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Minnesota Tuition Reciprocity: 2016 Annual Report



Author

Thomas Sanford, Ph.D.

Finance and Accountability Manager
thomas.sanford@state.mn.us

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 \$180 million in need-based grants to Minnesota residents attending accredited institutions in Minnesota. The agency oversees tuition reciprocity programs, a student loan program, Minnesota's 529 College Savings Plan, licensing and early college awareness programs for youth.

Minnesota Office of Higher Education

1450 Energy Park Drive, Suite 350
Saint Paul, MN 55108-5227

Tel: 651.642.0567 or 800.657.3866

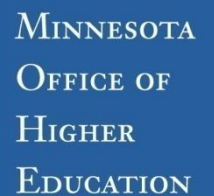
TTY Relay: 800.627.3529

Fax: 651.642.0675

E-mail: info.ohe@state.mn.us

www.getreadyforcollege.org

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Introduction

Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements, most of which have been in operation for over 40 years, aim to expand education opportunities for Minnesota residents by allowing Minnesota residents (and residents of participating states) to be treated as a resident for the purposes of admissions and tuition, thereby allowing students to attend the institution that best matches and fits their educational needs.

Researchers are finding positive effects related to students choosing a best-match, best-fit institution on the likelihood of enrollment, graduation, and workforce outcomes.^{1,2} Economists Cohodes and Goodman (2013) explored the impact of a scholarship program in Massachusetts that incentivized low-income students to attend less-selective state schools rather than more selective institutions. The authors found that participating in the incentive reduced the students' likelihood of graduating on time by 40 percent.³ Studies have also shown that improving a student's college match is associated with a 20 percent increase in their wages following their postsecondary education (Hoekstra, 2009, November).⁴ Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements play an important role in providing Minnesota residents with more postsecondary opportunities, some of which may be of perceived equivalent quality and at a lower cost.

Historically, Minnesota's reciprocity agreements were undergirded by three broad principles: The agreements should establish a common market for postsecondary education that promotes student choice. They should avoid providing price incentives or disincentives for Minnesota residents to leave the state. And, the agreements should constrain Minnesota's general fund costs of educating a Minnesota resident at an out-of-state reciprocity institution to an amount similar to or less than Minnesota's general fund cost of educating a Minnesota resident at a comparable Minnesota institution.

In order to fulfill the requirements of *Minnesota Statutes 136A.08, Subd. 7*, the Minnesota Office of Higher Education prepares an annual report on the tuition reciprocity programs for the Minnesota Legislature that presents data on:

- Participation
- Interstate payments
- Tuition rates
- Reciprocity graduates from Minnesota public institutions

The body of this report describes: the statutory basis for reciprocity agreements; reciprocity agreements' geneses; an overview of reciprocity financing, including interstate payment calculations; and data on student participation and outcomes.

¹ Kurlaender, M. & Grodsky, E. (2013). Mismatch and the paternalistic justification for selective college admissions. *Sociology of Education*. 86: 294-310.

² Pender, M., Smith, J., Hurwitz, M., & Howell, J. (2012, October). College choice: Informing students' trade-offs between institutional price and college completion. The College Board. Policy Brief.

³ Cohodes, S. & Goodman, J. (2013, March). Merit Aid, College Quality and College Completion: Massachusetts' Adams Scholarship as an in-Kind subsidy," Harvard Kennedy School working paper.

⁴ Hoekstra, M. (2009, November). The effect of attending the flagship state university on earnings: A discontinuity-based approach. *The Review of Economic and Statistics*. Retrieved from: <http://econweb.tamu.edu/mhoekstra/flagship.pdf>.

Statutory Authority

Minnesota Statutes 136A.08 Subd. 2 states that the purpose of tuition reciprocity is for “. . . the mutual improvement of educational advantages for residents of this state and other states or provinces with whom agreements are made.”

The mutual improvement of educational advantages for Minnesota residents and other states or provinces has been administratively operationalized as removing non-resident public postsecondary institution residency admissions and tuition barriers.⁵ Under the agreements, when applying for admission to an eligible public postsecondary institution, a Minnesota resident is to be considered like a Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota or Manitoba resident. Similarly, residents of reciprocity states are considered like residents of Minnesota when applying for admission to eligible Minnesota public postsecondary education institutions.⁶

Minnesota Statutes 136A.08 Subd.2 authorizes the Minnesota Office of Higher Education to enter into tuition reciprocity agreements in consultation with the Commissioner of Minnesota Management and Budget and each affected Minnesota public postsecondary governing board. 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 as provided for in *Minnesota Statutes 136A.08, Subd. 6*. The agreements are ongoing and reviewed annually by the Minnesota Office of Higher Education, and can exist as long as the participating states deem them to be beneficial.

Staff of the Minnesota Office of Higher Education administer Minnesota’s tuition reciprocity agreements in consultation with staff of the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities, the University of Minnesota, the Minnesota Governor’s Office, and the Minnesota Legislature. In addition, staff of the Minnesota Office of Higher Education work with staff at comparable agencies in jurisdictions with which Minnesota has a tuition reciprocity agreement. Details regarding reciprocity tuition rates and program operations are contained in annual administrative memoranda. Annual administrative memoranda documents are signed by the executive directors of higher education boards or agencies in each state before the start of the academic year and disseminated to public postsecondary education campuses.

⁵ Minnesota’s tuition reciprocity agreements include public postsecondary education institutions in participating states. Typically, all undergraduate and graduate programs of study are available to reciprocity students; however, professional programs may or may not be included in the agreements. Minnesota’s agreement with Wisconsin does not include Wisconsin technical colleges, because Wisconsin’s technical colleges are operated at the local rather than the state level. Minnesota residents can attend Wisconsin technical colleges and pay the Wisconsin technical college Wisconsin resident tuition rate.

⁶ Removal of nonresident admission and tuition barriers, along with interstate payments, differentiates Minnesota’s state-wide tuition reciprocity agreements from student exchange programs, such as the Midwest Higher Education Compact’s Student Exchange Program. The Midwest Higher Education Compact’s Student Exchange Program sells excess capacity in a limited number of programs and public institutions at a discounted price.

History

Minnesota signed its first reciprocity agreement with Wisconsin in 1969. The initial agreement limited the number of students and the number of public institutions participating from each state. Recognizing the value of the program, Minnesota and Wisconsin expanded the program every year until 1973. In 1973, following a Minnesota and Wisconsin Governors' initiative to establish a 'common market' for college education, the two states signed an unrestricted statewide tuition reciprocity agreement.⁷ The impetuses behind the expanded reciprocity agreement were to:

- expand postsecondary education opportunities for state residents, and
- avoid postsecondary institution and program duplication.⁸

Over the next decade, Minnesota entered reciprocity agreements with North Dakota, South Dakota, and a limited agreement with select institutions in Iowa (Table 1).⁹

Table 1: Minnesota Reciprocity Agreements by Date of Inception

Reciprocity State	Date of Inception
Wisconsin	1969
North Dakota	1975
South Dakota	1978
Iowa	1979
Manitoba	1989

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. To date, the Iowa Board of Regents has not been interested in establishing state-wide tuition reciprocity with Minnesota.¹⁰ Minnesota's reciprocity agreement with the Canadian province of Manitoba in 1989, represents that last major expansion of the program.¹¹

⁷ See Associate Press, *Common Market, New Plan Eliminates Out-Of-State Tuition Fees*, September 14, 1973. (<http://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=1346&dat=19730914&id=xIROAAAIBAJ&sjid=cfoDAAAIBAJ&pg=7067,3779501>)

⁸ Specifically, the agreement allowed Wisconsin to secure seats for their residents in Minnesota's School of Veterinary Medicine.

⁹ The state of Minnesota has had a limited reciprocity agreement between Iowa Lakes Community College and Minnesota West Community and Technical College since 1979. Reciprocity students attending the participating institutions pay the resident tuition rate at the institution attended.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ In addition to signing reciprocity agreements, Minnesota has also participated in interstate contracting, which allows states to purchase/reserve seats in specific programs at an institution in a participating state for their residents. Historically, these contractual relationships have been limited to professional schools that have limited capacity. For example, the University of Minnesota allowed Wisconsin residents to reserve seats in the College of Veterinary Medicine until Wisconsin established its own Veterinary Medical program (see: Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board. (1985, April 12). The contractual

Financing

In order to understand the costs associated with participating in reciprocity agreements for students and states, it is essential for stakeholders to understand the concept of a “marginal instructional cost.”¹² A marginal instructional cost is the economic cost of incremental enrollment. For purposes of tuition reciprocity agreements, the agreements assume that each participating state has existing instructional costs (both fixed and variable) associated with educating their own residents (infrastructure, personnel, etc...) and that incrementally adding additional non-residents will not increase the cost of instruction at a rate that is equal to or greater than the average full instructional cost.¹³ In Minnesota’s reciprocity agreements, the marginal instructional cost is set at 64 percent of the per-student instructional costs.¹⁴

Students, through tuition payments, and the participating states, through interstate payments (if the reciprocity agreement requires an interstate payment), bear the responsibility for covering the marginal instructional cost. According to *Minnesota Statutes 136A.08, Subd. 3 and 4*, Minnesota’s reciprocity agreements may include a provision for interstate tuition reciprocity payments according to a formula mutually acceptable to the participating states. Currently, Minnesota has interstate payment agreements with Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.¹⁵

The interstate payment is the result of a cost-based formula that accounts for the total reciprocity tuition paid by students and the number of enrolled reciprocity students. In its simplest form, the cost formula first takes into account the tuition a reciprocity student pays for his or her education. The remaining marginal instructional costs are the responsibility of the general fund of a reciprocity student’s state of residence, as shown in the following formula.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Marginal Instructional Costs per Student} \\ & - \text{Reciprocity Tuition Paid per Student} \\ & = \text{State General Fund Obligation per Student} \end{aligned}$$

All else being equal, increasing the tuition paid per student decreases a state’s general fund obligation for tuition reciprocity. Conversely, decreasing the tuition paid per student increases a state’s general fund obligation.

arrangements allow states to cooperatively provide educational services without incurring the costs associated with developing the program infrastructure needed to offer the same program within their own state’s borders.

¹² The per student marginal instructional costs are operationalized as the total revenue (from state appropriations and tuition) minus exclusions divided by the number of full-time equivalent students.

¹³ The tenability of these assumptions has not been studied for the tuition reciprocity program. It is also unclear whether the large number of students participating in the program results in a violation of the assumption that the cost of instruction will not increase at a rate that is equal to or greater than the average full instructional cost. Given the high participation, it may be the case that states and institutions are simply swapping their enrollment. A review of the higher education literature does suggest that the marginal instructional cost for incremental enrollment is less than the average instructional costs for undergraduate instruction (Vedder, 2004).

¹⁴ It is OHE’s current understanding that the long used 64 percent marginal instructional cost rate estimate was originally based on historical research.

¹⁵ While Minnesota’s agreement with South Dakota includes an interstate payment, the payment has been waived in the annual memorandum of understanding. The historical decision to waive the interstate payment was based on the relatively small payment that was exchanged between the states.

