

Council of State Governments Midwestern Legislative Conference

July 9-12, 2023

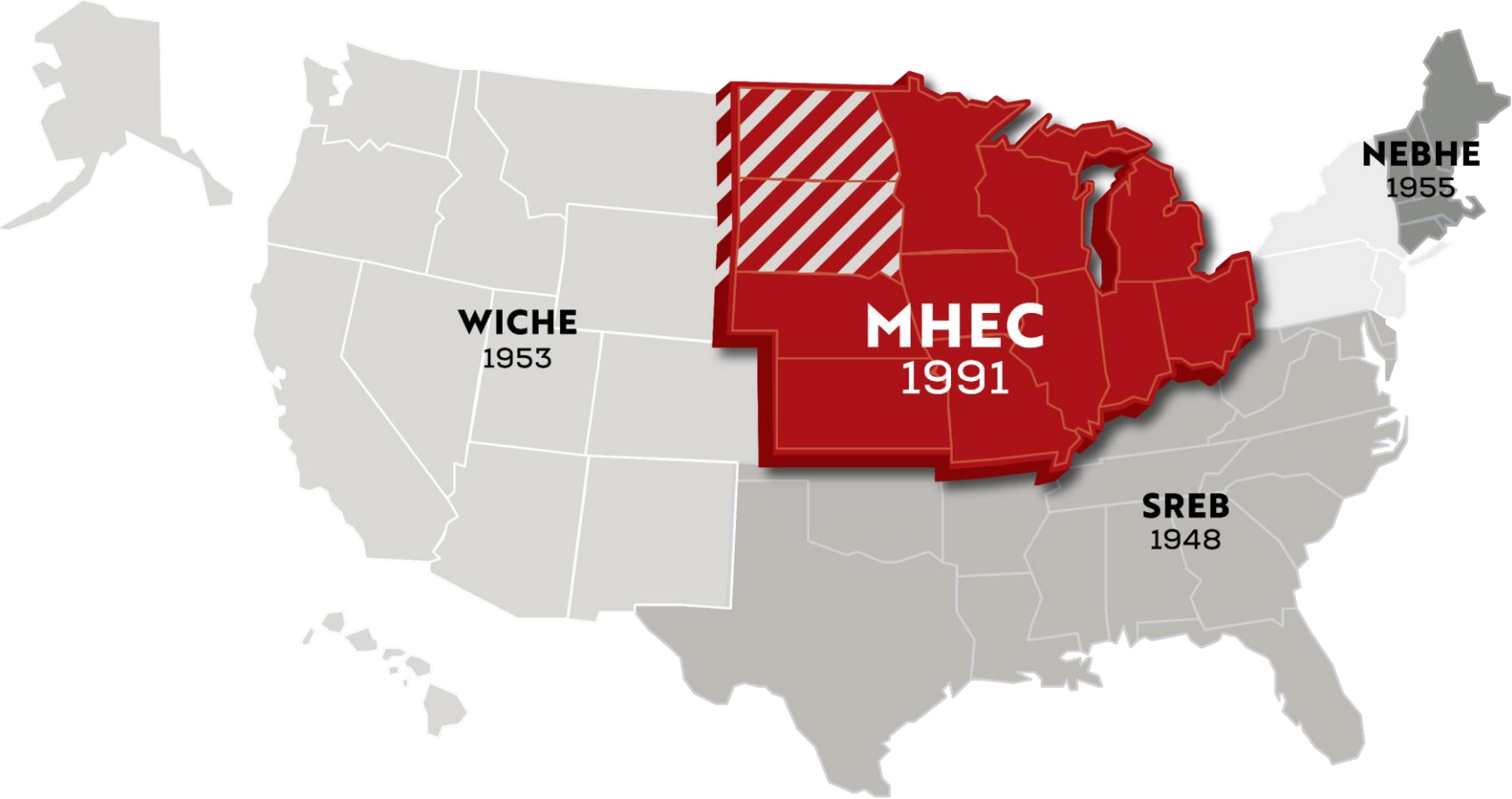
Midwestern Higher Education Compact (MHEC)

Susan G. Heegaard, President

MHEC Background

- Legislatively created, CSG/Midwestern Legislative Conference origins
- 12 states (Midwest census region)
- One of four regional higher education compacts (MHEC, WICHE, SREB, NEBHE)
- Governed by 60 commissioners and alternates
- MHEC's annual state commitment is \$115,000
- What value/ROI do we provide?

Midwestern Higher Education Compact



Providing Value through Cost Savings, Contracts and Programs, Policy & Research

- Eligible entities include higher education institutions (including public and private not-for-profit), school districts, state and local governments, and students
- In FY22, MHEC states achieved savings of over \$70.87M in savings for member states
- Students and their families saved an additional \$57.05M in tuition costs through MHEC's regional reciprocity program

Technology and Insurance

- **Technology** - In FY22, MHEC entities realized over \$33.73M in cost savings by purchasing \$375M of technology hardware, software, and services
- **MHECare** In the 2022-23 school year, institutions provided over 55,000 students protection from unexpected medical expenses. Virtual mental health options are also now available.

Programs, Policy and Research Impacting the Region

- Open Education Resources (OER)
- Dual Enrollment/Teacher Credentialing/Graduate Credit Quest
- Midwest Student Exchange Program (MSEP)
- Midwestern-State Authorization Reciprocity Agreement (M-SARA)
- Midwest Credential Transparency Alliance (MCTA)
- Multi-State Collaborative on Military Credit (MCMC)
- Exploring development of Midwest higher education leadership program

Strategic Plan | 2022-2025

- **Mission:** MHEC brings together midwestern states to develop and support best practices, collaborative efforts, and cost-sharing opportunities. Through these efforts it works to ensure strong, equitable postsecondary educational opportunities and outcomes for all.
- **Vision:** To improve individual career readiness and regional economic vitality through collective problem-solving and partnerships that strengthen postsecondary education.

