

BUDGET IN BRIEF

BUDGET REPORT 2020-2021



WISCONSIN
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON



This document is intended to provide an easy-to-understand glimpse of UW–Madison’s budget picture. Revenue information included in the document is from the 2019–20 fiscal year, the most recent year for which complete information is available. Most other budget, tuition, and fee data is for 2020–21.

For a more comprehensive look at UW–Madison’s revenues and spending, and information about faculty, staff, and students, visit the university’s *Data Digest* at apir.wisc.edu/data-digest



Our commitment is
built on the belief
that access to quality
higher education
changes lives.

From the Chancellor

As I write this, our world remains in the grip of the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic's impact on the University of Wisconsin-Madison is expected to be over \$300 million, including the combined effects of lost revenue and additional expenses. Our faculty, staff and students have shown remarkable resiliency throughout this crisis, and I hope our financial situation will improve quickly, but the fiscal repercussions of COVID will continue to be felt for another year or more.

Our commitment to teaching, research, and outreach is built on the belief that access to higher education changes lives. The benefits of having a world-class university, 13th among public institutions in the *U.S. News & World Report* 2021 America's Best Colleges, accrue to everyone in Wisconsin in the form a strong economy and a higher quality of life, and a significant return on investment to Wisconsin taxpayers. In fact, for every dollar in state money invested in UW-Madison, nearly \$27 is returned to the state economy. UW-Madison has an overall annual economic impact of \$30 billion.

As would be true with any public or private institution with more than \$3 billion in annual revenues, our budget is very complex. Our diverse revenue streams and the corresponding expenditures reflect a broad range of activities in education, research, economic development, and outreach. Our obligation is to be accountable and transparent managers of those resources.

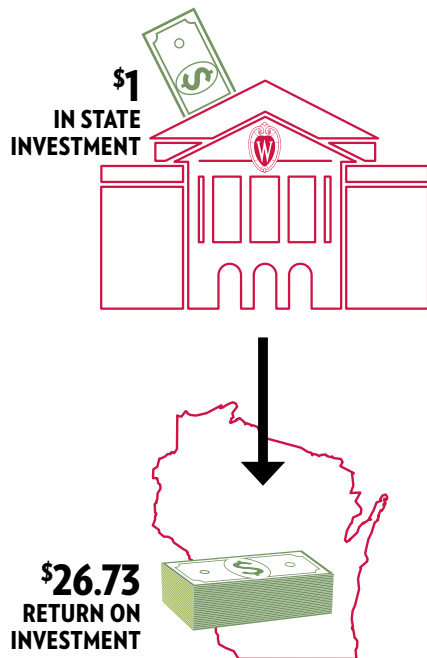
With sustained investment, UW-Madison will continue to change lives. If you have questions or concerns about our budget, I invite you to contact us at budget@uc.wisc.edu.

Thank you for your support of our university.

Rebecca Blank
UW-Madison Chancellor

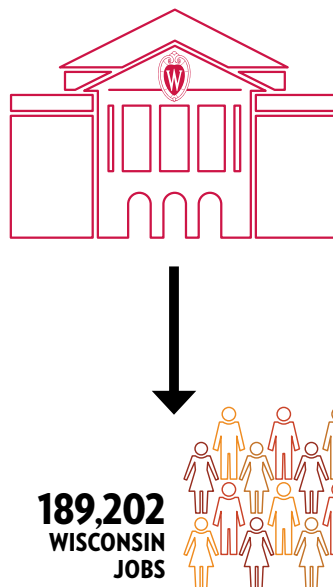
Economic Impact

Wisconsin taxpayers get a tremendous return on their investment in the state's flagship university



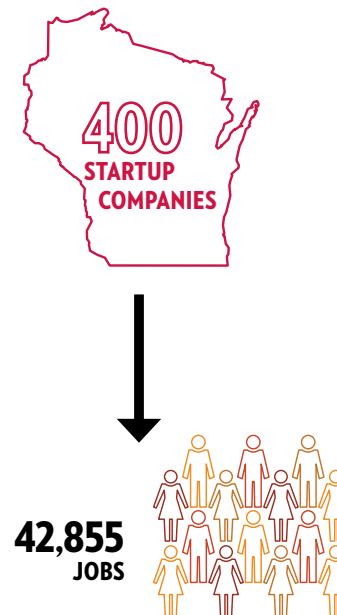
\$30 BILLION
Overall Economic Impact

A 2020 study by NorthStar Consulting found that **for every state taxpayer dollar** spent on UW–Madison, the university **generates \$26.73** for the state economy, accounting for \$30 billion annually in economic impact statewide.



\$718.6 MILLION
In State and Local Tax Revenue

UW–Madison, UW Hospital and Clinics, and the university's affiliated organizations and startup companies support **189,202 Wisconsin jobs** and generate more than **\$718.6 million annually** in state and local tax revenue, according to the NorthStar study.



\$10 BILLION
Impact from New Wisconsin Startups

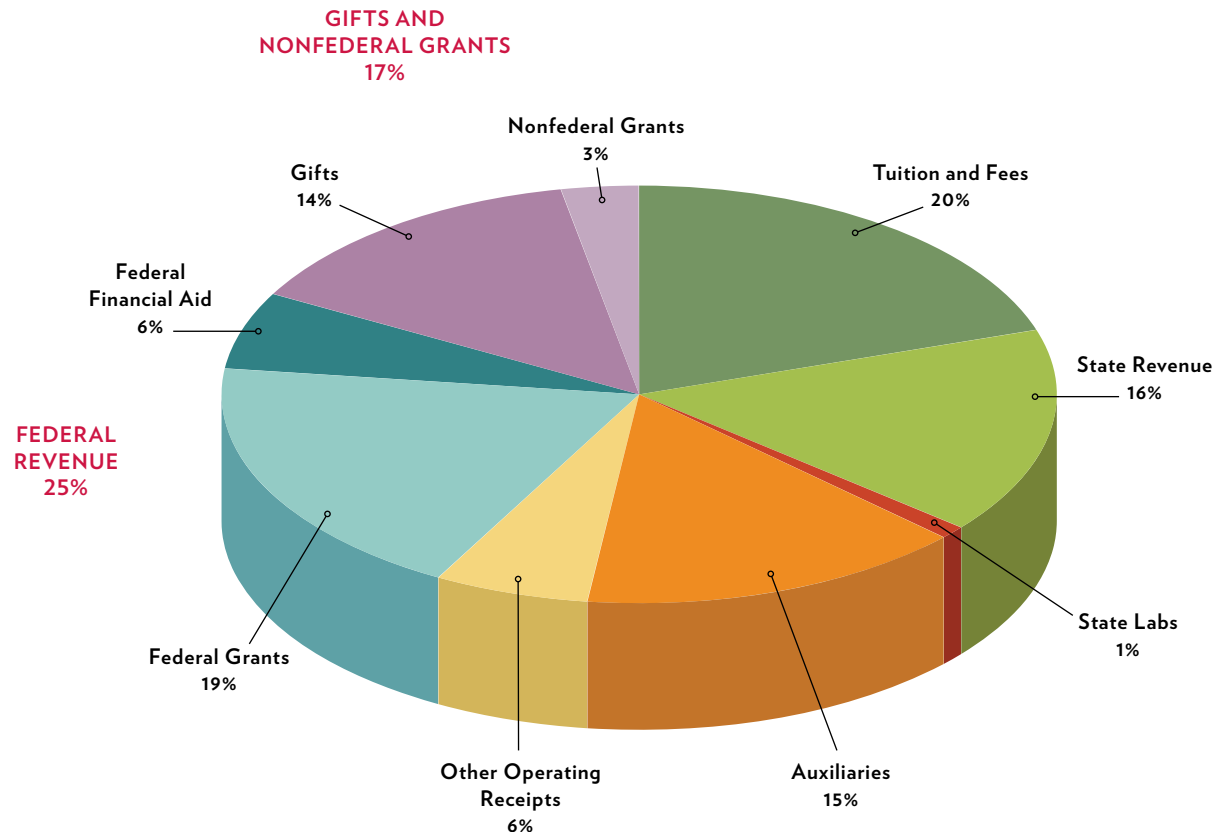
UW–Madison research has fostered more than **400 startup companies** that support more than **42,855 jobs**, **generate \$320 million in state and local tax revenue**, and contribute approximately **\$10 billion annually** to the Wisconsin economy, according to NorthStar.