Tuition Rate Setting Approaches

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 reciprocity tuition rate setting practices have been used:

1. The resident tuition rate at the institution attended, with or without a surcharge. **The current policy for Minnesota residents attending North Dakota institutions and participating institutions in Manitoba and Iowa.**
2. The higher of the two-state resident tuition rates at comparable institutions. **The current policy in place for the South Dakota and Wisconsin agreements and for North Dakota residents attending Minnesota institutions.**
3. The resident tuition rate at a comparable institution in the student's state of residence, with or without a surcharge. **None of Minnesota's agreements currently utilize this approach.**

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 following are advantages and disadvantages of the three tuition setting approaches.

1. Students charged the resident tuition rate at the institution attended with or without a surcharge.

This approach has the advantage of being readily understood by students and their families, and rewards informed consumers from higher-priced states. Educated and savvy consumers (students and their families) also potentially benefit from attending an institution of equivalent quality in a reciprocity state at a lower price than a comparable institution in their home state. Theoretically, if consumers are better informed of lower-priced alternatives of equivalent quality and a sufficient number of them respond by changing their enrollment behavior (choosing the lower priced alternative), this option may create market pressure on higher-priced institutions and governing boards to contain costs, especially during periods of declining enrollment.

One downside of this approach is that it creates a price incentive for students from states with higher resident tuition rates to leave their state of residence. For example, if the Minnesota-Wisconsin tuition reciprocity agreement were to use the resident tuition rate at the institution attended, Minnesota residents would have a price 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 reduction in the annual payment Wisconsin sends to Minnesota. The effect of the price incentive may also result in reduced tuition revenue for Minnesota institutions as students and their families select lower-priced alternatives.

Incorporating a surcharge has several consequences. For students and their families, it artificially increases their cost of pursuing a postsecondary education above the resident rate, which may exceed the marginal instructional cost. It also discourages consumer behaviors that most policymakers are trying to encourage – becoming more informed of postsecondary options in order to find the highest-quality, best-fit institution at the lowest price. By choosing the lower-priced alternative, students may reduce their need to borrow.

Implementing a surcharge reduces the incentive for students to leave the state; however, the strength of this reduction is largely tied to the size of the surcharge. When the cost of tuition and fees plus the surcharge is equivalent to the cost of a comparable institution in Minnesota, the price incentive has been eliminated as is the case with the North Dakota agreement.¹⁶ All else being equal, and assuming students are already not paying their full marginal instructional cost, incorporating a surcharge reduces Minnesota's financial obligation to a participating reciprocity state.

Tuition rates in Minnesota's agreements with Manitoba and Iowa Lakes Community College are based on charging students 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 effects of the incentives, or conversely the disincentives, on Minnesota institutions. 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.

Instead, the agreement was altered in fall of 2013 so that Minnesota residents attending North Dakota University System institutions would continue to pay the resident rate plus a surcharge, while North Dakota students attending Minnesota institutions pay the higher of two states' residents' rate for the type of campus attended.¹⁷ Because Minnesota institutions' resident tuition rate is higher, North Dakota residents pay Minnesota's resident tuition rates at the institution they attend. The surcharge paid by Minnesota residents attending North Dakota University System institutions is 12 percent of the North Dakota resident rate at the undergraduate level and 27 percent of the North Dakota resident rate at the graduate level.¹⁸ The surcharge was implemented to reduce Minnesota's general fund obligation to North Dakota.

2. Students charged the higher of the two states' resident tuition rates at a comparable institutions.

The second approach offers students a lower-price alternative compared to non-resident rates; however, for students from a state with higher resident tuition wanting to attend an institution from a participating state with a lower resident tuition rate, this approach artificially increases the tuition cost for students compared to option #1. In practice, because Minnesota's public postsecondary institutions tuition rates are generally higher than the tuition rates at comparable institutions in reciprocity states, Minnesota resident reciprocity students would pay the higher Minnesota tuition rate charged at a comparable Minnesota institution. Conversely, reciprocity students attending Minnesota public postsecondary education institutions pay the higher Minnesota tuition rate at the institution attended.

¹⁶ In the North Dakota agreement, North Dakota State University and the University of North Dakota are considered comparable schools to a MnSCU 4-yr institution.

¹⁷ In between the North Dakota agreement having the 25% surcharge and the revised agreement in 2013, the agreement with North Dakota used the higher of the two state rates at a comparable institution.

¹⁸ The North Dakota University System, with the mutual agreement of Minnesota, reserves the right to increase tuition to 115 percent for undergraduates and 130 percent for graduates over a period not to exceed three years, as necessary.

Due to this price disincentive, this approach has advantages for institutions in the state with higher resident tuition rates as they are more likely to retain more in-state students.¹⁹ Assuming no changes to enrollment behavior as a result of the increased costs to students from higher priced states, out-of-state institutions will collect additional tuition revenue.²⁰

The higher of the two-state resident tuition rates at comparable institutions is current practice in Minnesota's reciprocity agreements with South Dakota, for all students, and with Wisconsin, for graduate and professional students and undergraduates admitted during or after the academic year 2008-2009.

3. Students charged the resident tuition rate at a comparable institution in the student's state of residence.

The third 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. 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. For example, under this scenario a Wisconsin student attending the University of Minnesota would pay the University of Wisconsin resident rate, which is lower than the University of Minnesota's resident rate.

The practice of charging students 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. Undergraduate students, however, continued to be charged the resident tuition rate at a comparable institution in the student's state of residence at all other public institutions until 2007 when the agreement was altered to charge students the higher of the two states' resident tuition rates at a comparable institutions beginning with the 2008-09 academic year. All else being equal, the change to the agreement in 2007 reduced Wisconsin's general fund obligation to Minnesota.²¹

In summary, the state of Minnesota and their partner reciprocity states have experimented with different tuition rate structures over the past 40 years. At different periods of time, reciprocity students have been

¹⁹ As the gap between the two states' resident tuition rates closes, the impact of the disincentive diminishes.

²⁰ As the gap between the two states' resident tuition rates increases, there will likely be greater fall off in reciprocity enrollment which will offset any revenue gains acquired from the higher tuition price.

²¹ 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).

charged the resident tuition rate at the institution attended; the resident tuition rate at a comparable institution in the student’s state of residence; or, the higher of the two state resident tuition rates at comparable institutions.

In the end, two different tuition approaches are currently used: the Minnesota-North Dakota, Minnesota-Manitoba, and the limited Minnesota-Iowa agreement has the students paying the resident tuition rate at the institution attended with or without a surcharge (Table 2). While under the Minnesota-South Dakota and Minnesota-Wisconsin agreements students pay the higher of the state resident tuition rates at comparable institutions.^{22,23}

Table 2: Tuition Rate Setting Approaches Currently Utilized

1. Resident tuition at the institution attended (with or without a surcharge)	2. The higher of the two-states' resident tuition rates at a comparable institution	3. Resident tuition at comparable institution in the student's state of residence
Minnesota residents attending North Dakota institutions, and participating institutions in Manitoba and Iowa	South Dakota and Wisconsin agreements, and North Dakota residents attending a Minnesota institutions	Not currently used

Marginal Instructional Cost Split

Today, students shoulder the primary responsibility for paying for Minnesota’s tuition reciprocity agreements through the tuition they pay. Figures 1 and 2 show how costs are allocated between students and the State of Minnesota under both the Wisconsin and North Dakota reciprocity agreements. During the 2014-15 academic year, the tuition paid by Minnesota residents attending Wisconsin exceeded the marginal instructional cost, up from 64 percent during the 2000-01 academic year (Figure 1). Changes to Minnesota’s reciprocity agreements, combined with tuition increases at Minnesota institutions (typically the higher priced institutions among the two states) have led to students shouldering the full marginal instructional cost.²⁴

Under the North Dakota agreement, Minnesota residents’ tuition accounted for 88 percent of the marginal instructional cost (down from 100 percent during the 2000-01 academic year), while the State of Minnesota general fund was responsible for the remaining 12 percent (Figure 2). A key contributing factor to the State of Minnesota’s increasing obligation has been the divergent approaches to state investment in higher education and the increased participation by Minnesota students enrolling in North Dakota institutions. For example, Table 3 shows the percent change in state appropriations per full-time

²² Minnesota resident tuition rates are typically higher than Wisconsin resident tuition rates for all campuses except the University of Wisconsin Colleges (two-year colleges). The resident tuition rates of the University of Wisconsin Colleges are typically higher than the comparable Minnesota state college (two-year college) resident tuition rates.

²³ Tuition rates for the 2014-15 academic year are provided in Appendix D.

²⁴ The trends are the same for Wisconsin students and the State of Wisconsin’s share of the marginal instructional cost.

Figure 1: Allocation of Marginal Instructional Costs (Agreement with Wisconsin), 2000-01 to 2014-15

