

## **Chairs' & Center Directors' Meeting Minutes**

**Date:** January 25, 2010 (12:00 to 2:00 pm)

**Location:** EBU II – Room 443

**Attendees:** Abbaschian, Reza  
Barth, Matt  
Bhanu, Bir  
Bhuyan, Laxmi  
Boretz, Mitch  
Haddon, Robert  
Hartney, Pat  
Kidder, Bill (AEVC)  
Liang, Ping  
Matsumoto, Mark  
Parker, Linda  
Payne, Tom  
Rabenstein, Dallas (Provost)  
Ravi  
Schultz, Jerry  
Xu, Daniel  
Yan, Yushan

**Absent:** Balandin, Alex  
Lake, Roger  
Mahalingam, Shankar  
Najjar, Walid  
Norbeck, Joe

The agenda for the meeting is shown in Appendix 1.

### **1. Welcome and call for agenda items - Reza**

Reza welcomed Dallas Rabenstein and Bill Kidder to the meeting. No items were added to the agenda.

### **2. Provost Dallas Rabenstein and Bill Kidder**

Dallas distributed a 20 page handout which included sections on UCR's budget, faculty hiring and UCR's strategic planning process. As detailed in the handout, UC's FY 09/10 state budget was reduced by \$637M from \$3.25B to \$2.61B. In addition, UC had to cover \$368M of unfunded mandatory costs including increases in health benefits, faculty salaries, utilities, etc. Dallas started his EVC position anticipating a \$9M budget reduction for UCR which eventually reached \$51.5M. This \$51.5M reduction was covered by \$17.1M in Permanent reductions and \$34.6M in One-time cuts/savings (including \$13M in furlough savings). UC is planning to end the furlough program after its one year duration. Student fees from the 2,000 over-enrolled students at UCR provided \$6M to the campus. Also, the Budget Office identified \$5.5M in unclaimed commitments (to Colleges, etc) that was used to cover this year's budget reduction. Academic units at UCR

received lower percentage budget reductions than Administrative units. The Governor's FY 10/11 budget proposal includes restoration of \$305M in one-time reductions for UC and an additional \$51M for unfunded students. UCR would receive \$21M of the \$305M budget restoration and \$6-7M of the \$51M for unfunded students. Included in the handout is a sample letter to a UC Advocate. Dallas recommended that UCR faculty and staff send this message to individuals that could help support the Governor's proposed Constitutional Amendment to allocate at least 10% of the state's budget to UC and CSU. Also included is a graph showing the percentages of the California budget spent on Corrections vs. UC/CSU over the last 40 years. In 1967, 13.4% of California's budget was directed to UC/CSU while only 4% went to Corrections. By 2008, 5.9% of California's budget went to UC/CSU while 9.7% was directed to Corrections.

Next, Dallas stated that faculty hiring was essentially frozen last fiscal year and that only a few searches are approved for this fiscal year. BCOE has been approved for six faculty searches this year. CNAS has received approval for four searches and is the only other academic unit at UCR that has been granted approval for faculty searches this fiscal year.

Dallas stated that UCR's strategic planning process is moving forward. He expects future resource allocation decisions will be made according to this strategic plan. One of the key organizing principles of this process is to achieve the profile of an AAU member institution. There are 62 AAU members (36 public, 24 private, 2 Canadian). Six of the nine UC general campuses are AAU members. A key (Phase 1) indicator for AAU membership is competitively funded federal research support. UCR will need to increase its federal funding by two to three times in order to reach this indicator. UCR expects that its pending updated NRC profile will be more accurate and beneficial than the previous one done in 1995. The Strategic Planning Steering Committee is made up of the Chairs of the eight committees plus Dallas. There are several BCOE faculty members participating on Strategic Planning committees. For example, Jerry Schultz is Chair of Committee on Excellence in Research & Creative Activity. There are 73 faculty, 32 staff, 20 administrators, 11 students and 7 alumni/community members on the Strategic Planning committees. Laxmi asked that since research funding is an important AAU indicator, could such data could be included in CAP's merit and promotion process. Dallas supports this concept but it would need to be added to UCR's Call. Dallas feels that UCR should be designed for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century and should not represent the 'history of academia' in its organization. The last AAU members were admitted in 2001. AAU does not want to increase its total number of 62 institutions so some institutions would have to be dropped in order for new members to be added. Dallas expects UCR to have an AAU profile within 10 years (by 2020). UCR plans to grow to 25,000 students which will provide additional faculty lines. These new lines should be allocated based on the Strategic Plan. Also, UCR will now be able to redirect existing faculty FTE from one academic unit to another. Dallas expects that the next EVC will have a major impact on the implementation of the Strategic Plan so it's important that all faculty participate in the upcoming EVC candidate visits. Reza encouraged all BCOE faculty to provide feedback on EVC candidates to the Chancellor. The first draft of the Strategic Plan should be available in 30 days. The Chancellor will be presenting the Strategic Plan to the Regents in September.

### **3. Approval of Minutes - Pat**

The minutes of the January 11<sup>th</sup> Chairs/Directors meeting were unanimously approved.

