

2024 Illinois State Visit

Midwestern Higher Education Compact
(MHEC)

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MHEC Background

- Legislatively created in 1991 through Council of State Governments, Midwest Legislative Conference
- 12 states, Midwest census region
- One of four regional higher education compacts (MHEC, WICHE, SREB, NEBHE)
- Governed by 60 commissioners and alternates
- Illinois joined August 20, 1991
- MHEC's annual state commitment is \$115,000, lowest of the compacts

Illinois Commissioners



Maureen Banks

Board Member,
Illinois Community
College Board



Pranav Kothari

Board Chair, Illinois
Board of Higher
Education



Vacancy

Governor's
Designee



Sen. Mike Halpin

Co-chair, Higher
Education Committee



Rep. Katie Stuart

Chair, Higher Education
Committee

What value do we provide to Illinois?

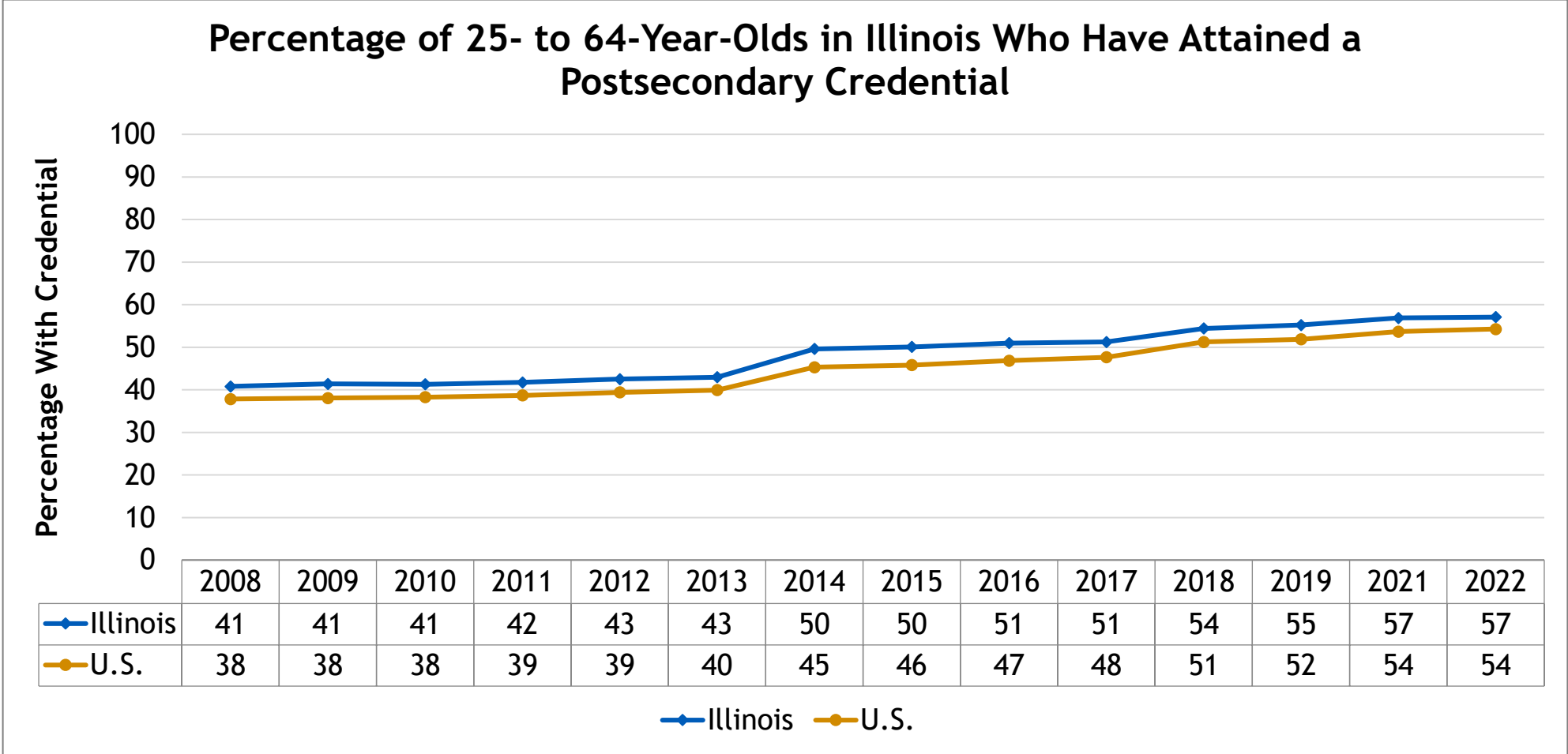
What is the ROI?