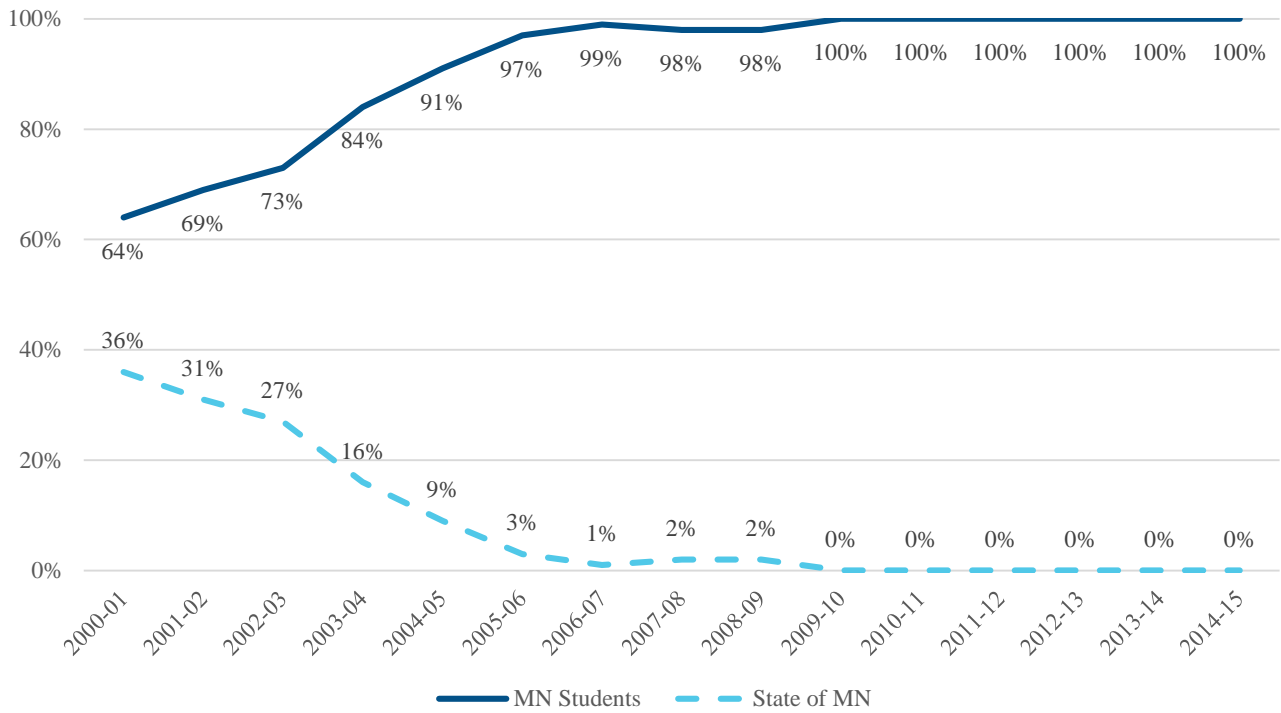
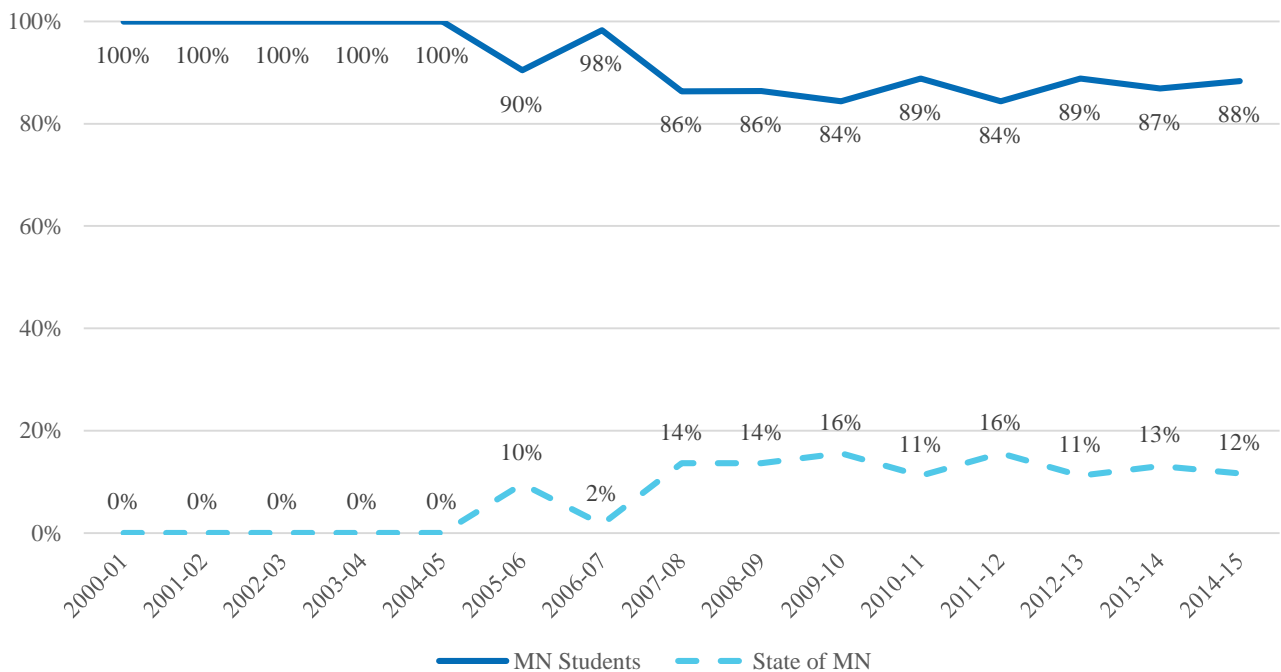


Figure 2: Allocation of Marginal Instructional Costs (Agreement with North Dakota), 2000-01 to 2014-15



equivalent (FTE) student for both Minnesota and North Dakota over the past five years, as well as tuition increases in both states over the same time period. Over the period, North Dakota significantly increased their state support of their public institutions on an FTE basis (up 45% over the past five years), while their increases in tuition have been modest (7.7%). Increases in both state support and tuition result in increases in the marginal instructional cost; however, the student's share (tuition) has increased at a lower rate resulting in Minnesota's obligation increasing over time.²⁵

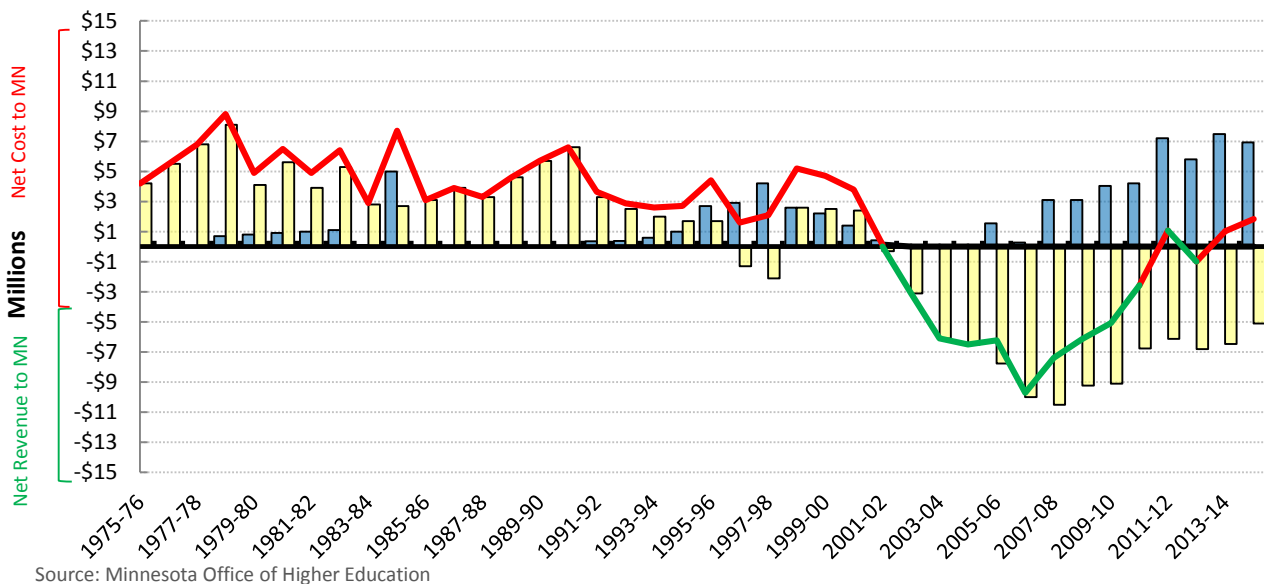
Table 3: 5-year percent change: Appropriations, Tuition, and FTE counts

	Appropriations	Tuition	FTEs
Minnesota	-20.2%	27.7%	4.1%
North Dakota	45.5%	7.7%	5.6%

Source: State Higher Education Officers Association (SHEEO), SHEF: FY 2014 - State Higher Education Finance Survey

Historically, both tuition reciprocity agreements with North Dakota and Wisconsin resulted in a general fund obligation for Minnesota (see Figure 3). Changes to the agreement with Wisconsin combined with increasing tuition that eventually exceeded the marginal instructional cost resulted in Wisconsin issuing payments to Minnesota beginning with the 2002-03 academic year. Initially, the payments from Wisconsin more than offset Minnesota's general fund cost associated with the North Dakota agreement.²⁶ Over the past four years, however, the net cost to the Minnesota general fund has hovered around a million dollars annually primarily due to increases in North Dakota's state support and increased participation by Minnesota residents.²⁷

Figure 3: Minnesota's General Fund Obligation, 1975-16 to 2014-15



²⁵ Marginal instructional costs per student are calculated as the total revenue (from state appropriations and tuition) minus exclusions divided by the number of full-time equivalent students.

²⁶ Which resulted in net revenue to Minnesota of between \$3 million to \$9 million annually.

²⁷ Appendix C provides a table of historical obligations.

Minnesota-Wisconsin Interstate Payment Formula

Because the tuition paid by both Minnesota and Wisconsin students exceeds the marginal instructional cost, Wisconsin’s interstate payment to Minnesota represents the difference in the amount of student tuition paid in excess of marginal instructional costs (Table 4). Specifically, the state with the larger overpayment in tuition over the marginal instructional cost makes a payment to the other state. For the 2014-15 academic year, Wisconsin paid \$5.1 million to Minnesota’s general fund.

Table 4: Minnesota-Wisconsin Interstate Payment Calculation: 2014-15 Academic Year (\$ millions)

Payment Variable	WI Obligation to MN	MN Obligation to WI
Marginal Instructional Costs	\$66.1	\$93.9
- Student Paid Tuition	\$82.5	\$115.4
= Remainder	(\$16.4)	(\$21.5)
Difference = \$5.1 million WI payment to MN General Fund		

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

In addition to the \$5.1 million paid to Minnesota’s general fund, Wisconsin paid the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities \$874,000 in the form of a tuition supplement for academic year 2014-15.²⁸ The supplement acts as financial aid for Wisconsin reciprocity students to offset the higher Minnesota resident undergraduate tuition rate charged to a comparable rate charged by Wisconsin public postsecondary institutions. The state of Wisconsin and the state of Minnesota, along with the University of Minnesota and Minnesota State Colleges and Universities, have agreed to eliminate the tuition supplement payment after the academic year 2014-15.

Minnesota-North Dakota Interstate Payment Formula

The Minnesota-North Dakota agreement uses a marginal cost formula based on the state educating the greatest number of students, defined as “GAP FTE Students” (Table 5).²⁹ Historically, more Minnesota residents have enrolled in North Dakota public institutions than the reverse, and as a result, the State of Minnesota annually issues a payment to the state of North Dakota.³⁰ For the 2014-15 academic year, 6,832 more Minnesota full-time-equivalent (FTE) students were enrolled in a North Dakota public

²⁸ 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. The payment of the higher Minnesota tuition rate was divided between: the Wisconsin student paying the higher Minnesota tuition rate, and a supplemental payment by the Wisconsin Higher Education Aids Board. The Board’s supplemental payment discounts the higher Minnesota rate charged to Wisconsin residents 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 (in conformity with *Minnesota Statutes 136A.08* and *Wisconsin Statutes Chapter 39*). The Wisconsin’s reciprocity supplement is paid directly to the Minnesota public system enrolling the Wisconsin resident.

²⁹ Appendix A provides a more detailed overview of the history of the Minnesota-North Dakota tuition reciprocity agreement and the marginal cost formula.

