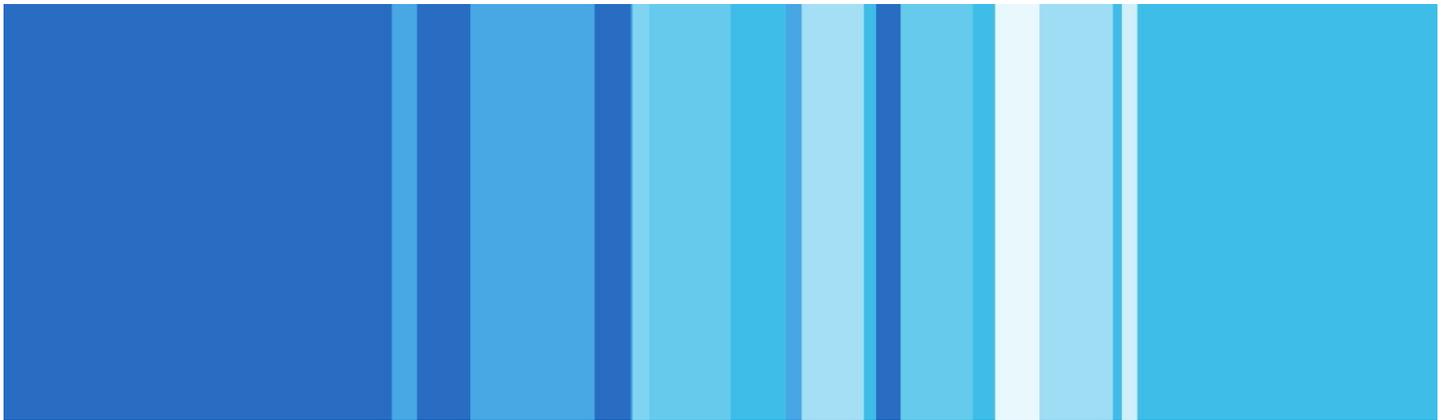


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For-Profit Postsecondary Institutions: A Review of Selected Institutions in Minnesota for Undergraduates



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About the Minnesota Office of Higher Education

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

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

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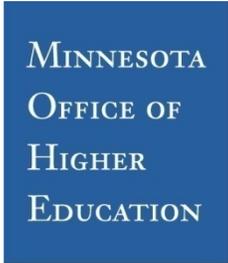
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Executive Summary

For-Profit Postsecondary Institutions seeks to understand how undergraduates fare at Minnesota for-profit institutions when compared to both national for-profit institutions and Minnesota public and private not-for-profit institutions.

Information in this report summarizes as follows:

- Enrollment in the for-profit sector has grown considerably since 2002, but it still enrolls a smaller percentage of students when compared with other sectors. For-profit institutions in Minnesota enroll 15 percent of all students, while for-profit institutions nationally enroll 14 percent of students. (see pages 7 and 11)
- Based on information provided by institutions, for-profit institutions in Minnesota are in compliance with Minnesota statutes in terms of recruitment practices (see page 10).
- Enrollment is projected to remain flat in the next year at Minnesota for-profit institutions based on available information (see page 12).
- Student demographics at Minnesota for-profit institutions are similar to national trends in terms of gender and age, but for-profits in Minnesota enroll a lower percentage of students of color than for-profits nationally because Minnesota has a lower percentage of students of color than the national student body (see page 13-15).
- Minnesota for-profit institutions enroll a higher percentage of older students and a higher percentage of women when compared with other Minnesota postsecondary institutions. There is virtually no difference between Minnesota for-profit institutions and Minnesota public and private not-for-profit institutions in terms of enrollment of students of color (see page 13-15).
- Recent graduates of Minnesota for-profit institutions are employed in Minnesota one year after graduation at similar rates when compared with students from MnSCU two-year institutions. Graduates from both state colleges and for-profit institutions are employed in Minnesota one year after graduation at higher rates than graduates from public universities and private not-for-profit colleges who are more likely to seek employment out-of-state or enroll in graduate school (see page 16).
- Seventy-one percent of students who attend Minnesota for-profit institutions are independent students. This percentage of independent students is larger when compared with independent students from all other sectors. Independent students have lower incomes than dependent students (see page 18).
- Minnesota for-profit students, on average, receive less financial aid in the form of institutional grants (scholarships) than students who attend private not-for-profit institutions (see page 19).
- Cumulative debt for Minnesota for-profit students is higher, on average, when compared with students from public and private not-for-profit institutions (see pages 22-23).

- Students who attend for-profit institutions in Minnesota default at lower rates on their student loans than students attending public two-year institutions in Minnesota (see page 23).
- All Minnesota for-profit institutions are in compliance with the federal regulation requiring less than 90 percent of revenue for for-profit institutions be derived from federal student aid (see Appendix A).
- Minnesota for-profit institutions have higher published tuition and fees than Minnesota public institutions, but often lower published tuition and fees than private not-for-profit institutions (see Appendix B).
- After factoring in federal, state, and institutional grants, the amount a typical student pays for a for-profit degree (net tuition) is usually higher than at public or private not-for-profit institutions (see Appendix B).
- Minnesota for-profit institutions' graduation rates range between seven and eighty-nine percent (see Appendix E).

Introduction

Purpose

To better understand whether concerns raised nationally about for-profit postsecondary institutions are present in Minnesota, this report pulls together information available to the Minnesota Office of Higher Education (the Office) regarding for-profit institutions. In preparing this report, the Office gathered data on student outcomes, tuition rates, degrees conferred and other general information about the institutions. This report contains information on and focuses on undergraduate students.

Background

Recently, for-profit institutions have been subject to heightened scrutiny from media organizations and the federal government. This scrutiny in part stems from ideological beliefs. “For many people, the very notion that education is a product that should be bought and sold is anathema” (Tierney & Hentscheke, 2007, p.25). The federal government stepped up its scrutiny of for-profit postsecondary institutions through the use of onsite observations. In 2010, the Government Accountability Office conducted multiple sting operations using undercover agents serving as students who intend to enroll in various for-profit institutions (Smith, 2010). Reports on these sting operations raised concerns about academic rigor, misleading recruitment practices and fraud at some for-profit institutions. Television documentaries produced by CBS and PBS also raised concerns about recruitment practices, low graduation rates and the high tuition students pay for their degrees (Durrance, Maggio, & Smith, 2010). A staff report from United States Senate Health, Labor, Education and Pensions Committee entitled *For Profit Higher Education: The Failure to Safeguard the Federal Investment and Ensure Student Success* was released in August 2012. The report issued critiques of the for-profit sector: “[for-profits] will continue to turn out hundreds of thousands of students with debt but no degree” (United States, 2012, p.2). Some believe that for-profit institutions should be held more accountable by the federal government since most for-profit institutions derive a large portion of their revenue from federal student financial aid.

On February 17th, 2013, Mark Brunswick of the Star Tribune wrote an article detailing Attorney General Lori Swanson’s criticisms of for-profit institutions’ marketing efforts towards veterans for enrollment. The article also quotes Steve Gunderson, an advocate from the Association of Private Sector College and Universities who offers a rebuttal (Brunswick, 2013).

Advocates of for-profit postsecondary institutions argue that the nation needs a strong for-profit sector in higher education. The Association of Private Sector Colleges and Universities (APSCU), the chief lobbying organization for the sector, frequently mentions President Obama’s postsecondary graduation goal as support for the need of for-profit institutions. Without the for-profit sector, they argue, students would be turned away from public and private not-for-profit institutions due to capacity issues (Tierney, 2011). For example, public community colleges in California have reported turning away otherwise eligible students due to limited capacity (Durrance, Maggio, & Smith, 2010). In the absence of Minnesota for-profit institutions, other Minnesota institutions would have to find room for over 30,000 students or the students would have to pursue their education in other ways.

In national reports, Minnesota for-profit institutions appear to compare favorably to other for-profits nationwide on certain criteria (United States Senate. Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, 2012). Senator Harkin’s report highlighted three Minnesota for-profit institutions: Capella

University, Rasmussen College and Walden University. These three Minnesota institutions were noted as spending more on student services when compared to the other twenty-seven for-profit institutions included in the report that are located outside Minnesota. Walden University and Capella University had superior retention rates for their students when compared to the other twenty-eight institutions included in the report.

Overview of the For-Profit Sector

For-profit institutions of higher education have operated in the United States for as long as some of the oldest not-for-profit and public colleges and universities (Beaver, 2009). Historically, for-profit educational programs were limited to vocational training that could be completed in two-years or less, such as business or cosmetology programs. In the 1980s, for-profit institutions began to expand and diversify their program offerings to include bachelor and graduate degrees. While many of the for-profit institutions continue to have low enrollments and be career-oriented, the largest are national and international institutions providing associate, bachelor, master and doctoral degrees in a variety of disciplines. Some for-profit postsecondary institutions operate through hundreds of physical campuses; others offer 100 percent of their programs online or a blend of online and physical campuses (Tierney & Hentscheke, 2007).

A key difference between for-profit institutions and not-for-profit institutions is not-for-profit institutions have tax-exempt status with the federal and state governments (Kinser, 2006). Tax-exempt status provides some reductions in operating costs from sales and property taxes. In addition, it provides an incentive for charitable contributions towards scholarships and buildings. Typically, institutions with endowments spend between four and five percent of their endowment values annually to support, among other things, financial aid to students. For-profit institutions lack endowments such as these.

Nationally, for-profit institutions enroll 14 percent of all postsecondary students, including graduates and undergraduates (Association of Private Sector Colleges and Universities, 2012). As of 2010, Minnesota for-profit institutions enroll 15 percent of all students in the state (Minnesota Office of Higher Education, 2012).

The for-profit education sector is at times innovative. Over time, many other colleges and universities have adopted some of these innovations including the expansion of online courses, data-driven tracking of student outcomes and various faculty accountability measures, among others (Christensen, Horn, Soares, & Caldera, 2011).

A review of current literature on national for-profit institutions suggests the following:

- Nationally, students who attend for-profit institutions pay more for their degrees than students who attend public institutions. They pay tuition comparable to students who attend private not-for-profit institutions.
- Nationally, students who attend for-profit institutions are significantly more likely to default on their student loans than those in public and private not-for-profit institutions.
- Nationally, students who attend for-profit institutions are less likely to persist and graduate than both public and private not-for-profit institutions.
- Nationally, students who enroll at for-profit institutions are more likely to have low-incomes than those at public and private not-for-profit institutions
- Nationally, for-profit institutions enroll more students of color and more women than public and private not-for-profit institutions.

(Altbach, Gumpot & Berdahl, 2005; Beaver, 2009; & Kinser, 2006).

Degree Granting Trends

Prior to 1985, most for-profit institutions offered only sub-baccalaureate certificates and associate degrees. In the late 1980s, for-profit institutions in Minnesota started offering bachelor degrees. In some cases, students with associate degrees from for-profit institutions encountered difficulty transferring their credits to other four-year institutions. Offering bachelor degrees at for-profit institutions allowed students to utilize credit for earlier coursework. The expansion also provided for-profit institutions a way to retain their students and help students achieve their long-term educational goals.

Despite the expansion of bachelor and graduate degree level offerings, most students at for-profit institutions still seek sub-baccalaureate certificates or associate degrees. Eighty-two percent of degree recipients at Minnesota for-profit institutions received sub-baccalaureate certificates or associate degrees. (Note: data excludes Capella University and Walden University; two large national online institutions headquartered in Minnesota. Over ninety-five percent of their students are out-of-state residents).

Specialized For-Profit Institutions in Minnesota

Many for-profit institutions in Minnesota provide programs offering certificate level training in a specialized discipline. Examples of training programs include cosmetology, transportation, commercial diving, and taxidermy. Detailed descriptions of many of these small programs and schools are not included in this report. However, a list of all private career schools registered with the Office of Higher Education can be found in Appendix G.

Currently the Office licenses 130 private and out-of-state public postsecondary educational institutions offering programs below the associate degree; 110 are for-profit institutions with campuses in Minnesota. The Office also regulates 166 private and out-of-state public postsecondary educational institutions offering associate degrees or higher; 27 are for-profit institutions with campuses in Minnesota.

Description of Minnesota's Role in Regulating For-Profit Institutions

Regulations Regarding For-Profit Institutions in Minnesota

The Institutional Registration and Licensing program at the Office of Higher Education administers state laws regulating private in-state and private and public out-of-state public postsecondary educational institutions. The laws are designed to provide consumer protection for students and ensure minimum standards of operation, as set forth in the statutes, are met by the institutions. Degree granting institutions are required to register with the Office pursuant to the Minnesota Private and Out-of-State Public Postsecondary Education Act (Minn. Stat. 136A.61 to 136A.71). Non-degree granting institutions are required to obtain a Private Career School License pursuant to the Minnesota Private Career School Act (Minn. Stat. Chapter 141). As a part of administering these statutes the Office reviews the institution's financial status, their faculty, student refund policies, curriculum, accreditation status, and receives and responds to student complaints relating to registration or licensing. In addition, under the licensing statutes the institutions' schools bonds and solicitors are approved. Both statutes the standards the institutions are expected to meet are the same for not-for-profit and for-profit institutions.

The Office of Higher Education has no regulatory authority or oversight of the University of Minnesota or the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities.

Faculty Credentials at Minnesota For-Profit institutions:

The Office requires all registered postsecondary institutions to abide by certain standards when hiring faculty members to teach at their institutions. A degree granting for-profit institution must abide by the same standards as private not-for-profit institutions in Minnesota in terms of required faculty credentials.

In general, it is expected that faculty at degree granting schools will possess a credential at least one degree level higher than the credential sought by their students. For example, a faculty member with a bachelor's degree could instruct students seeking associate degrees or less, but not bachelor's degree seekers. Similarly, bachelor's degree seekers would have to be instructed by a faculty member with at least a master's degree and master's degree seekers would have to be instructed by someone who has an earned doctorate in their field. In addition, faculty members are expected to teach only those courses which relate to their field of study. A faculty member who possesses a doctorate in history would be expected to teach history and related courses.

At non-degree granting institutions, such as those offering certificates in computer skills and other vocational programs, most faculty are licensed working professionals in their field with at least three years of experience.

These standards are similar to standards required by regional accreditation agencies. Many for-profit institutions in Minnesota are accredited by regional accreditors such as the Higher Learning Commission. For those institutions accredited by national accrediting agencies, such as the Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools, the Office's requirements on faculty credentials may be more stringent than those required by the institution's accreditor.

Minnesota Statutes 136A.64 explains that all schools registered with the Office must provide information on the schools' current full-time and part-time faculty including degrees held or applicable experience. These standards are the same for for-profit schools than private not-for-profit and out-of-state public institutions.

Consumer Protection

Each for-profit institution in Minnesota has a system in place for addressing student complaints. If a student has completed the process for addressing complaints at their institution and still feels the issue has not been adequately addressed, he or she may file a complaint with the Office on a form provided by the Office. The Office does not consider complaints that are not submitted on the complaint form.

By completing and signing the form provided by the Office, the student authorizes the Office to receive what would otherwise be confidential information from the student's institutional records from the school. Upon receipt of the signed form and authorization, the Office obtains any necessary information from the school.

The Office has the authority in statute to resolve disputes relating to issues that are a part of the Registration of Licensing statutes, including those related to faculty qualifications, promotional claims, refund calculations, fraud, misrepresentation, and job placement services. If the Office determines that the school has not complied with the requirements of the regulatory statutes, it can require the school to come into compliance and appropriately address the student's complaint. In extreme or grievous circumstances, the Office does have the authority to fine a non-complying institution.

The Office does not become involved in grade disputes, disability claims or other complaints not addressed by the regulatory statutes. In 2011, the Office received 14 formal (written) complaints on the form provided by the Office relating to for-profit institutions. Five of these complaints were resolved by

the institutions without any action by the Office. There were no findings of non-compliance with the regulatory statutes in the other nine complaints and the files were closed.

Recruiter Credentials

Recruitment practices at some for-profit institutions received attention nationally (Durrance, Maggio & Smith, 2010). The federal Government Accountability Office (GAO) report uncovered instances of recruiters making false promises to students (Smith, 2010). For example, one student was told that her nursing program was accredited but graduated with an unaccredited degree (Durrance, Maggio & Smith, 2010). In the fall of 2012, recruitment practices of a for-profit institution operating in Minnesota were called into question by Minnesota Public Radio (Friedrich, 2012). The Office took action to inquire about recruitment practices at Minnesota for-profit institutions (see Appendix H).

Based on the information from the inquiry about recruiters, the Office of Higher Education found most for-profit institutions in the state require, at a minimum, a high school diploma or GED to become employed as a recruiter. Most institutions give preference to individuals who have completed a bachelor's degree. Based on the responses provided, recruiters frequently receive general training lasting more than ten days. A small number of for-profit institutions require their recruiters to receive training on financial aid. Additional quarterly, semi-annual or annual training sessions update for-profit institution recruiters on new policies or regulatory changes.

Most recruiters at Minnesota for-profit institutions are not permitted to discuss financial aid with potential students and are advised to direct students with any financial aid questions to the institution's financial aid office. Currently, there is no Minnesota law prohibiting recruiters from discussing financial aid with students.

Undergraduate Enrollment and Demographics

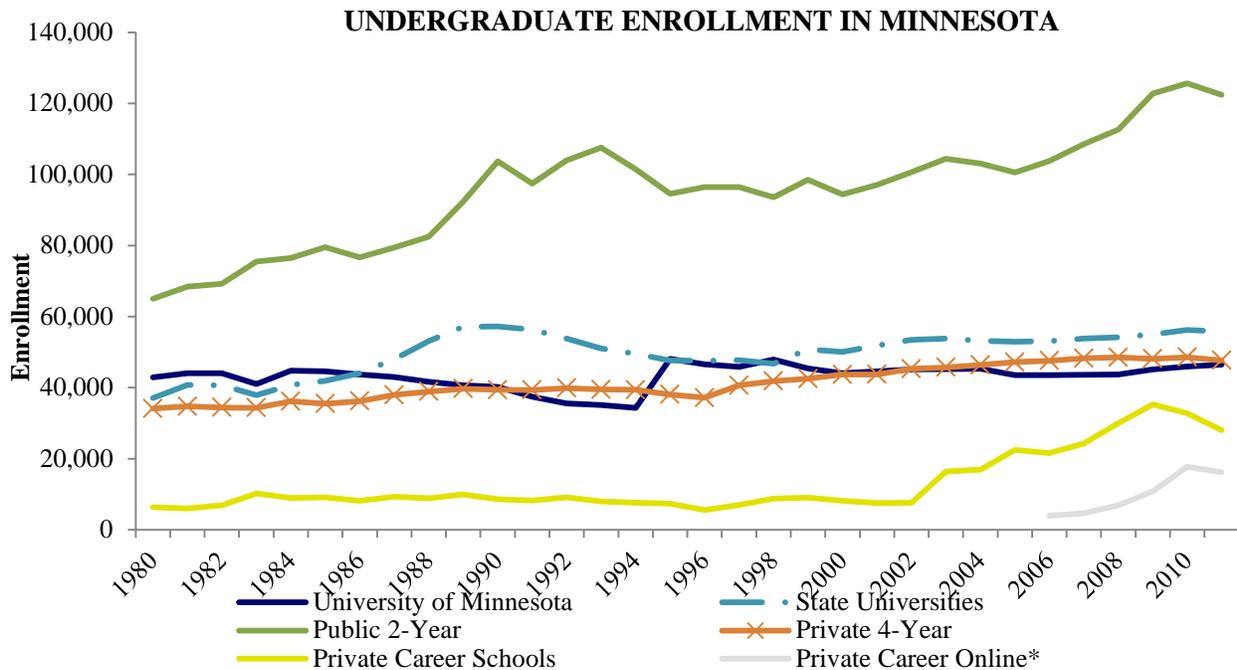
This section examines data on Minnesota for-profit institutions and for-profit institutions nationally. The Minnesota Office of Higher Education posed the following questions:

- What are enrollment trends at for-profit institutions?
- What degrees do most for-profit institutions offer?
- What types of students attend for-profit institutions both in Minnesota and nationally?

Enrollment Trends

For-profit postsecondary institutions currently are in a period of student enrollment decrease after a period of enrollment growth (Figure 1). Between 2010 and 2011, for-profit institutions nationwide experienced an enrollment decrease of 2.9 percent, a more pronounced decrease than that of other higher education sectors (Lederman, 2012). The University of Phoenix, the largest for-profit institution in the nation, began closing 115 of its campuses in 2012, in large part due to these enrollment decreases (Lewin, 2012). In Minnesota, preliminary 2012 enrollment data suggests a 20 percent decrease in headcount enrollment at for-profit institutions from fall 2011 to fall 2012 (Office of Higher Education, 2013).

Figure 1: Enrollment of Undergraduates in Minnesota by Sector



*Capella and Walden Universities report their nationwide enrollment

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

In 2013, for purposes of administering the Minnesota State Grant Program, institutions project for-profit sector enrollments to remain flat. For 2014, the projection is a 3.6 percent enrollment increase. These enrollment projections are based on data provided by the institutions (see Table 1).

**Table 1: Undergraduate Enrollment
Actual (2010-2012) Projected (2013-2015)**

Enrollment	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013		FY2014	FY2015
	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	Fall 2012		Fall 2013	Fall 2014
System	Actual	Actual	Actual	Projected	Actual	Projected	Projected
MnSCU Two-Year Institutions	+10.0%	+1.8%	-3.51%	-0.6%	-1.5%	+0.2%	+0.5%
MnSCU Four-Year Institutions	+2.0%	+1.2%	-1.06%	0.0%	-2.4%	+0.4%	+0.9%
University of Minnesota	+4.3%	+2.0%	-1.9%	+0.2%	-2.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Private Not-for-Profit Institutions	0.0%	+1.0%	-0.6%	0.0%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Private For-Profit Institutions	+17.0%	+6.0%	-7.8%	+5.7%	-14.7%	0.0%	+3.6%

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

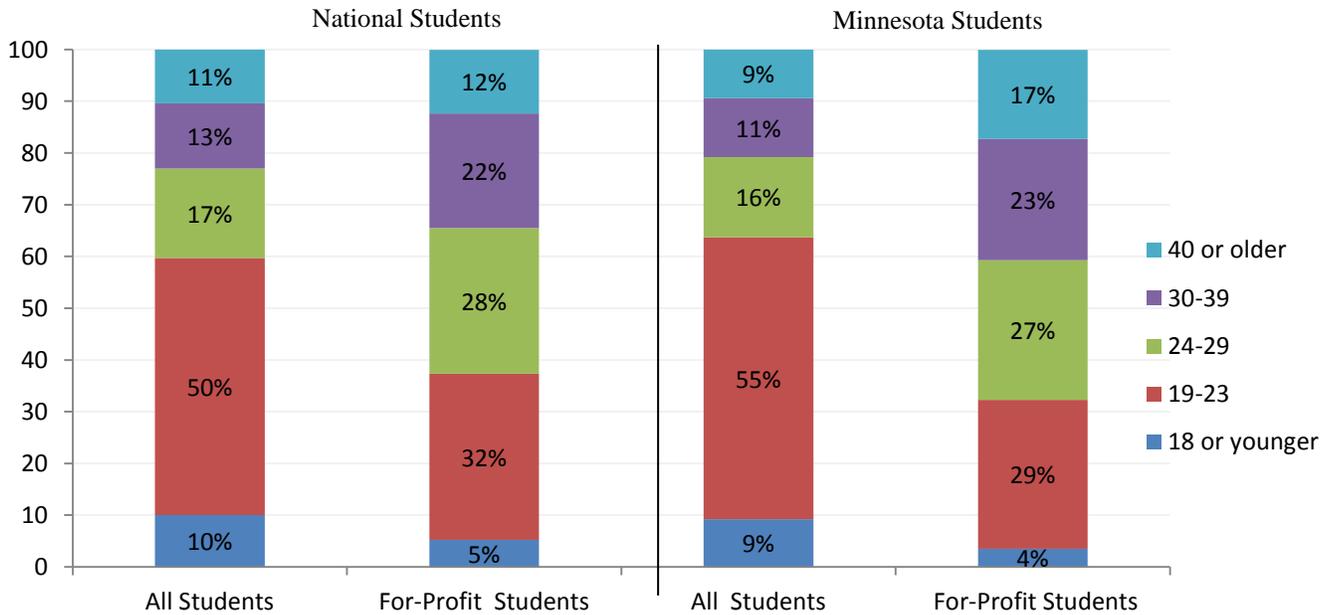
While in the short term, Minnesota for-profit institutions may have to implement measures to compensate for decline of revenue due to decreased enrollment, for-profit institutions have previously demonstrated their ability to innovate in response to revenue shortfalls.