<https://bit.ly/mhec-strategic-plan202225>



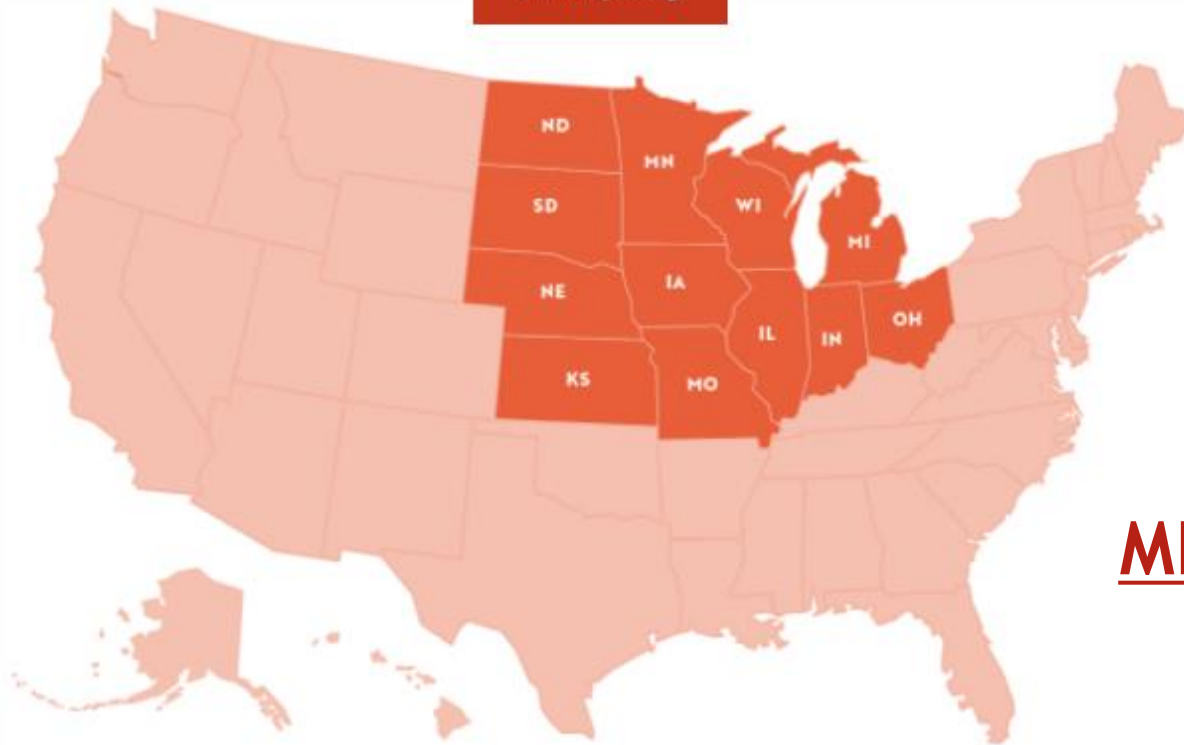
Interactive Dashboard



MHEC INTERACTIVE DASHBOARD

The Midwestern Higher Education Compact (MHEC) Interactive Dashboard provides data and key performance indicators relevant to the goal of improving educational attainment in the Midwest and across the nation. Indicators are organized within seven categories: Context, Preparation, Participation, Affordability, Completion, Finance, and Benefits. Several of these areas also portray a subcategory highlighting opportunity and achievement gaps by income, race, and ethnicity.

Start Exploring



[MHEC.ORG/dashboard](https://mhec.org/dashboard)

The Top State Priorities for Higher Education

- Economic and Workforce Development
- Teacher Workforce
- State Funding for Financial Aid Programs
- State Operating Support for Public Colleges and Universities
- Higher Education's Value Proposition

Source: Harnisch, T., & Laderman, S. (2023). *State priorities for higher education in 2023: Survey of SHEEOs*. State Higher Education Executive Officers Association.

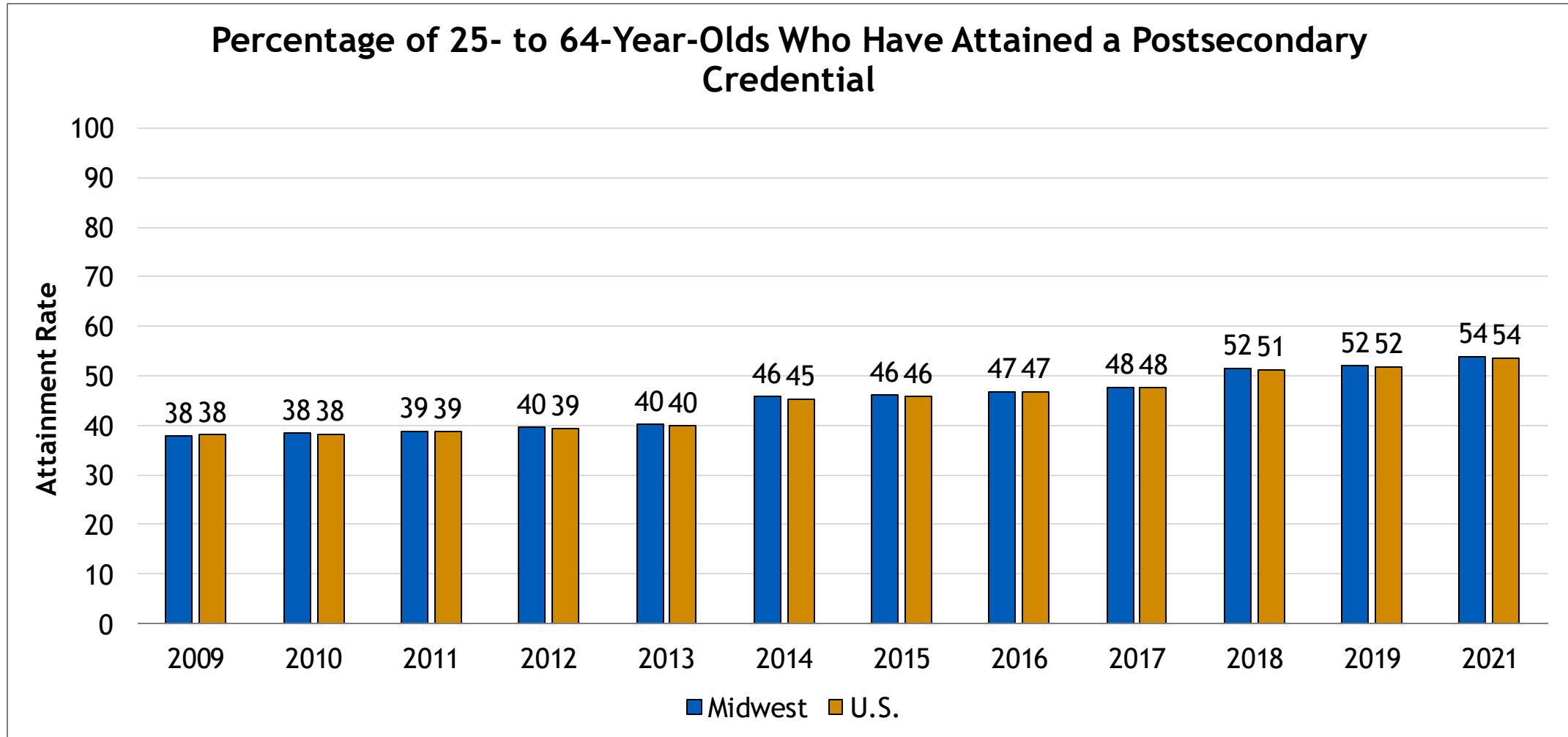
The Top State Priorities for Higher Education

(continued)

- Enrollment Decline
- College Affordability
- Public Perception of Higher Education
- Addressing Equity Gaps
- College Completion/Student Success

