



**WISCONSIN**  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

**LEGISLATED ACCOUNTABILITY  
REPORT  
2013**

# University of Wisconsin-Madison

## Legislated Accountability Report

The Wisconsin 2011-13 Biennial Budget created section 1017M. 36.65 of the Wisconsin state statute, which specifies a set of indicators to be reported annually (see Appendix A for the highlights). This report is provided to meet that mandate.

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
<b>36.65 (2) (a) Performance</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>36.65 (2) (e) Graduate and Professional Education</b>	<b>16</b>
Total Number of Graduates	5	Graduate and Professional Degrees Awarded	16
Retention Rate	5	Incentives for Remaining in Wisconsin After Graduation	17
Graduation Rate	5		
Time and Credits to Degree	6	<b>36.65 (2) (f) Faculty</b>	<b>17</b>
Placement of Graduates	6	Faculty Teaching Loads	17
Alumni Who Reside in Wisconsin after Graduation	8	Recruiting and Retaining Faculty	18
<b>36.65 (2) (b) Financial Reports</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>36.65 (2) (g) Economic Development</b>	<b>18</b>
UW-Madison Financial Report	9	Revenue Brought into the State	18
<b>36.65 (2) (c) Access and Affordability</b>	<b>9</b>	Patents and Licensing of Inventions	19
Family Income	9	Businesses Development and Interaction; Job Creation	19
Low-Income Students	9	Support Provided to Existing Industries	20
Underrepresented Minority Students	9	Jobs Created	21
Transfer Students in Wisconsin	10	Economic Indicators	21
Published and Actual Cost for Wisconsin Residents	10	<b>36.65 (2) (h) Collaboration</b>	<b>22</b>
Institutional Financial Aid for Students with Need	10	Partnerships and Collaborative Relationships with System Administration and UW Institutions	22
<b>36.65 (2) (d) Undergraduate Education</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Appendix</b>	<b>24</b>
Access to Required Courses	11	Chapter 36.65 of the Wisconsin Statutes	24
Majors Offered	11		
Access to Popular Majors	12		
Improvements in Overall Student Experience	13		
Efforts to close the Achievement Gap	14		
Post-Graduation Success	15		

# University of Wisconsin-Madison

## Accountability Report Highlights

### 36.65 (2) (a) Performance

#### Total Number of Graduates

In 2011-12, UW-Madison conferred 10,075 degrees, which included 6,452 bachelor's degrees, 2,104 master's degrees, and 1,416 professional and research doctorates.

#### Retention Rate

For fall 2011 new freshman, 94.7% were retained for the second year and re-enrolled in fall 2012.

#### Graduation Rate

For fall 2006 new freshmen, 82.7% graduated within six years (the national standard). For this same cohort, 94.7% graduated from or were still enrolled at any institution in the United States.

#### Time to Degree, Credits to Degree

The average undergraduate time to degree is 4.2 calendar years. For 2011-12 bachelor's graduates, the average number of credits to degree was 121 earned at UW-Madison.

#### Placement of Graduates

Among recent graduates, nearly 70% planned to work and 25% planned to attend graduate or professional school after graduation. For 2010-11 BBA graduates, within three months, 54% had accepted employment, 18% were seeking employment, and 20% were continuing their education. Among 2010-11 BS graduates in engineering, 72% had accepted a job offer within six months and 22% were attending graduate school.

#### Alumni Who Reside in Wisconsin 10 Years after Graduation

Among bachelor's degree recipients who graduated in the past ten years, of those who were residents as students, 74% lived in Wisconsin in 2012.

### 36.65 (2) (b) Financial Reports

#### UW-Madison Financial Report See

<http://www.wisconsin.edu/fadmin/finrep/campusfinancialstatements12.htm>

### 36.65 (2) (c) Access and Affordability

#### Family Income

The median family income for dependent undergraduate students who completed the 2012 FAFSA was \$102,705.

#### Low-Income Student Enrollment, by Tuition Residency

In fall 2012, 16.6% of all undergraduates and 19.4% of Wisconsin residents received a Pell grant.

#### Percent Minority Student Enrollment, by Tuition Residency

In fall 2012, 9.9% of all undergraduates and 9.8% of Wisconsin residents were underrepresented minority students.

#### Transfer Students from Within Wisconsin

In 2011-12, UW-Madison enrolled 1,691 new transfer students (22% of all new undergraduates). Among new transfer students, 74% were Wisconsin residents.

#### Cost of Attendance and Cost Accounting for Financial Aid, for Wisconsin Residents

For 2011-12, the published in-state tuition and required fees were \$9,665. The total cost of attendance (tuition, room and board, other expenses) was \$22,394. Average net price for students with adjusted gross income of \$48,000 to \$75,000 was \$15,668. (For those who completed a FAFSA, net price equals total cost of attendance less grant or scholarship aid).

#### Institutional Financial Aid for Students with Financial Need

For 2010-11, UW-Madison provided \$48.1 million in total institutional aid (grants and scholarships) to undergraduates with financial need.

## 36.65 (2) (d) Undergraduate Education

### Access to Required Courses

- 76% of first-year students and 86% of seniors reported that courses for their majors were available always or most of the time.
- 77% of first-year students and 81% of seniors report that general-education courses were available always or most of the time.

### 2010-11 Enrollments in Largest Courses

In 2011-12, UW-Madison offered 76 courses that enrolled more than 500 students, including 23 courses with enrollments over 1,000 and 12 courses with enrollments over 1,500.

### Majors Offered

UW-Madison offers 132 undergraduate majors. For a full listing of majors, see <http://majormania.uwex.edu/>

### Access to Popular Majors

Majors in the categories of business, engineering, biological sciences, and social sciences each enroll more than 10% of upper-level undergraduates.

### Improvements in Overall Student Experience

UW-Madison seniors report high levels of satisfaction with their overall experience at UW-Madison: 92% would attend UW-Madison again. Seniors report higher or similar rates of participation for most high-impact practices—educational experiences that have been shown to have positive results for college students with a variety of backgrounds—compared to students at peer universities. For example, 36% of seniors report doing research with a faculty member, compared to 28% at peer universities. Among 2011-12 bachelor's degree recipients, 89% participated in at least one high-impact activity and 69% participated in two or more, an increase over 2005-06 rates (84% and 57%, respectively).

### Efforts to Close the Achievement Gap

The second-year retention rate for targeted minority students is 93%, 2 percentage points below the rate for all students (95%). The six-year graduation rate for targeted minority students is 66%, 17 percentage points below the rate for all students (83%).

### Post-Graduation Success

- UW-Madison ranked fourth for number of Fortune 500 CEOs (2011 *U.S. News and World Report*). More than 1,000 alumni serve as CEOs and nearly 16,000 hold an executive management position.
- UW-Madison ranked second among “feeder” schools for City Year corps in 2011. These alumni commit to a year of full-time service in working to keep students in school and on track.
- 1,388 UW-Madison bachelor's alumni earned a PhD from a U.S. university from 2006 to 2010 (sixth nationally).
- UW-Madison ranked third in 2012 Peace Corps participants (107 alumni) and second over the past 51 years, with a total of 3,000 UW-Madison alumni participants.

## 36.65 (2) (e) Graduate and Professional Education

### Number of Graduate Degrees and Professional Degrees

In 2011-12, UW-Madison conferred 2,104 master's degrees, 810 research doctorate degrees, and 709 professional/clinical doctorate degrees.

## 36.65 (2) (f) Faculty

### Faculty Teaching Loads

In fall 2011, on average, UW-Madison faculty taught 2.0 group-instruction courses and had 6.3 hours of direct contact with students. In addition, they taught an average of 6.5 students in one-on-one directed study or research settings. When this instructional activity is converted to student credit hours (the sum of all the credits earned by students under that faculty member's instruction), each faculty member taught an average of 220 student credit hours.

### Recruiting and Retaining Faculty

In 2011-12, UW-Madison offered faculty positions to 178 candidates; 119 (67%) accepted offers. On average over the past five years, 71% of offers to faculty candidates were accepted. Also in 2011-12, 103 faculty (5% of all faculty) were actively recruited by an outside organization; 84 (82%) were retained by UW-Madison and 17 left UW-Madison. The remaining cases were unresolved at the conclusion of the reporting period.

### **36.65 (2) (g) Economic Development Research Funds and Other New Revenue Brought into Wisconsin**

Extramural awards are a combination of research funds and funds for other activities (instructional activities, student aid, etc.) that bring new revenue into the state. In 2012, UW-Madison brought in a total of \$877 million in extramural awards. Also in 2012, UW-Madison started 985 new federally funded projects worth \$272 million, continued 3,947 projects worth \$3.03 billion, and completed 1,128 projects worth \$553 million.