Demographics

Age Distribution

In terms of age, Minnesota undergraduates are largely in sync with national trends. However, a slightly higher percentage of undergraduates enrolled at for-profit institutions were older than age 40 in 2008 when compared with national data. For-profit institutions enroll a greater number of older students when compared with other sectors, as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Age Distribution of Undergraduates at For-profit Institutions, 2008

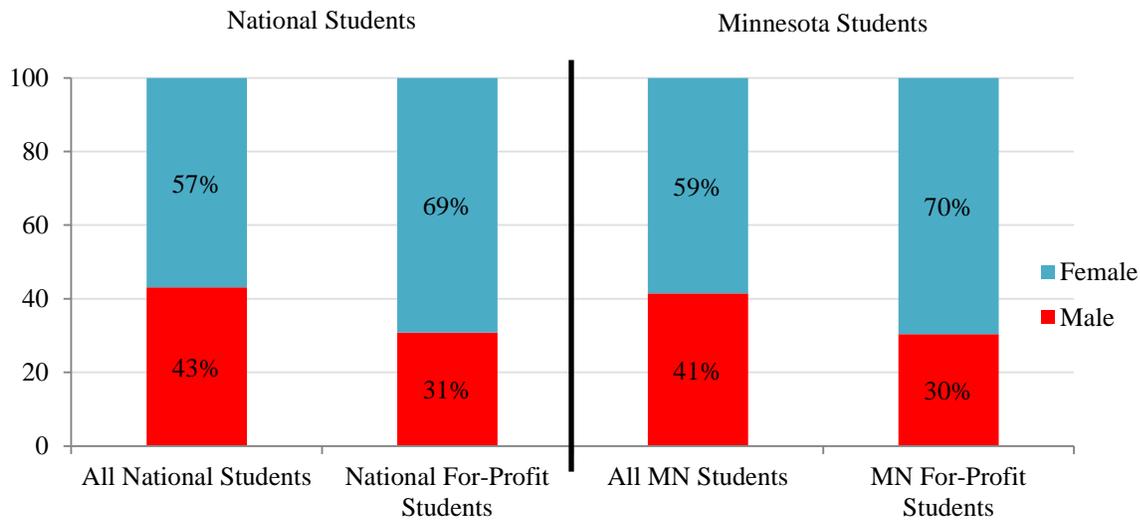


Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 2008
 Note: Data may not add to 100% due to rounding

Gender Distribution

There is little difference between undergraduate enrollment nationally and in Minnesota at for-profit institutions in terms of gender. About 7 out of 10 undergraduates enrolled at for profit institutions were female, both nationally and locally. For-profit institutions enroll more women than other institutions, as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Gender Distribution of Undergraduates at For-profit Institutions, 2008:

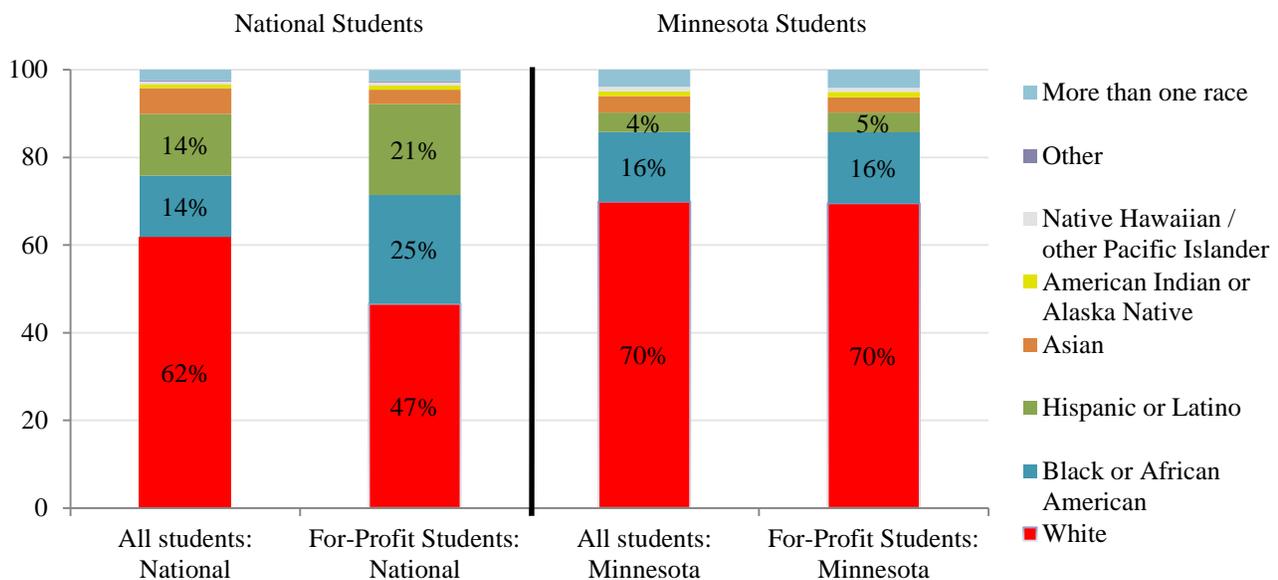


Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, 2008

Enrollment of Students of Color

Nationally, for-profit institutions educated a higher proportion of Black and Hispanic undergraduates when compared to other public and private institutions. However, in Minnesota, there was little difference in the racial composition of students between for-profit institutions and other public and private institutions. Seventy percent of Minnesota undergraduates were white, 16 percent were Black, 4 percent were Hispanic, 4 percent were Asian and 5 percent belonged to more than one race, as shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Enrollment of Students of Color (Undergraduates) at For-profit Institutions, 2008:



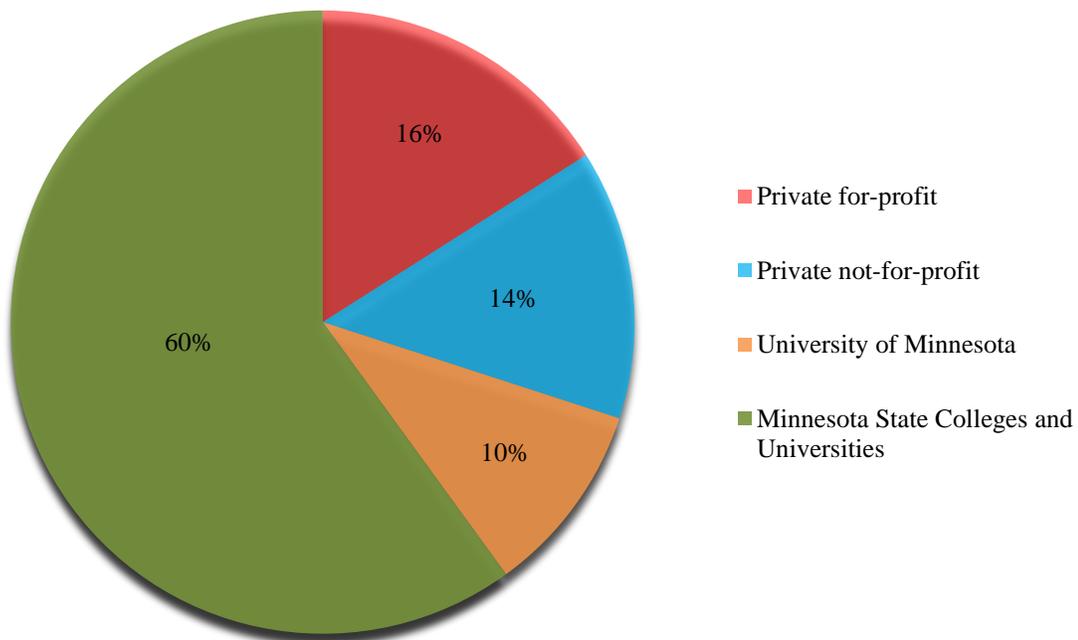
Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey – 2008 Undergraduates

Veterans

The majority of veterans attending postsecondary institutions in Minnesota were receiving their education from a Minnesota State Colleges and Universities (MnSCU) institution. The percentage of veterans attending for-profit institutions in Minnesota is sixteen percent (for-profits enroll eighteen percent of all Minnesota students). For-profit institutions in Minnesota were not enrolling a disproportionate number of veterans when compared to overall enrollment. This data excludes Walden and Capella University, who reported the number of veterans enrolled at their institutions nationally. Only about 3 percent of Capella and Walden students resided in Minnesota.

Data on appropriations of the Minnesota GI Bill to all postsecondary institutions from 2009 to 2011 is available in Appendix F of this document.

Figure 5: Percentage of Veterans Enrolled in Minnesota Postsecondary Institutions by Sector, 2011

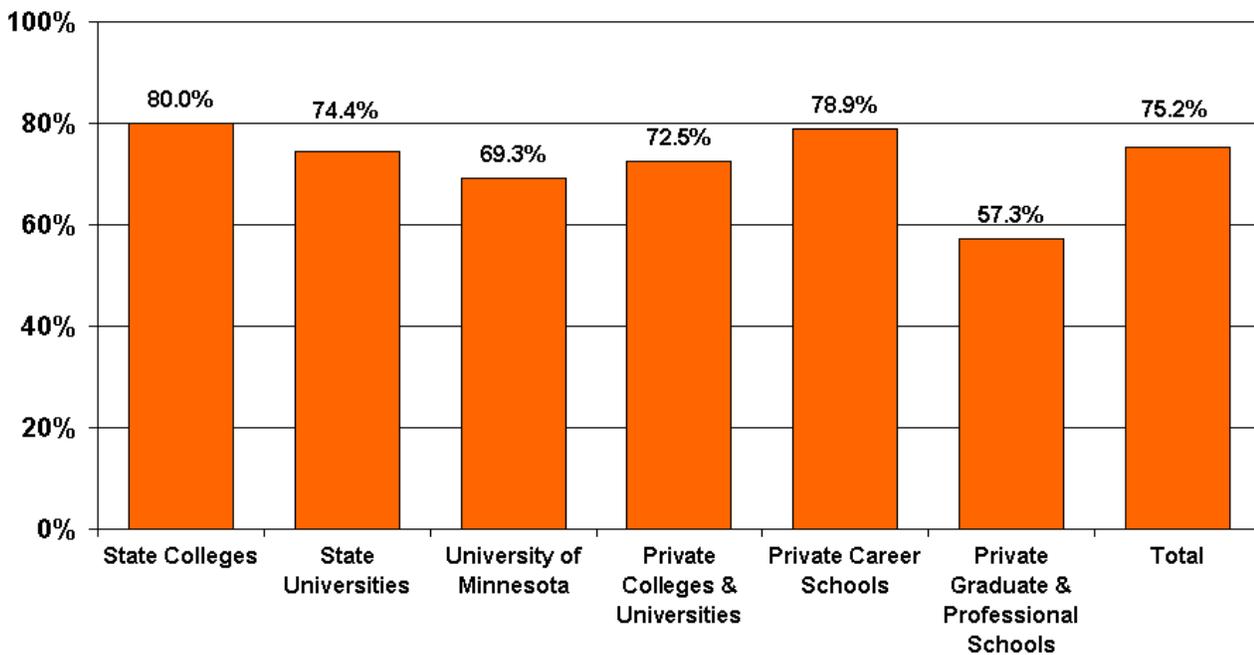


Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Employment Rates

Using data from the Office of Higher Education and the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, the employment of students who graduated in 2009-2010 was examined at one year after graduation (April-June 2011). Results showed graduates from for-profit institutions (labeled as “Private Career Schools” in Figure 6) have some of the highest rates of employment in Minnesota across all sectors. About 79 percent of graduates from for-profit institutions were employed in Minnesota a year after graduation. These data do not include information on graduates employed at federal agencies, enlisted in military service, self-employed or employed out of state. In addition, students who continue their education through graduate level study were not captured in the data. Minnesota employment rates varied by location of institution and degree level obtained. Capella University and Walden University were excluded from Figure 6 due to the large percentage of non-Minnesota resident students. Only graduates from state colleges (public community and technical colleges) had a higher rate of employment in Minnesota than graduates from for-profit institutions, as shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6: In-State Employment Rates by Sector, 2010



Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education and Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, Minnesota State Colleges and Universities

Undergraduate Financial Information

Income of Undergraduates

Undergraduates enrolled at Minnesota for-profit institutions were more likely to be independent students (as defined by federal law) than those who attend public and not-for-profit institutions. Students over the age of 24 are independent, as well as students who meet one of the following criteria:

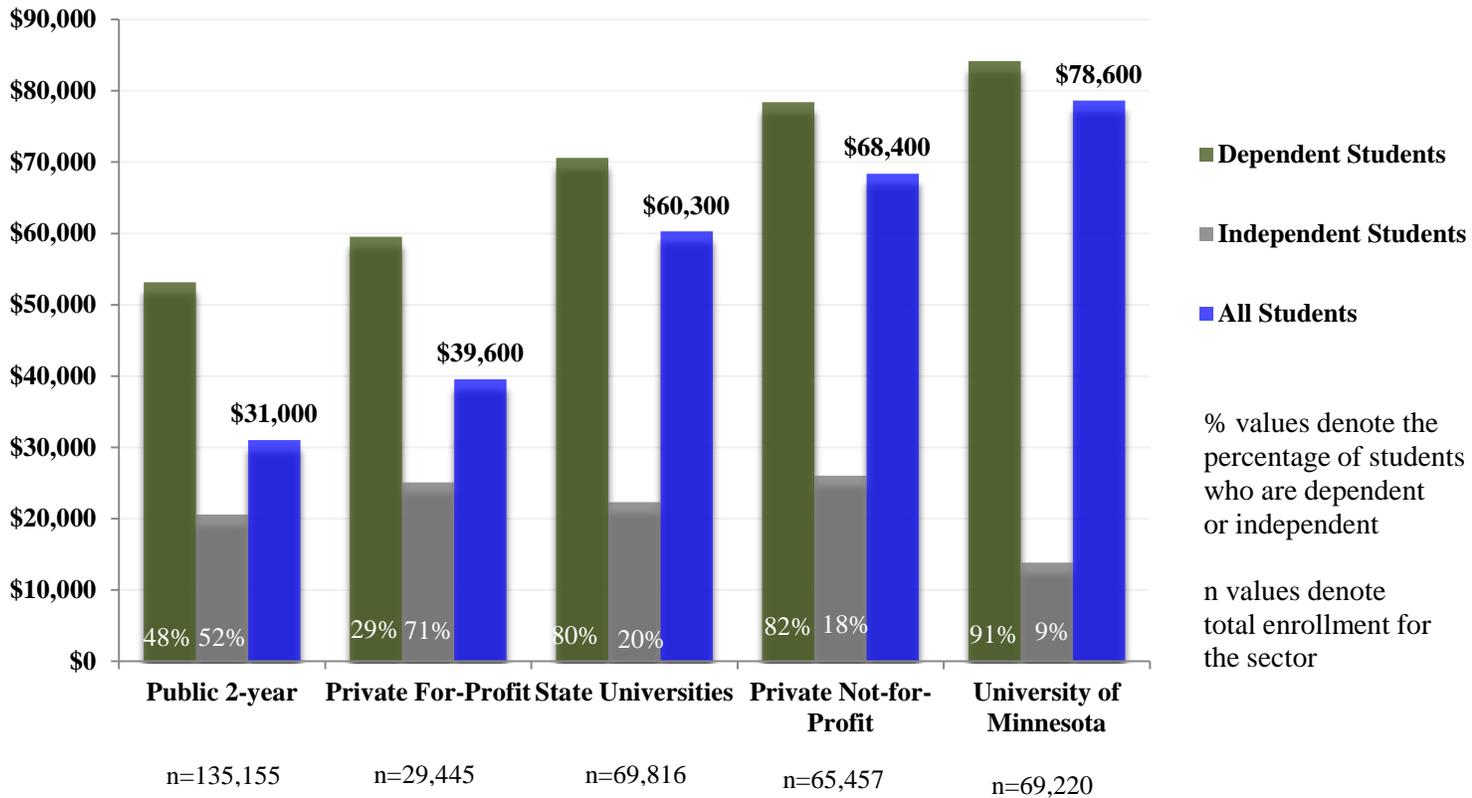
- is a graduate or professional student
- is married
- has legal dependents other than a spouse
- is a veteran of the U.S. armed forces or on active duty
- is an orphan, ward of court or in foster care at any time over the age of 13
- is in legal guardianship or emancipated minor status during the time of application
- is an unaccompanied homeless youth
- is classified as independent due to unusual circumstances

Independent students have lower median incomes across all sectors. The for-profit sector enrolled the highest percentage of independent students in Minnesota (71 percent), as shown in Figure 8.

Income levels for undergraduates at Minnesota for-profit institutions were higher than income levels of undergraduates attending Minnesota's public two-year institutions. However, student incomes for both of these sectors were sharply lower than those enrolled in four-year institutions. Median family income for undergraduates at for-profit institutions in Minnesota was \$39,600 in tax year 2010.

Nationally, undergraduates enrolled at for-profit institutions have lower incomes than those attending public two-year institutions. This finding is in contrast to student income in Minnesota. For example, median income for dependent undergraduates enrolled at public two-year institutions nationally is approximately \$50,000, compared to approximately \$38,000 for undergraduates enrolled at for-profit institutions nationally (Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey).

Figure 8: Median Income of Minnesota Undergraduate Students by Sector and Percentage of Dependent and Independent Students, 2011



Source: State Grant Database, Office of Higher Education

Note: Income reported is for those who applied for federal financial aid

Grants at For-Profit Institutions in Minnesota

Undergraduates who attend Minnesota for-profit institutions received grant aid at similar percentages to the private not-for-profit sector and the University of Minnesota. The largest portion of the student grants for students at for-profit institutions came in the form of federal aid (Pell grants). Both Federal Pell grants and the Minnesota State Grant are based on need. Because for-profit students are lower-income, more of these students will qualify for need-based aid from federal and state governments than students attending other four-year institutions who have higher incomes. Most students at Minnesota’s for-profit institutions did not receive any institutional grants. While tuition for a four-year degree from a for-profit institution is often comparable to or slightly less than the tuition at a not-for-profit institution (Appendix B), the average institutional grant for-profit students receive was nearly one-seventh of grants received by students who attend private not-for-profit institutions (Table 2).

Table 2: Grants for First-Time, Full-Time Minnesota Undergraduates, 2010-2011

	Number of Students	Percent Receiving Federal Grant Aid	Average Federal Grant	Percent Receiving State Grant Aid	Average State Grant	Percent Receiving Institutional Grant Aid	Average Institutional Grant
State Universities	8,833	34%	\$4,552	32%	\$1,438	28%	\$2,078
University of Minnesota*	8,424	26%	\$5,239	73%	\$2,252	58%	\$3,806
Private Not-for-Profit 4-year	10,399	33%	\$5,259	29%	\$3,128	93%	\$14,837
Private For-Profit 4-year	1,490	67%	\$4,579	42%	\$1,714	48%	\$2,293
Public 2-year	16,025	55%	\$4,085	32%	\$831	4%	\$1,148
Private For-Profit 2-year	2,873	64%	\$4,421	41%	\$1,427	5%	\$1,536
Total	48,439	43%	\$4,524	39%	\$1,807	39%	\$9,091

Source: U.S. Department of Education, IPEDS Student Financial Aid Survey

*The University of Minnesota reported its Middle Income Scholarships and the federal ARRA Stimulus Grants in this category in 2010-11, this inflates the percentage of students receiving grant aid when compared to other sectors.

For-profit institutions in Minnesota received a total of \$99 million in federal Pell grants and \$17 million in state grants in 2010-2011. The for-profit sector received 19% of all Pell Grant dollars among Minnesota institutions and 14% of state grant dollars (Table 3).

Table 3: Total Grant Dollars by Sector, 2010-2011

Institution Type	Number of Undergraduates Enrolled in Fall 2010	In Millions			Total**
		Federal Pell Grants	Minnesota State Grants	Institutional Grants*	
Public 2-Year	125,693 (41%)	\$225 (44%)	\$18 (15%)	\$5 (1%)	\$310 (20%)
State Universities	56,209 (18%)	\$76 (15%)	\$18 (15%)	\$20 (3%)	\$139 (9%)
University of Minnesota	45,829 (25%)	\$49 (10%)	\$31 (26%)	\$94 (14%)	\$225 (15%)
Private Not-for-Profit	50,700 (16%)	\$63 (12%)	\$35 (29%)	\$521 (78%)	\$660 (44%)
Private For-Profit	30,270 (10%)	99 (19%)	\$17 (14%)	\$21 (3%)	\$168 (11%)
Total	308,701	\$513	\$120	\$661	\$1,502
*Includes institutional grant and scholarship aid, tuition remission and discounts.					
** Includes other federal grants, Minnesota Child Care Grant, other state and private grants					

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education, Financial Aid Awarded Survey

Loans at For-Profit Institutions in Minnesota

Students at for-profit institutions in Minnesota borrowed at higher rates than students who attend postsecondary institutions in other sectors. The average student loans for students attending both two-year and four-year for-profit institutions exceeded \$10,000 per year in academic year 2010-2011. These average loan amounts were higher than average loan amounts in other sectors (Table 4).

Table 4: Loans for First-Time, Full-Time Minnesota Undergraduates, 2010-11

Institution Type	Number of Students	Percent Receiving Student Loans	Average Student Loans	Percent Receiving Federal Student Loans	Average Federal Student Loans	Percent Receiving Non-Federal Student Loans	Average Non-Federal Student Loans
State Universities	8,833	71%	\$7,608	70%	\$5,573	21%	\$7,033
University of Minnesota*	8,424	58%	\$6,736	57%	\$5,590	8%	\$9,068
Private Not-for-Profit 4-year	10,399	70%	\$7,913	69%	\$5,988	22%	\$6,504
Private For-Profit 4-year	1,490	88%	\$10,523	88%	\$8,031	27%	\$8,280
Public 2-year	16,025	58%	\$5,669	58%	\$5,412	3%	\$5,579
Private For-Profit 2-year	2,873	77%	\$10,209	72%	\$7,900	35%	\$6,143
Total	48,439	64%	\$7,274	64%	\$5,885	14%	\$6,893

Source: U.S. Department of Education, IPEDS Student Financial Aid Survey

Students from for-profit institutions took out a total of \$380 million in loans, with the majority of those dollars (\$294 million) in the form of federal student loans (Table 5)

Table 5: Total Loan Dollars by Sector, 2010-11

Institution Type	In Millions				Total
	Federal Student Loans	Federal PLUS Loans	Minnesota SELF Loan	Private and Institutional Loans	
Public 2-Year	\$471 (33%)	\$5 (3%)	\$7 (10%)	\$5 (3%)	\$487 (26%)
State Universities	\$261 (18%)	\$12 (7%)	\$19 (27%)	\$36 (21%)	\$327 (18%)
University of Minnesota	\$169 (12%)	\$57 (35%)	\$13 (19%)	\$20 (11%)	\$260 (14%)
Private Not-for-Profit	\$249 (17%)	\$59 (37%)	\$20 (29%)	\$66 (38%)	\$395 (21%)
Private For-Profit	\$294 (20%)	\$28 (17%)	\$11 (16%)	\$47 (27%)	\$380 (20%)
Total	\$1,445	\$161	\$70	\$174	\$1,850

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education, Financial Aid Awarded Survey

Cumulative Debt at For-Profit Institutions in Minnesota

The following figures represent the average total amount borrowed among all degree recipients by sector. For example, the bachelor's degree debt numbers reflect amount borrowed for the total number of years it took to achieve a degree (usually four to six). About 90 percent of graduates from a Minnesota for-profit institution have debt. For-profit graduates, on average, have more debt than graduates from public and private not-for-profit sectors, as shown in Table 6 and 7. See Appendix C for cumulative debt data on individual for-profit institutions.

