



Minnesota Tuition Reciprocity Fiscal Year 2023 Report

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About the Office of Higher Education

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

The Minnesota State Grant Program is the largest financial aid program administered by the Office of Higher Education, awarding more than \$224 million annually in need-based grants to Minnesota residents attending eligible colleges, universities and career schools in Minnesota. The agency oversees other state scholarship programs, tuition reciprocity programs, a student loan program, Minnesota's 529 College Savings Plan, licensing and early college awareness programs for youth.

About This Report

This is a legislative-mandated report. As requested by Minnesota Statutes, section 3.197, this report cost approximately \$3,099.61 to prepare, including staff time.

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Introduction

Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements, most of which have been in operation for over 40 years, establish a common market for postsecondary education that promotes student choice. Specifically, the agreements aim to expand education opportunities by allowing Minnesota residents and residents of participating states to be treated as a resident for the purposes of admission and tuition, thereby allowing students to attend the institution that best fits their educational needs.

Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements play an important role in providing Minnesota residents with more postsecondary opportunities, some of which may be perceived by students and their families as being of equivalent quality and at a lower cost.

In order to fulfill the requirements of Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 136A.08, Subdivision 7, the Minnesota Office of Higher Education (OHE) prepares an annual report on the tuition reciprocity programs for the Minnesota Legislature that presents data on:

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

This report describes the statutory basis for reciprocity agreements, reciprocity agreements' history, student participation, Minnesota's interstate payment calculations, and student outcomes.

Statutory Authority

Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 136A.08, subdivision 2 states that the purpose of tuition reciprocity is for “the mutual improvement of educational advantages for residents of this state and other states or provinces with whom agreements are made.”

The mutual improvement of educational advantages for Minnesota residents and other states or provinces has been administratively operationalized as eliminating non-resident admission and tuition barriers at participating public institutions.¹ Under the agreements, a Minnesota resident is to be considered like a Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota or Manitoba resident for admission and tuition purposes.² Similarly, residents of reciprocity states are treated as residents of Minnesota when applying for admission to eligible Minnesota public postsecondary education institutions.³

Minnesota Statutes 136A.08 Subd.2 authorizes OHE to enter into tuition reciprocity agreements in consultation with the Commissioner of Minnesota Management and Budget (MMB) and each Minnesota public postsecondary governing board. Tuition reciprocity agreements are not valid until approved by the University of Minnesota (UMN) Board of Regents and the Minnesota State Board of Trustees. The agreements are ongoing and reviewed annually by OHE and can remain in effect for as long as the participating states deem them to be beneficial.

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

¹ For example, under tuition reciprocity Minnesota resident undergraduates enrolling at UW-Madison are charged \$7,764 for 15 credits in the fall of 2022 compared to \$19,713 for non-residents (<https://bursar.wisc.edu/tuition-and-fees/tuition-rates>).

² Minnesota’s tuition reciprocity agreements include public postsecondary education institutions in participating states. Typically, all undergraduate and graduate programs of study are available to reciprocity students; however, professional programs may or may not be included in the agreements. Minnesota’s agreement with Wisconsin does not include Wisconsin technical colleges, because Wisconsin’s technical colleges are operated at the local rather than the state level. Minnesota residents can apply directly to Wisconsin technical colleges, and if admitted, pay the Wisconsin technical college Wisconsin resident tuition rate.

³ Removal of nonresident admission and tuition barriers, along with interstate payments, differentiates Minnesota’s state-wide tuition reciprocity agreements from student exchange programs, such as the Midwest Higher Education Compact’s Student Exchange Program. The Midwest Higher Education Compact’s Student Exchange Program sells excess capacity in a limited number of programs and public institutions at a discounted price, which is typically higher than the reciprocity rate.

History

Minnesota signed its first reciprocity agreement with Wisconsin in 1969. The initial agreement limited the number of students and the number of public institutions participating from each state. Recognizing the value of the program, Minnesota and Wisconsin expanded the program every year until 1973. In 1973, following a Minnesota and Wisconsin Governors’ initiative to establish a common market for college education, the two states signed an unrestricted statewide tuition reciprocity agreement.⁴ The expanded reciprocity agreement was designed to:

- expand postsecondary education opportunities for state residents, and
- avoid postsecondary institution and program duplication.⁵

Over the next decade, Minnesota entered reciprocity agreements with North Dakota, South Dakota, and a limited agreement with select institutions in Iowa (Table 1).⁶

Table 1: Minnesota Reciprocity Agreements by Date of Inception

Reciprocity State	Date of Inception
Wisconsin	1968
North Dakota	1975
South Dakota	1978
Iowa	1979
Manitoba	1989

Previously, OHE has asked the Iowa Board of Regents to consider expanding tuition reciprocity to include all public institutions in Minnesota and Iowa. To date, the Iowa Board of Regents has not expressed interest in establishing state-wide tuition reciprocity with Minnesota.⁷ Minnesota’s reciprocity agreement with the Canadian province of Manitoba in 1989 represents the last major expansion of the program.⁸

⁴ See Associate Press, *Common Market, New Plan Eliminates Out-Of-State Tuition Fees*, September 14, 1973. (<http://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=1346&dat=19730914&id=xIROAAAIBAJ&sjid=cfoDAAAIBAJ&pg=7067,3779501>)

⁵ Specifically, the agreement allowed Wisconsin to secure seats for their residents in Minnesota’s School of Veterinary Medicine.

⁶ The state of Minnesota has had a limited reciprocity agreement between Iowa Lakes Community College and Minnesota West Community and Technical College since 1979. Reciprocity students attending the participating institutions pay the resident tuition rate at the institution attended.

⁷ For further information see: Erin Jordan and Lisa Ross: *Colleges look to ‘steal’ students from outside to further growth*, Des Moines Register, September 7, 2006, Frank Santiago: *Out-of-state colleges lure few*, Des Moines Register, February 8, 2001, and *In-state tuition, out of state*, Chicago Tribune, November 19, 2007.

⁸ Minnesota has also participated in interstate contracting, which allows states to purchase/reserve seats in specific programs at an institution in a participating state for their residents. Historically, these contractual relationships have been limited to professional schools that have limited capacity. For example, the University of Minnesota allowed Wisconsin residents to reserve seats in the College of Veterinary Medicine until Wisconsin established its own Veterinary Medical program (see: Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating

Participation

Overview

In a traditional postsecondary market, students may be disincentivized, or even deterred, from enrolling in an out-of-state institution due to non-resident tuition costs. Non-resident tuition costs can reach nearly two hundred percent of the resident tuition rate.^{9,10} While non-resident tuition revenue remains important for institutional budgets, it may limit postsecondary options for lower- and middle-income, and traditionally underserved students at institutions located closest to students, which they may otherwise consider.

Reciprocity agreements establish a new common market, expanding affordable postsecondary options for Minnesota residents and residents of participating states. Additionally, they allow states to leverage participating states' postsecondary infrastructure and programs, enhancing postsecondary regional efficiencies.¹¹ Specifically, when participating states under the agreements treat out-of-state students as residents for purposes of tuition and admission, they promote student choice by making out-of-state institutions more affordable for Minnesota students and their families.

In practice, although all of Minnesota's reciprocity agreements utilize the resident tuition rate as a baseline, the agreements vary in their tuition setting approaches/frameworks and thus create differing incentives and disincentives that may differentially impact student participation (Table 2). Despite these differences, the common market created by Minnesota's reciprocity agreements provides Minnesota students and families with increased affordable postsecondary options compared to a postsecondary market without these choices.

Table 2: Tuition Rate Setting Approaches Currently Utilized

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

Board. (1985, April 12). The contractual arrangements allowed states to cooperatively provide educational services without incurring the costs associated with developing the program infrastructure needed to offer the same program within their own state's borders.

⁹ Minnesota institution's 2022-23 resident and non-resident tuition rates can be found here: <http://www.ohe.state.mn.us/sPages/TuitionChart.cfm?SchState=MN&pageID=651>

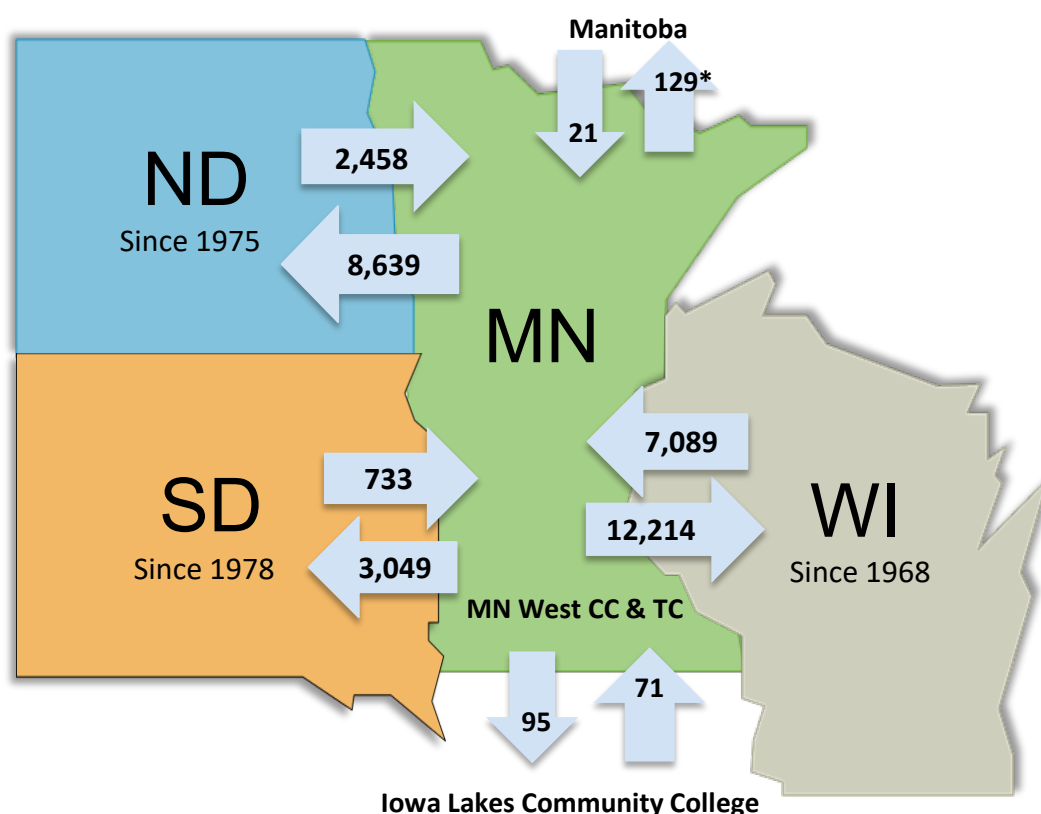
¹⁰ Some Minnesota State Universities do not charge a non-resident rate that differs from their resident rate.

