

2024 Ohio 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
- Ohio joined January 1, 1991
- MHEC's annual state commitment is \$115,000, lowest of the compacts

Ohio Commissioners



Gary Cates

Sr Vice Chancellor
Ohio Department of
Higher Education



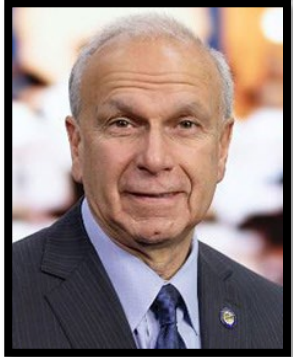
Mike Duffey

Chancellor
Ohio Department of
Higher Education



**Rep. Tom
Young**

Ohio Legislature



**Sen. Jerry
Cirino**

Ohio Legislature



Jack Hershey

President & CEO
Ohio Association of
Community Colleges

What value do we provide to Ohio?

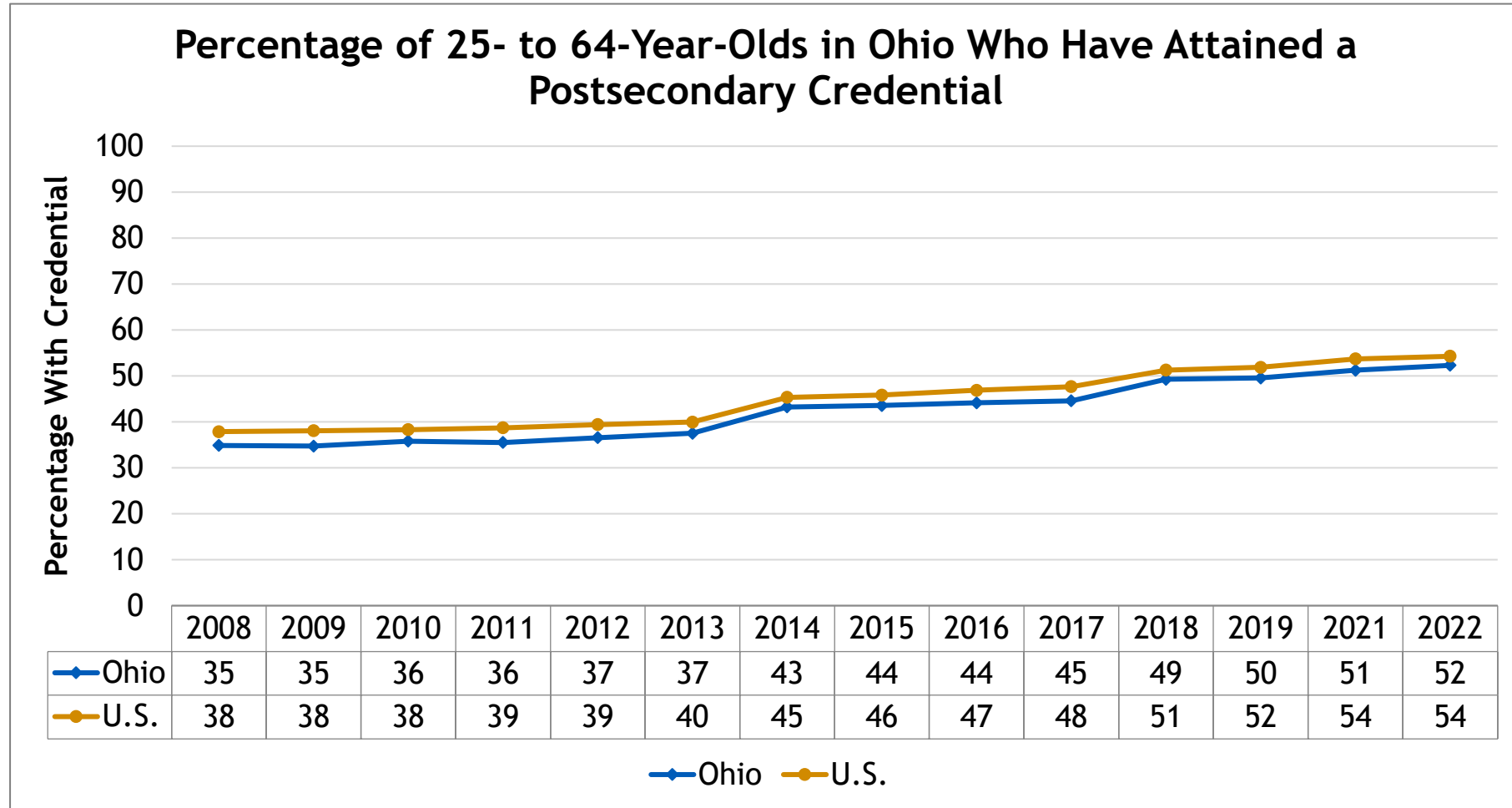
What is the ROI?