Table 6: Cumulative Debt of Associates Degree Recipients in Minnesota, 2011

Sector	Number of Degree Recipients, 2010	Number with Loans, 2010	Percent with Loans, 2010	Average Cumulative Student Loan Debt for Those with Loans, 2010
MnSCU 2-Year Colleges	13,551	8,614	64%	\$17,157
Private Not-For Profit Institutions	684	595	87%	\$14,680
Private For-Profit Institutions	3,515	3,201	91%	\$26,912

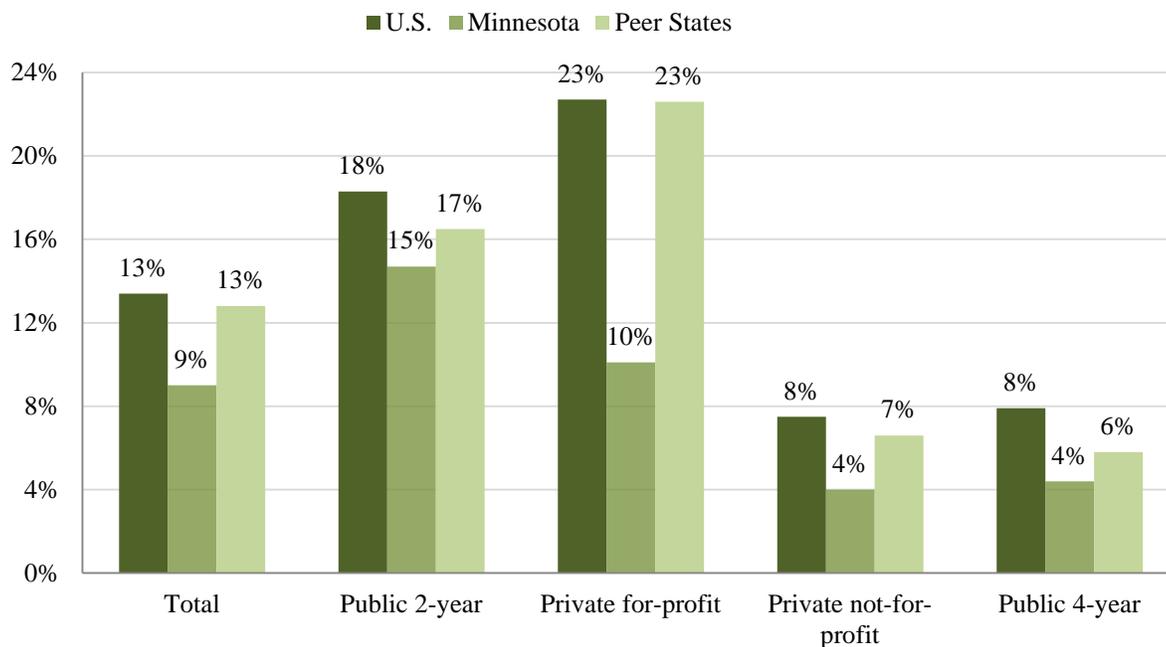
Table 7: Cumulative Debt of Bachelor’s Degree Recipients in Minnesota, 2011

Sector	Number of Degree Recipients, 2010	Number with Loans, 2010	Percent With Loans, 2010	Average Cumulative Student Loan Debt for Those with Loans, 2010
MnSCU 4-Year Universities	9,877	6,877	70%	\$23,879
University of Minnesota	8,969	5,999	67%	\$26,727
Private Not-For-Profit Institutions	10,233	7,470	73%	\$29,126
Private For-Profit Institutions	1,291	1,151	89%	\$45,065

Default Rates at For-Profit Institutions in Minnesota

Minnesota for-profit institutions had default rates below the national average in 2012. Default rates were lower among Minnesota for-profit institutions than they are among Minnesota public two-year institutions. Nationally, for-profit institution default rates exceed those of public two-year institutions, as shown in Figures 9 and 10.

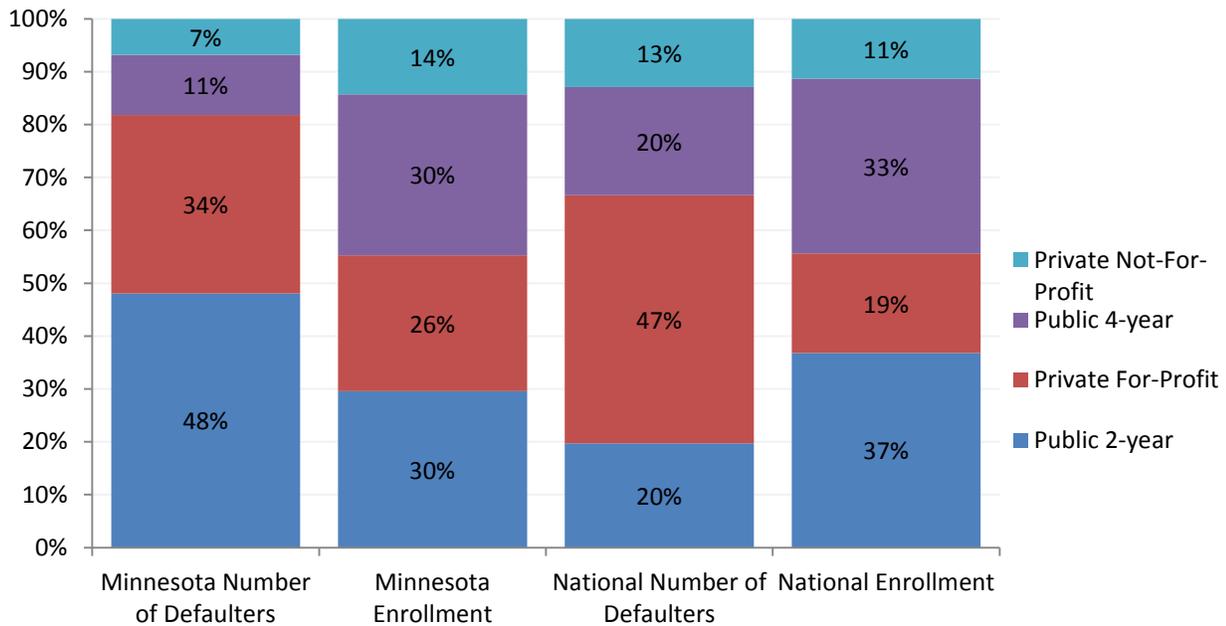
Figure 9: Federal Student Loan Three-Year Default Rates by Type of Institution Attended, 2009



Source: U.S. Department of Education, 2009 Cohort Default Rate Database

Note: Peer States include Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan

Figure 10: Percentage of Enrollment and Defaulters by Sector, 2009



Source: U.S. Department of Education, 2009 Cohort Default Rate Database, Minnesota Office of Higher Education, IPEDS
 Data may not add to 100% due to rounding

Selected For-Profit Institution Data

Selection Criteria:

The following 19 institutions were selected for review on the basis of their degree offerings, number of students, and years of operation in Minnesota. There are over 100 institutions in Minnesota classified as “for-profit” but the majority of institutions enroll less than 100 students and offer specialized training programs. The following institutions offer a combination of certificates, associate degrees, bachelor’s degrees, master’s degrees or doctoral degrees. In addition, enrollment at these institutions exceeds 100 students.

Table 8 displays information on the Most Conferred Credential, Institutional Network, Accreditor, and State Grant dollars received for the 19 institutions explored in detail for this report. A report from the Government Accountability Office in 2005 stated students with credits earned at nationally accredited institutions will have more trouble transferring credits to other institutions when compared with students with credits from regionally accredited institutions (Government Accountability Office, 2010).

Table 8: Summary Table of Selected Institutions

Institution	12-month Unduplicated headcount enrollment, (2010-2011)	Degrees Conferred (2010-2011) (Most conferred degree in bold)	Institutional Network	Accreditor (Regional accreditors are italicized)	State Grant Dollars Received (2011)
Academy College	327	Sub-baccalaureate certificates (15) Associates (14) Bachelors (11)	Local, one campus	Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools	\$54,000
Anthem College	589	Sub-baccalaureate Certificates (167) Associates (12)	National, headquartered out-of-state	Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools	\$263,000
Argosy University	3,453	Associates (322) Masters (141) Doctoral (45) Bachelors (32)	National, headquartered out-of-state	<i>Western Association for Schools and Colleges</i>	\$430,000
Art Institutes International Minnesota	2,657	Bachelors (230) Associates (81) Sub-baccalaureate certificates (59)	Local, has a national parent company	Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools	\$1,665,000
Brown College	1,734	Bachelors (145) Associates (86)	Local, has a national parent company	Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools	\$1,211,000

Institution	12-month Unduplicated headcount enrollment, (2010-2011)	Degrees Conferred (2010-2011) (Most conferred degree in bold)	Institutional Network	Accreditor (Regional accreditors are italicized)	State Grant Dollars Received (2011)
Capella University	60,869 (reflects all students nationally)	Masters (3,542) Doctoral (819) Bachelors (651) Post-baccalaureate certificates (398)	National, headquartered in Minnesota	<i>Higher Learning Commission</i>	\$0
DeVry University	1,108	Bachelors (59)* Associates (7)* *Does not include degrees from DeVry Keller School of Management	National, headquartered out-of-state	<i>Higher Learning Commission</i>	\$141,000
Duluth Business University	558	Associates (64) Sub-baccalaureate certificates (22)	Local, one campus	Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools	\$122,000
Globe University	2,675	Masters (40) Associates (10) Bachelors (5)	Regional, headquartered in Minnesota (same parent company)	Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools	\$668,000
Globe - Minnesota School of Business	9,832	Associates (180) Bachelors (150) Masters (70) Sub-baccalaureate certificates (37)			\$3,632,000
Herzing University	588	Sub-baccalaureate Certificate (84) Associates (70) Bachelors (11)	National, headquartered out-of-state	<i>Higher Learning Commission</i>	\$272,000
Institute of Production and Recording	597	Associates (191)	Local, one campus	Accrediting Commission of Career Schools and Colleges	\$118,000
ITT Technical Institute	1,264	Associates (158) Bachelors (50)	National, headquartered out-of-state	Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools	\$72,000
McNally Smith College of Music	722	Bachelors (59) Associates (47) Sub-baccalaureate certificates (7)	Local, one campus	National Association of Schools of Music	\$307,000

Institution	12-month Unduplicated headcount enrollment, (2010-2011)	Degrees Conferred (2010-2011) (Most conferred degree in bold)	Institutional Network	Accreditor (Regional accreditors are italicized)	State Grant Dollars Received (2011)
Minneapolis Business College	413	Sub-baccalaureate certificates (137) Associates (118)	Local, one campus	Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools	\$396,000
National American University	2,937	Associates (18)* Bachelors (15)* Sub-baccalaureate certificates (9)* *These data are only for NAU's Brooklyn center campus	National, headquartered out-of-state	<i>Higher Learning Commission</i>	\$889,000
Rasmussen College	10,938	Associates (1,277) Bachelors (117) Sub-baccalaureate certificates (52)	National, headquartered in Minnesota	<i>Higher Learning Commission</i>	\$3,546,000
University of Phoenix	422	Bachelors (42) Masters (38)	National, headquartered out-of-state	<i>Higher Learning Commission</i>	\$490,000
Walden University	71,763 (reflects all students nationally)	Masters (7,419) Bachelors (657) Doctoral (619) Post-baccalaureate certificates (465)	National, headquartered in Minnesota	<i>Higher Learning Commission</i>	\$0



Institution Profile:

Academy College offers certificate programs and associate degrees in aviation, business, computer technology, digital arts and health sciences. Academy College also offers bachelor’s degrees in accounting, business, computer science and digital arts. Academy College primarily confers certificates and associates degrees. Academy College is accredited by the Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools.

Academy College was recently ranked fourth on *thebestcolleges.org* top 10 aviation programs. Academy College is one of a small number of institutions in the Midwest offering pilot training programs. The ranking website states:

“Academy College offers several degree options in the aviation field...Students learn on single and multi-engine aircraft to provide the most comprehensive educational experience. The structure, results oriented curriculum ensures students are equipped with the knowledge and training essential to success as a pilot. The courses are FAA approved and are conducted under FAR Part 141.”

Degrees Conferred in 2010-2011

Academy College conferred 15 certificates, 14 associate degrees, and 9 bachelor’s degrees to students in 2010-2011.

	Certificates Below Bachelor's	Associate	Bachelor's
Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services		7	1
Transportation and Materials Moving	6	1	
Visual and Performing Arts		1	1
Health Professions and Related Programs	9		
Business, Management, Marketing, and Related Support Services		5	9
Total	15	14	11

Source: IPEDS

Percentage of Federal Revenue 90/10 Rule:

The federal 90/10 rule requires for-profit colleges to get no more than 90 percent of their revenues from Title IV federal student aid. Like all Minnesota for-profit institutions, Academy College receives less than 90 percent of its revenue from the federal government, making it eligible for federal student aid. However, Academy College’s percentage of federal revenue is among the highest for Minnesota

institutions at 87 percent. For a chart of Minnesota for-profit institution's revenue derived from federal student aid, see Appendix A. (United States. Department of Education, 2012).

Tuition:

Academy College charged \$350 per credit for lower level courses, and \$425 to \$440 for mid-to-upper level courses (Academy College Catalog, 2011-2013). A typical course is six credits across all degree levels. A full-time student who takes 12 credits a quarter (24 for a semester, 48 for a year), will pay between \$16,800 and \$21,120 per year in tuition, depending on the distribution of lower and upper level courses. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit tuition rates, with tuition from comparable schools in other sectors, see Appendix B).

Net Tuition:

Some students at for-profit institutions will pay less than the sticker tuition price by receiving federal, state, and institutional aid. An Academy College student who qualifies for a federal Pell Grant may see their actual costs for their degree decrease by up to \$5,550. Estimated total tuition and fees to get a certificate at Academy College was \$19,553 in 2012. Estimated net tuition and fees after subtracting all grant aid is \$13,903 in 2012, see Appendix B (Minnesota Office of Higher Education, 2013).

Cumulative Debt:

Academy College had fourteen associates degree recipients in 2010. Of those, eleven had loans (77%) and the average cumulative amount borrowed among those who had loans was \$18,389. (See Appendix C for detail on other degree recipients).

Loan Default Rates:

As of 2009, Academy College has a two-year default rate of 10.7 percent and a three-year default rate of 17.2 percent, which was well below the 30 percent limit imposed by the federal government that may cause loss of federal student aid funding, see Appendix D (United States. Department of Education, 2013).

Graduation Rates in 2011:

Academy College had a graduation rate of 43 percent in 2011. These graduation rates were calculated for a cohort of 23 first-time, full-time students who began their studies in 2005 for a four-year program and graduated by 2011, which may not effectively describe the typical student at Academy College and should be interpreted with caution. According to Academy College, "the majority of Academy College students fall into the 'non-traditional' category as they have attended a prior school or schools and may be enrolled less than full-time. Thus, the first-time, full-time graduation rates may not accurately reflect the overall Academy College results (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit graduation rates, see Appendix E).



Institution Profile:

Anthem College offers health services certificates and associate degrees in 15 states and online. As of 2011, 340 students were enrolled at Anthem College's Saint Louis Park location. The majority of students at Anthem were enrolled in certificate programs. Anthem is accredited by the Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools.

Degrees Conferred in 2010-2011

All Anthem students are seeking sub-baccalaureate degrees in health professions.

	Certificates Below Bachelor's	Associate
Health Professions and Related Programs	167	12
Total	167	12

Percentage of Federal Revenue 90/10 Rule:

The federal 90/10 rule requires for-profit colleges to get no more than 90 percent of their revenues from Title IV federal student aid. Among Minnesota for-profit institutions, Anthem College derived the largest amount of its revenue from the federal government in the form of student aid. As of 2011, 88 percent of Anthem College's revenue was from federal student aid. This is the percentage of revenue for Anthem across all of their campuses nationally. The federal data do not include information specific to the Minnesota campus. For a chart of Minnesota for-profit institution's revenue derived from federal student aid, see Appendix A. (United States. Department of Education, 2012).

Tuition:

Under the program disclosures section of the degree programs on Anthem's website, Anthem provides an estimate of total cost to earn one of their certificates or associate degrees. This program disclosures section also provides information about median student loan debt, program completion rates and employment rates for graduates. Total tuition for a massage therapy certificate at Anthem costs \$18,145 in 2011. This information is easy to find on the website. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit tuition rates, with tuition from comparable schools in other sectors, see Appendix B).

Net Tuition:

Some students at for-profit institutions will pay less than the sticker tuition price by receiving federal, state, and institutional aid. Seventy-three percent of Anthem students qualified for federal grants, with the average grant amount at \$4,240. In addition, 76 percent of Anthem students received state grants with the average grant amount at \$1,085. In 2010-2011, no Anthem students received institutional grants. Net tuition would be lower for those students qualifying for federal and state grants. Estimated total tuition and fees to get a certificate at Anthem College was \$13,740 in 2012. Estimated net tuition

and fees after subtracting all grant aid was \$8,666 in 2012, see Appendix B (Minnesota Office of Higher Education, 2013).

Cumulative Debt:

Anthem College had 254 sub-baccalaureate certificate recipients in 2010. Of those, 241 had loans (95%) and the average cumulative amount borrowed among those who had loans was \$11,499. (See Appendix C for detail on other degree recipients).

Loan Default Rates:

As of 2009, Anthem College had a two-year default rate of 4.6 percent and a three-year default rate of 8.8 percent. The federal data provides a default rate for all the campuses combined nationally, and represent more institutions than the St. Louis Park location in Minnesota. Compared to other Minnesota for-profit institutions, these rates were below average two and three-year default rates, see Appendix D (United States. Department of Education., 2013).

Graduation Rates in 2011:

Anthem College had a 66 percent graduation rate in 2011. These graduation rates were calculated from a cohort of 222 first-time, full-time students who began their studies in 2005 for a four-year program and 2008 for a two-year program and graduated by 2011, which may not effectively describe the typical student at Anthem and should be interpreted with caution. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit graduation rates, see Appendix E).



Institution Profile:

Argosy University is a subsidiary of Education Management Corporation. Argosy offers certificates, undergraduate and graduate degrees in 13 states and online. Most students at Argosy are enrolled in an associate degree program in health professions. Other popular degrees at Argosy include a master's degree in business administration as well as bachelor's and master's degrees in psychology. As of 2011, 2,143 students were enrolled in Argosy's undergraduate and graduate programs in Minnesota. Argosy is accredited by the Western Association for Schools and Colleges.

In the fall of 2011, Minnesota Attorney General Lori Swanson joined a lawsuit with several other state attorneys general against Education Management Corporation, which manages Argosy University campuses across the nation. The lawsuit alleged the company was ineligible for state financial aid because it violated federal laws by paying incentives to its recruiters for successful enrollments. The outcome of this lawsuit is pending.

Degrees Conferred in 2010-2011

Argosy confers mostly associate degrees, but there is also a sizeable population of working professionals pursuing graduate degrees, as well as a small percentage of students pursuing bachelor's degrees.

	Associate	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctor's research/scholarship	Doctor's professional practice
Education			10	8	
Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies, etc.					
Psychology		24	33		36
Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, etc.					
Health Professions and Related Programs	322		69		
Business, Management, Marketing, etc.		8	29	1	
Total	322	32	141	9	36

Percentage of Federal Revenue 90/10 Rule:

The federal 90/10 rule requires for-profit colleges to get no more than 90 percent of their revenues from Title IV federal student aid. Like all Minnesota for-profit institutions, Argosy is in compliance with the federal government's requirement that at least 10 percent of revenue comes from sources other than the federal government. However, Argosy University's data comprises all of their campuses nationally, and was among the highest for Minnesota for-profit institutions at 88.1 percent. For a chart of Minnesota for-profit institution's revenue derived from federal student aid, see Appendix A. (United States Department of Education, 2012).

Tuition:

Argosy's tuition rates are variable depending on the program of study. For example, students seeking an associate degree are charged \$575 per credit hour; while MBA students are charged \$542 provided they enroll in at least 10 credits (they are charged more per credit if they take less). Overall, tuition estimates were relatively difficult to obtain on Argosy's website. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit tuition rates, with tuition from comparable schools in other sectors, see Appendix B).

Net Tuition:

Some students at for-profit institutions will pay less than the sticker tuition price by receiving federal, state, and institutional aid. In 2011, 65 percent of Argosy students in Minnesota received some form of grant aid, with the average total grant amounting to \$5,119 per year. Most of these grants were federal Pell Grants. Only five percent of students at Argosy received institutional grants, meaning most tuition aid for students comes from government sources. Estimated total tuition and fees to get an associate's degree at Argosy University was \$32,652 in 2012. Estimated net tuition and fees after subtracting all grant aid was \$29,727 in 2012, see Appendix B (Minnesota Office of Higher Education, 2013).

Cumulative Debt:

Argosy University had 299 associate degree recipients in 2010. Of those, 284 had loans (95%) and the average cumulative amount borrowed among those who had loans was \$32,206. (See Appendix C for detail on other degree recipients).

Loan Default Rates:

As of 2009, Argosy University had a two-year default rate of 5.4 percent and a three-year default rate of 13.4 percent. The federal data on these rates included all of Argosy campuses nationally and were below the 30 percent limit imposed by the federal government. Compared to other Minnesota for-profit institutions, this was an average two and three-year default rate, see Appendix D (United States Department of Education, 2013).

Graduation Rates in 2011:

Argosy University had a 33 percent six-year graduation rate in 2011. These graduation rates were calculated for a cohort of 66 first-time, full-time students who began their studies in 2005 for a four-year program and 2008 for a two-year program and graduated by 2011, which may not effectively describe the typical student at Argosy and should be interpreted with caution. Argosy's graduation rates were low when compared with other Minnesota institutions. Many students attending for-profits are enrolled part-time, lengthening the time to graduation. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit graduation rates, see Appendix E).

Institution Profile:

The Art Institutes International Minnesota offers certificates, bachelor's and master's degrees with an emphasis on the visual and performing arts, in addition to communication, computer science, culinary arts and apparel marketing. As of 2011, 1,804 students were enrolled at the Art Institutes Minnesota campus; the majority of degree completions were bachelor's degrees in the visual and performing arts. The Art Institutes International Minnesota is accredited by the Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools.

In the fall of 2011, Minnesota Attorney General Lori Swanson joined a lawsuit with several other state attorneys general against Education Management Corporation, which manages Art Institutes International Minnesota. The lawsuit alleged the company was ineligible for state financial aid because it violated federal laws by paying incentives to its recruiters for successful enrollments. The outcome of this lawsuit is pending.

Degrees Conferred in 2010-2011

The Art Institutes primarily confers bachelor's degrees in visual and performing arts. It also is known for its certificate programs in culinary arts.

	Certificates Below Bachelor's	Associate	Bachelor's
Communication, Journalism and Related Programs			22
Communications Technologies/Technicians and Support Services			4
Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services		16	49
Personal and Culinary Services	59	31	17
Visual and Performing Arts		34	118
Business, Management, Marketing and Related Support Services			20
Total	59	81	230

Percentage of Federal Revenue (90-10)

The federal 90/10 rule requires for-profit colleges to get no more than 90 percent of their revenues from Title IV federal student aid. Like all Minnesota for-profit institutions, The Art Institutes International Minnesota is in compliance with the federal government's requirement that at least 10 percent of revenue comes from sources other than the federal government. As of 2011, the Art Institutes MN derived 62.7 percent of its revenue from federal sources. For a chart of Minnesota for-profit institution's

revenue derived from federal student aid, see Appendix A. (United States. Department of Education, 2012).

Tuition:

The Art Institutes International Minnesota charges tuition by quarter and at the same rate across all of their programs at all levels. This rate as of the 2011-2012 school year was \$7,696 per quarter. Actual expenses between programs will vary depending on the costs of textbooks, lab fees, kit fees and other miscellaneous expenses by program. For example, a bachelor's degree in graphic design cost \$89,030 assuming four years of full-time attendance. This amount was calculated for a 180 credit degree at \$481 per credit plus fees. This information was found in the catalog, but was not easily accessible on the Art Institute's website. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit tuition rates, with tuition from comparable schools in other sectors, see Appendix B).

Net Tuition:

Some students at for-profit institutions will pay less than the sticker tuition price by receiving federal, state, and institutional aid. In 2011, 85 percent of students at Art Institutes International Minnesota received some form of grant aid, with a \$5,555 average total grant amount per year. While the largest grants for most Art Institutes students come from federal Pell Grants, the Art Institutes International Minnesota offers institutional grants to a higher percentage of its students than most Minnesota for-profit institutions. In 2011, 74 percent of Art Institutes students received institutional grants, with the average grant amounting to \$1,631. Estimated total tuition and fees to get a bachelor's degree at Art Institutes International Minnesota was \$86,580 in 2012. Estimated net tuition and fees after subtracting all grant aid was \$65,316 in 2012, see Appendix B (Minnesota Office of Higher Education, 2013).

Cumulative Debt:

The Art Institutes International Minnesota had 247 bachelors degree recipients in 2010. Of those, 227 had loans (92%) and the average cumulative amount borrowed among those who had loans was \$55,203. (See Appendix C for detail on other degree recipients).

Loan Default Rates:

As of 2009: The Art Institutes International Minnesota has a two-year default rate of 8.4 percent and a three-year default rate of 15.7 percent, which was well below the 30 percent limit imposed by the federal government that may cause loss of federal funding. Compared to other Minnesota for-profit institutions, this is an average two and three-year default rate, see Appendix D (United States. Department of Education, 2013).

Graduation Rates in 2011:

The Art Institutes International Minnesota had a 38 percent six-year graduation rate in 2011. These graduation rates were calculated for a cohort of 299 first-time, full-time students who began their studies in 2005 for a four-year program and in 2008 for a two-year program and graduated by 2011, which may not effectively describe the typical student at the Art Institutes and should be interpreted with caution. This was a low graduation rate percentage when compared with other Minnesota for-profit institutions. Many students attending for-profits are enrolled part-time, lengthening the time to graduation. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit graduation rates, see Appendix E).



Institution Profile:

Brown College is a subsidiary of the Career Education Corporation, a national for-profit education company. Brown offers associate and bachelor’s degrees, primarily in the visual and performing arts and radio/ television broadcasting fields. As of 2011, 858 students were enrolled at Brown College’s two campuses in Minnesota, with 641 of those students attending the Mendota Heights campus. Brown College is accredited by the Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools.

Degrees Conferred in 2010-2011

Brown College mostly confers bachelor’s degrees in the visual and performing arts. These data reflect students at Brown’s Mendota Heights campus.

