



WISCONSIN
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

**LEGISLATED ACCOUNTABILITY
REPORT
2015**

University of Wisconsin-Madison

Legislated Accountability Report

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

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University of Wisconsin-Madison Accountability Report Highlights

36.65 (2) (a) Performance

Total Number of Graduates

In 2013-14, UW-Madison conferred 10,152 degrees, which included 6,659 bachelor's degrees and 2,003 master's degrees.

Retention Rate

For fall 2013 new freshmen, 95% were retained for the second year and re-enrolled in fall 2014.

Graduation Rate

For fall 2008 new freshmen, 85% graduated within six years (the national standard). For this same cohort, 95% 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 2013-14 bachelor's graduates, the average number of credits to degree was 120 earned at UW-Madison.

Degrees Awarded in High-Need and Leading-Edge Fields

In 2013-14, UW-Madison awarded 3,403 STEM degrees and 1,002 degrees in health fields at all levels.

Placement of Graduates

Among recent graduates, nearly 72% planned to work and 23% planned to attend graduate or professional school after graduation. Among 2013-14 bachelors of business administration degree recipients that responded to a survey, 62% had accepted a job offer and 18% 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, 72% lived in Wisconsin in 2014.

36.65 (2) (b) Financial Reports

UW-Madison Financial Report

See <http://www.wisconsin.edu/financial-administration/forms-and-publications/annual-financial-reports/>.

36.65 (2) (c) Access and Affordability

Family Income

The median family income for dependent undergraduate students who completed the 2015 FAFSA was \$134,824.

Low-Income Student Enrollment, by Tuition Residency

In fall 2014, 15.6% of all undergraduates and 18.2% of Wisconsin residents received a Pell grant.

Percent Minority Student Enrollment, by Tuition Residency

In fall 2014, 10.3% of all undergraduates and 9.9% of Wisconsin residents were underrepresented minority students.

Transfer Students from within Wisconsin

In 2013-14, UW-Madison enrolled 1,362 new transfer students (18% of all new undergraduates). Of new transfer students, 74% were Wisconsin residents.

Credit Earned by High School Pupils

In fall 2014, 99 high school pupils were enrolled in coursework at UW-Madison and 75% of new freshmen earned credit based on scores on AP exams.

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

For 2014-15, the published in-state tuition and required fees were \$10,410. The total cost of attendance (tuition, room and board, other expenses) was \$24,466. Average net price for students with adjusted gross income of \$48,000 to \$75,000 was \$16,747.

Institutional Financial Aid for Students with Financial Need

For 2013-14, UW-Madison provided \$57.2 million in total institutional aid (grants and scholarships) to undergraduates with financial need.

36.65 (2) (d) Undergraduate Education Access to Required Courses

- 79% of first-year students and 86% of seniors reported that courses for their majors were available always or most of the time.
- 75% of first-year students and 82% of seniors reported that general-education courses were available always or most of the time.
- In 2013-14, UW-Madison offered 83 courses that enrolled more than 500 students, including 24 courses with enrollments over 1,000 and 14 courses with enrollments over 1,500.

Majors Offered

UW-Madison offers 136 undergraduate majors. For a full listing of majors, see <http://majormania.uwex.edu/>

Access to Popular Majors

Majors in the categories of engineering, business, 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, 38% of seniors report doing research with a faculty member, compared to 36% at peer universities. Among 2013-14 bachelor's degree recipients, 90% participated in at least one high-impact activity and 74% participated in two or more, an increase over 2008-09 rates (89% and 67%, respectively).

Efforts to Close the Achievement Gap

The second-year retention rate for underrepresented minority students is 94.6%, 0.7 percentage points below the rate for all students (95.3%). The six-year graduation rate for underrepresented minority students is 73%, 12 percentage points below the rate for all students (85%).

Post-Graduation Success

- UW-Madison ranked second in 2014 Peace Corps participants (65 alumni) and second over the past 52 years, with a total of 3,145 UW-Madison alumni participants.
- More than 1,000 UW-Madison alumni serve as CEOs and nearly 16,000 hold an executive management position.

36.65 (2) (e) Graduate and Professional Education

Number of Graduate Degrees and Professional Degrees

In 2013-14, UW-Madison conferred 2,003 master's degrees, 812 research doctorate degrees, and 678 professional/clinical doctorate degrees.

36.65 (2) (f) Faculty

Faculty Teaching Loads

In fall 2014, on average, UW-Madison faculty taught 2.1 group-instruction courses. In addition, they taught an average of 5.7 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 195 student credit hours.

Recruiting and Retaining Faculty

In 2013-14, UW-Madison offered faculty positions to 143 candidates; 101 (71%) accepted offers. On average over the past five years, 69% of offers to faculty candidates were accepted. Also in 2013-14, 70 faculty (3% of all faculty) were actively recruited by an outside organization; 50 (71%) were retained by UW-Madison and 13 left UW-Madison. The remaining cases were unresolved at the conclusion of the reporting period. In 2013-14, full professor salaries were 13% below the median for faculty at peer universities.

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 2013-14, UW-Madison brought in a total of \$723 million in extramural awards. Also in 2013-14, UW-Madison started 854 new federally funded projects worth \$272 million, continued 3,938 projects worth \$3.07 billion, and completed 941 projects worth \$461 million.

Patents and Licensing of Inventions

In 2013, 167 patents were filed and 157 patents were issued. Sixty-three new licenses or options were executed on existing patents in 2013. In total, all licensed patents based on research at UW-Madison generated \$94.2 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 more than 120 companies. A 2015 report estimates more than 300 Wisconsin start-up companies were either based upon research or intellectual property developed at UW-Madison, were founded by a UW-Madison faculty or academic staff member, or were formed by a UW-Madison graduate within one year of graduation.

Secondary Businesses Affiliated with System or System-Sponsored Research

Based on sponsored research funds, total fiscal year 2014 purchase-order payments were approximately \$138.4 million globally, with \$24.4 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

The Office of Corporate Relations handled 432 requests for assistance from 293 unique companies in 2013-14.

Jobs Created in the “Campus Areas” and Statewide

UW-Madison and UW Hospitals and Clinics employ more than 25,000 individuals. The multiplier effects of direct university spending, employee spending, and spending by students and visitors generate an estimated 158,350 jobs in Wisconsin.

