

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA



2008 Report to the Minnesota State Legislature Minnesota Statutes §135A.031 Subd.7 (2007)

**Office of the Senior Vice President
for Academic Affairs and Provost
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota**

February 2008

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The University of Minnesota is committed to the policy that all persons shall have equal access to its programs, facilities, and employment without regard to race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, disability, public assistance status, veteran status, or sexual orientation.

The University's mission, carried out on multiple campuses and throughout the state, is threefold: research and discovery, teaching and learning, and outreach and public service.

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**Cited Minnesota Statutes
for
2008 Report to the Minnesota State Legislature**

85th Legislative Session (2007-08)

Sec. 6, Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 135A.031, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

(b) By February 1 of each even-numbered year, the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota and the Board of Trustees of the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities must submit a report to the chairs of the legislative committees with jurisdiction over higher education policy and finance. The report must describe the following:

(1) how state appropriations made to the system in the previous odd-numbered year were allocated and the methodology used to determine the allocation;

(2) data describing how the institution reallocated resources to advance the priorities set forth in the budget submitted under section 135A.034 and the statewide objectives under section 135A.011. The information must indicate whether instruction and support programs received a reduction in or additional resources. The total amount reallocated must be clearly explained;

(3) the tuition rates and fees established by the governing board in each of the past ten years and comparison data for peer institutions and national averages;

(4) data on the number and proportion of students graduating within four, five, and six years from universities and within three years from colleges as reported in the integrated postsecondary education data system. These data must be provided for each institution by race, ethnicity, and gender. Data and information must be submitted that describe the system's plan and progress toward attaining the goals set forth in the plan to increase the number and proportion of students that graduate within four, five, or six years from a university or within three years from a college;

(5) data on, and the methodology used to measure, the number of students traditionally underrepresented in higher education enrolled at the system's institutions. Data and information must be submitted that describe the system's plan and progress toward attaining the goals set forth in the plan to increase the recruitment, retention, and timely graduation of students traditionally underrepresented in higher education; and

(6) data on the revenue received from all sources to support research or workforce development activities or the system's efforts to license, sell, or otherwise market products, ideas, technology, and related inventions created in whole or in part by the system. Data and information must be submitted that describe the system's plan and progress toward attaining the goals set forth in the plan to increase the revenue received to support research or workforce development activities or revenue received from the licensing, sale, or other marketing and technology transfer activities by the system.

Introduction

“...[The regents shall] make a report annually, to the Legislature...exhibiting the state and progress of the University...and such other information as they may deem proper, or may from time to time be required of them.”

– University charter, 1851 Territorial Laws, Chapter 3, Section 16

This report to the Minnesota State Legislature addresses the reporting requirements in MN.Stat. §135A.031 Subd.7 (2007), as listed on the previous page. The report is organized into five sections addressing allocation of state appropriations, tuition rates, graduation rates, undergraduate enrollment, and University research.

This report may be supplemented with the University of Minnesota's annual *University Plan, Performance and Accountability Report* (September 2007) which is submitted in tandem with this report. The *University Plan, Performance and Accountability Report* provides further discussion and greater detail of key accountability issues and University strategies and is referenced in several places throughout this report.

History of Accountability

The University has a strong history of leadership in promoting accountability. Since the University of Minnesota's inception more than 150 years ago, citizens, the state legislature, the federal government, the Board of Regents, alumni, students, parents, employers, and many others have recognized the importance of ensuring that the University be accountable for fulfilling its fundamental tripartite mission of teaching, research, and public engagement. The University continues to support and promote accountability initiatives.

The ways in which the University has demonstrated its accountability and its progress in meeting mission-related goals have included numerous required as well as voluntarily produced reports. Several of these reports are outlined on pages 9 and 10 of the *University Plan, Performance and Accountability Report*.

Section 1: Allocation of State Appropriations

At the University of Minnesota, the state appropriation is allocated annually to major academic units to support their direct and indirect costs of operation. Each unit goes through an annual compact planning and budget development process with the academic and financial leaders of the University in which all strategic goals, proposed initiatives, operating budget issues and revenue and expenditure projections are reviewed, analyzed, and discussed. Specific allocations of state appropriation to each unit are then based on leadership decisions informed by those discussions.

The State of Minnesota appropriated \$736,979,000 to the University of Minnesota in FY 2007-08:

- O & M (Operations and Maintenance) appropriation of \$621,184,000;
- General Fund, State Special appropriation of \$113,638,000; and
- Health Care Access Fund, State Special appropriation of \$2,157,000.

FY08 allocations of state appropriations by major academic unit are provided in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1. Internal allocation of state appropriations to the University of Minnesota, FY 2007-08.