- **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 Ohio

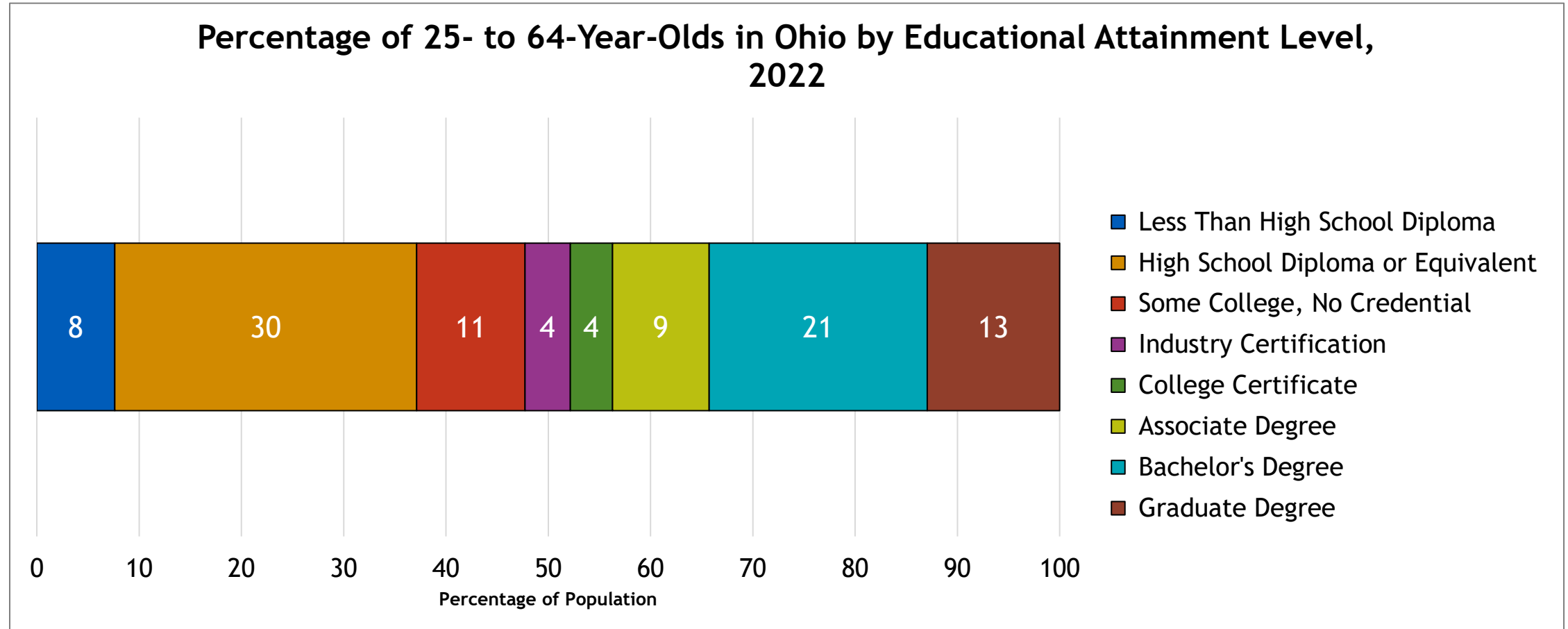
- The State of Ohio received a 93-fold return on its annual compact membership commitment of \$115,000.
- In 2023, Ohio colleges, universities, school districts, and state and local governments realized more than \$10.63M in cost savings through MHEC's contracts and programs.
- Ohio saved over \$3.09M by purchasing over \$34.33M in technology hardware, software, and services.
- Ohio saved approximately \$7.54M through the Midwestern-State Authorization Reciprocity Agreement (M-SARA).
- Ohio citizens saved over \$3.26M through the Midwest Student Exchange Program.

