

# 2024 Minnesota State Visit

Midwestern Higher Education Compact  
(MHEC)

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# MHEC Background

- Legislatively created in 1991 through The Council of State Governments, Midwestern Legislative Conference
- 12 states, Midwest census region
- One of four regional higher education compacts (MHEC, WICHE, SREB, NEBHE)
- Governed by 60 commissioners and alternates
- Minnesota joined MHEC on April 26, 1990
- MHEC's annual state commitment is \$115,000, lowest of the compacts

# Minnesota Commissioners



**Dr. Rachel  
Croson**

Executive VP and  
Provost  
University of MN



**Dennis  
Olson**

Commissioner  
MN Office of  
Higher Education  
and Governor's  
Designee



**Paul  
Cerkvenik**

Alternate  
President,  
Minnesota Private  
College Council



**Sen. Omar  
Fateh**

Chair, Higher Education  
Committee



**Rep. Gene  
Pelowski, Jr.**

Chair, Higher  
Education Finance and  
Policy Committee



**Dr. Scott  
Olson**

Chancellor  
Minnesota State

# What value do we provide to Minnesota?

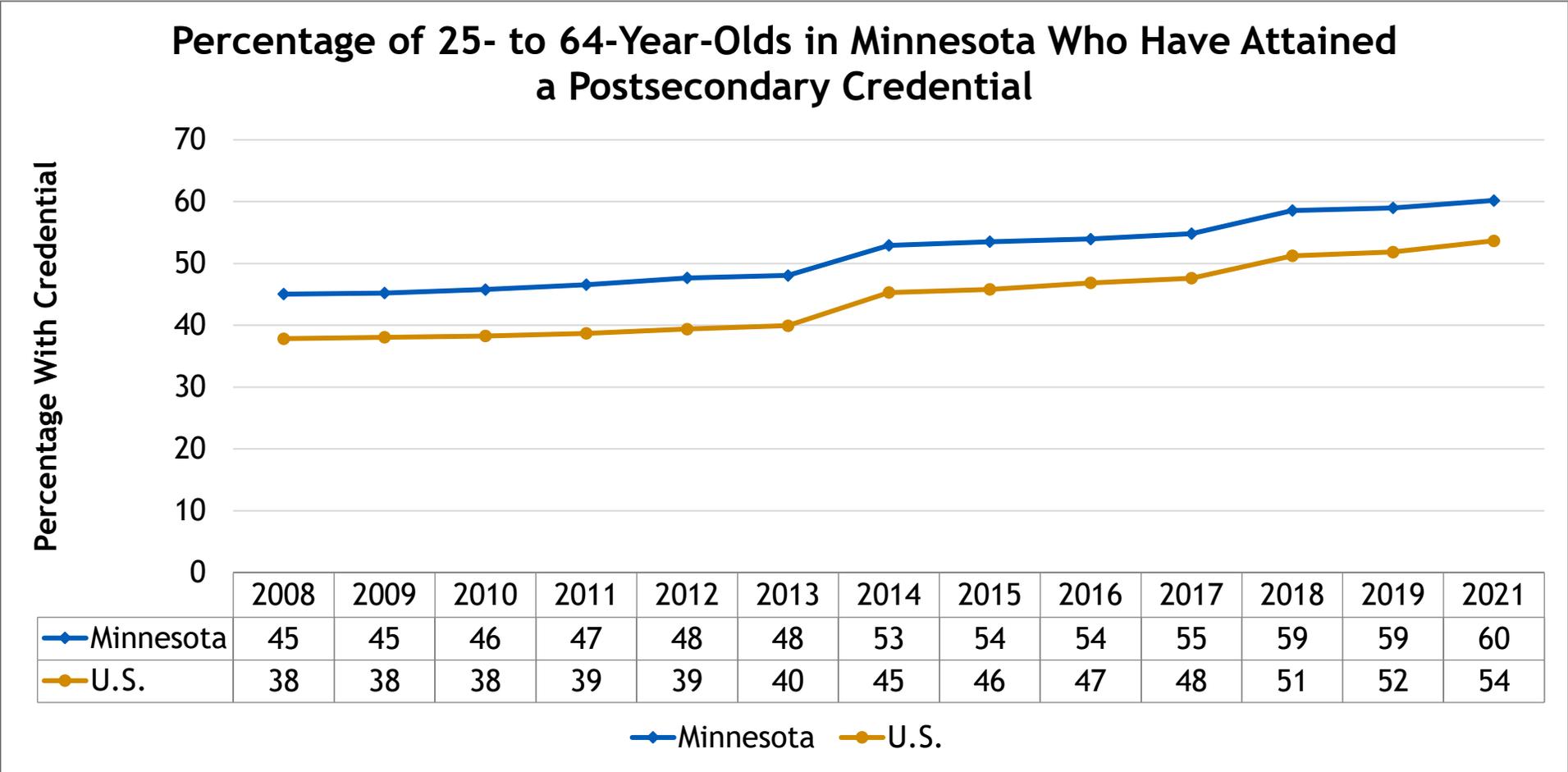
## What is the ROI?

- **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 Minnesota

- The State of Minnesota received a 54-fold return on its annual compact membership commitment of \$115,000.
- In 2023, Minnesota colleges, universities, school districts, and state and local governments realized more than \$6.19M in cost savings through MHEC's contracts and programs.
- Minnesota saved over \$2.21M by purchasing over \$24.64M in technology hardware, software, and services.
- Minnesota saved approximately \$3.97M through the Midwestern-State Authorization Reciprocity Agreement (M-SARA).
- Minnesota citizens saved over \$3.34M through the Midwest Student Exchange Program.

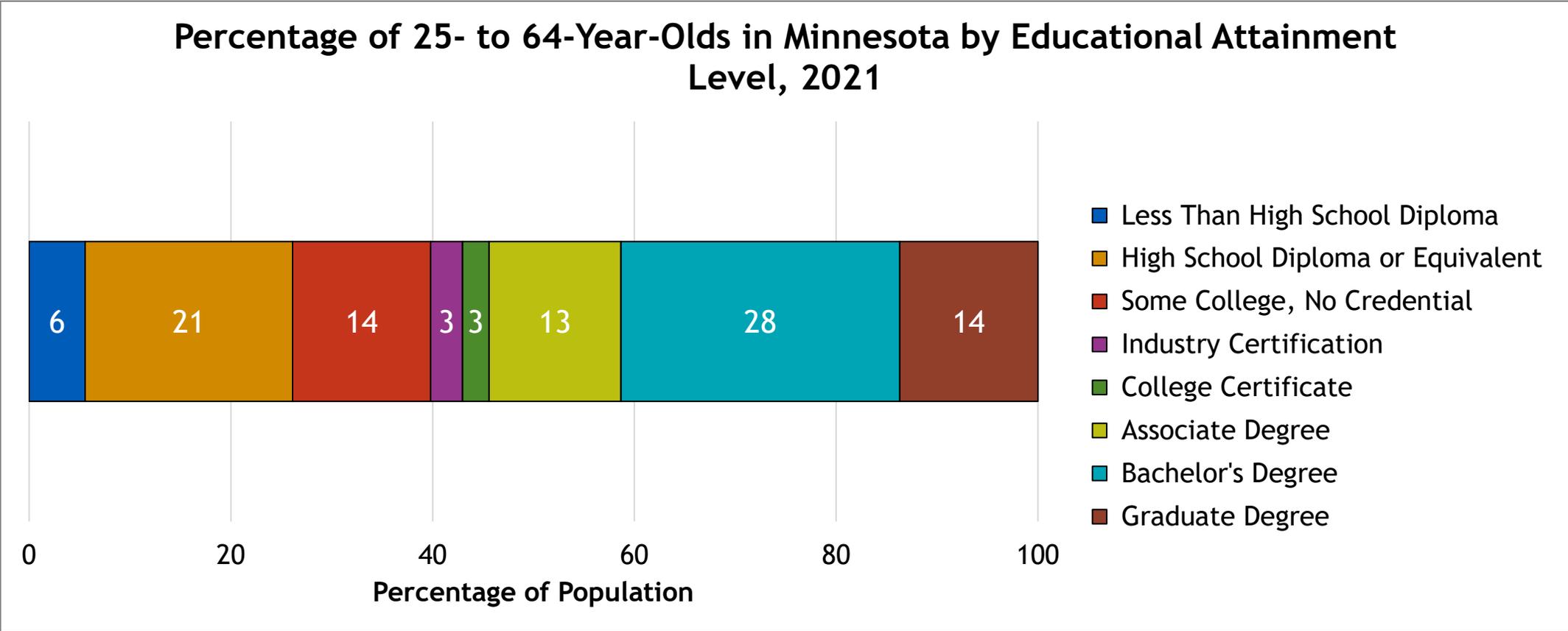
About 60% of Minnesotans have a postsecondary certificate or higher, compared to 54% nationally.



Source. Lumina Foundation. (2023). *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.

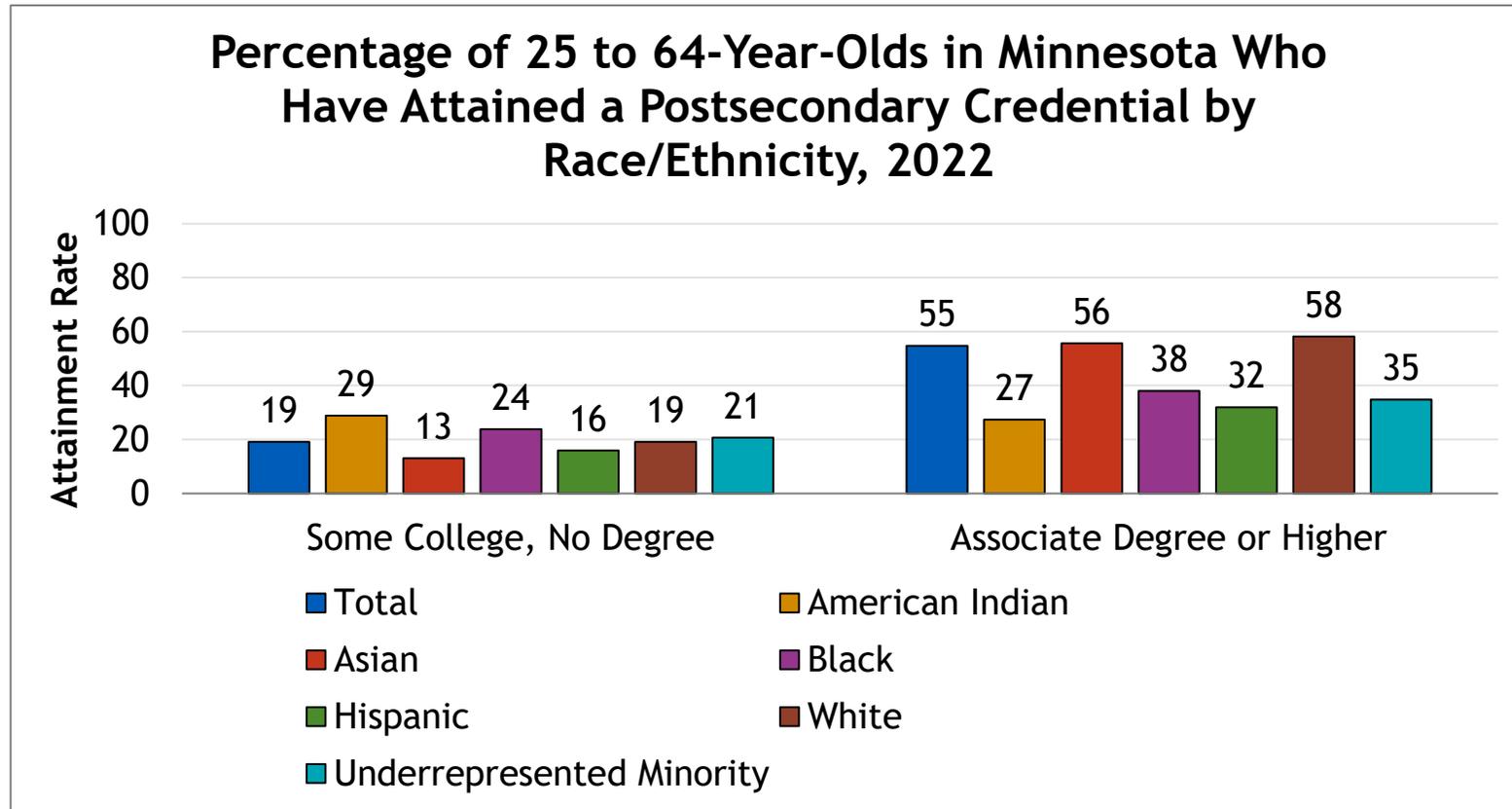


Minnesota residents have attained various levels of postsecondary education, spanning from industry certifications and college certificates to bachelor's and graduate degrees.



Source. Lumina Foundation. (2023). *A stronger nation*. Note. 2019 estimates are used due to sampling problems that occurred during the 2020 administration of the American Community Survey.

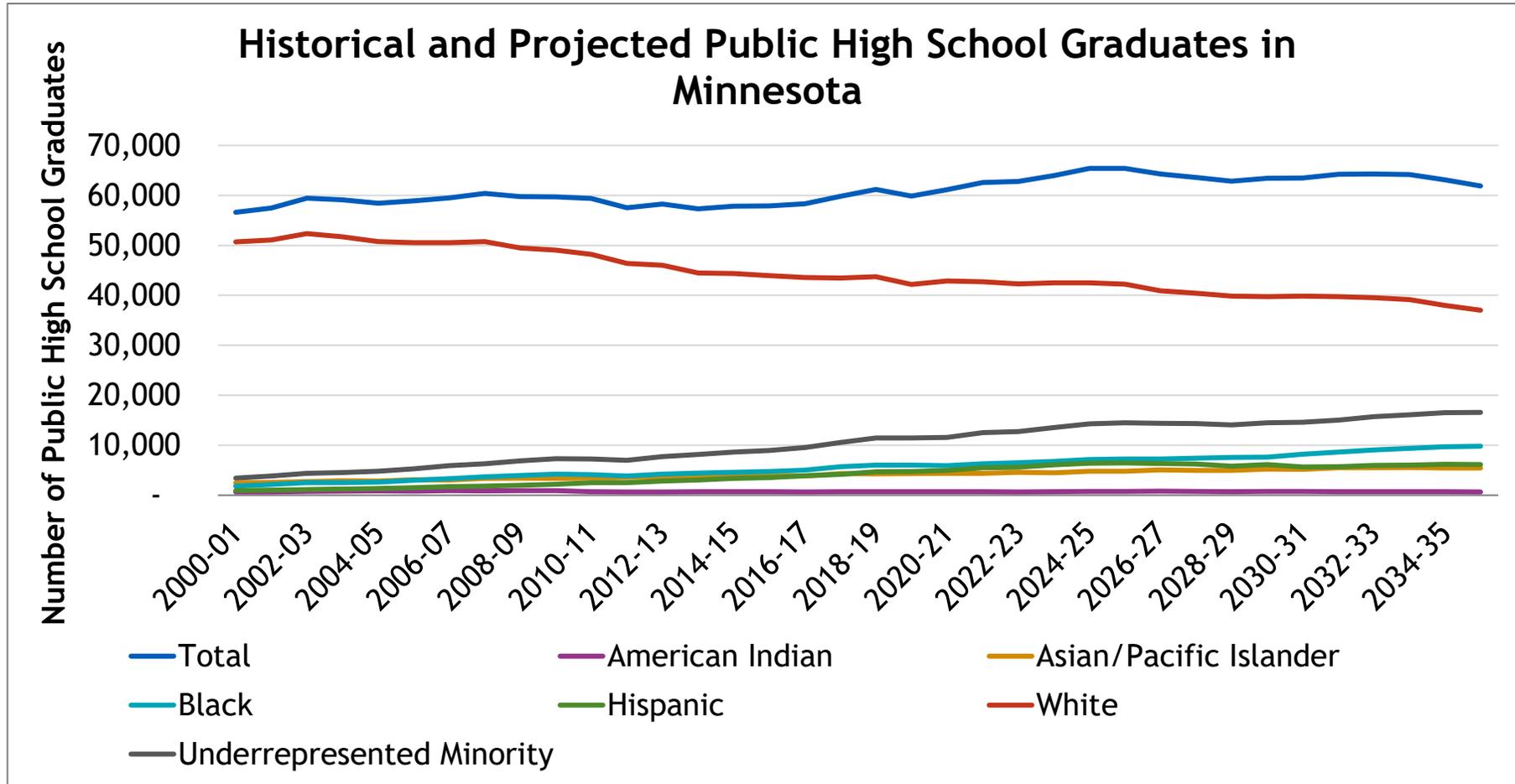
There are gaps in the proportion of adults with an associate degree or higher in Minnesota between underrepresented minority adults (American Indian, Black, Hispanic, and Pacific Islander) and White adults.



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

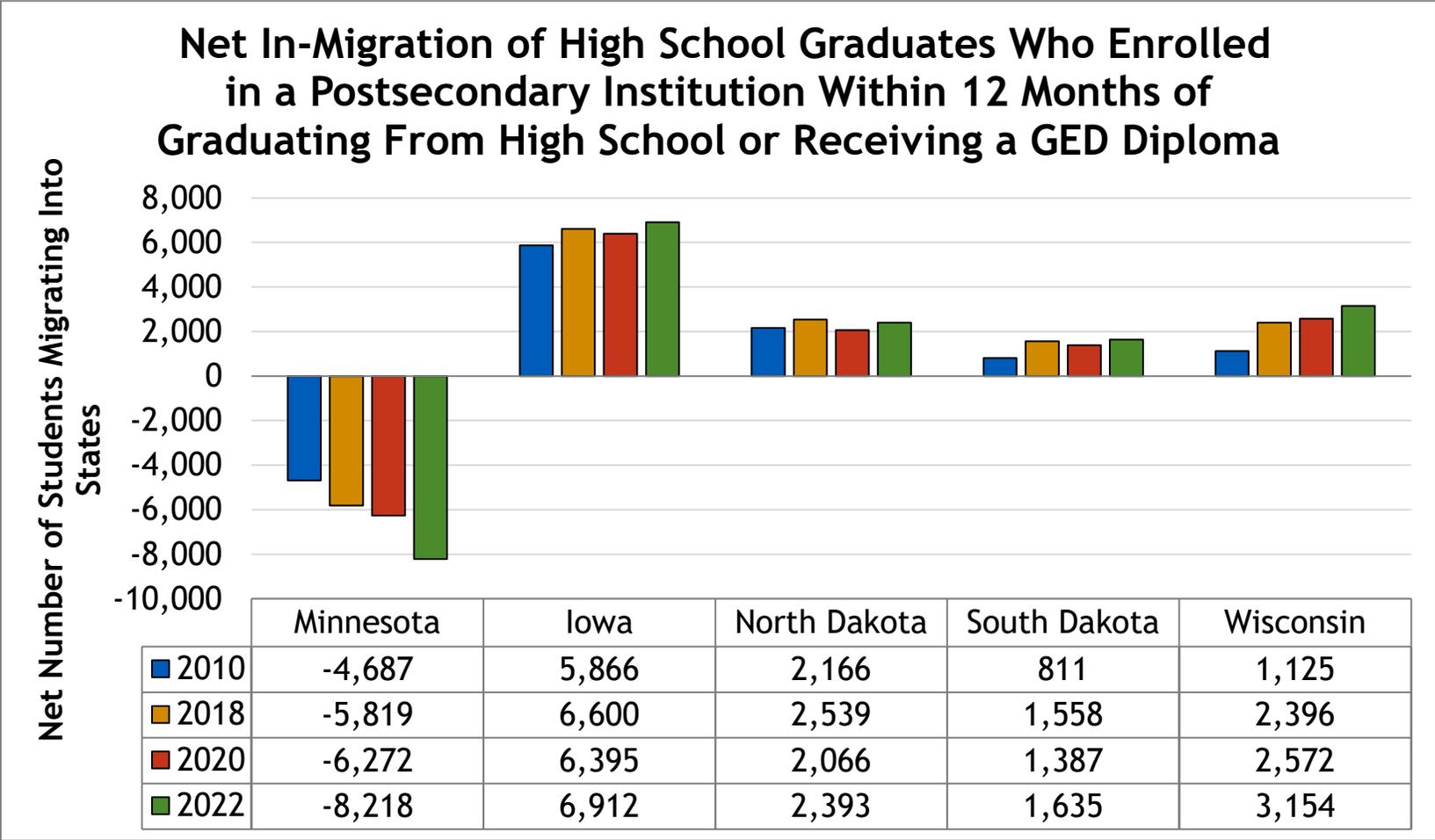
Note. Some estimates are unavailable due to small sample sizes. College certificates are included within the “some college, no degree” category. Some Asian subgroups are underrepresented in higher education (e.g., Hmong) but cannot be separated from the Asian category.

The number of underrepresented minority high school graduates is projected to increase in Minnesota, compared to a decline in the number of White high school graduates.



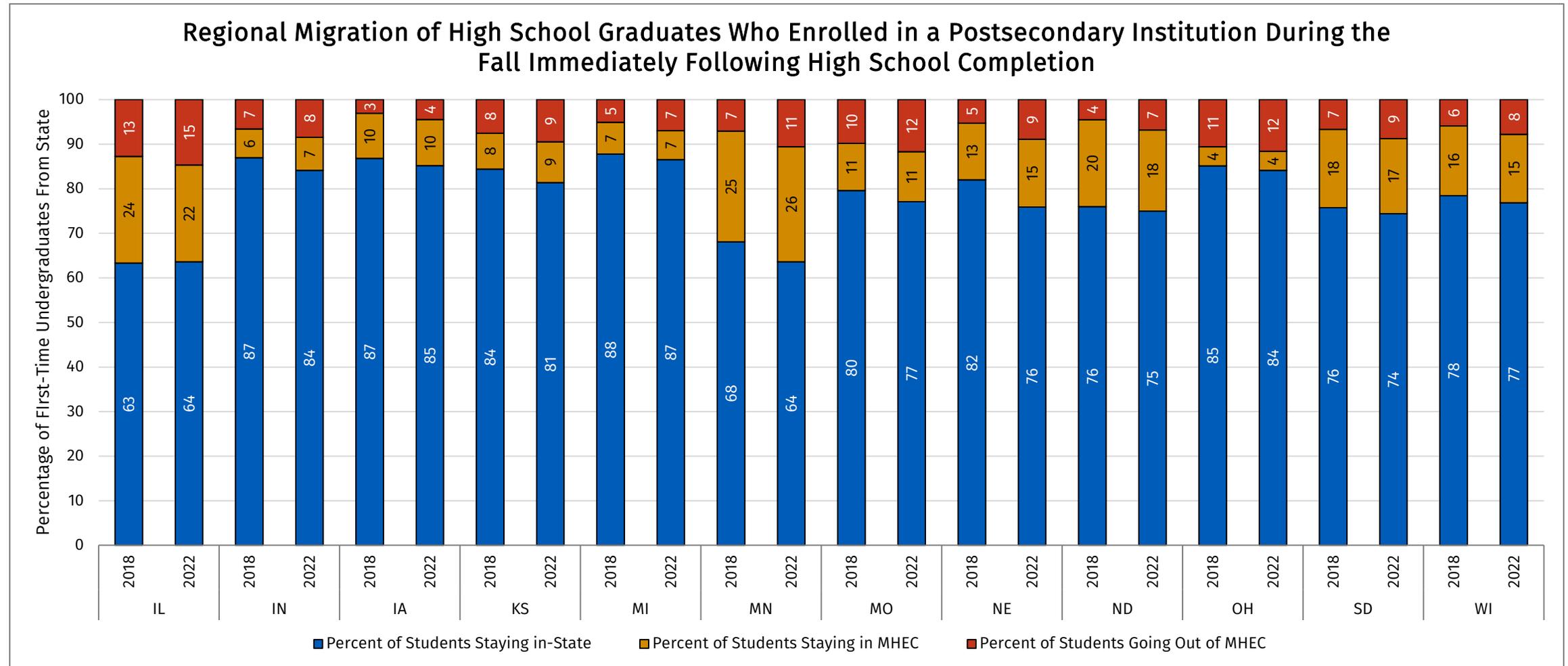
Source: WICHE. (2020). *Knocking at the college door*.

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



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

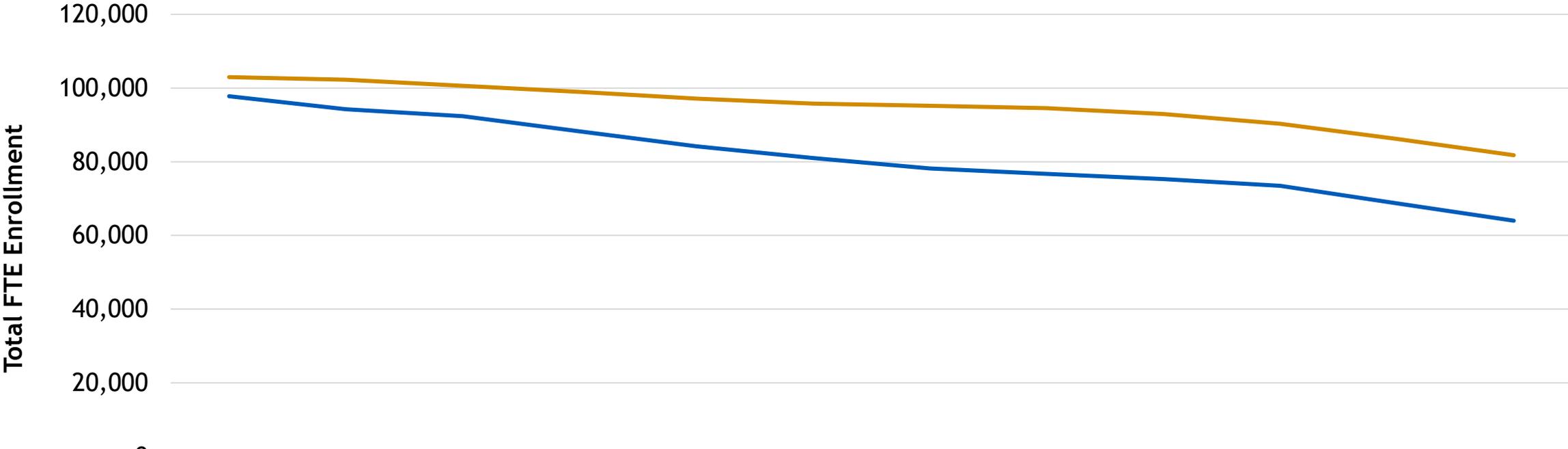
Of first-time college students from Minnesota in 2022, 64 percent enrolled in state, 26 percent enrolled elsewhere in the Midwest, and 11 percent enrolled outside the Midwest.



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

# Undergraduate enrollment has declined at public two-year and four-year institutions over the past decade, and sharp declines occurred during the Covid pandemic.

Full-Time Equivalent Undergraduate Enrollment at Minnesota Public Institutions

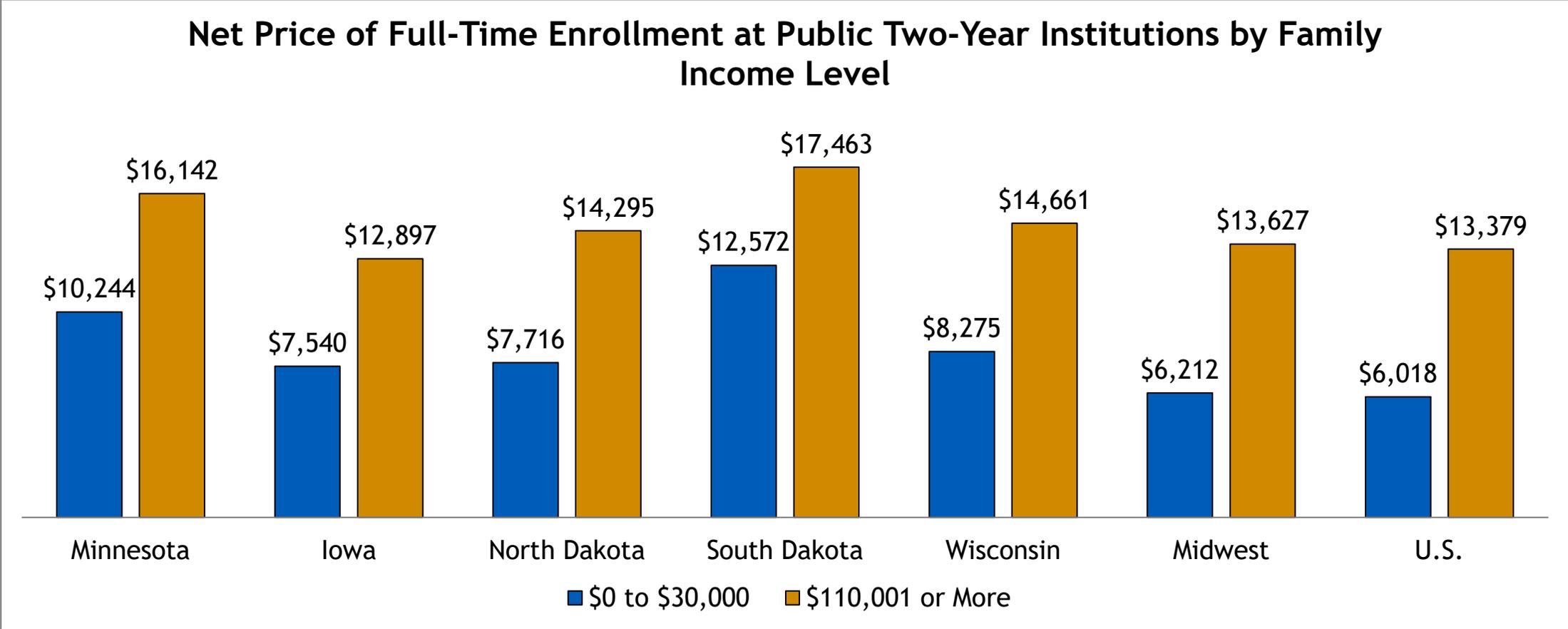


	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Public 2-Year	97,759	94,234	92,348	88,238	84,189	80,995	78,207	76,711	75,309	73,472	68,687	64,005
Public 4-Year	102,920	102,218	100,569	98,951	97,097	95,798	95,173	94,527	92,941	90,308	86,201	81,789

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.



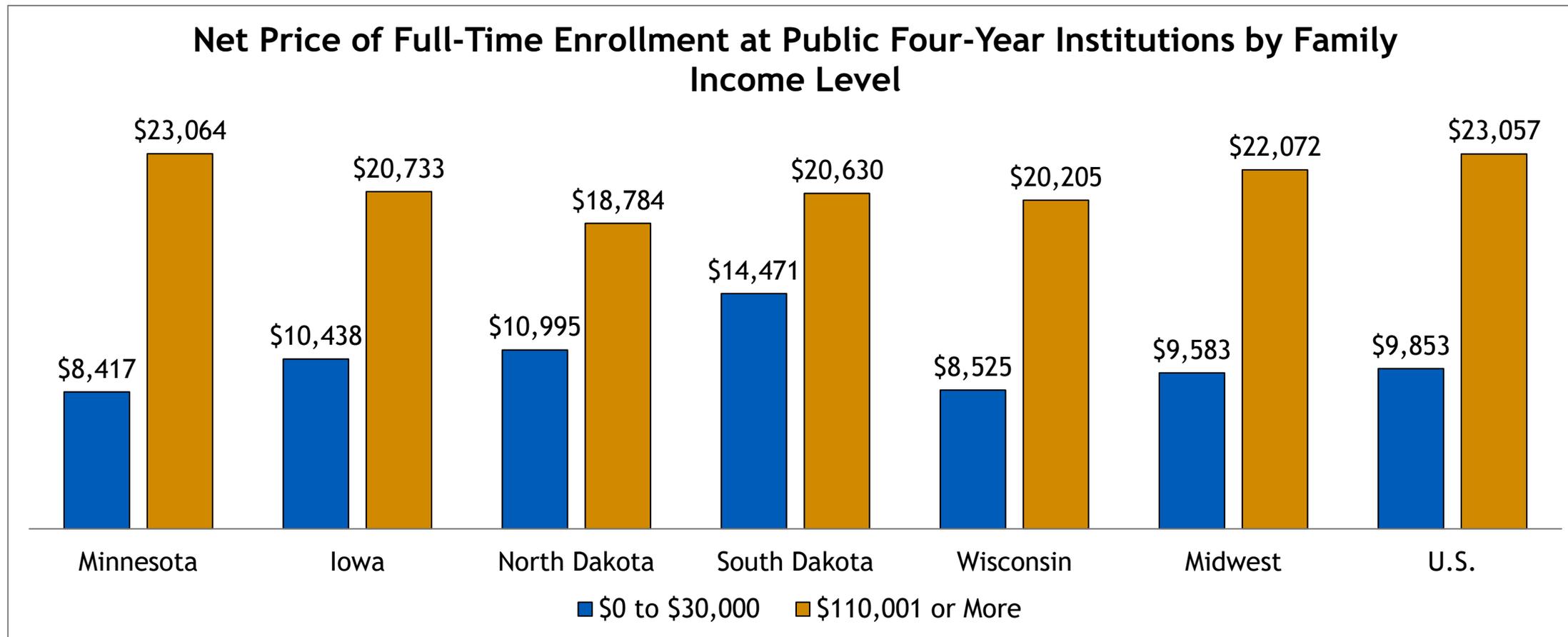
The average net price - the total cost of attendance (including room and board) minus grant aid - for low-income students at Minnesota public two-year institutions is above the Midwest and national averages and higher than the prices in most border states.



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 Minnesota public four-year institutions is below the Midwest and national averages and 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 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
- [Minnesota Highlights 2022-2023](https://www.mhec.org/resources/minnesota-highlights-2022-2023)  
https://www.mhec.org/resources/minnesota-highlights-2022-2023
- [2023 State Performance Update-Minnesota](https://www.mhec.org/resources/2023-state-performance-update-minnesota)  
https://www.mhec.org/resources/2023-state-performance-update-minnesota