### **4. English 1C – Substitution for Engineering 180**

Ravi stated that campus graduation requirements include three quarters of English composition (English 1A, 1B and 1C). Due to budget constraints in offering these courses, the campus will allow BCOE to substitute ENGR 180 (Technical Communications) for English 1C. The Writing Center will provide funds to support

ENGR 180 if BCOE wants to implement this change. These funds could be used to hire additional lecturers and/or TA's. These TA's could come from any BCOE department. Currently, there are about 100 students enrolled per year in ENGR 180 through CSE. This number would increase to around 300/yr if BCOE implements this change. After discussion, the Chairs concurred with substituting ENGR 180 for English 1C for BCOE students. As such, Ravi indicated that all BCOE students would have to be directed to ENGR 180 instead of English 1C as the Writing Center would no longer expect any BCOE students to enroll in English 1C. BCOE's Student Affairs Office will be responsible for directing BCOE students to ENGR 180. It was noted that ENGR 180 instructors expect enrolled students to have some exposure to technical courses but that ENGR 180 could be taken by Sophomores, Juniors or Seniors. BCOE's Executive Committee will need to submit a proposal for this change to the Academic Senate.

#### **5. Enrollment Targets - Ravi**

Ravi noted that UCR's freshmen target for the upcoming year is 3,850. He asked if BCOE departments should determine enrollments by program. Currently, BCOE's student to faculty ratio is 22:1. The median BCOE class size is 27. UCR uses an Academic Index Score (AIS) that consists of 80% based on GPA and SAT scores and 20% from non-academic data such as income level, minority status, etc. Ravi suggests that BCOE implement a minimum AIS score of 900 for incoming freshmen and referral students. This would equate to about 440 freshmen and 130 referral students for a total of 570 (which is the same enrollment number as last year for BCOE). Also, Ravi wants to increase the number of transfer students from 40 to 100-150. Departments could estimate their target number of incoming freshmen by determining the number of upper division students it can handle and multiplying this number by three (since only 1/3 of BCOE's freshmen graduate in BCOE).

Ravi also stated that BCOE is developing new courses such as Economics, Globalization, History of Science, Culture & Technology, etc. that will need to be offered through BCOE departments. These new courses could be offered to all UCR students which would increase the department's student workload FTE.

#### **6. New Faculty Search in CSE - Reza**

Reza reported that CSE is losing five faculty members (two retirements and three separations). As such, the campus has approved two additional BCOE searches this year for CSE. Reza commented that this approval is in recognition of BCOE's high return on investment.

#### **7. In-residence Sabbatical - Reza**

Reza stated that faculty approved for In-residence Sabbaticals need to teach one regularly scheduled four unit course during the Sabbatical. Such courses do not include seminars, graduate student training courses, etc.

#### **8. Graduate Education/Recruitment - Mark**

Mark distributed the latest FY 10/11 Grad Student Recruitment data summary (as of 1/25/10). The total number of applications to BCOE is about the same as last year (1,153 vs. 1,146) but the number of International applications has decreased by about 10% while the number of domestic applications has almost doubled (from 138 to 254). The total number of grad student applications to UCR has decreased.

#### **9. Department Updates**

Cengiz reported that the MSE Program has started accepting grad students.



# **Chairs' & Center Directors' Meeting**

**January 25, 2010**

## **Agenda**

Engineering Building Unit II – Room 443

- |     |  |                         |
|-----|--|-------------------------|
| 1.  | Welcome - Request for Agenda Items from the Floor  | Reza                    |
| 2.  | Approval of Minutes from January 11, 2010 Meeting  | Pat                     |
| 3.  | Provost Dallas Rabenstein<br>And Bill Kidder, AEVC |                         |
| 4.  | English 1C – Substitution for Engineering 180      | Ravi                    |
| 5.  | Enrollment targets for Fall 2010                   | Ravi                    |
| 6.  | New Faculty Search in CSE                          | Reza                    |
| 7.  | In-residence Sabbatical                            | Reza                    |
| 8.  | Graduate Education/Recruitment                     | Mark                    |
| 9.  | Department Updates                                 | Chairs/Center Directors |
| 10. | Other Matters                                      |                         |

The next scheduled meeting will be

**Monday, February 8, 2010**

*Please note: Meetings will be held in EBU II – Room 443*

# 2009-10 State Budget Cuts to UC

## Governor's January 10 Budget

**\$3.25 Billion**

- Special Session (Ongoing Cut) (\$65.5 M)
- Special Session (One-Time) (\$50.0 M)
- Special Session (One-Time) (\$255.0 M)
- May 14, Revise (Unallocated) (\$50.0 M)
- May 14, Revise (Academic Preparation) (\$31.3 M)
- May 26, Budget Reduction (\$167.5 M)
- June, Conference Committee Action (\$17.8 M)

## Subtotal

**(\$637.1 M)**

**\$2.61 Billion**

## Unfunded Mandatory Costs

**(\$368 M)**

## Total

**(\$1,005.1 M)**

# 2009-10 State Budget Cut to UCR

## Permanent Reductions

- Cuts recommended by BAC (permanent) \$15.6 M
- Chancellorial cuts (Permanent) 1.5 M

**Total Permanent Reductions \$17.1 M**

## One-Time Reductions/Funding

- Furloughs (One-Time) \$13 M
- 09-10 Student Fee Increases \$5 M
- 09-10 Over-Enrollment Student Fees \$6 M
- Unfilled Faculty FTE held centrally \$5 M
- Unclaimed Commitments \$5.5 M