¹¹ The enrollment of North Dakota students at Minnesota State Community Technical College and Northland Community and Technical College may be an example of a regional efficiency (see Figure 5).

Student Flow

Figure 1 shows reciprocity enrollments by participating states.¹² In fall 2022, a total of 34,496 students participated in tuition reciprocity (91% were undergraduate students).¹³ Of the participating students, 24,126 (70%) were Minnesota residents enrolled in reciprocity institutions in participating states, while 10,372 (30%) were residents of participating states enrolled in Minnesota public postsecondary institutions. Minnesota's reciprocity agreements with Wisconsin and North Dakota represent the bulk of all reciprocity enrollments (88%). Minnesota's agreement with South Dakota composes an additional 11 percent of the total participation, while Minnesota's agreements with Iowa and Manitoba account for only about one percent of total participation.¹⁴

Figure 1: Reciprocity Participation by State, Fall 2022 Enrollment



Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

*Count of MN students in Manitoba is for full-year '22-'23

Historically, Minnesota residents participated in reciprocity in greater numbers than residents of participating states largely because Minnesota's population is substantially larger than most of its participating neighbors,

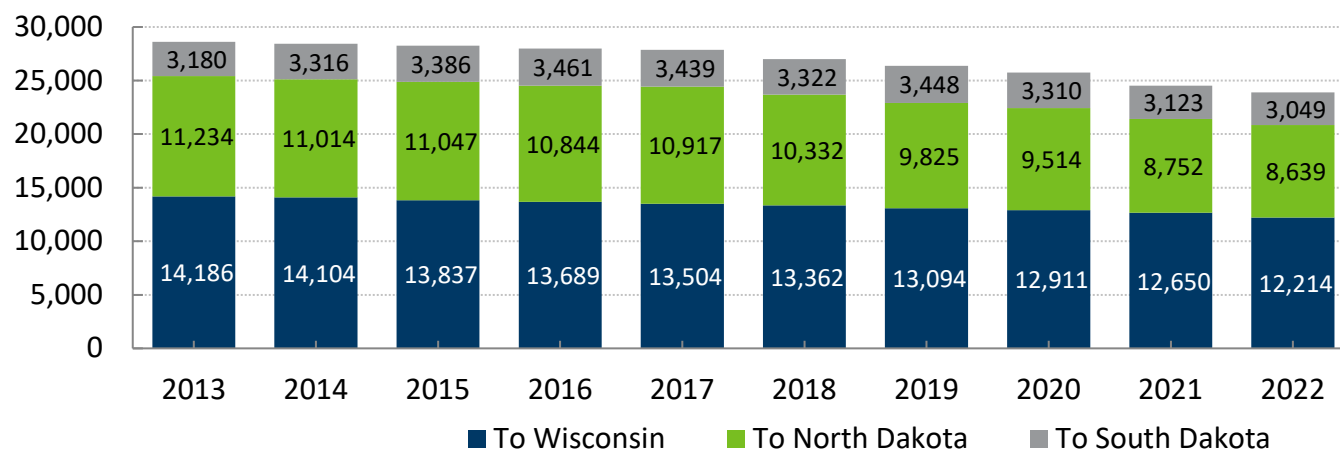
¹² See Table 5 in Appendix B for historical fall enrollment data.

¹³ The number of Minnesota residents enrolling in Manitoba is for the full academic year 2022-23.

¹⁴ The agreement with Iowa allows Iowa residents to attend Minnesota West Community & Technical College and Minnesota residents to attend Iowa Lakes Community College.

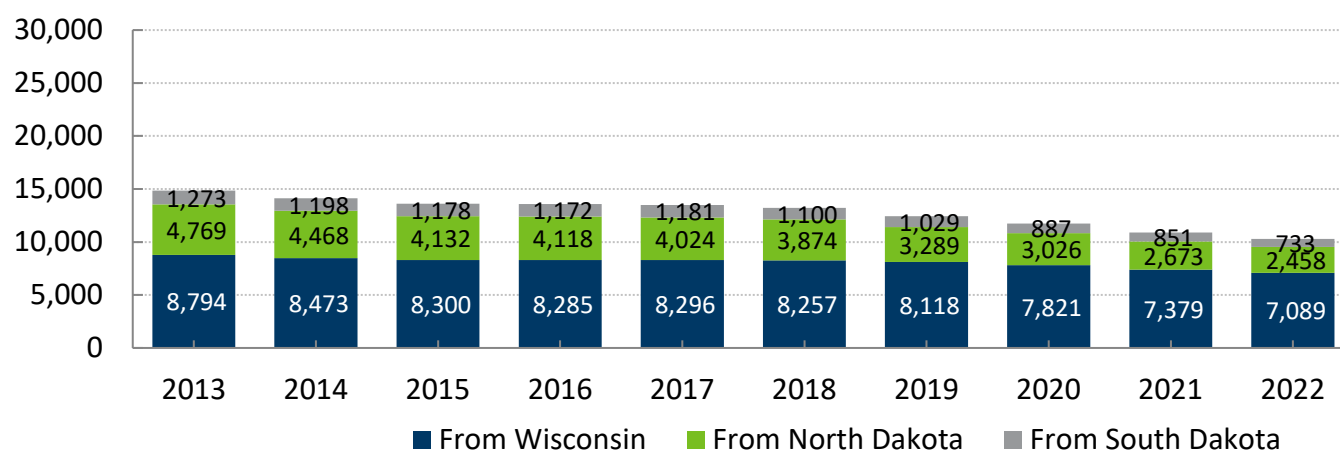
except Wisconsin as shown in Figure 12 in Appendix A. However, the difference in participation by Minnesota residents as compared to residents of reciprocity states has increased over the past ten years.¹⁵ Since 2013, the number of Minnesota residents under the reciprocity agreements with Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota declined 16 percent, from 28,600 students in fall 2013 to 23,902 students in fall 2022, which indicates that the difference in the number of students participating did not result from increases in the number of Minnesota students participating (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Reciprocity Participation of Minnesota Residents, Fall 2013 to Fall 2022



Over the same period, participation by residents of Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota decreased 31 percent, from 14,836 students in fall 2013 to 10,280 students in fall 2022 (Figure 3). Specifically, Wisconsin's participation decreased by about 19 percent, and North Dakota's decreased by about 48 percent.

Figure 3: Reciprocity Participation of Minnesota Institutions by Students' State of Origin, Fall 2013 to Fall 2022

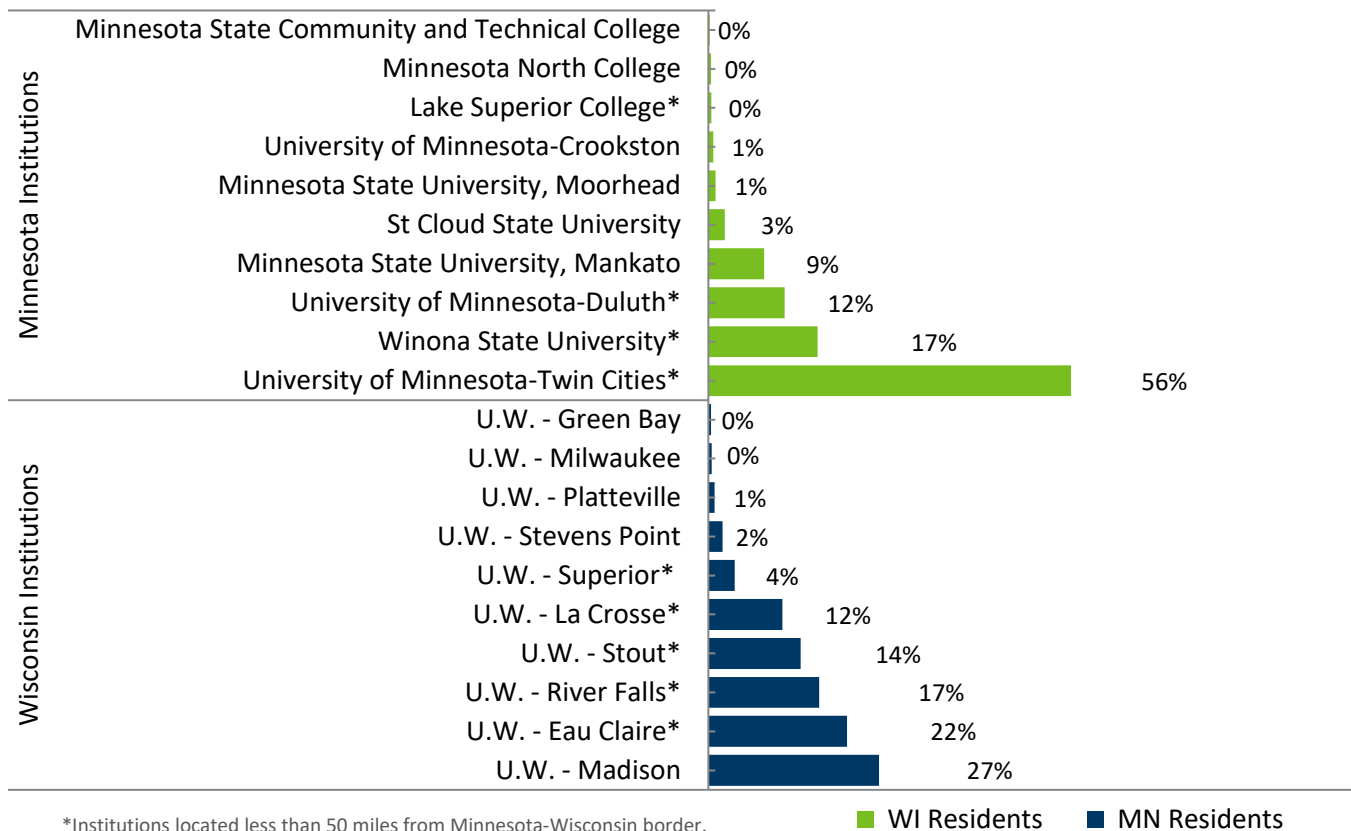


¹⁵ Data from the mid-1980s show the same trends.