Economic Indicators

Overall economic impact indicators illustrate UW-Madison’s economic influence. A 2015 economic-impact study showed that UW-Madison and UW Hospitals and Clinics have a \$15 billion total impact on Wisconsin’s economy.

Economic Development Programs

The 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.

36.65 (2) (h) Collaboration

Partnerships and Collaborative Relationships

- UW-Madison participates in collaborative degree programs in many disciplines. These collaborations involve eight UW-System institutions and UW-Extension.
- 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.
- The Learning Analytics Initiative grant provides support to identify and intervene earlier with academically at-risk students. UW-Madison is one of three UW institutions participating in the program.

36.65 (2) (a) Performance

Total Number of Graduates

In 2013-14, UW-Madison conferred 10,152 degrees, which included 6,659 bachelor's degrees. This marks the fourth year in a row that degrees exceeded 10,000.

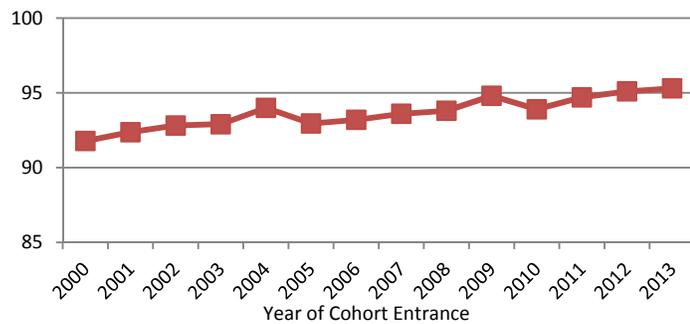
	Number of Degrees Conferred				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Bachelor's	6,549	6,630	6,528	6,534	6,659
Master's	1,917	2,122	2,129	2,128	2,003
Research Doctorate	713	755	808	758	812
Clinical Doctorate ¹	640	659	707	693	678
Total	9,819	10,166	10,172	10,113	10,152

¹ 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 2013, 95% were retained and re-enrolled in fall 2014, exceeding the national average of 82% by 13 percentage points.

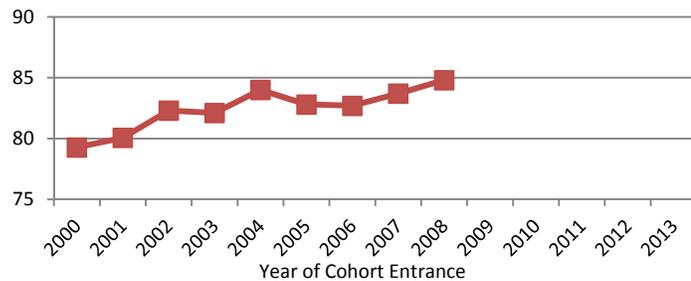
Retention Rates (percent retained to the second year)



Graduation Rate

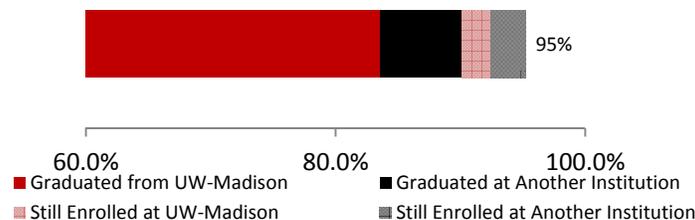
For fall 2008 new freshmen, 85% graduated within six years (the national standard), exceeding the national average of 61% by 24 percentage points. For this same cohort, 95% graduated from or were still enrolled at any institution (including UW-Madison) in the United States.

Graduation Rates (percent graduated within 6 years)



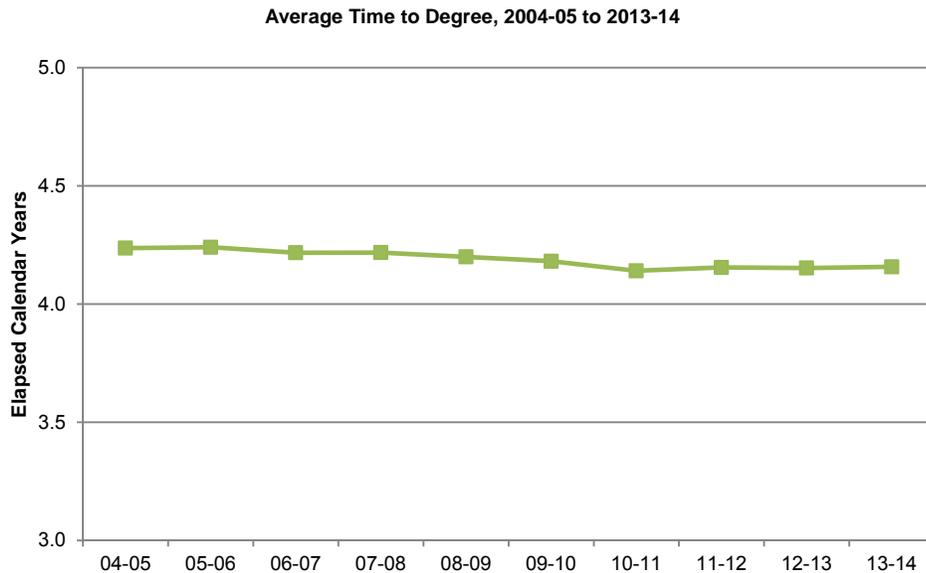
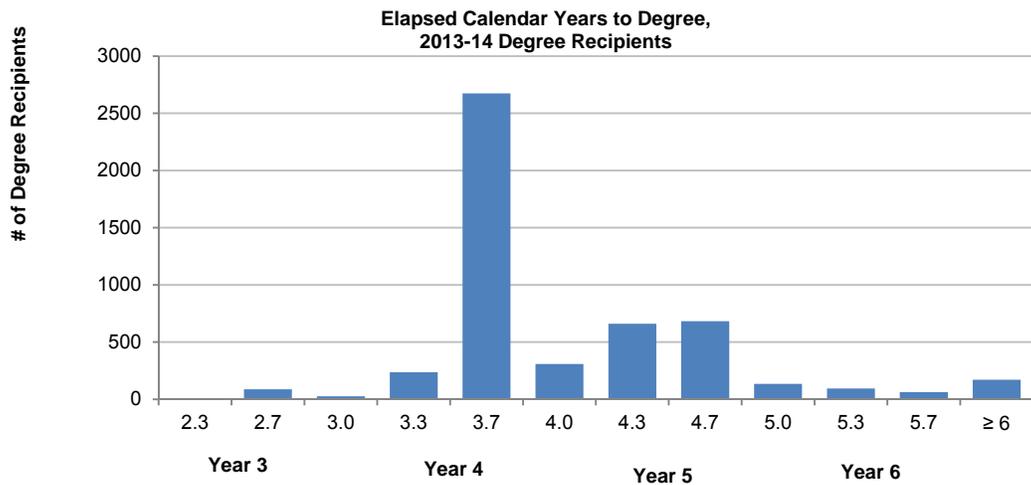
(Retention and graduation rates are compared to the average rate for all other public bachelor's degree-granting universities that also granted research doctorates.)