- **Cost Savings Contracts and Programs** - Technology (hardware, software and services)
- **Policy Related Programs** - Dual Enrollment, Open Educational Resources (OER), State Authorization (M-SARA), Credentials and Learner Records
- **Research** - Reporting regularly on data trends informed by you as well as specific requests, interactive dashboard
- **Convening Opportunities** - Bringing together legislative, executive branch as well as higher education leaders to problem solve and share ideas
- **Other Opportunities** - MHECcare student health solutions (fully insured school-sponsored plans and virtual mental health services) and property insurance programs in development

FY23 Cost Savings for Illinois

- The State of Illinois received a 128-fold return on its annual compact membership commitment of \$115,000.
- In 2023, Illinois colleges, universities, school districts, and state and local governments realized more than \$14.73M in cost savings through MHEC's contracts and programs.
- Illinois saved over \$8.67M by purchasing over \$96.33M in technology hardware, software, and services.
- Illinois saved approximately \$6.06M through the Midwestern-State Authorization Reciprocity Agreement (M-SARA).
- Illinois citizens saved over \$22.07M through the Midwest Student Exchange Program.

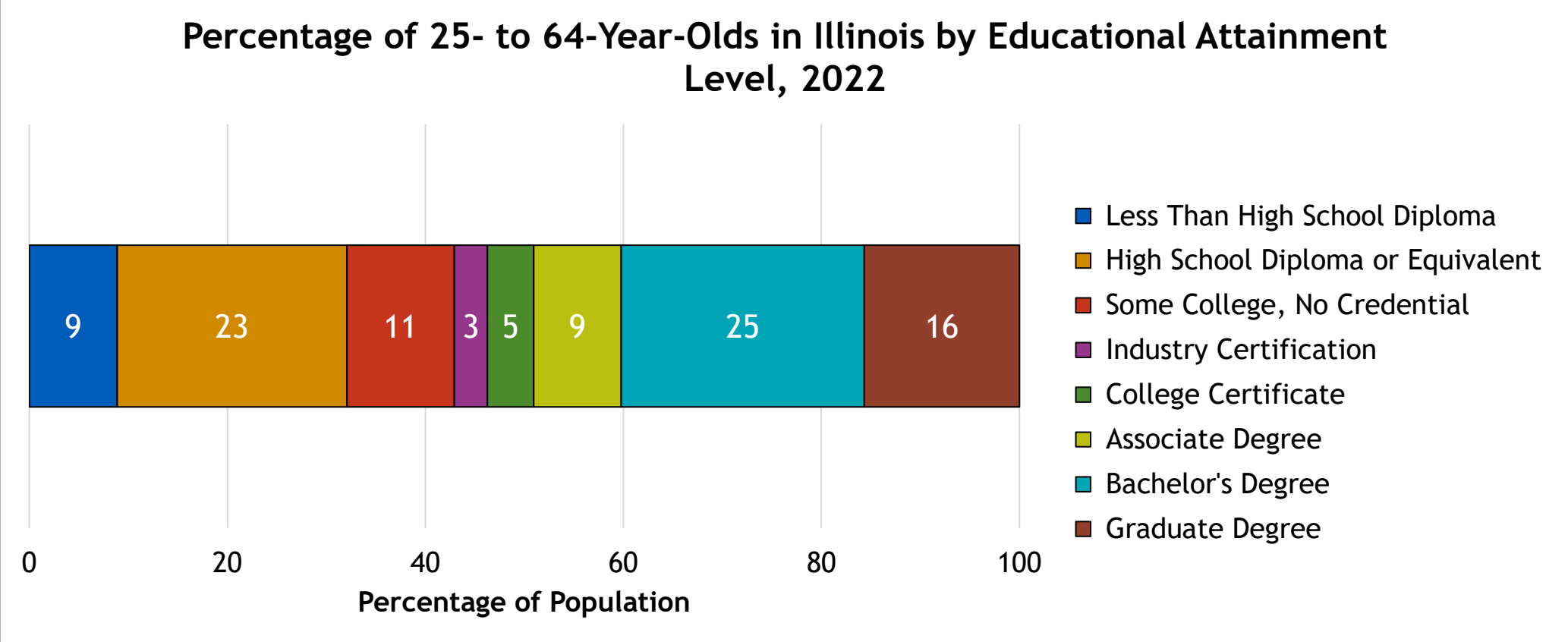
About 57% of adults in Illinois have a postsecondary certificate or higher, compared to 54% nationally.