**Total One-Time Reductions/Funding \$34.5 M**

**UCR Budget Reduction:**

**\$51.6 M**

\$

**FISCAL YEAR 2010-11 BUDGET REDUCTION IMPACTS AGAINST THE JULY 1, 2008 BASE BUDGET  
TOTAL PERMANENT BUDGET REDUCTIONS AND UNFUNDED MANDATES BY ORGANIZATION  
(Reflects July 1, 2009 Organizational Shifts)**

<u>Organization</u>	<b>FY 09-10 BAC Reductions</b>		
	<u>7/1/2008 Total Budget***</u>	<u>% of Total Budget</u>	<u>% of Total Budget</u>
	(a)	(b)	(c/a)
Anderson Graduate School of Management*	8,813,624	3.38%	3.20%
Biomedical Sciences*	3,776,347	1.45%	3.89%
Bourne College of Engineering	19,453,196	7.46%	2.95%
College of Humanities, Arts, & Social Sciences	55,632,440	21.34%	2.82%
College of Natural and Agricultural Sciences-I&R**	43,014,029	16.50%	2.96%
College of Natural and Agricultural Sciences-OR**	23,149,372	8.88%	4.22%
Graduate School of Education	5,245,141	2.01%	4.10%
<b>Subtotal Academic Organizations</b>	<b>\$ 159,084,149</b>		<b>3.16%</b>
Academic Senate	1,047,319	0.40%	10.00%
Chancellor/EVC	7,859,866	3.02%	10.73%
Computing & Communications	9,815,605	3.77%	8.00%
Finance & Business Operations	17,208,650	6.60%	16.49%
Finance & Business Operations-Physical Plant	16,615,537	6.37%	10.00%
Graduate Division	2,097,546	0.80%	7.01%
Intercollegiate Athletics	2,016,336	0.77%	10.00%
Palm Desert Graduate Center	1,798,653	0.69%	26.12%
Undergraduate Education - Univ Writing Program Faculty	3,797,470	1.46%	0.00%
Undergraduate Education (excluding Univ Writing Prgrm Faculty)	3,865,329	1.48%	15.00%
University Library	14,737,613	5.65%	8.00%
Vice Chancellor Research	2,966,730	1.14%	10.00%
Vice Chancellor Student Affairs	8,187,456	3.14%	10.00%
Vice Chancellor University Advancement****	9,586,742	3.68%	7.00%
<b>Subtotal All Other Organizations</b>	<b>\$ 101,600,852</b>		<b>10.43%</b>
<b>Total Organizational Budgets</b>	<b>\$ 260,685,001</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>6.00%</b>
Subtotal General Fund Commitments	\$ 35,534,878		4.22%
<b>Grand Total Budget</b>	<b>\$ 296,219,879</b>		<b>5.78%</b>

Notes

\* Includes Professional School Fees

\*\*CNAS-OR includes function 44 and CNAS-I&R includes all others

\*\*\*Commitments as of 10/14/2008

\*\*\*\*Includes Fund 67000

**KEY POINTS ON GOVERNOR'S PROPOSAL  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT – 2010 STATE OF THE STATE  
UCOP – 1/6/10**

**The proposal**

The Governor has proposed a constitutional amendment that would have to be approved by the Legislature and then the voters of California. It would establish that no less than 10% of the state General Fund would be invested in UC and CSU (they currently receive less than 6%) and no more than 7% would be spent on prisons (which currently receive nearly 10%). If approved, it would be phased in over the years 2011-12 to 2014-15.

**Key points**

- What's most important about this proposal is not any of the numbers or percentages involved, but rather the opportunity it creates for Californians to rethink the priorities that have framed state politics for the past few decades.
- It is built on the premise that all Californians have a stake in maintaining the excellence of public university systems which have long been the envy of the world and remain the state's main engine of economic growth and societal advancement. It also recognizes the vital role the public universities play in opening doors of opportunity to all Californians, regardless of income or background.
- Funding the UC and CSU systems should not be seen as a cost by California, but rather as the best investment in the future that the state can make.
- The governor appears to recognize that his vision of California as a leader in the emerging green economy requires a reliable, world-class research partner, and that is and always has been the University of California. We create knowledge and the next generation of teachers needed to transmit it.
- We look forward to working with the Legislature on the details of this bold and visionary proposal in hopes of putting it before the voters – recognizing that we still have immediate budget needs that must be addressed for 2010-11, as well.

**Responses to possible questions**

***Q. Is this just pitting public safety against education?***

A. No. The question is, do we privatize our public universities while continuing to invest public funds in prisons? Or do we privatize our prisons and preserve our great public universities? Many states have privatized their universities in some form. Gov. Schwarzenegger has chosen the bolder path.



*Q. Does UC really need this kind of assistance?*

A. UC and CSU both have been subjected to years of cuts that directly threaten the quality and accessibility of their programs. Californians should be immensely concerned about this. UC took a 20% cut to its state-funded budget this year alone. And UC and CSU together have seen their share of the state General Fund go from more than 13% in the late 1960s to less than 6% today.

At UC we already have cut to the bone, closed programs, laid off staff, left faculty jobs unfilled, shrunk the central administration, furloughed employees, raised student fees. We've been doing everything we can to maintain quality and balance the budget, but the balancing act required to accomplish this is simply unsustainable over time.

*Q. How did this proposal come about?*

A. The specifics of the idea were advanced by the Governor and his staff. Our role at UC has been to argue loud and hard that the state's priorities had been misplaced and that higher education was in trouble as a result.