Part I: Revenue Sources in Fiscal Year 2019–2020

UW–Madison receives revenue from five main sources for its \$3.4 billion budget. The university's mission is supported by state and federal government investments, tuition, research grants, and contributions from friends of the university.

- The largest portion of the university's budget, approximately \$862 million, or 25 percent, is from the federal government. Most of this is competitively awarded to UW–Madison for specific research projects and supports salaries for faculty, staff, and students, and funds research facilities.
- The second-largest amount, \$695 million, 20 percent of the budget, comes through student tuition and fees.
- Gifts from donors and private grants, \$566 million, account for 17 percent of the budget.
- Revenue from state government for the 2019–20 fiscal year total \$529 million, or 16 percent of the overall budget. State revenue includes general program revenue (\$273 million), over which the university has some discretion, and specific-purpose revenue (\$256 million), which goes to predetermined programs and services.
- Revenues from auxiliary enterprises, such as University Housing and the Wisconsin Union, account for \$528 million, or 15 percent of the overall budget. This money is collected and spent almost entirely within these units and cannot be used for other purposes.

Source of Funds



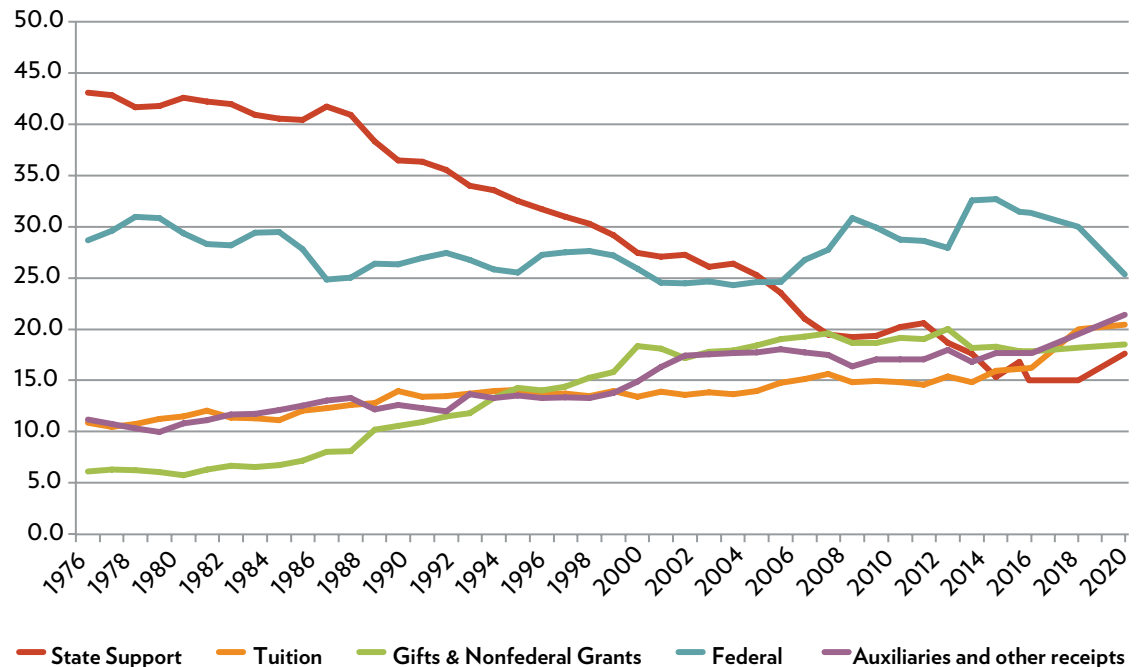
Changing Budget Landscape

UW–Madison’s funding sources have shifted over the decades. As the chart on the right indicates, the amount of support we receive in state funds relative to our overall budget has declined, and the university has become increasingly reliant on private donations, federal dollars, and tuition payments.

- For instance, in 1974, the year the UW System was created, state revenue accounted for 43 percent of UW–Madison’s total revenue. This has declined to 16 percent of the university’s total revenue in 2020. In 1974, tuition made up roughly 11 percent of the budget, compared to 20 percent today. Gifts and nonfederal grants accounted for 6 percent of the budget in 1974, versus the current 17 percent.
- At \$529 million in 2020, this is second to only FY19 as the lowest real value of state revenue to UW–Madison. At the time of the UW System merger, state support in inflation-adjusted dollars was approximately \$562 million. Since that time it has declined by approximately \$33 million to the current level of \$529 million.
- The reduction in state support has coincided with real price increases in the things that universities must purchase, as well as growth in the number of students from 38,545 to 45,317 in 2020. In inflation-adjusted dollars, state support per student was \$14,300 at the time of the merger. Today it is \$11,686.

Source of Funds

Percent of total budget



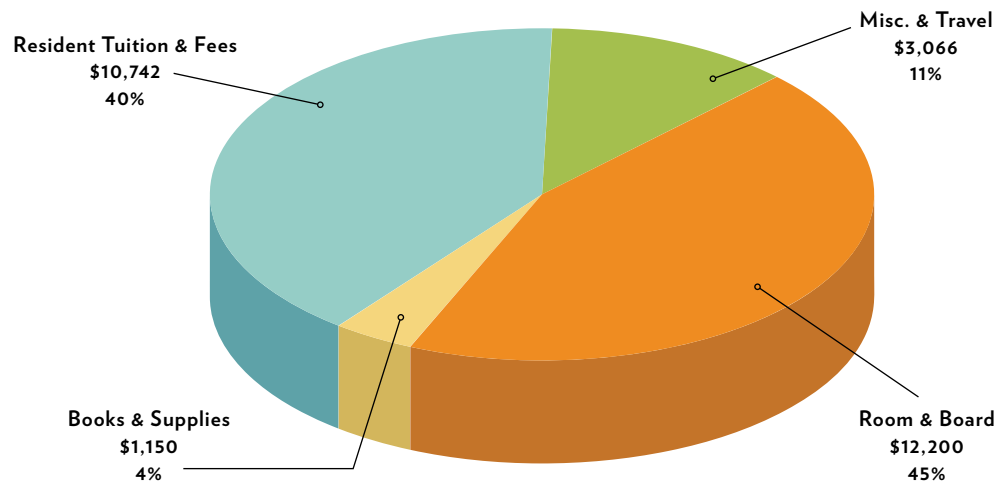
Tuition and Fees

Tuition and fees are part of the overall cost of attending UW–Madison. Tuition for in-state undergraduates enrolled at UW System campuses has been frozen since 2013.

UW–Madison is consistently ranked one of the nation’s best values among public colleges and universities. University Residence Halls at the University of Wisconsin–Madison offer some of the lowest on-campus housing rates of any Big Ten school while providing exceptional facilities, programs, and experiences.

The support of generations of Wisconsinites has helped to make UW–Madison a top institution. In return for that legacy of investment, we strive to keep tuition for in-state students affordable. UW–Madison ranks 10th among the Big Ten Conference’s 13 public schools for in-state resident undergraduate tuition and fees. For nonresident undergraduate students, UW–Madison tuition and fees are third among Big Ten public universities.

Cost of Attendance for Typical Wisconsin Undergraduate Total = \$27,158



2020–2021 Academic Year Tuition & Required Fees at Public Big Ten Universities

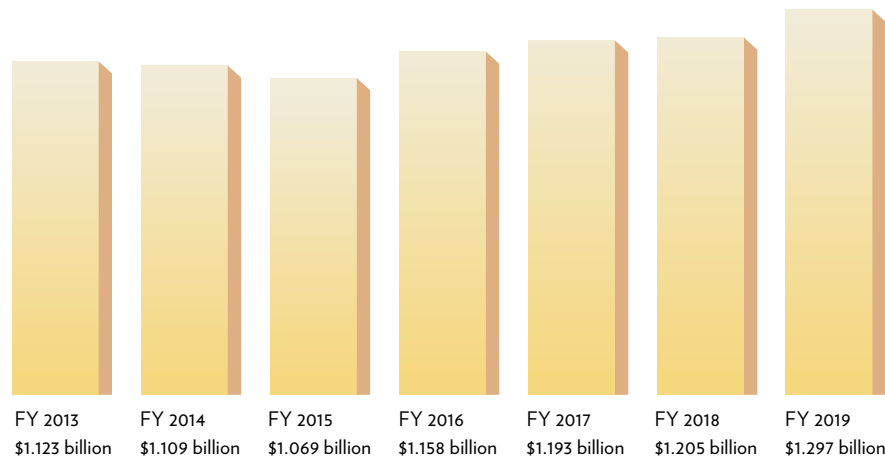
University	Undergraduate: Resident		Nonresident	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Pennsylvania State University	\$18,450	1	\$35,514	6
University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign	\$16,862	2	\$34,312	7
University of Michigan	\$15,948	3	\$52,266	1
Rutgers University	\$15,205	4	\$31,987	10
University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	\$15,027	5	\$33,325	9
Michigan State University	\$14,460	6	\$39,766	2
The Ohio State University	\$11,518	7	\$33,502	8
Indiana University	\$11,221	8	\$37,601	4
University of Maryland	\$10,779	9	\$36,891	5
University of Wisconsin–Madison	\$10,742	10	\$38,630	3
Purdue University	\$9,992	11	\$28,794	12
University of Iowa	\$9,606	12	\$31,569	11
University of Nebraska	\$9,561	13	\$26,692	13
Average excluding UW–Madison	\$13,219		\$35,185	
Midpoint excluding UW–Madison	\$12,989		\$33,907	
UW–Madison distance from midpoint	–\$2,247		+\$4,723	

