

February 2015



# Minnesota Tuition Reciprocity: 2015 Annual Report



## Author

**Alexandra Djurovich**

Senior Data Analyst

Tel: 651-259-3962

[alexandra.djurovich@state.mn.us](mailto:alexandra.djurovich@state.mn.us)

## About the Minnesota Office of Higher Education

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

The Minnesota State Grant Program is the largest financial aid program administered by the Office of Higher Education, awarding up to \$180 million in need-based grants to Minnesota residents attending accredited institutions in Minnesota. The agency oversees tuition reciprocity programs, a student loan program, Minnesota's 529 College Savings Plan, licensing and early college awareness programs for youth.

## Minnesota Office of Higher Education

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

Tel: 651.642.0567 or 800.657.3866

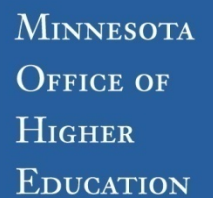
TTY Relay: 800.627.3529

Fax: 651.642.0675

E-mail: [info.ohe@state.mn.us](mailto:info.ohe@state.mn.us)

[www.getreadyforcollege.org](http://www.getreadyforcollege.org)

[www.ohe.state.mn.us](http://www.ohe.state.mn.us)



MINNESOTA  
OFFICE OF  
HIGHER  
EDUCATION

*reach higher*

# Table of Contents

---

Table of Contents .....	1
Introduction .....	3
Statutory Purpose of Tuition Reciprocity .....	3
Annual Report .....	3
Statutory Authority and Responsibility for Tuition Reciprocity .....	3
Administering Tuition Reciprocity .....	4
Tuition Reciprocity Participating Jurisdictions .....	4
Tuition Reciprocity Program Costs to Students and State .....	6
Program Objectives .....	6
Tuition Rate Payments: Costs to Students .....	6
Tuition Rate Setting Approaches: Costs to Students .....	7
Tuition Rate Setting Summary .....	9
State Payment Obligations between Minnesota, Wisconsin and North Dakota .....	9
Marginal Instructional Costs .....	10
Minnesota-Wisconsin Tuition Reciprocity Interstate Payment .....	12
Wisconsin Reciprocity Supplemental Payment to Minnesota's Public Institutions .....	14
Minnesota-North Dakota Tuition Reciprocity Interstate Payment .....	15
Fall 2013 Enrollment .....	17
Tuition Reciprocity Enrollment Factors .....	19
State Population .....	19
High School Graduates .....	20
Proximity of Public Four-Year Reciprocity Institutions to State Population Centers and State Borders .....	21
Tuition Reciprocity Outcomes .....	24
Educational Attainment .....	24
Minnesota Educational Attainment .....	24
Twin Cities Metropolitan Area .....	25
Minnesota Tuition Reciprocity Graduates .....	25
Appendix A: Minnesota-North Dakota Interstate Payment History .....	27
Why Were Changes Made to the Minnesota-North Dakota Interstate Payment Calculation? .....	27
Minnesota resident tuition rates were and are higher than North Dakota resident tuition rates .....	27
Appendix B: Reciprocity Enrollment Data .....	30
Appendix C: Interstate Payments .....	34
Appendix D: Tuition Rates .....	36
Appendix E: Reciprocity Graduates from Minnesota Public Postsecondary Institutions .....	40



# Introduction

---

Minnesota’s interstate tuition reciprocity agreements expand market choices and enrollment opportunities for state residents. The program has been operating for over 40 years. In fall 2013, 28,840 Minnesota residents enrolled in reciprocity institutions in Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and Manitoba and 14,936 residents of reciprocity states enrolled in Minnesota public postsecondary education institutions.

## Statutory Purpose of Tuition Reciprocity

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

The mutual improvement of educational advantages for Minnesota residents and other states or provinces has been administratively operationalized by removing undergraduate and graduate non-resident public postsecondary institution residency admissions and tuition barriers. State of Minnesota residents may attend public postsecondary education institutions in neighboring jurisdictions at a tuition rate they would pay at a comparable home state institution. Under the agreements, a Minnesota resident is to be considered for admission like a Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota or Manitoba resident when applying to eligible public postsecondary institutions in those jurisdictions. Similarly, residents of those jurisdictions are considered as residents of Minnesota when applying for admission to eligible Minnesota public postsecondary education institutions.<sup>1</sup>

## Annual Report

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

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

The body of this paper describes Minnesota’s tuition reciprocity agreements, starting with the genesis of reciprocity, followed by the statutory basis for, the administration and financing of reciprocity, and student participation. The paper concludes with data on the outcomes of over 40 years of Minnesota’s tuition reciprocity programs.

## Statutory Authority and Responsibility for Tuition Reciprocity

*Minnesota Statutes 136A.08 Subd.2* authorizes the Minnesota Office of Higher Education to enter into tuition reciprocity agreements in consultation with the Commissioner of Minnesota Management and

---

<sup>1</sup> Removal of nonresident admissions barriers and nonresident tuition barriers, along with interstate payments, differentiates Minnesota’s state-wide tuition reciprocity agreements from student exchange programs, such as the Midwest Higher Education Compact’s Student Exchange Program, that sell excess capacity in a limited number of programs and public institutions at a discounted price.

Budget and each affected Minnesota public postsecondary governing board. Tuition reciprocity agreements are not valid until approved by the University of Minnesota Board of Regents and the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities' Board of Trustees as provided for in 2013 *Minnesota Statutes 136A.08, Subd. 6*.

- The agreements are ongoing and reviewed annually by the Minnesota Office of Higher Education.
- The agreements exist as long as the participating jurisdictions deem them to be beneficial.

### **Administering Tuition Reciprocity**

Staff of the Minnesota Office of Higher Education administers Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements in consultation with staff of the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities, the University of Minnesota, the Minnesota Governor's Office and the Minnesota Legislature. In addition, staff of the Minnesota Office of Higher Education works with staff at comparable agencies in jurisdictions with which Minnesota has a tuition reciprocity agreement.

Tuition reciprocity agreement language is broad.

- Details regarding reciprocity tuition rates and program operations are contained in annual administrative memoranda.
- Annual administrative memoranda documents are signed by the executive directors of higher education boards or agencies in each state before the start of the academic year and disseminated to public postsecondary education campuses.

Students apply for reciprocity through the higher education agency in their state of residence, although Minnesota's agreements with the states of South Dakota and North Dakota allow some Minnesota residents to be approved for reciprocity on the campus they attend. After students are approved for reciprocity, each state's higher education agency generates a file of approved resident students for campuses in the neighboring reciprocity state so that student tuition and fee bills can be adjusted to reflect the appropriate reciprocity tuition rate. At the end of each term, each state agency collects term enrollment data for resident students from campuses in the neighboring state. The data are used in interstate reciprocity payment calculations, where applicable, at the end of each academic year.

### **Tuition Reciprocity Participating Jurisdictions**

A limited Minnesota-Wisconsin statewide tuition reciprocity agreement began in the late 1960s. Statewide tuition reciprocity emerged from a Minnesota and Wisconsin Governors' initiative in 1973.<sup>2</sup> The goals in initiating tuition reciprocity were to:

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

Minnesota agreements with South Dakota, North Dakota, Iowa and the Canadian province of Manitoba followed.

---

<sup>2</sup> See Associate Press, *Common Market, New Plan Eliminates Out-Of-State Tuition Fees*, September 14, 1973. (<http://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=1346&dat=19730914&id=xIROAAAIBAJ&sjid=cfoDAAAIBAJ&pg=7067,3779501>)

Minnesota’s tuition reciprocity agreements include public postsecondary education institutions in the participating jurisdictions. All undergraduate and graduate programs of study are available to reciprocity students. Professional programs may or may not be included in the agreements.<sup>3</sup>

<u>Reciprocity Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Date of Inception</u>
Wisconsin	1969
North Dakota	1975
South Dakota	1978
Iowa*	1979
Manitoba	1989

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

---

<sup>3</sup> Minnesota’s statewide tuition reciprocity agreement with Wisconsin does not include Wisconsin technical colleges. Wisconsin technical colleges are operated at the local rather than the state level. Minnesota residents can attend Wisconsin technical colleges and pay the Wisconsin technical college Wisconsin resident tuition rate.

<sup>4</sup> For further information see: Erin Jordan and Lisa Ross: *Colleges look to ‘steal’ students from outside to further growth*, Des Moines Register, September 7, 2006, Frank Santiago: *Out-of-state colleges lure few*, Des Moines Register, February 8, 2001, and *In-state tuition, out of state*, Chicago Tribune, November 19, 2007. A Minnesota resident is to be considered as an Iowa resident when applying for admission to Iowa Lakes Community College. A resident of the Iowa Lakes Community College attendance district is to be considered as a Minnesota resident when applying to Minnesota West Community and Technical College. Reciprocity students attending the participating institutions pay the resident tuition rate at the institution attended.

# Tuition Reciprocity Program Costs to Students and State

---

Today, students shoulder primary responsibility for paying for Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements through the tuition they pay. Reciprocity students typically pay Minnesota tuition rates at comparable institutions.

According to 2013 *Minnesota Statutes 136A.08, Subd. 3 and 4*, Minnesota's reciprocity agreements may include provision for interstate tuition reciprocity payments according to a formula mutually acceptable to the participating jurisdictions. If the agreements include such a provision, the statute specifies recognizing the tuition rates paid by reciprocity students and the number of reciprocity students enrolled in the payment calculations. Currently, there are interstate payment agreements with Wisconsin and North Dakota only.

## Program Objectives

Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements balance student, public postsecondary institution and taxpayer interests and are linked to a series of tuition rate implementation objectives.

- Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements aim to avoid incentives or disincentives for Minnesota resident students to leave their state of residence based on the tuition rates used in the agreements.
- Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements aim to expand market opportunities for Minnesota residents by removing tuition price differences at comparable institutions in the participating states.
- Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements aim to create a market in which public institutions in one state can compete with comparable institutions in the other state for students at a similar price.
- Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements aim to constrain the Minnesota's general fund costs of educating a Minnesota resident at a reciprocity state institution to an amount similar to or less than Minnesota's general fund cost of educating a Minnesota resident at a comparable Minnesota institution.

## Tuition Rate Payments: Costs to Students

With students shouldering primary responsibility for financing tuition reciprocity through tuition, how are reciprocity tuition rates set? Tuition rates used in Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements are the tuition rates set by each state's appropriate governing board. In nearly all cases, undergraduate, graduate and professional reciprocity students pay the higher of the two state resident tuition rates charged at comparable institutions.<sup>5</sup>

For example, a state of Minnesota resident undergraduate student attending the University of Wisconsin-Madison pays the resident undergraduate tuition he or she would pay at the University of Minnesota-Twin Cities. Minnesota's public postsecondary education tuition rates are generally higher than the tuition rates at comparable institutions in the neighboring reciprocity states. This means Minnesota

---

<sup>5</sup> Reciprocity students in the Minnesota-Manitoba and the limited Minnesota-Iowa agreements pay the resident tuition at the institution attended. One remaining class of Wisconsin resident undergraduate students admitted prior to the 2008-2009 academic year pay a lower Wisconsin resident undergraduate tuition rate based on the rate at a comparable Wisconsin institution in 2012-2013. This practice was phased out after the 2011-2012 academic year. Other Wisconsin resident undergraduates at the University of Minnesota and MnSCU pay the higher Minnesota undergraduate tuition rate.



resident reciprocity students attending public postsecondary institutions in the states of Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota pay the higher Minnesota tuition rate charged at a comparable Minnesota institution. Conversely, this means Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota resident reciprocity students attending Minnesota public postsecondary education institutions pay the higher Minnesota tuition rate at the institution attended.

### **Tuition Rate Setting Approaches: Costs to Students**

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

1. The resident tuition rate at the institution attended, with or without a surcharge. **The current policy for Minnesota residents attending North Dakota institutions.**
2. The higher of the two-state resident tuition rates at comparable institutions. **The current policy in place for the South Dakota and Wisconsin agreements.**
3. The resident tuition rate at a comparable institution in the student's state of residence, with or without a surcharge.

Each approach to setting reciprocity tuition rates has advantages and disadvantages. Each approach uses resident tuition rates set by state public system governing boards as the starting point. Alterations to the resident tuition rate starting point, such as surcharges, have been initiated by state public system governing boards.

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

#### **1. Students charged the resident tuition rate at the institution attended.**

This approach has the advantage for institutions of collecting tuition revenue from a reciprocity student just as if the reciprocity student were a resident of the state of the enrolling the institution. It also has the advantage of being readily understood by students and their families and benefits students from the higher price state attending in the lower priced state.