Source. Lumina Foundation. (2024). *A stronger nation*. Note. Since 2014, the attainment estimate includes postsecondary certificates. Since 2018, the attainment estimate includes industry-recognized certifications. 2020 estimates are not available due to sampling problems that occurred during the 2020 administration of the American Community Survey.

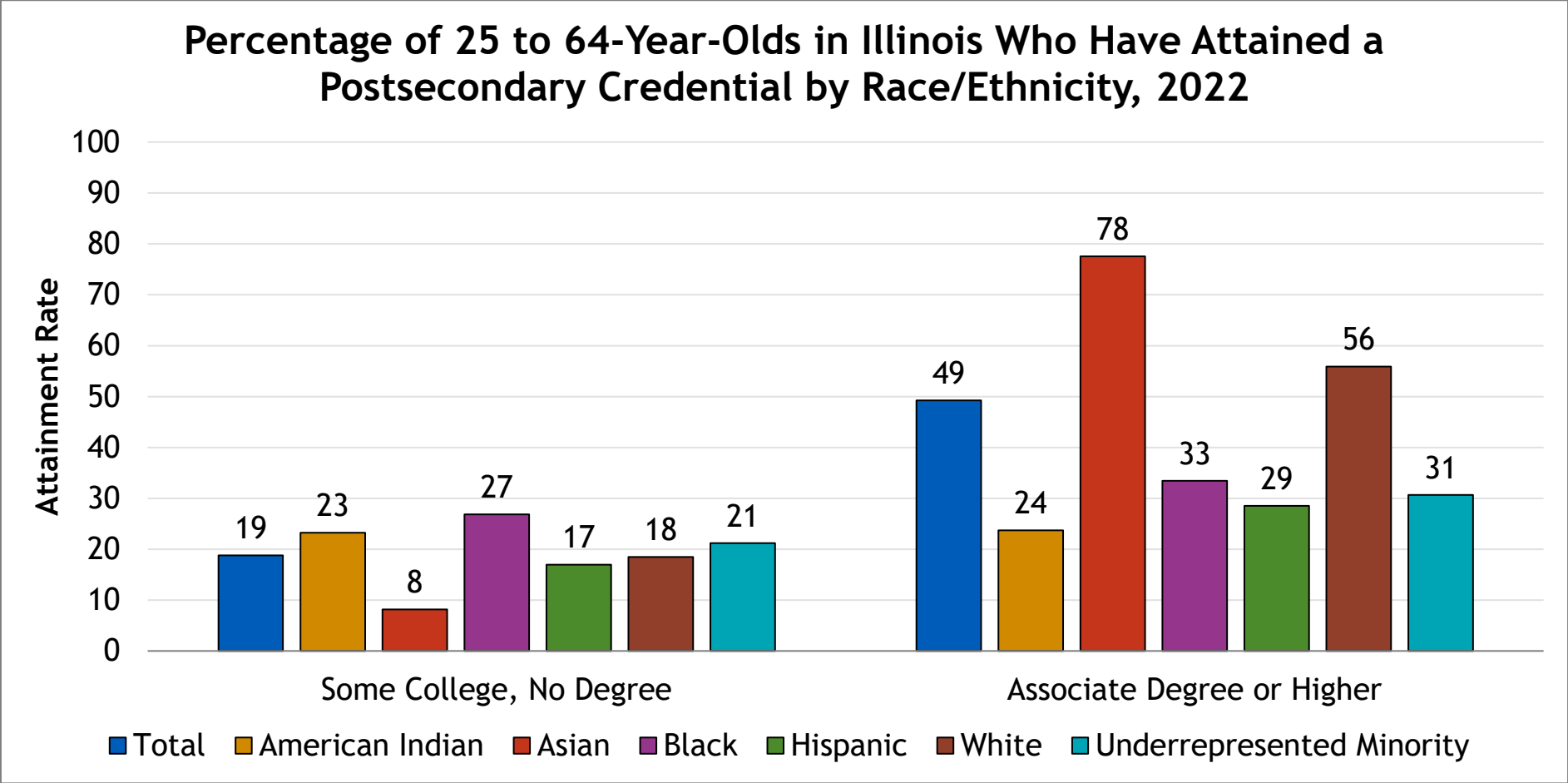


Illinois residents have attained various levels of postsecondary education, spanning from industry certifications and college certificates to bachelor's and graduate degrees.