Research and Development

UW–Madison is home to one of the largest research enterprises in the nation. The research done on campus leads to new ways of understanding the world around us and to scientific and medical advances. Research also stimulates economic activity, providing jobs and commerce statewide.

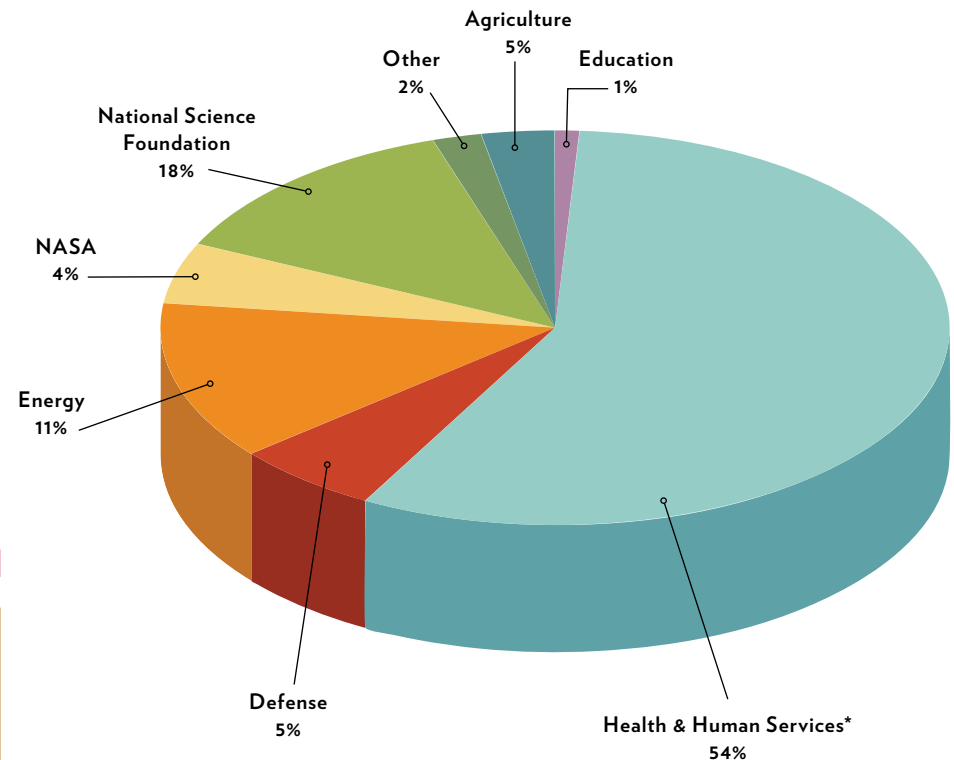
- UW–Madison received nearly \$1.3 billion from federal and state government and private sources for research and development in fiscal year 2019.
- Since national rankings began in 1972, UW–Madison was perennially in the top five universities for research and development spending. It was ranked sixth in 2015, 2016 and 2017, and 8th in 2018 and 2019.
- Federal research dollars are awarded competitively for specific projects and require faculty to be innovative and entrepreneurial. Our researchers compete for these federal funds with other top researchers from institutions across the United States.

Total Research and Development Expenditure Trend



Sources of 2019–2020 Federal Research Awards

Funding allocation by specific federal agencies for research projects at UW–Madison



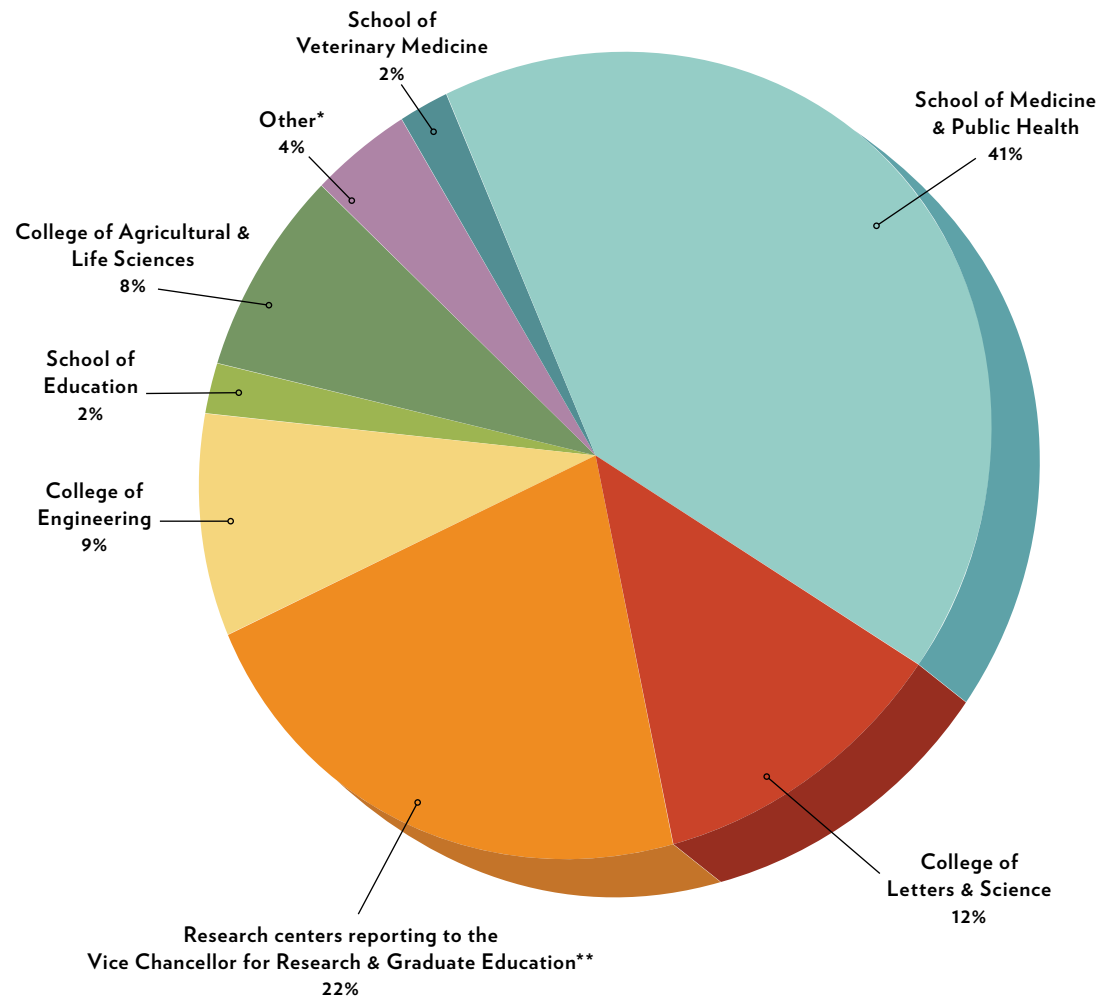
* National Institutes of Health accounts for 93% of HHS funding.

Distribution of Research Awards

Research Awards by School/College 2019–20

This chart shows how research awards were distributed across the UW–Madison campus in 2019–20. Faculty and staff across the university—in the sciences, engineering, medicine, business, education, social sciences, arts, and humanities—compete for research dollars and help make UW–Madison a premier research institution.

UW–Madison’s research enterprise brings nearly \$1.3 billion into the state, much of it spent in Wisconsin. Dollars invested here support jobs and are used to purchase goods and services. This research fuels teaching and learning and spurs economic growth and development.