³⁰ For a description of North Dakota’s success in attracting out-of-state residents to North Dakota public postsecondary education institutions see: Kevin Helliker. *Frigid North Dakota Is a Hot Draw For Out-of-State College Students*, Wall Street Journal, July 16, 2011 (<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052702304231204576406042109860376.html>).

postsecondary education institutions than FTEs from North Dakota enrolled in Minnesota. The state of Minnesota's obligation to the state of North Dakota was \$6.9 million.³¹

Table 5: Minnesota-North Dakota Interstate Payment Formula: 2014-15 Academic Year

	Operational Expenditure per FTE	\$13,620
x	Marginal Expenditure Rate	0.64
=	Marginal Expenditure per FTE	\$8,717
-	Resident Tuition Rate (NDSU/UND)	\$6,496
=	Remaining Marginal Expenditures per FTE	\$2,221
x	GAP FTE Students	6,832
=	Gross Minnesota State Obligation	\$15,173,872
-	Student Tuition Payments	\$8,236,020
=	Net Minnesota State Obligation to North Dakota	\$6,937,852

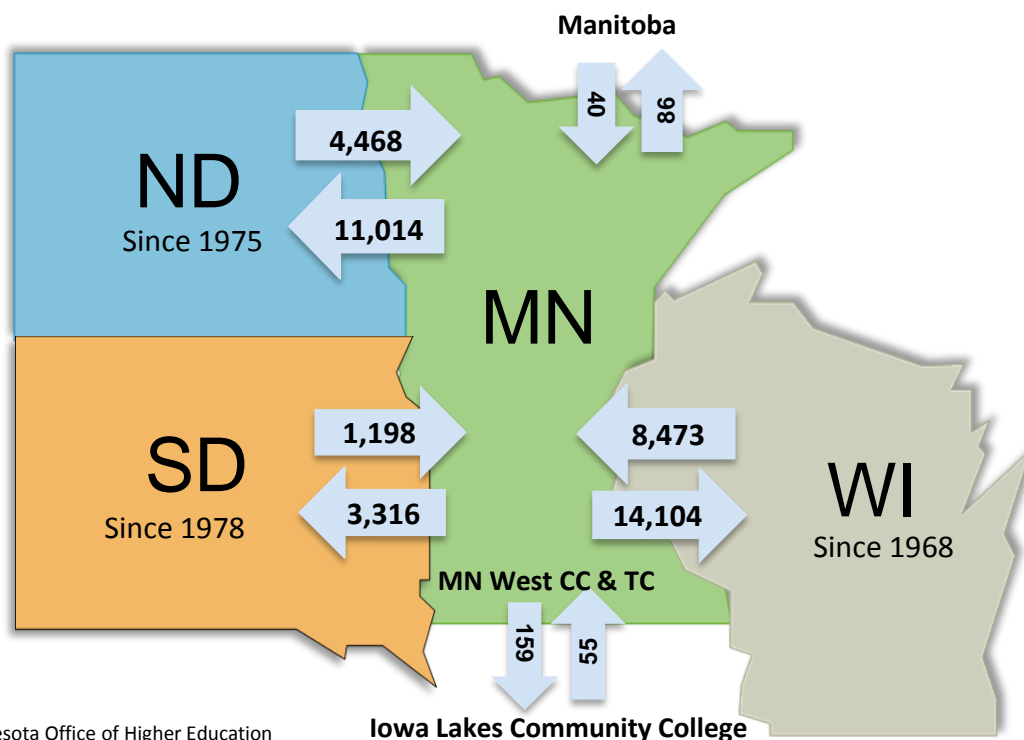
Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

³¹ The agreement with North Dakota bases the North Dakota resident tuition rate on the resident undergraduate tuition rate at NDSU/UND.

Participation

In fall 2014, a total of 42,913 students participated in tuition reciprocity. Of the participating students, 28,679 were Minnesota residents enrolled in reciprocity institutions in Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, and Manitoba, and 14,234 were residents of reciprocity states enrolled in Minnesota public postsecondary institutions. Figure 4 shows reciprocity participation by state for fall 2014. In Iowa, 159 Minnesota residents were enrolled in the five campuses of Iowa Lakes Community College and 55 Iowa residents were enrolled in the five campuses of Minnesota West Community and Technical College.³² Only 86 Minnesota residents were enrolled in Manitoba public postsecondary institutions, while 40 Manitoba residents enrolled in Minnesota public postsecondary institutions.

Figure 4: Reciprocity Participation by State, Fall 2014 Enrollment

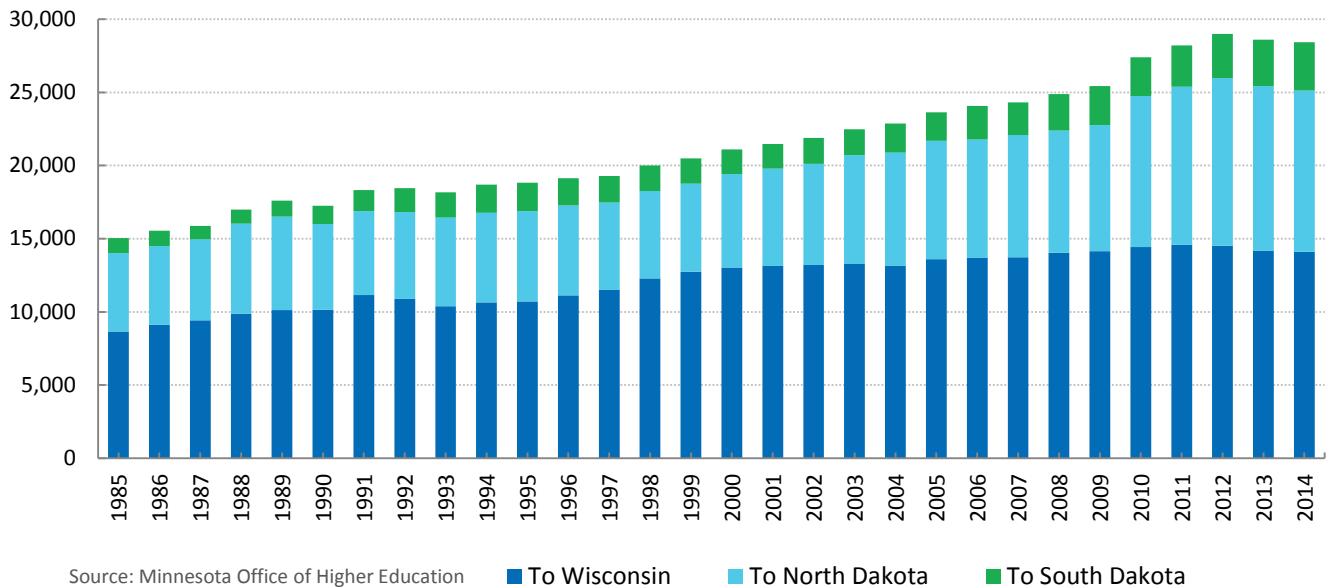


Over 99 percent of reciprocity students were enrolled under Minnesota’s agreements with Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota.³³ Minnesota’s tuition reciprocity agreements with Manitoba and Iowa Lakes Community College enroll relatively few students each year. Additionally, nearly 95 of reciprocity students were undergraduates, the remaining five percent were graduate and professional students. Minnesota residents have increasingly participated in tuition reciprocity, growing from 15,046 students in fall 1985 to 28,434 students in fall 2014 (Figure 5).

³² The count presented includes all Iowa residents enrolled at Minnesota West Technical and Community College.

³³ See Appendix B for historical and fall 2014 enrollment data.

Figure 5: Reciprocity Participation of Minnesota Residents, Fall 1985 to Fall 2014



Reciprocity participation by residents of Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota has increased over time, from 10,417 students in the fall of 1985 to 14,139 students in the fall of 2014; however, the trend has been incrementally decreasing since fall 2006 (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Reciprocity Participation at Minnesota Institutions by Students' State of Origin, Fall 1985 to Fall 2014

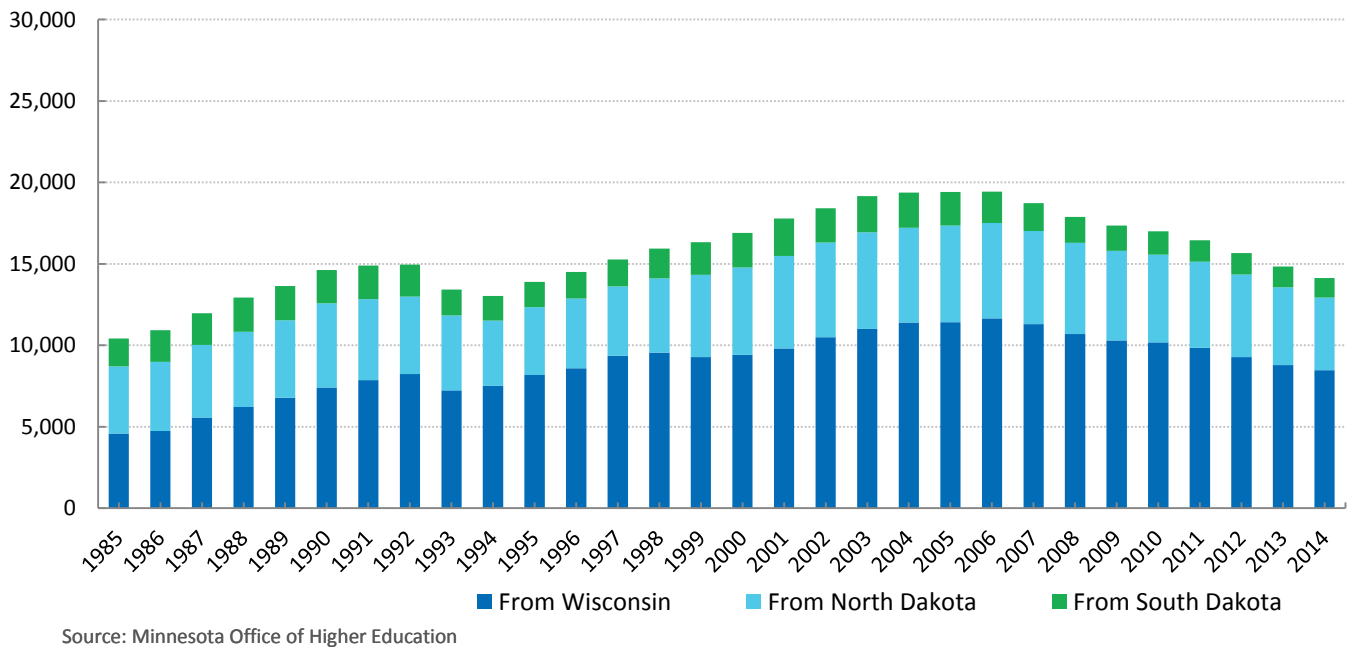
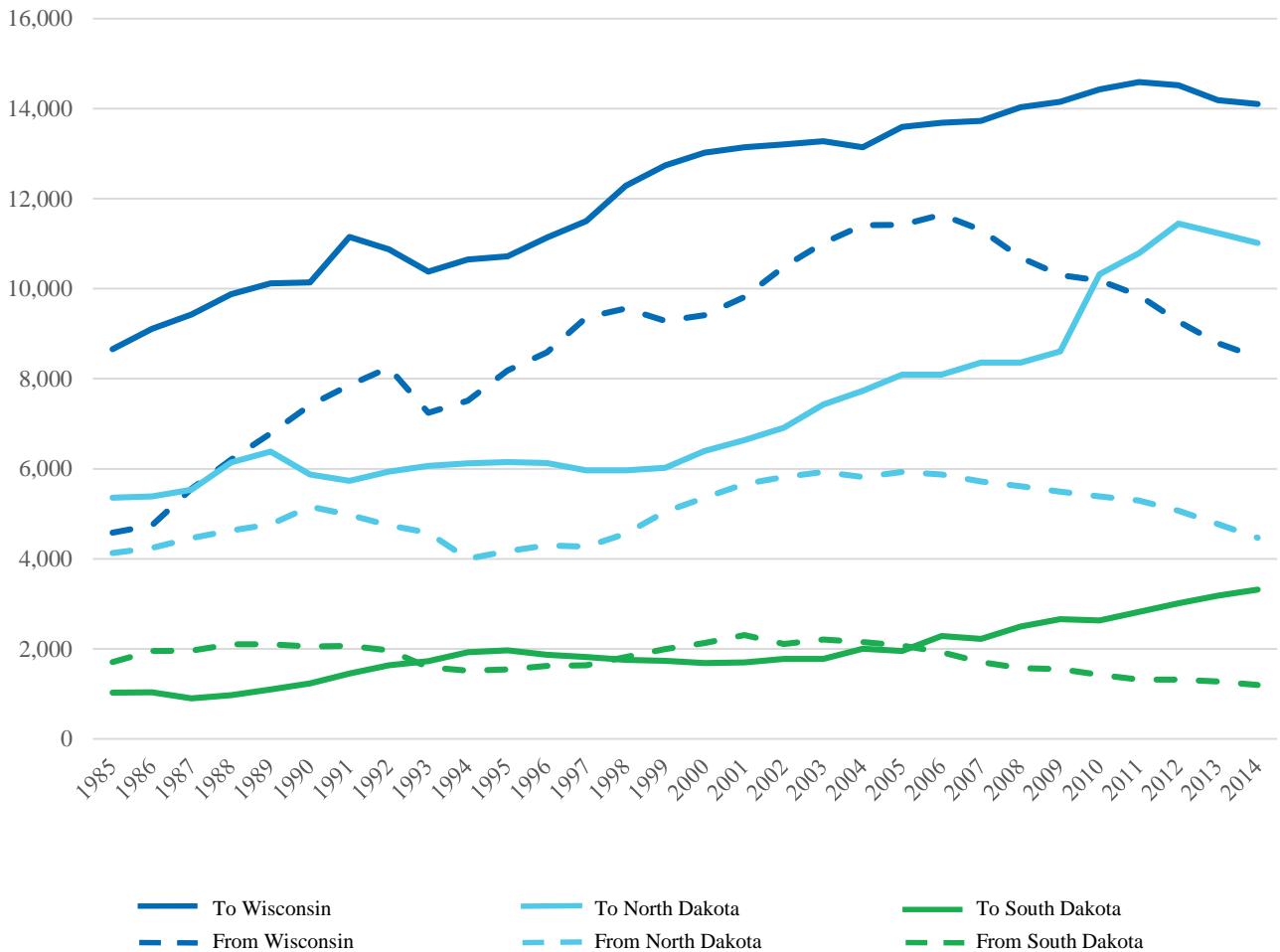