Minnesota – Wisconsin Agreement

The Minnesota – Wisconsin reciprocity agreement represents Minnesota’s largest in terms of student flow. In fall 2022, 12,214 students from Minnesota chose to enroll at a Wisconsin institution through reciprocity, and 7,894 Wisconsin students attended a Minnesota institution. Students participating under the Minnesota – Wisconsin agreement pay the higher of the two states’ resident tuition rates at a comparable institution, thus both Minnesota and Wisconsin students typically pay Minnesota tuition rates.¹⁶ Under this approach, Wisconsin students may be disincentivized from attending a Minnesota institution compared to the costs of enrolling in a comparable Wisconsin institution. Minnesota students, however, are neither incentivized nor disincentivized from enrolling in a Wisconsin institution in terms of tuition because they pay the same tuition rate they would have paid to attend a comparable Minnesota institution. While residents of both states benefit from additional postsecondary options – as the program intended – only Minnesota residents gain additional postsecondary options at an equivalent price to what they would have paid in their home state.¹⁷

Figure 4: Top 10 Institutions for Reciprocity Enrollments under the MN-WI Agreement, Fall 2022



¹⁶ Minnesota’s tuition rates are typically higher than Wisconsin, except the University of Wisconsin Colleges (two-year colleges).

¹⁷ Both sides benefit when compared to the traditional non-resident rate. In practice, however, even if reciprocity ended, students would likely only pay a portion of the non-resident rate if they chose to utilize the Midwest Higher Education Compact’s Student Exchange Program, which charges 150% of the resident rate (<http://msep.mhec.org/>).

Figure 4 shows the top 10 Minnesota and Wisconsin institutions students chose to enroll in under the agreement in fall 2022. The top ten institutions in Wisconsin and Minnesota comprise 99 percent of each states' reciprocity enrollment under the agreement.¹⁸ Over half of all Wisconsin students enrolled at the University of Minnesota – Twin Cities (3,995 students or 56%). Correspondingly, the highest number of Minnesota students enroll at the University of Wisconsin – Madison (3,239 students or 27%) – both research universities. Despite the price disincentive, Wisconsin students continue to enroll in significant numbers at the University of Minnesota, indicating they see attending the University of Minnesota – Twin Cities as a value despite incurring higher tuition costs. However, the data suggest that the same enrollment behavior may not be true at regional universities.

Enrollment of Minnesota students at Wisconsin's regional public four-year universities also remains strong: 7,894 Minnesota students (65%) enrolled in four regional universities (River Falls, Eau Claire, Stout, and La Crosse). All four of these Wisconsin regional universities are located within 50 miles of Minnesota's border, thus indicating proximity may play a key role in students' decisions. Conversely, the next four largest Minnesota regional universities (Winona State, University of Minnesota-Duluth, Minnesota State University Mankato, and St. Cloud State University) only enrolled 2,841 (40%) Wisconsin students, representing less than half of Minnesota's participation at regional universities. The differences in enrollment at the regional universities account for nearly all of the difference in the student flow between the two states.

Minnesota – North Dakota Agreement

In fall 2022, 8,051 Minnesota students chose to attend a reciprocity institution in North Dakota as shown in Figure 1. Comparatively, 2,265 North Dakota students chose to enroll in Minnesota. The difference in the number of students participating between the two states largely results from the difference in the states' populations as shown in Figure 12 in Appendix A. Minnesota residents attending North Dakota institutions pay the resident tuition rate at the institution attended plus a surcharge. The surcharge for 2022-2023 was 12 percent for undergraduates and 27 percent for graduate students. North Dakota residents attending Minnesota institutions pay the higher of the two states' resident tuition rates at comparable institutions. North Dakota residents typically pay the Minnesota tuition rate which may disincentivize them from choosing a Minnesota institution. Since 2013, the number of North Dakota students enrolled at a participating Minnesota reciprocity institution has steadily declined as shown in Figure 3.

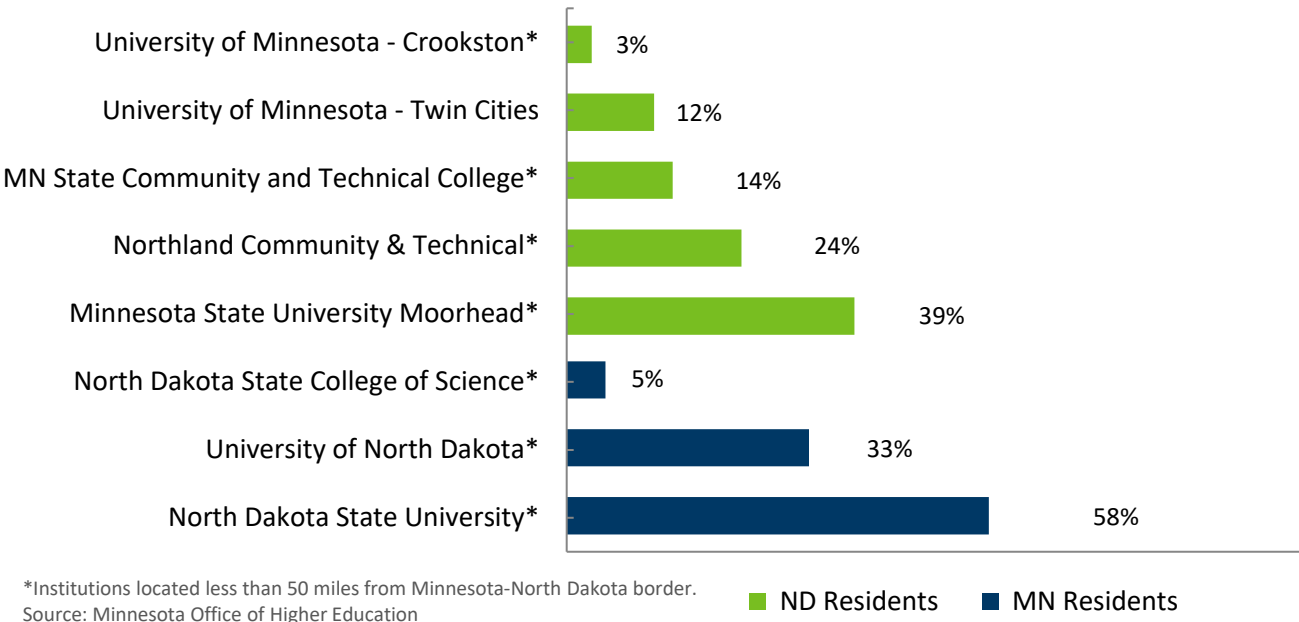
The reciprocity agreement with North Dakota is Minnesota's only agreement that utilizes two different tuition policies for participating students. This divergent tuition-setting approach resulted from changes to the agreement in 2013 that reduced Minnesota's interstate payment obligation. Prior to 2013, both Minnesota and North Dakota students essentially paid the higher of the two state rates at a comparable institution. Under the prior agreement, Minnesota State Universities were identified as the comparable institutions to the University of North Dakota and North Dakota State University, rather than the University of Minnesota Twin Cities.¹⁹

¹⁸ For a detailed breakout of enrollment by institution, see Table 6 in Appendix B.

¹⁹ The agreement only utilizes tuition, and does not include fees.

North Dakota students primarily attend Minnesota institutions located close to the North Dakota border (80%) as shown in Figure 5. Most Minnesota students (91%) enrolled at the University of North Dakota (UND) and North Dakota State University (NDSU), both of which are also located within 50 miles of the state line.

Figure 5: Top Institutions for Reciprocity Enrollments under the MN-ND Agreement, Fall 2022



Minnesota’s annual interstate payment to North Dakota is largely determined by the difference in number of students participating between the states and the amount of tuition Minnesota students paid. As a result of more Minnesota residents participating than North Dakota students, the tuition paid by Minnesota participants doesn’t cover the marginal instructional costs. Minnesota issues an interstate payment to North Dakota for the difference.

In 2017, OHE renegotiated Minnesota’s agreement with North Dakota to accomplish two broad goals:

1. **To limit Minnesota’s annual financial obligation:** The revised agreement limits Minnesota's interstate payment obligation to the lesser of the program costs for each fiscal year or the annual amount appropriated by the state legislature for the current biennium – resulting in a lower interstate payment beginning with the 2018 fiscal year.²⁰ In exchange, North Dakota can increase the surcharge charged to Minnesota residents without Minnesota's approval if Minnesota lowers its annual appropriation amount.
2. **Ensure state parity:** The modified agreement also allows either North Dakota or Minnesota to increase the surcharge with the mutual agreement of the other state (except in the circumstances described above). Previously, only North Dakota could initiate an increase in the surcharge (with Minnesota’s approval). Under the previous agreement, Minnesota couldn’t initiate a surcharge increase. A termination

²⁰ Assuming Minnesota would have increased its appropriation to cover the required obligation in future biennium.

clause was also added that allows either North Dakota or Minnesota to cancel the agreement. To be clear, neither state expressed a desire nor is seeking to terminate the agreement.

The Interstate Payment section of this report provides a detailed explanation of the program cost formula and the resulting interstate payment.

Interstate Payments

According to Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 136A.08, subdivisions 3 and 4, Minnesota’s reciprocity agreements may include a provision for interstate tuition reciprocity payments according to a formula mutually acceptable to the participating states. Currently, Minnesota has long-standing interstate payment agreements with Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota. However, Minnesota and South Dakota have historically agreed to waive the interstate payment in the annual memorandum of understanding due to the small number of students participating between the states.

