

2024 Michigan State Visit

Midwestern Higher Education Compact (MHEC)

Susan Heegaard

President

susanh@mhec.org

Breanne Hegg

Vice President

breanneh@mhec.org

Samra Asghedom

*Strategic and Executive
Initiatives Manager*

samraa@mhec.org



MHEC Background

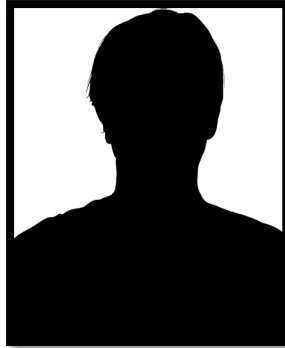
- Legislatively created in 1991 through Council of State Governments, Midwest Legislative Conference
- 12 states, Midwest census region
- One of four regional higher education compacts (MHEC, WICHE, SREB, NEBHE)
- Governed by 60 commissioners and alternates
- Michigan joined July 24, 1990
- MHEC's annual state commitment is \$115,000, lowest of the compacts

Michigan Commissioners



Carol Glanville

State Representative
Chair, Higher Education
Committee



Vacancy

MI Governor



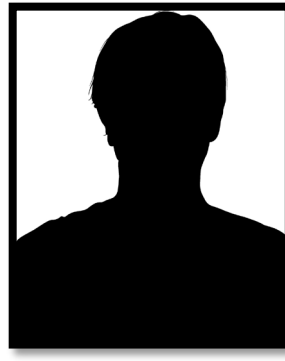
David Eisler

(Alternate)
Former President;
Professor, Community
College Leadership
Studies
Ferris State University



Brandy Johnson

President
Michigan Community
College Association



Vacancy

MI Governor



Vacancy

(Alternate)
Appointing Authority:
Governor, Designee
of State Board of Ed.



Sean McCann

State Senator
Chair, Universities and
Community Colleges
Appropriations
Subcommittee



Dan Hurley

(Alternate)
CEO
Michigan Association of
State Universities

What value do we provide to Michigan?

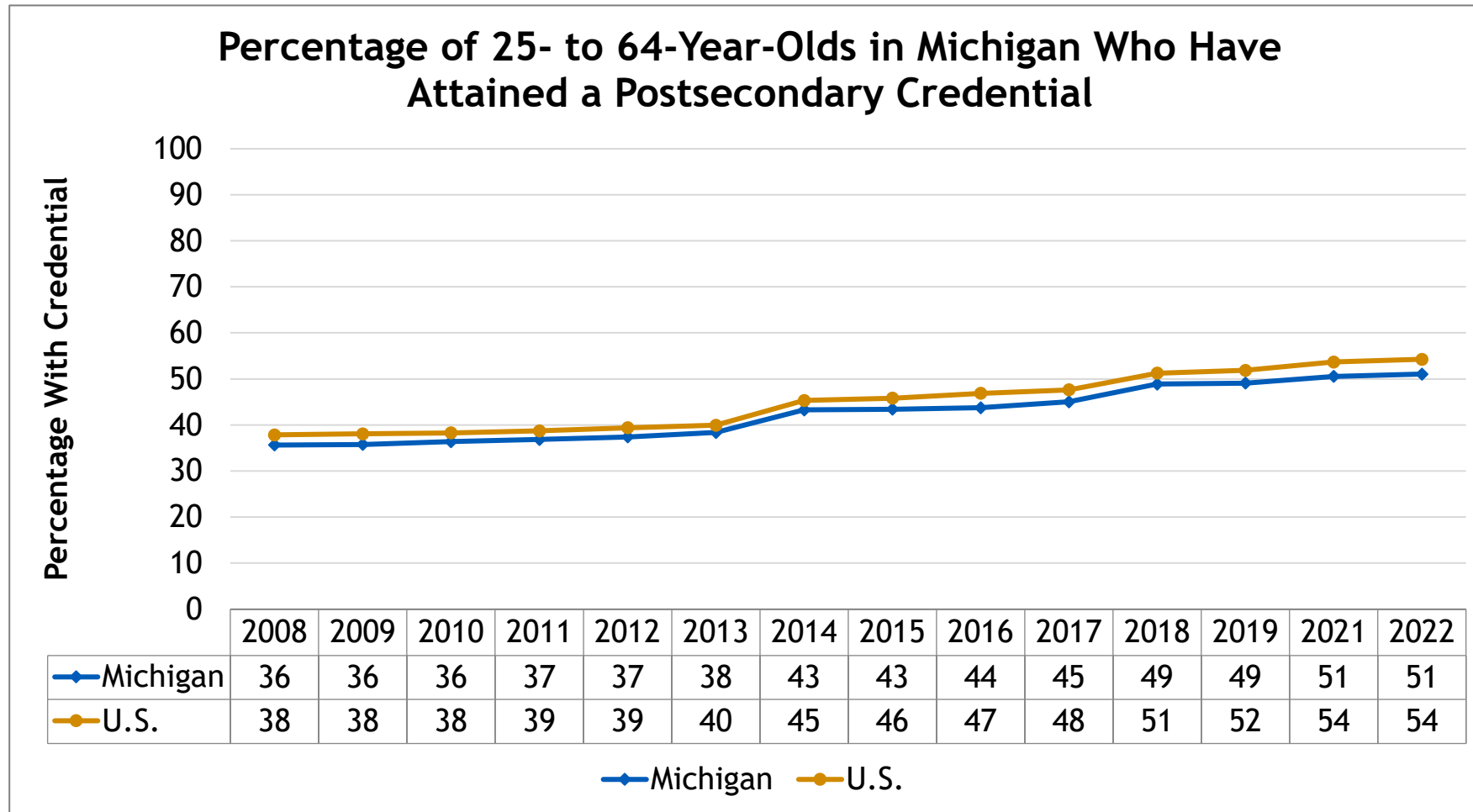
What is the ROI?