#### **Patents and Licensing of Inventions**

In 2011, 114 patents were filed and 156 patents were issued. Sixty-two new licenses or options were executed on existing patents in 2011. In total, all licensed patents based on research at UW-Madison generated \$57.7 million.

#### **Business Development and Interaction: Job Creation, New Businesses Created or Spun Off**

The University Research Park, which is designed to foster technology transfer and new start-up companies, is home to 126 companies that employ more than 3,500 people. The total direct and indirect economic impact of the Research Park activity in Wisconsin is estimated to be over \$826 million, more than 9,300 jobs created, with more than \$43 million in state and local tax revenue.

#### **Secondary Businesses Affiliated with System or System-Sponsored Research**

Based on sponsored research funds, total fiscal year 2012 purchase-order payments were approximately \$138 million globally, with \$30 million going to Wisconsin-based vendors (limited to accounts that represent federal funding, and gifts and grants to research projects).

#### **Support Provided to Existing Industries**

An estimated 2,483 businesses or other organizations received business development assistance of various kinds in 2011-12, such as through the Office of Corporate Relations or through direct interactions with the schools and colleges.

**Jobs Created in the “Campus Areas” and Statewide**  
UW-Madison employs more than 20,000 individuals (16,969 full-time-equivalent positions). The multiplier effects of direct university spending, employee spending, and spending by students and visitors generate an estimated 97,000 jobs in Wisconsin.

#### **Economic Indicators**

Overall economic impact indicators illustrate UW-Madison’s economic influence. A 2011 economic-impact study showed that UW-Madison has a \$12.4 billion total impact on Wisconsin economy.

### **36.65 (2) (h) Collaboration**

#### **Partnerships and Collaborative Relationships with System Administration and UW Institutions**

- UW-Madison participates in seven collaborative degree programs in many disciplines. These collaborations involve eight UW-System institutions.
- The UW-Madison Office of Corporate Relations has provided seed-grant funding to other UW institutions (e.g., UW-Platteville, UW-Whitewater, UW-Green Bay) from the Kauffman Foundation grant to support entrepreneurship programs.
- The UW-Madison/UW-Milwaukee Intercampus Research Incentive Grants Program, initiated in 2010, fosters inter-institutional research collaboration between UW-Madison and UW-Milwaukee. Building on the first two years of success, in 2012, 12 teams were awarded approximately \$50,000 each (\$600,000 total).
- The UW-Madison Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation provides support through both personnel and finances to the WiSys Technology Foundation. This support assists WiSys in generating patents and licensing at other UW institutions.

## 36.65 (2) (a) Performance

### Total Number of Graduates

In 2011-12, UW-Madison conferred 10,075 degrees, which included 6,452 bachelor's degrees. This marks the second year in a row in the history of the university that degrees exceeded 10,000.

	Number of Degrees Conferred				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Bachelor's	6,276	6,628	6,543	6,620	6,452
Master's	1,879	1,760	1,908	2,116	2,104
Research Doctorate	755	778	713	755	810
Clinical Doctorate <sup>1</sup>	695	704	646	661	709
Total	9,605	9,870	9,810	10,152	10,075

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Doctor of Audiology, Doctor of Medicine, Law (JD), Doctor of Pharmacy, Doctor of Physical Therapy, Doctor of Nursing Practice and Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.

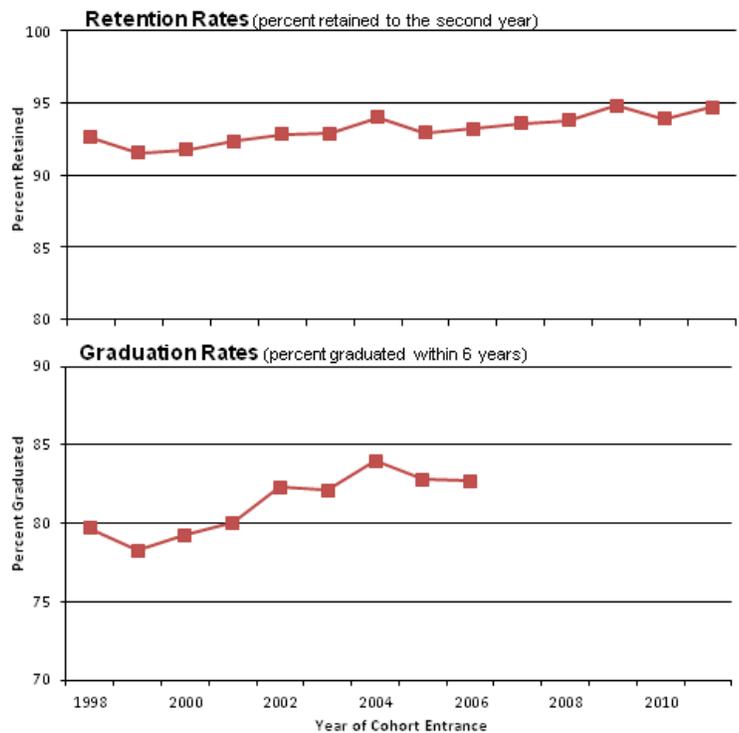
### Retention Rate

For new freshmen who enrolled in fall 2011, 94.7% were retained and re-enrolled in fall 2012, exceeding the national average of 79.5% by 15 percentage points.

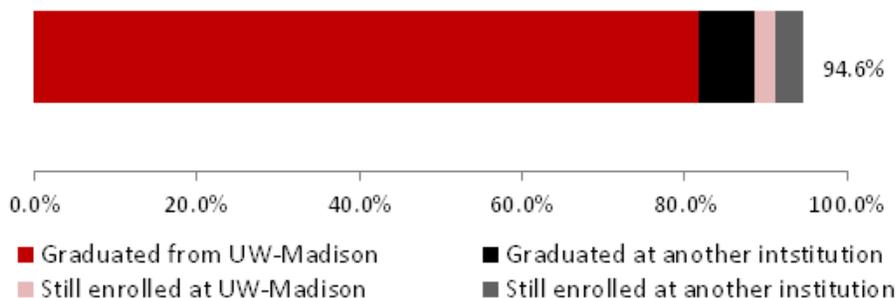
### Graduation Rate

For fall 2006 new freshmen, 82.7% graduated within six years (the national standard), exceeding the national average of 56% by 27 percentage points. For this same cohort, 94.7% graduated from or were still enrolled at any institution (including UW-Madison) in the United States.

(Retention and graduation rates are compared to the average rate for all other public bachelor's-degree-granting universities that also granted research doctorates.)

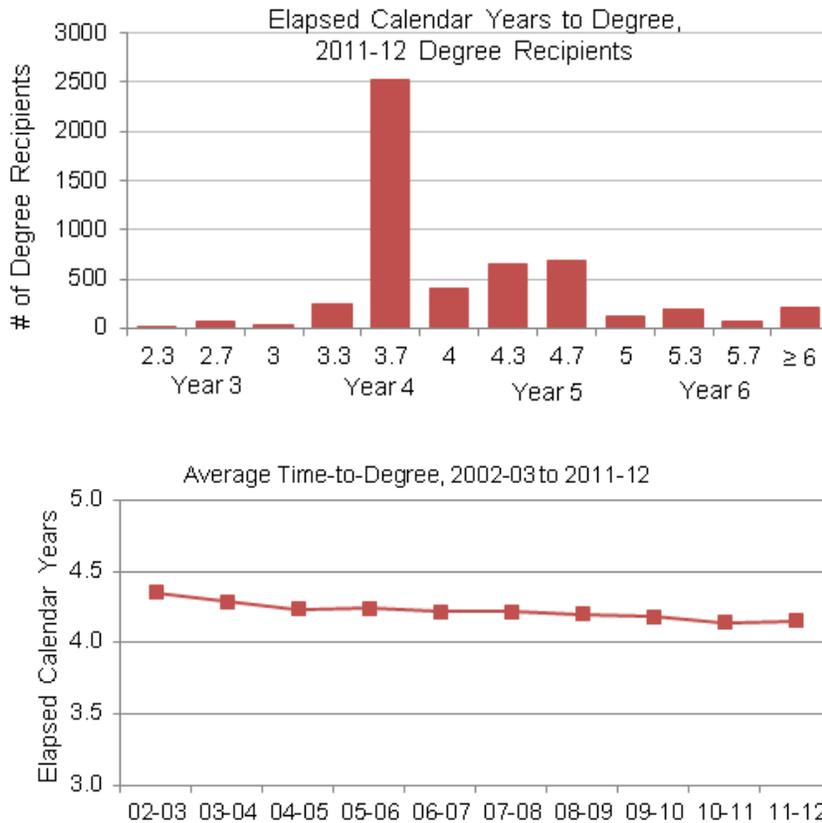


### UW-Madison New Freshman Full-Time Students Enrolled in 2006 and Graduated or Still Enrolled Six Years Later



### Time to Degree, Credits to Degree

For recent undergraduate degree recipients who entered as full-time first-year students, the average time to degree is 4.2 calendar years. Similarly, the average time to degree for other public research universities that make this data available is 4.1 calendar years. Some programs (certain engineering and teaching degrees) take longer than four academic years to complete due to requirements specific to the program (e.g., co-ops, practice-teaching requirements). By another measure, graduates were enrolled for, on average, 8.4 fall/spring semesters, plus 0.9 summer semesters. For the past four years, the average number of credits to degree was 121 earned at UW-Madison and an additional 12.2 credits earned through transfer, advanced placement, other testing, or as retroactive credit.



