



Minnesota
STATE COLLEGES
& UNIVERSITIES

TUITION AND FEES STUDY

(INCLUDING THE COST OF
ATTENDANCE)

September, 2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Executive Summary	1
Introduction	8
Overview Tuition and Fees Policy	9
Current tuition and fees policy	9
Methods for charging tuition	9
Tuition setting approach	10
Summary	12
What is the System's Dependency on Appropriation and Tuition?	13
Regional and nationwide comparisons of state-local appropriation support	17
Summary	18
What are the Student Enrollment and Demographics of the System?	19
Student full-year equivalent	19
Student demographics	20
Student participation rate	23
Summary	23
Is Our Price Competitive?	24
Tuition and fee history	24
Comparison of tuition and fees within the System	25
Regional and nationwide comparisons of tuition and fees	29
Summary	31
What is Net Tuition after Financial Aid?	32
Financial aid	32
Net tuition and fees	35
Total and net cost of attendance	36
Student debt	38
Summary	39

	<u>Page</u>
What does it Cost to Educate Students?	40
Cost drivers	40
College and university spending	40
Regional and nationwide comparisons of spending	43
Student share of educational costs	46
Summary	48
Conclusion	49
Appendices	51
Appendix A-1. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Appropriation and Tuition Reliance, Fiscal Years 2005 and 2007	51
Appendix A-2. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Carnegie Classifications	52
Appendix A-3. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Resident Undergraduate Annual Tuition, Fiscal Years 2000 to 2008	53
Appendix A-3. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Student Per Credit Fee Rates, Fiscal Year 2008	55
Appendix A-5. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Resident Undergraduate Annual Tuition and Fees, Fiscal Years 2000 to 2008	57
Appendix A-6. Minnesota Public and Private Higher Education Institutions Comparison Clusters	59
Appendix A-7. Fiscal Year 2006 Average Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees, National Comparison – Two-Year and Four-Year Public Institutions	61
Appendix A-8. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Fiscal Year 2007 Financial Aid by Type of Aid	63
Appendix A-9. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Fiscal Year 2006 Net Tuition and Fees and Average Grant Award	65
Appendix A-10. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Average Net Cost of Attendance for Undergraduate Resident Fiscal Year 2006	67

	<u>Page</u>
Appendix A-11. Student and Graduate Borrowing and Financial Aid Trends February 1, 2007	68
Appendix A-12. Definitions of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Functional Spending Categories	72
Appendix A-13. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Fiscal Year 2006 Total Expenses Per Full-Year Equivalent Student by Functional Spending Categories	73
Appendix A-14. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities, Institution Profiles	75

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
Table 1. Peer Comparison of Average State-Local Appropriation Per Full-Year Equivalent Student, Fiscal Year 2006.....	17
Table 2. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Range of Tuition Increases at Colleges and Universities, Fiscal Years 1999 to 2008.....	24
Table 3. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Undergraduate Resident Annual Tuition Range, Fiscal Years 2000 to 2008.....	25
Table 4. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Undergraduate Resident Annual Tuition and Fees Range, Fiscal Years 2000 to 2008.....	26
Table 5. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Undergraduate Resident Annual Tuition and Fees Range, Two-Year Colleges by Type of College, Fiscal Year 2008.....	26
Table 6. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Undergraduate Resident Annual Tuition and Fees Range, Two-Year Colleges by Geographic Location, Fiscal Year 2008.....	27
Table 7. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Annual Tuition and Fees Range, Non-Resident/Non-Reciprocity and Graduate Level, Fiscal Year 2008.....	27
Table 8. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Undergraduate Resident Annual Tuition and Fees Range, Based on Different Student Scenarios, Fiscal Year 2008.....	29
Table 9. Peer Comparison of Undergraduate Resident Average Annual Tuition and Fees, Fiscal Year 2006.....	30
Table 10. Comparison of Undergraduate Resident Average Annual Tuition and Fees, Minnesota Higher Education Institutions, Fiscal Year 2008.....	30
Table 11. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Total Amount of Financial Aid by Type, Fiscal Years 2003 and 2007.....	32
Table 12. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Total Amount of Financial Aid by Type, by Sector, Fiscal Year 2007.....	33
Table 13. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Total Amount of Financial Aid by Type and Source, Fiscal Years 2007.....	33

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
Table 14. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Average Financial Aid by Type and Source, by Sector, Fiscal Years 2007.....	34
Table 15. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Net Tuition and Fees Range, Fiscal Year 2006.....	35
Table 16. Peer Comparison of Undergraduate Resident Average Annual Net Tuition and Fees, Fiscal Year 2006.....	35
Table 17. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Average Net Cost as a Percent of Total Student Budget (Sector Averages), Fiscal Year 2006.....	37
Table 18. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Total Expenses Per Full-Year Equivalent Student, Fiscal Years 2003 and 2006.....	41
Table 19. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Total Expenses Per Full-Year Equivalent Student, by Functional Spending Categories, Fiscal Years 2003 and 2006.....	41
Table 20. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Instructional and Support Areas Expenses Per Full-Year Equivalent Student, by Type of Institution Fiscal Year 2006.....	42
Table 21. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Percentage of Total Expenses by Functional Spending Categories, Fiscal Years 2003 and 2006.....	43
Table 22. Peer Comparison of Total Expenses Per Full-Year Equivalent Student, Fiscal Years 2003 and 2006.....	44
Table 23. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Student Share of Total Spending Per Full-Year Equivalent Student, Fiscal Years 2003 and 2006.....	47
Table 24. Peer Comparison of Student Share of Total Expenses Per Full-Year Equivalent Student, Fiscal Year 2006.....	47

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Page</u>
Figure 1. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities State Appropriation Funding Levels Fiscal Years 1997 to 2009.....	13
Figure 2. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities State Appropriation and Tuition Funding Per Full-Year Equivalent Student Fiscal Years 1997 to 2009	14
Figure 3. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Total State Appropriation and Tuition Funding Adjusted for Inflation Per Full-Year Equivalent Student Fiscal Years 1997 to 2009.....	15
Figure 4. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities State Appropriation and Tuition Relationship Fiscal Years 1997 to 2009.....	16
Figure 5. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Student Full-Year Equivalent Enrollment Fiscal Years 2002 to 2009.....	19
Figure 6. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Student Full-Year Equivalent Enrollment by Sector Fiscal Years 2002 to.....	20
Figure 7. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities State of Origin - Full-Year Unduplicated Credit Headcount Fiscal Year 2007.....	21
Figure 8. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Student Age Fiscal Year 2007.....	22
Figure 9. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Student Ethnicity Fiscal Year 2007.....	22
Figure 10. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Average Net Cost as a Percent of Total Student Budget (System Averages), Fiscal Year 2006	36
Figure 11. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Remaining Net Costs (System Averages), Fiscal Year 2006.....	38
Figure 12. Peer Comparison of Total Expenses Per Full-Year Equivalent Student by Functional Spending Categories, Two-Year Public Institutions Fiscal Year 2006.....	45
Figure 13. Peer Comparison of Total Expenses Per Full-Year Equivalent Student by Functional Spending Categories, Four-Year Public Institutions Fiscal Year 2006.....	46

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A study of the tuition policy of the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities was undertaken during the spring and summer of 2008. The tuition study incorporated the cost of attendance and the cost to educate students, which the Board of Trustees identified as a special project to be undertaken during fiscal year 2008. The Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges released a report titled *Setting Tuition* in 2001. The report states that:

“deciding how much to charge for the institution’s “product” ultimately is the responsibility of the board. Few other board decisions affect so many, are watched so closely, and are so vulnerable to comment and criticism.”

Tuition setting is a business decision – as much art as science and dependent on many variables. Some of the variables include the level of state resources, dependency on tuition revenue, academic programs, labor contract settlements, other inflationary pressure, level of services provided to students, enrollment outlook, and availability of financial aid/subsidy.

The Board and Chancellor made a commitment to the principle of “decentralization with accountability. This principle is laced throughout Board policies and practices. In the matter of tuition, the Board allowed institutions the flexibility to determine a tuition pricing structure tailored to their mission, geographic location, individual market and competitive circumstances and submit annual rate change recommendations to the Chancellor and Board for approval. This historical tuition strategy supported the strategic plan goals of greater institutional autonomy, flexibility within an overall framework, and a focus on outcomes and results with presidential accountability. Although the Board continues to operate within this tuition strategy, a greater emphasis is being placed on affordability and accessibility.

Board Approaches to Tuition-Setting

The Board has used two tuition setting approaches: (1) the colleges and universities submitting proposals to the Chancellor and the Board responding and approving the final rates, or (2) the Board setting broad parameters, the colleges and universities responding with specific increases within the parameters, and the Board approving the final rates. Numerous factors impact tuition decisions such as inflation, level of government appropriations, and labor contract settlements. The current tuition policy allows for numerous methods for tuition assessment that include per credit, banding, program/course differential, and market-driven and provide flexibility to the colleges and universities.

State Appropriation and Tuition Reliance

The System’s colleges and universities have two primary sources of revenue within the general operating fund: state appropriation and tuition. The System’s reliance on appropriation has decreased from 69.7 percent in the late 1990’s to the current 50.5 percent. At the same time, tuition reliance has increased from 30.3 percent to 49.5 percent. On a per full-year equivalent

student basis, appropriation increased overall just 3.7 percent during the past 10 years, while tuition increased 105 percent. The System's purchasing power is declining; in actual dollars total appropriation and tuition per full-year equivalent student over the past 10 years increased overall 37 percent; adjusted for inflation the increase was 6 percent.

The reliance on appropriation and tuition varies greatly by college and university from 42 percent to 67 percent. Institutions with a greater reliance on appropriation are technical and comprehensive colleges located in greater Minnesota. Institutions with a greater reliance on tuition are predominately large stand-alone community and comprehensive colleges (with a predominance of non-technical programs) and the state universities. The Board's desire to limit tuition rate increases has collided with the reallocation of state appropriation occurring by policy through the allocation framework. Some institutions that are more heavily reliant on appropriation support are seeing that decline at the same time tuition increases are also being held down.

Regional and nationwide comparison of state-local appropriation support.

During fiscal year 2006, the System's colleges had less appropriation per FYE student than both regional and nationwide public two-year institutions. The System's universities were comparable with the regional average and below the nationwide average. The \$4,278 average appropriation per FYE student at the System's colleges was \$1,155 (27 percent) below the regional and \$730 (17 percent) below the nationwide averages. The \$4,357 average appropriation per FYE student at the System's universities was comparable to the regional average and \$1,219 (28 percent) below the nationwide average.

Student Enrollment and Demographics

The System has seen enrollment grow 7.6 percent between fiscal years 2002 and 2007 from 126,215 full-year equivalent student to 135,839, with colleges growing 10 percent and universities 4 percent. There were 242,387 unduplicated student headcount in credit courses during fiscal year 2007. Approximately 56 percent of enrollment was female and 44 percent male, and 59 percent of the students were full-time compared to 41 percent part-time. Ninety-eight percent of students originated from either Minnesota or its Border States. The system-wide student average age was 25.4 years for colleges and 24.2 years for universities. Students of color make up 14.8 percent of the System's enrollment.

Minnesota's student participation rate in higher education among the 18-24 year old population is 41.4 percent (rank 17th in the nation), slightly above the national average of 39.7 percent. Among the 25-34 year old population, Minnesota is below the national average (rank 34th in nation). Minnesota has 44.1 percent of its adults aged 25-64 with at least an associate in arts degree, tied for 5th in the nation. Minnesota ranked 4th in terms of the percentage of median family income (among the poorest adults aged 25-44) needed to pay tuition and fees within the public community college sector; it ranked 16th within the public four-year undergraduate institutions.

Tuition and Fees

The Board's past commitment to delegated decisions was designed to allow for flexibility in the tuition pricing structure tailored to individual mission, geographic location, individual market and competitive circumstances. Based on fiscal year 2008 undergraduate resident annual tuition, there is a dispersion of \$869 (25 percent) among the colleges and \$920 (18 percent) among the universities. Tuition dispersion among the System's colleges is not increased due to geographic location or type of college. There is also variation among other tuition rates for non-resident/non-reciprocity, graduate level, online instruction, and program/course differentials. Tuition rate dispersion has occurred incrementally since merger. Tuition dispersion is not unique to the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities. It exists within other higher education systems with two- and/or four-year institutions.

In fiscal year 2006 the average resident tuition and fees of \$4,021 charged by the System's colleges was reduced by an average grant award (federal, state, and institution grants) of \$1,622, resulting in average net tuition and fees of \$2,399. The average undergraduate resident tuition and fees of \$5,252 charged by the System's universities was reduced by an average grant award of \$2,095, resulting in average net tuition and fees of \$3,157.

Comparisons of Tuition and Fees to Similar Public Two- and Four-Year Institutions

The average tuition and fees at the System's colleges was 11 percent (\$412) higher than the average at similar public two-year institutions regionally and 63 percent (\$1,550) higher nationwide. The net tuition and fees was 15 percent (\$310) higher than the regional and 125 percent (\$1,333) higher than the nationwide averages. For the System's universities, the average tuition and fees was 2 percent (\$99) higher than the regional and 11 percent (\$507) higher than the nationwide averages. Net tuition and fees was 5 percent (\$150) higher regionally and 56 percent (\$1,138) higher nationwide.

The System has very competitive tuition and fee rates compared to other public and private higher education institutions within Minnesota. When gross and net tuition and fees are compared nationally, the System's colleges ranked 3rd for gross and net among states with similar public two-year institutions, and the System's universities ranked 17th gross and 12th net among states with similar public four-year institutions.

Net Costs to Students After Financial Aid

Most financial aid is money provided to help students pay college costs that exceed the amount the federal government has determined they and their families can pay. Families are expected to bear the primary responsibility of paying for college. When they cannot pay all of the costs, financial aid programs help with the difference between what college costs and what the family can be expected to pay. In fiscal year 2007 students enrolled in the Minnesota state colleges and universities received \$733.4 million of financial aid. A majority of the financial aid was in the form of grants (\$231.7 million) and loans (\$449.0 million) with the balance in scholarships and employment/work study. In fiscal year 2007, 51 percent of students enrolled at the colleges received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans) with an average award of

\$4,614. Within the universities, 58 percent (45,466) of students received at least one type of financial aid award with an average award of \$7,583.

The findings from a recent survey called “How America Pays for College” showed that both parents and students shared the responsibility of paying for higher education. On average, the money to pay for the typical student’s higher education costs came from the following sources: parents’ income and savings (32 percent), student borrowing (23 percent), parent borrowing (16 percent), grants/scholarships (15 percent), student income and savings (10 percent), and support from friends/relatives (3 percent). Two in five families said that in their search for an institution, they did not rule out any institution based on price, even after they received their financial aid awards. About a quarter of middle income families did not file the Free Application for Federal Student Aid, potentially leaving government financial aid on the table. An overwhelming majority of both students and families said they saw college as an investment in the future.

The student’s cost of attending a college or university includes tuition, fees, room and board, books, supplies, transportation and miscellaneous expenses. The net cost of attendance can vary depending on a student’s full-time or part-time status, institution of attendance, academic program choice, income, assets and financial aid coupled with the family’s determination of what it wants to invest in the student’s education. For students enrolled at least half-time, the lowest income, half-time students within the System paid a higher share of their costs – 67 percent. A full-time student (taking 12+ credits a term) enrolled at the System’s colleges in the lowest income quartile paid 54 percent of the total cost of attendance compared to 72 percent for a student in the highest income quartile. A full-time student enrolled at the System’s universities in the lowest income quartile paid 35 percent of the total cost of attendance compared to 58 percent for students in the highest income quartile. Generally, the total cost of attendance paid by a student increased as the credit load decreased.

Overall, the trends showed an increase in average student loans and the students’ debt burden. Estimated student loan debt was 15 percent higher for the System’s graduates in fiscal year 2005 than for the fiscal year 2002 graduates. The decision to borrow includes an element of choice and is affected by more than the level of tuition and fees. For example, there is a tradeoff for students between graduating faster with more debt or slower with less debt; attending part-time and working more hours; standards of living; and overall ability to pay.

Cost of a Student’s Educational Experience

Costs have been an issue in higher education for a very long time, and the focus on costs has increased considerably over the past few years due to the large increases in tuition. The System’s colleges and universities are expected to provide a quality education at an affordable price with access to an increasing number of students. Costs differ by institution. Colleges and universities are complex entities with many cost drivers such as personnel (labor-intensive); faculty mix, number of courses taught, and average number of students taught; type of academic programs; services offered to students; and age and expansion of facilities.

Higher education expenditures fall into broad functional spending categories of instruction, research, public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, and operation

and maintenance of plant. The System's colleges and universities increased spending between fiscal years 2003 and 2006; 14.7 percent and 16.4 percent respectively. On a per FYE student basis, instruction had the greatest increase in spending at the System's colleges and universities. However, as a proportion of total spending, a greater share of the increased spending occurred in non-instructional areas. The greatest increase in spending at the System's colleges occurred in academic support and student services. At the System's universities, the greatest increase in spending was in academic support and physical plant. Although spending on instruction did not grow as a proportion of total spending, the System's colleges and universities continued to spend in excess of 61 percent of their operating budget in instruction and academic support, 3 percent higher for the colleges and 4 percent higher for the universities than both the regional and nationwide averages.

There are mission differences among the System's colleges and universities. The technical colleges have predominately high-cost, equipment intensive technical programs with low faculty-student ratios. The community colleges have predominately lower-cost, liberal arts/sciences offerings, with higher faculty-student ratios. The universities offer lower and upper division as well as graduate level instruction. Physical plant needs are impacted by the academic program mix. Instructional space needs for technical programs would be very different from instructional space needs for liberal arts/sciences. On a per student basis, expenses in instruction would tend to be higher at an institution with predominately technical programs (high-cost, lower faculty-student ratios) compared to liberal arts/sciences (lower-cost, higher faculty-student ratios). Physical plant expenses, on a per student basis, would also tend to be higher at an institution with predominately technical programs.

Technical and comprehensive colleges on average spend more per student in instruction/academic support and physical plant compared to community colleges. Spending per FYE student in student services/institutional support is comparable among all types of colleges and universities.

The \$9,150 spending per FYE student at the System's colleges was higher than both the regional and nationwide averages; 11 percent and 18 percent respectively. When compared to the nationwide average, the higher spending at the System's colleges was concentrated in three areas: instruction, academic support, and student services. The System's universities on average spent \$9,636 per FYE student which was approximately 17 percent less than both the regional and nationwide averages. When compared to the nationwide average, the functional areas with the greatest difference in spending at the System's universities were instruction, institutional support, and public service.

Student Share of Educational Costs

A recent report of the Delta Cost Project, *The Growing Imbalance – Recent Trends in U.S. Postsecondary Education Finance*,” states that “the sticker tuition price is increasingly meaningless as a measure of institutional revenues or prices charged to students. The more accurate measure is the student share of educational costs.” The revenue from students (tuition/fees net of financial aid) covers just a portion of what colleges and universities spend to educate a student; the balance is subsidized by the institution. With the System's colleges and

universities being public institutions, the balance (institution subsidy) predominately comes from state appropriation. The student share of total expenses was 26 percent at the System's colleges which was comparable to the regional average (25 percent) and higher than the nationwide average (14 percent). The 33 percent at the System's universities was higher than both the regional and nationwide averages; 27 percent and 18 percent respectively.

Conclusion

With limited state resources and the Board's interest in controlling tuition rate growth, colleges and universities are managing costs by cutting all areas of operations, increasing class size, reallocating resources from lower to higher priorities, downsizing, or finding new sources of revenue. Many costs are difficult to control as institutions need to make technology investments, meet deferred maintenance needs, increase salaries to remain competitive, and offer a broad array of services to a diverse student population.

Moody's Investors Service noted that the core, long-term driver of financial health for most higher education institutions is "enrollment trends and tuition flexibility." The Board has allowed colleges and universities flexibility to determine their tuition pricing structure tailored to their mission, geographic location, individual market and competitive circumstances. This historical tuition strategy supported the goals of greater institutional autonomy, flexibility within an overall framework, and a focus on outcomes and results with presidential accountability. Although the Board continues to operate within this tuition strategy, a greater emphasis is being placed on affordability and accessibility.

The System has become more reliant on tuition as state appropriation support has declined from 69.7 percent to the current 50.5 percent over the past decade. The System's colleges and universities on average have less appropriation per FYE student than the regional and nationwide averages. The System's colleges have among the highest gross and net tuition and fees nationally (ranked 3rd). The System's colleges spent 18 percent more per FYE student than the nationwide average. The tuition and fees at the System's universities ranked 17th for gross and 12th for net. The System's universities on average spent 17 percent less than the nationwide average.

Students in the lowest income quartile and enrolled at least half-time (6 credits or greater per term) paid a higher share of their total cost of attendance – 67 percent. Generally, the percentage of the cost of attendance paid by a student increased as income increased and/or the credit load decreased.

Mission differences among the System's colleges and universities impact the cost structure – average spending per FYE student. Technical colleges that have predominately high-cost, equipment intensive technical programs with low faculty-student ratios spend more per student than community colleges that have predominately lower-cost, liberal arts/sciences offerings, with higher faculty-student ratios. Physical plant needs are impacted by the academic program mix. Instructional space needs for technical programs would be very different from instructional space needs for liberal arts/sciences.

The Board will need to balance the conflict between controlling tuition rate growth, potential eroding of state appropriation, investments in quality and innovation, interest in cost containment, impact of academic program mix on cost structure (technical programs compared to liberal arts/sciences), the desire for competitive faculty salaries, the 60/120 degree credit cap (impact on enrollment, revenue, expenses, and cost savings to students), the current structure of 32 colleges and universities (53 campuses) serving the higher education needs of Minnesota, and high gross and net tuition and fees at the System's colleges compared to nationwide averages.

INTRODUCTION

A study regarding the tuition policy of the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities was undertaken during the spring and summer of 2008. The tuition study incorporated the cost of attendance and the cost to educate students which the Board of Trustees identified as a special project to be undertaken during fiscal year 2008. “Deciding how much to charge for an institution’s “product” is the responsibility of the Board. Few other Board decisions affect so many, are watched so closely, and are so vulnerable to comment and criticism. Setting tuition and fees goes right to the heart of the college or university’s reputation for affordability and accessibility.” (Association of Governing Boards, 2001) It is the Board’s responsibility to ensure the colleges and universities have the ability to generate sufficient revenue to provide a quality and competitive education to the learners of today.

The Association of Governing Boards (2001) noted that when examining the implications and consequences of a tuition policy, Board members should ask: Does our pricing help or hurt in attracting the type of students we want to enroll? How many students actually pay the full published price? Is our price competitive? What is our net tuition after financial aid? How dependent are we on tuition revenue? This tuition study is intended to answer some of these questions as well as inform the Board of the current tuition and fee policy and the cost to educate students.

The Board of Trustees adopted the following mission:

The Minnesota State Colleges and Universities system of distinct and collaborative institutions offers higher education that meets the personal and career goals of a wide range of individual learners, enhances the quality of life for all Minnesotans and sustains vibrant economies throughout the state.

The following four strategic directions are contained in the Board’s 2008-2012 strategic plan, *Designing the Future*:

1. Increase access and opportunity
2. Promote and measure high-quality learning programs and services
3. Provide programs and services that enhance the economic competitiveness of the state and its regions
4. Innovate to meet current and future educational needs

The Board also adopts an annual action plan that identifies specific priorities to be addressed during the year. The 2009 action plan includes the following five priorities:

1. Reaching the Underrepresented
2. Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM)
3. Tuition Study and Price of Attendance
4. Succession Planning
5. Workforce of the Future

OVERVIEW TUITION AND FEES POLICY

Current tuition and fees policy. Minnesota Statute 135A.04 defines the scope of the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Board of Trustees responsibilities in setting tuition level as follows:

The Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota and the Board of Trustees of the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities shall each establish tuition. Tuition may vary by program, level of instruction, cost of instruction, or other classifications determined by each board. Tuition may be set at any percentage of instructional cost established by the respective boards.

Board Policy 5.11 Tuition and Fees states that the Board “shall approve the tuition structure for all colleges and universities” and that “no fee can be charged unless authorized by the Board.” The current tuition structure includes, but is not limited to, resident/nonresident per credit, programmatic or course per credit, banded, and market-driven rates. Beginning in fiscal year 2000, the Board allowed colleges and universities to charge resident tuition rate to non-resident, non-reciprocity students. As of July 1, 2008, 19 colleges and 4 universities have eliminated non-resident tuition for a certain segment of students or for all non-resident, non-reciprocity students.

The current fee structure includes both mandatory and optional fees with maximum rates approved by the Board. There are five mandatory fees: senior citizen, parking, late payment, payment plan, and statewide student association. The optional fees include: application, athletics, credit for prior learning, health services, personal property/service charges, residential learning community, special events, student life/activity, and technology. As part of the annual budget process, colleges and universities determine fees and rates to be charged within maximums set in Board policy and with student consultation.

Methods for Charging Tuition. There are numerous methods for attributing tuition, and each method can have an impact on the kind of student an institution attracts, the kind of programs it can offer, and the kinds of educational behaviors it can reward. The following are the methods available for colleges and universities to assess tuition under current Board policy:

- **Per Credit:** Assigns a price per credit. This methodology is simple to explain and has historically been viewed as treating all students equally. Currently, all colleges and three universities charge tuition per credit for undergraduate students. All seven universities charge tuition per credit for masters and doctoral students, and three universities charge tuition per credit for undergraduate. When assessed uniformly, this methodology is simple to explain and has historically been viewed as treating all students equally, allowing students of all incomes to choose their programs of study without regard to cost differences. In addition to a uniform per-credit tuition schedule, Board policy allows the following variations:
 - **By course** - Assigns a per credit price for an individual course that is different than its standard per credit rate. Course specific tuition rates provide a mechanism for colleges and universities to offer or expand courses that are

inherently more expensive. Within the System, numerous colleges and universities use this pricing methodology and use different approaches (i.e., cost basis, student demand, etc.) when determining which courses fall under this methodology.

- **By program** - Assigns a per credit price for all the core courses in an academic program. Programmatic tuition rates provide a mechanism for colleges and universities to offer or expand programs that are inherently more expensive. Currently, a number of colleges and universities use this pricing methodology and use different approaches (i.e., cost basis, student demand, etc.) when determining which programs fall under this methodology.
- **Banding:** Assigns a price for a range of credits with a per credit rate charged for each credit to 11 credits and a single flat rate for 12 or above credits. This approach is often used to encourage students to attend full-time. Currently, four of the seven state universities charge banded tuition for undergraduate students. The universities charge a per credit rate for each credit to 11 credits, a single flat rate for 12 to 18 credits, and for 19+ credits the single flat rate plus the per credit rate for each additional credit over 18.
- **Market-driven:** Assigns a price per course (either per credit or flat rate) based on the market trend or customer demand. Within the System, market-driven rates apply to customized training, continuing education, distance learning, non-credit instruction, and contract post-secondary enrollment options programs.

Other tuition assessment methods include:

- **Cohort (tuition guarantee):** Assigns a price to new students that is different from current students and is guaranteed for a specific period of time (usually four or five years). This pricing method could also apply to summer or weekends to encourage enrollment.
- **Student Status:** Assigns a price to different cohorts of students based on student status. Generally, freshman and sophomore students are considered level 1, junior and senior status students comprising level 2, and graduate status level 3. Institutions typically charge a lower tuition for level 1 and higher tuition rates for levels 2 and 3 students.
- **Income-Based:** Assigns a price based on student or family income. Although financial aid has the effect of reducing the overall cost of attendance for students based on income, tuition rates do not vary on income. There is a perception that some students and families have a greater ability to pay and may not require as large of a taxpayer subsidy to attend a public higher education institution.

Tuition setting approach. The Board has used two tuition setting approaches: (1) the colleges and universities submitting proposals to the Chancellor and the Board reviewing and approving the final rates, or (2) the Board sets broad parameters, the colleges and universities responding

with specific increases within the parameters, and the Board approving the final rates. Tuition setting is a business judgment and is as much art as science. Factors that impact tuition decisions include:

- Tuition based on selected peer institutions.
- Tuition defined as a fixed share of total educational costs.
- Level of budget gap
- Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) which tracks the main cost drivers in higher education (i.e., salaries and benefits, utilities, supplies, library acquisition, and equipment) or the Consumer Price Index (CPI) which measures the price of expenditures of families and households (i.e., food and beverages, housing, apparel, transportation, medical care, etc.)
- Level of government appropriations
- Level of other revenue
- Employee contract settlement costs; the Board's interest in competitive salary and benefits for faculty units
- Changes in instructional expenditures
- Other student-related and non-instruction expenditures (libraries, academic computing, operation/maintenance of facilities and grounds, debt service, legal and fiscal operations, unfunded federal/state mandates, etc.)

In 1998, the Board and Chancellor made a commitment to the principle of “decentralization with accountability.” This principle is laced throughout Board policies and practices. In the matter of tuition, the Board allowed institutions the flexibility to determine their tuition pricing structure tailored to their mission, geographic location, individual market and competitive circumstances and submit annual rate change recommendations to the Chancellor and Board for approval. This historical tuition strategy supported the goals of greater institutional autonomy, flexibility within an overall framework, and a focus on outcomes and results with presidential accountability.

Although the Board continues to operate within this tuition strategy, a greater emphasis is being placed on affordability and accessibility. In recent years, the Board has determined parameters for tuition increases expressed as a maximum percentage increase. Due to the range of tuition dependency among the colleges and universities, setting a maximum percentage increase results in a differing level of tuition support on a per student basis. For example, a 4 percent increase can yield a range of revenue change on a per student basis from \$141 to \$176 at the colleges and \$200 to \$237 at the universities. This shift has increased the dispersion of rates across colleges and universities and locked in some of the revenue disparities present at the time of the merger.

The range of tuition dependency in fiscal year 2007 ranged from a low of 33 percent at Rainy River Community College to a high of 58 percent at Normandale Community College. The state universities had a narrower range with Southwest Minnesota State University 49 percent tuition dependent compared to 56 percent at Minnesota State University, Mankato and Saint Cloud State University.

There has always been differential pricing in that graduate level programs were assessed a higher tuition rate than undergraduate programs. At the undergraduate level, Board policy and practice

allow for differential pricing at the course, program, and institution level and through market rates (i.e., online instruction, customized training, non-credit instruction, etc.). Program or course specific tuition enables colleges and universities to offer expensive programs and make continuous investments in the programs. Program or course specific tuition puts the burden of funding on the students enrolled in these programs/courses, not on all students. The cost of operating a program, the ability of a program to attract students, and the earning potential of graduates should all play a role in setting differential tuition.

The tuition strategy should meet the Board's overall goals and provide the financial resources necessary for colleges and universities to attract and retain quality faculty and staff through a competitive salary structure and offer a specific mix of academic programs and services based on unique missions that meet the needs of the learners of today.

Summary:

- The Board has used two tuition setting approaches: (1) allowing colleges and universities to submit proposals or (2) the Board setting broad parameters (usually in terms of maximum percentage increase) and the colleges and universities responding with specific increases.
- The Board and Chancellor made a commitment to the principle of “decentralization with accountability.”
- The current tuition structure allows institutions the flexibility to determine their tuition pricing structure tailored to their specific circumstances.
- The Board has placed a greater emphasis on affordability and accessibility and has limited the growth in tuition rates over the past few years.
- Tuition dependency varies among the colleges and universities with a percentage increase in tuition resulting in different levels of tuition revenue on a per student basis.
- Many factors impact tuition decisions such as level of government appropriations, employee contract settlement costs, changes in instructional expenditures, inflation, and overall level of budget gap.

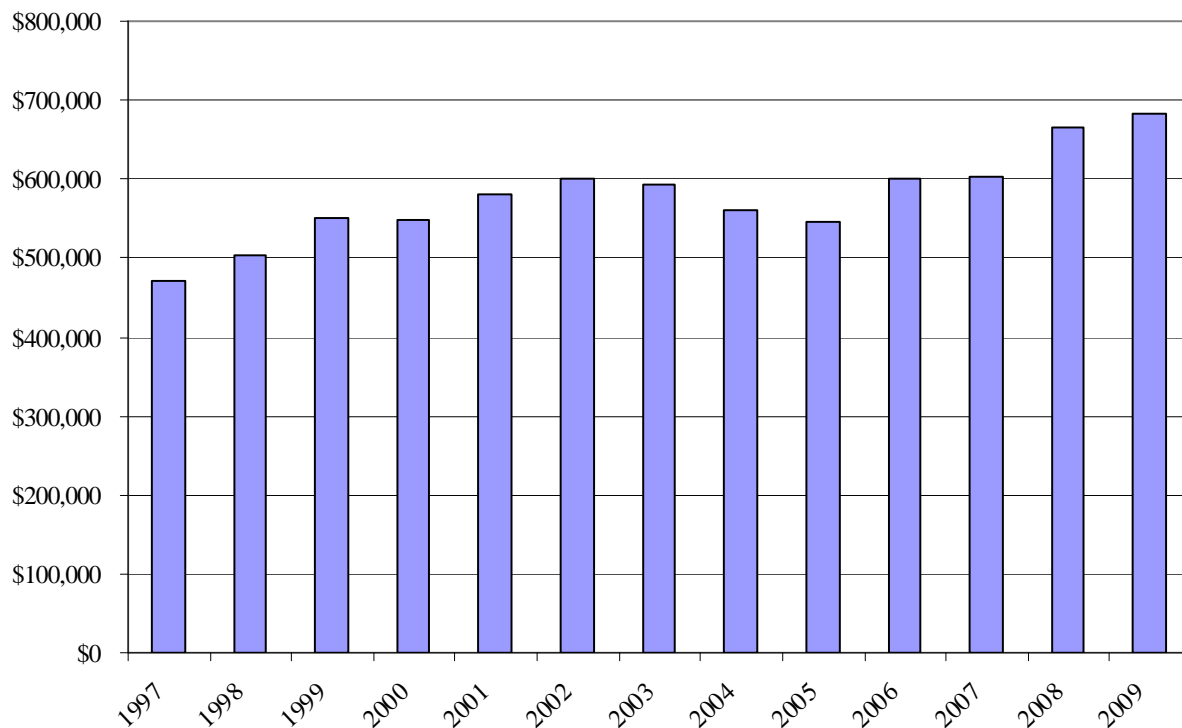
WHAT IS THE SYSTEM'S DEPENDENCY ON APPROPRIATION AND TUITION?

