



A RECOMMENDED TUITION POLICY  
FOR  
MINNESOTA PUBLIC POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

December 1982

# A POLICY PAPER



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# MINNESOTA HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING BOARD





# **MINNESOTA HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING BOARD**

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A RECOMMENDED TUITION POLICY  
FOR  
MINNESOTA PUBLIC POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

December 1982

## COORDINATING BOARD ACTION

SUBJECT: TUITION POLICY FOR PUBLIC POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

DATE: SEPTEMBER 1982

ACTION: The Coordinating Board voted to re-adopt its 1980 tuition policy recommendations with several modifications (underlined below).

A. Minnesota Statewide Tuition Policy--Minnesota statewide tuition policy should pursue the following objectives:

1. That the cost of providing post-secondary education should be shared in an equitable manner by all students through tuition and by the state through direct institutional subsidies and financial aid.
2. That as many citizens as possible should be able to attend institutions appropriate to their needs.
3. That all forms of post-secondary education should be financially accessible to students from all socio-economic groups.
4. That tuition policy and practices should be evaluated in relation to goals for post-secondary education.
5. That tuition policy should provide incentives to institutions and systems for efficient management of public resources.
6. That a comprehensive state-level tuition policy should be applied at the system level with the specific establishment of particular tuition levels (taking into account particular program costs, residency status and other factors) being left to the discretion of individual governing boards.

B. Statewide Tuition Policy Principles--Statewide tuition policy should be consistent with the following principles:

1. Tuition price should be related to the costs of instruction, which would not include investments in capital.
2. The percentage which tuition revenue represents of instructional costs should be the same in each public system.
3. The percentage which tuition represents of instructional costs should ~~not exceed 30 percent or be less than 25 percent in the public post-secondary systems~~ be 30 percent in the public post-secondary systems.

4. In recognition of the disparity which exists between tuition rates in the public collegiate systems and the area vocational-technical institutes, the tuition increases for the area vocational-technical institutes should be phased in gradually.

C. Recommended Action for 1983-85 Biennium:

1. That tuition ~~increases~~ adjustments sufficient to provide that tuition revenue ~~will~~ represents 25 30 percent of instructional costs be made by the end of the ~~1984-83~~ 1983-85 biennium.
2. That tuition increases for the area vocational-technical institutes be phased in gradually and be ~~42.5~~ 20 percent of instructional costs by ~~1983~~ 1985 and ~~shall not be less than one-half of the percentage in the collegiate systems.~~ any special considerations that might justify a different percentage be studied further. instructional costs by 1985 and any special considerations that might justify a different percentage be studied further.

OVERVIEW OF COMPREHENSIVE TUITION  
POLICY FOR PUBLIC POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

Background and Rationale

The Higher Education Coordinating Board, as part of its mandate to conduct a continuous analysis of the financing of post-secondary education systems and institutions, has over the past decade examined the issue of public tuition policy and adopted recommendations in 1973, 1978, 1980 and 1982. These recommendations have been intended to serve as guidelines for legislators, the executive branch, and post-secondary governing boards as they make decisions on financing post-secondary education. The conditions identified in the 1970s that suggested the need for a tuition policy for public post-secondary education are becoming reality in the 1980s. They include current and projected enrollment declines and reductions in state funding. Moreover, the need continues to exist for a formal tuition policy that treats students and institutions equitably.

The Coordinating Board, in 1978, recommended a comprehensive tuition policy for public post-secondary education in Minnesota. This policy was a continuation and refinement of prior Board recommendations.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board, A Recommended Tuition Policy for Minnesota Public Post-Secondary Education: A Policy Paper (August 1978); Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board, A Review of Tuition Alternatives for Minnesota Post-Secondary Education: Staff Technical Paper (August 1978); Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board, Responding to Change, Report to the 1973 Minnesota Legislature (January 1973).

In December 1980, the Coordinating Board voted to reaffirm its recommendation of a comprehensive tuition policy with two amendments.<sup>2</sup> In 1982 the Board reassessed its 1982 tuition policy. This included a review of tuition-related trends, the relationship of tuition policy to goals for post-secondary education, and issues related to tuition policy.<sup>3</sup>

Trends in tuition price, per capita income, and tuition revenue as a percent of instructional costs were examined.

Highlights from the data include:

Tuition Price and Per Capita Income

1. Between 1971 and 1982, per capita income in Minnesota, in constant dollars, increased from \$3,814 to \$4,436, or 16.3 percent, using the Twin Cities Consumer Price Index. In current dollars, per capita income in Minnesota increased from \$3,814 to \$10,953.
2. Tuition price in constant dollars in the community colleges and state universities declined between 1971 and 1982. In the community colleges, tuition in constant dollars will be \$281 in fall 1982 compared with \$293 in fall 1971, a decrease of 4.1 percent. Tuition price in the state universities will be \$293 in fall 1982 compared to \$304 in fall 1971, a decline of 3.6 percent. In other words, tuition price has declined in relative terms while per capita income has increased.
3. At the University of Minnesota, changes in tuition price paralleled more closely changes in per capita income. In 1971, tuition at the University of Minnesota was \$399. In fall 1982 tuition, in constant dollars, will be \$474, an increase of 18.8 percent.
4. Tuition was not imposed for Minnesota residents enrolled in area vocational-technical institutes until 1979. In 1979 dollars, tuition in the AVTIs was \$206 in 1979. In

<sup>2</sup> Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board, A Recommended Tuition Policy for Minnesota Public Post-Secondary Education (December 1980).

<sup>3</sup> Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board, A Review of Tuition Policy for Minnesota Public Post-Secondary Education: Staff Technical Paper (July 1982).

fall 1982, tuition will be \$212, or 2.9 percent higher. This suggests that increases in tuition in the AVTIs have kept pace with per capita income due to the 28 percent tuition increase imposed for fall 1982.