Marginal Instructional Cost

To understand the costs associated with reciprocity agreements, it is essential to understand the “marginal instructional cost.” The marginal instructional cost is the economic cost of one additional enrollment. For purposes of tuition reciprocity agreements, the agreements assume that each participating state has existing instructional costs associated with educating their own residents (e.g. infrastructure, personnel) and that incrementally adding additional non-residents will not increase the cost of instruction at a rate that is equal to or greater than the average full instructional cost.²¹ In Minnesota’s reciprocity agreements, the marginal instructional cost is set at 64 percent of the per-student instructional costs.²²

Interstate Payment Calculations

When reciprocity agreements require an interstate payment, the responsibility for covering the marginal instructional cost falls not only to students through tuition payments, but also to participating states through interstate payments. A cost-based formula that accounts for the total reciprocity tuition paid by students and the number of enrolled reciprocity students determines a state’s interstate payment. First, the cost formula calculates the tuition a reciprocity student pays. Then the remaining marginal instructional costs are paid by the general fund of a reciprocity student’s state of residence, as shown in the following formula.

²¹ The validity of these assumptions has not been studied for the tuition reciprocity program. It is also unclear whether the large number of students participating in the program results in a violation of the assumption that the cost of instruction will not increase at a rate that is equal to or greater than the average full instructional cost. Given the high participation, it may be the case that some states and/or institutions are simply swapping enrollments. A review of the higher education literature does suggest that the marginal instructional cost for incremental enrollment is less than the average instructional costs for undergraduate instruction (Vedder, 2004).

²² It is OHE’s current understanding that the 64 percent marginal instructional cost rate estimate was originally based on historical research. OHE, however, has been unable to identify the original source document.

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

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

Approaches to Tuition Rate Setting

The tuition students pay under the reciprocity agreements, along with the student flow between the states, determine the interstate payment amounts under Minnesota's agreements with North Dakota and Wisconsin. Tuition rates used in Minnesota's tuition reciprocity agreements reflect agreement among the participating states and their public postsecondary education systems. Since the inception of tuition reciprocity in the 1960s, Minnesota's reciprocity agreements have utilized a variety of tuition rate setting approaches, including:

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

Generally, tuition setting approaches change because of 1) a state's desire to reduce its interstate payment, 2) institutions' desire to capture more revenue or sustain existing revenue streams, or 3) state policy concerns (e.g. out-of-state students paying less tuition to attend an in-state institution than resident students). Changing the tuition setting approach utilized under an agreement to achieve a policy goal may result in other intended or unintended consequences. For example, decreasing the interstate payment often results in increasing the amount students and their families pay in tuition.

Advantages and Disadvantages of Tuition Setting Approaches

Understanding how a proposed change aligns with the program's purpose of promoting "the mutual improvement of educational advantages for residents" remains a core consideration. While some of the approaches may be more beneficial to Minnesota students and their families than others, Minnesota students benefit more with a common marketplace than the traditional postsecondary marketplace where students pay non-resident tuition rates. Below the advantages and disadvantages of the three tuition-rate-setting approaches are briefly described.

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

Approach one functions most like a competitive market in that students pay the resident rate set by the institution they attend. It also has the advantage of being easily understood by students and their families, and rewards informed consumers from higher-priced states. Under this approach, students and their families benefit from

attending an institution of equivalent quality at a lower price in a reciprocity state than a comparable institution in their home state. While Minnesota residents benefit under this approach when attending an out-of-state institution, this approach may create a price incentive for students from states with higher resident tuition rates such as Minnesota to leave their state of residence, resulting in a decline in institutional tuition revenue for in-state institutions.

Minnesota's agreements with Manitoba and Iowa Lakes Community College utilize this approach without a surcharge, therefore Minnesota students pay the resident tuition rate at the institution attended. Minnesota residents attending North Dakota University System institutions pay the resident rate plus a surcharge. North Dakota students attending Minnesota institutions pay the higher of two states' residents' rate for the type of institution attended. As previously stated, the surcharge was implemented in fall 2013 to reduce Minnesota's general fund obligation to North Dakota. The modification to the North Dakota agreement created a policy misalignment that still exists today in that the tuition setting approach differs based on the students' state of residence.

Historically, states implemented or increased a surcharge to reduce the state's interstate payment obligation. While implementing or increasing a surcharge reduces the states' obligation, it shifts more of the marginal instructional costs onto students and their families thus increasing their direct costs of pursuing a postsecondary education. As the price of attending an out-of-state institution increasingly aligns with costlier in-state options, fewer students may choose to enroll out-of-state, thus limiting student choice and the number of lower-priced postsecondary institutions available to students. The cost shift caused by the surcharge may also increase student debt, which is an often-cited concern of policymakers.

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

Minnesota's public postsecondary institutions' tuition rates are generally higher than the tuition rates at comparable institutions in reciprocity states. Under approach two, Minnesota resident reciprocity students pay the higher Minnesota tuition rate charged at a comparable Minnesota institution. Thus, Minnesota students are neither incentivized nor disincentivized from enrolling in a participating out-of-state institution because they pay the same tuition rate they would have paid to attend a comparable in-state institution. However, this approach does increase the costs Minnesota reciprocity students pay to enroll in a participating out-of-state institution compared to the first approach. Conversely, reciprocity students attending Minnesota public postsecondary institutions pay the higher Minnesota tuition rate at the institution attended thus creating a disincentive for them to enroll in a Minnesota institution.²³

This second approach advantages institutions in the state with higher resident tuition rates as they may retain more in-state students. Additionally, assuming no changes to enrollment behavior because of the increased costs to students from higher priced states, out-of-state institutions would collect additional tuition revenue.²⁴ This approach disadvantages students and their families compared to the first approach but still provides them with a discount compared to paying non-resident rates. The approach is used for all students under Minnesota's

²³ If the gap between the two states' resident tuition rates begins to narrow, the impact of the disincentive would diminish.

²⁴ As the gap between the two states' resident tuition rates increases, there will likely be greater fall off in reciprocity enrollment, which may offset any revenue gains acquired from the higher tuition price.

reciprocity agreements with South Dakota and Wisconsin, and for North Dakota residents attending Minnesota institutions.

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

Under approach three, Minnesota students attending an out-of-state reciprocity institution pay a tuition rate equal to the resident rate they would have paid at a comparable Minnesota institution. Again, Minnesota's tuition rates are typically higher than the resident rates in participating reciprocity states, thus this approach increases the cost of postsecondary education for Minnesota students participating in reciprocity as compared to approach one. Additionally, institutions in the state with the higher resident tuition rates would also collect less tuition revenue from a reciprocity student than from a resident student. For example, a Wisconsin student attending the University of Minnesota would pay the University of Wisconsin's resident rate, which is lower than the University of Minnesota's resident rate. The Minnesota-Wisconsin tuition reciprocity agreement used this approach prior to 2007. The agreement was modified to address three concerns: 1) The University of Minnesota wanting to capture a larger share of revenue, 2) Wisconsin students paying less tuition to attend the University of Minnesota than Minnesota residents, and 3) Wisconsin's desire to reduce its interstate payment to Minnesota.

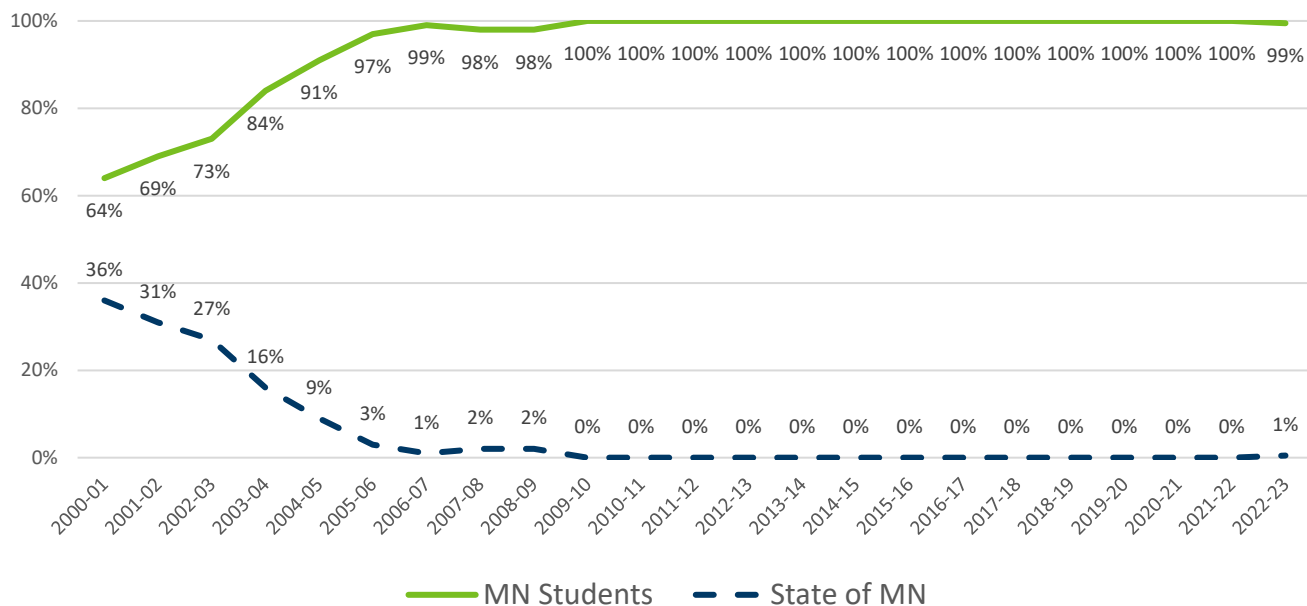
In summary, Minnesota's current reciprocity agreements vary in their tuition setting approaches based on state, and have changed or combined approaches used over the last 40 years to achieve state and institutional priorities, such as lowering the interstate payment and allowing institutions to capture (or maintain) revenue.

Marginal Instructional Cost Split

Students cover most of the marginal instructional costs through the tuition they pay. The marginal instructional cost split between students and the state under the Wisconsin and North Dakota agreements are shown in Figures 7 and 8 respectively. For the 2022-2023 academic year, the tuition paid by Minnesota residents attending Wisconsin institutions covered 99 percent of the marginal instructional cost, up from 64 percent in 2000-2001 (Figure 6).²⁵

²⁵ The trends are similar for Wisconsin students and the State of Wisconsin's share of the marginal instructional cost.