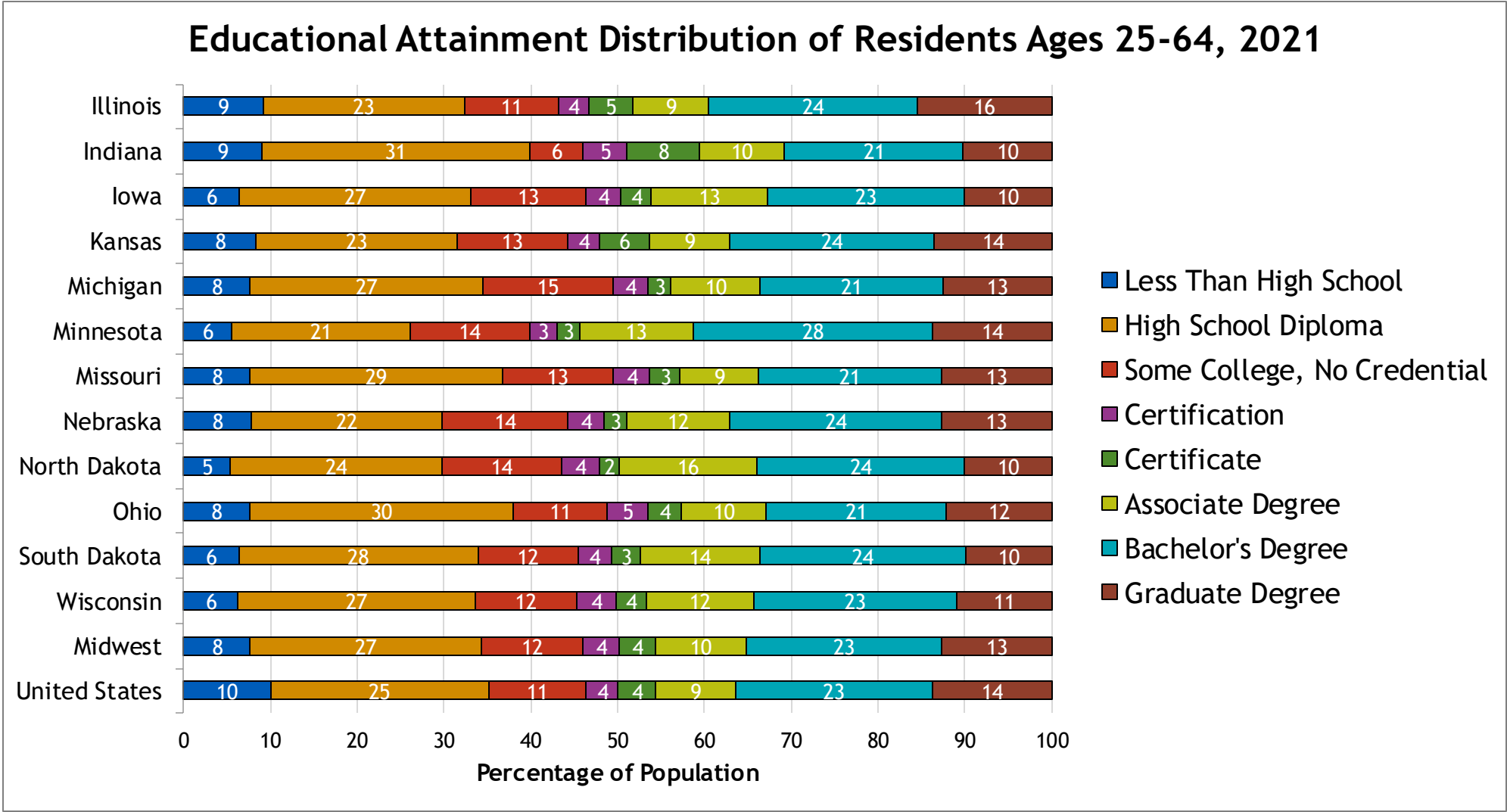
Source: Harnisch, T., & Laderman, S. (2023). *State priorities for higher education in 2023: Survey of SHEEOs*. State Higher Education Executive Officers Association.

Over the past decade, the Midwest educational attainment rate has met or exceeded the national attainment rate.



Source. Lumina Foundation. (2023). *A stronger nation*. Note. The attainment estimate includes postsecondary certificates and industry-recognized certifications.

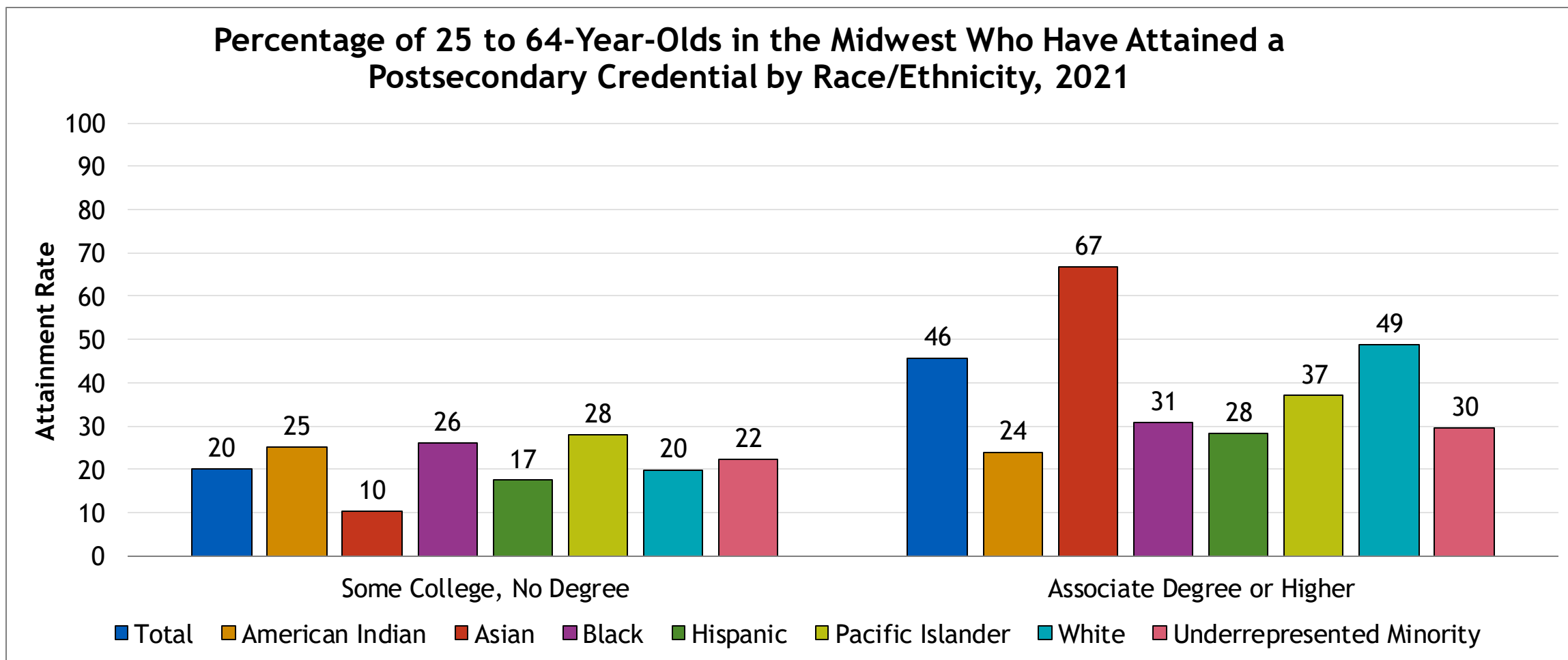
Midwest residents have attained various levels of postsecondary education, spanning from industry certifications and college certificates to bachelor's and graduate degrees.



Source. Lumina Foundation. (2023). *A stronger nation*.