* Other includes the School of Business, Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies, School of Human Ecology, International Division, Law School, School of Nursing, and School of Pharmacy.

** Centers include such entities as the Waisman Center, the Biotechnology Center, and the Wisconsin Institute for Discovery.

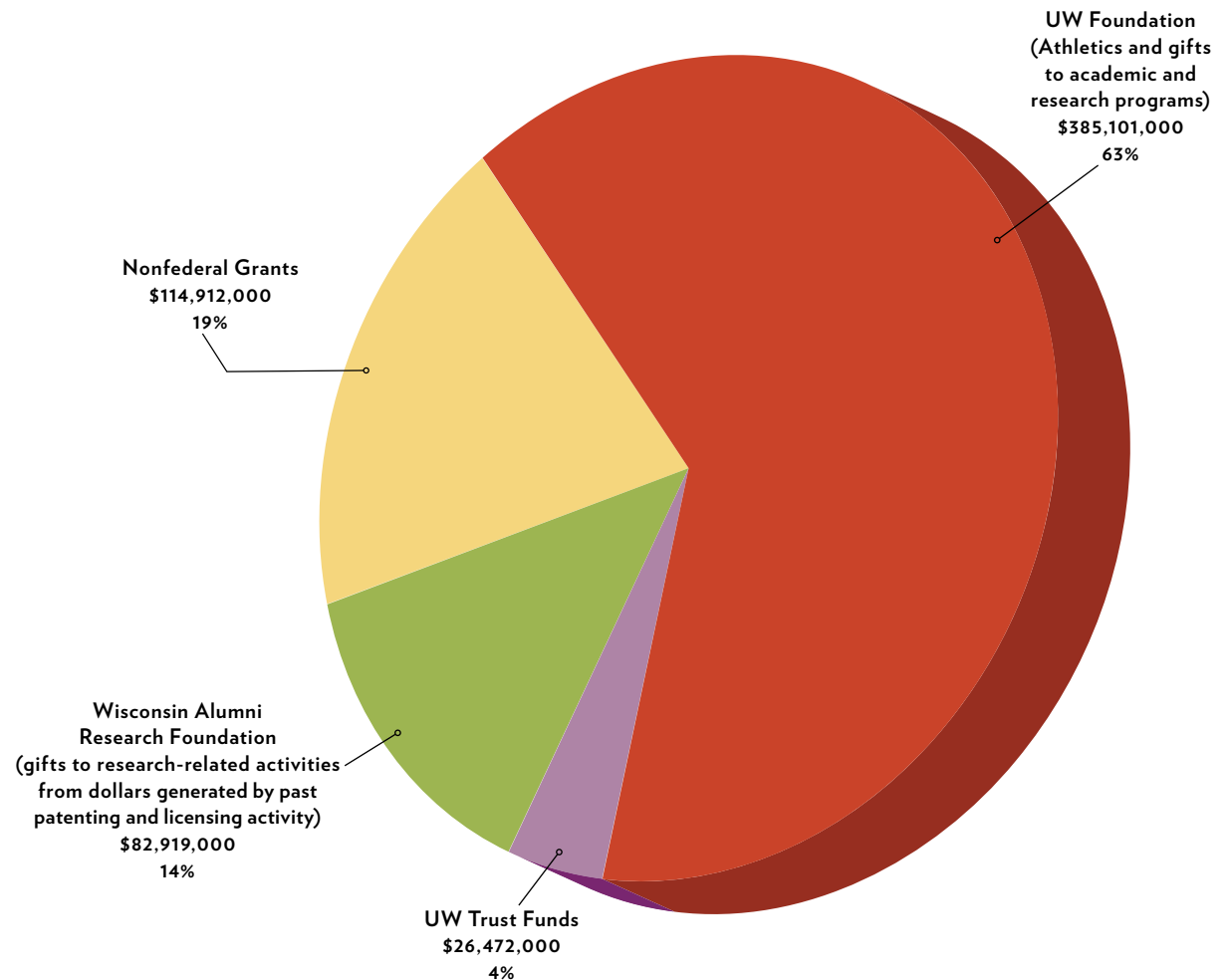
Gift and Grants Funds

UW–Madison also received a significant amount of funding, \$609 million in 2019–20, from private gifts, nonfederal grants, private contracts, and licensing fees. These funds are typically earmarked for specific purposes.

The UW Foundation and the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation are strong partners with UW–Madison in generating these funds. As independent entities, they allocate dollars to the university. Many of these funds are not under the university's control and must be spent on preapproved projects. They cannot be used for discretionary purposes. Private and public universities across the country increasingly depend upon support from their alumni and friends.

The majority of gift funds at UW–Madison are spent to provide need-based financial aid to students, to improve facilities, to spur innovation, and to enrich the academic experience.

Fiscal 2020 Gifts and Nonfederal Grants



Auxiliary Funds

Auxiliary funds are user fees paid for services the university provides to the campus community or general public, such as residence halls, parking services, and athletic events. Most auxiliary units are entirely supported by the funds they themselves generate and collect. UW–Madison budgeted \$528.5 million in auxiliary revenues in the 2020 fiscal year. These funds typically must be used to support the units where they are collected and cannot be used for other university purposes.

Operations Receipts

The university budgeted \$196 million in revenue in fiscal year 2020 from other sources, typically sales of specific goods and services to the public. For instance, these include payments to the animal hospital at the School of Veterinary Medicine and certificates offered via the School of Education.

Auxiliary Funds

Agency	Amount	% of Total
University Housing	\$120,685,595	23%
Intercollegiate Athletics	\$115,968,000	22%
Hospital Services	\$67,000,000	13%
Wisconsin Union	\$56,171,408	11%
Facilities Planning & Management	\$56,041,218	11%
University Health Services	\$32,351,658	6%
Division of Information Technology	\$26,850,977	5%
International Division	\$18,653,364	4%
Other	\$15,817,076	3%
University Recreation & Wellbeing	\$11,389,557	2%
Student Affairs	\$7,606,022	2%
Total	\$528,534,875	100%

Operations Receipts

Agency	Amount	% of Total
School of Education	\$75,970,038	39%
School of Medicine & Public Health	\$21,143,275	11%
School of Veterinary Medicine	\$21,073,627	11%
Vice Chan for Research & Grad Ed	\$16,957,412	9%
College of Agricultural & Life Science	\$15,996,430	8%
UW Extension	\$9,302,505	5%
Other	\$8,345,114	4%
Student Affairs	\$5,156,085	3%
Public Media	\$5,134,991	3%
Library	\$2,707,214	1%
College of Engineering	\$2,498,575	1%
School of Business	\$2,186,495	1%
School of Human Ecology	\$2,040,477	1%
Total	\$196,039,237	100%

Part II: Expenditures in Fiscal Year 2019–2020

UW–Madison Expenditures by Unit (In Millions)

Expenditures at UW–Madison reflect our core missions of education, research, and outreach.

- In the 2019–20 academic year, more than \$2 billion, 62.7 percent of our total expenditures, was allocated to our academic units.
- In addition, 11.2 percent was spent on auxiliary units. Most of these operate independently, but serve the entire university and generate much of their own revenue.
- An additional 19.7 percent was spent on support units necessary to the academic and research missions of the university, such as the library system, police services, and information technology.