The System's colleges and universities have two primary sources of revenue in the general operating fund: state appropriation and tuition. In absolute terms, the System has experienced appropriation increases except during budget reductions in fiscal years 2003 through 2005. In fiscal year 2006 the System's state appropriation funding (\$600.7 million) returned to its 2002 level. (Figure 1)

Figure 1

Minnesota State Colleges and Universities State Appropriation Funding Levels Fiscal Years 1997 to 2009

(\$ in thousands)



On a per full-year equivalent (FYE) student basis, the System experienced appropriation decreases between fiscal years 1999 and fiscal year 2005 with per FYE student funding beginning to increase the last two biennia. Between fiscal years 1997 and 2007, the System saw an overall 3.7 percent increase in state appropriation per FYE student (from \$4,275 to \$4,433 - a \$158 increase), while tuition increased 105 percent per FYE student (from \$2,121 to \$4,351 - a \$2,230 increase). The System has experienced revenue from tuition increasing faster than state appropriation. During the past few fiscal years, the increase in tuition per FYE student has slowed due to the Board's desire to limit tuition rate growth. (Figure 2)

Figure 2

**Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
State Appropriation and Tuition Funding Per
Full-Year Equivalent Student
Fiscal Years 1997 to 2009**



Despite increases in tuition and more recent increases in state appropriation, the System's purchasing power is declining. Between fiscal years 1997 and 2007, actual appropriation and tuition per FYE student increased overall 37 percent (\$6,396 to \$8,784); when adjusted for inflation, the increase was just 6 percent (\$6,396 to \$6,801) over the 10 years. (Figure 3)

Figure 3

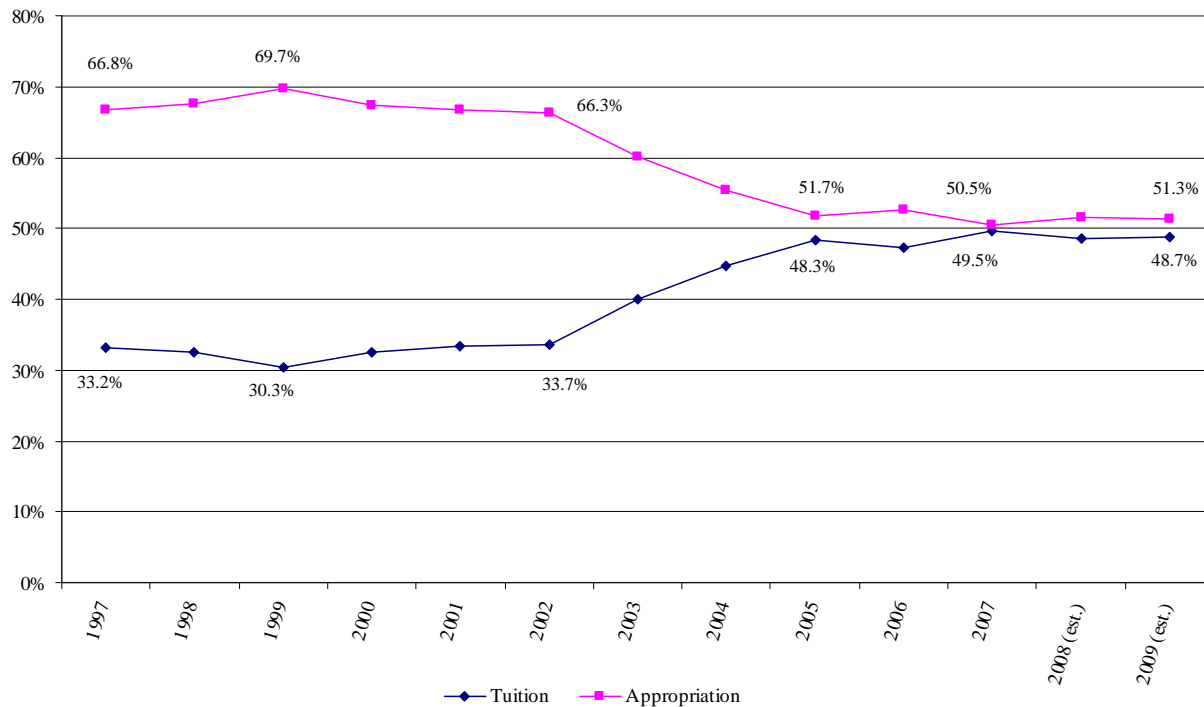
**Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Total State Appropriation and Tuition Funding
Adjusted for Inflation
Per Full-Year Equivalent Student
Fiscal Years 1997 to 2009**



The experience has been that as state appropriation grows, tuition remains more stable. Historically, during recessions, when personal and household incomes are declining or flat, unemployment is on the rise, and state resources are declining, there is a greater increase in tuition. Minnesota Statute 135A.01 states that it is the intent of the legislature to provide at least 67 percent of the combined revenue from tuition, the university fee at the University of Minnesota, and state general fund appropriations to public postsecondary institutions. The System stayed close to the 67 percent appropriation and 33 percent tuition into the mid to late 1990's. However, the System has seen appropriation support decline from 69.7 percent of general revenue in fiscal year 1999 to 50.5 percent in fiscal year 2007. (Figure 4)

Figure 4

**Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
State Appropriation and Tuition Relationship
Fiscal Years 1997 to 2009**



It has taken the System over 20 years to get to the current relationship of 50.5 percent state appropriation and 49.5 percent tuition. Prior to merger that occurred in 1995, the three systems (community colleges, technical colleges, and state universities) had differing appropriation and tuition support. In fiscal year 1985 the community colleges had 69 percent appropriation support, technical colleges 77 percent, and state universities 68 percent. By fiscal year 1995, the community colleges were at 64 percent appropriation support, technical colleges 69 percent, and state universities 63 percent.

The reliance on appropriation varies greatly by college and university from 42 percent to 67 percent. Conversely, reliance on tuition ranges from 33 percent to 58 percent. Institutions with a greater reliance on appropriation are predominately technical and comprehensive colleges located in greater Minnesota. Institutions with a greater reliance on tuition are predominately large stand-alone community and comprehensive colleges (with a predominance of non-technical programs) and the state universities. State appropriation and tuition support by college and university can be found in Appendix A-1.

In fiscal year 2008, approximately \$530 million of general appropriation support was distributed to colleges and universities through the allocation framework. The framework recognizes enrollment, academic program mix, efficiency, and productivity. It distributes/redistributes

available state resources which results in some institutions gaining or losing in any given year. The Board's desire to limit tuition rate growth has collided with the reallocation of state appropriation occurring by policy through the framework. Some institutions that are more reliant on appropriation are seeing it decline by policy while at the same time tuition increases are being held down.

Regional and nationwide comparisons of state-local appropriation support. The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) was used to compile the data set used in regional and nationwide comparisons throughout this study. The data set contained slightly more than 1,000 two-year institutions and approximately 250 four-year institutions that reported state-local appropriation, tuition and fees, enrollment, and expense data. The data set contained two- and four-year public institutions within the same Basic Carnegie Classification Code as the System's colleges and universities. The Basic Carnegie Classification Code classifies all accredited degree-granting colleges and universities in the United States and is widely used as a basis for comparison of colleges and universities. A list of the System's colleges and universities by Carnegie classification can be found in Appendix A-2. The regional comparison includes two- and four-year public institutions located in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The regional and nationwide comparisons within this study do not include the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities.

During fiscal year 2006, the System's colleges had less appropriation per FYE student than both regional and nationwide averages. The System's universities were comparable with the regional average and below the nationwide average. The \$4,278 average appropriation per FYE student at the System's colleges was \$1,155 (27 percent) below the regional and \$730 (17 percent) below the nationwide averages. The \$4,357 average appropriation per FYE student at the System's universities was comparable to the regional and \$1,219 (28 percent) below the nationwide averages. (Table 1)

Table 1

**Peer Comparison of Average State-Local Appropriation
Per Full Year Equivalent Student
Fiscal Year 2006**

Average State-Local Appropriation	
MnSCU two-year colleges	\$4,278
Regional public two-year institutions	\$5,433
Nationwide public two-year institutions	\$5,008
 MnSCU four-year universities	 \$4,357
Regional public four-year institutions	\$4,363
Nationwide public four-year institutions	\$5,576

Note: The regional and nationwide comparisons do not include the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities.

As the legislature balances the demand for additional financial support for higher education, health care, K-12 education, and correctional services against a budget deficit and a limited pool of revenues, it will be a challenge for the System to obtain a greater share of the state's resources in order to limit the tuition impact on students. The Board will be challenged with balancing possible limitations on the level of appropriation support, annual reallocation of state appropriation through the allocation framework, and its interest in limiting tuition rate growth while ensuring colleges and universities have the necessary financial resources to provide a quality educational experience to students.

Summary:

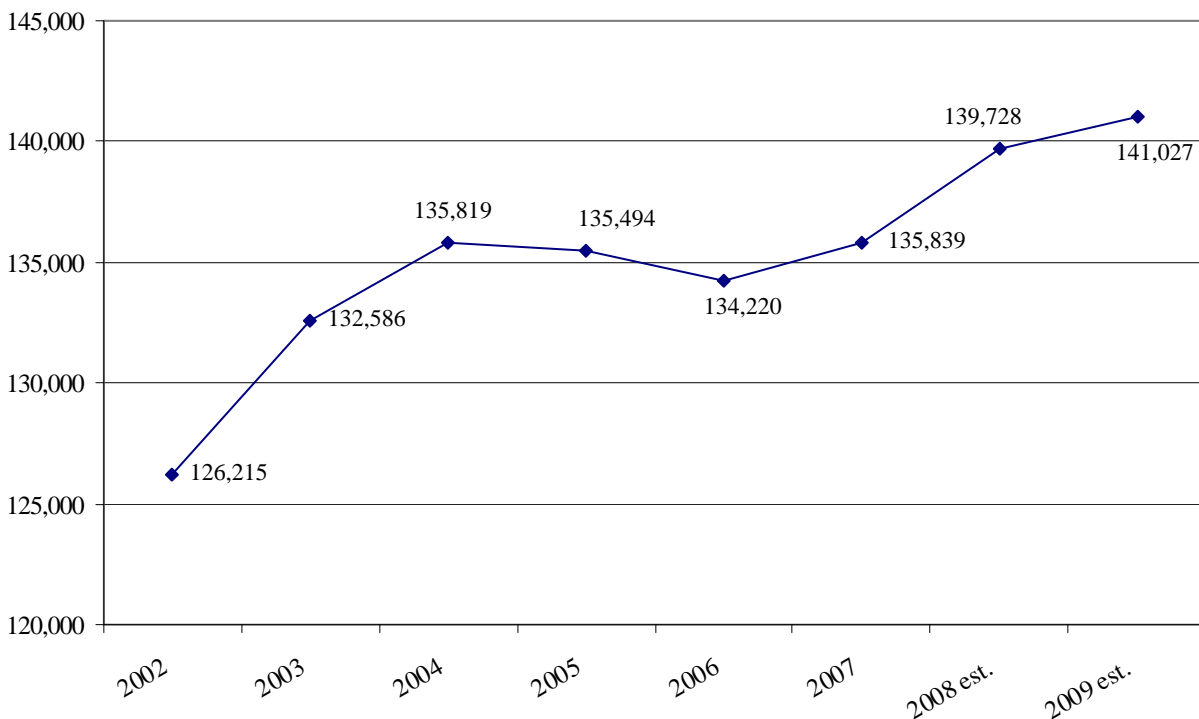
- Although it is the legislature's intent is to provide at least 67 percent of the combined revenue from tuition and state appropriation, over the last decade, the System has moved from 69 percent to the current 50.5 percent appropriation support. The System has become more reliant on tuition revenue.
- On a per FYE student basis, the appropriation increased overall 3.7 percent over the past decade, while tuition increased 105 percent.
- The System's purchasing power has declined over the past decade; in actual dollars total appropriation and tuition per FYE student increased overall 37 percent; adjusted for inflation the increase was 6 percent.
- Reliance on appropriation varies among the colleges and universities; predominately technical and comprehensive colleges located in greater Minnesota have a greater reliance.
- An allocation framework distributes/redistributes state appropriation support resulting in institutions gaining or losing in any given year. Some institutions are seeing a decline in state appropriation at the same time tuition increases are being held down.
- The appropriation per FYE student at the System's colleges was below both the regional and nationwide averages for similar public two-year institutions; 27 percent and 17 percent respectively. The appropriation per FYE student at the System's universities was comparable to the regional average and 28 percent below the nationwide average for similar public four-year institutions.

WHAT ARE THE STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE SYSTEM?

Student full-year equivalent. The enrollment at the colleges and universities has grown from 126,215 FYE students in fiscal year 2002 to 135,839 FYE in fiscal year 2007 – an increase of 9,624 or 7.6 percent. (Figure 5) Enrollment is expected to grow 2.9 percent in fiscal year 2008 and an additional 0.9 percent in fiscal year 2009.

Figure 5

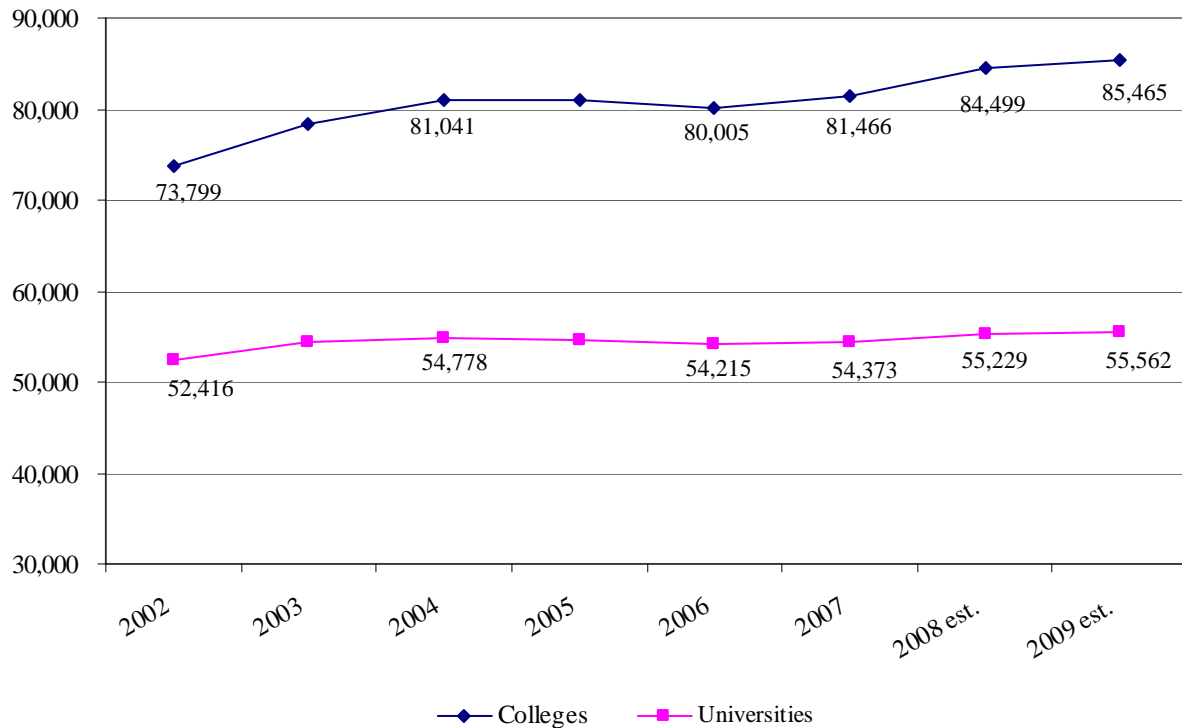
Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Student Full-Year Equivalent Enrollment Fiscal Years 2002 to 2009



Between fiscal years 2002 and 2007, enrollment grew 10 percent at the colleges and 4 percent at the universities. (Figure 6) During fiscal year 2007, colleges had 60 percent of the enrollment (81,466 FYE) and universities 40 percent (54,373). This split of 60 percent enrollment at the colleges and 40 percent at the universities (+/- 1 percent) has existed since the mid 1990's. Of the total FYE, undergraduate enrollment was 97 percent (131,473) and graduate 3 percent (4,365).

Figure 6

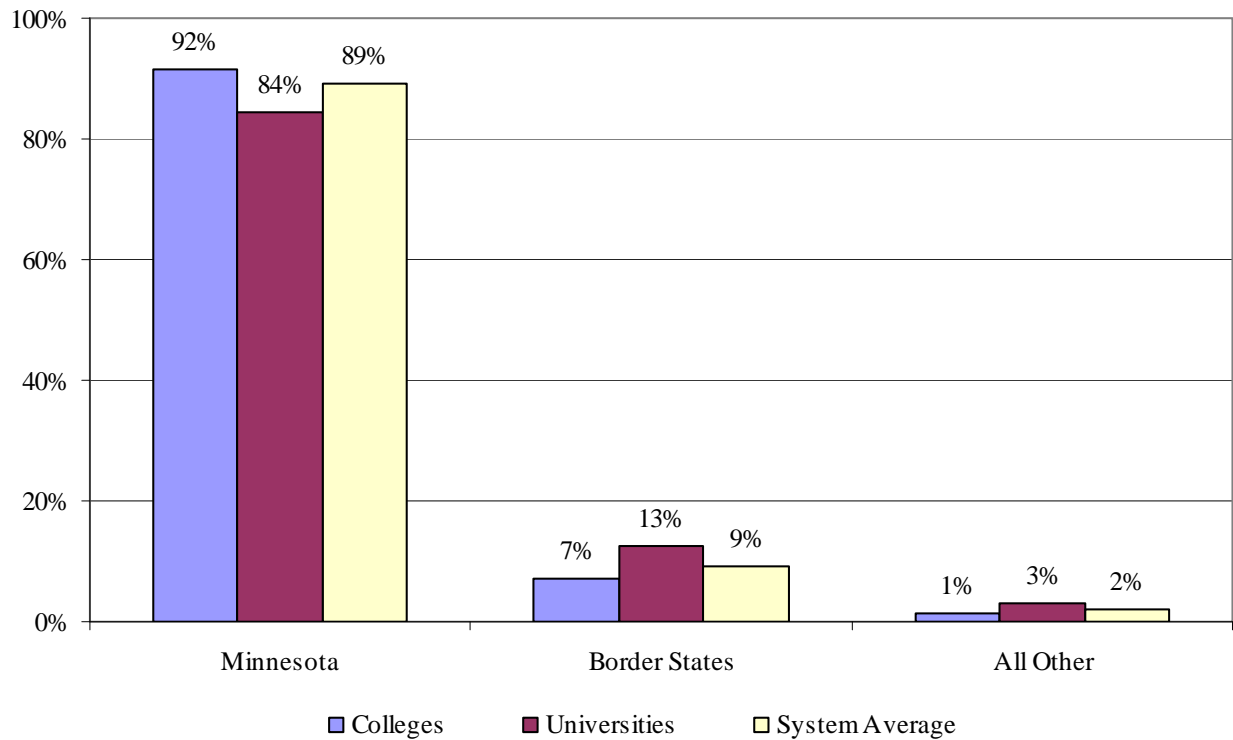
**Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Student Full-Year Equivalent Enrollment by Sector
Fiscal Years 2002 to 2009**



Student demographics. In fiscal year 2007 there were 242,387 unduplicated student headcount in credit courses, with 68 percent (164,344) at the colleges and 32 percent (78,043) at the universities. Of the students who reported gender, females accounted for 56.3 percent and males 43.7 percent system-wide. Student enrollment status for fall 2007 was 59 percent full-time (12 or more credits per semester) and 41 percent part-time (fewer than 12 credits per semester). At the universities, 78.5 percent of the students were enrolled full-time as compared to 48 percent at the colleges. Approximately 89 percent of the System's students reported Minnesota as their state of origin. When combined with the Border States, 98 percent of the students originated from either Minnesota or the Border States. (Figure 7) It is worth noting that Minnesota has tuition reciprocity with its Border States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Iowa has reciprocity with one college within the System for Iowa residents located in the northeastern part of Iowa.

Figure 7

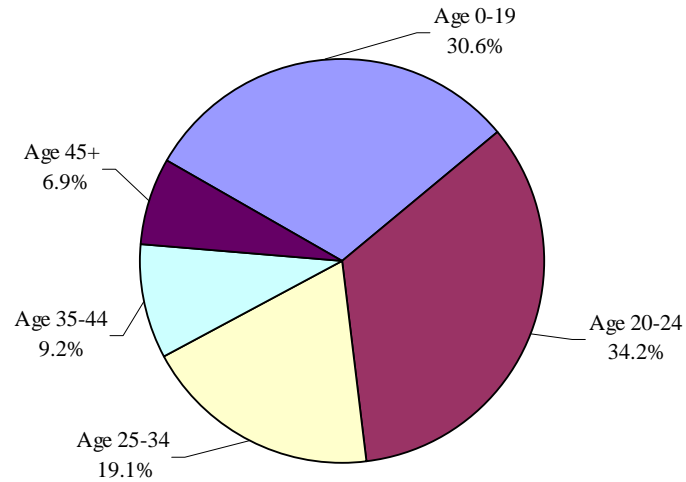
**Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
State of Origin – Full-Year Unduplicated Credit Headcount
Fiscal Year 2007**



The student average age during fiscal year 2007 was 26 years for colleges and 24.2 years for universities, with an overall system-wide average of 25.4 years. About 35 percent of the System's students are 25 and older. The distribution of the system-wide student age data is found in Figure 8.

Figure 8

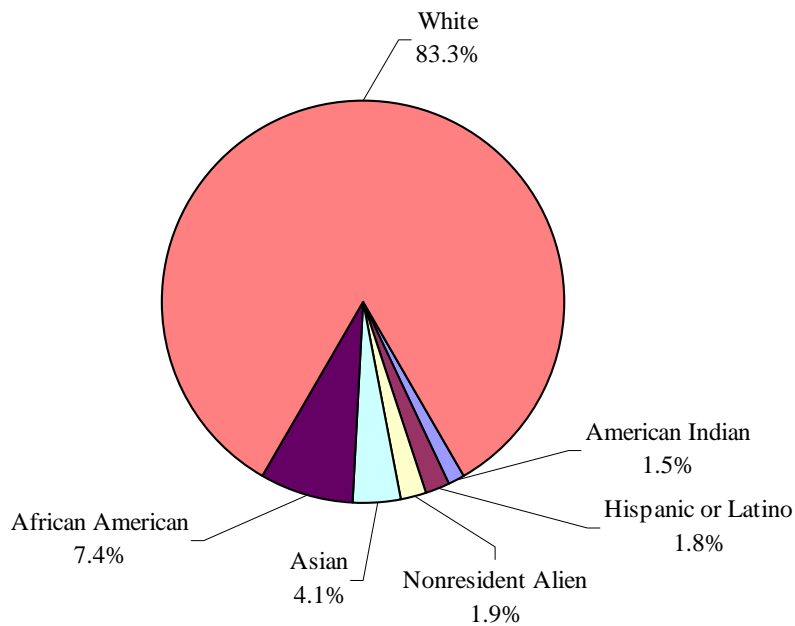
**Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Student Age
Fiscal Year 2007**



Students of color made up 14.8 percent of the System's enrollment during fiscal year 2007 based on the 91.9 percent of students who reported this information. (Figure 9)

Figure 9

**Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Student Ethnicity
Fiscal Year 2007**



Student participation rate. As reported in *Minnesota Measures – 2008 Report on Higher Education Performance*, prepared by the Minnesota Office of Higher Education, in fiscal year 2006 there were 41.4 percent of traditional age (18-24 year old) students enrolled in some form of postsecondary education in Minnesota (rank 17th in the nation) which was slightly above the national average of 39.7 percent. The proportion of 25-34 year old population enrolled in postsecondary education in Minnesota was 10.5 percent (rank 34th in the nation) compared to the national average of 11.4 percent.

A recent analysis, *Adult Learning in Focus*, prepared by the Council for Adult and Experiential Learning in collaboration with the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, indicated that Minnesota has 44.1 percent of its adults aged 25-64 with at least an associate in arts degree, tied for 5th in the nation. The report also ranked states on the share of median family income - among the poorest adults aged 25-44 – necessary to pay tuition and fees at a public community college and a public state university. Within the public community college sector, Minnesota ranked 4th with 11.9 percent of median family income necessary to pay tuition and fees compared to a national average of 7.0 percent. When comparing public four-year undergraduate institutions, Minnesota ranked 16th with 20.3 percent compared to the national average of 19.5 percent.

Summary:

- System enrollment has grown 7.6 percent between fiscal years 2002 and 2007, with a larger increase occurring at the colleges (10 percent) compared to 4 percent at the universities.
- Approximately 98 percent of the students originated from either Minnesota or its Border States.
- Thirty-five percent of the System's students are 25 and older.
- Minnesota has a student participation rate in higher education among the 18-24 year old population that is slightly above the national average and is below the national average among the 25-34 year old population.
- Minnesota tied for 5th in the nation with 44.1 percent of its adults aged 25-64 with at least an associate in arts degree.
- Minnesota ranked 4th in terms of the percentage of median family income (among the poorest adults aged 25-44) needed to pay tuition and fees within the public community college sector; it ranked 16th within the public four-year undergraduate institutions.

IS OUR PRICE COMPETITIVE?

Tuition and fee history. At the time of merger in July 1995, the colleges had the same resident undergraduate tuition rate while the universities had a small differential in resident undergraduate tuition rates (\$40 annual). In fiscal year 1997 the Board approved “up to an additional two percent increase” for tuition (a one-time investment) which was utilized by six colleges and all universities. This was the beginning of tuition dispersion at the two-year colleges (\$37 annual).

In fiscal year 1999 the Board eliminated course fees and allowed the colleges and universities to either merge course fees into the tuition charges (impacting all students) or set specific program/course tuition rates which impacted only the students enrolled in those programs/courses. Very few institutions chose the program/course method for charging tuition. The impact on merging the course fees into tuition varied greatly between colleges and universities. The range for colleges was from 0 percent to 4.4 percent (\$2.82 per credit) and for universities from 0 percent to 1.7 percent (\$1.40 per credit). The elimination of course fees contributed to increasing the tuition dispersion among the colleges and universities.

Tuition rate dispersion has occurred incrementally since merger. The Board’s past commitment to delegated decisions was designed to allow for flexibility in the tuition pricing structure to accommodate mission, geographic location, individual market and competitive circumstances. Table 2 shows the variation in the range of individual college and university tuition increases for fiscal years 1999 to 2008.

Table 2

Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Range of Tuition Increases at Colleges and Universities Fiscal Years 1999 to 2008

Fiscal Year	Range	Board Parameter
1999	0 to 6.8 percent	
2000	0 to 12 percent	
2001	2 to 8 percent	
2002	5 to 17 percent	
2003	7.5 to 13.8 percent	
2004	9 to 15 percent	Cap at 15 percent
2005	5 to 15 percent	Cap at 15 percent
2006	4 to 7 percent	Cap at 7 percent
2007	4 to 11.8 percent	
2008	0.2 to 4 percent	Cap at 4 percent

Comparison of tuition and fees within the System. Tuition rates vary by college and university. In fiscal year 2000 the range of undergraduate resident annual tuition among the colleges was from a low of \$2,024 to a high of \$2,217, a dispersion of \$103 (5 percent). By fiscal year 2008, the range in annual tuition was \$3,526 to \$4,395, a \$869 dispersion (25 percent). For universities, the fiscal year 2000 range was from a low of \$2,500 to a high of \$2,800, a dispersion of \$300 (12 percent), and \$5,010 to \$5,930, a \$920 dispersion (18 percent) by fiscal year 2008. (Table 3) College and university resident undergraduate annual tuition can be found in Appendix A-3.

Table 3

**Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Undergraduate Resident Annual Tuition Range
Fiscal Years 2000 to 2008**

Fiscal Year	Colleges			Universities		
	Range	Dispersion	Percent	Range	Dispersion	Percent
2000	\$2,024-\$2,127	\$103	5%	\$2,500-\$2,800	\$300	12%
2002	\$2,250-\$2,550	\$300	13%	\$2,874-\$3,470	\$596	21%
2004	\$2,738-\$3,159	\$421	15%	\$3,600-\$4,338	\$738	21%
2006	\$3,198-\$3,887	\$689	22%	\$4,430-\$5,246	\$816	18%
2008	\$3,526-\$4,395	\$869	25%	\$5,010-\$5,930	\$920	18%

Fees assessed to students also vary by college and university. Colleges and universities can only assess fees that are set in Board policy. The policy distinguishes between mandatory and optional fees. Given the wide variety of fees, this study focuses only on those fees that are assessed to all students and included in the State Grant calculation which are as follows: athletics, health services, parking, statewide student association, student life/activity, and technology. Fee maximums are set by the Board, and for those fees included in this study, the maximums are:

- Athletics: Maximum \$55 per semester
- Health services: Maximum \$65 per semester
- Parking: No maximum
- Statewide student association: Four-year universities \$.43 per semester credit; two-year colleges \$.31 per semester credit
- Student life/activity: Maximum \$112.50 per semester
- Technology: Maximum \$10 per semester credit

The annual fee impact for fiscal year 2008 ranged from \$272.40 to \$594.42 among the colleges and \$282.90 to \$631.60 among the universities. The range can be attributed to the number of and the per credit rate of the fees assessed to students. Detailed fee rates by college and university can be found in Appendix A-4. Fees as a percent of tuition range from 7 percent to 15.7 percent at the colleges and 5.6 percent to 11.3 percent at the universities. When combining fees with

tuition, the dispersion among colleges is \$784 and among the universities \$1,214. Table 4 shows the range of annual tuition and fees between fiscal years 2000 and 2008. College and university resident undergraduate annual tuition and fees can be found in Appendix A-5.

Table 4

**Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Undergraduate Resident Annual Tuition and Fees Range
Fiscal Years 2000 to 2008**

Fiscal Year	Colleges			Universities		
	Range	Dispersion	Percent	Range	Dispersion	Percent
2000	\$2,177-\$2,453	\$276	13%	\$2,836-\$3,621	\$785	28%
2002	\$2,500-\$2,937	\$437	17%	\$3,098-\$3,955	\$857	28%
2004	\$3,074-\$3,579	\$505	16%	\$3,852-\$4,852	\$1,000	26%
2006	\$3,582-\$4,308	\$726	20%	\$4,681-\$5,801	\$1,120	24%
2008	\$4,015-\$4,799	\$784	20%	\$5,293-\$6,507	\$1,214	23%

It is worth noting that dispersion of tuition and fees exists in other higher education systems with two- and/or four-year institutions. An analysis of a number of states showed that dispersion among two-year institutions within the same system ranged from 2 percent to 100 percent, with a majority of the systems in the 40 percent range. The dispersion among four-year institutions ranged from 2 percent to 59 percent, with a majority under 30 percent.

Due to the mix of two-year colleges within the System (community, technical and comprehensive institutions), it was important to look at the dispersion by type of college. The greatest dollar dispersion of annual tuition occurs within the comprehensive colleges at \$747 and the least dispersion within the community colleges at \$589. (Table 5)

Table 5

**Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Resident Annual Tuition and Fees Range
Two-Year Colleges by Type of College
Fiscal Year 2008**

Type of College	Tuition			Tuition and Fees		
	Range	Dispersion	Percent	Range	Dispersion	Percent
Community Colleges	\$3,526-\$4,115	\$589	17%	\$4,015-\$4,535	\$520	13%
Comprehensive Colleges	\$3,588-\$4,335	\$747	21%	\$4,151-\$4,799	\$648	16%
Technical Colleges	\$3,780-\$4,395	\$615	16%	\$4,187-\$4,749	\$562	13%

The dispersion of tuition at the two-year colleges, when compared by geographic location, is \$897 at colleges located in greater Minnesota and \$703 for the metropolitan area. (Table 6) It is worth noting that the state universities have one institution located in the metropolitan area and six located in greater Minnesota. Metropolitan State University has the lowest tuition and fees and Bemidji State University the highest.

Table 6

**Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Resident Annual Tuition and Fees Range
Two-Year Colleges by Geographic Location
Fiscal Year 2008**

Geographic Location of College	Tuition			Tuition and Fees		
	Range	Dispersion	Percent	Range	Dispersion	Percent
Greater Minnesota	\$3,588 - \$4,395	\$807	22%	\$4,151-\$4,799	\$648	16%
Metropolitan Area	\$3,526-\$4,245	\$719	20%	\$4,015-\$4,749	\$734	18%

There are tuition rates, other than resident undergraduate, assessed by the System's colleges and universities. Table 7 shows the non-resident/non-reciprocity, masters, and doctoral range of tuition and fee rates assessed to non-resident or graduate level students.

Table 7

**Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Annual Tuition and Fees Range
Non-Resident/Non-Reciprocity and Graduate Level
Fiscal Year 2008**

	Colleges		Universities	
	Tuition	Tuition and Fees	Tuition	Tuition and Fees
Non-Resident/Non-Reciprocity (undergraduate level)	\$3,900-\$8,280	\$4,409-\$8,637	\$5,070-\$11,400	\$5,572-\$11,872
Non-Resident/Non-Reciprocity (graduate level)			\$5,510-\$10,160	\$5,928-\$10,349
Masters (Resident)			\$5,080-\$5,900	\$5,269-\$6,284
Doctoral (Resident)			\$8,000-\$13,000	\$8,406-\$13,394

Two other tuition rates worth noting are online instruction and program/course differential. The undergraduate resident per credit tuition rate for online courses ranges from \$117.52 to \$199.00 among the colleges and \$185.00 to \$250.10 per credit among the universities. Colleges and universities also have the ability to charge differential tuition rates for specific academic programs or individual courses. In fiscal year 2008, 110 academic programs at 23 colleges and universities had a per credit tuition rate different than the regular undergraduate/graduate tuition rate. A majority of the academic programs with differential tuition are in the health (nursing, dental, medical specialty areas), computer, law enforcement, truck driving, and off campus graduate instruction areas. Almost 400 courses at 20 colleges and universities had a per credit tuition rate different than the regular undergraduate/graduate tuition rate. The courses with differential tuition generally are health clinicals/practicums, computer programming/networking, biomedical, technical arts (photography, painting, drawing), and sciences.

With the various tuition assessment methods available to colleges and universities, a student could be charged a different rate depending on such factors as institution of attendance, program of study, residency, instructional delivery (online), and level of study (undergraduate/graduate). Table 8 provides a comparison of fiscal year 2008 undergraduate resident annual tuition and fee rates based on different student scenarios.

For example, the annual tuition charged to a student taking 30 credits of coursework through online delivery at a System college would range from \$3,540 to \$5,970, a difference of \$2,430. At a System university, the range would be \$5,550 to \$7,500, a difference of \$1,950. If a student was enrolled in a dental assistant/hygiene program at one of the colleges, the tuition range would be from \$3,780 to \$5,993, a difference of \$2,213. The tuition charged for a nursing program would range from \$3,526 to \$5,997 (\$2,471 difference) among the colleges and \$5,084 to \$6,540 (\$1,456 difference) among the universities.

Table 8

**Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Undergraduate Resident Annual Tuition and Fees Range
Based on Different Student Scenarios
Fiscal Year 2008**

	<u>Colleges</u>		<u>Universities</u>	
	Tuition	Tuition and Fees	Tuition	Tuition and Fees
Resident Undergraduate (a student taking 30 credits; tuition is at the regular undergraduate per tuition rate)	\$3,526- \$4,395	\$4,015- \$4,799	\$5,010- \$5,930	\$5,293- \$6,507
Resident Undergraduate – Associate in Arts	\$3,526- \$4,335	\$4,015- \$4,799	\$5,010- \$5,930	\$5,293- \$6,507
Resident Undergraduate - 100% Online (a student taking 30 credits – all offered via online delivery – tuition is at the online per credit rate)	\$3,540- \$5,970	\$4,029- \$6,459	\$5,550- \$7,500	\$6,067- \$7,972
Resident Undergraduate - Dental Assistant/Hygiene Program (a student taking 30 credits – all core courses within the Dental program – tuition is at the program differential per credit rate)	\$3,780- \$5,993	\$4,254- \$6,587	\$5,308	\$5,795
Resident Undergraduate – Nursing Program* (a student taking 30 credits – all core courses within the Nursing program – tuition is at the program differential per credit rate)	\$3,526- \$5,997	\$4,015- \$6,405	\$5,084- \$6,540	\$5,586- \$6,823

*Nursing includes practical nursing, nursing assistant, registered nurse, etc.

Regional and nationwide comparisons of tuition and fees. The average resident tuition and fees charged by the System's colleges in fiscal year 2006 was \$4,021, which was 11 percent (\$412) higher than the regional and 63 percent (\$1,550) higher than the nationwide averages. The average undergraduate resident tuition and fees charged to students attending the System's universities was \$5,252, which was 2 percent (\$99) higher than the regional and 11 percent (\$507) higher than the nationwide averages. (Table 9)

Table 9

**Peer Comparison of
Undergraduate Resident
Average Annual Tuition and Fees
Fiscal Year 2006**

	Tuition and Fees
MnSCU two-year colleges	\$4,021
Regional public two-year institutions	\$3,609
Nationwide public two-year institutions	\$2,471
 MnSCU four-year universities	 \$5,252
Regional public four-year institutions	\$5,153
Nationwide public four-year institutions	\$4,745

Note: The regional and nationwide comparisons do not include the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities.