- **Cost Savings Contracts** - Technology (hardware, software and services)
- **Programs** - MHECcare student health solutions (fully insured school-sponsored plans and virtual mental health services) and property insurance programs in development
- **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

FY23 Cost Savings for Michigan

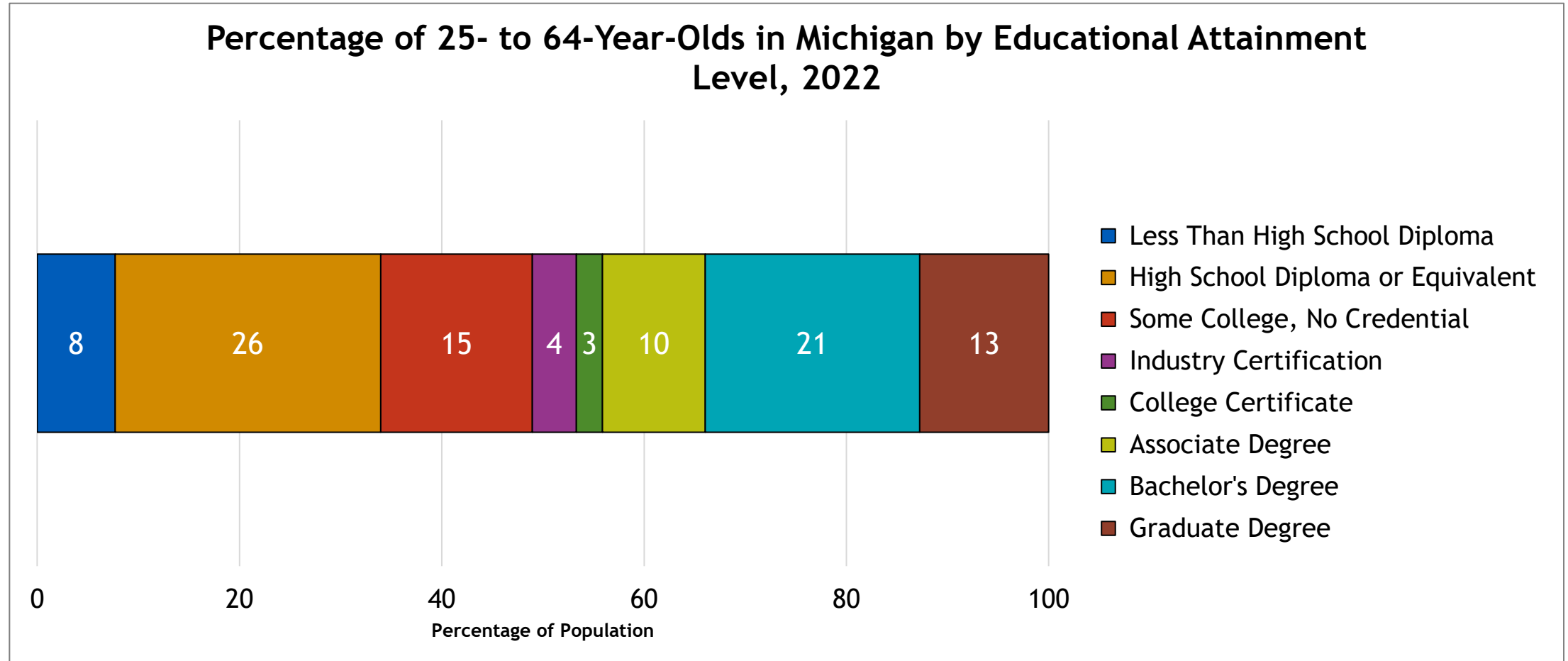
- The State of Michigan received a 79-fold return on its annual compact membership commitment of \$115,000.
- In 2023, Michigan colleges, universities, school districts, and state and local governments realized more than \$9.10M in cost savings through MHEC's contracts and programs.
- Michigan saved over \$4.55M by purchasing over \$50.57M in technology hardware, software, and services.
- Michigan saved approximately \$4.54M through the Midwestern-State Authorization Reciprocity Agreement (M-SARA).
- Michigan citizens saved over \$1.73M through the Midwest Student Exchange Program.