UW-Madison New Freshman Full-Time Students Enrolled in 2008
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, 8.5 fall/spring semesters, plus 0.9 summer semesters. Average credits to degree earned at UW-Madison stand at 120 for 2013-14 bachelor's degree recipients who started as new freshmen. These graduates also accumulated another 18 credits awarded as transfer credits, retroactive credits, Advanced Placement (AP), International Baccalaureate, CLEP, and credit by departmental exam.



Degrees Awarded in High-Need and Leading-Edge Fields

Degrees in high-need and leading-edge fields are important to meet the demand for workers in fast-growing occupations, such as in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) and health fields. In 2013-14, UW-Madison awarded 3,403 STEM degrees and 1,003 degrees in health fields at all levels.

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: of the students that graduated in 2013-14 and responded to the survey, 72% planned to work and 23% planned to attend graduate or professional school. Among those who planned to work, 44% plan to work in Wisconsin after graduation, another 16% 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 4% had received offers but not yet accepted. 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
2013-14 Bachelor's Graduates**

Primary Activity	Percent
Work full time	66%
Work part time	6%
Graduate/Professional School (full time)	23%
Military	<1%
Volunteer (Peace Corps, Teach for America, etc.)	2%
Other	2%

School of Business

The School of Business follows up with all graduates to gather employment information and prepares annual reports on placement statistics. For 2013-14 BBA graduates, 62% had accepted employment, 13% were seeking employment, and 18% were continuing their education. For employed graduates, the average base salary was \$53,723 with an average signing bonus of \$4,719. Detailed reports are available at <http://bus.wisc.edu/~media/bus/bba/employers/yir-2013-2014.ashx>. Among the Class of 2014 MBA graduates, 75 of 92 had full-time employment acceptance within three months of graduation. The average base salary was \$95,797; 83% received a signing bonus of, on average, \$18,051. For details see <http://bus.wisc.edu/mba/placement-and-promotion/your-career/job-placement-salary-stats>.

College of Engineering

The College of Engineering collects placement information from all graduates. According to Engineering Career Services, 93 percent bachelor's graduates from the College of Engineering accept jobs or go on to graduate school. Of those who accept jobs, 75 percent stay in the Midwest and 41 percent take positions with Wisconsin employers.

College of Agricultural and Life Sciences

The College of Agricultural and Life Sciences seeks placement information from all graduates through an annual senior survey (64% response rate in 2014). Of the respondents, 28% reported having accepted a full-time position and 35% reported that they are attending a graduate/professional program.

UW-Madison Career Fairs

Each year in the fall and the spring UW-Madison hosts undergraduate career fairs that provide opportunities for both students and companies. The career fairs are sponsored by the Wisconsin School of Business, College of Agricultural and Life Science, College of Letters and Science, School of Education, and School of Human Ecology.

In fall 2014, more than 300 organizations and more than 4,500 students and alumni met to discuss full-time and internship opportunities.

In spring 2015, more than 200 organizations and more than 1,500 students and alumni met to discuss job and internship opportunities.

Alumni Who Reside in Wisconsin 10 Years after Graduation

Overall, 53% of UW-Madison bachelor's degree recipients in the last 15 years live in Wisconsin.

Among bachelor's degree recipients who graduated in the last 15 years:

- Of those who were Wisconsin residents as students, 72% lived in Wisconsin in 2014.
- Of those who were not Wisconsin residents as students, 8% lived in Wisconsin in 2014.

This information is based on known addresses for 87% of alumni. Detailed reports are available at

<http://apir.wisc.edu/alumni.htm>.

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/financial-administration/forms-and-publications/annual-financial-reports/>).

36.65 (2) (c) Access and Affordability

Family Income

Of 29,302 undergraduates enrolled in fall 2014, 16,369 students (56%) completed the federal financial aid application (FAFSA). The median family income for dependent undergraduate students who completed the 2015 FAFSA is \$134,824. These are the only students for whom family income information is available.

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 2014, 15.6% of all undergraduates and 18.2% of Wisconsin residents received a Pell grant.

Undergraduate Category	Number Receiving a Pell Grant	Percentage of enrolled undergraduates
All Undergraduates	4,253	15.6%
Wisconsin residents	3,326	18.2%
Minnesota reciprocity	253	7.9%
¹ Nonresidents (U.S. residents)	674	11.7%

¹ Nonresident students from other countries are excluded because they are not Pell-eligible.

Underrepresented Minority Student Enrollment, by Tuition Residency

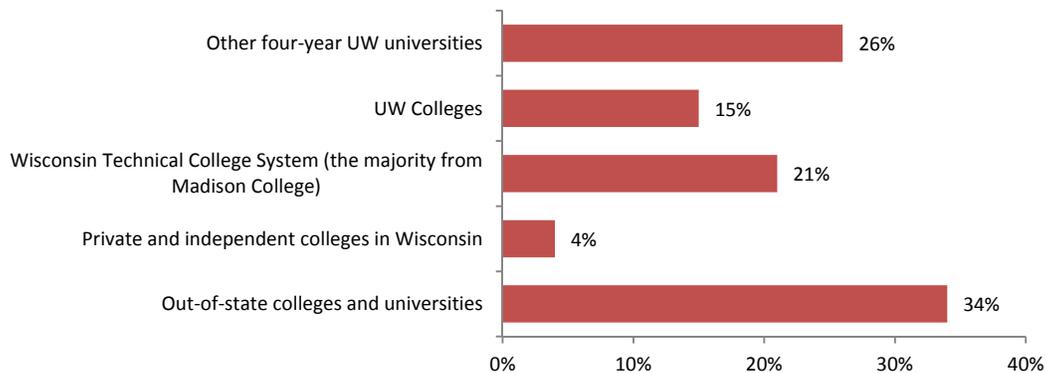
The percent of underrepresented minority students is based on undergraduates who self-identify as African American, American Indian, Hispanic/Latino(a) or Southeast Asian. In fall 2014, 10.3% of all undergraduates and 9.9% of Wisconsin residents were underrepresented minority students.