All Revenue Sources

	All Funds	% of Total		All Funds	% of Total
Academic Units			Support Units		
School of Medicine & Public Health	\$611.1	18.3%	Facilities Planning & Management	\$208.6	6.2%
College of Letters & Science	\$412.2	12.3%	General Services	\$171.0	5.1%
Vice Chan for Research & Grad Ed	\$195.8	5.9%	Division of Information Technology	\$67.8	2.0%
College of Agricultural & Life Sci	\$191.4	5.7%	General Library System	\$38.5	1.2%
College of Engineering	\$171.8	5.1%	Enrollment Management	\$28.7	0.9%
School of Education	\$160.5	4.8%	Student Affairs	\$18.6	0.6%
School of Veterinary Medicine	\$77.0	2.3%	Business Services	\$15.0	0.4%
School of Business	\$67.9	2.0%	Police Department	\$14.9	0.4%
Division of Continuing Studies	\$44.3	1.3%	General Administration	\$9.8	0.3%
International Division	\$36.8	1.1%	Subtotal	\$572.9	17.2%
Law School	\$34.3	1.0%			
School of Pharmacy	\$30.1	0.9%	Outreach Units		
School of Human Ecology	\$21.7	0.6%	Extension	\$55.8	1.7%
School of Nursing	\$20.0	0.6%	Public Media	\$30.4	0.9%
Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies	\$10.2	0.3%	Subtotal	\$86.2	2.6%
Collab for Adv Learning & Teaching	\$7.7	0.2%			
Division of the Arts	\$1.5	0.0%	Other	\$135.1	4.0%
Subtotal	\$2,094.3	62.7%	Debt Service	\$78.1	2.3%
			Student Financial Aid (Loans)	\$0.7	0.0%
Auxiliary Units			Subtotal	\$213.9	6.4%
Intercollegiate Athletics	\$132.8	4.0%			
University Housing	\$89.8	2.7%	TOTAL	\$3,340.2	100%
State Laboratory of Hygiene	\$48.7	1.5%			
Wisconsin Union	\$46.5	1.4%			
University Health Services	\$32.4	1.0%			
Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Lab	\$12.7	0.4%			
University Recreation and Wellbeing	\$10.0	0.3%			
Subtotal	\$372.9	11.2%			

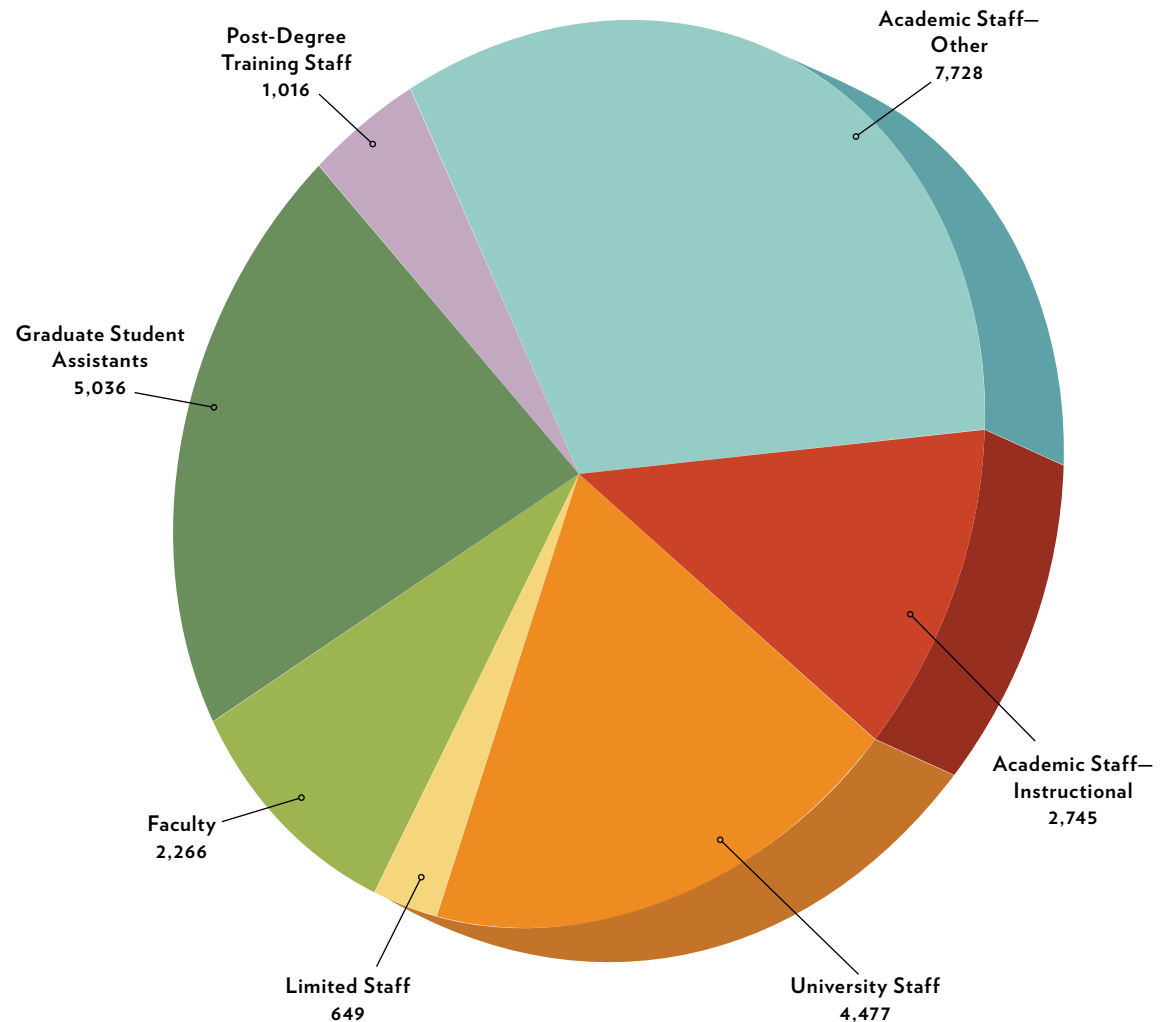
Faculty and Staff

We have world-class faculty and staff at UW–Madison, with teachers and researchers whose skills are in demand in a global marketplace. A large portion of our budget is dedicated to compensation for faculty, academic staff (nontenure-track teachers, administrators, etc.), and university staff (maintenance, clerical, research support, etc.).

Each employee at UW–Madison has a role in supporting our education, research, and outreach missions. In addition to almost 24,000 members of the faculty and staff, the university also employs more than 14,000 undergraduate students in part-time and part-year work who gain valuable on-the-job experience that will help them after graduation in their future careers.

Faculty and Staff Positions Fall 2019

Total Positions: 23,917



Student Financial Aid

Though UW–Madison strives to keep higher education affordable and accessible, for many students and families additional help is needed. In 2019–20, 64 percent of UW–Madison undergraduates received some form of financial aid, including student loans.

UW–Madison undergraduate students' loan debt continues to be below national, state, and UW System averages. **In fact, more than half of our students graduate without any student loan debt.**

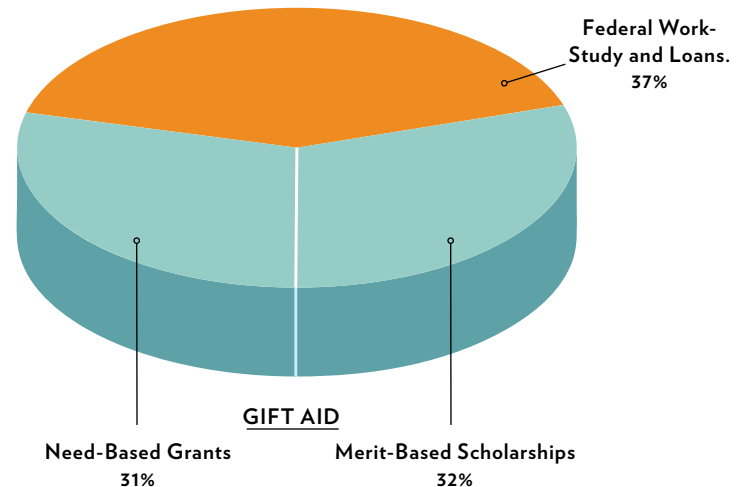
According to the most recent available data, for those who do borrow, the average student loan debt of \$27,107 for bachelor's degree recipients is below the state average among all undergraduates who borrow (\$31,550). Across the country, loan debt continued to rise last year, climbing to a national average of \$28,950.

The top chart shows annual grants, scholarships, and loans for UW–Madison undergraduates. Loans include subsidized, unsubsidized, private, state, and institutional. Work-study is self-help aid that does not have to be repaid.

The bottom chart shows where these aid dollars come from. UW–Madison is the largest source of aid for our students. Private aid is provided from sources such as private donors, nonprofits, and service organizations.