Unit	O & M Appropriation	General Fund State Special Appropriation	Health Care Access Fund State Special
Twin Cities Campus			
Academic Health Center (AHC)			
College of Pharmacy	\$7,393,333	\$1,444,000	
College of Veterinary Medicine	17,254,235	3,805,516	
Medical School	64,985,768	16,052,760	2,157,000
School of Dentistry	14,186,179	144,000	
School of Nursing	6,769,071	444,000	
School of Public Health	11,789,808	372,564	
Duluth School of Medicine	5,052,026	225,000	
Academic Health Center-Share	40,711,476	6,203,173	
Carlson School of Management	12,357,458	899,681	
College of Biological Sciences	24,765,839	438,037	
College of Continuing Education	12,445,600		
College of Design	9,422,389	345,807	
College of Education and Human Development	29,069,103	998,615	
College of Food, Agricultural and Natural Resource Sciences	35,472,230	26,759,084	
College of Human Ecology (transition)	93,635		
College of Liberal Arts	73,545,203		
Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs	5,625,813	110,155	
Institute of Technology	81,969,487	1,387,000	
Law School	8,028,021		
Athletics	8,694,098		
Crookston Campus	12,030,668		
Duluth Campus	48,729,122	3,242,389	
Morris Campus	19,416,756	280,363	
Rochester Campus	6,344,463	450,000	
University Wide Academic, Research and Outreach			
Agricultural Experiment Station	4,420,261	5,005,622	
Graduate School	433,349	845,377	
Minnesota Extension Service	9,497,551	18,180,500	
Office of Sr. VP System Administration	3,230,483	903,573	
Office of Sr. VP Academic Affairs and Provost	8,004,091		
Office of VP Research (Hormel Institute)	449,354		
Undergraduate Education	1,360,173	100,784	
Service and Support Units			
Auxiliary Services (Concerts & Lectures)	1,407,584		
Student Affairs	4,560,799		
Office of Budget and Finance	4,060,291		
President's Office	688,349		
Equity and Diversity	1,553,929		
Office of International Programs	145,454		
Unallocated by unit at time of budget approval	25,220,551	25,000,000	
Total:	\$621,184,000	\$113,638,000	\$2,157,000

Source: Office of Budget and Finance, University of Minnesota.

Leveraging Other Resources

The FY08 University Operating Budget approved by the Board of Regents in June, 2007 included a planned \$12.8 million internal, reallocation of resources, partially to

support new investments. The approved FY08 budget solution framework included the overall incremental resources presented in table 1-2.

Table 1-2. Sources of revenue, University of Minnesota, FY 2007-08.

Revenue Source	Amount
New State Appropriations	\$67,647,000
University Reallocations	\$12,824,473
Other Institutional Revenues	\$11,688,747
Tuition and University Fees	\$20,274,560
Total Incremental Resources	\$112,434,780

Source: Office of Budget and Finance, University of Minnesota

The \$12.8 million of internal reallocation (as part of the over \$112 million of new resources) partially supported investments in general compensation increases, competitive compensation increases for faculty, the Health Workforce and Clinical Sciences initiative, the Science and Engineering initiative, the Environment Agricultural Systems and Renewable Energy initiative, as well as other unit specific strategic initiatives and infrastructure costs. Of the total reallocation, \$6.4 million was the result of targeted

reductions to allocations and required reallocations within units to new priorities or cost increases; \$3.8 million was the result of collegiate restructuring in accordance with the University's strategic positioning plan and \$2.6 million was the result of required collegiate matches in support of new initiatives. Given the level and mix of incremental resources available, each major unit of the University, and therefore instruction and support programs within those units, received an increase in resources in FY08 compared to FY07.

Section 2: Tuition Rates and Fees

University policy mandates that “tuition assessments within the University of Minnesota as a public institution must reflect the shared responsibility, benefits, and needs of the state and of the individual student.”

The Board of Regents establishes tuition rates annually and factors in issues of access, choice, retention, progress toward degrees, the competitive environment, applicable state and federal policies and laws, and state appropriations to the University.

The University has taken extraordinary efforts to ensure financial access for students from low and middle class families. In fact, more than half of the University's system-wide undergraduate students receive some form of grant or scholarship assistance. University fund-raising efforts through the Promise of Tomorrow Scholarship Drive have collected more than \$210 million in donations since its inception in 2003. As a result of this drive and other donations, the University provides 36 percent of Twin Cities undergraduates an average of more than \$4,100 per year in University scholarship assistance in 2006-07. This direct scholarship assistance to students decreases the cost of tuition and does not need to be repaid. In addition federal, state, and agency grants increased the level of support for Twin Cities undergraduates to 48 percent with an average amount of \$6,600 in the same year.

One way that the University assists students is the University of Minnesota Founders Free

Tuition Program, which enables especially needy students to attend the University free of tuition and fee charges. This program applies to all new incoming freshman and transfer students who are Minnesota residents and who are eligible for federal Pell grants. In 2008-09, the program will provide \$22 million in benefits each year for 4,700 students, resulting in 12 percent of the undergraduate student body attending the University free of tuition and fees. Another example, the Resident Scholarship, provided funds to lower the 2007-08 tuition and fee increase by 2.5% for undergraduate Minnesota resident students from families with an annual income of \$150,000 per year or less. These funds were appropriated in the University's 2008-2009 biennial budget and are available to students during this biennium.