Undergraduate Category	Number of Underrepresented Minority Students	Percent of All Students in the Category
Underrepresented Minority	3,014	10.3%
Wisconsin residents	1,808	9.9%
Minnesota reciprocity	278	8.7%
Nonresidents (U.S. resident)	928	11.9%

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

Transfer Students from within Wisconsin

In 2013-14, UW-Madison enrolled 1,362 new transfer students, or 18% of all new undergraduates. Of new transfer students, 74% were Wisconsin residents. These new undergraduates transferred from:



Transfer of Credit between Institutions of Higher Education

UW-Madison has reverse transfer agreements with College of Menominee Nation, Madison (Area Technical) College, Milwaukee Area Technical College, Nicolet (Technical) College, and UW Colleges. Under these agreements, students who started college in a two-year liberal arts programs at one of these institutions and subsequently transferred to UW-Madison without completing an associate degree can earn their associate degree through "back-transferring" courses from UW-Madison to meet their associate degree requirements

UW-Madison was represented on a systemwide committee that provided recommendations regarding the requirement in Chapter 36.31(2m), Wisc. Stats., that identifies no fewer than 30 credits that are transferable throughout the system and technical colleges.

Credit Earned by High School Pupils

UW-Madison grants credit for the successful completion of college-level course work while in high school, and for high achievement on Advance Placement (AP) and College-Level Examination Program (CLEP) exams. In fall 2014, 99 high school pupils were enrolled in course work at UW-Madison and 75% of new freshmen were awarded credit based on scores on AP exams.

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. For 2014-15:

- Published in-state tuition and required fees: \$10,410
- Total cost of attendance (tuition, room and board, other expenses): \$24,466

In January 2015, UW-Madison was ranked 8th on a list of 100 best values in public college by a second party evaluation (Kiplinger’s Personal Finance). Kiplinger’s assesses quality according to a number of measurable standards. Cost criteria include low sticker prices, abundant financial aid and low average debt at graduation.

Net price equals the total cost of attendance less grant or scholarship aid. Average net price (for those who completed a FAFSA) for new freshmen in 2013-14 in the following adjusted-gross-income categories:

Adjusted Gross Family Income	Net Price
\$0-30,000	\$9,235
\$30,001-48,000	\$10,514
\$48,001-75,000	\$16,747
\$75,001-110,000	\$21,142
>\$110,000	\$22,851

Institutional Financial Aid for Students with Financial Need

For the 2013-14 academic year, UW-Madison provided \$57.2 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 \$101.8 million and from state sources is \$11.9 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 to all UW-Madison first-year students and seniors), undergraduates were asked to report their experience with access to courses. In 2014, 23 percent of students who received the survey responded. In 2014, 79% of first-year students and 86% of seniors report that courses for their majors are available always or most of the time; 75% of first-year students and 82% of seniors report that general education courses are available always or most of the time.

Percent of undergraduates reporting that courses for their majors are available most of the time or always			
Student Level	2008	2011	2014
First-Year Students	74%	76%	79%
Seniors	79%	86%	86%
Percent of undergraduates reporting that general education courses are available most of the time or always			
Student Level	2008	2011	2014
First-Year Students	73%	77%	75%
Seniors	79%	81%	82%

2013-14 Largest Enrollments in Courses

In 2013-14, UW-Madison offered 83 courses that enrolled more than 500 students, including 24 courses with enrollments above 1,000 and 14 courses with enrollments above 1,500 (fall and spring offerings combined.) Although enrollment in these courses is high, in fall 2014, 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 2013 and Spring 2014 (enrollment combined)**

Subject Name	Course	Enrollment
Chemistry	103 General Chemistry	2,895
Psychology	202 Introduction to Psychology	2,648
Economics	101 Principles-Microeconomics	2,539
Chemistry	104 General Chemistry II	2,427
Nutrition Science	132 Nutrition Today	2,340
Chemistry	343 Intro Organic Chemistry	2,071
Math	221 Calculus & Analytic Geometry	1,907
Math	222 Calculus & Analytic Geometry	1,903
Math	234 Calculus Functions of Variables	1,887
Statistics	301 Intro Statistical Methods	1,660