About 51% of Michiganders have a postsecondary certificate or higher, compared to 54% nationally.



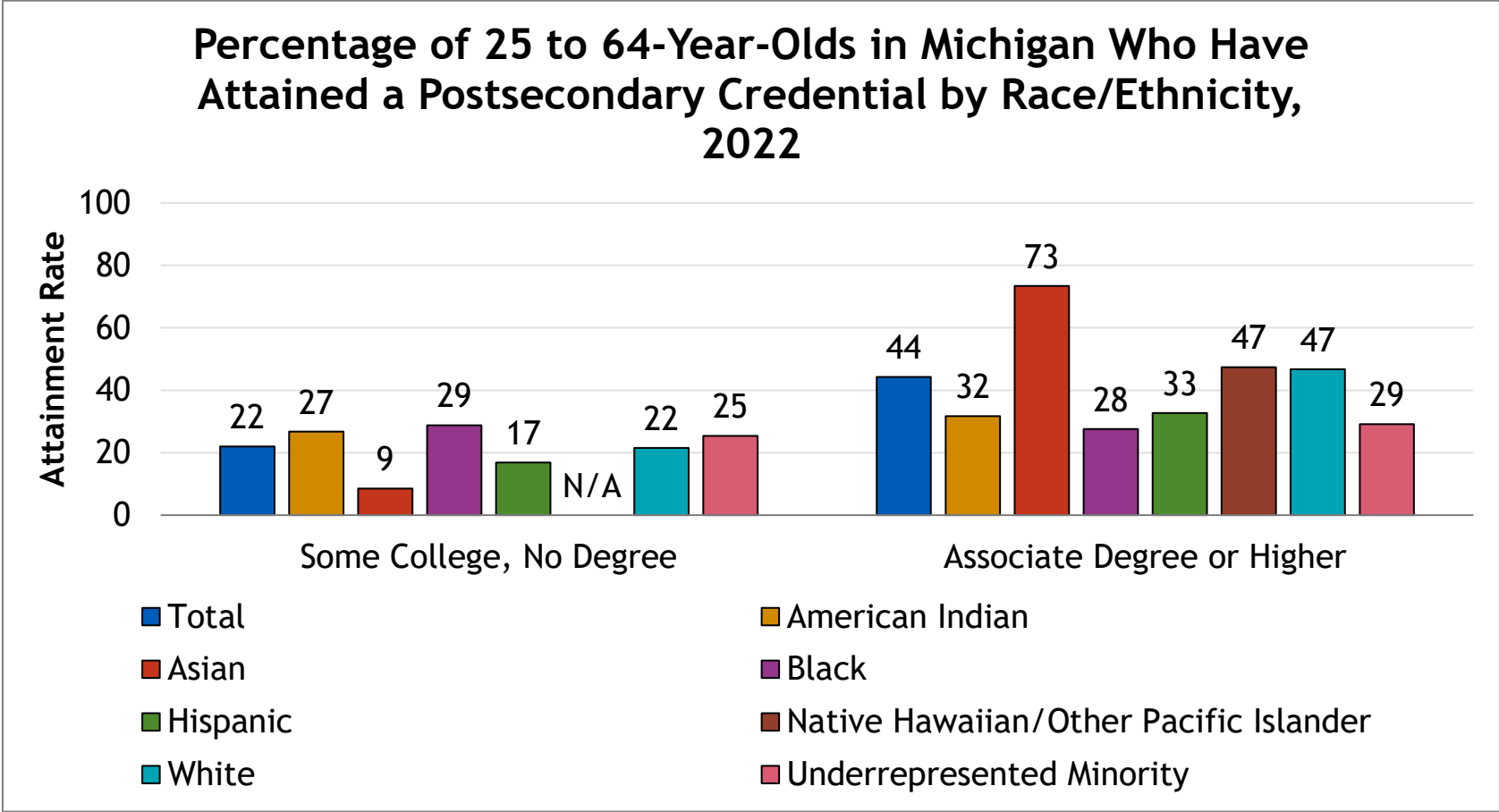
Source. Lumina Foundation. (2024). *A stronger nation*. Note. Since 2014, the attainment estimate includes postsecondary certificates. Since 2018, the attainment estimate includes industry-recognized certifications. 2020 estimates are not available due to sampling problems that occurred during the 2020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