Private for-profit and not-for-profit higher education institutions within the state of Minnesota, as well as the University of Minnesota, are competitors of the System's colleges and universities. The public and private higher education institutions within Minnesota were clustered based on predominance of degrees awarded. Appendix A-6 provides the cluster details of the public and private institutions included in this comparison. The System has very competitive tuition and fees as compared to its competitors within Minnesota. Table 10 provides a comparison of tuition and fees at the System's colleges and universities to the average of the public and private higher education institutions within Minnesota.

Table 10

**Comparison of Undergraduate Resident
Average Annual Tuition and Fees
Minnesota Higher Education Institutions
Fiscal Year 2008**

	Associate's	Bachelor's
MnSCU colleges/universities	\$4,021	\$5,252
Public, two-year/four-year institutions	\$3,240	\$8,738
Private, not-for-profit institutions	\$8,943	\$18,978
Private, for-profit institutions	\$15,080	\$13,287

Note: The public and private comparisons do not include the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities.

There are a number of higher education institutions offering courses through online delivery such as Capella University, Colorado Technical University Online, Kaplan University, Regis University, University of Phoenix, and Walden University and are competitors of the System's colleges and universities. Tuition and fees at these and other institutions ranged from \$10,400 to \$24,000. Tuition and fees for an undergraduate resident student taking all coursework through online delivery ranged from \$4,029 to \$6,459 among the System's two-year colleges and \$6,067 to \$7,972 among the universities.

The IPEDS data set was used to determine the national ranking of the System's colleges and universities undergraduate tuition and fees compared to the other states. The System's accountability measures are built on the IPEDS data set and will be used for comparison purposes. Based on an enrollment-weighted average of the 2005-2006 undergraduate tuition and fee data, the System's colleges had among the highest gross and net tuition and fees nationally, ranked 3rd for both. The System's universities ranked 17th for gross tuition and fees and 12th for net. It is worth noting that national data sets have different characteristics (i.e., size of sample, mix of institutions, etc.) and produce different conclusions. Appendix A-7 displays the average tuition and fees for all states included in the IPEDS data set.

Summary:

- Within the current tuition policy, institutions have the flexibility to determine their tuition pricing structure within Board parameters. As a result, dispersion of tuition rates among colleges and universities has occurred since merger.
- Between fiscal years 2000 and 2008, the tuition dispersion among the colleges increased from \$103 (5 percent) to \$869 (25 percent); among universities from \$300 (12 percent) to \$920 (18 percent).
- Tuition dispersion exists within other higher education systems with two- and/or four-year institutions. The System's dispersion among its colleges and universities is not out of line as compared to other state higher education systems.
- Tuition dispersion among the colleges is not increased due to geographic location or type of college.
- The average undergraduate tuition and fees at the System's colleges is 11 percent higher than the regional and 63 percent higher than the nationwide averages. The universities are 2 percent higher than the regional and 11 percent higher than the nationwide averages.
- The System has very competitive tuition and fee rates compared to other public and private higher education institutions within Minnesota.
- The gross and net tuition and fees at the System's colleges ranked 3rd nationally. The tuition and fees at the System's universities ranked 17th for gross and 12th for net.

WHAT IS NET TUITION AFTER FINANCIAL AID?

Financial aid. Families are expected to bear the primary responsibility of paying for college. When they cannot pay all of the costs, need-based financial aid programs help with the difference between what it costs and what the family can be expected to pay. Most financial aid is money provided to help students pay college costs that exceed the amount the federal government has determined they and their families can pay. In fiscal year 2007 students enrolled in the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities received \$733.4 million of financial aid compared to \$533.4 million in fiscal year 2003, a \$200 million (37 percent) increase. In fiscal year 2007, students received a majority of financial aid via grants (\$231.7 million) and loans (\$449.0 million) with the balance in scholarships and employment/work study. Student borrowing saw the largest increase between fiscal years 2003 and 2007, from \$300.6 million to \$449.0 million, 49 percent increase. Table 11 shows the amount of financial aid awarded to undergraduates within the System for fiscal years 2003 and 2007.

Table 11

Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Total Amount of Financial Aid by Type Fiscal Years 2003 and 2007

(\$ in millions)	Fiscal Year 2003	Fiscal Year 2007	\$ Change	% Change
Grants	\$194.0	\$231.7	\$37.7	19%
Scholarships	\$24.9	\$32.8	\$7.9	32%
Loans	\$300.6	\$449.0	\$148.5	49%
Employment/Work Study	\$13.9	\$19.9	\$6.0	43%
Total	\$533.4	\$733.4	\$200.0	37%

Of the \$733.4 million of financial aid awarded in fiscal year 2007, students at the two-year colleges received \$388.6 million (53 percent) compared to \$344.7 million (47 percent) for students at the four-year universities. (Table 12)

Table 12

**Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Total Amount of Financial Aid by Type, by Sector
Fiscal Year 2007**

(\$ in millions)	Colleges	Universities	Total
Grants	\$147.8	\$83.9	\$231.7
Scholarships	\$17.1	\$15.7	\$32.8
Loans	\$210.9	\$238.1	\$449.0
Employment/Work Study	\$12.8	\$7.1	\$19.9
Total	\$388.6	\$344.7	\$733.4

At \$493.8 million, federal sources account for 67 percent of financial aid awarded to students, followed by \$139.6 million (19 percent) of state sources. (Table 13)

Table 13

**Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Total Amount of Financial Aid by Type and Source
Fiscal Year 2007**

(\$ in millions)	Federal	State	Institution	Private	Total
Grants	\$122.1	\$85.3	\$12.0	\$12.3	\$231.7
Scholarships	\$0.2	\$1.5	\$11.9	\$19.1	\$32.8
Loans	\$363.5	\$43.9	\$0.0	\$41.7	\$449.0
Employment/Work Study	\$8.1	\$8.9	\$2.8	\$0.1	\$19.9
Total	\$493.8	\$139.6	\$26.8	\$73.2	\$733.4

In fiscal year 2007, 51 percent (84,223) of students enrolled at the colleges received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans that were accounted for in the System's financial aid module) and 58 percent (45,466) of students enrolled at the universities. Of those students who received at least one type of financial aid award, the average award for students enrolled at the colleges was \$4,614 and at the universities was \$7,583. Table 14 shows fiscal year 2007 average financial aid by type of aid for students who received at least one type of financial aid award.

Table 14

**Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Average Financial Aid by Type and Source, by Sector
Fiscal Year 2007**

	Colleges			Universities		
	# of Awards	% of Students Receiving Awards	Average Award	# of Awards	% of Students Receiving Awards	Average Award
Grants	56,793	35%	\$2,603	24,030	31%	\$3,489
Scholarships	13,597	8%	\$1,254	9,294	12%	\$1,694
Loans	49,393	30%	\$4,271	35,253	45%	\$6,754
Employment/Work Study	6,234	4%	\$2,054	3,304	4%	\$2,140
Average All Awards	84,223	51%	\$4,614	45,466	58%	\$7,583

Detailed financial aid awards by type and source by college and university for fiscal year 2007 can be found in Appendix A-8.

A recent survey was conducted by Sallie Mae and Gallup called, “How America Pays for College,” to provide a clearer picture of the many sources that families rely on to pay for higher education. The survey showed that both parents and students shared the responsibility of paying for higher education. The survey findings included:

- On average, the money to pay for the typical student’s higher education costs came from the following sources: parents’ income and savings (32 percent), student borrowing (23 percent), parent borrowing (16 percent), grants/scholarships (15 percent), student income and savings (10 percent), and support from friends/relatives (3 percent).
- Student borrowing from the federal loan programs was the top source of loan funds, with 28 percent of all families borrowing an average of \$5,075 in federal student loans.
- Two in five families said that in their search for an institution, they did not rule out any institution based on price, even after they received their financial aid awards.
- About a quarter of middle income families did not file the Free Application for Federal Student Aid, potentially leaving government financial aid on the table.
- An overwhelming majority of both students and families said they saw college as an investment in the future and that they were willing to “stretch financially” – and to borrow – for the best possible opportunity.
- Students attending two-year public institutions and their parents borrowed 27 percent of total costs compared to 37 percent for those who attended four-year public institutions and contributed 27 percent from their own savings and income compared to 9 percent for students attending four-year public institutions.

Net tuition and fees. Tuition and fees vary among colleges and universities. For some students, gross tuition and fees may be offset through various types of financial assistance. In fiscal year 2006, the average tuition and fees for students enrolled at the System's colleges was \$4,021, reduced by an average grant award (federal, state, and institution grants) of \$1,622, resulting in a net of \$2,399. For the System's universities, the average tuition and fees was \$5,252, reduced by an average grant award of \$2,095, resulting in a net of \$3,157. The average grant award is based on new entering students and serves as the proxy for average grant award. Table 15 shows the range of net tuition and fees for the System's colleges and universities. The detail net tuition and fees by college and university can be found in Appendix A-9.

Table 15

**Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Net Tuition and Fees Range
Fiscal Year 2006**

	Colleges	Universities
Tuition and Fees	\$3,582-\$4,308	\$4,681-\$5,801
Average Grant Award	\$860-\$2,491	\$1,362-\$3,161
Net Tuition and Fees	\$1,537-\$3,358	\$2,372-\$4,102

The \$2,399 net tuition and fees at the System's colleges was \$310 (15 percent) higher than the regional and \$1,333 (125 percent) higher than the nationwide averages. The \$3,157 net tuition and fees at the System's universities was \$150 (5 percent) higher than the regional and \$1,138 (56 percent) higher than the nationwide averages. (Table 16)

Table 16

**Peer Comparison of Undergraduate
Resident Average Annual Net Tuition and Fees
Fiscal Year 2006**

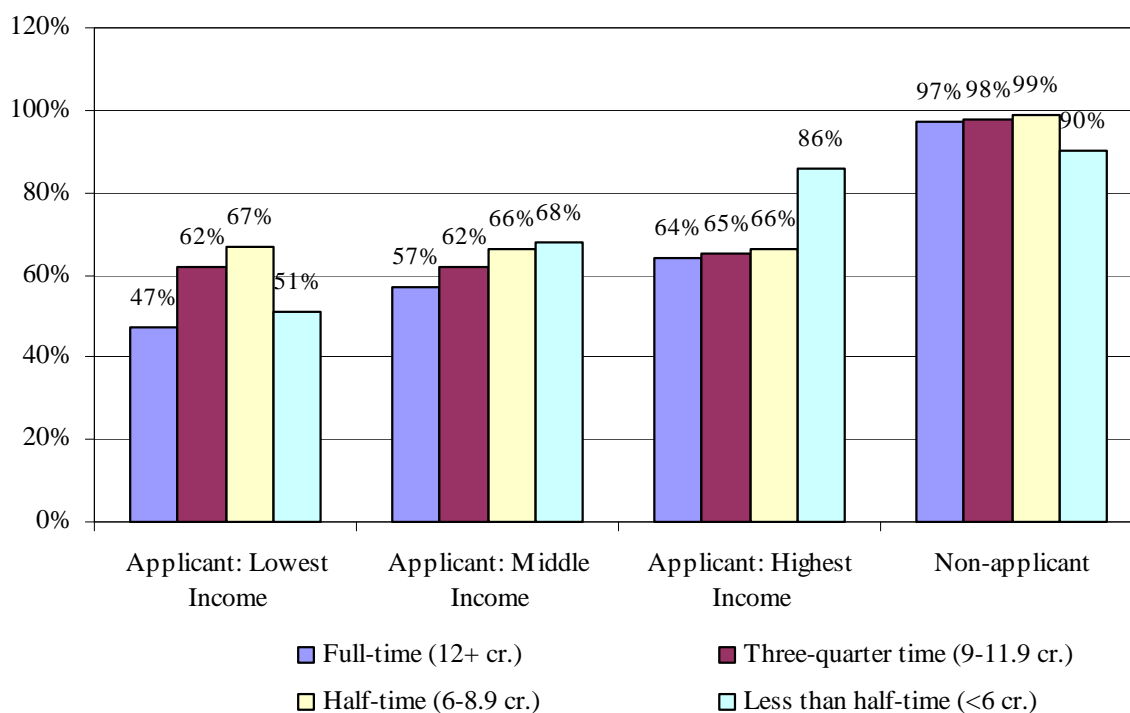
	Tuition and Fees	Average Grant Award	Net Tuition and Fees
MnSCU two-year colleges	\$4,021	\$1,622	\$2,399
Regional public two-year institutions	\$3,609	\$1,520	\$2,089
Nationwide public two-year institutions	\$2,471	\$1,405	\$1,066
MnSCU four-year universities	\$5,252	\$2,095	\$3,157
Regional public four-year institutions	\$5,153	\$2,146	\$3,007
Nationwide public four-year institutions	\$4,745	\$2,726	\$2,019

Note: The regional and nationwide comparisons do not include the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities.

Total and net cost of attendance. A student's total cost of attending a college or university includes tuition, fees, room and board, books, supplies, transportation and miscellaneous expenses. The net cost of attendance can vary depending on a student's full-time or part-time status, institution of attendance, academic program choice, income, assets and financial aid coupled with the family's determination of what it wants to invest in the student's education. The Minnesota State Colleges and Universities' "Net Cost Affordability Index by Income Quartile" report for fiscal year 2006, produced every two years by the Academic and Student Affairs Division, estimated average net cost as a percent of total student budget by income quartile. The "Net Cost Affordability Index by Income Quartile" report defined net cost as tuition, fees, and living expenses minus all grants, scholarships and loans. The student budget included books and supplies based on averages for state universities and state colleges, and other expenses based on institution type and whether the institution was located in Greater Minnesota or the Metropolitan Area. For students enrolled less than six credits, the total cost included tuition, fees, books and supplies; living expenses were excluded. For students enrolled at least half-time, the lowest income, half-time students within the System paid a higher share of their costs – 67 percent. (Figure 10)

Figure 10

**Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Average Net Cost as a Percent of Total Student Budget
(System Averages)
Fiscal Year 2006**



A full-time student in the lowest income quartile taking 12+ credits a term, enrolled at the System's colleges paid 54 percent of the total cost of attendance compared to 72 percent for a

student in the highest income quartile. A full-time student in the lowest income quartile enrolled at the System's universities paid 35 percent of the total cost of attendance compared to 58 percent for students in the highest income quartile. Generally, the percentage of the cost of attendance paid by a student increased as income increased and/or the credit load decreased. (Table 17)

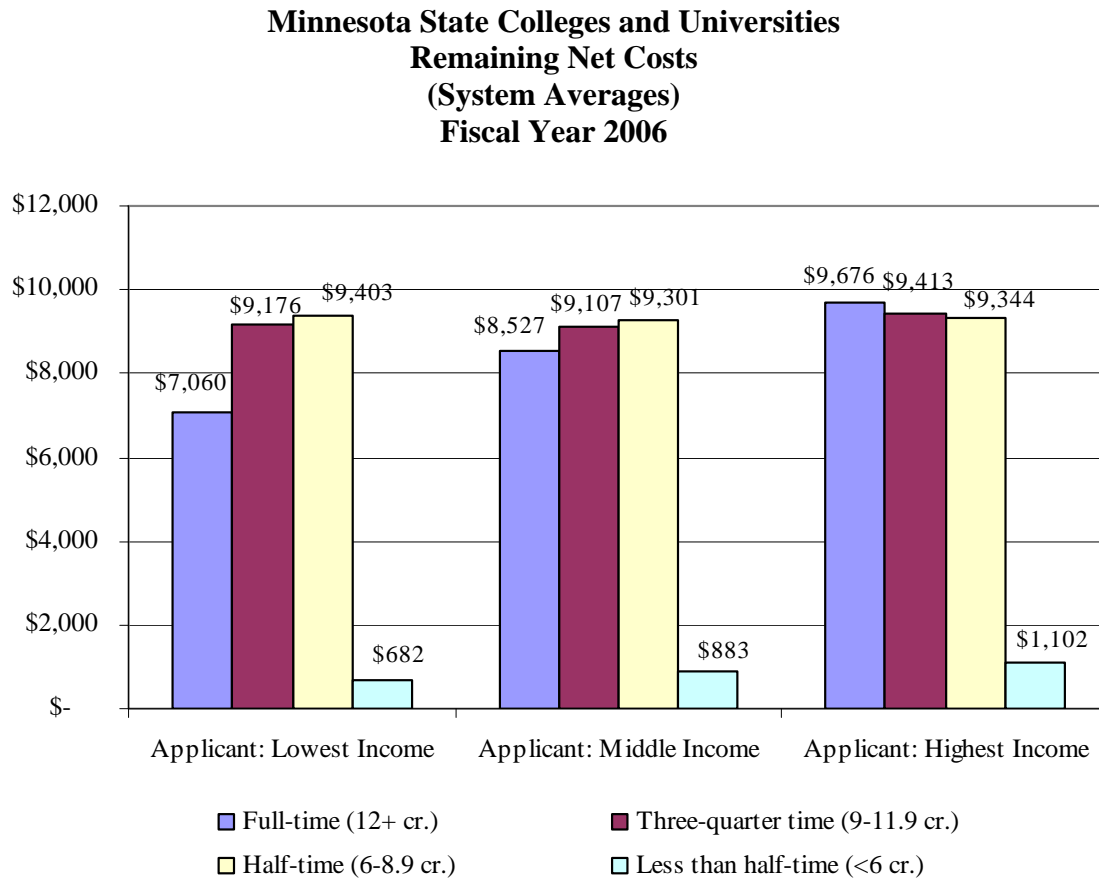
Table 17

**Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Average Net Cost as a Percent of Total Student Budget
(Sector Averages)
Fiscal Year 2006**

	Lowest Income Quartile	Middle Income Quartile	Highest Income Quartile	Non- applicant
Colleges				
Full-time (12+ cr.)	54%	64%	72%	98%
Three-quarter time (9-11.9 cr.)	64%	64%	67%	98%
Half-time (6-8.9 cr.)	69%	68%	68%	99%
Less than half-time (<6 cr.)	50%	67%	86%	91%
Universities				
Full-time (12+ cr.)	35%	49%	58%	95%
Three-quarter time (9-11.9 cr.)	47%	51%	53%	97%
Half-time (6-8.9 cr.)	55%	57%	58%	98%
Less than half-time (<6 cr.)	62%	78%	85%	89%

The highest income, full-time students within the System had the largest remaining net cost at \$9,676. The lowest income, full-time students within the System had the smallest remaining net cost at \$7,060. The System averages of remaining net costs by income quartile and enrollment status can be found in Figure 11.

Figure 11



Appendix A-10 provides average total and net cost of attendance by college and university. The average grant award excludes loans.

Student debt. As part of the accountability report for the Minnesota Legislature, the System in February 2007 conducted a study on student and graduate borrowing to pay for their education. Debt burden is defined as the percent of a graduate's monthly earnings required to repay federal and state student loans. Overall, the trends showed an increase in average student loans and the students' debt burden. Some key findings included:

- Estimated student loan debt was 15 percent higher for the System's 15,692 graduates in fiscal year 2004 than for fiscal year 2002 graduates - \$10,659 compared to \$9,274.
- State university graduates had substantially higher student loan debt than state college graduates in fiscal year 2004 - \$17,228 compared to \$7,272.
- For the 7,306 graduates in fiscal year 2004 who were repaying state/or federal student loans, the debt burden was higher than for fiscal year 2002 graduates – 4.3 percent of monthly income compared to 4.1 percent.
- More than one-third of the 3,316 state university graduates who were repaying their federal and/or state loans had debt burdens above the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators (NASFAA) threshold of 8 percent, and one-quarter of them were above the U.S. Education Department threshold of 10 percent.

- Black, Hispanic and low-income state university graduates in fiscal year 2004 had median and mean debt burdens at or above the 8 percent thresholds.

The decision to borrow includes an element of choice and is affected by more than the level of tuition and fees. For example, there is a tradeoff for students between graduating faster with more debt or slower with less debt, attending part-time and working more hours, standards of living, and overall ability to pay. The complete student and graduate borrowing and financial aid trends report can be found in Appendix A-11.

Summary:

- The students enrolled in the System's colleges and universities received \$733.4 million of financial aid during fiscal year 2007 with a majority of aid in the form of loans (\$449 million; 61 percent of total aid).
- Within the colleges, 51 percent of students received at least one form of financial aid during fiscal year 2007 with an average award (including loans) of \$4,614; within the universities, 58 percent of students received an average award (including loans) of \$7,583.
- The findings from a recent survey called "How America Pays for College," showed that both parents and students shared the responsibility of paying for higher education. A majority of the money to pay for the typical student's higher education costs came from parents' income, savings, and borrowing (48 percent) and student income, savings, and borrowing (33 percent). Two in five families did not rule out any institution based on price. An overwhelming majority of both students and families saw college as an investment in the future.
- The net tuition and fees at the System's colleges was 15 percent higher than the regional and 125 percent higher than the nationwide averages. The net tuition and fees at the System's universities were 5 percent higher than the regional and 56 percent higher than the nationwide averages.
- Students in the lowest income quartile and enrolled at least half-time (6 credits or greater per term) paid a higher share of their total cost of attendance – 67 percent.
- Generally students enrolled in the System's colleges paid a higher share of their total cost of attendance.
- The highest income, full-time students had the largest remaining net cost and the lowest income, full-time students has the smallest.
- Estimated student loan debt was 15 percent higher for the System's graduates in fiscal year 2005 than for the fiscal year 2002 graduates.

WHAT DOES IT COST TO EDUCATE STUDENTS?

Costs have been an issue in higher education for a very long time, and the focus on costs has increased considerably over the past few years due to the large increases in tuition. The Minnesota State Colleges and Universities are expected to provide a quality education at an affordable price with access to an increasing number of students. Higher education is highly labor-intensive. Productivity gains are difficult to achieve in the service industry. Student enrollment has increased and the costs of meeting that demand have increased (i.e., expanded course offerings, new classrooms and laboratories, etc.). Technology requires constant upgrades and faculty/staff training.

Higher education expenditures fall into broad functional spending categories of instruction, research, public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, operation and maintenance of plant, and auxiliary services. Definitions of these functional spending categories can be found in Appendix A-12. For purposes of this study, costs are defined as what an institution spends to provide education and related educational services to students in instruction and support areas. Therefore, expenses categorized as auxiliary operations, depreciation, and scholarships/fellowships were excluded from the spending analysis.

Cost drivers. Costs differ by institution. A university offering many services and amenities would have different costs from those that primarily focus on teaching. The costs of residential universities differ from those of commuter colleges. There are also differing costs per student among comparable institutions. Colleges and universities are complex entities with many cost drivers. Some cost drivers include:

- Personnel – colleges and universities are labor-intensive; largest single cost item – ranges from 68 to 81 percent of total general operating fund expenses among the System's colleges and universities; increases in the cost of health insurance.
- Faculty – number of full-time versus part-time; number of courses taught per year; average number of students taught; other workload expectations (research and public service); average salaries; and competitiveness of faculty salaries.
- Curriculum and its structure – type of academic programs – programs that are lab or equipment intensive are most costly than programs that are predominately delivered through lecture; technical programs more costly than liberal arts; ability to fill seats.
- Services – set of services available to students.
- Facilities – older facilities; expanded facilities to serve increase in enrollment.

College and university spending. Between fiscal years 2003 and 2006, operating expenses (excluding auxiliary operations, depreciation, and scholarships/fellowships) increased 14.7 percent (\$1,171 per FYE student) at the System's colleges and 16.4 percent (\$1,359 per FYE student) at the System's universities. (Table 18)

Table 18

**Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Total Expenses Per Full-Year Equivalent Student
Fiscal Years 2003 and 2006**

	Fiscal Year 2003	Fiscal Year 2006	\$ Change	% Change
MnSCU two-year colleges	\$7,980	\$9,150	\$1,171	14.7%
MnSCU four-year universities	\$8,277	\$9,636	\$1,359	16.4%

On a per FYE student basis, instruction had the greatest increase in spending at the System's colleges and universities; \$551 (47 percent of the \$1,171 increased spending) at the System's colleges, and \$539 (40 percent of the \$1,359 increased spending) at the System's universities. However, as a proportion of total spending, a greater share of the increased spending occurred in non-instructional areas. Excluding research and public service which are very small functions within the colleges and universities, the greatest increase in spending at the System's colleges was in student services (20 percent) followed by academic support (18 percent), and institutional support (17.2 percent). At the System's universities, academic support had the greatest increase at 26 percent, followed by physical plant (18.5 percent) and student services (17.9 percent). Table 19 shows the change in spending by functional spending categories on between fiscal years 2003 and 2006. Detail college and university expense data for fiscal year 2006 by functional spending categories can be found in Appendix A-13.

Table 19

**Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Total Expenses Per Full-Year Equivalent Student
By Functional Spending Categories
Fiscal Years 2003 and 2006**

	Colleges				Universities			
	Fiscal Year 2003	Fiscal Year 2006	\$ Change	% Change	Fiscal Year 2003	Fiscal Year 2006	\$ Change	% Change
Instruction	\$3,955	\$4,506	\$551	13.9%	\$3,963	\$4,501	\$539	13.6%
Research	\$7	\$13	\$6	80.5%	\$95	\$95	(\$0)	-0.1%
Public Service	\$75	\$90	\$15	19.9%	\$79	\$84	\$5	6.1%
Academic Support	\$985	\$1,162	\$177	18.0%	\$1,112	\$1,402	\$290	26.0%
Student Services	\$1,069	\$1,282	\$214	20.0%	\$1,197	\$1,411	\$214	17.9%
Institutional Support	\$910	\$1,067	\$156	17.2%	\$964	\$1,115	\$151	15.7%
Physical Plant	\$979	\$1,031	\$52	5.3%	\$867	\$1,027	\$160	18.5%
Total	\$7,980	\$9,150	\$1,171	14.7%	\$8,277	\$9,636	\$1,359	16.4%

There are mission differences among the System's colleges and universities. The technical colleges have predominately high-cost, equipment intensive technical programs with low faculty-student ratios. The community colleges have predominately lower-cost, liberal arts/sciences offerings, with higher faculty-student ratios. The universities offer lower and upper division as well as graduate level instruction. Enrollment among the colleges ranges from 300 to more than 6,500 FYE students and from 3,670 to more than 14,400 at the universities. Physical plant needs are impacted by the academic program mix. Instructional space needs for technical programs would be very different from instructional space needs for liberal arts/sciences. On a per student basis, expenses in instruction would tend to be higher at an institution with predominately technical programs (high-cost, lower faculty-student ratios) compared to liberal arts/sciences (lower-cost, higher faculty-student ratios). Physical plant expenses, on a per student basis, would also tend to be higher at an institution with predominately technical programs.

The mission differences among the System's colleges and universities result in varying levels of spending per FYE student. Therefore, it would be important to compare the average spending per FYE student by type of institution for instruction and support areas. Instruction/academic support includes direct instructional costs, libraries, academic computing, curriculum development, faculty development, and academic administration. Student services/institutional support include counseling, career guidance, financial aid services, admissions, marketing, executive management, fiscal operations, administrative computing, and public relations/development.

Table 20 shows that technical and comprehensive colleges on average spend more per student in instruction/academic support and physical plant compared to community colleges. Spending per FYE student in student services/institutional support is comparable among all types of colleges and universities.

Table 20

**Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Instructional and Support Areas Expenses Per Full-Year
Equivalent Student By Type of Institution
Fiscal Year 2006**

	Total Spending	Instruction/ Academic Support	Student Services/ Institutional Support	Physical Plant
Technical Colleges	\$10,315	\$6,309	\$2,441	\$1,274
Community Colleges	\$7,584	\$4,774	\$2,067	\$682
Comprehensive Colleges	\$9,508	\$5,879	\$2,453	\$1,116
Average System Colleges	\$9,150	\$5,668	\$2,349	\$1,031
Average System Universities	\$9,636	\$5,903	\$2,526	\$1,027

Although spending on instruction has not grown as a proportion of total spending, the System's colleges and universities continue to spend in excess of 61 percent of their operating budget in instruction and academic support; 61.9 percent for colleges and 61.2 percent for universities. The 61.9 percent at the System's colleges was 3 percent higher than both the regional (59 percent) and nationwide (58.8 percent) averages. The 61.2 percent at the System's universities was about 4 percent higher than both the regional (57.4 percent) and nationwide (57.1 percent) averages. Table 21 shows the change in the percent of total expenses by functional spending categories between fiscal years 2003 and 2006.

Table 21

**Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Percentage of Total Expenses by Functional Spending Categories
Fiscal Years 2003 and 2006**

	Colleges			Universities		
	Fiscal Year 2003	Fiscal Year 2006	Change	Fiscal Year 2003	Fiscal Year 2006	Change
Instruction	49.6%	49.2%	-0.3%	47.9%	46.7%	-1.2%
Research	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.1%	1.0%	-0.2%
Public Service	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.9%	-0.1%
Academic Support	12.3%	12.7%	0.4%	13.4%	14.5%	1.1%
Student Services	13.4%	14.0%	0.6%	14.5%	14.6%	0.2%
Institutional Support	11.4%	11.7%	0.3%	11.6%	11.6%	-0.1%
Physical Plant	12.3%	11.3%	-1.0%	10.5%	10.7%	0.2%
Total	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%

Regional and nationwide comparisons of spending. Table 22 compares average operating expenses for instruction and non-instructional areas for the System's colleges and universities compared to regional and nationwide averages. In fiscal year 2006, the spending per FYE student at the System's two-year colleges was higher than both the regional and nationwide averages, 11 percent (\$875) and 18 percent (\$1,427) respectively. The System's four-year universities on average spent approximately 17 percent (\$1,600 to \$1,700) less than both the regional and nationwide averages. It is worth noting that spending at the System's universities lagged the regional and national data sets in 2003 and have stayed behind since then.

Table 22

**Peer Comparison of
Total Expenses Per Full-Year Equivalent Student
Fiscal Years 2003 and 2006**

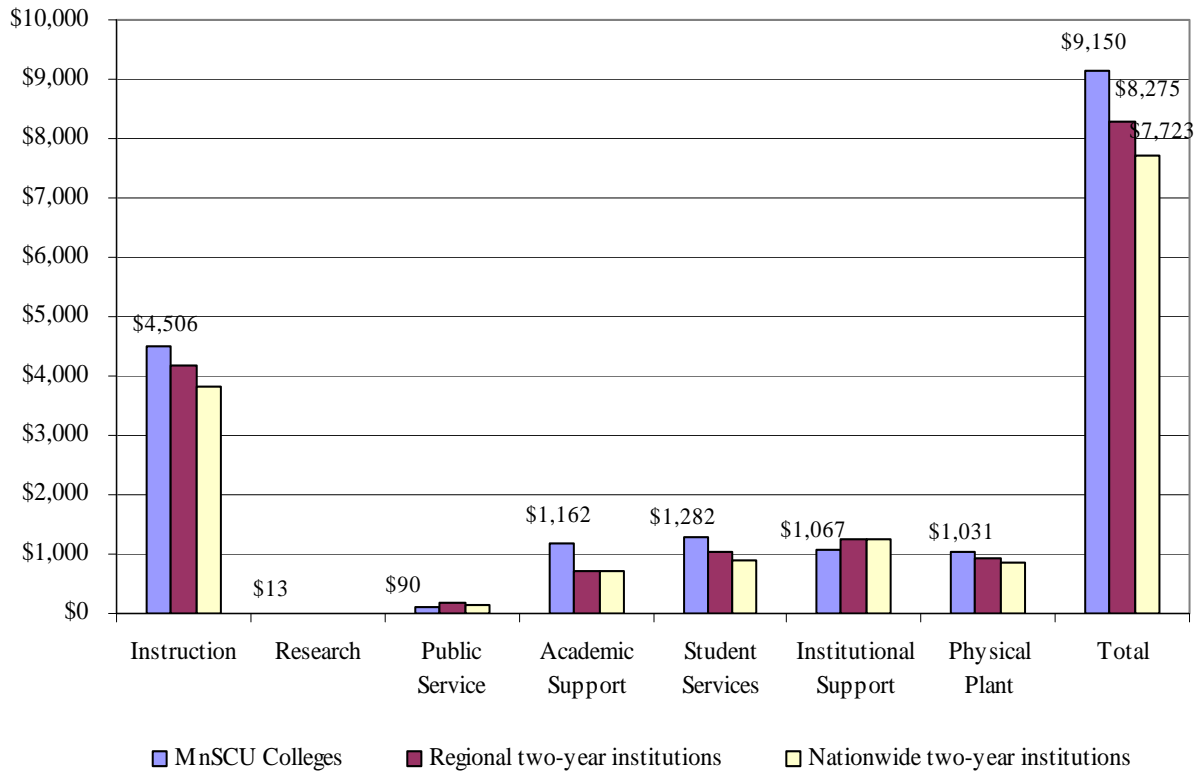
	Fiscal Year 2003	Fiscal Year 2006	\$ Change	% Change
MnSCU two-year colleges	\$7,980	\$9,150	\$1,171	14.7%
Regional public two-year institutions	\$8,844	\$8,275	(\$569)	-6.4%
Nationwide public two-year institutions	\$5,941	\$7,723	\$1,782	30.0%
MnSCU four-year universities	\$8,277	\$9,636	\$1,359	16.4%
Regional public four-year institutions	\$10,829	\$11,267	\$438	4.0%
Nationwide public four-year institutions	\$10,042	\$11,350	\$1,308	13.0%

Note: The regional and nationwide comparisons do not include the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities.

During fiscal year 2006, the System's colleges spent on a per FYE student basis more than both the regional and nationwide averages in all functional spending categories except institutional support. As noted above, the spending per FYE student at the System's colleges was \$1,427 higher than the nationwide average. When compared to the nationwide average, the higher spending at the System's colleges was concentrated in three areas: \$680 more in instruction, \$400 more in academic support, and \$400 more in student services. (Figure 12)

Figure 12

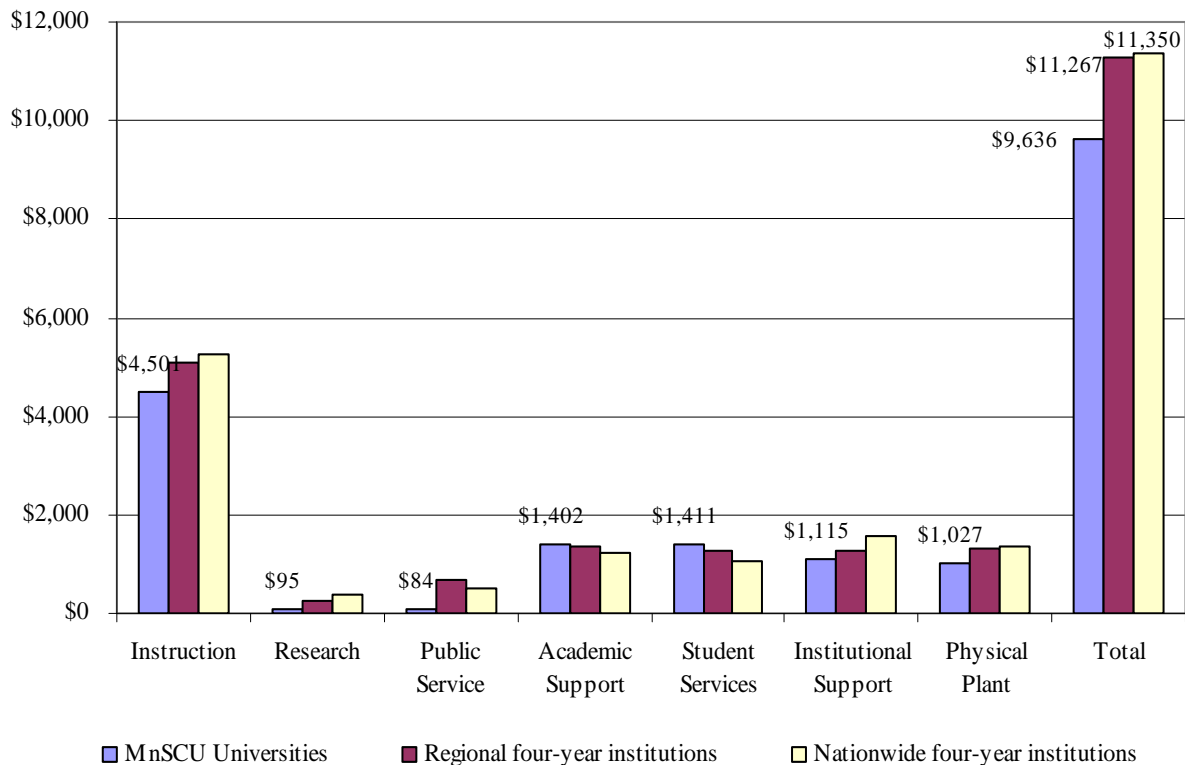
**Peer Comparison of Total Expenses
Per Full-Year Equivalent Student by Functional Spending Categories
Two-Year Public Institutions
Fiscal Year 2006**



During fiscal year 2006, the System's universities spent on a per FYE student basis less than both the regional and nationwide averages in all functional spending categories except academic support and student services. As noted above, the spending per FYE student at the System's universities was approximately \$1,700 less than the nationwide average. When compared to the nationwide average, the functional spending areas with the greatest difference in spending at the System's universities were as follows: \$737 less in instruction, \$467 less in institutional support, and \$405 less in public service. (Figure 13)

Figure 13

**Peer Comparison of Total Expenses
Per Full-Year Equivalent Student By Functional Spending Categories
Four-Year Public Institutions
Fiscal Year 2006**



Student share of educational costs. A recent report of the Delta Cost Project, *The Growing Imbalance – Recent Trends in U.S. Postsecondary Education Finance*, states that “the sticker tuition price is increasingly meaningless as a measure of institutional revenues or prices charged to students. The more accurate measure is the student share of educational costs.” The revenue from students (tuition/fees net of financial aid) covers just a portion of what colleges and universities spend to educate a student; the balance is subsidized by the institution. With the System’s colleges and universities being public institutions, the balance (institution subsidy) predominately comes from state appropriation.