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

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

Beginning in fall 2013, Minnesota reciprocity students attending North Dakota University System institutions generally pay 112 percent of the North Dakota resident rate at the undergraduate level and 127 percent of the North Dakota resident rate at the graduate level, which varies by type of institution (e.g. doctoral, two-year, etc.). The North Dakota University System, with the mutual agreement of Minnesota, reserves the right to increase to 115 percent undergraduate and 130 percent graduate over a period not to exceed three years, as necessary. North Dakota students attending Minnesota institutions pay the higher of Minnesota resident rate for the type of campus attended.

**2. Students charged the higher of the two-state resident tuition rates at comparable institutions.**

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

The higher of the two-state resident tuition rates at comparable institutions is current practice in Minnesota's reciprocity agreements with South Dakota, for all students, and with Wisconsin, for graduate and professional students and undergraduates admitted during or after the academic year 2008-2009. After the academic year 2011-2012 all Wisconsin undergraduate reciprocity students attending in Minnesota were charged the higher of the two state undergraduate tuition rates.

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

The third approach to setting reciprocity tuition rates has the advantage of avoiding price incentives or disincentives for students in choosing public institutions in the participating states. This approach is the most market-like for students and for the states. It has the disadvantage, however, of resulting in institutions in the state with higher resident tuition rates collecting less tuition revenue from a reciprocity student than from a resident student. When paired with an interstate payment calculation, the state with the greater marginal instructional costs not covered by student paid tuition collects a payment from the other state. In the Minnesota-Wisconsin agreement, when this tuition rate setting approach was used, payments from Wisconsin to Minnesota resulting from the tuition reciprocity payment calculation were made to the Minnesota general fund and not to the Minnesota public postsecondary system collecting less revenue from a Wisconsin resident compared to a Minnesota resident.

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

residence at all other public institutions in the Minnesota-Wisconsin tuition reciprocity agreement through 2007-2008.

## **Tuition Rate Setting Summary**

In summary, the state of Minnesota and the neighboring reciprocity jurisdictions have experimented with different tuition rate structures over the past 40 years. Reciprocity students alternatively have been charged the resident tuition rate at the institution attended; the resident tuition rate at a comparable institution in the student's state of residence; or, the higher of the two state resident tuition rates at comparable institutions. In addition, the reciprocity jurisdictions have experimented with adding tuition surcharges to each rate setting approach.

In the end, two different payment approaches are used: the Minnesota-North Dakota agreement has students paying the resident tuition rate at the institution attended with Minnesota students paying a surcharge; and the Minnesota-South Dakota and Wisconsin agreement has students paying the higher of the state resident tuition rates at comparable institutions.

See Appendix D for academic year 2013-2014 resident, reciprocity and non-resident tuition rates at public postsecondary institutions in the reciprocity states.

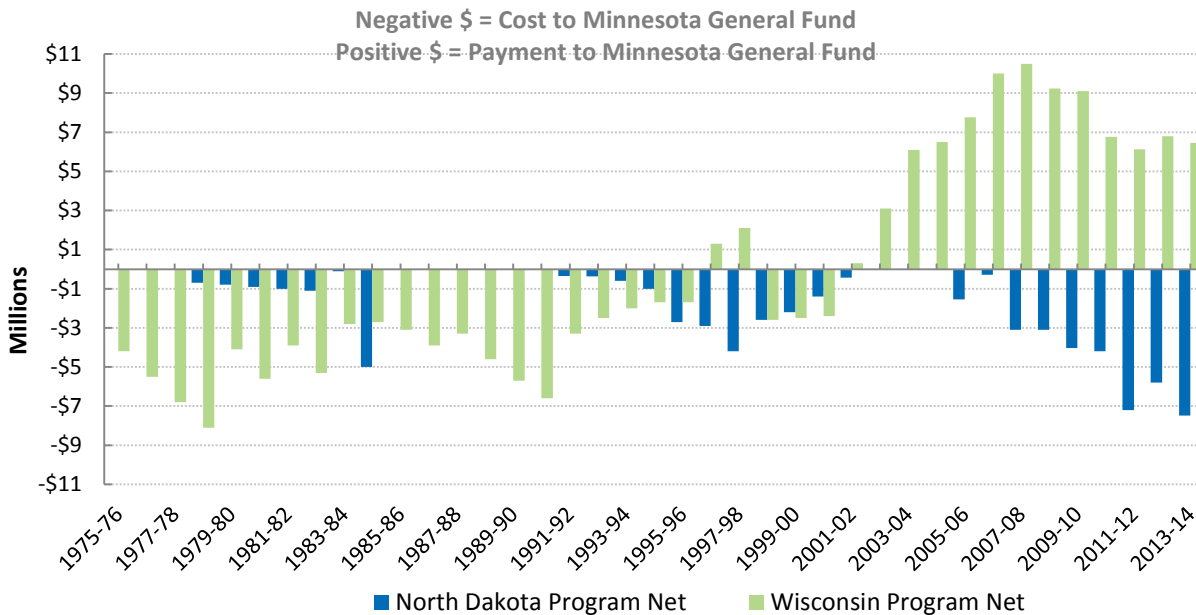
## **State Payment Obligations between Minnesota, Wisconsin and North Dakota**

Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements and interstate payments reflect the relationship among state appropriations to public postsecondary governing boards, board allocation practices among instruction and non-instruction, and state and board tuition policies and rate-setting practices in each of the participating jurisdictions.

Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements with the states of Wisconsin and North Dakota include an interstate tuition reciprocity payment. There are no interstate payments in the reciprocity agreements with South Dakota, Iowa and Manitoba.

Historically the tuition reciprocity total net program costs to Minnesota for the North Dakota and Wisconsin agreements were a negative cost to the state as shown on the graph on the next page. Starting in 2002-2003 the net payment from Wisconsin offset the negative net cost to North Dakota resulting in a net gain to Minnesota of between \$3 million to \$9 million annually. However, over the past three years the total net costs to Minnesota were minus \$1 million in 2011-2012, plus \$1 million in 2012-2013, and a negative \$1 million during the most recent year, 2013-2014. See Appendix C for a table of net costs.

**North Dakota and Wisconsin Tuition Reciprocity Costs to State of Minnesota  
1975-1976 to 2013-2014**



Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

### Marginal Instructional Costs

The interstate payment is a cost-based formula accounting for **reciprocity student paid tuition**, and the **number of enrolled reciprocity students**. In the interstate payment formula, a reciprocity student and the general fund of a reciprocity student’s state of residence are responsible for the marginal instructional costs associated with educating a reciprocity student. This approach assumes each state has existing instructional costs of educating their own residents and adding additional non-residents will only marginally increase the cost of instruction at a rate less than full instructional cost.

- Marginal instructional costs are defined as what it costs to add one student to an existing classroom of students.
- Marginal instructional costs are set at 64 percent of the per-student instructional costs within Minnesota’s tuition reciprocity agreements.

The cost formula first takes into account the tuition a reciprocity student pays for his or her education through tuition. Second, the remaining marginal instructional costs are the responsibility of the general fund of a reciprocity student’s state of residence, as shown in the following formula.

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

Student-paid tuition is subtracted from the marginal instructional costs associated with educating reciprocity students and reduces Minnesota’s tuition reciprocity general fund costs. All else being equal, increasing the tuition paid per student decreases a state’s general fund obligation for tuition reciprocity. Conversely, decreasing the tuition paid per student increases a state’s general fund obligation. Minnesota’s tuition reciprocity agreements with Wisconsin and North Dakota are interstate marginal

instructional cost agreements. Students, through tuition payments, reduce each participating state's marginal instructional costs.<sup>6</sup>

### Who Pays for Tuition Reciprocity?

#### Student and State Share of Marginal Instructional Costs 2000-2001 to 2013-2014

Academic Year	Minnesota & Wisconsin				Minnesota & North Dakota	
	MN Students	State of MN	WI Students	State of WI	MN Students	State of MN
2000-01	64%	36%	60%	40%	100%	0%
2001-02	69%	31%	62%	38%	100%	0%
2002-03	73%	27%	64%	36%	100%	0%
2003-04	84%	16%	74%	26%	100%	0%
2004-05	91%	9%	81%	19%	100%	0%
2005-06	97%	3%	86%	14%	90%	10%
2006-07	99%	1%	86%	14%	98%	2%
2007-08	98%	2%	85%	15%	86%	14%
2008-09	98%	2%	84%	16%	86%	14%
2009-10	100%	0%	89%	11%	84%	16%
2010-11	100%	0%	100%	0%	89%	11%
2011-12	100%	0%	100%	0%	84%	16%
2012-13	100%	0%	100%	0%	83%	17%
2013-14	100%	0%	100%	0%	82%	18%

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

---

<sup>6</sup> Calling Minnesota's agreements tuition reciprocity agreements rather than marginal instructional cost agreements is more palatable, albeit somewhat misleading and occasionally confusing to the public who may expect a student to pay the resident public postsecondary tuition rate at the institution the student attends in a reciprocity state.

## Minnesota-Wisconsin Tuition Reciprocity Interstate Payment

In the Minnesota-Wisconsin tuition reciprocity agreement, the interstate payment formula is applied annually by each state to the other state's reciprocity students by level of instruction and associated marginal instructional costs on a per credit basis. The state with the larger state general fund obligation makes a payment to the other state calculated as the difference between the two state general fund obligations. In the academic year 2013-2014 Wisconsin paid \$6.4 million to Minnesota's general fund, the difference between Minnesota's and Wisconsin's obligation to each other shown below.

### Minnesota-Wisconsin Tuition Reciprocity

#### Interstate Payment Calculation: Academic Year 2013-2014 (\$ millions)

Payment Variable	WI Obligation to MN	MN Obligation to WI
Marginal Instructional Costs	\$69.6	\$93.0
- Student Paid Tuition	\$85.5	\$115.3
= Remainder	(\$15.9)	(\$22.3)
Difference = \$6.4 million WI payment to MN General Fund		

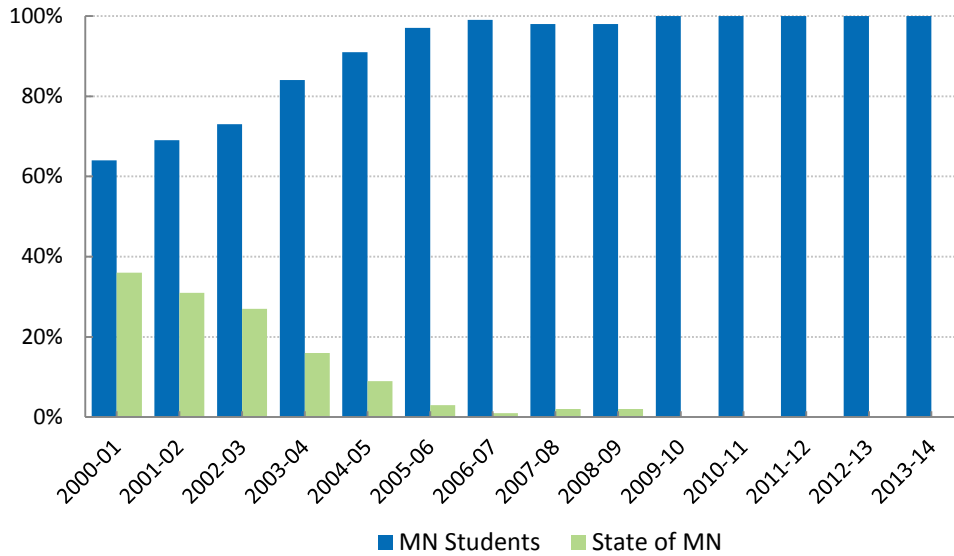
Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

In addition to the \$6.4 million paid to Minnesota's general fund, Wisconsin paid the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities \$1.9 million in tuition supplement for academic year 2013-2014. This supplement was used by Wisconsin as a student financial aid tool to reduce the higher Minnesota resident undergraduate tuition rate charged to Wisconsin reciprocity students to a rate charged by a comparable Wisconsin public postsecondary institution. The state of Wisconsin and the state of Minnesota, along with the University of Minnesota and Minnesota State Colleges and Universities, have agreed to eliminate the tuition supplement payment after the academic year 2014-2015.

For additional detail on the Minnesota-Wisconsin 2013-2014 interstate tuition reciprocity payment see Appendix C.

**The tuition paid by Minnesota resident and Wisconsin resident reciprocity students exceeded their marginal instructional costs in academic year 2013-2014.** Wisconsin's payment to Minnesota's general fund represented the difference in the amount of student tuition paid in excess of marginal instructional costs. Recent changes to the Minnesota-Wisconsin tuition reciprocity agreement, moving to the higher of the two state tuition rates at comparable institutions, will likely reduce future Wisconsin's payments to Minnesota's general fund, all else being equal.