*Q. Why is this being proposed for higher education when many programs are hurting?*

A. California was given only one Gold Rush. Ever since, the state has out-thought, out-innovated, and out-worked the world, and the University of California has been central to this success. For nearly a century and a half, UC has been a part of the California DNA, essential to the state's economic growth, competitiveness and social well-being, and the University need not apologize for seeking funding necessary to continue that mission.

*Q. How will UC use the money?*

A. This money will go to core funding, helping to maintain and hire adequate numbers of quality faculty and staff, keep campuses secure and well-equipped, ensure adequate course offerings and viable faculty-student ratios, and reverse the huge cuts of recent years. Core funding to a public university is like oil to an engine. And UC is working already to make wise, accountable use of the funding it receives. Under President Yudof, UC has become a leaner, better organized institution. Cost-cutting and transparency are now part of the culture, and the President is resolved to make sure it stays that way.

*Q. What about concerns/criticisms that may be raised about how, specifically, the corrections system will absorb the spending reductions this entails?*

A. If people have concerns about the specifics of the proposal, or how exactly the prisons will be impacted, the good thing is the Legislature has an opportunity to review this proposal and address those issues as part of the legislative process. We look forward to working with the Legislature to come up with a final plan that can be put before voters. (The proposal calls for prison cuts to be achieved without early release of prisoners.)

Dear UC Advocate-

I write to share with you some good news from Sacramento. Governor Schwarzenegger today proposed a dramatic change in the way public higher education is funded in California, a plan that if adopted could give UC a secure financial footing for the future.

This is a bold and visionary plan that represents a fundamental restoration of the values and priorities that have made California great. The plan would provide a constitutional guarantee to fund public higher education at a minimum of 10 percent of the state's General Fund budget. I commend the Governor for recognizing that UC - the world's premier public university - is an investment in California and its people that more than pays for itself.

And I commend you, our loyal advocates, for your hard work. You are being heard. Today's news is evidence that your efforts are making a difference.

For more than 140 years, UC has stood for California and Californians, ensuring hope and opportunity for a better future for students and families, playing a vital role in solving the state's biggest challenges with innovative research, spurring new industry and fueling economic growth, and advancing the health and social wellbeing of the state. The governor's plan would help ensure UC can continue to deliver for the state and its citizens by establishing a baseline for state funding that we can count on from year to year.

In the short term, however, there are still critical budget shortfalls that will require the attention of the Governor and the Legislature. On January 8<sup>th</sup>, the Governor will release his budget proposal for the coming fiscal year. After the release, I will be back in touch to share with you the details of the proposed state funding levels for UC and to request that you take specific action with your local state legislators to ensure the University of California has the funding it needs to maintain affordability, access and excellence.

I urge you to continue your work as advocates on behalf of the University. You can help us today by forwarding this message to your friends and family. Encourage them to help us define California's priorities.