	Associate	Bachelor's
Communication, Journalism and Related Programs	1	
Communications Technologies/Technicians and Support Services	46	
Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services	30	20
Engineering	5	
Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, Firefighting and Related Protective Service	2	7
Visual and Performing Arts	2	114
Health Professions and Related Programs		
Business, Management, Marketing and Related Support Services		4
Total	86	145

Percentage of Federal Revenue 90/10 Rule:

The federal 90/10 rule requires for-profit colleges to get no more than 90 percent of their revenues from Title IV federal student aid. Like all Minnesota for-profit institutions, Brown College is in compliance with the federal government’s requirement that at least 10 percent of revenue comes from sources other than the federal government. As of 2011, Brown College derived 73.9 percent of its revenue from federal sources. For a chart of Minnesota for-profit institution’s revenue derived from federal student aid, see Appendix A. (United States. Department of Education, 2012).

Tuition:

Brown College charged \$380 per credit for all programs except those in health professions, where they charged \$325 per credit in 2011. Based on 180 credit hours required for a bachelor's degree (some require more or fewer credits), a bachelor's degree at Brown costs \$68,400 excluding fees in 2012. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit tuition rates, with tuition from comparable schools in other sectors, see Appendix B).

Net Tuition:

Some students at for-profit institutions will pay less than the sticker tuition price by receiving federal, state, and institutional aid. In 2011, 68 percent of students at Brown College's Mendota Heights campus received some form of grant aid. The average total grant awarded for students was \$4,893 per year. Most of these grants came from the federal government. Only five percent of Brown College's students received institutional grants. Estimated total tuition and fees to get a bachelor's degree at Brown College was \$64,980 in 2012. Estimated net tuition and fees after subtracting all grant aid was \$46,466 in 2012, see Appendix B (Minnesota Office of Higher Education, 2013)..

Cumulative Debt:

Brown College had 191 bachelors degree recipients in 2010. Of those, 185 had loans (97%) and the average cumulative amount borrowed among those who had loans was \$50,534. (See Appendix C for detail on other degree recipients).

Loan Default Rates:

As of 2009, Brown College had a two-year default rate of 12.9 percent and a three-year default rate of 21.4 percent, which is below the 30 percent limit imposed by the federal government that may cause loss of federal funding. Compared to other Minnesota for-profit institutions, these were above-average two and three-year default rates, see Appendix D (United States. Department of Education, 2013).

Graduation Rates in 2011:

Brown College had a 49 percent six-year graduation rate in 2011 (Mendota Heights campus). These graduation rates are calculated for a cohort of 388 first-time, full-time students who began their studies in 2005 for a four-year program and 2008 for a two-year program and graduated by 2011, which may not effectively describe the typical student at Brown College and should be interpreted with caution. This graduation rate was average among other Minnesota for-profit institutions. Many students attending for-profits are enrolled part-time, lengthening the time to graduation. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit graduation rates, see Appendix E).

Institution Profile:

Capella University is headquartered in Minnesota, offering online education programs in a variety of disciplines. Originally, Capella served students seeking masters and doctoral degrees exclusively, but has expanded their program offerings to offer bachelor’s degrees. The majority of Capella’s students are seeking graduate degrees. Capella’s most popular course offerings are in education and business administration. As of 2011 36,375 students were enrolled in Capella’s online programs, with 1,484 of these students residing in Minnesota (four percent of all students). Capella University is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission.

Degrees Conferred in 2010-2011

Capella University primarily confers master’s degrees in education, psychology and business disciplines. Because Capella is 100 percent online and national, this gives them a broad consumer base and a high level of conferred graduate degrees.

	Certificates Above Bachelor's	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctor's research/ scholarship
Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services	11	206	296	15
Education	192		784	362
Family and Consumer Sciences/Human Sciences	9		150	4
Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	9		20	
Psychology	58	5	499	133
Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, Firefighting, and Related Protective Service	6	20	130	22
Public Administration and Social Service Professions		1	580	75
Health Professions and Related Programs	84	13	433	25
Business, Management, Marketing, and Related Support Services	29	406	650	183
Total	398	651	3,542	819

Percentage of Federal Revenue 90/10 Rule:

The federal 90/10 rule requires for-profit colleges to get no more than 90 percent of their revenues from Title IV federal student aid. Like all Minnesota for-profit institutions, Capella University is in compliance with the federal government’s requirement that at least 10 percent of revenue comes from sources other than the federal government. As of 2011, Capella University derived 78.2 percent of its

revenue from federal sources. For a chart of Minnesota for-profit institution's revenue derived from federal student aid, see Appendix A. (United States. Department of Education, 2012).

Tuition:

Capella's tuition rates vary by program. Costs per credit range from \$305 to \$816 in 2012. In addition, some programs have quarterly tuition at a flat rate of \$4,596. Tuition for the MBA– general business administration specialization program is \$699 per credit, with 48 credits required. The total cost (excluding fees) is \$33,552 for the degree. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit tuition rates, with tuition from comparable schools in other sectors, see Appendix B).

Net Tuition:

Some students at for-profit institutions will pay less than the sticker tuition price by receiving federal, state, and institutional aid. In 2011, 100 percent of Capella University undergraduate students received some form of grant aid. For all students, this came in the form of federal grants, and for 33 percent of students, their federal grants were supplemented with moderate institutional aid, with the average institutional grant totaling \$441. . Estimated total tuition and fees to get a master's degree at Capella University was \$33,552 in 2012, see Appendix B (Minnesota Office of Higher Education, 2013).

Cumulative Debt:

Capella University had 103 Minnesota resident masters degree recipients in 2010. Of those, 103 had loans (66%) and the average cumulative amount borrowed among those who had loans was \$23,042. (See Appendix C for detail on other degree recipients).

Loan Default Rates:

As of 2009, Capella University had a two-year default rate of 6.7 percent and a three-year default rate of 9.7 percent, which is well below the 30 percent limit imposed by the federal government that may cause loss of federal funding. Capella University's loan default rates were below-average among for-profit institutions in the state, see Appendix D (United States. Department of Education, 2013).

Graduation Rates in 2011:

The United States Department of Education classifies Capella University as a graduate level institution. Graduate level institutions are not required to submit graduation data on undergraduates.

Institution Profile:

DeVry University, a part of DeVry Inc., is a national for-profit education company with more than 90 locations throughout the United States, Canada, and Brazil. The Edina campus offers associate and bachelor's degrees, with business management being the most popular course offering. In addition, DeVry offers master's degrees at its Edina campus through DeVry's Keller Graduate School of Management. As of 2011, 466 undergraduate students were enrolled in DeVry's Edina location, and 246 Minnesotans were enrolled in the Keller Graduate School of Management. DeVry is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission.

Degrees Conferred in 2010-2011

This data does not reflect the degrees conferred by DeVry's Keller School of Management in Minnesota. The typical undergraduate at DeVry is seeking a bachelor's degree in business. DeVry also confers masters degrees.

	Associate	Bachelor's
Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services	7	7
Engineering		
Engineering Technologies and Engineering-related Fields		
Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, Firefighting and Related Protective Service		
Health Professions and Related Programs		
Business, Management, Marketing and Related Support Services		52
Total	7	59

Percentage of Federal Revenue 90/10 Rule:

The federal 90/10 rule requires for-profit colleges to get no more than 90 percent of their revenues from Title IV federal student aid. Like all Minnesota for-profit institutions, DeVry University is in compliance with the federal government's requirement that at least 10 percent of revenue comes from sources other than the federal government.. As of 2011, DeVry University derived 81.5 percent of its revenue from federal sources. This rate is representative of all DeVry campuses nationwide. For a chart of Minnesota for-profit institution's revenue derived from federal financial aid, see Appendix A. (United States. Department of Education, 2012)

Tuition:

For undergraduates, DeVry charged a rate of \$609 per credit for the first six credits a student takes in a term, followed by \$365 per credit for additional courses in 2012. Graduates paid a flat \$2,298 per three

credit course in 2012. A master's degree in business administration totaled \$39,608 in tuition and fees. DeVry's total cost for both their online and in-person programs are very transparent and easily found on their website. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit tuition rates, with tuition from comparable schools in other sectors, see Appendix B).

Net Tuition:

Some students at for-profit institutions will pay less than the sticker tuition price by receiving federal, state, and institutional aid. In 2011, 90 percent of DeVry students received some form of grant aid, with the average total grant amounting to \$5,147. Thirteen percent of DeVry students in Minnesota received institutional grants, with the average grant amounting to \$1,436 per year. Estimated total tuition and fees to get a bachelor's degree at DeVry University was \$65,592 in 2012. Estimated net tuition after subtracting all federal, state and institutional grants was \$45,669 in 2012, see Appendix B (Minnesota Office of Higher Education, 2013).

Cumulative Debt:

DeVry University had 42 masters degree recipients in 2010. Of those, 32 had loans (76%) and the average cumulative amount borrowed among those who had loans was \$39,274. (See Appendix C for detail on other degree recipients).

Loan Default Rates:

As of 2009: DeVry University had a two-year default rate of 14.2 percent and a three-year default rate of 24.1 percent, which is close to the 30 percent limit imposed by the federal government that may cause loss of federal funding. These rates were calculated for all of DeVry's campuses nationally, see Appendix D (United States. Department of Education, 2013).

Graduation Rates in 2011:

DeVry University in Minnesota had a 50 percent six-year graduation rate in 2011. These graduation rates are calculated for a cohort of four first-time, full-time students who began their studies in 2005 for a four-year program and in 2008 for a two-year program and graduated by 2011, which may not effectively describe the typical student at DeVry University and should be interpreted with caution. According to DeVry University, this graduation rate represents 6 percent of the entering class. In the words of DeVry, "Like other institutions that primarily 'non-traditional' students, many students attending for-profits are enrolled part-time, lengthening their time to degree". (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit graduation rates, see Appendix E).



Institution Profile:

Duluth Business University primarily offers associate degrees in a variety of business fields in addition to offering training programs for medical and legal assistants. Duluth Business University is a member of the Globe Education Network, the same parent company that manages Globe University and the Minnesota School of Business. As of 2011, 329 students were enrolled at Duluth Business University. Duluth Business University is accredited by the Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools.

Degrees Conferred in 2010-2011

The typical Duluth Business University student is pursuing an associate degree in health professions. Despite no degrees conferred at the bachelor's level as of this reporting, Duluth Business University does offer bachelor's degree programs.

	Certificates Below Bachelor's	Associate
Legal Professions and Studies		1
Public Administration and Social Service Professions		10
Visual and Performing Arts		9
Health Professions and Related Programs	22	40
Business, Management, Marketing, and Related Support Services		4
Total	22	64

Percentage of Federal Revenue 90/10 Rule:

The federal 90/10 rule requires for-profit colleges to get no more than 90 percent of their revenues from Title IV federal student aid. Like all Minnesota for-profit institutions, Duluth Business University is in compliance with the federal government's requirement that at least 10 percent of revenue comes from sources other than the federal government. As of 2011, Duluth Business University derived 63.6 percent of its revenue from federal sources. For a chart of Minnesota for-profit institution's revenue derived from federal financial aid, see Appendix A. (United States. Department of Education, 2012)

Tuition:

Duluth Business University charged \$350 per credit for most of their programs in 2012, with slightly variable rates for their veterinary medicine and graphic design coursework. This information was found using the catalog, but costs per program were not easily deduced based on information provided on their website. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit tuition rates, with tuition from comparable schools in other sectors, see Appendix B).

Net Tuition:

Some students at for-profit institutions will pay less than the sticker tuition price by receiving federal, state, and institutional aid. In 2011, 79 percent of Duluth Business University students received grant aid, with the average grant amounting to \$3,868 per year. Most of these grants were federal Pell Grants. Duluth Business University offered no institutional aid to students in 2010-2011. . Estimated total tuition and fees to get an associate's degree at Duluth Business University was \$32,040 in 2012. Estimated net tuition and fees after subtracting all grant aid was \$24,701 in 2012, see Appendix B (Minnesota Office of Higher Education, 2013).

Cumulative Debt:

Duluth Business University had 61 associates degree recipients in 2010. Of those, 58 had loans (95%) and the average cumulative amount borrowed among those who had loans was \$14,974. (See Appendix C for detail on other degree recipients).

Loan Default Rates:

As of 2009, Duluth Business University had a two-year default rate of 16.9 percent and a three-year default rate of 26.7 percent, which are the highest default rates of any for-profit in this study and dangerously close to the 30 percent limit the federal government has set which may put Duluth Business University at risk of losing federal financial aid, see Appendix D (United States. Department of Education, 2013).

Graduation Rates in 2011:

Duluth Business University had a 34 percent six-year graduation rate. These graduation rates were calculated for a cohort of 70 first-time, full-time students who began their studies in 2005 for a four-year program and in 2008 for a two-year program and graduated by 2011, which may not effectively describe the typical student at Duluth Business University and should be interpreted with caution. Many students attending for-profits are enrolled part-time, lengthening the time to graduation. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit graduation rates, see Appendix E).



Institution Profile:

Globe University operates in conjunction with the Minnesota School of Business, offering a variety of business and professional certificate and degree programs at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. There are Globe University campuses in Wisconsin and South Dakota in addition to the two Minnesota locations. The Minneapolis location specializes in master's degrees in business administration, while the Woodbury location primarily offers associate degrees. As of 2011, 1,691 students were enrolled at both Minnesota Globe University locations, with 1,448 students at the Woodbury location. Globe University is accredited by the Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools.

Degrees Conferred in 2010-2011

	Certificates Above Bachelor's	Associate	Bachelor's	Master's
Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services				
Legal Professions and Studies	1	2		
Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, Firefighting, and Related Protective Service				
Health Professions and Related Programs				
Business, Management, Marketing, and Related Support Services		8	5	40
Total	1	10	5	40

Percentage of Federal Revenue 90/10 Rule:

The federal 90/10 rule requires for-profit colleges to get no more than 90 percent of their revenues from Title IV federal student aid. Like all Minnesota for-profit institutions, Globe University is in compliance with the federal government's requirement that at least 10 percent of revenue comes from sources other than the federal government. As of 2011, Globe University derived 64 percent of its revenue from federal sources. For a chart of Minnesota for-profit institution's revenue derived from federal student aid, see Appendix A. (United States. Department of Education, 2012).

Tuition:

Globe's tuition rates were \$460 per credit for students who take 10 credits or less and \$425 per credit for students taking between 11 and 16 credits in 2012. Under the program disclosures location at the end of

their catalog, Globe provides estimates of how much a degree will cost in total. An associate degree in business administration cost \$39,925 in tuition and fees in 2012. This information is not easily accessible on their website. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit tuition rates, with tuition from comparable schools in other sectors, see Appendix B).

Net Tuition:

Some students at for-profit institutions will pay less than the sticker tuition price by receiving federal, state, and institutional aid. All students at Globe University's Minneapolis campus received some form of grant aid in 2011. The average total grant amount was \$5,061 per year. Globe University offered over \$2 million in institutional grants and aid to its students in 2011, meaning students who are eligible for scholarships may pay less than the above listed price for an associate degree from Globe. Estimated total tuition and fees to get a master's degree at Globe University was \$41,400 in 2012, see Appendix B (Minnesota Office of Higher Education, 2013).

Cumulative Debt:

Globe University had 113 associates degree recipients in 2010. Of those, 98 had loans (87%) and the average cumulative amount borrowed among those who had loans was \$30,108. (See Appendix C for detail on other degree recipients).

Loan Default Rates:

As of 2009, Globe University had a two-year default rate of 8.1 percent and a three-year default rate of 12.7 percent, which is well below the 30 percent limit imposed by the federal government that may cause loss of federal funding. Globe University's loan default rates were average among for-profit institutions in the state, see Appendix D (United States. Department of Education, 2013).

Graduation Rates in 2011:

Globe University, Woodbury had a 49 percent six-year graduation rate in 2011. These graduation rates were calculated for a cohort of 68 first-time, full-time students who began their studies in 2005 for a four-year program and in 2008 for a two-year program and graduated by 2011, which may not effectively describe the typical student at Globe University and should be interpreted with caution. In the words of Globe University, "A majority of our students have families, are working and have attended college before. They transfer in credits, want flexible scheduling and need academic support." (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit graduation rates, see Appendix E).



Institution Profile:

Herzing University in Minneapolis is a division of Herzing Inc., a national for-profit which oversees eight Herzing campuses, primarily clustered in the Midwest. Herzing primarily offers associate and bachelor's degree programs, although it also offers master's degrees online. As of 2011, 375 undergraduate students were enrolled in classes at Herzing's Minneapolis location. Herzing is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission.

Degrees Conferred in 2010-2011

Herzing primarily confers certificates or associate degrees in the health professions.

	Certificates Below Bachelor's	Associate	Bachelor's
Health Professions and Related Programs	82	70	5
Business, Management, Marketing and Related Support Services	2		6
Total	84	70	11

Percentage of Federal Revenue 90/10 Rule:

The federal 90/10 rule requires for-profit colleges to get no more than 90 percent of their revenues from Title IV federal student aid. Like all Minnesota for-profit institutions, Herzing University is in compliance with the federal government's requirement that at least 10 percent of revenue comes from sources other than the federal government. As of 2011, Herzing University derived 86.1 percent of its revenue from federal sources, which is among the highest for Minnesota for-profit institutions. This rate accounts for all of Herzing's campuses nationwide. For a chart of Minnesota for-profit institution's revenue derived from federal student aid, see Appendix A. (United States. Department of Education, 2012).

Tuition:

While the cost per credit information was not easily deduced on Herzing's website, Herzing provides the total cost of each of their degree programs in an easily found table at the bottom of each degree programs page. Herzing listed a medical assisting certificate as costing between \$17,100 and \$22,800 on their website in 2012. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit tuition rates, with tuition from comparable schools in other sectors, see Appendix B).

Net Tuition:

Some students at for-profit institutions will pay less than the sticker tuition price by receiving federal, state, and institutional aid. In 2011, all Herzing University students received some form of grant aid, primarily in the form of federal Pell Grants. The average total grant amount was \$6,988 per year. In addition, Herzing University offered \$134,464 in institutional grants to students in 2011. The actual cost for a degree at Herzing may vary depending on how much aid was received from the institution. Nonetheless, Herzing's prices are considerably lower than comparable for-profit institutions. Estimated total tuition and fees to get a certificate at Herzing University was \$15,490 in 2012. Estimated net tuition and fees after subtracting all grant aid was \$8,502 in 2012, see Appendix B (Minnesota Office of Higher Education, 2013).

Cumulative Debt:

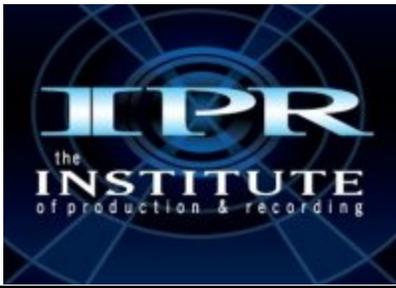
Herzing University had 70 sub-baccalaureate certificate recipients in 2010. Of those, 60 had loans (86%) and the average cumulative amount borrowed among those who had loans was \$16,603. (See Appendix C for detail on other degree recipients).

Loan Default Rates:

As of 2009, Herzing University had a two-year default rate of 8.6 percent and a three-year default rate of 13.1 percent, which is well below the 30 percent limit imposed by the federal government that may cause loss of federal funding. Herzing University's default rates were average among Minnesota for-profit institutions, see Appendix D (United States. Department of Education, 2013).

Graduation Rates in 2011:

Herzing University had 73 percent six-year graduation rate in 2011. These graduation rates are calculated for a cohort of 59 first-time, full-time students who began their studies in 2005 for a four-year program and in 2008 for a two-year program and graduated by 2011, which may not effectively describe the typical student at Herzing University and should be interpreted with caution. In the words of Herzing University, "The Minneapolis campus of Herzing University has an 88 percent female student population and median student age of 28 years. Approximately 22 percent of Minneapolis campus students are entering Herzing as their first college experience." Herzing's graduation rates were among the highest for Minnesota for-profit institutions. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit graduation rates, see Appendix E).



Institution Profile:

The Institute of Production and Recording offers associates degrees in recording arts technology and music management. Institute of Production and Recording is a member of the Globe Education Network, the same parent company that manages Globe University and the Minnesota School of Business. As of 2011, 373 students were enrolled at Institute of Production and Recording. Institute of Production and Recording is accredited by the Accrediting Commission of Career Schools and Colleges.

Degrees Conferred in 2010-2011

Institute of Production and Recording only offers associate degrees and specializes in recording arts and communications.

	Associate
Communications Technologies/Technicians and Support Services	162
Visual and Performing Arts	29
Total	191

Percentage of Federal Revenue 90/10 Rule:

The federal 90/10 rule requires for-profit colleges to get no more than 90 percent of their revenues from Title IV federal student aid. Like all Minnesota for-profit institutions, the Institute of Production and Recording is in compliance with the federal government's requirement that at least 10 percent of revenue comes from sources other than the federal government. As of 2011, the Institute of Production and Recording derived 34 percent of its revenue from federal sources, which is among the lowest for Minnesota for-profit institutions. For a chart of Minnesota for-profit institution's revenue derived from federal student aid, see Appendix A. (United States. Department of Education, 2012).

Tuition:

The Institute of Production and Recording provides cost estimates for both tuition and fees on each program's website page. This information is easily accessible. An associate degree in media production will cost \$51,300, including fees in 2012. This is among the most expensive associate degrees in the state. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit tuition rates, with tuition from comparable schools in other sectors, see Appendix B).

Net Tuition:

Some students at for-profit institutions will pay less than the sticker tuition price by receiving federal, state, and institutional aid. Only 49 percent of the Institute of Production and Recording students received grant aid in 2011, with an average grant award of \$4,708 per year. The Institute of Production and Recording offered \$79,398 in institutional grants and aid to nine percent of its students. Individual institutional awards only covered a small percentage of tuition. Estimated total tuition and fees to get an associate's degree at the Institute of Production and Recording was \$41,440 according to the Office's tuition and fees data in 2012. Estimated net tuition and fees after subtracting all grant aid was \$32,881 in 2012, see Appendix B (Minnesota Office of Higher Education, 2013).

Cumulative Debt:

The Institute of Production and Recording had 127 associates degree recipients in 2010. Of those, 100 had loans (79%) and the average cumulative amount borrowed among those who had loans was \$32,521. (See Appendix C for detail on other degree recipients).

Loan Default Rates:

As of 2009, Institute of Production and Recording had a two-year default rate of 2.1 percent and a three-year default rate of 6.3 percent, which is well below the 30 percent limit imposed by the federal government that may cause loss of federal funding. These default rates were among the lowest in the state., see Appendix D (United States. Department of Education, 2013).

Graduation Rates in 2011:

The Institute of Production and Recording had a 61 percent six-year graduation rate in 2011, among the highest for Minnesota for-profit institutions. These graduation rates were calculated for a cohort of 96 first-time, full-time students who began their studies in 2005 for a four-year program and in 2008 for a two-year program and graduated by 2011, which may not effectively describe the typical student at the Institute of Production and Recording and should be interpreted with caution. Many students attending for-profits are enrolled part-time, lengthening the time to graduation. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit graduation rates, see Appendix E)

Institution Profile:

ITT Technical Institute offers associates degrees and bachelor's degrees in information technology and related fields in Minnesota at Brooklyn Center and Eden Prairie and Brooklyn Center, with a newer location in Woodbury. ITT has campuses across the nation, along with an online institution. The most popular degree program is the associate degree in computer systems networking. As of 2011, 594 students were enrolled at Brooklyn Center and Eden Prairie, with 523 students located at the Eden Prairie campus. ITT Technical Institute is accredited by the Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools.

Degrees Conferred in 2010-2011

ITT mostly confers associate degree programs in computer science; however, the institution also confers a sizeable percentage of bachelor's degrees.

	Associate	Bachelor's
Communications Technologies/Technicians and Support Services		14
Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services	81	25
Engineering Technologies and Engineering-related Fields	56	11
Legal Professions and Studies		
Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, Firefighting and Related Protective Service		
Visual and Performing Arts	21	
Business, Management, Marketing and Related Support Services		
Total	158	50

Percentage of Federal Revenue 90/10 Rule:

The federal 90/10 rule requires for-profit colleges to get no more than 90 percent of their revenues from Title IV federal student aid. Like all Minnesota for-profit institutions, ITT Tech is in compliance with the federal government's requirement that at least 10 percent of revenue comes from sources other than the federal government. As of 2011, ITT Tech derives 17 percent of its revenue from federal sources, one of the lowest figures nationwide. This rate is representative of all ITT campuses nationwide. For a chart of Minnesota for-profit institution's revenue derived from federal student aid, see Appendix A. (United States. Department of Education, 2012).

Tuition:

Per credit tuition was not easily found on ITT's website and total cost of program information was very well obscured by other facets of the website. The link to the program disclosure information was small and the information on that page was confusing. ITT disclosed that an associate degree in computer electronics and engineering technology will cost \$47,928 in tuition and fees in Minnesota in 2012. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit tuition rates, with tuition from comparable schools in other sectors, see Appendix B).

Net Tuition:

Some students at for-profit institutions will pay less than the sticker tuition price by receiving federal, state, and institutional aid. In 2011, 73 percent of ITT students in Minnesota received grant aid, with an average award of \$4,759 per year. ITT offered \$409,920 in institutional grants and scholarships and \$258,589 in tuition discounts to students in 2011. This may mean the actual cost of an associate of applied science degree from ITT may be lower than listed above. Nonetheless, an associate degree that costs more than \$40,000 makes ITT's degree one of the priciest in the state. Estimated total tuition and fees to get an associate's degree at the ITT Technical Institute was \$40,534 in 2012. Estimated net tuition and fees after subtracting all grant aid was \$31,664 in 2012, see Appendix B (Minnesota Office of Higher Education, 2013).