Michigan 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*.

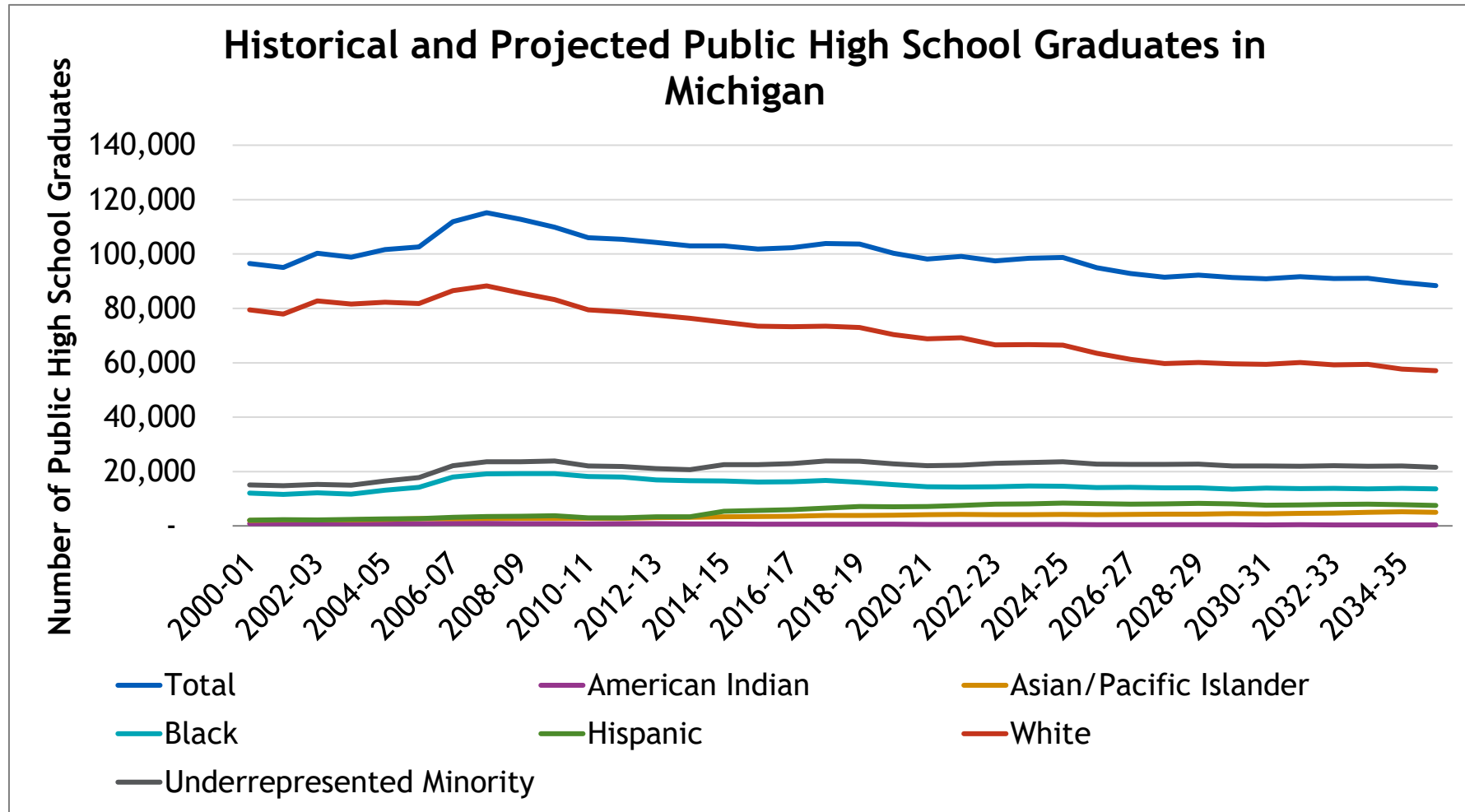
There is an 18-point gap in the percentage of adults with an associate degree or higher between underrepresented minority adults as a group (American Indian, Black, Hispanic, and Pacific Islander) and White adults in Michigan.