About 52% of Ohioans have a postsecondary certificate or higher, compared to 54% nationally.



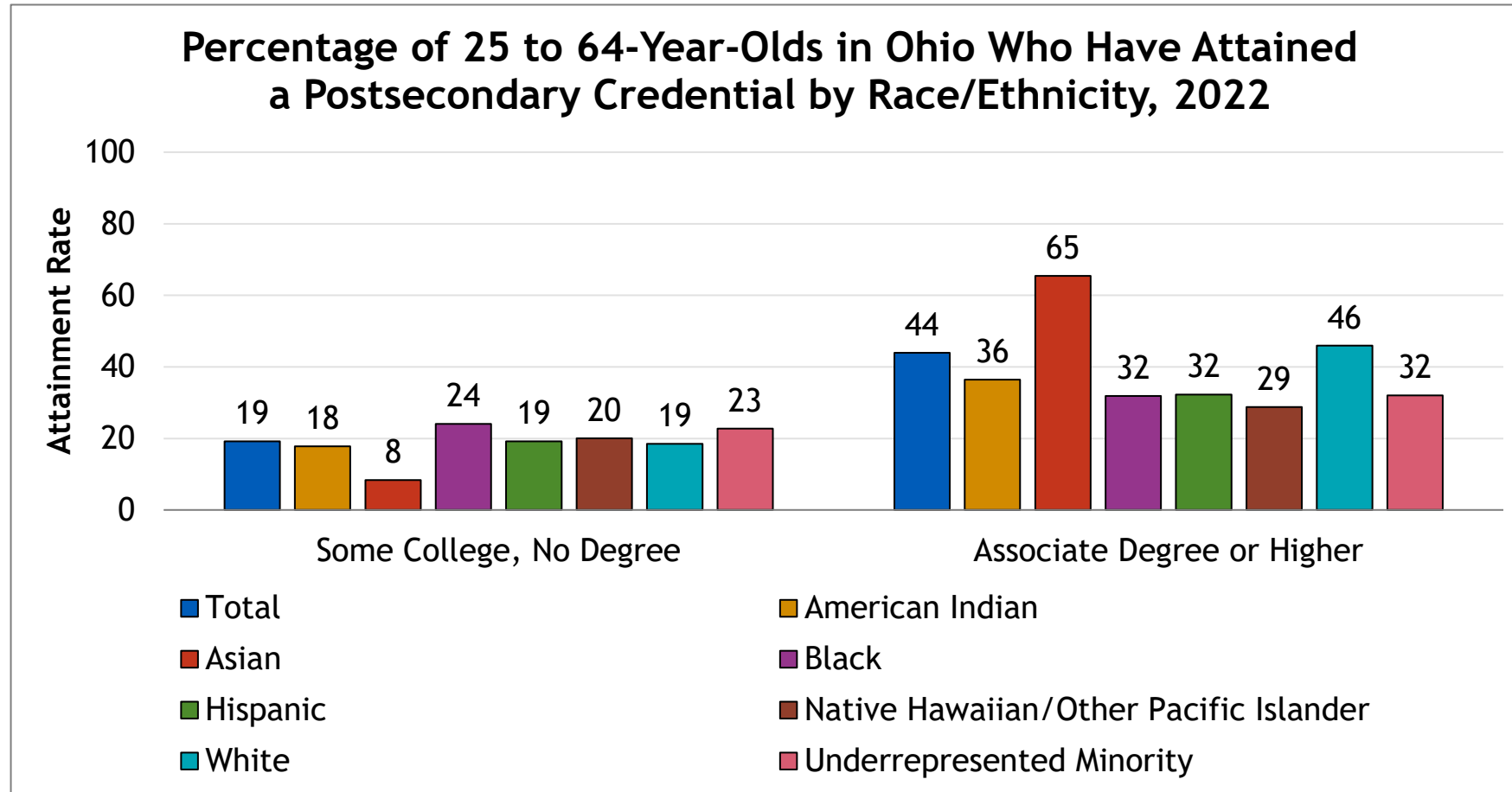
Source. Lumina Foundation. (2024). *A stronger nation*. Note. Since 2014, the attainment estimate includes postsecondary certificates. Since 2018, the attainment estimate includes industry-recognized certifications. 2020 estimates are not available due to sampling problems that occurred during the 2020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