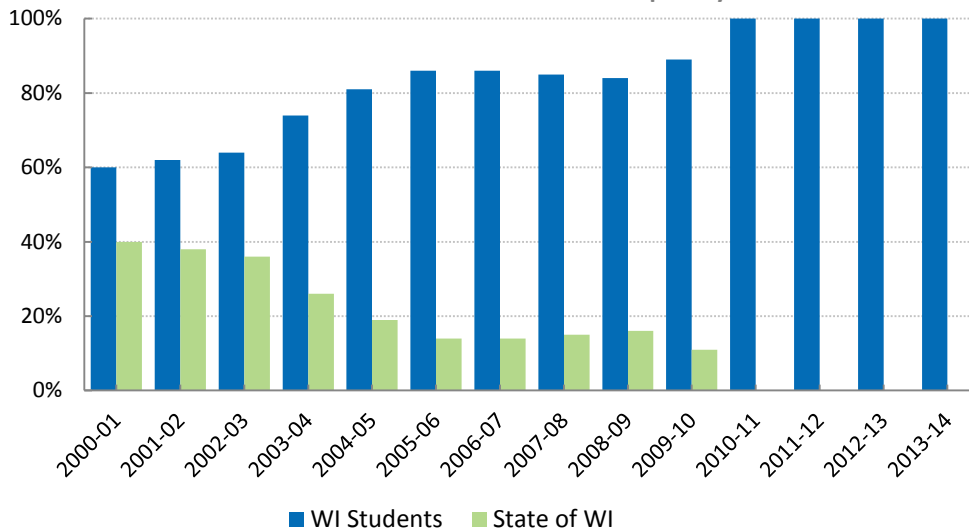
**MN Students and State of MN  
Share of Marginal Instructional Cost Trends  
Minnesota-Wisconsin Tuition Reciprocity**



Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Student paid tuition in the Minnesota-Wisconsin tuition reciprocity agreement has been increasing faster than marginal instructional costs. As such, responsibility for marginal instructional costs in the Minnesota-Wisconsin tuition reciprocity agreement has incrementally shifted from the state of Minnesota and the state of Wisconsin general funds to reciprocity students. Minnesota reciprocity students paid for all of their marginal instructional costs with tuition in the Minnesota-Wisconsin tuition reciprocity agreement since 2009-2010.

**WI Students and State of WI  
Share of Marginal Instructional Cost Trends  
Minnesota-Wisconsin Tuition Reciprocity**



Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

## Wisconsin Reciprocity Supplemental Payment to Minnesota's Public Institutions

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

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

- the Wisconsin resident student paying the higher Minnesota tuition rate, and
- the Wisconsin Higher Education Aids Board, with a Wisconsin reciprocity supplement discounting the higher Minnesota rate charged the Wisconsin resident to the difference between the lower resident tuition rate at a comparable Wisconsin institution and the higher resident tuition rate at a comparable Minnesota institution.

Wisconsin's reciprocity supplement was established in conformity with *Minnesota Statutes 136A.08* and *Wisconsin Statutes Chapter 39*.

Wisconsin's reciprocity supplement has been paid directly to the Minnesota public system enrolling the Wisconsin resident. The supplement has prevented Wisconsin residents from having to pay higher tuition to enroll at Minnesota institutions with a higher resident tuition rate. It also removed the problem of a Minnesota public institution collecting less revenue from enrolling a Wisconsin resident. The state of Wisconsin and the state of Minnesota, along with the University of Minnesota and Minnesota State Colleges and Universities, have agreed to eliminate the tuition supplement payment after the academic year 2014-2015.

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

---

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



## Minnesota-North Dakota Tuition Reciprocity Interstate Payment

The Minnesota-North Dakota tuition reciprocity agreement uses a marginal cost formula based on the state educating the greater number of students, defined as “GAP FTE Students” in the payment formula. Historically, more Minnesota residents have enrolled in North Dakota public postsecondary education institutions than North Dakota residents have enrolled in Minnesota public institutions and the state of Minnesota has made a reciprocity payment to the state of North Dakota.<sup>8</sup>

In academic year 2013-2014, 6,465 more Minnesota resident full-time-equivalent (FTE) reciprocity students were enrolled in North Dakota public postsecondary education institutions than North Dakota resident reciprocity students enrolled in Minnesota. The state of Minnesota’s obligation to the state of North Dakota was \$7.5 million. A final “Student Tuition Payment” offset further reduces the “Gross Minnesota State Obligation” to arrive at the state of Minnesota’s share of marginal costs, “Net Minnesota State Obligation to North Dakota.”<sup>9</sup> See table on the next page for interstate payment calculation data.

In the Minnesota-North Dakota tuition reciprocity agreement, North Dakota public postsecondary education operational expenditures and resident tuition rates have been increasing at a rate faster than the increase in Minnesota public postsecondary education tuition rates, thereby lowering the difference between the North Dakota resident tuition rates and the comparable Minnesota tuition rates that determine the “Student Tuition Payments” in the interstate payment calculation.<sup>10</sup> As such, the Minnesota resident reciprocity student share of marginal expenditures in the Minnesota-North Dakota agreement has varied.

### Minnesota-North Dakota Tuition Reciprocity Interstate Payment Calculation: Academic Year 2013-2014

	Operational Expenditure per FTE	\$13,397
x	Marginal Expenditure Rate	0.64
=	Marginal Expenditure per FTE	\$8,574
-	Resident Tuition Rate (NDSU/UND)	\$6,248
=	Remaining Marginal Expenditures per FTE	\$2,326
x	GAP FTE Students	6,674
=	Gross Minnesota State Obligation	\$15,522,963
-	Student Tuition Payments	\$8,037,750
=	Net Minnesota State Obligation to North Dakota	\$7,485,213

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

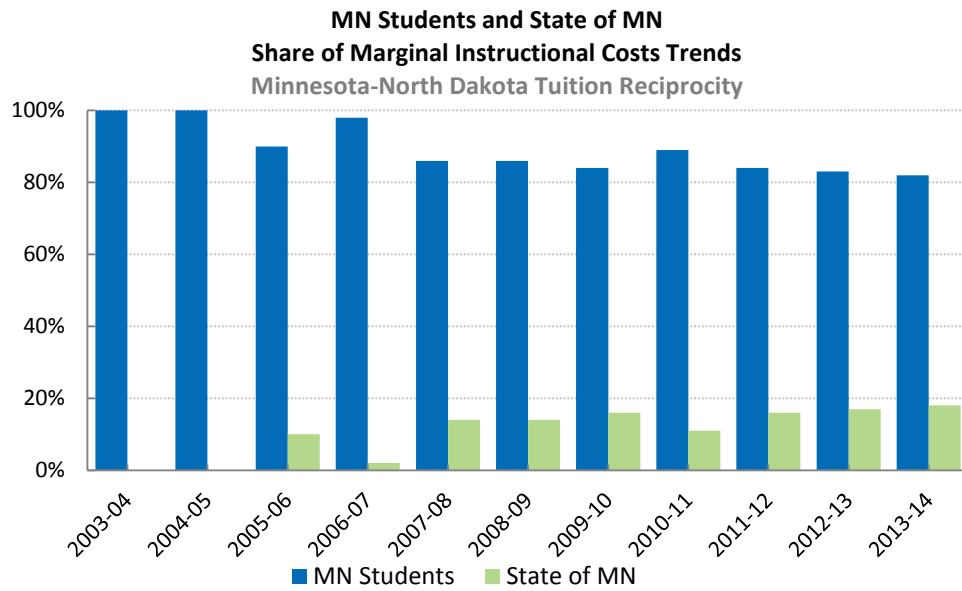
See Appendix A for more Minnesota-North Dakota tuition reciprocity history.

<sup>8</sup> For a description of North Dakota’s success in attracting out-of-state residents to North Dakota public postsecondary education institutions see: Kevin Helliker. *Frigid North Dakota Is a Hot Draw For Out-of-State College Students*, Wall Street Journal, July 16, 2011 (<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052702304231204576406042109860376.html>).

<sup>9</sup> See Appendix A of this report for the history and rationale for the student tuition payment offset in the Minnesota-North Dakota tuition reciprocity agreement.

<sup>10</sup> The “Student Payment” in the Minnesota-North Dakota calculation is defined as the difference between the resident undergraduate tuition rate at NDSU/UND and the comparable Minnesota resident undergraduate rate times the number of Minnesota resident FTE enrolled in North Dakota public postsecondary institutions.

In addition, the increase in Minnesota residents choosing to attend in North Dakota has resulted in upward pressure on Minnesota's net state financial tuition reciprocity obligation to North Dakota.

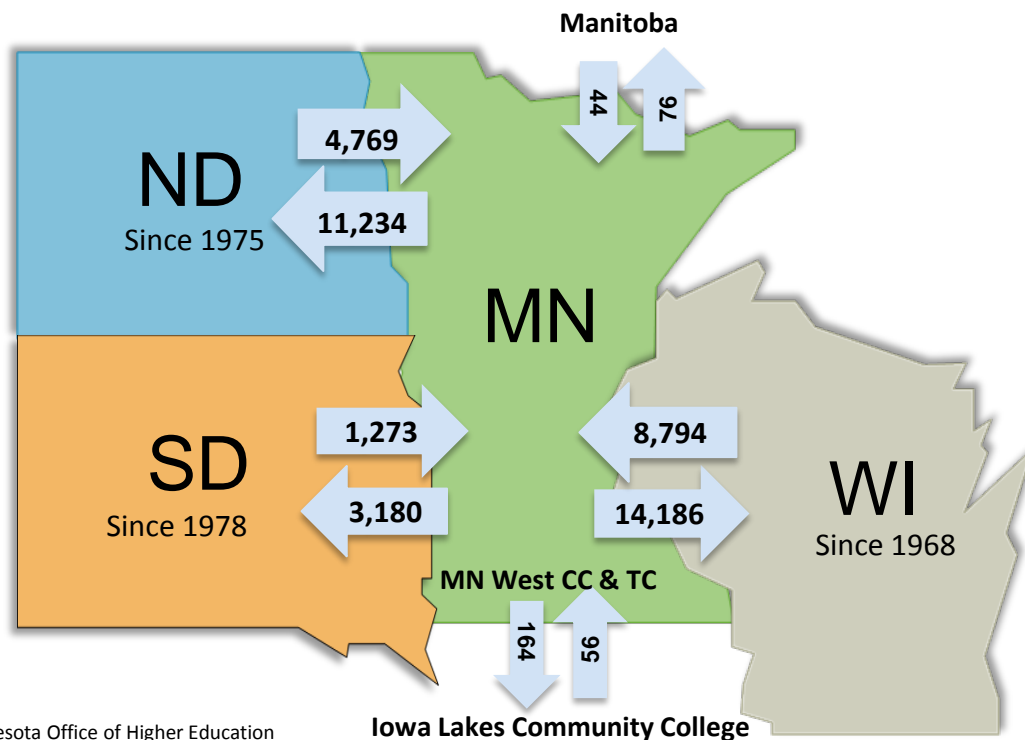


Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

## Fall 2013 Enrollment

- A total of 43,776 students from Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and Manitoba participated in tuition reciprocity.
- Over 99 percent of reciprocity students were enrolled under Minnesota's agreements with Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota.<sup>11</sup> Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements with Manitoba and Iowa Lakes Community College enroll relatively few students each year.
- 28,840 Minnesota residents enrolled in public postsecondary education reciprocity institutions in Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and Manitoba.
- 14,936 residents of Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and Manitoba enrolled in Minnesota public postsecondary education institutions.
- Nearly 95 percent of reciprocity students were undergraduates, the remaining five percent were graduate and/or professional students.

**Minnesota-Wisconsin-North Dakota-South Dakota Tuition Reciprocity  
Fall 2013 Headcount Enrollment**

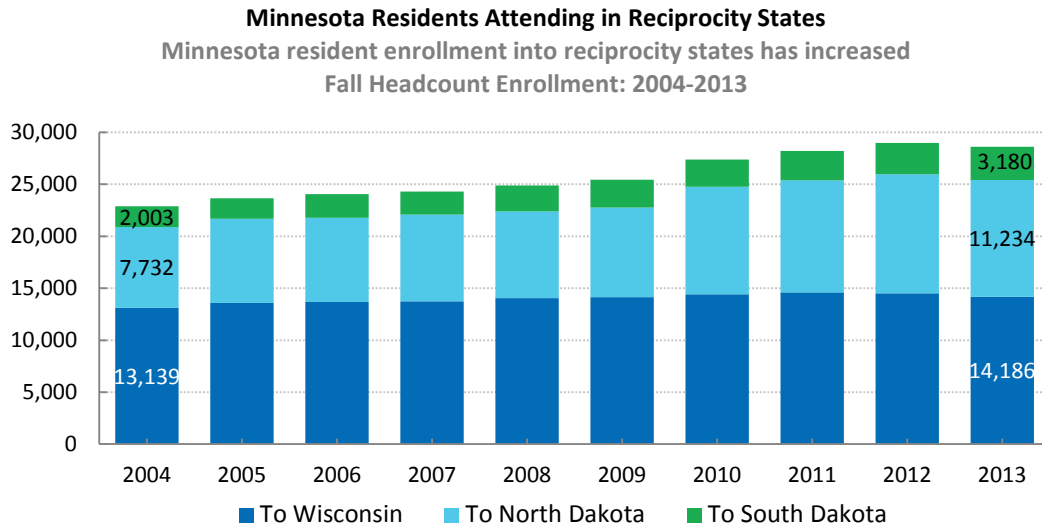


Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

<sup>11</sup> See Appendix B for complete fall 2013 and historical tuition reciprocity enrollment data.