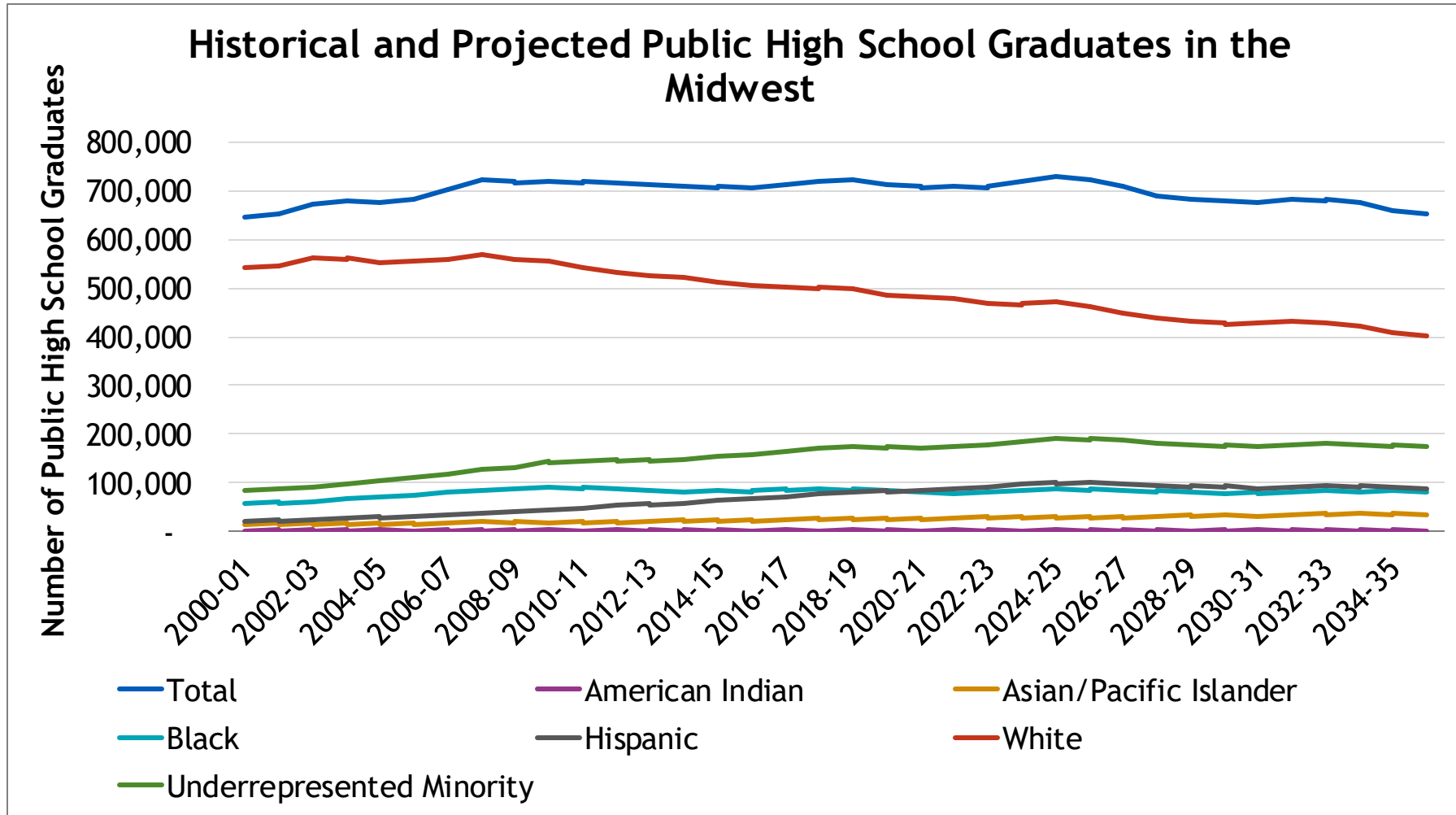
There are gaps in the proportion of adults with an associate degree or higher in the Midwest between underrepresented minority adults (American Indian, Black, Hispanic, and Pacific Islander) and White adults.



Source. U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). *American Community Survey 1-year estimates*.

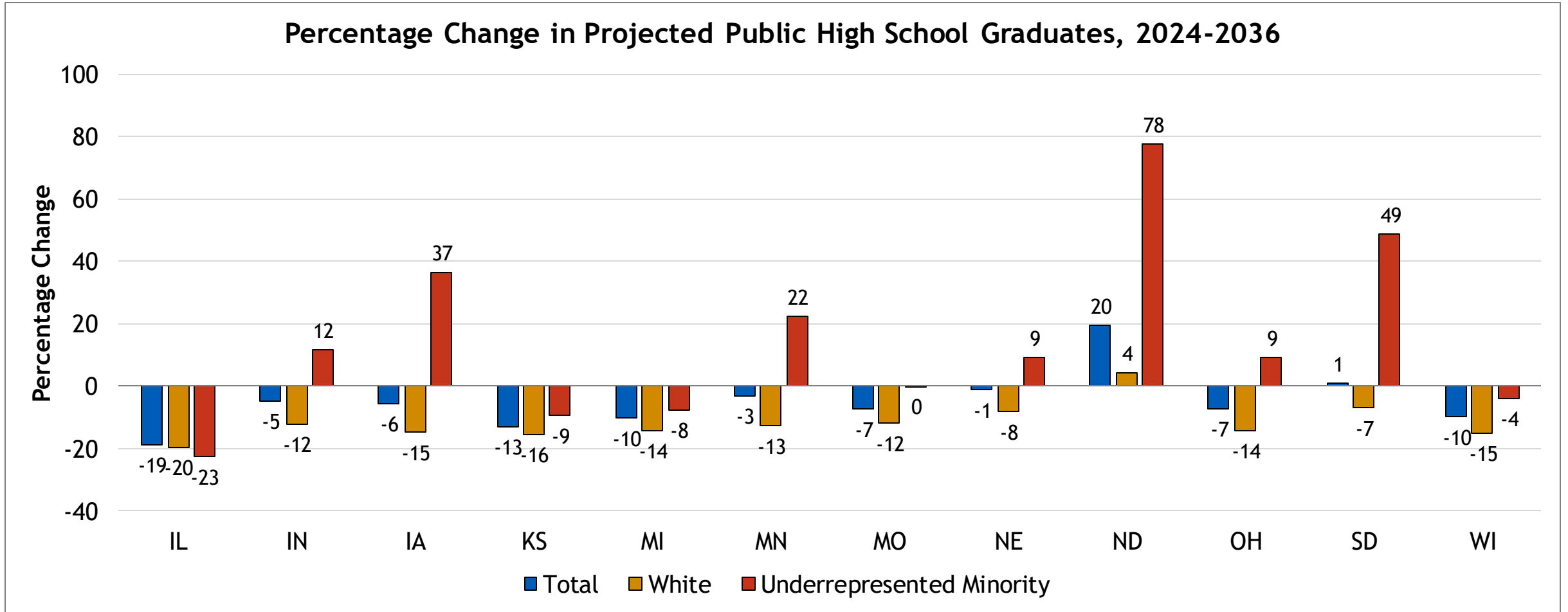
Note. Some estimates are unavailable due to small sample sizes. College certificates are included within the “some college, no degree” category. Some Asian subgroups are underrepresented in higher education (e.g., Hmong) but cannot be separated from the Asian category.

The number of underrepresented minority high school graduates is projected to remain fairly stable in the Midwest as a whole, compared to a decline in the number of White high school graduates.



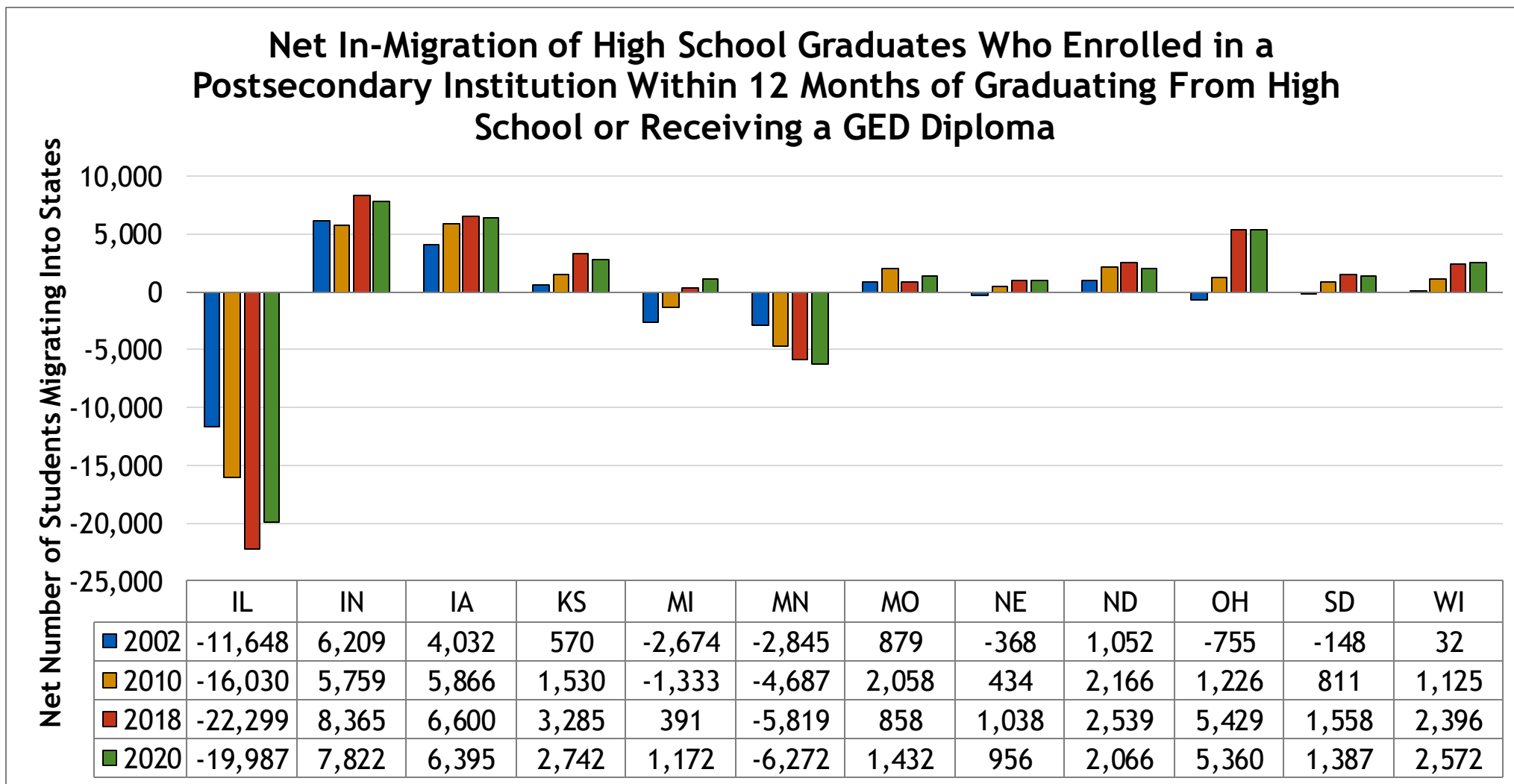
Source. WICHE. (2020). *Knocking at the college door*.