**HOLD FOR BUTTON**

**TEXT COPY: "HELP DEFINE CALIFORNIA'S PRIORITIES"**

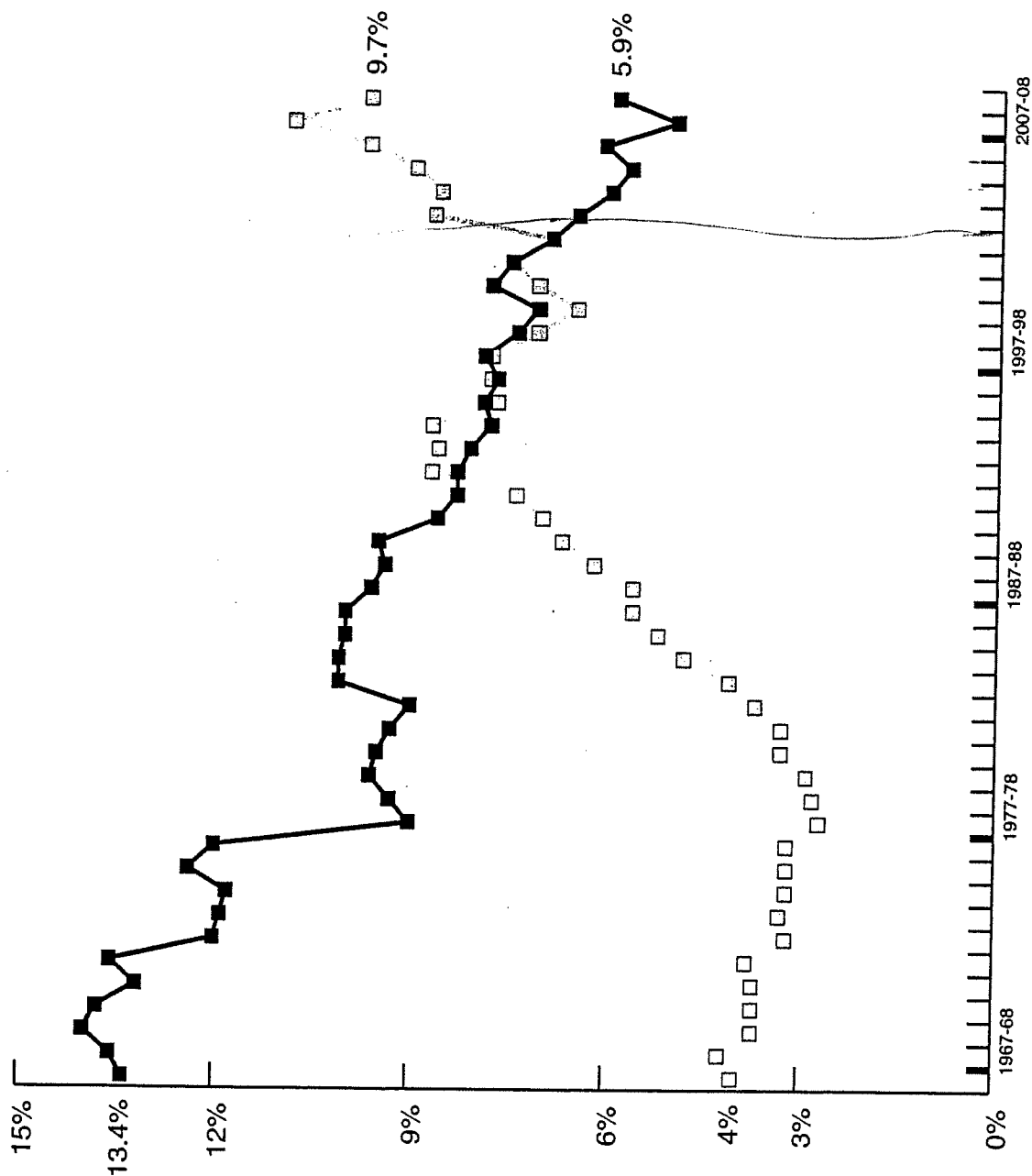
**CLICK HERE TO TELL-A-FRIEND**

Again, I applaud the governor for this decisive move in support of higher education and look forward to working with him and with the Legislature to see that this proposal reaches the ballot so that the people of California may have a voice in their future and the future of UC.

With best wishes...

# State General Funds UC/CSU vs. Corrections

Corrections  
 UC/CSU



**Sources:**  
 CPEC Fiscal Profiles, 2008. Displays 1 and 21;  
 Department of Finance budget documents.

## **Strategic Planning**

- UCR is embarking on the development of a strategic plan to provide a framework for:
  - The growth of the campus for the next decade
  - The investment of resources for the next decade
- A major part of the strategic planning process will be the work of eight subcommittees and a Steering Committee
- A key organizing principle informing the work of the committees is for UCR to move from prominence to preeminence by achieving the profile of an AAU-member institution
- Each subcommittee will have a Chair and a Vice Chair. The Chairs will also serve on the Steering Committee

## **Strategic Planning: Goals**

- *To develop a plan that will guide our decision making and resource allocation, to guide us as we make strategic investments*
- *To develop a plan that will move UC Riverside from prominence to preeminence, while maintaining the diversity of our undergraduate population and increasing the diversity of our graduate student population and our faculty*

## **Strategic Planning: Academic Excellence**

- *To achieve the profile of an Association of American Universities (AAU) member university*
- *To be elected a member of the AAU*
  - *62 member universities*
  - *36 publics/24 privates/2 Canadian*
  - *6 of the 9 general UC campuses*

## **AAU Membership Indicators**

*Phase 1 Indicators: the primary indicators of institutional breadth and quality in research and education*

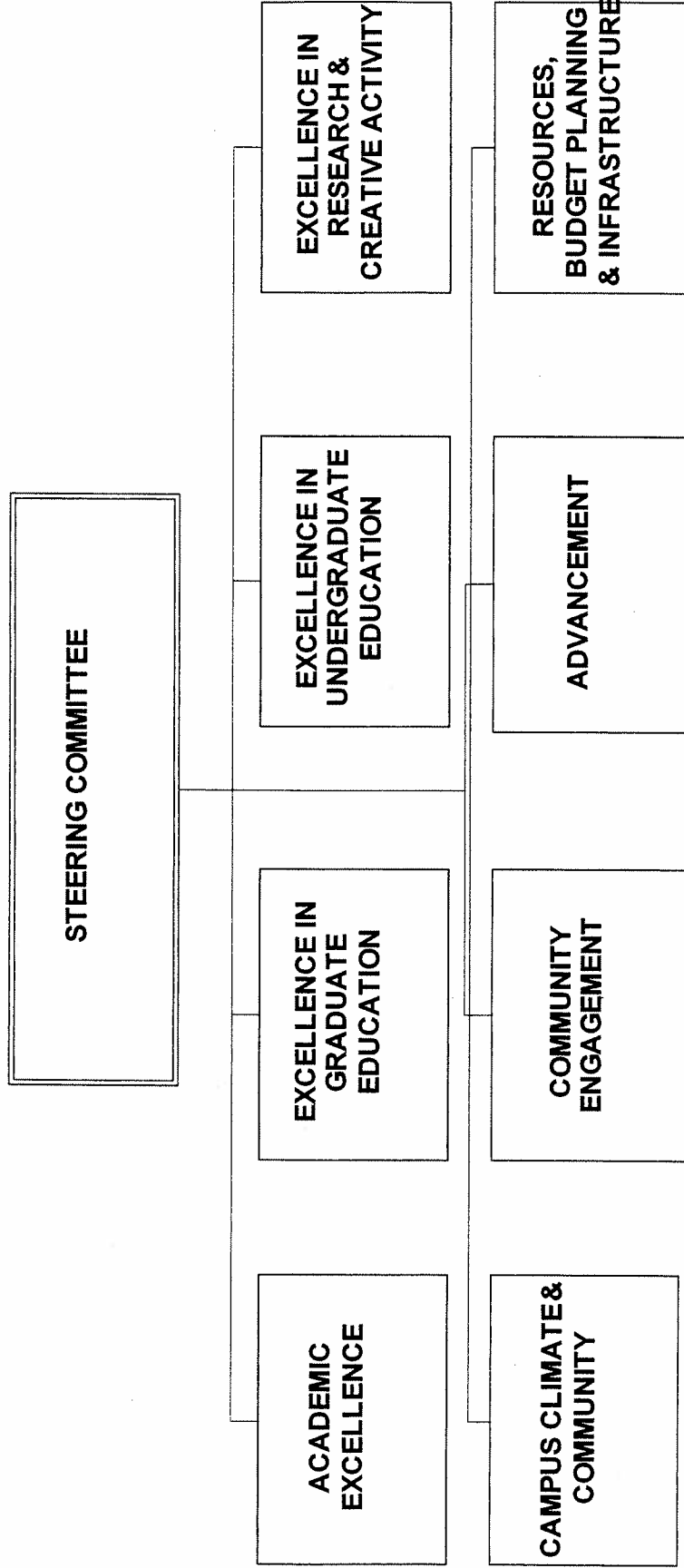
- *Competitively funded federal research support*
- *Membership in the National Academies (NAS, NAE, IOM)*
- *National Research Council (NRC) faculty quality ratings*
- *Faculty arts and humanities awards, fellowships, and memberships*
- *Citations*