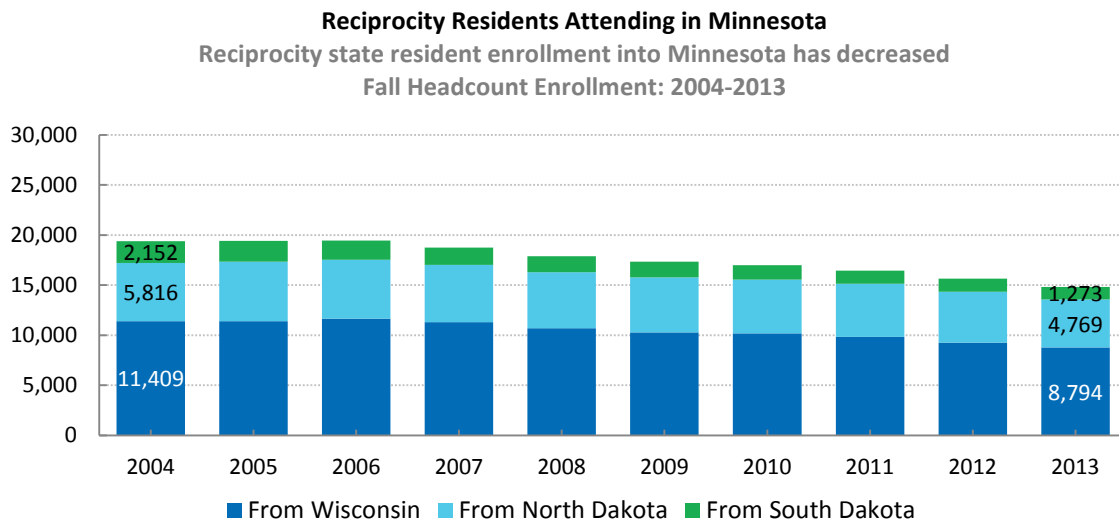
- In Iowa, 164 Minnesota residents were enrolled in the five campuses of Iowa Lakes Community College and 56 Iowa residents were enrolled in the five campuses of Minnesota West Community and Technical College.
- In Manitoba, 76 Minnesota residents were enrolled in Manitoba public postsecondary institutions and 44 Manitoba residents were enrolled in Minnesota public postsecondary institutions.

Historically, Minnesota residents have increasingly participated in tuition reciprocity from 15,046 students in fall 1985 to 28,600 in fall 2013.



Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Reciprocity participation by residents of Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota has varied from year-to-year; increasing between fall 1985 and 1992 and again from 1994 to 2006, but incrementally decreasing since fall 2006. Participation was 10,417 students in fall 1985 and 14,836 in fall 2013.



Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

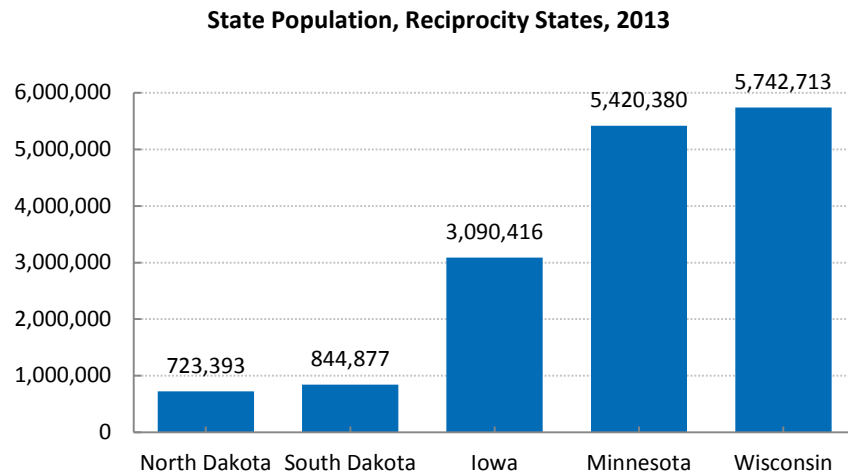
## Tuition Reciprocity Enrollment Factors

Tuition reciprocity enrollment patterns are a reflection of the following factors:

- The distribution of and total population in the reciprocity states.
- The number of high school graduates in each participating state.
- The proximity of public four-year reciprocity institutions to population centers and state borders.

### State Population

The states of Wisconsin and Minnesota each have about six times more state residents compared to South and North Dakota which have the smallest state population among reciprocity states.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 1-year estimates

South Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa rank high comparing states with the percentage of their population under age 18; whereas, Wisconsin and North Dakota rank below the national average of 23.7 percent.<sup>12</sup>

### Percentage of Population Under Age 18, 2011

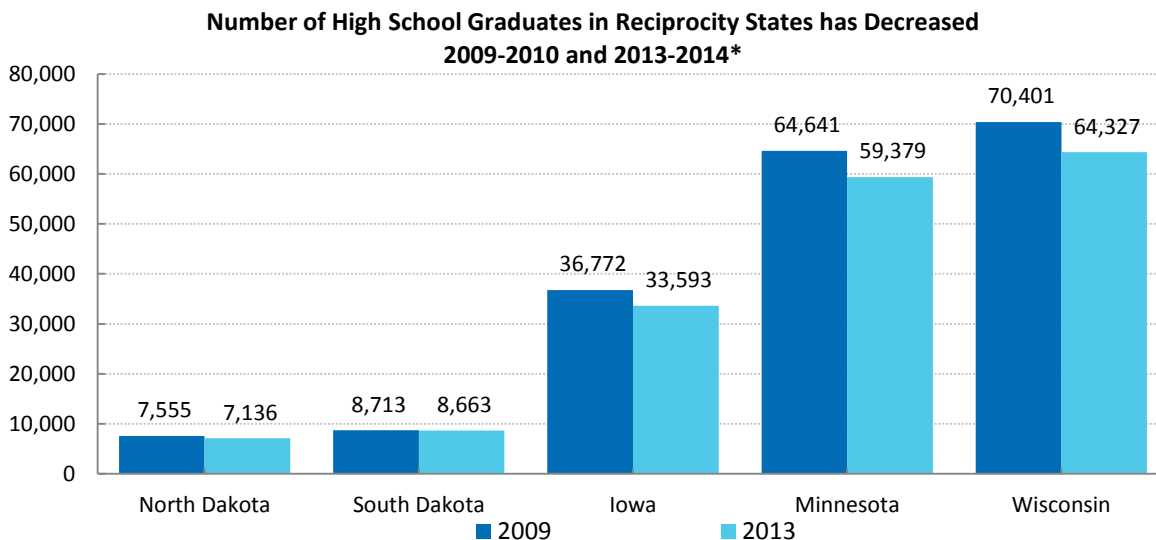
State	Rank	Percentage
South Dakota	11	24.7
Minnesota	20	23.9
Iowa	21	23.7
Wisconsin	29	23.2
North Dakota	41	22.1
<b>Nation</b>		<b>23.7</b>

Source: National Education Association (based on U.S. Census 2013 data)

<sup>12</sup> National Education Association, Rankings and Estimates: Rankings of the States 2013 and Estimates of School Statistics 2014. Retrieved from <http://www.nea.org/assets/docs/NEA-Rankings-and-Estimates-2013-2014.pdf>.

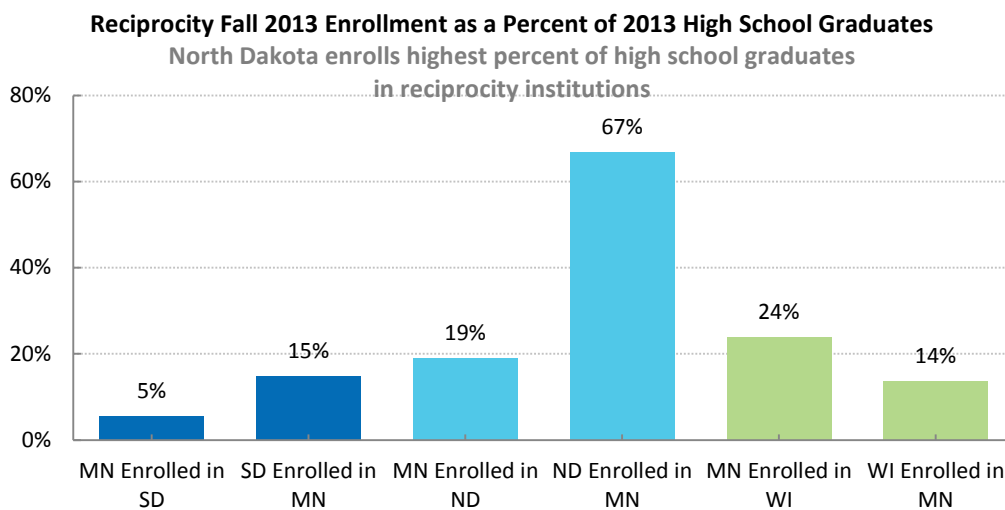
## High School Graduates

As with the size of the state population, Wisconsin and Minnesota each have had the most high school graduates, or nearly seven times the number of graduates in South or North Dakota among the reciprocity states. Even though the number of high school graduates has decreased in each state, each year there are still more Wisconsin and Minnesota resident high school graduating classes available to participate in tuition reciprocity than residents of South and North Dakota.



\*2009-2010 are actual data and 2013-2014 are projected data.

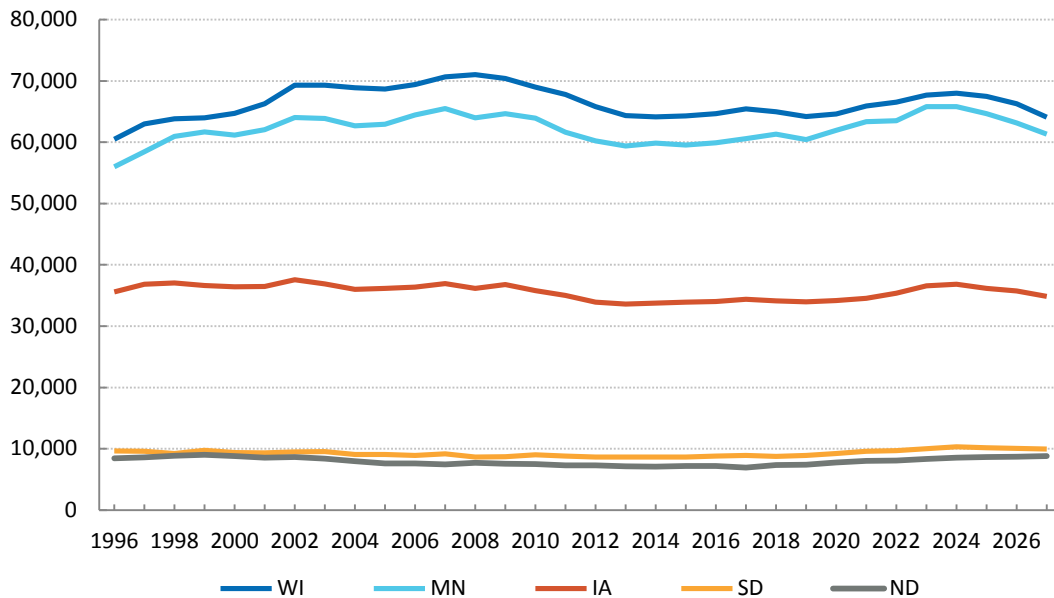
However, as a percentage of 2013 state high school graduates, North Dakota had the highest percentage (67 percent) of their high school graduates enroll in a Minnesota tuition reciprocity institution in fall 2013. Relative to each state's high school graduates, proportionately more South and North Dakota resident reciprocity students attended in Minnesota than Minnesota resident reciprocity students attended in South and North Dakota, even though more Minnesotans attended in South and North Dakota than South and North Dakotans attended in Minnesota.



Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education for reciprocity data and Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education for graduation data

Projections of high school graduates within the next decade show reciprocity states will face declining total numbers of high school graduates, likely due to demographic changes. This might lead to implications for college enrollments and increased competition for college students. Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education historic data and projections by state show the total combined numbers of high school graduates in all reciprocity states increased from 1996 to its peak in 2009. Graduates will continue to decrease somewhat during the next decade, then grow and reach the same number of graduates by 2023 as the 2009 peak and then trail off again after 2024. However, the relative ranking among the reciprocity states is projected to remain the same.<sup>13</sup>

**High School Graduates, Reciprocity States  
1996-2009 Actual, 2010-2027 Projected**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

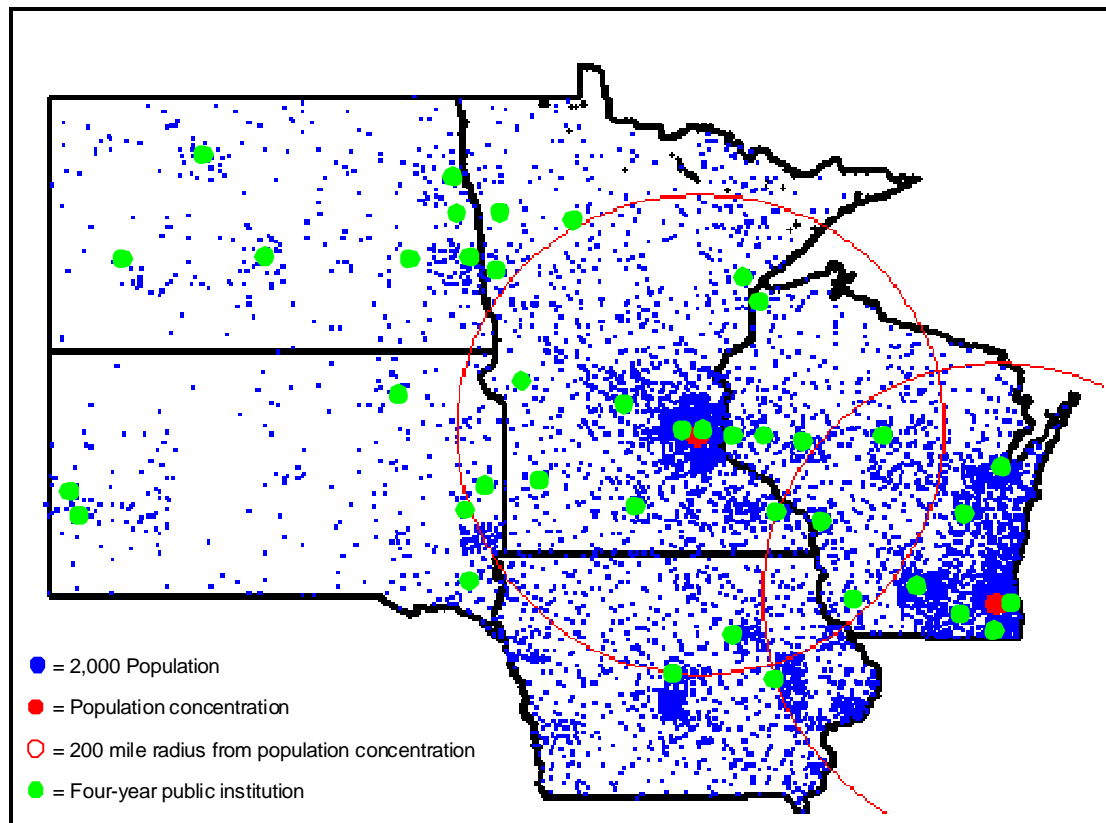
## Proximity of Public Four-Year Reciprocity Institutions to State Population Centers and State Borders

In addition to state high school graduates and state populations, tuition reciprocity enrollment patterns reflect the proximity of public four-year postsecondary education institutions to state population centers and state borders.

There are two large population centers in the reciprocity states, the Twin Cities metropolitan area in Minnesota (3.3 million) and the Milwaukee metropolitan area in Southeast Wisconsin (1.6 million), identified by the two red dots in the map below. Four-year reciprocity institutions attracting the largest number of reciprocity students are located roughly within or near a 200 mile radius of the population centers and are generally concentrated along state borders.

<sup>13</sup> Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, *Knocking at the College Door, Projections of High School Graduates*, December 2012. Retrieved from <http://www.wiche.edu/knocking-8th>.

**Most tuition reciprocity students enroll in institutions at or near Minnesota's border**  
**Reciprocity States: Population and Location of Public 4-Year Institutions**



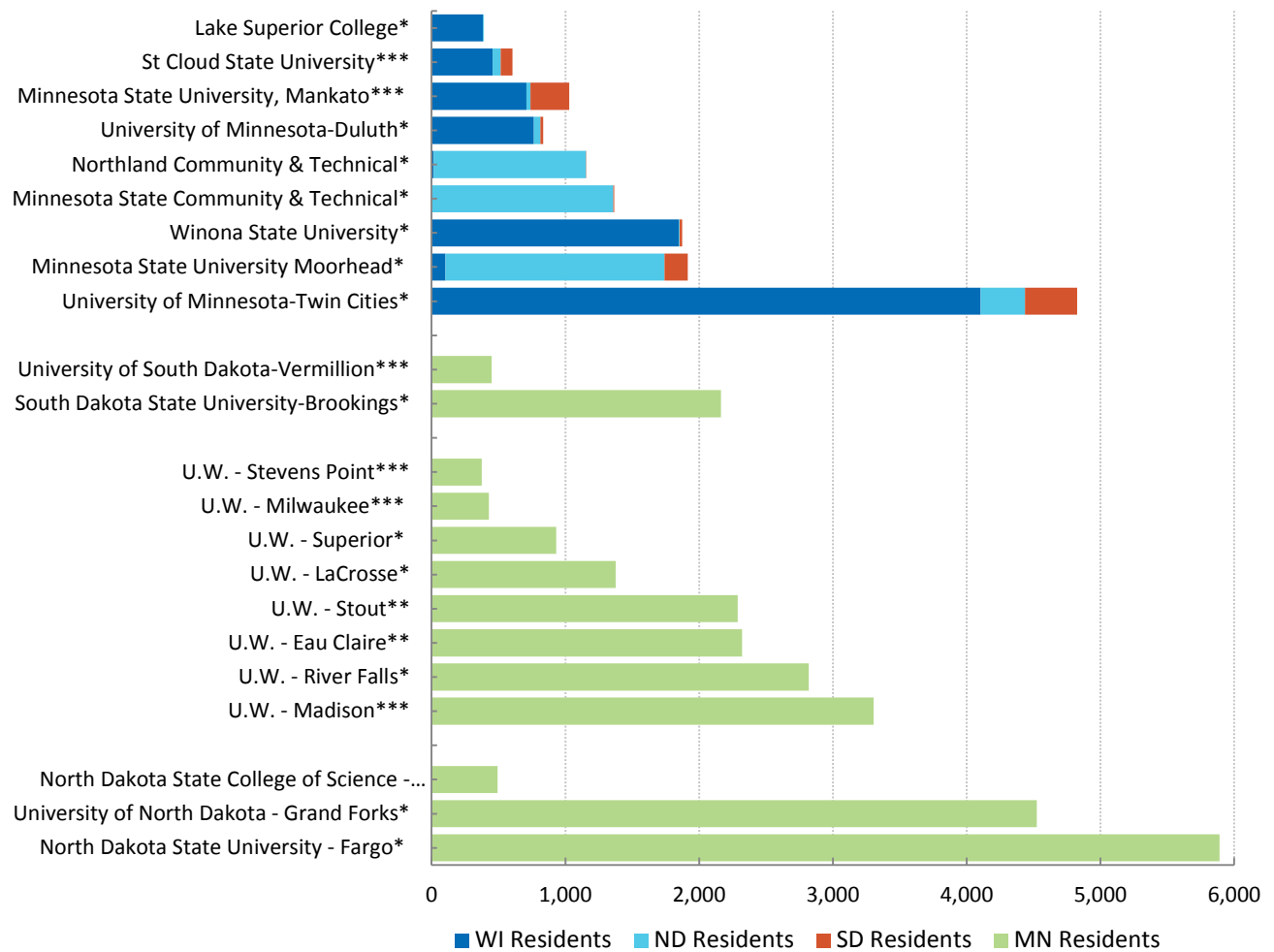
- Most **Minnesota resident reciprocity students** enroll at North Dakota State University-Fargo, the University of North Dakota-Grand Forks, South Dakota State University-Brookings and the following University of Wisconsin campuses: River Falls, Stout (Menomonie, WI), Eau Claire, LaCrosse and Superior which are all within 50 miles from the Minnesota border. The University of Wisconsin-Madison, enrolling the most Minnesota residents is the main public research institution in Wisconsin. Madison is 270 miles or about a four hour drive from the Twin Cities.
- Most **Wisconsin resident reciprocity students** enroll at the University of Minnesota-Twin Cities and Winona State University both within 30 miles of Wisconsin's border.

The distance from Wisconsin's population center, Milwaukee, to Minnesota has been cited as one possible reason why traditionally fewer Wisconsin resident reciprocity students have enrolled in Minnesota than Minnesota resident reciprocity students have enrolled in Wisconsin. This has led to speculation that the close proximity of University of Wisconsin campuses of River Falls, Stout and Eau Claire to Minnesota's population center in the Twin Cities has resulted in more Minnesota resident reciprocity students enrolling in Wisconsin public postsecondary education institutions. Although the University of Wisconsin-Madison enrolled a significant number of Minnesota resident reciprocity students and is not near the border with Minnesota, but it is Wisconsin's flagship university.



- Most **North Dakota resident reciprocity students** enroll at the three Minnesota public postsecondary institutions within 30 miles of Minnesota’s border with North Dakota: Minnesota State University Moorhead, Minnesota State Community and Technical College (campuses in Detroit Lakes, Fergus Falls, Moorhead and Wadena), and Northland Community and Technical College (campuses in East Grand Forks and Thief River Falls). Minnesota’s state colleges in northwest Minnesota have filled a need for two-year technical education historically lacking in North Dakota.

**Reciprocity Students Usually Attend Institutions Close to State Borders**  
 Selection of Institutions with Large Numbers of Reciprocity Students, Fall 2013



\*Institutions located less than 30 miles from Minnesota border.

\*\*Institutions located between 30 to 50 miles from Minnesota border.

\*\*\*Institutions located more than 50 miles from Minnesota border.

The 9 Minnesota institutions enrolled 94 percent of all reciprocity residents. The 13 reciprocity institutions enrolled 94 percent of Minnesota residents.

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

# Tuition Reciprocity Outcomes

---

The statutory purpose of tuition reciprocity is the mutual improvement of educational advantage for the residents of Minnesota and other states or provinces with which agreements are made. The purpose of tuition reciprocity has remained the same since Minnesota first entered into a tuition reciprocity agreement with Wisconsin in 1969.<sup>14</sup> Persistent growth in tuition reciprocity enrollment among Minnesotans demonstrates they have found tuition reciprocity to be to their educational advantage. Incidental to the statutory purpose of tuition reciprocity, research and census data suggest Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements have been beneficial for the state, as well.

## Educational Attainment

It's important to note that a population's educational attainment levels are a byproduct of numerous factors, including the effectiveness and success of the state's postsecondary institutions, the vitality and diversity of the state's economy, and quality of life in a geographic area. For example, Colorado, which ranks fourth nationally in the percent of its adult population (aged 25 to 64) with an associate degree or higher, is impacted by the large population of educated adults who received their degrees elsewhere and migrate to the state. While all states have increased the educational attainment of its population with a college degree, Minnesota has remained a regional and national leader in this statistic.

### Minnesota Educational Attainment

Minnesota has led the Upper Midwest and the national average in the percent of its population age 25 years and older who have completed a bachelor's degree or higher. At 33 percent, Minnesota was nearly five percentage points ahead of North Dakota (27 percent), the Upper Midwest state nearest to Minnesota in the percentage of age 25 years and older who have completed a bachelor's degree or higher in 2013. Minnesota also has a higher population of younger adults aged 25 to 44 years old with a bachelor's degree or higher than reciprocity states or the nation. If the population age 25 to 64 with an associate degree or higher is included, Minnesota (48 percent) ranks second in the nation, behind Massachusetts (52 percent) in this measure.