Ohio 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*.

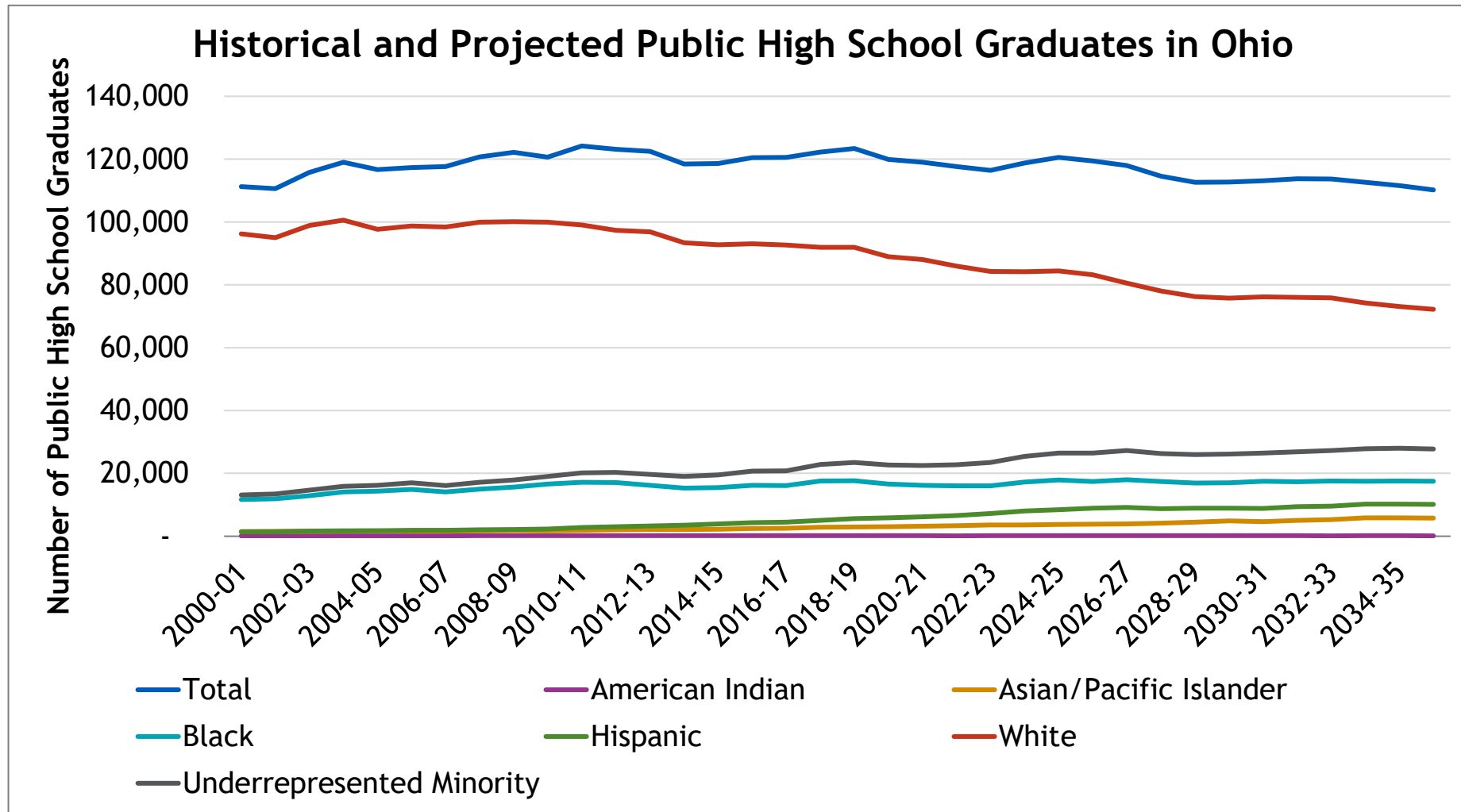
There is a 14-point gap in the percentage of adults with an associate degree or higher between underrepresented minority adults as a group (American Indian, Black, Hispanic, and Pacific Islander) and White adults in Ohio.