## **AAU Membership Indicators (cont.)**

*Phase 2 Indicators: used to provide additional calibrations of Institutional research and education programs*

- *USDA, state and industrial research funding*
- *Doctoral education*
- *Number of postdoctoral appointees*
- *Undergraduate education*





## **The Strategic Plan**

- *A document that will define the “Size and Shape of UCR in 2020”*
- *A document that will have as overarching themes excellence, access, diversity and engagement*
- *A document that sets priorities for UCR, for the strategic investment of resources*
  - *As we move from prominence to preeminence*
  - *As we achieve the profile of an AAU-member university*
- *A document that will be based on benchmarks where appropriate, e.g. benchmarks set by AAU-member universities*
- *A document that will establish benchmarks and metrics for assessment of progress towards achieving goals*

## **The Strategic Plan (cont.)**

- *The Strategic Plan will not be a static document*
- *The Strategic Plan will continue to be a work in progress, in that it will grow and change over time, e.g. in reaction to state and national research agendas*
- *The Strategic Plan will be a touchstone document that will guide UCR in making decisions about what areas to emphasize and how to devote our resources*

## **ABOUT AAU**

The Association of American Universities (AAU) is a nonprofit organization of 62 leading public and private research universities in the United States and Canada. Founded in 1900 to advance the international standing of U.S. research universities, AAU today focuses on issues that are important to research-intensive universities, such as funding for research, research policy issues, and graduate and undergraduate education.\_\_\_\_

AAU member universities are on the leading edge of innovation, scholarship, and solutions that contribute to the nation's economy, security, and well-being. The 60 AAU universities in the United States award more than one-half of all U.S. doctoral degrees and 55 percent of those in the sciences and engineering.\_\_\_\_

AAU programs and projects address institutional issues facing its member universities, as well as government actions that affect these and other universities.\_\_\_\_

AAU works to maintain the productive partnership between the nation's research universities and the federal government. The major activities of the association include federal government relations, policy studies, and public affairs.\_\_\_\_

Membership in the association is by invitation. Information about AAU membership is available [here](#).

**AAU MEMBERSHIP: PUBLIC AND PRIVATE****Public**

Indiana University  
 Iowa State University  
 Michigan State University  
 The Ohio State University  
 The Pennsylvania State University  
 Purdue University  
 Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey  
 Stony Brook University-State University of New York  
 Texas A&M University  
 University at Buffalo, The State University of New York  
 The University of Arizona  
 University of California, Davis  
 University of California, Berkeley  
 University of California, Irvine  
 University of California, Los Angeles  
 University of California, San Diego  
 University of California, Santa Barbara  
 University of Colorado at Boulder  
 University of Florida  
 University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign  
 The University of Iowa  
 The University of Kansas  
 University of Maryland at College Park  
 University of Michigan  
 University of Minnesota, Twin Cities  
 University of Missouri-Columbia  
 University of Nebraska-Lincoln  
 The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill  
 University of Oregon  
 University of Pittsburgh  
 The University of Texas at Austin  
 University of Virginia  
 University of Washington  
 The University of Wisconsin-Madison

**Private**

Brandeis University  
 Brown University  
 California Institute of Technology  
 Carnegie Mellon University  
 Case Western Reserve University  
 Columbia University  
 Cornell University  
 Duke University  
 Emory University  
 Harvard University  
 The Johns Hopkins University  
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
 New York University  
 Northwestern University  
 Princeton University  
 Rice University  
 Stanford University  
 Syracuse University  
 Tulane University  
 The University of Chicago  
 University of Pennsylvania  
 University of Rochester  
 University of Southern California  
 Vanderbilt University  
 Washington University in St. Louis  
 Yale University

