

2024 Nebraska 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
- Nebraska joined June 5, 1991 - [Section 85-1301](#)
- MHEC's annual state commitment is \$115,000, lowest of the compacts

Nebraska Commissioners



**Sen. John
Cavanaugh**



**Grant
Latimer**

Policy Advisor to
Governor Jim Pillen,
NE Governor's
Designee



**Dr. Michael
Baumgartner**

Alternate
Executive Director
NE Coordinating
Commission for
Postsecondary Education



**Dr. Deborah
Frison**

Commission Member
NE Coordinating
Commission for
Postsecondary Education



**Sen. Lynne
Walz**



**Chris
Kabourek**

Interim President; Sr. VP for
Business & Finance | CFO
University of NE System

What value do we provide to Nebraska?

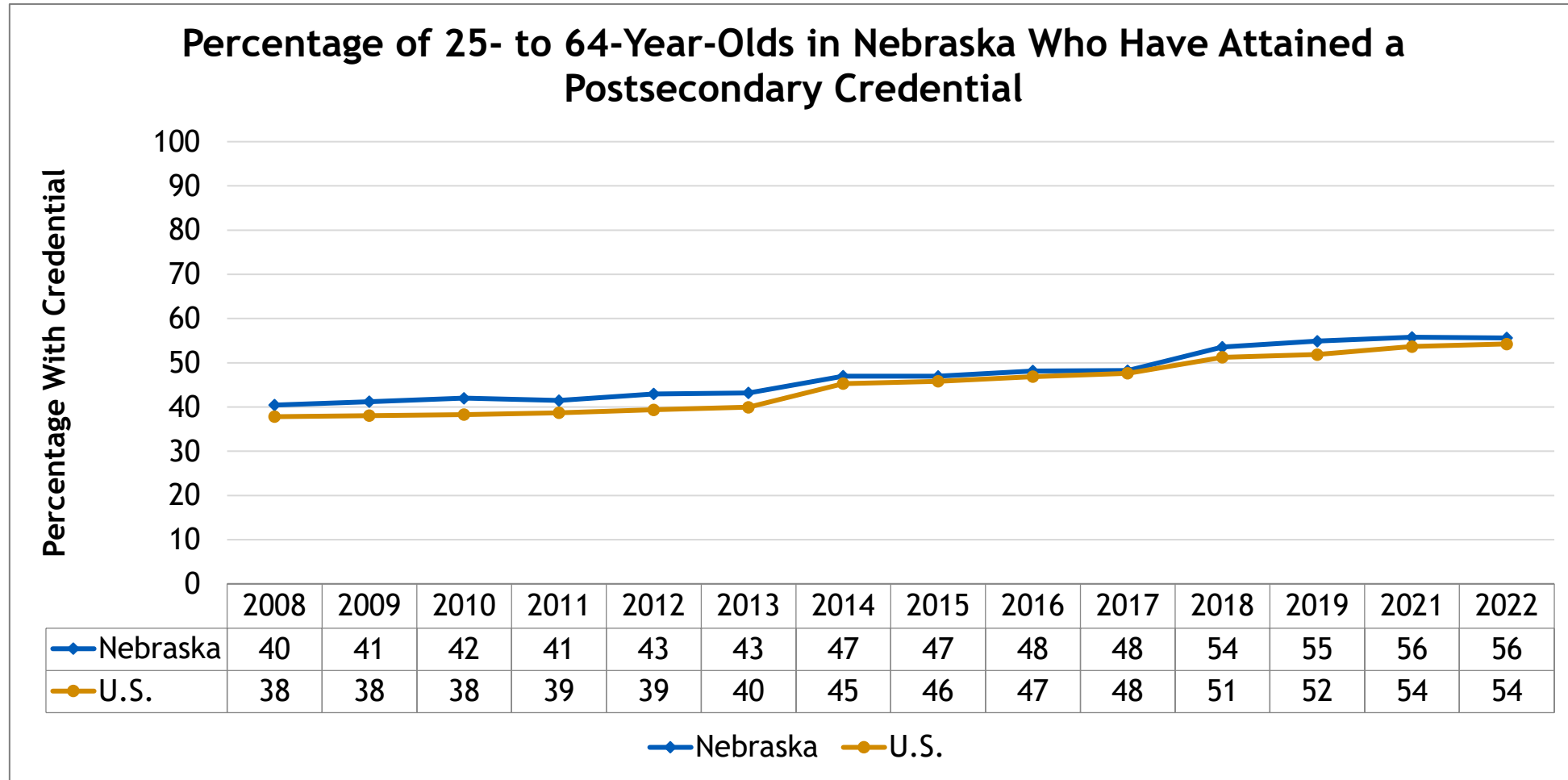
What is the ROI?