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

Monitoring access to courses

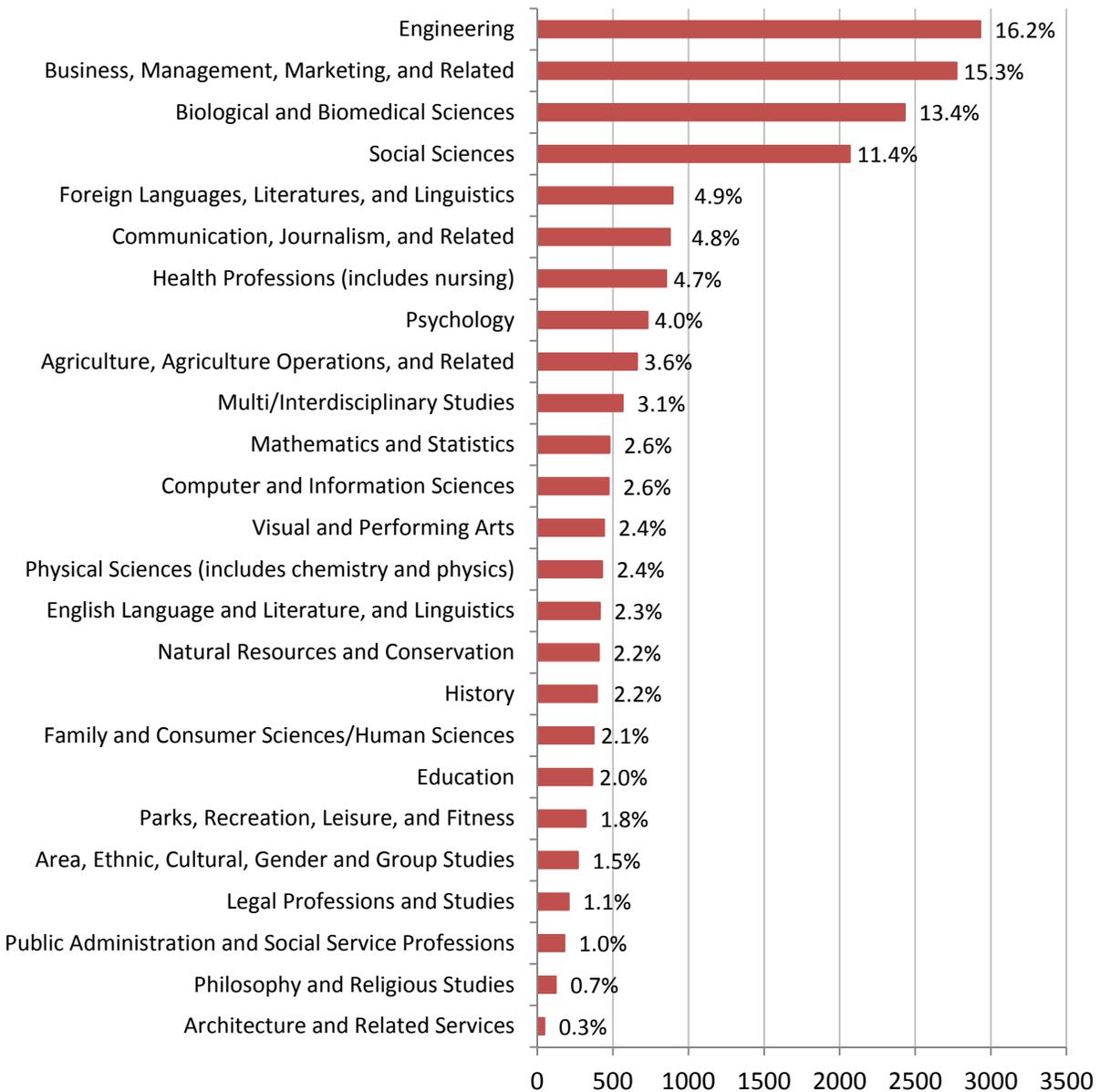
The course array is monitored to ensure that courses with features that lead to bottlenecks do not become problematic by preventing students from completing their degrees in a timely manner. Courses that meet key requirements, are in high demand, or are difficult for students have the potential to cause problems. The definition of course bottlenecks has been operationalized and work is being done with departments to prioritize these courses for attention, supplemental funding for additional instructors, and/or redesign. A full listing of courses identified with bottleneck features can be found at

<http://apir.wisc.edu/enrollment/CourseBottleneckMemowithCourseList.pdf>.

Majors Offered and Access to Popular Majors

UW-Madison offers 136 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/>). Enrollments of junior and senior undergraduates indicate the majors that are among the most sought by students. Majors in the broad categories of engineering, business, biological sciences, and social sciences each enroll more than 10% of upper-level students. Of UW-Madison’s 136 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.

UW-Madison Junior and Senior Enrollments by Major Category, Fall 2014



Categories are those used in the USDE Classification of Instruction Programs (CIP). All of UW-Madison’s 136 undergraduate majors are assigned to one of the CIP categories listed above. (<http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/cipcode/Default.aspx?v=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.

Students' College Experiences		2008	2011	2014	Peers - 2014
High-Impact Practices (HIPs) (percent reporting participation)					
First-Year Students	Learning Communities	15%	24%	25%	22%*
	Service Learning	30%	25%	34%	47%*
Seniors	Research with Faculty	33%	36%	38%	36%
	Service Learning	38%	37%	44%	48%*
	Internship	62%	59%	63%	62%
	Senior Experience	33%	39%	42%	45%*
Critical Thinking (percent reporting UW experience contributed quite a bit to very much)					
Seniors	Thinking critically and analytically	92%	92%	92%	86%*
	Application of theories or concepts	78%	80%	82%	78%*
	Analyzing basic elements of an idea	85%	89%	77%	74%*
Overall Experience					
Seniors	Would attend again if starting over (probably or definitely yes)	88%	92%	92%	86%*
	Entire experience good or excellent	91%	92%	94%	88%*

Source: 2014 National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE)

*Significantly different from UW-Madison responses at 95% confidence interval. Peer data is based on 2014 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 2013-14 bachelor's degree recipients, 90% participated in at least one high-impact activity and 74% participated in two or more, an increase over 2008-09 rates (89% and 67%). 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).

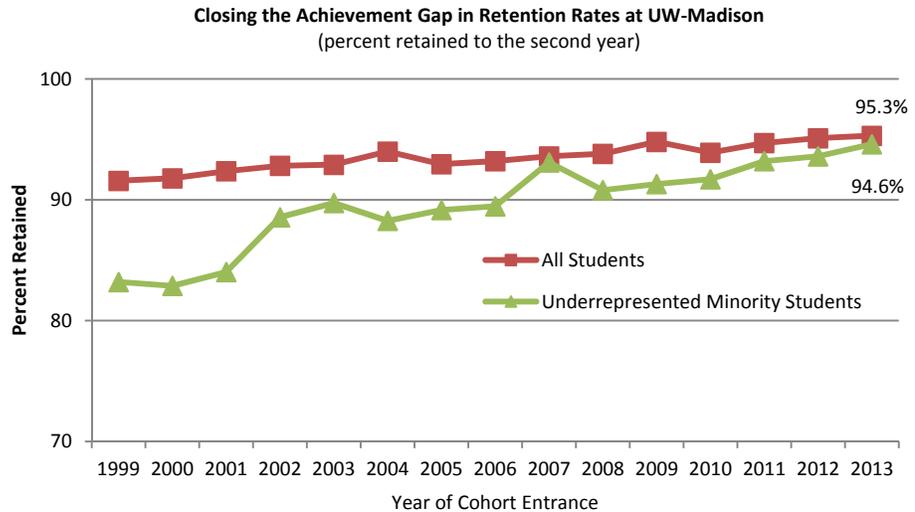
High Impact Practice	2009	2014
Seminar Course	42%	43%
Capstone Course	25%	42%
Independent Study Course	37%	35%
Honors Course	27%	27%
Workplace Experience	20%	27%
Study Abroad	25%	25%
Research Experience	19%	36% ¹
Residential Learning Community	13%	14%
First-Year Interest Groups	6%	10%
Service Learning Course	16%	12%
One experience of any type	89%	90%
More than one experience	67%	74%

¹Change in participation rate is due to the addition of experience working on grant funded research.