#### Tuition Revenue as a Percentage of Instructional Costs

1. Tuition revenue as a percentage of instructional costs will increase between 1982 and 1983 in all public systems due to reductions in state appropriations and unanticipated tuition increases intended to offset these reductions.<sup>4</sup>
2. It is estimated that tuition revenue as a percentage of instructional costs will exceed 30 percent at the University of Minnesota and the Community College System in fall 1983, which exceeds the upper limit recommended by the Board in 1980.
3. Tuition revenue as a percentage of instructional costs is not a uniform level in the public collegiate systems. Tuition revenue as a percentage of instructional costs is approximately 15 percent lower in the state universities than in the community colleges and University of Minnesota.
4. Legislative decisions on appropriations and tuition have resulted in a gradual reduction in the disparity between tuition revenue and instructional costs that exists between the collegiate systems and the area vocational-technical institutes.

Based on its review, the Board in September 1982 voted to re-adopt its 1980 tuition policy recommendations with several modifications. The Board's recommended policy includes a series of tuition policy objectives, four principles to guide the

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<sup>4</sup> Instructional costs are defined as state appropriations and tuition revenue to support instruction. It does not include state or other funds used to support contracted research, public service, student activities, or auxiliary services. It does include departmental research assigned as part of a faculty member's regular appointment. It also includes support services such as executive management, student support services, academic support services, and physical plant operations.



development of tuition policy, and two specific recommendations for the 1983-85 biennium. The recommendations are presented below:

A. Tuition Policy Objectives:

1. That the cost of providing post-secondary education should be shared in an equitable manner by all students through tuition and by the state through direct institutional subsidies and financial aid.
2. That as many citizens as possible should be able to attend institutions appropriate to their needs.
3. That all forms of post-secondary education should be financially accessible to students from all socio-economic groups.
4. That tuition policy and practices should be evaluated in relation to goals for post-secondary education.
5. That tuition policy should provide incentives to institutions and systems for efficient management of public resources.
6. That a comprehensive state-level tuition policy should be applied at the system level with the specific establishment of particular tuition levels (taking into account particular program costs, residency status and other factors) being left to the discretion of individual governing boards.

B. Tuition Policy Principles:

1. Tuition price should be related to the costs of instruction, which would not include investments in capital.
2. The percentage which tuition revenue represents of instructional costs should be the same in each public system.
3. The percentage which tuition revenue represents of instructional costs should be 30 percent.

4. In recognition of the disparity which exists between tuition rates in the public collegiate systems and the area vocational-technical institutes, the tuition increases for the area vocational-technical institutes should be phased in gradually.

For the 1983-85 biennium the Board recommends the following action:

1. That tuition adjustments sufficient to provide that tuition revenue represents 30 percent of instructional costs be made by the end of the 1983-85 biennium.
2. That tuition increases for the area vocational-technical institutes be phased in gradually and be 20 percent of instructional costs by 1985, and any special considerations that might justify a different percentage be studied further.

#### Rationale

The Board's tuition policy recommendation focuses on instructional costs at the post-secondary system level as the basis for calculating tuition price and total revenue. It is assumed that governing boards may vary tuition price by campus, program, and level of instruction in setting particular tuition levels. The Board's tuition policy recommendation is directed at the aggregate level of state subsidy to each system and, within the context of that support level, considers the proportion of instructional costs to be paid for by students and taxpayers. This relationship assures that as instructional costs increase or decrease, the shared relationship between taxpayers and students will be maintained.

The Board's recommendation that tuition revenue be 30 percent of the cost of providing the services being rendered represents a level consistent with the upper range of general practice in the state. Adopting this principle would discourage institutions from passing a larger portion of future budget cuts through to student in the form of higher tuition.

In applying its proposal to AVTIs, the Board has supported a phase in of tuition increases because they did not charge tuition for Minnesota residents until Fiscal Year 1979. To achieve the statewide policy immediately would require extremely large tuition increases for students attending AVTIs.

By relating tuition charges to the cost of instruction, two important policy objectives are achieved. First, all post-secondary systems and students are treated in an equitable manner insofar as state subsidies are concerned. To do otherwise suggests that the state has a policy of encouraging students to attend one system rather than another. It is not the policy of the Board or the legislature to direct students to a particular system. Rather, students are encouraged to enroll in the institution and educational program that best meets their educational needs. For students who are financially disadvantaged, grants and loans are available.

And, second, the financial integrity of post-secondary education is preserved at a time when there are limited state funds for public programs. This is an important consideration because there is increasing pressure to make savings in state

expenditures by raising tuition rates and other user fees. While some tuition increases are necessary and reasonable, and the Board has recommended increases in tuition, it is not fair to ask that only students pay more while the state reduces its commitment and, in the process, eliminates programs and services. It is important to maintain a balanced and shared responsibility for financing education. The Board's recommended tuition policy would accomplish that important goal.

Implementing the Board's policy would affect significantly both tuition rates and state appropriations. The table below summarizes the fiscal and tuition implications of setting tuition revenue at 30 percent of instructional costs in the public collegiate systems in the next biennium and the fiscal implications of setting tuition revenue in the area vocational-technical institutes at 20 percent of instructional costs. Instructional costs for Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985 were estimated by inflating 1983 instructional costs by 8 percent in each year. The tuition rate is presented for full-year equivalent students in the collegiate systems and average daily membership in the area vocational-technical institutes. As such, the figures portray the relative increase for all students, not the particular increase for full or part-time students enrolled in a particular program.

If tuition revenue were equal to 20 percent of instructional costs by 1985 in the AVTIs, tuition rates per average daily membership would increase from \$540 in 1983 to \$631 in 1984 and \$733 in 1985, or respective annual increases of 16.9 and 16.2 percent per year.