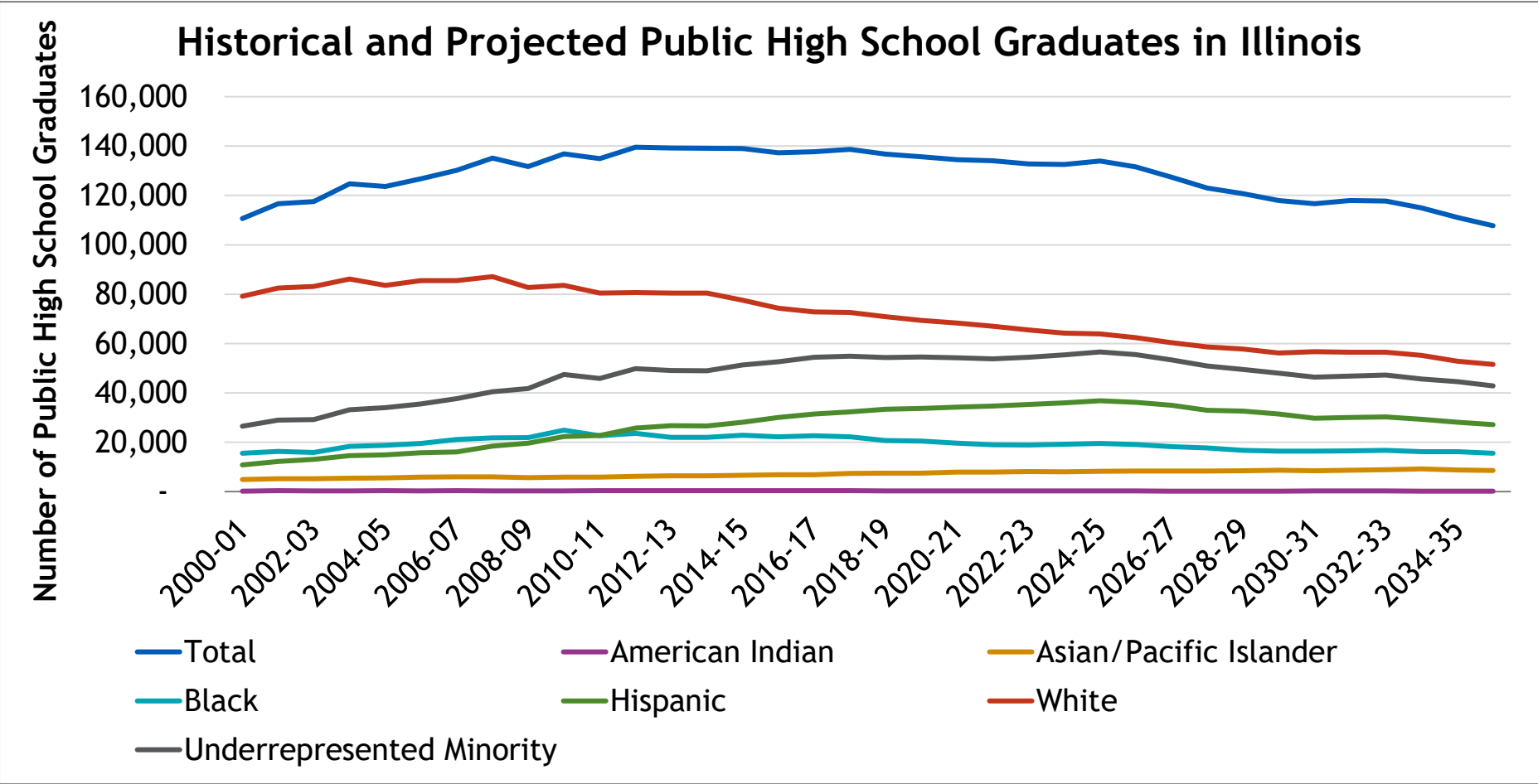
Source. Lumina Foundation. (2024). *A stronger nation*.

There is a 25-point gap in the percentage of adults with an associate degree or higher between underrepresented minority adults as a group (American Indian, Black, Hispanic, and Pacific Islander) and White adults in Illinois.