Source. U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). *American Community Survey 1-year estimates*.

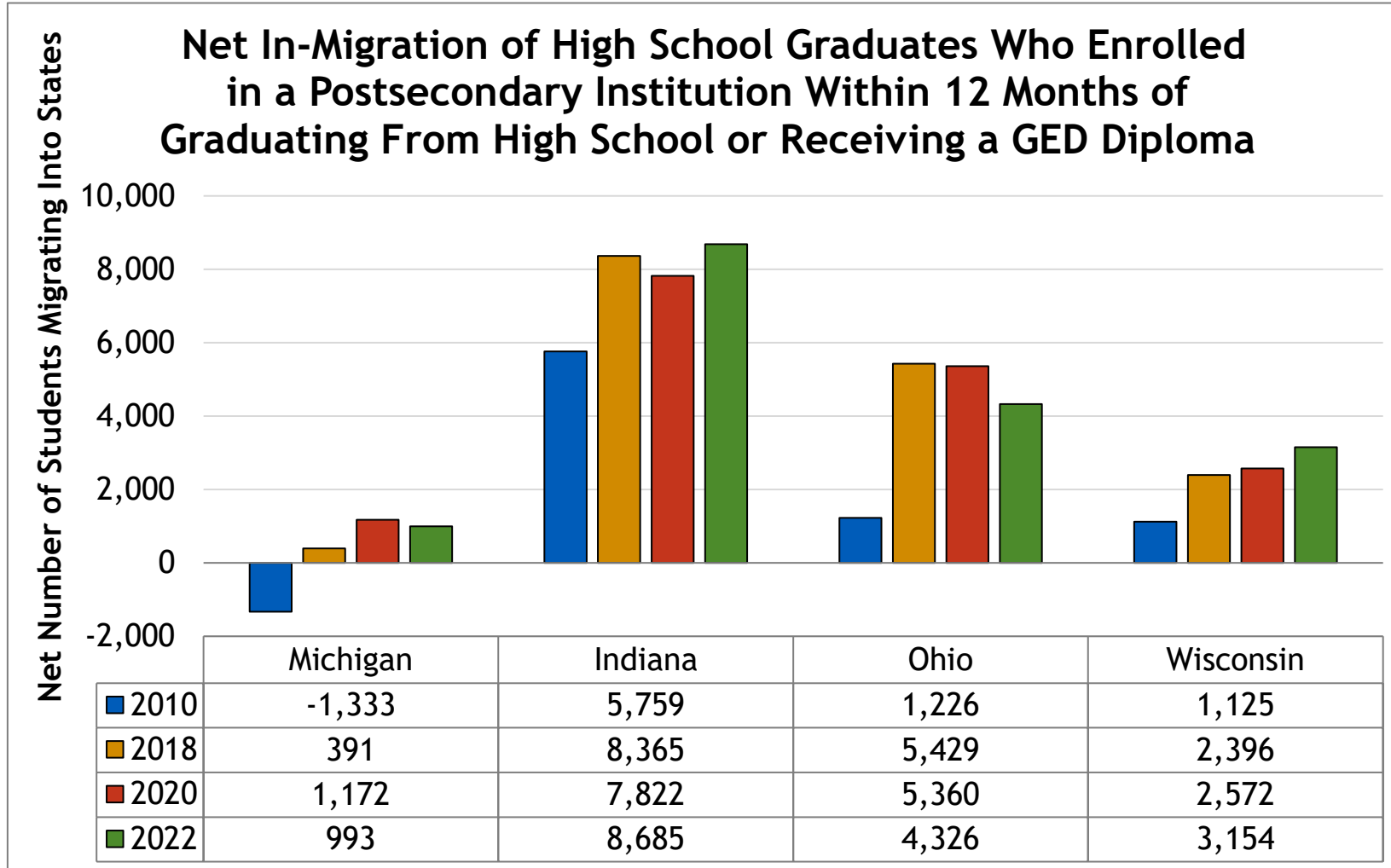
Note. College certificates are included within the “some college, no degree” category. Some Asian subgroups are underrepresented in higher education (e.g., Hmong) but cannot be separated from the Asian category.