In comparison, the table shows that tuition rate increases for the University of Minnesota and community colleges would be between 5.45 and 11 percent, which is close to the rate of increase in estimated expenditures for instruction. The larger increase estimated for the University of Minnesota reflects its projected enrollment decline of about 2,600 full-time equivalent students.

For Fiscal Year 1983, it is estimated that the state universities' tuition revenue will equal 25.9 percent of instructional expenditures. If the state universities reach 30 percent by the end of the biennium, tuition rates will increase from \$858 per full-year equivalent student in 1983 to \$1,218 in 1985, or 19.7 percent in the first year of the biennium and 18.6 percent in the second year.

Finally, if tuition rates in the area vocational-technical institutes were set at 20 percent by 1985, it would reduce state appropriations by \$5.9 million in the biennium. If tuition



revenue were to equal 30 percent of instructional costs in the state universities by 1985, it would reduce state appropriations for instruction by \$8.9 million over the biennium.

### Conclusion

Minnesota continues to face unprecedented fiscal crises. If budget shortfalls continue, additional reductions in state support for post-secondary education could be covered by increased tuition charges. It is unlikely under any circumstances that pressure to hold down public spending and taxation rates is likely to continue. As enrollments decline, in the aggregate, there will be corresponding reductions in revenue to institutions, and savings in the post-secondary education budget will be expected. These conditions argue for a formal, comprehensive state tuition policy. In the absence of such a policy, ad hoc pressure to raise tuition, reduce state funding for education, and cut overall spending levels could have severe consequences for institutions and students.

The Coordinating Board, in developing recommendations on tuition policy, has attempted to specify an equitable and balanced proposal which recognizes the needs of institutions, students, and taxpayers. The public interest and post-secondary education will be served best by the adoption of a comprehensive tuition policy which addresses the roles and responsibilities of all parties within the framework of both short and long-range considerations.

ESTIMATED CHANGES IN TUITION RATES BASED ON  
HECB TUITION POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Instructional Expenditures*</u>	<u>Tuition Revenue*</u>	<u>FYE/ADM</u>	<u>Tuition FYE or ADM</u>	<u>Annual % Increase</u>
Community Colleges					
1983	\$ 62.4	\$ 19.1	23,679	\$ 806	
1984	70.1	21.0	24,737	850	5.45%
1985	75.7	22.7	24,737	918	8.00
State Universities					
1983	124.7	32.3	37,660	858	
1984	135.1	37.7	36,697	1,027	19.70
1985	145.9	43.8	35,928	1,218	18.60
University of Minnesota					
1983	225.6	72.1	49,808	1,447	
1984	250.6	75.2	48,701	1,559	7.7
1985	270.6	81.2	46,714	1,737	11.41
AVTIs (under 20% recommendation)					
1983	113.6	19.3	35,650	540	
1984	122.7	22.7	35,940	631	16.9
1985	132.5	26.5	36,124	733	16.2

\*In millions.

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TABLE 1: MINNESOTA PER CAPITA INCOME IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT DOLLARS  
1971 - 1982

T-1

Year	Minnesota Population <sup>1</sup> (Millions)	Per Capita	Per Capita
		Non-Farm Income in Current Dollars	Income in Constant Dollars Twin Cities <sup>2</sup>
1971	3.828	\$ 3,814	\$3,814
1972	3.852	4,122	3,991
1973	3.875	4,526	4,228
1974	3.899	5,005	4,308
1975	3.923	5,461	4,236
1976	3.953	6,033	4,346
1977	3.984	6,648	4,532
1978	4.015	7,424	4,684
1979	4.046	8,404	4,810
1980	4.076	9,218	4,723
1981	4.111	10,269	4,575
1982 <sup>3</sup>	4.146	10,953	4,436