Cumulative Debt:

ITT Technical Institute had 150 associates degree recipients in 2010. Of those, 138 had loans (92%) and the average cumulative amount borrowed among those who had loans was \$29,114. (See Appendix C for detail on other degree recipients).

Loan Default Rates:

As of 2009, ITT Technical Institute had a two-year default rate of 18.2 percent and a three-year default rate of 34.1 percent, which is above the 30 percent limit imposed by the federal government that may cause loss of federal funding. These are national default rates across all of ITT's institutions nationwide, so the Minnesota campus may not be affected. These default rates are among the highest for Minnesota institutions, see Appendix D (United States. Department of Education, 2013).

Graduation Rates in 2011:

ITT Technical Institute had a 17 percent six-year graduation rate in 2011. ITT Technical Institute has one of the lowest graduation rates of Minnesota for-profit institutions. These graduation rates were calculated for a cohort of 63 first-time, full-time students who began their studies in 2005 for a four-year program and in 2008 for a two-year program and graduated by 2011, which may not effectively describe the typical student at ITT Tech and should be interpreted with caution. Many students attending for-profits are enrolled part-time, lengthening the time to graduation. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit graduation rates, see Appendix E).



Institution Profile:

McNally Smith offers certificates, associate and bachelor’s degrees in various music disciplines such as performance, management, and composition. Most students at McNally Smith are pursuing a bachelor’s degree in music management. As of 2011, 645 students were enrolled at McNally Smith. McNally Smith is accredited by the National Association of Schools of Music.

Degrees Conferred in 2010-2011

McNally Smith is a specialized college of music and all degrees conferred are in music disciplines. Most students at McNally Smith are seeking a bachelor’s degree.

	Certificates Below Bachelor's	Associate	Bachelor's
Visual and Performing Arts	7	47	59
Total	7	47	59

Percentage of Federal Revenue 90/10 Rule:

The federal 90/10 rule requires for-profit colleges to get no more than 90 percent of their revenues from Title IV federal student aid. Like all Minnesota for-profit institutions, McNally Smith is in compliance with the federal government’s requirement that at least 10 percent of revenue comes from sources other than the federal government. As of 2011, McNally Smith derived 43 percent of its revenue from federal sources, which is well below average for Minnesota for-profit institutions. For a chart of Minnesota for-profit institution’s revenue derived from federal student aid, see Appendix A. (United States Department of Education, 2012).

Tuition:

A music performance bachelor’s degree has estimated tuition and fees costs of \$26,120 per year in 2012. This information was easily found in the student catalog, but not readily accessible on the institution’s website. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit tuition rates, with tuition from comparable schools in other sectors, see Appendix B).

Net Tuition:

Some students at for-profit institutions will pay less than the sticker tuition price by receiving federal, state, and institutional aid. Only 41 percent of McNally Smith students received grant aid in 2011. The average grant amount for these students was \$6,338 per year with the majority of those dollars coming from federal grants. McNally Smith offered institutional aid to five percent of its students in 2011 with the average institutional award being \$5,127. These grants were generous when compared with institutional grants from other institutions in Minnesota. Estimated total tuition and fees to get a bachelor's degree at McNally Smith College of Music was \$98,760 in 2012. Estimated net tuition and fees after subtracting all grant aid is \$78,890, see Appendix B (Minnesota Office of Higher Education, 2013).

Cumulative Debt:

McNally Smith College of Music had 62 associates degree recipients in 2010. Of those, 43 had loans (70%) and the average cumulative amount borrowed among those who had loans was \$47,550. (See Appendix C for detail on other degree recipients).

Loan Default Rates:

As of 2009, McNally Smith College of Music had a two-year default rate of 4.4 percent and a three-year default rate of 10 percent, which is well below the 30 percent limit imposed by the federal government that may cause loss of federal funding. These default rates are among the lowest for Minnesota institutions, see Appendix D (United States. Department of Education, 2013).

Graduation Rates in 2011:

McNally Smith had a 47 percent six-year graduation rate in 2011. McNally Smith has an average graduation rate among Minnesota for-profit institutions. These graduation rates were calculated for a cohort of 135 first-time, full-time students who began their studies in 2005 for a four-year program and 2008 in a two-year program and graduated by 2011, which may not effectively describe the typical student at McNally Smith and should be interpreted with caution. Many students attending for-profits are enrolled part-time, lengthening the time to graduation. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit graduation rates, see Appendix E).

Institution Profile:

Minneapolis Business College, founded in Minneapolis in 1874, offers certificate programs as well as associate degrees in a variety of business fields. The most popular program offering was a certificate program for medical assistants. As of 2011, 373 students were enrolled at Minneapolis Business College. Minneapolis Business College is accredited by the Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools.

Degrees Conferred in 2010-2011

Certificate programs in health professions were the most conferred degree, followed by associate degrees in business. Minneapolis Business College does not offer any four-year degrees or graduate degrees.

	Certificates Below Bachelor's	Associate
Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services	6	16
Legal Professions and Studies	6	17
Visual and Performing Arts	7	
Health Professions and Related Programs	102	32
Business, Management, Marketing and Related Support Services	16	53
Total	137	118

Percentage of Federal Revenue 90/10 Rule:

The federal 90/10 rule requires for-profit colleges to get no more than 90 percent of their revenues from Title IV federal student aid. Like all Minnesota for-profit institutions, Minneapolis Business College is in compliance with the federal government's requirement that at least 10 percent of revenue comes from sources other than the federal government. As of 2011, Minneapolis Business College derived 62.9 percent of its revenue from federal sources. For a chart of Minnesota for-profit institution's revenue derived from federal student aid, see Appendix A. (United States. Department of Education, 2012).

Tuition:

Minneapolis Business College provides total expected cost of each of its programs on its website. This information is easily accessible. For example, tuition and fees for an associate degree in accounting totaled \$29,330 for two-years of instruction in 2012. Costs per course and credit are not applicable as students are expected to enroll full-time. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit tuition rates, with tuition from comparable schools in other sectors, see Appendix B).

Net Tuition:

Some students at for-profit institutions will pay less than the sticker tuition price by receiving federal, state, and institutional aid. In 2011, 67 percent of Minneapolis Business College students received grant aid with an average award of \$5,698 per year. The majority of this aid comes in the form of federal Pell Grants. Minneapolis Business College states that students may qualify for institutional aid and a student's net price for a degree may be lower than the sticker tuition price. However, Minneapolis Business College only offered \$14,750 in institutional grants and scholarships in 2010-2011 to 5 percent of its students. Minneapolis Business College is currently discussing a merit-based scholarship program, which may increase institutional aid to its students in the future. Estimated total tuition and fees to get a certificate at Minneapolis Business College was \$14,620 in 2012. Estimated net tuition and fees after subtracting all grant aid was \$9,326 in 2012, see Appendix B (Minnesota Office of Higher Education, 2013).

Cumulative Debt:

Minneapolis Business College had 113 associates degree recipients in 2010. Of those, 110 had loans (97%) and the average cumulative amount borrowed among those who had loans was \$18,616. (See Appendix C for detail on other degree recipients).

Loan Default Rates:

As of 2009: Minneapolis Business College has a two-year default rate of 9.5 percent and a three-year default rate of 11.5 percent, which is well below the 30 percent limit imposed by the federal government that may cause loss of federal funding. Minneapolis Business College's Loan Default rates are average among for-profit institutions in the state, see Appendix D (United States. Department of Education, 2013).

Graduation Rates in 2011:

Minneapolis Business College had an 89 percent six-year graduation rate in 2011, the highest among Minnesota for-profit institutions. These graduation rates are calculated for a cohort of 270 first-time, full-time students who began their studies in 2005 for a four-year program and 2008 in a two-year program and graduated by 2011, which may not effectively describe the typical student at Minneapolis Business College and should be interpreted with caution. Many students attending for-profits are enrolled part-time. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit graduation rates, see Appendix E).



Institution Profile:

Minnesota School of Business is owned by the same corporation that owns Globe University and has ten campuses across the state of Minnesota. The Richfield campus is the largest of the ten and the only one to offer master's degrees. The other nine campuses offer certificates, associate and bachelor's degrees in a variety of business disciplines. As of 2011, 5,704 students across all ten campuses were enrolled in Minnesota School of Business, with the majority of students seeking associate degrees. Minnesota School of Business is accredited by the Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools.

Degrees Conferred in 2010-2011

The following table shows graduates from Minnesota School of Business Richfield campus the largest campus and the only one to confer master's degrees. Most students are seeking an associate or bachelor's degree in business.

	Certificates Below Bachelor's	Associate	Bachelor's	Master's
Communications Technologies/Technicians and Support Services	9	27		
Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services		18	17	
Legal Professions and Studies	11	20	2	
Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, Firefighting and Related Protective Service		7		
Visual and Performing Arts		23	3	
Health Professions and Related Programs	10	13	47	
Business, Management, Marketing and Related Support Services	7	72	81	70
Total	37	180	150	70

Percentage of Federal Revenue 90/10 Rule:

The federal 90/10 rule requires for-profit colleges to get no more than 90 percent of their revenues from Title IV federal student aid. Like all Minnesota for-profit institutions, Minnesota School of Business is in compliance with the federal government's requirement that at least 10 percent of revenue comes from sources other than the federal government. As of 2011, Minnesota School of Business derived 63.8 percent of its revenue from federal sources. For a chart of Minnesota for-profit institution's revenue derived from federal student aid, see Appendix A. (United States. Department of Education, 2012).

Tuition:

Like its operating partner Globe University, Minnesota School of Business's tuition rates are \$460 per credit for students who take 10 credits or less, and \$425 per credit for students taking between 11 and 16 credits in 2012. Under the program disclosures location at the end of the institution's catalog, estimates are provided on the total cost of a degree. Minnesota School of Business lists an associate degree in business administration as totaling \$45,863 in tuition and fees on their website in 2012. This information is not easily accessible on their website. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit tuition rates, with tuition from comparable schools in other sectors, see Appendix B).

Net Tuition:

Some students at for-profit institutions will pay less than the sticker tuition price by receiving federal, state, and institutional aid. In 2011, 94 percent of students at Minnesota School of Business's Richfield campus received some form of grant aid. The average award was \$6,600 per year. In 2011, Minnesota School of Business offered almost \$4 million in institutional grants and scholarships to its students across its ten campuses. The level of institutional aid Minnesota School of Business offers to its students was above average when compared to other Minnesota for-profit institutions. With this amount of institutional aid, the actual price for completing a degree at Minnesota School of Business may be less than the above listed tuition price. Estimated total tuition and fees to get an associate's degree at Minnesota School of Business was \$41,400 in 2012. Estimated net tuition and fees after subtracting all grant aid was \$28,470 in 2012, see Appendix B (Minnesota Office of Higher Education, 2013).

Cumulative Debt:

Minnesota School of Business had 821 associates degree recipients in 2010. Of those, 747 had loans (91%) and the average cumulative amount borrowed among those who had loans was \$28,281. (See Appendix C for detail on other degree recipients).

Loan Default Rates:

As of 2009, Minnesota School of Business had a two-year default rate of 11.3 percent and a three-year default rate of 17.1 percent, which is below the 30 percent limit imposed by the federal government that may cause loss of federal funding. This rate is representative of all Minnesota School of Business campuses, even those in neighboring states. Minnesota School of Business's default rates are slightly above average for Minnesota for-profit institutions, see Appendix D (United States. Department of Education, 2013).

Graduation Rates in 2011:

Minnesota School of Business Richfield had a 32% graduation rate average across their ten campuses in 2011. These graduation rates were calculated for a cohort of 418 first-time, full-time students who began their studies in 2005 for a four-year program and in 2008 for a two-year program and graduated by 2011, which may not effectively describe the typical student at Minnesota School of Business and should be interpreted with caution. Many students attending for-profits are enrolled part-time, lengthening the time to graduation. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit graduation rates, see Appendix E).



Institution Profile:

National American University is owned by National American University Holdings, Inc. and operates campuses across eight states, headquartered in South Dakota. The three Minnesota campuses are located in Bloomington, Brooklyn Center and Roseville. These three campuses offer certificates, associate and bachelor's degrees in a variety of disciplines. As of 2011, 2,121 students were enrolled across the three Minnesota campuses. Brooklyn Center is the largest Minnesota campus. National American University is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission.

Degrees Conferred in 2010-2011

The degrees conferred table shows the number of degrees conferred at the Brooklyn Center campus in Minnesota. The Richfield and Bloomington campuses conferred similar numbers of degrees at the certificate, associate and bachelor's levels. The typical National American University student is seeking an associate degree in business administration.

	Certificates Below Bachelor's	Associate	Bachelor's
Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services		4	2
Legal Professions and Studies		3	0
Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, Firefighting and Related Protective Service			
Health Professions and Related Programs	9	3	
Business, Management, Marketing and Related Support Services		8	13
Total	9	18	15

Percentage of Federal Revenue 90/10 Rule:

The federal 90/10 rule requires for-profit colleges to get no more than 90 percent of their revenues from Title IV federal student aid. Like all Minnesota for-profit institutions, National American University is in compliance with the federal government's requirement that at least 10 percent of revenue comes from sources other than the federal government. As of 2011, National American University derived 78.9 percent of its revenue from federal sources. This rate reflects all of National American University's campuses nationally. For a chart of Minnesota for-profit institution's revenue derived from federal student aid, see Appendix A. (United States. Department of Education, 2012).

Tuition:

While information about cost per credit and course was not easily available on National American University's website, there was a small link to the program disclosures required by the federal government at the bottom of each programs page. This information provided the total cost of a program. For example, an associate degree in medical assisting costs \$35,316 in 2012. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit tuition rates, with tuition from comparable schools in other sectors, see Appendix B).

Net Tuition:

Some students at for-profit institutions will pay less than the sticker tuition price by receiving federal, state, and institutional aid. In 2011, 87 percent of students received some form of grant aid with an average award of \$4,110 per year. The majority of financial aid came in the form of federal Pell Grants. No students received institutional aid from National American University's Minnesota campuses in 2010-2011. Estimated total tuition and fees to get an associate's degree at National American University was \$31,110 in 2012. Estimated net tuition and fees after subtracting all grant aid was \$23,438 in 2012, see Appendix B (Minnesota Office of Higher Education, 2013).

Cumulative Debt:

National American University had 76 associates degree recipients in 2010. Of those, 73 had loans (96%) and the average cumulative amount borrowed among those who had loans was \$36,017. (See Appendix E for detail on other degree recipients).

Loan Default Rates:

As of 2009:, National American University had a two-year default rate of 14.1 percent and a three-year default rate of 22.9 percent, which is below the 30 percent limit imposed by the federal government that may cause loss of federal funding. These rates reflect all of National American University's campuses nationwide. These default rates were above average when compared to other Minnesota for-profit institutions, see Appendix D (United States. Department of Education, 2013).

Graduation Rates in 2011:

National American University campus had an 18 percent six-year graduation rate across their three Minnesota campuses in 2011. These graduation rates were calculated for a cohort of 51 first-time, full-time students who began their studies in 2005 for a four-year program and in 2008 for a two-year program and graduated by 2011, which may not effectively describe the typical student at National American University and should be interpreted with caution. Many students attending for-profits are enrolled part-time, lengthening the time to graduation. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit graduation rates, see Appendix C).



Institution Profile:

Rasmussen College was founded in Minnesota in 1900 and has since expanded its operations to 24 campuses across six states; Rasmussen also offers online programs. As of 2011, 6,176 students were enrolled across the eight locations in Minnesota, with the majority seeking associate degrees in health-related programs. Rasmussen is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission.

Degrees Conferred in 2010-11

The following data reflect all of Rasmussen’s campuses across the state of Minnesota. Rasmussen mostly confers associate degrees in health professions.

	Certificates Below Bachelor's	Associate	Bachelor's
Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services		34	
Education	14	81	
Legal Professions and Studies	4	67	
Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, Firefighting, and Related Protective Service	23	143	
Public Administration and Social Service Professions		6	
Health Professions and Related Programs	11	665	
Business, Management, Marketing and Related Support Services		281	117
Total	52	1,277	117

Percentage of Federal Revenue 90/10 Rule:

The federal 90/10 rule requires for-profit colleges to get no more than 90 percent of their revenues from Title IV federal student aid. Like all Minnesota for-profit institutions, Rasmussen College is in compliance with the federal government’s requirement that at least 10 percent of revenue comes from sources other than the federal government. As of 2011, Rasmussen College derived 78.8 percent of its revenue from federal sources. For a chart of Minnesota for-profit institution’s revenue derived from federal student aid, see Appendix A. (United States. Department of Education, 2012).

Tuition:

Rasmussen conveniently provides the total cost per degree program and the cost per credit information in easy to find locations on each individual programs page on their website. For example, an associate degree in business administration costs \$35,550 for part-time students, and \$26,910 for full-time

students in 2012. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit tuition rates, with tuition from comparable schools in other sectors, see Appendix B).

Net Tuition:

Some students at for-profit institutions will pay less than the sticker tuition price by receiving federal, state and institutional aid. Every student received some form of grant aid in 2011 with an average total amount of grant aid of \$5,834 per year. In addition, Rasmussen offered \$9,288,003 in institutional grants and scholarships to its students in 2011. This means that the actual tuition costs are usually lower for Rasmussen students. Estimated total tuition and fees to get an associate's degree at Rasmussen College was \$35,610 in 2012. Estimated net tuition and fees after subtracting all grant aid was \$23,942 in 2012, see Appendix B (Minnesota Office of Higher Education, 2013).

Cumulative Debt:

Rasmussen College had 1,099 associates degree recipients in 2010. Of those, 1,022 had loans (93%) and the average cumulative amount borrowed among those who had loans was \$27,411. (See Appendix E for detail on other degree recipients).

Loan Default Rates:

As of 2009, Rasmussen had a two-year default rate of 8.7 percent and a three-year default rate of 14.2 percent, which is below the 30 percent limit imposed by the federal government that may cause loss of federal funding. These rates reflect all of Rasmussen's campuses nationwide. These default rates are average when compared to other Minnesota for-profit institutions, see Appendix D (United States Department of Education, 2013).

Graduation Rates in 2011:

Rasmussen College had a 39 percent six-year graduation rate in 2011. These graduation rates were calculated for a cohort of 133 first-time, full-time students who began their studies in 2005 for a four-year program and 2008 in a two-year program and graduated by 2011, which may not effectively describe the typical student at Rasmussen and should be interpreted with caution. Rasmussen has implemented strategies to improve its graduation rates even further. In the words of Rasmussen College, "Rasmussen College students average age is 27. Twenty-six percent are minority students, and 68 percent of our students have attended another institution before coming to Rasmussen College". (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit graduation rates, see Appendix C).

Institution Profile:

The University of Phoenix, owned by the Apollo Group, is one of the largest university systems in the world, with over 100 locations in 36 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The Minnesota location offers bachelor and master’s degrees in a variety of disciplines, with most students pursuing a degree in business. In fall of 2011, 274 students were enrolled at the Minnesota campus of the University of Phoenix. The University of Phoenix is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission.

Degrees Conferred in 2010-11

The typical Phoenix student in Minnesota is pursuing a bachelor’s degree in business. The nursing program at the St. Louis Park campus requires a physical location in Minnesota.

	Bachelor's	Master's
Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services	1	
Education		1
Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, Firefighting and Related Protective Service	1	
Health Professions and Related Programs	6	3
Business, Management, Marketing and Related Support Services	34	34
Grand total	42	38

Percentage of Federal Revenue 90/10 Rule:

The federal 90/10 rule requires for-profit colleges to get no more than 90 percent of their revenues from Title IV federal student aid. Like all Minnesota for-profit institutions, the University of Phoenix is in compliance with the federal government’s requirement that at least 10 percent of revenue comes from sources other than the federal government. As of 2011, the University of Phoenix derived 85.4 percent of its revenue from federal sources. This rate is for all of Phoenix’s campuses nationally and was among the highest for Minnesota for-profit institutions. For a chart of Minnesota for-profit institution’s revenue derived from federal student aid, see Appendix A. (United States. Department of Education, 2012).

Tuition:

The University of Phoenix offers a range of potential costs for each of their degree programs, but does not offer specific, easily discernible information about costs differentiated by individual campus. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit tuition rates, with tuition from comparable schools in other sectors, see Appendix B).

Net Tuition:

Some students at for-profit institutions will pay less than the sticker tuition price by receiving federal, state, and institutional aid. In 2011, 90 percent of University of Phoenix students receive some form of grant aid with an average award of \$6,114 per year. Most of this was federal Pell Grants. The University of Phoenix offered no institutional aid to its students in Minnesota in 2010-2011. Estimated total tuition and fees to get a bachelor's degree at the University of Phoenix was \$66,800 in 2012. Estimated net tuition and fees after subtracting all grant aid was \$43,509 in 2012, see Appendix B (Minnesota Office of Higher Education, 2013).

Cumulative Debt:

University of Phoenix Minnesota campus had 73 bachelors degree recipients in 2010. Of those, 57 had loans (78%) and the average cumulative amount borrowed among those who had loans was \$31,805. (See Appendix E for detail on other degree recipients).

Loan Default Rates:

As of 2009, University of Phoenix had a two-year default rate of 18.8 percent and a three-year default rate of 26.4 percent, which is slightly below the 30 percent limit imposed by the federal government that may cause loss of federal funding. These rates reflect all University of Phoenix campuses nationally and are among the highest when compared to other Minnesota for-profit institutions, see Appendix D (United States. Department of Education, 2013).

Graduation Rates in 2011:

The University of Phoenix Minnesota campus had a 7 percent six-year graduation rate in 2011. The University of Phoenix had the lowest graduation rate of all institutions studied in this report. These graduation rates were calculated for a cohort of 74 first-time, full-time students who began their studies in 2005 for a four-year program and in 2008 for a two-year program and graduated by 2011, which may not effectively describe the typical student at Phoenix and should be interpreted with caution. According to the University of Phoenix, "The University has a non-traditional student population...more than two-thirds female and comprised of a majority of students over 30-years old...first-time, full-time students account for approximately 10 percent of the total student population at University of Phoenix. Statistics that measure progression and graduation rates of only these students do not provide a full picture." The University of Phoenix reports a 33% graduation rate in their consumer information guide. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit graduation rates, see Appendix C).



Institution Profile:

Walden University is an international distance education institution headquartered in Minneapolis. The majority of Walden students are seeking a master’s degree, and of those students, most seek graduate degrees in education. Walden also offers bachelors and doctoral degrees in a variety of disciplines as well as post-baccalaureate and post-master’s certificates. There are a total of 48,982 students enrolled at Walden University as of 2011, with 752 students residing in Minnesota (less than 2% of all students). Walden University is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission.

Degrees Conferred in 2010-11

As an international online university, Walden confers more degrees than any other Minnesota for-profit institution. In 2011, Walden conferred 9,160 Degrees, most of which were master’s degrees.

	Certificates Above Bachelor's	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctor's research/scholarship
Communication, Journalism, and Related Programs		13		
Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services		13		
Education	398	1	4,133	346
Engineering	2		30	
Family and Consumer Sciences/Human Sciences		56		
Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies		6		
Psychology	21	185	603	93
Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, Firefighting, and Related Protective Service		30		
Public Administration and Social Service Professions	15		270	44
Health Professions and Related Programs	29	112	1,727	65
Business, Management, Marketing, and Related Support Services		241	656	71
Total	465	657	7,419	619

Percentage of Federal Revenue 90/10 Rule:

The federal 90/10 rule requires for-profit colleges to get no more than 90 percent of their revenues from Title IV federal student aid. Like all Minnesota for-profit institutions, Walden University is in compliance with the federal government’s requirement that at least 10 percent of revenue comes from sources other than the federal government. As of 2011, Walden University derived 76.44 percent of its revenue from federal sources. For a chart of Minnesota for-profit institution’s revenue derived from federal student aid, see Appendix A. (United States. Department of Education, 2012).

Tuition:

Walden's tuition rates vary by program. For example, a master's degree in curriculum and instruction costs \$795 per credit, with 33 credits required for graduation for a total estimated tuition and fees of \$28,420 for a master's degree. Walden University's website has detailed descriptions of total tuition costs for each of their program offerings. This information is easy to find by clicking on the 'Program Outcomes' button for each individual degree. (For a chart of Minnesota for-profit tuition rates, with tuition from comparable schools in other sectors, see Appendix B).

Net Tuition:

Some students at for-profit institutions will pay less than the sticker tuition price by receiving federal, state, and institutional aid. In 2011, 72 percent of undergraduate students at Walden University received some form of grant aid in 2011. The average total grant amount was \$3,740. The majority of these dollars came from federal Pell Grants. Walden University offered institutional grants to 5 percent of its students in 2011, with an average amount of \$1,560 per year. Estimated total tuition and fees for a master's degree at Walden University were \$28,420 in 2012, see Appendix B (Minnesota Office of Higher Education, 2013).