Undergraduate Student Tuition and Fees:

Table 2-1 shows the 2007-08 undergraduate resident and non-resident tuition and required fees at the University of Minnesota – Twin Cities and other public Big Ten universities. Twin Cities campus undergraduate resident tuition ranked 5th within this group for 2007-08.

In terms of undergraduate non-resident tuition, the Twin Cities campus ranked 9th among the public Big Ten universities for 2007-08. Undergraduate resident and non-resident tuition and required fees data for the past ten years is provided in Appendix A.

Table 2-1. 2007-08 undergraduate resident and non-resident tuition and required fees, University of Minnesota –Twin Cities and public Big Ten universities.

Institution	Rank	Resident	Rank	Non-Resident
Penn State University	1	\$12,844	4	\$23,712
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	2	11,130	2	25,216
University of Michigan	3	11,111	1	32,400
Michigan State University	4	9,912	3	23,714
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	5	9,598	9	21,228
The Ohio State University	6	8,676	8	21,285
Indiana University	7	7,837	5	22,316
Purdue University	8	7,416	6	22,224
University of Wisconsin - Madison	9	7,188	7	21,438
University of Iowa	10	6,293	10	19,465
Comparative Group Average	-	\$9,201	-	\$23,300

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics

Note: Tuition and fees may differ slightly from that reported elsewhere because of differences in reporting rules that require inclusion or exclusion of certain fees.

Table 2-2 shows the 2007-08 undergraduate resident and non-resident tuition and required fees at the Duluth, Morris, and Crookston campuses and comparative institutions. Undergraduate resident tuition on the coordinate campuses ranked above that of comparative institutions for 2007-08.

In terms of undergraduate non-resident tuition, the Duluth campus ranked 1st within the comparative group for 2007-08 while the Morris and Crookston campuses ranked 14th and 15th. Coordinate campus undergraduate resident and non-resident tuition and required fees data for the past ten years is provided in Appendix A.

Table 2-2. 2007-08 undergraduate resident and non-resident tuition and required fees, University of Minnesota – Duluth, Morris, Crookston and peer institutions.

Institution	Rank	Resident	Rank	Non-Resident
University of Minnesota - Duluth	1	\$9,606	1	\$19,232
University of Minnesota - Morris	2	9,331	14	9,331
University of Minnesota - Crookston	3	8,822	15	8,822
Winona State University	4	7,324	12	11,786
University of Wisconsin - Stout	5	7,272	3	15,018
University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee	6	6,954	2	16,682
Bemidji State University	7	6,740	16	6,740
Southwest Minnesota State University	8	6,517	19	6,517
University of North Dakota - Grand Forks	9	6,060	4	14,453
Minnesota State University - Mankato	10	6,050	5	14,346
NDSU-Fargo	11	5,975	5	14,346
St. Cloud State University	12	5,954	11	12,098
Minnesota State University Moorhead	13	5,948	2	5,948
University of Wisconsin - Superior	14	5,911	7	13,484
University of Wisconsin - River Falls	15	5,885	8	13,458
University of Wisconsin – La Crosse	16	5,850	9	13,423
University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire	17	5,841	10	13,413
University of South Dakota - Vermillion	18	5,393	17	6,631
South Dakota State University - Brookings	19	5,373	18	6,611
Metropolitan State University	20	5,293	13	10,333
Comparative Group Average	-	\$6,605	-	\$11,634

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics

Graduate and First-Professional Student Tuition and Fees

Graduate Students: Table 2-3 shows the 2007-08 resident and non-resident tuition and required fees for graduate students at the University of Minnesota – Twin Cities and other public Big Ten universities.

University of Minnesota graduate student

resident tuition ranked 3rd within this group for 2007-08. In terms of graduate student non-resident tuition, the University ranked 10th among public Big Ten universities for 2007-08. Graduate tuition data for the past ten years is provided in Appendix A.

Table 2-3. 2007-08 graduate resident and non-resident tuition and required fees, University of Minnesota – Twin Cities and public Big Ten universities.

Institution	Rank	Resident	Rank	Non-Resident
University of Michigan	1	\$15,747	1	\$31,657
Penn State University	2	14,508	2	25,710
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	3	11,388	10	18,486
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	4	11,216	5	24,056
Michigan State University	5	10,330	7	20,440
Ohio State University	6	9,972	4	24,126
University of Wisconsin - Madison	7	9,642	3	24,912
Purdue University	8	7,416	6	22,224
Indiana University	9	7,207	8	19,390
University of Iowa	10	7,158	9	19,144
Comparative Group Average	-	\$10,459	-	\$23,015

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics

Table 2-4 shows the 2007-08 resident and non-resident tuition and required fees for graduate students at the University of Minnesota - Duluth and its 17 comparative institutions.

University of Minnesota - Duluth graduate student resident tuition ranked 1st within the comparative group for 2007-08. In terms of graduate student non-resident tuition, the University ranked 2nd within the comparative group for 2007-08.

