years (UC FY), from July 1 of one year through June 30 of the next.

This report looks at awards **overall**, by **project category**, (research, education, public service, etc.), **location**, and **funding source** (federal, other).

## UC Q4-2025 (April - June 2025)

While Q1 through Q3 of UC FY 2025 showed growth in funding or remained relatively steady in comparison to the same quarters of prior years, Q4 was the first quarter to show a significant drop in funding. Overall awards dropped around 20% from Q4-2024 to Q4-2025 (Fig 1).

**Fig 1. Overall Q4 Awards, 2021-2025**

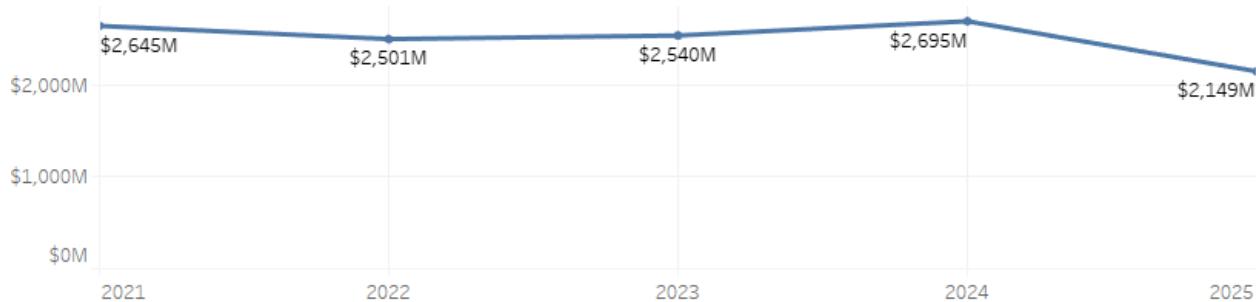
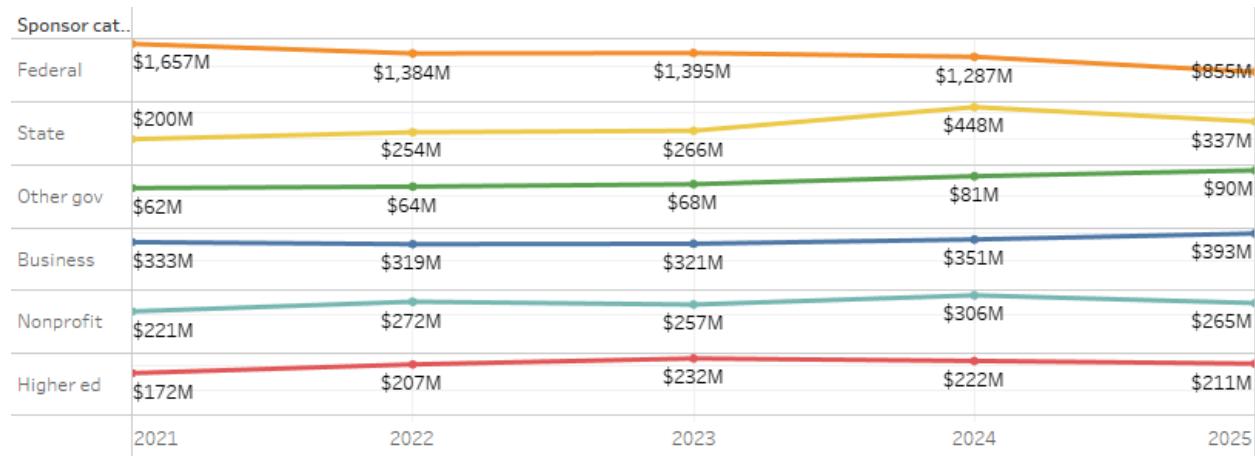


Fig 2 examines funding by category of the direct sponsor (the entity that directly provides funds to UC). Federally sponsored awards dropped 34% and state awards dropped 25% from Q4-2024 to