The number of underrepresented minority high school graduates is projected to increase or remain stable across several Midwest states, compared to a projected decline in the number of White high school graduates in 11 Midwest states.



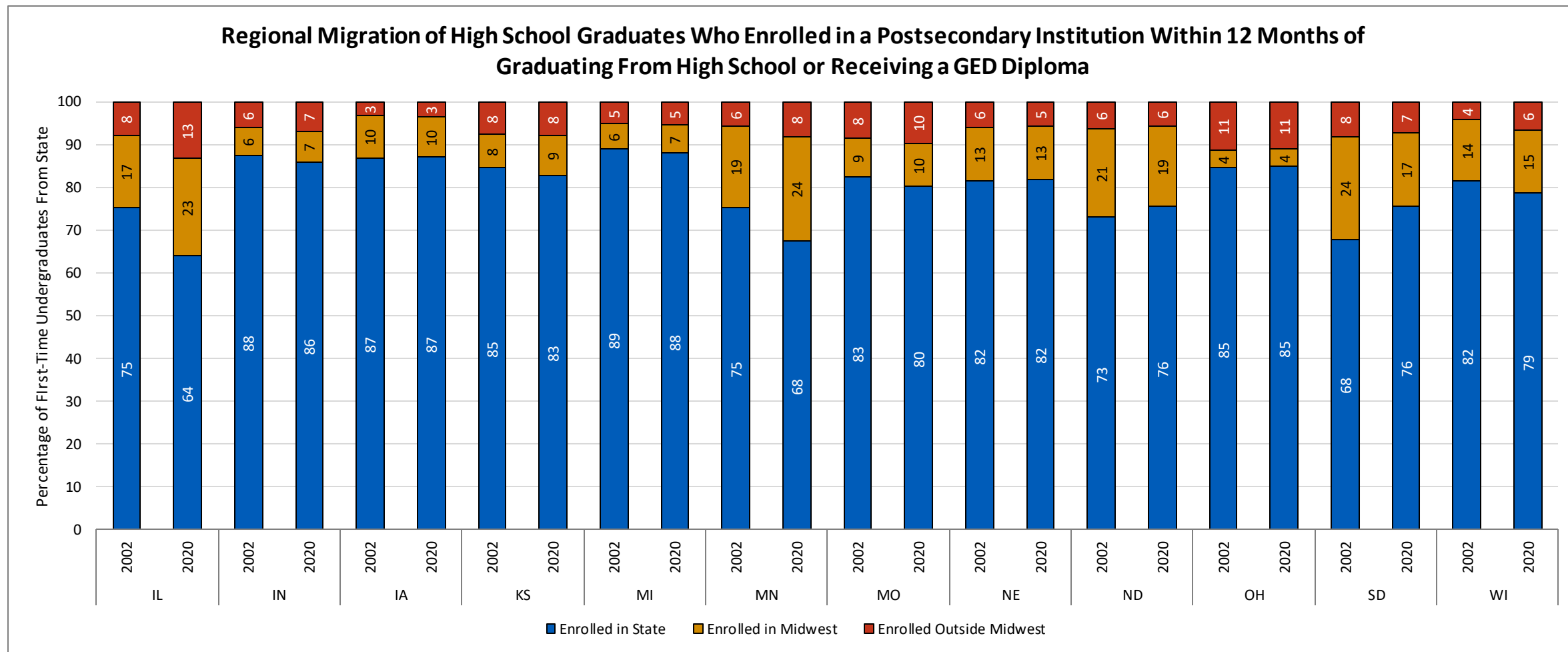
Source. WICHE. (2020). *Knocking at the college door*.

Ten Midwest states had positive net in-migration in 2020.



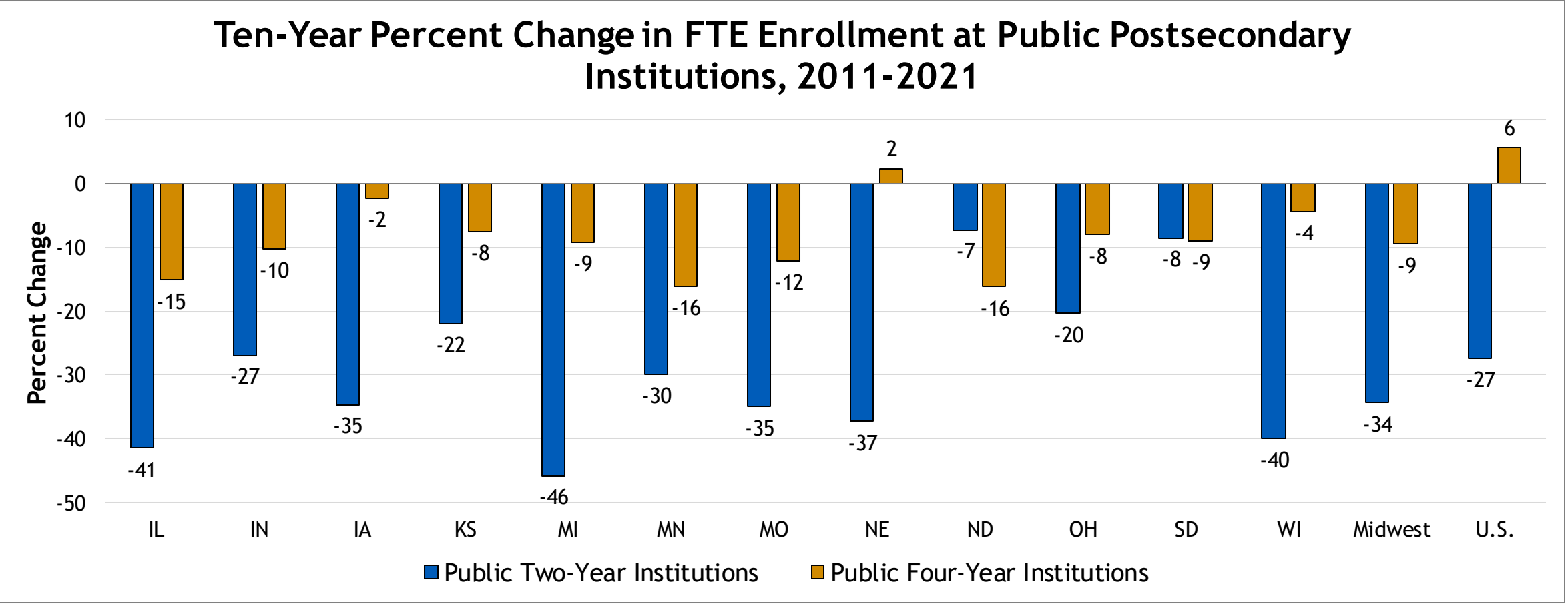
Source. NCES IPEDS. (2020). *Fall enrollment*.