Table 2-4. 2007-08 graduate resident and non-resident tuition and required fees, University of Minnesota – Duluth and peer institutions.

Institution	Rank	Resident	Rank	Non-Resident
University Of Minnesota - Duluth	1	\$11,640	2	\$18,738
University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee	2	9,249	1	23,615
University of Wisconsin - Stout	3	7,959	9	13,283
Bemidji State University	4	7,890	16	7,890
Southwest Minnesota State University	5	7,610	17	7,610
Winona State University	6	7,552	14	11,008
Minnesota State University - Mankato	7	7,354	11	11,625
Minnesota State University Moorhead	8	7,128	18	7,128
St. Cloud State University	9	7,121	15	10,735
University of Wisconsin - Superior	10	7,103	3	17,714
University of Wisconsin - LaCrosse	11	7,035	5	17,645
University of Wisconsin - River Falls	12	7,022	6	17,632
University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire	13	6,866	4	17,476
University of North Dakota - Grand Forks	14	6,440	7	15,467
Metropolitan State University	15	6,379	10	12,475
North Dakota State University-Fargo	16	6,338	8	15,316
University of South Dakota - Vermillion	17	5,338	12	11,195
South Dakota State University - Brookings	18	5,322	13	11,179
Comparative Group Average	-	\$7,297	-	\$13,763

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics

Business Students: Among the public Big Ten universities, the University’s M.B.A. program, as shown in Table 2-5, ranked 2nd for tuition and fees for resident students and 2nd

for non-resident students for 2007-08. Tuition data for the past ten years is provided in Appendix A.

Table 2-5. 2007-08 first-professional business (M.B.A.) resident and non-resident tuition and required fees, University of Minnesota –Twin Cities and public Big Ten universities.

Institution	Rank	Resident	Rank	Non-Resident
University of Michigan	1	38,289	1	43,289
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	2	25,466	2	35,555
Ohio State University	3	21,183	3	35,337
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	4	19,342	7	28,242
Michigan State University	5	18,878	9	26,328
Indiana University	6	18,233	4	34,851
Penn State University	7	17,670	6	29,272
Purdue University	8	17,464	5	32,862
University of Iowa	9	\$13,940	10	\$24,920
University of Wisconsin - Madison	10	11,098	8	26,536
Comparative Group Average	-	\$20,156	-	\$31,719

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics

Law Students: Among the seven law programs at public Big Ten universities, the University's law program, as shown in Table 2-6, ranked 4th for tuition and fees for resident

students and 8th for non-resident students for 2007-08. Tuition data for the past ten years is provided in Appendix A.

Table 2-6. 2007-08 law (J.D.) resident and non-resident tuition and required fees, University of Minnesota – Twin Cities and public Big Ten universities.

Institution	Rank	Resident	Rank	Non-Resident
University of Michigan	1	\$38,949	1	\$41,949
Penn State University	2	29,810	7	29,810
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	3	25,972	2	35,972
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	4	21,648	8	31,148
Ohio State University	5	19,246	4	33,946
Indiana University	6	17,912	3	34,487
University of Iowa	7	16,341	6	32,589
University of Wisconsin - Madison	8	13,708	5	32,774
Comparative Group Average	-	\$22,948	-	\$34,084

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics

Medical Students: Among the nine public Big Ten universities with programs in medicine, as shown in Table 2-7, the University ranked 2nd for tuition and fees for

resident students and 8th for non-resident students for 2007-08. Tuition data for the past ten years is provided in Appendix A.

Table 2-7. 2007-08 Medicine (M.D.) resident and non-resident tuition and required fees, University of Minnesota – Twin Cities and public Big Ten universities.

Institution	Rank	Resident	Rank	Non-Resident
Penn State University	1	\$33,058	3	\$44,920
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	2	31,343	8	38,657
Michigan State University	3	28,010	1	60,890
University of Illinois	4	27,828	2	56,724
Ohio State University	5	27,234	6	41,652
Indiana University	6	26,207	4	43,197
University of Iowa	7	25,689	5	41,719
University of Michigan	8	24,755	7	39,119
University of Wisconsin-Madison	9	22,722	9	33,846
Comparison Group Average		\$27,427		\$44,525

Source: American Association of Medical Colleges (AAMC)

Pharmacy Students: Among the seven public Big Ten universities with programs in pharmacy as shown in Table 2-8, the University ranked 2nd for tuition and fees for

resident students and 5th for non-resident students for 2007-08. Tuition data for the past ten years is provided in Appendix A.

Table 2-8. 2007-08 pharmacy (Pharm.D.) resident and non-resident tuition and required fees, University of Minnesota –Twin Cities and public Big Ten universities.