### Placement of Graduates

#### Post-Graduation Plans for Bachelor's Degree Recipients

At the end of each fall and spring term, UW-Madison surveys graduating seniors about their future plans. This information represents their expectations at the time of graduation: Nearly 70% planned to work and 25% planned to attend graduate or professional school. Among those who planned to work, 45% plan to work in Wisconsin after graduation, another 15% were undecided on where they would work, and the rest were looking for work outside Wisconsin. Among those who planned to work, 55% had accepted a position and an additional 6% were considering two or more offers. Detailed reports are posted online (<http://apir.wisc.edu/pgp.htm>).

This information is collected to support UW-Madison participation in the College Portrait (Voluntary System of Accountability).

**Post-Graduation Plans of UW-Madison  
2011-12 Bachelor's Graduates**

<b>Primary Activity</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Work full time	61%
Work part time	8%
Graduate/Professional School (full or part time)	25%
Military	1%
Volunteer (Peace Corps, Teach for America, etc.)	2%
Other	3%

Subsequent Enrollment of Bachelor's Degree Recipients in College or Graduate/Professional School

More than 45% of approximately 19,000 UW-Madison students who graduated during the 2006-07, 2007-08, and 2008-09 academic years continued their formal education after earning their bachelor's degrees. Of these 19,000 graduates, more than 41% continued their education at a college or university that offers bachelor's degrees and above; the remaining 4% enrolled at a two-year college.

School of Business

The School of Business follows up with all graduates to gather employment information and prepares annual reports on placements statistics. For 2011-12 BBA graduates 60% had accepted employment, 16% were seeking employment, and 17% were continuing their education within three months. For employed graduates, the average base salary was \$51,763 with an average signing bonus of \$4,851. Detailed reports are available:

<http://bus.wisc.edu/~media/bus/bba/employers/yir-2011-2012.ashx>. Among the Class of 2012 MBA graduates, 97 of 117 were placed by October 2012; an additional four students were not looking for employment. The average base salary was \$91,000; 76% received a signing bonus of, on average, \$18,000. For details see <http://bus.wisc.edu/mba/employers/salary-student-statistics>.

College of Engineering

The College of Engineering seeks placement information from all graduates and prepares annual reports on placements statistics. Among 2010-11 BS graduates in engineering, 72% had accepted a job offer within six months and 22% were attending graduate school. The average starting salary for these new alumni was \$57,732; 12% received an average signing bonus of \$3,600. Detailed reports are available:

<https://ecs.engr.wisc.edu/public/student/offers.php>

College of Agricultural and Life Sciences

The college of Agricultural and Life Sciences seeks placement information from all graduates through and annual senior survey (77% response rate in 2012). Of the respondents, 21% reported having accepted a full-time position and 42% reported that they are attending a graduate/professional program.

School of Human Ecology

In the past four years (2009 to 2012), 90% of the School of Human Ecology (SoHE) bachelor's degree graduates have found employment within six months of graduation. These graduates have had an average starting income of \$40,133. Among the SoHE programs, Personal Finance and Textile and Apparel Design have a 100% job-placement rate. Four other programs have a placement rate over 92%: Consumer Affairs, Retailing, Interior Design, and Community and Nonprofit Leadership.

**School of Human Ecology Placement of Graduates**

<b>BS Program</b>	<b>Percent of 2009-2012 Graduates Employed in Fall 2012</b>	<b>Average Annual Salary</b>
Consumer Affairs	93%	\$46,978
Personal Finance	100%	\$49,094
Retailing	93%	\$47,814
Interior Design	92%	\$32,371
Textile & Apparel Design	100%	\$37,917
Family Studies	88%	\$31,393
Child Development	76%	\$31,337
Community & Nonprofit Leadership	93%	\$31,489
All Human Ecology	90%	\$40,133

Master's of Occupational Therapy

All 25 Master of Occupational Therapy graduates (Class of 2011) found occupational-therapy positions within one year of graduation; 20 of the 25 graduates are working in Wisconsin.

La Follette School of Public Affairs

Of the 54 students who graduated from master's programs in the La Follette School of Public Affairs in May 2012, 10 continued their education in professional or graduate programs and 39 had secured employment in their field by October 2012.

School of Pharmacy

Among the 134 Pharm.D. graduates in May 2012, 100 percent of those responding to requests for information had employment within six months after graduation.

UW-Madison Spring Career Fair

Every spring UW-Madison hosts an undergraduate career fair that provides opportunities for both students and companies. In spring 2012, more than 175 organizations (up from 150 in 2011) and more than 1,500 students and alumni met to discuss job and internship opportunities. In spring 2013, more than 180 organizations attended, along with a record number of students. Five UW-Madison schools and colleges and the Wisconsin Alumni Association hosted the 2013 fair.

**Alumni Who Reside in Wisconsin 10 Years after Graduation**

Overall, 52% of UW-Madison bachelor's degree recipients in the last 10 years live in Wisconsin.

Among bachelor's degree recipients who graduated 10 years ago (2002-03):

- Of those who were Wisconsin residents as students, 62% lived in Wisconsin in 2012.
- Of those who were not Wisconsin residents as students, 9% lived in Wisconsin in 2012.

Among bachelor's degree recipients who graduated during the past 10 years (2002-03 to 2011-12):

- Of those who were Wisconsin residents as students, 74% lived in Wisconsin in 2012.
- Of those who were not Wisconsin residents as students, 8% lived in Wisconsin in 2012.

This information is based on known addresses for 92% of alumni.

## 36.65 (2) (b) Financial Reports

### UW-Madison Financial Report

The UW-Madison financial report is prepared annually according to standard accounting principles, and is posted online. (<http://www.wisconsin.edu/fadmin/finrep/campusfinancialstatements12.htm>).

## 36.65 (2) (c) Access and Affordability

### Family Income

Of 29,118 undergraduates enrolled in fall 2012, 16,296 students (56%) completed a federal financial aid application (FAFSA). These are the only students for whom family income information is available. The median family income for dependent undergraduate students who completed the 2012 FAFSA is \$102,705.

### Low-Income Student Enrollment, by Tuition Residency

The percent of undergraduates who are low-income is estimated based on the percent who received federally funded Pell grants; in fall 2012, 16.6% of all undergraduates and 19.4% of Wisconsin residents received a Pell grant.

Undergraduate Category	Number Receiving a Pell Grant	Percent of Students in the Category
All Undergraduates	4,513	16.6%
Wisconsin residents	3,538	19.4%
Minnesota reciprocity	276	8.4%
<sup>1</sup> Nonresidents (U.S. residents)	699	12.6%

<sup>1</sup> Nonresident students from other countries are excluded because they are not Pell-eligible.