**Canadian**

McGill University  
 University of Toronto



# AAU FACTS AND FIGURES

*The Association of American Universities (AAU) is an association of 62 leading public and private research institutions in the United States and Canada. AAU focuses on issues important to research-intensive universities, such as funding for research, research policy issues, and graduate and undergraduate education. AAU universities are on the leading edge of innovation, scholarship, and solutions that contribute to our nation's economy, security, and well-being.*

## RESEARCH FACTS FOR AAU U.S. UNIVERSITIES

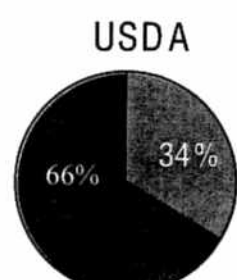
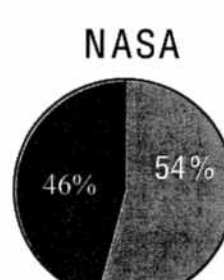
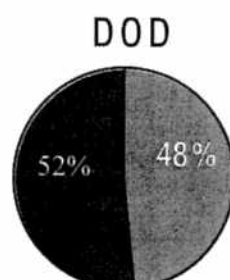
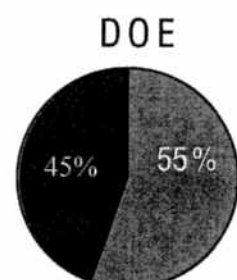
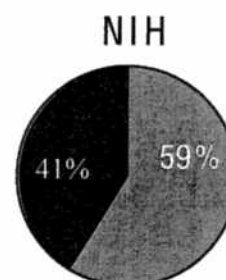
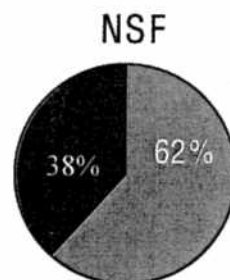
- ❖ AAU universities received \$17.2 billion in federal academic research expenditures in FY2007, or 57% of all federally funded research provided to colleges and universities.
- ❖ AAU universities spent \$4.7 billion of their own institutional funds on academic research in FY2007.
- ❖ The faculties at AAU universities include 3,181 members of the prestigious National Academies – the National Academy of Science, the National Academy of Engineering, and the Institute of Medicine. This represents 81% of all university faculty members who are members of the Academies (2007).
- ❖ Over 60% of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 2008 Class of Fellows are affiliated with an AAU university.
- ❖ Since the founding of the Nobel Prizes in 1901, 35% of all Nobel Prize winners and nearly 70% of winners at U.S. institutions have been affiliated with an AAU university.

### Federal Academic Research Expenditures by Agency to AAU U.S. Universities as a Percentage of Total - FY2007

Source: National Science Foundation

■ Other Universities

■ AAU Universities



## EDUCATION FACTS FOR AAU U.S. UNIVERSITIES (2006)

- ❖ Undergraduate students: 1,048,065; 6% nationally.
- ❖ Undergraduate degrees awarded: 242,843; 16% nationally.
- ❖ AAU universities awarded over \$3 billion in institutional grant aid to undergraduate students.
- ❖ Graduate students: 424,217; 18% nationally.
- ❖ Master's awarded: 107,918; 18% nationally.
- ❖ Doctorates awarded: 24,327; 53% nationally.
- ❖ Professional students: 76,782; 21% nationally.
- ❖ Professional degrees awarded: 21,718, 24% nationally.
- ❖ Postdoctoral Fellows: 33,489; 69% nationally.
- ❖ International Students: 175,906; 28% nationally (2007-8).
- ❖ Students Studying Abroad: 64,350; 27% nationally.
- ❖ National Merit/Achievement Scholars: 5,364; 63% nationally.

## PUBLIC SERVICE FACTS FOR AAU U.S. UNIVERSITIES

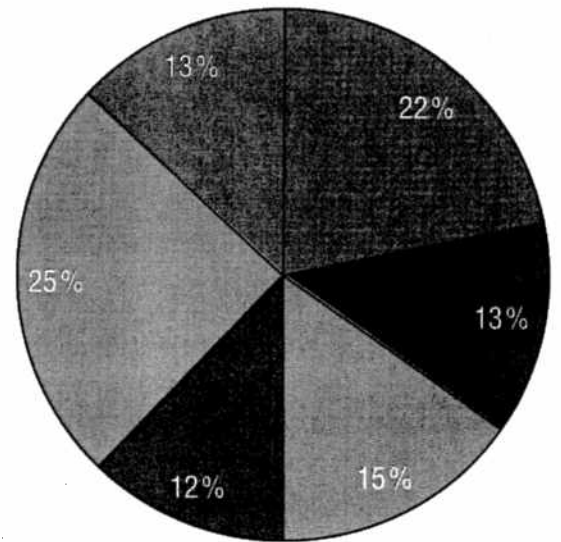
- ❖ All AAU universities have community service programs and many incorporate service-learning experiences for students.
- ❖ Peace Corps alumni (through 2008): 54,459; 29% nationally.
- ❖ Teach for America participants (2008): 1,437; 40% nationally.
- ❖ Alumni among Members of the 111th U.S. Congress: 235.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIETAL IMPACTS

- ❖ AAU universities often serve as the economic engines of their communities and regions. They provide well-educated employees and create new businesses and opportunities. They foster civic engagement and public service by capturing the idealism of students and faculty to provide services and outreach efforts that improve the quality of life in their communities.
- ❖ AAU universities partner with their cities and schools, provide world-class health care through their medical centers and clinics, and open their museums, libraries, performing arts centers, and recreation centers and athletic fields to their communities.
- ❖ AAU universities contribute significantly to their regional and state economies, as well as to the national economy. AAU institutions employ approximately 800,000 people. The combined operating budgets of AAU U.S. universities total approximately \$100 billion.
- ❖ AAU universities have patented and licensed thousands of innovative discoveries and technologies that have led to breakthroughs in communications, medicine, information technology, and energy, to name just a few areas. As a result, new industries, products, and jobs have been created. Licensing revenues generated by these innovations are used to enhance research and educational activities.