Institution	Rank	Resident	Rank	Non-Resident
University of Illinois-Chicago	1	\$18,202	6	\$26,354
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	2	17,924	5	29,312
University of Michigan	3	17,708	1	32,558
University of Iowa	4	17,490	2	31,672
Ohio State University	5	14,529	4	29,586
Purdue University	6	14,418	3	29,700
University of Wisconsin-Madison	7	13,311	7	25,769
Comparison Group Average		\$16,226		\$29,279

Source: American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy (AACCP)

Veterinary Medicine: Among the seven Big Ten universities with programs in veterinary medicine as shown in Table 2-9, the University ranked 2nd for tuition and fees for

resident students and non-resident students in 2007-08. Tuition data for the past ten years is provided in Appendix A.

Table 2-9. 2007-08 veterinary medicine (D.V.M.) resident and non-resident tuition and required fees, University of Minnesota –Twin Cities and public Big Ten universities.

Institution	Rank	Resident	Rank	Non-Resident
The Ohio State University	1	\$21,426	1	\$52,458
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	2	21,404	2	40,062
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	3	19,270	5	36,724
Michigan State University	4	18,894	3	39,498
University of Florida	5	18,401	4	39,376
University of Wisconsin - Madison	6	16,840	7	24,912
Purdue University	7	15,052	6	35,918
Comparative Group Average	-	\$18,755	-	\$38,421

Source: Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges

Dentistry: Among the five public Big Ten universities with programs in dentistry as shown in Table 2-10, the University ranked 2nd for tuition and fees for resident students

and 3rd for non-resident students for 2007-08. Tuition data for the past ten years is provided in Appendix A.

Table 2-10. 2007-08 dentistry (D.DS.) resident and non-resident tuition and required fees, University of Minnesota –Twin Cities and public Big Ten universities.

Institution	Rank	Resident	Rank	Non-Resident
University of Michigan	1	\$26,344	5	\$41,272
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	2	26,204	3	46,041
University of Iowa	3	25,854	4	43,480
Ohio State University	4	24,675	1	53,736
Indiana University	5	21,148	2	49,200
Comparative Group Average	-	\$24,845	-	\$46,746

Source: American Dental Education Association, Ohio State data from National Center for Education Statistics

Section 3: Graduation Rates

As a result of University programs and efforts described on pages 15 through 22 of the *University Plan, Performance, and Accountability Report*, the University is making steady and significant progress in seeing that more of its students complete their college degrees in a timely manner. Table 3-1 shows the University's graduation goals while tables 3-2, 3-3, and 3-4 show the four-, five-, and six-year graduation rates for all students, students of color, and male and female

students on the Twin Cities, Duluth, Morris and Crookston campuses.

Further discussion and the significant progress made on the Twin Cities campus is presented on pages 27 through 30 of the *University Plan, Performance, and Accountability Report*. Similar information is presented on pages 92 through 94 for the Duluth campus, pages 110 to 111 for the Morris campus and pages 125 to 126 for the Crookston campus.

Table 3-1. 2012 4-, 5-, and 6-year graduation goals, University of Minnesota.

Campus	4-year Graduation Goal	5-year Graduation Goal	6-year Graduation Goal
Twin Cities	60%	75%	80%
Duluth	40	60	65
Morris	60	75	80
Crookston	40	50	55

Table 3-2. 4-, 5-, and 6-year graduation rates, University of Minnesota, (Classes beginning in 2001-2003).

Campus	Fall 2003 Cohort		Fall 2002 Cohort		Fall 2001 Cohort	
	4-year Rate	Number of Students	5-year Rate	Number of Students	6-year Rate	Number of Students
Twin Cities	44.9	2316	60.5	3123	63.6	3347
Duluth	25.2	551	49.6	1012	55.0	1177
Morris	44.4	183	62.5	297	60.8	288
Crookston	25.3	45	39.3	84	37.9	80

Source: University of Minnesota 2006 NHS Student Graduation/Retention Report

Note: The definitions used to select first-time full-time new entering freshmen cohorts for the Duluth and Crookston campuses are slightly different than those used for federal NCES reporting. In these instances students with small numbers of post high school college level credits are included and students undecided between seeking an associate or bachelors degree are excluded. NCES compliant numbers for these campuses are generated at the end of the spring semester and will be available in May 2008.

Table 3-3. 4-, 5-, and 6-year graduation rates for students of color, University of Minnesota, (Classes beginning in 2001-2003).

Campus	Fall 2003 Cohort		Fall 2002 Cohort		Fall 2001 Cohort	
	4-year Rate	Number of Students	5-year Rate	Number of Students	6-year Rate	Number of Students
Twin Cities	31.3	335	47.9	455	48.6	427
Duluth	18.8	27	39.8	51	52.9	54
Morris	21.4	12	46.7	28	47.8	33
Crookston	10.0	#	36.4	#	25.0	#

Source: University of Minnesota 2006 NHS Student Graduation/Retention Report

A pound sign (#) denotes any cohort with fewer than five students. In these cases numbers are withheld due to data privacy policies and regulations.