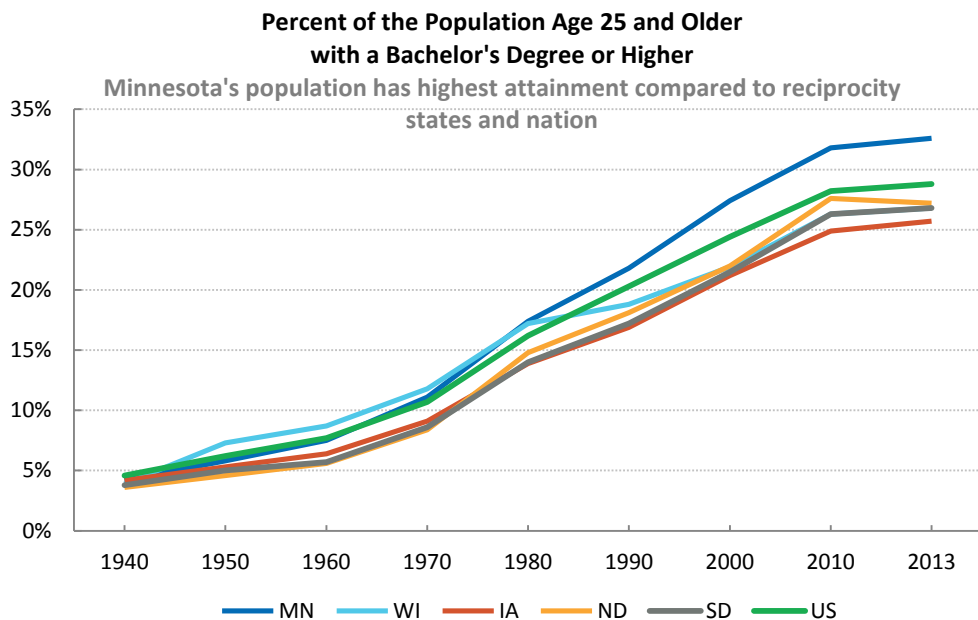
#### Minnesota Leads in Percent of Population with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 2013

State	25-34 Year Olds	35-44 Year Olds	Age 25 and Older
Minnesota	38.0%	38.9%	32.6%
Iowa	32.2%	31.0%	25.7%
North Dakota	33.9%	34.5%	27.2%
South Dakota	29.1%	31.0%	26.2%
Wisconsin	31.2%	31.7%	26.8%
Nation	31.9%	32.3%	28.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

---

<sup>14</sup> *Minnesota Statutes 136A.08, Subd 2.*



## Twin Cities Metropolitan Area

In addition to serving its own citizens, Minnesota is a net importer of highly educated adults, especially to the Twin Cities metropolitan area. A 2014 Lumina Foundation report ranked metropolitan areas with the highest percentage of their population (aged 25 to 64) with an associate degree or higher.<sup>15</sup> Minneapolis/St. Paul ranked fourth (51.5 percent); behind Washington D.C. (55 percent), Boston (54.3 percent) and San Francisco (53.3 percent).

More and more, college graduates tend to flock to areas that have a large population of other college graduates. Another report analyzed young college-educated adults (age 25 to 34 who have attained at least a bachelor's degree) and their increased preference to move and live, not just in the nation's larger metropolitan areas, but specifically in the urban core of those cities.<sup>16</sup> Two-thirds of college graduates now live in one of the 51 metropolitan areas in the United States with a population of one million or more. More college educated young adults (age 25 to 34 years old) are moving into the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area. Minneapolis-St. Paul ranks 13th out of 51 large metropolitan areas in number of 25 to 34 year olds with a bachelor's degree.

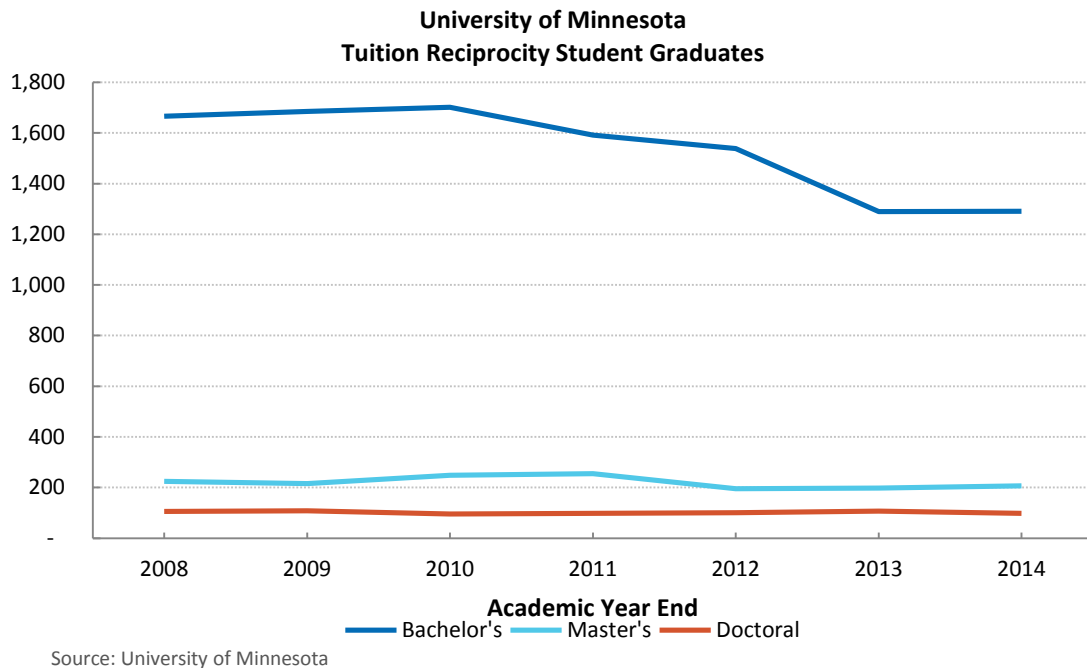
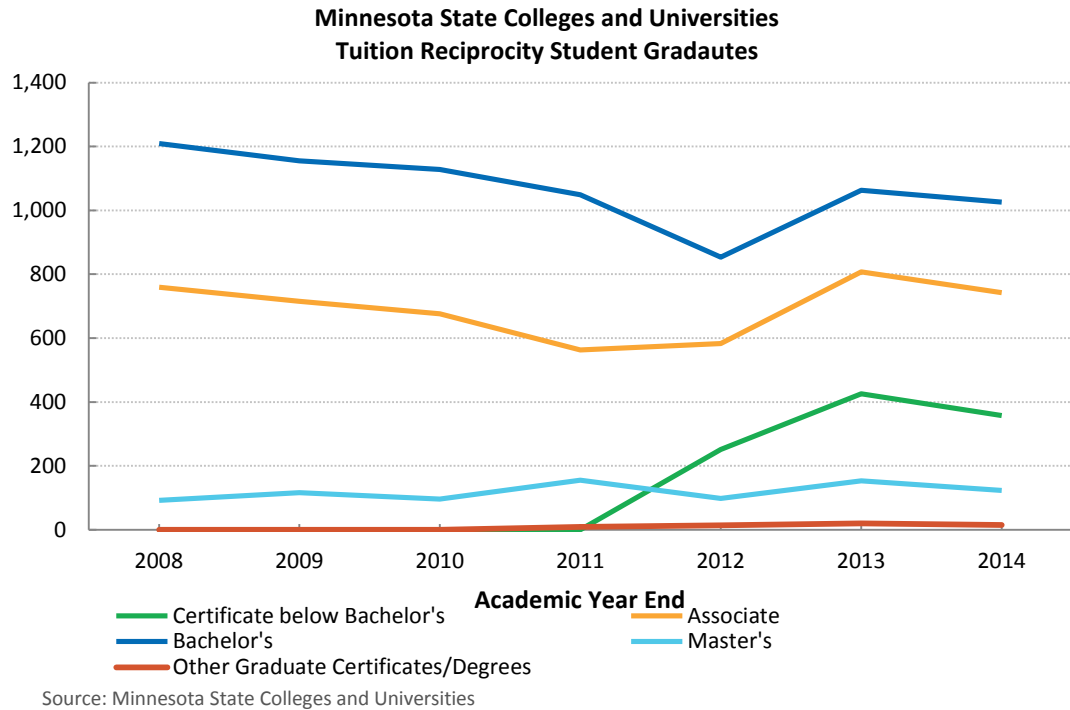
## Minnesota Tuition Reciprocity Graduates

In academic year 2013-2014, tuition reciprocity students enrolled in Minnesota public postsecondary education institutions earned 3,894 certificates, diplomas or degrees compared to 4,055 in 2007-2008. Eighty-nine percent of all degrees earned were at the undergraduate level. The number of reciprocity

<sup>15</sup> Lumina Foundation (2014). Metro regions brief. Retrieved from <http://strongernation.luminafoundation.org/report/downloads/pdfs/metro-regions-brief-2014.pdf>.

<sup>16</sup> Cortright, J. City Observatory. City Report: The Young and Restless and the Nation's Cities. October 2014.

student graduates in 2013-2014 decreased slightly from the previous year at Minnesota State Colleges and Universities. At the University of Minnesota the number of graduates was similar to the previous year. Over the same period there also has been less reciprocity students enrolled in Minnesota as shown on page 18. Tuition reciprocity graduate data at individual institutions for 2013-2014 are in Appendix E.



# Appendix A: Minnesota-North Dakota Interstate Payment History

---

The current Minnesota-North Dakota payment calculation was agreed to in 1995 and implemented in academic year 1996-1997. Prior to 1996-1997, undergraduate and graduate students paid the resident tuition at the institution attended plus a 25 percent surcharge in the Minnesota-North Dakota tuition reciprocity agreement. In addition, the two states computed an interstate payment calculation as follows:

*Each state agrees that in the event that more students from one state receive educational services in the other state than occur in the reverse situation, the state sending the larger number of students shall pay the state educating the larger number of students an amount equal to 25 percent of the resident undergraduate tuition at the University of North Dakota times the number of FTE (full-time-equivalent) students creating the difference except if the difference is less than 100 FTE students, no payment shall be required.<sup>17</sup>*

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

## Why Were Changes Made to the Minnesota-North Dakota Interstate Payment Calculation?

Minnesota public postsecondary institutions along the North Dakota border found the 25 percent tuition surcharge a barrier to recruiting North Dakota residents and asked to have the surcharge eliminated.

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

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

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

## Minnesota resident tuition rates were and are higher than North Dakota resident tuition rates.

Under the terms of the 1995 agreement, Minnesota residents enrolled in North Dakota would pay the higher Minnesota resident tuition rate charged at a comparable home state institution and North Dakota residents enrolled in Minnesota would pay the Minnesota resident tuition rate. The agreement accomplished the following: it enabled the North Dakota University System to capture a portion, but not

---

<sup>17</sup> Minnesota-North Dakota Tuition Reciprocity Agreement, 1990.

all, of the revenue from a 25 percent tuition surcharge over the resident tuition rate previously charged by North Dakota institutions. It also enabled Minnesota public institutions to collect as much in tuition revenue from North Dakota residents as from Minnesota residents, but without the surcharge.

The two states built upon the existing payment method and initially agreed in 1995 if the number of Minnesota residents enrolled full-time in North Dakota public institutions was the same as the number of North Dakota residents enrolled full-time in Minnesota public institutions, the states would call it even and there would be no interstate payment. If residents of one state enrolled in a greater number in the other's public institutions, then the state enrolling the greater number would receive a payment from the other state based on the greater number of students. For example, if 500 more Minnesota residents enrolled full-time in North Dakota public institutions than North Dakota residents enrolled full-time in Minnesota, then Minnesota would owe North Dakota the marginal instructional costs minus student paid tuition for the 500 Minnesota residents enrolled full-time in North Dakota. The proposed payment calculation introduced the idea of basing the payment on instructional costs rather than “. . . an amount equal to 25 percent of the resident undergraduate tuition at the University of North Dakota times the number of FTE students.”<sup>18</sup>

Under the terms of the 1995 agreement, Minnesota was prepared to pay North Dakota the marginal instructional costs associated with the gap number of students minus the tuition paid by the gap number of students.<sup>19</sup> Projections of the revenue stream to North Dakota based on the new marginal instructional cost payment calculation resulted in more revenue to North Dakota than the revenue stream produced by having students pay the resident tuition rate plus a 25 percent surcharge plus the results of the non-marginal instructional cost payment calculation.

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

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

- Elimination of the 25 percent tuition surcharged as requested by Minnesota institutions.

---

<sup>18</sup> Minnesota-North Dakota Tuition Reciprocity Agreement, 1990.

<sup>19</sup> There have been between 1.1 and 2.0 Minnesota residents enrolled in North Dakota public institutions for every 1.0 North Dakota residents enrolled in Minnesota public institutions. Minnesotans involved in the discussions with North Dakota in the mid-1990s could not foresee a time when there would be more North Dakota residents enrolled in Minnesota public institutions than Minnesota residents enrolled in North Dakota public institutions, given the difference in Minnesota and North Dakota's population and high school graduates.

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

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

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

The Minnesota-North Dakota interstate payment calculation agreed to in 1995 remains in effect. However, to offset the increases in Minnesota's interstate payment obligation to North Dakota in 2013-2014 Minnesota residents attending North Dakota institutions pay more in tuition than previously. Instead of paying the Minnesota resident tuition rate, Minnesota reciprocity students pay the North Dakota resident rate plus a surcharge of 112 percent for undergraduates and 127 percent for graduate and professional students.