Cumulative Debt:

Walden University had 103 Minnesota-resident masters degree recipients in 2010. Of those, 76 had loans (74%) and the average cumulative amount borrowed among those who had loans was \$29,697. (See Appendix E for detail on other degree recipients).

Loan Default Rates:

As of 2009, Walden University had a two-year default rate of 2.5 percent and a three-year default rate of 4.2 percent, which is well below the 30 percent limit imposed by the federal government that may cause loss of federal funding. Walden University's loan default rates were among the lowest in the state, and among the lowest for Minnesota for-profit institutions, see Appendix D (United States. Department of Education, 2013).

Graduation Rates in 2011:

The United States Department of Education classifies Walden University as a graduate level institution. Graduate level institutions are not required to submit graduation data on undergraduates.

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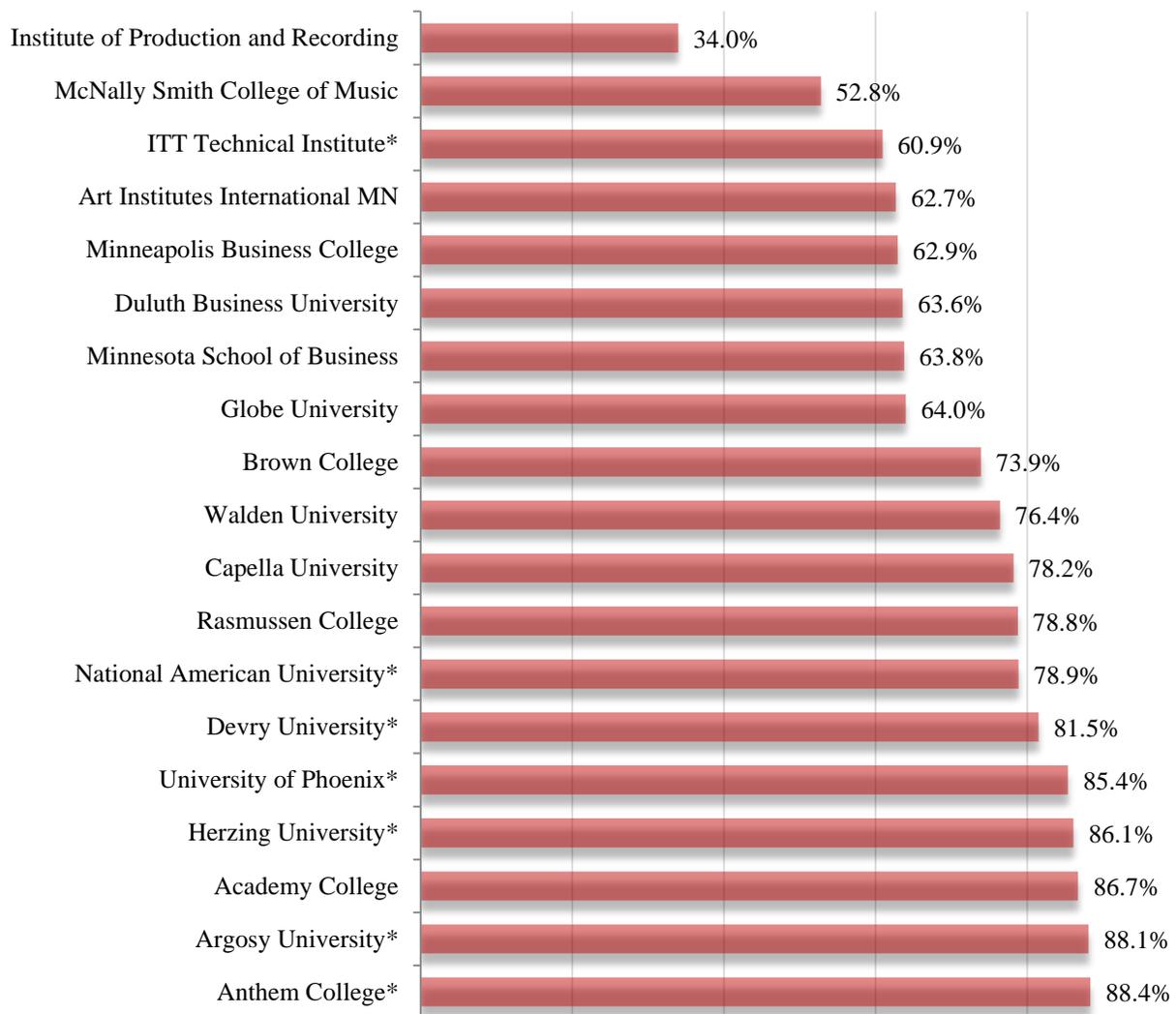
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Appendix A: Federal Student Aid (Grants and Loans) 90/10 Rule Percentages

The federal 90/10 rule [section 487(a) (24) of the Higher Education Act of 1965] requires for-profit colleges to receive no more than 90 percent of their revenues from Title IV federal student aid. Appropriations from the Post 9/11 GI Bill, the Minnesota GI Bill and other veteran’s aid programs are not counted towards the 90 percent. All institutions surveyed for this report are in compliance with this rule.

Percentage of Institution’s Revenue from Federal Government, 2010-2011



Source: National Student Aid Data Center

*Rate does not represent Minnesota campus alone, may represent multiple campuses nationally

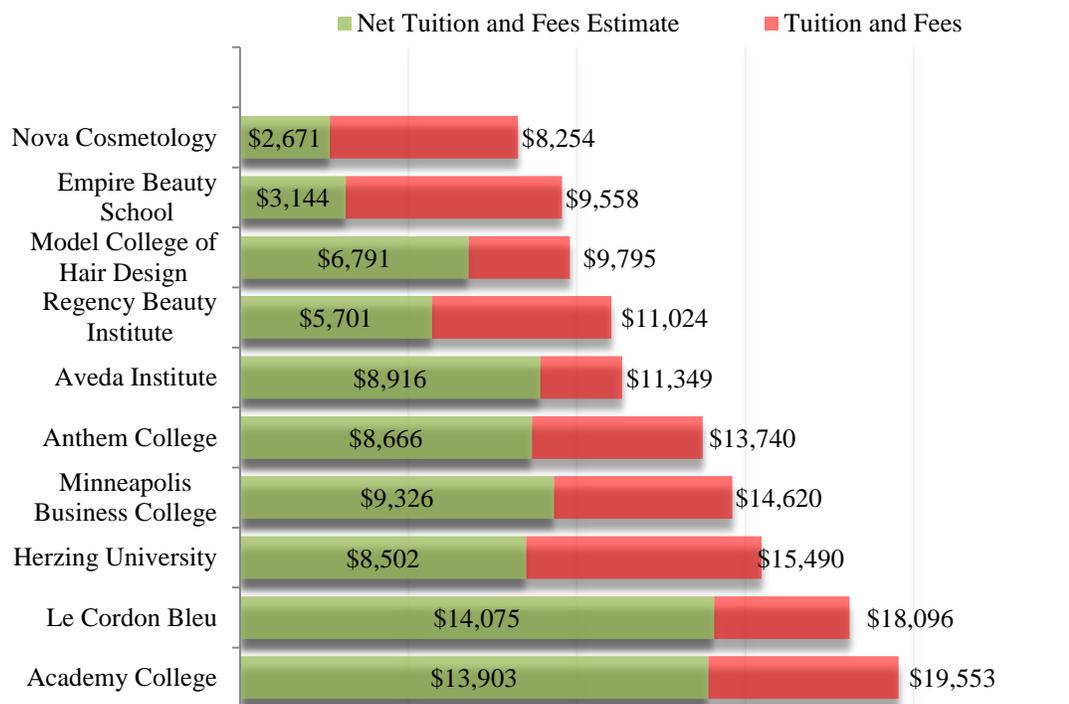
Appendix B: Tuition and Net Tuition Estimates

The tuition costs to degree (assuming one year for a certificate, two years for an associates, and four years for a bachelor’s degree) at each institution are shown for institutions detailed earlier in this report. Comparison graphs for institutions in other sectors are provided for associate degrees, bachelor’s degrees and master’s degrees to offer context.

Certificate Programs

Comparisons with other public and not-for-profit institutions were not included here. Few public and not-for-profit institutions are program specific such as the cosmetology institutions listed below. In addition, data of some of the larger career schools which offer specialized degrees were included to offer context.

Tuition Rates and Net Tuition Estimates for Certificate Programs, 2012



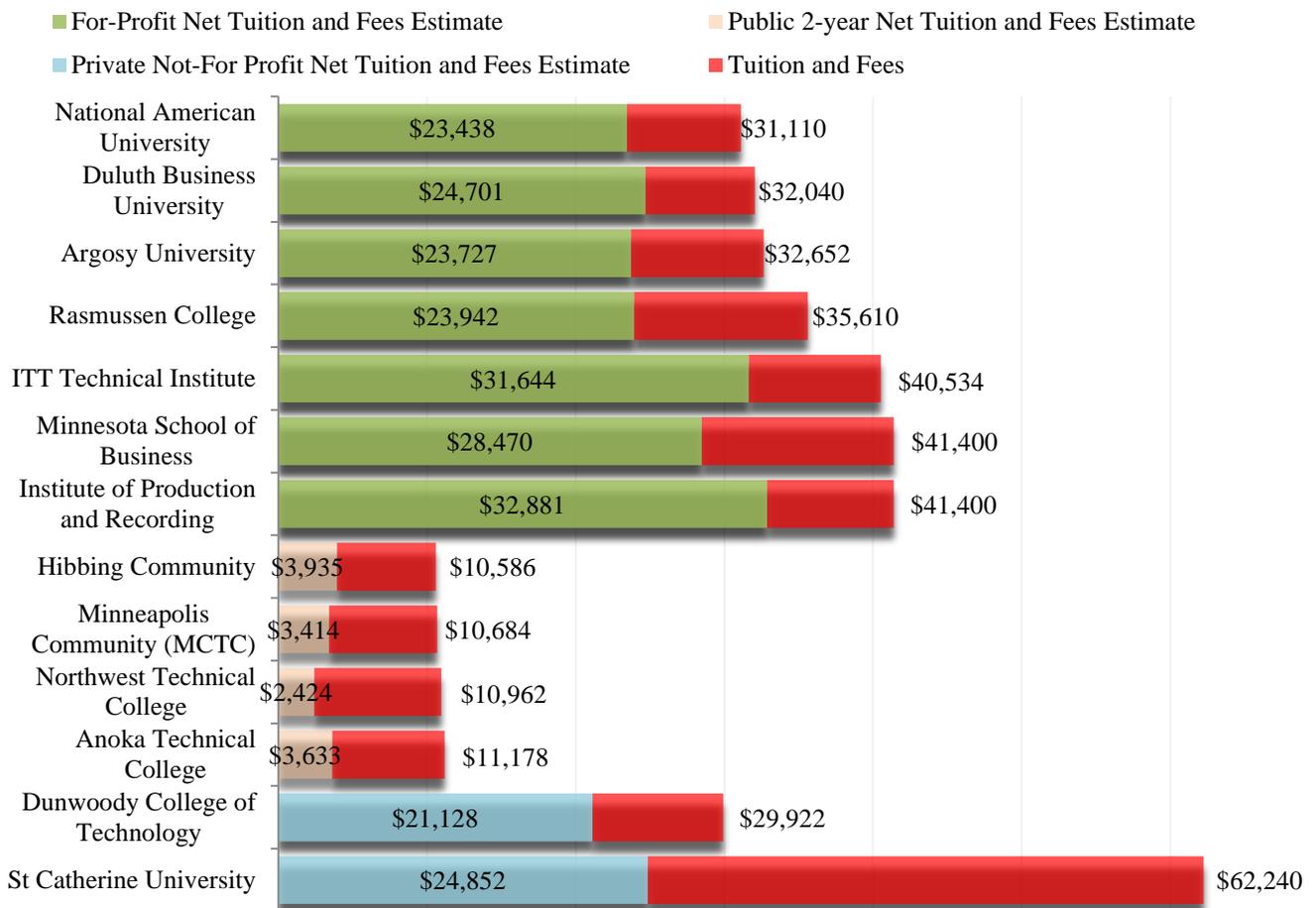
Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

A Note on Methodology: Tuition rates for certificate programs were from the Minnesota tuition and fees 2012-2013 data the Office of Higher Education obtains from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Database System (available at: <http://www.oh.edu.state.mn.us>). These estimates do not include room and board, living expenses or books. Net tuition estimates were calculated by producing a weighted average (including those who receive no grant aid) of the total grant aid students receive at institutions (also available at <http://www.oh.edu.state.mn.us>). Grant aid includes federal Pell Grants, the Minnesota State Grant, institutional grants, or any combination of the three. The weighted total grant average was subtracted from the tuition price to produce a net tuition estimate. Actual costs will vary by student.

Associate Degree Programs

Most associate degrees at a Minnesota for-profit will cost somewhere between \$30,000 and \$40,000 to complete the program, with some degrees costing more. This tuition is much higher when compared to costs for associate degrees at institutions in the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities System (MnSCU). For-profit tuition is higher than tuition at MnSCU institutions. Tuition rates for associate degrees at private not-for-profit institutions are more comparable to for-profit institution tuition.

Tuition Rates and Net Tuition Estimates for Associate Degrees, 2012



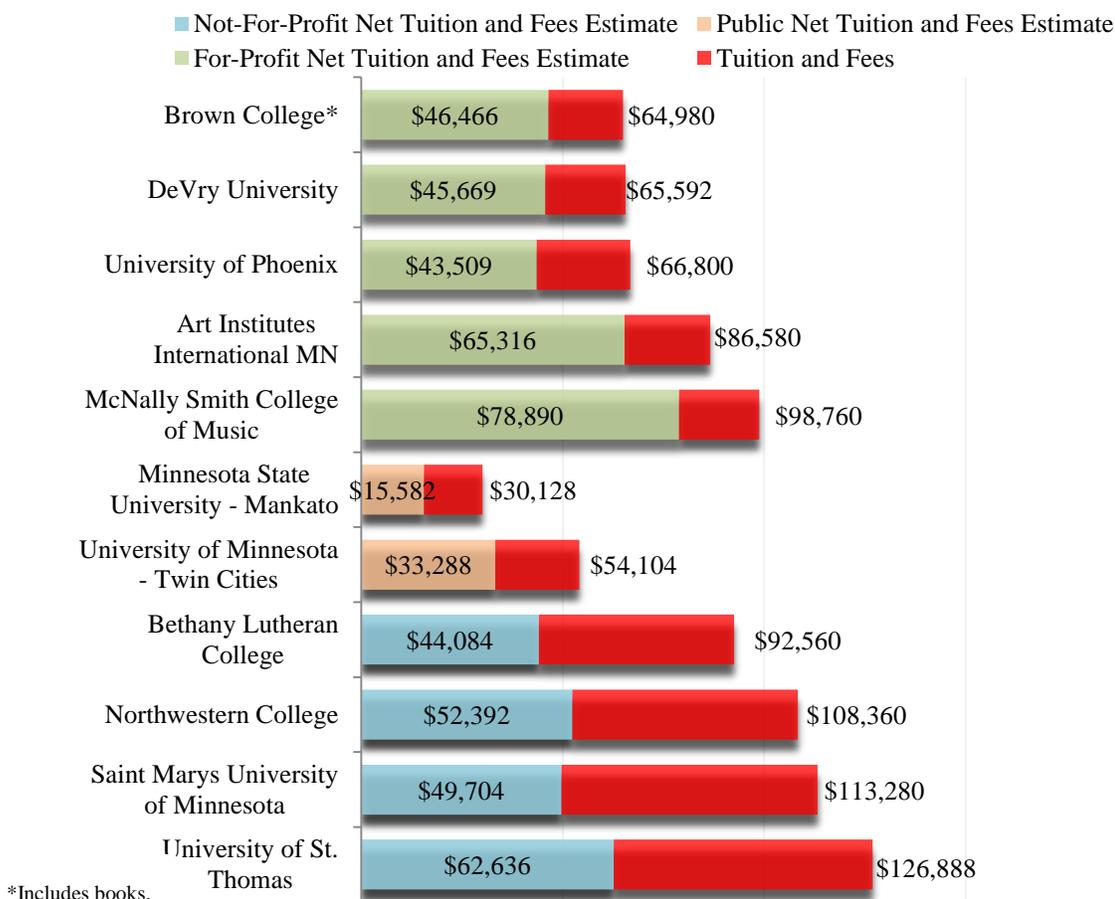
Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

A Note on Methodology: Tuition rates for certificate programs were from the Minnesota tuition and fees 2012-2013 data the Office of Higher Education obtains from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Database System (available at: <http://www.ohe.state.mn.us>) and multiplied by two. These estimates do not include room and board, living expenses or books. Net tuition estimates were calculated by producing a weighted average (including those who receive no grant aid) of the total grant aid students receive at institutions (also available at <http://www.ohe.state.mn.us/>). Grant aid includes federal Pell Grants, the Minnesota State Grant, institutional grants, or any combination of the three. The weighted total grant average was multiplied by two and subtracted from the tuition price to produce a net tuition estimate. Actual costs will vary by student.

Bachelor's Degree Programs

Sticker tuition and fees to complete most bachelor's degrees at a for-profit institution were less expensive than those offered at comparable private not-for-profit institutions. However, a bachelor's degree will likely cost less money at a Minnesota public university. Also, the tuition for a bachelor's degree at a for-profit institution may be affected by institutional aid. Not-for-profit institutions offer institutional grants that are, on average, more than six times the average institutional grant at a for-profit institution. When net tuition was estimated, the cost to complete a bachelor's degree at for-profits is comparable, but usually higher, than to costs of a degree from private not-for-profit institutions. These are cost to degree estimates, not annual tuition and fees.

Tuition Rates and Net Tuition Estimates for Bachelor's Degrees, 2012



Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

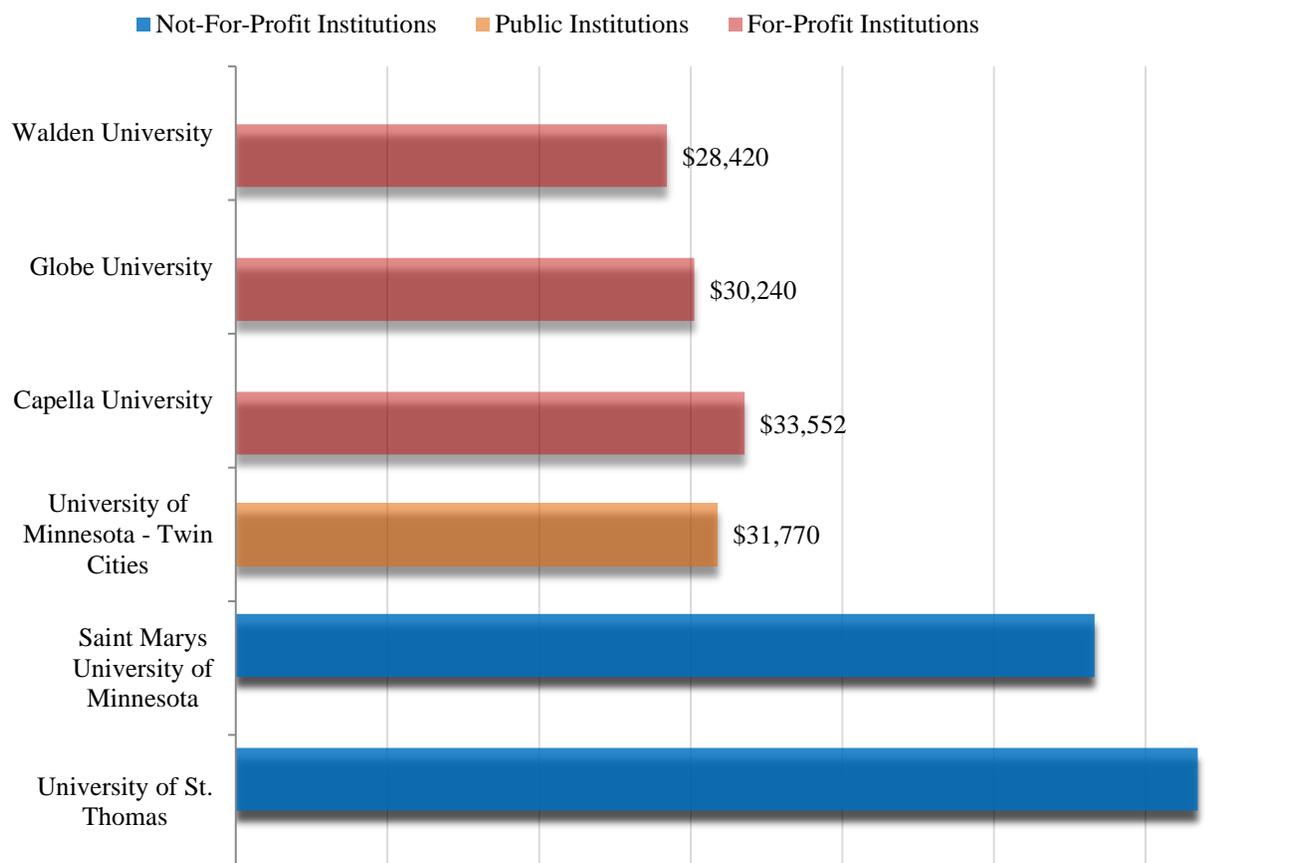
A Note on Methodology: Tuition rates for certificate programs were from the Minnesota tuition and fees 2012-2013 data the Office of Higher Education obtains from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Database System (available at: <http://www.oh.e.state.mn.us>) and multiplied by four. These estimates do not include room and board, living expenses or books. Net tuition estimates were calculated by producing a weighted average (including those who received no grant aid) of the total grant aid students receive at institutions (available at <http://www.oh.e.state.mn.us>). Grant aid includes federal Pell

Grants, the Minnesota State Grant, institutional grants, or any combination of the three. The weighted total grant average was multiplied by four and subtracted from the tuition price to produce a net tuition estimate. Actual costs will vary by student.

Master’s Degree Programs:

Master’s degrees at for-profit institutions usually cost between \$25,000 and \$40,000 to complete the degree. The cost for a master’s degree at Capella, Globe, and Walden are average for Minnesota. Net tuition estimates were not calculated for master’s degree granting institutions, as students are no longer eligible for Pell Grants or Minnesota State Grants. Most students will pay close to the full tuition price for their master’s degree. Tuition rates for master’s degrees were taken directly from the Minnesota tuition and fees data the Office of Higher Education collects and multiplied by two (available at: <http://www.ohe.state.mn.us>). Walden and Capella’s rates were collected by viewing program disclosures on their institution’s website. Actual costs for a master’s degree may vary depending on the program.

Tuition Rates for Master’s Degrees, 2012



Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education, Institution Websites

Appendix C: Cumulative Student Loan Debt

The number of degree recipients and number of students with loans are for degree recipients in 2010 in the following table. These data were sourced from the Integrated Postsecondary Educational Database System (IPEDS). Individual institutions reported the average cumulative student loan debt and percent with loans for their 2010 degree recipients. The dollar amounts are for the average student loan debt incurred at the institution for those with loans. These data include loans from federal, state, private and institution sources. Debt is the amount known to the postsecondary institution. All institutions have been asked to verify the numbers shown below. For summary data on cumulative debt in other sectors for associates and bachelor's degrees, see pages 23-24. This section includes additional information on institutions not previously mentioned in this report.