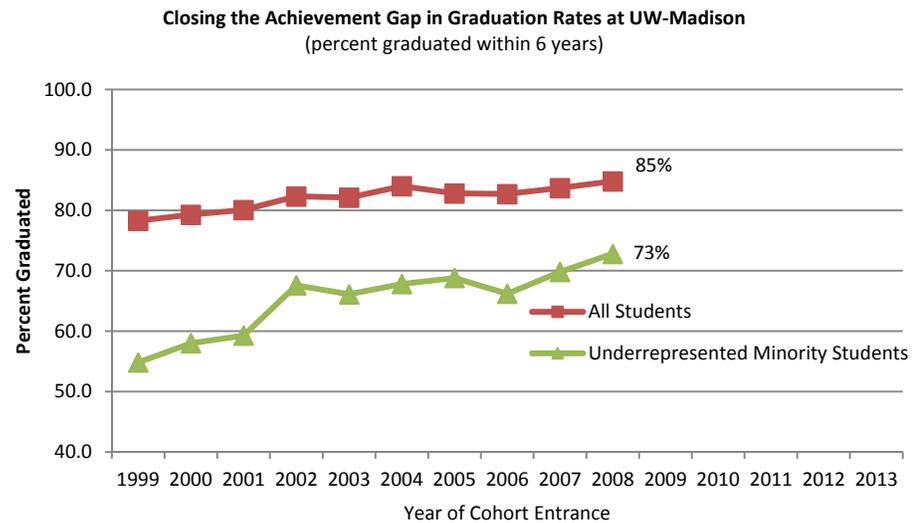
Efforts to Close the Achievement Gap between Majority and Underrepresented Minority Students

The UW System is one of 22 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 underrepresented minority students is now about 94.6%, 0.7 percentage points below the rate for all students, 95.3% (2013 entrance cohort).



The six-year graduation rate for underrepresented minority students is 73%, 12 percentage points below the rate for all students, 85% (2008 entrance cohort).



(Underrepresented 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 \$31.7 million in 2013-14, up from \$6.9 million in 2008-09. In 2013-14, UW-Madison provided \$57.2 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. Underrepresented minority students participate in at least one of these high-impact activities at higher rates (92%) than all graduates (90%) 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. In fall 2014, 371 students withdrew from UW-Madison, down from 437 in fall 2011.
- **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 7% of total grades; for underrepresented minority students, the rate is 12% (down from 16% in 2009-10). Some courses have no grade gap and others have a significant grade gap. Analyses show that students who are prepared for course work are more likely to succeed in a course; we are working to more effectively enforce prerequisites to support preparedness.
- **Targeted Academic and Social Support.** UW-Madison offers several coordinated programs to help underrepresented minority, low income, and first generation students succeed in college. Some start before college, like PEOPLE (Pre-College Enrichment Opportunity Program for Learning Excellence) that serves students throughout Wisconsin in K-12 school systems. Others, like the Summer Collegiate Experience (SCE), help students transition to college with a seven week residential experience between high school graduation and their first fall semester.

Participation in Internships or Cooperative Work Experiences

Real-world learning experiences allow students to learn in workplace settings – for example, businesses, schools, or healthcare settings. The following table shows the number of undergraduate and graduate placements in internship and clinical settings.

Selected Internship, clinical placement, or practicum type (2013-14)	Number of Placements
Internships – Ag. and Life Sciences	259
Internships, Co-ops - Engineering (Undergrad.)	1,006
Internships – Human Ecology	263
Clinical/Practica – Physical Therapy	238
Preceptorship – Medicine	142
Clinical/Practica - Pharmacy	733
Clinical/Practica - Nursing	812
Practica – Teacher Education	1,044
Clinical/Practica – Social Work	297
Clinical/Practica - Law	169
Clinical/Practica – Veterinary Medicine	92

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	91%	83%
	Certified Public Accountant (CPA)	83%	62%*
	North American Vet Licensing	100%	96%
Medical College Admissions Test (MCAT) Scores	Verbal (1-15)	9.1	8.1
	Physical Sciences (1-15)	9.4	8.4
	Biological Sciences (1-15)	9.7	8.8
	Total Score (3-45)	28.2	25.2

*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 MCAT represent average scores.

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

- Graduates who received their degrees since 1990 from current Big 10 Conference universities are more likely than alumni of other large public and private universities to say they had an internship or job while in school that allowed them to apply their classroom learning, according to the Gallup-Purdue Index.
- UW-Madison tied for 17th in the nation in 2014-15 for the number of Fulbright grant recipients among research universities, with 13 awards.
- In 2015, nine graduates of UW-Madison were honored with the Forward under 40 award. This award is presented by the Wisconsin Alumni Association and goes to alumni under that age of 40 who are making significant impacts on the world by upholding the Wisconsin Idea.
- Two UW-Madison undergraduate teams were among the finalists for the 2014 National Collegiate Inventors Competition, and one team took first place.
- More than 1,000 UW-Madison alumni serve as CEOs and nearly 16,000 hold an executive management position. Alumni and faculty include 26 Pulitzer Prize recipients and 17 Nobel Prize winners.
- UW-Madison ranked second in 2014 Peace Corps participants (65 alumni) and second over the past 52 years, with 3,145 UW-Madison alumni participants.
- Low student-loan default rates signal that students find employment and are fiscally responsible; the current 3-year default rate for the Federal Stafford Loan program is 1.7%, compared to 13.7% nationally.