1 Projections prepared by Office of the State Demographer.

2 Twin Cities consumer price index, 1971 = 100.

3 Estimated.

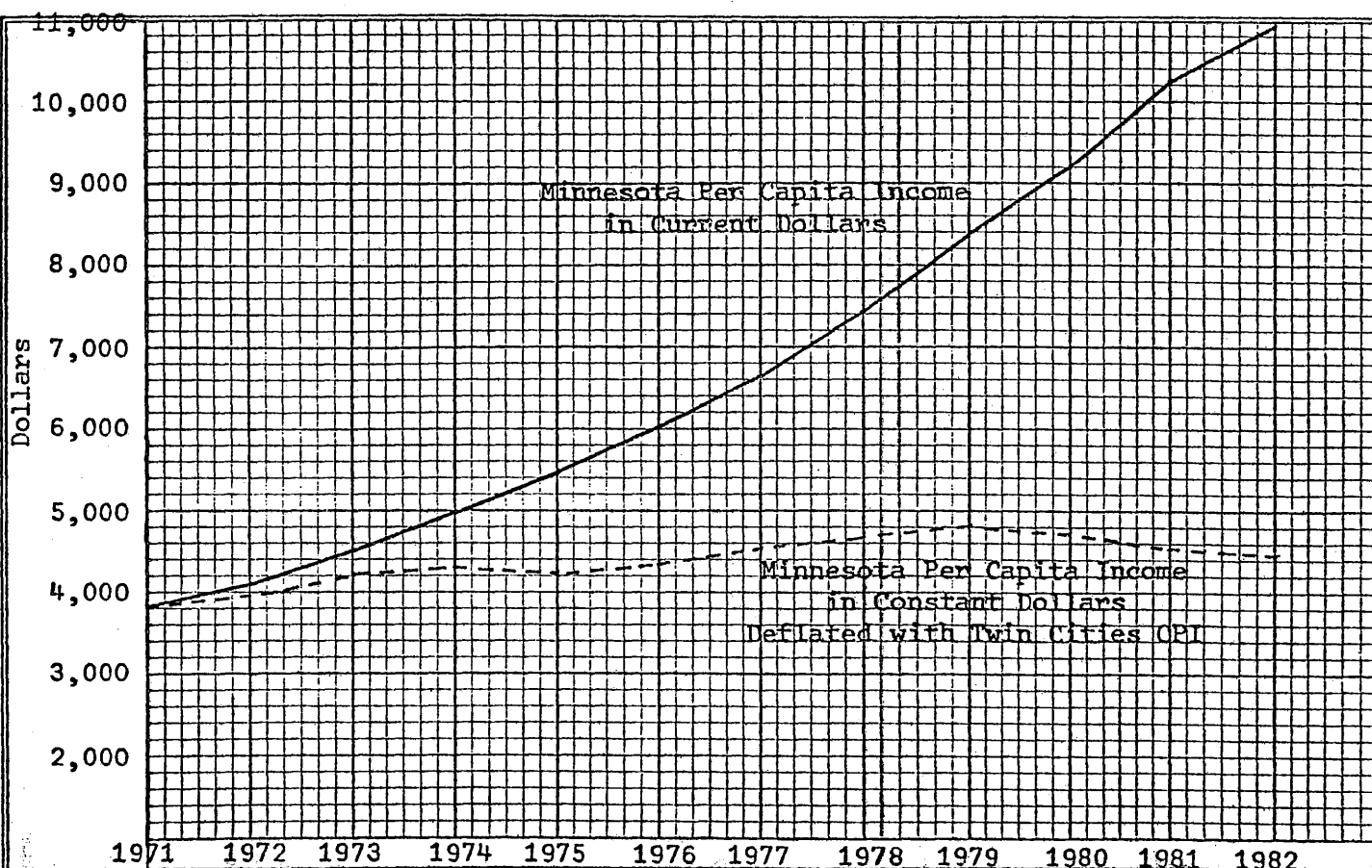


TABLE 2: CHANGES IN MINNESOTA PER CAPITA INCOME AND TUITION RATES  
IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT DOLLARS, 1971 - 1983  
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

T-2

Year	Current		Constant	
	Per Capita Income	Index	Per Capita Income <sup>1</sup>	Index
1971	\$ 3,814	100.0	\$3,814	100.0
1972	4,122	108.1	3,991	104.6
1973	4,526	118.7	4,228	108.5
1974	5,005	131.2	4,308	113.0
1975	5,461	143.2	4,236	111.1
1976	6,033	157.4	4,346	114.0
1977	6,648	174.3	4,532	118.8
1978	7,424	194.7	4,684	122.8
1979	8,404	220.4	4,810	126.1
1980	9,218	241.7	4,723	123.8
1981	10,269	269.2	4,575	120.0
1982 <sup>2</sup>	10,953	287.2	4,436	116.3

1 Twin Cities consumer price index, 1971 = 100.

2 Estimated.

Year	Current \$		Constant \$	
	Tuition	Index	Tuition	Index
1971	\$ 399	100.0	\$399	100.0
1972	399	100.0	386	96.7
1973	504	126.3	471	118.1
1974	546	136.8	470	117.8
1975	567	142.1	440	110.3
1976	630	157.9	454	113.8
1977	663	166.2	452	113.3
1978	762	191.0	481	120.6
1979	813	203.8	465	116.5
1980	870	218.1	446	111.8
1981	991	248.4	442	110.8
1982	1,053	263.9	427	107.0
1983	1,284	321.8	474	118.8