The student share of total expenses increased from 18 percent to 26 percent at the System’s colleges and from 25 percent to 33 percent at the System’s universities. (Table 23) A significant portion of the increase in expenses between fiscal years 2003 and 2006 was covered by revenue from students, not from the institution subsidy. At the System’s colleges, student revenue covered 84 percent of the increased spending (\$982 of the \$1,171 increase) and at the universities 78 percent of the increased spending (\$1,054 of the \$1,359 increase).

Table 23

**Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Student Share of Total Spending
Per Full-Year Equivalent Student
Fiscal Years 2003 and 2006**

	Colleges			Universities		
	Fiscal Year 2003	Fiscal Year 2006	Change	Fiscal Year 2003	Fiscal Year 2006	Change
Total Expenses	\$7,980	\$9,150	\$1,171	\$8,277	\$9,636	\$1,359
Student Revenue (Net Tuition/Fees)	\$1,417	\$2,399	\$982	\$2,103	\$3,157	\$1,054
Institution Subsidy	\$6,563	\$6,751	\$189	\$6,174	\$6,479	\$305
Student Share of Total Expenses	18%	26%		25%	33%	

The student share of total expenses (26 percent) at the System's colleges is similar to the regional (25 percent) but higher than the nationwide (14 percent) averages. The student share of total expenses (33 percent) at the System's universities exceeds both the regional (27 percent) and nationwide (18 percent) averages. (Table 24)

Table 24

**Peer Comparison of Student Share of Total Expenses
Per Full-Year Equivalent Student
Fiscal Year 2006**

	Total Expenses	Student Revenue (Net Tuition/Fees)	Student Share Total Expenses
MnSCU two-year colleges	\$9,150	\$2,399	26%
Regional public two-year institutions	\$8,275	\$2,089	25%
Nationwide public two-year institutions	\$7,723	\$1,066	14%
MnSCU four-year universities	\$9,636	\$3,157	33%
Regional public four-year institutions	\$11,267	\$3,007	27%
Nationwide public four-year institutions	\$11,350	\$2,019	18%

Note: The regional and nationwide comparisons do not include the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities.

Summary:

- There are many cost drivers that impact colleges and universities. Some of those drivers include personnel expenses; faculty mix, number of courses taught and average number of students taught; type of academic programs; services offered to students; and age and expansion of facilities.
- Operating expenses have increased. The non-instructional areas have seen a greater share of the increased spending. On a per FYE student basis, instruction has seen the greatest increase.
- Mission differences among the System's colleges and universities result in varying levels of spending per FYE student. The technical colleges have predominately high-cost, equipment-intensive technical programs with low faculty-student ratios. The community colleges have predominately lower-cost, liberal arts/sciences offerings, with higher faculty-student ratios. On average, the technical colleges spend more per FYE student in instruction/academic support and physical plant than community colleges.
- The System's colleges spend more per FYE student than both the regional and nationwide averages; 11 percent and 18 percent respectively. The System's universities spend 17 percent less per FYE student than both the regional and nationwide averages.
- The System's colleges and universities spend in excess of 60 percent of their budget in instruction and academic support. The colleges spend 3 percent more and the universities about 4 percent more in these areas than both the regional and nationwide averages.
- The revenue from students (tuition/fees net of financial aid) covers just a portion of what colleges and universities spend to educate a student. The balance is subsidized by the institution. With the System's colleges and universities being public institutions, the balance predominately comes from state appropriation.
- In fiscal year 2006, the student share of total expenses at the System's colleges was 26 percent; comparable to the regional average of 25 percent and significantly higher than the 14 percent nationwide average. The student share of total expenses at the System's universities was 33 percent; slightly higher than the 27 percent regional average and significantly higher than the 18 percent of the nationwide average.

CONCLUSION

With limited new state resources and the Board's interest in controlling tuition rate growth, colleges and universities are managing costs by cutting operations, increasing class size, reallocating resources from lower to higher priorities, downsizing, or finding new sources of revenue. Many costs are difficult to control as institutions need to make technology investments, meet deferred maintenance needs, increase salaries to remain competitive, and offer a broad array of services to a diverse student population.

A recent U.S. higher education outlook published by Moody's Investors Service, "U.S. Higher Education Outlook: Six-Month Update," indicated that higher education is facing multiple pressures on revenues and expenses. The revenue pressures include the family's ability to pay tuition, a challenged student loan market, political scrutiny on tuition increases, and weak tax revenues to states. At the same time, higher education institutions have expense pressure from higher energy costs and rising need for student aid. Moody's noted that the core, long-term driver of financial health for most higher education institutions is "enrollment trends and tuition pricing flexibility."

The System has become more reliant on tuition as state appropriation support has declined from 69.7 percent to the current 50.5 percent over the past decade. Reliance on state appropriation varies among the colleges and universities, from 42 to 67 percent. Technical and comprehensive colleges located in greater Minnesota have a greater reliance on state appropriation. Despite increases in tuition and state appropriation, the System's purchasing power has declined over the past decade; overall increase 37 percent and just 6 percent when adjusted for inflation.

The System's colleges and universities on average have less appropriation per FYE student than the regional and nationwide averages. The System's colleges have among the highest gross and net tuition and fees nationally (ranked 3rd) and on average spent 18 percent more per FYE student than the nationwide average. The tuition and fees at the System's universities ranked 17th for gross and 12th for net, and the universities on average spent 17 percent less than the nationwide average.

Students in the lowest income quartile and enrolled at least half-time (6 credits or greater per term) paid a higher share of their total cost of attendance – 67 percent. Generally, the percentage of the cost of attendance paid by a student increased as income increased and/or the credit load decreased.

Mission differences among the System's colleges and universities impact the cost structure – average spending per FYE student. Technical colleges that have predominately high-cost, equipment intensive technical programs with low faculty-student ratios spend more per student than community colleges that have predominately lower-cost, liberal arts/sciences offerings, with higher faculty-student ratios. Physical plant needs are impacted by the academic program mix. Instructional space needs for technical programs would be very different from instructional space needs for liberal arts/sciences.

The Board will need to balance the conflict between controlling tuition rate growth, potential eroding of state appropriation, investments in quality and innovation, interest in cost containment, impact of academic program mix on cost structure (technical programs compared to liberal arts/sciences), the desire for competitive faculty salaries, the 60/120 degree credit cap (impact on enrollment, revenue, expenses, and cost savings to students), the current structure of 32 colleges and universities (53 campuses) serving the higher education needs of Minnesota, percentage of the cost of attendance paid by students, and high gross and net tuition and fees at the System's colleges compared to nationwide averages.

APPENDIX A-1
Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Appropriation and Tuition Reliance (Fiscal Years 2005 and 2007)
(Data sorted on fiscal year 2007 high appropriation-low tuition reliance)

Institution	Fiscal Year 2005		Fiscal Year 2007	
	Appropriation	Tuition	Appropriation	Tuition
Rainy River Community College	68%	32%	67%	33%
Pine Technical College	67%	33%	66%	34%
Hibbing Community College	65%	35%	63%	37%
South Central College	66%	34%	62%	38%
Minnesota West Community and Technical College	63%	37%	61%	39%
Mesabi Range Community and Technical College	62%	38%	61%	39%
Hennepin Technical College	63%	37%	61%	39%
Central Lakes College	63%	37%	61%	39%
Riverland Community College	60%	40%	60%	40%
Anoka Technical College	60%	40%	59%	41%
Alexandria Technical College	60%	40%	59%	41%
Vermilion Community College	59%	41%	58%	42%
Ridgewater College	57%	43%	57%	43%
Dakota County Technical College	58%	42%	55%	45%
Minnesota State College-Southeast Technical	56%	44%	55%	45%
Northland Community and Technical College	58%	42%	55%	45%
Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College	51%	49%	54%	46%
Saint Paul College	58%	42%	54%	46%
Lake Superior College	54%	46%	53%	47%
St. Cloud Technical College	52%	48%	53%	47%
Northwest Technical College-Bemidji	54%	46%	52%	48%
Itasca Community College	56%	44%	52%	48%
System Average	52%	48%	51%	49%
Minnesota State Community and Technical College	51%	49%	51%	49%
Southwest Minnesota State University	53%	47%	51%	49%
Minnesota State University Moorhead	51%	49%	50%	50%
Minneapolis Community and Technical College	51%	49%	49%	51%
Anoka-Ramsey Community College	48%	52%	48%	52%
Bemidji State University	50%	50%	48%	52%
Century College	48%	52%	48%	52%
Metropolitan State University	50%	50%	48%	52%
Rochester Community and Technical College	46%	54%	46%	54%
Winona State University	46%	54%	45%	55%
North Hennepin Community College	43%	57%	44%	56%
Inver Hills Community College	45%	55%	44%	56%
Minnesota State University, Mankato	45%	55%	44%	56%
St. Cloud State University	46%	54%	44%	56%
Normandale Community College	43%	57%	42%	58%

APPENDIX A-2

Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Carnegie Classifications

Carnegie Code	Carnegie Classification
1	Assoc/Pub-R-S: Associate's--Public Rural-serving Small Northwest Technical College-Bemidji Itasca Community College Mesabi Range Community and Technical College Pine Technical College Rainy River Community College Vermilion Community College
2	Assoc/Pub-R-M: Associate's--Public Rural-serving Medium Alexandria Technical College Riverland Community College Central Lakes College Minnesota State Community and Technical College Minnesota West Community and Technical College Hibbing Community and Technical College South Central College Northland Community and Technical College St. Cloud Technical College Ridgewater College Minnesota State College-Southeast Technical
3	Assoc/Pub-R-L: Associate's--Public Rural-serving Large Lake Superior College Rochester Community and Technical College
4	Assoc/Pub-S-SC: Associate's--Public Suburban-serving Single Campus Dakota County Technical College Inver Hills Community College North Hennepin Community College Normandale Community College Century Community and Technical College
5	Assoc/Pub-S-MC: Associate's--Public Suburban-serving Multicampus Anoka Technical College Anoka-Ramsey Community College Hennepin Technical College
6	Assoc/Pub-U-SC: Associate's--Public Urban-serving Single Campus Minneapolis Community and Technical College Saint Paul College
18	Master's L: Master's Colleges and Universities (larger programs) Minnesota State University, Mankato Saint Cloud State University
19	Master's M: Master's Colleges and Universities (medium programs) Metropolitan State University Winona State University
20	Master's S: Master's Colleges and Universities (smaller programs) Bemidji State University Minnesota State University Moorhead Southwest Minnesota State University
33	Tribal: Tribal Colleges Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College

APPENDIX A-3
Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Resident Undergraduate Annual Tuition
Fiscal Years 2000 to 2008

Institution	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Alexandria Technical College	\$2,085	\$2,183	\$2,370	\$2,655	\$2,975	\$3,330	\$3,563	\$3,810	\$3,960
Anoka-Ramsey Community College	\$2,101	\$2,186	\$2,363	\$2,540	\$2,794	\$3,073	\$3,198	\$3,390	\$3,526
Anoka Technical College	\$2,085	\$2,190	\$2,453	\$2,747	\$3,159	\$3,632	\$3,887	\$4,043	\$4,164
Central Lakes College	\$2,088	\$2,151	\$2,345	\$2,574	\$2,829	\$3,254	\$3,481	\$3,760	\$3,910
Century College	\$2,080	\$2,184	\$2,294	\$2,570	\$2,879	\$3,252	\$3,480	\$3,810	\$3,962
Dakota County Technical College	\$2,127	\$2,192	\$2,454	\$2,748	\$3,018	\$3,471	\$3,714	\$4,082	\$4,245
Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College	\$2,025	\$2,123	\$2,333	\$2,565	\$2,947	\$3,299	\$3,524	\$3,764	\$3,914
Hennepin Technical College	\$2,105	\$2,168	\$2,340	\$2,516	\$2,892	\$3,326	\$3,525	\$3,765	\$3,915
Inver Hills Community College	\$2,046	\$2,189	\$2,473	\$2,714	\$3,068	\$3,527	\$3,773	\$3,962	\$4,115
Lake Superior College	\$2,047	\$2,109	\$2,310	\$2,513	\$2,738	\$3,015	\$3,225	\$3,450	\$3,588
Minneapolis Community and Technical College	\$2,107	\$2,213	\$2,483	\$2,738	\$3,105	\$3,525	\$3,666	\$3,923	\$4,080
Minnesota State College-Southeast Technical	\$2,037	\$2,139	\$2,396	\$2,683	\$3,086	\$3,456	\$3,698	\$3,994	\$4,144
Minnesota State Community and Technical College					\$3,150	\$3,623	\$3,837	\$3,990	\$4,143
Minnesota West Community and Technical College	\$2,040	\$2,138	\$2,483	\$2,730	\$3,110	\$3,576	\$3,827	\$4,085	\$4,249
Normandale Community College	\$2,117	\$2,243	\$2,513	\$2,813	\$3,094	\$3,404	\$3,614	\$3,866	\$4,023
North Hennepin Community College	\$2,073	\$2,240	\$2,508	\$2,735	\$3,145	\$3,616	\$3,761	\$3,948	\$4,105
Northeast Higher Education District									
Hibbing Community College	\$2,027	\$2,088	\$2,298	\$2,565	\$2,873	\$3,300	\$3,498	\$3,778	\$3,870
Itasca Community College	\$2,085	\$2,148	\$2,399	\$2,687	\$3,090	\$3,554	\$3,696	\$3,844	\$3,870
Mesabi Range Community and Technical College	\$2,070	\$2,163	\$2,399	\$2,687	\$3,009	\$3,461	\$3,599	\$3,779	\$3,870
Rainy River Community College	\$2,025	\$2,126	\$2,339	\$2,642	\$3,038	\$3,494	\$3,668	\$3,815	\$3,870
Vermilion Community College	\$2,070	\$2,163	\$2,441	\$2,700	\$3,105	\$3,571	\$3,714	\$3,863	\$3,870
Northland Community and Technical College	\$2,058	\$2,160	\$2,490	\$2,730	\$3,150	\$3,623	\$3,840	\$4,170	\$4,335
Northwest Technical College-Bemidji					\$3,150	\$3,623	\$3,876	\$4,226	\$4,395
Pine Technical College	\$2,058	\$2,100	\$2,400	\$2,700	\$3,000	\$3,150	\$3,300	\$3,645	\$3,780
Ridgewater College	\$2,040	\$2,154	\$2,433	\$2,738	\$3,113	\$3,533	\$3,675	\$3,896	\$4,013
Riverland Community College	\$2,033	\$2,124	\$2,379	\$2,655	\$3,000	\$3,390	\$3,627	\$3,915	\$4,071
Rochester Community and Technical College	\$2,062	\$2,145	\$2,360	\$2,645	\$3,042	\$3,498	\$3,743	\$3,930	\$4,068
St. Cloud Technical College	\$2,024	\$2,130	\$2,340	\$2,663	\$3,061	\$3,520	\$3,678	\$3,899	\$4,016
Saint Paul College	\$2,047	\$2,154	\$2,325	\$2,580	\$2,967	\$3,264	\$3,492	\$3,836	\$3,990
South Central College	\$2,040	\$2,100	\$2,250	\$2,498	\$2,827	\$3,194	\$3,419	\$3,824	\$3,977
Average Colleges	\$2,065	\$2,159	\$2,400	\$2,663	\$3,014	\$3,418	\$3,620	\$3,869	\$4,001

APPENDIX A-3 (cont.)
Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Resident Undergraduate Annual Tuition
Fiscal Years 2000 to 2008

Institution	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Bemidji State University	\$2,800	\$2,954	\$3,470	\$3,782	\$4,338	\$4,902	\$5,246	\$5,700	\$5,930
Metropolitan State University	\$2,646	\$2,753	\$2,918	\$3,137	\$3,600	\$4,140	\$4,430	\$4,830	\$5,010
Minnesota State University, Mankato	\$2,500	\$2,700	\$3,050	\$3,310	\$3,806	\$4,376	\$4,682	\$5,104	\$5,308
Minnesota State University Moorhead	\$2,558	\$2,686	\$2,874	\$3,155	\$3,628	\$4,172	\$4,464	\$4,888	\$5,084
St. Cloud State University	\$2,586	\$2,784	\$3,063	\$3,461	\$3,980	\$4,577	\$4,760	\$5,045	\$5,247
Southwest Minnesota State University	\$2,633	\$2,790	\$3,068	\$3,435	\$3,945	\$4,538	\$5,016	\$5,400	\$5,610
Winona State University	\$2,660	\$2,850	\$3,110	\$3,490	\$4,014	\$4,616	\$4,940	\$5,386	\$5,600
Average Universities	\$2,626	\$2,788	\$3,079	\$3,396	\$3,902	\$4,474	\$4,791	\$5,193	\$5,398

APPENDIX A-4
Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Student per Credit Fee Rates
(Annual Fees Calculated for Undergraduate Student)
Fiscal Year 2008

Institution	Athletics	Health Services	Parking	Statewide Student Assoc	Student Activity/ Life	Technology	Total Fees Per Credit	Annual Fees
STATE COLLEGES								
Alexandria Technical College		\$1.50		\$0.31	\$3.50	\$7.00	\$12.31	\$369.30
Anoka-Ramsey Community College			\$2.00	\$0.31	\$6.00	\$8.00	\$16.31	\$489.30
Anoka Technical College		\$0.75	\$3.50	\$0.31	\$1.50	\$8.00	\$14.06	\$421.80
Central Lakes College		\$0.50	\$2.00	\$0.31	\$6.15	\$8.00	\$16.96	\$508.80
Century College			\$3.00	\$0.31	\$3.60	\$8.00	\$14.91	\$447.30
Dakota County Technical College		\$0.75	\$2.25	\$0.31	\$5.50	\$8.00	\$16.81	\$504.30
Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College			\$1.00	\$0.31	\$5.75	\$8.00	\$15.06	\$451.80
Hennepin Technical College			\$1.60	\$0.31	\$1.35	\$6.00	\$9.26	\$272.40
Inver Hills CC		\$0.95	\$2.25	\$0.31	\$4.47	\$6.00	\$13.98	\$419.40
Lake Superior College		\$0.00	\$2.50	\$0.31	\$5.95	\$10.00	\$18.76	\$562.80
Minneapolis College				\$0.31	\$3.75	\$8.00	\$12.06	\$361.80
Minnesota State College-Southeast Technical		\$0.25	\$1.50	\$0.31	\$1.85	\$8.00	\$11.91	\$357.30
Minnesota State Community and Technical College								
Fergus Falls			\$2.00	\$0.31	\$9.38	\$10.00	\$21.69	\$594.42
Detroit Lakes			\$2.00	\$0.31	\$2.00	\$10.00	\$14.31	\$429.30
Moorhead			\$2.00	\$0.31	\$4.00	\$10.00	\$16.31	\$489.30
Wadena			\$2.00	\$0.31	\$2.00	\$10.00	\$14.31	\$429.30
Minnesota West Community and Technical College			\$1.45	\$0.31	\$4.00	\$9.00	\$14.76	\$442.80
Normandale Community College			\$3.00	\$0.31	\$5.00	\$8.00	\$16.31	\$489.30
North Hennepin Community College			\$3.20	\$0.31	\$5.00	\$2.00	\$10.51	\$315.30
Northeast Higher Education District								
Hibbing Community College			\$1.00	\$0.31	\$6.50	\$8.00	\$15.81	\$474.30
Itasca Community College			\$1.00	\$0.31	\$6.25	\$8.00	\$15.56	\$466.80
Mesabi Range Community and Technical College			\$1.00	\$0.31	\$6.50	\$8.00	\$15.81	\$474.30
Rainy River Community College			\$1.20	\$0.31	\$7.50	\$8.00	\$17.01	\$510.30
Vermilion Community College			\$1.00	\$0.31	\$7.50	\$8.00	\$16.81	\$504.30
Northland Community and Technical College								
East Grand Forks			\$2.50	\$0.31	\$3.50	\$8.00	\$14.31	\$429.30
Thief River Falls			\$2.50	\$0.31	\$5.80	\$8.00	\$16.61	\$498.30
Northwest Technical College-Bemidji			\$1.50	\$0.31	\$1.50	\$7.00	\$10.31	\$309.30
Pine Technical College			\$2.50	\$0.31	\$3.40	\$8.00	\$14.21	\$426.30
Ridgewater College		\$0.85	\$2.00	\$0.31	\$6.65	\$7.00	\$16.81	\$504.30
Riverland Community College			\$3.00	\$0.31	\$6.00	\$8.00	\$17.31	\$519.30
Rochester Community and Technical College		\$0.85	\$4.00	\$0.31	\$6.45	\$8.00	\$19.61	\$588.30
St. Cloud Technical College		\$0.35	\$3.00	\$0.31	\$4.98	\$4.95	\$13.59	\$407.70
Saint Paul College			\$1.50	\$0.31	\$3.15	\$6.00	\$10.96	\$328.80
South Central College				\$0.31	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$15.31	\$459.30
Average Colleges		\$0.75	\$2.17	\$0.31	\$4.75	\$7.85	\$15.02	\$448.73

APPENDIX A-4 (cont.)
Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
(Annual Fees Calculated for Undergraduate Student)
Fiscal Year 2008

Institution	Athletics	Health Services	Parking	Statewide Student Assoc	Student Activity/ Life	Technology	Total Fees Per Credit	Annual Fees
STATE UNIVERSITIES								
Bemidji State University	\$2.97	\$2.77		\$0.43	\$5.05	\$8.00	\$19.22	\$576.60
Metropolitan State University				\$0.43	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$9.43	\$282.90
Minnesota State University, Mankato		\$4.18		\$0.43	\$8.70	\$7.00	\$20.31	\$487.44
Minnesota State University Moorhead	\$4.12	\$5.00		\$0.43	\$5.55	\$5.80	\$20.90	\$501.60
St. Cloud State University	\$1.98	\$4.22		\$0.43	\$7.56	\$4.28	\$18.47	\$471.54
Southwest Minnesota State University	\$4.00	\$3.70	\$0.50	\$0.43	\$7.10	\$8.00	\$23.73	\$631.60
Winona State University	\$3.62	\$3.30	\$4.00	\$0.43	\$4.95	\$7.40	\$19.70	\$517.20
Average Universities	\$3.34	\$3.86	\$2.25	\$0.43	\$6.13	\$6.50	\$18.82	\$495.55

APPENDIX A-5
Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Resident Undergraduate Annual Tuition and Fees
Fiscal Years 2000 to 2008

Institution	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Alexandria Technical College	\$2,273	\$2,385	\$2,580	\$2,874	\$3,223	\$3,608	\$3,857	\$4,179	\$4,329
Anoka-Ramsey Community College	\$2,377	\$2,548	\$2,730	\$2,917	\$3,170	\$3,456	\$3,582	\$3,804	\$4,015
Anoka Technical College	\$2,285	\$2,501	\$2,798	\$3,131	\$3,565	\$4,053	\$4,308	\$4,464	\$4,586
Central Lakes College	\$2,291	\$2,474	\$2,660	\$2,958	\$3,242	\$3,712	\$3,940	\$4,238	\$4,419
Century College	\$2,304	\$2,486	\$2,588	\$2,873	\$3,244	\$3,618	\$3,903	\$4,244	\$4,410
Dakota County Technical College	\$2,352	\$2,537	\$2,904	\$3,252	\$3,521	\$3,974	\$4,218	\$4,586	\$4,749
Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College	\$2,378	\$2,505	\$2,738	\$2,987	\$3,368	\$3,750	\$3,975	\$4,215	\$4,365
Hennepin Technical College	\$2,228	\$2,339	\$2,500	\$2,698	\$3,074	\$3,507	\$3,707	\$3,947	\$4,187
Inver Hills Community College	\$2,331	\$2,519	\$2,877	\$3,172	\$3,525	\$3,925	\$4,179	\$4,368	\$4,535
Lake Superior College	\$2,391	\$2,513	\$2,760	\$2,972	\$3,196	\$3,473	\$3,698	\$3,923	\$4,151
Minneapolis Community and Technical College	\$2,348	\$2,483	\$2,753	\$3,100	\$3,466	\$3,886	\$4,028	\$4,284	\$4,442
Minnesota State College-Southeast Technical	\$2,232	\$2,484	\$2,729	\$3,025	\$3,442	\$3,813	\$4,055	\$4,352	\$4,502
Minnesota State Community and Technical College					\$3,536	\$3,982	\$4,223	\$4,402	\$4,629
Minnesota West Community and Technical College	\$2,258	\$2,397	\$2,775	\$3,047	\$3,441	\$3,898	\$4,172	\$4,461	\$4,692
Normandale Community College	\$2,357	\$2,663	\$2,925	\$3,235	\$3,545	\$3,675	\$3,975	\$4,318	\$4,512
North Hennepin Community College	\$2,351	\$2,607	\$2,868	\$3,164	\$3,573	\$3,924	\$4,070	\$4,263	\$4,421
Northeast Higher Education District									
Hibbing Community College	\$2,304	\$2,453	\$2,688	\$2,994	\$3,301	\$3,758	\$3,957	\$4,252	\$4,344
Itasca Community College	\$2,453	\$2,583	\$2,834	\$3,139	\$3,541	\$4,004	\$4,147	\$4,303	\$4,337
Mesabi Range Community and Technical College	\$2,415	\$2,744	\$2,827	\$3,126	\$3,437	\$3,888	\$4,028	\$4,174	\$4,344
Rainy River Community College	\$2,429	\$2,561	\$2,801	\$3,148	\$3,546	\$4,003	\$4,178	\$4,325	\$4,380
Vermilion Community College	\$2,450	\$2,573	\$2,937	\$3,171	\$3,579	\$4,045	\$4,188	\$4,367	\$4,374
Northland Community and Technical College	\$2,321	\$2,507	\$2,889	\$3,084	\$3,544	\$4,016	\$4,250	\$4,604	\$4,799
Northwest Technical College-Bemidji					\$3,428	\$3,901	\$4,170	\$4,535	\$4,704
Pine Technical College	\$2,253	\$2,430	\$2,813	\$3,122	\$3,421	\$3,571	\$3,726	\$4,071	\$4,206
Ridgewater College	\$2,310	\$2,514	\$2,876	\$3,194	\$3,571	\$3,991	\$4,134	\$4,355	\$4,517
Riverland Community College	\$2,235	\$2,432	\$2,762	\$3,084	\$3,473	\$3,871	\$4,109	\$4,427	\$4,598
Rochester Community and Technical College	\$2,343	\$2,483	\$2,781	\$3,116	\$3,529	\$4,013	\$4,268	\$4,497	\$4,656
St. Cloud Technical College	\$2,209	\$2,325	\$2,540	\$2,878	\$3,336	\$3,810	\$3,980	\$4,302	\$4,424
Saint Paul College	\$2,177	\$2,328	\$2,552	\$2,816	\$3,202	\$3,499	\$3,791	\$4,134	\$4,319
South Central College	\$2,288	\$2,408	\$2,550	\$2,837	\$3,165	\$3,532	\$3,818	\$4,223	\$4,436
Average Colleges	\$2,318	\$2,490	\$2,757	\$3,048	\$3,407	\$3,805	\$4,021	\$4,287	\$4,446

APPENDIX A-5 (cont.)

**Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Resident Undergraduate Annual Tuition and Fees
Fiscal Years 2000 to 2008**

Institution	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Bemidji State University	\$3,621	\$3,480	\$3,955	\$4,279	\$4,852	\$5,446	\$5,801	\$6,265	\$6,507
Metropolitan State University	\$2,836	\$2,942	\$3,098	\$3,359	\$3,852	\$4,392	\$4,681	\$5,083	\$5,293
Minnesota State University, Mankato	\$2,892	\$3,132	\$3,450	\$3,762	\$4,258	\$4,841	\$5,157	\$5,587	\$5,795
Minnesota State University Moorhead	\$2,890	\$3,093	\$3,192	\$3,527	\$4,060	\$4,590	\$4,894	\$5,354	\$5,585
St. Cloud State University	\$3,093	\$3,139	\$3,418	\$3,814	\$4,370	\$4,981	\$5,188	\$5,488	\$5,719
Southwest Minnesota State University	\$3,083	\$3,272	\$3,471	\$3,850	\$4,360	\$5,201	\$5,579	\$5,965	\$6,242
Winona State University	\$3,045	\$3,337	\$3,559	\$4,013	\$4,548	\$5,120	\$5,464	\$5,893	\$6,117
Average Universities	\$3,066	\$3,199	\$3,449	\$3,800	\$4,328	\$4,939	\$5,252	\$5,662	\$5,894

Appendix A-6
Minnesota Public and Private Higher Education Institutions
Comparison Clusters

Bachelor's

Public

University of Minnesota-Crookston
University of Minnesota-Duluth
University of Minnesota-Morris
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities

Private for-profit

Capella University
DeVry University-Minnesota
National American University-Bloomington
National American University-Brooklyn Center
National American University-Roseville
The Art Institutes International Minnesota
University of Phoenix-Minneapolis/St Paul Campus
Walden University

Private not-for-profit

Apostolic Bible Institute Inc
Augsburg College
Bethany Lutheran College
Bethel University
Carleton College
College of Saint Benedict
College of St Catherine
College of Visual Arts
Concordia College at Moorhead
Concordia University-Saint Paul
Crossroads College
Crown College
Gustavus Adolphus College
Hamline University
Macalester College
Martin Luther College
Minneapolis College of Art and Design
North Central University
Northwestern College
Northwestern Health Sciences University
Pillsbury Baptist Bible College
Saint Johns University
Saint Mary's University of Minnesota
St. Olaf College
The College of Saint Scholastica
University of St Thomas

Appendix A-6 (cont.)
Minnesota Public and Private Higher Education Institutions
Comparison Clusters

Associate's

Public

Leech Lake Tribal College

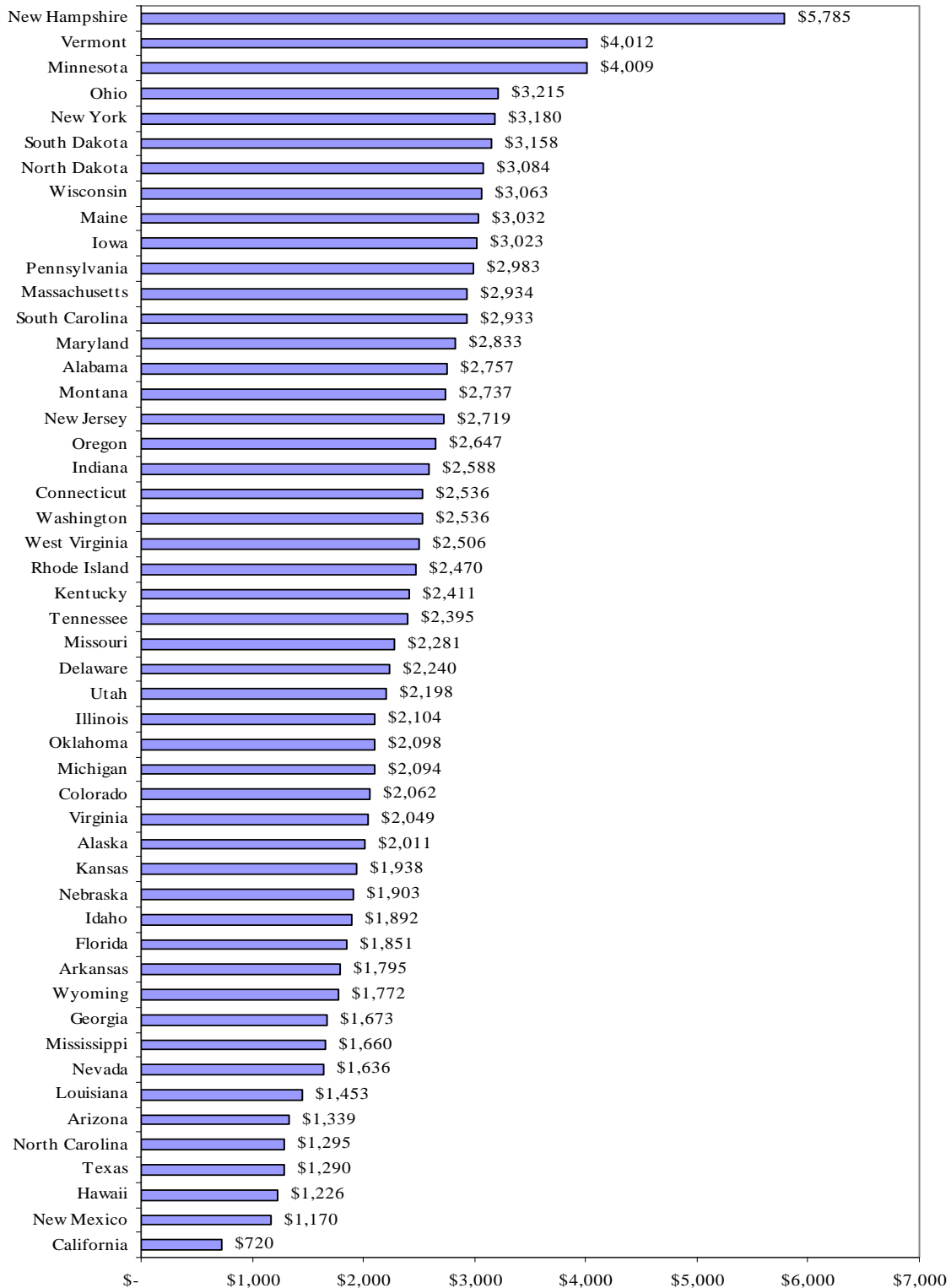
Private for-profit

Academy College
American Indian OIC Inc
Argosy University-Twin Cities Campus
Brown College
Bryman Institute
Duluth Business University
Globe College
Herzing College
ITT Technical Institute-Eden Prairie
Le Cordon Bleu College of Culinary Arts-Minneapolis/St Paul
McNally Smith College of Music
Miami Ad School-Minneapolis
Minneapolis Business College
Minnesota School of Business
Minnesota School of Business
Minnesota School of Business-Brooklyn Center
Minnesota School of Business-Shakopee
Minnesota School of Business-Waite Park
Northwest Technical Institute
Rasmussen College-Brooklyn Park
Rasmussen College-Eagan
Rasmussen College-Eden Prairie
Rasmussen College-Mankato
Rasmussen College-St Cloud