### Percent Underrepresented Minority Student Enrollment, by Tuition Residency

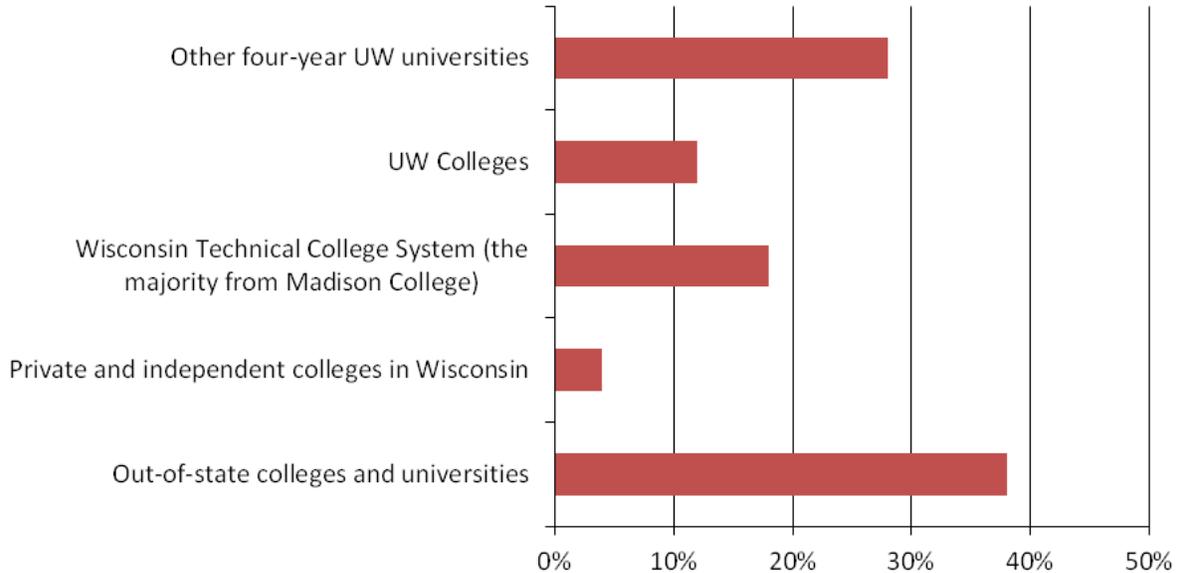
The percent of minority students is based on undergraduates who self-identify as African American, American Indian, Hispanic/Latino(a) or Southeast Asian. In fall 2012, 10.9% of all undergraduates and 9.8% of Wisconsin residents were underrepresented minority students.

Undergraduate Category	Number of Underrepresented Minority Students	Percent of All Students in the Category
Underrepresented Minority	2,870	9.9%
Wisconsin residents	1,790	9.8%
Minnesota reciprocity	256	7.8%
Nonresidents (U.S. resident)	824	10.9%

International students represent 7% of all undergraduates and are usually nonresidents. International students are not counted as minority students.

**Transfer Students from Within Wisconsin**

In 2011-12, UW-Madison enrolled 1,691 new transfer students, or 22% of all new undergraduates. Of new transfer students, 74% were Wisconsin residents. These new undergraduates transferred from:



**Cost of Attendance and Cost Accounting for Financial Aid, for Wisconsin Residents**

Published cost is the cost of attendance paid by full-time new freshmen who receive no grant aid. The federal government defines net cost as the average cost of attendance after subtracting gift aid (grants and scholarships) paid by full-time new freshmen receiving gift aid from federal, state, or institutional sources. For 2011-12:

- Published in-state tuition and required fees: \$9,665
- Total cost of attendance (tuition, room and board, other expenses): \$22,394
- Average net price (for those who completed a FAFSA, net price equals total cost of attendance less grant or scholarship aid) for students in the following adjusted-gross-income categories:

Adjusted-gross- family-income	Net Price
\$0-30,000	\$7,323
\$30,001-48,000	\$9,513
\$48,001-75,000	\$15,668
\$75,001-110,000	\$20,039
>\$110,000	\$21,541

**Institutional Financial Aid for Students with Financial Need**

For the 2011-12 academic year, UW-Madison provided \$48.1 million in total institutional aid (grants and scholarships) to undergraduates with financial need (as determined by the FAFSA calculation). In addition, financial aid for these students from federal sources is \$103.9 million and from state sources is \$11.5 million.

## 36.65 (2) (d) Undergraduate Education

### Access to Required Courses

#### Student Perceptions of Access to Courses

As part of the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE, fielded in spring 2011 to all UW-Madison first-year students and seniors), undergraduates were asked to report their experience with access to courses:

- 76% of first-year students and 86% of seniors report that courses available for their majors are available always or most of the time, an improvement over prior years.
- 77% of first-year students and 81% of seniors report that general education courses are available always or most of the time, an improvement over prior years.

Percent of undergrads reporting that courses for their majors are available most of the time or always:

Student Level	2006	2008	2011
First-Year	65%	74%	76%
Seniors	78%	79%	86%

Percent of undergrads reporting that general education courses are available most of the time or always:

Student Level	2006	2008	2011
First-Year	69%	73%	77%
Seniors	76%	79%	81%

#### 2011-12 Enrollments in Largest Courses

In 2011-12, UW-Madison offered 76 courses that enrolled more than 500 students, including 23 courses with enrollments above 1,000 and 12 courses with enrollments above 1,500 (fall and spring offerings combined.) Although enrollment in these courses is high, in fall 2011, the average section size for group instruction was 29 students, around what it has been for the past ten years.

#### Top-Ten High-Enrollment Courses, Fall 2011 and Spring 2012 (enrollment combined)

Subject Name	Course	Enrollment
Economics	101 Principles-Microeconomics	2,731
Psychology	202 Introduction to Psychology	2,536
Chemistry	103 General Chemistry	2,529
Chemistry	104 General Chemistry	2,171
Nutrition Science	132 Nutrition Today	1,886
Chemistry	343 Intro Organic Chemistry	1,799
Biology	101 Animal Biology	1,772
Math	221 Calculus & Analytic Geometry	1,746
Statistics	301 Intro-Statistical Methods	1,672
Math	234 Calculus Functions of Variables	1,636

A list of the 100 highest-enrollment courses is posted at <http://apir.wisc.edu/students-enrollment.htm>.

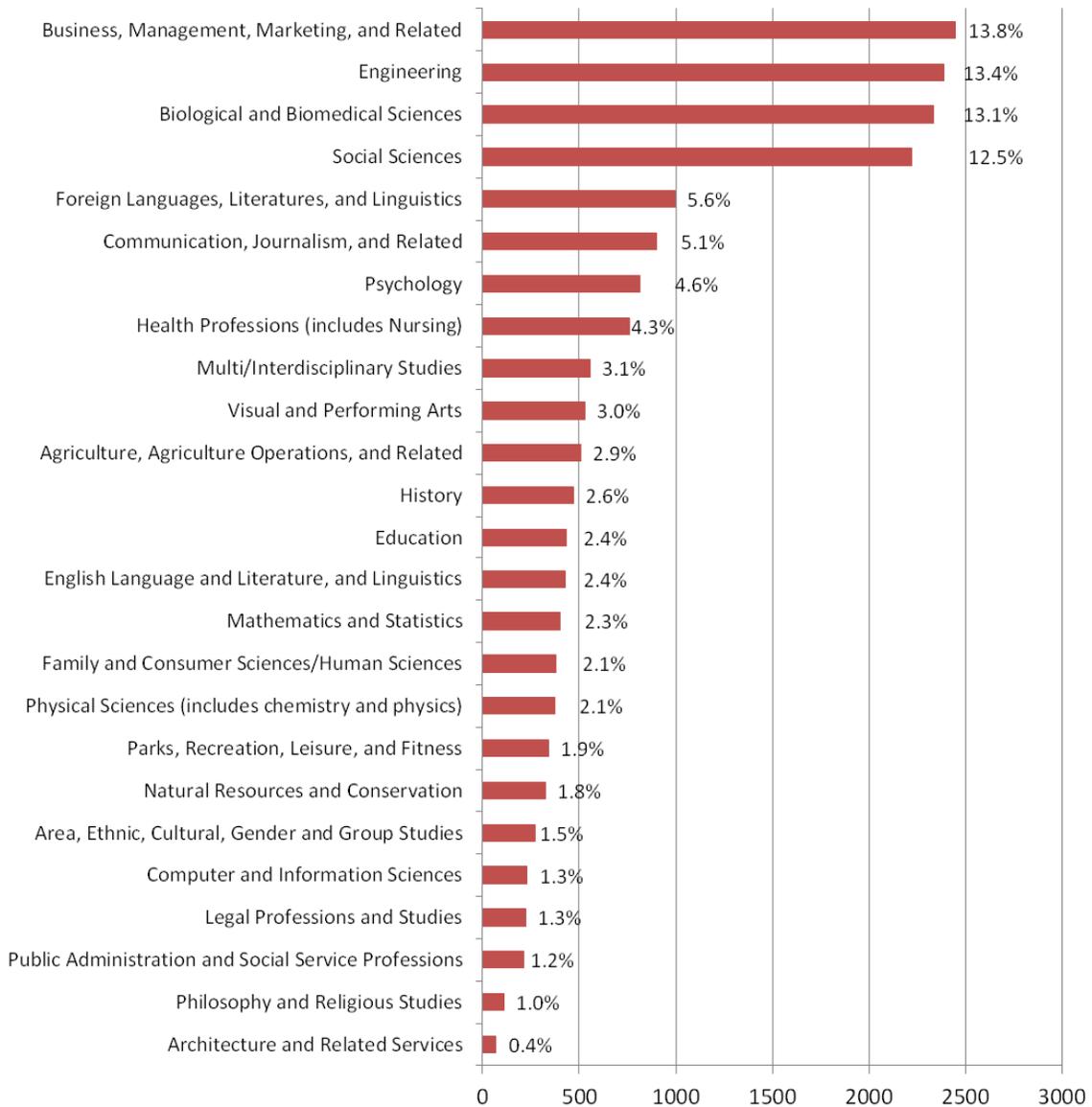
### Majors Offered

UW-Madison offers 132 undergraduate majors. For a full listing, see UW HELP's Major Mania, a resource created as a guide for prospective students and Wisconsin families (<http://majormania.uwex.edu/>).