The percentage of first-time students enrolled at an in-state college remained stable or increased in five Midwest states between 2002 and 2020.



Source. NCES IPEDS. (2020). *Fall enrollment.*

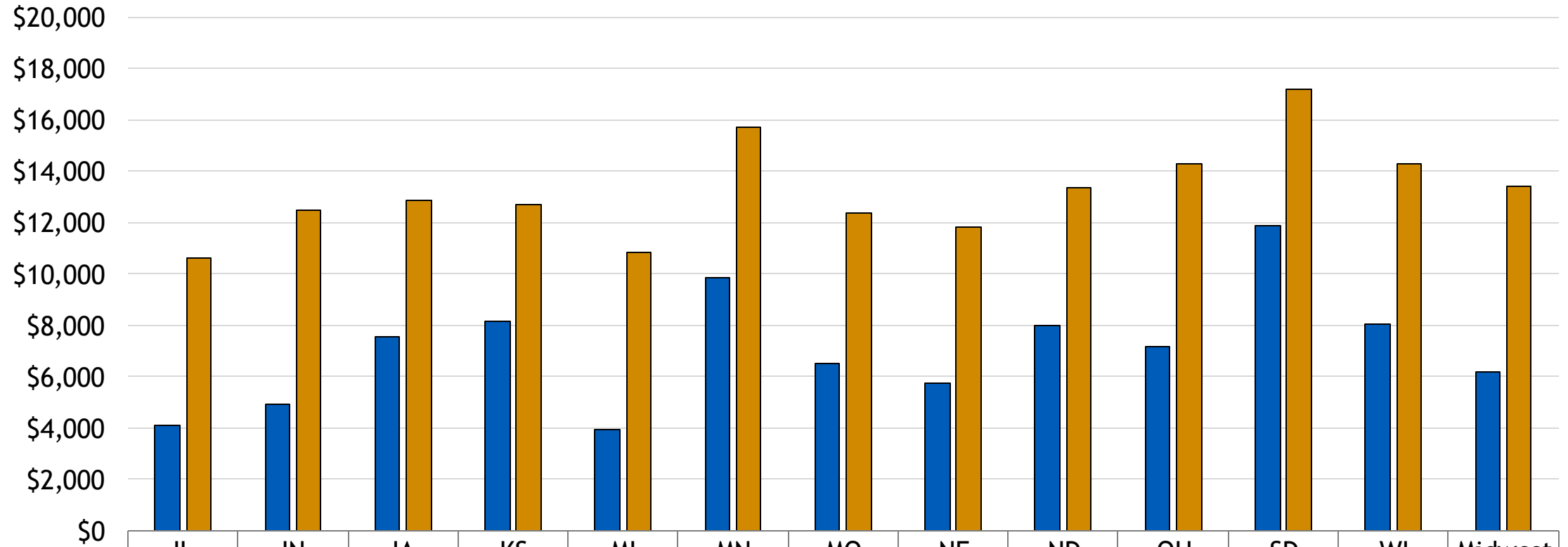
Undergraduate enrollment declined at public two-year institutions in all Midwest states and declined at public four-year institutions in most Midwest states over the past decade.



Source. NCES IPEDS. (2021). *12-month enrollment*. Carnegie Classification was used to classify institutions. Institutions with mixed categories were classified according to their distribution of associate and bachelor’s degrees awarded. Categorizations may change over time.

The average net price - the total cost of attendance (including room and board) minus grant aid from all sources - for low-income students at public two-year institutions is above the Midwest average in eight Midwest states.

Net Price of Full-Time Enrollment at Public Two Institutions by Family Income Level



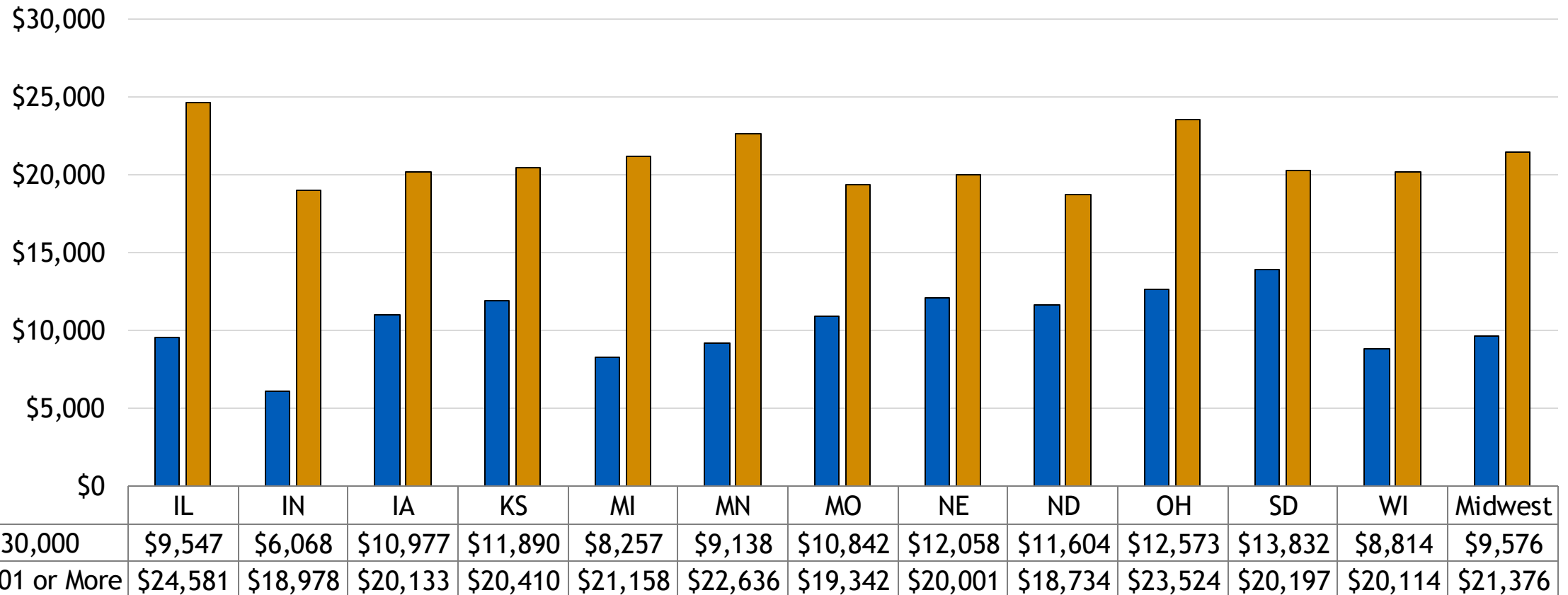
■ \$0 to \$30,000	\$4,080	\$4,906	\$7,565	\$8,170	\$3,917	\$9,846	\$6,515	\$5,732	\$8,013	\$7,169	\$11,887	\$8,045	\$6,187
■ \$110,001 or More	\$10,645	\$12,486	\$12,880	\$12,727	\$10,868	\$15,728	\$12,359	\$11,813	\$13,358	\$14,294	\$17,195	\$14,279	\$13,418

Source. NCES IPEDS. (2021). *Net price*. Estimates are weighted by income group of first-time/full-time students. Total price of attendance includes tuition, fees, room, board, books, supplies, transportation, and other designated costs. Carnegie Classification was used to classify institutions. Institutions with mixed categories were classified according to their distribution of associate and bachelor's degrees awarded.