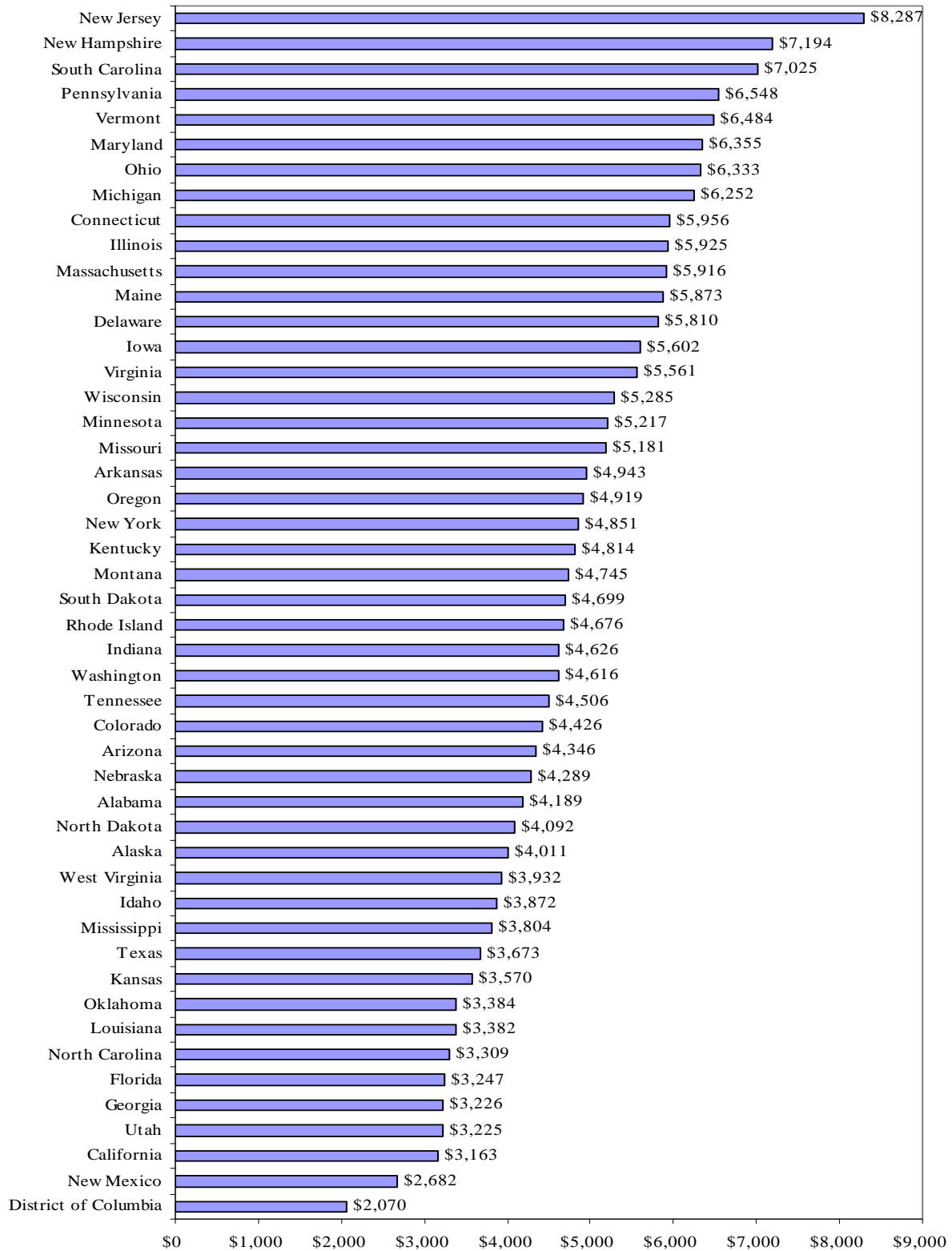
Private not-for-profit

Dunwoody College of Technology
Oak Hills Christian College

Appendix A-7
Fiscal Year 2006 Average Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees
National Comparison – Two-Year Public Institutions



Appendix A-7 (cont.)
Fiscal Year 2006 Average Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees
National Comparison – Four-Year Public Institutions



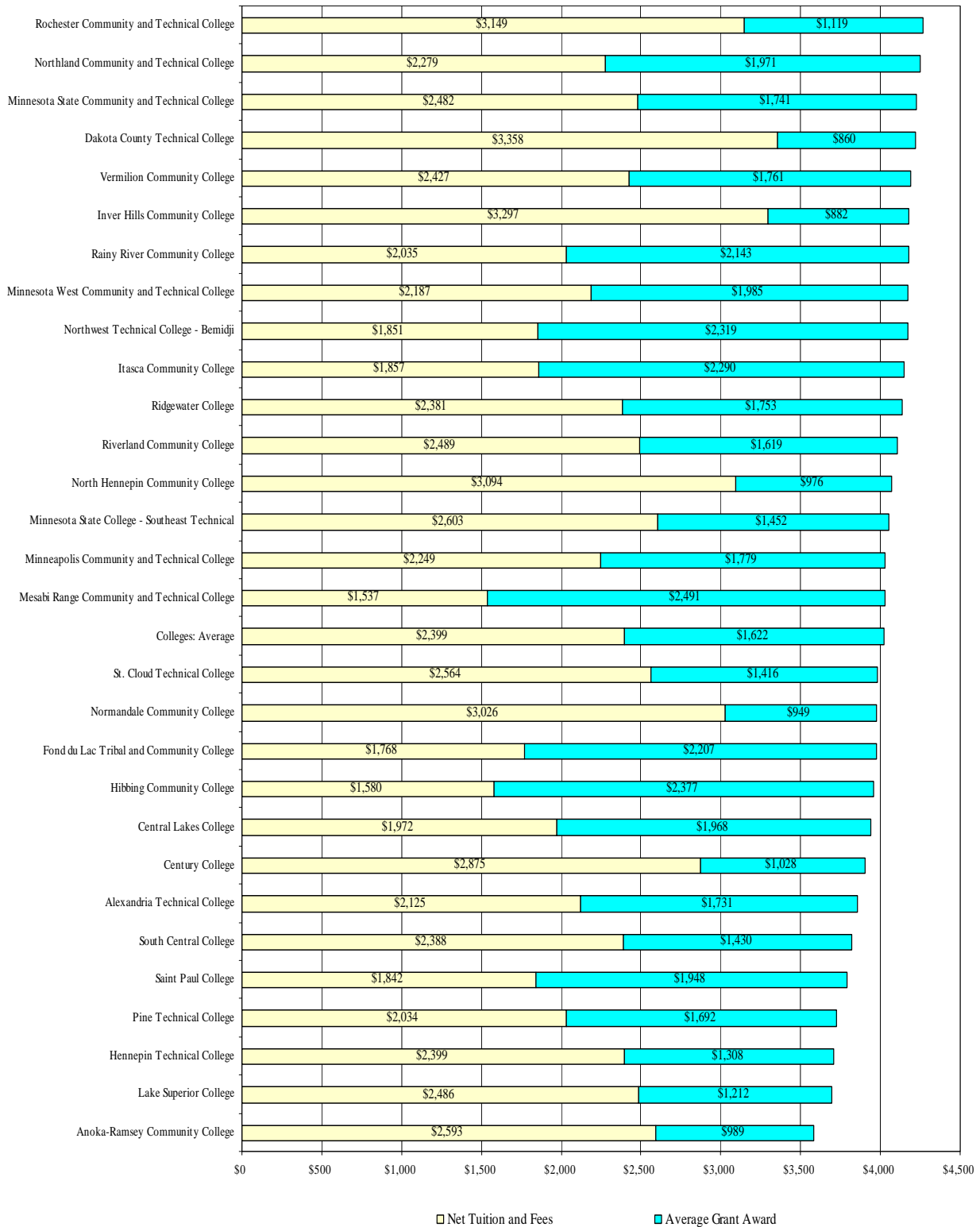
Appendix A-8
Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Fiscal Year 2007 Financial Aid by Type of Aid

Institution	Total Undup. Headcount	All Award Types			Grants			Scholarships			Loans			Employment/Work Study		
		#	%	Mean	#	%	Mean	#	%	Mean	#	%	Mean	#	%	Mean
Colleges																
Alexandria Technical College	3,647	2,035	56%	\$4,933	1,144	31%	\$3,276	650	18%	\$608	1,095	30%	\$5,040	198	5%	\$1,908
Anoka-Ramsey Community College	10,265	4,910	48%	\$3,722	3,328	32%	\$2,235	245	2%	\$964	2,654	26%	\$3,804	287	3%	\$1,752
Anoka Technical College	3,143	1,438	46%	\$4,921	934	30%	\$2,856	308	10%	\$1,103	936	30%	\$4,266	65	2%	\$1,179
Central Lakes College	3,942	2,857	72%	\$5,422	1,967	50%	\$2,936	868	22%	\$1,188	1,354	34%	\$4,262	910	23%	\$3,201
Century College	11,709	5,544	47%	\$4,184	3,408	29%	\$2,451	635	5%	\$1,272	3,238	28%	\$4,197	170	1%	\$2,618
Dakota County Technical College	4,582	2,021	44%	\$4,658	911	20%	\$2,795	684	15%	\$1,587	1,287	28%	\$4,242	165	4%	\$1,961
Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College	2,724	1,004	37%	\$6,317	734	27%	\$3,013	468	17%	\$3,332	564	21%	\$4,324	90	3%	\$1,472
Hennepin Technical College	8,120	3,926	48%	\$3,810	3,010	37%	\$2,094	213	3%	\$852	1,979	24%	\$4,106	177	2%	\$1,972
Inver Hills Community College	8,027	3,057	38%	\$4,386	1,636	20%	\$2,691	590	7%	\$1,463	1,866	23%	\$4,210	134	2%	\$2,146
Lake Superior College	8,084	3,591	44%	\$4,150	2,610	32%	\$2,077	153	2%	\$1,239	2,117	26%	\$4,255	207	3%	\$1,366
Minneapolis Community and Technical College	11,886	6,870	58%	\$4,965	5,272	44%	\$2,461	827	7%	\$1,236	3,994	34%	\$4,828	335	3%	\$2,485
Minnesota State College -Southeast Technical	2,450	1,684	69%	\$4,590	1,121	46%	\$2,816	230	9%	\$1,308	1,221	50%	\$3,337	81	3%	\$2,431
Minnesota State Community and Technical College	8,212	4,917	60%	\$5,488	3,171	39%	\$2,767	1,159	14%	\$1,635	3,678	45%	\$4,309	313	4%	\$1,487
Minnesota West Community and Technical College	4,452	2,841	64%	\$4,279	1,565	35%	\$2,600	1,496	34%	\$944	1,318	30%	\$4,685	284	6%	\$1,757
Normandale Community College	12,848	5,286	41%	\$4,126	3,611	28%	\$2,649	232	2%	\$1,213	2,947	23%	\$3,861	228	2%	\$2,547
North Hennepin Community College	9,229	3,522	38%	\$4,111	2,019	22%	\$2,343	454	5%	\$1,174	2,218	24%	\$3,829	302	3%	\$2,389
Northeast Higher Education District	6,964	4,003	57%	\$5,996	3,014	43%	\$3,509	595	9%	\$862	2,636	38%	\$4,441	914	13%	\$1,320
Hibbing Community College	1,850	1,189	64%	\$6,127	945	51%	\$3,557	137	7%	\$676	829	45%	\$4,264	222	12%	\$1,336
Itasca Community College	1,547	1,128	73%	\$5,613	891	58%	\$3,485	169	11%	\$1,396	606	39%	\$4,464	176	11%	\$1,620
Mesabi Range Community and Technical College	2,040	874	43%	\$6,460	689	34%	\$3,577	38	2%	\$1,073	637	31%	\$4,446	223	11%	\$1,383
Rainy River Community College	518	264	51%	\$6,102	217	42%	\$3,138	48	9%	\$995	179	35%	\$4,339	95	18%	\$1,110
Vermilion Community College	1,009	548	54%	\$5,709	272	27%	\$3,546	203	20%	\$473	385	38%	\$4,823	198	20%	\$1,067
Northland Community and Technical College	5,655	3,315	59%	\$5,406	2,009	36%	\$2,704	706	12%	\$1,772	2,395	42%	\$4,579	193	3%	\$1,406
Northwest Technical College -Bemidji	1,892	938	50%	\$5,991	720	38%	\$3,428	51	3%	\$982	687	36%	\$4,443	47	2%	\$1,046
Pine Technical College	1,071	530	49%	\$4,531	461	43%	\$2,335	0	0%		276	26%	\$4,613	20	2%	\$2,592
Ridgewater College	5,615	3,502	62%	\$5,196	2,487	44%	\$2,897	552	10%	\$571	2,167	39%	\$4,562	410	7%	\$1,923
Riverland Community College	4,664	2,497	54%	\$4,340	1,485	32%	\$2,737	776	17%	\$1,266	1,250	27%	\$4,420	169	4%	\$1,569
Rochester Community and Technical College	7,443	3,987	54%	\$4,601	2,566	34%	\$2,818	583	8%	\$1,242	2,402	32%	\$4,146	181	2%	\$2,387
St. Cloud Technical College	5,218	2,850	55%	\$4,676	1,951	37%	\$2,786	419	8%	\$1,030	1,735	33%	\$4,201	84	2%	\$2,042
Saint Paul College	7,645	4,102	54%	\$4,051	3,483	46%	\$2,258	212	3%	\$1,319	1,904	25%	\$4,286	103	1%	\$3,066
South Central College	4,857	2,996	62%	\$3,668	2,176	45%	\$1,989	491	10%	\$766	1,475	30%	\$4,081	167	3%	\$1,591
Subtotal: Colleges	164,344	84,223	51%	\$4,614	56,793	35%	\$2,603	13,597	8%	\$1,254	49,393	30%	\$4,271	6,234	4%	\$2,054

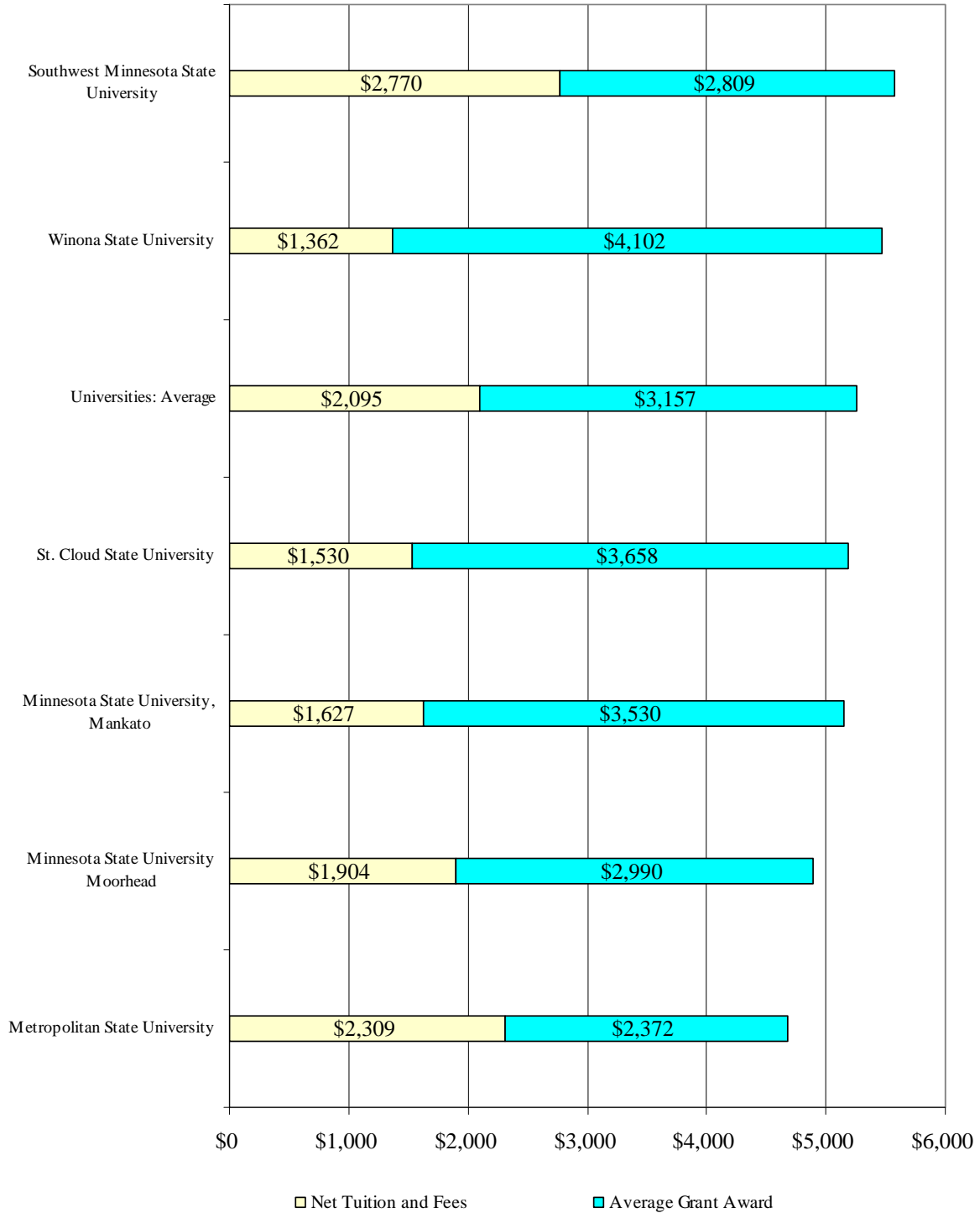
Appendix A-8 (cont.)
Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Fiscal Year 2007 Financial Aid by Type of Aid

	Total Undup. Headcount	All Award Types			Grants			Scholarships			Loans			Employment/Work Study		
Institution		#	%	Mean	#	%	Mean	#	%	Mean	#	%	Mean	#	%	Mean
Universities																
Bemidji State University	6,533	4,145	63%	\$7,103	2,833	43%	\$3,739	653	10%	\$1,431	2,667	41%	\$6,440	474	7%	\$1,561
Metropolitan State University	9,184	4,033	44%	\$7,100	2,358	26%	\$2,454	207	2%	\$1,482	3,004	33%	\$7,271	144	2%	\$4,844
Minnesota State University, Mankato	16,350	10,730	66%	\$7,597	5,517	34%	\$3,669	1,898	12%	\$1,515	8,682	53%	\$6,527	665	4%	\$2,606
Minnesota State University Moorhead	8,968	6,052	67%	\$8,159	2,984	33%	\$3,401	1,112	12%	\$1,328	5,233	58%	\$7,067	425	5%	\$1,822
St. Cloud State University	20,208	11,482	57%	\$7,332	6,287	31%	\$3,456	2,124	11%	\$1,474	8,639	43%	\$6,656	806	4%	\$2,262
Southwest Minnesota State University	7,456	2,688	36%	\$8,013	1,539	21%	\$4,091	1,005	13%	\$2,050	2,053	28%	\$6,255	259	3%	\$1,315
Winona State University	9,344	6,336	68%	\$7,900	2,512	27%	\$3,604	2,295	25%	\$2,162	4,975	53%	\$7,050	531	6%	\$1,809
Subtotal: Universities	78,043	45,466	58%	\$7,583	24,030	31%	\$3,489	9,294	12%	\$1,694	35,253	45%	\$6,754	3,304	4%	\$2,140
Institution Location																
Greater Minnesota	145,749	84,980	58%	\$6,253	50,853	35%	\$3,127	18,284	13%	\$1,470	58,619	40%	\$5,642	7,428	5%	\$1,984
Metropolitan Area	96,638	44,709	46%	\$4,518	29,970	31%	\$2,424	4,607	5%	\$1,289	26,027	27%	\$4,544	2,110	2%	\$2,433
System Total	242,387	129,689	54%	\$5,655	80,823	33%	\$2,866	22,891	9%	\$1,433	84,646	35%	\$5,305	9,538	4%	\$2,084

Appendix A-9 **Minnesota State Colleges and Universities** **Fiscal Year 2006 Net Tuition and Fees and Average Grant Award**



Appendix A-9 (cont.)
Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Fiscal Year 2006 Net Tuition and Fees and Average Grant Award



APPENDIX A-10
Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Average Net Cost of Attendance for Undergraduate Resident
Fiscal Year 2006

Institution	Tuition and Fees	Total Cost of Attendance*	Average Grant Award**	Net Cost of Attendance
Alexandria Technical College	\$3,856	\$13,159	\$1,731	\$11,428
Anoka-Ramsey Community College	\$3,582	\$18,055	\$989	\$17,066
Anoka Technical College	\$4,308	\$18,781	\$1,268	\$17,513
Central Lakes College	\$3,940	\$13,243	\$1,968	\$11,275
Century College	\$3,903	\$18,376	\$1,028	\$17,348
Dakota County Technical College	\$4,218	\$18,691	\$860	\$17,831
Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College	\$3,975	\$13,278	\$2,207	\$11,071
Hennepin Technical College	\$3,707	\$18,180	\$1,308	\$16,872
Inver Hills Community College	\$4,179	\$18,652	\$882	\$17,770
Lake Superior College	\$3,698	\$13,001	\$1,212	\$11,789
Minneapolis Community and Technical College	\$4,028	\$18,501	\$1,779	\$16,722
Minnesota State College-Southeast Technical	\$4,055	\$13,358	\$1,452	\$11,906
Minnesota State Community and Technical College	\$4,223	\$13,526	\$1,741	\$11,785
Minnesota West Community and Technical College	\$4,172	\$13,475	\$1,985	\$11,490
Normandale Community College	\$3,975	\$18,448	\$949	\$17,499
North Hennepin Community College	\$4,070	\$18,543	\$976	\$17,567
Northeast Higher Education District				
Hibbing Community College	\$3,957	\$13,260	\$2,377	\$10,883
Itasca Community College	\$4,147	\$13,450	\$2,290	\$11,160
Mesabi Range Community and Technical College	\$4,028	\$13,331	\$2,491	\$10,840
Rainy River Community College	\$4,178	\$13,481	\$2,143	\$11,338
Vermilion Community College	\$4,188	\$13,491	\$1,761	\$11,730
Northland Community and Technical College	\$4,250	\$13,553	\$1,971	\$11,582
Northwest Technical College-Bemidji	\$4,170	\$13,473	\$2,319	\$11,154
Pine Technical College	\$3,726	\$13,029	\$1,692	\$11,337
Ridgewater College	\$4,134	\$13,437	\$1,753	\$11,684
Riverland Community College	\$4,108	\$13,411	\$1,619	\$11,792
Rochester Community and Technical College	\$4,268	\$13,571	\$1,119	\$12,452
St. Cloud Technical College	\$3,980	\$13,283	\$1,416	\$11,867
Saint Paul College	\$3,790	\$18,263	\$1,948	\$16,315
South Central College	\$3,818	\$13,121	\$1,430	\$11,691
Average Colleges	\$4,021	\$15,047	\$1,622	\$13,425
Bemidji State University	\$5,801	\$14,598	\$3,161	\$11,437
Metropolitan State University	\$4,681	\$21,148	\$2,309	\$18,839
Minnesota State University, Mankato	\$5,157	\$13,954	\$1,627	\$12,327
Minnesota State University Moorhead	\$4,894	\$13,691	\$1,904	\$11,787
St. Cloud State University	\$5,188	\$13,985	\$1,530	\$12,455
Southwest Minnesota State University	\$5,579	\$14,376	\$2,770	\$11,606
Winona State University	\$5,464	\$14,261	\$1,362	\$12,899
Average Universities	\$5,252	\$15,145	\$2,095	\$13,050

*Average living allowance: colleges located in Greater Minnesota \$9,303, colleges in the Metropolitan area \$14,473, universities in Greater Minnesota \$8,797, and universities in the Metropolitan area \$16,467.

**Average grant award is based on new entering students and excludes loans.

APPENDIX A-11
Student and Graduate Borrowing
and Financial Aid Trends
February 1, 2007

As part of an accountability report for the Minnesota Legislature, the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities recently conducted a study on student and graduate borrowing to pay for their education. Overall, the trends show an increase in average student loans and the students' debt burden. Here are some key findings.

Loan debt of system graduates grows.

- **Estimated student loan debt was 15 percent higher for the 15,692 graduates in fiscal year 2004 than for fiscal year 2002 graduates.**

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>Change</u>
Median debt	\$9,274	\$10,659	14.9% increase
Mean debt	\$11,800	\$13,409	13.6% increase

- **State university graduates had substantially higher student loan debt than state college graduates in fiscal year 2004.**

	<u>Graduates</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>
State university	6,585	\$17,228	\$18,983
State college	9,107	\$7,272	\$9,378

Debt burden increases for system graduates.

- **Debt burden is the percent of monthly income required to repay student loans. For the 7,306 graduates in fiscal year 2004 who were repaying state and/or federal student loans, the debt burden was higher than for fiscal year 2002 graduates.**

<u>Percent of monthly income</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2002</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2004</u>
System graduate median	4.1%	4.3%
System graduate mean	5.4%	5.6%
College graduate median	3.3%	3.3%
College graduate mean	4.0%	4.1%
University graduate median	6.2%	6.5%
University graduate mean	7.1%	7.5%

APPENDIX A-11 (cont.)
Student and Graduate Borrowing
and Financial Aid Trends
February 1, 2007

- **Two thresholds are used to provide context for interpreting debt burden.**
 - The National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators, or NASFAA, indicates that student loan debt burden should be below 8 percent to reduce the risk loan default.
 - The U.S. Education Department has established a goal of keeping federal student loan debt burden below 10 percent.

More than one-third of the 3,316 state university graduates who were repaying their federal and/or state loans had debt burdens above the NASFAA threshold, and one-quarter of them were above the U.S. Education Department threshold.

<u>Percent above threshold:</u>	<u>NASFAA</u>	<u>U.S. Education Dept.</u>
System graduates	22%	14%
State university graduates	37%	25%
State college graduates	8%	4%

Black, Hispanic and low-income state university graduates in fiscal year 2004 had median and mean debt burdens at or above the 8 percent threshold.

<u>Percent of monthly income</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>
Black state university graduates	9.2%	9.4%
Hispanic state university graduates	8.0%	9.5%
State university graduates in lowest-income quartile	9.5%	10.6%

Total student financial aid and borrowing grows.

- **Financial aid of all types to system students increased by 26 percent between 2003 and 2006, though most of the increase was in student loans.**

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Change</u>
All financial aid	\$533 million	\$672 million	26% increase
Students loans	\$301 million	\$418 million	39% increase
Scholarships & grants	\$219 million	\$234 million	7% increase

APPENDIX A-11 (cont.)
Student and Graduate Borrowing
and Financial Aid Trends
February 1, 2007

- **As a whole, students borrowed more and received less in scholarships and grants in 2006 compared to 2003.**

<u>Financial aid</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>
Loans	56% of all aid	62% of all aid
Scholarships & grants	41% of all aid	35% of all aid

- **Substantially more students took out loans to pay for their education and the average amount they borrowed increased substantially between 2003 and 2006.**

<u>Loans</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Change</u>
Number of borrowers	67,672	81,778	21% increase
Percent who borrowed			
University students	41%	45%	4% increase
College students	22%	29%	7% increase
All system students	28%	34%	6% increase

<u>Average amount borrowed each year</u>			
University students	\$5,360	\$6,446	20% increase
College students	\$3,360	\$4,117	23% increase
All system students	\$4,441	\$5,117	15% increase

- **Slightly fewer students received grants and the average grant increased between 2003 and 2006.**

<u>Grants</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Change</u>
Number receiving	79,836	78,192	2% decrease
Percent receiving grants	33%	33%	No change*
Average grant			
University students	\$2,870	\$3,130	9% increase
College students	\$2,240	\$2,370	6% increase
All system students	\$2,430	\$2,595	7% increase

*Overall student enrollment decreased slightly between 2003 and 2006.

Background, Definitions and Data Sources

- The Board of Trustees Accountability Framework includes a measure of graduate debt burden. Graduate debt burden is estimated for annual cohorts of graduates as follows:
 - Debt burden is defined as the percent of a graduate's monthly earnings that is required to repay federal and state student loans.

APPENDIX A-11 (cont.)
Student and Graduate Borrowing
and Financial Aid Trends
February 1, 2007

- Total federal and state student loan debt is estimated for each graduate using data from the Free Application for Federal Student Aid, or FAFSA, the Minnesota Office of Higher Education Student Educational Loan Fund, or SELF, program and the Integrated Statewide Record System financial aid files.
 - Average monthly earnings in the first year of repayment are estimated for each graduate using data from the Minnesota Unemployment Insurance program.
 - Debt burden is reported for graduates determined to be in loan repayment status which is estimated for each graduate using the earnings data and data on subsequent higher education enrollment from the National Student Clearinghouse.
 - Both median and mean debt burden are reported for graduates determined to be in repayment status.
- Two thresholds are used to provide context for interpreting estimated graduate debt burden:
 - The National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators indicates that debt burden should be below 8 percent to reduce the risk loan default.
 - The U.S. Education Department has established a goal of keeping federal student loan debt burden below 10 percent.
- Graduate loan debt is reported for all system graduates in fiscal year 2004 who borrowed from federal or state student loan programs to finance their post-secondary education, but excludes loans from private sources and parental loans.
- Trends in student financial aid and borrowing also are reported as contextual information for the debt burden measure.
- All student financial aid recorded in the ISRS is reported, with the exception of parental loans.
 - Grants and scholarships are those awarded.
 - Loans are those disbursed to students.
 - Student employment and work study funds are those recorded in student payroll.

Source: Office of the Chancellor Research and Planning

APPENDIX A-12
Definitions of the Integrated Postsecondary
Education Data System (IPEDS) Functional Spending Categories

Instruction — Expenses of the colleges, schools, departments, and other instructional divisions of the institution and expenses for departmental research and public service that are not separately budgeted should be included in this classification. The instruction category includes academic instruction, occupational and vocational instruction, community education, preparatory and adult basic education, and remedial and tutorial instruction conducted by the teaching faculty for the institution's students.

Research — Expenses for activities specifically organized to produce research outcomes and commissioned by an agency either external to the institution or separately budgeted by an organizational unit within the institution.

Public service — Expenses for all activities budgeted specifically for public service and for activities established primarily to provide non-instructional services beneficial to groups external to the institution.

Academic support — Expenses for the support services that are an integral part of the institution's primary missions of instruction, research, and public service such as museums, libraries, galleries, audio/visual services, ancillary support, academic administration, personnel development, and course and curriculum development.

Student services — Expenses for admissions, registrar activities, and activities whose primary purpose is to contribute to students' emotional and physical well-being and to their intellectual, cultural, and social development outside the context of the formal instructional program; such as career guidance, counseling, and financial aid administration.

Institutional support — Expenses for the day-to-day operational support of the institution such as general administrative services, executive direction and planning, legal and fiscal operations, and public relations/development.

Operation & maintenance of plant — Expenses for operations established to provide service and maintenance related to grounds and facilities used for educational and general purposes.

Auxiliary enterprises — Expenses of essentially self-supporting operations of the institution that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty, or staff, and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, student health services, intercollegiate athletics, college unions, and college stores, when the activities are operated as auxiliary enterprises.

Appendix A-13
Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Fiscal Year 2006 Total Expenses Per Full-Year Equivalent Student By Functional Spending Categories

Institution	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Physical Plant	Total
Colleges								
Alexandria Technical College	\$5,512	\$2	\$0	\$1,052	\$1,282	\$1,345	\$1,515	\$10,708
Anoka-Ramsey Community College	\$3,583	\$15	\$32	\$964	\$1,024	\$872	\$555	\$7,045
Anoka Technical College	\$5,046	\$0	\$41	\$1,223	\$1,046	\$1,076	\$1,081	\$9,513
Central Lakes College	\$4,899	\$14	\$184	\$1,495	\$1,851	\$1,190	\$863	\$10,497
Century College	\$3,876	\$0	\$45	\$1,383	\$1,112	\$965	\$728	\$8,110
Dakota County Technical College	\$5,149	\$0	\$774	\$1,242	\$1,459	\$1,045	\$1,357	\$11,026
Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College	\$2,859	\$31	\$0	\$1,463	\$1,196	\$1,186	\$477	\$7,212
Hennepin Technical College	\$5,269	\$0	\$33	\$1,354	\$1,162	\$1,069	\$1,560	\$10,448
Inver Hills Community College	\$3,465	\$1	\$33	\$1,092	\$1,155	\$878	\$703	\$7,328
Lake Superior College	\$4,286	\$109	\$86	\$1,073	\$1,182	\$647	\$654	\$8,037
Minneapolis Community and Technical College	\$4,017	\$0	\$17	\$1,024	\$1,805	\$1,069	\$1,209	\$9,141
Minnesota State College - Southeast Technical	\$4,933	\$44	\$1	\$1,416	\$1,200	\$1,077	\$1,165	\$9,837
Minnesota State Community and Technical College	\$4,437	\$0	\$0	\$1,083	\$1,134	\$1,102	\$1,076	\$8,833
Minnesota West Community and Technical College	\$5,098	\$5	\$5	\$1,754	\$1,632	\$1,130	\$2,300	\$11,925
Normandale Community College	\$3,684	\$0	\$69	\$1,052	\$974	\$780	\$580	\$7,138
North Hennepin Community College	\$3,576	\$21	\$0	\$1,152	\$863	\$921	\$825	\$7,358
Northland Community and Technical College	\$5,500	\$5	\$30	\$1,067	\$1,400	\$1,041	\$1,193	\$10,237
Northeast Higher Education District								
Hibbing Community College	\$7,085	\$0	\$86	\$957	\$1,854	\$1,616	\$1,192	\$12,791
Itasca Community College	\$4,705	\$20	\$74	\$1,685	\$2,069	\$1,451	\$856	\$10,861
Mesabi Range Community and Technical College	\$4,804	\$0	\$84	\$1,164	\$2,039	\$1,242	\$2,426	\$11,760
Rainy River Community College	\$5,128	\$13	\$0	\$1,200	\$3,234	\$2,347	\$1,394	\$13,316
Vermilion Community College	\$4,443	\$37	\$469	\$1,286	\$2,110	\$1,573	\$1,261	\$11,179
Northwest Technical College - Bemidji	\$3,852	\$0	\$0	\$1,144	\$1,564	\$2,767	\$2,740	\$12,067
Pine Technical College*	\$5,907	\$351	\$5,161	\$1,834	\$1,715	\$2,237	\$1,356	\$18,561
Ridgewater College	\$5,051	\$0	\$2	\$1,186	\$1,491	\$1,093	\$1,222	\$10,045
Riverland Community College	\$5,344	\$0	\$0	\$1,019	\$1,388	\$1,312	\$1,325	\$10,386
Rochester Community and Technical College	\$3,834	\$0	\$161	\$1,334	\$991	\$877	\$1,291	\$8,488
St. Cloud Technical College	\$5,101	\$24	\$0	\$653	\$942	\$1,129	\$394	\$8,242
Saint Paul College	\$5,147	\$28	\$0	\$775	\$1,529	\$1,004	\$1,056	\$9,539
South Central College	\$6,744	\$0	\$7	\$1,193	\$1,038	\$1,592	\$505	\$11,079
Average: Colleges	\$4,506	\$13	\$90	\$1,162	\$1,282	\$1,067	\$1,031	\$9,150

*Pine Technical College has an employment and training center programs that impact spending in the public service functional area.