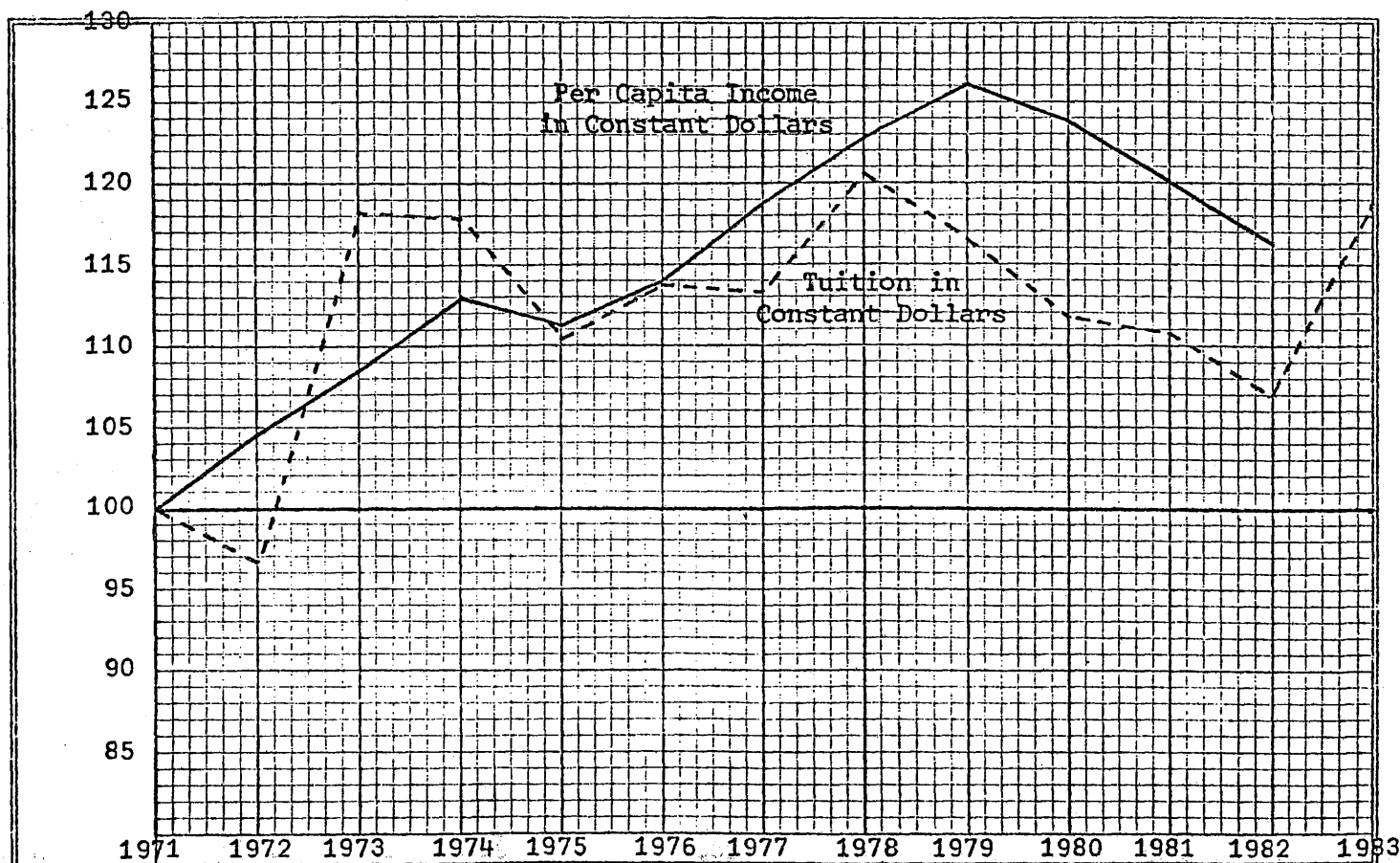




TABLE 3: CHANGES IN MINNESOTA PER CAPITA INCOME AND TUITION RATES

T-3

IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT DOLLARS, 1971 - 1983

STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

Year	Current		Constant	
	Per Capita Income	Index	Per Capita Income <sup>1</sup>	Index
1971	\$ 3,814	100.0	\$3,814	100.0
1972	4,122	108.1	3,991	104.6
1973	4,526	118.7	4,228	108.5
1974	5,005	131.2	4,308	113.0
1975	5,461	143.2	4,236	111.1
1976	6,033	157.4	4,346	114.0
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1978	7,424	194.7	4,684	122.8
1979	8,404	220.4	4,810	126.1
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1981	10,269	269.2	4,575	120.0
1982 <sup>2</sup>	10,953	287.2	4,436	116.3

1 Twin Cities consumer price index, 1971 = 100.

2 Estimated.

Year	Current \$		Constant \$	
	Tuition	Index	Tuition	Index
1971	\$304	100.0	\$304	100.0
1972	326	107.2	316	104.0
1973	326	107.2	305	100.3
1974	360	118.4	310	102.0
1975	371	122.0	288	94.7
1976	405	133.2	292	96.1
1977	416	136.8	284	93.4
1978	461	151.6	291	95.7
1979	479	157.6	274	90.1
1980	513	168.8	263	86.5
1981	579	190.5	258	84.9
1982	640	210.5	259	85.2
1983	794	261.2	293	96.4