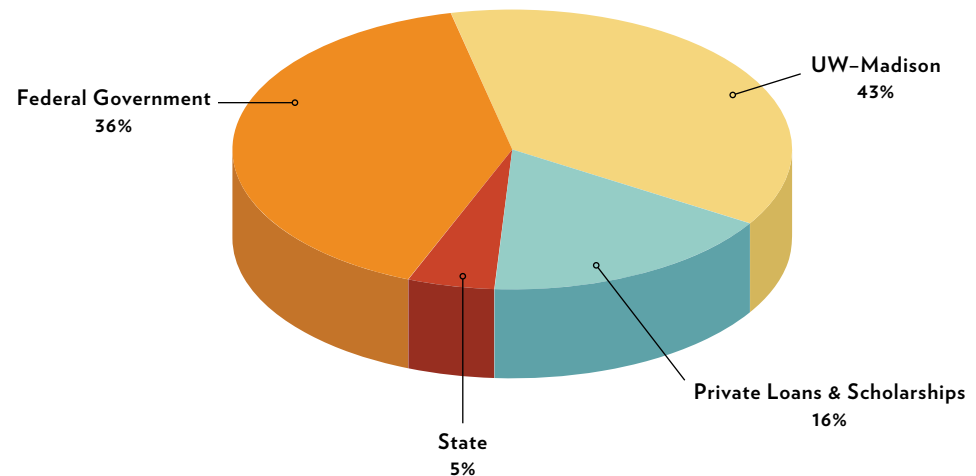
Types of Undergraduate Financial Aid

\$299,628,807



Sources for Undergraduate Financial Aid

\$299,628,807



Need-Based Support

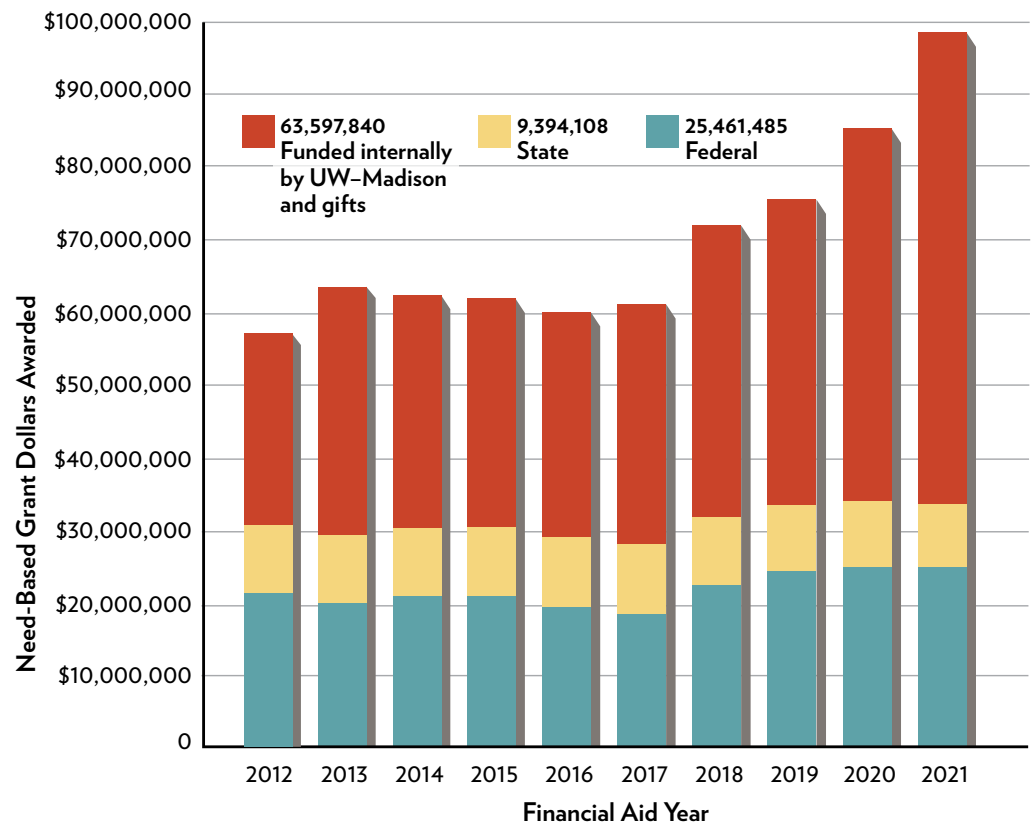
UW–Madison strives to help control student debt while making the cost of attending the university more affordable by increasing fundraising for financial aid, as illustrated in this graph. Significant strides have been made to make a UW–Madison educational experience affordable for our most financially disadvantaged students. We continue to work toward our goal of closing funding gaps for all needy students. More than half of our needy resident students have annual unmet need averaging \$5,470 per student.

As the graph illustrates, internally funded grants from UW–Madison are now the majority of need-based funds available to undergraduates. Ten years ago, institutional need-based programs were 34 percent of the total need-based grant aid awarded to undergraduates. By 2020–21, this percentage rose to 65 percent of need-based grants.

Although we traditionally have less funding for institutional gift aid than most of our peers, we work hard to be good stewards of these limited resources by targeting aid to undergraduates with the greatest financial need.

Undergraduate Need-Based Grant Dollars Awarded at UW–Madison 2012–2021

In 2021, \$98 million in need-based grants was disbursed.



Year-End Fund Balances

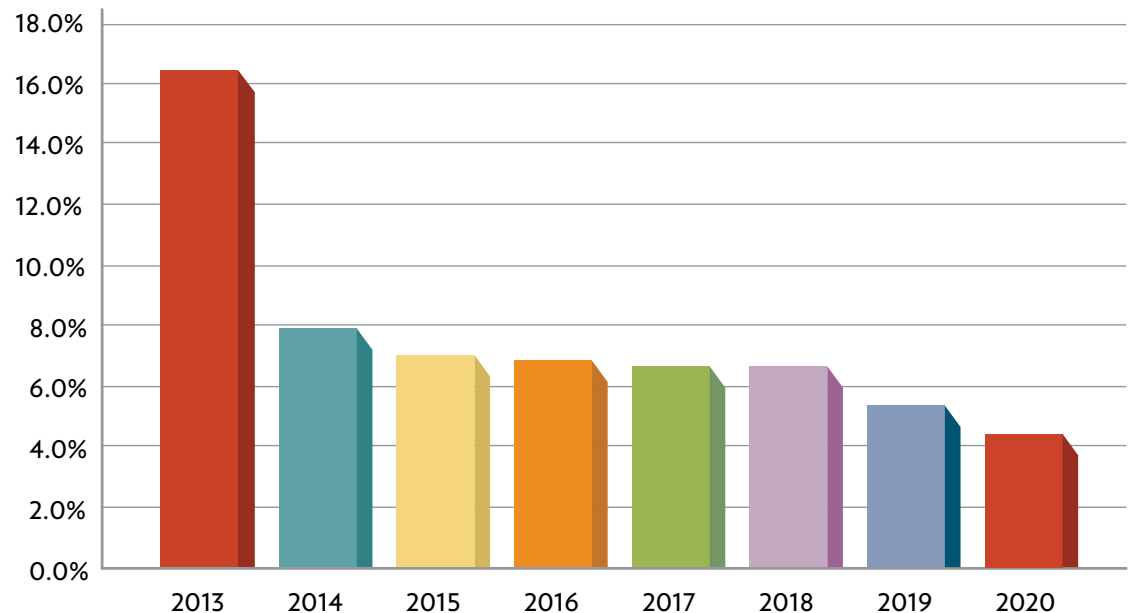
UW–Madison is working hard to manage its fund balances to minimize cost increases, to make strategic investments, and to retain a prudent amount for unplanned events.

The university's tuition balance, as calculated by Legislative Audit Bureau methodology, declined from 16.3 percent in 2013 to 4.2 percent in 2020.

- Much of the tuition balance is designated for commitments that have been made but are not yet paid for, such as financial aid to low-income students or faculty and staff hiring.
- Approximately 5 percent of our tuition balance is not designated for specific purposes. Holding a small share of tuition balances in reserve is necessary for the operation of a large research university.

The funds are used as a safeguard against revenue fluctuations caused by enrollment shifts or state budget cuts and to cover sudden cost increases for obligations like emergency maintenance, utilities, and fringe benefits. Based on metrics utilized by Moody's Investor Services to assess a university's financial strength, UW–Madison's reserves are below financial agency recommendations for top-ranked universities.

