

Performance Funding Comparison: Wisconsin and Florida

	Wisconsin	Florida
Funding Allocated	The 2017-19 biennial budget included \$26.25 million in new state funding specifically targeted for outcomes-based funding to be distributed to each institution during the 2018-2019 fiscal year.	For 2017-2018, the current appropriation of \$520 M includes \$245 M for state investment and \$275 M for institutional investment. Florida has not provided funding based on enrollments since 2007-2008. Rather, funding is based primarily on performance and the allocation of dollars towards special university initiatives.
Eligibility	The allocations will be based upon achieving metrics established for all of the campuses in alignment with statutory guidelines.	Starting in 2016-2017, institutions must score 51 points and not be in the bottom three to be eligible for new funding. For fiscal years 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, universities were required to score 26 points or more and not be in the bottom three to be eligible for new funds.
Guiding Principles	<p>Under the newly created state law, the Wisconsin Legislature established the following goals for the UW System:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing and ensuring student access; • Improving and excelling at student progress and completion; • Expanding contributions to the workforce; and • Enhancing operational efficiency and effectiveness. 	<p>Four guiding principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use metrics that align with SUS Strategic Plan goals 2. Reward excellence or improvement 3. Have a few clear, simple metrics 4. Acknowledge the unique mission of the different institutions
Metrics	<p>Approved Outcomes-Based Metrics:</p> <p>Grow and Ensure Student Access</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wisconsin high school graduates enrolled as degree-seeking undergraduates 2. Pell-eligible students enrolled as undergraduate students 3. Underrepresented students enrolled as undergraduate students 	<p>10-Metric Model:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percent of Bachelor's Graduates Employed (\$25,000+) and/or Continuing their Education Further 1 year after graduation 2. Median Wages of Bachelor's Graduates Employed Full-time One Year After Graduation 3. Net Tuition and Fees per 120 Credit Hours 4. Six Year Graduation Rate (Full-time and Part-time FTIC)

	<p>4. Transfer students enrolled as undergraduates</p> <p>Enhance Operational Efficiency and Effectiveness</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Core Expense Ratio 2. Average number of credit hours required for an undergraduate degree 3. Average student debt on baccalaureate graduation 4. Degrees awarded per 100 FTE students <p>Improve and Excel at Student Progress and Completion</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undergraduates who have achieved 30 credit hours 2. Undergraduates who have achieved 90 credit hours 3. Undergraduate degrees awarded 4. Post-baccalaureate degrees awarded <p>Expand Contributions to the Workforce</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Graduates in STEM disciplines 2. Graduates in health-related disciplines 3. Pell-eligible graduates 4. Research and public service expenditures 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Academic Progress Rate (2nd Year Retention with GPA Above 2.0) 6. Bachelor's Degrees Awarded in Areas of Strategic Emphasis (includes STEM) 7. University Access Rate (Percent of Undergraduates with a Pell-grant) 8. (8a) Master's Degrees Awarded in Areas of Strategic Emphasis (includes STEM) (NCF Excluded) (8b) Freshman in Top 10% of Graduating High School Class (NCF Alternative Metric) 9. Board of Governors Choice 10. Board of Trustees Choice
<p>Weighting and Improvement Scores</p>	<p>The UW System will use the following process to distribute the new state funding:</p> <p>A baseline set of outcomes for each UW institution will be established using on a three-year average for each metric based upon data from the three previous years.</p> <p>Similarly, a current year average will be established using the same factors that established the baseline data.</p>	<p>Presently the Florida 10-Metric Model is not weighted but the Board reserves the option to weight specific metrics such as the Six Year Graduation Rates and the Academic Progress Rate.</p> <p>Improvement points are determined after reviewing data trends for each metric. If the improvement score is higher than the excellence score, the improvement points are counted. This can result in a university scoring lowest in one metric but getting the most</p>

	<p>The current year and baseline data will be totaled and compared to determine whether the institution improved, maintained or declined in performance. Funds will be distributed based on each institution's increase or decrease in their proportion of the total outcomes for the System.</p>	<p>points for that metric because of their improvement in the metric.</p>
<p>Institutional Control</p>	<p>Wisconsin institutions do not have control over appropriation levels; institutions can control performance on outcomes within reason.</p>	<p>Florida institutions also do not have control over appropriation levels and institutions can control performance on outcomes within reason. However, the Florida 10-Metric Model does give institutions some control given that there is a metric chosen by institutional boards as part of the model.</p>

<https://www.wisconsin.edu/news/archive/regents-approve-outcomes-based-metrics-faculty-workload-policies/>