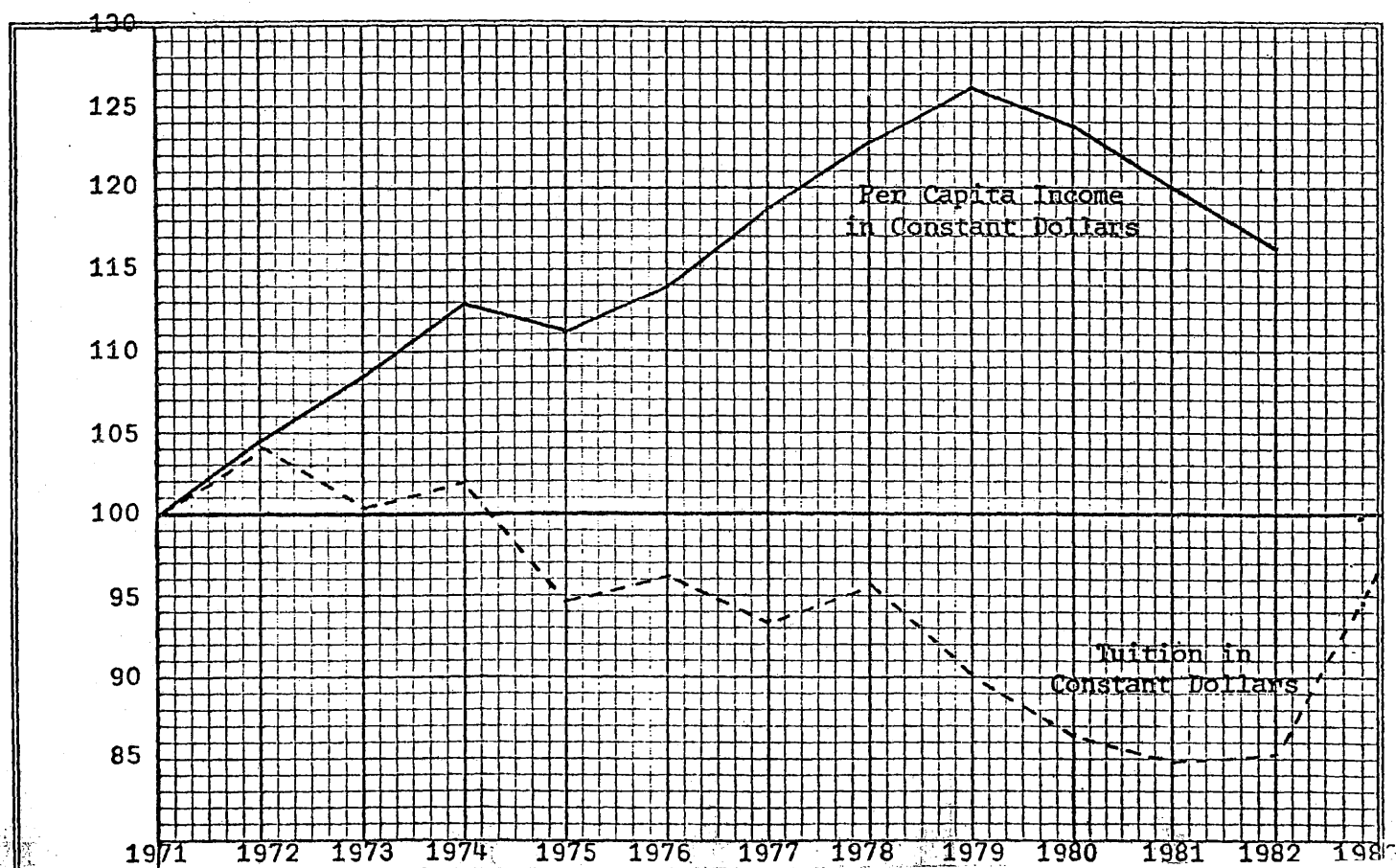


TABLE 4:

## CHANGES IN MINNESOTA PER CAPITA INCOME AND TUITION RATES

T-4

IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT DOLLARS, 1971 - 1983  
COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM

Year	Current		Constant	
	Per Capita Income	Index	Per Capita Income <sup>1</sup>	Index
1971	\$ 3,814	100.0	\$3,814	100.0
1972	4,122	108.1	3,991	104.6
1973	4,526	118.7	4,228	108.5
1974	5,005	131.2	4,308	113.0
1975	5,461	143.2	4,236	111.1
1976	6,033	157.4	4,346	114.0
1977	6,648	174.3	4,532	118.8
1978	7,424	194.7	4,684	122.8
1979	8,404	220.4	4,810	126.1
1980	9,218	241.7	4,723	123.8
1981	10,269	269.2	4,575	120.0
1982 <sup>2</sup>	10,953	287.2	4,436	116.3

1 Twin Cities consumer price index, 1971 = 100.

2 Estimated

Year	Current \$		Current \$	
	Tuition	Index	Tuition	Index
1971	\$293	100.0	\$293	100.0
1972	326	111.3	316	107.3
1973	326	111.3	305	103.9
1974	360	122.9	310	105.8
1975	360	122.9	279	95.2
1976	394	134.5	284	96.9
1977	440	150.2	300	102.4
1978	453	154.6	286	97.6
1979	482	164.5	276	94.2
1980	502	171.3	257	87.7
1981	578	197.3	256	87.4
1982	638	217.8	258	88.1
1983	761	260.0	281	95.9