### Access to Popular Majors

Enrollments of junior and senior undergraduates indicate the majors that are among the most sought by students. Majors in the broad categories of business, engineering, biological sciences, and social sciences each enroll more than 10% of upper-level students. Of UW-Madison's 132 undergraduate majors, approximately half are available to all students who are interested; the others have a range of admission requirements. For detail by major, see [http://pubs.wisc.edu/ug/majors\\_entrance.htm](http://pubs.wisc.edu/ug/majors_entrance.htm).

**UW-Madison Junior and Senior Enrollments by Major Category, Fall 2012**



Categories are those used in the USDE Classification of Instruction Programs (CIP). All of UW-Madison's 132 undergraduate majors are assigned to one of the CIP categories listed above. (<http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/cipcode/Default.aspx?y=55>)

### Improvements in Overall Student Experience

UW-Madison seniors report high levels of satisfaction with their overall experience at UW-Madison: 92% would attend UW-Madison again. Seniors report higher or similar rates of participation for most high-impact practices—educational experiences that have been shown to have positive results for college students with a variety of backgrounds—compared to students at peer universities. For example, 36% of seniors report doing research with a faculty member, compared to 28% at peer universities.

Students' College Experiences		2006	2008	2011	Peers - 2011
<b>High-Impact Practices (HIPs) (percent reporting participation)</b>					
First-Year Students	Learning Communities	13%	15%	24%	24%
	Service Learning	23%	30%	25%	38%*
Seniors	Research with Faculty	29%	33%	36%	28%*
	Service Learning	39%	38%	37%	40%*
	Internship	60%	62%	59%	57%
	Senior Experience	34%	33%	39%	31%*
Critical Thinking (percent reporting UW experience contributed quite a bit to very much)					
Seniors	Thinking critically and analytically	92%	92%	92%	87%*
	Application of theories or concepts	79%	78%	80%	80%
	Analyzing basic elements of an idea	86%	85%	89%	87%*
Overall Experience					
Seniors	Would attend again if starting over (probably or definitely yes)	90%	88%	92%	86%*
	Entire experience good or excellent	91%	91%	92%	88%*

Source: 2011 National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE)

\* Significantly different from UW-Madison responses at the 0.05 level of confidence. Peer data is based on 2011 NSSE responses for major public research universities (members of the American Association of Universities that participated in NSSE).

### Participation in the Wisconsin Experience

UW-Madison undergraduates learn to live the Wisconsin Idea and to have a positive impact on the world through collaborative, inquiry-based application of knowledge. Among 2011-12 bachelor's degree recipients, 89% participated in at least one high-impact activity and 69% participated in two or more, an increase over 2005-06 rates (84% and 57%). These values are based on activities recorded on the student record. In contrast, responses to survey data described in the table above may also include activities undertaken by the student but not recorded (for example, informal internships, work for pay, or volunteer work).

### Participation Rate in Wisconsin Experience Activities for Bachelor's Degree Recipients

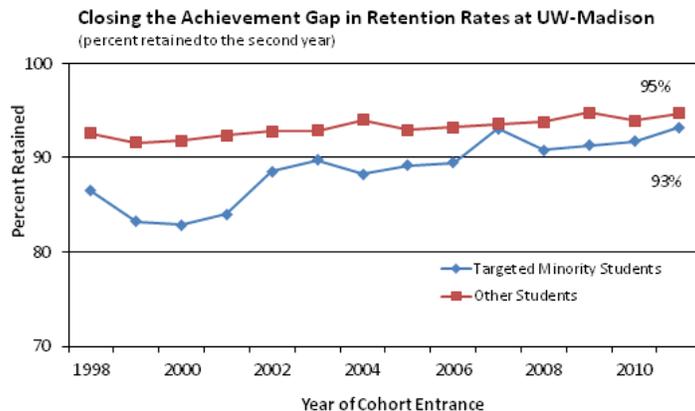
(Based on for-credit activities on the student record).

High Impact Practice	2007	2012
Seminar Course	40%	41%
Capstone Course	-	40%
Independent Study Course	37%	39%
Honors Course	26%	29%
Study Abroad	22%	25%
Workplace Experience	21%	22%
Residential Learning Community	13%	15%
Research Experience	13%	13%
First-Year Interest Groups	5%	7%
Service Learning Course	12%	3%
One experience of any type	82%	89%
More than one experience	58%	69%

## Efforts to Close the Achievement Gap Between Majority and Underrepresented Minority Students

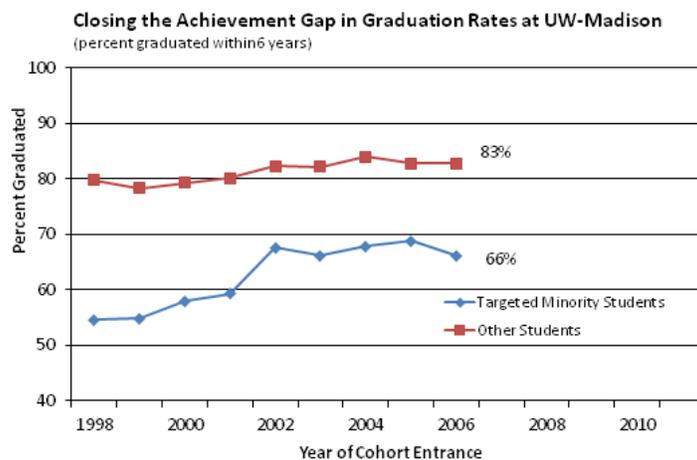
The UW System is one of 20 U.S. higher-education systems that pledged to cut achievement gaps as part of the national Access to Success initiative, a project of the National Association of System Heads and the Education Trust.

Progress toward closing the achievement gap is measured by comparing retention and graduation rates. The second-year retention rate for targeted minority students is now about 93%, 2 percentage points below the rate for all students, 95% (2011 entrance cohort).



The six-year graduation rate for targeted minority students is 66%, 17 percentage points below the rate for all students, 83% (2006 entrance cohort).

(Targeted minority students are those who self-identify their race/ethnicity to be African American, American Indian, Hispanic/Latino or Southeast Asian.)



### Activities to Support Student Success and Close the Achievement Gap

To more effectively serve students and close the achievement gap, UW-Madison faculty and staff are aligning and integrating a range of initiatives that include precollege educational opportunities to enhance college readiness, efforts to increase financial aid, expanded high-impact education practices that have demonstrated benefits to retention and graduation rates, innovations in curriculum and course delivery, and improved undergraduate advising. Selected examples include:

- **Financial Aid.** Sufficient financial means are necessary for students to stay in school and complete college. UW-Madison has increased need-based institutional financial aid through the Madison Initiative for Undergraduates and the Great People Campaign to \$26.2 million in 2011-12, up from \$6.2 million in 2007-08. In 2011-12, UW-Madison provided \$48.1 million in total institutional aid (grants and scholarships) to undergraduates with financial need.
- **The Wisconsin Experience and High-Impact Practices.** Educational experiences such as Residential Learning Communities (RLCs) and First-Year Interest Groups (FIGs) have a positive impact on retention and graduation rates. Research shows that internships, research with faculty, study-abroad experiences, and capstone experiences enhance the engagement of students with their learning experience. Targeted minority students participate in at least one of these high-impact activities at higher rates (91%) than all graduates (89%) as measured at the time of graduation.