Appendix A-13 (cont.)
Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Fiscal Year 2006 Total Expenses Per Full-Year Equivalent Student By Functional Spending Categories

Institution	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Physical Plant	Total
Universities								
Bemidji State University	\$4,897	\$50	\$66	\$1,264	\$2,237	\$1,696	\$1,404	\$11,615
Metropolitan State University	\$4,068	\$30	\$27	\$2,315	\$908	\$1,366	\$961	\$9,676
Minnesota State University, Mankato	\$4,434	\$130	\$80	\$1,497	\$1,460	\$1,009	\$1,096	\$9,706
Minnesota State University Moorhead	\$4,481	\$11	\$171	\$1,250	\$1,246	\$827	\$1,364	\$9,349
St. Cloud State University	\$4,931	\$127	\$66	\$1,300	\$1,395	\$1,089	\$854	\$9,763
Southwest Minnesota State University	\$3,694	\$3	\$183	\$1,093	\$1,669	\$976	\$894	\$8,511
Winona State University	\$4,319	\$158	\$39	\$1,282	\$1,202	\$1,207	\$818	\$9,025
Average: Universities	\$4,501	\$95	\$84	\$1,402	\$1,411	\$1,115	\$1,027	\$9,636

APPENDIX A-14
Minnesota State Colleges and Universities
Institution Profiles

Alexandria Technical College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$41 (1%) less than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 59% appropriation, 41% tuition
- Declining share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$132.00 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$132.00 per credit
- Online: \$199.00 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: law enforcement; health clinicals; masonry; computer network
- Fees (charged to all students): \$12.31 per credit; 9.3% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
2,158	2,114	(44)	-2%

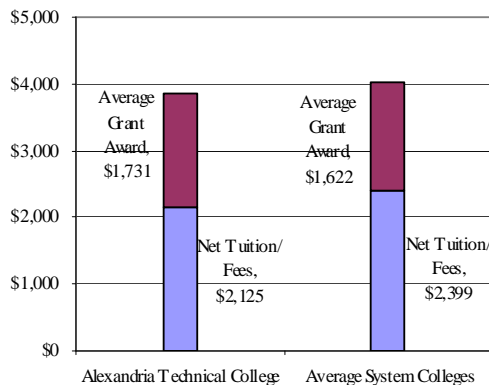
Full-time 70%; Part-time 30%
 Gender: Females 43%; males 57%
 Age: Mean 25.2 years; median 20 years
 Students of color: 2.6%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
1.94%	1.89%	-0.05%

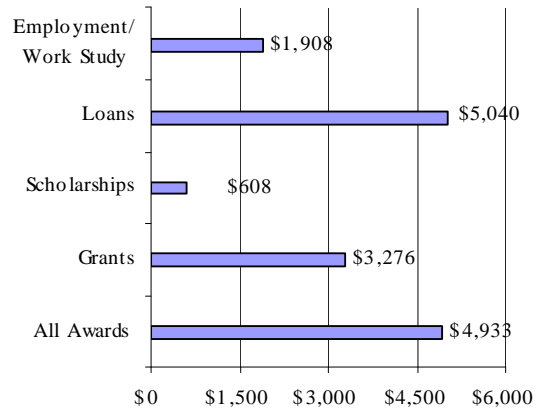
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$2,125 which is 55% of total tuition/fees of \$3,856



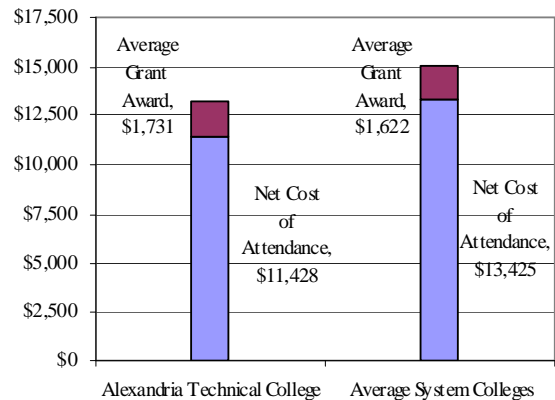
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 56% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$11,428 which is 87% of the total cost of attendance of \$13,159



Anoka-Ramsey Community College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$475 (12%) less than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 48% appropriation, 52% tuition
- Increasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$117.52 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$235.04 per credit
- Online: \$117.52 per credit
- Fees (charged to all students): \$16.31 per credit;
13.9% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
4,210	4,876	666	15.8%

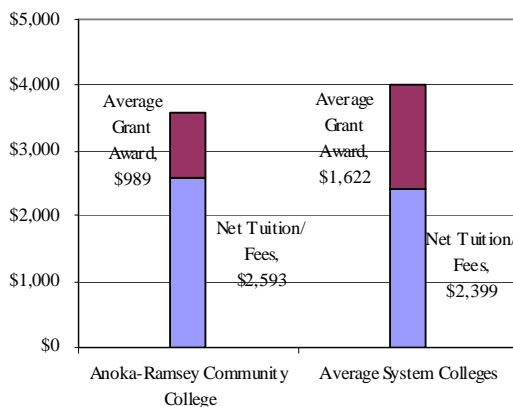
Full-time 43%; Part-time 57%
 Gender: Females 64%; males 36%
 Age: Mean 23.8 years; median 20 years
 Students of color: 10.8%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
2.32%	2.80%	0.48%

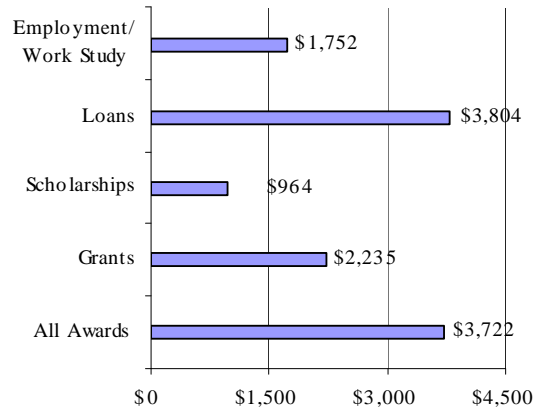
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$2,125 which is 72% of total tuition/fees of \$3,582



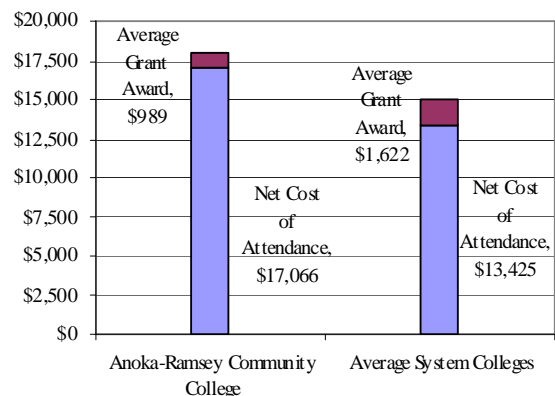
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 48% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$17,066 which is 95% of the total cost of attendance of \$18,055



Anoka Technical College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$163 (4%) greater than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 59% appropriation, 41% tuition
- Declining share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$138.80 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$138.80 per credit
- Online: \$138.80 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: judicial reporting
- Fees (charged to all students): \$14.06 per credit; 10.1% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1,594	1,576	(18)	-1.1%

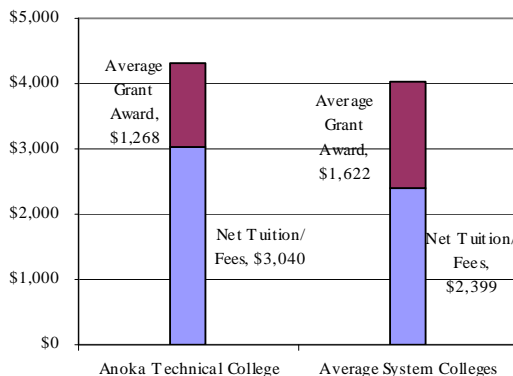
Full-time 49%; Part-time 51%
 Gender: Females 56%; males 44%
 Age: Mean 25.6 years; median 22 years
 Students of color: 16.7%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
1.42%	1.35%	-0.07%

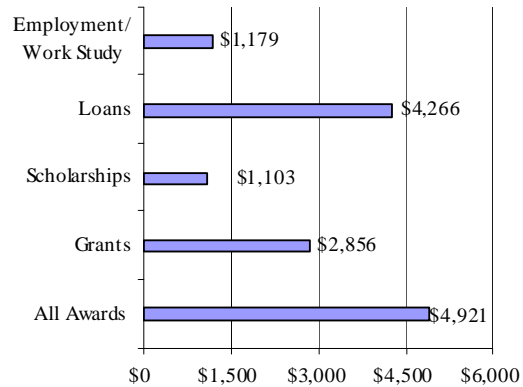
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$3,040 which is 71% of total tuition/fees of \$4,308



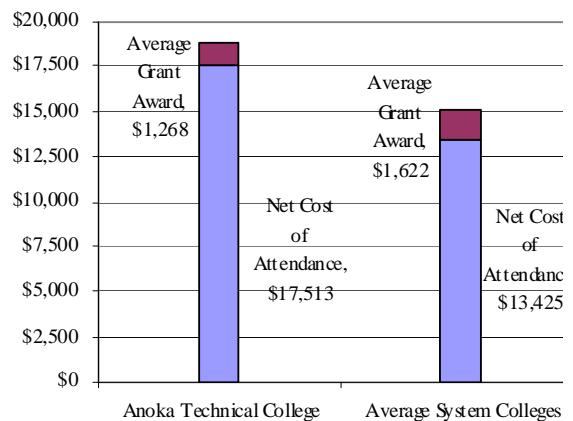
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 46% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$17,513 which is 93% of the total cost of attendance of \$18,781



Bemidji State University

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$532 (10%) greater than the average of the System's universities
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 48% appropriation, 52% tuition
- Declining share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$2,965 per semester
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$2,965 per semester
- Online: \$227.50 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: nursing; microbiology
- Fees (charged to all students): \$288.30 per semester; 9.7% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
4,362	4,220	(142)	-3.3%

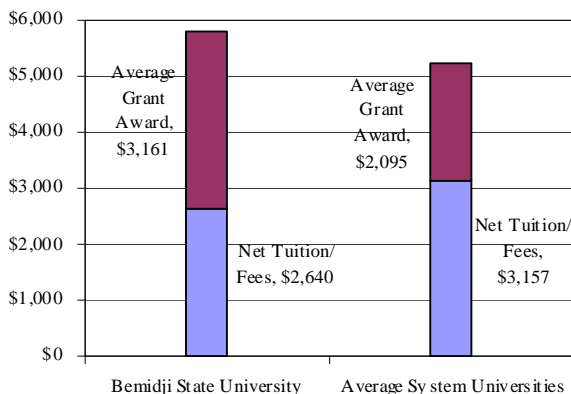
Full-time 73%; Part-time 27%
 Gender: Females 55%; males 45%
 Age: Mean 27.0 years; median 22 years
 Students of color: 5.3%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
4.19%	4.11%	-0.08%

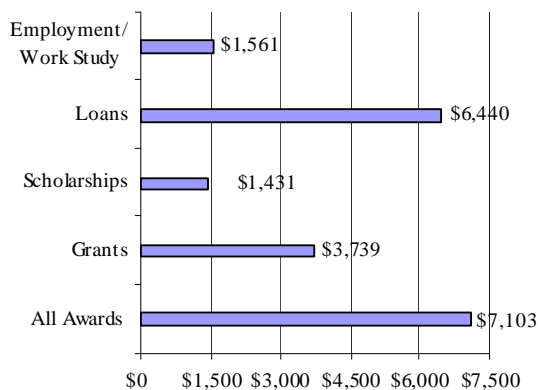
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$2,640 which is 46% of total tuition/fees of \$5,801



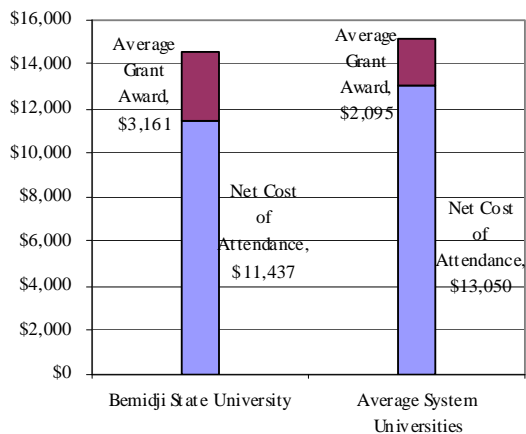
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 63% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$11,437 which is 78% of the total cost of attendance of \$14,598



Central Lakes College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$91 (2%) less than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 61% appropriation, 39% tuition
- Decreasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$130.33 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$130.33 per credit
- Online: \$165.33 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: nursing/dental labs and clinicals
- Fees (charged to all students): \$16.96 per credit; 13.0% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
2,571	2,340	(231)	-9.0%

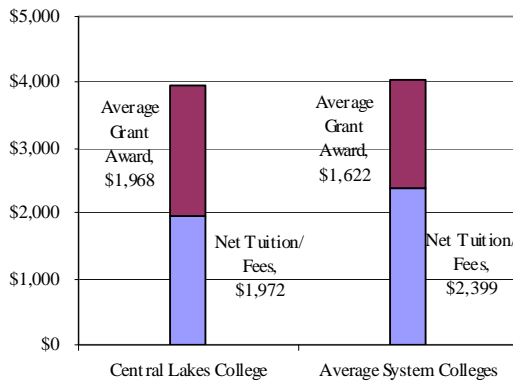
Full-time 62%; Part-time 38%
 Gender: Females 57%; males 43%
 Age: Mean 25.8 years; median 21 years
 Students of color: 4.5%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
2.23%	2.14%	-0.09%

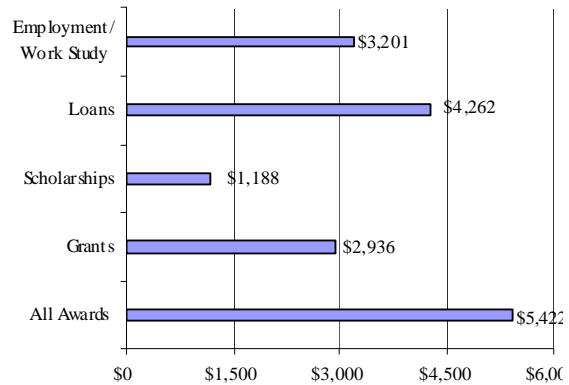
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$1,972 which is 50% of total tuition/fees of \$3,940



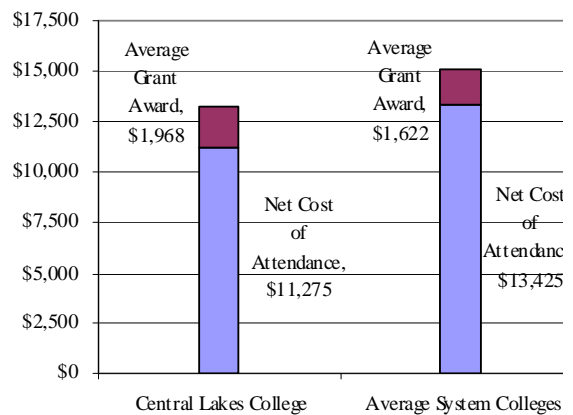
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 72% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$11,275 which is 85% of the total cost of attendance of \$13,243



Century College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$39 (1%) less than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 48% appropriation, 52% tuition
- Decreasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$132.08 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$132.08 per credit
- Online: \$156.00 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: orthotic; nursing; dental assistant/hygiene
- Fees (charged to all students): \$14.91 per credit; 11.3% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
5,824	5,957	133	2.3%

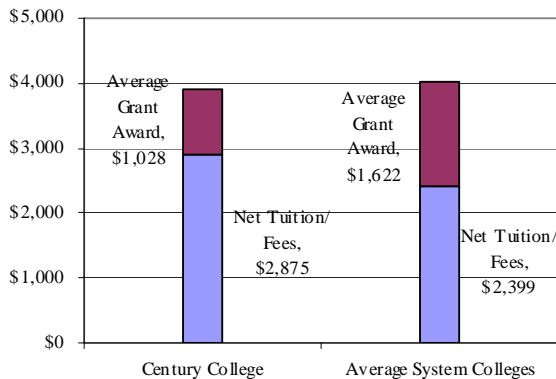
Full-time 48%; Part-time 52%
 Gender: Females 58%; males 42%
 Age: Mean 25.3 years; median 22 years
 Students of color: 22.2%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
3.60%	3.49%	-0.11%

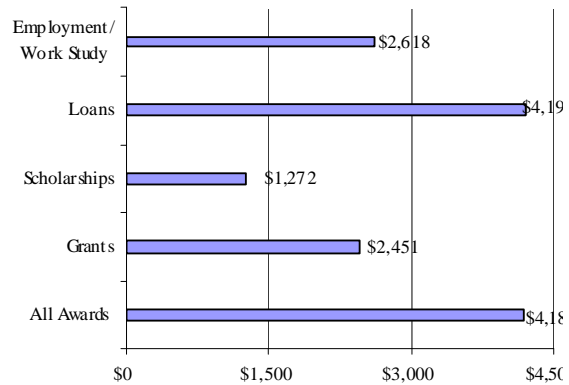
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$2,875 which is 74% of total tuition/fees of \$3,903



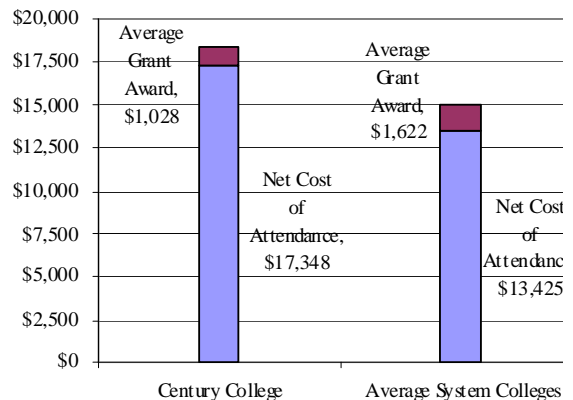
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 47% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$17,348 which is 94% of the total cost of attendance of \$18,376



Dakota County Technical College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$244 (6%) greater than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 55% appropriation, 45% tuition
- Decreasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$141.50 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$283.00 per credit
- Online: \$141.50 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: railroad conductor; biomedical; nursing; woodworking; manufacturing maintenance
- Fees (charged to all students): \$16.81 per credit; 11.9% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
2,133	2,203	70	3.3%

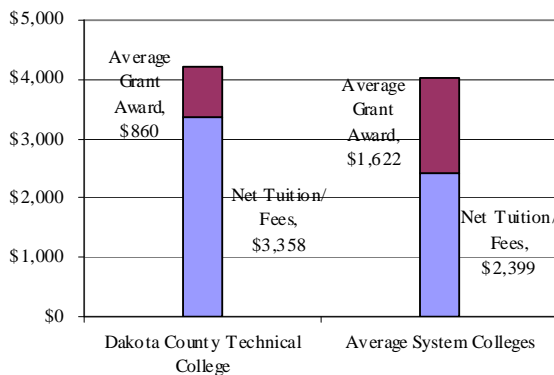
Full-time 52%; Part-time 48%
 Gender: Females 46%; males 54%
 Age: Mean 29.4 years; median 25 years
 Students of color: 14.0%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
1.95%	1.85%	-0.10%

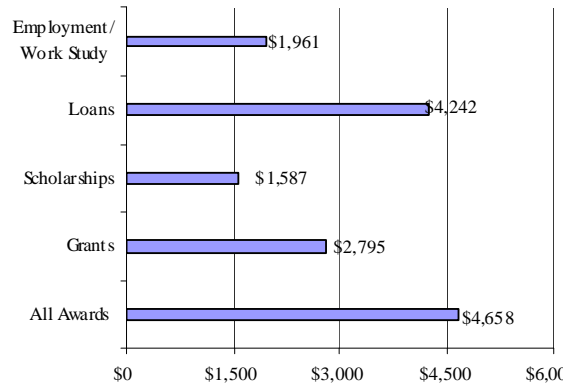
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$3,358 which is 80% of total tuition/fees of \$4,218



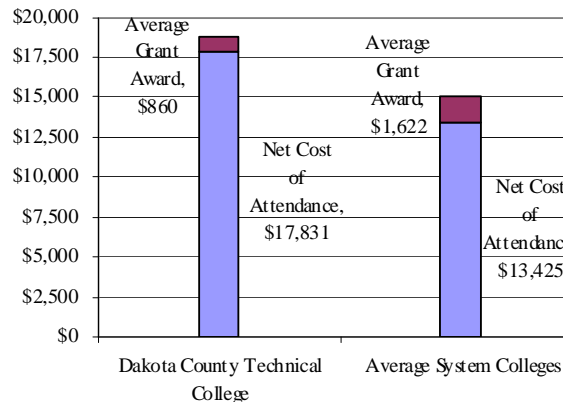
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 44% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$17,831 which is 95% of the total cost of attendance of \$18,691



Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$87 (2%) less than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 54% appropriation, 46% tuition
- Increasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$130.45 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$260.88 per credit
- Online: \$155.24 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: studio arts; science labs; law enforcement; nursing
- Fees (charged to all students): \$15.06 per credit; 11.5% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
862	1,179	317	36.8%

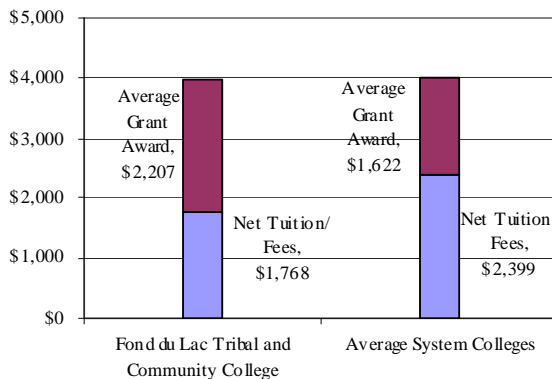
Full-time 34%; Part-time 66%
 Gender: Females 59%; males 41%
 Age: Mean 21.7 years; median 17 years
 Students of color: 19.7%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
0.43%	0.76%	0.33%

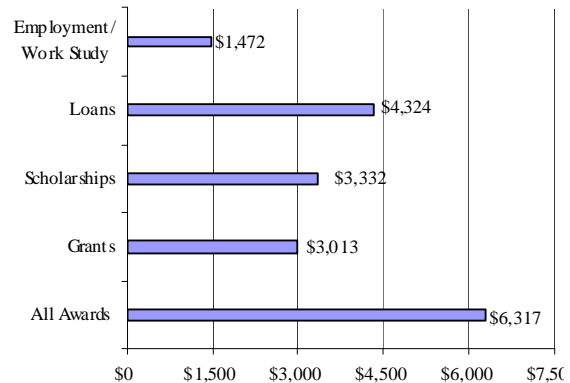
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$1,768 which is 44% of total tuition/fees of \$3,975



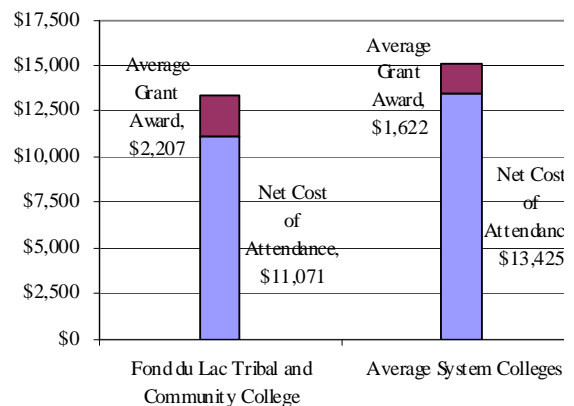
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 37% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$11,071 which is 83% of the total cost of attendance of \$13,278



Hennepin Technical College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$86 (2%) less than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 61% appropriation, 39% tuition
- Decreasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$130.50 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$130.50 per credit
- Online: \$158.00 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: emergency medical; culinary arts; master molder
- Fees (charged to all students): \$9.26 per credit; 7.1% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
3,784	3,616	(168)	-4.4%

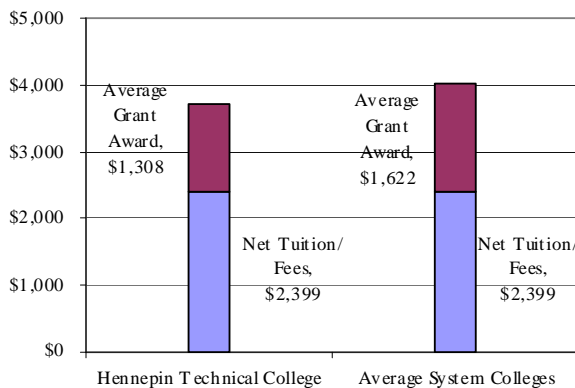
Full-time 39%; Part-time 61%
 Gender: Females 44%; males 56%
 Age: Mean 29.4 years; median 26 years
 Students of color: 25.7%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
3.65%	3.46%	-0.19%

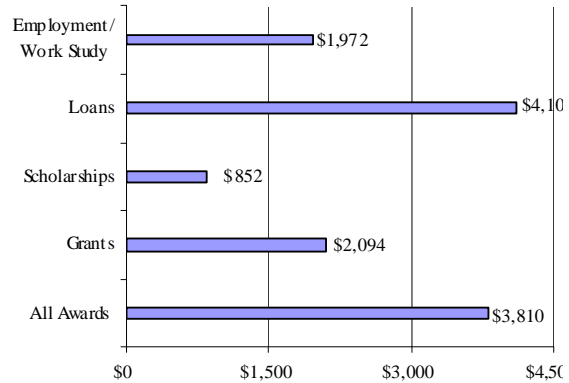
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$2,399 which is 65% of total tuition/fees of \$3,707



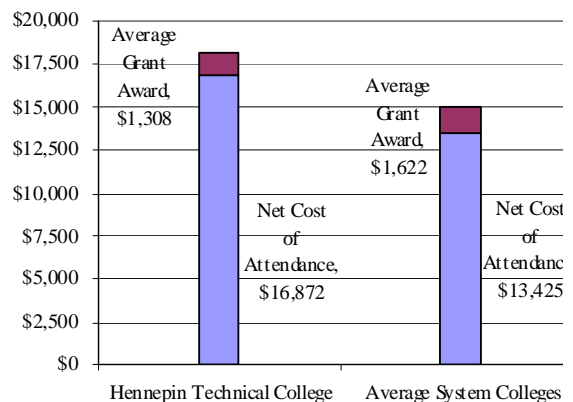
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 48% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$16,872 which is 93% of the total cost of attendance of \$18,180



Inver Hills Community College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$114 (3%) greater than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 44% appropriation, 56% tuition
- Increasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$137.17 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$137.17 per credit
- Online: \$142.17 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: nursing; computer network technology; first responder; emergency medical technology
- Fees (charged to all students): \$13.98 per credit; 10.2% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
3,102	3,488	386	12.4%

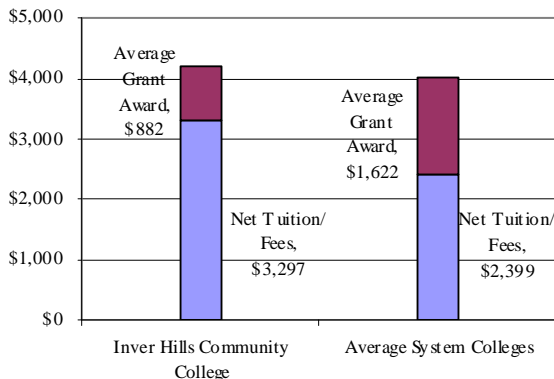
Full-time 40%; Part-time 60%
 Gender: Females 59%; males 41%
 Age: Mean 26.1 years; median 22 years
 Students of color: 16.3%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
1.69%	1.80%	0.11%

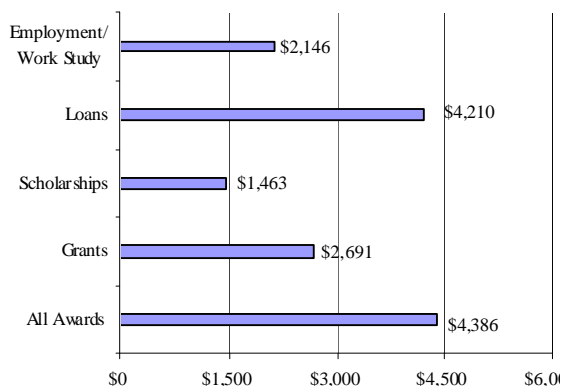
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$3,297 which is 79% of total tuition/fees of \$4,179



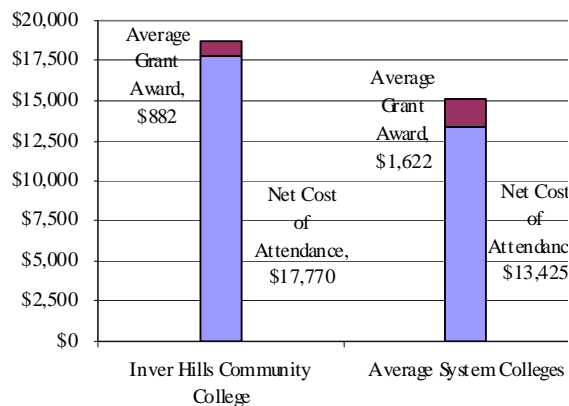
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 38% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$17,770 which is 95% of the total cost of attendance of \$18,652



Lake Superior College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$413 (10%) less than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 53% appropriation, 47% tuition
- Increasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$119.60 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$239.20 per credit
- Online: \$151.40 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: health-related programs; CISCO network; integrated manufacturing
- Fees (charged to all students): \$18.76 per credit; 15.7% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
3,080	3,279	199	6.5%

Full-time 46%; Part-time 54%

Gender: Females 53%; males 47%

Age: Mean 25.1 years; median 21 years

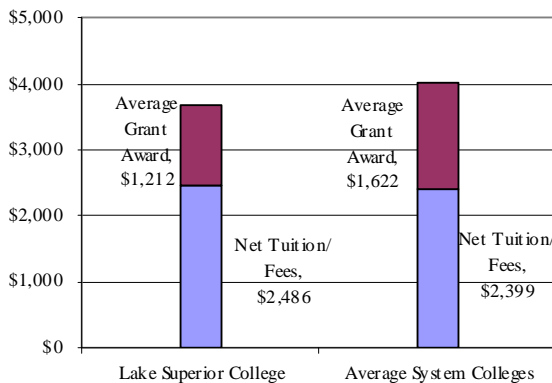
Students of color: 7.1%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
2.22%	2.40%	0.19%

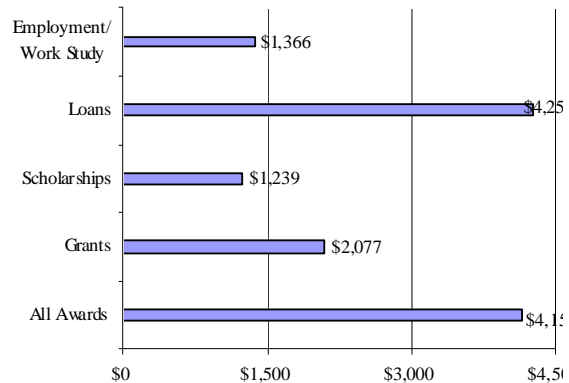
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$2,486 which is 67% of total tuition/fees of \$3,698



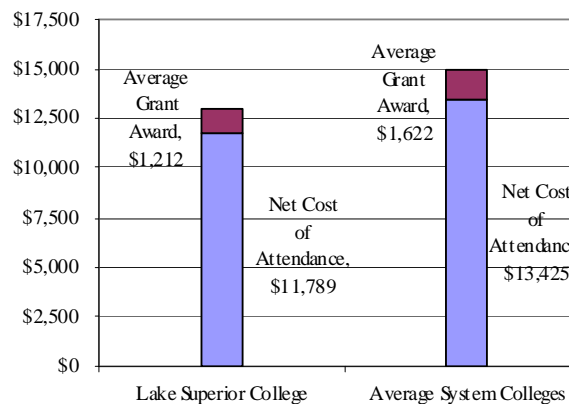
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 44% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$11,789 which is 91% of the total cost of attendance of \$13,001



Metropolitan State University

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$388 (7%) less than the average of the System's universities
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 48% appropriation, 52% tuition
- Declining share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$167.00 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$335.00 per credit
- Online: \$223.00 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: law enforcement; nursing; dental hygiene
- Fees (charged to all students): \$9.43 per credit; 5.6% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
4,516	4,600	84	1.9%

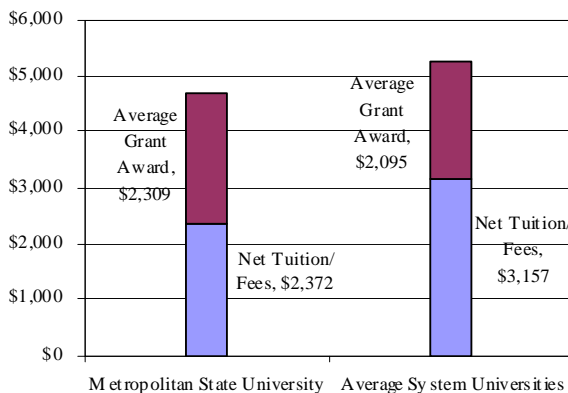
Full-time 61%; Part-time 39%
 Gender: Females 59%; males 41%
 Age: Mean 31.5 years; median 29 years
 Students of color: 27.1%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
3.92%	3.71%	-0.21%

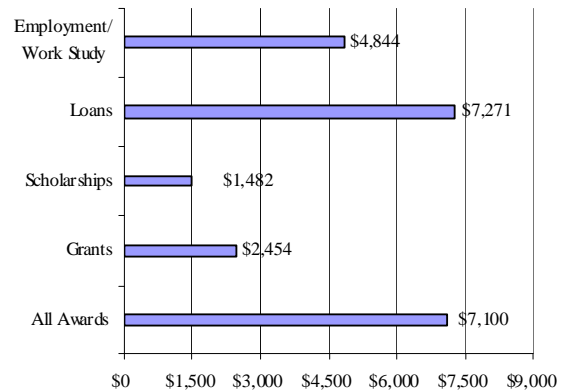
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$2,372 which is 51% of total tuition/fees of \$4,681



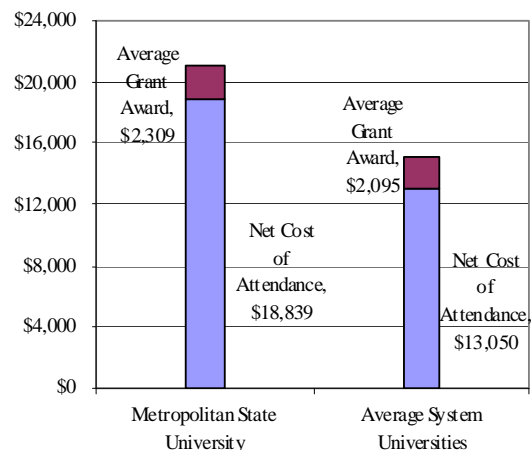
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 44% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$18,839 which is 89% of the total cost of attendance of \$21,148



Minneapolis Community and Technical College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$79 (2%) greater than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 49% appropriation, 51% tuition
- Increasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$136.00 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$136.00 per credit
- Online: \$155.50 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: law enforcement; nursing; air traffic control; film/video arts
- Fees (charged to all students): \$12.06 per credit; 8.9% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
5,358	5,706	348	6.5%

Full-time 40%; Part-time 60%

Gender: Females 55%; males 45%

Age: Mean 27.0 years; median 24 years

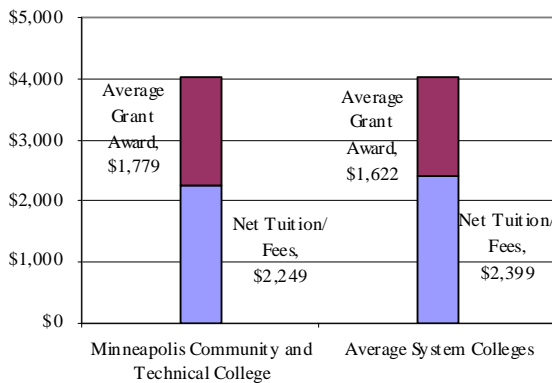
Students of color: 44.6%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
3.49%	3.55%	0.07%

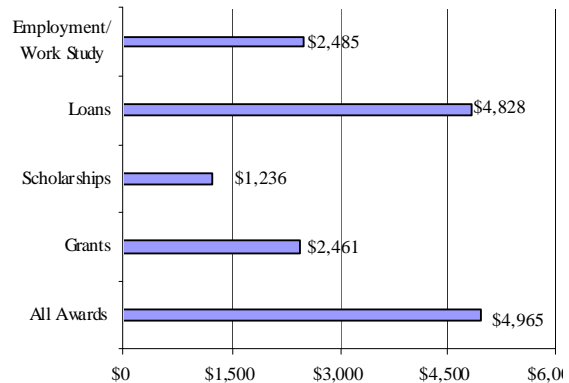
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$2,249 which is 56% of total tuition/fees of \$4,028



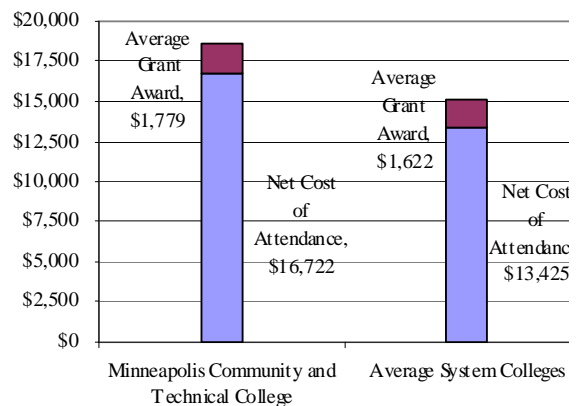
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 58% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$16,722 which is 90% of the total cost of attendance of \$18,501



Minnesota State College-Southeast Technical

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$143 (4%) greater than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 55% appropriation, 45% tuition
- Increasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$138.14 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$276.28 per credit
- Online: \$153.14 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: nursing; musical string and band repair
- Fees (charged to all students): \$11.91 per credit; 8.6% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1,402	1,514	112	8.0%

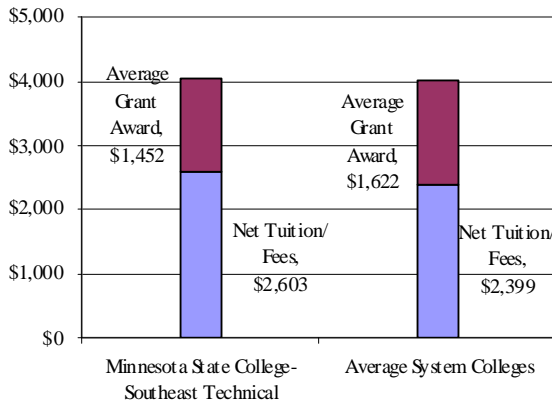
Full-time 61%; Part-time 39%
 Gender: Females 58%; males 42%
 Age: Mean 26.2 years; median 22 years
 Students of color: 9.7%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
1.26%	1.38%	0.12%

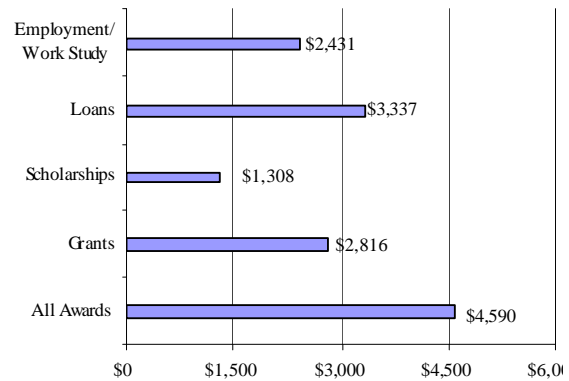
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$2,603 which is 64% of total tuition/fees of \$4,055



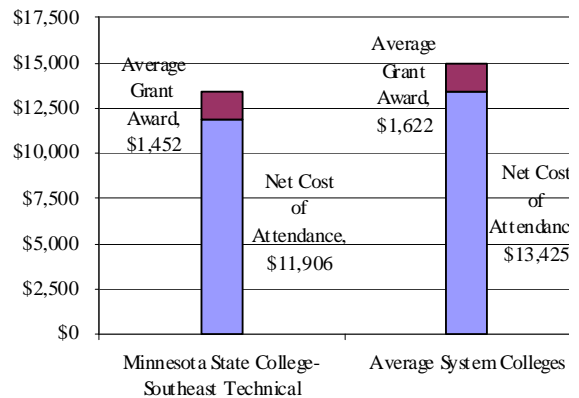
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 69% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$11,906 which is 89% of the total cost of attendance of \$13,358



Minnesota State Community and Technical College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$142 (4%) greater than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 51% appropriation, 49% tuition
- Increasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$138.10 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$138.10 per credit
- Online: \$199.00 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: electrical lineworker; radiology tech; dental hygiene; nursing
- Fees (charged to all students): \$16.20 per credit (average of the 4 campuses); 11.7% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
4,082	4,601	519	12.7%

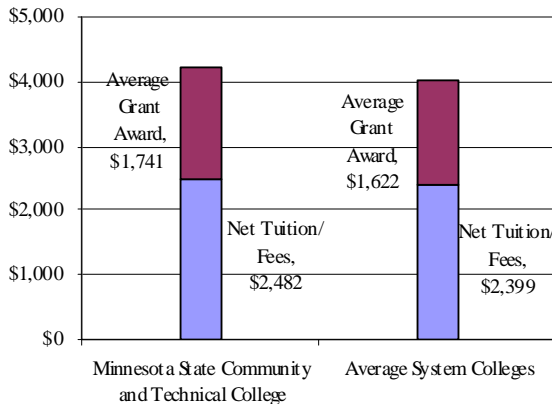
Full-time 58%; Part-time 41%
 Gender: Females 60%; males 40%
 Age: Mean 23.9 years; median 21 years
 Students of color: 7.1%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
3.09%	3.30%	0.21%

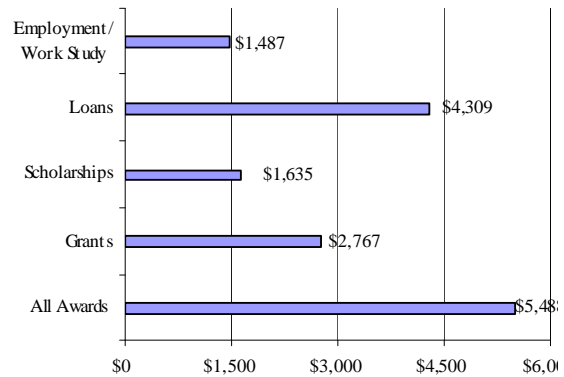
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$2,482 which is 59% of total tuition/fees of \$4,223



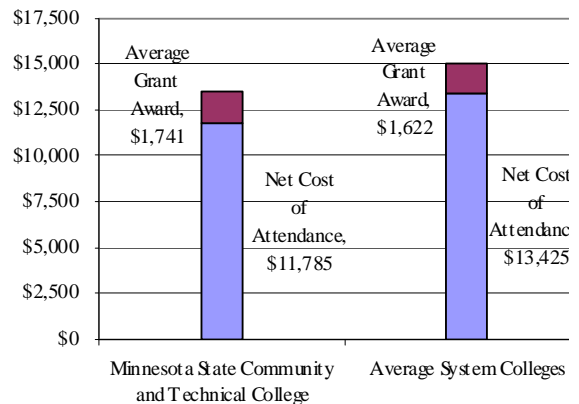
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 60% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$11,785 which is 87% of the total cost of attendance of \$13,526



Minnesota State University, Mankato

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$90 (2%) less than the average of the System's universities
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 44% appropriation, 56% tuition
- Declining share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$2,654 per semester
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$5,684 per semester
- Online: \$212.25 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: master's social work; master's business administration
- Fees (charged to all students): \$243.72 per semester; 9.2% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
13,157	13,222	65	0.5%

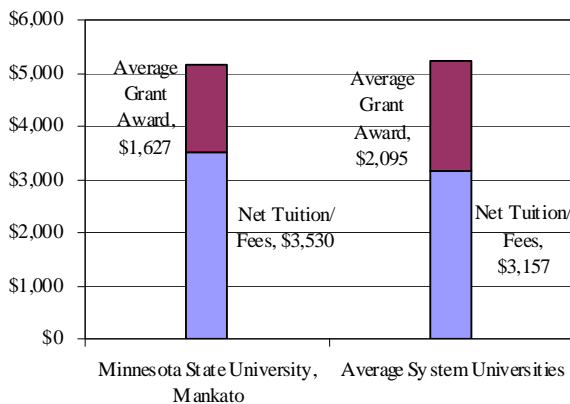
Full-time 87%; Part-time 13%
 Gender: Females 54%; males 46%
 Age: Mean 23.1 years; median 21 years
 Students of color: 7.3%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
9.60%	9.42%	-0.18%

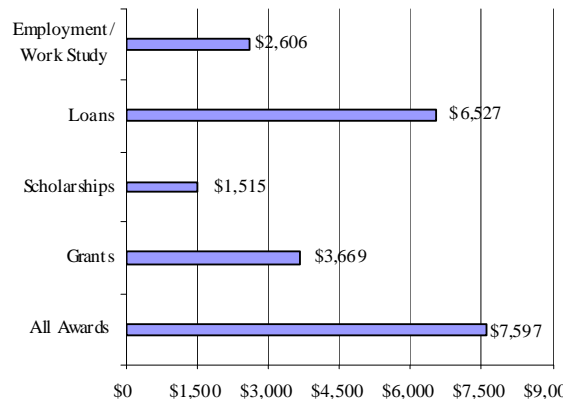
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$3,530 which is 68% of total tuition/fees of \$5,157



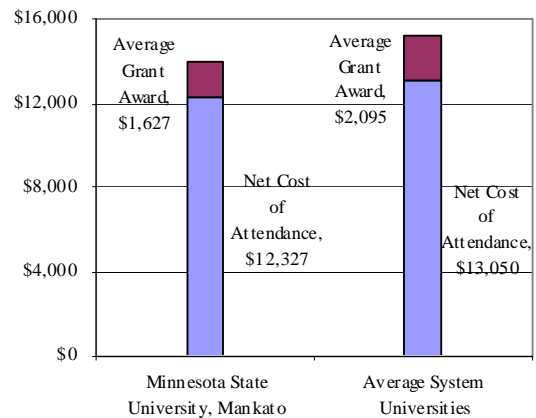
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 66% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$12,327 which is 88% of the total cost of attendance of \$13,954



Minnesota State University Moorhead

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$314 (6%) less than the average of the System's universities
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 50% appropriation, 50% tuition
- Declining share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$169.46 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$169.46 per credit
- Online: \$237.30 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: off campus programs
- Fees (charged to all students): \$20.90 per credit;
9.9% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
6,993	6,661	(332)	-4.7%

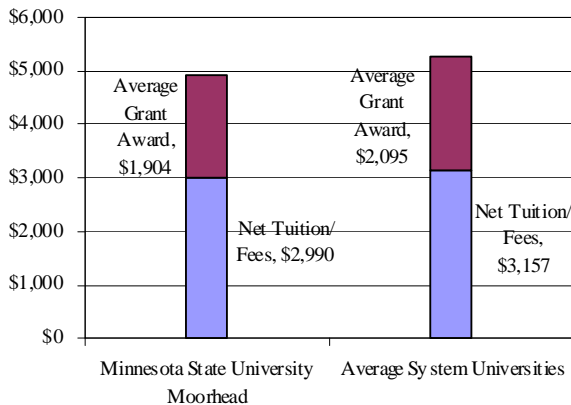
Full-time 87%; Part-time 13%
 Gender: Females 59%; males 41%
 Age: Mean 23.8 years; median 21 years
 Students of color: 5.8%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
5.96%	5.42%	-0.54%

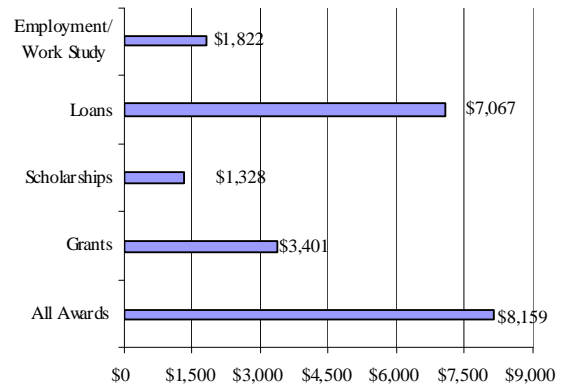
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$2,990 which is 61% of total tuition/fees of \$4,894



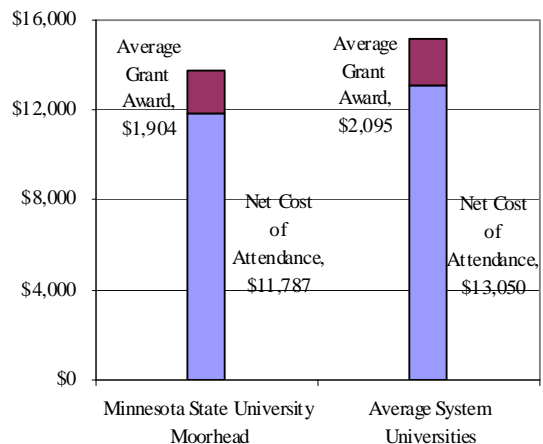
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 67% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$11,787 which is 86% of the total cost of attendance of \$13,691



Minnesota West Community and Technical College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$248 (6%) greater than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 61% appropriation, 39% tuition
- Decreasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$141.63 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$141.63 per credit
- Online: \$154.13 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: nursing; radiology; surgical tech; massage; truck driving
- Fees (charged to all students): \$14.76 per credit; 10.4% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
2,144	2,048	(96)	-4.5%

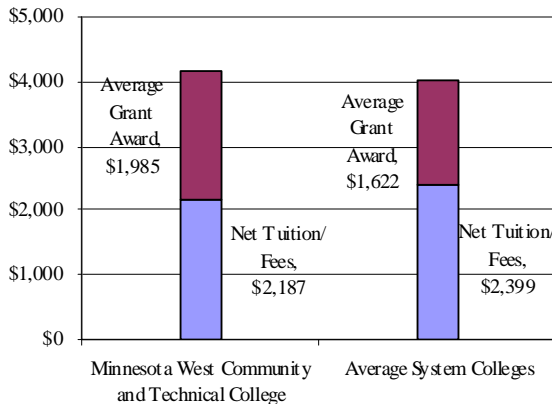
Full-time 49%; Part-time 51%
 Gender: Females 57%; males 43%
 Age: Mean 29.0 years; median 23 years
 Students of color: 7.8%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
2.13%	2.11%	-0.02%

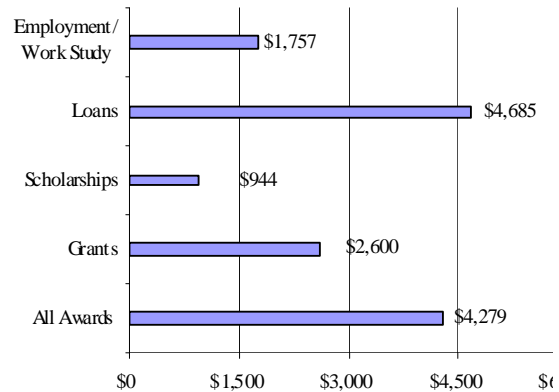
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$2,187 which is 52% of total tuition/fees of \$4,172



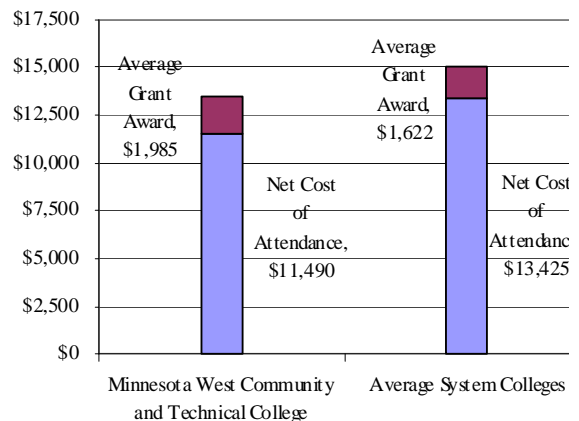
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 64% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$11,490 which is 85% of the total cost of attendance of \$13,475



Normandale Community College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$22 (1%) greater than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 42% appropriation, 58% tuition
- Increasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$134.09 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$134.09 per credit
- Online: \$139.09 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: nursing and dental
- Fees (charged to all students): \$16.31 per credit;
12.2% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
5,527	6,348	821	14.9%

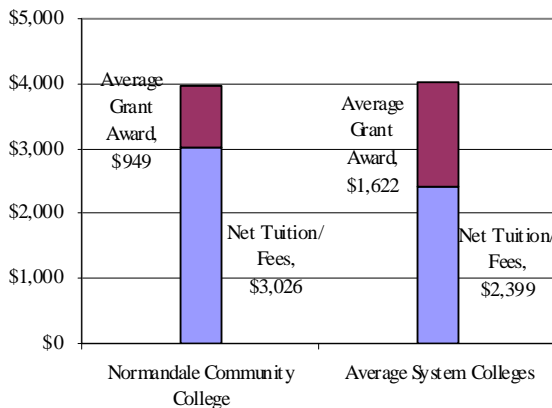
Full-time 50%; Part-time 50%
 Gender: Females 57%; males 43%
 Age: Mean 24.0 years; median 21 years
 Students of color: 21.5%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
2.81%	3.17%	0.37%

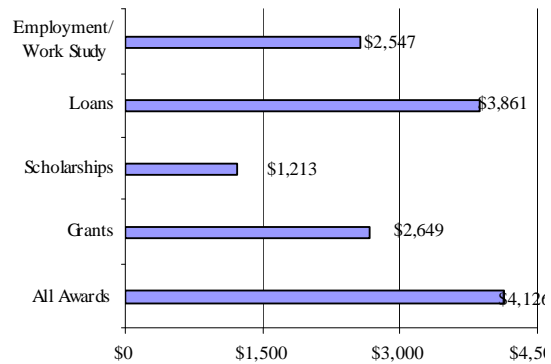
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$3,026 which is 76% of total tuition/fees of \$3,975



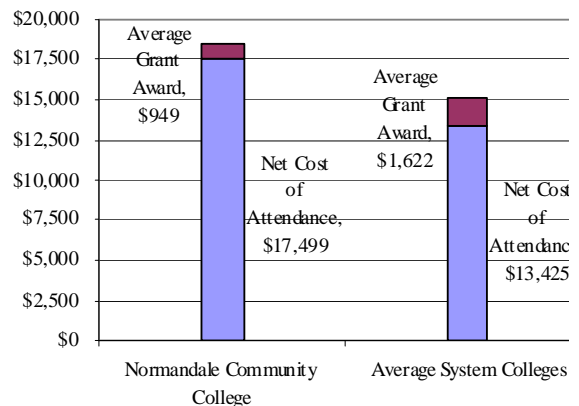
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 41% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$17,499 which is 95% of the total cost of attendance of \$18,448



North Hennepin Community College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$104 (3%) greater than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 44% appropriation, 56% tuition
- Increasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$136.84 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$136.84 per credit
- Online: \$161.00 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: nursing
- Fees (charged to all students): \$10.51 per credit;
7.7% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
3,952	4,191	239	6.0%

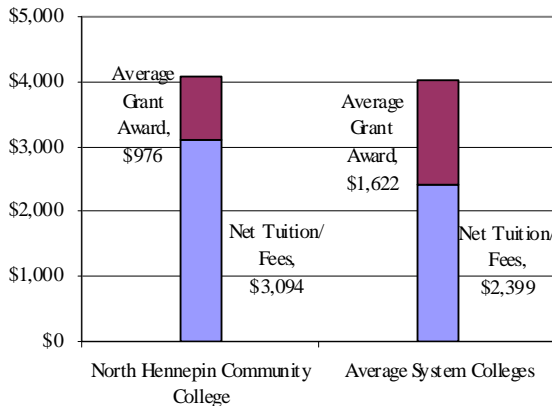
Full-time 39%; Part-time 61%
 Gender: Females 60%; males 40%
 Age: Mean 26.0 years; median 23 years
 Students of color: 28.7%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
2.04%	2.32%	0.28%

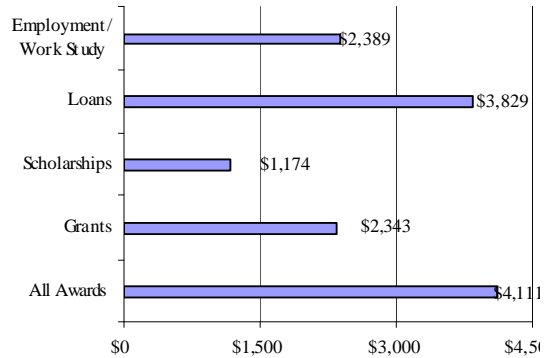
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$3,094 which is 76% of total tuition/fees of \$4,070



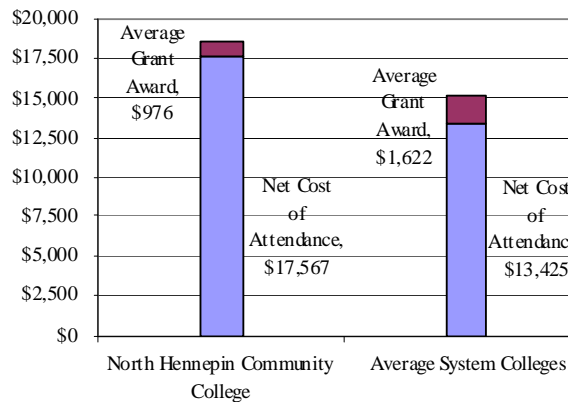
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 38% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$17,567 which is 95% of the total cost of attendance of \$18,543



Northeast Higher Education District Hibbing Community College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$131 (3%) less than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 63% appropriation, 37% tuition
- Decreasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$129.00 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$161.25 per credit
- Online: \$154.00 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: law enforcement; nursing; multi-media specialist
- Fees (charged to all students): \$15.81 per credit; 12.3% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1,414	1,145	(269)	-19.0%

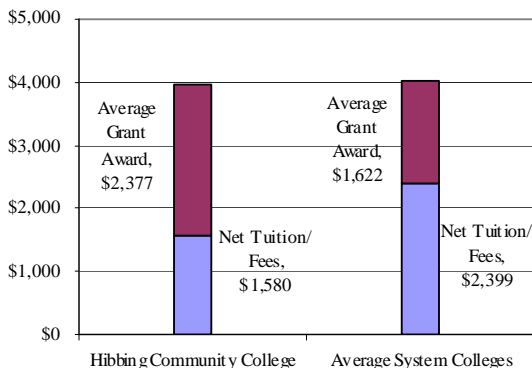
Full-time 68%; Part-time 32%
 Gender: Females 52%; males 48%
 Age: Mean 25.4 years; median 22 years
 Students of color: 11.0%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
3.73%	3.49%	-0.25%

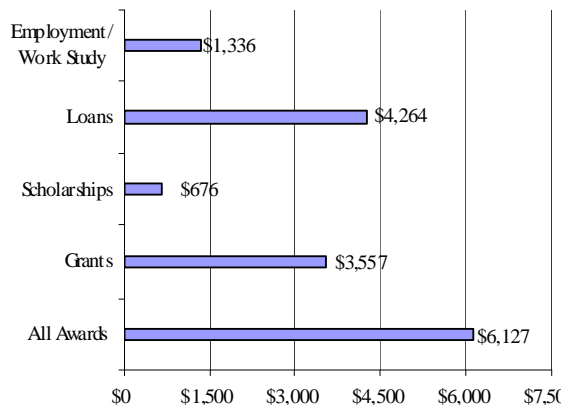
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$1,580 which is 40% of total tuition/fees of \$3,957



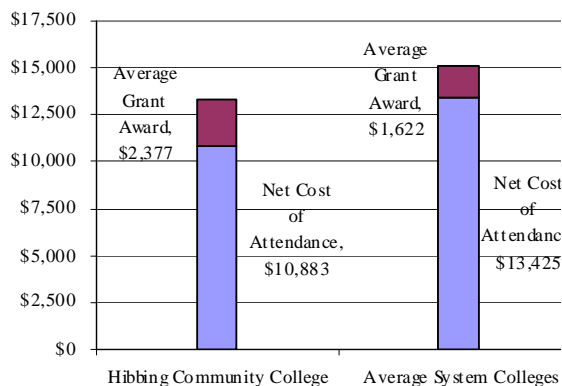
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 64% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$10,883 which is 82% of the total cost of attendance of \$13,260



Northeast Higher Education District Itasca Community College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$131 (3%) less than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 52% appropriation, 48% tuition
- Decreasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$129.00 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$161.25 per credit
- Online: \$154.00 per credit
- Fees (charged to all students): \$15.56 per credit;
12.1% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
972	1,045	73	7.5%

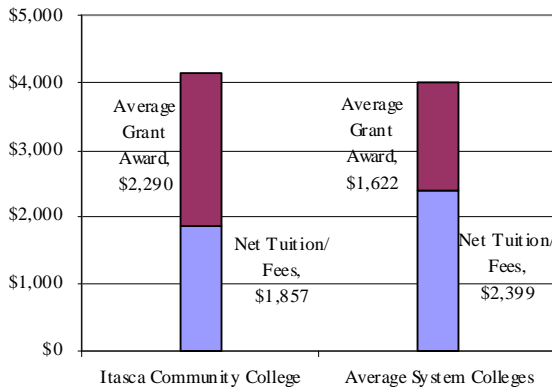
Full-time 76%; Part-time 28%
Gender: Females 52%; males 48%
Age: Mean 23.3 years; median 19 years
Students of color: 6.7%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
3.73%	3.49%	-0.25%

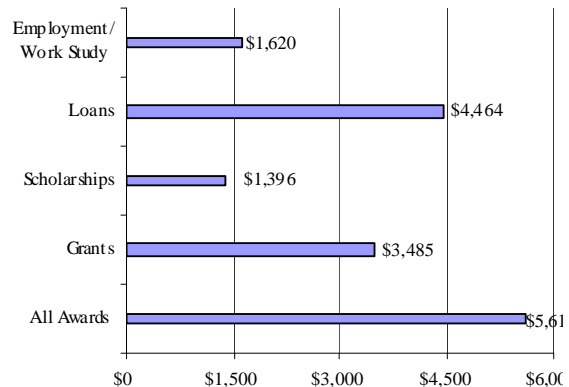
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$1,867 which is 45% of total tuition/fees of \$4,147



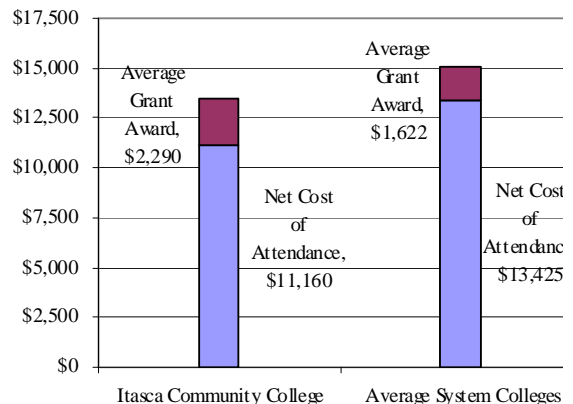
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 73% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$11,160 which is 83% of the total cost of attendance of \$13,450



Northeast Higher Education District Mesabi Range Community and Technical College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$131 (3%) less than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 61% appropriation, 39% tuition
- Decreasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$129.00 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$161.25 per credit
- Online: \$154.00 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: maintenance mechanic; welding; graphic arts; paramedic; nursing
- Fees (charged to all students): \$15.81 per credit; 12.3% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1,312	1,105	(207)	-15.8%

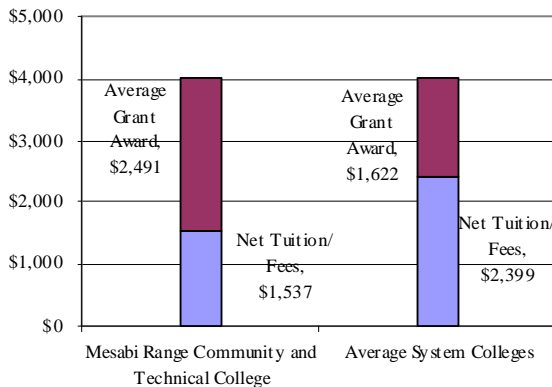
Full-time 57%; Part-time 43%
 Gender: Females 52%; males 48%
 Age: Mean 24.3 years; median 20 years
 Students of color: 7.2%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
3.73%	3.49%	-0.25%

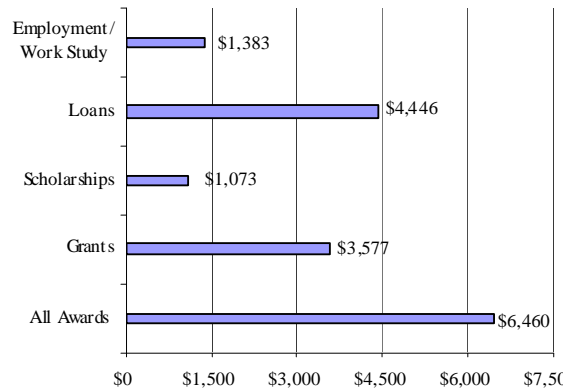
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$1,537 which is 38% of total tuition/fees of \$4,028



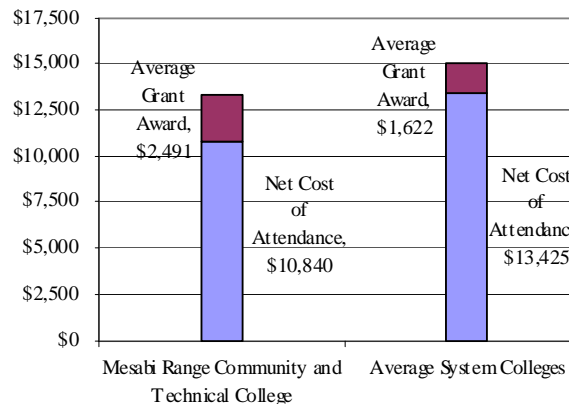
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 43% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$10,840 which is 81% of the total cost of attendance of \$13,331



Northeast Higher Education District Rainy River Community College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$131 (3%) less than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 67% appropriation, 33% tuition
- Decreasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$129.00 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$161.25 per credit
- Online: \$154.00 per credit
- Fees (charged to all students): \$17.01 per credit;
13.2% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
306	303	(3)	-1.0%

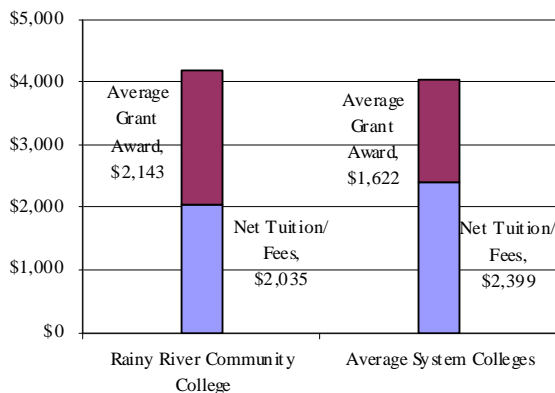
Full-time 74%; Part-time 26%
Gender: Females 58%; males 42%
Age: Mean 29.6 years; median 20 years
Students of color: 26.2%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
3.73%	3.49%	-0.25%

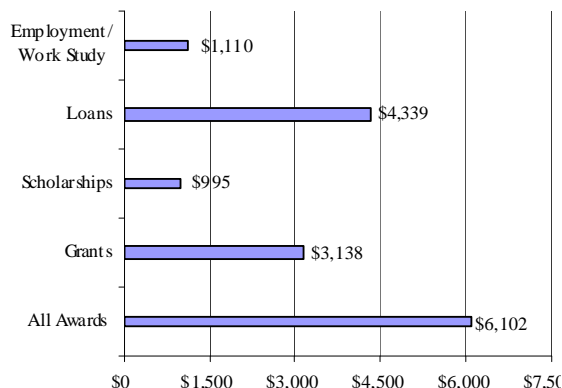
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$2,035 which is 49% of total tuition/fees of \$4,178



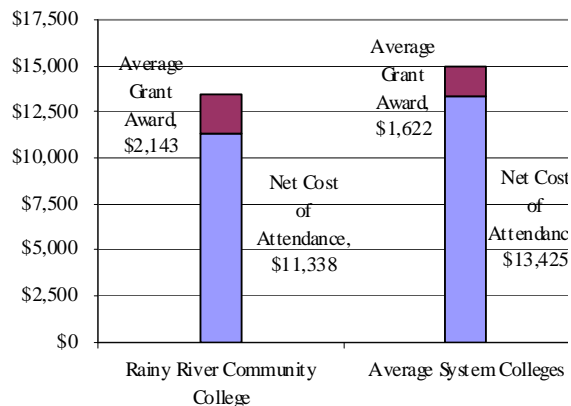
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 51% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$11,338 which is 84% of the total cost of attendance of \$13,481



Northeast Higher Education District Vermilion Community College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$131 (3%) less than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 58% appropriation, 42% tuition
- Decreasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$129.00 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$161.25 per credit
- Online: \$154.00 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: wilderness rescue; independent studies; forest harvester; first responder
- Fees (charged to all students): \$16.81 per credit; 13.0% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
716	646	(70)	-9.8%

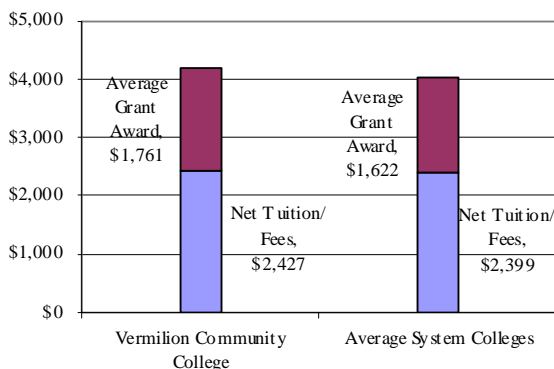
Full-time 64%; Part-time 36%
 Gender: Females 35%; males 65%
 Age: Mean 21.9 years; median 19 years
 Students of color: 9.5%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
3.73%	3.49%	-0.25%

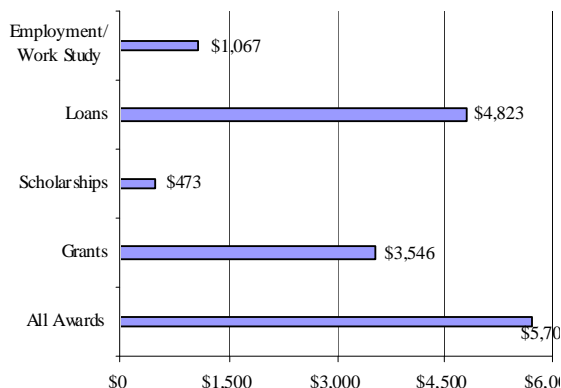
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$2,427 which is 58% of total tuition/fees of \$4,188



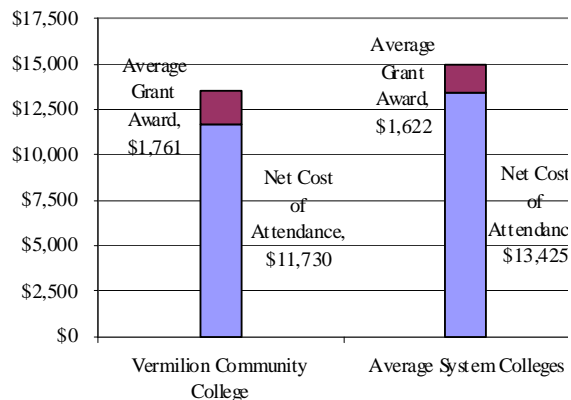
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 54% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$11,730 which is 87% of the total cost of attendance of \$13,491



Northland Community and Technical College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$334 (8%) greater than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 55% appropriation, 45% tuition
- Decreasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$144.50 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$144.50 per credit
- Online: \$199.00 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: health-related programs; aviation; fire technology
- Fees (charged to all students): \$15.47 per credit (average of the 2 campuses); 10.7% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
2,689	2,850	161	6.0%

Full-time 49%; Part-time 51%

Gender: Females 58%; males 42%

Age: Mean 27.3 years; median 22 years

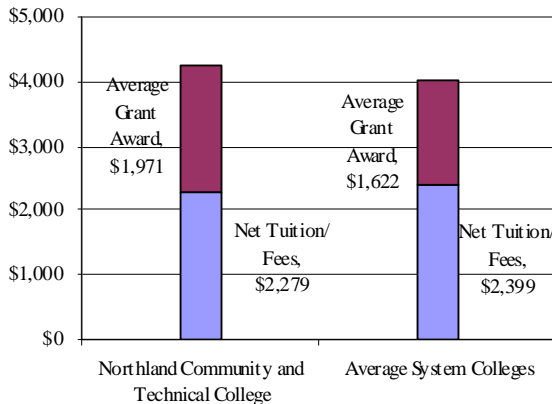
Students of color: 10.0%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
2.35%	2.32%	-0.03%

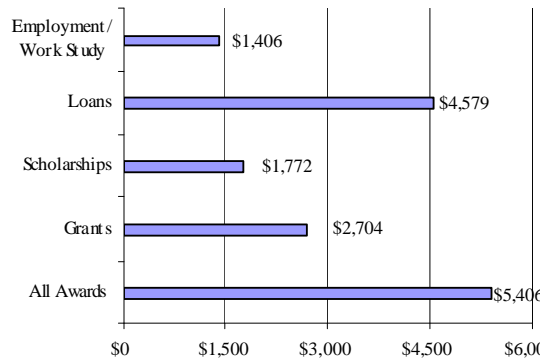
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$2,279 which is 54% of total tuition/fees of \$4,250



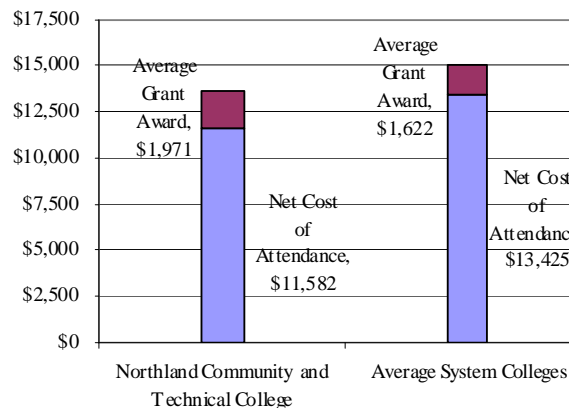
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 59% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$11,582 which is 85% of the total cost of attendance of \$13,553



Northwest Technical College-Bemidji (Aligned with Bemidji State University)

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$394 (10%) greater than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 52% appropriation, 48% tuition
- Decreasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$146.50 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$146.50 per credit
- Online: \$199.00 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: nursing; dental; model making; auto machinist; construction electricity; metal fabrication
- Fees (charged to all students): \$10.31 per credit; 7.0% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
613	755	142	23.2%

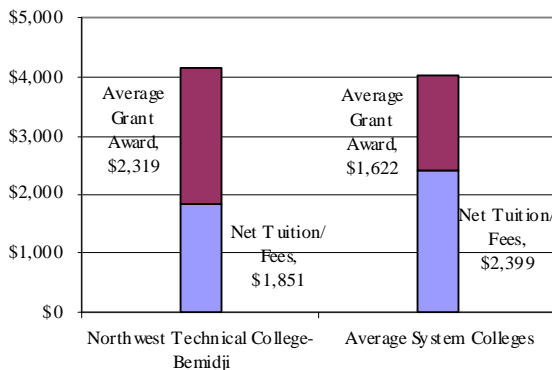
Full-time 41%; Part-time 59%
 Gender: Females 73%; males 27%
 Age: Mean 26.1 years; median 23 years
 Students of color: 14.6%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
4.19%	4.11%	-0.08%

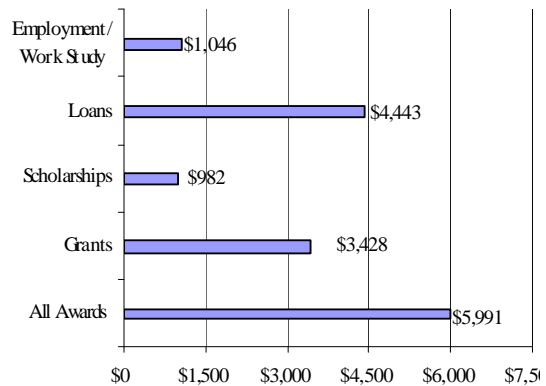
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$1,851 which is 44% of total tuition/fees of \$4,170



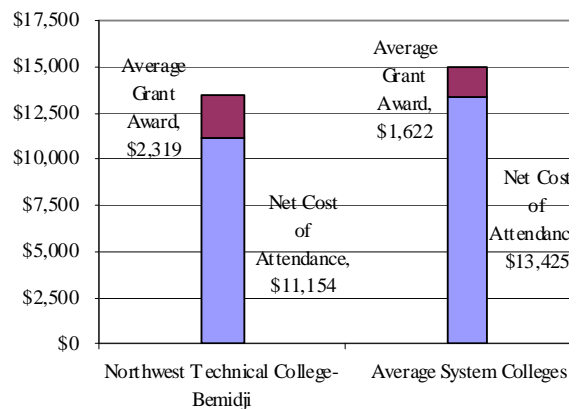
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 50% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$11,154 which is 83% of the total cost of attendance of \$13,473



Pine Technical College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$221 (6%) less than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 66% appropriation, 34% tuition
- Increasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$126.00 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$252.00 per credit
- Online: \$126.00 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: gunsmithing; manufacturing
- Fees (charged to all students): \$14.21 per credit; 11.3% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
402	437	35	8.7%

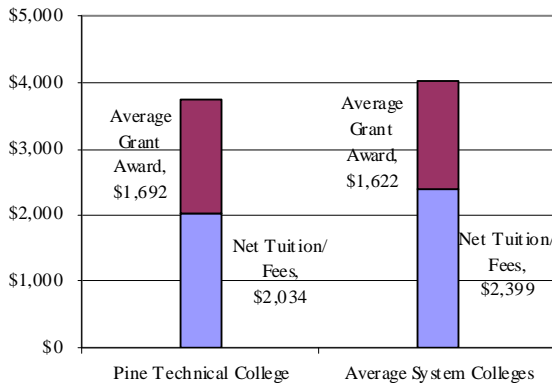
Full-time 30%; Part-time 70%
 Gender: Females 69%; males 31%
 Age: Mean 24.6 years; median 20 years
 Students of color: 4.9%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
0.42%	0.57%	0.15%

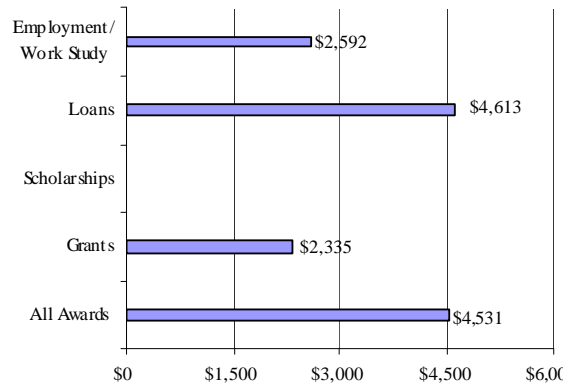
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$2,034 which is 55% of total tuition/fees of \$3,726



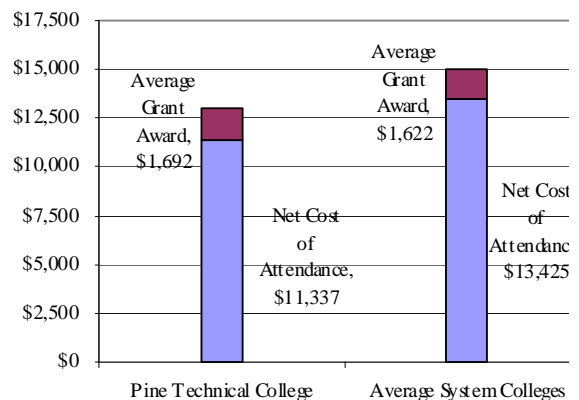
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 49% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$11,337 which is 87% of the total cost of attendance of \$13,029



Ridgewater College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$12 (0.3%) greater than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 57% appropriation, 43% tuition
- Decreasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$133.75 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$133.75 per credit
- Online: \$167.19 per credit
- Fees (charged to all students): \$16.81 per credit;
12.6% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
3,221	3,196	(25)	-0.8%

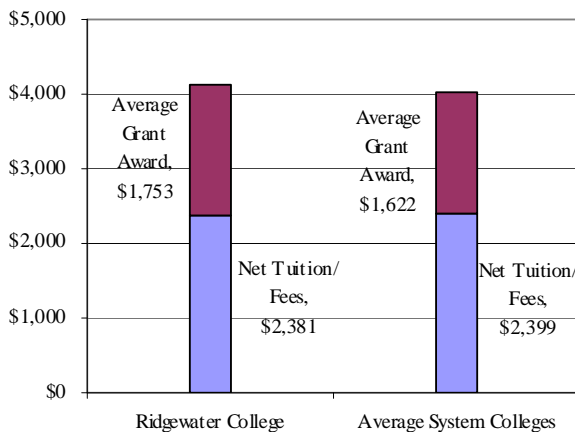
Full-time 61%; Part-time 39%
Gender: Females 56%; males 44%
Age: Mean 26.9 years; median 21 years
Students of color: 5.6%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
2.76%	2.71%	-0.05%

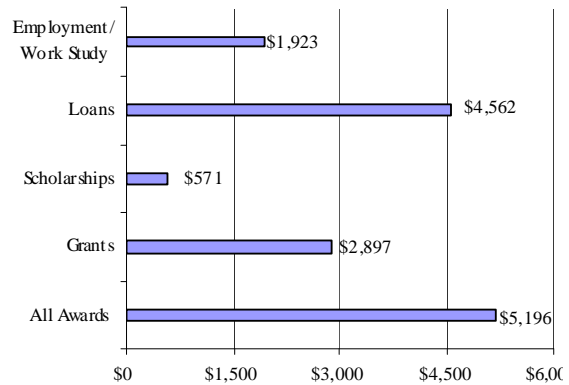
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$2,381 which is 58% of total tuition/fees of \$4,134



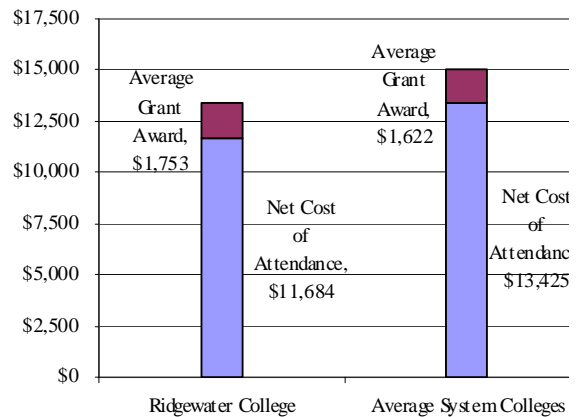
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 62% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$11,684 which is 87% of the total cost of attendance of \$13,437



Riverland Community College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$70 (2%) greater than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 60% appropriation, 40% tuition
- Increasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$135.70 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$135.70 per credit
- Online: \$155.70 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: truck driving; nursing; computer network; pharmacy tech; welding; biology; automotive service technology; law enforcement
- Fees (charged to all students): \$17.31 per credit; 12.9% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
2,513	2,273	(240)	-9.6%

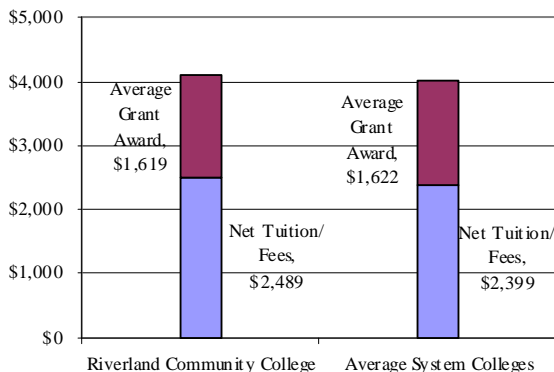
Full-time 41%; Part-time 59%
 Gender: Females 54%; males 46%
 Age: Mean 28.3 years; median 23 years
 Students of color: 7.9%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
2.08%	2.12%	0.04%

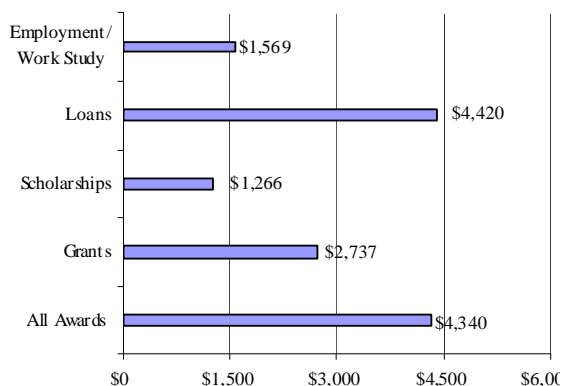
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$2,489 which is 61% of total tuition/fees of \$4,108



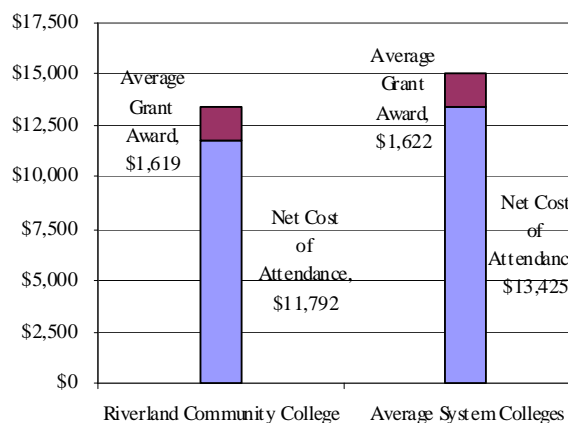
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 54% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$11,792 which is 88% of the total cost of attendance of \$13,411



Rochester Community and Technical College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$67 (2%) greater than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 46% appropriation, 54% tuition
- Increasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$135.60 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$135.60 per credit
- Online: \$160.60 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: computer network; digital arts; art; music; nursing; dental; equine science; building utilities; law enforcement; veterinary tech
- Fees (charged to all students): \$19.61 per credit; 14.5% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
4,011	4,273	262	6.5%

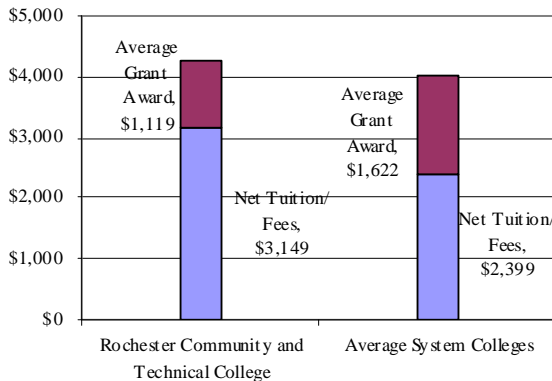
Full-time 55%; Part-time 45%
 Gender: Females 63%; males 37%
 Age: Mean 25.3 years; median 22 years
 Students of color: 13.4%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
2.48%	2.68%	0.20%

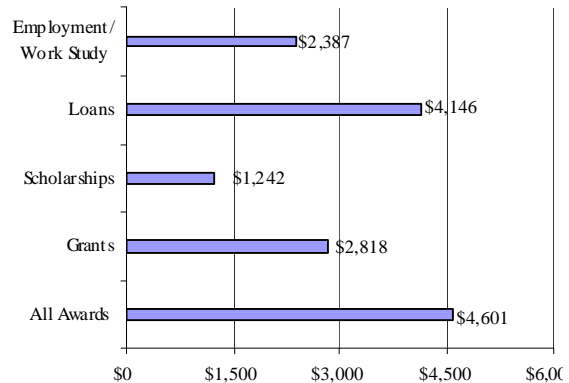
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$3,149 which is 74% of total tuition/fees of \$4,268



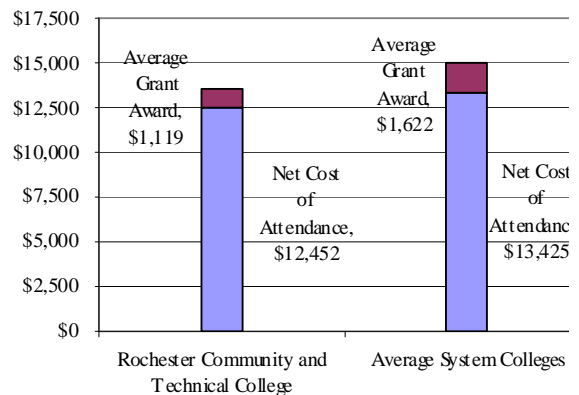
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 54% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$12,452 which is 92% of the total cost of attendance of \$13,571



St. Cloud State University

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$151 (3%) less than the average of the System's universities
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 44% appropriation, 56% tuition
- Declining share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$174.90 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$379.65 per credit
- Online: \$250.10 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: off campus programs; nursing, master's in business and engineering
- Fees (charged to all students): \$18.47 per credit; 9.0% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
14,206	14,070	(136)	-1.0%

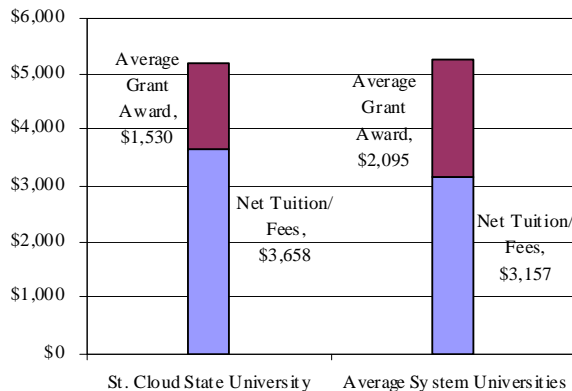
Full-time 81%; Part-time 19%
 Gender: Females 56%; males 44%
 Age: Mean 23.4 years; median 21 years
 Students of color: 6.8%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
10.48%	10.30%	-0.18%

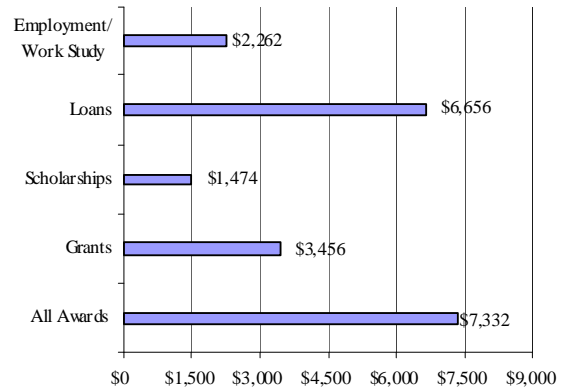
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$3,658 which is 71% of total tuition/fees of \$5,188



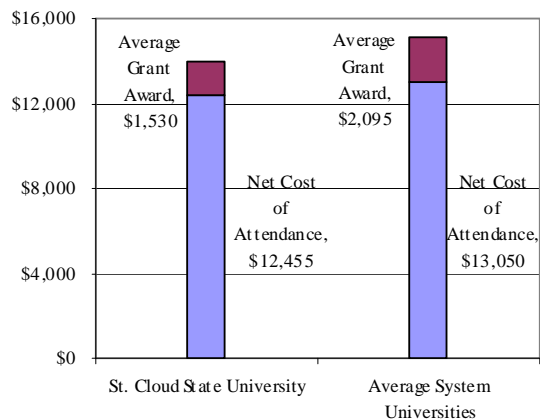
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 57% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$12,455 which is 89% of the total cost of attendance of \$13,985



St. Cloud Technical College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$15 (0.4%) greater than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 53% appropriation, 47% tuition
- Increasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$133.86 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$133.86 per credit
- Online: \$143.86 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: dental hygiene; sonography; echocardiography
- Fees (charged to all students): \$13.59 per credit; 10.1% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
2,631	2,782	151	5.7%

Full-time 60%; Part-time 40%

Gender: Females 47%; males 53%

Age: Mean 24.3 years; median 21 years

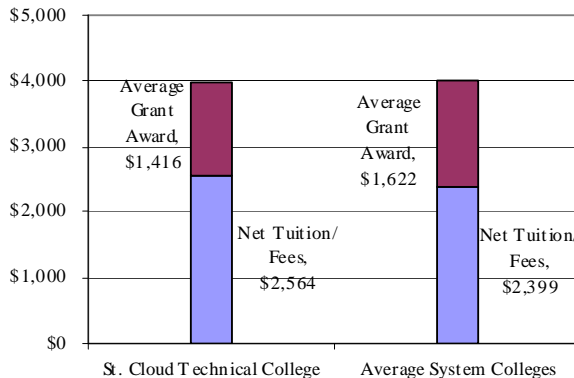
Students of color: 6.4%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
2.00%	2.06%	0.06%

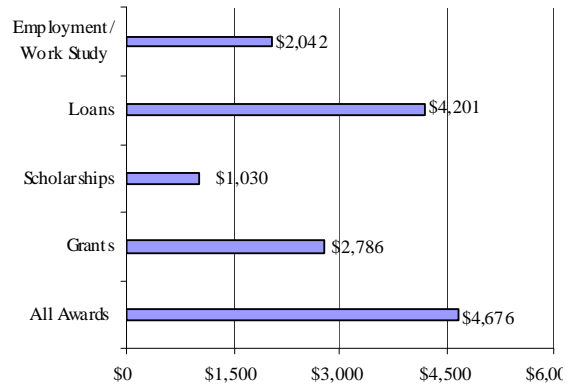
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$2,564 which is 64% of total tuition/fees of \$3,980



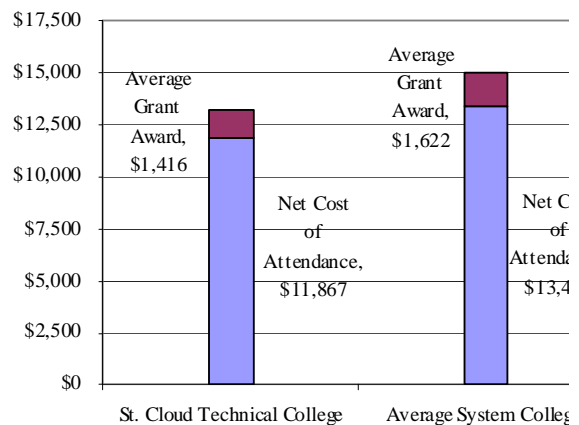
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 55% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$11,867 which is 89% of the total cost of attendance of \$13,283



Saint Paul College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$11 (0.3%) less than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 54% appropriation, 46% tuition
- Decreasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$133.00 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$133.00 per credit
- Online: \$156.50 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: biology; physics; chemistry; culinary arts; sign language/interpreter
- Fees (charged to all students): \$10.96 per credit; 8.2% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
3,002	3,276	274	9.1%

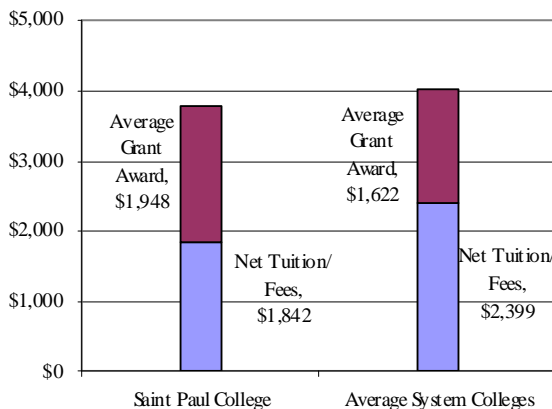
Full-time 38%; Part-time 62%
 Gender: Females 54%; males 46%
 Age: Mean 28.2 years; median 25 years
 Students of color: 44.4%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
2.51%	2.50%	-0.01%

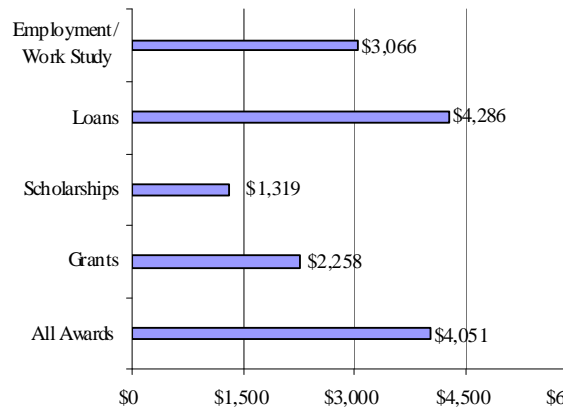
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$1,842 which is 49% of total tuition/fees of \$3,790



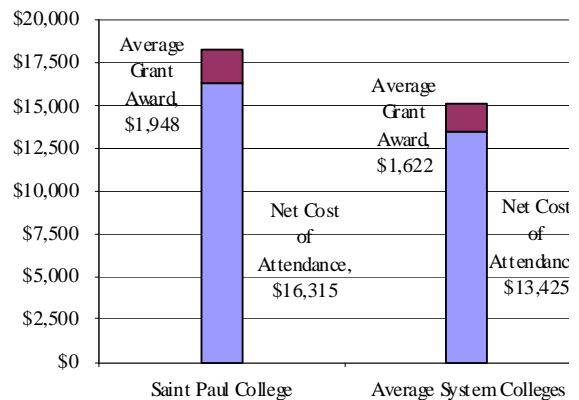
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 54% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$16,315 which is 89% of the total cost of attendance of \$18,263



South Central College

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$24 (1%) greater than the average of the System's colleges
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 62% appropriation, 38% tuition
- Decreasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$132.55 per credit
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$132.55 per credit
- Online: \$167.05 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: nursing; biology; heating/ventilation/air conditioning
- Fees (charged to all students): \$15.31 per credit; 11.5% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
2,715	2,344	(371)	-13.7%

Full-time 47%; Part-time 53%

Gender: Females 53%; males 47%

Age: Mean 29.8 years; median 24 years

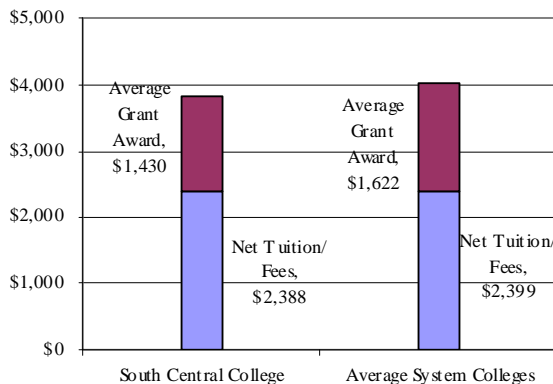
Students of color: 5.9%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
2.60%	2.30%	-0.30%

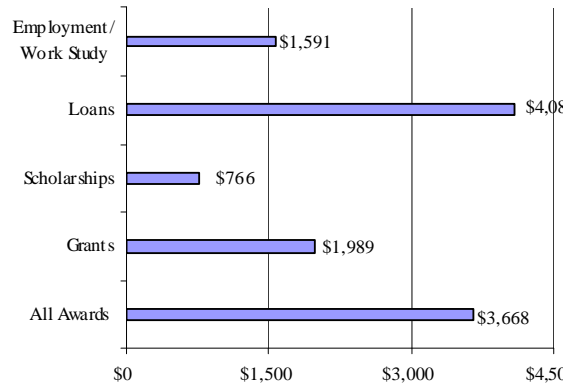
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$2,388 which is 63% of total tuition/fees of \$3,818



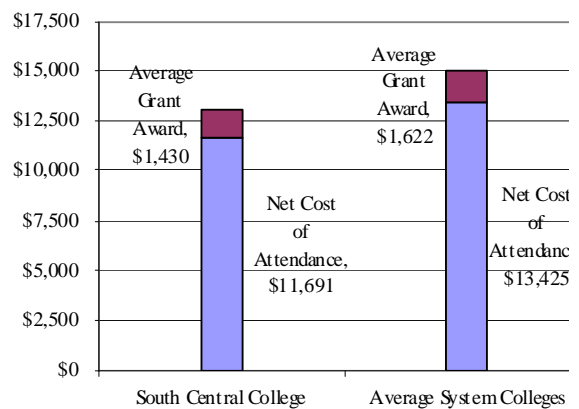
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 62% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$11,691 which is 89% of the total cost of attendance of \$13,121



Southwest Minnesota State University

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$212 (4%) greater than the average of the System's universities
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 51% appropriation, 49% tuition
- Declining share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$2,805 per semester
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$2,805 per semester
- Online: \$220.70 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: off campus programs; hospitality; science labs; studio arts
- Fees (charged to all students): \$315.80 per semester; 11.3% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
3,458	3,689	231	6.7%

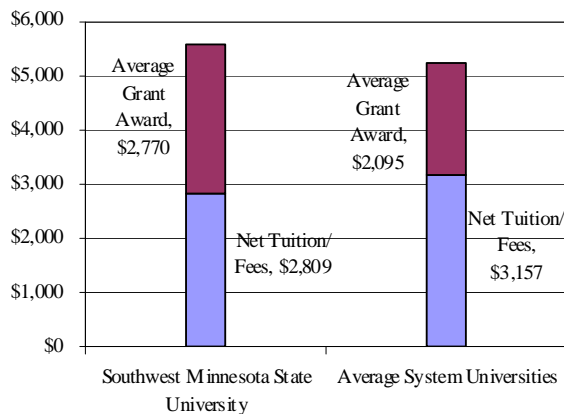
Full-time 51%; Part-time 49%
 Gender: Females 60%; males 40%
 Age: Mean 20.7 years; median 18 years
 Students of color: 6.2%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
3.02%	2.88%	-0.14%

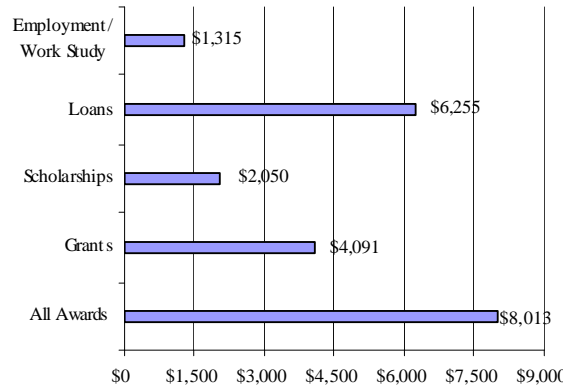
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$2,809 which is 50% of total tuition/fees of \$5,579



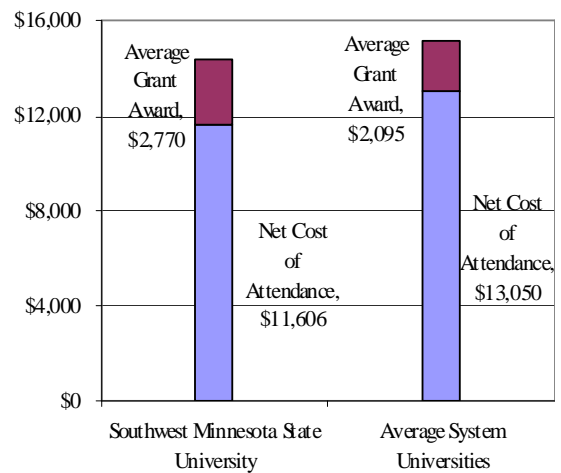
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 36% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$11,606 which is 81% of the total cost of attendance of \$14,376



Winona State University

- Annual undergraduate tuition is \$202 (4%) greater than the average of the System's universities
- Appropriation-tuition relationship only: 45% appropriation, 55% tuition
- Increasing share of allocation framework

Tuition and Fees - Fiscal Year 2008

- Undergraduate: \$2,800 per semester
- Non resident/Non reciprocity: \$5,031 per semester
- Online: \$185.00 per credit
- Programmatic/Course differential: study abroad; criminal justice; international institutes
- Fees (charged to all students): \$258.60 per semester; 9.2% of tuition rate

Student Enrollment/Demographics

<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
7,583	7,911	328	4.3%

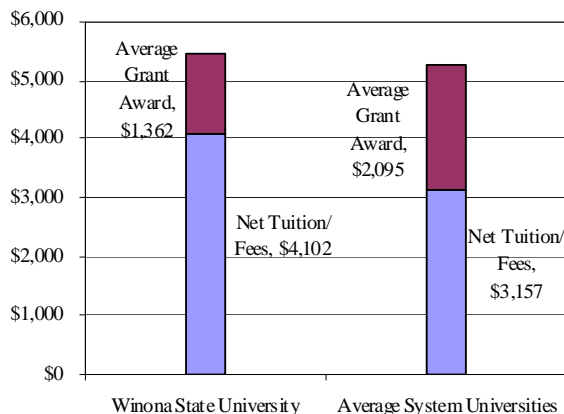
Full-time 90%; Part-time 10%
 Gender: Females 62%; males 38%
 Age: Mean 22.7 years; median 21 years
 Students of color: 4.6%

Allocation Framework Percent Share

<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
5.64%	5.66%	0.02%

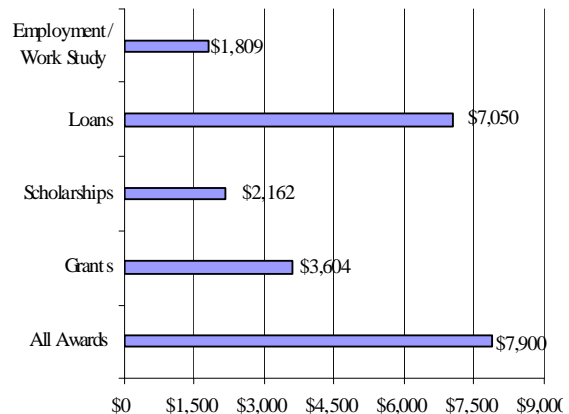
Undergraduate Resident Average Net Tuition/Fees - Fiscal Year 2006

Net tuition (gross tuition/fees minus average grant award): \$4,102 which is 75% of total tuition/fees of \$5,464



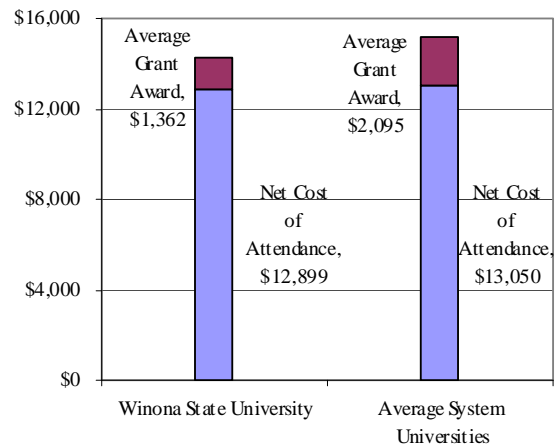
Average Financial Aid by Type of Aid - Fiscal Year 2007

Based on students who received at least one financial aid award; 68% of students received at least one type of financial aid award (including loans)



Undergraduate Resident Average Net Cost of Attendance - Fiscal Year 2006

Average net cost of attendance (gross tuition/fees plus living expenses minus average grant award): \$12,899 which is 90% of the total cost of attendance of \$14,261



Minnesota States Colleges and Universities



Office of the Chancellor

Wells Fargo Place
30 7th St. E., Suite 350
St. Paul, MN 55101-7804

ph 651-296-3755
fx 651-297-3607
www.mnscu.edu

Upon request, this publication is available in alternative formats by calling one of the following:

General number: 651-296-8012

Toll-free: 888-667-2848

TTY: 651-282-2660

The Minnesota State Colleges and Universities system is an Equal Opportunity employer and educator.