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

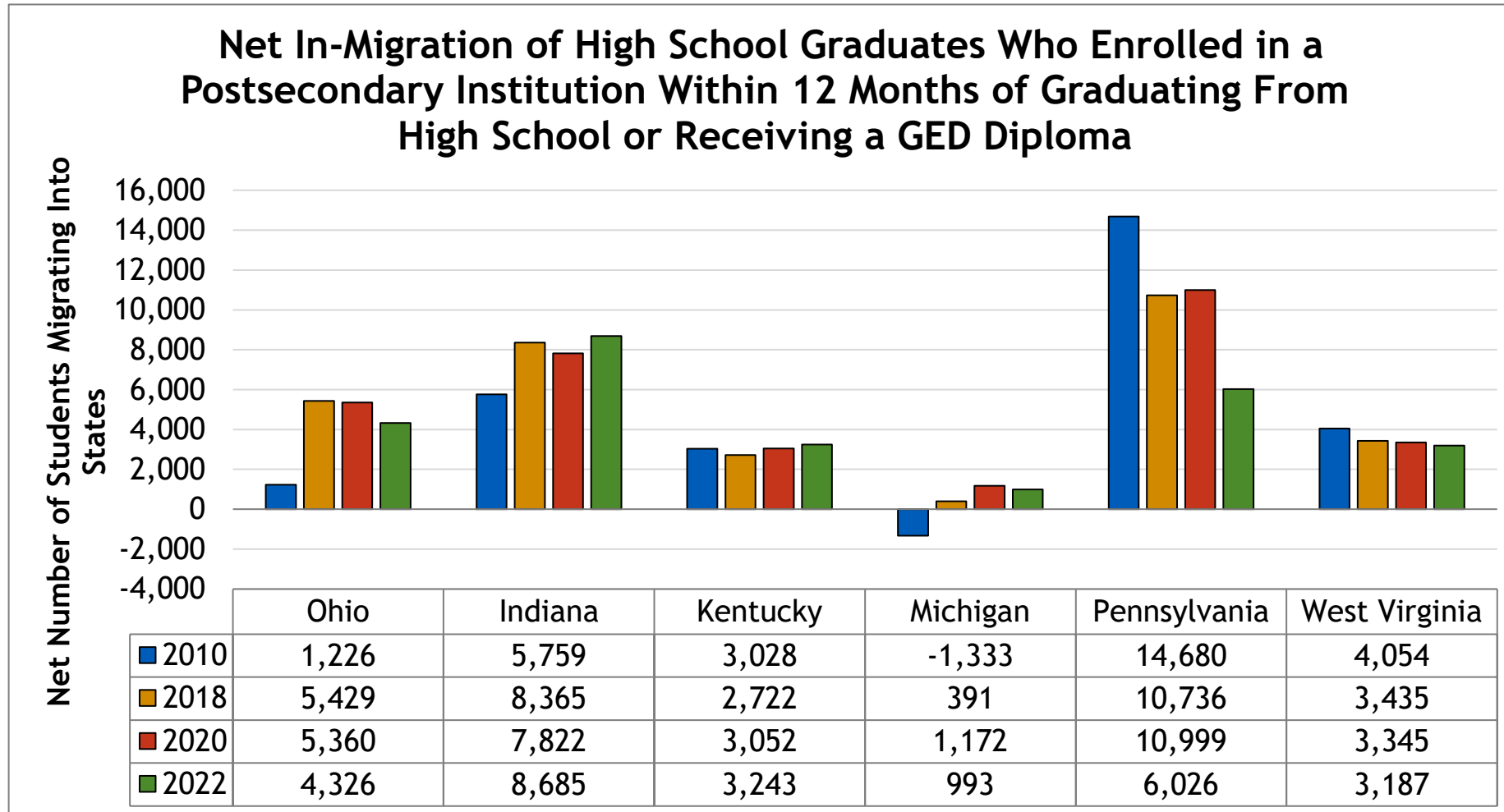
Note. College certificates are included within the “some college, no degree” category. Some Asian subgroups are underrepresented in higher education (e.g., Hmong) but cannot be separated from the Asian category.