Figure 7 shows a combined view of figures 5 and 6. Specifically, it shows the flow of reciprocity students by participating state from fall 1985 to fall 2014. With the exception of South Dakota, Minnesota has always had more residents participating in reciprocity (attend institutions in other states) than non-residents attending Minnesota institutions.

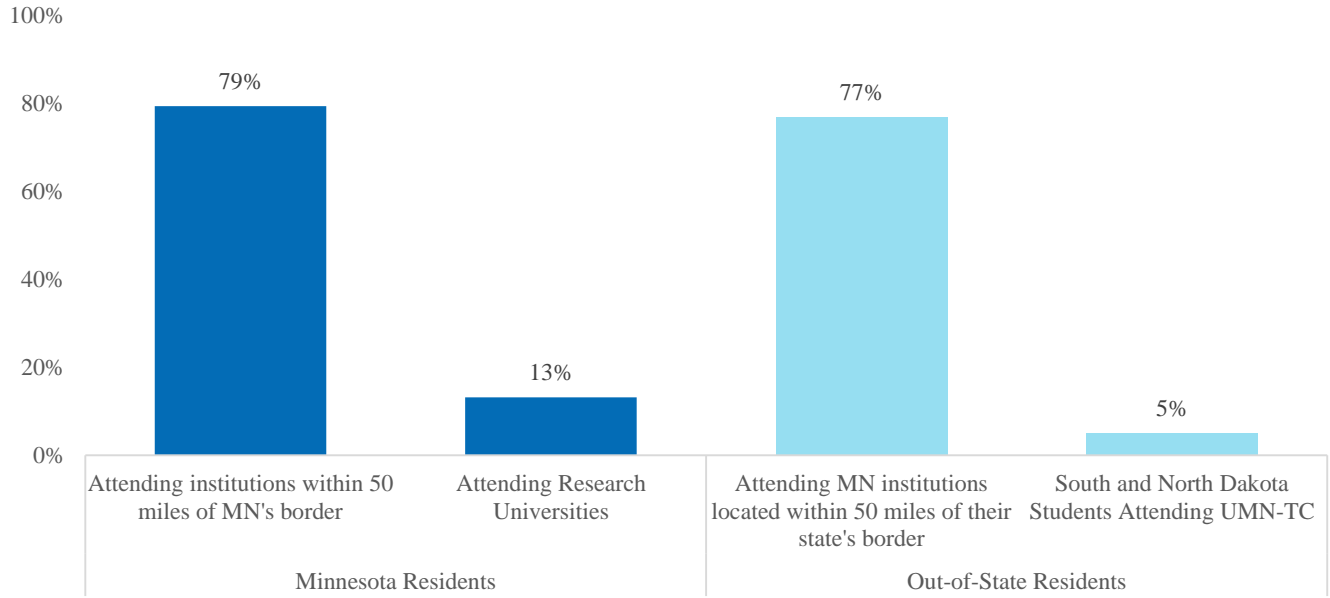
Figure 7: Reciprocity participation by state, Fall 1985 to Fall 2014



Reciprocity participation patterns reflect institutional proximity to state borders (see Figure 8). For example, 79 percent of Minnesota resident reciprocity students enroll at institutions within 50 miles from the border.³⁴ Likewise, 77 percent of out-of-state reciprocity students enroll in Minnesota institutions within 50 miles of their states’ borders. For participating institutions located near a state boarder, reciprocity may serve as a key revenue source, especially in periods of declining enrollment.

³⁴ North Dakota State University-Fargo, University of North Dakota-Grand Forks, South Dakota State University-Brookings, and the following University of Wisconsin campuses: River Falls, Stout (Menomonie, WI), Eau Claire, LaCrosse, and Superior

Figure 8: Reciprocity Enrollment by Proximity to State Borders, Fall 2014



Notes:

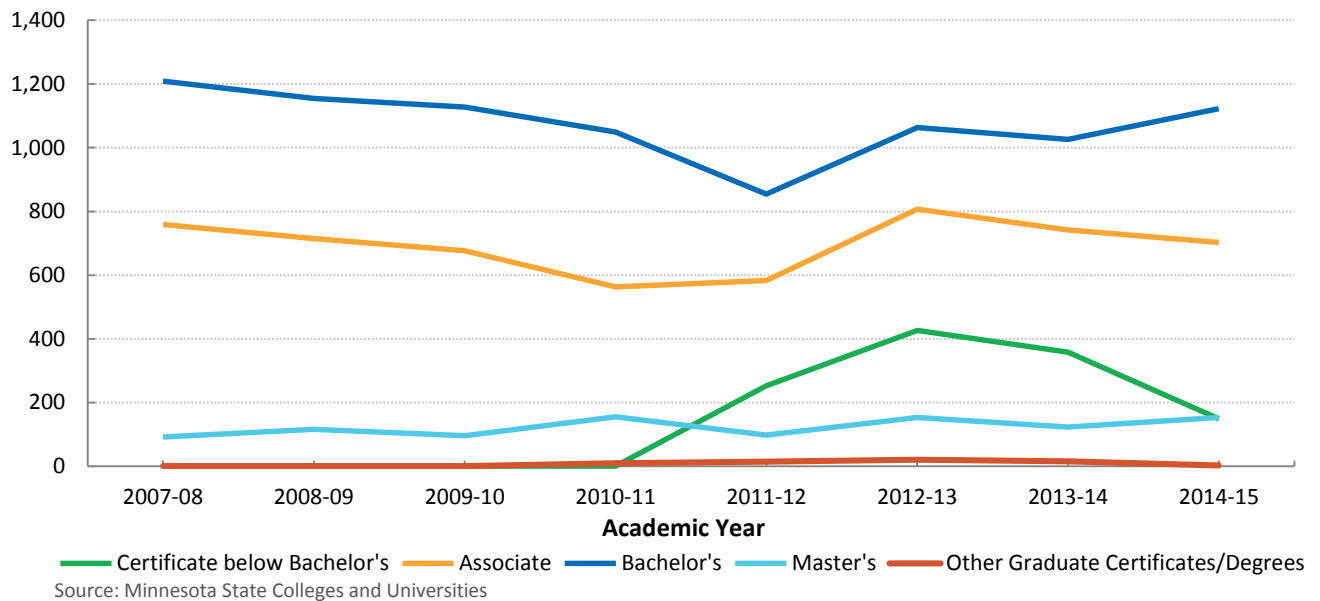
1. North Dakota State University and University of North Dakota are excluded from the "Attending Research University" counts for MN residents; however, they are included in the "Attending Institutions with 50 miles of MN's border" counts. Likewise, Wisconsin residents attending the University of Minnesota - Twin Cities are included in the "Attending MN institutions located within 50 miles of their state's borders".
2. Distance is based on approximate estimations

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Outcomes

In academic year 2013-14, tuition reciprocity students enrolled in Minnesota public postsecondary education institutions earned 3,909 certificates, diplomas or degrees compared to 4,055 in 2007-08. Eighty-seven percent of all degrees earned were at the undergraduate level. The number of reciprocity student graduates in 2014-15 decreased slightly from the previous year at both the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities (Figures 9 & 10). Over the same period there also has been less reciprocity students enrolled in Minnesota as shown on page 14.³⁵