Note: The definitions used to select first-time full-time new entering freshmen cohorts for the Duluth and Crookston campuses are slightly different than those used for federal NCES reporting. In these instances students with small numbers of post high school college level credits are included and students undecided between seeking an associate or bachelors degree are excluded. NCES compliant numbers for these campuses are generated at the end of the spring semester and will be available in May 2008.

Table 3-4. 4-, 5-, and 6-year graduation rates for male and female students, University of Minnesota, (Classes beginning in 2001-2003).

Campus	Fall 2003 Cohort 4-year Rate				Fall 2002 Cohort 5-year Rate				Fall 2001 Cohort 6-year Rate			
	Male	Number	Female	Number	Male	Number	Female	Number	Male	Number	Female	Number
Twin Cities	38.1	891	50.5	1421	58.3	1397	62.5	1726	63.4	1632	64.0	1707
Duluth	21.0	230	29.6	321	47.1	473	51.9	538	52.2	536	57.5	641
Morris	37.4	61	49.0	122	60.2	100	63.8	197	61.8	110	60.1	178
Crookston	24.5	26	27.3	18	44.0	55	34.1	29	33.9	43	45.1	37

Source: University of Minnesota 2006 NHS Student Graduation/Retention Report

Note: The definitions used to select first-time full-time new entering freshmen cohorts for the Duluth and Crookston campuses are slightly different than those used for federal NCES reporting. In these instances students with small numbers of post high school college level credits are included and students undecided between seeking an associate or bachelors degree are excluded. NCES compliant numbers for these campuses are generated at the end of the spring semester and will be available in May 2008.

Section 4: Undergraduate Enrollment

The University's efforts to strengthen the preparation of prospective students, attract the best students to apply for admission, and ensure affordable access for all admitted students are described on pages 15 through 22 of the *University Plan, Performance, and Accountability Report*.

Tables 4-1 through 4-4 show the most recent student enrollment based on racial or ethnic group on each of the University's four

campuses. An analysis of progress made toward enrolling underrepresented students on the Twin Cities campus is presented on pages 22 through 26 of the *University Plan, Performance, and Accountability Report*. Similar information is provided on pages 90 through 92 for the Duluth campus, pages 108 to 109 for the Morris campus and pages 123 to 124 for the Crookston campus.

Table 4-1. Number and proportion of students by racial/ethnic group, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, Fall 2007.

	2007 Enrollment	2007 Percent Enrolled
African American	2,069	4.1%
American Indian	431	0.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,076	8.0%
Chicano/Hispanic	1,070	2.1%
Total Students of Color	7,646	15.0%
Caucasian	36,469	71.7%
International	3,731	7.3%
Not Reported	3,037	6.0%

Table 4-2. Number and proportion of students by racial/ethnic group, University of Minnesota-Duluth, Fall 2007.

	2007 Enrollment	2007 Percent Enrolled
African American	138	1.2%
American Indian	134	1.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	286	2.6%
Chicano/Hispanic	108	1.0%
Total Students of Color	666	6.0%
Caucasian	9795	87.6%
International	208	1.9%
Not Reported	515	4.6%

Table 4-3. Number and proportion of students by racial/ethnic group, University of Minnesota-Morris, Fall 2007.

	2007 Enrollment	2007 Percent Enrolled
African American	31	1.8%
American Indian	181	10.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	52	3.1%
Chicano/Hispanic	29	1.7%
Total Students of Color	293	17.4%
Caucasian	1244	73.8%
International	46	2.7%
Not Reported	103	6.1%

Table 4-4. Number and proportion of students by racial/ethnic group, University of Minnesota-Crookston, Fall 2007.

	2007 Enrollment	2007 Percent Enrolled
African American	58	2.5%
American Indian	22	0.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	29	1.2%
Chicano/Hispanic	25	1.1%
Total Students of Color	134	5.7%
Caucasian	1348	57.5%
International	92	3.9%
Not Reported	772	32.9%

Note: Excludes CHIS (College in the High School Program) students

Section 5: University Research

The University's total research expenditures increased to \$595 million in 2006, an impressive 8.4% increase over the 2005 total. This increase was the second largest percent increase among all the public research universities included in the National Science Foundation's top 15 universities analysis (table 5-1), an accomplishment exceeded only by the University of Washington, which reported a 9.9% increase in 2006.

The University had an excellent year in FY2006, out-performing many of its peers in this important standardized research metric. While this signals a change from the trajectory over the past several years, it is important to note that performance in any single year cannot be relied upon as a predictor of future

performance, particularly considering the volatility of the current federal research budget. Therefore, it is inappropriate to assume that this performance signals a long-term trend. Nevertheless, this is a significant achievement that should be acknowledged and celebrated given its fundamental impact on the University and the State of Minnesota.

A thorough discussion of the investments, strategies, and progress made is presented on pages 62 through 67 of the *University Plan, Performance, and Accountability Report*. Furthermore, more detailed data regarding the University's and its comparative group institutions' federal and total research expenditures is presented on pages 68 through 71 of that report.