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



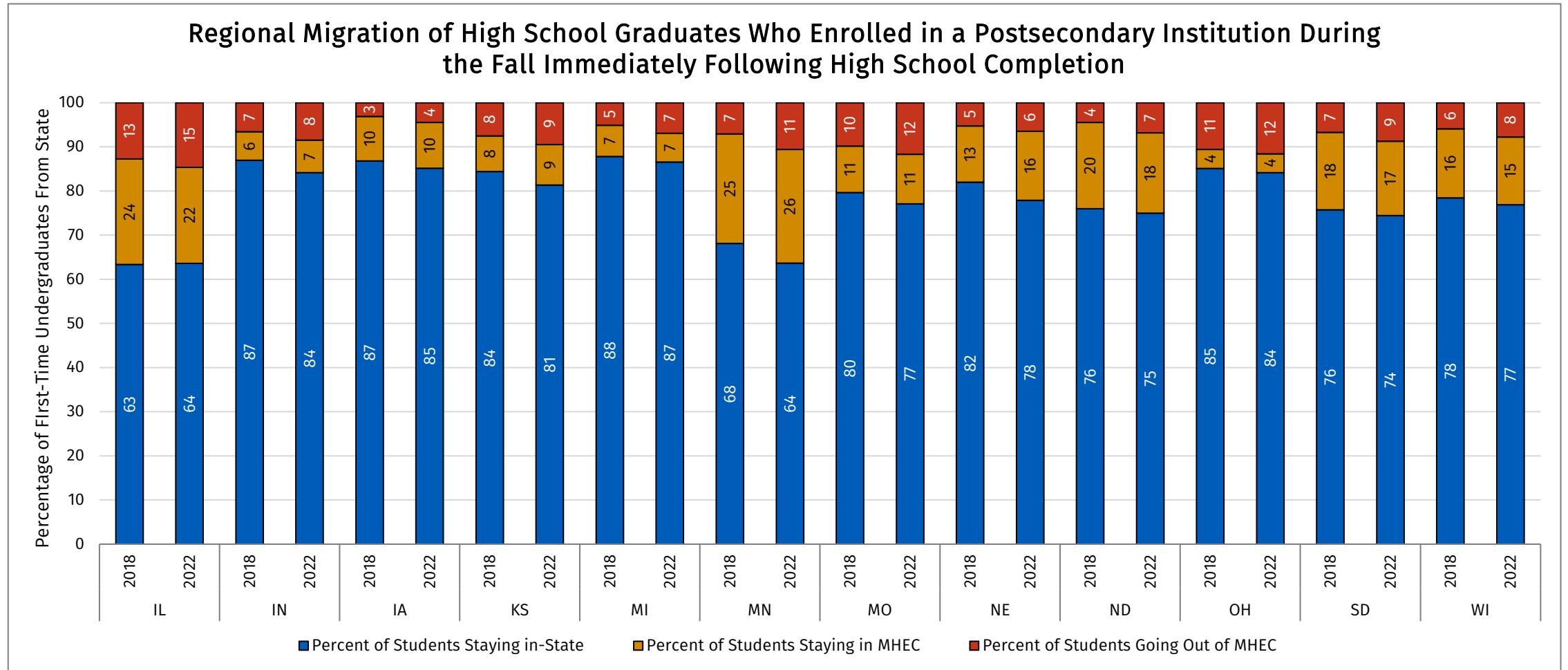
Source. WICHE. (2020). *Knocking at the college door*.

More students migrate into Ohio than the number that migrate out. Net in-migration into Ohio decreased between 2010 and 2022, along with most of its border states.



Source. NCES IPEDS. (2022). *Fall enrollment*. Note. Students migrating from U.S. territories and foreign countries are excluded.

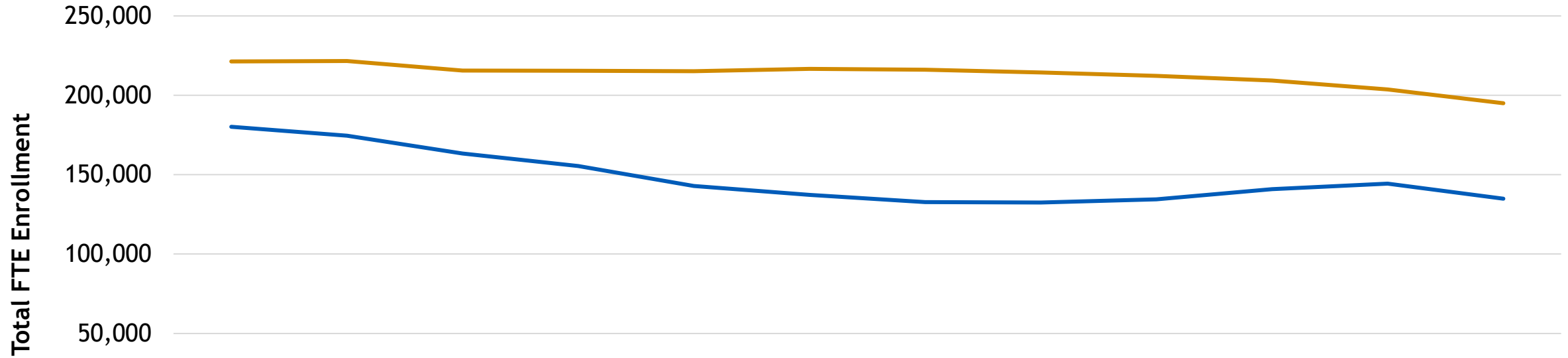
Of first-time college students from Ohio in 2022, 84 percent enrolled in state, 4 percent enrolled elsewhere in the Midwest, and 12 percent enrolled outside the Midwest.



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

In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, undergraduate enrollment declined sharply between 2020-21 and 2021-22 at public two-year and public four-year institutions in Ohio.

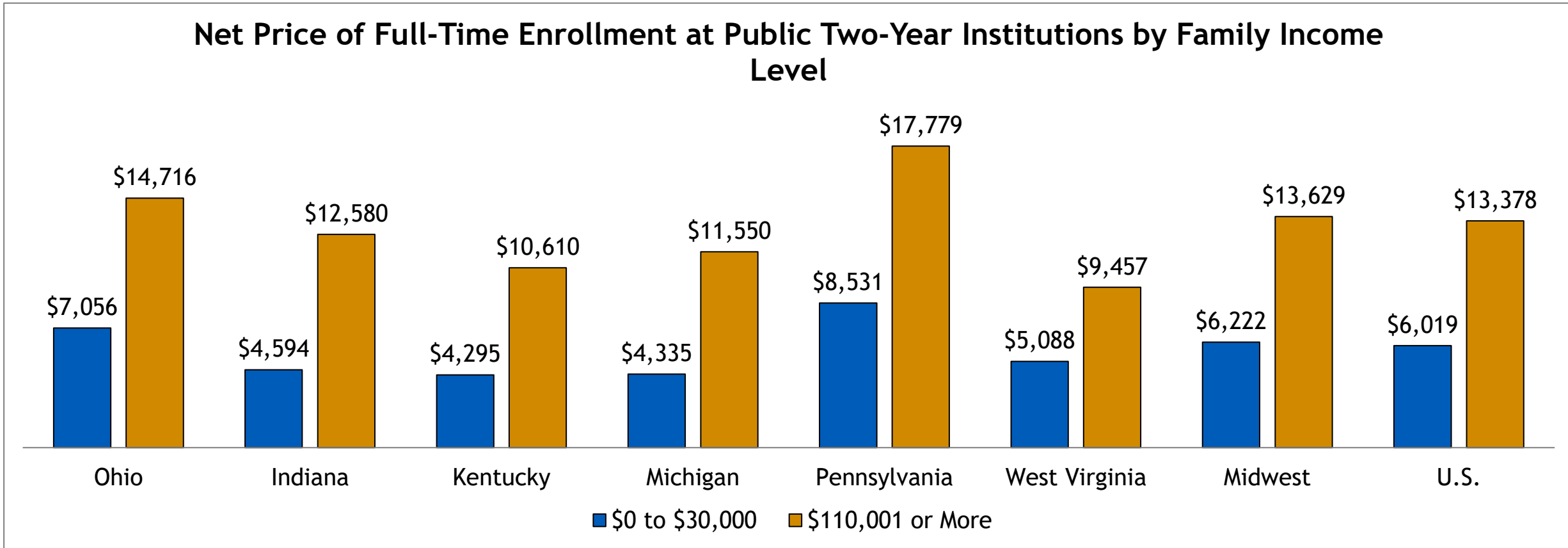
Full-Time Equivalent Undergraduate Enrollment at Ohio Public Institutions