Tuition Carryover Ratio



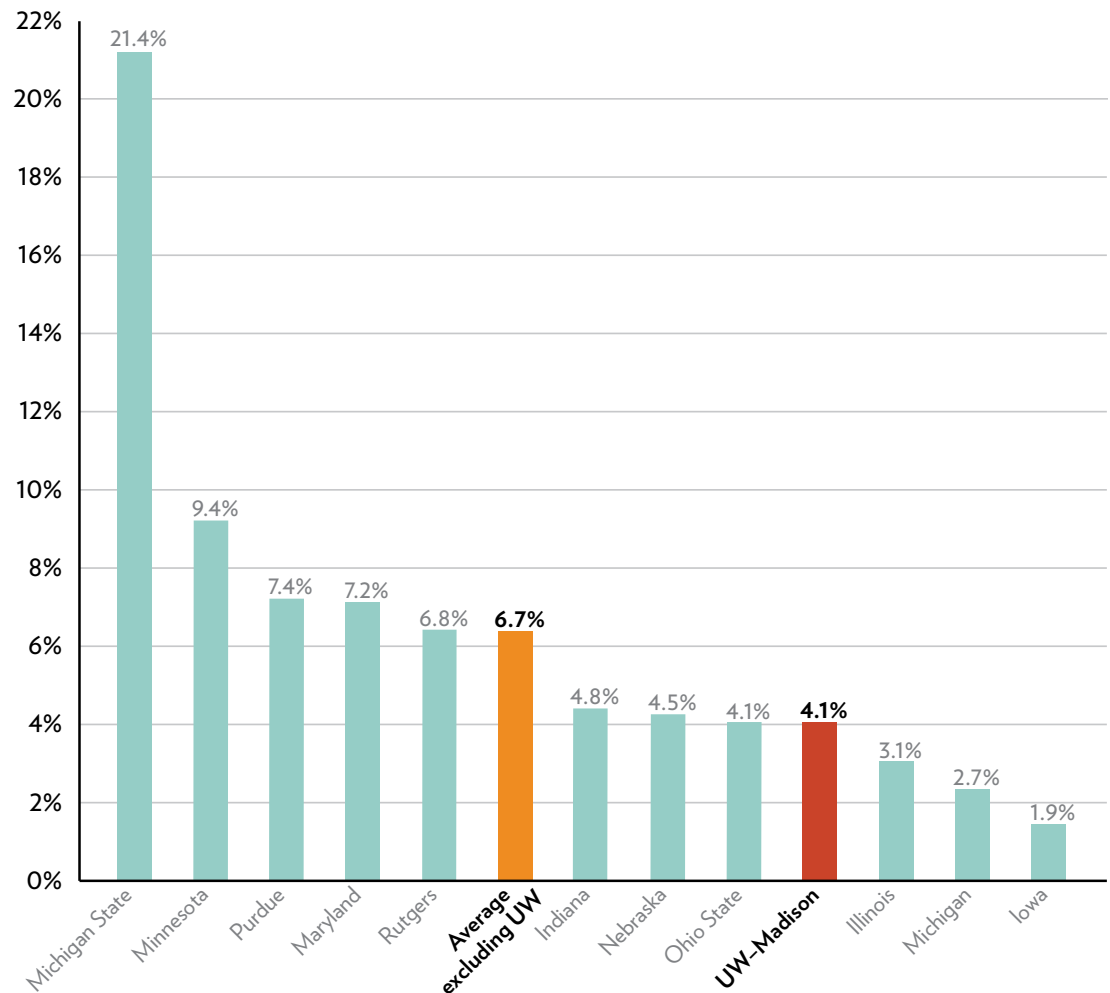
Fiscal Year 2018 Administrative Support Expenses

UW–Madison offers the state of Wisconsin a university that is among the world’s elite academic and research institutions at a lower administrative cost than other top public and private universities.

According to 2018 data (the most recent year available), the amount spent on day-to-day administrative support as a percentage of total operating expenses at UW–Madison is fourth lowest among the 13 public institutions in the Big Ten.

UW–Madison’s administrative support costs—which include general administrative services, legal and fiscal operations, purchasing and printing, and information technology—are only 4.1 percent of total expenses. At other public Big Ten schools, these costs range as high as 21.4 percent of overall expenses.

**Fiscal 2018 Administrative Support Expenses
UW–Madison and Other Public Big Ten Universities**



Commitment to Wisconsin

UW–Madison’s commitment to Wisconsin creates a powerful partnership to grow the state economy by using funding from the state budget to educate and prepare students to become the next generation of highly skilled employees needed by Wisconsin businesses. This investment by Wisconsin residents gives them access to a world-class university and a tremendous economic return thanks to the jobs and startup companies generated by the university.

Part of our commitment to Wisconsin is to enroll at least 3,600 Wisconsin residents each fall as freshmen at UW–Madison. In fall 2020, we exceeded that by enrolling 3,802 in-state students. These students were part of a record-setting pool of 45,941 applications from around the world.



- Freshman applications in 2020 totaled 45,941, a 4.6% increase over 2019.
- 8,156 Wisconsin residents applied and 73% were admitted.
- The 2020 freshman class is the second largest in the university’s history—7,306, with 3,802 from Wisconsin.



- More than half of our undergraduate students graduate without student debt, compared to one-third nationally.
- Bucky’s Tuition Promise guarantees scholarship and grant funding to pay for four years of tuition and fees for students whose annual household adjusted gross income (AGI) is \$60,000 or less.
- The Badger Promise guarantees first-generation, Wisconsin-resident transfer students up to two years of grant and scholarship funding for tuition and fees. One in five Wisconsin students benefited from Bucky’s Tuition Promise or Badger Promise in 2019.



- The freshman-to-sophomore retention rate is at an all-time high, better than 95%, compared to the Big Ten average of 92%.
- Time to graduation continues to fall. Undergraduates now complete their degrees in an average of 3.92 years, down from 4.15 10 years ago.
- One year after graduation, 55 percent of bachelor’s graduates have a work address in Wisconsin and 15 percent have a work address in nearby states (Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio). At the 10-year mark, 41 percent work in Wisconsin and 16 percent are in nearby states.

COVID-19 Impact

The projected fiscal impact to UW–Madison from the COVID-19 pandemic is more than \$300 million, including lost revenues and COVID-related expenditures, between March 2020 and June 2021.

The efforts of so many in the campus community to adapt to the constraints of coronavirus have enabled the campus to avoid even larger losses that seemed possible last summer. Actions taken to reduce costs include a hiring freeze, travel controls, furloughs, and a \$35 million budget cut distributed more heavily to administrative units.

We are seeking support from the legislature in the upcoming biennial budget and for flexibilities related to borrowing and treasury functions.

I. Short-to-Medium Term Borrowing for Operations and Equipment Purchase

- Available in response to sudden economic shocks
- Spreads out the cash impacts of major equipment purchases over their useful life

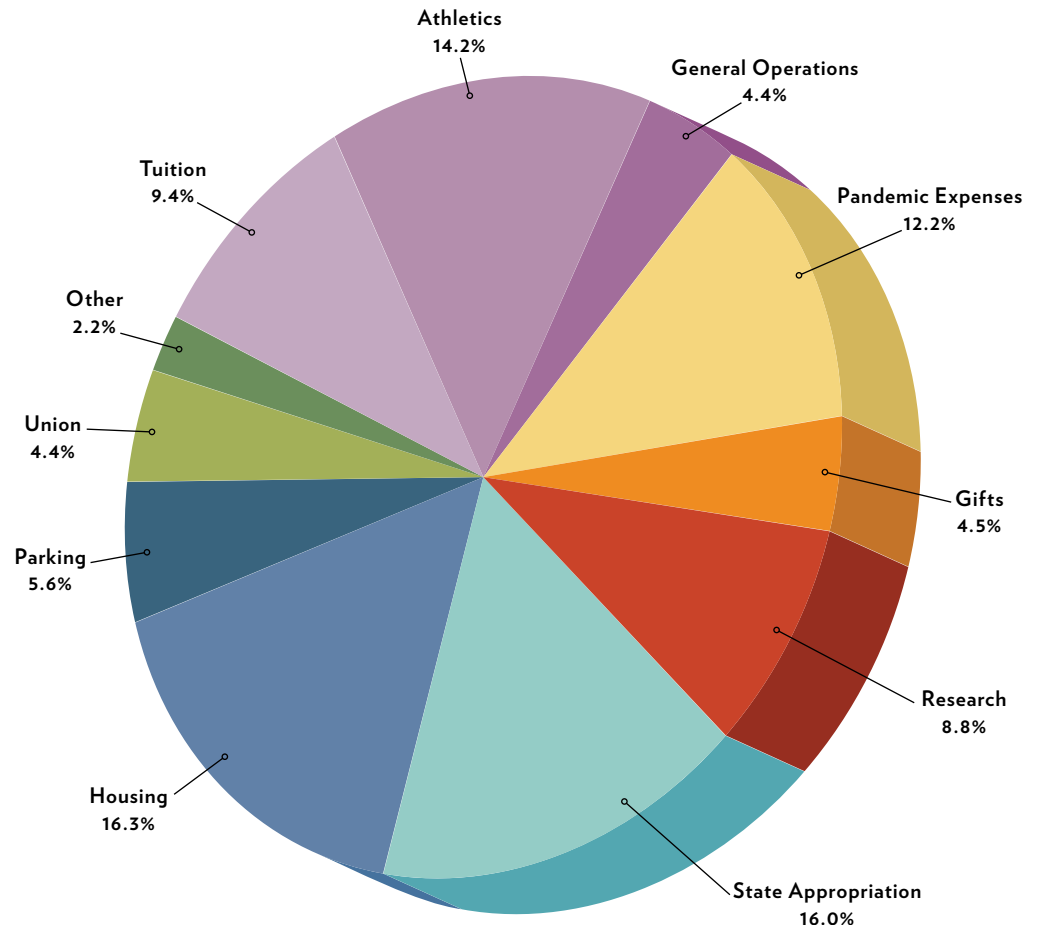
II. Working Capital Investments

- Expands UW–Madison's ability to invest a share of its working capital held for future in intermediate-term investment funds, which is standard practice at peer institutions and would generate valuable revenue