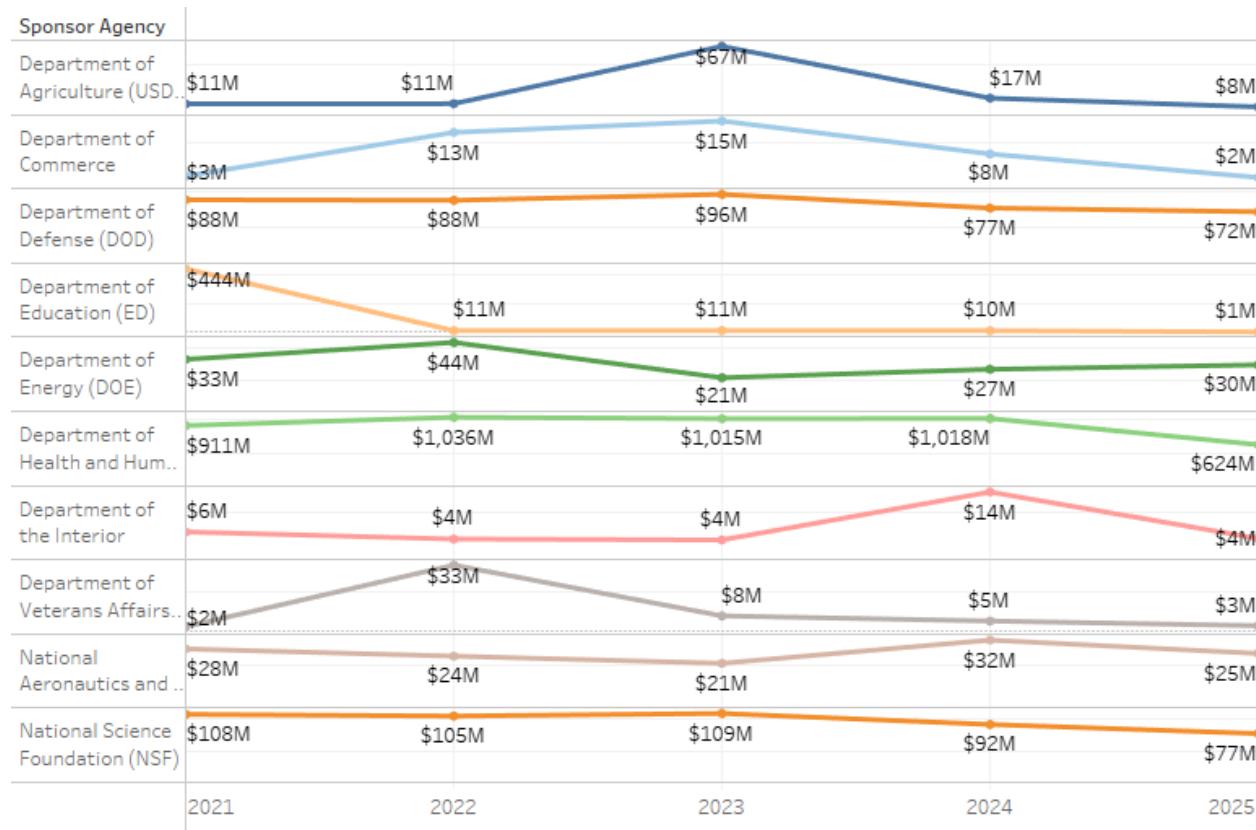
Q4-2025 (Fig 2). Other government awards and business (private sector) awards increased by 11% and 12%, respectively.

**Fig 2. Q4 Awards by Direct Sponsor Category, 2021-2025**



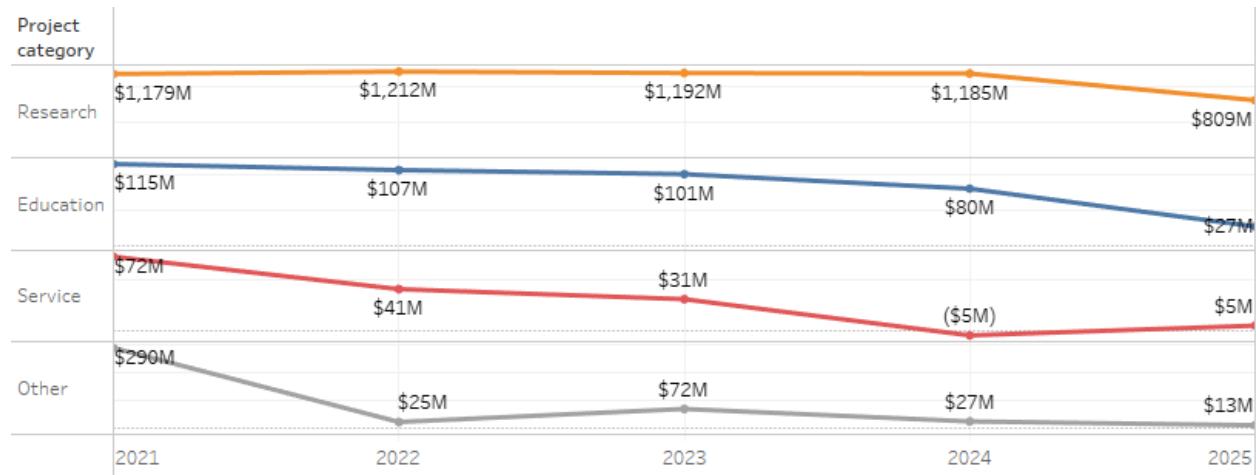
Awards from the Department of Health and Human Services, which historically has made up the largest proportion of federal funding to UC, saw a drop of 39% from Q4-2024 to Q4-2025 (Fig 3). Department of Education awards had the largest relative decrease from Q4-2024 to Q4-2025, with an 88% decrease in funding.