	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	180,231	174,527	163,283	155,501	142,873	137,244	132,699	132,454	134,412	140,836	144,353	134,812
Public 4-Year	221,384	221,619	215,534	215,439	215,184	216,645	216,175	214,385	212,267	209,247	203,667	194,945

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.

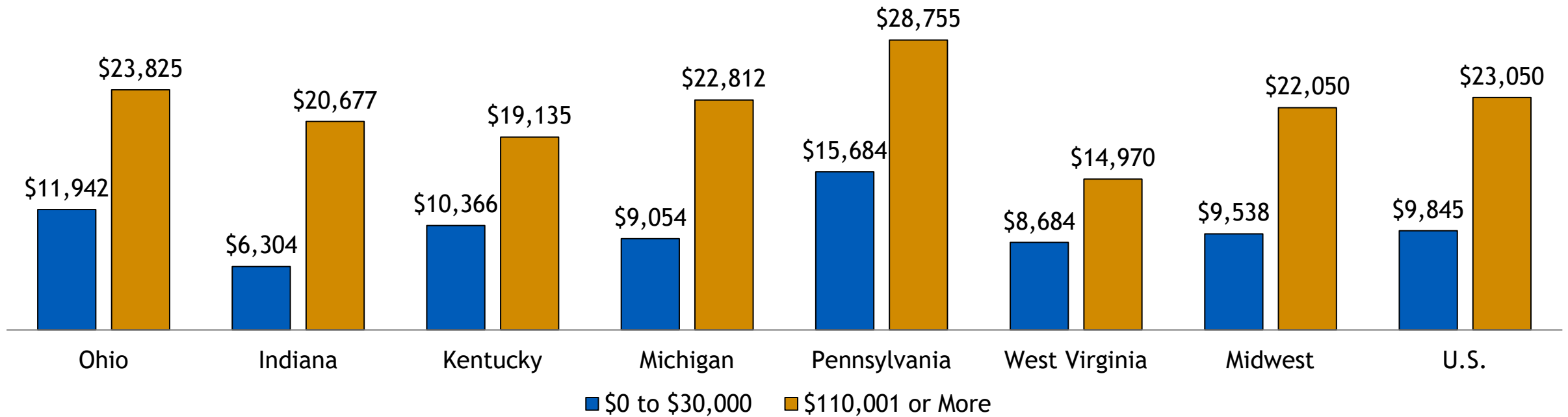
The average net price - the total cost of attendance (including room and board) minus grant aid - for low-income students at Ohio public two-year institutions is above the Midwest and national averages and higher than the prices in most border states.



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 Ohio public four-year institutions is above the Midwest and national averages and higher than the prices in most border states.

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



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
- [Ohio Highlights 2022-2023](https://www.mhec.org/resources/ohio-highlights-2022-2023)
https://www.mhec.org/resources/ohio-highlights-2022-2023
- [2023 State Performance Update-Ohio](https://www.mhec.org/resources/2023-state-performance-update-ohio)
https://www.mhec.org/resources/2023-state-performance-update-ohio