36.65 (2) (e) Graduate and Professional Education

Number of Graduate Degrees and Professional Degrees

UW-Madison offers many graduate and professional degrees. In 2013-14, UW-Madison awarded 2,003 master's degrees, 812 research doctorate degrees, and 678 professional/clinical doctorate degrees.

Degree/Degree Level		Degrees Conferred
All Master's-Level Degrees		2,003
Selected Professionally Oriented Master's	Master of Business Administration (MBA)	283
	Master of Engineering (MEngr)	45
	MS in Engineering Majors	318
	MS in Library and Information Studies	72
	MS in Computer Science	98
	MS in Occupational Therapy	23
	Master of Public Health (MPH)	21
Research Doctorates (PhD)		812
Professional/Clinical Doctorates		678
Clinical/Professional Doctorate	Doctor of Audiology (AuD)	12
	Law (JD)	240
	Medicine (MD)	174
	Doctor of Pharmacy (PharmD)	125
	Doctor of Physical Therapy (DPT)	39
	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM)	81
	Doctor of Nursing Practice (DNP)	7

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.

- Graduates of UW-Madison Law School 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 87 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 School of Social Work offers a Public Child Welfare Training Program for graduate and undergraduate-level social work students. The program operates with federal funds which provide financial support to students. Students that receive funds must work in Wisconsin after graduation for the amount of time they received funding. 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

Fall Instructional Workload* at UW-Madison	Fall	2012	2013	2014
Average Student Credit Hours per Instructor	Faculty	202	201	195
	Instructional Academic Staff	214	200	181
Average Group Instruction Sections Taught per Instructor (Primary Section)	Faculty	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Instructional Academic Staff	2.6	2.6	2.7
Average Individual Instruction Sections Taught per Instructor (Enrollment)	Faculty	6.4	5.8	5.7
	Instructional Academic Staff	3.8	4.0	3.6
*State-Funded Activity only Excludes UW-Madison's Law School, School of Medicine and Public Health, and School of Veterinary Medicine Source: Credits Follow the Instructor				

directed study or research settings (average individual instruction sections). On average, UW-Madison faculty teach 2.1 courses each semester. In addition, they teach an average of 5.7 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 195 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 2013-14, UW-Madison offered faculty positions to 143 candidates; 101 (71%) accepted offers. On average over the past ten years, 69% of offers to faculty candidates were accepted.

Retention and Outside Offers: In 2013-14, 70 faculty (3% of the total) were actively recruited by an outside organization. Of those, 50 (71%) were retained by UW-Madison and 13 left UW-Madison; the remaining cases were unresolved. For cases with salary information, the median outside salary offer was about 42% more than the current UW-Madison salary. (In 2013-14, full professor salaries were 13% below the median for faculty at peer universities. Additional salary comparisons are available at <http://apir.wisc.edu/facultystaff-compensation.htm>) For faculty who accept outside offers, slightly more than half leave for a faculty position at a public university, almost 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.

On average, about 5% of the faculty each year leave for retirement, resignation, death, nonrenewal, or other reasons. Retirements comprise about 53% of those who leave.

Fiscal Year	Number that Left	Number of Faculty	Percent Turnover
2009-10	90	2,175	4.1%
2010-11	151	2,177	6.9%
2011-12	82	2,136	3.8%
2012-13	109	2,173	5.0%
2013-14	81	2,189	3.7%

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 FY 2014, UW-Madison brought \$723 million in new revenue into Wisconsin. Additional information on research awards and expenditures is located at <http://apir.wisc.edu/kpi>.

Extramural Awards Brought Into Wisconsin

Category	Extramural Awards * (millions of dollars)			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
Fiscal Year				
Federal	\$664	\$699	\$620	\$636
Non-Federal, Non-Wisconsin	\$67	\$84	\$68	\$64
Non-Federal, Wisconsin-based	\$77	\$94	\$105	\$23
Total	\$808	\$877	\$793	\$723

*Does not include funds 161, 162, 233, or 533, which are included when calculating all extramural awards.

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 2014, UW-Madison had 854 new projects started, and 3,938 projects in progress.

Federally Funded Research Awards		2011	2012	2013	2014
New Projects	Number	1,084	985	904	854
	Amount*	\$274	\$272	\$311	\$272
Projects in Progress	Number	3,958	3,947	3,504	3,938
	Amount*	\$2,987	\$3,034	\$3,046	\$3,065
Completed Projects	Number	1,035	1,128	1,030	941
	Amount*	\$573	\$553	\$750	\$461

*Dollar amounts are in millions

Patents and Licensing of Inventions

In 2013, 167 patents were filed by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF) on behalf of UW-Madison researchers and 157 patents were issued by the U.S. Patent Office. Sixty-three new licenses or options were executed on existing patents in 2013. In total, all licensed patents based on research at UW-Madison generated \$94.2 million in 2013. 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.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Annual Number of:					
Invention Disclosures	333	356	357	373	386
New U.S. Patent Applications Filed	129	109	114	144	167
U.S. Patents Issued	119	133	156	153	157
Licenses and Options Executed	57	62	62	60	63
Licenses and Options Yielding Income	268	529	541	515	782
Licensing Income (millions of dollars)	42.4	54.1	56.7	54.3	94.2

Source: WARF and Association of University Technology Managers (AUTM) Survey, www.autm.net.

The National Academy of Inventors and the Intellectual Property Owners Association ranked WARF as 6th in the world for the number of utility patents granted by the U.S. Patent Office in 2013.

New Businesses Created or Spun Off

The University Research Park (URP), designed to foster technology transfer and new start-up companies, is home to more than 120 companies.

Northstar Economics Inc. published a report in April 2015 that indicated 311 Wisconsin start-up companies were either based upon research or intellectual property developed at UW-Madison, were founded by a UW-Madison faculty or academic staff member, or were formed by a UW-Madison graduate within one year of graduation. The economic impact of those companies was estimated at \$2.3 billion, almost 25,000 jobs created, and more than \$116 million in state and local tax revenue. (Source: The University of Wisconsin’s \$15 billion Impact on the Wisconsin Economy, Northstar Economics Inc., April 2015).

A survey done by the Wisconsin Alumni Association in 2015 showed that 2,963 alumni founded or co-founded a company, including 600 reporting more than one company. Information on more than 2,500 unique companies was provided, including 808 companies located in Wisconsin.

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 2014 purchase-order payments

were approximately \$138.4 million globally, with \$24.4 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,

Year	Purchases in All Geographic Areas		Purchases in Wisconsin	
	# of Vendors	\$ in Millions	# of Vendors	\$ in Millions
2011	2,825	\$147.2	737	\$26.3
2012	2,671	\$137.9	695	\$29.8
2013	2,495	\$135.0	647	\$25.5
2014	2,283	\$138.4	574	\$24.4

subcontracts, professional services and consultants, travel, non-state government space leases, maintenance of equipment and buildings, medical services, utilities, and telecommunications charges. In fiscal year 2014, purchases were made from these funds in 50 of Wisconsin’s 72 counties. (UW-Madison makes purchases in all 72 counties when taking into account all fund sources.)

Support Provided to Existing Industries

UW-Madison provides support to business and industry through a range of venues.

- The Office of Corporate Relations handled 432 requests for assistance from 293 unique companies in FY 2013-14.
- The Wisconsin TechSearch (WTS) handles an average of 3,500 information requests each month from engineering firms, manufacturers, small businesses, law firms and private citizens. WTS helps approximately 500 clients track down resources that allow businesses to move new products and projects forward more quickly and efficiently.

Small Business Development Center, Wisconsin School of Business: The Small Business Development Center provides knowledge, tools, and connections that help small business owners successfully grow their existing companies, start new firms, and make informed decisions. The Small Business Development Center is part of an accredited Wisconsin network of 12 centers located at four year UW campuses and is part of a national network of nearly 1,000 centers. In 2014, the Small Business Development Center had:

- 272 Total Clients
- 13 Business Starts
- 94 Training Programs

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 2014, WCDR conducted 20 short courses.

Jobs Created in the “Campus Areas” and Statewide

UW-Madison and UW Hospitals and Clinics employ more than 25,000 individuals. The multiplier effects of direct university spending, employee spending, and spending by students and visitors generate an estimated 158,350 jobs in Wisconsin, according to a report developed by Northstar Consulting Group in April 2015, *The University of Wisconsin’s \$15 Billion Impact on the Wisconsin Economy*.

Direct and Secondary Employment Created by UW-Madison and UW Hospitals and Clinics		# of Jobs*
1.	Direct Employees	27,399
2.	Operational Spending	66,777
3.	Employee Spending	9,890
4.	Student Spending	26,800
5.	Visitor Spending	27,484
Total		158,350

*Counts are based on full-time-equivalent

In addition, organizations closely affiliated with UW-Madison generate almost 10,000 jobs for Wisconsin.

UW-Madison-Affiliated Organizations		# of Jobs*
1.	University Research Park	7,926
2.	WARF	1,120
3.	UW Foundation/Alumni	362
4.	Morgridge Institute	224
5.	Wisconsin Film Festival	191
6.	Fluno Center/CASB	133
7.	WiCell	33
Total		9,989

*Counts are based on full-time-equivalent

UW-Madison research has contributed to at least 311 start-up companies in Wisconsin which support almost 25,000 additional jobs.

Economic Indicators

Overall economic impact indicators illustrate UW-Madison’s economic influence. UW-Madison’s 2015 economic-impact study provides the following summary indicators:

- UW-Madison has a \$15 billion total impact on Wisconsin’s economy:
 - \$12 billion of that economic impact comes from UW-Madison and UW Hospital and Clinics operations and spending of faculty, staff, students, and visitors
 - \$2.3 billion economic impact comes from UW-connected start-up companies
 - \$918 million economic impact comes from UW-affiliated organizations
- Directly and through multipliers, 193,310 Wisconsin jobs are created and supported
- \$847.5 million in tax revenue is generated

Source: *The University of Wisconsin-Madison’s \$15 Billion Impact on the Wisconsin Economy*.

Economic Development Programs

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

The Center for Dairy Profitability held multiple group and individual activities in 2013-14, including boot camps for new agents needing training in farm financial management. The Center also supports programming that focuses on empowering women involvement with the business of the farm.

36.65 (2) (h) Collaboration

Partnerships and Collaborative Relationships

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 the formal arrangements, listed below.

Collaborative Degree Program	Partner Institutions
Dual Degree - BS in Physics, BS in Engineering	UW-Eau Claire, UW-La Crosse, UW-Oshkosh, UW-River Falls, UW-Whitewater
BS in Nursing	UW-Eau Claire, UW-Green Bay, UW-Milwaukee, UW-Oshkosh, UW-Extension
Dual Degree - BS in Chemistry, Comp Sci, or Math; BS in Engineering	UW-La Crosse
MS in Educational Leadership & Policy Analysis	UW-Whitewater
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, 2013-14
Organizations hosting co-op or internship students	778
Organizations hosting clinical, legal, or social work placements	628
PK-12 schools hosting student teachers	106
Service learning, community-based research, or volunteer partnerships	192
Cultural or arts-related partnerships	124
Businesses or organizations receiving business-development assistance	2,763

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

- 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.

- Learning Analytics: The Learning Analytics Initiative grant, funded from May 2012 through June 2015, creates the technical and staff infrastructure to support the early warning system to identify and intervene earlier with academically at-risk students. UW-Madison, along with UW-Platteville and UW Colleges, is participating in a pilot to 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. As a result of the pilot, UW System is rolling out 4 learning analytic tools to System schools.
- 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.
- Common Systems: UW System institutions collaborate on several common information systems, which include the Human Resources System (HRS), Shared Financial System (SFS), Course Management Systems (Learn@UW), and the Integrated Student Information System (ISIS) software.
- 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

Section 36.65 of the Wisconsin Statutes

<http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/36/65>

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, the number of degrees awarded in fields specified in s. 36.25(52)(a)2.a., 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, a description of any improvements made in the transfer of credit between institutions of higher education, the number of high school pupils who have earned credit, 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, the number of undergraduate students participating in internships or cooperative work experiences, 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; the number of graduate students participating in internships or cooperative work experiences; 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, a comparison of economic indicators for campus and other areas, and a description of the economic development programs, as defined in s. 36.11 (29r)(a).

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

(i) *Incentive grants.* The goals, results, and budget for each program for which the board awarded a grant under s. 36.25 (52) and a summary of this information.

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>