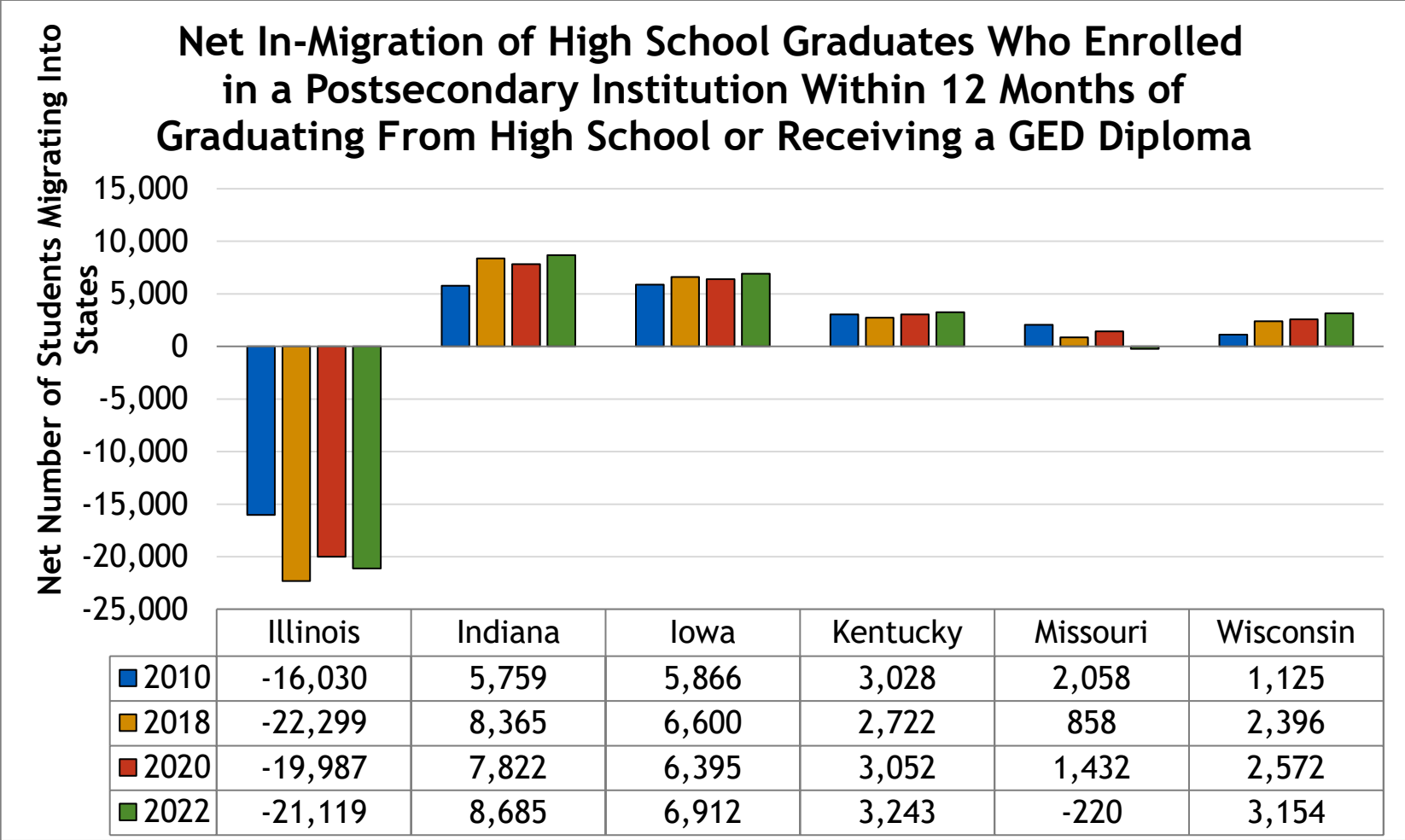
Source. U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). *American Community Survey 1-year estimates*.
Note. Some estimates are unavailable due to small sample sizes. College certificates are included within the “some college, no degree” category. Some Asian subgroups are underrepresented in higher education (e.g., Hmong) but cannot be separated from the Asian category.

As with many states, high school graduates are projected to decline in Illinois over the coming decade, with declines projected for both underrepresented and White high school graduates.