III. Operating and Capital

- Authorizes UW–Madison to issue debt directly in support of program revenue funded auxiliary facilities
- Reduces the State's general obligation debt.

Pandemic revenue loss 2020 Estimated loss through end of FY21: \$319M



Expense Reductions: Hiring freeze, travel controls, non-payroll reductions, etc.

Furloughs: All employees have mandatory furlough days for year, resulting in annual salary reductions of between 2.5 and 4.6% (depending on salary level.)

Additional Personnel Actions: Staff in certain hard-hit units have been subject to layoffs, extended furloughs, pay reductions and work share arrangements.

\$35M Budget Cut: Base budget reduction of ~5% of total centrally provided budget, distributed more heavily to admin functions.

COVID-19 UPDATE

How UW–Madison is working to support public health and the people of Wisconsin



As Wisconsin navigates the global pandemic together, the University of Wisconsin–Madison is leading the way in the fight against COVID-19 with new research and resources that help every resident in our state.

PUBLIC HEALTH INNOVATION

The College of Engineering [developed Badger Shield](#), a face shield design being used by manufacturers to produce PPE for health care workers.

The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene at UW–Madison is [developing test kits that are boosting COVID-19 testing capacity](#) at health care facilities across the state.

UW–Madison researchers are studying whether a simple genetic testing process [can detect COVID-19 in saliva](#). The new test costs less and produces results within hours.

Scientists at the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene are sifting through [sewage collected from nearly 100 wastewater treatment facilities](#). The effort may provide an early warning signal that COVID-19 cases may soon rise.



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states with factories using the Badger Shield design to produce millions of face shields for health care workers.

RESEARCH

UW–Madison virologists are [developing and testing a COVID-19 vaccine](#) that could protect against both the flu and novel coronavirus.

The School of Medicine and Public Health and UW Health are studying whether [plasma from recovered patients can treat](#) those fighting COVID-19.

A School of Medicine and Public Health report identifies [which Wisconsin zip codes are most at risk of COVID-19 complications](#), helping health systems across the state prepare for hospitalizations and distribute protective equipment.

UW–Madison is among the first sites in the country participating in a clinical trial to [study whether an investigational vaccine can prevent COVID-19](#).

Waisman Biomanufacturing at UW–Madison is helping [produce a COVID-19 vaccine for phase 1 and phase 2 clinical trials](#) to begin as soon as early 2021.



ECONOMIC & AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

The UW–Madison Division of Extension is supporting Wisconsin's farmers with online tools offering guidance on everything from [sick leave for employees and routine cleaning](#) to resources about [farm management during COVID-19](#).

Also from the Division of Extension, a [COVID-19 financial guide](#) highlights resources available to residents across Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin Small Business Development Center is [helping small businesses navigate frequently updated COVID-19 regulations](#). Their [free recovery workbook](#) also helps businesses plan for the continued uncertainty around the pandemic.

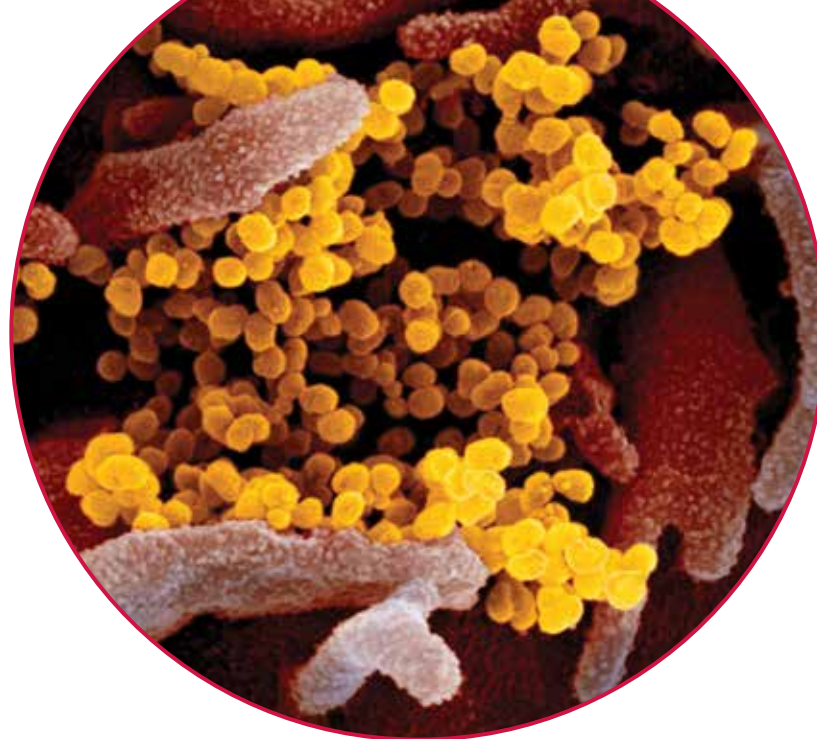


40

institutions nationwide, including UW Health, are participating in the COVID-19 Convalescent Plasma program.

10,000+

COVID-19 test kits produced each week by the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene and campus partners.



WELLNESS & EDUCATION RESOURCES

The [COVID-19 Wisconsin Connect app](#) provides accurate information, social support and helpful resources to all residents of Wisconsin.

UW–Madison Division of Extension [offers food safety tips](#) to assist with buying and preparing food during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Engineers at the UW have [created educational and fun touch-screen games](#) for at-home middle and high schoolers on atomic structure, lake pollution and more.

Statewide coverage on COVID-19 can be found on [Wisconsin Public Radio](#) and [PBS Wisconsin](#), part of UW–Madison's Division of Extension and Public Media.

POINTS OF PRIDE

#1

University system
for producing
Fortune 500 CEOs
(2018)

#1

in Peace Corps
volunteers
(2020)

RANKINGS

8th

In nation for research
expenditures (2018)

#3

Doctorates granted among
U.S. universities (2018)

11th

Kiplingers Best Value
Public Colleges In-State (2019)

13th

Best public college
(*U.S. News & World Report*, 2020)

26th

Center for World University
Rankings (2020–2021)

STUDENT SUCCESS

Awarded a record **11,113**
degrees in 2019–20

7,459 **2,314** **1,340**
bachelor's master's doctorates

3.92

Average years to
degree (2019–2020)

88.5%

Six-year graduation rate, top
10 among public universities in
the U.S.

95.2%

Freshman retention rate

STRENGTH IN NUMBERS

1,000+

CEOs who are
UW–Madison alumni

\$30.8B

Economic impact
to the state

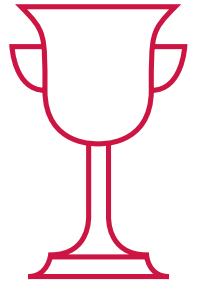
10 Academy Award–winners who are UW alumni

20 Nobel Prizes won by faculty or alumni

41 Pulitzer Prizes won by faculty or alumni

400+ Startups formed from UW–Madison research

451,446 Living alumni



45,540

Total students

31,650

Undergraduates

13,890

Grad, professional, & special

23,664

WI resident students

21,876

Nonresident students

QUICK FACTS (fall, 2020)

31

Average class size

13

Schools and colleges

115

Countries are home
for UW students

50

U.S. states represented
by our students



WISCONSIN
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

For more statistical and budget information, visit
apir.wisc.edu/data-digest