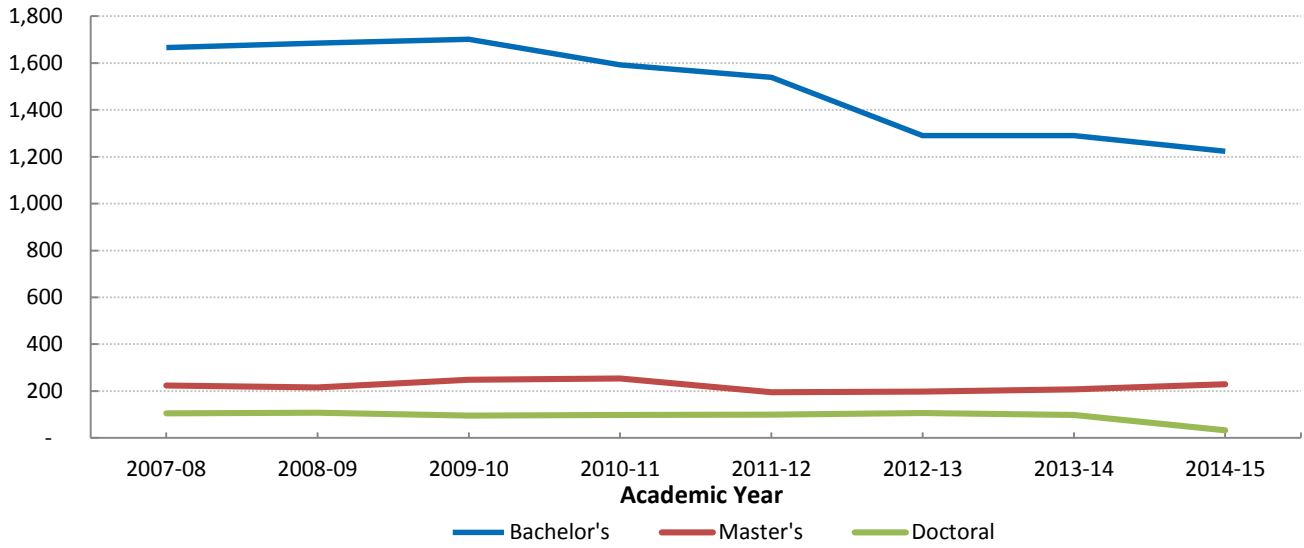
Figure 9: Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Tuition Reciprocity Graduates, 2007-08 to 2014-15



The Minnesota Office of Higher Education is currently pursuing data from the National Student Clearinghouse in order to understand the postsecondary outcomes of Minnesota residents attending out-of-state reciprocity institutions. The Office is also seeking to link student-level records with Minnesota’s Unemployment and Insurance wage data in order to determine how many reciprocity students that enrolled in Minnesota remained following their postsecondary education. The data will also allow the Office to study what percentage of Minnesota residents reciprocity students that enrolled in an out-of-state institution return to Minnesota following their postsecondary education.

³⁵ Tuition reciprocity postsecondary credential data at individual institutions for 2014-15 are in Appendix E.

Figure 10: University of Minnesota Tuition Reciprocity Graduates, 2007-08 to 2014-15



Source: University of Minnesota

Appendix A: Minnesota-North Dakota Agreement History

The current Minnesota-North Dakota payment calculation was agreed to in 1995 and implemented in academic year 1996-1997. Prior to the revised agreement, 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.³⁶

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. 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.

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.

The two states also agreed in 1995 that 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

³⁶ Minnesota-North Dakota Tuition Reciprocity Agreement, 1990.

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 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.”³⁷

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.³⁸ 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 minus the tuition offset.³⁹ 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.
- 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. However, to offset the increases in Minnesota’s interstate payment obligation to North Dakota in 2013-

³⁷ Minnesota-North Dakota Tuition Reciprocity Agreement, 1990.

³⁸ There have been between 1.1 and 2.0 Minnesota residents enrolled in North Dakota public institutions for every 1.0 North Dakota residents 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, given the difference in Minnesota and North Dakota’s population and high school graduates.

See also: Kevin Helliker. *Frigid North Dakota Is a Hot Draw For Out-of-State College Students*, Wall Street Journal, July 16, 2011 (<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052702304231204576406042109860376.html>).

For former Minnesota House Speaker Rod Searle’s comments on an unsuccessful legislative effort in the 1960s to restructure Minnesota public postsecondary education similar to the most popular postsecondary education institutions selected by Minnesota resident reciprocity students in fall 2011, such as North Dakota State University-Fargo, see: Mark Fischenich, *A Life Remembered: Roy Schulz' legacy felt at every turn*, The Mankato Free Press, May 4, 2010 (<http://mankatofreepress.com/local/x1036628138/A-Life-Remembered-Roy-Schulz-legacy-felt-at-every-turn>).

³⁹ The tuition offset is the difference between the resident tuition rate in North Dakota times the total Minnesota full-year equivalent students participating in reciprocity at North Dakota institutions.

2014 Minnesota residents attending North Dakota institutions pay more in tuition than previously. Instead of paying the Minnesota resident tuition rate, Minnesota reciprocity students pay the North Dakota resident rate plus a surcharge of 12 percent for undergraduates and 27 percent for graduate and professional students.

Appendix B: Reciprocity Fall Headcounts

Table 6: Fall Headcounts, 1985-2013

	Minnesota & Wisconsin		Minnesota & North Dakota		Minnesota & South Dakota	
	MN Residents Attending in WI	WI Residents Attending in MN	MN Residents Attending in ND	ND Residents Attending in MN	MN Residents Attending in SD	SD Residents Attending in MN
1985	8,659	4,579	5,360	4,131	1,027	1,707
1986	9,112	4,746	5,385	4,240	1,038	1,950
1987	9,428	5,557	5,537	4,461	903	1,960
1988	9,876	6,204	6,144	4,630	968	2,098
1989	10,122	6,782	6,380	4,763	1,098	2,099
1990	10,140	7,412	5,873	5,160	1,233	2,051
1991	11,150	7,856	5,731	4,974	1,451	2,066
1992	10,877	8,245	5,936	4,742	1,638	1,965
1993	10,377	7,242	6,062	4,582	1,726	1,595
1994	10,646	7,515	6,120	4,003	1,923	1,512
1995	10,719	8,184	6,150	4,168	1,965	1,543
1996	11,137	8,585	6,129	4,295	1,867	1,623
1997	11,500	9,361	5,967	4,267	1,821	1,634
1998	12,290	9,559	5,967	4,560	1,754	1,821
1999	12,742	9,283	6,021	5,049	1,731	1,992
2000	13,022	9,414	6,393	5,357	1,683	2,133
2001	13,142	9,816	6,636	5,663	1,699	2,306
2002	13,209	10,487	6,912	5,818	1,775	2,109
2003	13,277	11,014	7,427	5,931	1,779	2,209
2004	13,139	11,409	7,732	5,816	2,003	2,152
2005	13,595	11,418	8,089	5,931	1,954	2,074
2006	13,686	11,646	8,094	5,874	2,284	1,926
2007	13,726	11,308	8,361	5,721	2,224	1,707
2008	14,034	10,690	8,358	5,610	2,494	1,575
2009	14,152	10,310	8,609	5,492	2,662	1,552
2010	14,431	10,181	10,325	5,386	2,632	1,425
2011	14,590	9,848	10,790	5,295	2,823	1,315
2012	14,523	9,282	11,447	5,067	3,013	1,318
2013	14,186	8,794	11,234	4,769	3,180	1,273
2014	14,104	8,473	11,014	4,468	3,316	1,198

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Table 7: Minnesota-Wisconsin Reciprocity Participation, Fall 2014

Minnesota Residents Enrolled in Wisconsin Institutions				Wisconsin Residents Enrolled in Minnesota Institutions			
	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total		Undergraduate	Graduate	Total
U of WI-Madison	3,151	157	3,308	Anoka-Ramsey Community College	-	-	-
U of WI-Milwaukee	380	71	451	Riverland Community College	9	-	9
U of WI-Green Bay	57	1	58	Bemidji State University	54	3	57
UW College System	26	-	26	Central Lakes College	-	-	-
U of WI-Stout	2,207	65	2,272	Vermilion Community College	41	-	41
U of WI-Eau Claire	2,278	25	2,303	MN State Cmty & Tech College	29	-	29
U of WI-LaCrosse	1,300	104	1,404	Lake Superior College	318	-	318
U of WI-Oshkosh	59	4	63	Hibbing Community College	3	-	3
U of WI-Platteville	139	-	139	Itasca Community College	7	-	7
U of WI-River Falls	2,634	149	2,783	MN State Univ, Mankato	684	25	709
U of WI-Stevens Point	345	18	363	Fond du Lac Tribal & Cmty College	2	-	2
U of WI-Superior	818	56	874	Mesabi Range Cmty & Tech College	10	-	10
U of WI-Whitewater	48	4	52	Minneapolis Cmty & Tech College	3	-	3
U of WI-Parkside	8	-	8	MN State Univ Moorhead	91	10	101
Total	13,450	654	14,104	Rochester Cmty & Tech College	7	-	7
				St Cloud State Univ	421	36	457
				University of MN-TC	3,521	378	3,899
				University of MN-Duluth	664	70	734
				University of MN-Morris	4	-	4
				Ridgewater College	13	-	13
				Winona State University	1,752	70	1,822
				MN West Cmty & Tech College	13	-	13
				Normandale Community College	3	-	3
				Century College	85	-	85
				Inver Hills Community College	7	-	7
				North Hennepin Community College	-	-	-
				Univ of MN-Crookston	53	-	53
				Southwest MN State Univ	17	-	17
				Northland Cmty & Tech College	6	-	6
				Rainy River Community College	7	-	7
				Metro State University	46	11	57
				Total	7,870	603	8,473

Table 8: Minnesota-North Dakota Reciprocity Participation, Fall 2014

Minnesota Residents Enrolled in North Dakota Institutions				
	Undergraduate	Graduate	Professional	Total
Bismarck State College	7	-	-	7
Dickinson State University	14	-	-	14
Mayville State University	116	-	-	116
Minot State University	6	1	-	7
NDSCS-Wahpeton	492	-	-	492
Dakota College at Bottineau	17	-	-	17
NDSU-Fargo	5,582	155	-	5,737
UND-Grand Forks	4,096	370	-	4,466
Lake Region State College	36	-	-	36
UND-Williston	-	-	-	-
Valley City State University	120	1	1	122
Total	10,486	527	1	11,014

North Dakota Residents Enrolled in Minnesota Institutions				
	Undergraduate	Graduate	Professional	Total
Anoka-Ramsey Cmty College	-	-	-	-
Riverland Community College	-	-	-	-
Bemidji State University	33	1	-	34
Central Lakes College	-	-	-	-
Vermilion Community College	2	-	-	2
Hibbing Community College	-	-	-	-
Itasca Community College	-	-	-	-
MN State University, Mankato	38	1	-	39
Minneapolis Cmty & Tech College	1	-	-	1
MN State University Moorhead	1,328	155	-	1,483
North Hennepin Cmty College	-	-	-	-
Rochester Cmty & Tech College	1	-	-	1
Southwest MN State University	1	-	-	1
St Cloud State University	63	5	-	68
Northland Cmty & Tech College	1,010	-	-	1,010
University of MN-Duluth	55	3	-	58
University of MN-Morris	-	-	-	-
MN State College-SE Technical	3	-	-	3
Winona State University	5	-	-	5
University of MN-Twin Cities	276	35	21	332
Mesabi Range Cmty & Tech College	1	-	-	1
University of MN-Crookston	67	-	-	67
Ridgewater College	3	-	-	3
MN West Cmty & Tech College	1	-	-	1
St Paul College	-	-	-	-
St Cloud Technical College	8	-	-	8
Pine Technical College	-	-	-	-
South Central Technical College	-	-	-	-
MN State Cmty & Tech College	1,309	-	-	1,309
Alexandria Technical College	19	-	-	19
Lake Superior College	6	-	-	6
NW Technical College-Bemidji	6	-	-	6
Rainy River Community College	-	-	-	-
Inver Hills Community College	2	-	-	2
Anoka Technical College	-	-	-	-
Normandale Community College	-	-	-	-
Metro State University	7	-	-	7
Dakota County Technical College	-	-	-	-
Hennipen Technical College	-	-	-	-
Century College	2	-	-	2
Fond du Lac Tribal & Cmty College	-	-	-	-
Total	4,247	200	21	4,468