### Distribution of Doctorates Awarded by AAU U.S. Universities – 2006

*Source: National Science Foundation*



- Life Sciences
- Humanities & Arts
- Social Sciences
- Physical Sciences
- Engineering & Math
- Other

April 2009

**MEMBER INSTITUTIONS AND YEARS OF ADMISSION**

Brandeis University (1985)  
 Brown University (1933)  
 California Institute of Technology (1934)  
 Carnegie Mellon University (1982)  
 Case Western Reserve University (1969)  
 Columbia University (1900) —  
 Cornell University (1900) —  
 Duke University (1938)  
 Emory University (1995)  
 Harvard University (1900) —  
 Indiana University (1909)  
 Iowa State University (1958)  
 The Johns Hopkins University (1900) —  
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1934)  
 McGill University (1926)  
 Michigan State University (1964)  
 New York University (1950)  
 Northwestern University (1917)  
 The Ohio State University (1916)  
 The Pennsylvania State University (1958)  
 Princeton University (1900) —  
 Purdue University (1958)  
 Rice University (1985)  
 Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey (1989)  
 Stanford University (1900) —  
 Stony Brook University-State University of New York (2001) ✓  
 Syracuse University (1966)  
 Texas A&M University (2001) ✓  
 Tulane University (1958)  
 The University of Arizona (1985)  
 University at Buffalo, The State University of New York (1989)  
 University of California, Berkeley (1900) —  
 University of California, Davis (1996) X ←  
 University of California, Irvine (1996) X ←  
 University of California, Los Angeles (1974)  
 University of California, San Diego (1982)  
 University of California, Santa Barbara (1995) \* ←  
 The University of Chicago (1900) —  
 University of Colorado at Boulder (1966)  
 University of Florida (1985)  
 University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (1908)  
 The University of Iowa (1909)  
 The University of Kansas (1909)  
 University of Maryland, College Park (1969)  
 University of Michigan (1900) —  
 University of Minnesota, Twin Cities (1908)  
 University of Missouri-Columbia (1908)  
 University of Nebraska-Lincoln (1909)  
 The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1922)  
 University of Oregon (1969)  
 University of Pennsylvania (1900) —  
 University of Pittsburgh (1974)  
 University of Rochester (1941)  
 University of Southern California (1969)  
 The University of Texas at Austin (1929)  
 University of Toronto (1926)  
 University of Virginia (1904)  
 University of Washington (1950)  
 The University of Wisconsin-Madison (1900) —  
 Vanderbilt University (1950)  
 Washington University in St. Louis (1923)  
 Yale University (1900) —

Founded in 1900  
 12 members

Last members 2001  
 6 of UCs  
 UCSB 1995  
 UCD 1996  
 UCI 1996



**2010-11 BCOE GRADUATE RECRUITMENT TARGETS**
**2010-11 CAMPUS TARGETS**

Dept	M.S.	Ph.D.	Total	Accepts	% of Target	College	Total	To Date	% of Target
BIEN	5	15	20		0.0%	BCOE	150	0	0.0%
CEE	3	17	20		0.0%	CHASS	???	0	#VALUE!
CSE	20	25	45		0.0%	CNAS	???	1	#VALUE!
EE	13	32	45		0.0%	DBS	???	0	#VALUE!
MSE	2	6	8		0.0%	GSOE	???	0	NR
ME	4	8	12		0.0%				
Subtotal	47	103	150	0	0.0%	Subtotal	150	1	0.7%

**GradSIS Data as of January 25, 2010**

International Students									
Program	Apps			Admits			Accepts		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
BIEN	26	23	24	0	0	0			
CEE	80	109	127	0	0	0			
CS	375	413	312	1	0	0			
EE	399	402	326	0	0	0			
MSE	NA	NA	45	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	
ME	84	61	65	0	0	0			
Total	964	1008	899	1	0	0	0	0	0

Domestic Students									
Program	Apps			Admits			Accepts		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
BIEN	24	20	59	1	0	0			
CEE	26	22	58	0	1	0			
CS	34	51	61	0	0	0			
EE	31	30	53	0	0	0			
MSE	NA	NA	6	NA	NA	0			
ME	10	15	17	0	0	0			
Total	125	138	254	1	1	0	0	0	0

Total Students									
Program	Apps			Admits			Accepts		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
BIEN	50	43	83	1	0	0	0	0	0
CEE	106	131	185	0	1	0	0	0	0
CS	409	464	373	1	0	0	0	0	0
EE	430	432	379	0	0	0	0	0	0
MSE	NA	NA	51	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	
ME	94	76	82	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1089	1146	1153	2	1	0	0	0	0