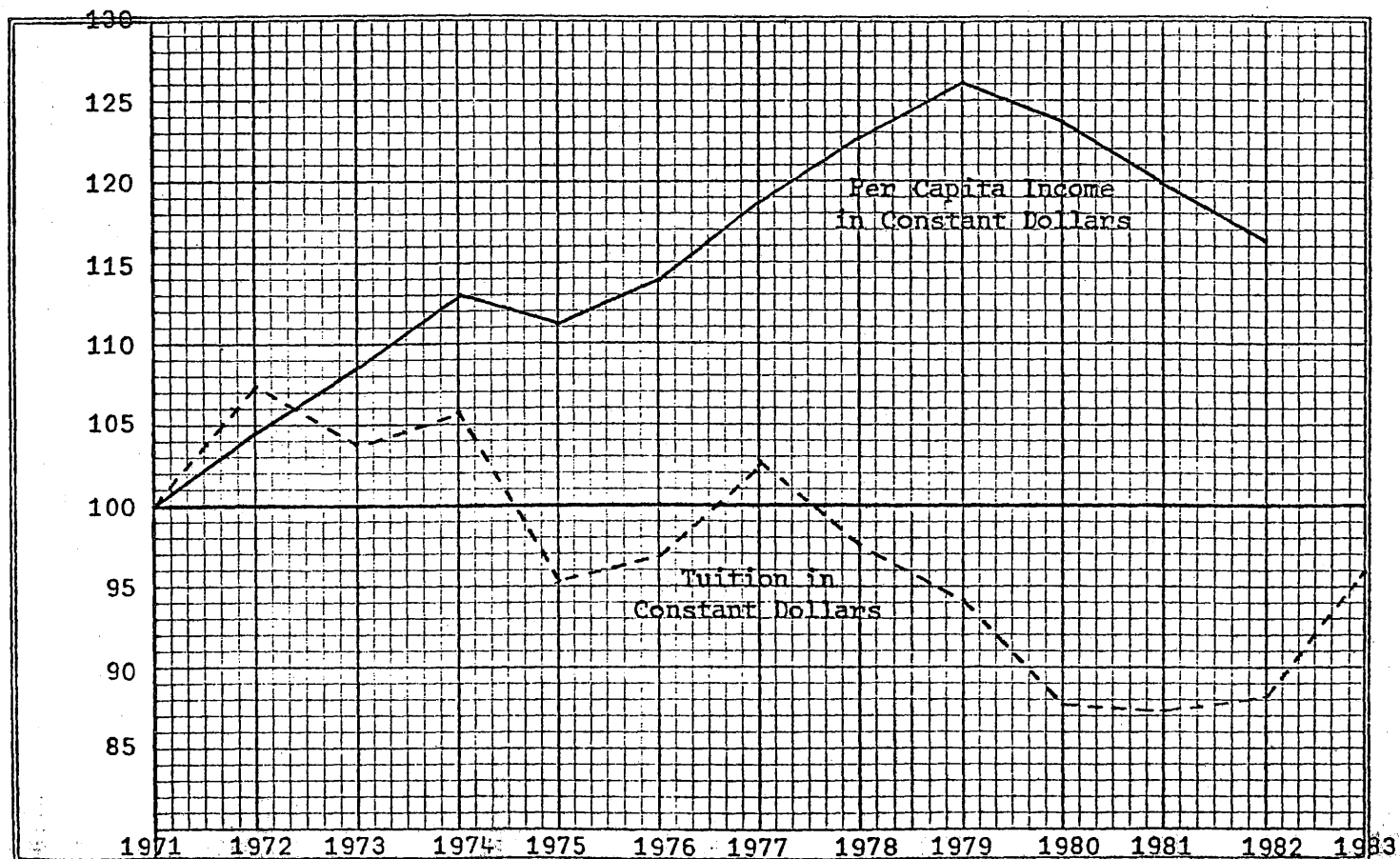


TABLE 5: CHANGES IN MINNESOTA PER CAPITA INCOME AND TUITION RATES

T-5

IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT DOLLARS, 1971 - 1983  
AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL INSTITUTES

Year	Current		Constant	
	Per Capita Income	Index	Per Capita Income <sup>1</sup>	Index
1971	\$ 3,814	100.0	\$3,814	100.0
1972	4,122	108.1	3,991	104.6
1973	4,526	118.7	4,228	108.5
1974	5,005	131.2	4,308	113.0
1975	5,461	143.2	4,236	111.1
1976	6,033	157.4	4,346	114.0
1977	6,648	174.3	4,532	118.8
1978	7,424	194.7	4,684	122.8
1979	8,404	220.4	4,810	126.1
1980	9,218	241.7	4,723	123.8
1981	10,269	269.2	4,575	120.0
1982 <sup>2</sup>	10,953	287.2	4,436	116.3

1 Twin Cities consumer price index, 1971 = 100.

2 Estimated.

Year	Current \$ Tuition	Index	Constant \$ Tuition	Index
1979	\$360	100.0	\$206	100.0
1980	360	100.0	184	89.3
1981	384	106.7	171	83.0
1982 <sup>1</sup>	450	125.0	182	88.4
1983 <sup>1</sup>	576	160.0	212	102.9