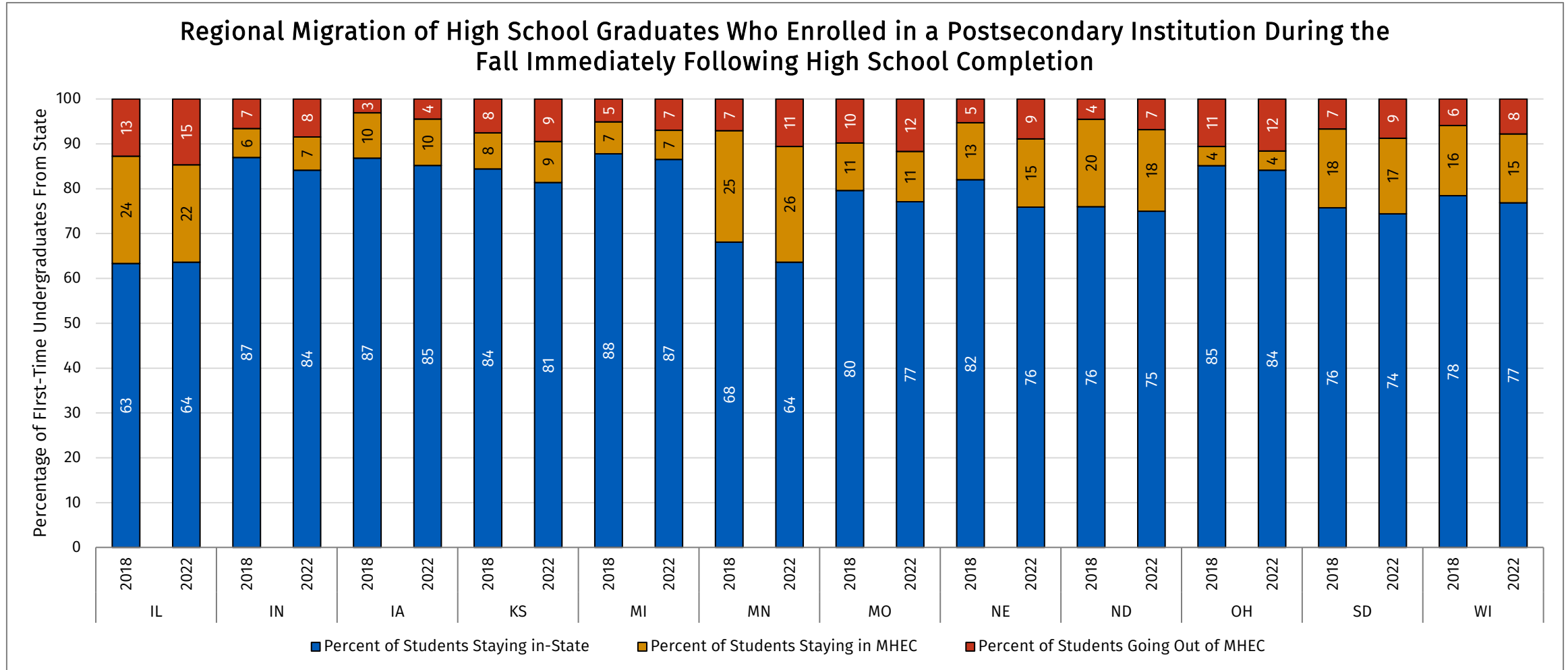
Source. WICHE. (2020). *Knocking at the college door.*

More students migrate out of Illinois than the number that migrate in. Net in-migration into Illinois decreased between 2020 and 2022, while most border states experienced an increase.



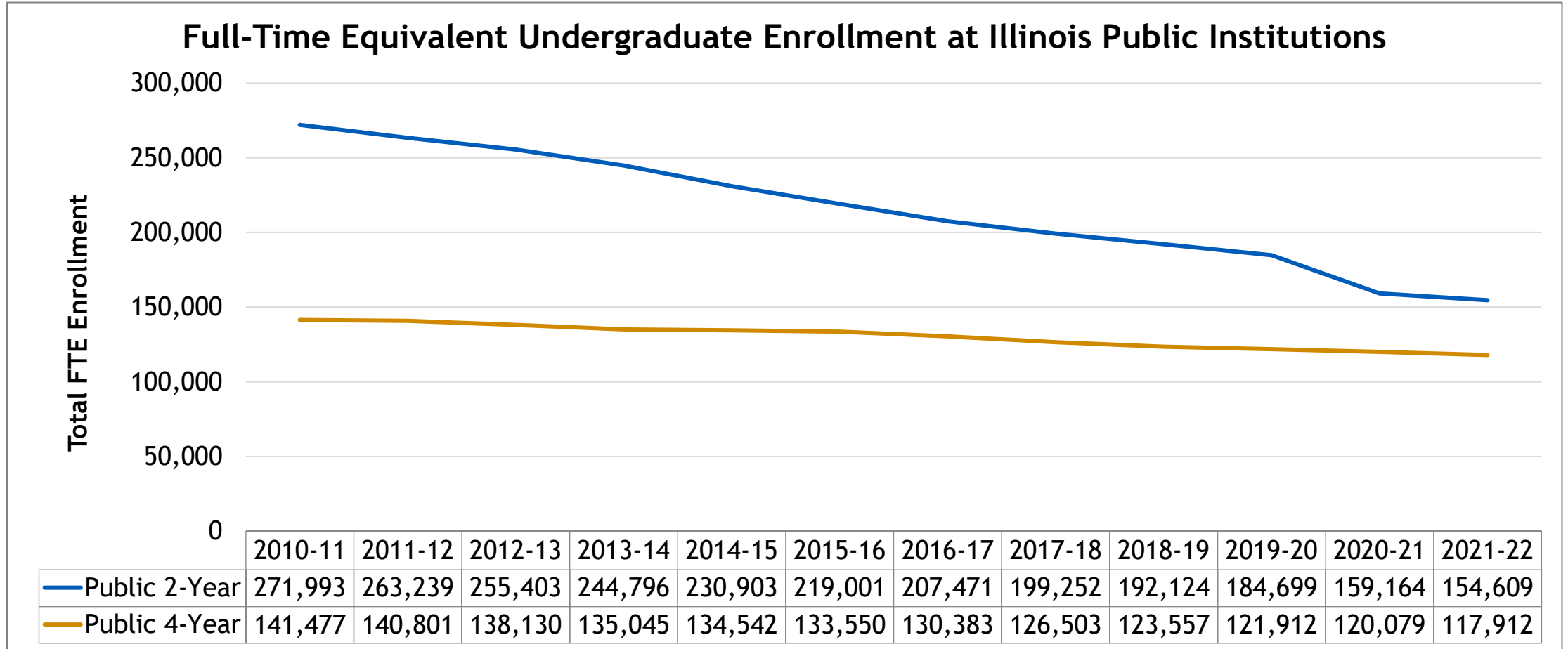
Source. NCES IPEDS. (2022). *Fall enrollment.*