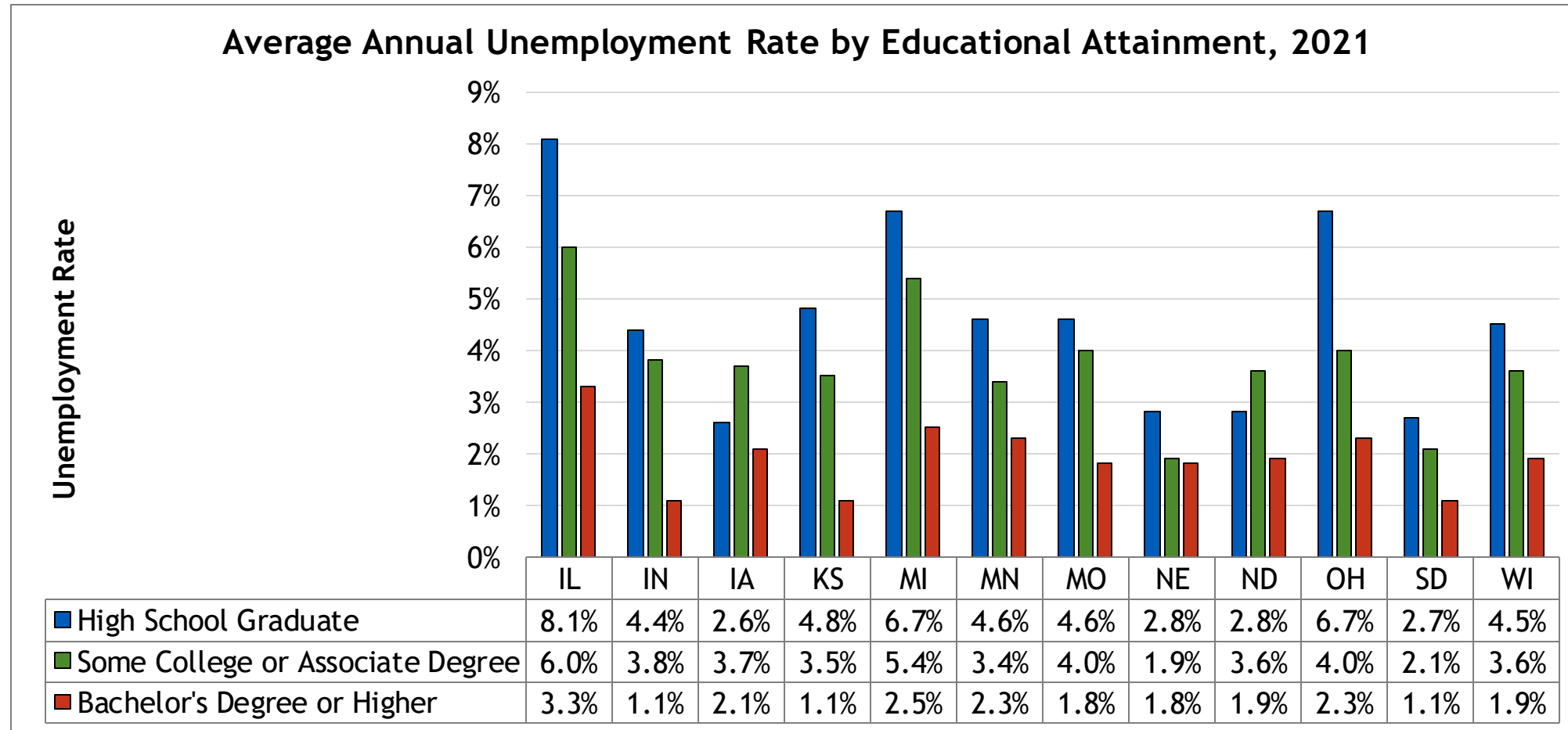
The average net price - the total cost of attendance (including room and board) minus grant aid from all sources - for low-income students at public four-year institutions is above the Midwest average in seven Midwest states.

Net Price of Full-Time Enrollment at Public Four-Year Institutions by Family Income Level



Source. NCES IPEDS. (2021). *Net price*. Estimates are weighted by income group of first-time/full-time students. Total price of attendance includes tuition, fees, room, board, books, supplies, transportation, and other designated costs. Carnegie Classification was used to classify institutions. Institutions with mixed categories were classified according to their distribution of associate and bachelor's degrees awarded.

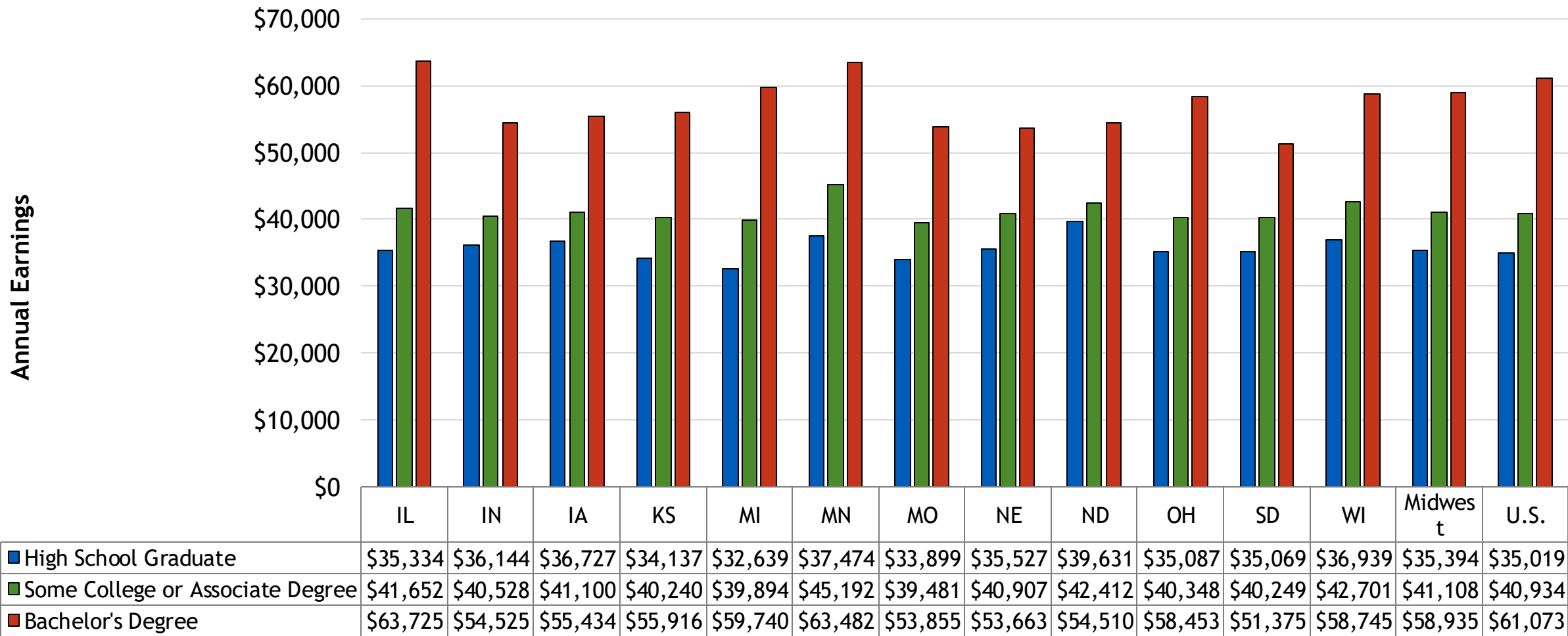
The average annual unemployment rate is the lowest for adults with at least a bachelor's degree across all Midwest states.