Figure 6: Allocation of Marginal Instructional Costs (Agreement with Wisconsin), 2000-2001 to 2022-2023



Minnesota residents’ tuition paid in North Dakota covered 85 percent of the marginal instructional cost, which is down from 100 percent in 2001-02 through 2004-05. Minnesota, through the interstate payment, is responsible for either the remaining 15 percent as shown in Figure 7, or the amount appropriated by the Minnesota legislature, whichever is less (further detail on the Minnesota-North Dakota interstate payment appears in the next section of this report).

Figure 7: Allocation of Marginal Instructional Costs (Agreement with North Dakota), 2000-2001 to 2022-2023

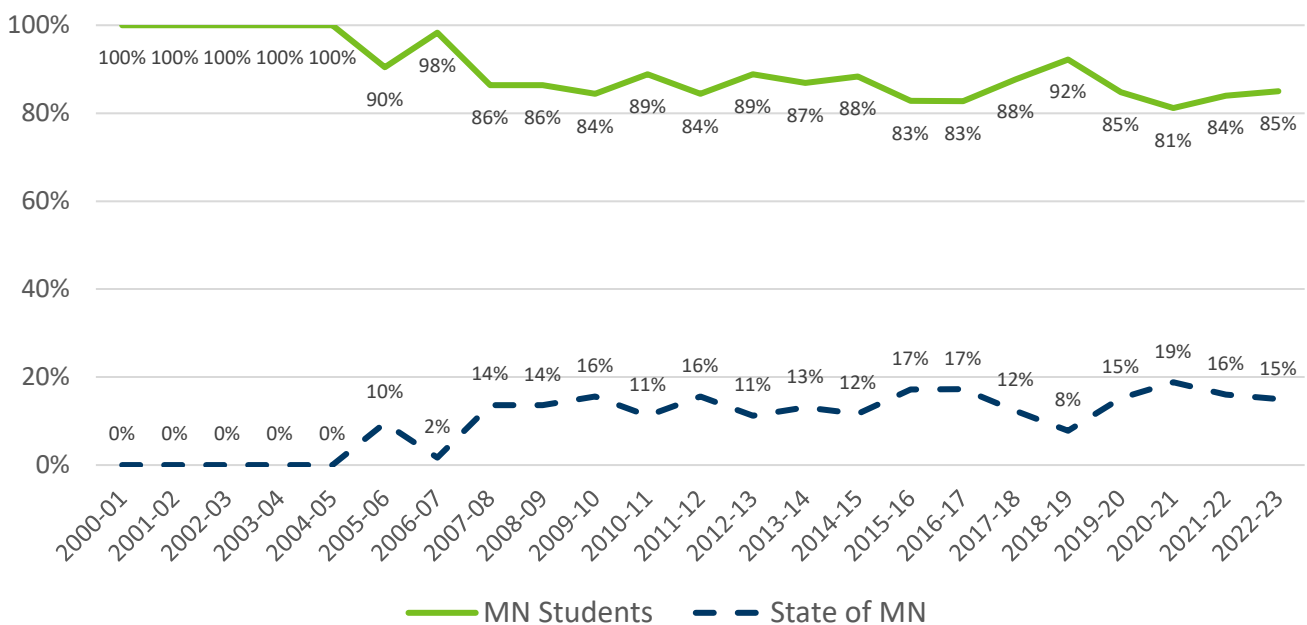
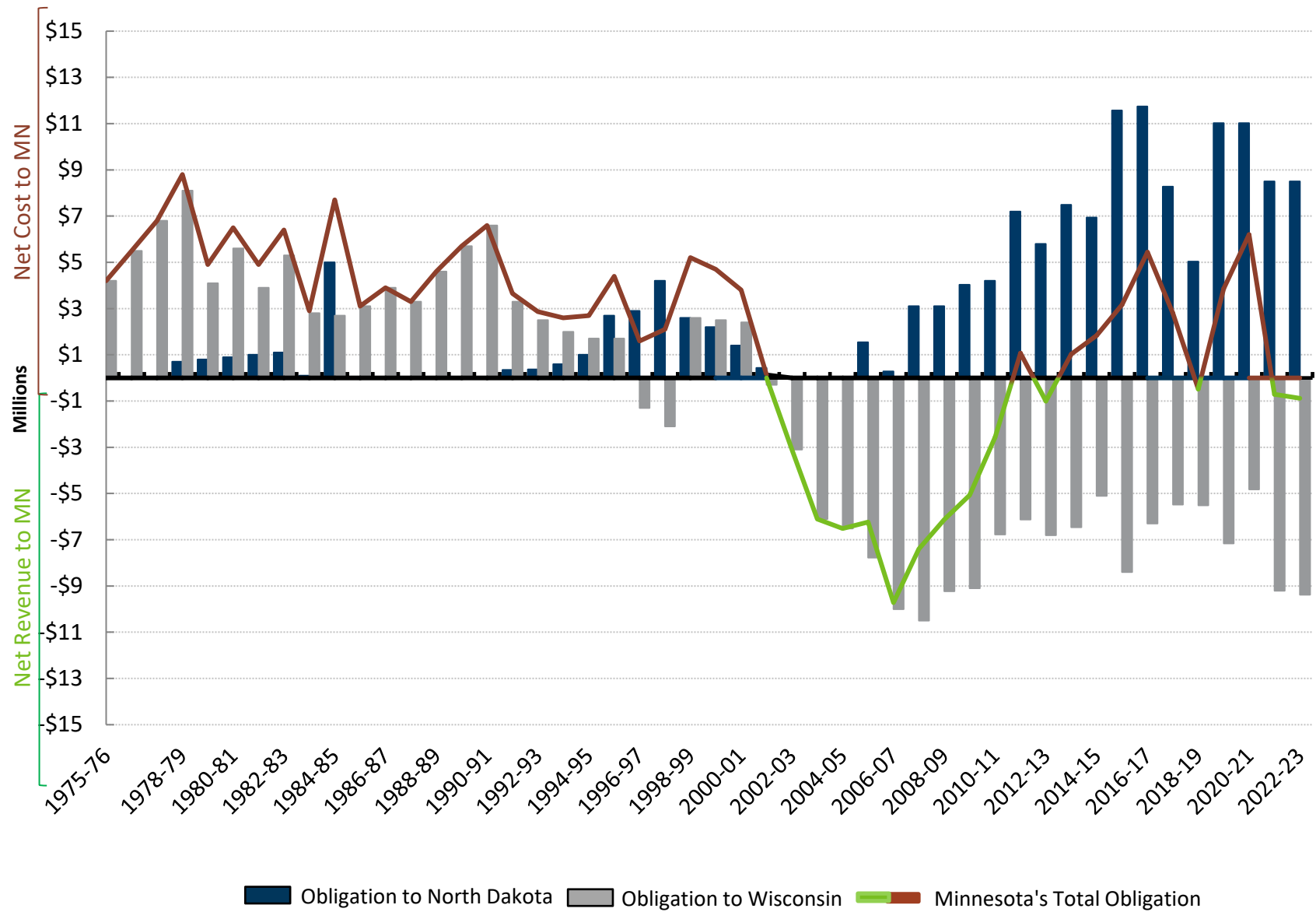


Figure 8: Minnesota's General Fund Obligation, 1975-1976 to 2022-2023



Interstate Payment Details

Prior to 2002-2003, both of Minnesota’s reciprocity agreements with North Dakota and Wisconsin resulted in a general fund obligation for Minnesota as shown in Figure 8. Beginning in 2002-2003, changes to the agreement with Wisconsin and tuition increases resulted in Wisconsin issuing an interstate payment to Minnesota. Initially after 2002-2003, the payments from Wisconsin exceeded Minnesota’s interstate payments to North Dakota. Beginning 2014-2015, growth in Minnesota’s obligation to North Dakota and decline in Wisconsin’s obligation to Minnesota resulted in an overall net program cost for Minnesota. Changes in North Dakota’s tuition formula caused additional increases in Minnesota’s obligation for 2019-2020 and later. For 2022-2023, Minnesota’s payment to North Dakota of \$8.50 million was offset by Wisconsin’s obligation to Minnesota of \$9.38 million and resulted in a net revenue to Minnesota’s tuition reciprocity program of \$0.88 million. Further detail on the individual state payment arrangements appears below.

Minnesota-Wisconsin Interstate Payment Formula

For the 2022-2023 academic year, the tuition paid by Wisconsin students attending Minnesota institutions was \$10.00 million less than the marginal instructional costs, while the tuition paid by Minnesota residents attending Wisconsin institutions was \$0.62 million less than the marginal instructional costs. This resulted in a payment from Wisconsin to Minnesota of \$9.38 million for the 2022-2023 academic year.

Table 3: Minnesota-Wisconsin Interstate Payment Calculation: 2022-2023 (\$ millions)

Payment Variable	WI Obligation to MN	MN Obligation to WI
Marginal Instructional Costs	\$97.49	\$121.11
Student Paid Tuition	\$87.49	\$120.49
Remainder	\$10.00	\$0.62
Difference = \$9.38 million WI payment to MN General Fund		

Note: Differences due to rounding; Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Minnesota-North Dakota Interstate Payment Formula

The Minnesota-North Dakota agreement uses a marginal cost formula based on the state educating the greatest number of students, defined as “GAP full-time equivalent (GAP FTE) Students” as shown in Table 4. Currently, more Minnesota residents enroll in North Dakota public institutions than the reverse. As a result, Minnesota issues North Dakota an interstate payment.

For the 2022-2023 academic year, Minnesota’s remaining marginal instructional cost balance was \$11,155,323. However, Minnesota’s interstate payment is capped at the annual appropriation amount because of the 2017 renegotiated agreement. The agreement caps Minnesota’s interstate payment at the lesser of 1) the actual remaining marginal instructional cost balance which was \$11,155,323 for 2022-2023, or 2) the annual amount appropriated by the Minnesota legislature which was \$8,500,000 for 2022-2023. North Dakota agreed to forgo any balance that exceeds the annual appropriation amount in exchange for the ability to increase the surcharge

Minnesota students pay without approval from Minnesota if the legislature reduces the annual appropriation amount.