Of first-time college students from Illinois in 2022, 64 percent enrolled in state, 22 percent enrolled elsewhere in the Midwest, and 15 percent enrolled outside the Midwest.



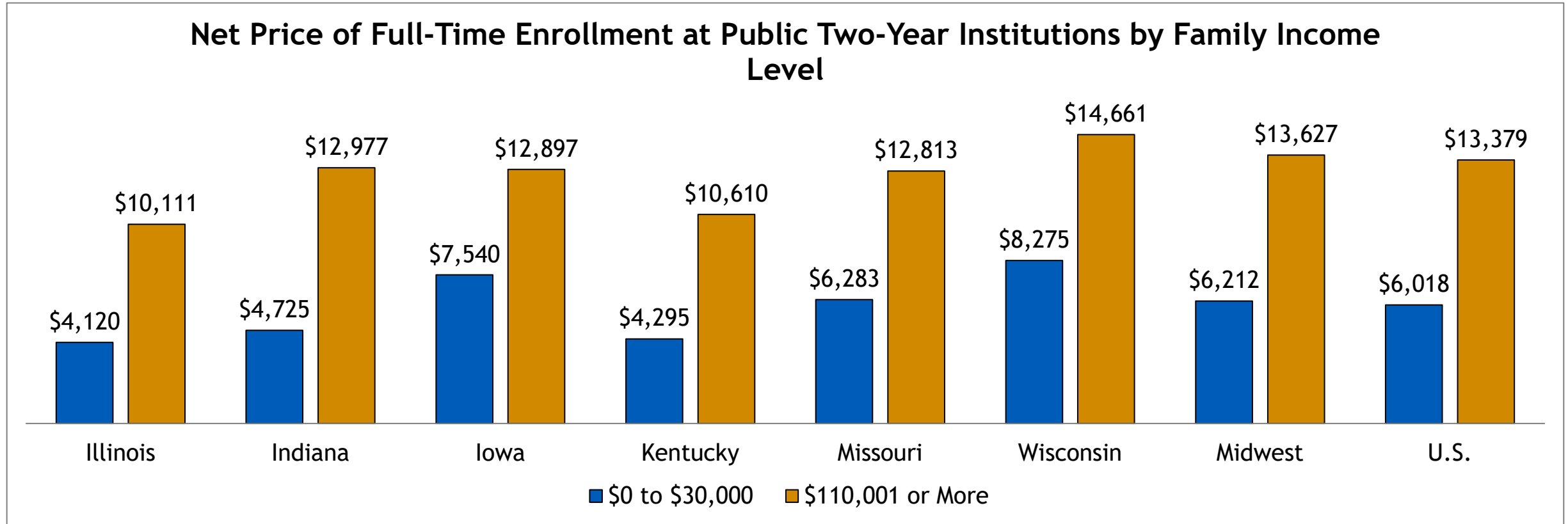
Source. NCES IPEDS. (2022). *Fall enrollment.*

Enrollment has declined significantly at public two-year institutions in Illinois since 2010-11, compared to a more gradual decline at public four-year institutions over the same period.