Table 5-1. Top 15 Institutions Reporting Largest Research and Development Expenditures (in millions of dollars)

2006 Rank	Institution	2005	2006	Percent Change
	All R&D Expenditures	\$45,777	\$47,760	43%
	Leading 20 Institutions	13,685	14,194	3.7
1	Johns Hopkins University	1,444	1,500	3.9
2	University of Wisconsin - Madison	798	832	4.3
3	University of California, Los Angeles	786	811	3.2
4	University of Michigan	809	800	-1.1
5	University of California, San Francisco	754	796	5.6
6	University of Washington	708	778	9.9
7	University of California, San Diego	721	755	4.7
8	Stanford University	715	679	-5.0
9	University of Pennsylvania	655	676	3.2
10	Duke University	631	657	4.1
11	Ohio State University	609	652	7.1
12	Cornell University	607	649	6.9
13	Penn State University	626	644	2.9
14	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	581	601	3.4
15	University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	549	595	8.4

Source: National Science Foundation

Patenting and Licensing

Patent and licensing productivity and revenue continued strong through 2007. Despite a decline in the number of disclosures by faculty and the number of new patents filed with the United States Patent Office relative to 2006 levels, the total number of active license agreements and gross revenues increased, continuing a progressive climb in both levels of activity over the past several years. The decline in disclosures reflects a temporary situation associated with completion of the University's Office for Technology Commercialization reorganization and re-staffing. The decline in new patent applications is a consequence of both the decrease in disclosures and a deliberate strategic decision to be more discriminating

when it comes to patent submission. According to the most recent licensing data published by the Association of University Technology Managers (AUTM), the University of Minnesota ranked 5th among the nation's universities in 2006 in terms of revenue generation from university-based technology.

The University has implemented new strategies to grow the number of new start up companies. In 2005, the University announced an initial target to launch three new companies based on University technologies during 2006. As indicated in Table 5-2, the University succeeded in meeting the 2006 goal, and built on it in 2007 by launching four new start-ups.

Table 5-2. University of Minnesota Technology Commercialization Data

	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007
Disclosures	238	219	224	251	230	193
New U.S. Patent Applications	98	73	82	104	84	51
U.S. Patents Issued	45	56	43	54	29	44
Licenses:						
New	72	58	101	86	85	77
Start-ups	6	3	4	1	3	4
Total Active Agreements	543	574	632	680	724	767
Gross Revenues (million)	\$26.2	\$38.5	\$47.4	\$47.5	\$56.4	\$63.5
Patent Cost Reimbursements (million)	\$1.1	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.2	\$1.4	\$1.7

Source: Office for Technology Commercialization

Appendix A: Tuition Rates and Required Fees, Ten-year History

Table A-1. 1997-2008 undergraduate resident and non-resident tuition and required fees, University of Minnesota – Crookston and University of Minnesota – Morris.

	UM Crookston Undergraduate Resident	UM Crookston Undergraduate Nonresident	UM Morris Undergraduate Resident	UM Morris Undergraduate Nonresident
1997-1998	\$3,507	\$9,519	\$4,871	\$13,110
1998-1999	\$3,674	\$3,674	\$5,061	\$9,464
1999-2000	\$3,600	\$3,600	\$4,778	\$9,540
2000-2001	\$4,060	\$4,060	\$5,567	\$10,599
2001-2002	\$5,626	\$5,626	\$6,142	\$6,142
2002-2003	\$6,098	\$6,098	\$7,154	\$7,154
2003-2004	\$6,780	\$6,780	\$7,990	\$7,990
2004-2005	\$7,607	\$7,607	\$9,056	\$9,056
2005-2006	\$8,097	\$8,097	\$9,721	\$9,721
2006-2007	\$8,568	\$8,568	\$10,312	\$10,312
2007-2008	\$8,822	\$8,822	\$9,331	\$9,331

Source: Office of Institutional Research, University of Minnesota

Table A-2. 1997-2008 undergraduate and graduate, resident and non-resident tuition and required fees, University of Minnesota – Duluth.

	Duluth Undergraduate Resident	Duluth Undergraduate Nonresident	Duluth Graduate Resident	Duluth Graduate Nonresident
1997-1998	\$4,052	\$10,919	\$5,324	\$10,124
1998-1999	\$4,398	\$11,893	\$5,499	\$10,443
1999-2000	\$4,599	\$12,369	\$5,409	\$10,269
2000-2001	\$4,818	\$13,015	\$5,673	\$10,800
2001-2002	\$5,421	\$14,459	\$6,364	\$12,017
2002-2003	\$6,259	\$16,517	\$7,476	\$14,033
2003-2004	\$6,968	\$17,332	\$8,368	\$15,467
2004-2005	\$7,934	\$19,039	\$9,397	\$16,496
2005-2006	\$8,512	\$19,619	\$10,103	\$17,203
2006-2007	\$9,042	\$20,150	\$10,739	\$17,837
2007-2008	\$9,606	\$19,232	\$11,640	\$18,738

Source: Office of Institutional Research, University of Minnesota

Table A-3. 1997-2008 undergraduate and graduate, resident and non-resident tuition and required fees, University of Minnesota – Twin Cities.