Table 9: Minnesota-South Dakota Reciprocity Participation, Fall 2014

Minnesota Residents Enrolled in South Dakota Institutions				South Dakota Residents Enrolled in Minnesota Institutions			
	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total		Undergraduate	Graduate	Total
Black Hills State Universit	33	-	33	Anoka-Ramsey Cmty College	5	-	5
Dakota State University	112	4	116	Riverland Community College	-	-	-
Northern State University	162	2	164	Bemidji State University	5	1	6
SDSM&T	272	7	279	Central Lakes College	-	-	-
SDSU-Brookings	2,142	100	2,242	Vermilion Community College	-	-	-
USD-Vermillion	432	50	482	Hibbing Community College	-	-	-
Total	3,153	163	3,316	Itasca Community College	3	-	3
				MN State University, Mankato	267	10	277
				Minneapolis Cmty & Tech College	2	-	2
				MN State University Moorhead	156	10	166
				North Hennipen Cmty College	-	-	-
				Rochester Cmty & Tech College	2	-	2
				Southwest MN State University	127	51	178
				St Cloud State University	64	12	76
				Northland Cmty & Tech College	2	-	2
				University of MN-Duluth	14	5	19
				University of MN-Morris	5	-	5
				Winona State University	15	-	15
				University of MN-Twin Cities	337	53	390
				Mesabi Range Cmty & Tech College	-	-	-
				University of MN-Crookston	9	-	9
				Ridgewater College	1	-	1
				MN West Cmty & Tech College	31	-	31
				St Paul College	1	-	1
				South Central College	1	-	1
				MN State Cmty & Tech College	5	-	5
				Lake Superior College	1	-	1
				Rainy River Community College	-	-	-
				Inver Hills Community College	2	-	2
				Normandale Community College	-	-	-
				Metro State University	-	-	-
				Century College	1	-	1
				Fond du Lac Tribal & Cmty College	-	-	-
				Total	1,056	142	1,198

Appendix C: Interstate Payments

Table 10: Interstate Payments, 2014-15 Academic Year

Minnesota's Obligation to Wisconsin				
	Number of Credits	Marginal Instructional Cost	Student Paid Tuition	Net State Obligation
U.W. Madison - Undergraduate	86,704	\$24,563,243	\$37,012,680	-\$12,449,437
U.W. Milwaukee Undergraduate	10,817	\$2,427,335	\$4,392,093	-\$1,964,758
U.W. Madison - Graduate	3,914	\$2,908,102	\$3,134,992	-\$226,890
U.W. Milwaukee Graduate	1,241	\$1,006,575	\$900,813	\$105,762
U.W. College System	616	\$108,219	\$119,279	-\$11,060
U.W. Comprehensive - Undergraduate	278,325	\$59,007,683	\$65,728,884	-\$6,721,200
U.W. Comprehensive - Graduate	9,829	\$3,831,541	\$4,107,642	-\$276,101
Total	391,446	\$93,852,698	\$115,396,383	-\$21,543,685
Wisconsin's Obligation to Minnesota				
	Number of Credits	Marginal Instructional Cost	Student Paid Tuition	Net State Obligation
U of M Twin Cities & Morris	103,479	\$29,315,601	\$40,593,405	-\$11,277,805
U of M Duluth - Undergrad	19,917	\$4,469,375	\$7,627,581	-\$3,158,206
U of M Twin Cities Graduate	11,600	\$8,619,030	\$9,293,450	-\$674,420
U of M Duluth - Graduate	1,808	\$1,466,582	\$1,341,843	\$124,740
MnSCU State Colleges	12,649	\$2,222,088	\$2,107,908	\$114,180
MnSCU 4-year & U of M Crookston - Undergrad	89,784	\$19,035,000	\$20,647,156	-\$1,612,156
MnSCU State Universities - Graduate	2,476	\$965,194	\$883,194	\$82,000
Total	241,712	\$66,092,871	\$82,494,537	-\$16,401,666

Difference in Net State Totals = Wisconsin payment to Minnesota General Fund \$5,142,019
 Wisconsin Tuition Supplement Payment to the U.M. Board of Regents and the MnSCU Board of Trustees
Total Wisconsin Payment

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Table 11: Minnesota's General Fund Obligation, 1975-76 to 2014-15

Year	Obligation to North Dakota	Obligation to Wisconsin	Minnesota's Total Obligation
1975-76	\$ -	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.20
1976-77	\$ -	\$ 5.50	\$ 5.50
1977-78	\$ -	\$ 6.80	\$ 6.80
1978-79	\$ 0.70	\$ 8.10	\$ 8.80
1979-80	\$ 0.80	\$ 4.10	\$ 4.90
1980-81	\$ 0.90	\$ 5.60	\$ 6.50
1981-82	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.90	\$ 4.90
1982-83	\$ 1.10	\$ 5.30	\$ 6.40
1983-84	\$ 0.10	\$ 2.80	\$ 2.90
1984-85	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.70	\$ 7.70
1985-86	\$ -	\$ 3.10	\$ 3.10
1986-87	\$ -	\$ 3.90	\$ 3.90
1987-88	\$ -	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.30
1988-89	\$ -	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.60
1989-90	\$ -	\$ 5.70	\$ 5.70
1990-91	\$ -	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.60
1991-92	\$ 0.35	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.65
1992-93	\$ 0.37	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.87
1993-94	\$ 0.60	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.60
1994-95	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.70	\$ 2.70
1995-96	\$ 2.70	\$ 1.70	\$ 4.40
1996-97	\$ 2.90	\$ (1.30)	\$ 1.60
1997-98	\$ 4.20	\$ (2.10)	\$ 2.10
1998-99	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.60	\$ 5.20
1999-00	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.50	\$ 4.70
2000-01	\$ 1.40	\$ 2.40	\$ 3.80
2001-02	\$ 0.43	\$ (0.30)	\$ 0.13
2002-03	\$ -	\$ (3.10)	\$ (3.10)
2003-04	\$ -	\$ (6.10)	\$ (6.10)
2004-05	\$ -	\$ (6.51)	\$ (6.51)
2005-06	\$ 1.54	\$ (7.77)	\$ (6.23)
2006-07	\$ 0.28	\$ (10.00)	\$ (9.72)
2007-08	\$ 3.10	\$ (10.50)	\$ (7.40)
2008-09	\$ 3.10	\$ (9.23)	\$ (6.13)
2009-10	\$ 4.03	\$ (9.10)	\$ (5.07)
2010-11	\$ 4.20	\$ (6.77)	\$ (2.57)
2011-12	\$ 7.20	\$ (6.13)	\$ 1.07
2012-13	\$ 5.80	\$ (6.80)	\$ (1.00)
2013-14	\$ 7.49	\$ (6.46)	\$ 1.03
2014-15	\$ 6.94	\$ (5.10)	\$ 1.84

Appendix D: Tuition & Fee Rates

Table 12: Tuition & Fee Rates, 2014-15 Academic Year

Minnesota Schools	Resident Tuition & Fees	Reciprocity Tuition & Fees			Non-Resident Tuition & Fees
		MN/WI	MN/ND	MN/SD	
ALEXANDRIA TECHNICAL & COMMUNITY COLLEGE	\$5,301	\$5,301	\$5,301	\$5,301	\$5,301
ANOKA TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$5,567	\$5,567	\$5,567	\$5,567	\$5,567
ANOKA-RAMSEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE	\$5,005	\$5,005	\$5,005	\$5,428	\$5,005
BEMIDJI STATE UNIVERSITY-GRADUATE	\$10,020	\$10,020	\$10,020	\$10,020	\$10,020
BEMIDJI STATE UNIVERSITY-UNDERGRADUATE	\$8,134	\$8,134	\$8,134	\$8,134	\$8,134
CENTRAL LAKES COLLEGE	\$5,393	\$5,393	\$5,393	\$5,857	\$5,393
CENTURY COLLEGE	\$5,373	\$5,373	\$5,373	\$5,841	\$5,373
DAKOTA COUNTY TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$5,693	\$5,693	\$5,693	\$5,693	\$5,693
FOND DU LAC TRIBAL & COMMUNITY COLLEGE	\$5,256	\$5,256	\$5,256	\$5,719	\$5,256
HENNEPIN TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$5,133	\$5,133	\$5,133	\$5,133	\$5,133
HIBBING COMMUNITY COLLEGE	\$5,308	\$5,329	\$5,308	\$5,768	\$6,490
INVER HILLS COMMUNITY COLLEGE	\$5,272	\$5,272	\$5,272	\$5,736	\$5,272
ITASCA COMMUNITY COLLEGE	\$5,323	\$5,344	\$5,323	\$5,783	\$6,505
LAKE SUPERIOR COLLEGE	\$4,957	\$5,289	\$4,957	\$5,386	\$9,374
MESABI RANGE COLLEGE	\$5,293	\$5,314	\$5,293	\$5,753	\$6,475
METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY-GRADUATE	\$8,627	\$8,627	\$8,627	\$8,627	\$16,941
METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY-UNDERGRADUATE	\$6,642	\$6,988	\$6,809	\$7,896	\$13,227
MINNEAPOLIS COMMUNITY & TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$5,350	\$5,350	\$5,350	\$5,803	\$5,350
MINNESOTA STATE COLLEGE-SOUTHEAST TECHNICAL	\$5,648	\$5,648	\$5,648	\$5,648	\$5,648
MINNESOTA STATE COMMUNITY & TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$5,297	\$5,297	\$5,297	\$5,766	\$5,297
MINNESOTA STATE UNIVERSITY, MANKATO-GRADUATE	\$9,673	\$9,673	\$9,673	\$9,673	\$9,673
MINNESOTA STATE UNIVERSITY, MANKATO-UNDERGRADUATE	\$7,574	\$7,581	\$7,574	\$7,896	\$15,052
MINNESOTA STATE UNIVERSITY MOORHEAD-GRADUATE	\$9,249	\$9,249	\$9,249	\$9,249	\$17,577
MINNESOTA STATE UNIVERSITY MOORHEAD-UNDERGRADUATE	\$7,839	\$7,839	\$7,839	\$7,896	\$14,737
MINNESOTA WEST COMMUNITY & TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$5,661	\$5,661	\$5,661	\$6,161	\$10,807
NORMANDEALE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	\$5,709	\$5,709	\$5,709	\$6,180	\$5,709
NORTH HENNEPIN COMMUNITY COLLEGE	\$5,447	\$5,447	\$5,447	\$5,928	\$5,447
NORTHLAND COMMUNITY & TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$5,517	\$5,517	\$5,517	\$5,998	\$5,517
NORTHWEST TECHNICAL COLLEGE - BEMIDJI	\$5,481	\$5,481	\$5,481	\$5,481	\$5,481
PINE TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$5,081	\$5,081	\$5,081	\$5,081	\$9,676
RAINY RIVER COMMUNITY COLLEGE	\$5,323	\$5,344	\$5,323	\$5,783	\$6,505
RIDGEWATER COLLEGE	\$5,390	\$5,390	\$5,390	\$5,860	\$5,390
RIVERLAND COMMUNITY & TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$5,521	\$5,521	\$5,521	\$6,001	\$5,521
ROCHESTER COMMUNITY & TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$5,623	\$5,623	\$5,623	\$6,102	\$5,623
SAINT PAUL COLLEGE	\$5,478	\$5,478	\$5,478	\$5,478	\$5,478