- **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 Nebraska

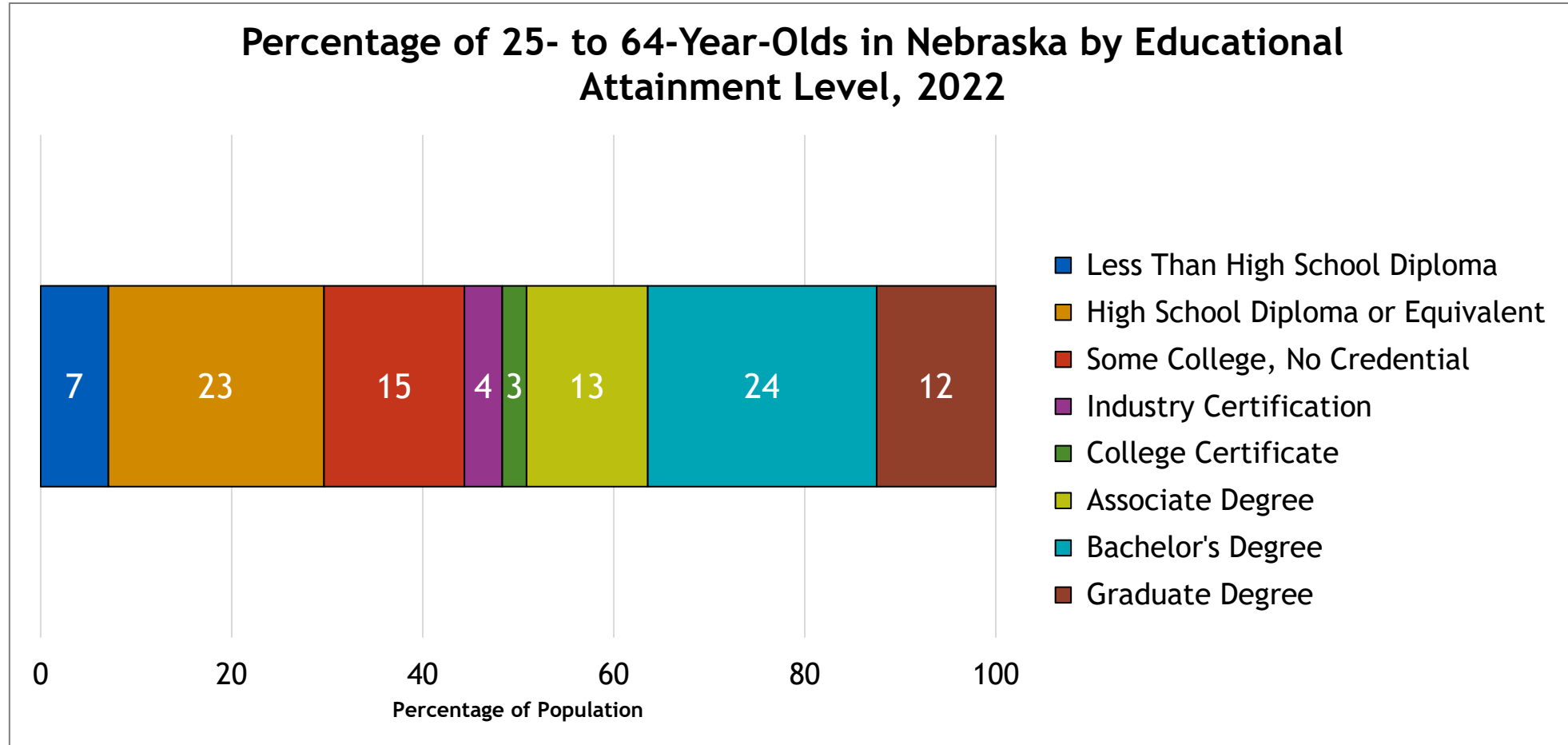
- The state of Nebraska received a 14-fold return on its annual compact membership commitment of \$115,000.
- In 2023, Nebraska colleges, universities, school districts, and state and local governments realized more than \$1.57M in cost savings through MHEC's contracts and programs.
- Nebraska saved over \$509,000 by purchasing over \$5.66M in technology hardware, software, and services.
- Nebraska saved approximately \$1.07M through the Midwestern-State Authorization Reciprocity Agreement (M-SARA).
- Nebraska citizens saved over \$4.18M through the Midwest Student Exchange Program.

About 56% of Nebraskans have a postsecondary certificate or higher, compared to 54% nationally.



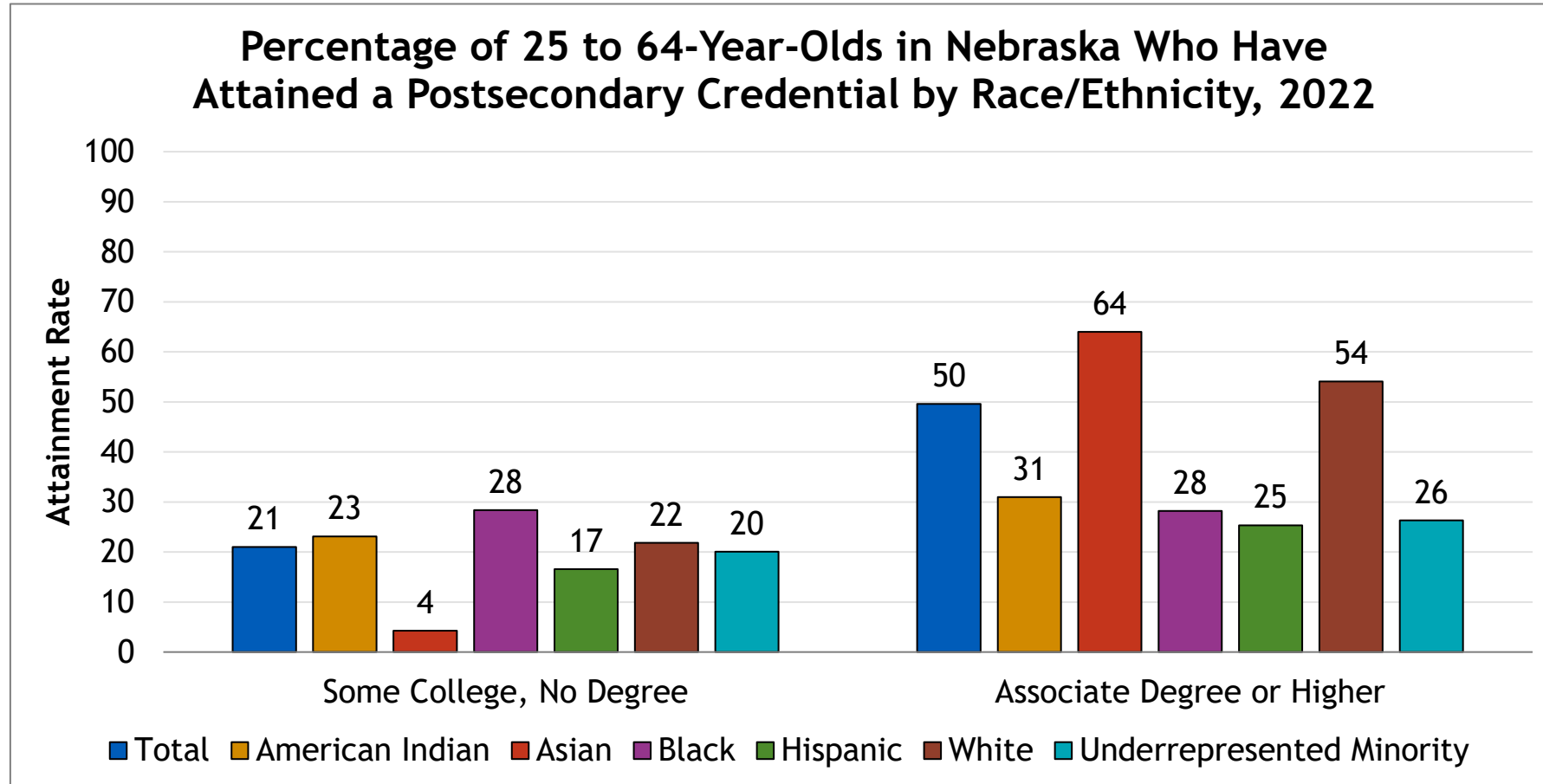
Source. Lumina Foundation. (2024). *A stronger nation*. Note. Since 2014, the attainment estimate includes postsecondary certificates. Since 2018, the attainment estimate includes industry-recognized certifications. 2020 estimates are not available due to sampling problems that occurred during the 2020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

Nebraska 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*.

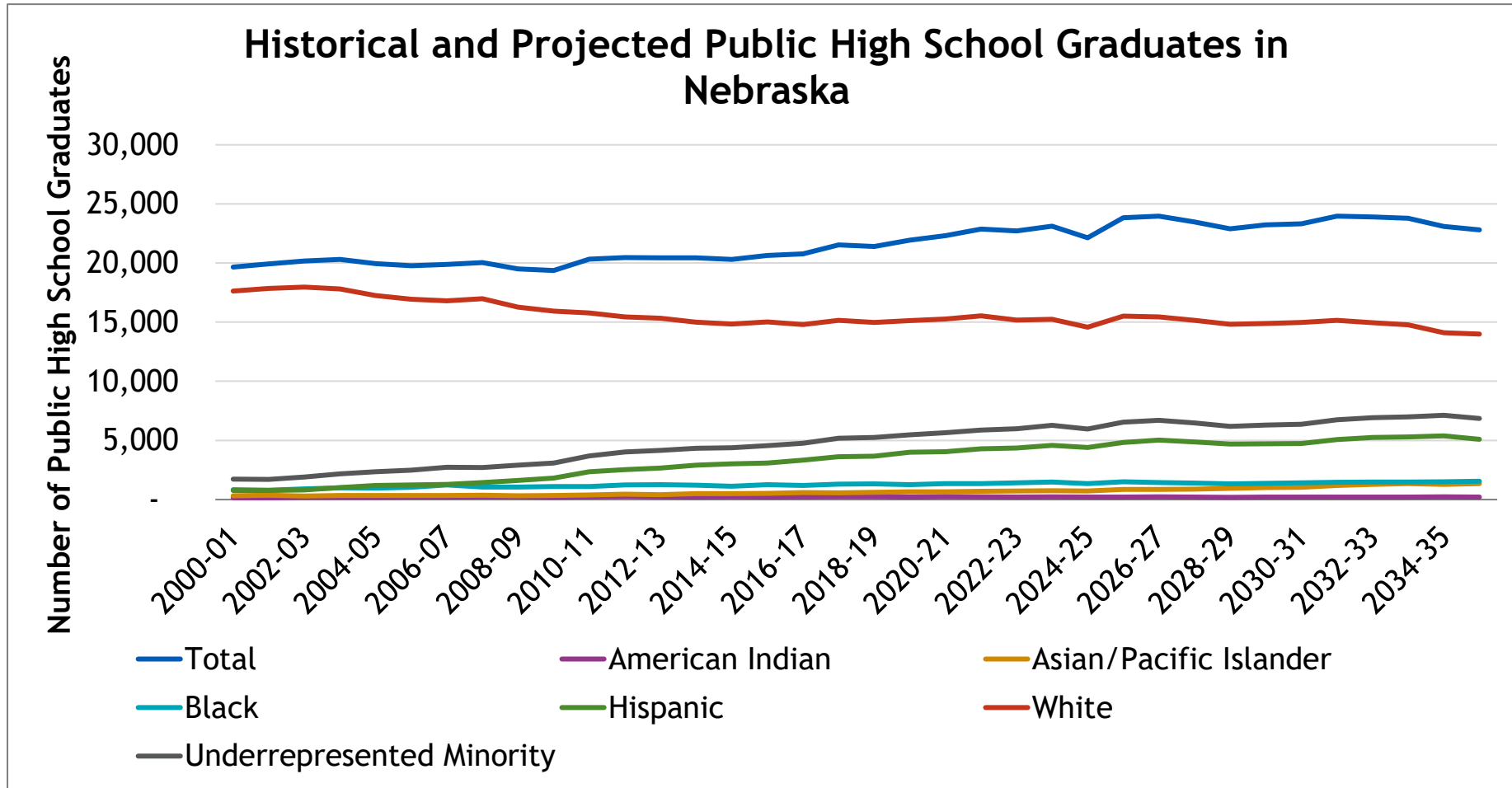
There is a 28-point gap in the percentage of adults with an associate degree or higher between underrepresented minority adults as a group (American Indian, Black, Hispanic, and Pacific Islander) and White adults in Nebraska.



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

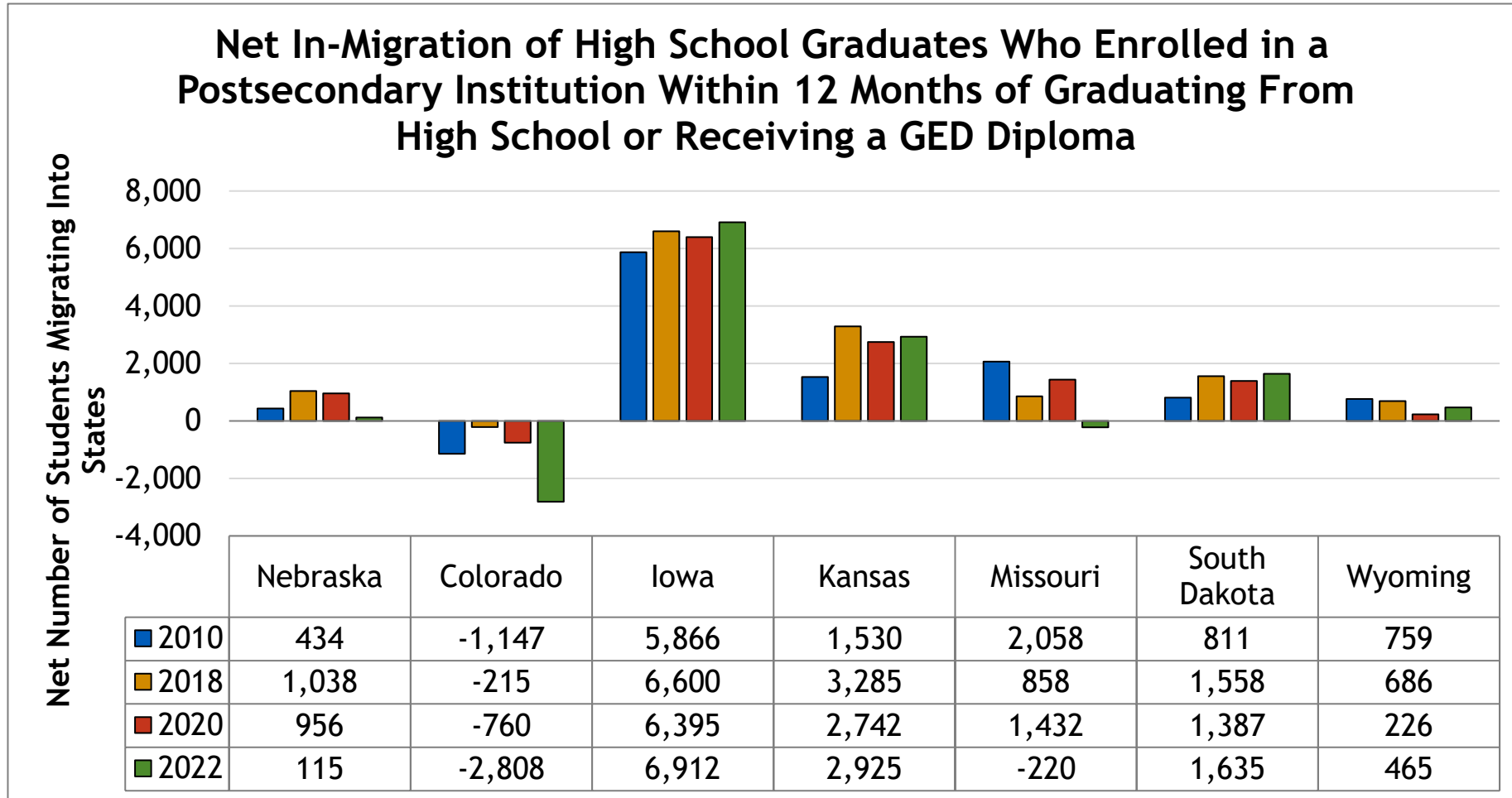
Note. College certificates are included within the “some college, no degree” category. Some Asian subgroups are underrepresented in higher education (e.g., Hmong) but cannot be separated from the Asian category.

The number of high school graduates are projected to remain fairly stable in Nebraska over the coming decade, with a small decline in the number of White high school graduates and a small increase in the number of underrepresented graduates.



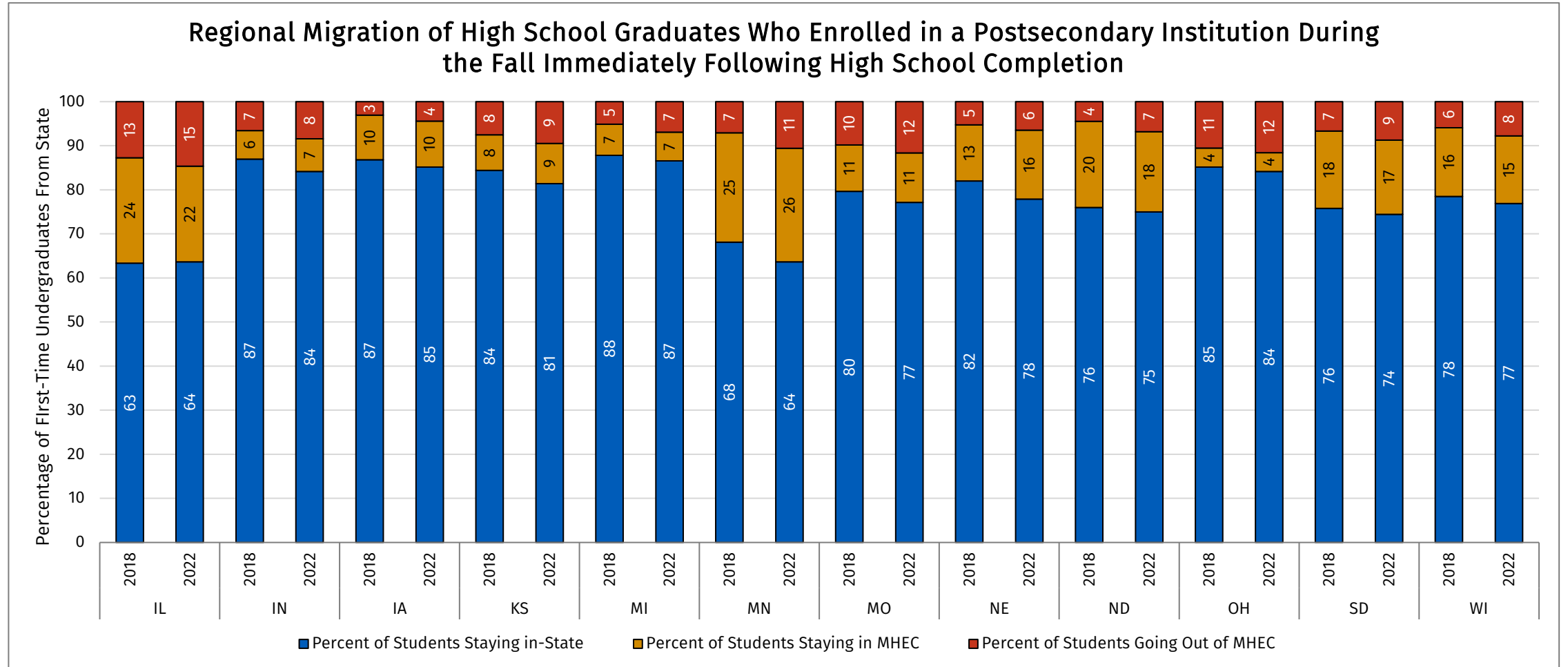
Source. WICHE. (2020). *Knocking at the college door*.

In 2022, more students migrated into Nebraska than the number that migrated out. Net in-migration to Nebraska decreased between 2020 and 2022, while most border states experienced an increase.



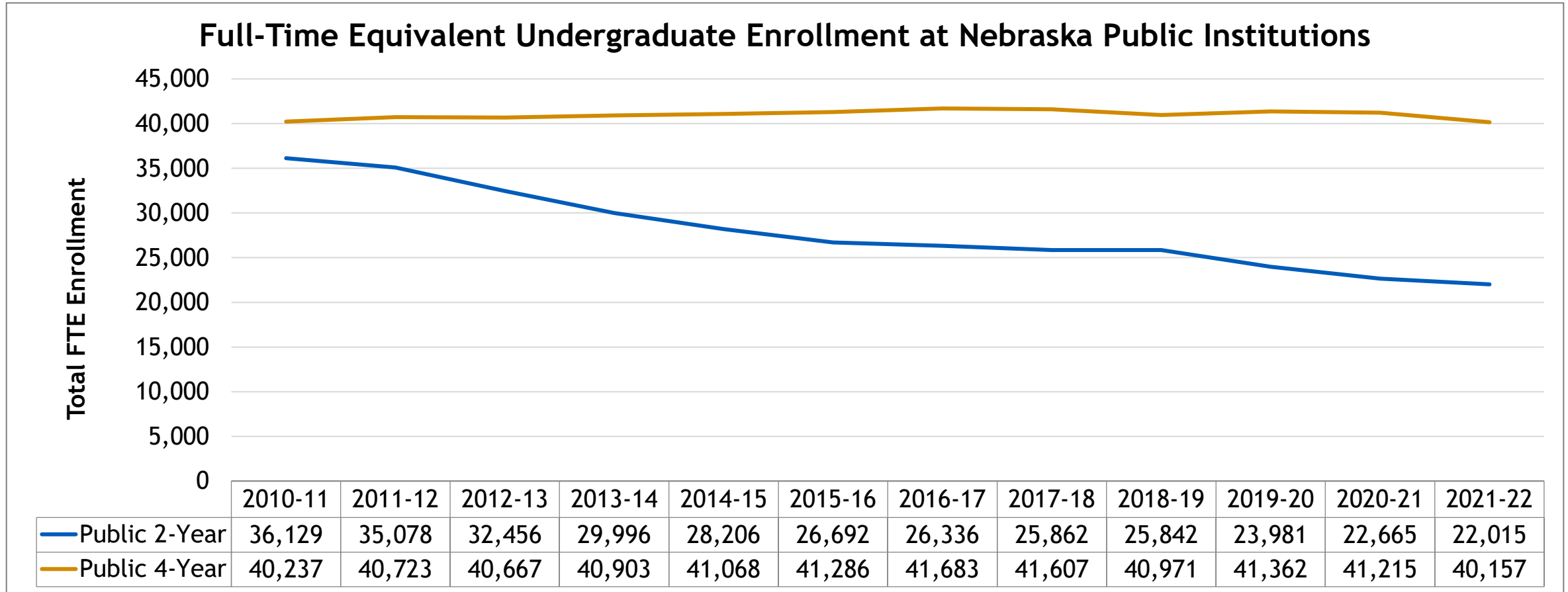
Source. NCES IPEDS. (2022). *Fall enrollment*. Note. Texas State Technical College (TSTC) reported 403 Nebraska first-time freshmen attended TSTC in fall 2022 within 12 months of high school graduation. Analysis by the Nebraska Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education of National Student Clearinghouse data reveals that no on-time Nebraska public high school graduates attended TSTC between June 1, 2022, and May 31, 2023. Furthermore, in the ten years prior to 2022, TSTC did not report any Nebraska students attending within 12 months of high school graduation. Therefore, TSTC's fall 2022 migration was set to zero for Nebraska students due to an error in IPEDS.

Of first-time college students from Nebraska in 2022, 78 percent enrolled in state, 16 percent enrolled elsewhere in the Midwest, and 6 percent enrolled outside the Midwest.



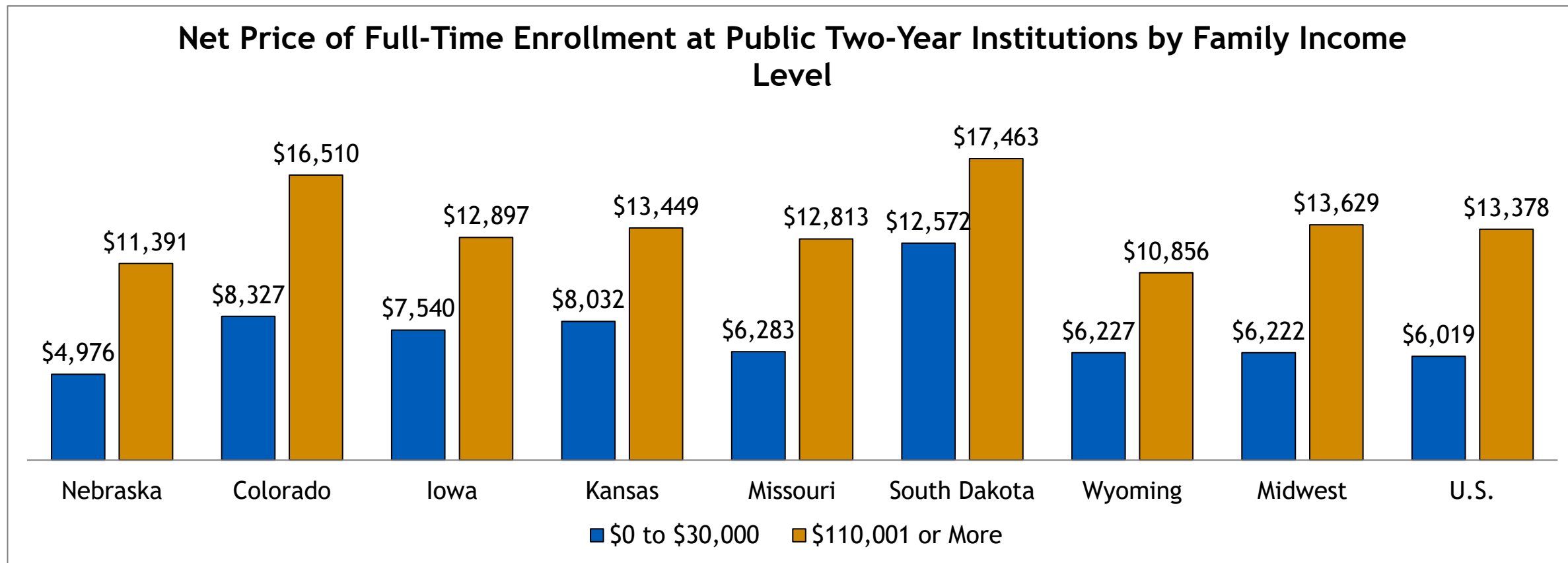
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Enrollment has declined at public two-year institutions in Nebraska since 2010-11, compared to more stable undergraduate enrollment at public four-year institutions.



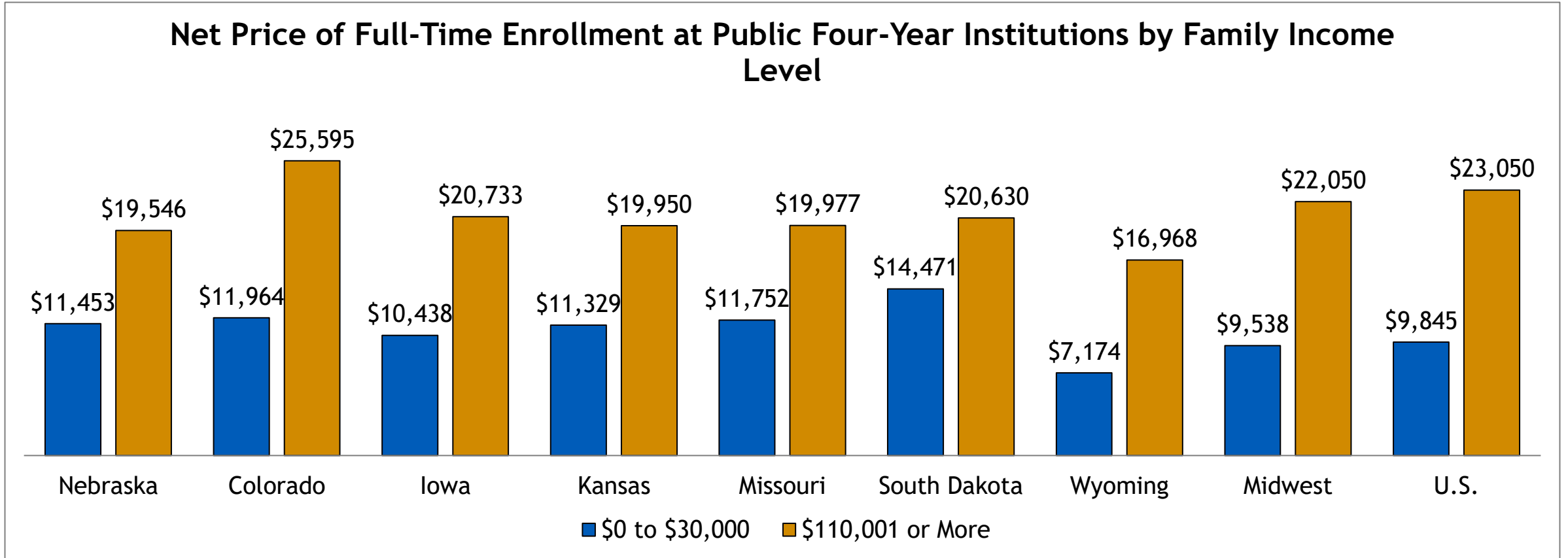
Source. NCES IPEDS. (2022). *12-month enrollment*. Carnegie Classification was used to classify institutions. Institutions with mixed categories were classified according to their distribution of associate and bachelor's degrees awarded. Tribal colleges and universities are excluded. Categorizations 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 Nebraska 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 Nebraska public four-year institutions is above the Midwest and national averages but lower than the prices in some 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
- [Nebraska Highlights 2022-2023](https://www.mhec.org/resources/nebraska-highlights-2022-2023)
https://www.mhec.org/resources/nebraska-highlights-2022-2023
- [2023 State Performance Update-Nebraska](https://www.mhec.org/resources/2023-state-performance-update-nebraska)
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