## Appendix B: Reciprocity Enrollment Data

### Tuition Reciprocity Fall Headcount Enrollment Trends, 1985 to 2013

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

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education



Minnesota/Wisconsin Tuition Reciprocity Fall 2013							
Minnesota Residents Attending Wisconsin Institutions				Wisconsin Residents Attending Minnesota Institutions			
Wisconsin Institution	Undergrad	Graduate	Total	Minnesota Institution	Undergrad	Graduate	Total
U of WI-Madison	3,139	164	3,303	University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	3,723	380	4,103
U of WI-River Falls	2,696	124	2,820	Winona State University	1,758	91	1,849
U of WI-Eau Claire	2,298	22	2,320	University of Minnesota-Duluth	692	73	765
U of WI-Stout	2,229	59	2,288	Minnesota State University, Mankato	678	30	708
U of WI-LaCrosse	1,267	110	1,377	St. Cloud State University	428	27	455
U of WI-Superior	871	61	932	Lake Superior College	383		383
U of WI-Milwaukee	362	66	428	Century College	105		105
U of WI-Stevens Point	357	18	375	Minnesota State University Moorhead	99	5	104
U of WI-Platteville	127		127	Metro State University	50	11	61
U of WI-Oshkosh	60	2	62	University of Minnesota-Crookston	59		59
U of WI-Whitewater	55	6	61	Bemidji State University	56		56
U of WI-Green Bay	52	2	54	Southwest Minnesota State University	23		23
UW College System	31		31	Inver Hills Community College	22		22
U of WI-Parkside	8		8	Itasca Community College	18		18
				Vermilion Community College	17		17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,552</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>14,186</b>	Northland Cmty & Tech College	15		15
				Minnesota West Cmty & Tech College	10		10
				Rochester Cmty & Tech College	7		7
				University of Minnesota-Morris	6		6
				Mesabi Range Cmty & Tech College	6		6
				Minneapolis Cmty & Tech College	5		5
				Hibbing Community College	4		4
				Ridgewater College	3		3
				Rainy River Community College	3		3
				Fond du Lac Tribal & Cmty College	3		3
				Central Lakes College	2		2
				Bemidji State University	1		1
				MN State Cmty & Tech College	1		1
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,177</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>8,794</b>

Minnesota/North Dakota Tuition Reciprocity Fall 2013							
Minnesota Residents Attending North Dakota Institutions				North Dakota Residents Attending Minnesota Institutions			
North Dakota Institution	Undergrad	Graduate	Total	Minnesota Institution	Undergrad	Graduate	Total
NDSU-Fargo	5,706	185	5,891	Minnesota State University Moorhead	1,479	158	1,637
UND-Grand Forks	4,150	375	4,525	Minnesota State Cmty & Tech College	1,358		1,358
NDSCS-Wahpeton	492		492	Northland Cmty & Tech College	1,138		1,138
Valley City State University	124	2	126	University of MN-Twin Cities	270	62	332
Mayville State University	110		110	University of MN-Crookston	70		70
Lake Region State College	23		23	St. Cloud State University	55	6	61
Bismarck State College	17		17	University of MN-Duluth	45	3	48
Dakota College at Bottineau	17		17	Bemidji State University	42	3	45
Dickinson State University	15		15	Minnesota State University, Mankato	29	2	31
Minot State University	10	1	11	St. Cloud Technical College	12		12
UND-Williston	1		1	Lake Superior College	9		9
				Winona State University	6		6
TOTALS	10,665	563	11,228	Alexandria Technical College	6		6
				Northwest Technical College-Bemidji	6		6
				Vermilion Community College	2		2
				Ridgewater College	2		2
				Rochester Cmty & Tech College	1		1
				MN State College-Southeast Technical	1		1
				St. Paul College	1		1
				Metropolitan State University	1		1
				Century College	1		1
				TOTALS	4,534	234	4,768

Minnesota/South Dakota Tuition Reciprocity Fall 2013							
Minnesota Residents Attending South Dakota Institutions				South Dakota Residents Attending Minnesota Institutions			
South Dakota Institution	Undergrad	Graduate	Total	Minnesota Institution	Undergrad	Graduate	Total
SDSU-Brookings	2,065	98	2,163	University of MN-Twin Cities	330	61	391
USD-Vermillion	400	49	449	Minnesota State University, Mankato	280	10	290
SDS Mining and Technology	244	8	252	Southwest Minnesota State University	129	49	178
Northern State University	174	1	175	Minnesota State University Moorhead	161	12	173
Dakota State University	108	3	111	St. Cloud State University	73	16	89
Black Hills State University	30		30	Minnesota West Cmty & Tech College	45		45
				University of MN-Duluth	17	5	22
TOTALS	3,021	159	3,180	Winona State University	18		18
				University of MN-Crookston	11		11
				Ridgewater College	9		9
				Minneapolis Cmty & Tech College	8		8
				Bemidji State University	6		6
				Rochester Cmty & Tech College	5		5
				Minnesota State Cmty & Tech College	5		5
				South Central College	4		4
				Anoka-Ramsey Cmty College	3		3
				St. Paul College	3		3
				Inver Hills Community College	3		3
				Itasca Community College	2		2
				University of MN-Morris	2		2
				Metropolitan State University	1	1	2
				Riverland Community College	1		1
				Vermilion Community College	1		1
				Northland Cmty & Tech College	1		1
				Century College	1		1
				TOTALS	1,119	154	1,273

# Appendix C: Interstate Payments

<b>Minnesota-Wisconsin Tuition Reciprocity</b>					
<b>Academic Year 2013-2014</b>					
<b>Minnesota's Obligation to Wisconsin</b>					
<b>Institution/Type of Study</b>	<b>Number of Credits</b>	<b>Marginal Instructional Costs</b>	<b>Gross State Obligation</b>	<b>Student Tuition Paid</b>	<b>Net State Obligation</b>
U.W. College System	667	\$ 164.08	\$109,441.36	\$126,874.83	-\$17,433.47
U.W. Comprehensive Undergraduate	282,125	\$ 204.02	\$57,559,142.50	\$66,407,898.72	-\$8,848,756.22
U.W.-Milwaukee Undergraduate	10,290	\$ 209.32	\$2,153,902.80	\$4,245,624.77	-\$2,091,721.97
U.W.-Madison Undergraduate	87,222	\$ 292.49	\$25,511,562.78	\$36,669,167.12	-\$11,157,604.34
U.W. Comprehensive Graduate	9,532	\$ 371.90	\$3,544,764.85	\$3,863,943.52	-\$319,178.67
U.W.-Milwaukee Graduate	1,173	\$ 729.82	\$856,078.86	\$851,986.02	\$4,092.84
U.W-Madison Graduate	4,082	\$ 793.69	\$3,239,842.58	\$3,170,350.19	\$69,492.39
State of WI Obligation to MN	395,091		\$92,974,735.73	\$115,335,845.17	-\$22,361,109.44
Share of Gross State Obligation			100%	125%	-25%
<b>Wisconsin's Obligation to Minnesota</b>					
<b>Institution/Type of Study</b>	<b>Number of Credits</b>	<b>Marginal Instructional Costs</b>	<b>Gross State Obligation</b>	<b>Student Tuition Paid</b>	<b>Net State Obligation</b>
MnSCU State Colleges	14,534	\$ 164.08	\$ 2,384,779.74	\$ 2,402,200.08	-\$17,420.34
MnSCU Four-Year & U.M. Crookston Undergraduate	93,772	\$ 204.02	\$19,131,363.44	\$ 21,411,882.31	-\$2,280,518.87
U of M-Duluth Undergraduate	20,013	\$ 209.32	\$4,189,121.16	\$7,698,351.52	-\$3,509,230.36
U of M-Morris & Twin Cities Undergraduate	108,219	\$ 292.49	\$31,652,905.12	\$42,344,096.18	-\$10,691,191.06
MnSCU State University Graduate	2,492	\$ 371.90	\$926,774.80	\$903,609.57	\$23,165.23
U of M-Duluth Graduate	2,074	\$ 729.82	\$1,513,500.72	\$1,468,883.48	\$44,617.24
U of M-Twin Cities Graduate	12,299	\$ 793.69	\$9,761,910.79	\$9,246,093.34	\$515,817.45
State of MN Obligation to WI	253,403		\$69,560,355.77	\$ 85,475,116.48	-\$15,914,760.71
Share of Gross State Obligation			100%	123%	-23%
Difference in Net State Totals = Wisconsin payment to Minnesota General Fund					\$ 6,446,348.73
Wisconsin Tuition Supplement Payment to the U.M. Board of Regents and the MnSCU Board of Trustees					\$ 1,857,159.76
<b>Total Wisconsin Payment</b>					<b>\$ 8,303,508.49</b>
Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education					

**Tuition Reciprocity Program Costs to State of Minnesota\***  
**Academic Years 1975-1976 to 2013-2014**

<b>Minnesota General Fund (\$ Millions)</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>North Dakota Program Net</b>	<b>Wisconsin Program Net</b>	<b>Total Program Net Costs to Minnesota</b>
1975-76	\$0.00	(\$4.20)	(\$4.20)
1976-77	\$0.00	(\$5.50)	(\$5.50)
1977-78	\$0.00	(\$6.80)	(\$6.80)
1978-79	(\$0.70)	(\$8.10)	(\$8.80)
1979-80	(\$0.80)	(\$4.10)	(\$4.90)
1980-81	(\$0.90)	(\$5.60)	(\$6.50)
1981-82	(\$1.00)	(\$3.90)	(\$4.90)
1982-83	(\$1.10)	(\$5.30)	(\$6.40)
1983-84	(\$0.10)	(\$2.80)	(\$2.90)
1984-85	(\$5.00)	(\$2.70)	(\$7.70)
1985-86	\$0.00	(\$3.10)	(\$3.10)
1986-87	\$0.00	(\$3.90)	(\$3.90)
1987-88	\$0.00	(\$3.30)	(\$3.30)
1988-89	\$0.00	(\$4.60)	(\$4.60)
1989-90	\$0.00	(\$5.70)	(\$5.70)
1990-91	\$0.00	(\$6.60)	(\$6.60)
1991-92	(\$0.35)	(\$3.30)	(\$3.65)
1992-93	(\$0.37)	(\$2.50)	(\$2.87)
1993-94	(\$0.60)	(\$2.00)	(\$2.60)
1994-95	(\$1.00)	(\$1.70)	(\$2.70)
1995-96	(\$2.70)	(\$1.70)	(\$4.40)
1996-97	(\$2.90)	\$1.30	(\$1.60)
1997-98	(\$4.20)	\$2.10	(\$2.10)
1998-99	(\$2.60)	(\$2.60)	(\$5.20)
1999-00	(\$2.20)	(\$2.50)	(\$4.70)
2000-01	(\$1.40)	(\$2.40)	(\$3.80)
2001-02	(\$0.43)	\$0.30	(\$0.13)
2002-03	\$0.00	\$3.10	\$3.10
2003-04	\$0.00	\$6.10	\$6.10
2004-05	\$0.00	\$6.51	\$6.51
2005-06	(\$1.54)	\$7.77	\$6.23
2006-07	(\$0.28)	\$10.00	\$9.72
2007-08	(\$3.10)	\$10.50	\$7.40
2008-09	(\$3.10)	\$9.23	\$6.13
2009-10	(\$4.03)	\$9.10	\$5.07
2010-11	(\$4.20)	\$6.77	\$2.57
2011-12	(\$7.20)	\$6.13	(\$1.07)
2012-13	(\$5.80)	\$6.80	\$1.00
2013-14	(\$7.49)	\$6.46	(\$1.03)

\* Figures in brackets denote Minnesota's General Fund payments.  
Positive figures denote payments to Minnesota's General Fund.  
Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