SOUTH CENTRAL COLLEGE	\$5,378	\$5,378	\$5,378	\$5,378	\$5,378
SOUTHWEST MINNESOTA STATE UNIVERSITY - GRADUATE	\$9,920	\$9,920	\$9,920	\$9,920	\$9,920
SOUTHWEST MINNESOTA STATE UNIVERSITY - UNDERGRADUATE	\$8,062	\$8,062	\$8,062	\$8,062	\$8,062
ST CLOUD STATE UNIVERSITY-GRADUATE	\$9,452	\$9,452	\$9,452	\$9,452	\$14,251
ST CLOUD STATE UNIVERSITY-UNDERGRADUATE	\$7,553	\$7,644	\$7,553	\$7,896	\$15,195
ST CLOUD TECHNICAL & COMMUNITY COLLEGE	\$5,308	\$5,308	\$5,308	\$5,308	\$5,308
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA - CROOKSTON	\$11,468	\$11,468	\$11,468	\$11,468	\$11,468
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA - DULUTH	\$12,802	\$12,802	\$12,802	\$12,802	\$16,467
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA - DULUTH - GRADUATE	\$16,542	\$16,542	\$16,542	\$16,542	\$24,764
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA - MORRIS	\$12,583	\$12,583	\$12,583	\$12,583	\$12,583
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA - TWIN CITIES	\$13,626	\$13,626	\$13,626	\$13,626	\$20,876
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA - TWIN CITIES - GRADUATE	\$16,819	\$16,819	\$16,819	\$16,819	\$25,041
VERMILION COMMUNITY COLLEGE	\$5,323	\$5,344	\$5,323	\$5,783	\$6,505
WINONA STATE UNIVERSITY-GRADUATE	\$9,578	\$9,578	\$9,578	\$9,578	\$13,950
WINONA STATE UNIVERSITY-UNDERGRADUATE	\$8,747	\$8,747	\$8,747	\$8,747	\$14,238

North Dakota Schools					
Bismarck State College - Undergraduate	\$4,222		\$4,643		\$10,084
Dakota College of Bottineau	\$4,098		\$4,494		\$5,748
Dickinson State University - Undergraduate	\$6,051		\$6,638		\$8,496
Lake Region State College	\$4,074		\$4,074		\$4,074
Mayville State University - Graduate	\$6,779		\$8,477		\$6,779
Mayville State University - Undergraduate	\$6,490		\$7,067		\$8,895
Minot State University - Graduate	\$7,819		\$7,819		\$7,819
Minot State University - Undergraduate	\$6,226		\$6,226		\$6,226
NDSU-Wahpeton - Undergraduate	\$4,213		\$4,644		\$10,212
NDSU-Fargo - Graduate	\$8,299		\$10,212		\$20,129
NDSU-Fargo - Undergraduate	\$7,820		\$8,612		\$18,849
University of ND - Grand Forks - Graduate	\$8,225		\$10,081		\$19,703
University of ND - Grand Forks - Undergraduate	\$7,741		\$8,508		\$18,409
Valley City State University - Undergraduate	\$6,674		\$7,278		\$15,070
Williston State College	\$4,445		\$4,833		\$4,445

South Dakota Schools					
Black Hills State College - Graduate	\$7,743		\$11,031		\$15,705
Black Hills State College - Undergraduate	\$7,617		\$8,680		\$12,806
Dakota State University - Graduate	\$7,654		\$11,031		\$15,616
Dakota State University - Undergraduate	\$8,286		\$8,680		\$13,475
Northern State University - Graduate	\$7,700		\$11,031		\$15,662
Northern State University - Undergraduate	\$7,563		\$8,680		\$12,752
SD School of Mines & Technology - Graduate	\$8,302		\$11,031		\$17,258
SD School of Mines & Technology - Undergrad	\$9,030		\$8,680		\$15,261
SDSU - Brookings - Graduate	\$8,599		\$11,031		\$16,955
SDSU - Brookings - Undergraduate	\$7,713		\$8,680		\$13,194

Univ of South Dakota - Vermillion - Graduate	\$8,136	\$11,031	\$16,492
Univ of South Dakota - Vermillion - Undergraduate	\$8,022	\$8,680	\$13,503

Wisconsin Schools			
University of WI - Baraboo/Sauk	\$5,179	\$5,179	\$12,163
University of WI - Barron/Rice Lake	\$5,171	\$5,171	\$12,155
University of WI - Eau Claire - Graduate	\$8,820	\$9,789	\$17,951
University of WI - Eau Claire - Undergraduate	\$8,743	\$8,743	\$16,316
University of WI - Fond du Lac	\$5,192	\$5,192	\$12,176
University of WI - Fox Valley	\$5,037	\$5,037	\$12,021
University of WI - Green Bay - Graduate	\$9,100	\$10,069	\$18,231
University of WI - Green Bay - Undergraduate	\$7,758	\$8,258	\$15,331
University of WI - LaCrosse - Graduate	\$8,816	\$9,645	\$17,947
University of WI - LaCrosse - Undergraduate	\$8,795	\$8,795	\$16,368
University of WI - Madison - Graduate	\$11,865	\$16,595	\$25,191
University of WI - Madison - Undergraduate	\$10,410	\$13,197	\$26,660
University of WI - Manitowoc	\$5,323	\$5,323	\$12,307
University of WI - Marathon	\$5,121	\$5,121	\$12,105
University of WI - Marinette	\$5,100	\$5,100	\$12,084
University of WI - Marshfield-Wood	\$5,109	\$5,109	\$12,093
University of WI - Milwaukee - Graduate	\$11,687	\$16,758	\$24,152
University of WI - Milwaukee - Undergraduate	\$9,391	\$13,020	\$19,120
University of WI - Oshkosh - Graduate	\$8,655	\$9,624	\$17,786
University of WI - Oshkosh - Undergraduate	\$7,437	\$7,813	\$15,010
University of WI - Parkside - Graduate	\$8,668	\$9,637	\$17,799
University of WI - Parkside - Undergraduate	\$7,326	\$7,826	\$14,899
University of WI - Platteville - Graduate	\$8,713	\$9,692	\$17,844
University of WI - Platteville - Undergraduate	\$7,491	\$7,871	\$15,064
University of WI - Richland	\$5,243	\$5,243	\$12,227
University of WI - River Falls - Graduate	\$8,816	\$9,785	\$17,947
University of WI - River Falls - Undergraduate	\$7,751	\$8,121	\$15,324
University of WI - Rock Cty	\$5,118	\$5,118	\$12,102
University of WI - Sheboygan	\$5,104	\$5,104	\$12,088
University of WI - Stevens Point - Graduate	\$8,829	\$9,798	\$17,960
University of WI - Stevens Point - Undergraduate	\$7,669	\$8,169	\$15,242
University of WI - Stout - Graduate	\$10,128	\$9,919	\$19,994
University of WI - Stout - Undergraduate	\$9,024	\$8,808	\$16,770
University of WI - Superior - Graduate	\$9,099	\$10,068	\$18,230
University of WI - Superior - Undergraduate	\$7,994	\$8,257	\$15,567
University of WI - Washington	\$5,094	\$5,094	\$12,078
University of WI - Waukesha Cty	\$5,102	\$5,102	\$12,086
University of WI - Whitewater - Graduate	\$8,563	\$9,532	\$17,694
University of WI - Whitewater - Undergraduate	\$7,600	\$7,879	\$15,173

Note: Undergraduate tuition and fees based on 30 semester/45 quarter credits

Appendix E: Graduates by Institution

Table 13: University of Minnesota Reciprocity Graduates, 2014-15

	Certificate – pre- bachelor	Bachelor’s	Certificate – post- bachelor	Master’s	Doctoral	First Professional	Total
Crookston	3	37					40
Duluth	2	154		26			182
Morris	0	1					1
Rochester	0	7					7
Twin Cities	24	1025	15	203	33	64	1,364
Total	29	1,224	15	229	33	64	1,594

Source: University of Minnesota

Table 14: Preliminary MnSCU Reciprocity Graduates, 2014-15

Institution	Degree Type								Total
	Certificate	Diploma	Associate	Bachelor's	Graduate Certificate	Master's	Post-Master's	Doctorate	
Community and Technical Colleges									
Alexandria Technical and Community College			3						3
Anoka Colleges									
Anoka-Ramsey Community College									
Anoka Technical College									
Central Lakes College									
Century College	3	3	20						26
Dakota County Technical College	3	4	8						15
Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College									
Hennepin Technical College									
Inver Hills Community College	3		1						4
Lake Superior College	28	12	54						94
Minneapolis Community and Technical College									
Minnesota State College - Southeast Technical	27	38	45						110
Minnesota State Community and Technical College	10	48	274						332
Minnesota West Community and Technical College	9	14	16						39
Normandale Community College			1						1
North Hennepin Community College									
Northeast Higher Education District									
Hibbing Community College			2						2
Itasca Community College		1	2						3

Mesabi Range Community and Technical College									
Rainy River Community College			2						2
Vermilion Community College	2		12						14
Northland Community and Technical College	51	40	228						319
Northwest Technical College - Bemidji			2						2
Pine Technical College	12	11	7						30
Ridgewater College		4	3						7
Riverland Community College		1							1
Rochester Community and Technical College									
St. Cloud Technical and Community College		1	11						12
Saint Paul College									
South Central College		1							1
Subtotal Colleges	148	178	691						1,017

Universities									
Bemidji State University			1	28		2			31
Metropolitan State University				10		1			11
Minnesota State University, Mankato			1	192	1	15		1	210
Minnesota State University Moorhead	1		3	354		69	3		430
St. Cloud State University			2	104	2	8		1	117
Southwest Minnesota State University				27		45			72
Winona State University			5	407	2	13			427
Subtotal Universities	1		12	1,122	5	153	3	2	1,298
System Total	149	178	703	1,122	5	153	3	2	2,315

Source: Minnesota State Colleges and Universities