	Twin Cities Undergraduate Resident	Twin Cities Undergraduate Nonresident	Twin Cities Graduate Resident	Twin Cities Graduate Nonresident
1997-1998	\$4,473	\$11,920	\$5,454	\$10,254
1998-1999	\$4,602	\$12,277	\$5,611	\$10,555
1999-2000	\$4,649	\$12,789	\$5,517	\$10,377
2000-2001	\$4,877	\$13,463	\$5,794	\$10,921
2001-2002	\$5,536	\$15,002	\$6,547	\$12,200
2002-2003	\$6,280	\$16,854	\$7,662	\$14,220
2003-2004	\$7,116	\$18,746	\$8,517	\$15,616
2004-2005	\$8,029	\$19,659	\$9,525	\$16,624
2005-2006	\$8,622	\$20,252	\$9,655	\$17,330
2006-2007	\$9,173	\$20,803	\$10,887	\$17,985
2007-2008	\$9,598	\$21,228	\$11,388	\$18,486

Source: Office of Institutional Research, University of Minnesota

Table A-4. 1997-2008 first-professional business (M.B.A.) and Law (J.D.) resident and non-resident tuition and required fees, University of Minnesota –Twin Cities.

	Twin Cities Business (MBA) Resident	Twin Cities Business (MBA) Nonresident	Twin Cities Law (JD) Resident	Twin Cities Law (JD) Nonresident
1997-1998	\$10,251	\$15,000	\$9,131	\$15,175
1998-1999	\$11,431	\$16,163	\$9,481	\$15,781
1999-2000	\$12,084	\$17,100	\$9,747	\$16,238
2000-2001	\$13,824	\$17,930	\$10,256	\$17,104
2001-2002	\$15,367	\$19,883	\$11,639	\$19,314
2002-2003	\$17,360	\$24,360	\$13,566	\$22,464
2003-2004	\$19,004	\$26,554	\$15,385	\$25,351
2004-2005	\$21,172	\$29,552	\$17,148	\$27,242
2005-2006	\$22,782	\$31,802	\$18,422	\$28,516
2006-2007	\$24,269	\$33,877	\$20,585	\$30,085
2007-2008	\$25,466	\$35,555	\$21,648	\$31,148

Source: Office of Institutional Research, University of Minnesota

Table A-5. 1997-08 Dentistry (dentistry (D.DS.) and medicine (M.D.) resident and non-resident tuition and required fees, University of Minnesota –Twin Cities.

	Twin Cities Dentistry (DDS) Resident	Twin Cities Dentistry (DDS) Nonresident	Twin Cities Medicine (MD) Resident	Twin Cities Medicine (MD) Nonresident
1997-1998	\$12,567	\$19,418	\$13,680	\$30,482
1998-1999	\$13,449	\$21,055	\$14,092	\$31,385
1999-2000	\$16,095	\$24,775	\$14,626	\$26,558
2000-2001	\$16,603	\$25,631	\$15,390	\$27,978
2001-2002	\$18,692	\$29,082	\$19,433	\$33,783
2002-2003	\$22,439	\$34,490	\$22,589	\$39,235
2003-2004	\$25,835	\$39,092	\$23,095	\$39,728
2004-2005	\$29,464	\$44,711	\$28,400	\$35,294
2005-2006	\$31,671	\$48,026	\$29,400	\$36,295
2006-2007	\$33,306	\$52,289	\$30,349	\$37,450
2007-2008	\$34,804	\$54,641	\$31,343	\$38,657

Source: American Dental Education Association (ADEA), American Association of Medical Colleges (AAMC)

Table A-6. 1997-08 pharmacy (Pharm.D.) and veterinary medicine (D.V.M.) resident and non-resident tuition and required fees, University of Minnesota –Twin Cities.

	Twin Cities Pharmacy (PharmD) Resident	Twin Cities Pharmacy (PharmD) Nonresident	Twin Cities Vet Medicine (DVM) Resident	Twin Cities Vet Medicine (DVM) Nonresident
1997-1998	\$8,525	\$15,066	\$9,830	\$18,517
1998-1999	\$8,774	\$15,513	\$10,450	\$19,938
1999-2000	No survey	No survey	\$10,726	\$20,476
2000-2001	\$9,005	\$15,936	\$11,025	\$21,296
2001-2002	\$10,424	\$18,668	\$13,340	\$25,091
2002-2003	\$12,048	\$21,610	\$15,402	\$29,034
2003-2004	\$13,608	\$23,962	\$16,309	\$31,065
2004-2005	\$15,028	\$26,416	\$17,944	\$33,733
2005-2006	\$16,104	\$27,492	\$18,918	\$35,706
2006-2007	\$17,210	\$28,598	\$20,083	\$37,519
2007-2008	\$17,648	\$29,036	\$21,404	\$40,062

Source: American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy (AACCP), Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges (AAVMC)