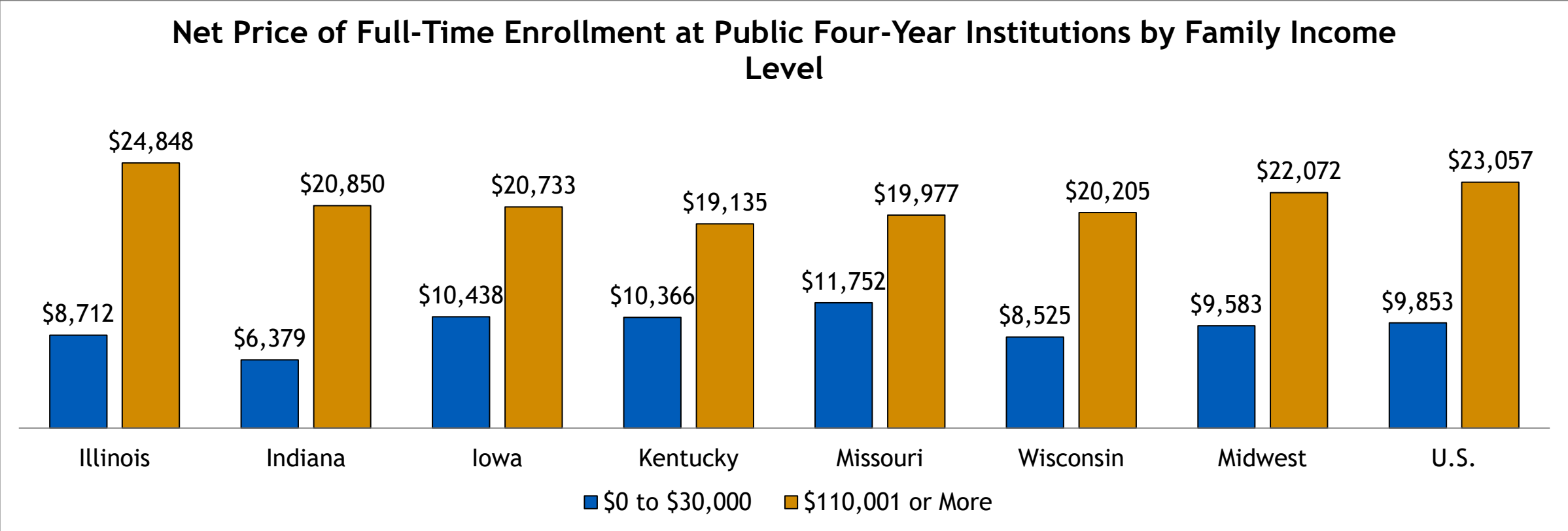
Source. NCES IPEDS. (2022). *12-month enrollment*. Carnegie Classification was used to classify institutions. Institutions with mixed categories were classified according to their distribution of associate and bachelor's degrees awarded. Categorizations may change over time. Tribal colleges and universities are excluded.

The average net price - the total cost of attendance (including room and board) minus grant aid - for low-income students at Illinois public two-year institutions is below the Midwest and national averages and lower than the prices in most border states.



Source. NCES IPEDS. (2022). *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. Tribal colleges are excluded.

The average net price - the total cost of attendance (including room and board) minus grant aid - for low-income students at Illinois public four-year institutions is below the Midwest and national averages and lower than the prices in most border states.



Source. NCES IPEDS. (2022). *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. Tribal colleges and universities are excluded.

Policy & Research and Resources

- [MHEC Strategic Plan 2022-2025](https://www.mhec.org/resources/strategic-plan-2022-2025)
https://www.mhec.org/resources/strategic-plan-2022-2025
- [MHEC Interactive Dashboard](http://mhec.org/dashboard)
http://mhec.org/dashboard
- [2022-23 MHEC Cost Savings](https://www.mhec.org/resources/2022-23-mhec-cost-savings)
https://www.mhec.org/resources/2022-23-mhec-cost-savings
- [Illinois Highlights 2022-2023](https://www.mhec.org/resources/illinois-highlights-2022-2023)
https://www.mhec.org/resources/illinois-highlights-2022-2023
- [2023 State Performance Update-Illinois](https://www.mhec.org/resources/2023-state-performance-update-illinois)
https://www.mhec.org/resources/2023-state-performance-update-illinois