- **Withdrawal Process.** Starting in fall 2012, UW-Madison implemented a new withdrawal process that requires that every student who withdraws from UW-Madison during the semester to obtain permission from an advisor or dean and provide a reason for withdrawal. This process is intended to help students make informed decisions about withdrawing and to better understand reasons why students leave. This intervention and information will help reduce stop-outs and drop-outs. So far, the majority of students give “personal reasons” and “health issues” as reasons for leaving.
- **Course-Level Grade Gaps.** Closing the graduation-rate gap will require closing the grade gap in specific courses as well. University studies show that overall, students earn D, F, or drop grades (unsuccessful course outcome) as about 8% of total grades; for targeted minority students, the rate is about 14%. Some courses have no grade gap and others have a significant grade gap. A number of course-specific projects across campus are underway to develop remedies and close these gaps. For example, starting with a pilot in 2010 and full conversion in fall 2012, UW-Madison now delivers all pre-calculus math instruction in a “flipped” classroom format referred to as WisCEL (Wisconsin Collaboratory for Enhanced Learning). In WisCEL, a computer lab setting, students have increased instructor time, more frequent and immediate feedback, more highly structured and focused time on task, and spontaneous and structured peer collaboration. The grade gap between all students and targeted minority students is significantly reduced or eliminated in many WisCEL courses. In 2012-13, WisCEL served more than 3,000 students in approximately 65 course sections.

### Post-Graduation Success

One measure of post-graduation success is accomplishment on post-baccalaureate exams. UW-Madison students routinely meet or exceed the national average for a variety of such tests.

Post-Baccalaureate Examination		UW-Madison	National
Professional Licensure or Certification Pass Rates	Nursing	93%	88%
	Certified Public Accountant (CPA)	81%	57%*
	North American Vet Licensing	99%	96%*
Graduate Record Exam (GRE) Scores	Verbal (200-800)	516	472
	Quantitative (200-800)	657	599
	Writing (0-6)	3.88	3.79
Medical College Admissions Test (MCAT) Scores	Verbal (1-15)	8.9	7.9
	Physical Sciences (1-15)	9.4	4.8
	Biological Sciences (1-15)	9.9	8.8
	Total Score (3-45)	28.2	25.1
United States Medical Licensure Examination (USMLE) Pass Rates	Basic Science Knowledge	98%	96%
	Clinical Knowledge	99%	98%
	Clinical Skills	97%	97%

\*Pass rate for CPA National comparison is for Wisconsin graduates only.

Nursing and CPA pass rates are calculated based on count of test instances.

Figures for GRE and MCAT represent average scores.

\*Source for North American Veterinary Licensing Exam: <http://www.vetmed.vt.edu/acad/dvm/navlepassrates.asp>

A range of indicators also signals subsequent success in civic and professional life:

- UW-Madison ranked fourth for number of Fortune 500 CEOs (2011 *U.S. News and World Report*); More than 1,000 alumni serve as CEOs and nearly 16,000 hold an executive management position.

- UW-Madison ranked third in 2013 Peace Corps participants (103 alumni) and second over the past 52 years, with 3,070 UW-Madison alumni participants.
- UW-Madison ranked 14<sup>th</sup> among universities of similar size in Teach for America participants (53 alumni in 2012 and 614 total over the 23-year history).
- Alumni and faculty include 26 Pulitzer Prize recipients and 17 Nobel Prize winners.
- 1,388 UW-Madison bachelor's alumni earned a PhD from a U.S. university from 2006 to 2010. UW-Madison ranked sixth out of more than 1,800 universities for number of alumni earning a doctorate in 2010 (most recent year data are available). (Source: National Science Foundation Survey of Earned Doctorates. <http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/srvydoctorates/>)
- Low student-loan default rates signal that students find employment and are fiscally responsible; the current default rate for the Federal Stafford Loan program is 1.2%, compared to 9.1% nationally.
- UW-Madison ranked 23<sup>rd</sup> in the nation for research universities that produce Fulbright students (53 applicants and 14 awards).
- In 2011, among City Year, Inc.'s 2000 corps members, 27 were UW-Madison alumni. UW-Madison ranked second among "feeder" schools for City Year Corps in 2011. These alumni commit to a year of full-time service in working to keep students in school and on track.

## 36.65 (2) (e) Graduate and Professional Education

### Number of Graduate Degrees and Professional Degrees

UW-Madison offers many graduate and professional degrees. In 2011-12, UW-Madison conferred 2,104 master's degrees, 810 research doctorate degrees, and 709 professional/clinical doctorate degrees.

**Graduate and Professional Degrees Conferred in 2011-12**

Degree/Degree Level		Degrees Conferred
All Master's-Level Degrees		2,104
Selected Professionally Oriented Master's	Master of Business Administration (MBA) (all majors)	292
	Master of Engineering (MEngr)	45
	MS in Engineering Majors	357
	MS in Library and Information Studies	65
	MS in Nursing	56
	MS in Occupational Therapy	24
	Master of Public Health (MPH)	52
	Master of Social Work (MSW)	131
Research Doctorates (PhD)		810
Professional/Clinical Doctorates		709
Clinical/Professional Doctorate	Doctor of Audiology (AuD)	9
	Law (JD)	301
	Medicine (MD)	149
	Doctor of Pharmacy (PharmD)	134
	Doctor of Physical Therapy (DPT)	38
	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM)	76
	Doctor of Nursing Practice (DNP)	2

UW-Madison's graduate and professional programs are recognized for their quality. For example, for the second year in a row, UW-Madison ranks as a top ten university for offering high-quality online Master of Engineering programs. The distinction requires eligible programs to pass rigorous standards for quality education in the areas of faculty credentials and training, student services and technology, student engagement, and admissions selectivity.

### Incentives for Remaining in Wisconsin after Graduation

UW-Madison's graduate and professional programs enroll students from all over the world and educate students who will carry the values of a UW-Madison education with them to roles throughout the global economy. In that context, selected graduate and professional programs establish incentives for staying in Wisconsin.

- UW-Madison graduates with a law degree are not required to take the bar exam to practice law in Wisconsin.
- The MD program has special programs focused on training for rural (WARM) and urban (TRIUMPH) practice in Wisconsin.
- The Physician Assistant Program (a master's program since 2010) delivers the program in an alternative community-based format to make the program more accessible to students who wish to stay in their communities.
- The Doctor of Veterinary Medicine reserves 60 of the 80 seats in each class for Wisconsin residents. The DVM program includes a dairy production medicine specialty that is of noticeable importance to the Wisconsin economy and is regarded as among the best in the world.
- The PharmD program includes education in Wisconsin state law relevant to pharmacy; graduates who move to other states must learn the law in that state.
- The Master of Social Work is offered in a part-time format at two locations, specifically to serve Wisconsin students, including those in northwestern Wisconsin.

## 36.65 (2) (f) Faculty

### Faculty Teaching Loads

Average faculty teaching loads are measured using a variety of metrics, including the number of courses faculty teach (average group instruction sections) and the number of students they teach one-on-one, in directed study or research settings (average

<b>Fall Instructional Workload* at UW-Madison</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
Weekly Group Contact Hours per Instructor	Faculty	6.2	6.3	6.3
	Inst'l Academic Staff	7.7	7.4	7.3
Average Student Credit Hours per Instructor	Faculty	213	216	220
	Inst'l Academic Staff	231	227	226
Average Group Instruction Sections taught per Instructor (Primary Section)	Faculty	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Inst'l Academic Staff	2.1	2.1	2.1
Average Individual Instruction Sections taught per Instructor (Enrollment)	Faculty	6.3	6.3	6.5
	Inst'l Academic Staff	3.8	4.0	3.9
*State-Funded Activity only Excludes UW-Madison's Law School, School of Medicine and Public Health, and School of Veterinary Medicine Source: UW-System Instructional Analysis Information System (IAIS)				

individual instruction sections). On average, UW-Madison faculty teach 2.0 courses each semester, which corresponds to 6.3 hours of direct contact hours with students. In addition, they teach an average of 6.5 students

in directed study or research settings. When this instructional activity is converted to student credit hours (the sum of all the credits earned by students under a given faculty member’s instruction), each faculty member teaches on average 220 student credit hours.

Faculty are engaged in a variety of activities in addition to classroom instruction, including instructional design, preparation and evaluation, advising, service, research, and administrative and governance responsibilities. Combined, these activities have a positive effect on student achievement and economic development, and lead to prestigious awards and recognitions.

**Recruiting and Retaining Faculty**

UW-Madison recruits internationally for faculty and other scholars. Similarly, UW-Madison faculty are in demand and are actively recruited by other research universities, agencies, and businesses.