As with many states, high school graduates are projected to decline in Michigan over the coming decade, with the sharpest decline in the number of White high school graduates.



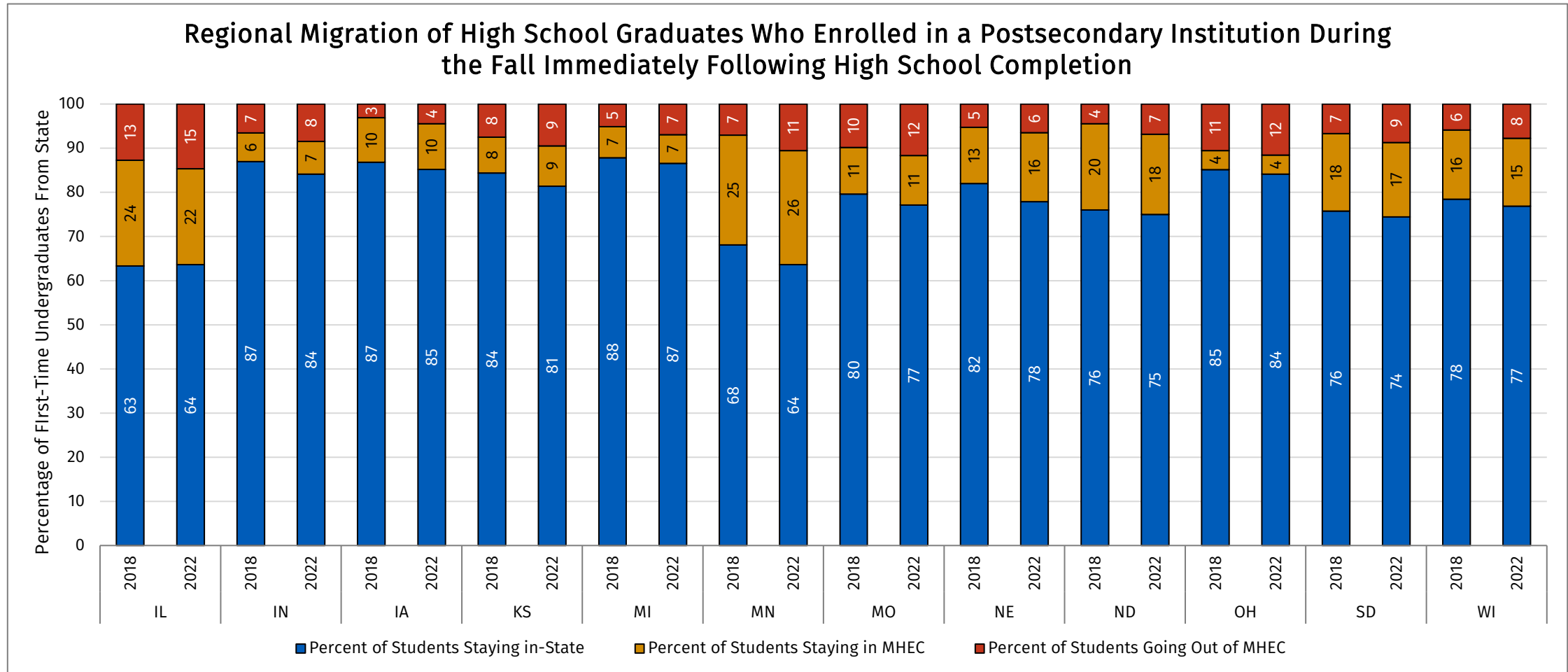
Source. WICHE. (2020). *Knocking at the college door*.

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



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

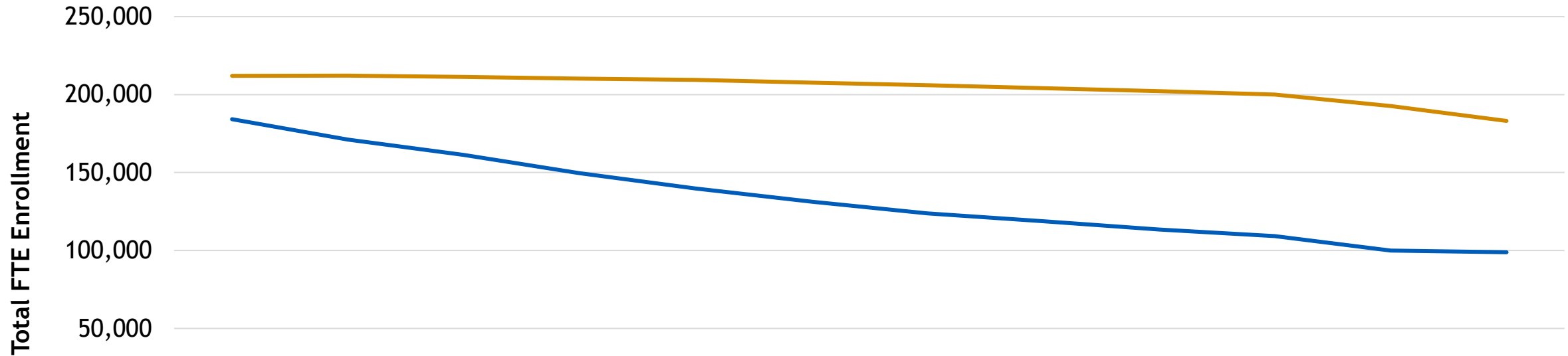
Of first-time college students from Michigan in 2022, 87 percent enrolled in state, 7 percent enrolled elsewhere in the Midwest, and 7 percent enrolled outside the Midwest.



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

Undergraduate enrollment has declined at public two-year institutions in Michigan since 2010-11, compared to a more gradual decline at public four-year institutions starting in 2012-13.

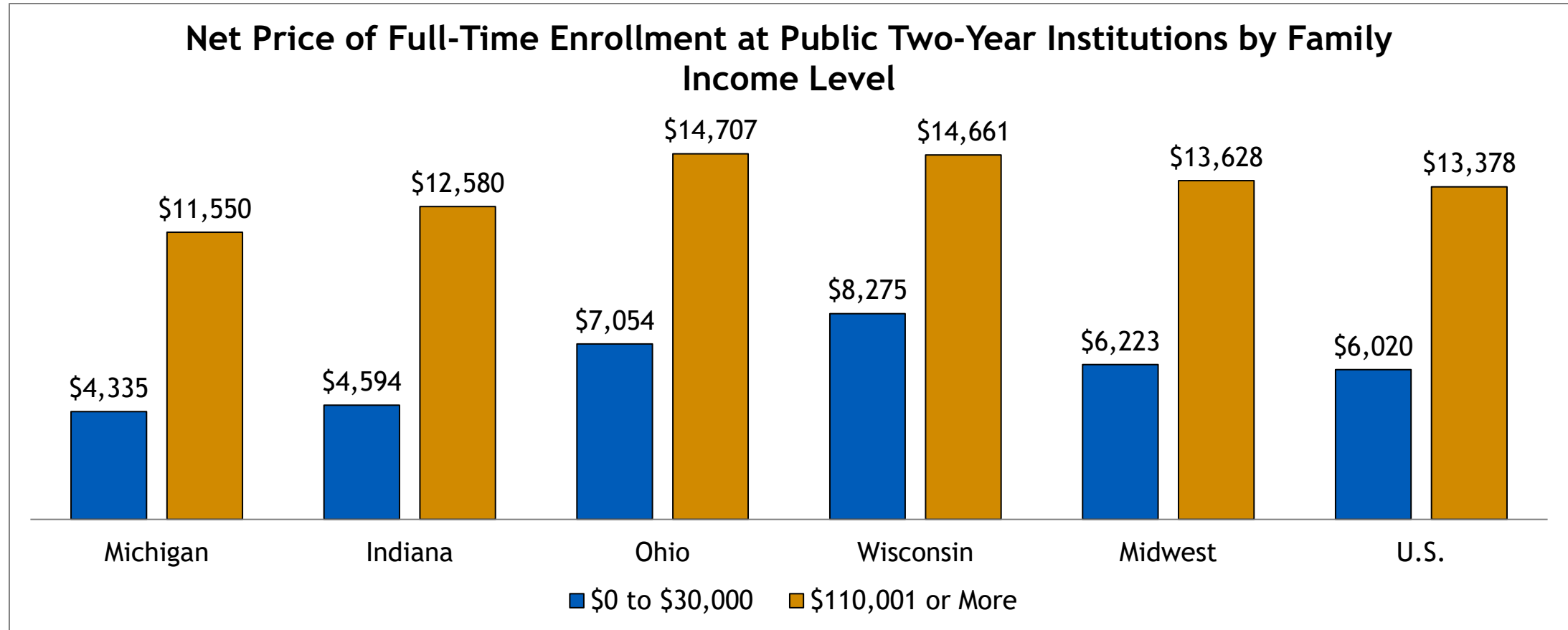
Full-Time Equivalent Undergraduate Enrollment at Michigan Public Institutions



	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Public 2-Year	184,212	171,165	161,335	149,576	139,711	131,338	123,814	118,823	113,455	109,194	100,016	98,900
Public 4-Year	212,069	212,086	211,315	210,231	209,359	207,661	205,998	204,102	202,161	200,036	192,609	183,098

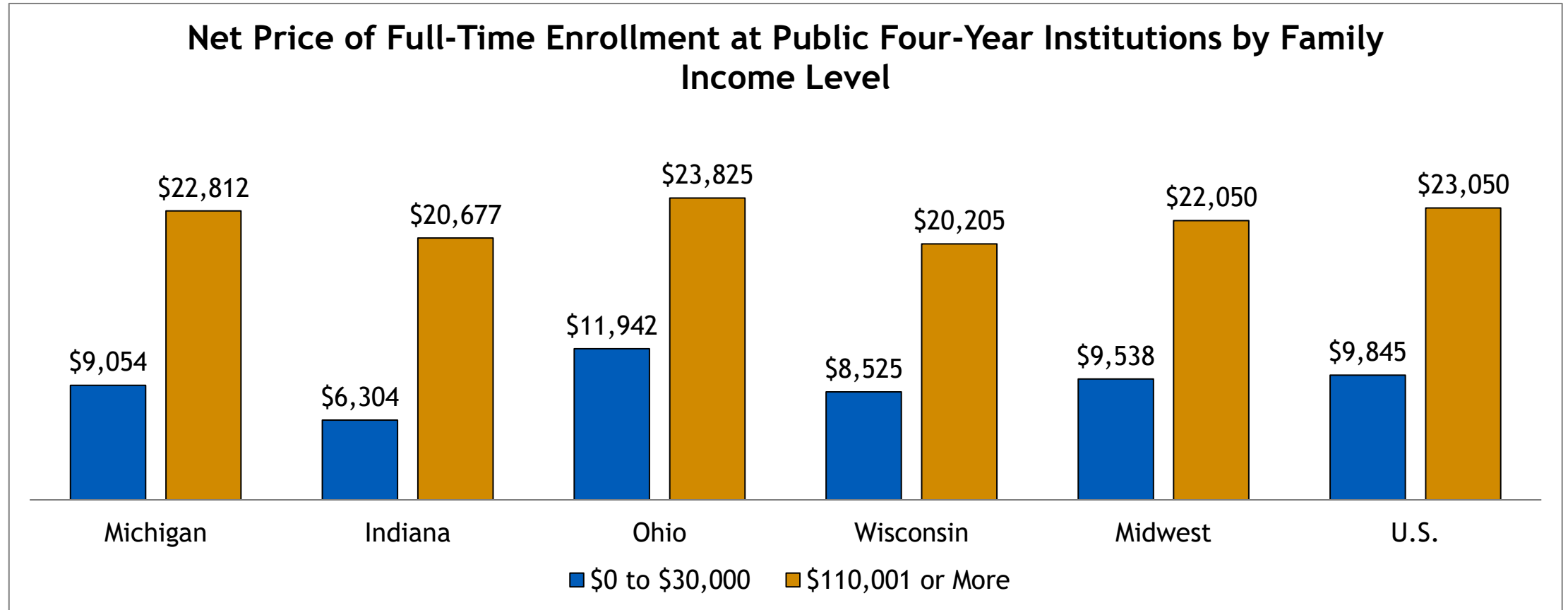
Source. NCES IPEDS. (2022). *12-month enrollment*. Carnegie Classification was used to classify institutions. Institutions with mixed categories were classified according to their distribution of associate and bachelor's degrees awarded. Tribal colleges and universities are excluded. Categorizations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

The average net price - the total cost of attendance (including room and board) minus grant aid - for low-income students at Michigan public two-year institutions is below the Midwest and national averages and lower than the prices in 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 Michigan public four-year institutions is below the Midwest and national averages but higher than the prices in two 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
- [Michigan Highlights 2022-2023](https://www.mhec.org/resources/Michigan-highlights-2022-2023)
https://www.mhec.org/resources/Michigan-highlights-2022-2023
- [2023 State Performance Update-Michigan](https://www.mhec.org/resources/2023-state-performance-update-Michigan)
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