**Fig 3. Q4 Direct Federal Awards by Top 10 Federal Agencies, 2021-2025**



Federal research awards dropped 32%, federal education awards dropped 66%, and other federal awards dropped 51% from Q4-2024 to Q4-2025 (Fig 4).

**Fig 4. Q4 Direct Federal Awards by Project Category, 2021-2025**



All locations except for ANR and OP experienced losses in federal funding compared to Q4-2024 (Fig 5). The campuses who saw the largest decreases in awards from Q4-2024 to Q4-2025 were, in order, LBNL (44% decrease), San Francisco (43% decrease), and Davis (38% decrease). Santa Cruz,

Irvine, and San Diego lost 34-35% of federal funding; Berkeley and Los Angeles lost 28% and 26% of federal funding, respectively. Santa Barbara and Riverside saw a 10-15% decrease in federal funding.

**Fig 5. Q4 Direct Federal Awards by Location, 2021-2025**



## Cumulative UC FY 2025 (July 2024 – June 2025)

While a year over year comparison of Q4 alone showed noticeable decreases in funding, the cumulative total of awards received in UC FY 2025 only showed a slight decrease compared to 2024 and 2023 (Fig 6). The large decreases in Q4 were balanced out by growth early in the fiscal year in Q1-Q3; if the trend in Q4 continues into UC FY 2026, UC will likely see a more pronounced impact in both quarterly and annual data.

**Fig 6. Overall Awards, Fiscal Years 2021-2025**

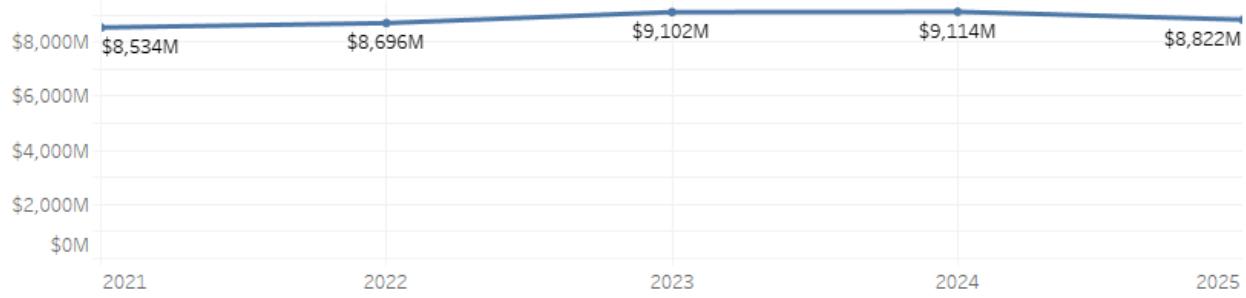
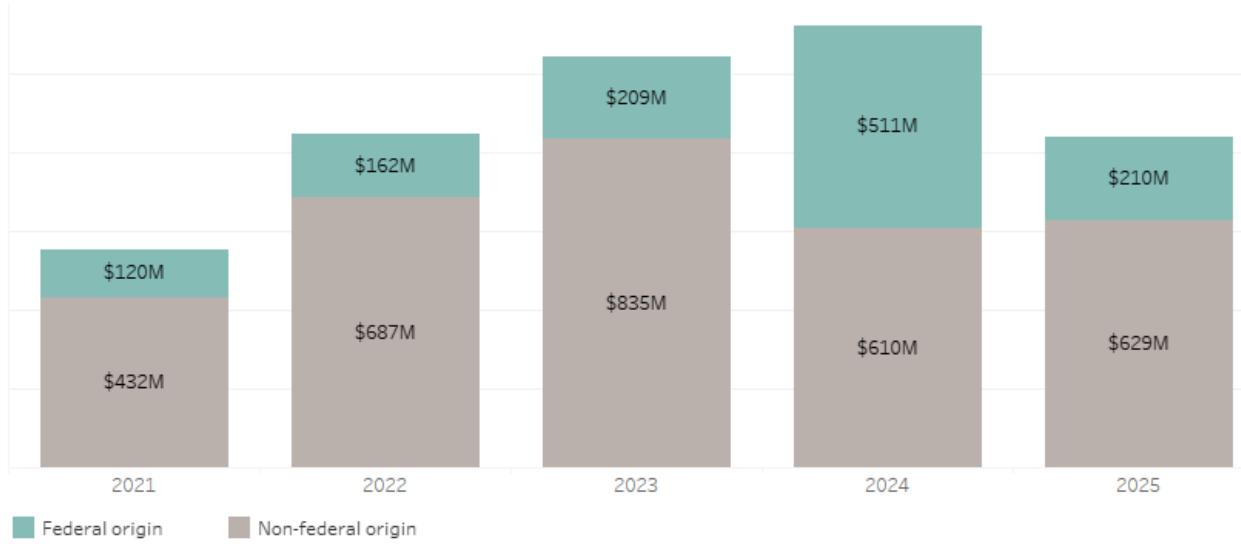