Cumulative Debt for Degree Recipients 2009-2010:

Certificate Recipients:

Institution	Number of Degree Recipients, 2010	Number with Loans, 2010	Average Cumulative Student Loan Debt for Those with Loans, 2010	Percent with Loans, 2010
Academy College	15	15	\$15,650	100%
Anthem College - Minnesota	254	241	\$11,499	95%
Art Institutes International Minnesota	56	43	\$12,342	76%
Duluth Business University	34	33	\$4,590	97%
Empire Beauty Schools-Minnesota campuses	251	228	\$11,525	92%
Everest Institute - Eagan**	558	558	\$7,857	100%
Globe University	44	42	\$22,967	95%
Herzing University-Minneapolis	70	60	\$16,603	86%
Le Cordon Bleu - Minneapolis/Saint Paul	50	32	\$8,509	63%
McNally Smith College of Music	10	10	\$25,656	100%
Minneapolis Business College	183	181	\$12,335	99%
Minnesota School of Business	183	169	\$20,553	92%
Minnesota School of Cosmetology	104	92	\$9,136	88%
National American University-Minnesota	6	5	\$18,392	75%
Rasmussen Colleges-Minnesota	110	98	\$14,779	89%
Regency Beauty Institute	351	298	\$10,603	85%

Associates Degree Recipients:

Institution	Number of Degree Recipients, 2010	Number with Loans, 2010	Average Cumulative Student Loan Debt for Those with Loans, 2010	Percent with Loans, 2010
Academy College	14	11	\$18,389	77%
Argosy University	299	284	\$32,206	95%
Art Institutes International Minnesota	63	57	\$36,099	90%
Brown College	149	142	\$27,146	95%
DeVry University-Minnesota	4	4	\$24,402	100%
Duluth Business University	61	58	\$14,974	95%
Globe University	113	98	\$30,108	87%
Herzing University-Minneapolis	45	41	\$31,180	91%
Institute of Production and Recording	127	100	\$32,521	79%
ITT Technical Institute-Eden Prairie	150	138	\$29,114	92%
Le Cordon Bleu - Minneapolis/Saint Paul	321	266	\$11,331	83%
McNally Smith College of Music	63	54	\$31,692	85%
Minneapolis Business College	113	110	\$18,616	97%
Minnesota School of Business	821	747	\$28,281	91%
National American University-Minnesota	73	70	\$36,017	96%
Rasmussen Colleges-Minnesota	1,099	1,022	\$27,411	93%

Bachelor's Degree Recipients:

Institution	Number of Degree Recipients, 2010	Number with Loans, 2010	Average Cumulative Student Loan Debt for Those with Loans, 2010	Percent with Loans, 2010
Academy College	17	15	\$32,804	88%
Argosy University	15	14	\$45,454	95%
Art Institutes International Minnesota	247	227	\$55,203	92%
Brown College	191	185	\$50,534	97%
Capella University (Minnesota residents only)	92	58	\$22,835	63%
DeVry University-Minnesota	35	30	\$36,818	87%
Globe University	45	43	\$44,824	96%
Herzing University-Minneapolis	3	3	\$22,815	100%
ITT Technical Institute-Eden Prairie	24	22	\$47,319	90%
McNally Smith College of Music	62	43	\$47,550	70%
Minnesota School of Business	312	287	\$45,244	92%
National American University-Minnesota	52	51	\$49,507	98%
Rasmussen Colleges-Minnesota	120	113	\$41,551	94%
University of Phoenix-Minneapolis/St. Paul	76	59	\$31,805	78%

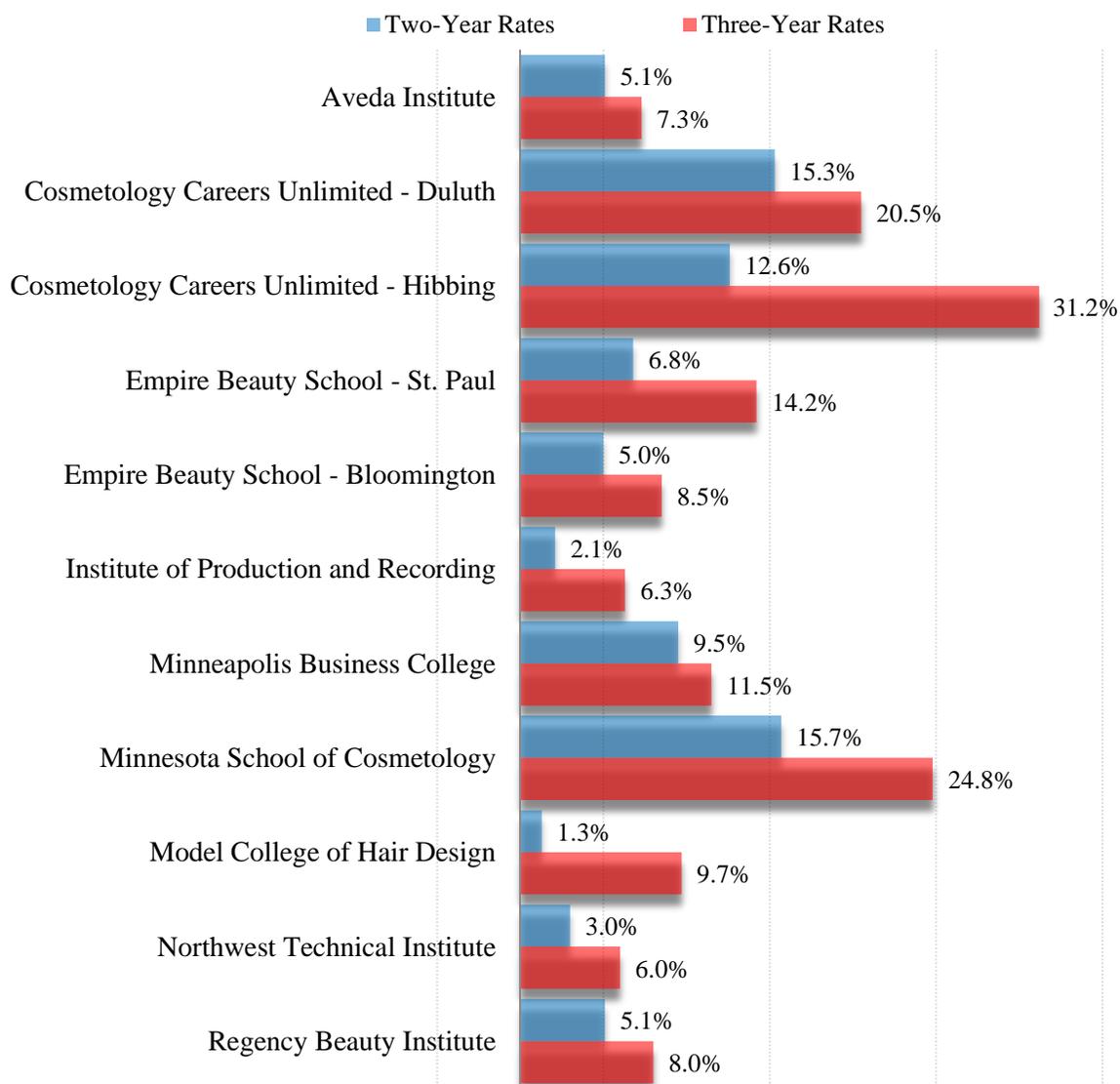
Master's Degree Recipients:

Institution	Number of Degree Recipients, 2010	Number with Loans, 2010	Average Cumulative Student Loan Debt for Those with Loans, 2010	Percent with Loans, 2010
Argosy University	96	85	\$47,644	89%
Capella University (Minnesota residents)	155	103	\$23,042	66%
DeVry University-Minnesota	42	32	\$39,274	76%
Globe University	23	15	\$36,174	67%
Minnesota School of Business	69	43	\$37,002	63%
University of Phoenix-Minneapolis/St. Paul	31	22	\$29,089	71%
Walden University (Minnesota residents)	103	76	\$29,697	74%

Appendix D: Default Rates

Two-Year For-Profit Institutions:

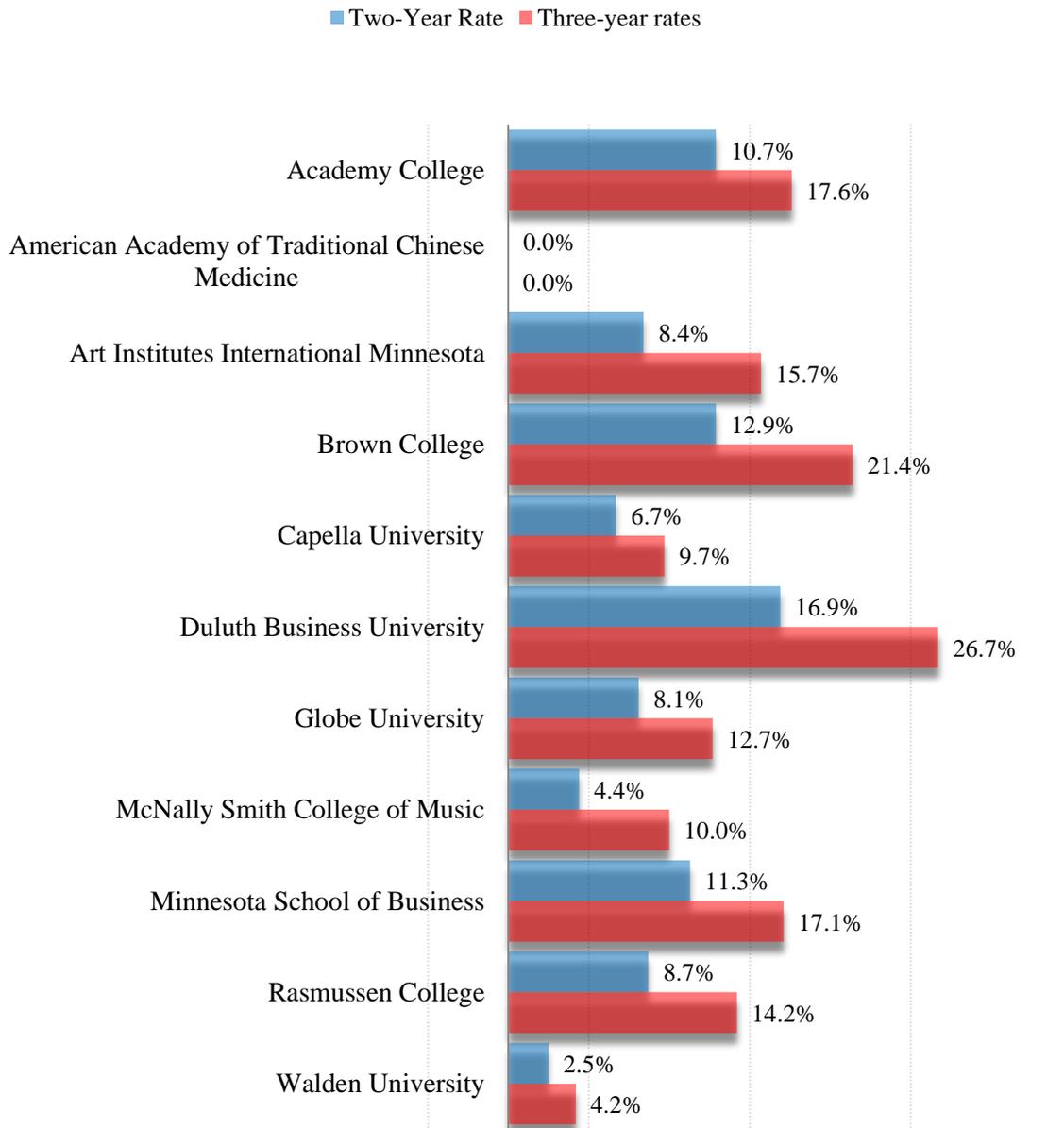
Minnesota Private For-Profit Two-Year Institutions, Two- and Three-Year Default Rates, 2009



Source: Federal Student Aid Default Rate Database

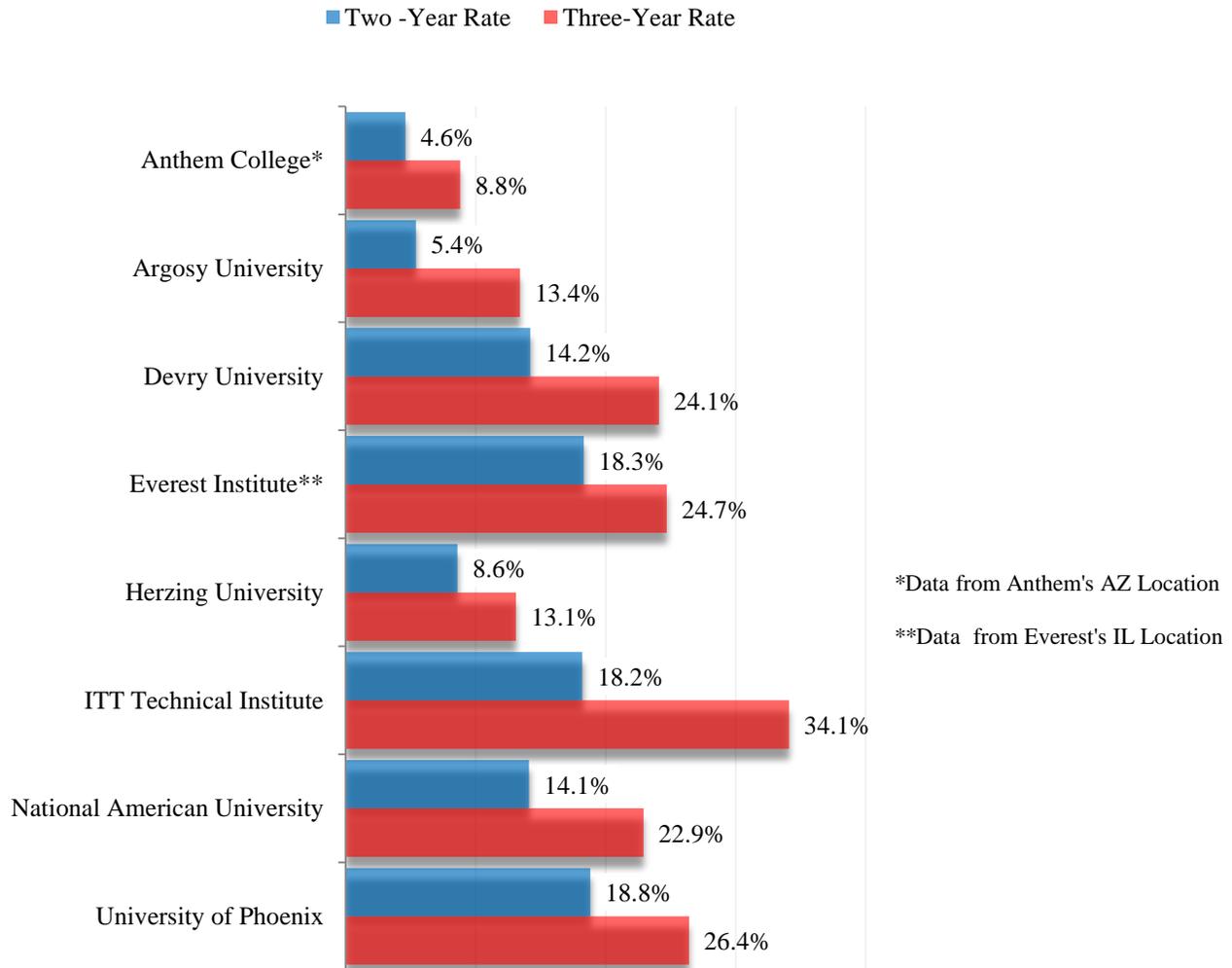
Four-Year For-Profit Institutions:

Minnesota Private For-Profit Four-Year Institutions, Two- and Three-Year Default Rates, 2009



Source: Federal Student Aid Default Rate Database

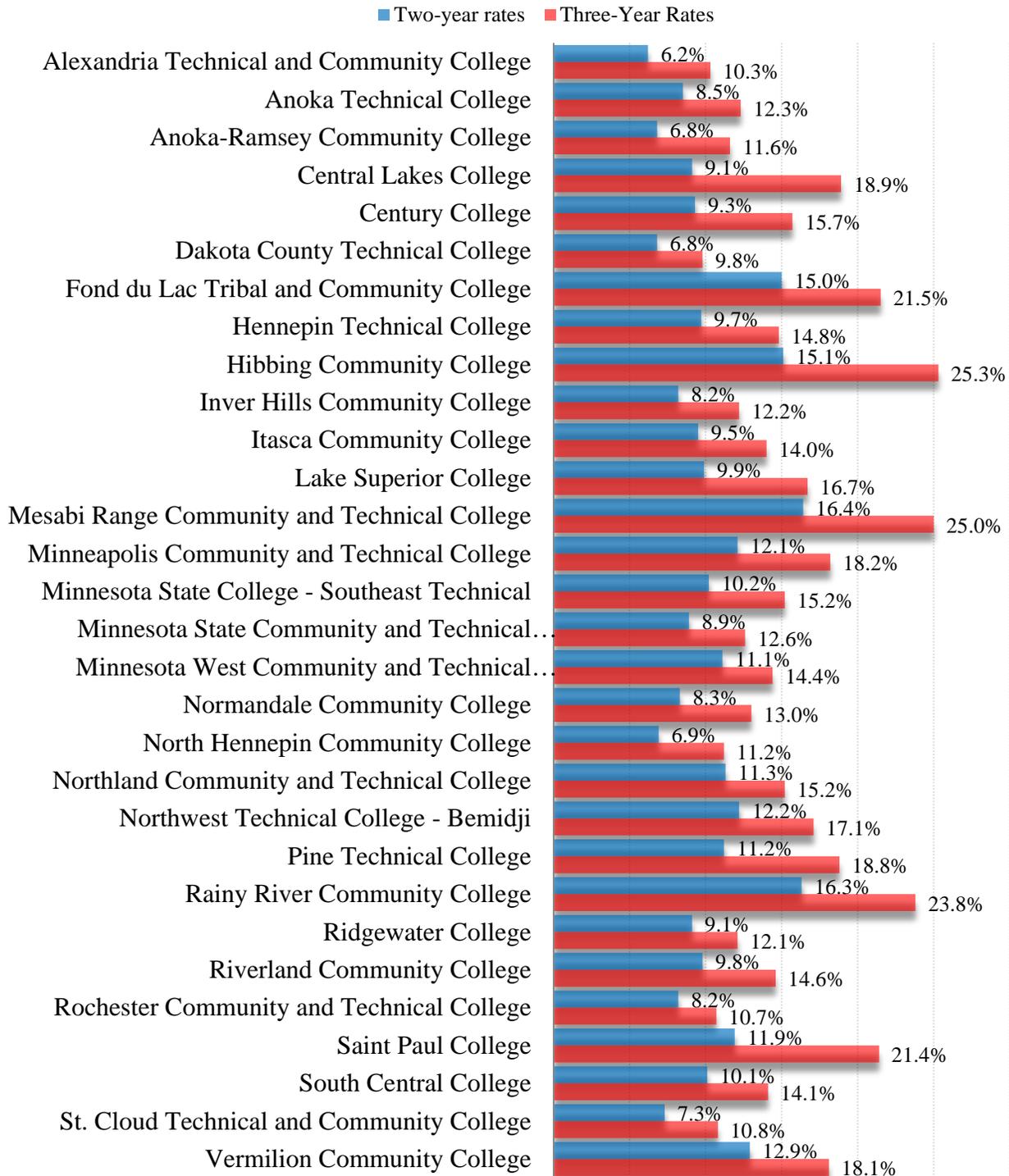
**National For-Profit Institutions Headquartered in other States:
National For-Profit Institutions with a Minnesota Campus,
Two- and Three-Year Default Rates, 2009**



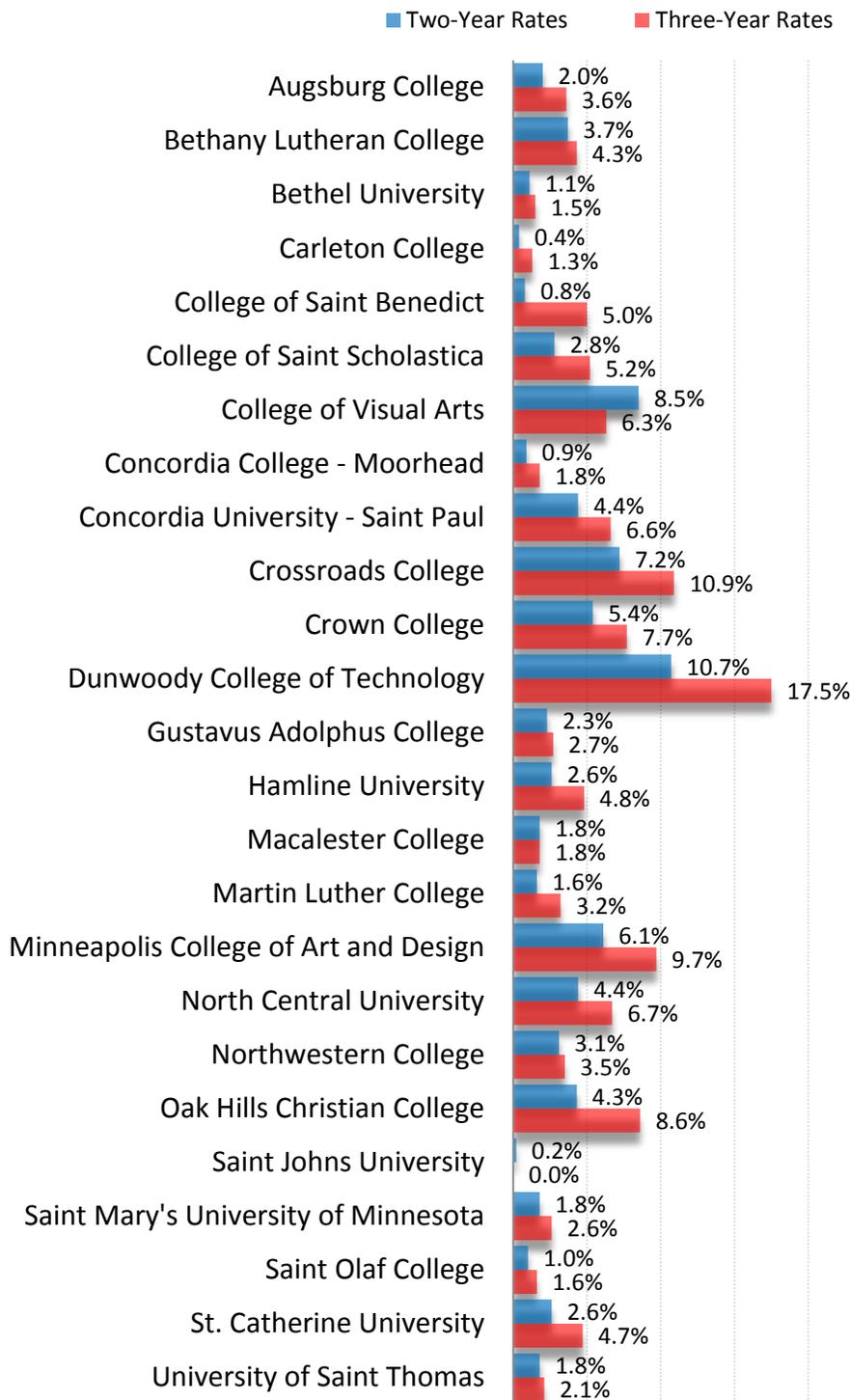
Source: Federal Student Aid Default Rate Database

Public and Private Not-For-Profit Institutions:

Public Two-Year Institutions, Two- and Three-Year Default Rates, 2009



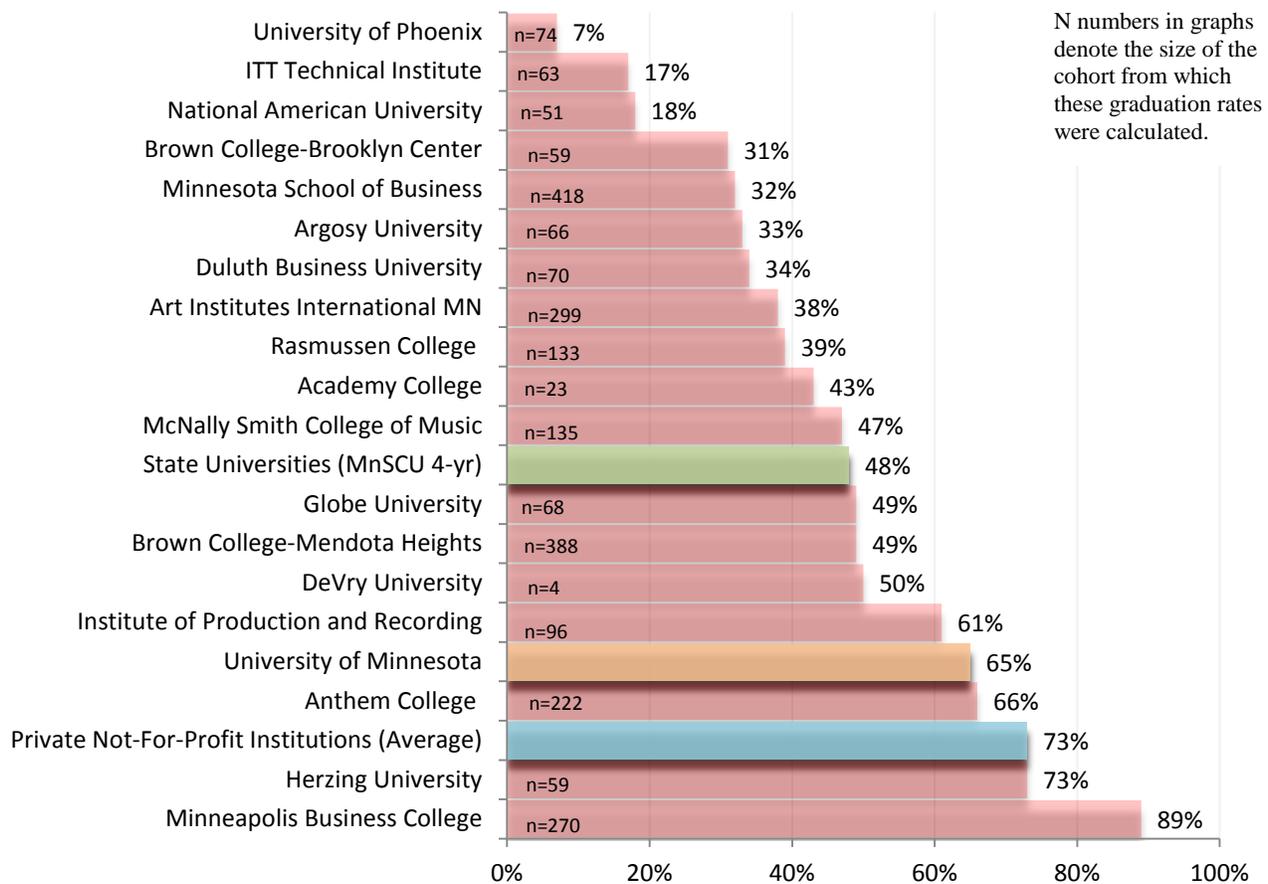
Private Not-For-Profit Institutions, Two- and Three-Year Default Rates, 2009



Appendix E: Graduation Rates at Minnesota For-Profit Institutions

The following graduation rates were from the U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education System (IPEDS). These graduation rates were calculated for first-time, full-time students who began their studies in 2005 for a four-year program and in 2008 for a two-year program. These graduation rates do not reflect transfer to another institution nor graduation status of students enrolled in fewer than 12 credits in the fall term. At many for-profit institutions in Minnesota, the majority of students are pursuing their degrees part-time. Thus, these rates may not be an accurate measure of an institution's ability to graduate students.