# Appendix D: Tuition Rates

## Tuition and General Fees for Reciprocity Institutions, 2013-2014

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

Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Reciprocity Tuition & Fees			Non- Resident Tuition & Fees
		MN/WI	MN/ND	MN/SD	
<b>Minnesota Schools</b>					
Alexandria Technical & Community College	\$5,302	\$5,302	\$5,302	\$5,302	\$5,302
Anoka Technical College	\$5,567	\$5,567	\$5,567	\$5,567	\$5,567
Anoka-Ramsey Community College	\$5,005	\$5,005	\$5,005	\$5,414	\$5,005
Bemidji State University-Graduate	\$9,757	\$9,757	\$9,757	\$9,757	\$9,757
Bemidji State University-Undergraduate	\$8,123	\$8,123	\$8,123	\$8,123	\$8,123
Central Lakes College	\$5,393	\$5,393	\$5,393	\$5,842	\$5,393
Century College	\$5,360	\$5,360	\$5,360	\$5,813	\$5,360
Dakota County Technical College	\$5,693	\$5,693	\$5,693	\$5,693	\$5,693
Fond Du Lac Tribal & Community College	\$5,256	\$5,256	\$5,256	\$5,704	\$5,256
Hennepin Technical College	\$5,122	\$5,122	\$5,122	\$5,122	\$5,122
Hibbing Community College	\$5,308	\$5,329	\$5,308	\$5,753	\$6,490
Inver Hills Community College	\$5,272	\$5,272	\$5,272	\$5,720	\$5,272
Itasca Community College	\$5,307	\$5,328	\$5,307	\$5,752	\$6,489
Lake Superior College	\$4,937	\$5,269	\$4,937	\$5,352	\$9,354
Mesabi Range College	\$5,293	\$5,314	\$5,293	\$5,738	\$6,475
Metropolitan State University-Graduate	\$8,385	\$8,385	\$8,385	\$8,385	\$16,457
Metropolitan State University-Undergraduate	\$6,642	\$6,984	\$6,642	\$7,899	\$13,227
Minneapolis Community & Technical College	\$5,350	\$5,350	\$5,350	\$5,788	\$5,350
Minnesota State College-Southeast Technical	\$5,639	\$5,639	\$5,639	\$5,639	\$5,639
Minnesota State Community & Technical College	\$5,290	\$5,290	\$5,290	\$5,743	\$5,290
Minnesota State University, Mankato-Graduate	\$9,417	\$9,417	\$9,417	\$9,417	\$9,417
Minnesota State University, Mankato- Undergraduate	\$7,558	\$7,561	\$7,558	\$7,899	\$17,811
Minnesota State University Moorhead-Graduate	\$9,009	\$9,009	\$9,009	\$9,009	\$17,097
Minnesota State University Moorhead- Undergraduate	\$7,819	\$7,819	\$7,819	\$7,899	\$14,267
Minnesota West Community & Technical College	\$5,661	\$5,661	\$5,661	\$6,145	\$5,661
Normandale Community College	\$5,694	\$5,694	\$5,694	\$6,149	\$5,694
North Hennepin Community College	\$5,447	\$5,447	\$5,447	\$5,912	\$5,447
Northland Community & Technical College	\$5,517	\$5,517	\$5,517	\$5,982	\$5,517
Northwest Technical College - Bemidji	\$5,481	\$5,481	\$5,481	\$5,481	\$5,481

**Reciprocity Tuition & Fees**

Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Reciprocity Tuition & Fees			Non- Resident Tuition & Fees
		MN/WI	MN/ND	MN/SD	
<b>Minnesota Schools (cont')</b>					
Pine Technical College	\$5,081	\$5,081	\$5,081	\$5,081	\$9,676
Rainy River Community College	\$5,323	\$5,344	\$5,323	\$5,768	\$6,505
Ridgewater College	\$5,390	\$5,390	\$5,390	\$5,845	\$5,390
Riverland Community & Technical College	\$5,510	\$5,510	\$5,510	\$5,974	\$5,510
Rochester Community & Technical College	\$5,623	\$5,623	\$5,623	\$6,086	\$5,623
Saint Paul College	\$5,198	\$5,198	\$5,198	\$5,198	\$5,198
South Central College	\$5,370	\$5,370	\$5,370	\$5,370	\$5,370
Southwest Minnesota State University-Graduate	\$9,704	\$9,704	\$9,704	\$9,704	\$9,704
Southwest Minnesota State University- Undergraduate	\$8,062	\$8,062	\$8,062	\$8,062	\$8,062
St Cloud State University-Graduate	\$9,204	\$9,204	\$9,204	\$9,204	\$13,863
St Cloud State University-Undergraduate	\$7,514	\$7,601	\$7,514	\$7,899	\$15,114
St Cloud Technical College	\$5,301	\$5,301	\$5,301	\$5,301	\$5,301
University of Minnesota - Crookston	\$11,448	\$11,448	\$11,448	\$11,448	\$11,448
University of Minnesota - Duluth	\$12,787	\$12,787	\$12,787	\$12,787	\$16,452
University of Minnesota - Duluth - Graduate	\$16,075	\$16,075	\$16,075	\$16,075	\$24,057
University of Minnesota - Morris	\$12,583	\$12,583	\$12,583	\$12,583	\$12,583
University of Minnesota - Twin Cities	\$13,620	\$13,620	\$13,620	\$13,620	\$19,870
University of Minnesota - Twin Cities - Graduate	\$16,417	\$16,417	\$16,417	\$16,417	\$24,399
Vermilion Community College	\$5,323	\$5,344	\$5,323	\$5,768	\$6,505
Winona State University-Graduate	\$9,578	\$9,578	\$9,578	\$9,578	\$13,950
Winona State University-Undergraduate	\$8,736	\$8,736	\$8,736	\$8,736	\$14,227
<b>North Dakota Schools</b>					
Bismarck State College - Undergraduate	\$4,173		\$4,585		\$9,904
Dakota College of Bottineau	\$4,020		\$4,407		\$5,631
Dickinson State University - Undergraduate	\$5,847		\$6,411		\$8,198
Lake Region State College	\$4,003		\$4,003		\$4,003
Mayville State University - Undergraduate	\$6,353		\$6,910		\$8,675
Mayville State University - Graduate	\$7,779		\$9,417		\$7,779
Minot State University - Graduate	\$7,642		\$7,642		\$7,642
Minot State University - Undergraduate	\$6,087		\$6,087		\$6,087
NDSCS-Wahpeton - Undergraduate	\$4,094		\$4,511		\$9,902
NDSU-Fargo - Graduate	\$8,000		\$9,835		\$19,349
NDSU-Fargo - Undergraduate	\$7,540		\$8,301		\$18,122
University of ND - Grand Forks - Graduate	\$7,975		\$9,764		\$19,039
University of ND - Grand Forks - Undergraduate	\$7,508		\$8,247		\$17,793
Valley City State University - Undergraduate	\$6,516		\$7,096		\$14,596
Williston State College	\$4,140		\$4,503		\$4,140

**Reciprocity Tuition & Fees**

Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Reciprocity Tuition & Fees			Non- Resident Tuition & Fees
		MN/WI	MN/ND	MN/SD	
<b>South Dakota</b>					
Black Hills State College - Graduate	\$7,743			\$10,690	\$13,154
Black Hills State College - Undergraduate	\$7,557			\$8,636	\$9,617
Dakota State University - Graduate	\$7,654			\$10,690	\$13,065
Dakota State University - Undergraduate	\$8,166			\$8,636	\$10,226
Northern State University - Graduate	\$7,700			\$10,690	\$13,111
Northern State University - Undergraduate	\$7,503			\$8,636	\$9,563
SD School of Mines & Technology - Graduate	\$8,302			\$10,690	\$14,539
SD School of Mines & Technology - Undergrad	\$9,229			\$8,636	\$12,061
SDSU - Brookings - Graduate	\$7,889			\$10,690	\$13,526
SDSU - Brookings - Undergraduate	\$7,713			\$8,636	\$9,795
Univ of South Dakota - Vermillion - Graduate	\$7,250			\$10,690	\$13,773
Univ of South Dakota - Vermillion - Undergraduate	\$7,755			\$8,636	\$10,104
<b>Wisconsin</b>					
University of WI - Baraboo/Sauk	\$5,159	\$5,159			\$12,143
University of WI - Barron/Rice Lake	\$5,361	\$5,361			\$12,345
University of WI - Eau Claire - Graduate	\$8,786	\$9,528			\$17,917
University of WI - Eau Claire - Undergraduate	\$8,709	\$8,709			\$16,282
University of WI - Fond du Lac	\$5,173	\$5,173			\$12,157
University of WI - Fox Valley	\$5,025	\$5,025			\$12,009
University of WI - Green Bay - Graduate	\$9,018	\$9,760			\$18,149
University of WI - Green Bay - Undergraduate	\$7,676	\$8,171			\$15,249
University of WI - LaCrosse - Graduate	\$8,790	\$9,392			\$17,921
University of WI - LaCrosse - Undergraduate	\$8,769	\$8,769			\$16,342
University of WI - Madison - Graduate	\$11,858	\$16,138			\$25,184
University of WI - Madison - Undergraduate	\$10,403	\$13,190			\$26,653
University of WI - Manitowoc	\$5,314	\$5,314			\$12,298
University of WI - Marathon	\$5,115	\$5,115			\$12,099
University of WI - Marinette	\$5,095	\$5,095			\$12,079
University of WI - Marshfield-Wood	\$5,374	\$5,374			\$12,358
University of WI - Milwaukee - Graduate	\$11,596	\$16,217			\$24,061
University of WI - Milwaukee - Undergraduate	\$9,300	\$12,929			\$19,029
University of WI - Oshkosh - Graduate	\$8,619	\$9,361			\$17,750
University of WI - Oshkosh - Undergraduate	\$7,401	\$7,772			\$14,974
University of WI - Parkside - Graduate	\$8,658	\$9,400			\$17,789
University of WI - Parkside - Undergraduate	\$7,316	\$7,811			\$14,889
University of WI - Platteville - Graduate	\$8,706	\$9,448			\$17,837
University of WI - Platteville - Undergraduate	\$7,484	\$7,859			\$15,057



Reciprocity Tuition & Fees

Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Reciprocity Tuition & Fees			Non- Resident Tuition & Fees
		MN/WI	MN/ND	MN/SD	
<b>Wisconsin (cont')</b>					
University of WI - Richland	\$5,379	\$5,379			\$12,363
University of WI - River Falls - Graduate	\$8,789	\$9,531			\$17,920
University of WI - River Falls - Undergraduate	\$7,721	\$8,086			\$15,294
University of WI - Rock Cty	\$5,108	\$5,108			\$12,092
University of WI - Sheboygan	\$5,096	\$5,096			\$12,080
University of WI - Stevens Point - Graduate	\$8,749	\$9,491			\$17,880
University of WI - Stevens Point - Undergraduate	\$7,578	\$8,073			\$15,151
University of WI - Stout - Graduate	\$10,066	\$9,630			\$16,008
University of WI - Stout - Undergraduate	\$8,968	\$9,055			\$20,638
University of WI - Superior - Graduate	\$9,051	\$9,793			\$18,182
University of WI - Superior - Undergraduate	\$7,946	\$8,204			\$15,519
University of WI - Washington	\$5,094	\$5,094			\$12,078
University of WI - Waukesha Cty	\$5,092	\$5,092			\$12,076
University of WI - Whitewater - Graduate	\$8,546	\$9,288			\$17,677
University of WI - Whitewater - Undergraduate	\$7,578	\$7,852			\$15,151

Source: Minnesota of Higher Education

## Appendix E: Reciprocity Graduates from Minnesota Public Postsecondary Institutions

---

### University of Minnesota Reciprocity Student Graduates, 2013-2014

<b>Campus</b>	<b>Certificate – pre- bachelor</b>	<b>Bachelor’s</b>	<b>Certificate – post- bachelor</b>	<b>Master’s</b>	<b>Doctoral</b>	<b>First Professional</b>
Crookston	2	40				
Duluth		181	5	15	1	
Morris		6				
Twin Cities	32	1,060	17	192	31	66
Rochester		4				
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>66</b>

Source: University of Minnesota

**Minnesota State Colleges and Universities  
Preliminary Fiscal Year 2014**

Institution	Degree Type								Total
	Certificate	Diploma	Associate	Bachelor's	Graduate Certificate	Master's	Post-Master's	Doctorate's	
<b>State Universities</b>									
Bemidji State University				26	1	1			28
Metropolitan State University				22		5			27
Minnesota State University, Mankato			1	154		35	1	1	192
Minnesota State University Moorhead	1		2	325	2	42	8		380
St. Cloud State University			4	84		15			103
Southwest Minnesota State University				27		10			37
Winona State University			2	388	2	15			407
<b>Subtotal Universities</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,174</b>
<b>State Colleges</b>									
Alexandria Technical and Community College		2	3						5
Central Lakes College		5							5
Century College	7	3	15						25
Dakota County Technical College	3	6	7						16
Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College			4						4
Inver Hills Community College			5						5
Lake Superior College	6	13	59						78
Minneapolis Community and Technical College	1		1						2
Minnesota State College - Southeast Technical	26	52	46						124
Minnesota State Community and Technical College	14	41	254						309
Minnesota West Community and Technical College	6	12	20						38
Northeast Higher Education District									
Hibbing Community College			1						1
Itasca Community College		1	2						3
Mesabi Range Community and Technical College	1		1						2
Rainy River Community College			3						3
Vermilion Community College	4	1	11						16
Northland Community and Technical College	72	52	267						391
Northwest Technical College - Bemidji			3						3
Pine Technical College	8	11	8						27
Ridgewater College	1	7	2						10
Rochester Community and Technical College	1		3						4
St. Cloud Technical and Community College			14						14
Saint Paul College		1	1						2
South Central College			3						3
<b>Subtotal Colleges</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>733</b>						<b>1,090</b>
<b>System Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,264</b>

Source: Minnesota State Colleges and Universities