Table 4: Minnesota-North Dakota Interstate Payment Formula: 2022-2023 Academic Year

Operational Expenditure per full-time equivalent (FTE)		\$19,711
Marginal Expenditure Rate	x	0.64
Marginal Expenditure per FTE	=	\$12,615
Resident Tuition Rate (NDSU/UND)	-	\$9,273
Remaining Marginal Expenditures per FTE	=	\$3,342
GAP FTE Students	x	6,039
Gross State Obligation	=	\$20,181,842
Student Payment	-	\$9,026,519
<i>Net State Obligation</i>	=	<i>\$11,155,323</i>
<i>MN Annual Appropriation (MN obligation capped at this amount)</i>		<i>\$8,500,000</i>

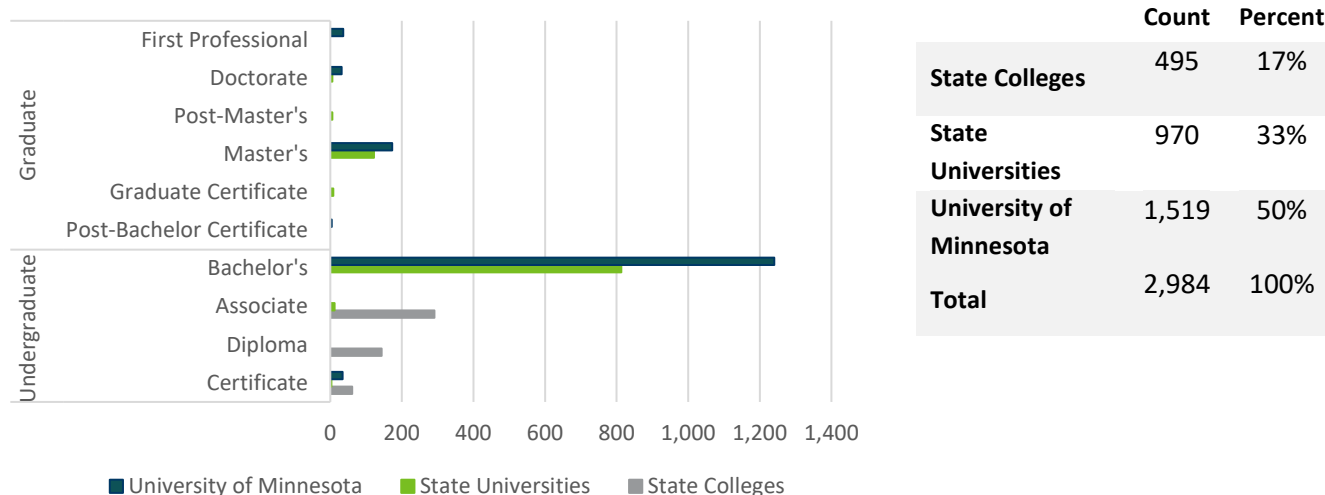
Outcomes

The participation by Minnesota residents and residents of reciprocity states indicates that Minnesota’s reciprocity agreements successfully expanded affordable postsecondary options for students. This section explores the postsecondary outcomes of reciprocity students. Outcomes explored include: the number of credentials awarded by out-of-state reciprocity students that enrolled at Minnesota institutions by sector, type, and trends over time.²⁶ Additionally, the section closes by examining whether Minnesota residents, and out-of-state residents enrolling in Minnesota are employed in the state following graduation.

During the 2022-2023 academic year, out-of-state residents enrolled in Minnesota institutions through reciprocity earned 2,984 postsecondary credentials as shown in Figure 9. Undergraduate degrees represented 87% of all the degrees awarded with out-of-state students primarily earning bachelor’s degrees (70%). Graduate degrees composed the remaining 13% of credentials awarded. The 2,984 credentials conferred were split nearly evenly between Minnesota State (50%; State Colleges 17%, State Universities 33%), and the University of Minnesota (50%).

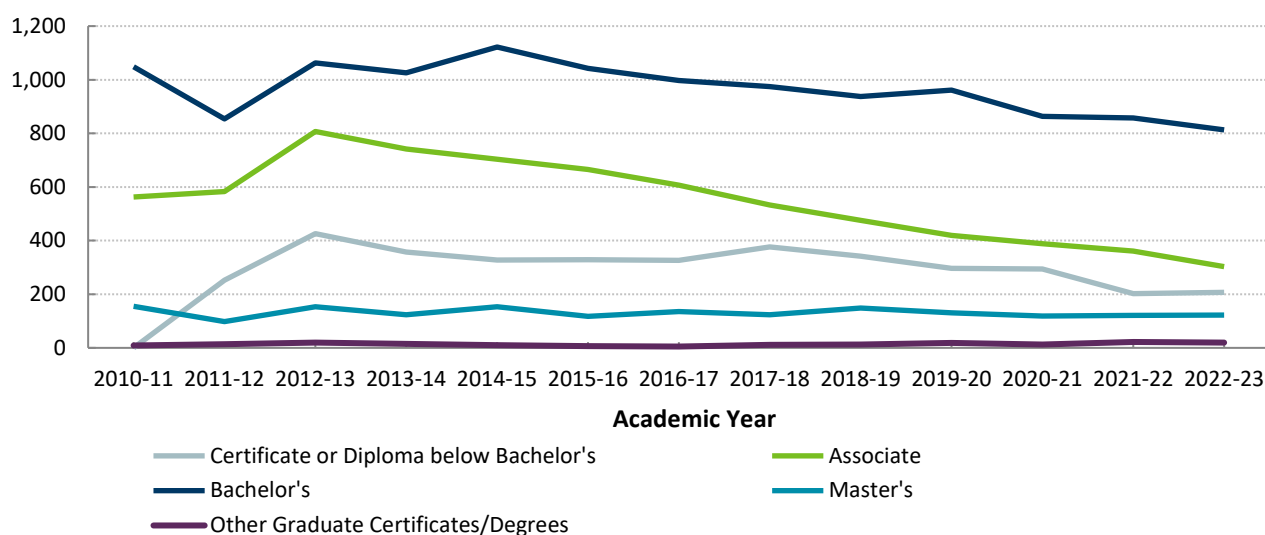
²⁶ Credential data by participating Minnesota institutions for 2022-23 are in Appendix D.

Figure 9: Credentials Awarded by Type and Sector, 2022-23 Academic Year



Figures 10 and 11 show varying trends in reciprocity graduates by award type at Minnesota State institutions and the University of Minnesota. Generally, the number of reciprocity graduates have decreased in the past ten years corresponding to declines in enrollment as shown in Figure 3. Enrollments typically increase during periods of economic distress (e.g., the great recession) and decline as the economy recovers and displaced workers begin re-entering the labor market.

Figure 10: Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Reciprocity Graduates, 2010-11 to 2022-23

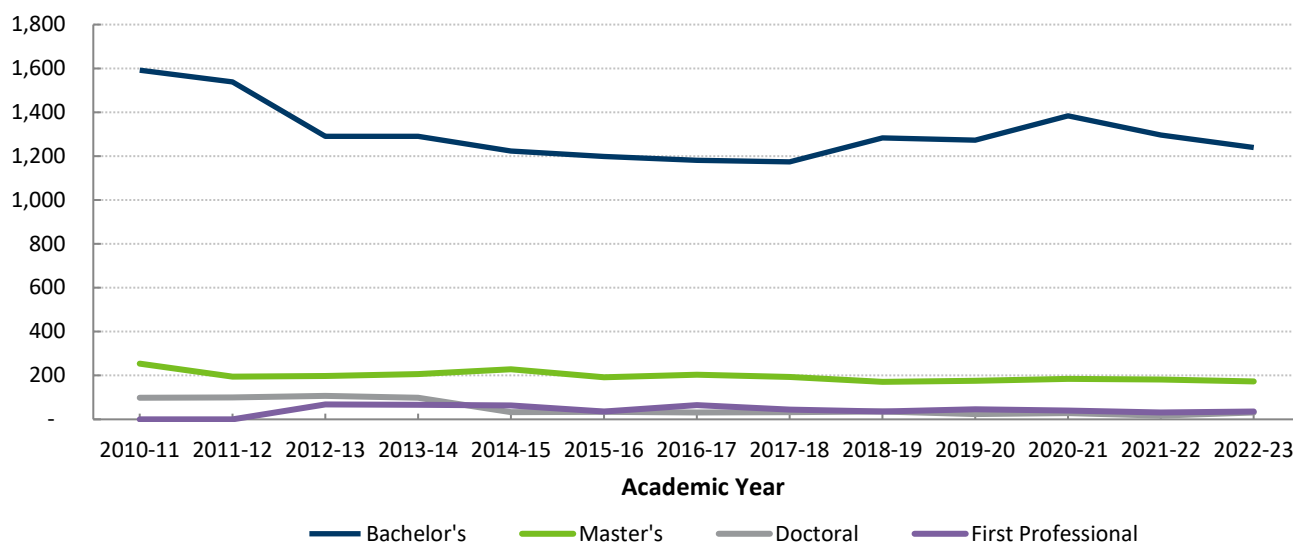


Source: Minnesota State Colleges and Universities

The number of bachelor's degrees awarded to reciprocity participants at the University of Minnesota have declined from 1,592 in 2010-2011 to 1,240 in 2022-2023 with modest increases since 2017-2018. Within

Minnesota State, the number of bachelor's degrees awarded declined from 1,049 in 2010-2011 to 813 in 2022-2023, and the number of associate's degrees decreased from 563 to 303 over the same time period. These trends mirror the decline in out-of-state residents participating in the reciprocity program and declines in enrollment at institutions overall.

Figure 11: University of Minnesota Reciprocity Graduates, 2010-11 to 2022-23



Source: University of Minnesota

A key question asked by policymakers is: do Minnesota students participating in reciprocity return to Minnesota to work following graduation? Previous research shows that more than 60% of Minnesota reciprocity participants that graduated from a participating institution in Wisconsin, North Dakota, or South Dakota returned to Minnesota's workforce within three years of graduation.²⁷ Specifically, 66% of Minnesota students graduating from a Wisconsin institution had wages in Minnesota within three years of graduation. Likewise, 62% of Minnesota students graduating from a North Dakota institution reemerged in Minnesota's workforce during the same period. While 50% of the Minnesota students graduating from South Dakota institutions had wages in Minnesota within three years of graduating. Additionally, Minnesota retained almost 40% of reciprocity graduates that attended a participating Minnesota institution from Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Comparatively, data from Minnesota's Statewide Longitudinal Education Data System (SLEDs) shows that 72% of graduates from Minnesota institutions, including Minnesota residents and non-residents that enrolled at both private and public institutions had wages in Minnesota two years following graduation.²⁸ Although the measures

²⁷ Office of the Legislative Auditor (2003, September). *Evaluation Report: Higher Education Tuition Reciprocity*. St. Paul, MN, Retrieved from <https://www.auditor.leg.state.mn.us/ped/pedrep/0308all.pdf>

²⁸ Author's calculation based on data from the Graduate Employment Outcomes tool published by the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED). Based on the 2022 graduation cohort, retrieved from

differ in terms of population, institutions included, and time period, these comparisons indicate that Minnesota students participating in reciprocity return to Minnesota at reasonably high rates.

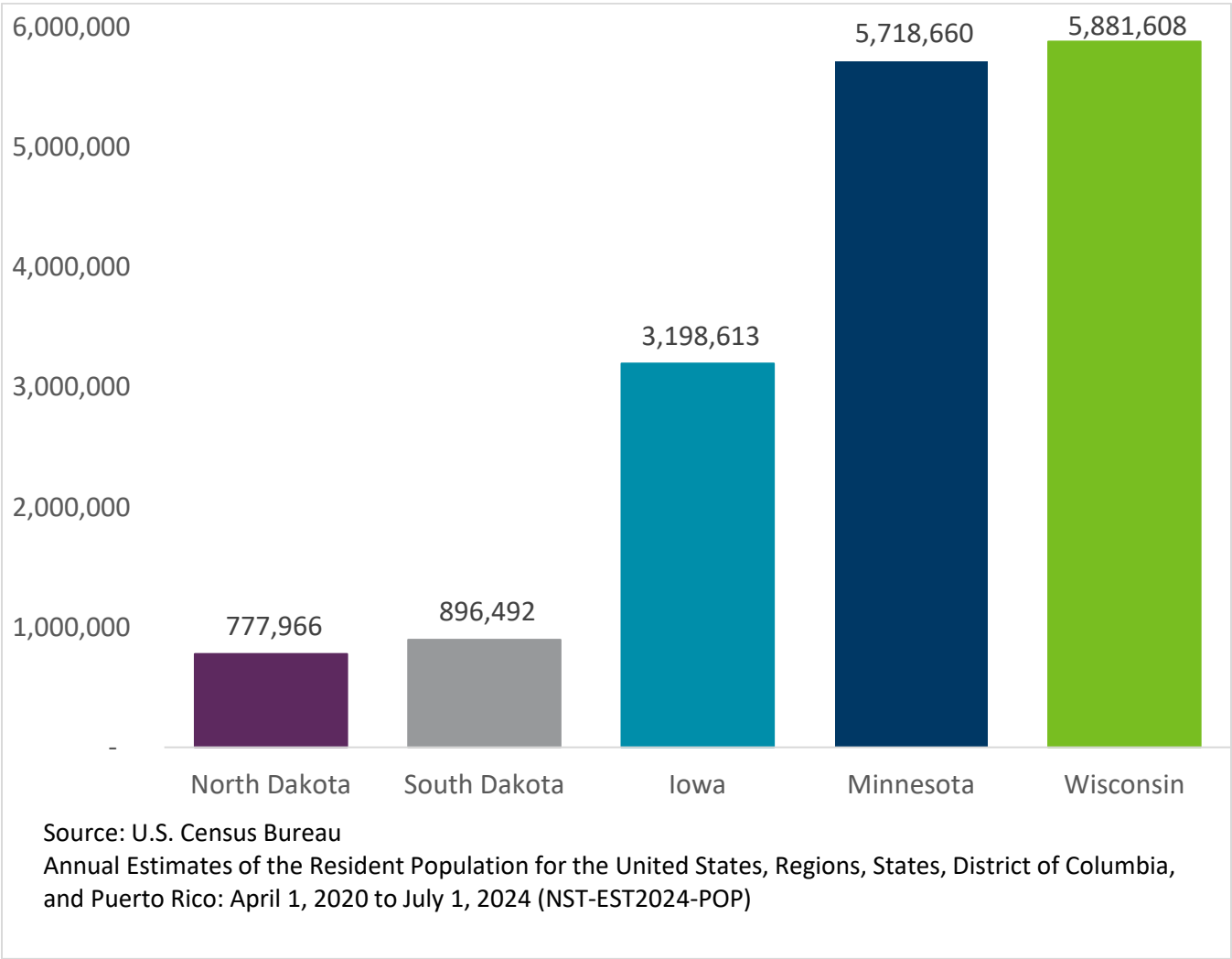
Additionally, a 2017 report from North Dakota showed that only 22% of out-of-state students that graduated from the North Dakota University System had wages in North Dakota three years following graduation.²⁹ The number of out-of-state graduates staying in North Dakota declined each subsequent year following graduation. While the population examined in the report was broader than out-of-state reciprocity participants, Minnesota reciprocity students would have been included, providing an additional point of comparison.

<https://apps.deed.state.mn.us/lmi/etd/Results.aspx>. Percent excludes program outcomes with fewer than 10 employed graduates.

²⁹ North Dakota Statewide Longitudinal Data System (2017, January 5). NDUS Graduate Retainment and Waiver Report. Retrieved from <https://www.slds.nd.gov/sites/www/files/documents/pdfs/NDUS-Graduate-Retainment-and-Waiver-Report.pdf>

Appendix A: State Resident Populations

Figure 12: State Resident Population, 2022 Estimates



Appendix B: Reciprocity Fall Headcounts

Table 5: Fall Reciprocity Student Headcounts, 2012-2022

Minnesota and Wisconsin			Minnesota and North Dakota		Minnesota and South Dakota	
Year	MN Residents Attending in WI	WI Residents Attending in MN	MN Residents Attending in ND	ND Residents Attending in MN	MN Residents Attending in SD	SD Residents Attending in MN
2012	14,523	9,282	11,447	5,067	3,013	1,318
2013	14,186	8,794	11,234	4,769	3,180	1,273
2014	14,104	8,473	11,014	4,468	3,316	1,198
2015	13,837	8,300	11,047	4,132	3,386	1,178
2016	13,689	8,285	10,884	4,118	3,461	1,172
2017	13,504	8,296	10,917	4,024	3,439	1,181
2018	13,362	8,257	10,332	3,874	3,322	1,100
2019	13,094	8,118	9,825	3,289	3,448	1,029
2020	12,911	7,821	9,514	3,026	3,310	887
2021	12,650	7,379	8,752	2,673	3,123	851
2022	12,214	7,089	8,639	2,458	3,049	733

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

Table 6: Minnesota-Wisconsin Reciprocity Participation, Fall 2022
6A: Minnesota Residents Enrolled in Wisconsin Institutions

Institution	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire	2,607	27	2,634
University of Wisconsin-Green Bay	45	3	48
University of Wisconsin-La Crosse	1,308	98	1,406
University of Wisconsin-Madison	3,096	143	3,239
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	48	12	60
University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh	28	-	28
University of Wisconsin-Parkside	7	-	7
University of Wisconsin-Platteville	119	-	119
University of Wisconsin-River Falls	2,042	62	2,104
University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point	266	6	272
University of Wisconsin-Stout	1,714	36	1,750
University of Wisconsin-Superior	488	13	501
University of Wisconsin-Whitewater	45	1	46
University of Wisconsin College System	-	-	-

Institution	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total
Total	11,813	401	12,214

Table 6B: Wisconsin Residents Enrolled in Minnesota Institutions under MN-WI Agreement, Fall 2022

Institution	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total
Anoka-Ramsey Community College	-	-	-
Bemidji State University	-	-	-
Central Lakes College	-	-	-
Century College	8	-	8
Fond du Lac Tribal & Community College	-	-	-
Inver Hills Community College	-	-	-
Lake Superior College	33	-	33
Metro State University	-	-	-
Minneapolis College	2	-	2
Minnesota North College	29	-	29
Minnesota State Community & Technical College	14	-	14
Minnesota State University Moorhead	70	8	78
Minnesota State University, Mankato	586	30	616
Minnesota West Community & Technical College	8	-	8
Normandale Community College	3	-	3
North Hennepin Community College	-	-	-
Northland Community & Technical College	5	-	5
Ridgewater College	1	-	1
Riverland Community College	-	-	-
Rochester Community & Technical College	1	-	1
Southwest Minnesota State University	6	1	7
St Cloud State University	161	20	181
University of Minnesota Crookston	53	-	53
University of Minnesota Duluth	783	58	841
University of Minnesota Morris	11	-	11
University of Minnesota Twin Cities	3,581	414	3,995
Winona State University	1,135	68	1,203
Total	6,490	599	7,089

Table 7: Minnesota-North Dakota Reciprocity Participation, Fall 2022
7A: Minnesota Residents Enrolled in North Dakota Institutions

Institution	Undergraduate	Graduate	Professional	Total
Bismarck State College	22	-	-	22
Dakota College at Bottineau	4	-	-	4
Dickinson State University	9	2	-	11
Lake Region State College	52	-	-	52
Mayville State University	80	1	-	81
Minot State University	57	-	-	57
North Dakota State College of Science-Wahpeton	458	-	-	458
North Dakota State University-Fargo	4,725	248	1	4,974
University of North Dakota-Grand Forks	2,520	336	-	2,856
University of North Dakota-Williston	-	-	-	-
Valley City State University	124	-	-	124
Total	8,051	587	1	8,639

Table 7B: North Dakota Residents Enrolled in Minnesota Institutions, Fall 2022

Institution	Undergraduate	Graduate	Professional	Total
Alexandria Technical College	1	-	-	1
Anoka Technical College	-	-	-	-
Anoka-Ramsey Community College	-	-	-	-
Bemidji State University	3	-	-	3
Central Lakes College	-	-	-	-
Century College	-	-	-	-
Dakota County Technical College	-	-	-	-
Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College	-	-	-	-
Hennepin Technical College	-	-	-	-
Inver Hills Community College	-	-	-	-
Lake Superior College	2	-	-	2
Metro State University	-	-	-	-
Minneapolis College	2	-	-	2
Minnesota North College	5	-	-	5
Minnesota State Community & Technical College	355	-	-	355

Institution	Undergraduate	Graduate	Professional	Total
Minnesota State College-Southeast Technical	3	-	-	3
Minnesota State University Moorhead	813	151	-	964
Minnesota State University, Mankato	27	1	-	28
Minnesota West Community & Technical College	1	-	-	1
Normandale Community College	-	-	-	-
North Hennepin Community College	-	-	-	-
Northland Community & Technical College	586	-	-	586
Northwest Technical College-Bemidji	1	-	-	1
Pine Technical College	-	-	-	-
Ridgewater College	1	-	-	1
Riverland Community College	-	-	-	-
Rochester Community & Technical College	-	-	-	-
South Central College	-	-	-	-
Southwest Minnesota State University	5	-	-	5
St Cloud State University	21	10	-	31
St Cloud Technical College	4	-	-	4
St Paul College	-	-	-	-
University of Minnesota Crookston	84	-	-	84
University of Minnesota Duluth	68	4	-	72
University of Minnesota Morris	11	-	-	11
University of Minnesota Twin Cities	266	27	-	293
Winona State University	6	-	-	6
Total	2,265	193	-	2,458

Table 8: Minnesota-South Dakota Reciprocity Participation, Fall 2022
8A: Minnesota Residents Enrolled in South Dakota Institutions

Institution	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total
Black Hills State University	34	-	34
Dakota State University	194	20	214
Northern State University	133	19	152
South Dakota School of Mines & Technology	227	19	246
South Dakota State University-Brookings	1,790	147	1,937
University of South Dakota-Vermillion	344	122	466
Total	2,722	327	3,049

Table 8B: South Dakota Residents Enrolled in Minnesota Institutions, Fall 2022

Institution	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total
Anoka-Ramsey Community College	-	-	-
Bemidji State University	12	1	9
Central Lakes College	-	-	-
Century College	-	-	-
Fond du Lac Tribal & Community College	-	-	-
Inver Hills Community College	-	-	-
Lake Superior College	-	-	-
Metro State University	1	-	-
Minneapolis College	-	-	-
Minnesota North College	1	-	-
Minnesota State Community & Technical College	-	-	-
Minnesota State University Moorhead	71	6	42
Minnesota State University, Mankato	166	4	38
Minnesota West Community & Technical College	-	-	-
Normandale Community College	-	-	-
North Hennepin Community College	-	-	-
Northland Community & Technical College	-	-	-
Ridgewater College	-	-	-
Riverland Community College	1	-	-
Rochester Community & Technical College	-	-	-
South Central College	-	-	-
Southwest Minnesota State University	73	7	56

Institution	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total
St Cloud State University	16	2	7
St Paul College	1	-	-
University of Minnesota Crookston	16	-	-
University of Minnesota Duluth	19	4	58
University of Minnesota Morris	-	-	-
University of Minnesota Twin Cities	279	26	284
Winona State University	8	1	2
Total	664	51	496

Appendix C: Interstate Payments

Table 9: Minnesota's General Fund Obligation, 1989-90 to 2022-2023 (dollars in millions)

Year	Obligation to North Dakota	Obligation to Wisconsin	Minnesota's Total Obligation
1975-76	\$0	\$4.20	\$4.20
1976-77	\$0	\$5.50	\$5.50
1977-78	\$0	\$6.80	\$6.80
1978-79	\$0.70	\$8.10	\$8.80
1979-80	\$0.80	\$4.10	\$4.90
1980-81	\$0.90	\$5.60	\$6.50
1981-82	\$1.00	\$3.90	\$4.90
1982-83	\$1.10	\$5.30	\$6.40
1983-84	\$0.10	\$2.80	\$2.90
1984-85	\$5.00	\$2.70	\$7.70
1985-86	\$0	\$3.10	\$3.10
1986-87	\$0	\$3.90	\$3.90
1987-88	\$0	\$3.30	\$3.30
1988-89	\$0	\$4.60	\$4.60
1989-90	\$0	\$5.70	\$5.70
1990-91	\$0	\$6.60	\$6.60
1991-92	\$0.35	\$3.30	\$3.65
1992-93	\$0.37	\$2.50	\$2.87
1993-94	\$0.60	\$2.00	\$2.60
1994-95	\$1.00	\$1.70	\$2.70
1995-96	\$2.70	\$1.70	\$4.40
1996-97	\$2.90	\$(1.30)	\$1.60
1997-98	\$4.20	\$(2.10)	\$2.10
1998-99	\$2.60	\$2.60	\$5.20
1999-00	\$2.20	\$2.50	\$4.70

Year	Obligation to North Dakota	Obligation to Wisconsin	Minnesota's Total Obligation
2000-01	\$1.40	\$2.40	\$3.80
2001-02	\$0.43	\$(0.30)	\$0.13
2002-03	\$0	\$(3.10)	\$(3.10)
2003-04	\$0	\$(6.10)	\$(6.10)
2004-05	\$0	\$(6.51)	\$(6.51)
2005-06	\$1.54	\$(7.77)	\$(6.23)
2006-07	\$0.28	\$(10.00)	\$(9.72)
2007-08	\$3.10	\$(10.50)	\$(7.40)
2008-09	\$3.10	\$(9.23)	\$(6.13)
2009-10	\$4.03	\$(9.10)	\$(5.07)
2010-11	\$4.20	\$(6.77)	\$(2.57)
2011-12	\$7.20	\$(6.13)	\$1.07
2012-13	\$5.80	\$(6.80)	\$(1.00)
2013-14	\$7.49	\$(6.46)	\$1.03
2014-15	\$6.94	\$(5.10)	\$1.84
2015-16	\$11.57	\$(8.40)	\$3.17
2016-17	\$11.74	\$(6.30)	\$5.44
2017-18	\$8.28	\$(5.48)	\$2.80
2018-19	\$5.03	\$(5.51)	\$(0.48)
2019-20	\$11.02	\$(7.16)	\$3.86
2020-21	\$11.02	\$(4.39)	\$6.63
2021-22	\$8.50	\$(9.21)	\$(0.71)
2022-23	\$8.50	\$(9.38)	\$(0.88)

Notes: The Office of Higher Education renegotiated its agreement with North Dakota in 2017. In terms of the interstate payment, the revised agreement limits Minnesota's interstate payment obligation to the lesser of the marginal expenditure calculation for each fiscal year or the annual amount appropriated by the state legislature for the current biennium. If Minnesota lowers its annual appropriation amount, North Dakota can increase the surcharge charged to Minnesota residents without Minnesota's approval.

Appendix D: Graduates by Institution

Table 10: University of Minnesota Reciprocity Graduates, 2022-2023

Campus	Certificate Pre-Bachelor's	Bachelor's	Certificate Post-Bachelor's	Master's	Doctoral	First Professional	Total
Crookston	1	37					38
Duluth	7	209		18	3		237
Morris		20					20
Rochester		10					10
Twin Cities	26	964	4	155	29	36	1214
Total	34	1240	4	173	32	36	1519

Source: University of Minnesota

Table 11: Minnesota State Reciprocity Graduates, Preliminary Fiscal Year 2023

11A: Minnesota State Colleges Graduates by Degree Type, Preliminary Fiscal Year 2023

Minnesota State Colleges	Certificate	Diploma	Associate	Bachelor's	Graduate Certificate	Master's	Post-Master's	Doctorate's	Total
Alexandria Technical and Community College			2						2
Anoka Colleges									
<i>Anoka-Ramsey Community College</i>									
<i>Anoka Technical College</i>									
Central Lakes College									
Century College			2						2
Dakota County Technical College									
Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College									
Hennepin Technical College									
Inver Hills Community College									
Lake Superior College		2	11						13
Minneapolis College			5						5
Minnesota North College	1	1	16						
Minnesota State College Southeast Technical	21	15	16						52
Minnesota State Community and Technical College	5	22	101						128
Minnesota West Community and Technical College	11	10	16						37
Normandale Community College									
North Hennepin Community College									

Minnesota State Colleges	Certificate	Diploma	Associate	Bachelor's	Graduate Certificate	Master's	Post-Master's	Doctorate's	Total
Northland Community and Technical College	21	86	107						214
Northwest Technical College Bemidji									
Pine Technical College	2	4	6						12
Ridgewater College			3						3
Riverland Community College									
Rochester Community and Technical College									
St. Cloud Technical and Community College		3	6						9
Saint Paul College									
South Central College									
Subtotal	61	143	291						495

Table 11B: Minnesota State Universities Graduates by Degree Type, Preliminary Fiscal Year 2023

Minnesota Universities	Certificate	Diploma	Associate	Bachelor's	Graduate Certificate	Master's	Post-Master's	Doctorate's	Total
Bemidji State University				4		1			5
Metropolitan State University				1					1
Minnesota State University, Mankato	1		4	189		8			202
Minnesota State University Moorhead	2		2	264	3	69	5	5	350
St. Cloud State University			1	45	2	16			64
Southwest Minnesota State University			1	23		5	1		30
Winona State University			4	287	3	23		1	318
Subtotal Universities	3		12	813	8	122	6	6	970

11C: Minnesota State Total of Graduates by Degree Type, Preliminary Fiscal Year 2023

Minnesota State Colleges	Certificate	Diploma	Associate	Bachelor's	Graduate Certificate	Master's	Post-Master's	Doctorate's	Total
Subtotal Colleges	61	143	291						495
Subtotal Universities	3		12	813	8	122	6	6	970
System Total	64	143	303	813	8	122	6	6	1,465

Source: Minnesota State Colleges and Universities



2025