Source. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2023). *Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 25 years and older, by educational attainment.*

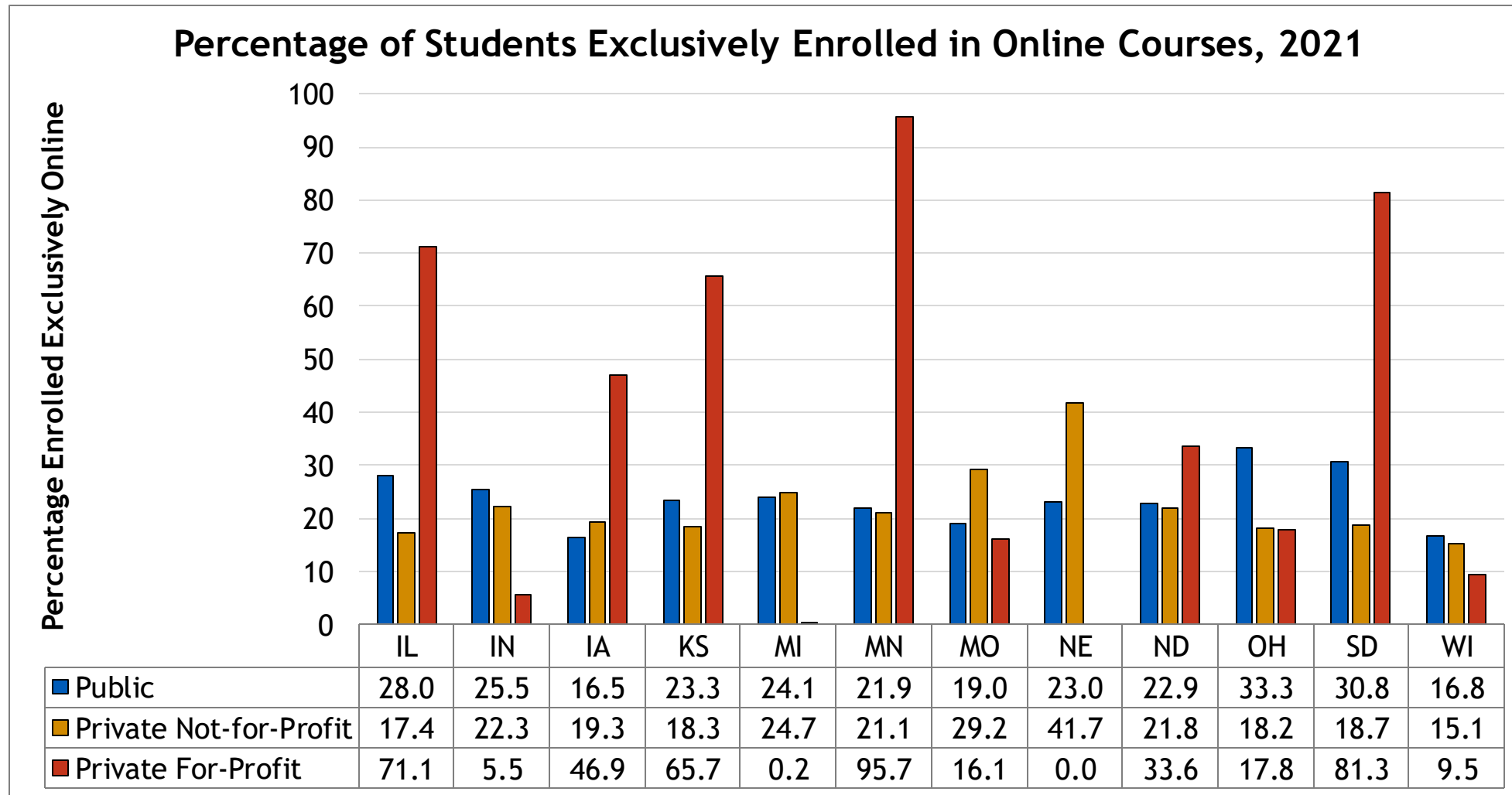
Median annual earnings are highest for bachelor's degree recipients across all Midwest states.

Median Earnings by Educational Attainment, 2021



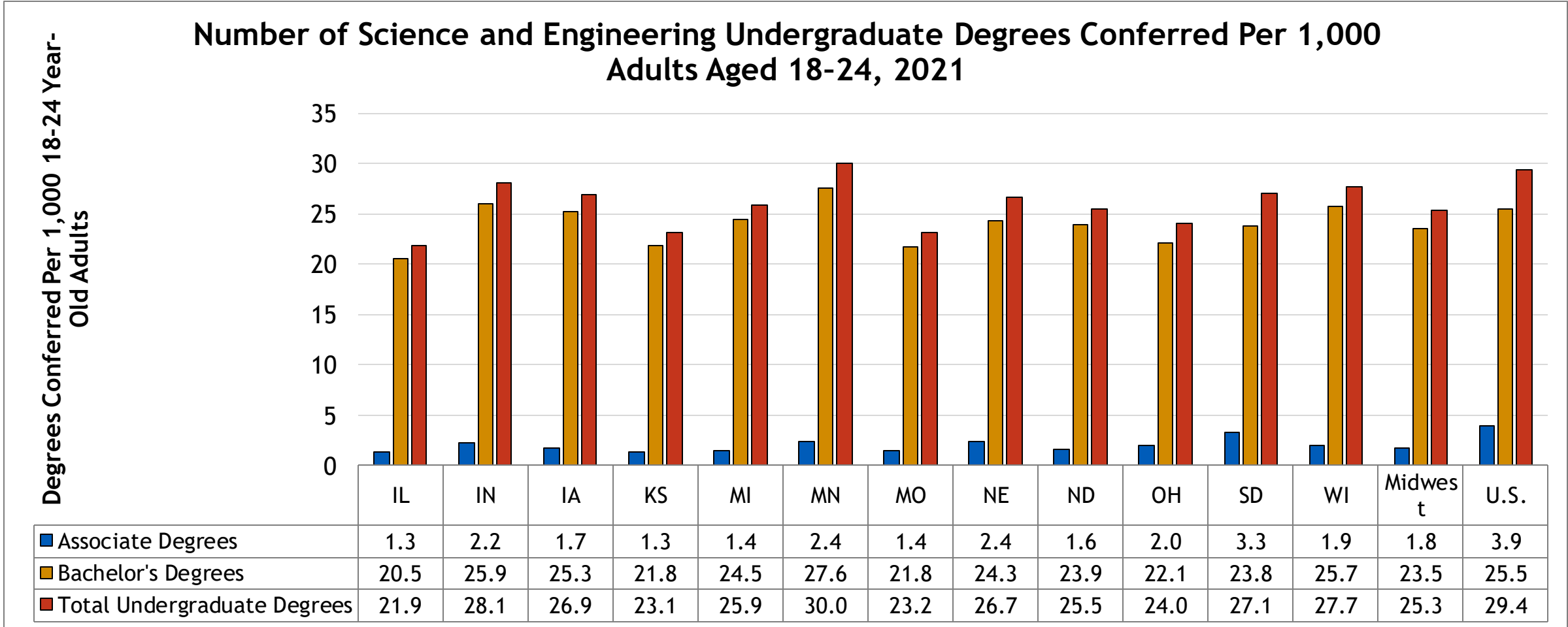
Source. U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). *American Community Survey one-year estimates: Median earnings in the past 12 months by sex by educational attainment for the population 25 years and over.*

Less than one third of college students are enrolled exclusively in online courses at public and private not-for-profit institutions in most Midwest states, compared to much higher percentages of online students in the for-profit sector in several states.



Source. NCES IPEDS. (2021). *Fall Enrollment*.

Most Midwest states fall below the national average of undergraduate science and engineering degrees awarded per 1,000 adults.



Source. National Science Board. (2022). Science and engineering indicators, state indicators.

Thank you!

Please consider us a resource!

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