1 CPI for 1982 and 1983 estimated at 10%.

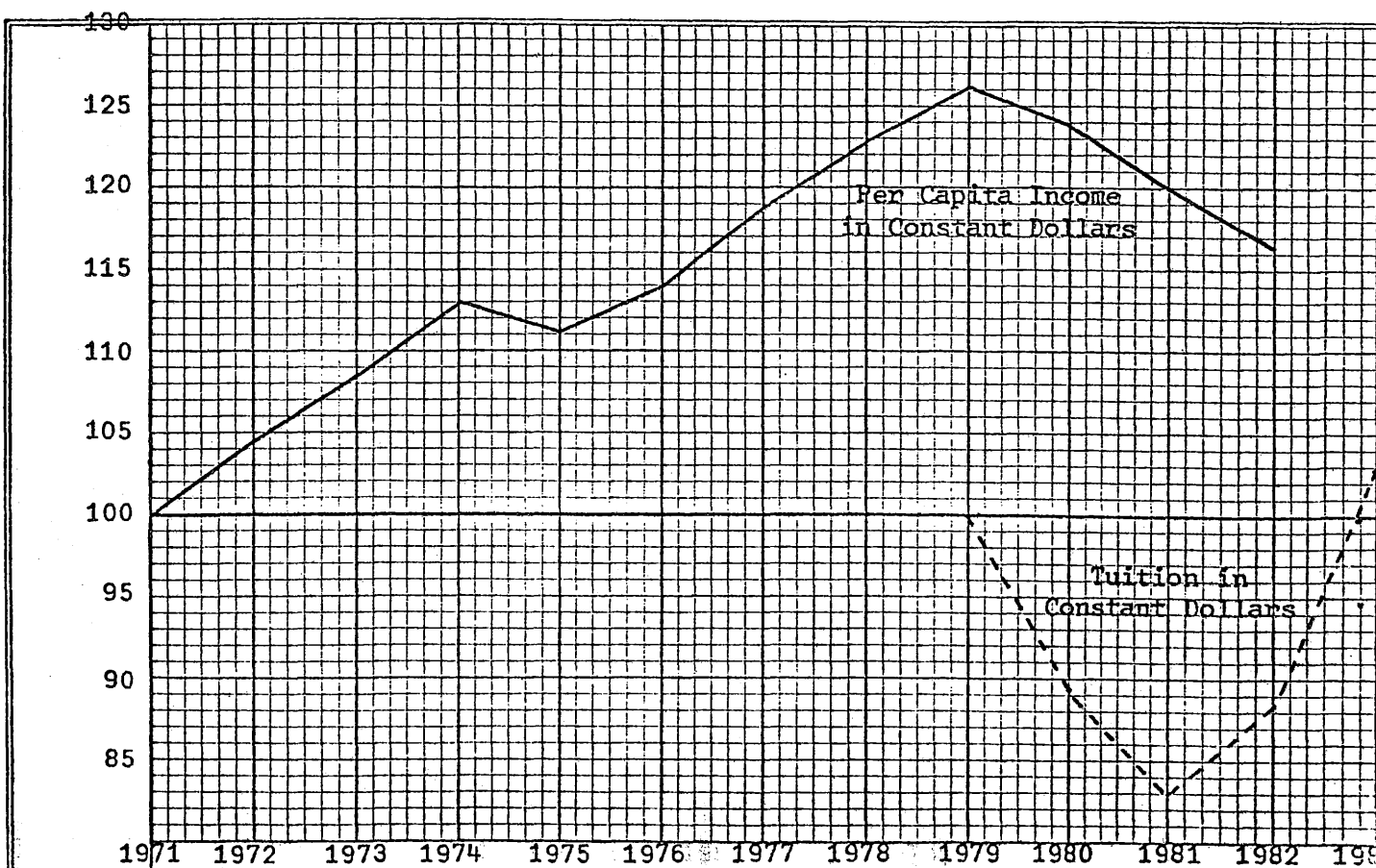


TABLE 6

TUITION REVENUE AS A PERCENTAGE OF INSTRUCTIONAL EXPENDITURES  
ALL PUBLIC SYSTEMS

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>AVTIs</u>	<u>System</u>		<u>University of Minnesota</u>
		<u>Community Colleges</u>	<u>State Universities</u>	
1971		25.49%	26.85%	25.38%
1972		27.09	24.98	27.69
1973		25.61	23.07	26.71
1974		26.94	23.90	25.70
1975		24.05	22.18	24.69
1976		24.42	21.07	23.69
1977		25.70	21.00	24.20
1978		24.80	21.30	25.79
1979	12.63%	24.10	20.20	24.80
1980	11.78	25.60	20.77	25.39
1981	11.86	29.20	23.48	27.90
1982	13.62	28.40	23.38	29.9
1983	16.95	30.60	25.90	32.0

TABLE 7

TUITION REVENUE AS A PERCENTAGE OF INSTRUCTIONAL EXPENDITURES  
AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL INSTITUTES

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Instructional Expenditures<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Tuition Revenue</u>	<u>Tuition Revenue as a Percentage of Instructional Expenditures</u>
1979	\$ 89,930,627	\$11,355,000	12.63%
1980	99,337,487	11,703,699	11.78
1981	107,241,392	12,723,766	11.86
1982 <sup>2</sup>	111,273,850	15,151,530	13.62
1983 <sup>2</sup>	113,574,273	19,252,867	16.95

Source: Division of Vocational-Technical Education, State Department of Education.

<sup>1</sup>Does not include federal revenue, educational sales and service revenue, repairs and betterments, debt service, expenditures for the State Board of Vocational Education or the Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates.



TABLE 8

TUITION REVENUE AS A PERCENTAGE OF INSTRUCTIONAL EXPENDITURES  
COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Instructional Expenditures</u>	<u>Tuition Revenue<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Tuition Revenue as a Percentage of Instructional Expenditures</u>
1971	\$ 19,478,624	\$ 4,965,458	25.49%
1972	21,257,648	5,759,667	27.09
1973	22,362,405	5,728,679	25.61
1974	23,454,347	6,317,464	26.94
1975	27,111,814	6,522,667	24.05
1976	31,927,060	7,798,674	24.42
1977	33,800,000	8,700,000	25.70
1978	37,100,000	9,200,000	24.80
1979	39,800,000	9,600,000	24.10
1980	45,000,000	11,300,000	25.00
1981	47,900,000	14,000,000	29.20
1982	56,300,000	16,000,000	28.40
1983 <sup>2</sup>	62,400,000	<u>19,100,000</u>	<u>30.60</u>

Source: State Board for Community Colleges.

<sup>1</sup>Excludes credit hour activity fee for 1977-1983.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates

TABLE 9  
TUITION REVENUE AS A PERCENTAGE OF INSTRUCTIONAL EXPENDITURES  
STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Instructional Expenditures<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Tuition Revenue</u>	<u>Tuition Revenue as a Percentage of Instructional Expenditures</u>
1971	\$ 40,964,180	\$11,000,112	26.85%
1972	49,638,775	12,400,379	24.98
1973	50,918,875	11,751,245	23.07
1974	53,073,967	12,686,954	23.90
1975	55,301,812	12,270,908	22.18
1976	67,447,663	14,217,150	21.07
1977	70,601,201	14,831,390	21.00
1978	78,359,525	16,697,758	21.30
1979	86,106,271	17,400,303	20.20
1980	92,794,367	19,282,471	20.77
1981	98,310,944	23,085,332	23.48
1982 <sup>2</sup>	111,684,452	26,121,165	23.38
1983 <sup>2</sup>	124,700,000	32,320,961	25.91

Source: State University Board.

<sup>1</sup>Excludes summer session, repairs and betterments and other non-M & E appropriations. Includes Metro State University beginning with FY 1978. Excludes dormitory reimbursements, self-supporting extension income and expenditures and campus generated revenues.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates.

TABLE 10

TUITION REVENUE AS A PERCENTAGE OF INSTRUCTIONAL EXPENDITURES  
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Instructional Expenditures<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Tuition Revenue</u>	<u>Tuition Revenue as a Percentage of Instructional Expenditures</u>
1971	\$ 77,200,000	\$19,600,000	25.38%
1972	82,700,000	22,900,000	27.69
1973	87,600,000	23,400,000	26.71
1974	103,500,000	26,600,000	25.70
1975	121,500,000	30,000,000	24.69
1976	145,600,000	34,500,000	23.69
1977	150,000,000	36,300,000	24.20
1978	157,400,000	40,600,000	25.79
1979	175,000,000	43,400,000	24.80
1980	184,300,000	46,800,000	25.39
1981	199,700,000	55,700,000	27.9
1982 <sup>2</sup>	207,000,000	61,800,000	29.9
1983 <sup>2</sup>	225,000,000	72,100,000	32.0

Source: Office of Management Planning and Information Services.

<sup>1</sup>Does not include repairs and betterments, federal funds, revenue from gifts and grants.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates.



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