Recruiting: In 2011-12, UW-Madison offered faculty positions to 178 candidates; 119 (67%) accepted offers. On average over the past five years, 71% of offers to faculty candidates were accepted.

Retention and Outside Offers: In 2011-12, 103 faculty (5% of the total) were actively recruited by an outside organization. Of those, 84 (82%) were retained by UW-Madison and 17 left UW-Madison; the remaining cases were unresolved. This pattern is similar to that observed in the past six years: on average, 5% of faculty receive an outside offer each year and 71% of those faculty are retained. For cases with salary information, the median outside salary offer was about 45% more than the current UW-Madison salary, or an increase on average of over \$53,000. (In 2011-12, full professor salaries were 17% below the median for faculty at peer universities.) For faculty who accept outside offers, approximately half leave for a faculty position at a public university, one-third leave for a faculty position at a private university, and the remainder leave for a position in industry or at another nonacademic organization.

**36.65 (2) (g) Economic Development**

**Research Funds and Other New Revenue Brought into Wisconsin**

Extramural awards are a combination of research funds and funds for other activities (instructional activities, student aid, etc.) that are new revenue brought into the state. In 2012, UW-Madison brought \$877 million in new revenue into Wisconsin.

(For information in the table, the difference between 2010 (\$961 million) and 2011 (\$808 million) is

attributed in part to two factors. First, the majority of UW-Madison's awards received under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) were awarded in 2010. Second, in 2011 the federal government funded federal agencies through continuing resolutions through much of the year; consequently, the numbers and amounts of new awards provided by the major research funding agencies were constrained.)

**Extramural Awards Brought Into Wisconsin**

Category	Extramural Awards (millions of dollars)			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Fiscal Year				
Federal	\$608	\$801	\$664	\$699
Non-Federal, Non-Wisconsin	\$105	\$71	\$67	\$84
Non-Federal, Wisconsin-based	\$84	\$89	\$77	\$94
Total	\$797	\$961	\$808	\$877
*Does not include funds 161, 162, 233, or 533, which are included when calculating total extramural awards.				
*Extramural awards for all programs and from all sources for 2010-11 totaled \$1.1 billion.				

The number of government contracts received, the number of research projects in progress, and those completed are best represented by federally funded research awards. In 2012, UW-Madison had 985 new projects started, and 3,947 projects in progress.

<b>Federally Funded Research Awards</b>		<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
New Projects	Number	987	1,264	1,084	985
	Amount	\$418	\$539	\$274	\$272
Projects in Progress	Number	3,538	3,858	3,958	3,947
	Amount	\$3,029	\$3,118	\$2,987	\$3,034
Completed Projects	Number	928	957	1,035	1,128
	Amount	\$451	\$421	\$573	\$553

\*Dollar amounts are in millions

### Patents and Licensing of Inventions

In 2011, 114 patents were filed by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF) on behalf of UW-Madison researchers and 156 patents were issued by the U.S. Patent Office. Sixty-two new licenses or options were executed on existing patents in 2011. In total, all licensed patents based on research at UW-Madison generated \$57.7 million in 2011. This income, under the direction of WARF, is not discretionary; it is permanently committed to the research infrastructure: facilities and opportunities for faculty, staff, and student researchers.

	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
Annual Number of:						
Invention Disclosures	464	409	381	333	356	357
New U.S. Patent Applications Filed	203	175	144	129	109	114
U.S. Patents Issued	69	124	98	119	133	156
Licenses and Options Executed	182	182	75	57	62	62
Licenses and Options Yielding Income	412	236	272	268	529	541
Licensing Income (Millions of dollars)	42.4	45.4	54.1	56.7	54.3	57.7

\*Source: WARF and Association of University Technology Managers (AUTM) Survey, [www.autm.net](http://www.autm.net).

### Businesses Development and Interaction; Job Creation

#### New Businesses Created or Spun Off

The University Research Park (URP), designed to foster technology transfer and new start-up companies, is home to 126 companies and employs more than 3,500 people. The average URP employee earns more than \$64,000, substantially higher than the average state earnings of \$39,156. The total direct and indirect economic impact of the Research Park activity in Wisconsin is estimated to be over \$826 million, more than 9,300 jobs created, and more than \$43 million in state and local tax revenue. (Source: The Economic Contribution of the University Research Park, Northstar Economics Inc., August 2010).

Current plans for the University Research Park 2 are complete. The new research park will consist of 345 acres. The first phase, 100 acres, will accommodate more buildings and employment per acre than the current park.

Creation of UW-Madison start-up companies is tracked by the INSITE Entrepreneurship Census ([www.bus.wisc.edu/insite](http://www.bus.wisc.edu/insite)). As of October 2011, INSITE had recorded:

- 279 direct university start-up companies (one or more founders were affiliated with the university as faculty, staff, or students at the time of founding or within one year of ending their UW-Madison affiliation, or the firm was founded around a university technology).

- Of the 279 direct start-ups, 105 were formed around a technology licensed by WARF and 105 had a link to UW-Madison students.
- 68 UW-Madison-related start-up companies (founded by any UW-Madison community member who may have launched the company more than a year after ending UW-Madison affiliation).

**Secondary Businesses Affiliated with System or System-Sponsored Research**

UW-Madison supports Wisconsin businesses through the products and services it purchases. Based on sponsored research funds, total fiscal year

2012 purchase-order payments were approximately \$138 million globally, with \$30 million going to Wisconsin-based vendors (limited to accounts that represent federal funding and gifts and grants to research projects). This spending includes payments for general supplies and expenses,

**Purchases Made by UW-Madison Associated with Research Activity**

Year	Purchases In All Geographic Areas		Purchases in Wisconsin	
	# of Vendors	\$ in Millions	# of Vendors	\$ in Millions
2009	2959	151.7	852	27.9
2010	2771	136.6	802	27.4
2011	2825	147.2	737	26.3
2012	2671	137.9	695	29.8

subcontracts, professional services/ consultants, travel, non-state government space leases, maintenance of equipment and buildings, medical services, utilities, and telecommunication charges.

**Support Provided To Existing Industries**

UW-Madison provides support to business and industry through a range of venues. An estimated 2,483 businesses or other organizations received business-development assistance of various kinds in 2011-12, such as through the Office of Corporate Relations or through direct interactions with the schools and colleges. The Office of Corporate Relations receives 809 requests for assistance from 534 unique companies in 36 states and 15 countries.

Kauffman Foundation: A \$3 million, five-year grant (2007-2012) from the Kauffman Foundation was used to promote entrepreneurship. The end-of-grant report noted several accomplishments including:

- 3,077 students attended entrepreneurship events or activities in 2011-12.
- 2,334 students from 120 majors enrolled in entrepreneurship-focused courses in 2011-12.
- 253 students enrolled in the Entrepreneurial Management course.
- 110 entrepreneurship mentors registered with MERLIN (Madison Entrepreneur Resource, Learning, and Innovation Network) Mentors, a formal team-mentoring service.
- Entrepreneurship certificates were implemented for undergraduate and graduate students.

UW-E-Business Consortium (UWEBC): The UWEBC facilitates collaborative learning and knowledge exchange among companies on many topics. For the fiscal year 2011-12, accomplishments included

- Total number of learning events: 59 (expected 50)
- Total number of attendees at UWEBC events: 2,250 (expected 2,000)
- Number of projects done with Wisconsin companies: 20 (expected 15)
- Number of member companies (as of June 30, 2012): 67 (expected 65)

Wisconsin Center for Dairy Profitability: Develops and delivers effective interdisciplinary education and applied research to dairy farms and dairy industry service providers resulting in sustainable, profitable decisions, and a healthy and progressive dairy industry. Center services include:

- Management education programs

- Development of decision-making tools for farms
- Service providers and one-on-one business counseling

Wisconsin Center for Dairy Research: Offers technical assistance to cheese and dairy product manufacturers, food companies, and end users for new product development, research solutions, processing, training, short courses, and on-site visits and startups. In fiscal year 2012, WCDR:

- Conducted over 220 company interactions
- Conducted 22 short courses (1,000+ attendees) and 13 industry and food service trainings (450 people per year)
- Co-hosted two technical conferences for the cheese industry. The “Cheese Ripening Symposium” was attended by 300 leading scientists from 34 countries
- Worked with 50 dairy companies through the safety/quality program
- Conducted 15–20 (some beginning, some ending) multi-year dairy-research projects per year

### Jobs Created in the “Campus Areas” and Statewide

UW-Madison employs more than 20,000 individuals (16,969 full-time-equivalent positions). The multiplier effects of direct university spending, employee spending, and spending by students and visitors generate an estimated 97,000 jobs in Wisconsin, according to a report developed by Northstar Economics Inc. in March 2011, *The University of Wisconsin-Madison’s \$12.4 Billion Impact on the Wisconsin Economy*.