Fig 7 examines funding by category of the direct sponsor. Over the entire fiscal year, funding from other government sources increased by 27%, and funding from the private sector (business) increased by 15%, compared to 2024. State funding dropped 25% from 2024 to 2025, while federal funding only decreased about 2% from 2024 (Fig 7). However, a closer look at the lost state funding revealed that it initially originated from the federal government. Fig 8 shows the breakdown of state funding by federal government origin. State funding that originated from the federal government decreased 59% from 2024 to 2025, while state funding that did not originate from the federal government increased 3% from 2024 to 2025 (Fig 8).

**Fig 7. Awards by Direct Sponsor Category, 2021-2025**

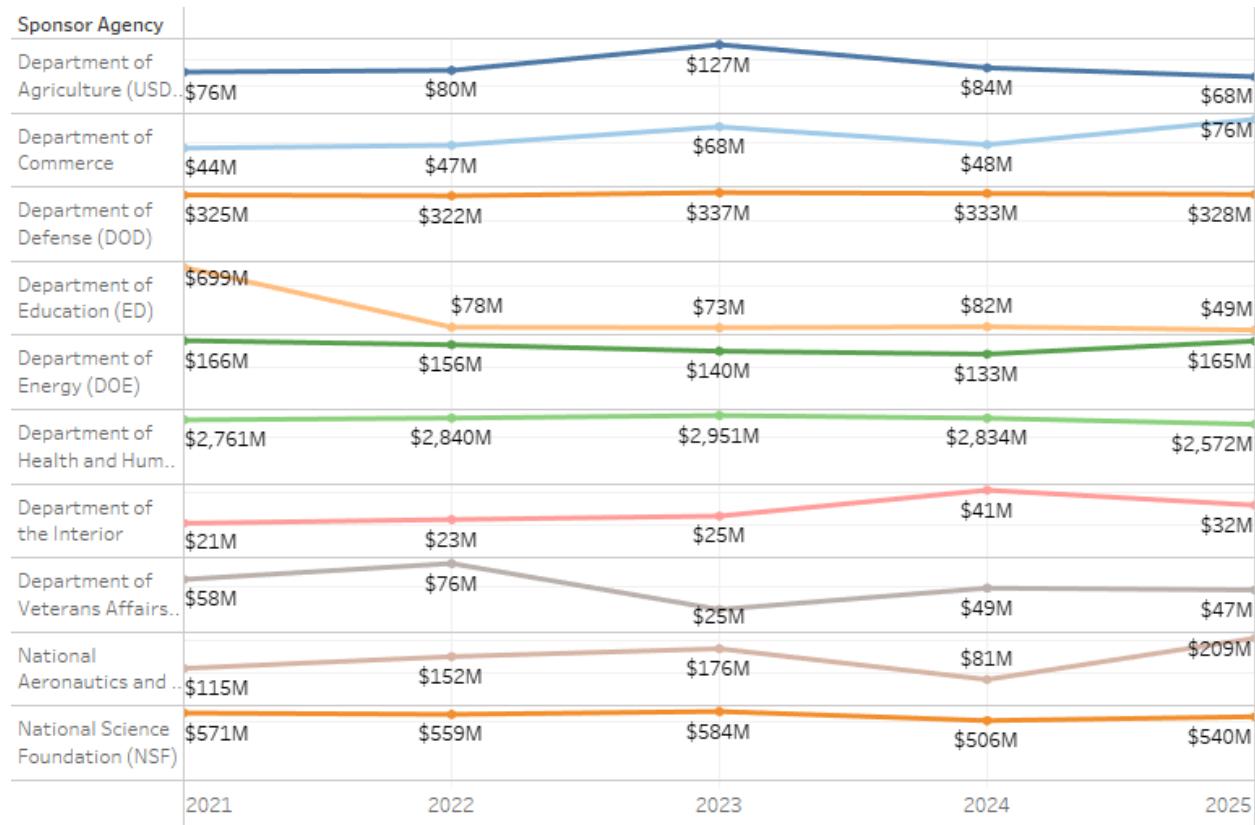


**Fig 8. State Awards by Federal Origin Status, 2021-2025**



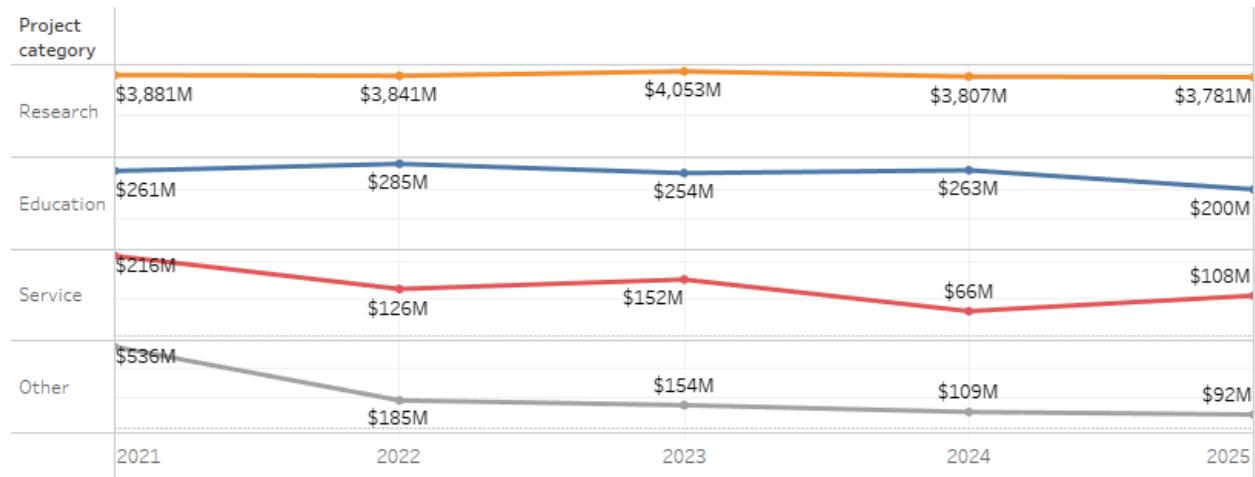
Although overall direct federal funding decreased only slightly in 2025, the distribution of funding among the top 10 federal agencies varied. Following the trend seen in Q4, awards from the Department of Health and Human Services, which has historically made up the largest proportion of federal funding to UC, dropped 9% from 2024 to 2025 (Fig 9). Department of Education awards had the largest relative decrease from 2024 to 2025, with a 40% decrease in funding. It was followed by Department of the Interior (22% decrease) and Department of Agriculture (USDA; 20% decrease). Funding from the Department of Energy, the Department of Commerce, and NASA increased noticeably by 24%, 60%, and 159%, respectively.

**Fig 9. Direct Federal Awards by Top 10 Federal Agencies, 2021-2025**



While a year over year comparison of Q4 alone showed a large decrease in federal research funding, the cumulative total of research awards received in UC FY 2025 showed a negligible decrease compared to 2024 (Fig 10). Again, the large decreases in federal funding in Q4 were balanced out by growth early in the fiscal year in Q1-Q3. Federal education awards, however, dropped 24% from UC FY 2024 to 2025.

**Fig 10. Direct Federal Awards by Project Category, 2021-2025**



Federal funding for Santa Cruz, Irvine, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, and Los Angeles

decreased anywhere between 1-12% in UC FY 2025 (Fig 11). ANR and Berkeley, on the other hand, saw the largest increases in federal funding of all locations (53% and 39%, respectively).

**Fig 11. Direct Federal Awards by Location, 2021-2025**