First-Time, Full-Time Six-Year Graduation Rates at Selected For-Profit Institutions and Public Systems and the Not-for-Profit Sector, 2011*



*Overall graduation rate tracks the progress of students who began their studies as full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students and completed a degree or other award such as a certificate within 150% of "normal time" for completing the program in which they are enrolled. These students may have received an award at a level of bachelor's degree or less.

Appendix F: Minnesota GI Bill Appropriations (2009-2011)

Minnesota GI Bill Program Background

Since 2007, the Office of Higher Education has administered the Minnesota GI Bill, on the behalf of the Minnesota Department of Veterans Affairs. The Minnesota GI Bill program provides postsecondary financial assistance to eligible Minnesota Resident Student veterans and service members who have served after September 11, 2001 and to the children and spouses of deceased or severely disabled eligible Minnesota veterans and service members who have served after September 11, 2001. In 2012, the program was expanded to include benefits for eligible individuals participating in On-the-Job Training and Apprenticeship Programs. The MN GI Bill for OJT/Apprenticeship programs is administered by the Minnesota Department of Veterans Affairs.

The MN GI Bill program is considered a 'last-dollar-in' benefit and is calculated by subtracting the student's Federal Pell Grant, MN State Grant and other federal veterans or military education benefits from the calculation budget established by statute. The number of MN GI Bill recipients, and the breakout by sector, is not representative of the total veteran student population in Minnesota due to, in part, the following reasons:

1. MN GI Bill is only available to those service members who have served on or after 9/11/2001 or their eligible spouses or dependents. In contrast, veterans of all eras attend postsecondary institutions in Minnesota.
2. Service members who have served five years or more in any military service including the National Guard and reserves who do not meet the state definition of Veteran may still be eligible for the MN GI Bill as eligible non-veterans but not be considered veteran students.
3. The calculation of the MN GI Bill benefit amount takes into account the amount a student is receiving in all other federal veterans and military education benefits as well as any amount the student is receiving in Pell or State Grant. Thus, many, otherwise eligible students do not qualify to receive the MN GI Bill and federal benefits at the same time especially those receiving the federal Post 9/11 GI Bill, those with lower tuition and fee costs and those enrolled less than full time.

The following charts provide a summary of applications and benefits disbursed as well as breakdown of MN GI Bill benefits disbursed by institution for fiscal year 2010 to fiscal year 2012.

2009-2010 (FY 2010) Minnesota GI Bill Summary Report

Today's Date	3/4/2013
Current Application data as of	8/27/2012

Summary Application Data

Total number of participating schools	99
Total number of schools that rec'd allocation	70
Total number of applications received	1384
Total number of applicants awarded benefit	631
Average annual benefit amount	\$1,490
Actual amount of benefits disbursed to students (Summer 09 – Summer10)	\$940,278

Number of Applications Received and Number of Applicants Awarded by Type of Institution

Type of institution	Applications	Applicants Awarded	Percentage Awarded	Total Amt Disbursed
Public 2-year	39	124	31%	\$162,392
Public 4-year	38	198	52%	\$300,776
University of Minnesota	20	109	53%	\$160,923
Private - Non Profit	23	132	57%	\$207,806
Private - For Profit	16	68	41%	\$108,381

Sector Codes:

UM= University of Minnesota

P= Private – For Profit

NP = Private – Non Profit

MNSCU= Minnesota State Colleges and Universities (2 or 4 year)

2009-2010 (FY 2010) Minnesota GI Bill Report by Postsecondary Institution

Institution	Sector	Applications Received	# of Students Received Benefit	Total Benefits Disbursed
University of Minnesota Crookston	UM	7	5	\$9,000
University of Minnesota Duluth	UM	20	13	\$22,500
University of Minnesota Morris	UM	2	1	\$2,000
University of Minnesota Twin Cities	UM	176	90	\$127,423
University of Minnesota Sub Total		205	109	\$160,923
Bemidji State University	MnSCU	19	4	\$6,000
Metropolitan State University	MnSCU	93	51	\$71,82
Minnesota State University Mankato	MnSCU	103	62	\$107,85
Minnesota State University Moorhead	MnSCU	8	5	\$7,462
Saint Cloud State University	MnSCU	133	69	\$99,79
Southwest Minnesota State University	MnSCU	11	7	\$7,834
Winona State University	MnSCU	16	0	\$0
MnSCU State Universities Sub Total		383	198	\$300,776
Alexandria Technical College	MnSCU	11	2	\$4,000
Anoka Technical College	MnSCU	3	0	\$0
Anoka-Ramsey Community College	MnSCU	17	2	\$4,465
Central Lakes College	MnSCU	27	11	\$12,019
Century College	MnSCU	16	4	\$5,000
Dakota County Technical College	MnSCU	4	0	\$0
Fond du Lac Tribal & Community College	MnSCU	5	3	\$5,000
Hennepin Technical College	MnSCU	19	8	\$7,249
Hibbing Community College	MnSCU	9	5	\$6,822
Inver Hills Community College	MnSCU	18	1	\$3,500
Itasca Community College	MnSCU	0	0	\$0
Lake Superior College	MnSCU	28	5	\$3,866
Mesabi Range Community & Technical College	MnSCU	8	2	\$3,500
Minneapolis Community & Technical College	MnSCU	21	5	\$7,000
Minnesota State College-Southeast Technical	MnSCU	3	2	\$1,500
Minnesota State Community and Technical College	MnSCU	11	5	\$4,782
Minnesota West Community and Technical College	MnSCU	2	2	\$663
Normandale Community College	MnSCU	34	9	\$6,008
North Hennepin Community College	MnSCU	48	12	\$14,272
Northland Community and Technical College	MnSCU	7	4	\$7,000
Northwest Technical College	MnSCU	3	0	\$0
Pine Technical College	MnSCU	1	1	\$2,000
Rainy River Community College	MnSCU	0	0	\$0
Ridgewater College	MnSCU	15	6	\$8,515
Riverland Community College	MnSCU	13	8	\$11,558
Rochester Community and Technical College	MnSCU	36	3	\$3,913
South Central College	MnSCU	15	7	\$22,705
Saint Cloud Technical College	MnSCU	5	2	\$11,19
Saint Paul College	MnSCU	18	14	\$4,000
Vermilion Community College	MnSCU	2	1	\$1,864
MnSCU 2-Year Colleges Sub Total		399	124	\$162,3

Institution	Sector	Applications Received	# of Students Received Benefit	Total Benefits Disbursed
Argosy University/Twin Cities	P	11	4	\$5,569
Art Institutes International Minnesota	P	5	1	\$1,000
Augsburg College	NP	19	12	\$20,500
Aveda Institute Minneapolis	P	1	1	\$1,000
Bethel University	NP	18	9	\$18,074
Capella University	P	25	17	\$36,500
College of Saint Scholastica	NP	14	12	\$21,000
Concordia College	NP	2	1	\$2,000
Concordia University	NP	36	19	\$27,293
DeVry University	P	5	4	\$7,000
Dunwoody College of Technology	NP	20	7	\$11,227
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University (Minneapolis Center)	P	7	3	\$1,500
Globe University	P	7	4	\$7,374
Hamline University	NP	9	8	\$9,500
Herzing College	P	1	1	\$1,500
ITT Technical Institute	P	3	2	\$2,000
Luther Seminary	NP	1	1	\$500
McNally Smith College of Music	P	3	1	\$2,000
Minnesota School of Business	P	41	17	\$22,872
Northwestern College	NP	7	3	\$4,447
Northwestern Health Sciences University	NP	2	2	\$4,000
Rasmussen College (Brooklyn Park)	P	6	4	\$5,999
Rasmussen College (Mankato)	P	2	2	\$1,000
Saint Catherine University	NP	5	3	\$4,500
Saint John's University	NP	4	4	\$7,821
Saint Mary's University of Minnesota Minneapolis Center	NP	43	27	\$41,447
Transportation Center for Excellence	P	7	3	\$7,000
University of Phoenix-Minnesota	P	18	4	\$6,067
University of Saint Thomas	NP	32	21	\$31,497
William Mitchell College of Law	NP	12	3	\$4,000
Private Institution Sub Total		397	200	\$316,187
Total		1384	631	\$940,278

2010-2011 (FY 2011) Minnesota GI Bill Summary Report

Today's Date	3/4/2013
Current Application data as of	2/1/2012

Summary Application Data

Total number of participating schools	99
Total number of schools that rec'd allocation	62
Total number of applications received	1415
Total number of applicants awarded benefit	595
Average annual benefit amount	\$1,439
Total amount of benefits disbursed to students	\$856,110

Number of Applications Received and Number of Applicants Awarded by Type of Institution

Type of institution	Applications Received	Applicants Awarded	Percentage Awarded	Total Amt Disbursed
2 – Year MNSCU	403	125	31%	\$160,441
4 – Year MNSCU	363	171	47%	\$222,381
U of MN	191	88	46%	\$126,240
Private - Non Profit	183	87	48%	\$148,684
Private - For Profit	267	121	45%	\$195,864

2010-2011 (FY 2011) Minnesota GI Bill Summary by Postsecondary Institution

Institution	Sector	Applications Received	# of Students Received Benefit	Total Benefits Disbursed
University of Minnesota Crookston	UM	5	5	\$7,500
University of Minnesota Duluth	UM	14	12	\$17,000
University of Minnesota Morris	UM	2	1	\$2,000
University of Minnesota Twin Cities	UM	170	70	\$99,740
University of Minnesota Sub Total		191	88	\$126,240
Bemidji State University	MnSCU	15	5	\$7,500
Metropolitan State University	MnSCU	81	49	\$58,396
Minnesota State University Mankato	MnSCU	99	47	\$67,347
Minnesota State University Moorhead	MnSCU	8	3	\$3,561
Saint Cloud State University	MnSCU	131	59	\$72,577
Southwest Minnesota State University	MnSCU	13	8	\$13,000
Winona State University	MnSCU	16	0	\$0
MnSCU State Universities Sub Total		363	171	\$222,381
Alexandria Technical College	MnSCU	11	5	\$5,941
Anoka Technical College	MnSCU	7	1	\$1,000
Anoka-Ramsey Community College	MnSCU	22	4	\$4,500
Central Lakes College	MnSCU	17	5	\$5,149
Century College	MnSCU	41	20	\$27,000
Dakota County Technical College	MnSCU	6	0	\$0
Fond du Lac Tribal & Community College	MnSCU	9	6	\$10,409
Hennepin Technical College	MnSCU	20	3	\$3,750
Hibbing Community College	MnSCU	10	2	\$1,473
Inver Hills Community College	MnSCU	31	4	\$5,500
Itasca Community College	MnSCU	2	0	\$0
Lake Superior College	MnSCU	18	4	\$4,500
Mesabi Range Community & Technical College	MnSCU	4	1	\$1,000
Minneapolis Community & Technical College	MnSCU	14	4	\$1,220
Minnesota State College-Southeast Technical	MnSCU	3	0	\$0
Minnesota State Community and Technical College	MnSCU	7	1	\$2,472
Minnesota West Community and Technical College	MnSCU	6	3	\$2,888
Normandale Community College	MnSCU	29	8	\$5,806
North Hennepin Community College	MnSCU	30	8	\$10,320
Northland Community and Technical College	MnSCU	8	6	\$10,000
Northwest Technical College	MnSCU	0	0	\$0
Pine Technical College	MnSCU	3	1	\$2,000
Rainy River Community College	MnSCU	1	0	\$0
Ridgewater College	MnSCU	34	15	\$20,767
Riverland Community College	MnSCU	6	0	\$0
Rochester Community and Technical College	MnSCU	10	0	\$0
South Central College	MnSCU	25	9	\$10,101
Saint Cloud Technical College	MnSCU	13	6	\$9,644
Saint Paul College	MnSCU	15	9	\$15,000
Vermilion Community College	MnSCU	1	0	\$0
MnSCU 2-Year Colleges Sub Total		403	125	\$160,441

Institution	Sector	Applications Received	# of Students Received Benefit	Total Benefits Disbursed
Argosy University/Twin Cities	P	13	6	\$15,000
Augsburg College	NP	17	11	\$14,500
Bethel University	NP	15	10	\$14,500
Capella University	P	21	10	\$18,500
College of Saint Scholastica	NP	19	11	\$16,916
Concordia University	NP	28	22	\$43,500
DeVry University	P	10	3	\$4,500
Duluth Business University	P	1	2	\$2,000
Dunwoody College of Technology	NP	23	15	\$27,161
Globe University	P	9	3	\$5,082
Hamline University	NP	17	14	\$22,263
Minnesota School of Business	P	37	5	\$6,500
National American University (Bloomington)	P	4	2	\$1,500
Northwestern College	NP	12	7	\$9,000
Northwestern Health Sciences University	NP	2	1	\$2,000
Rasmussen College (Bloomington)	P	2	1	\$500
Rasmussen College (Brooklyn Park)	P	7	5	\$10,000
Rasmussen College (St. Cloud)	P	10	1	\$2,500
Saint Catherine University	NP	14	8	\$12,500
Saint John's University	NP	4	4	\$7,000
Saint Mary's University of Minnesota Minneapolis Center	NP	46	30	\$37,920
University of Phoenix-Minnesota	P	58	15	\$24,686
University of Saint Thomas	NP	26	20	\$40,520
Walden University	P	2	2	\$6,000
William Mitchell College of Law	NP	8	3	\$2,500
Private Institutions Sub Total		458	211	\$347,048
Total		1415	595	\$856,110

2011-2012 (FY 2012) Minnesota GI Bill Summary Report				
Today's Date		4/3/2013		
Current Application data as of		1/3/2013		
Summary Application Data				
Total number of participating schools		103		
Total number of schools that rec'd allocation		63		
Total number of applications received		1265		
Total number of applicants awarded benefit		564		
Average annual benefit amount		\$1,442		
Total amount of benefits disbursed to students		\$813,105		
Number of Applications Received and Number of Applicants Awarded by Type of Institution				
Type of institution	Applications Received	Applicants Awarded	Percentage Awarded	Total Amt Disbursed
2 – Year MNSCU	339	114	34%	\$138,640
4 – Year MNSCU	311	149	48%	\$187,187
U of MN	153	65	42%	\$93,768
Private - Non Profit	259	158	61%	\$262,711
Private - For Profit	203	78	38%	\$130,799

2011-2012 (FY 2012) Minnesota GI Bill Summary by Postsecondary Institution

Institution	Sector	Applications Received	# of Students Received Benefit	Total Benefits Disbursed
University of Minnesota Crookston	UM	1	0	\$0
University of Minnesota Duluth	UM	15	8	\$15,000
University of Minnesota Morris	UM	3	0	\$0
University of Minnesota Twin Cities	UM	134	57	\$78,768
University of Minnesota Sub Total		153	65	\$93,768
Bemidji State University	MnSCU	11	4	\$5,302
Metropolitan State University	MnSCU	100	54	\$67,754
Minnesota State University Mankato	MnSCU	58	22	\$32,730
Minnesota State University Moorhead	MnSCU	11	3	\$5,850
Saint Cloud State University	MnSCU	111	55	\$61,640
Southwest Minnesota State University	MnSCU	11	9	\$11,411
Winona State University	MnSCU	9	2	\$2,500
MnSCU State Universities Sub Total		311	149	\$187,187
Alexandria Technical College	MnSCU	8	4	\$4,500
Anoka Technical College	MnSCU	8	0	\$0
Anoka-Ramsey Community College	MnSCU	17	4	\$2,500
Central Lakes College	MnSCU	15	8	\$9,416
Century College	MnSCU	36	13	\$15,500
Dakota County Technical College	MnSCU	3	0	\$0
Fond du Lac Tribal & Community College	MnSCU	6	3	\$4,500
Hennepin Technical College	MnSCU	9	2	\$1,500
Hibbing Community College	MnSCU	1	0	\$0
Inver Hills Community College	MnSCU	21	8	\$12,476
Itasca Community College	MnSCU	3	0	\$0
Lake Superior College	MnSCU	15	4	\$4,975
Mesabi Range Community & Technical College	MnSCU	1	0	\$0
Minneapolis Community & Technical College	MnSCU	11	2	\$1,500
Minnesota State College-Southeast Technical	MnSCU	2	0	\$0
Minnesota State Community and Technical College	MnSCU	10	3	\$3,000
Minnesota West Community and Technical College	MnSCU	5	3	\$5,456
Normandale Community College	MnSCU	40	9	\$11,492
North Hennepin Community College	MnSCU	19	7	\$6,144
Northland Community and Technical College	MnSCU	7	4	\$7,000
Northwest Technical College	MnSCU	2	0	\$0
Pine Technical College	MnSCU	3	1	\$1,500
Rainy River Community College	MnSCU	0	0	\$0
Ridgewater College	MnSCU	12	4	\$6,635
Riverland Community College	MnSCU	8	5	\$5,500
Rochester Community and Technical College	MnSCU	14	1	\$2,000
South Central College	MnSCU	13	8	\$8,658
Saint Cloud Technical and Community College	MnSCU	20	10	\$11,548
Saint Paul College	MnSCU	29	10	\$12,362
Vermilion Community College	MnSCU	1	1	\$478
MnSCU 2-Year Colleges Sub Total		339	114	\$138,640

Institution	Sector	Applications Received	# of Students Received Benefit	Total Benefits Disbursed
Argosy University/Twin Cities	P	10	5	\$5,953
Augsburg College	NP	16	14	\$25,500
Bethel University	NP	31	16	\$24,886
Capella University	P	19	11	\$21,000
College of Saint Scholastica	NP	19	9	\$14,254
Concordia University	NP	34	21	\$39,000
Crown College	NP	3	3	\$3,836
DeVry University	P	9	6	\$9,400
Dunwoody College of Technology	NP	17	7	\$12,482
Globe University	P	10	5	\$9,500
Hamline University	NP	20	15	\$24,500
McNally Smith College of Music	P	3	1	\$1,000
Minnesota School of Business	P	30	13	\$17,271
National American University (Bloomington)	P	5	4	\$4,121
Northwestern College	NP	14	5	\$5,197
Northwestern Health Sciences University	NP	2	2	\$5,000
Rasmussen College (Bloomington)	P	2	1	\$2,000
Rasmussen College (Brooklyn Park)	P	6	3	\$9,000
Rasmussen College (Eagan)	P	7	1	\$3,000
Rasmussen College (St. Cloud)	P	9	6	\$10,630
Saint Catherine University	NP	9	6	\$11,000
Saint John's University	NP	1	1	\$2,000
Saint Mary's University of Minnesota Minneapolis Center	NP	42	27	\$44,556
Transportation Center for Excellence	P	3	1	\$1,000
University of Phoenix-Minnesota	P	65	19	\$30,924
University of Saint Thomas	NP	40	32	\$50,500
Walden University	P	2	2	\$6,000
Private Institutions Sub Total		462	236	\$393,510
Total		1265	564	\$813,105

Appendix G: List of Private Career Schools Registered with the Office of Higher Education

Academy of Dynamic Integrative Therapy	Health Partners Institute for Education & Research
Align Pilates	HeartWork Studio
American Home Inspectors Training Institute	Hennepin County Medical Center
American Indian Opportunities Industrialization Center	Hooked on Classics Appraisals Incubator Inc.
American Institute of Technical Education	International Dermal Institute
Animal Behavior School	International Sommelier Guild
Art Instruction School Inc.	Jackson Hewitt Tax Service
Associated Training Services Corporation	Kaplan Professional Schools
At-Home Professions	Koehler-Dramm's Institute of Floristry
Avalon School of Cosmetology	LA Beauty School
Aveda Institute Minneapolis	Learning Journeys International Center of Coaching
Awaken Pilates	Learning Strategies Corporation
Benchmark Learning (Edina)	Life Time Academy
Brainco-Minneapolis School of Advertising Design and Interactive Studies	Lonna Mosow's Center for Mind Body Fitness
Brensten Education	Magic Beauty School
CenterPoint Massage and Shiatsu Therapy School & Clinic	Meta Institute
Centerspace Pilates	Miami Ad School Minneapolis
Coaches Training Institute	Minnesota Commercial Diving Training Center
Continental Auctioneers School of Auctioneering	Minnesota Institute of Advanced Communication Skills
Cosmetology Training Center (Mankato)	Minnesota MultiHousing Association
Cutting Edge Grooming School	Minnesota Resource Center
Diesel Truck Drivers Training School	Minnesota School of Barbering
Dynamic Minds Inc	Minnesota School of Bartending
eAge Academy	Minnesota School of Beauty
Emergency Training Associates	Minnesota School of Cosmetology (Plymouth)
Empire Beauty School (Bloomington)	Minnesota School of Cosmetology (Woodbury)
Empire Beauty School (Eden Prairie)	Minnesota School of Horseshoeing
Empire Beauty School (Spring Lake Park)	Minnesota School of Piano Technology
Empire Beauty School (St. Paul)	Model College of Hair Design
Euler Training Center	Moler Barber School of Hairstyling
Faces ETC Makeup Artist School of Minnesota	Montessori Training Center of Minnesota
Goodwill Industries Inc/Easter Seals Minnesota	Motorcycle Technology Center
Green River Dance for Global Somatics	MRI School of Minnesota
H & R Block Inc. Income Tax School	National Personal Training Institute
Hands On Technology Transfer	New Horizons Computer Learning Centers
Hastings Beauty School Inc.	

Newgate Education and Training Center
North American Medical Academy
North American Training Institute
Northwestern Academy of Homeopathy
Nova Academy of Cosmetology
Online Trading Academy
Paragon Pilates
Park Avenue School of Cosmetology
PCI Academy New Hope
Pilates MN
Professional Salon Academy
Pro-Image Beauty School
Pucci Pet Career Studios
Regency Beauty Institute (Blaine)
Regency Beauty Institute (Burnsville)
Regency Beauty Institute (Duluth)
Regency Beauty Institute (Maplewood)
Regency Beauty Institute (Minnetonka)
Regency Beauty Institute (St. Cloud)
Regions Hospital School of Ophthalmic
Medical Technology
Rio Gran Certified Grooming School
Rochester School of Hair Design
Rukha Academy of Healing Arts & Sciences

Saint Cloud Hospital School of Diagnostic
Imaging
Summit Academy Opportunities
Industrialization Center
Sweatshop
Symmetry Solutions Inc.
Tao Institute
Trails End School of Taxidermy
Transportation Center for Excellence
Travel Academy
Trusight Inc.
Tulsa Welding School
Universal Technical Institute (Glendale
Heights, Illinois)
Universal Technical Institute (Orlando, FL)
Universal Technical Institute (Houston,
Texas)
Watermark Learning
Wind and Water School of Feng Shui
World Wide College of Auctioneering
Wyoming Technical Institute
Yoga Center of Minneapolis
Yoga North
Yoga Prairie

Appendix H: Letter to For-Profit Institutions

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

Tel: 651-642-0567
800-657-3866
Fax: 651-642-0675

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



October 11, 2012

[Recipient Information]

Dear [Recipient],

As you may know, the Minnesota State Legislature has requested our office to produce a report on Graduate For-Profit Education in Minnesota with regards to Intellectual Property and Resolving Student Disputes. Our office is also conducting a report on Undergraduate For-Profit Education. We wish to obtain a snapshot of the sector and how it compares to national for-profits for interested policymakers. We wish to make sure we have accurate information about your institution.

We would like to obtain the following information directly from your institution:

- Recruitment Practices
 - What qualifications do you require for hiring an enrollment counselor and / or admissions officer?
 - What training do these counselors and officers receive in preparation for their duties?
 - How often do they receive this training?
 - Do your counselors and officers receive training on advising students on matters of Financial Aid?
- Job Placement
 - What statistics or information do you provide current and prospective students on job placement by degree program?
 - Where is this information located?

Some of these questions may be answered in your accreditation document. If this information is listed in this report, feel free to send the relevant portions to us for the purposes of answering these questions. For the matter of where Job Placement information is located, you may send us links to your institution's website if this information is located on the web.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

John Armstrong
Data Analyst Intern
Minnesota Office of Higher Education
1450 Energy Park Drive, Suite 350
St Paul, MN 55108
651-259-3977