<b>Direct and Secondary Employment Created by UW-Madison</b>		<b># of Jobs</b>
1.	Direct Employees	23,405
2.	Operational Spending	31,518
3.	Employee Spending	12,057
4.	Student Spending	13,470
5.	Visitor Spending	16,907
<b>Total</b>		<b>97,357</b>

\*Counts are based on full-time-equivalent

In addition, five closely affiliated organizations generate more than 15,000 jobs for Wisconsin.

<b>UW-Madison-Affiliated Organizations</b>		<b># of Jobs</b>
1.	UW Hospital and Clinics	6,436
2.	University Research Park	7,374
3.	UW Foundation	687
4.	Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation	613
5.	Wisconsin Alumni Association	116
<b>Total</b>		<b>15,226</b>

\*Counts are based on full-time-equivalent

### Economic Indicators

Overall economic impact indicators illustrate UW-Madison’s economic influence. UW-Madison’s 2011 economic impact study provides the following summary indicators:

- UW-Madison has a \$12.4 billion total impact on Wisconsin’s economy:
  - \$9.6 billion of that economic impact comes from UW-Madison operations and spending of faculty, staff, students, and visitors
  - \$2.1 billion economic impact comes from out-of-state monies
  - \$1 billion comes from research-and-development expenditures
  - \$2 billion economic impact comes from UW-connected start-up companies
  - \$862 million economic impact comes from UW-affiliated organizations
- Directly and through multipliers, 128,146 Wisconsin jobs are created and supported
- \$614 million in tax revenue is generated

Source: *The University of Wisconsin-Madison’s \$12.4 Billion Impact on the Wisconsin Economy*.

## 36.65 (2) (h) Collaboration

### Partnerships and Collaborative Relationships with System Administration and UW Institutions

UW-Madison's collaborations and partnerships with other UW institutions, other education sectors, businesses, community organizations, and governmental agencies extend the university's impact.

UW-Madison increases student access through collaborative degree programs, which are offered at multiple locations, integrate courses from different institutions, or both. UW-Madison is a partner in several of these formal arrangements, listed below.

Collaborative Degree Program	Partner Institutions
Dual Degree - BS in Physics at UW partner, BS in Engineering at UW-Madison	UW-Eau Claire, UW-La Crosse, UW-Oshkosh, UW-River Falls, UW-Whitewater
BS in Nursing (BSN@Home)	UW-Eau Claire, UW-Green Bay, UW-Milwaukee, UW-Oshkosh
Dual Degree - BS in Chemistry, Comp Sci, or Math at UW partner; BS in Engineering at UW-Madison	UW-La Crosse
MS in Educational Leadership & Policy Analysis	UW-Whitewater
Master of Social Work	Part-time program is offered on site at UW-Eau Claire
Doctor of Audiology	UW-Stevens Point
PhD Art History/PhD Architecture Partnership	UW-Milwaukee

UW-Madison has thousands of partnerships in academic and non-academic areas.

Partnership Type	Estimated Number, 2011-12
Organizations hosting co-op or internship students	554
Organizations hosting clinical, legal, or social work placements	584
PK-12 schools hosting student teachers	110
Service learning, community-based research, or volunteer partnerships	212
Cultural or arts-related partnerships	84
Businesses or organizations receiving business-development assistance	2483

Examples of important partnerships between UW-Madison and other UW institutions or System Administration include:

1. WARF and WiSys: The UW-Madison Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation provides support through both personnel and finances to the WiSys Technology Foundation. This support assists WiSys in generating patents and licensing at other UW Institutions.
2. Entrepreneurships: The UW-Madison Office of Corporate Relations has provided seed-grant funding to other UW -nstitutions (e.g., UW-Platteville, UW-Whitewater, UW-Green Bay) from the overall Kauffman Foundation grant to support entrepreneurship programs.

3. UW-Madison/UW-Milwaukee Intercampus Research Incentive Grants Program: The program, initiated in 2010, fosters inter-institutional research collaboration between UW-Madison and UW-Milwaukee. In June 2010, eight joint research teams were awarded a total of \$400,000. Building on the first two years of success, in 2012, 12 teams were awarded approximately \$50,000 each (\$600,000 total).
4. Learning Analytics: The Learning Analytics Initiative grant, funded from May 2012 through June 2015, will enable UW-Madison to create the technical and staff infrastructure to support the early-warning system and, along with UW-Platteville and UW Colleges, pilot test the system for eventual expansion to all UW System institutions. The three-campus pilot of the early warning system for student success has a three-year budget of about \$650,000.
5. Shared Library Infrastructure: The UW institutions also collaborate on a single library automation system, which provides the majority of support for a statewide library materials delivery system. This system directly benefits higher education, K-12 education, and public libraries in all counties of the state.
6. Common Systems: UW System institutions collaborate on several common information systems, which include New Human Resources System (HRS), Shared Financial System (SFS), Course Management Systems (Learn@UW), and the Integrated Student Information System (ISIS) software.
7. Transfer Information System and the Central Data Request: All UW institutions provide course-transfer information to the Transfer Information System (TIS) (<http://tis.uwsa.edu>) and admissions, student, financial, and curricular data to the Central Data Request (CDR) database, maintained by UW System Administration.

## Appendix. Chapter 36.65 of the Wisconsin State Statutes

[HTTPS://DOCS.LEGIS.WISCONSIN.GOV/2011/RELATED/ACTS/32](https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2011/related/acts/32)

**SECTION 1017M.** 36.65 of the statutes is created to read:

### **36.65 Annual reports.**

(1) **DEFINITION.** In this section, "chancellor" means the chancellor of the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

(2) **REPORTS.** Annually, the board and the chancellor shall each submit an accountability report to the governor and to the legislature under s. 13.172 (2). The reports shall include all of the following information, the board's report with respect to the system other than the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and the chancellor's report with respect to the University of Wisconsin-Madison:

(a) *Performance.* The graduation rate, the total number of graduates, the time needed to graduate, the number of credits needed to obtain a degree, retention rates, placement of graduates, and the percentage of residents and nonresidents who reside in this state 10 years after graduation.

(b) *Financial.* Financial reports from each institution and each college campus, prepared using generally accepted accounting principles.

(c) *Access and affordability.* A profile of enrolled students, including mean per capita family income, the percentage of resident and nonresident students who are low-income, the percentage of resident and nonresident students who are members of minority groups, the number of transfers from other institutions and other colleges within this state, the published cost for resident students and the actual cost for resident students once financial aid is subtracted, and increases in available institutional financial aid for students with a demonstrated need.

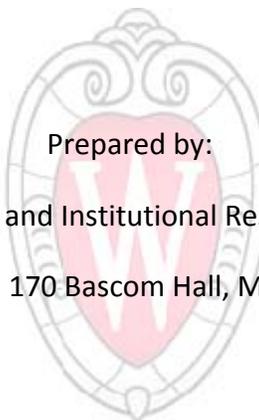
(d) *Undergraduate education.* The extent of access to required courses and to popular majors, the majors offered, improvements in overall student experience, efforts to close the achievement gap between majority and underrepresented minority students, and post-graduation success.

(e) *Graduate and professional education.* The number of graduate degrees awarded; the number of professional graduates in key areas, including physicians, nurses, business, engineers, pharmacists, veterinarians, and lawyers; and incentives provided for remaining in this state after graduation.

(f) *Faculty.* A profile of the faculty, including faculty teaching loads, success or failure in recruiting and retaining scholars, and teachers who are rated at the top of their fields.

(g) *Economic development.* The amount and source of research funds and other new revenue brought into the state, the number of government contracts received, the number of research projects in progress or completed, the number of patents and licenses for system inventions, the number of new businesses created or spun off, the number of secondary businesses affiliated with the system or system-sponsored research projects, support provided to existing industries throughout the state, job growth from support to existing industries and new businesses, the number of jobs created in campus areas, the number of jobs created statewide, and a comparison of economic indicators for campus and other areas.

(h) *Collaboration.* Partnerships and collaborative relationships with system administration and institutions.

The crest of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, featuring a shield with a red 'W' on a white background, surrounded by a decorative border.

Prepared by:

Office of Academic Planning and Institutional Research, Office of the Provost

500 Lincoln Drive, 170 Bascom Hall, Madison, WI 53706

The UW-Madison Accountability Report can be found at  
<http://apir.wisc.edu/accountability.htm>

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON