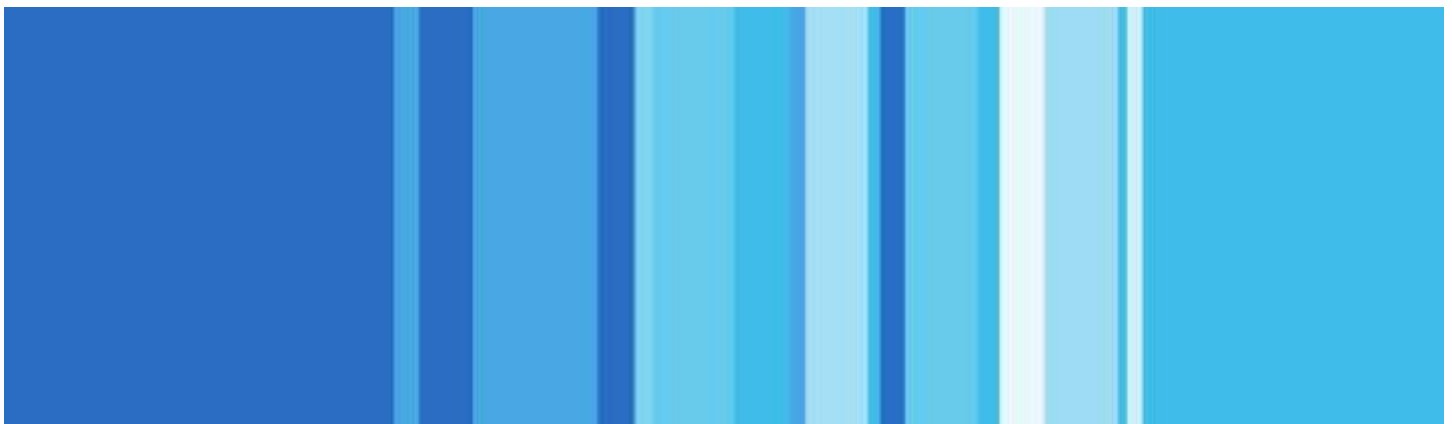




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Tuition Reciprocity Data Overview



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About the Minnesota Office of Higher Education

The Minnesota Office of Higher Education is a cabinet-level state agency providing students with financial aid programs and information to help them gain access to postsecondary education. The agency also serves as the state's clearinghouse for data, research and analysis on postsecondary enrollment, financial aid, finance and trends.

The Minnesota State Grant Program is the largest financial aid program administered by the Office of Higher Education, awarding up to \$150 million in need-based grants to Minnesota residents attending eligible colleges, universities and career schools in Minnesota. The agency oversees other state scholarship programs, tuition reciprocity programs, a student loan program, Minnesota's 529 College Savings Plan, licensing and an early college awareness programs and initiatives for youth.

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Introduction

Minnesota's interstate tuition reciprocity agreements expand market choices and enrollment opportunities for state residents. In fall 2009, over 25,000 Minnesota residents enrolled in reciprocity institutions in Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and Manitoba. Nearly 17,500 residents of Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and Manitoba enrolled in Minnesota public postsecondary education institutions.

Minnesota Statutes 136A.08, Subd. 7 requires the Minnesota Office of Higher Education to prepare an annual tuition reciprocity data report for the Minnesota Legislature. Specifically, the agency is required to report the following tuition reciprocity data.

- Enrollments
- Interstate payments
- Tuition rates
- Graduates from Minnesota public institutions

Background

The purpose of tuition reciprocity is the mutual improvement of educational advantage for the residents of Minnesota and other states or provinces with which agreements are made.¹

The state of Minnesota has state-wide and provincial-wide tuition reciprocity agreements with the following jurisdictions:

- Wisconsin – since 1968
- North Dakota – since 1975
- South Dakota – since 1978
- Manitoba – since 1989

The Minnesota Office of Higher Education is authorized to enter into tuition reciprocity agreements in consultation with the Commissioner of Minnesota Management and Budget and each affected public postsecondary governing board.² Tuition reciprocity agreements are not valid until approved by the University of Minnesota Board of Regents and the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities' Board of Trustees.³ The agreements are ongoing and reviewed annually by the Minnesota Office of Higher Education. The agreements exist as long as the participating jurisdictions deem them to be beneficial.

Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements provide Minnesota residents the opportunity to attend public postsecondary education institutions in neighboring jurisdictions at a tuition rate they would pay at a comparable home state institution.

Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements also remove non-resident admissions barriers. Under the agreements, a Minnesota resident is to be considered for admission like a Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota or Manitoba resident when applying to public postsecondary education institutions in those jurisdictions. Similarly, a resident of Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota or Manitoba is to be considered as a resident of Minnesota when applying for admission to a Minnesota public postsecondary education institution.

¹ Minnesota Statutes 136A.08, Subd. 2.

² Minnesota Statutes 136A.08, Subd. 2.

³ Minnesota Statutes 136A.08, Subd. 6.

General Fund Interstate Payments

Minnesota's agreements with Wisconsin and North Dakota are cost based. Costs are shared by students and each state's general fund with the following formula.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Marginal Instructional Costs per Student} \\ - \text{ Tuition Paid per Student} \\ \hline = \text{ State General Fund Obligation per Student} \end{array}$$

Marginal instructional costs are defined as 64 percent of instructional costs in the Minnesota-Wisconsin and the Minnesota-North Dakota agreements. Marginal instructional costs are an approximation of what it costs to add one student to an existing classroom of students. The tuition paid per student is subtracted from the marginal instructional costs per student to determine state general fund obligations per student. (See page 15 for details.)

Minnesota's gross obligation to Wisconsin was \$90.5 million for academic year 2009-2010. Minnesota reciprocity students attending in Wisconsin paid \$94.5 million in tuition, leaving no Minnesota's General Fund obligation to Wisconsin for academic year 2009-2010. Wisconsin's gross obligation to Minnesota was \$80.6 million for academic year 2009-2010. Wisconsin resident students attending in Minnesota paid \$75.6 million in tuition, reducing Wisconsin's obligation to Minnesota to \$5.0 million. Because Wisconsin's net state obligation to Minnesota was \$9.0 million higher than Minnesota's net state obligation to Wisconsin, the state of Wisconsin made a \$9.0 million payment to Minnesota's General Fund. In addition, the state of Wisconsin made tuition supplement payments to the University of Minnesota (\$3.37 million) and Minnesota State Universities and Colleges (\$0.46 million) for academic year 2009-2010. (See page 16 for details.)

Minnesota made a \$4.03 million payment to North Dakota for academic year 2009-2010 based on the 3,611 more Minnesota resident full-time equivalent enrollments in North Dakota public postsecondary institutions than North Dakota resident full-time equivalent enrollments in Minnesota public postsecondary institutions.

Institutions

Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements also expand the student market for postsecondary institutions. Institutions can cast a wider recruitment net at competitive prices to attract the type of students they desire.

The Iowa Agreement

The state of Minnesota has had a limited agreement between Iowa Lakes Community College and Minnesota West Community and Technical College since 1979. Periodically, the Minnesota Office of Higher Education has asked the Iowa Board of Regents to consider expanding tuition reciprocity to include all public institutions in Minnesota and Iowa. The Iowa Board of Regents has not been interested in establishing state-wide tuition reciprocity with Minnesota.⁴

A Minnesota resident is to be considered as an Iowa resident when applying for admission to Iowa Lakes Community College. A resident of the Iowa Lakes Community College attendance district is to be considered as a Minnesota resident when applying to Minnesota West Community and Technical College.

Outcomes

Research has shown Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements have been beneficial to the state.⁵ Minnesota's percent of population 25 years and over with bachelor's degrees has consistently exceeded its reciprocity state neighbors.⁶

The Minnesota Office of Higher Education maintains basic tuition reciprocity data at: www.ohe.state.mn.us.

Reciprocity Participation

For the past 20 years there has been an increase in the number of students participating in tuition reciprocity. In fall 1985, for example, there were slightly fewer than 26,000 tuition reciprocity students. Today the number is nearly 43,000. Over 25,000 Minnesota residents and roughly 17,500 residents of Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and Manitoba were enrolled in public postsecondary education institutions as tuition reciprocity students in fall 2009.

The following tables present fall headcount enrollment data from Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements with Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota. Historical fall headcount enrollment data are presented from 1985 to 2009, and fall 2009 headcount enrollment data are presented by institution. Fall 2009 headcount enrollment data show tuition reciprocity student enrollment was highest at public institutions located near Minnesota's borders.

Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements with Manitoba and Iowa Lakes Community College enroll relatively few students each year. In fall 2009, 215 Minnesota residents were enrolled in the five campuses of Iowa Lakes Community College and 76 Iowa residents were enrolled in the five campuses of Minnesota West Community and Technical College. In fall 2009, 31 Minnesota residents were enrolled in Manitoba and 34 Manitoba residents were enrolled in Minnesota.

⁴ For further information see: Erin Jordan and Lisa Ross: "Colleges look to 'steal' students from outside to further growth," Des Moines Register, September 7, 2006, Frank Santiago: "Out-of-state colleges lure few", Des Moines Register, February 8, 2001, and "In-state tuition, out of state", Chicago Tribune, November 19, 2007.

⁵ Peter Zetterberg and John Kellogg, How Many Reciprocity Student Remain in Minnesota After Graduation? University of Minnesota Office of Institutional Research, October 2002.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, American FactFinder S1501, <http://factfinder.census.gov/>.

Minnesota-Wisconsin Reciprocity Enrollment

The following tables present fall headcount enrollments in the Minnesota-Wisconsin tuition reciprocity agreement. Total fall headcount enrollment from fall 1985 to fall 2009 is shown in Table 1. The data show incremental increases in tuition reciprocity enrollment and stable enrollment ratios. Fall 2009 headcount enrollment by institution attended is shown in Tables 2 and 3. Institutions located near the Minnesota-Wisconsin border and the University of Wisconsin-Madison enrolled the most reciprocity students in fall 2009.

Table 1
Minnesota-Wisconsin Tuition Reciprocity
Headcount Enrollment: 1985 - 2009

Fall Term	Minnesota Residents Attending in Wisconsin	Wisconsin Residents Attending in Minnesota	Ratio
1985	8,659	4,579	1.9
1986	9,112	4,746	1.9
1987	9,428	5,557	1.7
1988	9,876	6,204	1.6
1989	10,122	6,782	1.5
1990	10,140	7,412	1.4
1991	11,150	7,856	1.4
1992	10,877	8,245	1.3
1993	10,377	7,242	1.4
1994	10,646	7,515	1.4
1995	10,719	8,184	1.3
1996	11,137	8,585	1.3
1997	11,500	9,361	1.3
1998	12,290	9,559	1.3
1999	12,742	9,283	1.4
2000	13,022	9,414	1.4
2001	13,142	9,816	1.3
2002	13,209	10,487	1.3
2003	13,277	11,014	1.2
2004	13,139	11,409	1.2
2005	13,595	11,418	1.2
2006	13,686	11,646	1.2
2007	13,726	11,308	1.2
2008	14,034	10,690	1.3
2009	14,152	10,301	1.4

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Table 2

Minnesota-Wisconsin Tuition Reciprocity

Headcount Enrollment by Institution: Fall 2009

Minnesota Residents Attending	
Wisconsin Institutions	Headcount
U.W. Madison	3264
U. W. River Falls	3040
U. W. Stout	2311
U. W. Eau Claire	2229
U. W. LaCrosse	1126
U. W. Superior	982
U. W. Milwaukee	483
U. W. Stevens Point	362
U. W. Platteville	98
U. W. Green Bay	76
U. W. Oshkosh	69
U. W. Whitewater	65
U. W. College System	32
U. W. Parkside	15
Totals	14,152

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Table 3**Minnesota-Wisconsin Tuition Reciprocity****Headcount Enrollment by Institution: Fall 2009**

Wisconsin Residents Attending	
Minnesota Institutions	Headcount
U of M - Twin Cities	5,070
Winona State University	2,103
U of M - Duluth	880
MN State University-Mankato	640
St Cloud State University	534
Lake Superior College	285
Century College	226
Metro State University	100
MN State University - Moorhead	87
Bemidji State University	64
Vermillion Community College	49
U of M - Crookston	36
Rochester Community & Technical College	35
Southwest MN State University	33
U of M - Morris	30
Inver Hills Community College	29
Fond du Lac Tribal & Community College	26
Anoka-Ramsey Community College	13
Northland Community & Technical College	12
Mesabi Range Community & Technical College	11
Minneapolis Community & Technical College	10
Normandale Community College	10
Ridgewater College	9
Itasca Community College	8
Minnesota West Community & Technical College	6
Central Lakes College	2
North Hennepin Community College	2
Riverland Community College	0
Hibbing Community College	0
Rainy River Community College	0
MN State Community & Technical College	0
Totals	10,310

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Minnesota-North Dakota Tuition Reciprocity Enrollment

The following tables present fall headcount enrollments in the Minnesota-North Dakota tuition reciprocity agreement. Fall headcount enrollment from fall 1985 to fall 2009 is shown in Table 4. The data show incremental increases in tuition reciprocity enrollment for most years and relatively stable enrollment ratios. Fall 2009 headcount enrollment by institution attended is shown in Tables 5 and 6. Institutions located near the Minnesota-North Dakota border enrolled the most reciprocity students in fall 2009.

Table 4
Minnesota-North Dakota Tuition Reciprocity
Headcount Enrollment: 1985 - 2009

Fall Term	Minnesota Residents Attending in North Dakota	North Dakota Residents Attending in Minnesota	Ratio
1985	5,360	4,131	1.3
1986	5,385	4,240	1.3
1987	5,537	4,461	1.2
1988	6,144	4,630	1.3
1989	6,380	4,763	1.3
1990	5,873	5,160	1.1
1991	5,731	4,974	1.2
1992	5,936	4,742	1.3
1993	6,062	4,582	1.3
1994	6,120	4,003	1.4
1995	6,150	4,168	1.5
1996	6,129	4,295	1.4
1997	5,967	4,267	1.2
1998	5,967	4,560	1.2
1999	6,021	5,049	1.1
2000	6,393	5,357	1.2
2001	6,636	5,663	1.2
2002	6,912	5,818	1.2
2003	7,427	5,931	1.3
2004	7,732	5,816	1.3
2005	8,089	5,931	1.4
2006	8,094	5,874	1.4
2007	8,361	5,721	1.5
2008	8,358	5,610	1.5
2009	8,609	5,492	1.6

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Table 5

Minnesota-North Dakota Tuition Reciprocity

Headcount Enrollment by Institution: Fall 2009

Minnesota Residents Attending	
North Dakota Institutions	Headcount
North Dakota State University - Fargo	4,933
University of North Dakota - Grand Forks	3,236
North Dakota State College of Science - Wahpeton	250
Valley City State University	95
Mayville State University	59
Minot State University	21
Bismarck State College	10
North Dakota State University - Bottineau	4
University of North Dakota - Williston	1
Lake Region State College	0
Dickinson State University	0
TOTAL	8,609

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Table 6**Minnesota-North Dakota Tuition Reciprocity****Headcount Enrollment by Institution: Fall 2009**

North Dakota Residents Attending	
Minnesota Institutions	Headcount
Minnesota State University - Moorhead	2,063
Minnesota State Community & Technical College	1,435
Northland Community & Technical College	1076
University of Minnesota - Twin Cities	484
St. Cloud State University	104
Bemidji State University	75
University of Minnesota - Duluth	63
Minnesota State University - Mankato	59
University of Minnesota - Crookston	35
Alexandria Technical College	24
Lake Superior College	17
NW Technical College - Bemidji	16
St. Cloud Technical College	6
Central Lakes College	6
Ridgewater College	5
Winona State University	5
Southwest Minnesota State University	4
Dakota County Technical College	3
Century College	2
Metro State University	2
Hennepin Technical College	2
Itasca Community College	2
Minneapolis Community & Technical College	1
University of Minnesota - Morris	1
Anoka-Ramsey Community College	1
Hibbing Community College	1
Normandale Community College	0
Rochester Community & Technical College	0
Minnesota West Community & Technical College	0
Anoka Technical College	0
Minnesota State College - Southeast Technical	0
Riverland Community College	0
North Hennepin Community College	0
St. Paul College	0
Vermilion Community College	0
Inver Hills Community College	0
Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College	0
Mesabi Range Community & Technical College	0
Pine Technical College	0
South Central Technical College	0
Rainy River Community College	0
Total	5,492

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Minnesota-South Dakota Tuition Reciprocity Enrollment

The following tables present fall headcount enrollments in the Minnesota-South Dakota tuition reciprocity agreement. Fall headcount enrollment from fall 1985 to fall 2009 is shown in Table 7. The data show incremental increases in tuition reciprocity enrollment for most years and some variation in enrollment ratios. Fall 2009 headcount enrollment by institution attended is shown in Tables 8 and 9. Institutions located near the Minnesota-South Dakota border and the University of Minnesota-Twin Cities enrolled the most reciprocity students in fall 2009.

Table 7
Minnesota-South Dakota Tuition Reciprocity
Headcount Enrollment: 1985 - 2009

Fall Term	Minnesota Residents Attending in South Dakota	South Dakota Residents Attending in Minnesota	Ratio
1985	1,027	1,707	0.6
1986	1,038	1,950	0.5
1987	903	1,960	0.5
1988	968	2,098	0.5
1989	1,098	2,099	0.5
1990	1,233	2,051	0.6
1991	1,451	2,066	0.7
1992	1,638	1,965	0.8
1993	1,726	1,595	1.1
1994	1,923	1,512	1.3
1995	1,965	1,543	1.3
1996	1,867	1,623	1.2
1997	1,821	1,634	1.1
1998	1,754	1,821	1.0
1999	1,731	1,992	0.9
2000	1,683	2,133	0.8
2001	1,699	2,306	0.8
2002	1,775	2,109	0.8
2003	1,779	2,209	0.8
2004	2,003	2,152	0.9
2005	1,954	2,074	0.9
2006	2,284	1,926	1.2
2007	2,224	1,707	1.3
2008	2,494	1,575	1.6
2009	2,662	1,552	1.7

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Table 8

Minnesota/South Dakota Tuition Reciprocity

Headcount Enrollment by Institution: Fall 2009

Minnesota Residents Attending in South Dakota

Institution	Headcount
South Dakota State University Brookings	1,817
University of South Dakota Vermillion	366
South Dakota School of Mines & Technology	143
Dakota State University	148
Northern State University	142
Black Hills State University	46

Total 2,662

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Table 9**Minnesota/South Dakota Tuition Reciprocity****Headcount Enrollment by Institution: Fall 2009**

Minnesota Residents Attending in South Dakota	
Institution	Headcount
University of Minnesota Twin Cities	421
Minnesota State University Mankato	384
Minnesota State University Moorhead	233
Southwest Minnesota State University	211
St. Cloud State University Undergraduate	135
University of Minnesota Duluth	30
Minnesota West Community & Technical College	29
Minnesota State Community & Technical College	29
Winona State University	19
Bemidji State University	13
Northland Community & Technical College	9
Riverland Community College	8
Metropolitan State University	6
University of Minnesota Crookston	5
Ridgewater College	4
Normandale Community College	3
Minneapolis Community & Technical College	2
University of Minnesota Morris	2
Vermilion Community College	2
Lake Superior College	2
North Hennepin Community College	1
Century College	1
St. Paul College	1
Hibbing Community College	1
Itasca Community College	1
Anoka-Ramsey Community College	0
South Central College	0
Rochester Community & Technical College	0
Inver Hills Community College	0
Fond du Lac Tribal & Community College	0
Central Lakes College	0
Mesabi Range Community & Technical College	0
Total	1,552

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Interstate Payments

Minnesota's agreements with Wisconsin and North Dakota include a tuition reciprocity interstate payment. A reciprocity student and the general fund of a reciprocity student's state of residence are responsible for the marginal instructional costs associated with educating a reciprocity student. First, a reciprocity student pays a portion of the marginal instructional cost of his or her education through tuition. Second, the general fund of a student's state of residence pays for the remaining portion of the marginal instructional cost of his or her education through an interstate payment.

Paying for the instructional cost of educating a reciprocity student starts with the marginal cost of instructing the student. Marginal instructional costs are what it costs to add one student to an existing classroom of students. Marginal instructional costs are set at 64 percent of the per-student instructional costs within Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements. The tuition a student pays is subtracted from the marginal cost of instructing that student. The remaining marginal instructional cost is the responsibility of the general fund of a student's state of residence, as shown in the following formula.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Marginal Instructional Costs per Student} \\ - \text{ Tuition Paid per Student} \\ \hline = \text{ State General Fund Obligation per Student} \end{array}$$

All else being equal, increasing the tuition paid per student decreases a state's general fund obligation. Conversely, decreasing the tuition paid per student increases a state's general fund obligation. Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements with Wisconsin and North Dakota are effectively interstate marginal instructional cost agreements. Students, through tuition, reduce each participating state's marginal instructional costs. As tuition rates have increased, students have increasingly paid a larger share of tuition reciprocity marginal instructional costs through tuition.

Minnesota-Wisconsin Tuition Reciprocity Payment Calculation

A financial obligation is computed based on marginal instructional costs for each state in the Minnesota-Wisconsin agreement. The Minnesota-Wisconsin tuition reciprocity payment calculation for academic year 2009-2010, the most recent year available, is shown in Table 10. Wisconsin's gross obligation to Minnesota was \$80.6 million for academic year 2009-2010. This figure was reduced by the \$75.6 million Wisconsin students paid in tuition to Minnesota public institutions, leaving \$5.0 million for the Wisconsin General Fund. Minnesota's gross obligation to Wisconsin was \$90.5 million. Minnesota's gross obligation to Wisconsin was reduced by the \$94.5 million Minnesota students paid in tuition to Wisconsin public institutions, leaving no Minnesota General Fund obligation. Wisconsin's General Fund obligation to Minnesota was \$9.0 million more than Minnesota's General Fund obligation to Wisconsin, and Wisconsin made a \$9.0 million payment to the Minnesota General Fund for academic year 2009-2010. In addition, the state of Wisconsin made tuition supplement payments to the University of Minnesota (\$3.37 million) and Minnesota State Universities and Colleges (\$0.46 million) for academic year 2009-2010. The state of Wisconsin's total payments to Minnesota entities was \$12.9 million, as shown in Table 10.

Minnesota students enrolled in Wisconsin, paying Minnesota tuition rates, paid all of their marginal instructional costs of education through tuition. Wisconsin students enrolled in Minnesota paid 89 percent of their marginal instructional costs with the state of Wisconsin paying the remaining 11 percent, as shown in Table 10 when the results of the interstate payment calculation and the tuition supplement payments to the University of Minnesota and MnSCU were included.

Table 10
Minnesota-Wisconsin Tuition Reciprocity
Academic Year 2009 - 2010
Wisconsin's Obligation to Minnesota

Institution/ Type Study	Number of Credits	Marginal Instructional Costs	Gross State Obligation	Student Tuition Paid	Net State Obligation
MnSCU Two-Year	16,038	159.14	\$2,552,207.75	2,580,597	(\$28,389.59)
MnSCU Four-Year Undergraduate	100,149	190.87	\$19,115,344.20	\$18,553,138.12	\$562,206.08
U. M Duluth Undergraduate	24,493	222.14	\$5,440,875.02	6,419,010	(\$978,135.15)
U. M. Twin Cities & Morris Undergraduate	135,891	289.69	\$39,366,350.70	\$37,776,441.96	\$1,589,908.74
MnSCU Four-Year Graduate	3,067	457.12	\$1,401,758.48	\$1,052,866.37	\$348,892.11
U. M Duluth Graduate	1,523	719.88	\$1,096,377.24	844,234	\$252,142.93
U. M Twin Cities Graduate	14,304	811.97	\$11,614,418.88	8,371,478	\$3,242,941.06
State of WI Obligation to MN	295,463.80		\$80,587,332.26	\$75,597,766.09	\$4,989,566.17
Share of Marginal Instructional Costs				94%	6%

Minnesota's Obligation to Wisconsin

Institution/ Type Study	Number of Credits	Marginal Instructional Cost	Gross State Obligation	Student Tuition Paid	Net State Obligation
U. W. College System	641	\$159.14	\$102,008.74	\$106,854.88	-\$4,846.14
U. W. Comprehensive Undergraduate	280,526	\$190.87	\$53,543,904.09	\$56,602,324.25	-\$3,058,420.16
U. W. Milwaukee Undergraduate	10,827	\$222.14	\$2,405,109.78	\$3,384,396.36	-\$979,286.58
U. W. Madison Undergraduate	87,869	\$289.69	\$25,454,770.61	\$27,643,531.04	-\$2,188,760.43
U. W. Comprehensive Graduate	9,547	\$457.12	\$4,364,238.92	\$3,274,896.08	\$1,089,342.84
U. W. Milwaukee Graduate	1,874	\$719.88	\$1,349,055.12	\$1,056,817.38	\$292,237.74
U. W. Madison Graduate	3,994	\$811.97	\$3,243,008.18	\$2,459,145.64	\$783,862.54
State of MN Obligation to WI	395,277.76		\$90,462,095.44	\$94,527,965.63	-\$4,065,870.19
Share of Marginal Instructional Costs				104%	0%

Difference in payment calculation totals = Wisconsin payment to state of Minnesota general fund	\$9,055,436.36
Wisconsin Tuition Supplement payment to U. M. Board of Regents	\$3,373,400.00
Wisconsin Tuition Supplement payment to MnSCU Board of Trustees	\$456,863.43
Total Wisconsin Payment	\$12,885,699.79
Wisconsin's distribution of Marginal Instructional Costs among students and state with supplement	89% 11%

Note: The Wisconsin Tuition Supplement payment is based on the difference between Minnesota and Wisconsin resident undergraduate tuition rates multiplied by the number of applicable Wisconsin resident undergraduate reciprocity students attending in Minnesota.

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Minnesota and Wisconsin students pay for most of the marginal instructional costs associated with their education in the Minnesota-Wisconsin tuition reciprocity agreement. Reciprocity students have paid an increasing share of their marginal instructional costs as tuition has increased. The role of students in paying for tuition reciprocity over the past 10 years in the Minnesota-Wisconsin tuition reciprocity agreement is shown in Table 11.

Table 11
Minnesota-Wisconsin Tuition Reciprocity
Who Pays for Tuition Reciprocity?
Student and State Share of Marginal Instructional Costs
2000-01 to 2008-09

Academic Year	Minnesota		Wisconsin	
	Students	State	Students	State
2009-10	100%	0%	89%	11%
2008-09	98%	2%	84%	16%
2007-08	98%	2%	85%	15%
2006-07	99%	1%	86%	14%
2005-06	97%	3%	86%	14%
2004-05	91%	9%	81%	19%
2003-04	84%	16%	74%	26%
2002-03	73%	27%	64%	36%
2001-02	69%	31%	62%	38%
2000-01	64%	36%	60%	40%

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Minnesota-North Dakota Payment Calculation

The Minnesota-North Dakota tuition reciprocity agreement provides for a marginal instructional cost payment calculation. Unlike the Wisconsin agreement, the Minnesota-North Dakota agreement is based on the state enrolling the greater number of full-time-equivalent students receiving a payment from the other state when student tuition payments do not cover marginal instructional costs. The greater number of students is called the GAP FTE in the payment calculation. Minnesota and North Dakota implemented the current tuition reciprocity payment calculation in 1995 when Minnesota public postsecondary institutions asked the states to eliminate a 25 percent student tuition surcharge.

Background information on the 1995 change in the Minnesota-North Dakota tuition reciprocity payment calculation is in Appendix A.

North Dakota public postsecondary institutions have historically enrolled more Minnesota residents than Minnesota public postsecondary institutions have enrolled North Dakota residents. In fall 2009, for example, 8,609 Minnesotans enrolled in North Dakota public postsecondary institutions and 5,492 North Dakotans enrolled in Minnesota public institutions. As such, the state of Minnesota has usually made an annual tuition reciprocity payment to North Dakota. North Dakota public postsecondary institutions are expected to continue to enroll more Minnesota residents than Minnesota public postsecondary institutions. Annually there have been over 50,000 more high school graduates in Minnesota than in North Dakota.

The tuition reciprocity payment calculation agreed upon by Minnesota and North Dakota in 1995 and used today follows:

The state receiving the lesser number of students shall pay the state receiving the greater number of students. The payment shall be based on a marginal expenditure calculation as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Operational Expenditure per FTE} \\
 & \times \text{ Marginal Expenditure Rate (64\%)} \\
 & = \text{Marginal Expenditure per FTE} \\
 & - \text{Resident Tuition Rate (NDSU)} \\
 & = \text{Remaining Marginal Expenditures per FTE} \\
 & \times \text{GAP FTE (Difference in state flow of students)} \\
 & = \text{Gross State Obligation} \\
 & - \text{Student Payment (Total Tuition Payment in Excess of Resident Tuition)} \\
 & = \text{Net State Obligation}
 \end{aligned}$$

The current payment calculation subtracts the North Dakota State University resident undergraduate tuition rate from marginal expenditures per FTE and subtracts the total tuition payment in excess of resident tuition for all Minnesota residents enrolled in North Dakota from gross state obligation. This practice reduces Minnesota’s net state obligation more than if the calculation were based on the marginal instructional costs and the student paid reciprocity tuition for the gap number of students.

The Minnesota-North Dakota tuition reciprocity payment calculation for academic year 2009-2010 is shown in Table 12.

Table 12
Minnesota-North Dakota Tuition Reciprocity
Interstate Payment: 2009-2010

	Operational Expenditure per FTE	\$11,190
	Marginal Expenditure Rate	0.64
x	Marginal Expenditure per FTE	\$7,161
=	Resident Tuition Rate (NDSU/UND)	\$5,455
-	Remaining Marginal Expenditures per FTE	\$1,706
=	GAP FTE Students	3,611
x	Gross State Obligation	\$6,161,590
-	Student Payment	\$2,132,496
=	Net State Obligation	\$4,029,094

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Historical Interstate Payment Data

Minnesota’s tuition reciprocity interstate payment general fund obligations are presented in Table 13. Positive numbers represent a payment from the Minnesota general fund to either North Dakota or Wisconsin. Numbers in brackets () represent a payment from either North Dakota or Wisconsin to the Minnesota general fund and, in the case of Wisconsin, tuition supplement payments to the University of Minnesota and MnSCU starting with academic year 2008-09.

Table 13
Interstate Reciprocity Payments,
Academic Years 1975-76 - 2009-2010
Amount (\$ Millions)

Year	To North Dakota	To Wisconsin
1975-76	\$0.00	\$4.20
1976-77	\$0.00	\$5.50
1977-78	\$0.00	\$6.80
1978-79	\$0.70	\$8.10
1979-80	\$0.80	\$4.10
1980-81	\$0.90	\$5.60
1981-82	\$1.00	\$3.90
1982-83	\$1.10	\$5.30
1983-84	\$0.10	\$2.80
1984-85	\$0.05	\$2.70
1985-86	\$0.00	\$3.10
1986-87	\$0.00	\$3.90
1987-88	\$0.00	\$3.30
1988-89	\$0.00	\$4.60
1989-90	\$0.00	\$5.70
1990-91	\$0.00	\$6.60
1991-92	\$0.35	\$3.30
1992-93	\$0.37	\$2.50
1993-94	\$0.60	\$2.00
1994-95	\$1.00	\$1.70
1995-96	\$2.70	\$1.70
1996-97	\$2.90	(\$1.30)
1997-98	\$4.20	(\$2.10)
1998-99	\$2.60	\$2.60
1999-00	\$2.20	\$2.50
2000-01	\$1.40	\$2.40
2001-02	\$0.43	(\$0.30)
2002-03	\$0.00	(\$3.10)
2003-04	\$0.00	(\$6.10)
2004-05	\$0.00	(\$6.51)
2005-06	\$1.54	(\$7.77)
2006-07	\$0.28	(\$10.00)
2007-08	\$3.10	(\$10.50)
2008-09	\$3.10	(\$11.30)
2009-10	\$4.03	(\$12.90)

Note: Figures in brackets denote payment to Minnesota and include WI tuition supplement payments to U of M and MnSCU starting with academic year 2008-09.

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Tuition Rates

Minnesota Statutes 136A.08, Subd. 2 defines the purpose of tuition reciprocity as the mutual improvement of educational advantage for the residents of Minnesota and other states or provinces with whom agreements are made. The state's agreements balance student, public institution and taxpayer interests and are linked to a series of tuition rate implementation objectives.

- Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements aim to avoid incentives or disincentives for Minnesota students to leave their state of residence based on the tuition rates used in the agreements. The objective has been to expand market opportunities for Minnesota residents by removing tuition price differences at comparable institutions in the participating states.
- Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements aim to create a market in which public institutions in one state can compete with comparable institutions in the other state for students at a similar price.
- Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements aim to constrain the state's General Fund costs of educating a Minnesota resident at a reciprocity state institution to an amount similar to or less than Minnesota's general fund cost of educating a Minnesota resident at a comparable Minnesota institution. Student-paid tuition is subtracted from the marginal instructional costs associated with educating reciprocity students and is a critical component in minimizing Minnesota's tuition reciprocity general fund costs.

In meeting these objectives, Minnesota and its reciprocity partners have experimented with setting tuition rates in the agreements.

Approaches to Setting Reciprocity Tuition Rates

Tuition rates used in Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements reflect agreement among the participating states and their public postsecondary education systems. Reciprocity tuition rate-setting practices have not remained static. Since the inception of statewide tuition reciprocity in the 1960s, the following tuition rate setting practices have been used:

1. The resident tuition rate at the institution attended, with or without a surcharge.
2. The resident tuition rate at a comparable institution in the student's state of residence, with or without a surcharge.
3. The higher of the two-state resident tuition rates at comparable institutions.

Each approach to setting reciprocity tuition rates has advantages and disadvantages. Each approach uses resident tuition rates set by state public system governing boards as the starting point. Alterations to the resident tuition rate starting point, such as surcharges, have been initiated by state public system governing boards. The three tuition-setting approaches, with their advantages and disadvantages, are described in the following section.

1) Students charged the resident tuition rate at the institution attended: This approach has the advantage for institutions of collecting tuition revenue from a reciprocity student just as if the reciprocity student were a resident of the state of the enrolling the institution. It also has the advantage of being readily understood by students and their families.

This approach has the disadvantage of creating a market or price incentive for students to leave their state of residence, if their state of residence has higher resident tuition rates. For example, if the Minnesota-Wisconsin tuition reciprocity agreement were to use the resident tuition rate at the institution attended, Minnesota residents would have an incentive to attend lower priced Wisconsin institutions. Similarly, Wisconsin residents would have a disincentive to attend higher priced Minnesota institutions. In addition, were this approach to be used in the Minnesota-Wisconsin agreement, it would likely result in Minnesota's general fund paying a larger share of marginal instructional costs for Minnesota residents attending in Wisconsin than for some Minnesota residents attending in Minnesota.

Tuition rates in Minnesota's agreements with Manitoba and Iowa Lakes Community College are based on students being charged the resident tuition rate at the institution attended. A similar practice was initially used in Minnesota's agreements with Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota, but abandoned because of the price incentive and disincentive effect on students. The Minnesota-North Dakota tuition reciprocity agreement, for example, experimented with charging reciprocity students the resident rate at the institution attended plus a 25 percent surcharge. This surcharge practice was abandoned because Minnesota public institutions located near the North Dakota border viewed the surcharge as a barrier to successfully recruiting North Dakota residents.

2) Students charged the resident tuition rate at a comparable institution in the student's state of residence: The second approach to setting reciprocity tuition rates has the advantage of avoiding price incentives or disincentives for students in choosing public institutions in the participating states. This approach is the most "market like" for students and for the states. It has the disadvantage, however, of resulting in institutions in the state with higher resident tuition rates collecting less tuition revenue from a reciprocity student than from a resident student. When paired with an interstate payment calculation, the state with the greater marginal instructional costs not covered by student paid tuition collects a payment from the other state. In the Minnesota-Wisconsin agreement, however, payments from Wisconsin to Minnesota resulting from the tuition reciprocity payment calculation have been made to the Minnesota General Fund and not to the Minnesota public postsecondary system collecting less revenue from a Wisconsin resident compared to a Minnesota resident.

The practice of students being charged the resident tuition at a comparable institution in the student's state of residence was used in the Minnesota-Wisconsin tuition reciprocity agreement from 1983 to 1998. In 1998, the tuition rate-setting practice in the Minnesota-Wisconsin agreement was modified by adding a surcharge to Wisconsin resident undergraduates attending the University of Minnesota-Twin Cities campus. The surcharge was set at 25 percent of the difference between the University of Minnesota-Twin Cities resident undergraduate tuition rate and the University of Wisconsin-Madison resident undergraduate tuition rate. In 1998, Minnesota and Wisconsin also agreed to charge the higher of the two-state resident tuition rates at comparable institutions for graduate and professional reciprocity students. Changes to the tuition rate practice in the Minnesota-Wisconsin tuition reciprocity agreement in 1998 were prompted by the University of Minnesota's desire to have graduate and professional students pay a larger share of the cost of instruction and the state of Wisconsin's desire to reduce Wisconsin's general fund obligation. Nevertheless, undergraduate students were charged the resident tuition rate at a comparable institution in the student's state of residence at all other public institutions in the Minnesota-Wisconsin tuition reciprocity agreement through 2007-2008.

3) Students charged the higher of the two-state resident tuition rates at comparable institutions:

The third approach to setting reciprocity tuition rates has advantages for institutions in the state with higher resident tuition rates. Similar to the first approach to setting reciprocity tuition rates, institutions in the higher-priced state collect revenue at the same rate from reciprocity and resident students. Students charged the higher of the two-state resident tuition rates at comparable institutions results in price disincentives for students wanting to leave their state of residence, if their state of residence has lower resident tuition rates.

The higher of the two-state resident tuition rates at comparable institutions is current practice in Minnesota's reciprocity agreements with North Dakota and South Dakota, for all students, and with Wisconsin, for graduate and professional students.

Wisconsin Reciprocity Supplement: Minnesota resident tuition rates are currently higher than Wisconsin resident tuition rates for all campuses except the University of Wisconsin Centers, where resident tuition rates are higher than the comparable Minnesota community college resident tuition rates. Wisconsin residents enrolling in all other Minnesota public institutions in 2008-2009 and after will be charged the higher of the two state tuition rates at comparable Minnesota and Wisconsin institutions. All else being equal, the practice starting in 2008-2009 will reduce Wisconsin's general fund obligation to Minnesota and increase the tuition revenue collected by Minnesota four-year public institutions from Wisconsin undergraduate tuition reciprocity students.⁷

While Wisconsin resident students first enrolling in higher priced Minnesota institutions in 2008-2009 were charged the higher of the two state resident tuition rates at comparable institutions, payment of the higher Minnesota tuition rate will be divided between:

- the Wisconsin resident student, with a tuition payment based on the tuition rate at a comparable Wisconsin institution, and
- the Wisconsin Higher Education Aids Board, with a Wisconsin reciprocity supplement, based on an amount equal to the difference between the lower resident tuition rate at a comparable Wisconsin institution and the higher resident tuition rate at a comparable Minnesota institution.

The sum of the two payments will equal the resident tuition rate at the higher priced Minnesota institution attended by the Wisconsin resident. Wisconsin's reciprocity supplement was established in conformity with Minnesota Statutes 136A.08 and Wisconsin Statutes Chapter 39.

Wisconsin's reciprocity supplement is paid directly to the Minnesota public system enrolling the Wisconsin resident. The supplement prevents Wisconsin residents from having to pay higher tuition to enroll at Minnesota institutions with a higher resident tuition rate. It also removes the problem of a Minnesota public institution collecting less revenue from enrolling a Wisconsin resident.

The tuition rate changes to the Minnesota-Wisconsin tuition reciprocity agreement, beginning in 2008-2009, should not result in changes for Minnesota residents attending in Wisconsin, as long as Minnesota resident tuition rates remain higher than the Wisconsin resident tuition rates at comparable Minnesota and Wisconsin institutions. Minnesotans attending in Wisconsin would be charged the higher Minnesota tuition rate.

Specific tuition rates used in Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements for 2010-2011 are presented in Tables 14 through 19 on the following pages.

⁷ Consistent with the finding of the Minnesota Office of the Legislative Auditor. "Reducing or eliminating the tuition disparities between Minnesota and Wisconsin residents at Minnesota schools would increase Minnesota taxpayers' financial obligation to Wisconsin" (Office of the Legislative Auditor: Higher Education Tuition Reciprocity, September 2003: p. 49).

Tuition Rates: Minnesota-Wisconsin Tuition Reciprocity

Tuition rates at Wisconsin institutions for 2010-2011 are shown in Table 14.

Table 14
Minnesota-Wisconsin Tuition Reciprocity
Wisconsin Tuition Rates 2009-2010*

Wisconsin Institution	Resident	Reciprocity	Non-Resident
U.W. Baraboo/Sauk	\$4,268	\$4,330	\$11,252
U.W. Barron/Rice Lake	\$4,268	\$4,330	\$11,252
U.W. Eau Claire - Undergraduate	\$6,122	\$6,122	\$13,695
U.W. Eau Claire - Graduate	\$7,001	\$7,415	\$16,771
U.W. Fond du Lac	\$4,268	\$4,330	\$11,252
U.W. Fox Valley	\$4,268	\$4,330	\$11,252
U.W. Green Bay - Undergraduate	\$5,659	\$6,038	\$13,232
U.W. Green Bay - Graduate	\$7,001	\$7,415	\$16,771
U.W. LaCrosse - Undergraduate	\$6,809	\$6,809	\$14,382
U.W. LaCrosse - Graduate	\$7,121	\$7,415	\$16,891
U.W. Madison - Undergraduate	\$7,933	\$9,794	\$23,183
U.W. Madison - Graduate	\$9,887	\$12,044	\$24,054
U.W. Madison - Law	\$16,995	\$27,120	\$36,532
U.W. Manitowoc	\$4,268	\$4,330	\$11,252
U.W. Marathon	\$4,268	\$4,330	\$11,252
U.W. Marinette	\$4,268	\$4,330	\$11,252
U.W. Marshfield-Wood	\$4,268	\$4,330	\$11,252
U.W. Milwaukee - Undergraduate	\$7,269	\$9,482	\$16,998
U.W. Milwaukee - Graduate	\$9,565	\$12,044	\$22,852
U.W. Oshkosh - Undergraduate	\$5,775	\$6,038	\$13,348
U.W. Oshkosh - Graduate	\$7,001	\$7,415	\$16,771
U.W. Parkside - Undergraduate	\$5,659	\$6,038	\$13,232
U.W. Parkside - Graduate	\$7,001	\$7,415	\$16,771
U.W. Platteville - Undergraduate	\$5,766	\$6,038	\$13,339
U.W. Platteville - Graduate	\$7,001	\$7,415	\$16,771
U.W. Richland	\$4,268	\$4,330	\$11,252
U.W. River Falls - Undergraduate	\$5,731	\$6,038	\$13,304
U.W. River Falls - Graduate	\$7,001	\$7,415	\$16,771
U.W. Rock Cty	\$4,268	\$4,330	\$11,252
U.W. Sheboygan	\$4,268	\$4,330	\$11,252
U.W. Stevens Point - Undergraduate	\$5,659	\$6,038	\$13,232
U.W. Stevens Point - Graduate	\$7,001	\$7,415	\$16,771
U.W. Stout - Undergraduate	\$6,300	\$6,334	\$14,040
U.W. Stout - Graduate	\$8,088	\$8,088	\$14,880
U.W. Superior - Undergraduate	\$5,866	\$6,038	\$13,439
U.W. Superior - Graduate	\$7,001	\$7,415	\$16,771
U.W. Washington	\$4,268	\$4,330	\$11,252
U.W. Waukesha Cty	\$4,268	\$4,330	\$11,252
U.W. Whitewater - Undergraduate	\$5,857	\$6,038	\$13,430
U.W. Whitewater - Graduate	\$7,001	\$7,415	\$16,771

*Does not include fees per Minnesota-Wisconsin agreement

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Tuition rates at Minnesota institutions for 2010-2011 are shown in Table 15.

Table 15
Minnesota-Wisconsin Tuition Reciprocity
Minnesota Tuition Rates 2010-2011*

Minnesota Institutions	Resident	Reciprocity	Non-Resident
Alexandria Technical & Community College	\$4,375	\$4,375	\$4,375
Anoka Technical College	\$4,547	\$4,547	\$4,547
Anoka-Ramsey Community College	\$3,919	\$3,919	\$3,576
Bemidji State University - Undergraduate	\$6,577	\$6,577	\$6,965
Bemidji State University - Graduate	\$7,926	\$7,926	\$7,926
Central Lakes College	\$4,322	\$4,322	\$4,322
Century College	\$4,377	\$4,377	\$4,377
Dakota County Technical College	\$4,674	\$4,674	\$4,674
Fond Du Lac Community College	\$4,318	\$4,318	\$8,623
Hennepin Technical College	\$4,322	\$4,322	\$4,322
Hibbing Community & Technical College	\$4,281	\$4,281	\$5,465
Inver Hills Community College	\$4,478	\$4,478	\$4,478
Itasca Community College	\$4,280	\$4,280	\$5,465
Lake Superior College	\$3,984	\$4,268	\$8,169
Mesabi Range College	\$4,280	\$4,280	\$5,465
Metropolitan State University - Undergraduate	\$5,610	\$5,822	\$11,464
Metropolitan State University - Graduate	\$6,992	\$7,086	\$13,985
Minneapolis Community & Technical College	\$4,305	\$4,305	\$4,305
Minnesota State College - Southeast	\$4,569	\$4,569	\$4,569
Minnesota State Community and Technical College	\$4,439	\$4,439	\$4,439
Minnesota State University Mankato - Undergraduate	\$5,926	\$5,926	\$15,162
Minnesota State University Mankato - Graduate	\$7,510	\$7,510	\$12,360
Minnesota State University Moorhead - Undergraduate	\$6,140	\$6,140	\$6,140
Minnesota State University Moorhead - Graduate	\$7,122	\$7,122	\$7,122
Minnesota West Community and Technical College	\$4,678	\$4,678	\$4,678
Normandale Community College	\$4,441	\$4,441	\$4,441
North Hennepin Community College	\$4,528	\$4,528	\$4,528
Northland Community & Technical College	\$4,577	\$4,577	\$4,577
Northwest Technical College - Bemidji	\$4,800	\$4,800	\$4,847
Pine Technical College	\$4,174	\$4,174	\$8,520
Rainy River Community College	\$4,280	\$4,280	\$5,465
Ridgewater College	\$4,430	\$4,430	\$8,537
Riverland Community & Technical College	\$4,491	\$4,491	\$4,491
Rochester Community & Technical College	\$4,490	\$4,490	\$4,490
South Central College	\$4,391	\$4,391	\$4,391
Southwest Minnesota State University - Undergraduate	\$6,249	\$6,249	\$6,249
Southwest Minnesota State University - Graduate	\$7,682	\$7,682	\$7,682
St. Cloud State University - Undergraduate	\$5,862	\$5,862	\$12,935
St. Cloud State University - Graduate	\$7,304	\$7,304	\$11,387
St. Cloud Technical College	\$4,404	\$4,404	\$4,404
St. Paul College	\$4,402	\$4,402	\$4,402

Table 15 (continued)
Minnesota-Wisconsin Tuition Reciprocity
Minnesota Tuition Rates 2010-2011*

Minnesota Institutions	Resident	Reciprocity	Non-Resident
U of M Crookston	\$7,932	\$7,932	\$7,932
U of M Duluth - Undergraduate	\$9,482	\$9,482	\$11,482
U of M Duluth - Graduate	\$12,044	\$12,044	\$19,142
U of M Morris	\$9,482	\$9,482	\$9,482
U of M Twin Cities - Undergraduate	\$9,794	\$9,794	\$14,094
U of M Twin Cities - Graduate	\$12,044	\$12,044	\$19,142
U of M Twin Cities - Law	\$27,120	\$27,120	\$37,330
Vermilion Community College	\$4,280	\$4,280	\$5,465
Winona State University - Undergraduate	\$6,237	\$6,237	\$11,208
Winona State University - Graduate	\$7,607	\$7,607	\$11,456

*Does not include fees per Minnesota-Wisconsin agreement

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Tuition Rates: Minnesota-North Dakota Tuition Reciprocity

Tuition rates at North Dakota institutions for 2010-2011 are shown in Table 16.

Table 16

Minnesota-North Dakota Tuition Reciprocity

North Dakota Tuition Rates 2010-2011*

North Dakota Institutions	Resident	Reciprocity	Non-Resident
Bismarck State College - Undergraduate	\$3,364	\$4,382	\$8,982
Dickinson State University - Undergraduate	\$4,306	\$4,577	\$11,496
Lake Region State College	\$3,065	\$3,065	\$3,065
Mayville State University - Undergraduate	\$4,268	\$4,537	\$6,403
Minot State University - Graduate	\$5,920	\$5,920	\$5,920
Minot State University - Undergraduate	\$4,476	\$4,476	\$4,476
Minot State University -Bottineau Campus	\$3,120	\$4,382	\$4,680
NDSCS-Wahpeton - Undergraduate	\$3,368	\$4,382	\$8,991
NDSU-Fargo - Graduate	\$6,048	\$7,415	\$16,147
NDSU-Fargo - Undergraduate	\$5,639	\$6,002	\$15,055
University of ND - Grand Forks - Graduate	\$6,080	\$7,415	\$16,233
University of ND - Grand Forks - Law	\$5,461	\$8,192	\$14,581
University of ND - Grand Forks - Undergraduate	\$5,652	\$6,002	\$15,091
University of ND - Williston - Undergraduate	\$2,618	\$2,618	\$3,020
Valley City State University - Undergraduate	\$4,433	\$4,712	\$11,835

*Does not include fees per Minnesota-North Dakota agreement

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Tuition rates at Minnesota institutions for 2010-2011 are shown in Table 17.

Table 17
Minnesota-North Dakota Tuition Reciprocity
Minnesota Tuition Rates 2010-2011*

Minnesota Institutions	Resident	Reciprocity	Non-Resident
Alexandria Technical & Community College	\$4,375	\$4,375	\$4,375
Anoka Technical College	\$4,547	\$4,547	\$4,547
Anoka-Ramsey Community College	\$3,919	\$3,919	\$3,576
Bemidji State University - Undergraduate	\$6,577	\$6,577	\$6,965
Bemidji State University - Graduate	\$7,926	\$7,926	\$7,926
Central Lakes College	\$4,322	\$4,322	\$4,322
Century College	\$4,377	\$4,377	\$4,377
Dakota County Technical College	\$4,674	\$4,674	\$4,674
Fond Du Lac Community College	\$4,318	\$4,318	\$8,623
Hennepin Technical College	\$4,322	\$4,322	\$4,322
Hibbing Community & Technical College	\$4,281	\$4,281	\$5,465
Inver Hills Community College	\$4,478	\$4,478	\$4,478
Itasca Community College	\$4,280	\$4,280	\$5,465
Lake Superior College	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$8,169
Mesabi Range College	\$4,280	\$4,280	\$5,465
Metropolitan State University - Undergraduate	\$5,610	\$5,610	\$11,464
Metropolitan State University - Graduate	\$6,992	\$6,992	\$13,985
Minneapolis Community & Technical College	\$4,305	\$4,305	\$4,305
Minnesota State College - Southeast	\$4,569	\$4,569	\$4,569
Minnesota State Community and Technical College	\$4,439	\$4,439	\$4,439
Minnesota State University Mankato - Undergraduate	\$5,926	\$5,926	\$15,162
Minnesota State University Mankato - Graduate	\$7,510	\$7,510	\$12,360
Minnesota State University Moorhead - Undergraduate	\$6,140	\$6,140	\$6,140
Minnesota State University Moorhead - Graduate	\$7,122	\$7,122	\$7,122
Minnesota West Community and Technical College	\$4,678	\$4,678	\$4,678
Normandale Community College	\$4,441	\$4,441	\$4,441
North Hennepin Community College	\$4,528	\$4,528	\$4,528
Northland Community & Technical College	\$4,577	\$4,577	\$4,577
Northwest Technical College - Bemidji	\$4,800	\$4,800	\$4,847
Pine Technical College	\$4,174	\$4,174	\$8,520
Rainy River Community College	\$4,280	\$4,280	\$5,465
Ridgewater College	\$4,430	\$4,430	\$8,537
Riverland Community & Technical College	\$4,491	\$4,491	\$4,491
Rochester Community & Technical College	\$4,490	\$4,490	\$4,490
South Central College	\$4,391	\$4,391	\$4,391
Southwest Minnesota State University - Undergraduate	\$6,249	\$6,249	\$6,249
Southwest Minnesota State University - Graduate	\$7,682	\$7,682	\$7,682
St. Cloud State University - Undergraduate	\$5,862	\$5,862	\$12,935
St. Cloud State University - Graduate	\$7,304	\$7,304	\$11,387
St. Cloud Technical College	\$4,404	\$4,404	\$4,404
St. Paul College	\$4,402	\$4,402	\$4,402

Table 17 (continued)**Minnesota-North Dakota Tuition Reciprocity****Minnesota Tuition Rates 2010-2011***

Minnesota Institutions	Resident	Reciprocity	Non-Resident
U of M Crookston	\$7,932	\$7,932	\$7,932
U of M Duluth - Undergraduate	\$9,482	\$9,482	\$11,482
U of M Duluth - Graduate	\$12,044	\$12,044	\$19,142
U of M Morris	\$9,482	\$9,482	\$9,482
U of M Twin Cities - Undergraduate	\$9,794	\$9,794	\$14,094
U of M Twin Cities - Graduate	\$12,044	\$12,044	\$19,142
U of M Twin Cities - Law	\$27,120	NA	\$37,330
Vermilion Community College	\$4,280	\$4,280	\$5,465
Winona State University - Undergraduate	\$6,237	\$6,237	\$11,208
Winona State University - Graduate	\$7,607	\$7,607	\$11,456

*Does not include fees per Minnesota-North Dakota agreement

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Tuition Rates: Minnesota-South Dakota Tuition Reciprocity

Tuition rates at South Dakota institutions for 2010-2011 are shown in Table 18.

Table 18

Minnesota-South Dakota Tuition Reciprocity

South Dakota Tuition Rates 2010-2011*

South Dakota Institutions	Resident	Reciprocity	Non-Resident
Black Hills State College - Undergraduate	\$6,516	\$7,767	\$8,013
Black Hills State College - Graduate	\$6,449	\$9,573	\$10,504
Dakota State University - Undergraduate	\$7,172	\$7,767	\$8,669
Dakota State University - Graduate	\$6,399	\$9,573	\$10,454
Northern State University - Undergraduate	\$6,351	\$7,767	\$7,848
Northern State University - Graduate	\$6,317	\$9,573	\$10,372
SD School of Mines & Technology - Undergraduate	\$7,445	\$7,767	\$8,942
SD School of Mines & Technology - Graduate	\$6,588	\$9,573	\$10,643
SDSU - Brookings - Undergraduate	\$6,444	\$7,767	\$7,941
SDSU - Brookings - Graduate	\$6,391	\$9,573	\$10,446
University of South Dakota - Vermillion - Undergraduate	\$6,762	\$7,767	\$8,259
University of South Dakota - Vermillion - Graduate	\$6,645	\$9,573	\$10,700
University of South Dakota - Vermillion - Law	\$10,871	\$16,307	\$21,277

* Includes fees per Minnesota-South Dakota agreement

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Tuition rates at Minnesota institutions for 2010-2011 are shown in Table 19.

Table 19
Minnesota-South Dakota Tuition Reciprocity
Minnesota Tuition Rates 2010-2011*

Minnesota Institutions	Resident	Reciprocity	Non-Resident
Alexandria Technical & Community College	\$4,902	\$4,902	\$4,902
Anoka Technical College	\$4,946	\$4,946	\$4,946
Anoka-Ramsey Community College	\$4,551	\$5,213	\$4,208
Bemidji State University - Undergraduate	\$7,497	\$7,497	\$7,885
Bemidji State University - Graduate	\$8,846	\$8,846	\$8,846
Central Lakes College	\$4,927	\$5,657	\$4,927
Century College	\$4,934	\$5,674	\$4,934
Dakota County Technical College	\$5,298	\$5,298	\$5,298
Fond Du Lac Community College	\$4,770	\$5,500	\$9,075
Hennepin Technical College	\$4,624	\$4,624	\$4,624
Hibbing Community & Technical College	\$4,845	\$5,568	\$6,029
Inver Hills Community College	\$4,965	\$5,722	\$4,965
Itasca Community College	\$4,852	\$5,575	\$6,037
Lake Superior College	\$4,488	\$5,161	\$8,673
Mesabi Range College	\$4,844	\$5,567	\$6,029
Metropolitan State University - Undergraduate	\$5,923	\$6,643	\$11,777
Metropolitan State University - Graduate	\$7,305	\$7,305	\$14,298
Minneapolis Community & Technical College	\$4,974	\$5,702	\$4,974
Minnesota State College - Southeast	\$4,986	\$4,986	\$4,986
Minnesota State Community and Technical College	\$4,913	\$5,663	\$4,913
Minnesota State University Mankato - Undergraduate	\$6,724	\$6,724	\$15,960
Minnesota State University Mankato - Graduate	\$8,308	\$8,308	\$13,158
Minnesota State University Moorhead - Undergraduate	\$6,924	\$6,924	\$6,924
Minnesota State University Moorhead - Graduate	\$7,906	\$7,906	\$7,906
Minnesota West Community and Technical College	\$5,151	\$5,942	\$5,151
Normandale Community College	\$5,125	\$5,876	\$5,125
North Hennepin Community College	\$4,963	\$5,728	\$4,963
Northland Community & Technical College	\$5,060	\$5,834	\$5,060
Northwest Technical College - Bemidji	\$5,081	\$5,081	\$5,128
Pine Technical College	\$4,660	\$4,660	\$9,006
Rainy River Community College	\$4,874	\$5,597	\$6,059
Ridgewater College	\$4,950	\$5,697	\$9,057
Riverland Community & Technical College	\$5,063	\$5,822	\$5,063
Rochester Community & Technical College	\$5,159	\$5,918	\$5,159
South Central College	\$4,910	\$4,910	\$4,910
Southwest Minnesota State University - Undergraduate	\$7,234	\$7,234	\$7,234
Southwest Minnesota State University - Graduate	\$8,667	\$8,667	\$8,667
St. Cloud State University - Undergraduate	\$6,661	\$6,661	\$13,734
St. Cloud State University - Graduate	\$8,103	\$8,103	\$12,186
St. Cloud Technical College	\$4,922	\$4,922	\$4,922
St. Paul College	\$4,719	\$4,719	\$4,719

Table 19 (continued)
Minnesota-South Dakota Tuition Reciprocity
Minnesota Tuition Rates 2010-2011*

Minnesota Institutions	Resident	Reciprocity	Non-Resident
U of M Crookston	\$10,623	\$10,623	\$10,623
U of M Duluth - Undergraduate	\$11,756	\$11,756	\$13,756
U of M Duluth - Graduate	\$14,346	\$14,346	\$21,444
U of M Morris	\$11,532	\$11,532	\$11,532
U of M Twin Cities - Undergraduate	\$12,288	\$12,288	\$16,588
U of M Twin Cities - Graduate	\$14,525	\$14,525	\$21,623
U of M Twin Cities - Law	\$30,271	\$30,271	\$40,481
Vermilion Community College	\$4,874	\$5,597	\$6,059
Winona State University - Undergraduate	\$8,081	\$8,081	\$13,052
Winona State University - Graduate	\$8,491	\$8,491	\$12,340

* Includes fees per Minnesota-South Dakota agreement

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Reciprocity Graduates

Tuition reciprocity graduates at Minnesota State Colleges and Universities are reported in Table 20.

Table 20
Minnesota State Colleges & Universities
Fiscal Year 2010 Graduates Who Attended as Tuition Reciprocity Students:*

Institution	Degree Type			Total
	Associate	Bachelor's	Master's	
Alexandria Technical College	7			7
Anoka-Ramsey Community College	1			1
Anoka Technical College				
Central Lakes College	1			
Century College	1			1
Dakota County Technical College	12			12
Fond du Lac Tribal & Community College	2			2
Hennepin Technical College	3			3
Inver Hills Community College	4			4
Lake Superior College	51			51
Minneapolis Community & Technical College				
Minnesota State College - Southeast Technical	63			63
Minnesota State Community & Technical College	252			252
Minnesota West Community & Technical College	11			11
Normandale Community College	1			1
North Hennepin Community College	1			1
Hibbing Community College	1			
Itasca Community College				0
Mesabi Range Community & Technical College				
Rainy River Community College	1			
Vermillion Community College	7			7
Northland Community & Technical College	213			213
Northwest Technical College - Bemidji	4			4
Pine Technical College	4			
Ridgewater College	3			3
Riverland Community College	1			
Rochester Community & Technical College	4			4
St. Cloud Technical College	4			4
St. Paul College	10			10
South Central College				
Subtotal Colleges	662			662
Bemidji State University	0	28	1	29
Metropolitan State University	0	20	3	23
Minnesota State University Mankato	3	150	27	180
Minnesota State University Moorhead	8	428	28	464
St. Cloud State University	1	145	8	154
Southwest Minnesota State University	0	34	10	44
Winona State University	2	323	19	344
Subtotal Universities	14	1,128	96	1,238
Total: Colleges and Universities	676	1,128	96	1,900

* Preliminary as reported by MnSCU on January 4, 2011

Source: Office of the Chancellor, Research, Planning and Effectiveness,
 Minnesota State Colleges and Universities

Tuition reciprocity graduates for the University of Minnesota are reported in Table 21.

Table 21
University of Minnesota
Graduates Enrolled as Reciprocity Students
Academic Year 2009-2010

Campus	Degree Type					Total
	Associate	Bachelor's	Master's	First Prfl	Doctoral	
Crookston		24				24
Duluth		192	15			207
Morris Twin Cities		10				10
		1,475	233	65	31	1,804
Total	0	1,701	248	65	31	2,045

Source: University of Minnesota

Outcomes

The statutory purpose of tuition reciprocity is the mutual improvement of educational advantage for the residents of Minnesota and other states or provinces with which agreements are made. The purpose of tuition reciprocity has remained the same since Minnesota first entered into a tuition reciprocity agreement in 1968.⁸ Persistent growth in tuition reciprocity enrollment demonstrates the residents of the participating jurisdictions have found tuition reciprocity to be to their educational advantage.

Incidental to the statutory purpose of tuition reciprocity, research and census data suggest Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements have been beneficial for the state, as well.

University of Minnesota researchers asked the question: "How many reciprocity students remain in Minnesota after graduation?" Using University of Minnesota Alumni Association data, Peter Zetterberg and John Kellogg found the following.

A very high percentage of reciprocity students currently live and work in Minnesota. For those with an undergraduate degree, 30-40 percent of students from Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota currently live and work in Minnesota.⁹

A report titled *Stock and Flow of College Education Human Capital by State: 1989 to 1999*, and published in the *Postsecondary Educational Opportunity Newsletter*, October 2000, was cited by Zetterberg and Kellogg. Data from the October 2000 Newsletter led Zetterberg and Kellogg to the following conclusions.

While large numbers of students from Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota choose to live and work in Minnesota following graduation, there is significant evidence that students from Minnesota who earn degrees at institutions in these other states return home. Between 1989 and 2000 the percent of Minnesota's population aged 25 and over with a baccalaureate degree increased from 21.5 percent to 28.0 percent. While there were also some gains in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin, they were not nearly as significant. Note that in Minnesota a significant part of the gain was the result of the migration of people with baccalaureate degrees to the state. In other words, the total increase in people with a baccalaureate degree was greater than the number of degrees awarded in the state. The increase due to migration was more than 140,000 for Minnesota, while North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin all lost people with baccalaureate degrees (net of in-state degree production). What explains Minnesota's success? Obviously, most Minnesota students who go to North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin for their education come home with their baccalaureate degrees while a very significant number of students from these other states who earn their degrees in Minnesota remain in Minnesota.

Zetterberg and Kellogg concluded Minnesota clearly benefits in very significant ways from the state's current reciprocity agreements.¹⁰

United States Census Bureau data corroborates Zetterberg and Kellogg's findings. Minnesota has led the upper Midwest in the percent of people 25 years and over who have completed a bachelor's degree or higher. In fact, Minnesota was nearly 5 percentage points ahead of North Dakota, the upper Midwest state nearest to Minnesota in the percent of people 25 years and over who have completed a bachelor's degree or higher in 2008. Minnesota was nearly 4 percentage points above the national average in the

⁸ Minnesota Statutes 136A.08, Subd 2.

⁹ Zetterberg and Kellogg, 1.

¹⁰ Zetterberg and Kellogg, 2.

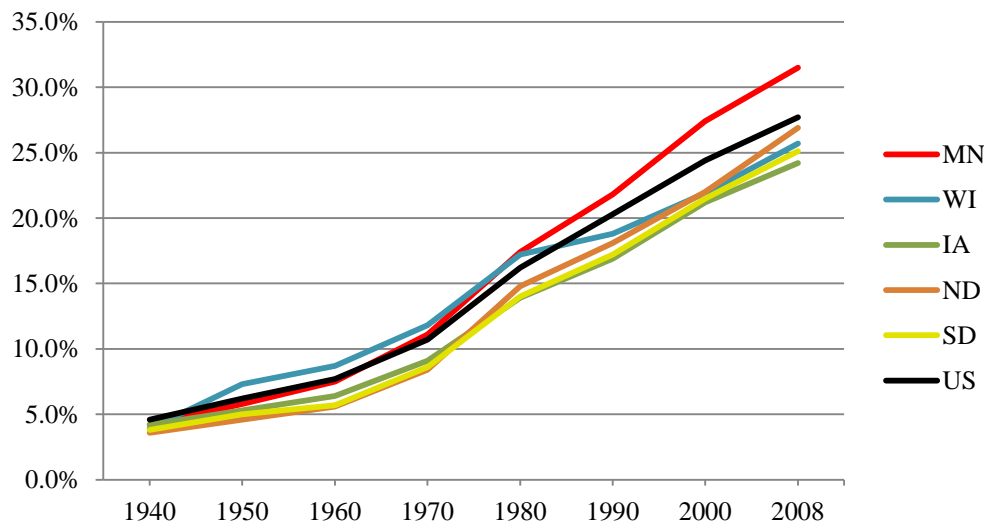
same year. Among the upper Midwest states, only Minnesota ranked above the national average in the percent of people 25 years and over who have completed a bachelor's degree or higher in 2008. Among upper Midwest states, Minnesota's human capital stock has fared well and has led the national average since the inception of tuition reciprocity when measured as the percent of total population 25 years and over with a bachelor's degree or higher, as shown in Table 22 and the accompanying graphic.

Table 22

Percent of Total Population 25 Years and Over with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

Upper Midwest States and United States: 1940 to 2000 & 2008

Year	MN	WI	IA	ND	SD	US
1940	4.2%	3.9%	4.2%	3.6%	3.8%	4.6%
1950	5.8%	7.3%	5.3%	4.6%	5.0%	6.2%
1960	7.5%	8.7%	6.4%	5.6%	5.7%	7.7%
1970	11.1%	11.8%	9.1%	8.4%	8.6%	10.7%
1980	17.4%	17.2%	13.9%	14.8%	14.0%	16.2%
1990	21.8%	18.8%	16.9%	18.1%	17.2%	20.3%
2000	27.4%	21.9%	21.2%	22.0%	21.5%	24.4%
2008	31.5%	25.7%	24.2%	26.9%	25.1%	27.7%



Source: U.S. Census, Decennial Census of Population, 1940 to 2000 and American Community Survey 2008.

Appendix A:

Minnesota-North Dakota Interstate Payment History

The current Minnesota-North Dakota payment calculation was agreed to in 1995 and implemented in academic year 1996-97. Prior to 1996-97, undergraduate and graduate students paid the resident tuition at the institution attended plus a 25 percent surcharge in the Minnesota-North Dakota tuition reciprocity agreement. In addition, the two states computed an interstate payment calculation as follows:

Each state agrees that in the event that more students from one state receive educational services in the other state than occur in the reverse situation, the state sending the larger number of students shall pay the state educating the larger number of students an amount equal to 25 percent of the resident undergraduate tuition at the University of North Dakota times the number of FTE (full-time-equivalent) students creating the difference except if the difference is less than 100 FTE students, no payment shall be required.¹¹

This method of interstate payment was known as the “gap method” and was based on the difference in the number of students attending in one state versus the number attending in the other state.

Why were changes made to the Minnesota-North Dakota interstate payment calculation in 1995? Minnesota public postsecondary institutions along the North Dakota border found the 25 percent tuition surcharge a barrier to recruiting North Dakota residents and asked to have the surcharge eliminated.

Minnesota representatives approached North Dakota with a proposal similar to the Minnesota-Wisconsin tuition reciprocity agreement interstate payment calculation. Reciprocity students would pay the resident tuition rate charged by a comparable home state institution and the states would settle up with a marginal instructional cost payment calculation.

North Dakota University System representatives were not interested in changing the agreement. They did not see the surcharge as a barrier to recruiting Minnesota residents, were not willing to forego the added tuition revenue from the 25 percent surcharge and found the Minnesota-Wisconsin interstate payment model unduly cumbersome. The North Dakota University System representatives indicated they would consider changes that, at a minimum, would preserve the revenue stream produced by the current practice of tuition with surcharges and the current method of interstate payment.

The solution to the impasse was to phase-out the 25 percent tuition surcharge and charge reciprocity students in the Minnesota-North Dakota agreement the higher of the two state tuition rates at comparable institutions. In addition, the two states agreed to an interstate payment calculation holding North Dakota harmless for the projected tuition reciprocity revenue stream under the pre-1995 agreement.

Minnesota resident tuition rates were and are higher than North Dakota resident tuition rates. Under the terms of the 1995 agreement, Minnesota residents enrolled in North Dakota would pay the higher Minnesota resident tuition rate charged at a comparable home state institution and North Dakota residents enrolled in Minnesota would pay the Minnesota resident tuition rate. The agreement accomplished the following: it enabled the North Dakota University System to capture a portion, but not all, of the revenue from a 25 percent tuition surcharge over the resident tuition rate previously charged by North Dakota institutions. It also enabled Minnesota public institutions to collect as much in tuition revenue from North Dakota residents as from Minnesota residents, but without the surcharge.

¹¹ Minnesota-North Dakota Tuition Reciprocity Agreement, 1990.

The two states built upon the existing payment method and initially agreed in 1995 if the number of Minnesota residents enrolled full-time in North Dakota public institutions was the same as the number of North Dakota residents enrolled full-time in Minnesota public institutions, the states would call it even and there would be no interstate payment. If residents of one state enrolled in a greater number in the other's public institutions, then the state enrolling the greater number would receive a payment from the other state based on the greater number of students. For example, if 500 more Minnesota residents enrolled full-time in North Dakota public institutions than North Dakota residents enrolled full-time in Minnesota, then Minnesota would owe North Dakota the marginal instructional costs minus student paid tuition for the 500 Minnesota residents enrolled full-time in North Dakota. The proposed payment calculation introduced the idea of basing the payment on marginal instructional costs rather than “. . . an amount equal to 25 percent of the resident undergraduate tuition at the University of North Dakota times the number of FTE students.”¹²

Under the terms of the 1995 agreement, Minnesota was prepared to pay North Dakota the marginal instructional costs associated with the gap number of students minus the tuition paid by the gap number of students.¹³ Projections of the revenue stream to North Dakota based on the new marginal instructional cost payment calculation resulted in more revenue to North Dakota than the revenue stream produced by having students pay the resident tuition rate plus a 25 percent surcharge plus the results of the non-marginal instructional cost payment calculation.

To preserve the revenue stream to North Dakota at roughly the amount prior to the 1995 agreement, the two states agreed to a larger student tuition offset than would have been necessary with a payment calculation based only on the marginal instructional costs of the gap number of students minus the tuition paid by the gap number of students. As such, the Minnesota-North Dakota tuition reciprocity interstate payment calculation understates Minnesota's obligation to North Dakota when compared to a marginal instructional cost calculation without an additional student payment subtraction.

Nevertheless, the 1995 agreement met Minnesota and North Dakota objectives and resulted in:

- Elimination of the 25 percent tuition surcharged as requested by Minnesota institutions; and
- an interstate payment calculation producing a revenue stream to North Dakota similar to the revenue stream produced by charging students the resident tuition rate plus a 25 percent surcharge and the non-marginal instructional cost gap payment method, as sought by the University of North Dakota System.

The Minnesota-North Dakota interstate payment calculation agreed to in 1995 remains in effect. The Minnesota-North Dakota interstate payment calculation for the most recently available academic year is shown in Table 12 in the body of the report.

¹² Minnesota-North Dakota Tuition Reciprocity Agreement, 1990.

¹³ There have been between 1.1 and 1.5 Minnesota residents enrolled in North Dakota public institutions for every 1.0 North Dakota resident enrolled in Minnesota public institutions. Minnesotans involved in the discussions with North Dakota in the mid-1990s could not foresee a time when there would be more North Dakota residents enrolled in Minnesota public institutions than Minnesota residents enrolled in North Dakota public institutions. Minnesota's population at roughly five million versus North Dakota's population under 700,000 suggested Minnesota would likely have an ongoing interstate payment to North Dakota.